Package: TAF (via r-universe)

June 9, 2026

Version 4.4.0

Date 2026-06-09

Title Transparent Assessment Framework for Reproducible Research

Imports grDevices, lattice, methods, stats, tools, utils

LazyData yes

Description General framework to organize data, methods, and results used in reproducible scientific analyses. A TAF analysis consists of four scripts (data.R, model.R, output.R, report.R) that are run sequentially. Each script starts by reading files from a previous step and ends with writing out files for the next step. Convenience functions are provided to version control the required data and software, run analyses, clean residues from previous runs, manage files, manipulate tables, and produce figures. With a focus on stability and reproducible analyses, the TAF package comes with no dependencies. TAF forms a base layer for the 'icesTAF' package and other scientific applications.

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URL https://github.com/ices-tools-prod/TAF

Encoding UTF-8

Config/roxygen2/version 8.0.0

Roxygen list(old_usage=TRUE)

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

Date/Publication 2026-06-09 02:02:27 UTC

RemoteUrl https://github.com/ices-tools-prod/TAF

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 70158f8d03744c499c89f32635b716be5fb10521

Contents

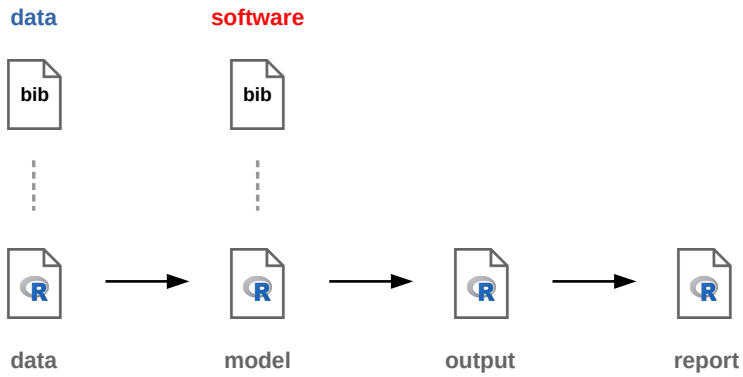
`TAF-package` *Transparent Assessment Framework for Reproducible Research*

Description

General framework to organize data, methods, and results used in reproducible scientific analyses. A TAF analysis consists of four scripts (`data.R`, `model.R`, `output.R`, `report.R`) that are run sequentially. Each script starts by reading files from a previous step and ends with writing out files for the next step.

Convenience functions are provided to version control the required data and software, run analyses, clean residues from previous runs, manage files, manipulate tables, and produce figures. With a focus on stability and reproducible analyses, the TAF package comes with no dependencies. TAF forms a base layer for the icesTAF package and other scientific applications.

The following diagram describes the general workflow of every TAF analysis:



See `vignette("TAF")` for more detailed coverage on how to organize and run TAF workflows.

Details

Initial TAF steps:

`draft.data`	draft DATA.bib file
`draft.software`	draft SOFTWARE.bib file
`period`	paste period string for DATA.bib
`taf.boot`	set up data files and software
`taf.example`	copy example analysis from TAF package
`taf.skeleton`	create empty TAF template

Running scripts:

`clean`	clean TAF directories
`clean.boot`	clean boot directory
`make`	run R script if needed
`make.all`	run all TAF scripts as needed
`make.taf`	run TAF script if needed
`msg`	show message
`source.all`	run all TAF scripts
`source.taf`	run TAF script

File management:

`convert.spaces`	convert spaces
`cp`	copy files
`mkdir`	create directory
`read.list`	read list from file

read.taf	read CSV file
source.dir	source all *.R files
taf.unzip	unzip file
taf2html	convert data frame to HTML
write.list	write list to file
write.taf	write CSV file

Tables:

ddim	show data dimensions
div	divide column values
flr2taf	convert FLR to TAF
long2taf	convert long format to TAF
long2xtab	convert long format to crosstab
plus	rename plus group column
rnd	round column values
sam2taf	convert SAM to TAF
taf2long	convert TAF to long format
taf2xtab	convert TAF to crosstab
tt	transpose TAF table
wide2long	convert wide to long format
xtab2long	convert crosstab to long format
xtab2taf	convert crosstab to TAF

Plots:

lim	compute axis limits
taf.colors	predefined colors
taf.png	open PNG graphics device
zoom	change lattice text size

Example tables:

catage.long	long format
catage.taf	TAF format
catage.wide	wide format
catage.xtab	crosstab format
summary.taf	summary results

Example workflow:

linreg	simple linear regression

Administrative or auxiliary tools:

check.data	check DATA.bib entries
check.software	check SOFTWARE.bib versions

clean.data	clean boot data
clean.library	clean TAF library
clean.software	clean TAF software
deps	workflow dependencies
detach.packages	detach all packages
dir.tree	show directory structure
dos2unix	convert line endings
download	download file
download.github	download repository
draft.readme	draft introductory readme
file.encoding	examine file encoding
get.remote.sha	look up SHA code
git.repo	read Git repository name
install.deps	install dependencies
is.r.package	check if file is an R package
latin1.to.utf8	convert file encoding
line.endings	examine line endings
os.linux	operating system
os.macos	operating system
os.windows	operating system
pdeps	package dependencies
read.bib	read metadata entries
rmdir	remove empty directory
taf.boot.path	construct path to boot folder
taf.data.path	construct path to boot data files
taf.install	install package in TAF library
taf.libPaths	add TAF library to search path
taf.libraries	load all packages from TAF library
taf.library	load package from TAF library
taf.session	show session information
taf.sources	list metadata entries
unix2dos	convert line endings
utf8.to.latin1	convert file encoding

Author(s)

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See Also

See `vignette("TAF")` for an introduction to the TAF package.

The TAF Wiki provides additional help resources.

Examples

```
## Not run:
taf.example("linreg")
setwd("linreg")
taf.boot()
```

```
source.all()

## End(Not run)
```

`catage.long` *Catch at Age in Long Format*

Description

Small catch-at-age table to describe a long format data frame to store year-age values.

Usage

```
catage.long
```

Format

Data frame containing three columns:

`Year`	year
`Age`	age
`Catch`	catch (millions of individuals)

Details

The data are an excerpt (first years and ages) from the catch-at-age table for North Sea cod from the ICES (2016) assessment.

Source

ICES (2016). Report of the working group on the assessment of demersal stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak (WGNSSK). *ICES CM 2016/ACOM:14*, p. 673. doi:10.17895/ices.pub.5329.

See Also

`catage.taf` and `catage.xtab` describe alternative table formats.

`long2taf` converts a long table to TAF format.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
catage.long
long2taf(catage.long)
```

`catage.taf` *Catch at Age in TAF Format*

Description

Small catch-at-age table to describe a TAF format data frame to store year-age values.

Usage

```
catage.taf
```

Format

Data frame containing five columns:

`Year`	year
1	number of one-year-olds in the catch (millions)
2	number of two-year-olds in the catch (millions)
3	number of three-year-olds in the catch (millions)
4	number of four-year-olds in the catch (millions)

Details

The data are an excerpt (first years and ages) from the catch-at-age table for North Sea cod from the ICES (2016) assessment.

Source

ICES (2016). Report of the working group on the assessment of demersal stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak (WGNSSK). *ICES CM 2016/ACOM:14*, p. 673. doi:10.17895/ices.pub.5329.

See Also

`catage.long` and `catage.xtab` describe alternative table formats.

`taf2long` and `taf2xtab` convert a TAF table to alternative formats.

`wide2long` converts a wide table to long format.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
catage.taf
taf2long(catage.taf)
taf2xtab(catage.taf)
```

`catage.wide` *Catch at Age in Wide Format*

Description

Catch-at-age table to describe a wide format data frame to store area-year-age values.

Usage

```
catage.wide
```

Format

Data frame containing six columns:

`Area`	area
`Year`	year
`1`	number of one-year-olds in the catch (millions)
`2`	number of two-year-olds in the catch (millions)
`3`	number of three-year-olds in the catch (millions)
`4`	number of four-year-olds in the catch (millions)

Details

The data are an excerpt (first years and ages) from the catch-at-age table for North Sea cod from the ICES (2016) assessment. Catches in 'area 1' are the original data, while 'area 2' contains the same values multiplied by two.

Source

ICES (2016). Report of the working group on the assessment of demersal stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak (WGNSSK). *ICES CM 2016/ACOM:14*, p. 673. doi:10.17895/ices.pub.5329.

See Also

`catage.taf` describes the TAF format.

`taf2long` converts a TAF table to long format.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
catage.wide
wide2long(catage.wide)
```

`catage.xtab` *Catch at Age in Crosstab Format*

Description

Small catch-at-age table to describe a crosstab format data frame to store year-age values.

Usage

```
catage.xtab
```

Format

Data frame with years as row names and containing four columns:

1	number of one-year-olds in the catch (millions)
2	number of two-year-olds in the catch (millions)
3	number of three-year-olds in the catch (millions)
4	number of four-year-olds in the catch (millions)

Details

The data are an excerpt (first years and ages) from the catch-at-age table for North Sea cod from the ICES (2016) assessment.

Source

ICES (2016). Report of the working group on the assessment of demersal stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak (WGNSSK). *ICES CM 2016/ACOM:14*, p. 673. doi:10.17895/ices.pub.5329.

See Also

`catage.long` and `catage.taf` describe alternative table formats.

`xtab2taf` converts a crosstab table to TAF format.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
catage.xtab
xtab2taf(catage.xtab)
```

check.data *Check DATA.bib Entries*

Description

Check if all DATA.bib entries have been processed.

