Package ‘AnalysisPageServer’

December 21, 2016

Type Package

Title A framework for sharing interactive data and plots from R through the web.

Version 1.8.1

Date 2016-12-07

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Description AnalysisPageServer is a modular system that enables sharing of customizable R analyses via the web.

License Artistic-2.0

LazyLoad yes

Imports log4r, tools, rjson, Biobase, graph

Suggests RUnit, XML, SVGAnnotation, knitr

Enhances Rook (>= 1.1), fork, FastRWeb, ggplot2

VignetteBuilder knitr

biocViews GUI, Visualization, DataRepresentation

RoxygenNote 5.0.1

NeedsCompilation yes

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Description

Add a new event to a registry

Usage

add.event(registry, event, overwrite = FALSE)

Arguments

registry EventRegistry
event String. Name for the Event.
overwrite Logical. If the Event already exists, should I overwrite it? If TRUE then yes, without warning. If FALSE (default) then no, throw an error.

Details

Add a new event to a registry. If an Event of that name already exists then if overwrite is not set then an error is thrown, and if overwrite is set then the contents of the old Event are simply replaced. Use add.handler to add a handler to an existing Event.

Value

Nothing good.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman
add.event.handler

Examples

```r
r <- new.event.registry()
has.event(r, "mouseclick")
add.event(r, "mouseclick")
has.event(r, "mouseclick")
```

Description

Add a Handler to an Event

Usage

```r
add.event.handler(registry, event, handler)
```

Arguments

- `registry`: EventRegistry
- `event`: String. Name of the Event
- `handler`: Function. The new Handler to add to the Event.

Details

A Handler is any function to be called when the event is triggered. If the return value of the Handler has a "CatchEvent" attribute which is TRUE then the event will be caught and not bubble to the next handler, and the "CatchEvent" attribute will be stripped before returning the value to the triggering context.

If the Event does not yet exist an error is thrown.

Value

Nothing good.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

```r
r <- new.event.registry()
add.event(r, "mouseclick")
add.event.handler(r, "mouseclick", function(x, y) message("Mouse clicked at coordinates (", x, ", ", y, ")"))
trigger.event(r, "mouseclick", x = 30, y = 50)
```
**Description**

Build a URL to run an analysis on the server

**Usage**

\[
analysis.link(\text{page, params = list(), app.base.url, width = 9, height = 7,}
\text{device = "svg", include.plot.params = TRUE})
\]

**Arguments**

- **page**: Name of page
- **params**: List of parameter values (as R objects—this function will encode them). Default: list() (no parameters).
- **app.base.url**: Base URL for application. This is usually the prefix in which the app landing HTML page is found.
- **width**: Width parameter for graphics devices. Normally this is in inches, although it depends on exactly how you set up your application. Default: 9. Ignored if include.plot.params = FALSE
- **height**: Height parameter for graphics devices. Normally this is in inches, although it depends on exactly how you set up your application. Default: 7. Ignored if include.plot.params = FALSE
- **device**: Device to use for plotting. Default: "svg". (This is going to be sent to the server, not run in the same process as this function. It would be ignored if the page was built with no.plot = TRUE.) Ignored if include.plot.params = FALSE
- **include.plot.params**: Boolean, default TRUE. If TRUE then include the width, height, device and textarea_wrap parameters in the URL in the URL. Otherwise omit them.

**Details**

Unlike `analysis.page.link` this is not a URL to open in the web browser, but rather the kind of URL used internally by the front end for its AJAX request to the server to perform an analysis, or retrieve the analyses as web services.

**Value**

URL

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman
**Description**

Link into the app in a particular state

**Usage**

```r
analysis.page.link(page, params = list(), submit = TRUE, relative = "")
```

**Arguments**

- **page**: AnalysisPage object. The name will be extracted from this object and its AnalysisPageParamSet will be used to validate the params argument. Or, you can provide a character string. Then you won’t get the parameter value checking for free but you will get the page name.

- **params**: Named list of parameter values. If `page` is an AnalysisPage then they will be validated using the parameter set of that page.

- **submit**: If submit is true then turn on a flag that says that the analysis should be submitted. Otherwise the link will open the primary parameter area. It is an error to supply params if submit = FALSE (this may be allowed in the future, but right now it is not supported.). Default: TRUE

- **relative**: String. This string will be prepended to the relative URL beginning with "?". Default is empty string, so you would get something like "#page/2way/...". If you gave, for example "http://research.gene.com/expressionplot/app.html" then you would get "http://research.gene.com/expressionplot/app.html#page/2way/...". In RApache context the Global variable SERVER$headers_in$Referer is very useful for this.

**Details**

It is possible to encode the application state into a URL which will then be executed by the front end. There are 2 parts to the state, and each is supplied as one argument to this function (which then becomes one URL-encoded parameter in the link)

- "page" The name of the page within the app, such as "2way"
- "params" A subset of parameters and their values, already filled out

**Value**

A relative URL beginning with "/", or a full URL if relative is provide

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

**Examples**

```r
analysis.page.link("mypage", params=list(foo=1))
```
analysis.page.of.current.app

Retrieve an Analysis page from the current app

Description

If the current app (as returned by (current.app)) has a page of the given name then it is returned. If the current app can’t be found, or if it does not have such a page, then NULL is returned.

Usage

analysis.page.of.current.app(page)

Arguments

page String, name of desired page.

Value

AnalysisPage, or NULL

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

annotate.analysis.page.svg

Annotate an AnalysisPage SVG plot

Usage

annotate.analysis.page.svg(svg.filename, x, y, ids, group.lengths = length(x), class.name = "plot-point", start = 0, uniquify.ids.suffix = NULL, verbose = FALSE)

Arguments

svg.filename Path to SVG file
x Vector of x values
y Vector of y values (same length as x)
ids Vector of ids (same length as x)
group.lengths Positive integer vector summing to x (an ordered partition of length(x)) giving length of contiguous groups of elements. Each integer must be at least 3 or it won’t be able to activate that group. The search will be for contiguous elements, then continue where the last one left off, possibly after a gap. Default: length(x), look for a single contiguous block.
annotate.data.frame

class.name
Class name to apply to points (default: "plot-point")

start
This is a 0-based integer. It is an offset of where to start looking for the plot
elements. Default is 0, to start at the beginning. The meaning of the index after
that is not exposed to the interface, however this function returns numbers that
you can then use to "continue looking where you left off".

uniquify.ids.suffix
NULL or a string. If NULL then do not modify the identifiers in the SVG file.
If a string, then call uniquify.ids.in.svg.files to modify the "glyph" and
"clip" identifiers, using this word as the suffixes parameter).

verbose
Logical. Default, FALSE. Passed through (as integer) to C++

Details
The plot points are found by looking for a sequence of points whose x and y coordinates correlation
\( \geq 0.999 \) with the query x and y vectors.
Then each is tagged with class.name, and with the corresponding ID from the vector.
The file is overwritten.

Value
Integer, the "next start" position, or where to start looking to continue after this stretch. (Invisibly).
If no match was found then returns NULL.

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

annotate.data.frame  annotate.data.frame

Description
Clean up and annotate a data frame

Usage
annotate.data.frame(obj, required.fields = c("x", "y"), signif.digits = 3)

Arguments
obj data.frame or AnnotatedDataFrame: the return value of a handler.
required.fields Character vector of required fields. Default: c("x", "y"). You could set to
character(0), for example, if you don’t want to force a check that "x" and "y"
be present.

signif.digits Integer, default 3, giving the number of significant digits to which "numeric"
(but not "integer") columns should be rounded, using signif(). NULL means
to not round at all.
Details

The obj argument should be a return value from a handler, either a data.frame or an annotated
data.frame. If a data.frame then an AnnotatedDataFrame is built. Then three special fields in
varMetadata are checked: "labelDescription" and "type"

If any is missing then they are built as follows:

**labelDescription** labelDescription always exists, but sometimes it has NA entries. In those cases
it is set to the name of the variable (rowname of the varMetadata). This is the one that you
most likely might want to set yourself.

**type** If not present, then it is calculated from the pData like this: `sapply(lapply(pData(obj), is), "[", 1)`.
This will become one of "integer", "factor", "logical", "numeric" or "character", and the front
end should know how to render these.

Columns that have type "numeric" (but not "integer") are rounded to the given number of significant
digits.

Also, this throws an error if "x" or "y" field is missing

Value

AnnotatedDataFrame

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

---

**Description**

Generate httpd.conf file for RApache deployment

**Usage**

```
apache.httpd.conf(driver.path, app.location, config.js.path,
  front.end.dir = system.file("htdocs/client/dist-aps", package =
  "AnalysisPageServer"), mod.R.path, skip.checks = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **driver.path** Path to driver. Must contain call to add.handlers.to.global().
- **app.location** Location from which app will be deployed (e.g. "/myapp" to make the URL
  start "http://myserver.com/myapp").
- **config.js.path** Path to modified config.js file. This would have been generated with a call to
  `config.js`.
- **front.end.dir** Path to front end directory content. An alias will be set up to serve it
directly from this location. Default is from the installed R package (found via
  `system.file`).
- **mod.R.path** Path to mod_R.so
- **skip.checks** Boolean, default FALSE. If TRUE then don’t check for file existence or for the
  presence of "add.handlers.to.global" in the startup script.
Details

Generate httpd.conf file for RApache deployment. This returns a charvec of lines of the files. You still have to call writeLines. See the ApacheDeployment vignette for more information.

Value

Charvec

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Description

Generate HTML for multiple DIV elements corresponding to a paths list

Usage

aps.dataset.divs(paths.list, show.sidebar = rep(TRUE, length(paths.list)), show.table = rep(TRUE, length(paths.list)), num.table.rows = 10, extra.html.class = rep(list(character()), length(paths.list)), extra.div.attr = rep(list(NULL), length(paths.list)))

Arguments

paths.list List of lists. The outer list corresponds to data sets and the inner lists have names in $plot and $data, giving relative paths to the SVG and JSON files (OK to omit one). Or a list with a $paths.list element, which would be used (this lets you pass the return value of static.analysis.page directly to this function).

show.sidebar Logical vector of same length as paths.list to pass through corresponding elements to aps.one.dataset.div. Default: all TRUE.

show.table Logical vector of same length as paths.list to pass through corresponding elements to aps.one.dataset.div. Default: all TRUE.

num.table.rows Number of table rows to show. Default: 10. Recycled to length(paths.list).

extra.html.class List (of charvecs) of same length as paths.list to pass through corresponding elements to aps.one.dataset.div. Default: All empty charvec.

extra.div.attr List (of named charvecs or NULLs) of same length as paths.list to pass through corresponding elements to aps.one.dataset.div. Default: all NULL.

Details

This function is meant to work with the return value of static.analysis.page That function returns an object with a $paths.list element which contains the relative paths to each of the plots and datasets. You pass that through as the first argument to this function and it will make divs corresponding to those plots. The other arguments are either vectors or lists of corresponding lengths to pass through to aps.one.dataset.div.
Value
Charvec of HTML divs corresponding to datasets in paths.list.

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Description
Create HTML for a div element to contain one AnalysisPageServer data set

Usage
aps.one.dataset.div(svg.path = NULL, data.path = NULL,
show.sidebar = TRUE, show.table = TRUE, num.table.rows = 10,
extra.html.class = character(), extra.div.attr = NULL)

Arguments

svg.path Path (could be relative to index.html) to (annotated) SVG file. NULL to only have data table and no picture.
data.path Path (could be relative to index.html) to JSON file containing data set. NULL to only have SVG and no table
show.sidebar Boolean. If TRUE (default) then show sidebar. If FALSE then omit it.
show.table Boolean. If TRUE (default) then show sidebar. If FALSE then omit it.
num.table.rows Number of table rows to show. Default: 10
extra.html.class These are extra classes to add to the div. This could be used for whatever extended purpose you want, like extra styling or logic. Should be an unnamed charvec. Default is character(), just use the basic required for APS.
extra.div.attr These are extra attributes to add to the div. For example you could add an id attribute. It should be a named charvec, or NULL (default) to not anything extra beyond that required for APS.

Details
Create HTML for a div element to contain one AnalysisPageServer data set. This function does not created, modify, or even check for existance of the SVG and JSON files. You provide paths and this function just includes those paths, however awful, in the HTML returned.

Value
HTML string

Author(s)
Brad Friedman
See Also

`aps.dataset.divs`, a convenience wrapper for this function to create multiple divs at once.

```r
aps.urlEncode
```

### Description

urlEncode all the strings in a character vector

### Usage

```r
aps.urlEncode(vec)
```

### Arguments

- `vec` Vector to encode. Will be coerced to character.

### Details

The urlEncode function supplied by RApache has a few behaviors I don’t expect. First, it requires only character arguments, so `urlEncode(1)` throws an exception. Second, it dies on the empty string.

This function is a wrapper for RApache’s `urlEncode` that handles all these cases. It might later be replaced with another implementation, but the interface will stay. (The "aps" stands for AnalysisPageServer.)

### Value

charvec of same length, with encoded strings

### Author(s)

Brad Friedman - Regular

### Examples

```r
aps.urlEncode(1)
aps.urlEncode(""
aps.urlEncode("foo/bar")
```
array.param

Description

Create an Array AnalysisPageParam

Usage

array.param(..., prototype, start = 1, min = 0, max = Inf)

Arguments

... Passed through to simple.param. This includes at least "name", optionally "label" and "description", but not "type" (which is set to "array") or "value" (which is set to empty string, but ignored anyway, since the prototype parameter will have its own value).

prototype A single AnalysisPageParam that is the prototype for each of the elements in the array. Note that while only one param is allowed, it could potentially be either a compound or another array parameter.

start The starting length of the array that should be rendered

min The minimum allowed length of the array. Buttons to remove elements should be de-activated below this level (default 0).

max The maximum allowed length of the array. Buttons to add elements should be de-activated above this level (default Inf).

Details

An array AnalysisPageParam is a way of having a single parameter with multiple repetitions of some other (fixed) parameter type. The starting length, as well as minimum and maximum allowable lengths, are provided. If min != max then the front end should render some widget to add/remove elements.

By combining with compound.param a fairly complex data structure can now be specified.

Value

AnalysisPageParam of type "array"

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

one.gene <- simple.param(name="gene", label="Gene Symbol")
gene.set <- array.param(name="geneset", prototype=one.gene)
**Description**

Send signal to self on BloatedMemory

**Usage**

