

Package ‘operators’

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Type Package

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Imports utils

Suggests testthat

Description A set of binary operators for common tasks such as regex manipulation.

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<code>notIn</code>	<i>not in</i>
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Description

Negation of the `%in%` operator.

Usage

`x %!in% table`

Arguments

<code>x</code>	The values to be matched
<code>table</code>	The values to <i>not</i> be matched against

Value

Logical vector, negation of the `%in%` operators on the same arguments.

Examples

```
1:10 %!in% c(1,3,5,9)
```

<code>patternDivision</code>	<i>Divide by a pattern</i>
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Description

split a character vector by a regular expression

Usage

`txt %/~% rx`

Arguments

<code>txt</code>	text to manipulate
<code>rx</code>	regular expression

Details

`%/~%` uses `strsplit` to split the strings. Logical arguments of `strsplit` can be indirectly modified using the operators `.strsplit` option declared as part of this package. For example, it uses perl regular expressions by default. See `%but%` for a description.

Value

A character vector. For convenience, this function does not return a list as `strsplit` does.

Examples

```
"Separate these words by spaces" %/~% " +"
### From ?strsplit
unlist(strsplit("a.b.c", "\\\\"))
"a.b.c" %/~% "\\\\"
```

patternFilter	<i>Regular expression filters</i>
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Description

Filters a character vector by a regular expression.

Usage

```
x %~|% rx
x %!~|% rx
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	text to manipulate
<code>rx</code>	regular expression

Value

`'%~|%'` : a character vector containing all the elements of `x` that match the regular expression `rx` or `NULL` if there is no match.

`'%!~|%'` : a character vector containing all the elements of `x` that *do not* match the regular expression `rx`.

Note

The filtering is done using the `regexr` function. Logical arguments of `regexr` can be indirectly used by `%~|%` or `%!~|%` by using the operators `.regexr` option declared with this package. See `%but%` for a description of this mechanism.

Examples

```

cols <- colors()
cols %~|% "^blue"

### blue colors that don't finish with a digit
( a1 <- cols %~|% "blue" %!~|% "\\d$" )
( a2 <- cols %~|% "blue[^0-9]*$" )
( a3 <- grep( "blue[^0-9]*", cols, value = TRUE ) )

# using perl regular expressions

### not necessary since p is in the default of the package
with( options( operators.regexpr = "p" ), {
  ( a4 <- grep( "blue[^\d]*", cols, value = TRUE, perl = TRUE ) )
  ( a5 <- cols %~|% "blue[^\d]*$" )
})

### blue colors that contain a r
cols %~|% "blue" %~|% "r"
grep( "r", grep( "blue", cols, value = TRUE ), value = TRUE )

### blue colors that don't contain a r
cols %~|% "blue" %!~|% "r"
cols %~|% "^[^r]*blue[^r]*$"

grep( "^[^r]*$", grep( "blue", cols, value = TRUE ), value = TRUE ) # tricky and verbose
# or in two steps, ... laborious
bluecols <- grep( "blue", cols, value = TRUE )
bluecols[ -grep( "r", bluecols) ]

```

pipe

Pipe an R object to a unix command

Description

The operator `prints` the R object into a temporary file and then executes the unix command through a `pipe`

Usage

```
r %||% u
```

Arguments

`r` Any R object

`u` character string representing the unix command

Value

An object of S3-class unixoutput. The print method for unixoutput objects simply `cat` the string.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
  rnorm(30) %|% 'head -n2'  
  rnorm(30) %|% 'sed "s/^ *\\\\\\\\[[0-9]*\\\\\\\\\\\\//g" '  
  
## End(Not run)
```

plusEqual	<i>Plus Equal Operator</i>
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Description

Plus equal operator

Usage

object %+=% value

Arguments

object	object to which to add something
value	object to add

Value

NULL. Used for the side effect of changing the value of object

Examples

```
x <- 4  
x %+=% 4  
x
```

withOption	<i>Alternative option mechanism</i>
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Description

options is a slight rework on [options](#) that gives a S3 class options to the result. This allows the definition of a with method for the options. This is useful to execute a block of code *with* a set of options.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'options'
with(data, expr, ...)
```

Arguments

data	Options to use. This is typically a call to the options function
expr	Code to execute.
...	Options to use. See options for details.

Details

The result of the expression that is evaluated is modified in order to keep the option context it is associated with. The class of the object created by the expression is expanded to include the withOptions class and the withOptions attribute that keeps the context in which the object has been created.

This mechanism has been implemented specially for the automatic printing of objects that happens outside the call to the with.options function and not reflect the options requested by the user when the object is printed.

Value

For the function with.options, the result of the expression given in expr is returned. See details below.

Examples

