

Package ‘roxygen’

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License GPL (>= 2)

Description

A Doxygen-like in-source documentation system for Rd,collation, namespace and callgraphs.

Title Literate Programming in R

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Depends digest, gsubfn

Suggests Rgraphviz (>= 1.19.2), tools (>= 2.9.1), testthat

Collate

'aaa.R' 'functional.R' 'list.R' 'roxygen.R' 'string.R' 'memoize.R' 'parse.R' 'parseS4.R' 'roclet.R' 'callgraph.R' 'description.R'

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R topics documented:

roxygen-package	4
assign.parent	5
caar	5
cadar	6
caddr	6
cadr	7
car	7
cat.description	8
caddr	8

cddr	9
cdr	9
Compose	10
copy.dir	10
Curry	11
debug	11
description.dependencies	12
DESCRIPTION.FILE	12
DOC.DIR	12
expression.from.partitum	13
first.non.null	13
guess.name	14
Identity	14
include	15
INST.DIR	15
is.assignment	15
is.even	16
is.function.definition	16
is.nil	17
is.null.string	17
is.odd	18
LINE.DELIMITER	18
make.callgraph.roclet	18
make.collate.roclet	19
make.description.parser	20
make.namespace.roclet	21
make.Rd.roclet	22
make.Rd2.roclet	24
make.roclet	25
MAN.DIR	26
MATTER	26
NAMESPACE.FILE	26
Negate	27
nil	27
NIL.STRING	27
noop.description	28
nwords	28
pairwise	29
parse.assignee	29
parse.call	30
parse.default	30
parse.description	31
parse.description.file	31
parse.description.text	32
parse.element	32
parse.error	33
parse.file	33
parse.files	34

parse.formals	34
parse.message	35
parse.name	35
parse.name.description	36
parse.preref	36
parse.ref	37
parse.ref.list	37
parse.ref.preref	38
parse.refs	38
parse.text	39
parse.toggle	39
parse.value	40
parse.warning	40
parser.default	41
parser.preref	41
preorder.flatten.expression	42
preorder.walk.expression	42
preref.parsers	43
prerefs	43
R.DIR	43
Reduce.paste	44
register.parser	44
register.parsers	45
register.preref.parser	45
register.preref.parsers	46
roxygen	46
ROXYGEN.DIR	46
roxygenize	47
SPACE	47
strcar	48
strcdr	48
strcons	49
strmap	49
substr.regexpr	50
TAG.DELIMITER	50
trim	50
trim.left	51
trim.right	51
word.ref	52
zip	52
zip.c	53
zip.list	53

Description

Roxygen is a Doxygen-like documentation system for R; allowing in-source specification of Rd files, collation and namespace directives.

Details

Package:	Roxygen
Type:	Package
Version:	0.1-1
Date:	2008-08-25
License:	GPL (>= 2)
LazyLoad:	yes

Roxygen is run on a package (hereafter <package>) by R CMD roxygen <package> or Rcmd roxygen.sh <package> on Windows. By default, it creates a directory '<package>.roxygen' with the complete package cum populated Rd files, 'NAMESPACE', etc.; but can also operate descructively on the package itself with the '-d' option.

See the vignette ('roxygen.pdf') or manual ('roxygen-manual.pdf') for details.

Author(s)

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See Also

See [make.Rd.roclet](#), [make.namespace.roclet](#), [make.collate.roclet](#), [make.callgraph.roclet](#) for an overview of roxygen tags.

See [roxygenize](#) for an alternative to 'R CMD roxygen'.

Examples

```
## To process a package in 'pkg', run 'R CMD roxygen pkg'; or:  
## Not run: roxygenize('pkg')
```

assign.parent	<i>Assign a variable in the parent environment when «-...</i>
---------------	---

Description

Assign a variable in the parent environment when <<- doesn't seem to work.

Usage

```
assign.parent(var, value, env)
```

Arguments

var	string of the variable to assign
value	value to be assigned
env	environment of the assignment (environment())

Value

NULL

caar	<i>Composite car/cdr...</i>
------	-----------------------------

Description

Composite car/cdr

Usage

```
caar(list)
```

Arguments

list	the list from which to extract
------	--------------------------------

Value

The extracted elements

cadar

Composite car/cdr...

Description

Composite car/cdr

Usage

cadar(list)

Arguments

list the list from which to extract

Value

The extracted elements

caddr

Composite car/cdr...

Description

Composite car/cdr

Usage

caddr(list)

Arguments

list the list from which to extract

Value

The extracted elements

cadr

Composite car/cdr...

Description

Composite car/cdr

Usage

cadr(list)

Arguments

list the list from which to extract

Value

The extracted elements

car

First element of a list...

Description

First element of a list

Usage

car(list)

Arguments

list the list to first

Value

The first element

cat.description	<i>Print the field-value pair to a given file or standard out.</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Print the field-value pair to a given file or standard out.