```r
autosignal.on.bloated.memory(events, signal = tools::SIGUSR1, 
   pid = Sys.getpid(), logger = NULL, event.name = "BloatedMemory")
```

**Arguments**

- `events` EventRegistry object
- `signal` Signal to throw. Default is SIGUSR1 (defined in tools package). Normally this elicits similar behavior to SIGINT however when running inside Apache it lets the worker process finish the current request before killing itself.
- `pid` Process ID to which the signal should be sent. Default: `Sys.getpid()`, the current process. (If you provide something else it is no longer really an autosignal, just a signal).
- `logger` log4r object, optional
- `event.name` Name of event to listen for. Default: "BloatedMemory"

**Details**

Have the process send a signal to itself when BloatedMemory event is triggered.

**Value**

Nothing

**Note**

This attaches a listener—it does not actually do anything until the BloatedMemory event is triggered, if ever.

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman
Description

Bind the memory checker to the FinishAnalysis event

Usage

bind.memory.checker(app, max.mb, app.event = "FinishAnalysis",
memory.event = "BloatedMemory")

Arguments

app AnalysisPageRApacheApp
max.mb Memory threshold for triggering BloatedMemory, in Megabytes. Required.
app.event Name of existing event on which the new memory check listener should be registered. Default: "FinishAnalysis".
memory.event Name of event to fire in case of memory usage above threshold. Default: "BloatedMemory".

Details

You supply an AnalysisPageRApacheApp. It also has a FinishAnalysis event. I add a new event (by default called BloatedMemory), and also a listener for FinishAnalysis, which calls check.memory each time FinishAnalysis is triggered. (this will then trigger BloatedMemory if memory usage is above threshold). Although the BloatedMemory event would now be triggered, unless a listener is attached to *it* nothing special will happen. (See autosignal.on.bloated.memory for this.)

Value

Nothing of note.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

check.memory, autosignal.on.bloated.memory
Description
Build a boolean AnalysisPageParam

Usage
bool.param(...)

Arguments
... Passed through to simple.param. This includes at least "name", and optionally "label", "description" and "value" (which should be either TRUE or FALSE), but not "type".

Details
Build a boolean AnalysisPageParam. This is probably rendered as a checkbox. The value returned to the server should be either JSON "true" (corresponding to checked) or JSON "false".
If you do not provide a value (or if you provide value=", which is what happens in the parent constructor simple.param when you don’t provide a value) then the default will be FALSE.

Value
An AnalysisPageParam

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Examples

show.ids <- bool.param("show_ids", label="Show IDs", description="Show sample IDs on the plot", value=TRUE)

build.service build.service

Description
Build an AnalysisPage service

Usage
build.service(handler, param.set = default.service.paramset(handler), annotate.plot = FALSE, annotate.data.frame = FALSE, no.plot = TRUE, service = TRUE, skip.checks = TRUE, ...)
Arguments

- **handler**: The handler function to convert
- **param.set**: AnalysisPageParamSet for the handler. Default: `default.service.paramset(handler)`
- **annotate.plot**: Default: FALSE
- **annotate.data.frame**: Default: FALSE
- **no.plot**: Default: TRUE
- **service**: Default: TRUE
- **skip.checks**: Default: TRUE. This is passed through to `new.analysis.page` and should normally not be modified. (we don’t check services because they are not required to provide default arguments.)

... Further arguments to pass to `new.analysis.page`

Details

Convert a function into an AnalysisPage service. An AnalysisPage service is an AnalysisPage with the service flag set. That means that `pages()` will not return it, so it will not be directly available through the front end. The reason to do this would normally be so that it can be used to populate a combobox or other part of the website. In practice it also means that the return value will probably not use the AnalysisPageDataNode system—it is free to return some arbitrary JSON string or other text.

It is a wrapper for `new.analysis.page`, and passes all of its arguments through (but with different defaults now)

Value

AnalysisPage

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

`new.analysis.page`

Examples

```r
poem.file <- system.file("examples/in-a-station-of-the-metro.html", package="AnalysisPageServer")
poem.html <- readLines(poem.file, warn = FALSE)
poem <- build.service(function() {
  new.response(paste0(poem.html, "\n"),
    content.type = "text/html"
  }, name = "poem")
```
check.memory

Description
Check memory usage and trigger an event if it exceeds some threshold.

Usage
check.memory(events, max.mb, logger = NULL, event.name = "BloatedMemory")

Arguments
- **events**: EventRegistry object
- **max.mb**: If the total "used" memory (Ncells + Vcells) is at least this much (in Mb) then trigger the next handler.
- **logger**: log4r object. If non-NULL then memory usage is printed there with info(). Default: NULL, don’t log.
- **event.name**: Name of the event to trigger. Default: "BloatedMemory". It is passed used.mb and max.mb arguments

Details
Call gc() to check memory, possibly print the result to STDERR, then possibly call the next handler you supply if too much memory is being used.

Value
Nothing

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

check.same.svg

Description
Test that 2 SVG files have the same content

Usage
check.same.svg(got.lines, exp.lines, ...)

Arguments
- **got.lines**: Charvec of the lines of the SVG to test
- **exp.lines**: Charvec of the lines of the reference SVG
- **...**: Passed through to checkEquals (such as test name).
Details

Test that 2 SVG files have the same content. Most differences in whitespace are ignored, as are all "id", "class" and "type" tags.

Value

As `checkEquals`

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

---

Description

Check if an expression results in a signal being delivered

Usage

```r
check.signal(expr, signo, testname, no.signal = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `expr` The expression to evaluate
- `signo` The signal number (consider using constants like SIGUSR1 from the tools package).
- `testname` Name for this test. Default is to build from signo argument.
- `no.signal` Logical, to invert the sense of the test. Default, FALSE, means to test that the signal was delivered. TRUE means to test that the signal was not delivered.

Details

Check if an expression results in a signal being delivered. The signal will be caught: you can safely deliver a signal such as SIGUSR1 that would normally cause the process to die.

Value

The value of the evaluated expression, invisibly, so you can do more testing if desired.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman - Regular
checkPackageInstalled

*Description*

Checks if a given package is installed.

*Usage*

`checkPackageInstalled(pkg, version = "0.0.0", required = FALSE)`

*Arguments*

- `pkg`: A character string containing a package name.
- `version`: A minimum version number. Default: "0.0.0" (no version requirement)
- `required`: A boolean. The function stops if set to TRUE and if the required package is not present. Default is FALSE.

*Value*

A boolean.

*Author(s)*

Cory Barr

*Examples*

`checkPackageInstalled("AnalysisPageServer")`

checkRookForkForVignettes

*Description*

Check availability of Rook and fork for vignettes

*Usage*

`checkRookForkForVignettes(rookforkOK)`

*Arguments*

- `rookforkOK`: Provide FALSE here if you want to simulate not having valid installed copies of rook/fork, without actually having to delete them. Normally you should not supply this argument.
clear.event.handlers

Details

Check availability of Rook and fork for vignettes. This function is only meant to be called at the top of the ExampleServers.Rmd and InteractiveApps.Rmd vignettes. It checks that the user has Rook >= 1.1 and fork installed. If not, then it emits a useful message about how to install it, and that the vignette will not build with all features. It also writes functions `kill.process`, `readLines` (yes! be careful!), `startRookAnalysisPageServer` and `new.rook.analysis.page.app` in the Global namespace to avoid calling the real functions and instead just emit a short message that Rook/fork are not available. The message is also available in the global variable `no.rook.fork.msg`.

Really, you shouldn’t use this function except if you are writing a new vignette.

Value

TRUE if Rook (>= 1.1) and fork are available, otherwise FALSE.

Note

Are you sure you really want to use this function? Probably not, unless you are calling it from the top of a new vignette. Otherwise your are really asking for trouble messing up your global namespace. See Details.

Why are you still here? Didn’t I tell you not to call this function?

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

clear.event.handlers  clear.event.handlers

description

Clear the Handlers list for one Event

Usage

clear.event.handlers(registry, event)

Arguments

registry  EventRegistry
event  String. Name of the Event.

Details

Clear the Handlers list for one Event. Does not remove the Event from the EventRegistry.

Value

Nothing good.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman
Examples

```r
r <- new.event.registry()
add.event(r, "mouseclick")
add.event.handler(r, "mouseclick", function(x, y) message("Mouse clicked at coordinates (", x, ", ", y, ")");
trigger.event(r, "mouseclick", x = 30, y = 50)
clear.event.handlers(r, "mouseclick")
trigger.event(r, "mouseclick", x = 30, y = 50)
```

client.ip

Description

Return client IP address

Usage

```r
client.ip()
```

Details

This is the "X-Forwarded-For" header, if available, and otherwise the "remote_ip" component of the global SERVER variable

Value

```r
SERVER$remote_ip
```

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

```r
SERVER <<- list(remote_ip = "127.0.0.1")
client.ip()
```

combobox.param

Description

Build a combobox AnalysisPageParam

Usage

```r
combobox.param(name, ..., uri, dependent.params, prompt = "Enter search term",
n.param = NULL, allow.multiple = FALSE, response.type = "simple",
persistent = NULL, extra.persistent.dependencies = NULL, delay.ms = 0)
```
Arguments

name  Name of form element

...  Passed through to simple.param. This includes at least "name", optionally "label", "description" and "value", but not "type".

uri  URI, possibly with :-prefixed parameter names. For example "/get?x=:x;y=:y" has parameters "x" and "y". (See dependent.params next)

dependent.params  A character vector whose names are parameters from the uri, and whose values are the names of other form elements.

prompt  A prompt to display in disabled style before user starts typing (for self-dependent comboboxes only). Default is "Enter search term".

n.param  The name of a parameter that controls the maximum number of search hits, if the URL has such a parameter. Default is NULL, which means it does not have a parameter. If it does have such a parameter, then 0 means to return all hits, and otherwise a positive integer will limit the number of hits returned.

allow.multiple  If TRUE then render search hits as checkbox group and allow multiple selections. (The function will be provided a vector of all selected values.) If the search term changes then the old values are still accumulated. If other dependent parameter changes then they are reset. Default: FALSE

response.type  A string. "simple" means that the response will be a simple array of strings. The "id-long_name-reason" type is a special type for search hits, where an array of hashes is returned, each hash having "id", "long_name" and "reason" components.

persistent  Character or NULL. If non-NULL then it is passed to the front-end. It names a variable in persistent storage that should be used to initialize the value of the parameter. The front end will provide some mechanism to change the persistent value, but until the user does so the param will be initialized from the value in the persistent space.

extra.persistent.dependencies  Character vector specifying names of other parameters on which this one is conditionally persistent. See arg persistent.dependencies in simple.param. Whatever is provided in extra.persistent.dependencies is taken in addition to with unname(dependent.params). This is because if a combobox is persistent then it must be so conditional on its dependent parameters. It is an error to specify this for a non-persistent parameter.

delay.ms  Delay, in milliseconds, that the front-end should wait after keystrokes or paste before submitting queries. Default, 0, means no delay.

Details

Build a combobox AnalysisPageParam. This is a widget with both text and drop-down. However, the values in the drop-down depend on an AJAX query whose URI is built from current form element values, possibly including the current widget (namely the text typed so far). The drop-down values should be updated whenever one of the dependent elements changes.

Value

An AnalysisPageParam
Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Examples

```r
## Note the :query parameter is dependent on the same gene element. This makes it a type-ahead query.
gene <- combobox.param(name="gene", uri="/find_gene_id/:genome/:query/", dependent.params=c(genome="genome", query="gene"), response.type="id-long_name-reason")
```

Description
Create a Compound AnalysisPageParam

Usage
```r
compound.param(..., children)
```

Arguments
- `...` Passed through to `simple.param`. This includes at least "name", optionally "label" and "description", but not "type" (which is set to "compound") or "value" (which is set to empty string, but ignored anyway, since each of the contained parameters will have its own value).
- `children` AnalysisPageParamSet An AnalysisPageParamSet representing all of the nested parameters

Details
A compound AnalysisPageParam is a single parameter that has multiple parts. The parts are represented by an AnalysisPageParamSet, so could be arbitrarily nested. The front end is responsible for wrapping up all of the values in a JSON hash and passing in a single value.

This can be thought of as a way of building a hash out of other parameter types.

Value
AnalysisPageParam of type "compound"

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Examples
```r
plist <- list(simple.param(name="study"), simple.param(name="comp"), simple.param("feature.type", value="gene"),
              comp <- compound.param(name="comp", label="Comparison", children=param.set(plist))
```
Description

Build Javascript configuration

Usage

```javascript
config.js(app.prefix = "/custom/RAPS", client.r.url = file.path(app.prefix, "R"), client.rest.url = ",
template.file = system.file("config-template.js", package = 
"AnalysisPageServer"), static = FALSE, parameter.collection.url = if (static) "" else "params", page.collection.url = if (static) "" else "pages")
```

Arguments

- `app.prefix` Prefix for the path to your application. This will be used as the value for the "history.root" parameter in the Javascript file, and also to build the default `client.r.url`.
- `client.r.url` Location of R resources. Default: `file.path(app.prefix, "R")`.
- `client.rest.url` Location of Sloth REST resources. Default: ". This is a poorly documented feature that most people should ignore.
- `template.file` Path to template file for `config.js`. Default is taken from "inst" directory of AnalysisPageServer package.
- `static` Boolean, default FALSE. Controls the default values for `parameter.collection.url` and `page.collection.url`.
- `parameter.collection.url` Default: If `static = TRUE` then "" else "params"
- `page.collection.url` Default: If `static = TRUE` then "" else "pages"

Details

Build Javascript configuration. This function returns Javascript which can be used as the `config.js` file for the front-end client.

The only reason to call this directly would be to set up specialized deployments.