```
# part of ?glm
counts <- c(18,17,15,20,10,20,25,13,12)
outcome <- gl(3,1,9)
treatment <- gl(3,3)
print(d.AD <- data.frame(treatment, outcome, counts))
glm.D93 <- glm(counts ~ outcome + treatment, family=poisson())

summary( glm.D93 )

with( options(show.signif.stars = FALSE,show.coef.Pvalues=FALSE),
```

```
summary( glm.D93 )

a <- try(
  with( options( warn = 2 ) , warning( "more than a warning" ) ),
  silent = TRUE )
class( a )
```

%but%*Modification of function arguments*

Description

Modifies the arguments of a function

Usage

```
fun %but% x
```

Arguments

fun	Function to modify
x	Modifier

Details

The %but% operator is S3-generic with the following methods:

- A default method which does nothing more than returning the fun function.
- A character method. In that case, x describes the logical arguments of the function. x is a single character string containing one or several token of the form ab where b is the first letter of the logical argument we wish to modify and a is an optional modifier. a can be empty or +, in which case the argument will be set to TRUE; - in which case the argument will be set to FALSE; or ! in which case the argument will be the opposite of the current value in fun
- A list. In that case, arguments that are part of the formal arguments of fun and elements of the list x are updated to the element in x

Value

A function with the same body as the fun argument but with a different list of arguments.

Examples

```
### default method, nothing is done
rnorm %but% 44

### character method, operating on logical arguments
grep %but% "pf"      # grep, with perl and fixed set to TRUE
grep %but% "i-e"    # grep, ignoring the case but not using extended regular expressions
```

```
( grep %but% "vp" )( "blue", colors() )

### list method
rnorm %but% list( mean = 3 )

## Not run:
  rnorm %but% list( nonsense = 4 )

## End(Not run)
```

%x=%

Creates string decorators by repeating a pattern

Description

Creates string decorators by repeating a pattern either a given number of times or so that it takes a given number of character

Usage

```
txt %x=% n
```

```
txt %x=|% length.out
```

Arguments

txt	Pattern to repeat
n	Number of times to repeat the pattern
length.out	number of character the output should be

Value

A character string

Examples

```
"=" %x=% 80
"<-+->" %x=|% 80
```

Description

A set of functions to quickly redirect output to a file or read character vectors from a file.

Usage

object `%file>%` file

object `%file>>%` file

object `%2>>%` file

object `%2>%` file

object `%*>>%` file

object `%*>%` file

object `%<%` file

object `%<<%` file

Arguments

object R object to print to the file or to read from the file

file file in which to read or write

Details

`%file>%` sends the object to the file. The object is printed to the file according to the function specified in the `operators.print` option supplied with this package, most likely to be the `print` function. See examples. `%file>>%` appends the output to the file.

`%2>%` sends the message stream to the file by [sinking](#) the message stream to the file. See [sink](#) for details. `%2>>%` appends the message stream to the file.

`%*>%` sends both output and message streams to the file. `%*>>%` appends them. `%<%` reads the content of the file into the object. `%<<%` appends the content of the file to the object.

Value

NULL, used for the side effects.

Examples

```
## Not run:
  rnorm(30) \
  stop("problem") \
  x \
  x

## End(Not run)
```

%without%*Remove certain elements from a vector*

Description

Remove the elements in table from s

Usage

```
x %without% table
```

Arguments

x	Vector
table	Elements to remove from x

Value

x without the elements of table

Examples

```
letters %without% "a"
```

%of%*Is an object of a given class*

Description

Operator to check if an object is of a given class

Usage

```
x %of% y
```

Arguments

x	R object
y	Character string, the class to check against.

Value

Logical value indicating the result

Examples

```
iris %of% "data.frame"
```

%~%*Pattern matching operators*

Description

Set of convenience functions to handle strings and pattern matching. These are basically companion binary operators for the classic R function [grep](#) and [regexpr](#).

Usage

