Package ‘dmdScheme’

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R topics documented:

as_dmdScheme .................................................. 3
as_dmdScheme_raw ............................................. 4
as_xml ............................................................... 5
as_xml_list ........................................................ 6
cache ..................................................................... 7
cat_ln .................................................................... 7
dmdScheme .......................................................... 8
dmdScheme_example .............................................. 9
dmdScheme_raw .................................................... 9
format_dmdScheme_xlsx ........................................ 10
make_example ....................................................... 10
make_new_package ............................................... 11
open_new_spreadsheet ........................................... 12
pkg.dmdScheme .................................................... 13
print.dmdSchemeData ............................................ 14
print.dmdSchemeSet ............................................. 14
print.dmdScheme_validation ................................. 15
print_dmdScheme_validation_details ..................... 16
print_dmdScheme_validation_summary ................... 17
read_excel ......................................................... 17
read_excel_raw ................................................... 18
read_xml ............................................................. 19
report .................................................................... 20
run_app .................................................................. 21
scheme_active ...................................................... 22
scheme_make ........................................................ 24
scheme_path_xlsx .................................................. 25
scheme_path_xml ................................................... 26
upgrade_old_files ................................................. 26
valErr_extract ...................................................... 27
valErr_info .......................................................... 27
valErr_isOK .......................................................... 28
valErr_TextErrCol ................................................ 28
validate .............................................................. 29
write_excel .......................................................... 30
write_xml ............................................................. 31

Index 32
as_dmdScheme

Description
Generic function to convert the data stored in the object x into a new object of class dmdScheme.

Usage
as_dmdScheme(x, keepData = FALSE, ..., verbose = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'dmdSchemeData_raw'
as_dmdScheme(x, keepData = TRUE,
    convertTypes = TRUE, warnToError = TRUE, checkVersion = TRUE, ...,
    verbose = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'dmdSchemeSet_raw'
as_dmdScheme(x, keepData = FALSE,
    warnToError = TRUE, convertTypes = TRUE, checkVersion = TRUE, ...,
    verbose = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'xml_document'
as_dmdScheme(x, keepData = TRUE,
    useSchemeInXml = NULL, ..., verbose = FALSE)

Arguments
x object to be converted
keepData if the data should be kept or replaced with one row with NAs
... additional arguments for methods
verbose give verbose progress info. Useful for debugging.
convertTypes if TRUE, the types specified in the types column are used for the data type. Otherwise, they are left at type character
warnToError if TRUE, warnings generated during the conversion will raise an error
checkVersion if TRUE, a version mismatch between the package and the data x will result in an error. If FALSE, the check will be skipped.
useSchemeInXml if TRUE, use scheme definition in xml and raise an error if the xml does not contain a scheme definition. If False, use the scheme definition from the corresponding installed package, even if the xml contains a scheme definition. if NULL (the default), use the definition in the xml if it contains a definition, if not use the corresponding definition from the installed package.

Value
dmdScheme as object of class dmdScheme_set
Examples

```r
as_dmdScheme(dmdScheme_raw(), keepData = TRUE)
as_dmdScheme(dmdScheme_raw()$Experiment)

xml <- as_xml(dmdScheme_example())
x <- as_dmdScheme(xml)
all.equal(dmdScheme_example(), x)
```

Description

Generic function to convert the data stored in the object `x` into a new object of class `dmdScheme_raw`.

Usage

```r
as_dmdScheme_raw(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'dmdSchemeData'
```r
as_dmdScheme_raw(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'dmdSchemeSet'
```r
as_dmdScheme_raw(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'xml_document'
```r
as_dmdScheme_raw(x, useSchemeInXml = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: object to be converted
- `...`: additional arguments for methods
- `useSchemeInXml`: if `TRUE`, use scheme definition in `xml` and raise an error if the `xml` does not contain a scheme definition. If `FALSE`, use the scheme definition from the corresponding installed package, even if the `xml` contains a scheme definition. If `NULL` (the default), use the definition in the `xml` if it contains a definition, if not use the corresponding definition from the installed package.

Value

dmdScheme as object of class `dmdScheme_raw`

Examples

```r
as_dmdScheme_raw(dmdScheme(), keepData = TRUE)
```
as_xml

Generic function to convert an object to xml

Description

Generic function to convert an object to xml

Usage

as_xml(x, output = "metadata", ...)