Usage

```
cat.description(field, value, file="")
```

Arguments

field	the field to be printed
value	the value to be printed
file	the file whither to print (a blank string being standard out)

Value

NULL

cdddd	<i>Composite car/cdr..</i>
-------	----------------------------

Description

Composite car/cdr

Usage

```
cdddd(list)
```

Arguments

list	the list from which to extract
------	--------------------------------

Value

The extracted elements

cddr	<i>Composite car/cdr...</i>
------	-----------------------------

Description

Composite car/cdr

Usage

cddr(list)

Arguments

list the list from which to extract

Value

The extracted elements

cdr	<i>Return elements after the first of a list.</i>
-----	---

Description

Return elements after the first of a list.

Usage

cdr(list)

Arguments

list the list from which to extract

Value

The elements after the first, or nil if only one

Compose	<i>Compose an arbitrary number of functions.</i>
---------	--

Description

Compose an arbitrary number of functions. My Happy Hacking keyboard gave out during the writing of this procedure; moment of silence, please.

Usage

```
Compose(...)
```

Arguments

... the functions to be composed

Value

A composed function

copy.dir	<i>Recursively copy a directory thither; optionally unlinking...</i>
----------	--

Description

Recursively copy a directory thither; optionally unlinking the target first; optionally overwriting; optionally verbalizing.

Usage

```
copy.dir(source, target, unlink.target=FALSE, overwrite=FALSE,
         verbose=FALSE)
```

Arguments

source	the source directory
target	the target directory
unlink.target	delete target directory first?
overwrite	overwrite target files?
verbose	verbalize transaction?

Value

NULL

Note

Not tested on non-linux platforms

Curry	<i>Pre-specify a procedures named parameters, returning a new procedure.</i>
-------	--

Description

Pre-specify a procedures named parameters, returning a new procedure.

Usage

Curry(FUN, ...)

Arguments

FUN	the function to be curried
...	the determining parameters

Details

Thanks, Byron Ellis. <https://stat.ethz.ch/pipermail/r-devel/2007-November/047318.html>

Value

A new function partially determined

debug	<i>Convenience function to print variable-value pairs.</i>
-------	--

Description

Convenience function to print variable-value pairs.

Usage

debug(...)

Arguments

...	named variable of the form a=b, ...
-----	-------------------------------------

Value

NULL

description.dependencies

Gather a DESCRIPTION's dependencies from the...

Description

Gather a 'DESCRIPTION's dependencies from the Package, Depends, Imports, Suggests, and Enhances fields.

Usage

description.dependencies(description.file)

Arguments

description.file
the 'DESCRIPTION' to parse

Value

A list of dependencies

TODO

Test this!

DESCRIPTION.FILE *Whither to copy collate...*

Description

Whither to copy collate

DOC.DIR *Whither to install docs...*

Description

Whither to install docs

expression.from.partitum

Extract the expression from the parse tree.

Description

Extract the expression from the parse tree.

Usage

expression.from.partitum(partitum)

Arguments

partitum partitum the parsed elements

Value

the extracted expression

first.non.null

Find the first non-null argument.

Description

Find the first non-null argument.

Usage

first.non.null(...)

Arguments

... the arguments

Value

The first non-null argument

`guess.name` *Pluck name from a hierarchy of candidates; viz.*

Description

Pluck name from a hierarchy of candidates; viz. name, assignee, S4class, S4method, S4generic.

Usage

```
guess.name(partitum)
```

Arguments

`partitum` the parsed elements

Value

The guessed name (possibly NULL)

`Identity` *Identity function.*

Description

Identity function.

Usage

```
Identity(...)
```

Arguments

`...` tautological arguments

Details

Is concatenation benign?

Value

The tautologized arguments, concatenated

include	<i>Collate value parser..</i>
---------	-------------------------------

Description

Collate value parser

See Also

make.collate.roclet

INST.DIR	<i>Whither to copy installables...</i>
----------	--

Description

Whither to copy installables

is.assignment	<i>Whether the expression implies assignment by <-...</i>
---------------	--

Description

Whether the expression implies assignment by <- or =.

Usage

is.assignment(expression)

Arguments

expression the expression to check for assignment

Value

Whether or not the expression assigns by <- =

is.even

Is a number even?

Description

Is a number even?

Usage

is.even(a)

Arguments

a the number to test

Value

Whether the number is even

is.function.definition

Whether the expression assigns function...

Description

Whether the expression assigns function

Usage

is.function.definition(expression)

Arguments

expression the expression to check for assignment

Value

Whether the expression assigns a function

is.nil	<i>Whether a list is empty.</i>
--------	---------------------------------

Description

Whether a list is empty.

Usage

```
is.nil(list)
```

Arguments

list	the list to test
------	------------------

Value

Whether the list is empty

is.null.string	<i>Does the string contain no matter, but very well [:space:]?</i>
----------------	--

Description

Does the string contain no matter, but very well [:space:]?

Usage

```
is.null.string(string)
```

Arguments

string	the string to check
--------	---------------------

Value

TRUE if the string contains words, otherwise FALSE

is.odd	<i>Is a number odd?</i>
--------	-------------------------

Description

Is a number odd?