Value

Charvec of Javascript

Author(s)

Brad Friedman
**copy.front.end**

**Description**

Copy the APS front end (HTML, CSS, JS, etc) to a web directory

**Usage**

```r
copy.front.end(outdir, client.basedir = system.file("htdocs/client/dist-apss", package = "AnalysisPageServer"), include.landing.page = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `outdir` Target directory. This directory will contain your index.html file.
- `include.landing.page` Boolean. Should I include the landing page "analysis-page-server-static.html"? Default: TRUE
- `...` Passed through to `file.copy`, such as `overwrite = TRUE`

**Details**

This makes a copy of the complete APS *static* front end (HTML, CSS, JS, etc) to a web directory.

**Value**

Whatever `file.copy` returns.

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

**Examples**

```r
message("See vignette embedding.html")
```

---

**current.app**

Return the currently running AnalysisPage app

**Description**

Return the currently running AnalysisPage app. The way this is done is to first try to chase up the call stack and find the first environment which is an AnalysisPageRApacheApp, and return that. If that fails then it looks for `app` in the GlobalEnv and returns that. IF that also fails then it returns NULL.
Usage
current.app()

Value
Current AnalysisPageRApacheApp, or NULL if it can't be found.

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

---

custom.body.html
custom.body.html
custom.body.html

Description
Return custom attributes required for body element

Usage
custom.body.attr()

Details
This attribute must be included in the <body> element.

Value
Name charvec of attributes for body

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

---

custom.body.html
custom.body.html
custom.body.html

Description
Generate a <body> HTML line including attributes for APS

Usage
custom.body.html(extra.attr = NULL)

Arguments
extra.attr Other attributes, provided in a named charvec.
Details
Generate a `<body>` HTML line including attributes for APS. Your `<body>` element must have the special attribute returned by the `custom.body.attr()`. This function makes a line of HTML code containing that, and any other attributes you want to include. It just opens the `<body>` element, but does not close it.

Value
One line of HTML with a `<body>` element opening tag.

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Usage
```javascript
custom.html.headers(libbase.prefix = "", viewport = "width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0", stylesheets = default.stylesheets(), ep.svg.styles = "css/svg.css")
```

Arguments
- `libbase.prefix`  Prefix where your shared CSS files will be located. Default "" will be relative to the index.html file. Otherwise you’ll need to end with a "/".
- `viewport` Default: "width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0". This will be used in a `<meta name="viewport">` tag.
- `stylesheets` Charvec of stylesheets to load. Default is `default.stylesheets()`.

Details
Generate HTML for custom headers to load AnalysisPageServer CSS and viewport. To be honest I don’t understand how all this works. The main thing is that it you put this stuff up top, in the header section. The only argument you should consider touching is `libbase.prefix`, if you are going to put your common libraries in a shared area instead making a copy next to each dataset.

Value
HTML string to be included in `<head>` section.

Author(s)
Brad Friedman
data.frame.to.json  data.frame.to.json  

Description

Create a JSON representation of a data.frame

Usage

data.frame.to.json(df)

Arguments

df  data.frame to represent as a JSON

Details

We represent a data.frame as an hash of hashes. Factors are first coerced into characters. The outer hash is keyed by the rownames of your data.frame The inner hash is keyed by the col-names of your data.frame

Value

JSON string

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

data.frame.to.list  data.frame.to.json  

data.frame.to.list  data.frame.to.json

Description

Create a list representation of a data.frame

Usage

data.frame.to.list(df)

Arguments

df  data.frame to represent as a list

Details

We represent a data.frame as an hash of hashes. Factors are first coerced into characters. The outer hash is keyed by the rownames of your data.frame The inner hash is keyed by the col-names of your data.frame
**default.param**

**Value**

list

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

**Examples**

df <- data.frame(A=1:3, B=3:1, C=factor(c("foo","bar","foo")), row.names = c("one", "two", "three"))
## Should give the following
## list(one=list(A=1, B=3, C="foo"),
## two=list(A=2, B=2, C="bar"),
## three=list(A=3, B=1, C="foo"))
data.frame.to.list(df)

---

**default.param**

**default.param**

**Description**

Build a default AnalysisPageParam for one argument

**Usage**

default.param(name, prototype, ...)

**Arguments**

name Name of the parameter
prototype Default value on which the parameter should be built.
... Further arguments passed to the constructor for the appropriate parameter type. For example, you can include label, description, advanced and show.if.

**Details**

You provide the name of the argument and default and I build an AnalysisPageParam. The magic here is as follows:

1. Named lists become compound.param, with default.param() then called recursively.
2. Unnamed lists of become array.param, with default.param() called on the first element of the list to build the prototype. The length of the list is taken as the start value. min/max default to 0/Inf. (Advanced Note: the name is copied to the sub-element)
3. Vectors of length > 1 become select.params
4. Vectors of length 0 or 1 and NULLs become simple.params

On any other type of argument it throws an error.

**Value**

AnalysisPageParam
Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

default.param(name = "word", prototype = c("foo", "bar", "baz"), label = "Choose a word")

default.param.set
  
default.param.set

Description

Build a basic ParamSet for your handler

Usage

default.param.set(handler)

Arguments

  handler  A function. (Typically one you are using as an AnalysisPage handler)

Details

Each argument to your handler is rendered into a simple AnalysisPageParam with the name of the argument and type "text". The idea is that you will then modify it as necessary to get more complicated widgets.

Value

AnalysisPageParamSet

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

  f <- function(A=1, B=2) {}
  # param set with 2 form elements rendered as text inputs; something like  A [__________]   B [__________]
  pset <- default.param.set(f)
default.service.paramset

Description
Create an AnalysisPageParamSet for a service handler

Usage
default.service.paramset(handler)

Arguments
handler Handler function of service

Details
The services are not required to supply default values since they don’t have to be rendered as parameters. AnalysisPageServer still wants to have a param set. It can be used, for example, to check arguments when building URLs. So we artificially provide default values of 0 for everything, so you get a bunch of simple params.

Value
AnalysisPageParamSet

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

default.stylesheets

Description
Default stylesheets for HTML headers

Usage
default.stylesheets()

Details
Default stylesheets for HTML headers

Value
character vector

Author(s)
Brad Friedman
### dies.ok

**Description**

Test that an expression throws an error

**Usage**

```r
dies.ok(call, regex, testname)
```

**Arguments**

- **call**: An expression to evaluate
- **regex**: A regular expression to match the error against. If omitted then don’t test the exception text.
- **testname**: A name for the test. Defaults to deparsing the call.

**Details**

Test that an expression throws an error.

**Value**

Runs one or two tests (the second test to match the error message against regex, if it was provided and if an error was successfully thrown).
Description

Embed an APS dataset

Usage

```r
embed.APS.dataset(plot, df, title, show.sidebar = TRUE, show.table = TRUE,
num.table.rows = 10, extra.html.classes = character(),
extra.div.attr = character(), svg.args = list(), eval.args = list(envir = parent.frame()),
outdir = get.APS.outdir(), randomize.filename = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- **plot**: If present, then either an expression, a function, or a path to SVG file (not yet annotated). If an then the expression will be evaluated after opening a plotting device. The expression will be evaluated in the calling frame, so your local variables will be accessible, but this can be changed by modifying eval.args. If a function, then the function will be called with no arguments. In that case you would control the context yourself by setting the function’s environment. If path to an SVG then you would have already made the plot, and that would be used. If missing then no plot is drawn—only the table is shown.

- **df**: data.frame of data. If omitted, then the return value of evaluating the plotting expression or function is used (if plot is not a character).

- **title**: Caption for plot

- **show.sidebar**: Boolean, default TRUE. Set to FALSE to not show the sidebar (filtering, tagging). (This is passed through directly to `aps.dataset.divs`.)

- **show.table**: Boolean, default TRUE. Set to FALSE to not show the data table (still available on download. (This is passed through directly to `aps.dataset.divs`.)

- **num.table.rows**: Number of table rows to show. Default: 10 (This is passed through directly to `aps.dataset.divs`.)

- **extra.html.classes**: Charvec of extra HTML classes to include in the div. (This is embedded in a list then passed through directly to `aps.dataset.divs`.)

- **extra.div.attr**: Names charvec of extra attributes to include in the div. (This is embedded in a list then passed through directly to `aps.dataset.divs`.)

- **svg.args**: Arguments (other than filename) to pass to the svg function. This should be a named list. In particular, consider something like `list(width = 8, height=5)` to change the aspect ratio.

Examples

dies.ok(stop("foo"), "foo", "it stops")
 encode.datanode

**Arguments**

eval.args Arguments to pass to evalq when evaluating your plot code. Ignored if plot is character or a function. Otherwise it should be a named list. Default is list(envir = parent.frame()), which means the evaluation will happen in the calling frame.

outdir Output directory. Default: get.APS.outdir(), which is either "." or the directory of your knit2html target .html file.

randomize.filename Passed through to static.analysis.page (but here the default is TRUE).

... Passed through to static.analysis.page. or overwrite, outdir, or write.client

**Details**

This function is meant to be called in a knitr document that is being knit with knit2html. It makes a few assumptions that are valid in that context.

It makes a call to static.analysis.page for you to annotate and write the SVG and JSON files, then emits the <div> element to STDOUT. outdir defaults to ".". It only does one plot/dataset at a time.

**Value**

Returns the div, invisibly.

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

**Examples**

message("See vignette embedding.html")

**Description**

JSON-Encode an AnalysisPageDataNode for the front end. This just calls toJSON, but before doing so it makes sure that $warnings will be sent as an array.

**Usage**

encode.datanode(datanode)

**Arguments**

datanode AnalysisPageDataNode or other object

**Details**

Mostly this function is only called once, from the $analysis method of an AnalysisPageRAapacheApp.
eval.within.time

Value

JSON-encoded string

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

eval.within.time eval.within.time

Description

Evaluate an R expression in a fork within a given time frame

Usage

eval.within.time(expr, secs, dsecs = c(0.001, 0.1), time = as.difftime(secs,
units = "secs"), verbose = FALSE, write.obj = saveRDS,
read.obj = readRDS, make.con = tempfile, cleanup.con = function(con) if
(file.exists(con)) unlink(con), touch.con = function(con)
writeLines(character(), con), con.touched = file.exists,
make.signal.con = make.con, cleanup.signal.con = cleanup.con)

Arguments

expr Expression to evaluate
secs Seconds to timeout. Example: 10. Ignored if time is provied.
dsecs Seconds for parent process to sleep between checking the child process. It will
be recycled to length 2. The first interval will be the first element, then each time
it will wait twice as long until the interval is at least as long as the second ele-
ment, then it will wait the second element. This keep the ratio of time required to
run and time actually taken to run close to 1 without having excessive checking
for longer processes. Default: c(0.001, 0.1) (seconds).
time difftime object giving the timeout interval. Default: as.difftime(secs, units = "secs"),
which simply means to build a difftime object from the secs argument. If this
argument is provided then secs is ignored.
verbose Boolean, default FALSE. If TRUE then emit messages with process IDs, etc.
write.obj Function to serialize and write the resulting R object to the connection. First
argument is the object and second is the connection. Default: saveRDS.
read.obj Function to read and deserialize the resulting R object from the connection.
Argument is the connection. Default: readRDS.
make.con A function to make the connection for communication between child and parent.
The function will be called once with no arguments. The child will then write
to it with saveRDS and the parent will read from it with readRDS. Default:
tempfile.
cleanup.con A function to clean up a connection. Default: function(con) if(file.exists(con)) unlink(con)
touch.con A function to "touch" a connection. Default: function(con) writeLines(character(), con).
This is used to signal through the signal file.
con.touched  A predicate to check if the connection has been touched. Default: file.exists.make.signal.con
Same as make.con, but for the signal file. Default: make.con.cleanup.signal.con
Like cleanup.con, but for the signal file. Default: cleanup.con.

Details

The expression is evaluated in a child process while the parent process waits up to the given time interval. If the child process finishes quickly enough it will signal to the parent process to wake up and return a particular value. If the time interval elapses before the child process finishes then the parent wakes up anyway and kills the child, then throws an error. (You may want to wrap this function in a tryCatch block to handle the error gracefully.)

The implementation uses the fork package, which is loaded—an error is thrown if unavailable. In fact, the parent sleeps for short intervals (controlled by dsecs param), each time waking up to check if either the time has elapsed or the child has finished, then acting accordingly.

The way the child signals to the parent is via the filesystem. There are two such files: the result file and the signal file. The child writes the result of the calculation to disk as a serialized R object. Usually you should try to keep this small. Then the child touches a second file, called the "signal" file, which signals that it is finished. Both of these are temporary files. While in loop, the parent checks for existence of the signal file. After exiting the loop, the parent reads the result file. An attempt is made to delete both files before returning or throwing an error.

The child process evaluates your expression within a try block. If this evaluation results in an error, then the captured error object is passed to the parent, which then throws it again.

It is possible that the child would start writing the result but not finish before the time elapses. That would be considered a timeout. The thing which the parent checks is if the signal file exists.

Don’t be intimidated by the large number of arguments. Typically usage involves only the first two.

Value

The result of evaluating expr

Author(s)

Brad Friedman
 execute.handler

Details
Get vector of names of all existing Events.

Value
Charvec

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Examples
r <- new.event.registry()
event.names(r)
add.event(r, "mouseclick")
event.names(r)

Description
Execute the handler

Usage
execute.handler(analysis.page, params, plot.file, file.params = list(),
device = svg, annotate.plot = analysis.page$annotate.plot,
max.annotated.regions = 5000, logger = create.logger(stderr(),
log4r:::FATAL + 1))

Arguments

analysis.page AnalysisPage object
params Named list of parameters. These can include arguments to svg and arguments
to the handler function. If there are any extra arguments then an error is thrown.
plot.file Path to file to create. Should not exist already.
file.params Named list of parameters (but defaults to empty list). These will be passed
through as-is and should correspond to FILE uploads (being length-2 lists with
$name and $tmp_name elements).
device The plotting device function to use. Default: svg. You might specify png instead
(you are passing the actual function here, not its name).
annotate.plot Logical, indicating whether I should try to annotate the SVG plot. (If you aren’t
using the SVG device then this should be set to FALSE to not waste time trying
to annotate the plot.) Default: analysis.page$annotate.plot
max.annotated.regions Integer. If the handler returns more than this many regions then do not try to
annotate them in the plot. Default: 5000
logger log4r object. Default: no logging (FATAL + 1)
execute.handler

Details

execute.handler executes the plot function in the handler based on the parameter list, checks that the output is valid, adds the SVG attributes to the plot, and returns an AnnotatedDataFrame.

All of the parameters in the parameter list are JSON decoded. Even though this is really just extra work for the scalar parameters, we do it because otherwise it is confusing who needs to be de/encoded and who doesn’t.

It is OK if your handler doesn’t turn off the device when it’s done. This wrapper will check if the current device hasn’t changed. If so, it will call dev.off. This is useful because then you can use the same function in an interactive session, and also saves you one line of code. It’s also OK if your handler *does* turn off the device. Then the current device will have decreased and the wrapper will known not to call dev.off again.

It is also OK if your handler returns a data.frame instead of an AnnotatedDataFrame. It just has to have x, y. An AnnotatedDataFrame will be built The interpretation of the fields in the AnnotatedDataFrame depend on your front end, but the guidelines are like this:

type "text", "numeric" or "none", to set sorting and filtering options.

labelDescription A display name for the column, instead of showing the actual name.

If $no.plot is true then the plotting device won’t be opened or closed, and of course the plot won’t be annotated.

If annotate.data.frame is set then your data.frame is converted to an AnnotatedDataFrame and your AnnotatedDataFrame is converted to an AnalysisPageDataNode of "table" type automatically.

Value

AnnotatedDataFrame, but throws error if the handler is not making a plot, or is returning invalid data.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

new.analysis.page

Examples

page <- new.analysis.page(AnalysisPageServer:::sine.handler)
plot.file <- tempfile(fileext = ".svg")
plist <- lapply(list(xmin=-2*pi, xmax=2*pi, n= 50), rjson::toJSON)
sine.data <- AnalysisPageServer:::execute.handler(page, plist, plot.file=plot.file)
# now sine.data is an AnnotatedDataFrame
Description

Build a file upload AnalysisPageParam.