## S3 method for class 'dmdSchemeData'
as_xml(x, output = "metadata", ...)

## S3 method for class 'dmdSchemeSet'
as_xml(x, output = "metadata", ...)

Arguments

x          object to be converted.
output      specifies the content and format of the exported xml.
            "metadata" : export of the metadata only with no format attributes
            "complete" : export tof the complete sheme, i.e. "metadata" plus the scheme
            definition. This is a self contained format which contains all attributes.
            ...
            additional arguments for methods

Value

an xml_document object

Examples

x <- as_xml( dmdScheme_example() )
x

## returns \code{xml_document} object
as_xml_list

Generic function to convert an object to a list containing xml(s)

Description

Generic function to convert an object to a list containing xml(s)

Usage

as_xml_list(x, output = "metadata", ...)

## S3 method for class 'dmdSchemeSet'
as_xml_list(x, output = "metadata", ...)

Arguments

x object to be converted.
output specifies the content and format of the exported xml.

"metadata": export of the metadata only with no format attributes
"complete": export of the complete scheme, i.e. "metadata" plus the scheme definition. This is a self contained format which contains all attributes.

... additional arguments for methods

Value

a list() where each element is xml_document object

Examples

x <- as_xml_list(dmdScheme_example())
x

## returns a code{list()} with one code{xml_document} object
Description

If the cache folder does not exist, and createPermanent = FALSE, a temporary location is used. To make the cache permanent, call

Usage

cache(..., delete = FALSE, createPermanent = FALSE)

Arguments

... sub caches
delete if TRUE, the cache directory will be deleted.
createPermanent if TRUE, the folder will be created. This is done, when delete = TRUE after deleting the directory.

Details

cache(createPermanent = TRUE)
and restart your R session.

Value

fully qualified path to the cache folder

cat_ln cat with linefeed at the end

Description

Copied from tibble:::cat_line()

Usage

cat_ln(...)

Arguments

... will be handed over to cat(..., "\n")
dmdScheme

Object of class dmdSchemeSet containing the authoritative definition of the dmdScheme.

Description

The dataset contains the authoritative definition of the dmdScheme. It contains no data, except one row NA. There are two S3 classes defined and used:

dmdSchemeData: a tibble with the class dmdSchemeData. Each column is one property of the metadata. It has the following attributes:

- **propertyName:** name of the data. In the spreadsheet, it is in the cell below (in the Experiment tab) or to the right (other tabs).
- **unit:** the unit of the data in each column.
- **type:** the type of the data in the column. These will be validated in the validate function. See there for details.
- **suggestedValues:** suggested values for the data of each column. These will be validated in the validate function. See there for details.
- **allowedValues:** allowed values for the data of each column. These will be validated in the validate function. See there for details.
- **Description:** general description of the columns.
- **names:** the names of the columns.

**dmdSchemeSet:** a list with where each element is a dmdSchemeData object with additional attributes:

- **propertyName:** name of the dmdScheme used. In the spreadsheet, it is in the cell H1 in the Experiment tab (DATA dmeScheme v0.9.5.)
- **dmdSchemeVersion:** version of the dmdScheme used. In the spreadsheet, it is in the cell H1 in the Experiment tab (DATA dmeScheme v0.9.5.)
- **names:** the names of the dmdSchemeData sets. In the spreadsheet, the names of the tabs.

Usage

```r
dmdScheme()
```

Examples

```r
dmdScheme()
```
**dmdScheme_example**

Object of class `dmdSchemeSet` containing example data.

**Description**

The dataset contains example data. It was created by using the code below.

**Usage**

```r
dmdScheme_example()
```

**Examples**

```r
dmdScheme_example()
```

---

**dmdScheme_raw**

Object of class `dmdScheme_raw` containing the raw data as read in.

**Description**

The dataset contains raw data. An object of class `dmdScheme_raw` is returned by the function `read_excel_raw` with the argument `raw = TRUE` and `read_excel_raw`. It is usually an intermediate object, as in the normal workflow, this object is automatically converted to an object of class `dmdSchemeSet`.