Usage

is.odd(a)

Arguments

a	the number to test
---	--------------------

Value

Whether the number is odd

LINE.DELIMITER	<i>Sequence that distinguishes roxygen comment from normal comment.</i>
----------------	---

Description

Sequence that distinguishes roxygen comment from normal comment.

make.callgraph.roclet	<i>Make a callgraph roclet which produces a static call graph...</i>
-----------------------	--

Description

Make a callgraph roclet which produces a static call graph from a given function at a given depth with or without primitives.

Usage

make.callgraph.roclet(dependencies, dir=".", verbose=TRUE)

Arguments

dependencies	packages required to evaluate interesting functions
dir	the directory to place the callgraphs in
verbose	announce what we're doing

Details

The callgraph roclet supports the following tags:

1. @callGraphCreate a call graph of the default depth, excluding primitive functions.
2. @callGraphPrimitivesCreate a call graph of the default depth, including primitive functions.
3. @callGraphDepthChange the depth of the callgraph from the default of 2.

The callgraph roclet is awkward in the sense that it requires a function's package to be loadable; which means, like calling LaTeX multiple times, one has to run roxygen on a package, install it, run roxygen again to get the callgraphs, and possibly install the package again.

TODO

- index.html'index.html' in 'inst/doc' for callgraphs, possibly with thumbnails in png
- Text-only optionOption for text-only callgraphs (which are clearer, in my opinion)

make.collate.roclet *Make collate roclet which parses the given files; topologically...*

Description

Make collate roclet which parses the given files; topologically sorting @includes, and either merging the Collate: directive with a pre-existing 'DESCRIPTION' or writing to standard out.

Usage

```
make.collate.roclet(merge.file, target.file="", verbose=TRUE)
```

Arguments

merge.file	'DESCRIPTION' file with which to merge directive; or NULL for none
target.file	whither to cat directive (whether merged or not); blank line is standard out
verbose	whether to describe what we're doing with the target.file

Details

Each @include tag should specify the filename of one intrapackage dependency; multiple @include tags may be given.

Contains the member function parse which parses an arbitrary number of files, and parse.dir which recursively parses a directory tree.

Value

Rd roclet

See Also

[make.roclet](#)

Examples

```
#' 'example-a.R', 'example-b.R' and 'example-c.R' reside
#' in the 'example' directory, with dependencies
#' a -> {b, c}. This is 'example-a.R'.
#' @include example-b.R
#' @include example-c.R
roxygen()

roclet <- make.collate.roclet()
## Not run: roclet$parse.dir('example')
```

```
make.description.parser
```

Make a parser to parse DESCRIPTION files.

Description

Make a parser to parse 'DESCRIPTION' files.

Usage

```
make.description.parser(parse.default=cat.description,
  pre.parse=noop.description, post.parse=noop.description)
```

Arguments

parse.default	the default parser receiving a field and value
pre.parse	a function receiving the parsed fields before individual parsing
post.parse	a function receiving the parsed fields after individual parsing

Details

Contains the member functions `register.parser`, taking a field and parser; and `parse`, taking the parsed fields from [parse.description.file](#) or similar.

Value

NULL

make.namespace.roclet *Make a namespace roclet which parses the given files and writes a list of...*

Description

Make a namespace roclet which parses the given files and writes a list of namespace directives to a given file or standard out; see *Writing R Extensions* (<http://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/R-exts.pdf>) for details.

Usage

```
make.namespace.roclet(outfile="", verbose=TRUE)
```

Arguments

outfile whither to send output; blank string means standard out
 verbose whether to announce what we're doing with the *outfile*

Details

The namespace roclet supports the following tags:

Roxygen tag	'NAMESPACE' equivalent
@export	export
@exportClass	exportClasses
@exportMethod	exportMethod
@exportPattern	exportPattern
@S3method	S3method
@import	import
@importFrom	importFrom
@importClassesFrom	importClassesFrom
@importMethodsFrom	importMethodsFrom

1. @exportMay be specified with or without value; if unadorned, roxygen will try to guess the exported value by assignee, setMethod, setClass, etc. Otherwise, @export f g ... translates to export(f, g, ...).
2. @exportClassOverrides setClass.
3. @exportMethodOverrides setMethod or setGeneric.
4. @exportPatternSee "1.6.2 Registering S3 methods" from *Writing R Extensions*.
5. @S3methodOverrides the export of an S3 method.
6. @importSee "1.6.1 Specifying imports and exports" from *Writing R Extensions*.
7. @importFromSee "1.6.1 Specifying imports and exports" from *Writing R Extensions*.

8. @importClassesFromSee “1.6.6 Name spaces with formal classes and methods” from *Writing R Extensions*.
9. @importMethodsFromSee “1.6.6 Name spaces with formal classes and methods” from *Writing R Extensions*.

