Package ‘optparse’

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optparse-package

Command line option parser

Description

Goal is to create an R package of a command line parser inspired by Python’s “optparse” library.

Details

optparse is primarily intended to be used with “Rscript”. It facilitates writing “#!/” shebang scripts that accept short and long flags/options. It can also be used from directly, but is probably less useful in this context.

See package vignette for a more detailed example.

Notes on naming convention in package: 1. An option is one of the shell-split input strings. 2. A flag is a type of option. a flag can be defined as having no argument (defined below), a required argument, or an optional argument. 3. An argument is a type of option, and is the value associated with a flag. 4. A long flag is a type of flag, and begins with the string “–”’. If the long flag has an associated argument, it may be delimited from the long flag by either a trailing =, or may be the subsequent option. 5. A short flag is a type of flag, and begins with the string “-”. If a short flag has an associated argument, it is the subsequent option. short flags may be bundled together, sharing a single leading “--”, but only the final short flag is able to have a corresponding argument.

Author(s)

Trevor Davis.

Some documentation and unit tests ported from Allen Day’s getopt package.

The documentation for Python’s optparse library, which this package is based on, is Copyright 1990-2009, Python Software Foundation.
References

Python’s optparse library, which this package is based on, is described here: https://docs.python.org/3/library/optparse.html

See Also

g getopt

Examples

example_file <- system.file("exec", "example.R", package = "optparse")
example_file_2 <- system.file("exec", "display_file.R", package = "optparse")
## Not run:
  readLines(example_file)
  readLines(example_file_2)

## End(Not run)
make_option

Functions to enable our OptionParser to recognize specific command line options.

Description

add_option adds a option to a preexisting OptionParser instance whereas make_option is used to create a list of OptionParserOption instances that will be used in the option_list argument of the OptionParser function to create a new OptionParser instance.

Usage

make_option(
    opt_str,
    action = NULL,
    type = NULL,
    dest = NULL,
    default = NULL,
    help = "",
    metavar = NULL,
    callback = NULL,
    callback_args = NULL
)

add_option(
    object,
    opt_str,
    action = NULL,
    type = NULL,
    dest = NULL,
    default = NULL,
    help = "",
    metavar = NULL,
    callback = NULL,
    callback_args = NULL
)
Arguments

opt_str  A character vector containing the string of the desired long flag comprised of “-” followed by a letter and then a sequence of alphanumeric characters and optionally a string of the desired short flag comprised of the “-” followed by a letter.

action  A character string that describes the action optparse should take when it encounters an option, either “store”, “store_true”, “store_false”, or “callback”. An action of “store” signifies that optparse should store the specified following value if the option is found on the command string. “store_true” stores TRUE if the option is found and “store_false” stores FALSE if the option is found. “callback” stores the return value produced by the function specified in the callback argument. If callback is not NULL then the default is “callback” else “store”.

type  A character string that describes specifies which data type should be stored, either “logical”, “integer”, “double”, “complex”, or “character”. Default is “logical” if action %in% c("store_true", "store_false"). typeof(default) if action == "store" and default is not NULL and “character” if action == "store" and default is NULL. “numeric” will be converted to “double”.

dest  A character string that specifies what field in the list returned by parse_args should optparse store option values. Default is derived from the long flag in opt_str.

default  The default value optparse should use if it does not find the option on the command line.

help  A character string describing the option to be used by print_help in generating a usage message. %default will be substituted by the value of default.

metavar  A character string that stands in for the option argument when printing help text. Default is the value of dest.

callback  A function that executes after each option value is fully parsed. It’s value is assigned to the option and its arguments are the option S4 object, the long flag string, the value of the option, the parser S4 object, and ....

callback_args  A list of additional arguments passed to callback function (via do.call).

object  An instance of the OptionParser class

Value

Both make_option and add_option return instances of class OptionParserOption.

Author(s)

Trevor Davis.