**Usage**

```r
dmdScheme_raw()
```

**Details**

- `dmdSchemeData_raw`: a `tibble` as returned by the function `read_excel` with the class `dmdSchemeData_raw`
- `dmdSchemeSet_raw`: a list with where each element is a `dmdSchemeData_raw` object with additional attributes:
  - `propertyName`: name of the `dmdScheme` for which this object contains the raw data. In the spreadsheet, it is in the cell H1 in ther in the Experiment tab (DATA dmeScheme v0.9.5.)
  - `dmdSchemeVersion`: version of the `dmdScheme` used. In the spreadsheet, it is in the cell H1 in ther in the Experiment tab (DATA dmeScheme v0.9.5.)
  - `names`: the names of the `dmdSchemeData_raw` sets. In the spreadsheet, the names of the tabs.

**Examples**

```r
dmdScheme_raw()
```
format_dmdScheme_xlsx  Format the metadata scheme file

Description

Loads fn_org), formats it and saves it as fn_new.

Usage

format_dmdScheme_xlsx(fn_org, fn_new, keepData = TRUE)

Arguments

fn_org file name of the original excel file to be formatted
fn_new file name where the final xlsx should be saved to. If missing, it will not be saved.
keepData if TRUE, data from data cells will be empty

Value

invisibly the workbook as a workbook object as created by xlsx.createWorkbook()

make_example  Create examples in working directory

Description

Each package based on a dmdScheme can contain examples. This function is the interface to these examples. In the package dmdScheme, no examples are included. The function has two basic usages:

1. by using make_example(schemeName = "NameOfTheScheme") all included examples are listed
2. by using make_example(name = "basic", schemeName = "NameOfTheScheme") it will create the example named basic in a subdirectory in the current working directory. An existing directory with the same name, will not be overwritten!

Usage

make_example(name)

Arguments

name name of the example
Details
The examples have to be located in a directory called example_data. The function is doing two things:

1. Copying the \texttt{complete} directory from the example_data directory to the current working directory
2. Running \texttt{knitr::purl} on \texttt{all ./code/*.Rmd} to extract the code into .R script files. If you want to include an RMarkdown files in the ./code directory from thisa, use the .rmd extension (small letters).

Value
invisibly \texttt{NULL}

Examples

```r
make_example()
## Not run:
make_example("basic")
## End(Not run)
```

\texttt{make_new_package} \hspace{1cm} Create anew package skeleton to add functionality to the currently active scheme.

Description
This function is not for the user of a scheme, but for the development process of a new scheme.

Usage

```r
make_new_package(path = ".")
```

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
\item [\textbf{path}] path where the package should be created. Default is the current working directory.
\end{itemize}

Details
A new metadata scheme can be created by using the function \texttt{scheme_make}. This function will create a package to add functionality to the currently used scheme as a package which will depend on \texttt{scheme_active()}. This function uses the function \texttt{package.skeleton()} from the \texttt{utils} package to create a new directory for the new metadata scheme, and adds a function \texttt{aaa.R} which loads the current package whenever the new package is loaded as well as some fields to the \texttt{DESCRIPTION} file.

For a documentation of the workflow to create a new scheme, see the vignette \texttt{Howto Create a new scheme}.
Value

invisibly NULL

Examples

make_new_package(
    path = tempdir()
)

---

open_new_spreadsheet  Open the metadata scheme as a spreadsheet in a spreadsheet editor

Description

Open system.file(paste0(schemeName,".xlsx"),package = schemeName) in excel. New data can be entered and the file has to be saved at a different location as it is a read-only file.

Usage

open_new_spreadsheet(file = NULL, open = TRUE, keepData = FALSE, format = TRUE, overwrite = FALSE, verbose = FALSE)

Arguments

file  if not NULL, the template will be saved to this file.
open  if TRUE, the file will be opened. This can produce different results depending on the OS, browser and browser settings.
keepData  if TRUE the data entry areas will be emptied. If FALSE, the example data will be included.
format  if FALSE the sheet will be opened as the sheet is. If TRUE, it will be formatted nicely.
overwrite  if TRUE, the file specified in file will be overwritten. If FALSE, an error will be raised when the file exists.
verbose  give verbose progress info. Useful for debugging.

Value

invisibly the fully qualified path to the file which would have been opened, if open == TRUE.

Examples

## Not run:
open_new_spreadsheet(schemeName = "dmdScheme", format = FALSE, verbose = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
**Description**

Metadata is essential for the managing and archiving of data. Consequentially, metadata schemes, which standardise the property names used in specifying the metadata, play an essential role in this. Nevertheless (or because of this), metadata schemes are usually big, complex, difficult to read and understand, and, in consequence, are not used as often as they should be.