Value

Namespace roclet

Examples

```
#' An example file, example.R, which imports
#' packages foo and bar
#' @import foo bar
roxygen()

#' An exportable function
#' @export
fun <- function() {}

roclet <- make.namespace.roclet()
## Not run: roclet$parse('example.R')
```

make.Rd.roclet	<i>Make an Rd roclet which parses the given files and, if specified, populates...</i>
----------------	---

Description

Make an Rd roclet which parses the given files and, if specified, populates the given subdirectory with Rd files; or writes to standard out. See *Writing R Extensions* (<http://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/R-exts.pdf>) for details.

Usage

```
make.Rd.roclet(subdir, verbose=TRUE)
```

Arguments

subdir	directory into which to place the Rd files; if NULL, standard out.
verbose	whether to declare what we're doing in the <i>subdir</i>

Details

The first paragraph of a roxygen block constitutes its description, the subsequent paragraphs its details; moreover, the Rd roclet supports these tags:

Roxygen tag	Rd analogue
@author	\author
@aliases	\alias, ...
@concept	\concept
@example	<i>n/a</i>
@examples	\examples
@format	\format
@keywords	\keyword, ...
@method	\method
@name	\name
@note	\note
@param	\arguments{\item, ...}
@references	\references
@return	\value
@seealso	\seealso
@source	\source
@title	\title
@TODO	<i>n/a</i>
@usage	\usage

1. @author See “2.1.1 Documenting functions” from *Writing R Extensions*.
2. @aliases A default alias is plucked from the @name or assignee; otherwise, @alias a b ... translates to \alias{a}, \alias{b}, &c. If you specify one alias, however, specify them all.
3. @concept See “2.8 Indices” from *Writing R Extensions*.
4. @example Each @example tag specifies an example file relative to the package head; if the file resides in ‘tests’, for instance, it will be checked with R CMD check. The contents of the file will be concatenated under \examples{...}.
5. @examples Verbatim examples; see “2.1.1 Documenting functions” from *Writing R Extensions*.
6. @format See “2.1.2 Documenting data sets” from *Writing R Extensions*.
7. @keywords @keywords a b ... translates to \keyword{a}, \keyword{b}, &c.
8. @method Use @method <generic> <class> to document S3 functions.
9. @name In the absense of an explicit @name tag, the name of an assignment is plucked from the assignee.
10. @note See “2.1.1 Documenting functions” from *Writing R Extensions*.
11. @param Each function variable should have a @param <variable> <description> specified.
12. @references See “2.1.1 Documenting functions” from *Writing R Extensions*.
13. @return The return value of the function, or NULL.
14. @seealso See “2.1.1 Documenting functions” from *Writing R Extensions*.

15. @sourceSee “2.1.2 Documenting data sets” from *Writing R Extensions*.
16. @titleA default title is plucked from the first sentence of the description; that is, the first phrase ending with a period, question mark or newline. In the absence of a description, the title becomes the @name or assignee; lastly, it can be overridden with @title.
17. @TODONote to developers to get off their asses.
18. @usageA default usage is construed from a function’s formals, but can be overridden with @usage (e.g. in the case of multiple functions in one Rd unit).

Value

Rd roclet

TODO

param method setClass setGeneric setMethod make.Rd.roclet

Examples

```
#' This sentence describes the function.
#'
```

```
#' Here are the details (notice the preceding blank
#' line); the name, title, usage and alias will be
#' automatically generated.
#'
```

```
#' @param a a parameter
#' @return NULL
f <- function(a=1) NULL
```

```
#' S3 functions require a @method tag for
#' the time being.
#'
```

```
#' @method specialize foo
#' @param f a generic foo
#' @param ... ignored
#' @return The specialized foo
specialize.foo <- function(f, ...)
  actually.specialize(f)
```

```
roclet <- make.Rd.roclet('man')
## Not run: roclet$parse('example.R')
```

make.Rd2.roclet

New implementation of the Rd roclet; same functionality as the original...

Description

New implementation of the Rd roclet; same functionality as the original implementation plus basic S4 handling.

Usage

```
make.Rd2.roclet(subdir, verbose=TRUE, exportonly=FALSE,
               documentedonly=TRUE)
```

Arguments

subdir directory into which to place the Rd files; if NULL, standard out.
 verbose whether to declare what we're doing in the *subdir*
 exportonly create Rd files only for exported "things"
 documentedonly create Rd files only for "things" which are documented with Roxygen

Details

See [make.Rd.roclet](#) for description and available tags; new tags are:

1. @nordSuppress Rd creation.
2. @rdnameDefinition of the Rd name; blocks with the same @rdname are merged into one Rd file.
3. @slotEach S4 class slot should have a @slot <name> <description> specified.

Value

Rd roclet

<code>make.roclet</code>	<i>Abstract roclet that serves as a rudimentary API.</i>
--------------------------	--

Description

Abstract roclet that serves as a rudimentary API.

