Package: mamisc (via r-universe)

October 12, 2024

Title Miscellaneous Functions by Paul Hoffman

Type Package

Version 0.0.0.9001

Description More about what it does (maybe more than one line) Use
four spaces when indenting paragraphs within the Description.

URL https://github.com/mojaveazure/mamisc

BugReports https://github.com/mojaveazure/mamisc/issues

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

Imports grDevices, rlang (>= 1.0.6), utils

Suggests httr, scales

Enhances shiny, shinyjs

Collate 'zzz.R' 'collections.R' 'color_theory.R' 'is.R' 'pkg.R'
'roxygen.R' 'shinyjs.R' 'sorted.R' 'strings.R' 'www.R'

Config/Needs/website pkgdown

Repository https://mojaveazure.r-universe.dev

RemoteUrl https://github.com/mojaveazure/mamisc

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 509dbeb8c39434f410f0d98a35f4743b0662793a

Contents

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mamisc-package   *mamisc: Miscellaneous Functions by Paul Hoffman*

Description

More about what it does (maybe more than one line) Use four spaces when indenting paragraphs
within the Description.

Author(s)

Maintainer: Paul Hoffman <hoff0792@umn.edu> (ORCID)

See Also

Useful links:

- https://github.com/mojaveazure/mamisc

- Report bugs at https://github.com/mojaveazure/mamisc/issues

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abbrv *Create Abbreviations*

Description

Create Abbreviations

Usage

```
abbrv(x, digits = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A character vector
digits	Include digits in the abbreviation

Value

Abbreviated versions of x

Examples

```
abbrv(c('HelloWorld', 'LetsGo3', 'tomato'))
abbrv(c('HelloWorld', 'LetsGo3', 'tomato'), digits = FALSE)
abbrv('Wow3', digits = FALSE)
```

---

blend_colors *Blend two or more colors together*

Description

Blend two or more colors together

Usage

```
blend_colors(..., as.rgb = FALSE)
```

Arguments

...	Two or more colors to blend together; these can be in a vector or standalone
as.rgb	Return in RGB form, otherwise return in hexadecimal form

Value

The blended color in RGB form (1 x 3 matrix) or hexadecimal form

See Also

Other color_theory: col2hex(), contrast-theory, text_color()

Examples

```
blend_colors('red', 'green')
if (requireNamespace('scales', quietly = TRUE)) {
  scales::show_col(c('red', blend_colors('red', 'green'), 'green'), ncol = 3)
}
```

---

col2hex   *Convert R colors to hexadecimal*

Description

Convert R colors to hexadecimal

Usage

```
col2hex(...)
```

Arguments

...   R colors

Value

The hexadecimal representations of input colors

See Also

Other color_theory: blend_colors(), contrast-theory, text_color()

Examples

```
col2hex('black', 'red', 'grey')
```

---

contrast-theory *Color Intensity*

Description

Get the intensity and/or luminance of a color

Usage

```
intensity(color)

luminance(color)
```

Arguments

color   A vector of colors

Value

A vector of intensities/luminances for each color

Source

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3942878/how-to-decide-font-color-in-white-or-black-depending-o>

See Also

Other color_theory: blend_colors(), col2hex(), text_color()

Examples

```
intensity(color = c('black', 'white', '#E76BF3'))

luminance(color = c('black', 'white', '#E76BF3'))
```

---

interleave *Interleave vectors together*

Description

Interleave vectors together

Usage

```
interleave(...)
```

Arguments

...	Vectors to be interleaved

Value

A vector with the values from each vector in ... interleaved

---

is_data_frame   *Is an Object a Data Frame*

Description

Is an Object a Data Frame

Usage

```
is_data_frame(x)

is_bare_data_frame(x)
```

Arguments

x	An object

Value

TRUE if x is a data frame, otherwise FALSE

---

is_named_list   *Is a List Named*

Description

Is a List Named

Usage

```
is_named_list(x, pass.zero = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A list
pass.zero	Return TRUE for zero-length lists

Value

...

---

is_nullv *Vectorized Testing of* NULL

Description

Vectorized Testing of NULL

Usage

```
is_nullv(x)
```

Arguments

x   A list-like object

Value

...

---

js_tab_hide *Hide Shiny Tabs with* **ShinyJS**

Description

Hide Shiny Tabs with **ShinyJS**

Usage

```
js_tab_hide(id, values, fxn = "hide")
```

Arguments

id	ID of a tabsetPanel
values	One or more values of a tabPanel (see the value parameter)
fxn	Name of JavaScript call function

Value

A string with a JavaScript function to hide a set of tabs

Note

This function is designed to run custom JavaScript code using shinyjs::extendShinyJS(); use of custom JavaScript code requires the **V8** package. **V8** requires a local install of either the V8 JavaScript Engine or Node.js

See Also

shinyjs::extendShinyJS() shiny::tabPanel()

Other shiny: js_tab_key()

Other shinyjs: js_tab_key()

---

js_tab_key   *Get JavaScript IDs for Shiny Tabs*

Description

Get JavaScript IDs for Shiny Tabs

Usage

```
js_tab_key(id, values)
```

Arguments

id	ID of a tabsetPanel
values	One or more values of a tabPanel (see the value parameter)

Value

A string with the JavaScript ID for a given set of tabs

See Also

shiny::tabsetPanel() shiny::tabPanel()

Other shiny: js_tab_hide()