**Details**

This package provides a framework called dmdScheme, which

- makes it easier to develop a domain specific metadata scheme: by using a spreadsheet as the base for defining the new scheme
  
  – provides basic functionality for the new metadata scheme: including entering, validating, exporting and saving of the new metadata
  
  – makes it easier to enter new metadata: by using a spreadsheet to enter the new metadata which can than be imported and exported as xml

This package provides for the creator of a new Domain Specific MetaData Scheme:

1. a simple way of discussing and developing a new scheme as it is represented in a spreadsheet
2. a function to create a new R package for a new domain specific metadata scheme which is based on a spreadsheet containing the definition and inherits all the functionality of this package (validation, printing, export, import, ...)
3. easy update of the new scheme based by re-importing the new version of the scheme from the spreadsheet by simply calling one function
4. easy extension of the functionality as the whole architecture is based on S3 methods and the new scheme inherits from the dmdScheme objects.

This package provides for the user of a Domain Specific MetaData Scheme:

1. the authoritative definition of an example dmdScheme
2. object definitions for this scheme for R
3. Excel spreadsheet for entering the metadata for an experiment
4. functions to validate this metadata
5. functions to export the metadata to xml files, one per data file
print.dmdSchemeData  
Print method for dmdSchemeData object

Description
Print method for dmdSchemeData object

Usage
## S3 method for class 'dmdSchemeData'
print(x, ..., printAttr = TRUE,
     printExtAttr = FALSE, printData = TRUE, .prefix = "")

Arguments
- x: object of type dmdSchemeSet
- ...: additional arguments - not used here
- printAttr: default TRUE - attributes are printed
- printExtAttr: default FALSE - additional attributes are not printed (e.g. class)
- printData: default TRUE - data is printed
- .prefix: mainly for internal use - prefix for all printed lines

Value
invisibly x

print.dmdSchemeSet  
Print method for dmdSchemeSet object

Description
Print method for dmdSchemeSet object

Usage
## S3 method for class 'dmdSchemeSet'
print(x, ..., printAttr = TRUE,
     printExtAttr = FALSE, printData = TRUE, .prefix = "")
print.dmdScheme_validation

Arguments

x      object of type dmdSchemeSet
...    additional arguments - not used here
printAttr default TRUE - attributes are printed
printExtAttr default FALSE - additional attributes are not printed (e.g. class)
printData default TRUE - data is printed
.prefix mainly for internal use - prefix for all printed lines

Value

invisibly x

print.dmdScheme_validation

Print method for dmdScheme_validation object

Description

When using different values for format, different outputs are generated:

- "default" print x as list
- "summary" print the description and errors of x as structured output, using the format as specified in the argument format
- "details" print the details of x as structured output, using the format as specified in the argument format

Usage

## S3 method for class 'dmdScheme_validation'
print(x, level = 1, listLevel = 3,
      type = "default", format = "markdown", error = c(0, 1, 2, 3, NA),
      ...)


Value

 invisibly returns x

Examples

x <- validate(dmdScheme_raw())

## default printout as list
x

## the same as
print(x, type = "default")

## the summary
print(x, type = "summary")

## and the details
print(x, type = "details")

## can be used in a Rmd file like:
# ``\{(r, results = "asis")
#   print(result, level = 2, listLevel = 20, type = "summary")
# `}

print_dmdScheme_validation_details

Internal function to print dmdScheme_validation of format summary

Description

Internal function to print dmdScheme_validation of format summary

Usage

print_dmdScheme_validation_details(x, level, listLevel, format, error = c(0, 1, 2, 3, NA), ...)

Arguments

x as in print.dmdScheme_validation
level as in print.dmdScheme_validation
listLevel as in print.dmdScheme_validation
format as in print.dmdScheme_validation
error numeric vector, containing error levels to print. Default is all error levels.
... as in print.dmdScheme_validation

Value

as in print.dmdScheme_validation
print_dmdScheme_validation_summary

Internal function to print dmdScheme_validation of format summary

Description

Internal function to print dmdScheme_validation of format summary

Usage

print_dmdScheme_validation_summary(x, level, listLevel, error = c(0, 1, 2, 3, NA))

Arguments

x as in print.dmdScheme_validation
level as in print.dmdScheme_validation
listLevel as in print.dmdScheme_validation
error numeric vector, containing error levels to print. Default is all error levels.