Usage

file.param(..., template.uri = NULL, dependent.params = NULL)

Arguments

... Pass through to simple.param, including at least "name" but not including "type".

template.uri URI, possibly with :-prefixed parameter names. For example "/get?x=:x;y=:y" has parameters "x" and "y". (See dependent.params next). (Note: this follows the way of doing it in combobox.param). This is optional. If provided, then the front-end can use this callback to allow the user to download a template. This is a template in two senses: the URI itself may be a template whose parameter values should be filled in, and the return value of the request is an excel file which is a template for the user to fill in.

dependent.params A character vector whose names are parameters from the uri, and whose values are the names of other form elements. Error to provide this without providing template.uri

Details

Build a file upload AnalysisPageParam. This is rendered as a file upload element, to be uploaded along with the submission. (Currently there is no server-side mechanism for storing uploaded files, so asynchronous upload is not possible.) The description field should describe what type of file is expected.

On the server side your handler will get a list with "name", "tmp_name" elements giving the file-name, and path to a local file (usually in /tmp)

Value

An AnalysisPageParam

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

cov.param <- file.param("cov", label="Covariate Data", description="A two-column Excel file, first column be
get.APS.outdir

Get current AnalysisPageServer output directory

Description
Get current AnalysisPageServer output directory

Usage
get.APS.outdir()

Value
Path

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

See Also
set.APS.outdir, reset.APS.outdir

Examples
set.APS.outdir("/some/path")
get.APS.outdir()
reset.APS.outdir()

get.page

Return a registered function

Description
Return a registered function

Usage
get.page(registry, page.name)

## S3 method for class 'AnalysisPageRegistry'
get.page(registry, page.name)

Arguments
registry AnalysisPageRegistry object
page.name Name of the registered function

Details
Return a registered function
getCustomContent

Value
The registered function. Stops if no such function is registered

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

See Also
ew.registry, register.page, has.page, pages

Examples
example(register.page, ask=FALSE) # register the sine page
get.page(registry, "sine") # should return the sine.handler function

getCustomContent

Description
Custom content are HTML rendered as additional accordion sections. From the data structure point of view these are represented as a named list of character vectors. The names are the section headers. Use appendCustomContent to add more content.
appendCustomContent adds custom content to be rendered in separate accordion section
clearRequestEnv clears the environment associated with the last request.

Usage
getCustomContent()
appendCustomContent(sectionName, content)
clearRequestEnv()

Arguments
sectionName Name of section (string)
content Character vector of HTML content to append

Value
getCustomContent returns named list of character vectors
appendCustomContent does not return anything good.
clearRequestEnv does not return anything useful

Author(s)
Brad Friedman
Examples

```r
appendCustomContent(sectionName = "foo", content = c("<i>bar</i><br>","<b>baz</b>"))
getCustomContent()
clearRequestEnv()
```

description

Get traceback from tryKeepTraceback()

Usage

```r
getTraceback(mto)
```

Arguments

- `mto` An object of the try-error class

Value

Traceback as a string

Examples

```r
x <- tryKeepTraceback(stop("no way"))
if(is(x, "try-error")) cat(getTraceback(x))
```

description

Predicate to test if an EventRegistry has an Event of a given name

Usage

```r
has.event(registry, event)
```

Arguments

- `registry` EventRegistry
- `event` String. Name of the Event.

Details

Predicate to test if an EventRegistry has an Event of a given name
Value

Logical

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

```r
r <- new.event.registry()
has.event(r, "mouseclick")
add.event(r, "mouseclick")
has.event(r, "mouseclick")
```

Description

Predicate to test if some page is already registered under a name

Usage

```r
has.page(registry, page.name)
```

## S3 method for class 'AnalysisPageRegistry'

```r
has.page(registry, page.name)
```

Arguments

- `registry`: Registry
- `page.name`: An AnalysisPageRegistry

Details

Predicate to test if some page is already registered under a name

Value

Logical, indicating if a page is already registered under than name

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

`new.registry`, `register.page`, `get.page`, `pages`

Examples

```r
eexample(register.page, ask=FALSE)  # register the sine page
has.page(registry, "sine")        # should return TRUE now.
```
ignore.lots.of.stuff  

Description
Transformer for ignoring id, class, type and some whitespace

Usage
ignore.lots.of.stuff(lines)

Arguments
lines  Character vector of lines from the SVG file.

Details
This transformer strips all id, class and type tags, with one preceding space, from the SVG lines.
It also ignores what it thinks is space between tags, namely >\s+<
This is meant primary as an argument for transformer in check.same.svgs.
Not exported—you should fully qualify it with AnalysisPageServer:::ignore.lots.of.stuff
if you want to use it.
All the lines will be concatenated, too, into a single character string.

Value
Character vector. Same lines, with id and class tags transformed.

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

See Also
check.same.svgs

is.registry  

Description
Test if an argument is an AnalysisPageRegistry

Usage
is.registry(registry)

Arguments
registry  A candidate object
**Value**
Logical, indicating that the object is an "AnalysisPageRegistry"

**Description**
Kill a process and wait for it.

**Usage**
kill.process(pid)

**Arguments**
- **pid**: Process ID, or list with $pid component

**Details**
Kill a process and wait for it. Nothing more than kill(pid); wait(pid), but handy to have a single function so you don’t forget the wait() call.

**Value**
Same as wait in the fork package.

**Author(s)**
Brad Friedman

---

**known.param.sizes**

**Description**
Get the controlled vocabulary of parameter size words

**Usage**
known.param.sizes()

**Details**
Returns the controlled vocabulary of parameter size words

**Value**
Character vector

**Author(s)**
Brad Friedman
lives.ok  

Description  
Test that an expression lives OK  

Usage  
lives.ok(call, testname)  

Arguments  
call An expression to evaluate  
testname A name for the test. Defaults to deparsing the call.  

Details  
Test that evaluating an expression lives OK (does not throw an exception)  

Value  
Runs one test. Returns the value of the evaluated expression  

Author(s)  
Brad Friedman  

Examples  
lives.ok(3+5, "addition lives OK")  

make.standard.ids  

Description  
Make a vector of standardized IDs  

Usage  
make.standard.ids(n, prefix = "Reg")  

Arguments  
n Desired length of vector  
prefix String, default "Reg".  

Details  
Make a vector of standardized IDs.
**Value**

Character vector. Currently just "Reg1", "Reg2", ..., "Regn" (or starting with whatever prefix is).

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman - Regular

---

**messageSectionName**  
Get/set section name for "messages" section

**Description**

Any messages thrown during execution of a page handler are display in a new section of the accordion. This controls the name. This is reset to "Messages" for each page, but the page can call this function to get or set the name.

**Usage**

messageSectionName(sectionName)

**Arguments**

- **sectionName**  
  If present, new section name (e.g. "Your Messages").

**Details**

Note that all messages thrown will be collected at the end and made into this single section. Therefore, if the message section is renamed after throwing a message then both the old and any newer messages will appear under the new name.

If a section of the same name is created using appendCustomContent then these messages will just be appended to the end.

**Value**

A string, the section name for the messages section

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman
Description

Validate and prepare a handler for installation

Usage

new.analysis.page(handler, param.set = NULL, annotate.plot = TRUE, class.name = "plot-point", standard.ids = TRUE, skip.checks = FALSE, plot.pars.transformer = NULL, annotate.data.frame = TRUE, numeric.sig.digs = 3, no.plot = FALSE, name = NULL, label = name, description = label, advanced = 0, thumbnail = NULL, service = FALSE, in.menu = !service, paramset.transformer = NULL)

Arguments

handler
A handler function, as described above.

param.set
An AnalysisPageParamSet to use for the function. Or NULL, to call default.param.set. Note that it is not a requirement that all of the function arguments be included in the param set—they just won’t be provided.

annotate.plot
Logical. Should plots generated by this handler be automatically annotated? Default: TRUE.

class.name
Character. What class label should be applied to automatically annotated points? Default: "plot-point". (Ignored if annotate.plot is FALSE.)

standard.ids
Logical. By default (TRUE), the rownames of your return value are ignored, and new ones are created like "Reg1","Reg2". The advantage of this is that these IDs are guaranteed to be standard-compliant HTML and SVG id tags. If you want to force using your real rownames as IDs (for example, to help in debugging), then set this to FALSE (FALSE is implemented but not tested). Or you can provide a function with the same signature as AnalysisPageServer::make.standard.ids that will generate IDs for you (this is also implemented but not tested). When annotate.plot is FALSE (for example, when a PNG is requested) the rownames are always left alone and make.standard.ids is not called.

skip.checks
Logical. By default (FALSE) your handler is run once on its default arguments, and it is checked that it makes an SVG and that the SVG can be annotated (if annotate.plot was set). This is important to get right, but doesn’t really need to be done during production—it just slows down the server start up.

plot.pars.transformer
A function to transform plot parameters. It should have the signature function(plot=list(), other=list()) and return a list. The first argument is the plot parameters extracted from the user request (these are the parameters like "width" and "height" that are not related to the business of the request but are simply passed through to the device function), and the second is all the other parameters from the user request. The function returns a (named) list of further arguments to pass to the device function. The main use for this is to set the image dimensions based on the user request. In that case your function would return a list with "width" and "height" elements. The units would be inches for svg plot. png plot uses pixel
units, but if you add the parameter units="in" then you can use inches units. You can do this if "units" %in% names(formals(device)). The default plot.pars.transformer=NULL is to not transform the parameters at all.

annotate.data.frame
Logical, indicating whether your return value should be passed through annotate.data.frame. Default: TRUE. several checks appropriate for the standard case of data associated with plotted regions.

numeric.sig.digs
Number of significant digits to which numeric columns in your data should be rounded. Default: 3. Set to NULL to not round (you could still round within your function if you wanted tighter control). "numeric" here means either that you set the the varMetadata "type" of the column to the string "numeric", or, if that is not available that is(column)[1] is "numeric". This means, in particular that integer columns will not be rounded.

no.plot
This page is meant to return data but no plot. Default: FALSE (it *is* expected to return a plot).

name
A name for the analysis page. Defaults to deparsing the handler argument. This meant to be an internal identifier for the page, only displayed to the user if label and description are unavailable.

label
A display label for the page. This should be 1-3 words, to fit in the navbar. Default: name.

description
A longer description for the page. This should be 1-2 sentences, to appear on rollover or in a summary page. Default: label

advanced
An integer. 0 means not advanced (always display the page). 1, 2, 3 are increasing levels of advanced (only display the page in advanced mode). Default: 0

thumbnail
A URL for a thumbnail to use when listing the page. NULL means to not store any thumbnail.

service
A logical, default FALSE. TRUE means that this page should only be called as a service and should not be rendered as a user page. This also means that the return value will not be processed at all except for JSON-encoding (unless of course you return an AnalysisPageResponse).

in.menu
A logical, default !service. TRUE means that the front-end should display this page in the menu. FALSE means that the front-end should not display the page in the menu, but should still be ready to render it, for example by app state link (contrast with service which the front end can’t do anything with except provide a download link or use (as a service) to populate an input widget). The special condition service = FALSE, in.menu = TRUE builds a Page that the front end can use but doesn’t show up in the menu. The combination of service = TRUE, in.menu = TRUE, doesn’t make any sense and leads to an error.

paramset.transformer
A function which accepts a named list of parameter values as its first argument and possibly the AnalysisPage object as its second argument, and returns a named list of parameter values. This transformation is applied last, after the individual parameters have been transformed, if applicable, but (of course) before the handler is called. Or NULL (default) to not do this transformation. The purpose of this is to be able to encode some reusable logic here for groups of parameters which would often be used together but whose transformation is inter-dependent. If both this argument and plot.pars.transformer are supplied then this transformation is applied first.
Details

An AnalysisPage handler is a function that satisfies the following properties:

1. Can be called with no arguments and return a valid value (to be used for testing in the next steps; although this can be relaxed with skip.checks).
2. It creates a plot but does not open the device (although this can be relaxed with do.plot)
3. It returns a data.frame with x and y fields. Alternatively it may return an AnnotatedDataFrame.
   (although this can be relaxed with annotate.data.frame)
4. x and y fields are numeric.
5. The points in test plot can be successfully found (based on the x and y coordinates) and labeled.

This function throws an error if the argument does not satisfy one of these. Otherwise it returns void.

The function will be called once at the time of running this function (typically during registration) with all of its defaults to verify the second and third requirements.

The return value is a list of class "AnalysisPage" with the following components:

$handler  The handler function
$params An AnalysisPageParamSet (see param.set)
$annotate.plot An logical indicating whether the plots generated by the handler should be automatically annotated
$class.name A character giving the class to be applied to the annotated SVG elements

A list will be built with the information necessary to render the page. It will contain the handler function in the $function slot, as well as a $params slot listing all of the parameters and their relevant information. The class name of "AnalysisPage" will be slapped on this object for good measure.

Value

See above

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

register.page, execute.handler, AnnotatedDataFrame

Examples

page <- new.analysis.page(AnalysisPageServer:::sine.handler)
registry <- register.page(new.registry(), "sine", page)
## Note: above is equivalent to the following:
## registry <- register.page(registry, "sine", AnalysisPageServer:::sine.handler)
new.datanode.array

Description
Construct a new array-type data node

Usage
new.datanode.array(name, children, ...)

Arguments
name  Name of the node
children  List of AnalysisPageDataNodes
...  Passed through to new.datanode, in particular label and description

Details
Construct a new array-type data node from a list of AnalysisPageDataNodes

Value
AnalysisPageDataNode

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Examples
html.node <- example(new.datanode.html)$value
simple.node <- example(new.datanode.simple)$value
new.datanode.array(name = "arr", children = list(html.node, simple.node))

new.datanode.html

Description
Construct a new HTML-type data node

Usage
new.datanode.html(name, value, ...)

Arguments
name  Name of the node
value  The value, an HTML string or charvec.
...  Passed through to new.datanode, in particular label and description
Details

Construct a new HTML-type data node. An HTML-type data node is like a simple data node but it has an HTML string or character vector as its value. It should be rendered as-is, but with activated analysis-page-data-set containers.

Value

AnalysisPageDataNode

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

is.atomic

Examples

new.datanode.html(name = "shakespeare",
                   value = "<i>Shall I compute thee to a summer's data?</i>")

Description

Construct a new plot-type data node

Usage

new.datanode.plot(name, plot.file, table, warnings = character(),
                   filter.widget = NULL, ...)

Arguments

name Name of the node
plot.file Path to plot file, relative to server tempdir.
table A table-type AnalysisPageDataNode
warnings Character vector of warnings, to be passed through to new.datanode, possibly after appending the warning described above for filter.widget. Default: character()
filter.widget If provided, then an AnalysisPageFilterWidget. See new.filter.widget and setFilterWidget. A check is made that filter.widget$data_field is an actual field from the data table. If not, then the filter widget is omitted, with a warning. NULL (default) means to not include this.
... Passed through to new.datanode, in particular label and description
Details

Construct a new plot-type data node from a plot.file and an AnnotatedDataFrame. Note: caption is included implicitly in the table object.

