Package: brio (via r-universe)

January 30, 2025

Title Basic R Input Output

Version 1.1.5.9000

Description Functions to handle basic input output, these functions always read and write UTF-8 (8-bit Unicode Transformation Format) files and provide more explicit control over line endings.

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URL https://brio.r-lib.org, https://github.com/r-lib/brio

BugReports https://github.com/r-lib/brio/issues

Depends R (>= 3.6)

Suggests covr, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Config/Needs/website tidyverse/tidytemplate

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Encoding UTF-8

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

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

RemoteUrl https://github.com/r-lib/brio

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha f65a2f49a894c7be87320eacd31228f5c2d1372f

Contents

`file_line_endings` *Retrieve the type of line endings used by a file*

Description

Retrieve the type of line endings used by a file

Usage

```
file_line_endings(path)
```

Arguments

`path`	A character string of the path to the file to read.

Value

The line endings used, one of

- '\n' - if the file uses Unix line endings
- '\r\n' - if the file uses Windows line endings
- NA - if it cannot be determined

Examples

```
tf1 <- tempfile()
tf2 <- tempfile()
write_lines("foo", tf1, eol = "\n")
write_lines("bar", tf2, eol = "\r\n")

file_line_endings(tf1)
file_line_endings(tf2)

unlink(c(tf1, tf2))
```

readLines *Read text lines from a file*

Description

This is a drop in replacement for `base::readLines()` with restricted functionality. Compared to `base::readLines()` it:

- Only works with file paths, not connections.
- Assumes the files are always UTF-8 encoded.
- Does not warn or skip embedded nulls, they will likely crash R.
- Does not warn if the file is missing the end of line character.
- The arguments `ok`, `warn`, `encoding` and `skipNul` are ignored, with a warning.

Usage

```
readLines(con, n = -1, ok, warn, encoding, skipNul)
```

Arguments

`con`	A character string of the path to a file. Throws an error if a connection object is passed.
`n`	integer. The number of lines to read. A negative number means read all the lines in the file.
`ok`	Ignored, with a warning.
`warn`	Ignored, with a warning.
`encoding`	Ignored, with a warning.
`skipNul`	Ignored, with a warning.

Value

A UTF-8 encoded character vector of the lines in the file.

See Also

`writeLines()`

Examples

```
authors_file <- file.path(R.home("doc"), "AUTHORS")
data <- readLines(authors_file)

# Trying to use connections throws an error
con <- file(authors_file)
try(readLines(con))
close(con)
```

```
# Trying to use unsupported args throws a warning
data <- readLines(authors_file, encoding = "UTF-16")
```

`read_file` *Read an entire file*

Description

`read_file()` reads an entire file into a single character vector. `read_file_raw()` reads an entire file into a raw vector.

Usage

```
read_file(path)

read_file_raw(path)
```

Arguments

`path`	A character string of the path to the file to read.

Details

`read_file()` assumes the file has a UTF-8 encoding.

Value

- `read_file()`: A length 1 character vector.
- `read_file_raw()`: A raw vector.

Examples

```
authors_file <- file.path(R.home("doc"), "AUTHORS")
data <- read_file(authors_file)
data_raw <- read_file_raw(authors_file)
identical(data, rawToChar(data_raw))
```

read_lines *Read text lines from a file*

Description

The file is assumed to be UTF-8 and the resulting text has its encoding set as such.

Usage

```
read_lines(path, n = -1)
```

Arguments

path	A character string of the path to the file to read.
n	integer. The number of lines to read. A negative number means read all the lines in the file.

Details

Both '\r\n' and '\n' are treated as a newline.

Value

A UTF-8 encoded character vector of the lines in the file.

Examples

```
authors_file <- file.path(R.home("doc"), "AUTHORS")
data <- read_lines(authors_file)
```

writeLines *Write lines to a file*

Description

This is a drop in replacement for `base::writeLines()` with restricted functionality. Compared to `base::writeLines()` it:

- Only works with file paths, not connections.
- Uses `enc2utf8()` to convert `text()` to UTF-8 before writing.
- Uses `sep` unconditionally as the line ending, regardless of platform.
- The `useBytes` argument is ignored, with a warning.

Usage

```
writeLines(text, con, sep = "\n", useBytes)
```

Arguments

text	A character vector to write
con	A character string of the path to a file. Throws an error if a connection object is passed.
sep	The end of line characters to use between lines.
useBytes	Ignored, with a warning.

Value

The UTF-8 encoded input text (invisibly).

See Also

readLines()

Examples

```
tf <- tempfile()

writeLines(rownames(mtcars), tf)

# Trying to use connections throws an error
con <- file(tf)
try(writeLines(con))
close(con)

# Trying to use unsupported args throws a warning
writeLines(rownames(mtcars), tf, useBytes = TRUE)

unlink(tf)
```

---

write_file *Write data to a file*

Description

This function differs from write_lines() in that it writes the data in text directly, without any checking or adding any newlines.

Usage

```
write_file(text, path)
```

Arguments

text	A character vector of length 1 with data to write.
path	A character string giving the file path to write to.

Value

The UTF-8 encoded input text (invisibly).

Examples

```
tf <- tempfile()

write_file("some data\n", tf)

unlink(tf)
```

`write_file_raw` *Write data to a file*

Description

This function differs from `write_lines()` in that it writes the data in `text` directly, without any checking or adding any newlines.

Usage

```
write_file_raw(raw, path)
```

Arguments

`raw`	A raw vector with data to write.
`path`	A character string giving the file path to write to.

Examples

```
tf <- tempfile()

write_file_raw(as.raw(c(0x66, 0x6f, 0x6f, 0x0, 0x62, 0x61, 0x72)), tf)

unlink(tf)
```

`write_lines` *Write lines to a file*

Description

The text is converted to UTF-8 encoding before writing.

Usage

```
write_lines(text, path, eol = "\n")
```

Arguments

`text`	A character vector to write
`path`	A character string giving the file path to write to.
`eol`	The end of line characters to use between lines.

Details

The files are opened in binary mode, so they always use exactly the string given in `eol` as the line separator.

To write a file with windows line endings use `write_lines(eol = "\r\n")`

Value

The UTF-8 encoded input text (invisibly).

Examples

```
tf <- tempfile()

write_lines(rownames(mtcars), tf)

# Write with Windows style line endings
write_lines(rownames(mtcars), tf, eol = "\r\n")

unlink(tf)
```

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