Value

as in print.dmdScheme_validation

read_excel

Read scheme data from Excel file into dmdSchemeSet object

Description

Reads the data from an Excel file. Validation of the scheme version and scheme name is always done. Additional validations are done depending on the arguments validate. See details below.

Usage

read_excel(file, keepData = TRUE, verbose = FALSE, raw = FALSE, validate = TRUE)
Arguments

file the name of the Excel file (.xls or .xlsx) containing the data to be read.

keepData if TRUE, the data in the spreadsheet file will be kept (as in dmdScheme_example).
If FALSE, it will be replaced with one row with NAs as in dmdScheme. Only used when raw == FALSE.

verbose give verbose progress info. Useful for debugging.

raw if TRUE the imported spreadsheet file will be returned as an object of class dmdScheme_raw. If FALSE, it will be converted to an dmdScheme object.

validate if TRUE results are validated using validate(validateData = FALSE, errorIfStructFalse = TRUE). Consequently, an error is raised if the resulting scheme can not be successfully validated against the one in the package. There are not many cases where you want to change this value to FALSE. But if you do, the result will not be validated. This can lead to invalid schemes!

Value

either if raw = TRUE a list of tibbles from the worksheets of Class dmdScheme_raw, otherwise an object of class dmdSchemeSet

Examples

fn <- scheme_path_xlsx()
read_excel(
    file = fn
)

read_excel(
    file = fn,
    raw = TRUE
)

---

**read_excel_raw** Read scheme data from Excel file into dmdScheme_raw object

Description

Reads the data from an Excel file as is and no validation. Only validation of the scheme version and scheme name is done (when checkVersion = TRUE).

Usage

```
read_excel_raw(file, verbose = FALSE, checkVersion = TRUE)
```
**read_xml**  

Function to read x from an XML file

---

### Description

Read the XML file file and convert it to a dmdScheme object using the function as_dmdScheme().

### Usage

```r
read_xml(file, keepData = TRUE, useSchemeInXml = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- **file**: Path to file or connection to write to.
- **keepData**: if the data should be kept or replaced with one row with NAs
- **useSchemeInXml**: if TRUE, use scheme definition in xml and raise an error if the xml does not contain a scheme definition. If False, use the scheme definition from the corresponding installed package, even if the xml contains a scheme definition. if NULL (the default), use the definition in the xml if it contains a definition, if not use the corresponding definition from the installed package.
- **verbose**: give verbose progress info. Useful for debugging.

### Examples

```r
# write_xml(dmdScheme_raw(), file = tempfile())
```
**report**  
Generic function for creating a report from an object x

**Description**
This generic function creates a report based on the object.

**Usage**

```r
report(x, file = tempfile(), open = TRUE, report = "html",  
```

```r  
## S3 method for class character' 
report(x, file = tempfile(), open = TRUE,  
       report = "html", report_author = "Tester",  
       report_title = "Validation of data against dmdScheme", ...)  
```

```r  
## S3 method for class 'dmdScheme_validation'  
report(x, file = tempfile(),  
       open = TRUE, report = "html", report_author = "Tester",  
       report_title = "Validation of data against dmdScheme", ...)  
```

**Arguments**

- **x** object of which the report should be created used to select a method
- **file** name of the file containing the generated report, including extension. If missing, it will be saved as a temporary file in the temporary folder.
- **open** if TRUE, open the report. Default: TRUE
- **report** determines if and in which format a report of the validation should be generated. Allowed values are:
  - none: no report is generated
  - html: a html (.html) report is generated and opened
  - pdf: a pdf (.pdf) report is generated and opened
  - word: a word (.docx) report is generated and opened
  Additional values can be implemented by the different methods and will be documented in the Details section.
- **report_author** name of the author to be included in the report
- **report_title** title of the report to be included in the report
- ... further arguments passed to or from other methods

**Details**

- **report.character** creates a report of the object returns from a validate()
- **report.dmdScheme_validation** creates a report of the object returns from a validate()
**run_app**

**Value**

return the path and filename of the report

**Methods (by class)**

- character: report of a dmdScheme_validation object.
- dmdScheme_validation: report of a dmdScheme_validation object.

**Examples**

```r
## Report of \texttt{dmdScheme_validation} report(\ scheme\_path\_xlsx() )

## Report of \texttt{dmdScheme_validation} report(\ validate(dmdScheme\_raw()) )
## Not run:
report( 
x = dmdScheme\_raw(),
report = "html",
report_author = "The Author I am",
report_title = "A Nice Report"
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**Description**