Value

AnalysisPageDataNode

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

---

Description

Construct a new simple-type data node

Usage

new.datanode.simple(name, value, ...)

Arguments

name Name of the node
value The value
... Passed through to new.datanode, in particular label and description

Details

Construct a new simple-type data node. A simple data node must have either a NULL value or a "scalar" value, which means length 1 atomic

Value

AnalysisPageDataNode

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

is.atomic

Examples

new.datanode.simple(name = "x", value = 100)
new.datanode.table  

**Description**  
Construct a new table-type data node

**Usage**  
new.datanode.table(name, data, caption = "", ...)  

**Arguments**  
- **name**  
  Name of the node
- **data**  
  An AnnotatedDataFrame. Unless "label" is already available, "labelDescription" in the varMetadata will be changed to "label" to agree with the syntax we use in the rest of the AnalysisPage interface.
- **caption**  
  Caption for the table. Default: ""
- **...**  
  Passed through to new.datanode, in particular label and description

**Details**  
Construct a new table-type data node either from an AnnotatedDataFrame.

**Value**  
AnalysisPageDataNode

**Note**  
Captions for plots are included implicitly in the table component of their responses.

**Author(s)**  
Brad Friedman

new.event.registry  

**Description**  
EventRegistry constructor

**Usage**  
new.event.registry()
Details

An EventRegistry is a collection of Events. Each Event has a name and a list of functions, each known as a handler. Events can be modified or triggered. When triggered, each function is called in turn, and the final return value is returned to the triggering context.

Value

EventRegistry

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

```r
r <- new.event.registry()
```

Description

Given an RApacheAnalysisPageServer object, create a FastRWeb-compatible handler

Usage

```r
ew.FastRWeb.analysis.page.run(app, FastRWeb.scriptname,
FastRWeb.prefix = "/cgi-bin/R", APS.resources.location = "/R",
front.end.location = "/dist-aps",
front.end.dir = system.file("htdocs/client/dist-aps", package =
"AnalysisPageServer"), tmpdir = tempdir(), FastRWeb.tmpdir = getwd(),
referer = ", EP = NULL, REST.location = "/REST", verbose = FALSE,
logger = create.logger(stderr(), if (verbose) log4r:::INFO else
log4r:::FATAL), ...)
```

Arguments

- `app` AnalysisPageRApacheApp. Or an AnalysisPageRegistry from which to build an app (see ...).
- `FastRWeb.prefix` Prefix for all the FastRWeb resources on your server. For example, if you are using a typical CGI deployment, as described in the FastRWeb INSTALL document, it would be "/cgi-bin/R", and your AnalysisPageServer app would be a group of URLs like /cgi-bin/R/APS/client/analysis-page-server.html etc (but see FastRWeb.scriptname for APS and front.end.location for client).
new.FastRWeb.analysis.page.run

**APSR.resources.location**
Location relative to App base URL from which to serve dynamic AnalysisPageServer resources (like analysis, pages, and other details that normal users don’t have to worry about). Default, "R", is probably fine.

**front.end.location**
Location relative to App base URL from which to serve front end files. Default, "/client", is probably fine.

**front.end.dir**
Path (in filesystem) to front end files. Default: `system.file("htdocs", package = 'AnalysisPageServer')`. This is a directory private (in the OOP sense, not necessarily in the filesystem sense of the word "private") to the AnalysisPageServer system—FastRWeb never sees it directly. This means in particular that it doesn’t have to be within the AnalysisPageServer hierarchy.

**FastRWeb.tmpdir**
This is the path to FastRWeb’s tmpdir. FastRWeb will only serve temporary files out of that directory.

**referer**
FastRWeb does not (currently) parse the Referer from the headers, but you can put a string here which will be interpreted as such. I only put this here if you have an app which fails catastrophically if referer is unavailable.

**EP**
ExpressionPlotClient object, if needed for your app. Deprecated, and to be removed in a future version.

**REST.location**
If EP is non-NULL, then the location from which to serve REST requests (relative to app base URL). Default: "/REST". Deprecated, and to be removed in a future version.

**verbose**
Boolean, default FALSE. If TRUE then send progress messages.

**logger**
log4r object, optional

... If app is actually an AnalysisPageRegistry then ... is passed through it to `rapache.app.from.registry` to build the AnalysisPageRApacheApp. Just a convenient

**Details**
FastRWeb is another alternative for deployment of AnalysisPageServer applications. The benefit relative to Apache/RApache is that it may be easier to deploy. The benefit relative to Rook/Rhttpd is that it actually works (Rhttpd cannot handle concurrent connections). See [http://rforge.net/FastRWeb/](http://rforge.net/FastRWeb/) (and [http://rforge.net/Rserve/](http://rforge.net/Rserve/)) for information about the FastRWeb/Rserve system. This function assumes that you’ve already got a working installation of Rserv and fastRWeb, as described there. As with that example, FastRWeb is a layer between Rserv and either CGI or PHP, so you would also have to have a CGI or PHP server running. Or, you could try the experimental http server that comes starting in Rserv 1.7.

This function, `new.FastRWeb.analysis.page.run` returns a function which can be used as the run function for a FastRWeb script. So, typically, your FastRWeb script would do whatever necessary to create your AnalysisPageServer Registry (or App object). Then, the last line of the script would be to pass that object to this function, and assign the return value to run. In other words, this function would not normally be called interactively, but only within the FastRWeb framework.

For development purposes it is quite convenient to build your AnalysisPageServer application within the FastRWeb script. For example, in the default configuration, you could put this into "/var/FastRWeb/web.R/APS.R":

---

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This allows you to make changes to code and reload the page without restarting the server. In fact, any libraries will be reloaded, so you can change your package and re-install without restarting the server.

Once you want to move more into testing or production you’ll want to do all the heavy lifting in the startup script. You would have to save the run object somewhere in the Global namespace and then simply return it in the FastRWeb script. Under default FastRWeb configuration you could add this code to the end of the startup script "/var/FastRWeb/code/rserve.R":


Then, in "/var/FastRWeb/web.R/APS.R", you could just have nothing more than this:

```r
run <- myRun
```

Note that the name of the FastRWeb script must be the same as FastRWeb.scriptname, but with a ".R" suffix appended.

It would be possible to extend this system to server multiple AnalysisPageServer apps from the same FastRWeb setup. Each one would get its own FastRWeb script, and I leave it as an exercise for the reader to build them all in the Rserve startup and assign the correct handler to run in each script.

In this example I point my browser to http://localhost/cgi-bin/R/APS/dist-aps/analysis-page-server.html to open the page.

Value

Not sure yet....

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(AnalysisPageServer)
reg <- trig.registry()
run <- new.FastRWeb.analysis.page.run(reg)

## End(Not run)
message("See vignette FastRWebDeployment.html")
```

Description

Make a new (empty) registry.

Usage

new.registry(...)
Arguments

... AnalysisPages with which to initially populate the registry

Value

A new registry, which is just an empty list with class AnalysisPageRegistry.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

register.page, has.page, get.page, pages

Examples

r <- new.registry()

data <- c("A", "B", "C")
response <- new.response(data, content.type = "text/plain")

Description

Build a new AnalysisPageResponse object

Usage

new.response(body, content.type, status = 200, headers = character())

Arguments

body Either a raw vector or a character vector that constitutes the response body.
content.type A string giving the content-type, such as "text/plain"
status Integer. An HTTP response status. Default, 200, means HTTP_OK
headers Named charvec of extra HTTP headers. Default: character() (none)

Details

A handler may return an AnalysisPageResponse object, which is basically a complete response, if it doesn’t want the framework to do any extra processing. This allows complete control over the response.

Value

AnalysisPageResponse object

Author(s)

Brad Friedman
Examples

```r
poem.file <- system.file("examples/in-a-station-of-the-metro.html", package="AnalysisPageServer")
poem.html <- readLines(poem.file, warn = FALSE)
new.response(paste0(poem.html, "\n"), content.type = "text/html")
```

Description

Given an RApacheAnalysisPageServer object, return a Rook app that can run it.

Usage

```r
new.rook.analysis.page.app(app, EP = NULL, front.end.location = "/dist-aps",
front.end.dir = system.file("htdocs/client", package = "AnalysisPageServer"),
app.name = "RAPS",
app.prefix = file.path("/custom", app.name), tmpdir = tempfile(), ...)
```

Arguments

- **app**  
  AnalysisPageRApacheApp. Or an AnalysisPageRegistry from which to build an app
- **EP**  
  ExpressionPlotClient object, if needed for your app.
- **front.end.location**  
  Location relative to App base directory from which to serve front end files. Default: "/dist-aps".
- **front.end.dir**  
- **app.name**  
  The name of the app you are going to use within Rook. This is used to build the prefix `/custom/${app.name}` from where the app will be served—the Javascript front end has to be notified of this. Ignored if `app.prefix` is supplied.
- **app.prefix**  
  The prefix from which the app will be served. Default: `/custom/${app.name}`.
- **tmpdir**  
  Path to temporary directory to store files needed while the server is running. Default: `tempdir()`.
- ...  
  If app is actually an AnalysisPageRegistry then ... is passed through along with it to `rapache.app.from.registry` to build the AnalysisPageRApacheApp.

Details

```r
new.rook.analysis.page.app
```

Value

Your app, as a Rook App

Author(s)

Brad Friedman
pages

Description
Get names of all pages in registry

Usage
pages(registry, include.services = FALSE)

Arguments
registry AnalysisPageRegistry object
include.services Logical. Should I include services in my list of all pages? Default: FALSE, do not include services.

Details
Get names of all pages in registry

Value
Character vector of names of pages in registry

Note
Service pages are identified as those having their service flag set, which is done at page build time using the service parameter of the new.analysis.page constructor.

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

See Also
new.registry, register.page, has.page, get.page

Examples
empty.pages <- pages(new.registry())  # should be empty character vector
eexample(register.page, ask=FALSE)    # see register.page example---registers the sine handler
pages(registry)                       # should now be the character vector "sine"
**Description**

Build a new AnalysisPageParamSet from a list of AnalysisPageParam's.

**Usage**

`param.set(...)`

**Arguments**

... AnalysisPageParam objects. Or a single argument, being a list of AnalysisPageParam objects.

**Details**

Build a new AnalysisPageParamSet from a list of AnalysisPageParam's: Check for non-AnalysisPageParam elements and for duplicate names. Apply $name elements to names of param set. Set class to AnalysisPageParamSet

**Value**

AnalysisPageParamSet

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

**Examples**

```r
par1 <- simple.param(name = "par1")
par2 <- bool.param(name = "par2")
pset <- param.set(par1, par2)
```

---

**paramSetToJSON**

Convert an AnalysisPageParamSet to a JSON string

**Description**

This is almost just calling toJSON but it knows to first remove $transformer components, since functions can’t be JSON encoded, and anyway that is really server-side information.

**Usage**

`paramSetToJSON(ps)`

**Arguments**

`ps` AnalysisPageParamSet
persistent.param.dependencies

Return persistent parameter dependencies for an object

Description

Return persistent parameters dependencies for an object.

For an AnalysisPageParam the return value is either a charvec of the object’s persistent dependencies. It is important to note that the namespace for persistent dependencies of an AnalysisPageParam is the same as the namespace of the page Parameters. This is because when calling a constructor for an AnalysisPageParam at most we might specify the names of other Parameters (for example for combobox dependencies). But the other Parameters are not available at that time, so we can’t look up their corresponding names in the persistent namespace.

For an AnalysisPageParamSet or an AnalysisPage, the return value is a list named after all of the persistent params, the values being charvecs of their dependencies. Note that the namespace for persistent dependencies of an AnalysisPageParamSet is the persistent namespace, not the Page Parameter namespace.

For an AnalysisPageRegistry the return value is a list named after all of the persistent params of any of the pages, the values being charvecs of their dependencies. If there is a discrepancy in the dependencies for a given persistent param, then the union of all dependencies is taken. (This will be checked for acyclicity by .validate.registry.) The namespace for persistent dependencies of an AnalysisPageRegistry is the persistent namespace, not the Page Parameter namespace.

Usage

persistent.param.dependencies(x)

## S3 method for class 'AnalysisPageParam'
persistent.param.dependencies(x)

## S3 method for class 'AnalysisPageParamSet'
persistent.param.dependencies(x)

## S3 method for class 'AnalysisPage'
persistent.param.dependencies(x)

## S3 method for class 'AnalysisPageRegistry'
persistent.param.dependencies(x)

Arguments

x

An object for which there is a persistent.param.dependencies method.
Details

This is a named list. The names are the names of persistent parameters, and the values are the other persistent parameters on which they depend.

Value

Named list of charvecs, see Details.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

persistent.params Return names of persistent parameters for an object

Description

Return names of persistent parameters for an object. The exact meaning depends on the type of object. For an AnalysisPage it would be the persistent params for that page. For an AnalysisPageRegistry it would be the persistent params for any of its pages.

Usage

```r
persistent.params(x)
```

## S3 method for class 'AnalysisPageParam'

```r
persistent.params(x)
```

## S3 method for class 'AnalysisPageParamSet'

```r
persistent.params(x)
```

## S3 method for class 'AnalysisPage'

```r
persistent.params(x)
```

## S3 method for class 'AnalysisPageRegistry'

```r
persistent.params(x)
```

Arguments

x An object for which there is a persistent.params method.

Details

Note that the names are from the shared namespace, which are the values passed as the persistent argument to the AnalysisPageParam constructor functions such as `simple.param`. Although this is usually the same as actual names of the AnalysisPageParams themselves there is no requirement that they be the same.

Value

Charvec of persistent params
platformIsWindows  

**Predicate to test if running on a windows platform**

**Description**

Predicate to test if running on a windows platform

**Usage**

```
platformIsWindows()
```

**Value**

Boolean: TRUE on windows, FALSE on other platforms

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

---

**protect.rapache.memory**

**Description**

Set up events and handler to turn over memory-bloated worker processes

**Usage**

