

Package ‘thisutils’

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Type Package

Title Collection of Utility Functions for Data Analysis and Computing

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Description Provides a collection of utility functions commonly used in data analysis and scientific computing. Includes functions for parallel processing, matrix operations, correlation calculations, and other computational tasks to streamline R workflows.

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URL <https://mengxu98.github.io/thisutils/>

BugReports <https://github.com/mengxu98/thisutils/issues>

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thisutils-package	<i>thisutils: An R package for utility functions.</i>
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Description

An R package for utility functions.

Author(s)

Meng Xu (Maintainer), <mengxu98@qq.com>

Source

<https://mengxu98.github.io/thisutils/>

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://mengxu98.github.io/thisutils/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/mengxu98/thisutils/issues>

add_pkg_file	<i>Add package file</i>
--------------	-------------------------

Description

Automatically generate a file containing functions and related code for R package development.

Usage

```
add_pkg_file(  
  desc_file,  
  pkg_name = NULL,  
  pkg_description = NULL,  
  author_name = NULL,  
  author_email = NULL,  
  github_url = NULL,  
  output_dir = NULL,  
  use_figlet = TRUE,  
  figlet_font = "Slant",  
  colors = c("red", "yellow", "green", "magenta", "cyan", "yellow", "green", "white",  
    "magenta", "cyan"),  
  unicode = TRUE,  
  verbose = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

desc_file	The DESCRIPTION file. Must be provided, it will be used to extract package information. Using <code>add_pkg_file("DESCRIPTION")</code> , will be created <code><pkg_name>-package.R</code> based on the DESCRIPTION file. If you want to use some specific information, such as <code>author_name</code> or <code>author_email</code> , you can provide them manually.
pkg_name	Character string, the name of the package. Default is <code>NULL</code> , which will be read from DESCRIPTION file.
pkg_description	Character string, short description of the package. Default is <code>NULL</code> , which will be read from DESCRIPTION file.
author_name	Character string, name of the package author. Default is <code>NULL</code> , which will be read from DESCRIPTION file.

author_email	Character string, email of the package author. Default is NULL, which will be read from DESCRIPTION file.
github_url	Character string, GitHub URL of the package. Default is NULL, which will be read from DESCRIPTION file or constructed based on package name.
output_dir	Character string, directory where to save the package file. Default is NULL, you should specify it, such as 'R/'.
use_figlet	Logical, whether to use figlet for ASCII art generation. Default is TRUE.
figlet_font	Character string, figlet font to use. Default is "Slant".
colors	Character vector, colors to use for the logo elements.
unicode	Logical, whether to use Unicode symbols. Default is TRUE.
verbose	Logical, whether to print progress messages. Default is TRUE.

Value

Creates a file in specified output directory

as_matrix	<i>Convert sparse matrix into dense matrix</i>
-----------	--

Description

Convert sparse matrix into dense matrix

Usage

```
as_matrix(x, parallel = FALSE, sparse = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A matrix.
parallel	Logical value, default is FALSE. Setting to parallelize the computation with RcppParallel::setThreadOptions .
sparse	Logical value, default is FALSE, whether to output a sparse matrix.

Value

A dense or sparse matrix

Examples

```

m <- simulate_sparse_matrix(
  1000, 1000,
  decimal = 3
)

system.time(
  a <- as.matrix(m)
)
system.time(
  b <- as_matrix(m)
)
system.time(
  c <- as_matrix(m, parallel = TRUE)
)
system.time(
  d <- as_matrix(m, sparse = TRUE)
)

m[1:5, 1:5]
a[1:5, 1:5]
b[1:5, 1:5]
c[1:5, 1:5]

identical(a, b)
identical(a, c)
identical(b, c)
identical(a, d)
identical(b, d)

```

capitalize

Capitalizes the characters Making the first letter uppercase

Description

Capitalizes the characters Making the first letter uppercase

Usage

```
capitalize(x, force_tolower = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x A vector of character strings to be capitalized.

force_tolower Whether to force the remaining letters to be lowercase.

Examples

```
x <- c(
  "hello world",
  "Hello world",
  "hello World"
)
capitalize(x)
```

check_sparsity	<i>Check sparsity of matrix</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

Check sparsity of matrix

Usage

```
check_sparsity(x)
```

Arguments

x A matrix.

Value

Sparsity of matrix

download	<i>Download File from the Internet</i>
----------	--

Description

Download File from the Internet

Usage