The shiny app allows the entering, validating, and exporting of the metadata without using R. See https://deanattali.com/2015/04/21/r-package-shiny-app/

**Usage**

```r
run_app()
```

**Value**

return value from runApp()

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
run_app()

## End(Not run)
```
**Description**

`scheme_active()`: Shows the name and version of the active scheme.

`scheme_default()`: Shows the name of the default scheme which comes with the package and cannot be deleted. If `name` and `version` is specified, the default scheme to be used will be set. **There is no need to do this only internally**! Otherwise, the scheme repository used is only returned.

`scheme_download()`: Scheme definitions can be stored in an online repo. The default is a github repo at `https://github.com/Exp-Micro-Ecol-Hub/dmdSchemeRepository`. This function downloads a scheme definition, specified by `name` and `version`, and saves it locally under the name `destfile`. There is no need to do this only internally!

`scheme_install()`: Installed schemes are copied to `cache("installedSchemes")` and, if necessary, an `.xlsx` definition is saved in addition. These can be listed by using `scheme_list`.

`scheme_install_r_package()`: Install R package for scheme `name version` definition using the script `install_R_package.R` in the scheme package.

`scheme_installed()`: Checks if a scheme is installed.

`scheme_list()`: Lists all definitions for schemes which are installed. Each follows the pattern `SCHEMENAME_SCHEMEVERSION.EXT`. All files with the same basename but different extensions represent different representations of the same scheme definition and are effectively equivalent, only that the tab Documentation can only be found in the `.xls` files.

`scheme_list_in_repo()`: Scheme definitions can be stored in an online repo.

`scheme_repo()`: Get or set scheme repository. If `repo` is specified, the scheme repository to be used is set. Otherwise, the scheme repository used is only returned.

`scheme_uninstall()`: Installed schemes are deleted from `cache("installedSchemes")` and moved to a temporary folder which is returned invisibly.

`scheme_use()`: Switch from the current scheme to a new scheme as defined in the scheme `schemeDefinition`. Installed schemes can be listed by using `scheme_list()`. New schemes can be added to the library via a call to `scheme_add()`. The name of the active scheme is saved in `dmdScheme_active`

**Usage**

```r
scheme_active()

scheme_default(name = NULL, version = NULL)

scheme_download(name, version, destfile = NULL, overwrite = FALSE, baseurl = scheme_repo(), ...)

scheme_install(name, version, repo = scheme_repo(), file = NULL, overwrite = FALSE, install_package = FALSE)

scheme_install_r_package(name, version, reinstall = FALSE)
```
scheme_installed(name, version)
scheme_list()
scheme_list_in_repo(baseurl = scheme_repo(), ...)
scheme_repo(repo = NULL)
scheme_uninstall(name = NULL, version = NULL)
scheme_use(name = NULL, version = NULL)

Arguments

name  a character string containing the name of the scheme definition
version a character string containing the version of the scheme definition
destfile a character string containing the name of the downloaded scheme definition.
If NULL, a temporary file will be used.
overwrite if TRUE, the scheme will be overwritten if it exists
baseurl a character string containing the base url of the repository in which the scheme
definitions are located.
...  additional parameter for the function download.file.
repo repo of the schemes.
file  if give, this file will be used as the local scheme definition, and repo will be
       ignored
install_package  if TRUE, install / update the accompanying R package. You can do it manually
                  later by running scheme_install_r_package("NAME","VERSION").
reinstall if TRUE, the R package will be uninstalled before installing it.

Value

data.frame with two columns containing name and version of the default scheme
data.frame with two columns containing name and version of the default scheme
invisibly the value of destfile
invisibly NULL
invisibly NULL
TRUE if the theme is installed, FALSE if not
data.frame with two columns containing name and version of the intalled schemes
Returns the info about the scheme definitions in this repo as a list.
URL of the repo toi be used. If not set previously, the default repo at https://github.com/Exp-Micro-Ecol-Hub/dmdSchemeRepository/ is used.
invisibly returns the temporary location where the scheme definition is moved to.
Examples

```r
scheme_active()

scheme_default()

scheme_download(
  name = "dmdScheme",
  version = "0.9.5"
)
## Not run:
scheme_install("path/to/definition.xml")
scheme_install("path/to/definition.xlsx")