Usage

```
make.roclet(parse.default, pre.parse, post.parse, pre.files,
            post.files)
```

Arguments

parse.default the default parser taking key and value
 pre.parse a callback function taking a list of parsed elements; called before processing a file
 post.parse a callback function taking a list of parsed elements; called after processing a file
 pre.files a callback function with no arguments; called before any file has been parsed
 post.files a callback function with no arguments; called after every file has been parsed

Details

Contains the following member functions:

- register.parsertakes key and parser
- register.parserstakes parser and keys
- register.default.parsertakes a key
- register.default.parserstake parsers
- parseparses material contained in files

MAN.DIR	<i>Whither to copy Rds...</i>
---------	-------------------------------

Description

Whither to copy Rds

MATTER	<i>Anti-anti-words...</i>
--------	---------------------------

Description

Anti-anti-words

NAMESPACE.FILE	<i>Whither to copy namespace...</i>
----------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Whither to copy namespace

Negate	<i>Negate a function; borrowed from src/library/base/R/funprog...</i>
--------	---

Description

Negate a function; borrowed from src/library/base/R/funprog.R for pre-2.7 Rs.

Usage

Negate(f)

Arguments

f the function to be negated

Value

The negated function

nil	<i>The empty list...</i>
-----	--------------------------

Description

The empty list

NIL.STRING	<i>Analogue to the empty list...</i>
------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Analogue to the empty list

noop.description	<i>Description parser that does nothing...</i>
------------------	--

Description

Description parser that does nothing

Usage

```
noop.description(field, value)
```

Arguments

field	the field to be parsed
value	the value to be parsed

Value

NULL

nwords	<i>Number of words a string contains.</i>
--------	---

Description

Number of words a string contains.

Usage

```
nwords(string)
```

Arguments

string	the string whose words to count
--------	---------------------------------

Value

Number of words in the string

`pairwise`*Combine a list into pairwise elements; lists should...*

Description

Combine a list into pairwise elements; lists should be of the same length. In case of odd numbers of members, the last will be removed.

Usage

```
pairwise(list)
```

Arguments

`list` the list to be pairwise decomposed

Value

A list of pairwise elements

`parse.assignee`*Find the assignee of the expression...*

Description

Find the assignee of the expression

Usage

```
parse.assignee(expression)
```

Arguments

`expression` the expression in which to find the assignee

Value

The expression's assignee

parse.call	<i>Parse a function call, paying special attention to...</i>
------------	--

Description

Parse a function call, paying special attention to assignments by <- or =.

Usage

```
parse.call(expressions)
```

Arguments

expressions the expression to search through

Value

List of formals and assignee in case of assignment, the processed expression in case of non-assigning function calls (see `parse.scref`).

parse.default	<i>Default parser which simply emits the key and expression;...</i>
---------------	---

Description

Default parser which simply emits the key and expression; used for elements with optional values (like `@export`) where roclets can do more sophisticated things with NULL.

Usage

```
parse.default(key, rest)
```

Arguments

key the parsing key
rest the expression to be parsed

Value

A list containing the key and expression (possibly null)

parse.description	<i>Parse description: the premier part of a roxygen block...</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Parse description: the premier part of a roxygen block containing description and option details separated by a blank roxygen line.

Usage

```
parse.description(expression)
```

Arguments

expression the description to be parsed

Value

A list containing the parsed description

parse.description.file	<i>Convenience function to call...</i>
------------------------	--

Description

Convenience function to call [parse.description.text](#) with the given 'DESCRIPTION' file.

Usage

```
parse.description.file(description.file)
```

Arguments

description.file
the 'DESCRIPTION' file to be parsed

Value

NULL

parse.description.text

Parse lines of text corresponding to a package DESCRIPTION file.

Description

Parse lines of text corresponding to a package DESCRIPTION file.

Usage

```
parse.description.text(description)
```

Arguments

description the lines of text

Value

A list of values indexed by field

parse.element

Parse a raw string containing key and expressions.

Description

Parse a raw string containing key and expressions.

Usage

```
parse.element(element)
```

Arguments

element the string containing key and expressions

Value

A list containing the parsed constituents

parse.error	<i>Centrally formatted error; stopping execution...</i>
-------------	---

Description

Centrally formatted error; stopping execution

Usage

parse.error(key, message)

Arguments

key	the offending key
message	the apposite message

Value

NULL

parse.file	<i>Parse a source file containing roxygen directives.</i>
------------	---

Description

Parse a source file containing roxygen directives.

Usage

parse.file(file)

Arguments

file	string naming file to be parsed
------	---------------------------------

Value

List containing parsed directives

parse.files	<i>Parse many files at one.</i>
-------------	---------------------------------

Description

Parse many files at one.

Usage

```
parse.files(...)
```

Arguments

... files to be parsed

Value

List containing parsed directives

See Also

[parse.file](#)

parse.formals	<i>Find the formal arguments associated with a given...</i>
---------------	---

Description

Find the formal arguments associated with a given expression (may be NULL).