Usage

```
check.data(quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

quiet	whether to suppress messages.

Value

Logical vector indicating which entries have been processed.

A warning is generated if any entries have not been processed.

See Also

check.software checks SOFTWARE.bib versions.

taf.boot runs the boot procedure and sets up data files according to DATA.bib specifications.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
check.data()
check.data(quiet=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

check.software *Check SOFTWARE.bib Against Global Packages*

Description

Compare versions declared in SOFTWARE.bib with packages installed in the global R library.

Usage

```
check.software(full = FALSE)
```

Arguments

full	whether to return full data frame as output.

Value

Logical vector (or data frame if full = TRUE) indicating which installed packages are *ready*, i.e., at least as new as the version required in SOFTWARE.bib.

A warning is generated if any installed packages are older than required.

Note

Generally, TAF installs R packages that are declared in SOFTWARE.bib inside the TAF library (boot/library). This guarantees that the right versions of packages are installed for the analysis. The taf.library function is then used to load packages from the TAF library.

In special cases, however, it might be useful to compare the versions of packages declared in SOFTWARE.bib against packages that are installed in the global R library, outside the TAF library.

See Also

check.data checks DATA.bib entries.

taf.boot and taf.library are the general tools to install and load packages of the correct version in the TAF library.

update.packages can be used to update packages in the general R library to the newest version available on CRAN.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
check.software()
check.software(full=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

clean *Clean TAF Directories*

Description

Remove TAF directories: data, model, output, and report.

Usage

```
clean(dirs = c("data", model.dir(), "output", "report"), force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

dirs	directories to delete.
force	passed to clean.boot if any of the dirs is "boot".

Details

The model directory may also be named method and is cleaned in the same way.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Note

The purpose of removing the directories is to make sure that subsequent TAF scripts start by creating new empty directories.

If any of the dirs is "boot", it is treated specially and clean.boot is called to clean the boot directory.

In other words, clean("boot") and clean.boot() are interchangeable, the latter providing a slightly clearer interface that was introduced in version 4.2.0.

See Also

clean.boot cleans the boot directory.

mkdir and rmdir create and remove empty directories.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
clean()
clean.boot()

## End(Not run)
```

---

clean.boot *Clean Boot Directory*

Description

Clean the boot directory using clean.data, clean.library, and clean.software.

Usage

```
clean.boot(force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

force	passed to clean.data, clean.library, and clean.software.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Note

Instead of completely removing the boot directory, clean.data, clean.library, and clean.software are used to clean the boot/data, boot/library, and boot/library subdirectories. This protects the subdirectory boot/initial, boot scripts, and *.bib metadata files from being accidentally deleted.

See Also

clean cleans TAF directories: data, model, output, and report.

clean.data selectively removes data from boot/data.

clean.library selectively removes packages from boot/library.

clean.software selectively removes software from boot/software.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
clean()
clean.boot()

## End(Not run)
```

---

clean.data *Clean Data*

Description

Selectively remove data from the boot/data folder if not listed in DATA.bib.

Usage

```
clean.data(folder = "boot/data", quiet = FALSE, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

folder	location of boot/data.
quiet	whether to suppress messages about removed data.
force	whether to remove folder, regardless of how it compares to DATA.bib entries.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Note

For each data file or subfolder, the cleaning procedure selects between two cases:

1. Data entry found in `DATA.bib` - do nothing.
2. Data entry is not listed in `DATA.bib` - remove.

The `taf.boot` procedure cleans the `boot/data` folder, without requiring the user to run `clean.data`.

See Also

`taf.boot` calls `clean.data` as part of the default boot procedure.

`clean.software` cleans the local TAF software folder.

`clean.library` cleans the local TAF library.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
clean.data()

## End(Not run)
```

---

clean.library *Clean TAF Library*

Description

Selectively remove packages from the local TAF library if not listed in `SOFTWARE.bib`.

Usage

```
clean.library(folder = "boot/library", quiet = FALSE, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`folder`	location of local TAF library.
`quiet`	whether to suppress messages about removed packages.
`force`	whether to remove the local TAF library, regardless of how it compares to `SOFTWARE.bib` entries.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Note

For each package, the cleaning procedure selects between three cases:

1. Installed package matches `SOFTWARE.bib` - do nothing.
2. Installed package is not the version listed in `SOFTWARE.bib` - remove.
3. Installed package is not listed in `SOFTWARE.bib` - remove.

The `taf.boot` procedure cleans the TAF library, without requiring the user to run `clean.library`. The main reason for a TAF user to run `clean.library` directly is to experiment with installing and removing different versions of software without modifying the `SOFTWARE.bib` file.

See Also

`taf.boot` calls `clean.library` as part of the default boot procedure.

`taf.install` installs a package in the local TAF library.

`clean.software` cleans the local TAF software folder.

`clean.data` cleans the `boot/data` folder.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
clean.library()

## End(Not run)
```

---

clean.software *Clean TAF Software*

Description

Selectively remove software from the local TAF software folder if not listed in `SOFTWARE.bib`.

Usage

```
clean.software(folder = "boot/software", quiet = FALSE, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`folder`	location of local TAF software folder.
`quiet`	whether to suppress messages about removed software.
`force`	whether to remove the local TAF software folder, regardless of how it compares to `SOFTWARE.bib` entries.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Note

For each file (and subdirectory) in the software folder, the cleaning procedure selects between three cases:

1. File and version matches `SOFTWARE.bib` - do nothing.
2. Filename does not contain the version listed in `SOFTWARE.bib` - remove.
3. File is not listed in `SOFTWARE.bib` - remove.

The `taf.boot` procedure cleans the TAF software folder, without requiring the user to run `clean.software`. The main reason for a TAF user to run `clean.software` directly is to experiment with installing and removing different versions of software without modifying the `SOFTWARE.bib` file.

See Also

`taf.boot` calls `clean.software` as part of the default boot procedure.

`download.github` downloads a GitHub repository.

`clean.library` cleans the local TAF library.

`clean.data` cleans the `boot/data` folder.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
clean.software()

## End(Not run)
```

---

convert.spaces *Convert Spaces*

Description

Convert spaces in filenames.

Usage

```
convert.spaces(file, sep = "_")
```

Arguments

`file`	filename, e.g. `"file name.csv"`, `"*.csv"`, or `"dir/*"`.
`sep`	character to use instead of spaces.

Value

TRUE for success, FALSE for failure, invisibly.

Note

This function treats '%20' in filenames as a space and converts to sep.

See Also

file.rename is the base function to rename files.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
write(pi, "A B.txt")
convert.spaces("A B.txt")

# Many files
convert.spaces("boot/initial/data/*")

## End(Not run)
```

---

cp *Copy Files*

Description

Copy or move files, overwriting existing files if necessary, and returning the result invisibly.

Usage

```
cp(from, to, move = FALSE, ignore = FALSE, overwrite = TRUE,
  quiet = TRUE)
```

Arguments

from	source filenames, e.g. *.csv.
to	destination filenames, or directory.
move	whether to move instead of copy.
ignore	whether to suppress error if source file does not exist.
overwrite	whether to overwrite if destination file exists.
quiet	whether to suppress messages.

Value

TRUE for success, FALSE for failure, invisibly.

Note

To prevent accidental loss of files, two safeguards are enforced when move = TRUE:

1. When moving files, the to argument must either have a filename extension or be an existing directory.
2. When moving many files to one destination, the to argument must be an existing directory.

If these conditions do not hold, no files are changed and an error is returned.

See Also

file.copy and unlink are the underlying functions used to copy and (if move = TRUE) delete files.

file.rename is the base function to rename files.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
write(pi, "A.txt")
cp("A.txt", "B.txt")
cp("A.txt", "B.txt", move=TRUE)

# Copy directory tree
cp(system.file(package="datasets"), ".")
mkdir("everything")
cp("datasets/*", "everything")

## End(Not run)
```

---

ddim *Data Dimensions*

Description

Show the data dimensions of a table.

Usage

```
ddim(x, reduce = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	a data frame where the first columns are dimension variables and the last column is a measurement variable.
reduce	is whether to omit single-level dimensions.

Details

Dimension variables can include year, age, region, fleet, survey, or the like, generally an integer or string. The measurement variable can be catch, fishing mortality, maturity, weight, or the like, often a decimal.

x can also be an FLR table in FLQuant format.

Value

Named vector showing the dimension names and number of levels.

See Also

unique is the base function to extract the levels of a dimension variable.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
# Long table format, 8 years and 4 ages
ddim(catage.long)

# Some base R datasets
ddim(esoph[-5])
ddim(rev(warpbreaks))
ddim(rev(ToothGrowth))
```

---

deps *Dependencies of a Workflow*

Description

Scan R scripts for packages that are required.

Usage

```
deps(path = ".", base = FALSE, installed = TRUE, available = TRUE,
  list = FALSE)
```

Arguments

path	a directory or file containing R code.
base	whether to include base packages in the output.
installed	whether to include installed packages in the output.
available	whether to include available packages in the output.
list	whether to return packages in list format, split by script.

Details

The files scanned are those with the file extensions .R, .Rmd, Rnw, and qmd.

Value

Names of packages as a vector, or in list format if list=TRUE. If no dependencies are found, the return value is NULL.

Note

Package names are matched based on four patterns:

```
library(*)
require(*)
*::object
*:::object
```

The scanning algorithm may return false-positive dependencies if these patterns occur inside if-clauses, strings, comments, etc.

See Also

installed.packages, available.packages.

pdeps shows the dependencies of a package.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
dir <- system.file(package="MASS", "scripts")
script <- system.file(package="MASS", "scripts/ch08.R")

deps(script)                    # dependencies
deps(script, base=TRUE)         # including base packages
deps(script, installed=FALSE)  # not (yet) installed

deps(dir)
deps(dir, list=TRUE)

deps(dir, available=FALSE)  # dependencies that might be unavailable
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

`detach.packages` *Detach Packages*

Description

Detach all non-base packages that have been attached using `library` or `taf.library`.

Usage

```
detach.packages(quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`quiet`	whether to suppress messages.

Value

Names of detached packages.

See Also

`detach` is the underlying base function to detach a package.

`taf.library` loads a package from `boot/library`.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
detach.packages()

## End(Not run)
```

dir.tree *Directory Tree*

Description

Show directory structure and files in a tree format.

Usage

```
dir.tree(path = ".")
```

Arguments

path	the directory to show.

See Also

dir is the underlying base function that returns directories and files as strings.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
path <- system.file("examples", package="TAF")
dir.tree(path)
cbind(dir(recursive=TRUE, include.dirs=TRUE))

## End(Not run)
```

div *Divide Columns*

Description

Divide column values in a data frame with a common number.