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
scheme_install_r_package()

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
scheme_installed("dmdScheme", "0.9.5")
scheme_installed("dmdScheme", "0.7.3")

## End(Not run)
scheme_list_in_repo()

# returns the repo used:
scheme_repo()
## End(Not run):
scheme_uninstall(name = "schemename", version = "schemeversion")

## End(Not run)
scheme_list()
scheme_use(name = "dmdScheme", version = "0.9.5")
```

---

**scheme_make**

*Functions to manage schemes*

**Description**

Functions to manage schemes

**Usage**

```r
scheme_make(schemeDefinition, examples = NULL,
  install_R_package = NULL, path = ".", overwrite = FALSE)
```
scheme_path_xlsx

Arguments

schemeDefinition  
path to the .xlsx file containing the definition of the scheme as well as the example

effects  
character vector of directories which should be included as examples. The name of the director will be the name of the example. The example can contain a file with the name EXAMPLENAME.html where EXAMPLENAME is the name of the folder. This html will be automatically opened when calling make_example("EXAMPLENAME") Otherwise there are no restrictions to formats.

install_R_package  
path to the R script to install the R package. If NULL, no command is given.

path  
where the final scheme definition should be created.

overwrite  
if TRUE, the scheme definition in path will be overwritten.

Value

fully qualified path to the created scheme

Description

Functions to manage schemes

Usage

scheme_path_xlsx()

Value

fully qualified path to the .xlsx file containing the scheme definition and the example, NULL if it does not exist.

Examples

scheme_path_xlsx()
Functions to manage schemes

Description
Functions to manage schemes

Usage
scheme_path_xml()

Value
fully qualified path to the xml file containing the scheme definition and the example, NULL if it does not exist.

Examples
scheme_path_xlsx()

Convert older scheme versions of files to newer versions

Description
Only the newest versions of xlsx and xml files can be processed by this package. To guarantee, this function provides a mechanism to convert older versions of xlsx and xml files to newer versions.

Usage
upgrade_old_files(file, to = scheme_active()$version)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>file name of xlsx or of xml file containing scheme metadata or structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>version to upgrade to. Any version supported is possible, downgrade is not supported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value
if a conversion has been done, file name of upgraded spreadsheet (basename(x).to.extension(x) where x is the original file name and to is the new version), otherwise NULL.
Examples

## Not run:
upgrade("dmdScheme.xlsx")
upgrade("dmdScheme.xml")

## End(Not run)

valErr_extract

Extract all fields named error of class dmdScheme_validation

Description

Extract all fields named error of class dmdScheme_validation

Usage

valErr_extract(x, returnRootError = FALSE)

Arguments

- **x**: object of class dmdScheme_validation
- **returnRootError**: if TRUE, return all errors including the error in the object x.

Value

named numeric vector of the error levels of the different validations done

valErr_info

Return info about error representation

Description

Return info about error representation

Usage

valErr_info(error)

Arguments

- **error**: either level, text or colour of error (see valErr_errorLevels)

Value

the row from valErr_errorLevels corresponding to the argument error
valErr_isOK

*Description*

Create a data frame from object of class `dmdScheme_validation` for usage in details of validation.

*Usage*

```r
valErr_isOK(x, returnRootError = FALSE)
```

*Arguments*

- `x` data.frame with the fields `Module`, `error` and `isOK`
- `returnRootError` if TRUE, return all errors including the error in the object `x`.

*Value*

Named numeric vector of the error levels of the different validations done.

valErr_TextErrCol

*Description*

Colour the text by using the error colour.

*Usage*

```r
valErr_TextErrCol(text, error, addError = TRUE)
```

*Arguments*

- `text` to be coloured. If not supplied, the coloured error text will be returned. If `text` is of class `dmdScheme_validation`, the function will be called with `text = text$header, error = text$error`
- `error` either level, text or colour of error (see `valErr_errorLevels`)
- `addError` if the error text should be added in the front of the text.

*Value*

The coloured text or error text.
validate

Generic function to validate an object which represents a dmdScheme

Description

This function validates an object representing a dmdScheme. The result can be used as a basis for a report by running `report()` on the resulting object of class `dmdScheme_validation`.

Usage

```
validate(x, path = ".", validateData = TRUE,
        errorIfStructFalse = TRUE)
```

```
# S3 method for class 'character'
validate(x, path = ".", validateData = TRUE,
        errorIfStructFalse = TRUE)
```

```
# S3 method for class 'dmdSchemeSet_raw'
validate(x, path = ".", validateData = TRUE,
        errorIfStructFalse = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `x`: object referring to a dmdScheme to be validated of class `dmdSchemeSet_raw` as returned from `read_excel( keepData = FALSE, raw = TRUE)` or file name of an xlsx file containing the metadata.
- `path`: path to the data files
- `validateData`: if TRUE data is validated as well; the structure is always validated
- `errorIfStructFalse`: if TRUE an error will be raised if the schemes are not identical, i.e. there are structural differences.