Usage

```
parse.formals(expressions)
```

Arguments

expressions the expressions from which to extract formal arguments

Value

The formal arguments of said expression or NULL

parse.message	<i>Centrally formatted message...</i>
---------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Centrally formatted message

Usage

parse.message(key, message)

Arguments

key	the offending key
message	the apposite message

Value

The formatted message

parse.name	<i>Parse an element containing a single name and only a name;...</i>
------------	--

Description

Parse an element containing a single name and only a name; extra material will be ignored and a warning issued.

Usage

parse.name(key, name)

Arguments

key	parsing key
name	the name to be parsed

Value

A list containing key and name

parse.name.description

Parse an element containing a mandatory name...

Description

Parse an element containing a mandatory name and description (such as @param).

Usage

```
parse.name.description(key, rest)
```

Arguments

key	the parsing key
rest	the expression to be parsed

Value

A list containing the key, name and description

parse.preref

Resorts to the default parser but with a warning about the...

Description

Resorts to the default parser but with a warning about the unknown key.

Usage

```
parse.preref(key, rest)
```

Arguments

key	the parsing key
rest	the expression to be parsed

Value

A list containing the key and expression (possibly null)

See Also

[parse.default](#)

parse.ref	<i>Parse either srcrefs, prerefs or pairs of the same.</i>
-----------	--

Description

Parse either srcrefs, prerefs or pairs of the same.

Usage

```
parse.ref(ref, ...)
```

Arguments

ref	the srcref, preref or pair of the same
...	ignored

Value

List containing the parsed srcref/preref

parse.ref.list	<i>Parse a preref/srcrefs pair..</i>
----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Parse a preref/srcrefs pair

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'list'
parse.ref(ref, ...)
```

Arguments

ref	the preref/srcref pair
...	ignored

Value

List combining the parsed preref/srcref

parse.ref.preref	<i>Parse a preref...</i>
------------------	--------------------------

Description

Parse a preref

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'preref'
parse.ref(ref, ...)
## S3 method for class 'srcref'
parse.ref(...)
```

Arguments

ref	the preref to be parsed
...	ignored

Value

List containing the parsed preref

parse.refs	<i>Parse each of a list of preref/srcref pairs.</i>
------------	---

Description

Parse each of a list of preref/srcref pairs.

Usage

```
parse.refs(preref.srcrefs)
```

Arguments

preref.srcrefs	list of preref/srcref pairs
----------------	-----------------------------

Value

List combining parsed preref/srcrefs

parse.text	<i>Text-parsing hack using tempfiles for more facility.</i>
------------	---

Description

Text-parsing hack using tempfiles for more facility.

Usage

```
parse.text(...)
```

Arguments

... lines of text to be parsed

Value

The parse tree

parse.toggle	<i>Turn a binary element on; parameters are ignored.</i>
--------------	--

Description

Turn a binary element on; parameters are ignored.

Usage

```
parse.toggle(key, rest)
```

Arguments

key parsing key
rest the expression to be parsed

Value

A list with the key and TRUE

parse.value

Parse an element with a mandatory value.

Description

Parse an element with a mandatory value.

Usage

```
parse.value(key, rest)
```

Arguments

key	the parsing key
rest	the expression to be parsed

Value

A list containing the key and value

parse.warning

Centrally formatted warning...

Description

Centrally formatted warning

Usage

```
parse.warning(key, message)
```

Arguments

key	the offending key
message	the apposite message

Value

NULL

parser.default	<i>Default parser-lookup; if key not found, return...</i>
----------------	---

Description

Default parser-lookup; if key not found, return the default parser specified.

Usage

```
parser.default(table, key, default)
```

Arguments

table	the parser table from which to look
key	the key upon which to look
default	the parser to return upon unsuccessful lookup

Value

The parser

parser.preref	<i>Preref parser-lookup; defaults to parse...</i>
---------------	---

Description

Preref parser-lookup; defaults to parse.preref.

Arguments

key	the key upon which to look
-----	----------------------------

Value

The parser

preorder.flatten.expression

Flatten a nested expression into a list, preorderly.

Description

Flatten a nested expression into a list, preorderly.

Usage

```
preorder.flatten.expression(expression)
```

Arguments

expression the root of the expression to be flattened

Value

A list containing the flattened expression

preorder.walk.expression

Recursively walk an expression (as returned by parse) in...

Description

Recursively walk an expression (as returned by parse) in preorder.

Usage

```
preorder.walk.expression(proc, expression)
```

Arguments

proc the procedure to apply to each subexpression
expression the root of the expression

Value

NULL

preref.parsers	<i>Preref parser table...</i>
----------------	-------------------------------

Description

Preref parser table

TODO

number parser?

prerefs	<i>Comment blocks (possibly null) that precede a file's expressions.</i>
---------	--

Description

Comment blocks (possibly null) that precede a file's expressions.

Usage

prerefs(srcfile, srcrefs)

Arguments

srcfile	result of running srcfile on an interesting file
srcrefs	the resultant srcrefs

Value

A list of prerefs that resemble srcrefs in form, i.e. with srcfile and lloc

R.DIR	<i>Whence to copy source code...</i>
-------	--------------------------------------

Description

Whence to copy source code

Reduce.paste	<i>Ad-hoc abstraction to paste processed list-elements together.</i>
--------------	--

Description

Ad-hoc abstraction to paste processed list-elements together.

