

Package ‘BiocBaseUtils’

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Title General utility functions for developing Bioconductor packages

Version 1.5.1

Description The package provides utility functions related to package development. These include functions that replace slots, and selectors for show methods. It aims to coalesce the various helper functions often re-used throughout the Bioconductor ecosystem.

Imports methods, utils

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Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, BiocStyle, tinytest

License Artistic-2.0

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biocViews Software, Infrastructure

BugReports <https://www.github.com/Bioconductor/BiocBaseUtils/issues>

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BiocBaseUtils-package *BiocBaseUtils: Utility and Internal functions for Bioconductor packages*

Description

BiocBaseUtils is a package aimed at helping the typical Bioconductor developer formalize often written functions that can be seen scattered throughout the Bioconductor ecosystem. Some of these functions include the ability to replace slots in an object. Other functions work to create a nice show method output by selecting some observations.

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See Also

Useful links:

- Report bugs at <https://www.github.com/Bioconductor/BiocBaseUtils/issues>

askUserYesNo *Ask user for a yes/no response*

Description

Ask user for a yes/no response

Usage

```
askUserYesNo(prompt, interactive.only = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`prompt` `character()` Question form prompt to display to the user without a question mark

`interactive.only` `logical(1)` If TRUE, the function will only prompt the user when the R session is interactive. If FALSE, the function will always prompt the user.

Value

TRUE when user replies with 'yes' to prompt, FALSE when 'no'

Author(s)

Martin M.

Examples

```
askUserYesNo("Do you want to continue")
```

Assertions

Suite of helper functions to test for types

Description

These are a group of helper functions that allow the developer to easily check for common data types in Bioconductor. These include logical, character, and numeric (& integer).

Usage

```
isTRUEorFALSE(x, na.ok = FALSE)
```

```
isScalarCharacter(x, na.ok = FALSE, zchar = FALSE)
```

```
isScalarInteger(x, na.ok = FALSE)
```

```
isScalarNumber(x, na.ok = FALSE, infinite.ok = FALSE)
```

```
isScalarLogical(x, na.ok = FALSE)
```

```
isCharacter(x, na.ok = FALSE, zchar = FALSE)
```

```
isZeroOneCharacter(x, na.ok = FALSE, zchar = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	The input vector whose type is to be checked
<code>na.ok</code>	logical(1L) Whether it is acceptable to consider NA type inputs (default: FALSE).
<code>zchar</code>	logical(1L) Whether it is acceptable to consider 'zero' characters as defined by <code>nchar</code> , e.g., <code>nchar("")</code> (default: FALSE).
<code>infinite.ok</code>	logical(1L) Whether it is acceptable to consider infinite values as identified by <code>is.finite</code> (default: FALSE).

Details

Some functions such as `isScalarCharacter` allow exceptions to the type checks via the `na.ok` and `zchar` arguments. Others, for example `isScalarNumber` can permit `Inf` with the `infinite.ok` argument.

Value

Either TRUE or FALSE

Functions

- `isTRUEorFALSE()`: Is the input a single logical vector?
- `isScalarCharacter()`: Is the input a single character vector?
- `isScalarInteger()`: Is the input a single integer vector?
- `isScalarNumber()`: Is the input a single numeric vector?
- `isScalarLogical()`: Is the input a single logical vector?
- `isCharacter()`: Is the input a character vector?
- `isZeroOneCharacter()`: Is the input a character vector of zero or one length?

Author(s)

M. Morgan, H. Pagès

Examples

```
isTRUEorFALSE(TRUE)
isTRUEorFALSE(FALSE)
isTRUEorFALSE(NA, na.ok = TRUE)

isScalarCharacter(LETTERS)
isScalarCharacter("L")
isCharacter(LETTERS)
isCharacter(NA_character_, na.ok = TRUE)
isZeroOneCharacter("")
isZeroOneCharacter("", zchar = TRUE)

isScalarInteger(1L)
isScalarInteger(1)
```

```
isScalarNumber(1)
isScalarNumber(1:2)
```

selectSome	<i>Select and return only some entries from a vector</i>
------------	--

Description

selectSome works well in show methods. It abbreviates a vector input depending on the maxToShow argument.

Usage

```
selectSome(
  obj,
  maxToShow = 5,
  ellipsis = "...",
  ellipsisPos = c("middle", "end", "start"),
  quote = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

obj	character() A vector to be abbreviated for display purposes
maxToShow	numeric(1) The maximum number of values to show in the output (default: 5)
ellipsis	character(1) The symbol used to abbreviate values in the vector (default: "...")
ellipsisPos	character(1) The location for the ellipsis in the output, by default in the "middle" but can be moved to either the "end" or the "start".
quote	logical(1) Whether or not to add a single quote around the obj input. This only works for character type inputs.

Value

An abbreviated output of obj

Author(s)

M. Morgan, H. Pagès

Examples

```
letters
selectSome(letters)
```

setSlots	<i>Convenience function to set slot values</i>
----------	--

Description

Given the current object, the function `setSlots` will take name-value pair inputs either as named arguments or a list and replace the values of the specified slots. This is a convenient function for updating slots in an S4 class object.

Usage

```
setSlots(object, ..., check = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An S4 object with slots to replace
<code>...</code>	Slot name and value pairs either as named arguments or a named list, e.g., <code>slotName = value</code> .
<code>check</code>	logical(1L) Whether to run <code>validObject</code> after the slot replacement

Value

The object input with updated slot data

Author(s)

H. Pagès

Examples

```
setClass("A", representation = representation(slotA = "character"))  
  
aclass <- new("A", slotA = "A")  
  
setSlots(aclass, slotA = "B")
```

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