Usage

```
div(x, cols, by = 1000, grep = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a data frame.
cols	column names, or column indices.
by	a number to divide with.
grep	whether cols is a regular expression.
...	passed to grep().

Value

A data frame similar to x, after dividing columns cols by the number by.

Note

Provides notation that is convenient for modifying many columns at once.

See Also

transform can also be used to recalculate column values, using a more general and verbose syntax.

grep is the underlying function used to match column names if grep is TRUE.

rnd is a similar function that rounds columns.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
# These are equivalent:

x1 <- div(summary.taf, c("Rec","Rec_lo","Rec_hi",
                         "TSB","TSB_lo","TSB_hi",
                         "SSB","SSB_lo","SSB_hi",
                         "Removals","Removals_lo","Removals_hi"))

x2 <- div(summary.taf, "Rec|TSB|SSB|Removals", grep=TRUE)

x3 <- div(summary.taf, "Year|Fbar", grep=TRUE, invert=TRUE)

# Less reliable in scripts if columns have been added/deleted/reordered:

x4 <- div(summary.taf, 2:13)
```

---

dos2unix *Convert Line Endings*

Description

Convert line endings in a text file between Dos (CRLF) and Unix (LF) format.

Usage

```
dos2unix(file, force = FALSE)

unix2dos(file, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

file	a filename.
force	whether to proceed with the conversion when the file is not a standard text file.

Details

The default value of force = FALSE is a safety feature that can avoid corrupting files that are not standard text files, such as binary files. A standard text file is one that can be read using readLines without producing warnings.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

See Also

line.endings examines line endings.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
file <- "test.txt"
write("123", file)

dos2unix(file)
file.size(file)

unix2dos(file)
file.size(file)

file.remove(file)

## End(Not run)
```

---

download *Download File*

Description

Download a file in binary mode, e.g. a model executable.

Usage

```
download(url, dir = ".", mode = "wb", chmod = file_ext(url) == "",
  destfile = file.path(dir, basename(url)), quiet = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

url	URL of file to download.
dir	directory to download to.
mode	download mode, see details.
chmod	whether to set execute permission (default is TRUE if file has no filename extension).
destfile	destination path and filename (optional, overrides dir).
quiet	whether to suppress messages.
...	passed to download.file.

Details

With the default mode "wb" the file is downloaded in binary mode (see download.file), to prevent R from adding ^M at line ends. This is particularly relevant for Windows model executables, while the chmod switch is useful when downloading Linux executables.

This function can be convenient for downloading any file, including text files. Data files in CSV or other text format can also be read directly into memory using read.table, read.taf or similar functions, without writing to the file system.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Note

If destfile contains a question mark it is removed from the destfile filename. Similarly, if destfile contains spaces or '%20' sequences, those are converted to underscores.

In general, TAF scripts do not access the internet using download or similar functions. Instead, data and software are declared in DATA.bib and SOFTWARE.bib and then downloaded using taf.boot. The exception is when a boot script is used to fetch files from a web service (see TAF Wiki).

See Also

download.file is the underlying base function to download files.

download.github downloads a GitHub repository.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
url <- paste0("https://github.com/ices-taf/2015_had-iceg/raw/master/",
              "bootstrap/initial/software/catageysa/catageysa.exe")
download(url)

## End(Not run)
```

`download.github` *Download GitHub Repository*

Description

Download a repository from GitHub in 'tar.gz' format.

Usage

```
download.github(repo, dir = ".", quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

repo	GitHub reference of the form owner/repo[/subdir]@ref.
dir	directory to download to.
quiet	whether to suppress messages.

Value

Name of downloaded tar.gz file.

Note

In general, TAF scripts do not access the internet using download.github or similar functions. Instead, data and software are declared in DATA.bib and SOFTWARE.bib and then downloaded using taf.boot. The exception is when a boot script is used to fetch files from a web service (see TAF Wiki).

See Also

taf.boot uses download.github to fetch software and data repositories.

download downloads a file.

untar extracts a tar.gz archive.

taf.install installs a package in tar.gz format.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Specify release tag
download.github("ices-tools-prod/icesAdvice@1.3-0")

# Specify SHA reference code
download.github("ices-tools-prod/icesAdvice@4271797")

## End(Not run)
```

`draft.data` *Draft DATA.bib*

Description

Create an initial draft version of a 'DATA.bib' metadata file.

Usage

```
draft.data(originator = NULL, year = format(Sys.time(), "%Y"),
  title = NULL, period = NULL, access = "Public", source = NULL,
  file = "", append = FALSE,
  data.files = dir(taf.boot.path("initial/data")),
  data.scripts = dir(boot.dir(), pattern = "\\.R$"))
```

Arguments

`originator`	who prepared the data, e.g. a working group acronym.
`year`	year of the analysis when the data were used. The default is the current year.
`title`	description of the data, including survey names or the like.
`period`	a string of the form `"1990-2000"`, indicating the first and last year that the data cover, separated by a simple dash. Alternatively, a single number if the data cover only one year. If the data do not cover specific years, this metadata field can be suppressed using `period = FALSE`.
`access`	data access code: `"OSPAR"`, `"Public"`, or `"Restricted"`.
`source`	where the data are copied/downloaded from. This can be a URL, filename, or a special value: `"file"`, `"folder"`, or `"script"`.
`file`	optional filename to save the draft metadata to a file. The value `TRUE` can be used as shorthand for `"boot/DATA.bib"`.
`append`	whether to append metadata entries to an existing file.
`data.files`	data files to consider. The default is all folders and files inside `boot/initial/data`.
`data.scripts`	boot data scripts to consider. The default is all `*.R` files in the `boot` folder.

Details

Typical usage is to specify `originator`, while using the default values for the other arguments. Most data files have the same originator, which can be specified to facilitate completing the entries after creating the initial draft.

The data access codes come from https://vocab.ices.dk/?ref=1435.

The special values `source = "file"`, `source = "folder"`, and `source = "script"` are described on the TAF Wiki, along with other metadata information.

The default value `file = ""` prints the initial draft in the console, instead of writing it to a file. The output can then be pasted into a file to edit further, without accidentally overwriting an existing metadata file.

Value

Character vector of class `Bibtex`.

Note

This function is intended to be called from the top directory of a TAF analysis. It looks for data files inside `boot/initial/data` folder and data scripts inside `boot`.

After creating the initial draft, the user can complete the description of each data entry inside the `title` field and look into each file to specify the `period` that the data cover.

See Also

`period` pastes two years to form a `period` string.

`draft.software` creates an initial draft version of a `SOFTWARE.bib` metadata file.

`taf.boot` reads and processes metadata entries.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Print in console
draft.data("WGEF", 2015)

# Export to file
draft.data("WGEF", 2015, file=TRUE)

# Empty entry, to complete by hand
draft.data(data.files="")

## End(Not run)
```

`draft.readme` *Draft Readme*

Description

Draft an introductory `README.md` that describes how to run a TAF analysis.

Usage

```
draft.readme(title = NULL, file = "")
```

Arguments

`title`	title to display at the top of the 'README.md' page.
`file`	optional filename to save the draft readme to a file. The value `TRUE` can be used as shorthand for `"README.md"`.

Details

The default value `title = NULL` uses the Git repository name as a placeholder title.

The default value `file = ""` prints the initial draft in the console, instead of writing it to a file. The output can then be pasted into a file to edit further, without accidentally overwriting an existing file.

Value

Character vector of class `Bibtex`.

Note

Although the output is Markdown text, the `Bibtex` class is used for convenient display in the console.

See Also

`git.repo` reads the Git repository name.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Print in console
draft.readme()

# Export to file
draft.readme(file=TRUE)

# Specify title
draft.readme("Yellowfin tuna in the western and central Pacific")

## End(Not run)
```

`draft.software` *Draft SOFTWARE.bib*

Description

Create an initial draft version of a 'SOFTWARE.bib' metadata file.

Usage

```
draft.software(package, author = NULL, year = NULL, title = NULL,
  version = NULL, source = NULL, file = "", append = FALSE)
```

Arguments

package	name of one or more R packages, or files/folders starting with the path boot/initial/software.
author	author(s) of the software.
year	year when this version of the software was released, or the publication year of the cited manual/article/etc.
title	title or short description of the software.
version	string to specify details about the version, e.g. GitHub branch and commit date.
source	string to specify where the software are copied/downloaded from. This can be a GitHub reference of the form owner/repo[/subdir]@ref, URL, or a filename.
file	optional filename to save the draft metadata to a file. The value TRUE can be used as shorthand for "boot/SOFTWARE.bib".
append	whether to append metadata entries to an existing file.

Details

Typical usage is to specify package, while using the default values for the other arguments.

If package is an R package, it can either be a package that is already installed ("icesAdvice") or a GitHub reference ("ices-tools-prod/icesAdvice@4271797").

With the default version = NULL, the function will automatically suggest an appropriate version entry for CRAN packages, but for GitHub packages it is left to the user to add further information about the GitHub branch (if different from master) and the commit date.

With the default source = NULL, the function will automatically suggest an appropriate source entry for CRAN and GitHub packages, but for other R packages it is left to the user to add information about where the software can be accessed.

The default value file = "" prints the initial draft in the console, instead of writing it to a file. The output can then be pasted into a file to edit further, without accidentally overwriting an existing metadata file.

Value

Character vector of class Bibtex.

Note

After creating the initial draft, the user can complete the version, source, and other fields as required.

This function is especially useful for citing exact versions of R packages on GitHub. To prepare metadata for software other than R packages, see the TAF Wiki for an example.

See Also

citation and packageDescription are the underlying functions to access information about installed R packages.

draft.data creates an initial draft version of a DATA.bib metadata file.

taf.boot reads and processes metadata entries.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
# Print in console
draft.software("TAF")


## Not run:
# Export to file
draft.software("TAF", file=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

`file.encoding` *File Encoding*

Description

Examine file encoding.

Usage

```
file.encoding(file)
```

Arguments

`file`	a filename.

Value

`"latin1"`, `"UTF-8"`, `"unknown"`, or `NA`.

This function requires the `file` shell command to be in the path. Otherwise, this function returns `NA`.

Note

The encoding `"unknown"` indicates that the file is an ASCII text file or a binary file.

In TAF, text files that have non-ASCII characters should be encoded as UTF-8.

If this function fails in Windows, the `guess_encoding` function in the **readr** package may help.

See Also

`Encoding` examines the encoding of a string.

`latin1.to.utf8` converts files from `latin1` to `UTF-8` encoding.