References

Python’s optparse library, which inspires this package, is described here: https://docs.python.org/3/library/optparse.html
See Also

(parse_args OptionParser)

Examples

```r
make_option("--longflag")
make_option(c("-l", "--longflag"), default = 5)
make_option("--integer", type = "integer", default = 5)
make_option("--integer", default = as.integer(5))  # same as previous

# examples from package vignette
make_option(c("-v", "--verbose"), action = "store_true", default = TRUE,
    help = "Print extra output [default]")
make_option(c("-q", "--quietly"), action = "store_false",
    dest = "verbose", help = "Print little output")
make_option(c("-c", "--count"), type = "integer", default = 5,
    help = "Number of random normals to generate [default %default]",
    metavar = "number")
make_option("--generator", default = "rnorm",
    help = "Function to generate random deviates [default \"%default\"]")
make_option("--mean", default = 0,
    help = "Mean if generator == \"rnorm\" [default %default]")
make_option("--sd", default = 1, metavar = "standard deviation",
    help = "Standard deviation if generator == \"rnorm\" [default %default]")
```

---

**OptionParser**

*A function to create an instance of a parser object*

**Description**

This function is used to create an instance of a parser object which when combined with the `parse_args`, `make_option`, and `add_option` methods is very useful for parsing options from the command line.

**Usage**

```r
OptionParser(
    usage = "usage: %prog [options]",
    option_list = list(),
    add_help_option = TRUE,
    prog = NULL,
    description = "",
    epilogue = "",
    formatter = IndentedHelpFormatter
)
```
OptionParser-class

Arguments

usage
The program usage message that will printed out if parse_args finds a help option, %prog is substituted with the value of the prog argument.

option_list
A list of of OptionParserOption instances that will define how parse_args reacts to command line options. OptionParserOption instances are usually created by make_option and can also be added to an existing OptionParser instance via the add_option function.

add_help_option
Whether a standard help option should be automatically added to the OptionParser instance.

prog
Program name to be substituted for %prog in the usage message (including description and epilogue if present), the default is to use the actual Rscript file name if called by an Rscript file and otherwise keep %prog.

description
Additional text for print_help to print out between usage statement and options statement

epilogue
Additional text for print_help to print out after the options statement

formatter
A function that formats usage text. The function should take only one argument (an OptionParser() object). Default is IndentedHelpFormatter(). The other built-in formatter provided by this package is TitledHelpFormatter().

Value
An instance of the OptionParser class.

Author(s)
Trevor Davis.

References
Python’s optparse library, which inspired this package, is described here: https://docs.python.org/3/library/optparse.html

See Also
parse_args make_option add_option

OptionParser-class  Option Parser

Description
Option Parser
**OptionParserOption-class**

*Class to hold information about command-line options*

**Description**

Class to hold information about command-line options

**Slots**

- **short_flag**  String of the desired short flag comprised of the “-” followed by a letter.
- **long_flag**  String of the desired long flag comprised of “--” followed by a letter and then a sequence of alphanumeric characters.
- **action**  A character string that describes the action optparse should take when it encounters an option, either “store”, “store_true”, or “store_false”. The default is “store” which signifies that optparse should store the specified following value if the option is found on the command string. “store_true” stores TRUE if the option is found and “store_false” stores FALSE if the option is found.
- **type**  A character string that describes specifies which data type should be stored, either “logical”, “integer”, “double”, “complex”, or “character”. Default is “logical” if action %in% c("store_true",store_false), typeof(default) if action == "store" and default is not NULL and “character” if action == "store" and default is NULL. “numeric” will be converted to “double”.
- **dest**  A character string that specifies what field in the list returned by parse_args should optparse store option values. Default is derived from the long flag in opt_str.
default  The default value optparse should use if it does not find the option on the command line.
help   A character string describing the option to be used by print_help in generating a usage message. \%default will be substituted by the value of default.
metavar A character string that stands in for the option argument when printing help text. Default is the value of dest.
callback A function that executes after the each option value is fully parsed
callback_args Additional arguments that pass to the callback function.