```
protect.rapache.memory(app, max.mb, app.event = "FinishAnalysis",
                      memory.event = "BloatedMemory")
```

**Arguments**

- **app**: AnalysisPageRApacheApp
- **max.mb**: Maximum allowed memory usage before triggering turnover.
- **app.event**: Name of event which should trigger this memory check. Default: "FinishAnalysis".
- **memory.event**: Name of event which excess memory usage should trigger. Default: "BloatedMemory".
Details

Set up events and handler to turn over memory-bloated worker processes. When Rapache processes
process requests that require large amounts of memory they don’t return the memory to the OS.
Eventually it can build up, slowing down the server when then has to turn to cache. Calling this
function will add a check at each FinishAnalysis which, if the process is using more memory than
the threshold specified by max.mb, delivers a SIGUSR1 signal to itself. This is a signal to Apache
that the process should be turned over after finish the current request, thus pruning bloated workers.

Value

Nothing

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Description

Build rapache app from an AnalysisPageRegistry

Usage

rapache.app.from.registry(registry, page.param = "page", textarea.wrap.param = "textarea_wrap", device.param = "device", decoder.param = "decoder", max.regions.param = "max_annotated_regions", default.max.regions = 10000, force = FALSE, tmpdir = Sys.getenv("WEB_TMPDIR"), tmpdir.timeout.seconds = 600, devices = .default.device.list, other.mime.types = c(json = "application/json"), mime.types = c(sapply(devices, "[[", "mime.type"), other.mime.types), query.param.decoders = .build.default.query.param.decoders(), brand.builder = .default.brand.builder, logger = create.logger(stderr(), log4r:::FATAL))

Arguments

registry AnalysisPageRegistry from which to build you app.
page.param Character. Name for the parameter which specifies the page. Default "page"
textarea.wrap.param Character. Name for the parameter which specifies whether the response should be wrapped in a <textarea> tag. This is needed to support file uploads in browsers, like IE9, that don’t support XMLHttpRequest2. Default "textarea_wrap". In addition to wrapping in textarea the response type will be set to "text/html", another hack that such browsers require.
device.param Character. Name for the parameter which specifies the plotting device. Default: "device".
**decoder.param**  Character. Name for the parameter which specifies the form query parameter decoding method. Default: "decoder".

**max.regions.param**  String. Name for the parameter which specifies the maximum number of regions for annotation. Default: "max_annotated_regions".

**default.max.regions**  Default maximum number of regions for annotation. If a plot has more than this many elements then it will not be annotated. Default: 10000.

**force**  Logical. If set then an invalid registry is a warning instead of an error.

**tmpdir**  Temporary directory into which plot files should be written. By default this is taken from the WEB_TMPDIR environment variable. It is checked upon opening. It is important under Apache that all of the processes use the same directory, otherwise they won’t be able to find the plots made by other processes.

**tmpdir.timeout.seconds**  Temporary files will expire after this time. Default: 600 (10 minutes)

**devices**  Named list. The names of the vector are the names of allowed plotting devices. The values are themselves lists, each having a $mime.type and $function, being the plotting function. Default is given by the private variable .default.device.list, and includes svg and png (but uses a modified png function so that it accepts units inches). Which one to be used (in the default scenario, a choice between svg and png) is controlled by the special device.param parameter. If that is not provided then the first device from this vector is used (default default is therefore "svg", which is the best since it can be annotated, but older browsers such as IE8 will need to do PNGs).

**other.mime.types**  Named charvec giving a mapping from file extensions other than those already in devices to MIME types that can be served out of the temporary storage/retrieval area. Default: c(json = "application/json").

**mime.types**  This is a named charvec giving a mapping from file extensions to mime types. Only files with extensions in this list can be served from the temporary storage/retrieval area. The default is to take the extensions/MIME-types defined in devices and add to them those in other.mime.types.

**query.param.decoders**  Names list. The names are the names of allowed query param decoders (valid values for the decoder.param parameter). The values are functions which do the decoding. Default is just list(url=urlDecode). urlDecode is a function supplied by RApache (or by testing framework).

**brand.builder**  This is a function that takes a single argument called "persistent" which is a list of key value pairs representing the internal "persistent" state of the app. The persistent state is a namespace that particular parameters of particular pages can draw from, with the possible option of locking those parameters to the values in the persistent namespace. The purpose of the brand.builder function is to return a string that should be used in the top-left corner of the web page to briefly summarize the current state. The default brand builder always returns the string "AnalysisPageServer".

**logger**  log4r object, optional

**Details**

This does most but not all of the work. You should create an R script that builds your page registry, then builds an rapache.app with this function. Within that R script you call add.handlers.to.global
to install the 5 handlers (handle.pages/handle.params/handle.plot/handle.data/handle.meta.data).
Next you have to tell apache to source your script upon startup. The directive for your httpd.conf is as follows: RSourceOnStartup "~/gne/home/friedmab/scr/apache-test/R-startup.R"
Finally, you have to register the five handlers. This is done as follows

**Value**

AnalysisPageRApacheApp

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

---

**Description**

Build the AnalysisPageRApacheApp for the trig example

**Usage**

rapache.trig.app(...)

**Arguments**

... Other parameters to pass through to rapache.app.from.registry, such as con

**Details**

The toy registry has a sine page, a cosine page and the scattergram tool.

**Value**

AnalysisPageRegistry

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

**See Also**

trig.registry
Description

Register a page

Usage

\[
\text{register.page}(\text{registry}, \text{page.name}, \text{page}, \text{overwrite} = \text{FALSE})
\]

Arguments

- **registry**: AnalysisPageRegistry object
- **page.name**: Character. Name of the page to register
- **page**: AnalysisPage or function. If a function is supplied instead of an AnalysisPage object then it will be coerced into an AnalysisPage object calling \text{new.analysis.page}.
- **overwrite**: Logical. If FALSE (default) then throw and error if a page is already registered under that name. If TRUE then just warn.

Details

Register a page

Value

void

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

\text{new.registry}, \text{has.page}, \text{get.page}, \text{pages}, \text{new.analysis.page}

Examples

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{# Make a new registry} \\
\text{registry} & \leftarrow \text{new.registry}() \\
\text{# Now register it under the name "sine" (in the "example" registry)} \\
\text{# and keep the modified registry.} \\
\text{registry} & \leftarrow \text{register.page}(\text{registry}, \text{"sine"}, \text{AnalysisPageServer::sine.handler})
\end{align*}
\]
**remove.event**

---

**Description**

Remove an Event entirely

**Usage**

```remove.event(registry, event)```

**Arguments**

- `registry` : EventRegistry
- `event` : String. Name of the Event to remove

**Details**

Remove an Event entirely from the EventRegistry. Contrast with `clear.event.handlers`, which only removes the handlers for that event.

**Value**

Nothing good.

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

**Examples**

```r <- new.event.registry()
add.event(r, "mouseclick")
has.event(r, "mouseclick")
remove.event(r, "mouseclick")
has.event(r, "mouseclick")```
Arguments

tmpdir    Path to directory whose old files you want to delete
tmpdir.timeout.seconds  Time in seconds. An attempt will be made to delete files with ctimes older than this many seconds before the current time.

Details

Remove old files from a directory

Value

see unlink

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

reset.APS.outdir  Reset AnalysisPageServer output directory

Description

This directory is used by embed.APS.dataset to decide where to save the .svg and .json files. This function resets it to its default, ".".

Usage

reset.APS.outdir()

Value

Nothing of note

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

get.APS.outdir, set.APS.outdir

Examples

set.APS.outdir("/some/path")
get.APS.outdir()
reset.APS.outdir()
Description
Return URL for landing page of a Rook AnalysisPageServer

Usage
rook.analysis.page.server.landing.page(baseurl)

Arguments

baseurl String. Base URL (typically ending in "/custom/RAPS"), or a list with $url element.

Details
Return URL for landing page of a Rook AnalysisPageServer

Value
String, full URL to landing page.

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Examples
message("See vignette ExamplesServers.html")

Description
Search and replace strings in a file

Usage
search.replace(infile, outfile, replacements, overwrite = FALSE)

Arguments

infile Path to input file
outfile Path to output file (must be different)
replacements Named charvec of length 1 (single replacement) or 2 (double replacement)
overwrite Boolean. If FALSE then outfile must not yet exist. If TRUE and it already exists then it will be overwritten.
Details
This is a very limited interface and only meant for internal use.
It will replace all occurrences of a string with another string. It may do 1 or 2 replacements.
The result is written to a second file.
This is done in C++ so very fast (I hope).

Value
Nothing, but might throw an error.

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Description
Build a select AnalysisPageParam

Usage
select.param(..., value, choices, allow.multiple = FALSE,
style = "dropdown")

Arguments
...
Passed through to simple.param. This includes at least "name", optionally "label" and "description" but not "type".

value
Default value. If not specified then the first entry in choices is taken to be the default.

choices
A character vector giving the choices to display. If named, then the values are used for display and names are used for the actual form values. If unnamed, then the values are used for both display and names.

allow.multiple
If TRUE then render as checkbox group and allow multiple selections. (The function will be provided a vector of all selected values.) If allow.multiple is TRUE then style must be "dropdown". Default: FALSE

style
Either "dropdown" (default), to render as dropdown list, or "radio", to render as radio group. If allow.multiple is TRUE then style must be "dropdown".

Details
Build a select AnalysisPageParam. This is probably rendered either as a dropdown or radio group.
It is a selection from a fixed list of possible values. The list is known before page load time.

Value
An AnalysisPageParam
**service.link**

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

**Examples**

```r
color <- select.param("color", label="Color", description="Color of your house", choices=c("red","green","mauve","tope"))
```

**Description**

This function is simply a specialization of `analysis.link` with a few conveniences for webservice-type pages. In particular, the parameters of that function about plotting are not available.

**Usage**

```r
service.link(page, params = list(), app.base.url)
```

**Arguments**

- `page` Name of page
- `params` List of parameter values (as R objects—this function will encode them). Default: `list()` (no parameters).
- `app.base.url` Base URL for application. This is usually the prefix in which the app landing HTML page is found.

**Value**

URL

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

---

**set.APS.outdir**

**Set current AnalysisPageServer output directory**

**Description**

This directory is used by `embed.APS.dataset` to decide where to save the .svg and .json files.

**Usage**

```r
set.APS.outdir(outdir)
```

**Arguments**

- `outdir` New output directory
Value

Nothing important

Note

It seems like it would be a good idea to follow this call with an `on.exit(reset.APS.outdir())`. But `on.exit` within a knitr chunk it will just first at the end of the chunk. If you are using knitr then you should just call `setup.APS.knitr()` at the top of your document then each document will have its output directory correctly set and you don’t really have to worry. If you want to be really anal you could call `reset.APS.outdir()` at the bottom of your knitr document.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

`get.APS.outdir, reset.APS.outdir`

Examples

```r
set.APS.outdir("/some/path")
get.APS.outdir()
reset.APS.outdir()
```

---

**setFilterWidget**

Sets the filter widget for the current analysis. This is the function most commonly used.

**Description**

`setFilterWidget` sets the filter widget for the current analysis. This is the function most commonly used.

`getFilterWidget` retrieve the filter widget for the current analysis. This is normally used internally, to construct the final response for the analysis.

The AnalysisPageFilterWidget object specifies a "filter widget" to be displayed to the user. This is a grid of colored squares, each of which controls the filtering of a subset of the samples based on the values of a pheno field. This object specifies the dimension of the grid, the colors of the squares, rollovers to appear for each square, and the subset of samples that each square filters.

**Usage**

```r
setFilterWidget(data.field, color, cells, inactive.color = "gray",
    type = "filter_grid")

getFilterWidget()

new.filter.widget(data.field, color, cells, inactive.color = "gray",
    type = "filter_grid")
```
Arguments

data.field  Name of table field which should be used for filtering.
color       Named character vector. Names should be values (or possible values) that the
data field could take on. Values are string specifying colors. These are passed
through directly to javascript so they should be valid colors there, whatever that
means.
cells       Character matrix. This gives the layout of the filter grid. The values should all
be either taken from names(color) or else be NA values. The NA values will
be inactive (no rollover or click listeners).
inactive.color  Color for inactive cells (that are the positions with is.na(cells)). Default:
"gray"
type        Filter widget type. The only currently supported type is "filter_grid".

Details

new.filter.widget is the constructor for this object. This should be used when constructing an
AnalysisPageReponse explicitly, with the return value then passed to new.datanode.plot.

Value

setFilterWidget returns the newly set AnalysisPageFilterWidget object
getFilterWidget returns the current AnalysisPageFilterWidget object, or NULL if it has not yet
been set
new.filter.widget returns an AnalysisPageFilterWidget

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Description

If you want to embed APS data sets within a knitr document then this function should be called at
the top of the document like this:

Usage

setup.APS.knitr(outdir, include.css = system.file("AnalysisPageServer.css",
package = "AnalysisPageServer"), include.toc = TRUE, quiet = TRUE)

Arguments

outdir Output directory to which front end files should be written. Default: see details.
include.css Paths to CSS files to include. See details.
include.toc Boolean, default TRUE. Should I include a table of contents?
quiet Boolean, default TRUE. Set to FALSE to turn on some diagnostic messages
simple.param

Details

```
\{ r echo = FALSE \} AnalysisPageServer::setup.knitr() \`
```

Calling this function has the following effects:

1. The first effect is a heinous crime. It looks up the call stack to see if you are in the middle of a `buildVignettes` call. If so then it sets `clean = FALSE` for that call. The reason for this is that for the document to work it will need a bunch of auxiliary files like .css and .js, and if `clean = TRUE` then these files won’t be left and your data sets will not show at all. During R CMD build buildVignettes is explicitly called with `clean = TRUE` so this is the only way I could figure out how to turn it off. If it can’t find buildVignettes in the call stack then nothing special happens. This would be the case if you are just calling `knit2html` yourself.

2. The next effect is to copy all the front end files to the output directory. The default output directory is also kind of heinous. The files need to be next to the output file. So the function again looks up the call stack to find the `knit2html` call, then grabs the name of the output file from there and uses its directory as `outdir`. If it can’t find a `knit2html` call then it throws an error.

   The output directory is saved with a call to the private function `set.APS.outdir`. This is then read back by `embed.APS.dataset` so that the data sets get written to the write place. You could add a `reset.APS.outdir()` call in a chunk at the bottom of your knitr document.

3. Any files in `include.css` are copied to the output directory and included as CSS. The default is a default stylesheet that will make your reports look like the vignettes.

Finally it returns the html headers as a "knit_asis" object to be included in your document. See `custom.html.headers`.

Value

HTML headers as `knit_asis` objects.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

```r
message("See vignette embedding.html")
```

simple.param

Description

Build a simple AnalysisPageParam

Usage