Other shinyjs: js_tab_hide()

---

online   *Is a Resource Online and Available*

Description

Check to see if a given resource is online and accessible over the internet

Usage

```
online(uri, strict = FALSE, timeout = getOption(x = "timeout"))
```

Arguments

`uri`	The URI of a given resource
`strict`	Ensures the HTTP status code is `200`
`timeout`	Timeout in seconds; defaults to the option "`timeout`" (currently set to 60 seconds)

Value

`TRUE` if `uri` is accessible, otherwise `FALSE`

Note

This function requires the \href{https://cran.r-project.org/package=httr}{\pkg{httr}} package to be installed

---

order2	*Keyed Ordering Permutation*

Description

Keyed Ordering Permutation

Usage

```
order2(
  ...,
  key = identity,
  na.last = TRUE,
  decreasing = FALSE,
  method = c("auto", "shell", "radix")
)
```

Arguments

`...`	a sequence of numeric, complex, character or logical vectors, all of the same length, or a classed R object.
`key`	A function that takes a single argument, defaults to [identity](#)
`na.last`	for controlling the treatment of NAs. If `TRUE`, missing values in the data are put last; if `FALSE`, they are put first; if `NA`, they are removed (see 'Note'.)
`decreasing`	logical. Should the sort order be increasing or decreasing? For the "`radix`" method, this can be a vector of length equal to the number of arguments in `...` and the elements are recycled as necessary. For the other methods, it must be length one.
`method`	the method to be used: partial matches are allowed. The default ("`auto`") implies "`radix`" for numeric vectors, integer vectors, logical vectors and factors with fewer than 2^{31} elements. Otherwise, it implies "`shell`". For details of methods "`shell`", "`quick`", and "`radix`", see the help for [sort](#).

Value

An integer vector with the ordered indices of the input data

See Also

[sorted](#) [base::sort](#) [base::order](#)

---

oxford   *Create a List with a Serial Comma*

Description

Create a List with a Serial Comma

Usage

```
oxford(
  ...,
  cnj = c("or", "and"),
  quote = c("single", "double", "none"),
  fancy = getOption(x = "useFancyQuotes", default = TRUE)
)
```

Arguments

...	A character vector to join
cnj	Conjunction to use for final entry
quote	Quote the entries of ...; choose from:
	• "single": single quotes
	• "double": double quotes
	• "none": no extra quoting
fancy	Use fancy quotes; defaults to the value of the "useFancyQuotes" option (currently set to TRUE)

Value

... arranged into an English list with a serial comma when needed

See Also

[sQuote()](#) [dQuote()](#)

Examples

```
oxford('cell')
oxford('cell', 'ident')
oxford('cell', 'ident', 'gene')
```

---

powerset *Generate a powerset*

Description

Generate a powerset

Usage

```
powerset(x)
```

Arguments

x   A list or vector of values to generate all possible combinations of

Value

A list with all possible combinations of x

Examples

```
powerset(x = 1:3)
powerset(x = letters[1:3])
```

---

rd_ilist *Rdocumentation Itemized List*

Description

Generate an Rdocumentation itemized list

Usage

```
rd_ilist(x)
```

Arguments

x   A vector of values for the list

Value

An Rdocumentation itemized list suitable for injecting into documentation files with \Sexpr

See Also

Other roxygen: rd_required_pkgs()

Examples

```
#' \Sexpr[results=rd]{odds::rd_ilist()}
```

---

rd_required_pkgs *Rdocumentation Note of Required Packages*

Description

Rdocumentation Note of Required Packages

Usage

```
rd_required_pkgs(x, multiple = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A vector of package names
multiple	...

Value

...

See Also

Other roxygen: [rd_ilist](#)()

Examples

```
#' \Sexpr[results=rd]{odds::rd_required_pkgs()}
```

---

sorted *Sort With A Key*

Description

Sort With A Key

Usage

```
sorted(x, key = identity, decreasing = FALSE, ...)

## Default S3 method:
sorted(x, key = identity, decreasing = FALSE, na.last = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

x	for sort an R object with a class or a numeric, complex, character or logical vector. For sort.int, a numeric, complex, character or logical vector, or a factor.
key	A function that takes a single argument, defaults to identity
decreasing	logical. Should the sort be increasing or decreasing? Not available for partial sorting.
...	arguments to be passed to or from methods or (for the default methods and objects without a class) to sort.int.
na.last	for controlling the treatment of NAs. If TRUE, missing values in the data are put last; if FALSE, they are put first; if NA, they are removed.

See Also

order2 base::sort base::order

---

text_color   *Text Color*

Description

Determine text color based on background color

Usage

```
text_color(
  background,
  threshold = 186,
  w3c = FALSE,
  dark = "black",
  light = "white"
)
```

Arguments

background	A vector of background colors; supports R color names and hexadecimal codes
threshold	Intensity threshold for light/dark cutoff; intensities greater than theshold yield dark, others yield light
w3c	Use W3C formula for calculating background text color; ignores threshold
dark	Color for dark text
light	Color for light text

Value

A named vector of either dark or light, depending on background; names of vector are background

Source

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3942878/how-to-decide-font-color-in-white-or-black-depending-o>

See Also

Other color_theory: `blend_colors()`, `col2hex()`, `contrast-theory`

Examples

```
text_color(background = c('black', 'white', '#E76BF3'))
```

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