```
download(
  url,
  destfile,
  methods = c("auto", "wget", "libcurl", "curl", "wininet", "internal"),
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...,
  max_tries = 2
)
```

Arguments

url	a character string (or longer vector for the "libcurl" method) naming the URL of a resource to be downloaded.
destfile	a character string (or vector, see the url argument) with the file path where the downloaded file is to be saved. Tilde-expansion is performed.
methods	Methods to be used for downloading files. The default is to try different download methods in turn until the download is successfully completed.
verbose	Logical value, default is TRUE. Whether to print progress messages.
...	Other arguments passed to utils::download.file
max_tries	Number of tries for each download method.

 figlet

figlet

Description

Create ASCII art text using figlet fonts.

Usage

```
figlet(
  text,
  font = "Slant",
  width = getOption("width", 80),
  justify = "left",
  absolute = FALSE,
  strip = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

text	Text to make bigger
font	Name of font, path to font, or 'figlet_font' object
width	Width to use when justifying and breaking lines
justify	Text justification to use in rendering ("left", "centre", "right")
absolute	Logical, indicating if alignment is absolute
strip	Logical, indicating if whitespace should be removed

Value

An object of class 'figlet_text' which is a character vector with a handy print method

References

<http://www.figlet.org/> <https://github.com/richfitz/rfiglet> <https://github.com/jbkunst/figletr>

Examples

```
figlet("thisutils")
```

figlet_font	<i>Get a figlet font</i>
-------------	--------------------------

Description

Get a figlet font

Usage

```
figlet_font(font)
```

Arguments

font	Path or name of the font to load
------	----------------------------------

Value

A 'figlet_font' object for use with [figlet]

invoke_fun	<i>Invoke a function with a list of arguments</i>
------------	---

Description

Invoke a function with a list of arguments

Usage

```
invoke_fun(.fn, .args = list(), ..., .env = rlang::caller_env())
```

Arguments

.fn	A function, or function name as a string.
.args	A list of arguments.
...	Other arguments passed to the function.
.env	Environment in which to evaluate the call. This will be most useful if .fn is a string, or the function has side-effects.

Examples

```
f <- function(x, y) {
  x + y
}
invoke_fun(f, list(x = 1, y = 2))
invoke_fun("f", list(x = 1, y = 2))
invoke_fun("f", x = 1, y = 2)
```

list_figlet_fonts	<i>List available figlet fonts</i>
-------------------	------------------------------------

Description

List all figlet font files available in the package or system.

Usage

```
list_figlet_fonts()
```

Value

Character vector of available font names.

Examples

```
list_figlet_fonts()
```

log_message	<i>Print diagnostic message</i>
-------------	---------------------------------

Description

Integrate the message printing function with the cli package, and the [base::message](#) function. The message could be suppressed by [base::suppressMessages](#).

Usage

```
log_message(
  ...,
  verbose = TRUE,
  message_type = c("info", "success", "warning", "error"),
  cli_model = TRUE,
  timestamp = TRUE,
  timestamp_format = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S",
  level = 1,
  symbol = "  ",
```

```

    format = FALSE,
    text_color = NULL,
    back_color = NULL,
    multiline_indent = TRUE
  )

```

Arguments

...	Text to print.
verbose	Logical value, default is TRUE. Whether to print the message.
message_type	Type of message, default is info. Could be choose one of info, success, warning, and error.
cli_model	Logical value, default is TRUE. Whether to use the cli package to print the message.
timestamp	Logical value, default is TRUE. Whether to show the current time in the message.
timestamp_format	Character value, default is "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S". Format string for timestamp display.
level	Integer value, default is 1. The level of the message, which affects the indentation. Level 1 has no indentation, higher levels add more indentation.
symbol	Character value, default is " " (two spaces). The symbol used for indentation. When specified, it ignores the level parameter and uses the symbol directly.
format	Logical value, default is FALSE. Whether to use sprintf-style formatting for the message.
text_color	Character value, default is NULL. Color for the message text. Available colors: "red", "green", "blue", "yellow", "magenta", "cyan", "white", "black".
back_color	Character value, default is NULL. Background color for the message text. Available colors: "red", "green", "blue", "yellow", "magenta", "cyan", "white", "black".
multiline_indent	Logical value, default is TRUE. Whether to apply consistent formatting (timestamp and indentation) to each line in multiline messages. When TRUE, each line gets the full formatting; when FALSE, only the first line gets the timestamp.

Value

Formatted message printed to the console.

References

<https://cli.r-lib.org/articles/index.html>

Examples

```

# basic usage
log_message("Hello, ", "world!")
log_message("hello, world!")