Value

return the `dmdScheme_validation` object

Methods (by class)

- `character`: validate a character object referring to a spreadsheet file which contains the metadata.
- `dmdSchemeSet_raw`: validate a dmdSchemeSet_raw object
Examples

```r
## validate an Excel file containing the metadata
validate(
  x = scheme_path_xlsx()
)

## validate a `dmdScheme_raw` object
validate(
  x = dmdScheme_raw()
)

## use `read_raw()` to read an Excel spreadsheet into a `dmdScheme_raw` object
x <- read_excel_raw( scheme_path_xlsx() )
validate( x = x )
```

---

write_excel

Write write x as an excel file to disk

Description

Convert the object x to an xml_document object using the function as_xml() and write it to a file. If no method as_xml() exists for the object |classx, an error will be raised.

Usage

`write_excel(x, file, ...)`

Arguments

- **x**: object which can be converted to a dmdSchemeSet_raw object using the function as_dmdScheme_raw which will saved as an xlsx file.
- **file**: Path to file or connection to write to.
- **...**: additional parameter for the conversion function (openxlsx::write.xlsx())

Value

invisibly returns the path to the file saved to

Examples

```r
write_excel(dmdScheme(), file = tempfile())
write_excel(dmdScheme_raw(), file = tempfile())
```
write_xml

Description

Convert the object \( x \) to an xml_document object using the function as_xml() and write it to a file.
If no method as_xml() exists for the object |classx, an error will be raised.

Usage

\[
\text{write_xml}(x, \text{file}, \text{output} = "\text{metadata}\), ...)\]

Arguments

- \( x \) object which will be converted to and saved as an xml file.
- \( \text{file} \) Path to file or connection to write to.
- \( \text{output} \) specifies the content and format of the exported xml. see as_xml for details
- \( \ldots \) additional parameter for the conversion function as_xml

Examples

\[
\text{write_xml(dmdScheme()), file = tempfile()}\]
Index

as_dmdScheme, 3
as_dmdScheme_raw, 4
as_xml, 5, 31
as_xml_list, 6
cache, 7
cat_ln, 7
dmdScheme, 8
dmdScheme_example, 9, 18
dmdScheme_raw, 9, 18
dmdSchemeData (dmdScheme), 8
dmdSchemeData_raw (dmdScheme_raw), 9
dmdSchemeSet, 9, 17
dmdSchemeSet (dmdScheme), 8
dmdSchemeSet_raw (dmdScheme_raw), 9
format_dmdScheme_xlsx, 10
make_example, 10
make_new_package, 11
open_new_spreadsheet, 12
pkg.dmdScheme, 13
pkg.dmdScheme-package (pkg.dmdScheme), 13
print.dmdScheme_validation, 15
print.dmdSchemeData, 14
print.dmdSchemeSet, 14
print_dmdScheme_validation_details, 16
print_dmdScheme_validation_summary, 17
read_excel, 9, 17
read_excel_raw, 9, 18
read_xml, 19
report, 20
run_app, 21
scheme_active, 22
scheme_default (scheme_active), 22
scheme_download (scheme_active), 22
scheme_install (scheme_active), 22
scheme_install_r_package (scheme_active), 22
scheme_installed (scheme_active), 22
scheme_list, 22
scheme_list (scheme_active), 22
scheme_list_in_repo (scheme_active), 22
scheme_make, 11, 24
scheme_path_xlsx, 25
scheme_path_xml, 26
scheme_repo (scheme_active), 22
scheme_uninstall (scheme_active), 22
scheme_use (scheme_active), 22
tibble, 8, 9
upgrade_old_files, 26
valErr_extract, 27
valErr_info, 27
valErr_isOK, 28
valErr_TextErrCol, 28
validate, 8, 29
write_excel, 30
write_xml, 31