Usage

Reduce.paste(proc, elts, sep)

Arguments

proc	the procedure to apply to the elements
elts	the elements to be processed
sep	the glue to joined the processed elements

Value

The processed elements as a glued string

register.parser	<i>Register a parser with a table...</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Register a parser with a table

Usage

register.parser(table, key, parser)

Arguments

table	the table under which to register
key	the key upon which to register
parser	the parser callback to register; a function taking key and expression

Value

NULL

register.parsers	<i>Register many parsers at once.</i>
------------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Register many parsers at once.

Usage

```
register.parsers(table, parser, ...)
```

Arguments

table	the table under which to register
parser	the parser to register
...	the keys upon which to register

Value

NULL

register.preref.parser	<i>Specifically register a preref parser...</i>
------------------------	---

Description

Specifically register a preref parser

Arguments

key	the key upon which to register
parser	the parser callback to register; a function taking key and expression

Value

NULL

See Also

[register.parser](#)

register.preref.parsers

Register many preref parsers at once.

Description

Register many preref parsers at once.

Arguments

parser	the parser to register
...	the keys upon which to register

Value

NULL

roxygen

No-op for sourceless files...

Description

No-op for sourceless files

Value

NULL

ROXYGEN.DIR

Whither to copy package...

Description

Whither to copy package

roxygenize	<i>Process a package with the Rd, namespace and collate roclets.</i>
------------	--

Description

Process a package with the Rd, namespace and collate roclets.

Usage

```
roxygenize(package.dir, roxygen.dir, copy.package=TRUE, overwrite=TRUE,
           unlink.target=FALSE, use.Rd2=FALSE)
```

Arguments

package.dir	the package's top directory
roxygen.dir	whither to copy roxygen files; defaults to 'package.roxygen'.
copy.package	copies the package over before adding/manipulating files.
overwrite	overwrite target files
unlink.target	unlink target directory before processing files
use.Rd2	use the Rd2 roclet

Value

NULL

TODO

Options to enable/disable specific roclet (--no-callgraphs, etc.)

SPACE	<i>Absence of words...</i>
-------	----------------------------

Description

Absence of words

strcar	<i>First word in a string.</i>
--------	--------------------------------

Description

First word in a string.

Usage

```
strcar(string)
```

Arguments

string	the string whose word to find
--------	-------------------------------

Value

The first word

strcdr	<i>Words after first in a string.</i>
--------	---------------------------------------

Description

Words after first in a string.

Usage

```
strcdr(string)
```

Arguments

string	the string whose words to find
--------	--------------------------------

Value

The words after first in the string

strcons	<i>Join two string.</i>
---------	-------------------------

Description

Join two string.

Usage

```
strcons(consor, consee, sep)
```

Arguments

consor	the joining string
consee	the joined string
sep	the intervening space

Value

The joined strings

strmap	<i>Map through the words in a string, joining the mapped...</i>
--------	---

Description

Map through the words in a string, joining the mapped words with a separator.

Usage

```
strmap(proc, sep, string)
```

Arguments

proc	procedure to apply to each word
sep	the separator joining the mapped words
string	the string to be mapped

Details

General enough to be designated 'map': isn't it closer to a specialized reduce?

Value

Mapped words separated by sep

<code>substr.regexpr</code>	<i>Actually do the substring representation that...</i>
-----------------------------	---

Description

Actually do the substring representation that `regexpr` should do; does not acknowledge groups, since `regexpr` doesn't.

Usage

```
substr.regexpr(pattern, text)
```

Arguments

<code>pattern</code>	the pattern to match
<code>text</code>	the text to match against

Value

The matched substring

<code>TAG.DELIMITER</code>	<i>Symbol that delimits tags.</i>
----------------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Symbol that delimits tags.

<code>trim</code>	<i>Trim [:space:] on both sides of a string.</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Trim [:space:] on both sides of a string.

Usage

```
trim(string)
```

Arguments

<code>string</code>	the string to be trimmed
---------------------	--------------------------

Value

A trimmed string

trim.left	<i>Trim [:space:] to the left of a string.</i>
-----------	--

Description

Trim [:space:] to the left of a string.

Usage

```
trim.left(string)
```

Arguments

string	the string to be trimmed
--------	--------------------------

Value

A left-trimmed string

trim.right	<i>Trim [:space:] to the right of a string.</i>
------------	---

Description

Trim [:space:] to the right of a string.

Usage

```
trim.right(string)
```

Arguments

string	the string to be trimmed
--------	--------------------------

Value

A right-trimmed string

word.ref	<i>Find the nth word in a string.</i>
----------	---------------------------------------

Description

Find the nth word in a string.