```

```

log_message("Hello, world!", timestamp = FALSE)
log_message("Hello, ", "world!", message_type = "success")
log_message("Hello, world!", message_type = "warning")
log_message("Hello, ", "world!", cli_model = FALSE)

# suppress messages
suppressMessages(log_message("Hello, world!"))
log_message("Hello, world!", verbose = FALSE)

# cli formatting
log_message("hello, {.arg world}!")
message("hello, {.arg world}!")
log_message("hello, {.code world}!")
message("hello, {.code world}!")
log_message("{.emph R}")
log_message("Hello, {.file world}!")
log_message("press {.kbd ENTER}")
log_message("address: {.email example@example.com}")
log_message("URL: {.url https://example.com}")
log_message("Some {.field field}")
log_message("Hello, {.pkg world}!")
log_message("Hello, {.val world}!")

# set indentation
log_message("Hello, world!", level = 2)
log_message("Hello, world!", symbol = "->")
log_message("Hello, %s", "world!", format = TRUE)
log_message("Processing %d items", 42, format = TRUE)

# multiline message
log_message("Line 1\nLine 2\nLine 3", multiline_indent = TRUE)
log_message(
  "Multi-line\ncolored\nmessage",
  text_color = "blue",
  multiline_indent = FALSE
)
log_message(
  "Multi-line\ncolored\nmessage",
  text_color = "blue",
  multiline_indent = FALSE,
  timestamp = FALSE
)

# color formatting
log_message(
  "This is a red message",
  text_color = "red"
)
log_message(
  "This is a message with background",
  back_color = "cyan"
)
log_message(

```

```

    "This is a message with both text and background",
    text_color = "red",
    back_color = "cyan"
  )
  # color formatting also works with `cli_model = FALSE`
  log_message(
    "This is a red message",
    text_color = "red",
    cli_model = FALSE
  )
  log_message(
    "This is a message with background",
    back_color = "cyan",
    cli_model = FALSE
  )
  log_message(
    "This is a message with both text and background",
    text_color = "red",
    back_color = "cyan",
    cli_model = FALSE
  )

```

normalization

Normalize numeric vector

Description

Normalize numeric vector

Usage

```
normalization(x, method = "max_min", na_rm = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Input numeric vector.
<code>method</code>	Method used for normalization.
<code>na_rm</code>	Whether to remove NA values, and if setting TRUE, using 0 instead.
<code>...</code>	Parameters for other methods.

Value

Normalized numeric vector

Examples

```
x <- c(runif(2), NA, -runif(2))
x
normalization(x, method = "max_min")
normalization(x, method = "maximum")
normalization(x, method = "sum")
normalization(x, method = "softmax")
normalization(x, method = "z_score")
normalization(x, method = "mad")
normalization(x, method = "unit_vector")
normalization(x, method = "unit_vector", na_rm = FALSE)
```

parallelize_fun	<i>Parallelize a function</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------

Description

Parallelize a function

Usage

```
parallelize_fun(x, fun, cores = 1, export_fun = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A vector or list to apply over.
fun	The function to be applied to each element.
cores	The number of cores to use for parallelization with foreach . Default is 1.
export_fun	The functions to export the function to workers.
verbose	Logical value, default is TRUE. Whether to print progress messages.

Value

A list of computed results

Examples

```
parallelize_fun(1:3, function(x) {
  Sys.sleep(0.2)
  x^2
})
parallelize_fun(list(1, 2, 3), function(x) {
  Sys.sleep(0.2)
  x^2
})
```

pearson_correlation *Correlation and covariance calculation for sparse matrix*

Description

Correlation and covariance calculation for sparse matrix

Usage

```
pearson_correlation(x, y = NULL)
```

Arguments

x Sparse matrix or character vector.
y Sparse matrix or character vector.

Value

A list with covariance and correlation matrices.

Examples

```
m1 <- simulate_sparse_matrix(  
  100, 100  
)  
m2 <- simulate_sparse_matrix(  
  100, 100,  
  sparsity = 0.05  
)  
a <- pearson_correlation(m1, m2)  
a$cov[1:5, 1:5]  
a$cor[1:5, 1:5]
```

print.logo *print logo*

Description

print logo

Usage

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

Arguments

x	Input information.
...	Other parameters.

Value

Print the ASCII logo

remove_space	<i>Remove and normalize spaces</i>
--------------	------------------------------------

Description

Remove leading/trailing spaces and normalize multiple spaces between words in character strings.