```
x %~% rx
x %!~% rx
x %~*% rx
x %!~*% rx
x %~+% rx
x %!~+% rx
```

Arguments

x	text to manipulate
rx	regular expression

Value

%~% : gives a logical vector indicating which elements of x match the regular expression rx. **%!~%** is the negation of **%~%**

%~*% : gives a *single* logical indicating if *all* the elements of x are matching the regular expression rx. **%!~*%** is the negation of **%~*%**.

%~+% : gives a *single* logical indicating if *any* element of x matches the regular expression rx. **%!~+%** is the negation of **%~+%**.

Note

The matching is done using a modified version of the `regexr` function. The modification is performed by applying the operators `.regexr` option to the `regexr` function via the `%but%` operator.

The default version of `regexr` enables the `perl` and extended options. See `%but%` for details.

Examples

```
txt <- c("arm", "foot", "lefroo", "bafoobar")
txt %~% "foo"
txt %!~% "foo"
txt %~*% "foo"
txt %~+% "foo"
txt %!~*% "foo"
txt %!~+% "foo"

txt %~% "[a-z]"
txt %!~% "[a-z]"
txt %~*% "[a-z]"
txt %~+% "[a-z]"
txt %!~*% "[a-z]"
txt %!~+% "[a-z]"

cols <- colors()
cols[ cols %~% "^blue" ]
```

%o~%

Only keeps the matching part of a regular expression

Description

The operator `%o~%` is used to retain the only the part of the `txt` that matches the regular expression.

Usage

```
txt %o~% pattern
```

Arguments

<code>txt</code>	Character vector
<code>pattern</code>	Regular expression

Value

In case where parts of the regular expression are surrounded by brackets, the operator returns a matrix with as many lines as the length of `txt` and as many columns as chunks of regular expressions.

Examples

```
x <- c("foobar", "barfoooooooooooooobar")
x %o~% "fo+"
```

%~%*Remove a pattern from a character vector*

Description

Removes a pattern from a character vector.

Usage

```
txt %~% pattern
```

```
txt %~|% pattern
```

```
txt %o~|% pattern
```

```
txt %s~% pattern
```

Arguments

txt text to manipulate

pattern regular expression

Value

%~%: Removes the pattern `rx` from the character vector `x`. It is equivalent of using `gsub(rx, "", x)`.

%~|% does a two-step operation. First, it selects the elements of `x` that match the pattern `rx` and then it removes the pattern from the rest.

%o~|% does a slightly more complicated two-step operation. It first gets the elements of `txt` that match the pattern and then keeps only the part that matches the pattern. Similar to the `grep -o` in recent versions of unix.

Note

%~% does the substitution via the `gsub` function. One can pass arguments to the `gsub` function using the operators `.gsub` option declared by this package. See **%but%** for a description of this mechanism.

The filtering in **%~|%** is performed by **%~|%** and therefore options can be passed to `regexpr` using the operators `.regexpr` option.

For %o~|%, if the pattern given does not contain opening and closing round brackets, the entire matching space is retained, otherwise only the part that is contained between the brackets is retained, see the example below.

%s~% is an attempt to provide some of the functionality of the unix's sed. The pattern is split by "/" and used as follows: the first part is the regular expression to replace, the second is the replacement, and the (optional) third gives modifiers to the gsub function used to perform the replacement. Modifiers are passed to gsub with the %but% operator. The "g" modifier can also be used in order to control if the gsub function is used for global replacement or the sub function to only replace the first match. *At the moment "/" cannot be used in the regular expressions.*

Examples

```
txt <- c("arm", "foot", "lefroo", "bafoobar")
txt %~% "foo"
txt %~|% "foo"

### Email of the R core team members
rcore <- readLines(file.path(R.home("doc"), "AUTHORS"))
rcore %~|% "@" %~% "(.*<|>.*)"

### or this way
# angle brackets are retained here
rcore %o~|% "<.*@.*>"
rcore %o~|% "<.*@.*>" %~% "[<>]"

# allows to perform the match using < and > but strips them from the result
rcore %o~|% "<.*@.*>"

# really silly english to french translator
pinks <- colors() %~|% "pink"
pinks %s~% "/pink/rose/"
gsub("pink", "rose", pinks)

# perl regex pink shouter
pinks %s~% "/(pink)/\\\\U\\\\\\1/p"
gsub("(pink)", "\\\\U\\\\\\1", pinks, perl = TRUE)

# see ?gsub
gsub("(\\\\w)(\\\\w*)", "\\\\U\\\\\\1\\\\L\\\\\\2", "a test of capitalizing", perl=TRUE)
"a test of capitalizing" %s~% "/(\\\\w)(\\\\w*)/\\\\U\\\\\\1\\\\L\\\\\\2/gp"
```

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