`line.endings` examines line endings.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
file.base <- system.file(package="base", "DESCRIPTION")
file.nlme <- system.file(package="nlme", "DESCRIPTION")
file.encoding(file.base)  # ASCII
file.encoding(file.nlme)

## End(Not run)
```

---

flr2taf *Convert FLR Table to TAF Format*

Description

Convert a table from FLR format to TAF format.

Usage

```
flr2taf(x, colname = "Value")
```

Arguments

x	a table of class FLQuant.
colname	a column name to use if the FLR table contains only one row.

Value

A data frame in TAF format.

Note

FLR uses the FLQuant class to store tables as 6-dimensional arrays, while TAF tables are stored as data frames with a year column.

See Also

catage.taf describes the TAF format.

as.data.frame is a method provided by the **FLCore** package to convert FLQuant tables to a 7-column long format.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
x <- array(t(catage.xtab), dim=c(4,8,1,1,1,1))
dimnames(x) <- list(age=1:4, year=1963:1970,
                    unit="unique", season="all", area="unique", iter=1)
flr2taf(x)

x1 <- x[1,,,,,,drop=FALSE]
flr2taf(x1)
flr2taf(x1, "Juveniles")
```

---

get.remote.sha *Get Remote SHA*

Description

Look up SHA reference code on GitHub.

Usage

```
get.remote.sha(owner, repo, ref, seven = TRUE)
```

Arguments

owner	repository owner.
repo	repository name.
ref	reference.
seven	whether to truncate SHA reference code to seven characters.

Value

SHA reference code as a string.

See Also

taf.boot uses get.remote.sha to determine whether it is necessary to remove or download files, via clean.library, clean.software, and download.github.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
get.remote.sha("ices-tools-prod", "icesAdvice", "master")
get.remote.sha("ices-tools-prod", "icesAdvice", "1.3-0")
get.remote.sha("ices-tools-prod", "icesAdvice", "1.3-0", seven=FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

git.repo *Git Repo*

Description

Read the Git repository name from the `.git` folder.

Usage

```
git.repo(path = ".", owner = FALSE, warn = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`path`	top directory of a Git repository.
`owner`	whether to include the repository owner name.
`warn`	whether to generate a warning if no `.git/config` file is found.

Value

String of the format `"[owner]/repo"`.

See Also

`draft.readme` calls `git.repo` to include the repository name in the `README.md`.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
git.repo()
git.repo(owner=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

install.deps *Install Dependencies*

Description

Search R scripts for packages that are required and install those that are not already installed. The default install location is the same as `install.packages`.

Usage

```
install.deps(path = ".", ...)
```

Arguments

path	a directory or file containing R code.
...	passed to install.packages.

Details

This function also looks in the TAF boot directory for packages that are required by the TAF boot process, i.e., called from a boot script.

In addition it runs taf.boot on SOFTWARE.bib to install any special packages that may not be available on CRAN.

See Also

install.packages is the underlying function to install packages.

deps searches R scripts for packages that are required.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Download a TAF analysis
download(file.path("https://github.com/ices-taf/2019_san.sa.6",
                   "archive/refs/heads/master.zip"))
unzip("master.zip")
setwd("2019_san.sa.6-master")

# List dependencies
deps()
deps(taf.boot.path())

# Install dependencies that are not already installed
install.deps()

## End(Not run)
```

---

is.r.package *Is R Package*

Description

Check if '.tar.gz' file is an R package.

Usage

```
is.r.package(targz, spec = NULL, warn = TRUE)
```

Arguments

targz	a filename ending with tar.gz.
spec	an optional list generated with parse.repo.
warn	whether to warn if the file contents look like an R package nested inside a repository.

Details

The only purpose of passing spec is to get a more helpful warning message if the file contents look like an R package nested inside a repository.

Value

Logical indicating whether targz is an R package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
is.r.package("boot/software/SAM.tar.gz")
is.r.package("boot/software/stockassessment.tar.gz")

## End(Not run)
```

---

latin1.to.utf8 *Convert File Encoding*

Description

Convert file encoding between "latin1" and "UTF-8".

Usage

```
latin1.to.utf8(file, force = FALSE)

utf8.to.latin1(file, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

file	a filename.
force	whether to perform the conversion even if the current file encoding cannot be verified with file.encoding. Not recommended.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Note

In TAF, text files that have non-ASCII characters must be encoded as UTF-8.

See Also

iconv converts the encoding of a string.

file.encoding examines the encoding of a file.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
utf8.to.latin1("data.txt")
latin1.to.utf8("data.txt")

## End(Not run)
```

---

lim *Axis Limits*

Description

Compute reasonable axis limits for plotting non-negative numbers.

Usage

```
lim(x, mult = 1.1)
```

Arguments

x	a vector of data values.
mult	a number to multiply with the highest data value.

Value

A vector of length two, which can be used as axis limits.

Note

The lower limit is set to 0, and the upper limit is determined by the highest data value, times a multiplier.

See Also

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
plot(precip)
plot(precip, ylim=lim(precip))
plot(precip, ylim=lim(precip), yaxs="i")
```

---

line.endings *Line Endings*

Description

Examine whether file has Dos or Unix line endings.

Usage

```
line.endings(file)
```

Arguments

file	a filename.

Value

String indicating the line endings: "Dos" or "Unix".

See Also

file.encoding examines the encoding of a file.

dos2unix and unix2dos convert line endings.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
file <- system.file(package="TAF", "DESCRIPTION")
line.endings(file)

## End(Not run)
```

linreg *Linear Regression*

Description

Minimal TAF workflow, a simple linear regression where the *x* and *y* coordinates come from a text file.

Before the workflow is run, it consists of four scripts and a `boot` folder:

```
[boot]
data.R
model.R
output.R
report.R
```

After the workflow is run, four new folders contain the output from the TAF scripts:

```
[boot]
[data]
[model]
[output]
[report]
data.R
model.R
output.R
report.R
```

See Also

`cars` describes the dataset.

`taf.example` copies an example analysis from the TAF package.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
taf.example("linreg")
setwd("linreg")
taf.boot()
source.all()

## End(Not run)
```

long2taf *Convert Long Table to TAF Format*

Description

Convert a table from long format to TAF format.

Usage

```
long2taf(x)
```

Arguments

x	a data frame in long format.

Value

A data frame in TAF format.

Note

TAF stores tables as data frames, usually with a year column as seen in stock assessment reports. The long format is more convenient for analysis and producing plots.

See Also

catage.long and catage.taf describe the long and TAF formats.

taf2long converts a TAF table to long format.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
long2taf(catage.long)
```

long2xtab *Convert Long Table to Crosstab Format*

Description

Convert a table from long format to crosstab format.

Usage

```
long2xtab(x)
```

Arguments

x	a data frame in long format.

Value

A data frame with years as row names.

See Also

catage.long and catage.xtab describe the long and crosstab formats.

long2taf and taf2xtab are the underlying functions that perform the conversion.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
long2xtab(catage.long)
```

---

make *Run R Script if Needed*

Description

Run an R script if underlying files have changed, otherwise do nothing.

Usage

```
make(recipe, prereq, target, include = TRUE, engine = source,
  details = FALSE, force = FALSE, recon = FALSE, quiet = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

recipe	script filename.
prereq	one or more files required by the script. For example, data files, scripts, or NULL.
target	one or more output files produced by the script. Directory names can also be used.
include	whether to automatically include the script itself as a prerequisite file. This means that if the script file has been modified, it should be run.
engine	function to source the script.
details	whether to show a diagnostic table of files and time last modified.
force	whether to run the R script unconditionally.
recon	whether to return TRUE or FALSE, without actually running the R script.
quiet	whether to suppress messages.
...	passed to engine.

Details

A `make()` call has the general form

```
make("analysis.R", "input.dat", "output.dat")
```

which can be read aloud as:

"script *x* uses *y* to produce *z*"

Value

`TRUE` or `FALSE`, indicating whether the script was run.

Note

This function provides functionality similar to makefile rules, to determine whether a script should be (re)run or not.

If any `target` is either missing or is older than any `prereq`, then the script is run.

References

Stallman, R. M. *et al.* An introduction to makefiles. Chapter 2 in the *GNU Make manual*.

See Also

`source` runs any R script, `source.taf` is more convenient for running a TAF script, and `source.all` runs all TAF scripts.

`make`, `make.taf`, and `make.all` are similar to the `source` functions, except they avoid repeating tasks that have already been run.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

The **makeit** package provides a similar `make` function, along with a vignette containing annotated examples and a discussion.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Here, model.R uses input.dat, creating results.dat
make("model.R", "data/input.dat", "model/results.dat")
make("model.R", "data/input.dat", "model/results.dat", quiet=FALSE)
make("model.R", "data/input.dat", "model/results.dat", details=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

make.all *Run All TAF Scripts as Needed*

Description

Run core TAF scripts that have changed, or if previous steps were rerun.

Usage

```
make.all(...)
```

Arguments

...	passed to make.taf.

Value

Logical vector indicating which scripts were run.

Note

TAF scripts that will be run as needed are: utilities.R, data.R, model.R, output.R, and report.R.

The model.R script may also be named method.R and is treated in the same way.

See Also

source runs any R script, source.taf is more convenient for running a TAF script, and source.all runs all TAF scripts.

make, make.taf, and make.all are similar to the source functions, except they avoid repeating tasks that have already been run.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
make.all()

## End(Not run)
```

make.taf *Run TAF Script if Needed*

Description

Run a TAF script if the target directory is either older than the script, or older than the directory of the previous TAF step.

Usage

```
make.taf(script, ...)
```

Arguments

script	TAF script filename.
...	passed to make and source.taf.

Value

TRUE or FALSE, indicating whether the script was run.

Note

Any underlying scripts are automatically included if they share the same filename prefix, followed by an underscore. For example, when determining whether a script data.R should be run, this function checks whether data_foo.R and data_bar.R have been recently modified.