```r
simple.param(name, label = name, description = label, value = "", type = "text", advanced = 0, show.if = NULL, display.callback = NULL, size = "medium", required = TRUE, persistent = NULL, persistent.dependencies = NULL, transformer = NULL)
```
Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Name of form element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>Label for form element (typically rendered to the left of the element)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>Description for form element (typically rendered as roll-over text)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>The default, starting value, for the form (default: &quot;&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Type of form element. This can be &quot;text&quot;, &quot;textarea&quot;, &quot;checkbox&quot;, &quot;password&quot; or &quot;file&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>Integer. 0 means the option is not advanced, and increasing levels indicate the option is for more advanced users. Advanced &gt; 0 should be hidden under default mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show.if</td>
<td>A list of two elements: $name, giving the name of some other param in the set and $values, a character vector of values. The parameter under construction should only be shown if the named parameter takes on any of the values in the $values vector. Default (NULL) is to always show the parameter under construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>display.callback</td>
<td>NULL, to follow show.if logic in deciding when/if to display the element, or a list with the two elements $uri and $dependent, which follow the same format as the corresponding arguments to combobox.param and provide a templated uri and a mapping from template variables to form parameters. The service should return JSON true if the widget is to be shown and false if not. It is allowed to have both a display.callback and a show.if—both conditions must be met in order to display the element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>A word giving the size of the element. The interpretation of this size is up to the front-end. Must from a defined set of words, which you can see by calling known.param.sizes() (currently no way to change this). Default: medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>required</td>
<td>Logical. Is this a required param? Default: TRUE. If set, then the front-end user is required to set this parameter before submitting the request. The meaning of &quot;set this parameter&quot; is not entirely clear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persistent</td>
<td>Character or NULL. If non-NULL then it is passed to the front-end. It names a variable in persistent storage that should be used to initialize the value of the parameter. The front end will provide some mechanism to change the persistent value, but until the user does so the param will be initialized from the value in the persistent space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persistent.dependencies</td>
<td>A character vector or NULL (default) specifying the names of other parameters on which this one &quot;depends&quot;. It is an error to include the parameter itself (name). It is an error to provide this when persistent is NULL. When persistent is non-NULL, providing persistent.dependencies makes this parameter not just &quot;persistent&quot; but &quot;conditionally persistent&quot;, which is to say that the persistent value for this parameter is actually a hash lookup based on the the other parameters specified in this vector. A typical example would be a pheno fields parameter which is dependent on the study parameter. The names are taken from the Page namespace, which means that a parameter’s $name is used when this differs from its $persistent slot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transformer</td>
<td>A function with signature function(value, self) or function(value) which accepts as first argument the JSON-decoded value of the parameter returned from the front end and then performs some sort of transformation. The return value of the function will be ultimately passed to AnalysisPage handler. For</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
example, for a field which is a simple text widget but which is supposed to be numeric you might use transformer = as.numeric. But you could also implement more complicated logic here. The reason to put the logic here instead of in the handler is that it makes it easier to re-use the widget in multiple handlers. If you have a complex (nested) parameter then the nested elements' transformations, if any, are applied first, then the parental transformation is applied. Or, NULL (default) to not do any transformation beyond the JSON decoding.

Details
Build a simple AnalysisPageParam. These include mainly parameters that can be rendered simply as HTML <input> tags.

Value
An AnalysisPageParam. This is just a list with class name slapped on.

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Examples

```r
x <- simple.param("xmin", label="X-min", description="Minimum x value", type="text")
# Please see the "Persistent Parameters" and "Conditionally Persistent Parameters"
# sections of the Interactive Apps vignette for demonstrations of these functionalities
```

Description
An example handler just for testing and development

Usage

```r
sine.handler(xmin = 0, xmax = 3 * pi, n = 100)
```

Arguments

- `xmin` Numeric. Minimum x value to plot
- `xmax` Numeric. Maximum x value to plot
- `n` Integer. Number of points to plot

Details
This handler takes three parameters, xmin, xmax and n, makes a plot of the sin curve from xmin to xmax (using n equally spaced points), and returns a data.frame with the x and y coordinates, with IDs A-Z, A.1-Z.1, ...

Value
data.frame
slider.param

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

---

Description
Build a slider AnalysisPageParam

Usage
slider.param(..., min, max, step, value = min)

Arguments
... Passed through to simple.param. This includes at least "name", optionally "label" and "description" but not "type".
min Minimum value (number)
max Maximum value (number)
step Size of one step (must be <= max-max)
value Default value. If not specified then the minimum is taken to be the default

Details
Build a slider AnalysisPageParam. This is a numeric variable. It has a minimum value, a maximum value, and a step size

Value
An AnalysisPageParam

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Examples
slider <- slider.param("children", label="No. Children", description="Number of Children", min = 0, max = 10)
startRookAnalysisPageServer

Start a new Rook AnalysisPage server

Description

Start a new Rook AnalysisPage server. This is a convenience wrapper around `new.rook.analysis.page.app` which builds the Rook App and then also makes a Rook server (Rhttpd object) which just contains the one App. It then starts the server in a fork and returns the PID of the child process.

Usage

```r
startRookAnalysisPageServer(reg, tmpdir = tempdir(), ..., 
  app = new.rook.analysis.page.app(reg, tmpdir = tmpdir, app.name = app.name, 
    ...), app.name = "RAPS", port = 5000)
```

Arguments

- `reg` AnalysisPageRegistry from which to build application. Passed through to `new.rook.analysis.page.app`.
- `...` Passed through to `new.rook.analysis.page.app`.
- `app` Rook App to put into the server. Default: `new.rook.analysis.page.app(reg, tmpdir = tmpdir, ...)`. Normally you would omit this argument.
- `app.name` Name for App within server, default "RAPS" (for Rook AnalysisPageServer). This will determine the second part of the URL, for example "/custom/RAPS".
- `port` Port on which to start listening.

Value

- list with two components:
  - `$url` URL to base of application
  - `$pid` Process ID of server

Note

This function used to be called `start.rook.analysis.page.server` but that led to an R CMD check warning about S3 method inconsistency.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

- `new.rook.analysis.page.app`, `kill.process`
Examples

## Not run:
registry <- AnalysisPageServer:::trig.registry()
server <- startRookAnalysisPageServer(registry, port = 5102)

## do some stuff
## For example
landing.page.url <- rook.analysis.page.server.landing.page(server)
## now go to your web browser and open landing.page.url

## Or maybe something in this R process. See what the pages are
pages.url <- file.path(server$url, "R", "pages")
pages <- fromJSON(readLines(pages.url, warn = FALSE))
sapply(pages, "["[", "name")

## Kill the server
kill.process(server)

## End(Not run)
message("See vignette ExamplesServers.html")

---

static.analysis.page  static.analysis.page

Description

Create interactive AnalysisPage plots from static data

Usage

static.analysis.page(outdir, svg.files, dfs, titles, show.xy = FALSE,
use.rownames.for.ids = FALSE, check.rowname.case = TRUE,
check.html4.ids = TRUE, group.length.vecs = NULL, signif.digits = 3,
verbose = FALSE, overwrite = FALSE, write.client = TRUE,
client.basedir = system.file("htdocs/client/dist-apss", package =
"AnalysisPageServer"), app.html = "analysis-page-server-static.html",
build.full.url = write.client, data.subdir = if (write.client) "data" else
"."", randomize.filename = FALSE)

Arguments

da outdir Base directory for output files. Will be created if it does not already exist (however, its parent directory must already exist).

da svg.files Character vector of paths to SVG files. NAs can be used as placeholders for datasets that have data but no plot. Length must be at least 1. If omitted then all NAs are used, something like rep(NA, length(dfs)), but a bit more careful about corner cases and types. (So you have to provide at least one of svg.files and dfs).

da dfs List of data frames of the same length as svg.files or, if length(svg.files) == 1, a single data.frame. NULLs can be used as placeholders for datasets that have plot but no data, but an error is thrown if the corresponding entry in svg.files
is also NA. If omitted then all NULLs are used. (So you have to provide at least one of svg.files and dfs). Note that for dfs we use NULLs since it is a list but for svg.files we use NAs since it is a vector and you can’t hold a place in a vector with NULL.

titles A character vector of titles of the same length as svg.files to display above each plot. Default is rep(“”, length(svg.files)).

show.xy Logical. If FALSE (default) then the first two columns of your data (the x and y coordinates) are used to annotate the plot but not actually exposed to the user in the table or on rollover. If TRUE then they are exposed. Recycled to length(svg.files).

use.rownames.for.ids Logical, default FALSE. The default behavior is to generate and assign unique IDs to each point. This makes it impossible to tag two elements in the same plot, or even in different plots with the same ID. If you set this to TRUE then your rownames are used. This means that if you are not careful you might accidentally couple between multiple datasets on the page! Recycled to length(svg.files), so you can set it for each data set independently if you so choose.

check.rowname.case Logical, default TRUE. For data frames with use.rownames.for.ids TRUE a check is made that there are not two rownames that are equal without case sensitivity but not with (such as "FirstRow" and "firstrow"). If any is found then an error is thrown. This could possibly be a problem with some browsers, which might treat them the same. FALSE means to skip this check.

check.html4.ids Logical, default TRUE. For data frames with use.rownames.for.ids TRUE a check is made that rownames are valid HTML4 IDs: begin with a letter ([A-Za-z]), then followed by any number of letters, digits ([0-9]), hyphens (“-”), underscores (“_”), colons (“:”), and periods (“.”). (Taken from http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/types.html#h-6.2) FALSE means to skip this check and try to use whatever IDs are there.

group.length.vecs List of integer vectors or NULLs of the same length as svg.files (or a single vector or NULL if length(svg.files) == 1). If non-NULL, each one is passed through to annotate.analysis.page.svg as the group.lengths argument, which allows you to specify that the elements might be organized into multiple non-contiguous groups, for example separate panels. A single NULL is recycled to length.

signif.digits Passed through to annotate.data.frame. The number of significant digits to which non-integer numeric fields should be rounded.

verbose Boolean, default FALSE. If TRUE then message() will be used for progress updates.

overwrite If FALSE (default) then an error is thrown if the base directory is not empty. If TRUE then files will be added to the directory, possibly overwriting existing files of the same name.

write.client Boolean, default TRUE. Should I write the HTML/Javascript/CSS files necessary for the client, or just write the data files. The default is to write everything necessary. Use FALSE if you want to have only a single instance of the client files and only write data and plots with this function.

**app.html**  
Path to application .html file, relative to client.basedir. Default: "analysis-page-server-static.html".

**build.full.url**  
Boolean, default is the same as write.client. For the return value build a full URL starting with "file://", using the full (normalized) path to output directory and index.html, then the full query string. If FALSE then just return the query string.

**data.subdir**  
Subdirectory of outdir which will hold the data files. Special value of "." means to put them in outdir itself and not create a subdirectory. Default: "data" if write.client is TRUE and "." if it is FALSE.

**randomize.filename**  
Boolean, default FALSE. Should I add some random characters to the names of the plot and dataset files? Sometimes web browsers do not refresh these files properly and so adding these random characters can overcome these stubborn cache issues.

**Details**

Create interactive AnalysisPage plots from static data. An index.html file will be created which, when opened, will have all the data and interactivity.

Also in that subdirectory there will be other HTML and Javascript files as necessary.

Finally, your SVGs and data will be stored in subdirectories.

The first two columns of the data frame should be x and y coordinates of the points (or regions) in the plot that you want to associate with the rows of the data frame.

**Value**

List with two components. First is $URL$, which is the URL to index.html file, or, if build.full.url = FALSE then just the query string. and second is $paths.list$, which lists the paths to all of the written plot and data files, in the format described in link{static.analysis.page.query.string} (and suitable for passing to that function as the parameter of the same name).

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

**Examples**

message("See vignette StaticContent.html")

---

**Description**

Build the query string for a static analysis page

**Usage**

static.analysis.page.query.string(paths.list)
Arguments

paths.list  
paths.list is (for example) the return value from .write.plots.and.data.for.static.analysis.page.  
It is a list whose entries correspond to the datasets on your page. Each entry is  
in turn a list with a $plot and/or $data element, each of which is a URL (but  
could be relative to the application .html file) to the encoded SVG and JSON  
data files.

Details

All static analysis pages are deployed on top of the same HTML/Javascript/CSS stack. To point  
the client to the correct plots and data, their paths are encoded into the query part of the URL. This  
function performs that encoding.  
The query string will begin with "#".  
To form a URL to view your data, simply append this query string to the URL for the application  
.html file.

Value

Query string, starting with "#"

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

test.package  
test.package

description

Run the RUnit test harness for this package

Usage

test.package(pattern = "^test.*R$", package = "AnalysisPageServer")

Arguments

pattern  
String. Regular expression. Only filenames matching  
package  
Name of package to test. Default: "AnalysisPageServer" this expression will be  
included in the test harness. Default: "^test.*R$".

Details

Run the RUnit test harness for this package

Value

RUnitTestData

Author(s)

Brad Friedman, Cory Barr
See Also

runTestSuite, require

description

Build a toy registry for examples and testing

Usage

trig.registry()

details

The toy registry has a sine and a cosine page and the scattergram page.

Value

AnalysisPageRegistry

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

tr <- trig.registry()
pages(tr)

trigger.event

Description

Trigger a registered Event

Usage

trigger.event(registry, event, ...)

Arguments

registry EventRegistry
event Name of event to trigger
... Further parameters are passed to each handler in turn.
### tryKeepConditions

**Details**

Trigger a registered Event.

Every handler is called in turn. If any handler returns a value with a "CatchEvent" attribute set to TRUE then no further handlers are called. That attribute is removed from the return value and the value is returned to the triggering context. Otherwise the return value of only the last function is called.

If no handlers are registered then NULL is returned.

If no Event exists of that name then an error is thrown.

**Value**

See Details

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

**Examples**

```r
r <- new.event.registry()
add.event(r, "mouseclick")
add.event.handler(r, "mouseclick", function(x, y) message("Mouse clicked at coordinates (", x, ", ", y, ")")
trigger.event(r, "mouseclick", x = 30, y = 50)
```

---

**Description**

Try-catch wrapper, keeping error traceback and conditions

**Usage**

`tryKeepConditions(expr)`

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>expr</th>
<th>Expression to evaluate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Details**

This is a try-catch wrapper. It returns a list with four elements:

- **$value** The value of the evaluated expression, or NULL if an error was thrown and execution did not complete
- **$messages** A list of message objects, each being a message thrown during the execution, in order
- **$warnings** A list of condition objects, each being a message thrown during the execution, in order
- **$error** NULL if there was no error, otherwise the error object, which can then be passed to `getTraceback` to retrieve the error
The elements of the $messages, $warnings and $error are all actually two-element lists, the first being the condition object itself (named $message, $warning or $error) and the second begin the call stack as returned by `sys.calls()` and named $calls.

The class of this object is set as "AnalysisPageValueWithConditions"

Value

AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

vwc.is.error

vwc.conditions vwc.error vwc.error.condition vwc.error.traceback vwc.is.error vwc.messages vwc.messages.conditions vwc.messages.tracebacks vwc.n vwc.n.messages vwc.n.warnings vwc.tracebacks vwc.value vwc.warnings vwc.warnings.conditions vwc.warnings.tracebacks

Examples

value.with.warning <- tryKeepConditions({warning("warning message"); 3})
value.with.error <- tryKeepConditions({stop("err message")})

```r
x <- tryKeepTraceback(stop("no way"))
if(is(x, "try-error")) cat(getTraceback(x))
```

Description

Wrapper around try-catch

Usage

```r
tryKeepTraceback(expr)
```

Arguments

- `expr`: Expression to evaluate

Value

Result of expression or error if thrown

Examples