Usage

```
word.ref(string, n)
```

Arguments

string	the string to search in
n	the nth word to find

Value

A list containing:

start	the first letter of the word.
end	the last letter of the word.

Undefined if no such word; though end may be less than start in such a case.

zip	<i>Zip n lists together into tuples of..</i>
-----	--

Description

Zip n lists together into tuples of length n .

Usage

```
zip(zipper, ...)
```

Arguments

zipper	the zipping function
...	the lists to be zipped

Value

A list of tuples

zip.c	<i>Zip using c.</i>
-------	---------------------

Description

Zip using c.

Usage

```
zip.c(...)
```

Arguments

... the lists to be zipped

Value

A list of tuples

See Also

[zip](#)

zip.list	<i>Zip using list.</i>
----------	------------------------

Description

Zip using list.

Usage

```
zip.list(...)
```

Arguments

... the lists to be zipped

Value

A list of tuples

See Also

[zip](#)

Index

*Topic **package**

- roxygen-package, 4
- aliases (make.Rd.roclet), 22
- assign.parent, 5
- author (make.Rd.roclet), 22

- caar, 5
- cadar, 6
- caddr, 6
- cadr, 7
- callGraph (make.callgraph.roclet), 18
- callGraphDepth (make.callgraph.roclet), 18
- callGraphPrimitives (make.callgraph.roclet), 18
- car, 7
- cat.description, 8
- cdddr, 8
- cddr, 9
- cdr, 9
- Compose, 10
- concept (make.Rd.roclet), 22
- copy.dir, 10
- Curry, 11

- debug, 11
- description.dependencies, 12
- DESCRIPTION.FILE, 12
- DOC.DIR, 12

- example (make.Rd.roclet), 22
- examples (make.Rd.roclet), 22
- export (make.namespace.roclet), 21
- exportClass (make.namespace.roclet), 21
- exportMethod (make.namespace.roclet), 21
- exportPattern (make.namespace.roclet), 21
- expression.from.partitum, 13

- first.non.null, 13

- guess.name, 14

- Identity, 14
- import (make.namespace.roclet), 21
- importClassesFrom (make.namespace.roclet), 21
- importFrom (make.namespace.roclet), 21
- importMethodsFrom (make.namespace.roclet), 21
- include, 15
- INST.DIR, 15
- is.assignment, 15
- is.even, 16
- is.function.definition, 16
- is.nil, 17
- is.null.string, 17
- is.odd, 18

- keywords (make.Rd.roclet), 22

- LINE.DELIMITER, 18

- make.callgraph.roclet, 4, 18
- make.collate.roclet, 4, 19
- make.description.parser, 20
- make.namespace.roclet, 4, 21
- make.Rd.roclet, 4, 22, 25
- make.Rd2.roclet, 24
- make.roclet, 20, 25
- MAN.DIR, 26
- MATTER, 26

- name (make.Rd.roclet), 22
- NAMESPACE.FILE, 26
- Negate, 27
- nil, 27
- NIL.STRING, 27
- noop.description, 28
- nord (make.Rd2.roclet), 24
- note (make.Rd.roclet), 22
- nwords, 28

- pairwise, 29
- parse.assignee, 29
- parse.call, 30
- parse.default, 30, 36
- parse.description, 31
- parse.description.file, 20, 31
- parse.description.text, 31, 32
- parse.element, 32
- parse.error, 33
- parse.file, 33, 34
- parse.files, 34
- parse.formals, 34
- parse.message, 35
- parse.name, 35
- parse.name.description, 36
- parse.preref, 36
- parse.ref, 37
- parse.ref.list, 37
- parse.ref.preref, 38
- parse.ref.srcref (parse.ref.preref), 38
- parse.refs, 38
- parse.text, 39
- parse.toggle, 39
- parse.value, 40
- parse.warning, 40
- parser.default, 41
- parser.preref, 41
- preorder.flatten.expression, 42
- preorder.walk.expression, 42
- preref.parsers, 43
- prerefs, 43

- R.DIR, 43
- rdname (make.Rd2.roclet), 24
- Reduce.paste, 44
- references (make.Rd.roclet), 22
- register.parser, 44, 45
- register.parsers, 45
- register.preref.parser, 45
- register.preref.parsers, 46
- register.srcref.parser
 - (register.preref.parser), 45
- register.srcref.parsers
 - (register.preref.parsers), 46
- return (make.Rd.roclet), 22
- roxygen, 46
- roxygen-package, 4
- ROXYGEN.DIR, 46
- roxygenize, 4, 47

- S3method (make.namespace.roclet), 21
- seealso (make.Rd.roclet), 22
- slot (make.Rd2.roclet), 24
- SPACE, 47
- strcar, 48
- strcdr, 48
- strcons, 49
- strmap, 49
- substr.regexpr, 50

- TAG.DELIMITER, 50
- title (make.Rd.roclet), 22
- trim, 50
- trim.left, 51
- trim.right, 51

- usage (make.Rd.roclet), 22

- word.ref, 52

- zip, 52, 53
- zip.c, 53
- zip.list, 53