

# Package ‘params’

October 14, 2022

**Type** Package

**Title** Simplify Parameters

**Description** An interface to simplify organizing parameters used in a package, using external configuration files. This attempts to provide a cleaner alternative to options().

**Version** 0.7.3

**Depends** R (>= 3.0.2), whisker

**Imports** utils, RcppTOML, glue, readr (>= 1.4.0), purrr

**Suggests** openxlsx, testthat, knitr, utf8

**License** GPL-2

**URL** <https://github.com/sahilseth/params>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/sahilseth/params/issues>

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**Language** en-US

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Date/Publication** 2021-03-01 20:00:06 UTC

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<code>check_args</code>	<i>Assert none of the arguments of a function are null.</i>
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**Description**

Checks all the arguments in the parent function and makes sure that none of them are NULL

**Usage**

```
check_args(ignore, select)
```

**Arguments**

<code>ignore</code>	optionally ignore a few variables for checking [character vector].
<code>select</code>	optionally only check a few variables of the function [character vector].

**Examples**

```
myfunc <- function(verbose = get_opts("verbose"), b = get_opts("b")){
  check_args()
}

set_opts(verbose = 1)
## this will throw an error, suggesting b is not defined properly
try(myfunc())
```

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<code>fix_column_names</code>	<i>fix_column_names</i>
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**Description**

removes special chars from names

**Usage**

```
fix_column_names(x, char = "_")
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a character vector
<code>char</code>	replace special characters with this symbol

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fix_names	<i>fix_names</i>
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**Description**

Replace special characters in column names of a data.frame

**Usage**

```
fix_names(x, char = "_")
```

**Arguments**

x	a vector of column names
char	substitute special char with this.

**See Also**

make.names

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kable	<i>Create tables in LaTeX, HTML, Markdown and reStructuredText</i>
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**Description**

This is a very simple table generator. It is simple by design. It is not intended to replace any other R packages for making tables. This is a trimmed down version of the original kable function in knitr package. Please refer to knitr's [kable](#) function for details.

**Usage**

```
kable(  
  x,  
  format,  
  digits = getOption("digits"),  
  row.names = NA,  
  col.names = colnames(x),  
  align,  
  caption = NULL,  
  escape = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	an R object (typically a matrix or data frame)
<code>format</code>	a character string; possible values are <code>latex</code> , <code>html</code> , <code>markdown</code> , <code>pandoc</code> , and <code>rst</code> ; this will be automatically determined if the function is called within <b>knitr</b> ; it can also be set in the global option <code>knitr.table.format</code>
<code>digits</code>	the maximum number of digits for numeric columns (passed to <code>round()</code> ); it can also be a vector of length <code>ncol(x)</code> to set the number of digits for individual columns
<code>row.names</code>	a logical value indicating whether to include row names; by default, row names are included if <code>rownames(x)</code> is neither <code>NULL</code> nor identical to <code>1:nrow(x)</code>
<code>col.names</code>	a character vector of column names to be used in the table
<code>align</code>	the alignment of columns: a character vector consisting of <code>'l'</code> (left), <code>'c'</code> (center) and/or <code>'r'</code> (right); by default, numeric columns are right-aligned, and other columns are left-aligned; if <code>align = NULL</code> , the default alignment is used
<code>caption</code>	the table caption
<code>escape</code>	escape special characters when producing HTML or LaTeX tables
<code>...</code>	other arguments (see examples)

**Author(s)**

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load\_opts

*Setting/loading and extracting various options into the environment*

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**Description**

- `set_opts()`: set options into a custom `envir`
- `get_opts()`: extract options
- `load_opts()`: Read a tab delimited file using [read\\_sheet](#) or toml file and load them as options using [set\\_opts](#)
- `new_opts()`: create a options manager to be included in a package
- `print.opts()`: print pkg options as a pretty table

**Usage**

```
load_opts(x, check = TRUE, envir = opts, verbose = TRUE, .parse = TRUE, ...)
```

```
load_toml(toml, .remove_period = T, envir = envir, verbose = T)
```

```
new_opts(envir = new.env())
```

```
get_opts(x, envir = opts, .use.names = FALSE)
```

```
set_opts(..., .dots, .parse = TRUE, envir = opts)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'opts'
print(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• get_opts: a character vector of names of options to extract.</li> <li>• load_opts: path to a configuration file</li> </ul>
check	load_opts(): in case of a configuration file, whether to check if files defined in parameters exists. [TRUE]
envir	environ used to store objects. Default is a environ object called opts [params:::opts]
verbose	load_opts(): Logical variable indicate level of verbosity [TRUE]
.parse	set_opts(), load_opts(): logical, whether to auto-complete {{myvar}} using previously defined options. [TRUE]
...	set_opts(): a named set of variable/value pairs separated by comma
toml	load_toml(): instead of a tsv, use toml to load options
.remove_period	load_opts(): remove \. period from option names (and replace with _)
.use.names	get_opts(): The resulting vector should be have names (esp. if length(x) is 1). If length(x)>1, this returns a list.
.dots	set_opts(): A named list, as a alternative to ...

## Details

### Integrating params in a package:

*create a options manager:*