See Also

source runs any R script, source.taf is more convenient for running a TAF script, and source.all runs all TAF scripts.

make, make.taf, and make.all are similar to the source functions, except they avoid repeating tasks that have already been run.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
make.taf("model.R")

## End(Not run)
```

mkdir *Create Directory*

Description

Create directory, including parent directories if necessary, without generating a warning if the directory already exists.

Usage

```
mkdir(path)
```

Arguments

path	a directory name.

Value

TRUE for success, FALSE for failure, invisibly.

See Also

dir.create is the base function to create a new directory.

rmdir removes an empty directory.

clean can be used to remove non-empty directories.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
mkdir("emptydir")
rmdir("emptydir")

mkdir("outer/inner")
rmdir("outer", recursive=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

msg *Show Message*

Description

Show a message, as well as the current time.

Usage

```
msg(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	passed to `message`.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

See Also

`message` is the base function to show messages, without the current time.

`source.taf` reports progress using `msg`.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
msg("script.R running...")
```

os *Operating System*

Description

Determine operating system name.

Usage

```
os()

os.linux()

os.macos()

os.windows()

os.unix()
```

Value

`os` returns the name of the operating system, typically `"Linux"`, `"Darwin"`, or `"Windows"`.

`os.linux`, `os.macos`, `os.unix`, and `os.windows` return `TRUE` or `FALSE`.

Note

The macOS operating system identifies itself as `"Darwin"`.

Both Linux and macOS are `os.unix`.

These shorthand functions can be useful when writing workaround solutions in platform-independent scripts.

See Also

`Sys.info` is the underlying function used to extract the operating system name.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
os()
os.linux()
os.macos()
os.unix()
os.windows()
```

---

pdeps *Dependencies of a Package*

Description

Find dependencies or reverse dependencies of a CRAN package.

Usage

```
pdeps(packages, recursive = TRUE, reverse = FALSE, base = FALSE,
  installed = TRUE, available = TRUE, sort = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

packages	package names.
recursive	whether to include dependencies of dependencies.
reverse	whether to find reverse dependencies instead.
base	whether to include base packages.
installed	whether to include installed packages.
available	whether to include available packages.
sort	whether to sort package dependencies.
...	passed to package_dependencies.

Value

Names of packages that are required by package.

See Also

package_dependencies is the underlying base function to find CRAN package dependencies.

installed.packages, available.packages.

deps shows the dependencies of a workflow.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# TAF dependencies
pdeps("TAF")                # does not depend on non-base packages
pdeps("TAF", base=TRUE)     # depends on these base packages
pdeps("TAF", reverse=TRUE)  # icesTAF depends on TAF

# Other packages with light dependencies
sapply(pdeps(c("data.table", "Rcpp", "renv")), length)

# ggplot2 dependencies
pdeps("ggplot2")                   # full list of dependencies
pdeps("ggplot2", recursive=FALSE)  # primary dependencies

# Each ggplot2 dependency brings in these secondary dependencies
pdeps(pdeps("ggplot2", recursive=FALSE)$ggplot2)

# For local packages not on CRAN, the 'db' argument can be useful
pdeps("stockassessment")
pdeps("stockassessment", db=installed.packages())
```

```
pdeps("FLCore")
pdeps("FLCore", db=installed.packages())

## End(Not run)
```

`period` *Period*

Description

Paste two years to form a `period` string.

Usage

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

Arguments

`x`	the first year, vector of years, matrix, or data frame.
`y`	the last year, if `x` is only the first year.

Details

If `x` is a vector or a data frame, then the lowest and highest years are used, and `y` is ignored.

If `x` is a matrix or data frame, this function looks for years in the first column. If the values of the first column do not look like years (four digits), then it looks for years in the row names.

Value

A string of the form `"1990-2000"`.

Note

This function can be useful when working with `draft.data`.

See Also

`paste` is the underlying function to paste strings.

`draft.data` has an argument called `period`.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
period(1963, 1970)
period(c(1963, 1970))
period(1963:1970)

period(range(catage.taf$Year))
period(catage.taf$Year)
period(catage.taf)
period(catage.xtab)
period(catage.long)
```

`plus` *Rename Plus Group Column*

Description

Rename the last column in a data frame, by appending a `"+"` character. This is useful if the last column is a plus group.

Usage

```
plus(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	a data frame.

Value

A data frame similar to `x`, after renaming the last column.

Note

If the last column name already ends with a `"+"`, the original data frame is returned without modifications.

See Also

`names` is the underlying function to rename columns.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
catage <- catage.taf

# Rename last column
catage <- plus(catage)

# Shorter and less error-prone than
names(catage)[names(catage)=="4"] <- "4+"
```

`read.bib` *Read Metadata Entries*

Description

Read metadata entries written in BibTeX format.

Usage

```
read.bib(file)
```

Arguments

`file`	'`*.bib`' file to parse.

Value

List of metadata entries.

Note

This function was created when the **bibtex** package was temporarily removed from CRAN. The current implementation reduces the **TAF** package dependencies to base R and nothing else.

This parser is similar to the `read.bib` function in the **bibtex** package, except:

- It returns a plain list instead of class `bibentry`.
- The fields `bibtype` and `key` are stored as list elements instead of attributes.

See the TAF Wiki page on bib entries.

See Also

`taf.boot` reads and processes metadata entries.

`taf.sources` reads metadata entries and adds a `type` field.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
bib <- read.bib("DATA.bib")
str(bib)

## End(Not run)
```

`read.list` *Read List*

Description

Read a list from a text file.

Usage

```
read.list(file, prefix = "# ")
```

Arguments

`file`	a filename.
`prefix`	a string prefix before element names.

Value

A list.

Note

The `write.list` function can be useful to produce a human-readable text file containing a simple list, which can be imported back into R using `read.list`.

Other pathways, such as `saveRDS`, `dput`, or JSON, are better suited for large or complex lists when human readability is not a priority.

See Also

`write.list` writes a list to a text file.

`write` is the underlying function used to write data values to a file.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
x <- list(pi=pi, month=month.name, value=stack.loss,
          country=c("Bay of Biscay", "Kattegat", "North Sea"))

write.list(x)
write.list(x, ncolumns=NULL)
write.list(x, ncolumns=3)
write.list(x, ncolumns=3, sep=",")
write.list(x, prefix="# ")

## Not run:
write.list(x, "list.dat")

## End(Not run)
```

`read.taf` *Read TAF Table*

Description

Read from a CSV file into a data frame.

Usage

```
read.taf(file, check.names = FALSE, stringsAsFactors = FALSE,
  fileEncoding = "UTF-8", ...)
```

Arguments

`file`	a filename.
`check.names`	whether to enforce regular column names, e.g. convert column name `"3"` to `"X3"`.
`stringsAsFactors`	whether to import strings as factors.
`fileEncoding`	character encoding of input file.
`...`	passed to `read.csv`.

Details

Alternatively, `file` can be a directory or a vector of filenames, to read many tables in one call.

Value

A data frame, or a list of data frames if `file` is a directory or a vector of filenames.

Note

This function gives a warning when column names are missing or duplicated. It also gives a warning if the data frame has zero rows.

See Also

`read.csv` is the underlying function used to read a table from a file.

`write.taf` writes a data frame to a CSV file.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
write.taf(catage.taf, "catage.csv")
catage <- read.taf("catage.csv")

write.taf(catage)
file.remove("catage.csv")

## End(Not run)
```

---

rmdir *Remove Empty Directory*

Description

Remove empty directory under any operating system.

Usage

```
rmdir(path, recursive = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`path`	a directory name.
`recursive`	whether to remove empty subdirectories as well.

Value

`TRUE` for success, `FALSE` for failure, invisibly.

Note

The base function `unlink(dir, recursive=FALSE)` does not remove empty directories in Windows and `unlink(dir, recursive=TRUE)` removes non-empty directories, making it unsuitable for tidying up empty ones.

See Also

unlink with recursive = TRUE removes non-empty directories.

mkdir creates a new directory.

clean can be used to remove non-empty directories.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
mkdir("emptydir")
rmdir("emptydir")

mkdir("outer/inner")
rmdir("outer", recursive=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

rnd *Round Columns*

Description

Round column values in a data frame.

Usage

```
rnd(x, cols, digits = 0, grep = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a data frame.
cols	column names, or column indices.
digits	number of decimal places.
grep	whether cols is a regular expression.
...	passed to grep().

Value

A data frame similar to x, after rounding columns cols to the number of digits.

Note

Provides notation that is convenient for modifying many columns at once.

See Also

round is the underlying function used to round numbers.

grep is the underlying function used to match column names if grep is TRUE.

div is a similar function that divides columns with a common number.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

The **icesAdvice** package provides the icesRound function to round values for ICES advice sheets.

Examples

```
# With rnd() we no longer need to repeat the column names:

m <- mtcars
m[c("mpg","disp","qsec")] <- round(m[c("mpg","disp","qsec")])
m <- rnd(m, c("mpg","disp","qsec"))

# The x1/x2/x3/x4 approaches are equivalent:

x1 <- rnd(summary.taf, c("Rec","Rec_lo","Rec_hi",
                         "TSB","TSB_lo","TSB_hi",
                         "SSB","SSB_lo","SSB_hi",
                         "Removals","Removals_lo","Removals_hi"))
x1 <- rnd(x1, c("Fbar","Fbar_lo","Fbar_hi"), 3)

x2 <- rnd(summary.taf, "Rec|TSB|SSB|Removals", grep=TRUE)
x2 <- rnd(x2, "Fbar", 3, grep=TRUE)

x3 <- rnd(summary.taf, "Fbar", grep=TRUE, invert=TRUE)
x3 <- rnd(x3, "Fbar", 3, grep=TRUE)

# Less reliable in scripts if columns have been added/deleted/reordered:

x4 <- rnd(summary.taf, 2:13)
x4 <- rnd(x4, 14:16, 3)
```

---

sam2taf *Convert SAM Table to TAF Format*

Description

Convert a table from SAM format to TAF format.