See Also

make_option

---

parse_args Parse command line options.

---

Description

parse_args parses command line options using an OptionParser instance for guidance. parse_args2 is a wrapper to parse_args setting the options positional_arguments and convert_hyphens_to_underscores to TRUE.

Usage

parse_args(
  object,
  args = commandArgs(trailingOnly = TRUE),
  print_help_and_exit = TRUE,
  positional_arguments = FALSE,
  convert_hyphens_to_underscores = FALSE
)

parse_args2(
  object,
  args = commandArgs(trailingOnly = TRUE),
  print_help_and_exit = TRUE
)

Arguments

object An OptionParser instance.
args A character vector containing command line options to be parsed. Default is everything after the Rscript program in the command line. If positional_arguments is not FALSE then parse_args will look for positional arguments at the end of this vector.
parse_args

print_help_and_exit

Whether parse_args should call print_help to print out a usage message and exit the program. Default is TRUE.

positional_arguments

Number of positional arguments. A numeric denoting the exact number of supported arguments, or a numeric vector of length two denoting the minimum and maximum number of arguments (Inf for no limit). The value TRUE is equivalent to c(0,Inf). The default FALSE is supported for backward compatibility only, as it alters the format of the return value.

convert_hyphens_to_underscores

If the names in the returned list of options contains hyphens then convert them to underscores. The default FALSE is supported for backward compatibility reasons as it alters the format of the return value.

Value

Returns a list with field options containing our option values as well as another field args which contains a vector of positional arguments. For backward compatibility, if and only if positional_arguments is FALSE, returns a list containing option values.

Acknowledgement

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Author(s)

Trevor Davis.

References

Python's optparse library, which inspired this package, is described here: https://docs.python.org/3/library/optparse.html

See Also

OptionParser print_help

Examples

# example from vignette
option_list <- list(
  make_option(c("-v", "--verbose"), action = "store_true", default = TRUE,
              help = "Print extra output [default]"),
  make_option(c("-q", "--quietly"), action = "store_false",
              dest = "verbose", help = "Print little output"),
  make_option(c("-c", "--count"), type = "integer", default = 5,
              help = "Number of random normals to generate [default %default]",
              metavar = "number"),
)
make_option("--generator", default = "rnorm", 
  help = "Function to generate random deviates [default \"%default\"]"), 
make_option("--mean", default = 0, 
  help = "Mean if generator == \"rnorm\" [default %default]")
make_option("--sd", default = 1, metavar = "standard deviation", 
  help = "Standard deviation if generator == \"rnorm\" [default %default]")
)
parsed_args(OptionParser(option_list = option_list), args = c("--sd=3", "--quietly"))

# example from vignette using positional arguments
option_list2 <- list( 
  make_option(c("-n", "--add-numbers"), action = "store_true", default = FALSE, 
    help = "Print line number at the beginning of each line [default]"
  )
)
parsed_args(OptionParser(usage = "%prog [options] file", option_list = option_list2), 
  args = c("--add-numbers", "example.txt"), positional_arguments = TRUE)
parsed_args(OptionParser(usage = "%prog [options] file", option_list = option_list2), 
  args = c("--add-numbers", "example.txt"), positional_arguments = TRUE, 
  convert_hyphens_to_underscores = TRUE)
parsed_args2(OptionParser(usage = "%prog [options] file", option_list = option_list2), 
  args = c("--add-numbers", "example.txt"))

---

print_help  Printing an usage message from an OptionParser object

Description

print_help print an usage message from an OptionParser object, usually called by parse_args when it encounters a help option.

Usage

print_help(object)

Arguments

object A OptionParser instance.

Value

print_help uses the cat function to print out a usage message. It returns invisible(NULL).

Author(s)

Trevor Davis.
References

Python’s optparse library, which inspired this package, is described here: https://docs.python.org/3/library/optparse.html

See Also

{parse_args} {OptionParser}
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