Usage

```
remove_space(
  x,
  trim_start = TRUE,
  trim_end = FALSE,
  collapse_multiple = TRUE,
  preserve_newlines = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	A vector of character strings.
trim_start	Logical value, default is 'TRUE'. Whether to remove leading spaces before the first word.
trim_end	Logical value, default is 'FALSE'. Whether to remove trailing spaces after the last word.
collapse_multiple	Logical value, default is 'TRUE'. Whether to collapse multiple consecutive spaces between words into a single space.
preserve_newlines	Logical value, default is 'TRUE'. Whether to preserve newline characters when collapsing spaces.

Value

A character vector with spaces normalized according to the specified parameters.

Examples

```

x <- c(
  "hello world ",
  "test case ",
  "no space",
  "multiple spaces "
)
remove_space(x)
remove_space(x, trim_start = FALSE)
remove_space(x, trim_end = TRUE)
remove_space(x, collapse_multiple = FALSE)
remove_space(
  x,
  trim_start = FALSE,
  trim_end = FALSE,
  collapse_multiple = FALSE
)

# with newlines
multiline <- c(
  "hello\n\n world ",
  "first \n second "
)
remove_space(multiline)
remove_space(multiline, preserve_newlines = FALSE)

```

rescale

Rescale numeric vector

Description

Rescale numeric vector

Usage

```
rescale(x, from = range(x, na.rm = TRUE, finite = TRUE), to = c(0, 1))
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector.
from	The range of the original data.
to	The range of the rescaled data.

Value

A numeric vector with rescaled values.

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(10)
rescale(x)
rescale(x, from = c(0, 1))
rescale(x, to = c(0, 2))
```

r_square

*coefficient of determination (R^2)***Description**

coefficient of determination (R^2)

Usage

```
r_square(y_true, y_pred)
```

Arguments

`y_true` A numeric vector with ground truth values.
`y_pred` A numeric vector with predicted values.

Value

R^2 value

Examples

```
y <- rnorm(100)
y_pred <- y + rnorm(100, sd = 0.5)
r_square(y, y_pred)
```

simulate_sparse_matrix

*Generate a simulated sparse matrix***Description**

This function generates a sparse matrix with a specified number of rows and columns, a given sparsity level, and a distribution function for the non-zero values.

Usage

```
simulate_sparse_matrix(
  nrow,
  ncol,
  sparsity = 0.95,
  distribution_fun = function(n) stats::rpois(n, lambda = 0.5) + 1,
  decimal = 0,
  seed = 1
)
```

Arguments

nrow	Number of rows in the matrix.
ncol	Number of columns in the matrix.
sparsity	Proportion of zero elements (sparsity level). Default is 0.95, meaning 95% of elements are zero (5% are non-zero).
distribution_fun	Function to generate non-zero values.
decimal	Numeric value, default is 0. Controls the number of decimal places in the generated values. If set to 0, values will be integers. When decimal > 0, random decimal parts are uniformly distributed across the full range.
seed	Random seed for reproducibility.

Value

A sparse matrix of class "dgCMatrix"

Examples

```
simulate_sparse_matrix(1000, 500) |>
  check_sparsity()

simulate_sparse_matrix(10, 10, decimal = 1)
simulate_sparse_matrix(10, 10, decimal = 5)
```

sparse_cor

A sparse correlation function

Description

Safe correlation function which returns a sparse matrix without missing values

Usage

```
sparse_cor(  
  x,  
  y = NULL,  
  method = "pearson",  
  allow_neg = TRUE,  
  remove_na = TRUE,  
  remove_inf = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

x	Sparse matrix or character vector.
y	Sparse matrix or character vector.
method	Method to use for calculating the correlation coefficient.
allow_neg	Logical. Whether to allow negative values or set them to 0.
remove_na	Logical. Whether to replace NA values with 0.
remove_inf	Logical. Whether to replace infinite values with 1.
...	Other arguments passed to stats::cor function.

Value

A correlation matrix.

Examples

```
m1 <- simulate_sparse_matrix(  
  500, 100  
)  
m2 <- simulate_sparse_matrix(  
  500, 100,  
  seed = 2025  
)  
a <- sparse_cor(m1)  
b <- sparse_cor(m1, m2)  
c <- as_matrix(  
  cor(as_matrix(m1)),  
  sparse = TRUE  
)  
d <- as_matrix(  
  cor(as_matrix(m1), as_matrix(m2)),  
  sparse = TRUE  
)  
  
a[1:5, 1:5]  
c[1:5, 1:5]  
all.equal(a, c)
```

```

b[1:5, 1:5]
d[1:5, 1:5]
all.equal(b, d)

m1[sample(1:500, 10)] <- NA
m2[sample(1:500, 10)] <- NA

sparse_cor(m1, m2)[1:5, 1:5]

system.time(
  sparse_cor(m1)
)
system.time(
  cor(as_matrix(m1))
)

system.time(
  sparse_cor(m1, m2)
)
system.time(
  cor(as_matrix(m1), as_matrix(m2))
)

```

split_indices

Split indices.