Usage

```
sam2taf(x, colname = NULL, year = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	a matrix containing columns Estimate, Low, and High.
colname	a descriptive column name for the output.
year	whether to include a year column.

Details

The default when colname = NULL is to try to infer a column name from the x argument. For example,

```
sam2taf(ssbtable(fit))
sam2taf(ssb)
sam2taf(SSB)
```

will recognize ssbtable calls and ssb object names, implicitly setting colname = "SSB" if the user does not pass an explicit value for colname.

Value

A data frame in TAF format.

Note

The **stockassessment** package provides accessor functions that return a matrix with columns Estimate, Low, and High, while TAF tables are stored as data frames with a year column.

See Also

summary.taf describes the TAF format.

catchtable, fbartable, rectable, ssbtable, and tsbtable (in the **stockassessment** package) return matrices with SAM estimates and confidence limits.

The summary method for sam objects produces a summary table with some key quantities of interest, containing duplicated column names (Low, High) and rounded values.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
# Example objects
x <- as.matrix(summary.taf[grep("SSB", names(summary.taf))])
rec <- as.matrix(summary.taf[grep("Rec", names(summary.taf))])
tsb <- as.matrix(summary.taf[grep("TSB", names(summary.taf))])
dimnames(x) <- list(summary.taf$Year, c("Estimate", "Low", "High"))
dimnames(rec) <- dimnames(tsb) <- dimnames(x)

# One SAM table, arbitrary object name
sam2taf(x)
sam2taf(x, "SSB")
sam2taf(x, "SSB", year=FALSE)
```

```
# Many SAM tables, recognized names
sam2taf(rec)
data.frame(sam2taf(rec), sam2taf(tsb, year=FALSE))

## Not run:

# Accessing tables from SAM fit object
data.frame(sam2taf(rectable(fit)), sam2taf(tsbtable(fit), year=FALSE))

## End(Not run)
```

`source.all` *Run All TAF Scripts*

Description

Run core TAF scripts in current directory.

Usage

```
source.all(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	passed to `source.taf`.

Value

Logical vector, indicating which scripts ran without errors.

Note

TAF scripts that will be run if they exist are: `utilities.R`, `data.R`, `model.R`, `output.R`, and `report.R`.

The `model.R` script may also be named `method.R` and is treated in the same way.

See Also

`source.taf` runs a TAF script.

`make.all` runs all TAF scripts as needed.

`clean` cleans TAF directories.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
source.all()

## End(Not run)
```

`source.dir` *Source Directory*

Description

Read all `*.R` files from a directory containing R functions.

Usage

```
source.dir(dir, pattern = "\\.[r|R]$", all.files = FALSE,
  recursive = FALSE, quiet = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`dir`	a directory containing R source files.
`pattern`	passed to `dir` when selecting files.
`all.files`	passed to `dir` when selecting files.
`recursive`	passed to `dir` when selecting files.
`quiet`	whether to suppress messages.
`...`	passed to `source` when sourcing files.

Details

The `dir` argument can also be a vector of filenames, instead of a directory name. This can be useful to specify certain files while avoiding others.

Value

Names of sourced files.

Note

This function is convenient in TAF analyses when many R utility functions are stored in a directory, see example below.

See Also

`source` is the base function to read R code from a file.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
source.dir("boot/software/utilities")

## End(Not run)
```

`source.taf` *Run TAF Script*

Description

Run a TAF script and return to the original directory.

Usage

```
source.taf(script, rm = FALSE, clean = TRUE, detach = FALSE,
  taf = NULL, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`script`	script filename.
`rm`	whether to remove all objects from the global environment before and after the script is run.
`clean`	whether to `clean` the target directory before running the script.
`detach`	whether to detach all non-base packages before running the script, to ensure that the script is not affected by packages that may have been attached outside the script.
`taf`	a convenience flag where `taf = TRUE` sets `rm`, `clean`, and `detach` to `TRUE`, as is done on the TAF server. Any other value of `taf` is ignored.
`quiet`	whether to suppress messages reporting progress.

Details

The default value of `rm = FALSE` is to protect users from accidental loss of work, but the TAF server always runs with `rm = TRUE` to make sure that only files, not objects in memory, are carried over between scripts.

Likewise, the TAF server runs with `clean = TRUE` to make sure that the script starts with a clean directory. The target directory of a TAF script has the same filename prefix as the script: `data.R` creates '`data`' etc.

Value

`TRUE` or `FALSE`, indicating whether the script ran without errors.

Note

Commands within a script (such as `setwd`) may change the working directory, but `source.taf` guarantees that the working directory reported by `getwd()` is the same before and after running a script.

See Also

`source` is the base function to run R scripts.

`make.taf` runs a TAF script if needed.

`source.all` runs all TAF scripts in a directory.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
write("print(pi)", "script.R")
source("script.R")
source.taf("script.R")
file.remove("script.R")

## End(Not run)
```

---

summary.taf *Summary Results in TAF Format*

Description

Small summary results table to describe a TAF format data frame to store values by year.

Usage

```
summary.taf
```

Format

Data frame containing 16 columns:

`Year`	year
`Rec`	recruitment, numbers at age 1 in this year (thousands)
`Rec_lo`	lower 95% confidence limit
`Rec_hi`	upper 95% confidence limit
`TSB`	total stock biomass (tonnes)
`TSB_lo`	lower 95% confidence limit
`TSB_hi`	upper 95% confidence limit
`SSB`	spawning stock biomass (tonnes)

SSB_lo	lower 95% confidence limit
SSB_hi	upper 95% confidence limit
Removals	total removals, including catches due to unaccounted mortality
Removals_lo	lower 95% confidence limit
Removals_hi	upper 95% confidence limit
Fbar	average fishing mortality (ages 2-4)
Fbar_lo	lower 95% confidence limit
Fbar_hi	upper 95% confidence limit

Details

The data are an excerpt (first years) from the summary results table for North Sea cod from the ICES (2016) assessment.

Source

ICES (2016). Report of the working group on the assessment of demersal stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak (WGNSSK). *ICES CM 2016/ACOM:14*, p. 673. doi:10.17895/ices.pub.5329.

See Also

`div` and `rnd` can modify a large number of columns.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
summary.taf
x <- div(summary.taf, "Rec|TSB|SSB|Removals", grep=TRUE)
x <- rnd(x, "Rec|TSB|SSB|Removals", grep=TRUE)
x <- rnd(x, "Fbar", 3, grep=TRUE)
```

---

taf.boot *Boot TAF Analysis*

Description

Process metadata files 'SOFTWARE.bib' and 'DATA.bib' to set up software and data files required for the analysis.

Usage

```
taf.boot(software = TRUE, data = TRUE, clean = TRUE, force = FALSE,
  taf = NULL, quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

software	whether to process SOFTWARE.bib.
data	whether to process DATA.bib.
clean	whether to clean directories during the boot procedure.
force	whether to remove existing boot/data, boot/library, and boot/software directories before the boot procedure.
taf	a convenience flag where taf = TRUE sets software, data, clean, and force to TRUE, as is done on the TAF server. Any other value of taf is ignored.
quiet	whether to suppress messages reporting progress.
...	passed to process.entry.

Details

If clean = TRUE then:

1. clean.software and clean.library are run if 'SOFTWARE.bib' is processed.
2. clean.data is run if 'DATA.bib' is processed.

The default behavior of taf.boot is to skip downloading of remote files (GitHub resources, URLs, boot scripts) and also skip installing R packages from GitHub if the files seem to be already in place. This is done to speed up the boot procedure as much as possible. To override this and guarantee that all data and software files are updated, pass force = TRUE to download and install everything declared in SOFTWARE.bib and DATA.bib.

Value

Logical vector indicating which metadata files were processed.

Note

This function should be called from the top directory of a TAF analysis. It looks for a directory called 'boot' and prepares data files and software according to metadata specifications.

The boot procedure consists of the following steps:

1. If a boot/SOFTWARE.bib metadata file exists, it is processed.
2. If a boot/DATA.bib metadata file exists, it is processed.

After the boot procedure, software and data have been documented and are ready to be used in the subsequent analysis. Specifically, the procedure populates up to three new directories:

- boot/data with data files.
- boot/library with R packages compiled for the local platform.
- boot/software with software files, such as R packages in tar.gz source code format.

From version 4.2 onwards, the term *boot* is preferred for what used to be called *bootstrap*, mainly to avoid confusion with statistical bootstrap. To taf.boot() is similar to booting a computer, readying the components required for subsequent computations. Help pages now refer to boot, but all TAF functions fully support existing analyses that have a legacy bootstrap folder.

Model settings and configuration files can be set up within DATA.bib, see TAF Wiki.

See Also

draft.data and draft.software can be used to create initial draft versions of 'DATA.bib' and 'SOFTWARE.bib' metadata files.

taf.library loads a package from boot/library.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
taf.boot()

## End(Not run)
```

---

taf.boot.path *Construct Boot Path*

Description

Construct a relative path to the boot folder, regardless of whether the current working directory is the TAF root, the boot folder, or a subfolder inside boot.

Usage

```
taf.boot.path(..., fsep = .Platform$file.sep)
```

Arguments

...	names of folders or files to append to the result.
fsep	path separator to use instead of the default forward slash.

Value

Relative path, or a vector of paths.

Note

This function is especially useful in boot scripts.

See Also

file.path is the underlying function used to construct the path.

taf.data.path constructs the path to boot data files.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
taf.boot.path()
taf.boot.path("software")

## End(Not run)
```

`taf.colors` *TAF Colors*

Description

Predefined colors that can be useful in TAF plots.

Usage

```
taf.green
taf.orange
taf.blue
taf.dark
taf.light
```

See Also

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
taf.green

opar <- par(mfrow=c(3,1))
barplot(5:1, main="Five",
        col=c(taf.green, taf.orange, taf.blue, taf.dark, taf.light))

barplot(6:1, main="Six", col=c(taf.green, taf.orange, taf.blue,
                               taf.dark, taf.light, "white"))

barplot(7:1, main="Seven", col=c("black", taf.dark, taf.light,
                                 taf.green, taf.orange, taf.blue, "white"))
par(opar)
```

`taf.data.path` *Construct Boot Data Path*

Description

Construct a relative path to data files in the `boot` data folder, regardless of whether the current working directory is the TAF root, the `boot` folder, or a subfolder inside `boot`.

Usage

```
taf.data.path(..., fsep = .Platform$file.sep)
```

Arguments

`...`	filenames inside `boot/data`.
`fsep`	path separator to use instead of the default forward slash.

Value

Relative path, or a vector of paths.

Note

This function is especially useful in boot scripts.

See Also

file.path is the underlying function used to construct the path.

`taf.boot.path` constructs the path to the `boot` folder.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
taf.data.path()
taf.data.path("example.dat")
```

`taf.example` *TAF Example*

Description

Copy example analysis from TAF package.