```r
x <- tryKeepTraceback(stop("no way"))
if(is(x, "try-error")) cat(getTraceback(x))
```

tryKeepTraceback

---

tryKeepTraceback

---
**uniquify.ids.in.svg.files**

**Description**

Uniquify IDs in a set of SVG filename

**Usage**

```r
uniquify.ids.in.svg.files(svg.filenames,
  suffixes = unique.words(length(svg.filenames)),
  prefixes = .default.uniquify.ids.prefixes)
```

**Arguments**

- `svg.filenames` Paths to SVG files
- `suffixes` Charvec. Suffixes to add to IDs, corresponding to `svg.filenames`. These are added after the word "glyph" and before the next character. An underscore character is added on both sides, too, to separate your suffix visually from the word "glyph" and the numbers after it. Ignored if `new.glyph.word` is provided.
- `prefixes` Named list. The names are the tokens that need to be replaced, such as "glyph" and "path". The values are charvec of prefixes. Only when those words appear after one of their prefixes is it substituted. Default is taken from `AnalysisPageServer:::.default.uniquify.ids.prefixes`.

**Details**

The SVG files made by R use identifiers like "glyph1-3", "glyph1-4" etc. In particular these are used to define paths for different characters in order to render text. Also there are "clip1", "clip2" etc which represent clip paths, which I think limits the viewable area in a layer of a plot, but whatever it is looks awful if it goes wrong.

If multiple SVG files are embedded in the same page then this is a big problem because they will all share the same namespace and may grab the paths defined in a different file.

This function will process a set of SVG files replacing each word "glyph" with a file-specific suffix like "glyph_123_", and each word "clip" with "clip_123_". You can provide the suffixes explicitly or let this function generate some random words, one for each file.

This function does search-and-replace with these two cleverness-es:

1. It uses C++ so it is faster (I hope) than calling `gsub`.
2. It checks the context of the words "glyph" and "clip", so if you had an SVG containing that word other than identifier it should be preserved. This is not 100% bulletproof since it doesn’t actually parse the SVG file but it should be 99.99% bulletproof, unless you go out of your way to break it.

**Value**

Nothing, modifies SVG file in place.
urlDecode

Note

Typical (and recommended) usage is to only provide the `svg.filenames` argument and leave the rest as defaults.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

```r
svg.filenames <- sapply(1:2, function(i) {
  fn <- tempfile(fileext = ".svg")
  svg(fn)
  plot(1:10, main = paste("Plot", i), col = i)
  dev.off()
  fn
})
grep("glyph", readLines(svg.filenames[1]), value = TRUE)
uniquify.ids.in.svg.files(svg.filenames)
grep("glyph", readLines(svg.filenames[1]), value = TRUE)
```

urlDecode

urlDecode a string

Description

When a function of this name is available from the global environment (such as when running under RApache) then that function is used. Otherwise a pure R implementation is provided.

Arguments

- `x` Character vector of strings to urlDecode

Value

Character vector of same length as `x` containing decoded strings

Author(s)

Brad Friedman
urlEncode  

urlEncode a string

Description
When a function of this name is available from the global environment (such as when running under RApache) then that function is used. Otherwise a pure R implementation is provided.

Arguments
x  
Character vector of strings to urlEncode

Value
Character vector of same length as x containing encoded strings

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

validate.array.param.value

validate.compound.param.value

Description
Validate an array-type AnalysisPageParam value

Usage
validate.array.param.value(app, val, transform.labeled = FALSE)

Arguments
app  
AnalysisPageParam
val  
Candidate value
transform.labeled  
Passed through to validate.param.value. Default: FALSE.

Details
Validate an array-type AnalysisPageParam value:
1. val must be a list.
2. length(val) must be in the acceptable range (between app$min and app$max inclusive).
3. Each element of val must be validate by app$prototype. transform.labeled is passed on.

Value
value, possibly with elements transformed
validate.bool.param.value

**Description**

Validate a boolean-type AnalysisPageParam value

**Usage**

validate.bool.param.value(app, val)

**Arguments**

- **app** AnalysisPageParam
- **val** Candidate value

**Details**

Validate a boolean-type AnalysisPageParam value:

1. val must be length 1
2. val must be a logical

**Value**

val unmodified

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

validate.combobox.param.value

**Description**

Validate a combobox-type AnalysisPageParam value

**Usage**

validate.combobox.param.value(app, val, transform.labeled = FALSE)

**Description**

Alias for validate.labeled.param.value
Arguments

app AnalysisPageParam
val Candidate value
transform.labeled Logical. See details.

Value

Candidate value, possibly transformed into list.

Description

Validate a compound-type AnalysisPageParam value

Usage

validate.compound.param.value(app, val, transform.labeled = FALSE)

Arguments

app AnalysisPageParam
val Candidate value
transform.labeled

Details

Validate a compound-type AnalysisPageParam value:

1. val must be a list. If length 0 then it is valid with no further checks.
2. names(val) must not have any duplicates.
3. names(val) must be a subset of names(app$children).
4. Each of the values in the list must be validated by the corresponding child. transform.labeled is passed on.

Value

value, possibly with labeled children transformed

Author(s)

Brad Friedman
validate.file.param.value

validate.file.param.value

Description

Validate a file-type AnalysisPageParam value

Usage

validate.file.param.value(app, val)

Arguments

app AnalysisPageParam
val Candidate value

Details

Validate a file-type AnalysisPageParam value:
Current all values are invalid and result in an error being thrown. The reason for this is that the use case I have in mind is to check values when constructing a URL, and I don’t think file-uploads will be allowed to be URL-encoded. So I can’t think what values will be valid. Once I have another use case where they ought be valid then I will know what form they should take.

Value

Never returns

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

validate.labeled.param.value

validate.labeled.param.value

Description

Validate a labeled AnalysisPageParam value

Usage

validate.labeled.param.value(app, val, transform.labeled = FALSE)

Arguments

app AnalysisPageParam
val Candidate value
transform.labeled Logical. See details.
Details

Validate a labeled AnalysisPageParam value. Currently the labeled param types are "combobox" and "select".

Unnamed scalars are OK and named scalars are also OK.

If the scalar is unnamed then its own name will be applied: names(val) <- val.

If transform.labeled is set then instead of returning the candidate value as-is, it is transformed into list(v=real.value, r=readable.value).

If $allow.multiple == TRUE then length(val) > 1 is OK. The encoding is simply list(v=real.values, r=readable.values), where real.values and readable.values are equal-length vectors.

Value

Candidate value, possibly transformed into list.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman
Description

Validate a parameter value for an AnalysisPageParam

Usage

validate.param.value(app, val, transform.labeled = FALSE)

Arguments

app AnalysisPageParam
val Candidate value
transform.labeled Logical. Should the parameter value be transformed if necessary to have the list(v=value, r=readable.value) format?

Details

This function dispatches to the type-specific validator. transform.labeled is passed on only if that validator accepts such an argument. This should be just combobox and select types, and indicates that the parameter value should be transformed to have the list(v=value, r=readable.value) format.

Value

The candidate value, possibly transformed. Throws error if the value is invalid.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

sp <- simple.param("foo")
validate.param.value(sp, 3)
validate.select.param.value

validate.select.param.value

Description

Validate a select-type AnalysisPageParam value

Usage

validate.select.param.value(app, val, transform.labeled = FALSE)

Arguments

app
  AnalysisPageParam

val
  Candidate value

transform.labeled
  Logical. See details.

Details

Validate a select-type AnalysisPageParam value.

1. The value must be a real value among the choices.
2. The value must validate by validate.labeled.param.value

If transform.labeled is set then instead of returning the candidate value as-is, it is transformed into list(v=real.value, r=readable.value).

Value

Candidate value, possibly transformed into list.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

validate.text.param.value

validate.text.param.value

Description

Validate a text-type AnalysisPageParam value

Usage

validate.text.param.value(app, val)
vwc.conditions

Arguments

app: AnalysisPageParam
val: Candidate value

Details

Validate a text-type AnalysisPageParam value:
1. val must be a scalar (length-1 atomic)
2. val must be unnamed

Value

val unmodified

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Description

Return condition object(s) for an AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Usage

vwc.conditions(vwc, type = "messages")

Arguments

vwc: AnalysisPageValueWithConditions
type: "messages" "warnings" or "error"

Details

Return condition object(s) for an AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Value

List of condition objects for "messages" or "warnings" or a single condition object or NULL for "error".

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

vwc.error.condition, vwc.messages.conditions, vwc.warnings.conditions
```r
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({message("whatever"); warning("warning message"); 3})
vwc.conditions(vwc, "messages")
vwc.conditions(vwc, "warnings")
vwc.conditions(vwc, "error")
```

**vwc.error**

**vwc.error**

**Description**

Access error message from AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

**Usage**

```r
vwc.error(vwc)
```

**Arguments**

- `vwc`: AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

**Details**

Access error message from AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

**Value**

Charvec of warning messages

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

**Examples**

```r
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({stop("This isn't going to work")})
vwc.error(vwc)
```

**vwc.error.condition**

**vwc.error.condition**

**Description**

Get condition object for error

**Usage**

```r
vwc.error.condition(vwc)
```

**Arguments**

- `vwc`: AnalysisPageValueWithCondition
**vwc.error.traceback**

**Details**

Get condition object for error

**Value**

condition object for error, or NULL

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

**Examples**

```r
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({stop("error!")})
vwc.error.condition(vwc)
```

**Description**

Get traceback for error

**Usage**

`vwc.error.traceback(vwc)`

**Arguments**

- `vwc` AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

**Details**

Get traceback for error

**Value**

Charvecs, or NULL if there was no error. (In this it differs from `vwc.tracebacks`, which throws an error).

**Author(s)**

Brad Friedman

**See Also**

`vwc.tracebacks`
Examples

```r
f <- function(msg) {
  stop(msg)
}
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({
  f("foo")
})
vwc.error.traceback(vwc)
```

Description

Predicate to test if an `AnalysisPageValueWithConditions` had an error

Usage

```r
vwc.is.error(vwc)
```

Arguments

- `vwc` `AnalysisPageValueWithConditions`, as returned by `tryKeepConditions`

Details

Predicate to test if an `AnalysisPageValueWithConditions` had an error

Value

Logical

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

```r
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({3+5})
vwc.is.error(vwc)

vwc <- tryKeepConditions({stop("error!")})
vwc.is.error(vwc)
```
Description
Return condition Messages for an AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Usage
vwc.messages(vwc, type = "messages")

Arguments
vwc AnalysisPageValueWithConditions
type Type of conditions. Must be "messages" or "warnings". Default: messages.

Details
Return condition Messages for an AnalysisPageValueWithConditions.

Value
Charvec of message strings

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Examples
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({message("I've got something to say."))
vwc.messages(vwc)

Description
Get condition object for messages

Usage
vwc.messages.conditions(vwc)

Arguments
vwc AnalysisPageValueWithCondition
Details

Get condition object for messages

Value

List of condition objects for messages (might be of length 0)

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

```r
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({message("I've got something to say."))
vwc.messages.conditions(vwc)
```

Description

Get list of messages tracebacks

Usage

```r
vwc.messages.tracebacks(vwc)
```

Arguments

- `vwc` 
  AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Details

Get list of tracebacks for messages.

Value

List of charvecs.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

- `vwc.tracebacks`
Examples

```r
f <- function(msg) {
  message(msg)
}
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({
  f("foo")
  f("bar")
})
vwc.messages.tracebacks(vwc)
```

Description

Get number of conditions of a given type for an AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Usage

```r
vwc.n(vwc, type)
```

Arguments

- `vwc`: AnalysisPageValueWithConditions
- `type`: "messages", "warnings" or "error"

Details

Get number of conditions of a given type for an AnalysisPageValueWithConditions.

Value

Number of conditions. (For "error" it can only be 0 or 1, and is equivalent to calling `as.integer(vwc.is.error())`).

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

```r
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({stop("This isn't going to work")})
vwc.n(vwc, "error")
```
Description
Get number of messages for an AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Usage
vwc.n.messages(vwc)

Arguments
vwc AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Details
Get number of messages for an AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Value
Non-negative Integer

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Examples
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({message("Message")})
vwc.n.messages(vwc)

Description
Get number of warnings for an AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Usage
vwc.n.warnings(vwc)

Arguments
vwc AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Details
Get number of warnings for an AnalysisPageValueWithConditions
vwc.tracebacks

Value

Non-negative Integer

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

vwc <- tryKeepConditions({warning("I'm warning you.")})
vwc.n.warnings(vwc)

vwc.tracebacks vwc.tracebacks

Description

Return traceback(s) for an AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Usage

vwc.tracebacks(vwc, type = "messages")

Arguments

vwc AnalysisPageValueWithConditions
type Type of conditions. Must be "messages", "warnings" or "error". Default: "messages". A (new) error is thrown if type is "error" but the vwc is not an error (that is, does not have an error, or more specifically, !vwc.is.error(vwc)).

Details

Return traceback(s) for an AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Value

For "messages" or "warnings" it gives a list of Charvecs of tracebacks, as built by getTraceback. For "error" it only gives a single charvec, since there is only one error.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

Examples

f <- function(msg) {
  warning(msg)
}
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({
  f("foo")
  f("bar")
})
vwc.tracebacks(vwc, "warnings")
vwc.value

Description
Get value of any AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Usage
vwc.value(vwc)

Arguments
vwc AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Details
Get value of any AnalysisPageValueWithConditions. If an error was thrown then the value will be NULL.

Value
Value of original evaluated expression, or NULL if an error was thrown.

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Examples
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({3+5})
vwc.value(vwc)

vwc.warnings

Description
Access warning messages from AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Usage
vwc.warnings(vwc)

Arguments
vwc AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Details
Access warning messages from AnalysisPageValueWithConditions
Value
Charvec of warning messages

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Examples
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({warning("I'm warning you!"); warning("Again")})
vwc.warnings(vwc)

vwc.warnings.conditions
vwc.warnings.conditions

Description
Get condition object for warnings

Usage
vwc.warnings.conditions(vwc)

Arguments
vwc AnalysisPageValueWithCondition

Details
Get condition object for warnings

Value
List of condition object for warnings (might be of length 0 if no warnings were thrown).

Author(s)
Brad Friedman

Examples
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({warning("I'm warning you!")})
vwc.warnings.conditions(vwc)
Description

Get list of warnings tracebacks

Usage

vwc.warnings.tracebacks(vwc)

Arguments

vwc AnalysisPageValueWithConditions

Details

Get list of tracebacks for warnings.

Value

List of charvecs.

Author(s)

Brad Friedman

See Also

vwc.tracebacks

Examples

f <- function(msg) {
  warning(msg)
}
vwc <- tryKeepConditions({
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  f("bar")
})
vwc.warnings.tracebacks(vwc)
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