

# Package ‘tinsel’

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**Title** Transform Functions using Decorators

**Version** 0.0.1

**Description** Instead of nesting function calls, annotate and transform functions using ``#." comments.

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**URL** <https://github.com/nteetor/tinsel>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/nteetor/tinsel/issues>

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 5.0.1

**Depends** R (>= 3.3.1)

**Suggests** testthat, rstudioapi

**NeedsCompilation** no

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## Description

tinsel provides a decorator syntax for R allowing decoration and transformation of functions using `#.` comments.

## Details

To the package in action save the code snippet below to a file, run `source_decoratees` on the file, and then call `tmbg()` or `cats(5)`.

```
# emphasize text
emph <- function(f, style = '**') {
  function(...) {
    if (length(style) == 1) {
      paste(style, f(...), style)
    } else {
      paste(style[1], f(...), style[2])
    }
  }
}

#. emph
tmbg <- function() {
  'tmbg are okay'
}

#. emph(c('<b>', '</b>'))
cats <- function(n) {
  paste(rep('cats', n), collapse = ' ')
}
```

The call you make to `tmbg` is equivalent to `emph(tmbg)`. The second example, `cats(5)`, illustrates passing arguments to the decorator function.

While the above examples are small hopefully you begin to see how decorators may be used to transform or ensure function output without modifying the function's code by hand.

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`decorators`*Get Function Decorators or Original Function*

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**Description**

Get the decorators of a function or the original decoratee function from a decorated function object.

**Usage**`decorators(f)``original(f)`**Arguments**

`f` A decorated function.

**Examples**

```
source_decoratees(tinsel_example('attributes.R'))

# sourced from the 'attributes.R' example file
selector1

# get a list of decorators wrapping a function
decorators(selector1)

# get the original decoratee function of the
# decorated `selector1` function
original(selector1)
```

---

`is.decorated`*Decorated Functions*

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**Description**

Returns TRUE if the function `f` is decorated, otherwise FALSE.

**Usage**`is.decorated(f)`**Arguments**

`f` A function.

**Value**

TRUE or FALSE.

**Examples**

```
source_decoratees(tinsel_example('timer.R'))

# sourced from the timer.R example file
is.decorated(waldo)
is.decorated(jack)

# it's a function, but not decorated
is.decorated(mean)

# far from the mark
is.decorated(3030)
```

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print.decorated	<i>Print a Decorated Function</i>
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**Description**

The `print.decorated` function naively prints `x` as a function. In reality, the function printed may be the final of any number of decorators to a decoratee. To get the original function or the decorators wrapping it use [original](#) and [decorators](#).

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	A decorated function.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments for next print method.

**Examples**

```
source_decoratees(tinsel_example('tags.R'))

print(html_paragraph)
print(html_bold)
```

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source\_decoratees      *Read and Parse Decoratees from a File*

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## Description

Given a file, source\_decoratees reads and parses decorated functions (decoratees) into the calling environment.

## Usage

```
source_decoratees(file)
```

## Arguments

file                    A character string specifying a file path.

## Details

Malformed decoratees are ignored and a message will alert the user a function has been skipped. However, an error is raised if a decorator is undefined.

If you are working within RStudio the "Source Active File Decoratees" addin effectively allows you to bind source\_decoratees to a keyboard shortcut. The addin is found under **Tools > Addins**.

## Examples

```
# source example files
source_decoratees(tinsel_example('attributes.R'))
source_decoratees(tinsel_example('tags.R'))

# the important thing is to look at the contents
# of the example files, note the use of the special
# "#" comment
writeLines(readLines(tinsel_example('attributes.R')))
writeLines(readLines(tinsel_example('tags.R')))

# the decorator functions are not sourced,
exists('attribute') # FALSE
exists('html_wrap') # FALSE

# only decorated functions are sourced
print(selector1)
selector1(mtcars, 'mpg')

# format with bold tags
html_bold('make this bold')

# format with paragraph tags
html_paragraph("I'll make my report as if I told a story...")
```

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