Usage

```
taf.example(name, path = ".", force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`name`	of TAF example analysis.
`path`	where to create example directory. The default is the current working directory.
`force`	whether to overwrite existing directory.

Details

Currently, the package comes with one example: `"linreg"`.

Value

Full path to directory that was created.

Note

The example analysis is copied from the TAF package directory:

```
dir(system.file("examples", package="TAF"), full=TRUE)
```

See Also

`taf.skeleton` creates an empty TAF template.

`linreg` describes the `linreg` example.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
taf.example("linreg")
setwd("linreg")
taf.boot()
source.all()

## End(Not run)
```

`taf.install` *TAF Install*

Description

Install packages in 'tar.gz' format in local TAF library.

Usage

```
taf.install(targz = NULL, lib = taf.boot.path("library"), quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

targz	a package filename, vector of filenames, or NULL.
lib	location of local TAF library.
quiet	whether to suppress messages.

Details

If targz = NULL, all packages found in boot/software are installed, as long as they have filenames of the form package_sha.tar.gz containing a 7-character SHA reference code.

The default behavior of taf.install is to install packages in alphabetical order. When the installation order matters because of dependencies, the user can specify a vector of package filenames to install.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Note

The taf.boot procedure downloads and installs R packages, without requiring the user to run taf.install. The main reason for a TAF user to run taf.install directly is to initialize and run a TAF analysis without running the boot procedure, e.g. to avoid updating the underlying datasets and software.

After installing the package, this function writes the remote SHA reference code into the package files DESCRIPTION and Meta/package.rds.

See Also

taf.boot calls download.github and taf.install to download and install R packages.

taf.library loads a package from boot/library.

clean.library selectively removes packages from the local TAF library.

install.packages is the underlying base function to install a package.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Install one package
taf.install("boot/software/FLAssess_f1e5acb.tar.gz")

# Install all packages found in boot/software
taf.install()

## End(Not run)
```

`taf.libPaths` *Add TAF Library Path*

Description

Add TAF library to the search path for R packages.

Usage

```
taf.libPaths(remove = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`remove`	whether to remove TAF library from the search path, instead of adding it.

Value

The resulting vector of file paths.

Warning

An unwanted side effect of having the TAF library as the first element in the search path is that `install.packages` will then install packages inside `boot/library`. This is not a serious side effect, since a subsequent call to `taf.boot` or `clean.library` will remove packages from the TAF library that are not declared in the '`SOFTWARE.bib`' file.

Note

Specifically, this function sets `"boot/library"` as the first element of `.libPaths()`. This is rarely beneficial in TAF scripts, but can be useful when using the **sessioninfo** package, for example.

See Also

`.libPaths` is the underlying function to modify the search path for R packages.

`taf.library` loads a package from `boot/library`.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
taf.libPaths()
taf.libPaths(remove=TRUE)
```

`taf.libraries` *TAF Libraries*

Description

Load and attach all packages from local TAF library.

Usage

```
taf.libraries(messages = FALSE, warnings = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`messages`	whether to show messages when package loads.
`warnings`	whether to show warnings when package loads.

Value

`TRUE` (invisibly) if all packages loaded.

Note

Packages in the TAF library are loaded in the order in which they are listed in `SOFTWARE.bib`. Internal dependencies can in this way be respected.

See Also

`taf.library` is the TAF function called for each found package.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Load all packages in TAF library
taf.libraries()

## End(Not run)
```

`taf.library` *TAF Library*

Description

Load and attach package from local TAF library.

Usage

```
taf.library(package, messages = FALSE, warnings = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`package`	name of a package found in `boot/library`.
`messages`	whether to show messages when package loads.
`warnings`	whether to show warnings when package loads.

Value

The names of packages currently installed in the TAF library.

Note

The purpose of the TAF library is to retain R packages that are not commonly used (and not on CRAN), to support long-term reproducibility of TAF analyses.

If a package has dependencies that are also in the TAF library, they will be loaded in preference of any version that may be installed in the system or user library. To force the use of a dependency from outside of the TAF library call `library(package)` prior to the call to `taf.library`.

See Also

`library` is the underlying base function to load and attach a package.

`taf.boot` is the procedure to install packages into a local TAF library, via the `SOFTWARE.bib` metadata file.

`detach.packages` detaches all packages.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:

# Show packages in TAF library
taf.library()

# Load packages
taf.library(this)
```

```
taf.library(that)

## End(Not run)
```

`taf.png` *PNG Device*

Description

Open PNG graphics device to export a plot into the TAF `report` folder.

Usage

```
taf.png(filename, width = 1600, height = 1200, res = 200, ...)
```

Arguments

`filename`	plot filename.
`width`	image width.
`height`	image height.
`res`	resolution determining the text size, line width, plot symbol size, etc.
`...`	passed to `png`.

Details

The `filename` can be passed without the preceding `"report/"`, and without the `".png"` filename extension.

Specifically, the function prepends `"report/"` to the filename if (1) the filename does not contain a `"/"` separator, (2) the working directory is not `report`, and (3) the directory `report` exists. The function also appends `".png"` to the filename if it does not already have that filename extension.

This automatic filename manipulation can be bypassed by using the `png` function directly.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Note

A simple convenience function to shorten

```
png("report/plot.png", width=1600, height=1200, res=200)
```

to

```
taf.png("plot")
```

The res argument affects the text size, along with all other plot elements. To change the text size of specific lattice plot elements, the zoom function can be helpful.

For consistent image width and text size, it can be useful to keep the default width = 1600 but vary the height to adjust the desired aspect ratio for each plot.

See Also

png is the underlying function used to open a PNG graphics device.

zoom changes text size in a lattice plot.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
taf.png("myplot")
plot(1)
dev.off()

library(lattice)
taf.png("mytrellis")
xyplot(1~1)
dev.off()

library(ggplot2)
taf.png("myggplot")
qplot(1, 1)
dev.off()

## End(Not run)
```

---

taf.session *TAF Session*

Description

Show session information about loaded packages, clearly indicating which packages were loaded from the local TAF library.

Usage

```
taf.session(sort = FALSE, imports = TRUE, details = FALSE)
```

Arguments

sort	whether to sort packages by name.
imports	whether to include imported packages.
details	whether to report more detailed session information.

Value

List containing session information about loaded packages.

See Also

`sessionInfo` and the **sessioninfo** package provide similar information, but do not indicate clearly packages that were loaded from the local TAF library.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
taf.session()
taf.session(sort=TRUE)
taf.session(imports=FALSE)
taf.session(details=TRUE)
```

`taf.skeleton` *TAF Skeleton*

Description

Create initial directories and R scripts for a new TAF analysis.

Usage

```
taf.skeleton(path = ".", force = FALSE, pkgs = taf.pkg(),
  model.script = "model.R", gitignore = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`path`	where to create initial directories and R scripts. The default is the current working directory.
`force`	whether to overwrite existing scripts.
`pkgs`	packages to load at the start of each script. The default is either `"TAF"` (if the icesTAF package is not attached) or `"icesTAF"` (if icesTAF is attached).
`model.script`	model script filename, either `model.R` (default) or `method.R`.
`gitignore`	whether to write TAF entries to a '`.gitignore`' file.

Details

When `gitignore = TRUE`, the following entries will be written to a `.gitignore` file, appending if the file exists already:

```
/boot/data
/boot/library
/boot/software
/data
/model
/output
/report
*.Rproj
.RData
.Rhistory
.Rproj.user
.Ruserdata
```

Value

Full path to analysis directory.

Note

After running `taf.skeleton()` to create a new TAF workflow, the author can populate the `boot/initial/data` folder with initial data files and run `draft.data(file=TRUE)` to produce a `DATA.bib` file.

The next step is then to run `taf.boot()` to populate the `boot/data` folder and start editing the `data.R` script, reading files from the `boot/data` folder.

See Also

`taf.example` copies an example analysis from the TAF package.

`package.skeleton` creates an empty template for a new R package.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
taf.skeleton()

## End(Not run)
```

`taf.sources` *List Sources*

Description

List metadata entries from `DATA.bib`, `SOFTWARE.bib`, or both.

Usage

```
taf.sources(type)
```

Arguments

`type`	one of `"data"`, `"software"` or `"both"`.

Value

List of metadata entries.

Note

The functionality is similar to `read.bib`, with the addition of a `type` field, indicating whether an entry is `data` `software`.

This function is used internally by the `taf.boot` procedure and is also useful when organizing a larger TAF project.

See Also

`taf.boot` reads and processes metadata entries.

`read.bib` is the underlying function to read metadata entries.

`process.entry` processes a single metadata entry, in the list format returned by `taf.sources`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
taf.sources("data")
taf.sources("software")
taf.sources("both")

## End(Not run)
```

`taf.unzip` *Unzip File*

Description

Extract files from a zip archive, retaining executable file permissions.

Usage

```
taf.unzip(zipfile, files = NULL, exdir = ".", unzip = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`zipfile`	zip archive filename.
`files`	files to extract, default is all files.
`exdir`	directory to extract to, will be created if necessary.
`unzip`	extraction method to use, see details below.
`...`	passed to `unzip`.

Details

The default method `unzip = NULL` uses the external `unzip` program in Unix-compatible operating systems, but an internal method in Windows. For additional information, see the `unzip` help page.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Note

One shortcoming of the base `unzip` function is that the default `"internal"` method resets file permissions, so Linux and macOS executables will return a `'Permission denied'` error when run.

This function is identical to the base `unzip` function, except the default value `unzip = NULL` chooses an appropriate extraction method in all operating systems, making it useful when writing platform-independent scripts.

See Also

`unzip` is the base function to unzip files.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
exefile <- if(os.unix()) "run" else "run.exe"
taf.unzip("boot/software/archive.zip", files=exefile, exdir="model")

## End(Not run)
```

taf2html *Convert TAF Table to HTML*

Description

Convert a data frame to HTML code and optionally write to a file.

Usage

```
taf2html(x, file = "", align = "", header = align,
  digits = getOption("digits"), center = "style=\"text-align:center\"",
  left = "style=\"text-align:left\"",
  right = "style=\"text-align:right\"", append = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	a data frame.
file	a filename, or special value "".
align	a string (or a vector of strings) specifying alignment of data cells.
header	a string (or a vector strings) specifying alignment of header cells.
digits	significant digits for numeric columns.
center	HTML attribute to indicate center alignment.
left	HTML attribute to indicate left alignment.
right	HTML attribute to indicate right alignment.
append	whether to append to an existing file.