Description

An optimised version of split for the special case of splitting row indices into groups.

Usage

```
split_indices(group, n = 0L)
```

Arguments

group	Integer indices
n	The largest integer (may not appear in index). This is hint: if the largest value of group is bigger than n, the output will silently expand.

Value

A list of vectors of indices.

References

<https://github.com/hadley/plyr/blob/d57f9377eb5d56107ba3136775f2f0f005f33aa3/src/split-numeric.cpp#L20>

Examples

```
split_indices(sample(10, 100, rep = TRUE))
split_indices(sample(10, 100, rep = TRUE), 10)
```

str_wrap	<i>Wrap text</i>
----------	------------------

Description

Wrap text

Usage

```
str_wrap(x, width = 80)
```

Arguments

x	A character vector to wrap.
width	The maximum width of the lines.

Value

A character vector with wrapped text.

Examples

```
str_wrap(rep("Hello, world!", 10))
str_wrap(rep("Hello, world!", 10), width = 10)
```

thisutils_logo	<i>thisutils logo</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

The thisutils logo, using ASCII or Unicode characters Use [cli::ansi_strip](#) to get rid of the colors.

Usage

```
thisutils_logo(unicode = cli::is_utf8_output())
```

Arguments

unicode	Unicode symbols. Default is TRUE on UTF-8 platforms.
---------	--

Value

A logo with ASCII formatted text

References

<https://github.com/tidyverse/tidyverse/blob/main/R/logo.R>

Examples

```
thisutils_logo()
```

try_get

Try to evaluate an expression a set number of times before failing

Description

The function is used as a fail-safe if your R code sometimes works and sometimes doesn't, usually because it depends on a resource that may be temporarily unavailable. It tries to evaluate the expression 'max_tries' times. If all the attempts fail, it throws an error; if not, the evaluated expression is returned.

Usage

```
try_get(expr, max_tries = 5, error_message = "", retry_message = "Retrying...")
```

Arguments

expr	The expression to be evaluated.
max_tries	The maximum number of attempts to evaluate the expression before giving up. Default is set to 5.
error_message	a string, additional custom error message you would like to be displayed when an error occurs.
retry_message	a string, a message displayed when a new try to evaluate the expression would be attempted.

Value

This function returns the evaluated expression if successful, otherwise it throws an error if all attempts are unsuccessful.

Examples

```
f <- function() {
  value <- runif(1, min = 0, max = 1)
  if (value > 0.5) {
    log_message("value is larger than 0.5")
    return(value)
  } else {
    log_message(
      "value is smaller than 0.5",
      message_type = "error"
    )
  }
}
```

```

    )
  }
}
f_evaluated <- try_get(expr = f())
print(f_evaluated)

```

unnest_fun

*Unnest a list-column***Description**

Implement similar functions to the [tidyr::unnest](#) function.

Usage

```
unnest_fun(data, cols, keep_empty = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data frame.
<code>cols</code>	Columns to unnest.
<code>keep_empty</code>	By default, you get one row of output for each element of the list your unchopping/unnesting. This means that if there's a size-0 element (like NULL or an empty data frame), that entire row will be dropped from the output. If you want to preserve all rows, use <code>keep_empty = TRUE</code> to replace size-0 elements with a single row of missing values.

Examples

```

data <- data.frame(
  id = 1:3,
  x = c("a", "b", "c"),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)
data$data <- list(
  c(1, 2),
  c(3, 4, 5),
  c(6)
)
unnest_fun(data, cols = "data")

data2 <- data.frame(
  id = 1:3,
  x = c("a", "b", "c"),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)
data2$data <- list(
  c(1, 2),
  numeric(0),

```

```
c(6)
)
unnest_fun(data2, cols = "data")
unnest_fun(data2, cols = "data", keep_empty = TRUE)
```

%ss%

Value selection operator

Description

This operator returns the left side if it's not NULL, otherwise it returns the right side.

Usage

```
a %ss% b
```

Arguments

a	The left side value to check
b	The right side value to use if a is NULL

Value

a if it is not NULL, otherwise b

Examples

```
NULL %ss% 10
5 %ss% 10
```


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