```
opts_mypkg = new_opts()
```

The object opts\_mypkg is a list of a few functions, which set, fetch and load options (using a isolated environment). Here are a few examples:

*Set some options:*

```
opts_mypkg$set(version = '0.1', name = 'mypkg')
```

*Fetch ALL options:*

```
opts_mypkg$get() OR opts_mypkg$get("version") to fetch a specific option.
```

### Loading configuration files:

```
load_opts() OR opts_pkg$load():
```

There are cases when options and params are actually paths to scripts or other apps or folders etc. In such cases it might be useful to quickly check if these paths exists on the system. As such, [load\\_opts\(\)](#) automatically checks params ending with path|dir|exe (if check=TRUE).

For example, values for variables like mypath, my\_path, tool\_exe, etc would be check if they exists and a warning would be shown if they don't exist.

Below is a list example options, retrieved via

```
get_opts():
```

name	value	
default_regex	(.*)	
my_conf_path	~/flowr/conf	
my_dir	path/to/a/folder	
my_path	~/flowr	
my_tool_exe	/usr/bin/ls	

### See Also

[read\\_sheet](#)

[read\\_sheet](#)

[read\\_sheet load\\_opts](#)

### Examples

```
## Set options
opts = set_opts(flow_run_path = "~/mypath")
#OR
opts = set_opts(.dots = list(flow_run_path = "~/mypath"))

## printing options, this is internally called by get_opts()
print(opts)

## Fetch options
get_opts()
get_opts("flow_run_path")

## Load options from a file
fl = system.file("conf/params.conf", package = "params")
load_opts(fl)

## Create a options manager:
opts_mypkg = new_opts()
## this provides three functions
opts_mypkg$set(version = '0.1', name = 'mypkg')
opts_mypkg$load(fl)
opts_mypkg$get()

## Additionally, one has the options of using braces ({{{}}})
## do define nested options:

set_opts(first = "John", last = "Doe", full = "{{{first}}} {{{last}}}")
```

**Description**

default opts

**Usage**

opts

**Format**

An object of class environment of length 6.

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parse_opts	<i>Parse options to expand {{variable}} into their respective values</i>
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**Description**

This function is internally called by [set\\_opts](#) and [load\\_opts](#)

**Usage**

```
parse_opts(lst, envir)
```

**Arguments**

lst	a list of configuration options to parse
envir	environ used to store objects. Default is a environ object called opts [params:::opts]

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read_sheet	<i>Read/Write sheets (automatically detect the file type and work accordingly)</i>
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**Description**

Read/Write sheets (automatically detect the file type and work accordingly)

write\_sheet requires version 0.3.1.

- **tsv, txt, conf, def:** assumed to be tab-delimited
- **csv:** assumed to be comma delimited
- **xlsx:** microsoft excel, uses openxlsx to read the sheet. Also, it removes extra columns which often creep into excel files.

**Usage**

```
read_sheet(
  x,
  id_column,
  start_row = 1,
  sheet = 1,
  ext,
  header = TRUE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)

write_sheet(x, file, ext, type = "", ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	read: path to a file, to be read. write: a data.frame
id_column	all rows which have this column as blank are skipped. See details.
start_row	supplied to read.xlsx
sheet	supplied to read.xlsx, index or name of the sheet to be read from excel file. See <a href="#">read.xlsx</a>
ext	determined using file extension. Specifying will override
header	first line is header? See <a href="#">read.table</a>
verbose	verbosity level.
...	passed onto read.xlsx of openxlsx, read.table or read.csv2 depending on the file type.
file	write: output file name.
type	in case of writing an xlsx file, should the data.frame to written as excel 'table'. ['table']

**Details****Note: for excel sheets:**

- If id\_column is missing, default if first column
- If sheet is missing, it automatically reads the first sheet

**Some important default values for tsv and csv files:**

```
stringsAsFactors = FALSE, comment.char = '#', strip.white=TRUE, blank.lines.skip=TRUE
```

**Examples**

```
## read a excel sheet
sheet = read_sheet(system.file("extdata/example.xlsx", package = "params"))
```



```
## read a comma separated sheet
csv = read_sheet(system.file("extdata/example.csv", package = "params"))

## read a tab separate sheet
tsv = read_sheet(system.file("extdata/example.tsv", package = "params"))

# write sheets -----

## Not run:
# throws a R CMD check note - don't run
## write a comma separated sheet
write_sheet(sheet, "example.csv")

## write a tab separated sheet
write_sheet(sheet, "example.tsv")

## write an excel separated sheet
write_sheet(sheet, "example.xlsx")

## End(Not run)
```

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## \* datasets

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