Details

The `align` argument can be a vector of strings to specify column-specific alignment, for example `c("l","r","l","l")`. Only the first letter (case-insensitive) is used, so `"left"` is equivalent to `"L"`. An empty string (the default), or any string that does not begin with `C`, `L`, or `R` indicates no specific alignment.

The `header` argument can be used to specify an alignment for the column names that is different from the data values. The default is to use the same alignment as the data values.

The `center`, `left`, and `right` arguments can be used to specify the exact HTML attribute to render alignment, for users who are familiar with cascading style sheets (CSS). For example, the long-winded `style="text-align:center"` could be shortened to `class="L"` if a corresponding class has been defined in CSS.

The default value `file = ""` prints the HTML code in the console, instead of writing it to a file. The output can then be pasted into a file to edit further, without accidentally overwriting an existing file.

Value

Character vector of class `Bibtex`.

Note

Although the output is HTML code, the `Bibtex` class is used for convenient display in the console.

The resulting HTML conforms to the HTML5 standard and aims for compact output, omitting optional closing tags and rendering each row of data as one row of HTML code.

See Also

`write.taf` writes a data frame to a CSV file.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
taf2html(catage.taf)
taf2html(catage.taf, align=c("L","R","R","R","R"))

## Not run:
taf2html(catage.taf, "catage.html")
taf2html(catage.taf, "catage.html", align=c("L","R","R","R","R"),
         append=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

taf2long *Convert TAF Table to Long Format*

Description

Convert a table from TAF format to long format.

Usage

```
taf2long(x, names = c("Year", "Age", "Value"))
```

Arguments

`x`	a data frame in TAF format.
`names`	a vector of three column names for the resulting data frame.

Value

A data frame with three columns.

Note

TAF stores tables as data frames, usually with a year column as seen in stock assessment reports. The long format is more convenient for analysis and producing plots.

See Also

catage.taf and catage.long describe the TAF and long formats.

long2taf converts a long table to TAF format.

wide2long converts a wide table to long format.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
taf2long(catage.taf, names=c("Year","Age","Catch"))
```

---

taf2xtab *Convert TAF Table to Crosstab Format*

Description

Convert a table from TAF format to crosstab format.

Usage

```
taf2xtab(x)
```

Arguments

x	a data frame in TAF format.

Value

A data frame with years as row names.

Note

TAF stores tables as data frames, usually with a year column as seen in stock assessment reports. The crosstab format can be more convenient for analysis and producing plots.

See Also

catage.taf and catage.xtab describe the TAF and crosstab formats.

tt converts a TAF table to transposed crosstab format.

xtab2taf converts a crosstab table to TAF format.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
taf2xtab(catage.taf)
```

tt *TAF Transpose*

Description

Convert a table from TAF format to transposed crosstab format.

Usage

```
tt(x, column = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	a data frame in TAF format.
column	a logical indicating whether the group names should be stored in a column called 'Age' instead of in row names. Alternatively, column can be a string supplying another name for that first column.

Value

A data frame with years as column names.

Note

Transposing can be useful when comparing TAF tables to stock assessment reports.

See Also

t transposes a matrix.

catage.taf describes the TAF format.

taf2xtab converts a TAF table to crosstab format, without transposing.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
taf2xtab(catage.taf)
tt(catage.taf)
tt(catage.taf, TRUE)
tt(catage.taf, "Custom")
```

`wide2long` *Convert Wide Table to Long Format*

Description

Convert a table from wide format to long format.

Usage

```
wide2long(x, names = c("Age", "Value"))
```

Arguments

`x`	a data frame in wide format.
`names`	a vector of two names for the last two columns of the resulting data frame.

Value

A data frame.

Note

TAF stores tables as data frames, usually with a year column as seen in stock assessment reports. Although year is the most common dimension, tables may also include area, sex, season, or other additional dimensions. The `catage.wide` table provides an example of a wide table that includes area and year as dimensions. The long format is more convenient for analysis and producing plots.

See Also

`catage.taf` and `catage.wide` describe the TAF and wide formats.

`taf2long` converts a TAF table to long format.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
wide2long(catage.wide, names=c("Age","Catch"))
```

`write.list` *Write List*

Description

Write a list to a text file.

Usage

```
write.list(x, file = "", ncolumns = 1, sep = " ", prefix = "# ")
```

Arguments

`x`	a list containing atomic elements.
`file`	a filename, or special value `""`.
`ncolumns`	the number of columns to write the data in.
`sep`	a string used to separate columns.
`prefix`	a string prefix to use before element names.

Details

The default value `file = ""` prints the list in the console, allowing the user to preview alternative formats before writing the list to a file.

The default value `ncolumns = 1` writes one data value per line. This is the only format supported by `read.list` and therefore recommended if importing the list back into R is relevant. Other formats using `ncolumns` and `sep` can improve human readability if importing back into R is not relevant.

The special value `ncolumns = NULL` uses 1 column for strings and 5 columns for other data types, in the same way as `write` does.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Note

The `write.list` function can be useful to produce a human-readable text file containing a simple list, which can be imported back into R using `read.list`.

Other pathways, such as `saveRDS`, `dput`, or JSON, are better suited for large or complex lists when human readability is not a priority.

See Also

`read.list` reads a list from a text file.

`write` is the underlying function used to write data values to a file.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
x <- list(pi=pi, month=month.name, value=stack.loss,
          area=c("Bay of Biscay", "Kattegat", "North Sea"))

write.list(x)
write.list(x, ncolumns=NULL)
write.list(x, ncolumns=3)
write.list(x, ncolumns=3, sep=",")
write.list(x, prefix="$")

## Not run:
write.list(x, "list.dat")

## End(Not run)
```

`write.taf` *Write TAF Table*

Description

Write a data frame to a CSV file.

Usage

```
write.taf(x, file = NULL, dir = NULL, quote = FALSE, row.names = FALSE,
  fileEncoding = "UTF-8", underscore = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a data frame.
`file`	a filename.
`dir`	an optional directory name.
`quote`	whether to quote strings.
`row.names`	whether to include row names.
`fileEncoding`	character encoding for output file.
`underscore`	whether automatically generated filenames (when `file = NULL`) should use underscore separators instead of dots.
`...`	passed to `write.csv`.

Details

Alternatively, `x` can be a list of data frames or a string vector of object names, to write many tables in one call. The resulting files are named automatically, similar to `file = NULL`.

The default value `file = NULL` uses the name of `x` as a filename, so a data frame called `survey.uk` will be written to a file called '`survey_uk.csv`' (when `underscore = TRUE`) or '`survey.uk.csv`' (when `underscore = FALSE`).

The special value `file = ""` prints the data frame in the console, similar to `write.csv`.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Note

This function gives a warning when column names are missing or duplicated, unless the target directory name is `report`. It also gives a warning if the data frame has zero rows.

See Also

`write.csv` is the underlying function used to write a table to a file.

`read.taf` reads from a CSV file into a data frame.

`taf2html` converts a data frame to HTML.

`TAF-package` gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
write.taf(catage.taf, "catage.csv")
catage <- read.taf("catage.csv")

write.taf(catage)
file.remove("catage.csv")

## End(Not run)
```

---

xtab2long *Convert Crosstab Table to Long Format*

Description

Convert a table from crosstab format to long format.

Usage

```
xtab2long(x, names = c("Year", "Age", "Value"))
```

Arguments

`x`	a data frame in crosstab format.
`names`	a vector of three column names for the resulting data frame.

Value

A data frame with three columns.

See Also

catage.xtab and catage.long describe the crosstab and long formats.

xtab2taf and taf2long are the underlying functions that perform the conversion.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
xtab2long(catage.xtab, names=c("Year","Age","Catch"))
```

---

xtab2taf *Convert Crosstab Table to TAF Format*

Description

Convert a table from crosstab format to TAF format.

Usage

```
xtab2taf(x, colname = "Year")
```

Arguments

x	a data frame in crosstab format.
colname	name for first column.

Value

A data frame in TAF format.

Note

TAF stores tables as data frames, usually with a year column as seen in stock assessment reports. The crosstab format can be more convenient for analysis and producing plots.

See Also

catage.xtab and catage.taf describe the crosstab and TAF formats.

taf2xtab converts a TAF table to crosstab format.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
xtab2taf(catage.xtab)
```

zoom *Zoom*

Description

Change text size in a lattice plot.

Usage

```
zoom(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'trellis'
zoom(x, size = 1, main = 1.2 * size, lab = size,
  axis = size, strip = size, sub = 0.9 * size, legend = 0.9 * size,
  splom = 0.9 * size, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a lattice plot of class "trellis".
...	further arguments, currently ignored.
size	text size multiplier.
main	size of main title (default is 1.2 * size).
lab	size of axis labels (default is size).
axis	size of tick labels (default is size).
strip	size of strip labels (default is size).
sub	size of subtitle (default is 0.9 * size).
legend	size of legend labels (default is 0.9 * size).
splom	size of scatterplot matrix diagonal labels (default is 0.9 * size).

Details

Pass NULL for any argument to avoid changing the size of that text component.

The legend component of a lattice plot can be somewhat fickle, as the object structure varies between plots. One solution is to pass legend = NULL and tweak the legend before or after calling the zoom function.

Value

The same lattice object, but with altered text size.

Note

The default values result in lattice plots that have similar text size as base plots, when using taf.png.

This function ends with a print call, to make it easy to export the lattice plot to a file, without the need of an explicit print.

See Also

Lattice plots are created using xyplot or related functions.

taf.png opens a PNG graphics device.

TAF-package gives an overview of the package.

Examples

```
library(lattice)

xyplot(1~1)
zoom(xyplot(1~1))
zoom(xyplot(1~1), size=1.2)
zoom(xyplot(1~1), axis=0.8)
zoom(xyplot(1~1), axis=NULL)

## Not run:
taf.png("myplot")
plot(1)
dev.off()

taf.png("mytrellis")
xyplot(1~1)
dev.off()

taf.png("mytrellis_zoom")
zoom(xyplot(1~1))
dev.off()

## End(Not run)
```

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