

# Package ‘simsalapar’

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**Date** 2018-05-16

**Title** Tools for Simulation Studies in Parallel

**Description** Tools for setting up (“design”), conducting, and evaluating large-scale simulation studies with graphics and tables, including parallel computations.

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**Depends** R (>= 3.1.0), graphics

**Imports** stats, parallel, utils, grDevices, methods, grid, sfsmisc, gridBase (>= 0.4-6), colorspace

**Suggests** lattice, Rmpi, Hmisc, copula, foreach, doParallel, fGarch, robustbase

**SuggestsNote** copula is only used for the vignettes, see their VignetteDepends; fGarch: only used in demo(TGforecasts), robustbase in another demo.

**KeepSource** yes

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simsalapar-package	<i>Tools for Simulation Studies in Parallel with R</i>
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## Description

Tools for setting up, conducting, and evaluating larger-scale simulation studies, including parallel computations, in R.

## Details

The DESCRIPTION file:

```

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Version:      1.0-10
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```

Index of help topics:

LEseeds	Advancing .Random.seed for "L'Ecuyer-CMRG"
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doCheck	Checking a User's doOne
doLapply	Functions for Iterating Over All Subjobs

<code>expr2latex</code>	Translate 'plotmath' expressions to LaTeX
<code>getEl</code>	Tools For Working with Variable Specification Lists
<code>mayplot</code>	Matrix-like Plot for Arrays up to Rank 5
<code>simsalapar-package</code>	Tools for Simulation Studies in Parallel with R
<code>subjob</code>	Subjob - Compute one Row of the Virtual Grid
<code>toLatex.ftable</code>	Convert Flat Contingency Table (ftable) and VarLists to LaTeX Table
<code>tryCatch.W.E</code>	Catching and Storing Warnings and Errors Simultaneously
<code>ul</code>	Tools For Converting To and From Arrays, Lists, and Array of Lists
<code>varlist</code>	Variable Specification List - Generation and Class
<code>wrapLaTable</code>	Wrapper for a floating LaTeX Table

### Setting up a simulation:

`varlist()` creates a variable specification list.

`dimnames2varlist()` creates a variable specification list from given dimension names.

`getEl()` extracts elements from a variable list.

`mkGrid()` function for creating a grid of all variables of type “grid”; see `mkGrid()`.

`mkNms()` builds a list of names from a variable list; see `mkNms()`.

`get.n.sim()` extracts “n.sim”; see `get.n.sim()`.

`get.nonGrids()` extracts all variables not of type “grid”; see `get.nonGrids()`.

### Conducting a simulation:

`tryCatch.W.E()` catching and storing warnings and errors simultaneously; see `tryCatch.W.E()`.

`doCallWE()` innermost computation (return value of `doOne()`): returns value, error, warning, and run time; see `doCallWE()`.

`LEseeds()` create a list of advanced `.Random.seed`'s for “L'Ecuyer-CMRG”; see `LEseeds()`.

`printInfo()` displays information about the sub-job just finished; see `printInfo()`.

`subjob()` computes one row of the virtual grid in a simulation; see `subjob()`.

`mkTimer()` creates a function to be passed to `doCallWE()` as timer; see `mkTimer()`.

`doLapply()` sequentially iterates over all subjobs via standard `lapply()`.

`doForeach()` iterates over all subjobs in parallel (via `foreach()`, package **foreach**).

`doRmpi()` iterates over all subjobs in parallel (via **Rmpi**'s `mpi.apply()`).

`doMclapply()` iterates over all subjobs in parallel (via `mclapply()`).

`doClusterApply()` iterates over all subjobs in parallel (via `clusterApply()`).

### Analysis:

`doRes.equal()` convenience wrapper for comparing two results of the `do*` `lapply`-like functions; see `doRes.equal()`.

`mkAL()` converts a list of named 5-lists to an array of lists; see `mkAL()`.

`saveSim()` (optionally) converts a result list to an array of lists using `mkAL()`; see `saveSim()`.

`maybeRead()` (optionally) reads the provided `.rds`; see `maybeRead()`.

**getArray()** gets an array of 4-lists and computes an array of values, errors, warnings, or run times; see `getArray()`.

`array2df()` conveniently converts an array to a `data.frame`.

`toLatex()`: an S3 method for `varlist` and `fable`.

`fftable()` essentially calls `format.ftable()` and adds attributes `ncv` and `nrw` to the return object.

`tablines()` computes ingredients for converting a character matrix with attributes to a LaTeX table.

`wrapLaTable()` wraps a table and tabular environment around the lines of the body of a LaTeX table.

`mayplot()`: a matrix-like plot for arrays up to rank 5, with `grid` and `gridBase`.

### Author(s)

Marius Hofert and Martin Maechler <maechler@stat.math.ethz.ch>

Maintainer: Marius Hofert <marius.hofert@math.ethz.ch>

### References

**Publication** Marius Hofert, Martin Maechler (2016). Parallel and Other Simulations in R Made Easy: An End-to-End Study. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **69**(4), 1–44. doi: [10.18637/jss.v069.i04](https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v069.i04)

**Preprint (for `simsalapar 1.0-0`; including timing info):** Hofert, M. and Mächler, M. (2013). Parallel and other simulations in R made easy: An end-to-end study. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1309.4402>

### Examples

```
## Not run:
demo(TGforecasts)

## End(Not run)
```

---

array-stuff

*Tools For Converting To and From Arrays, Lists, and Array of Lists*

---

### Description

**ul()** is a simple wrapper for `unlist()` with `recursive=FALSE`.

**mkAL()** gets a list `x` with elements that are named lists of length five, see `x` below, and converts it to an array of `lists`.

**saveSim()** (optionally) converts a result list to an array using `mkAL()` and (optionally) saves it to a file via `saveRDS()`.

**maybeRead()** if the provided `.rds` file exists, this function reads it via `readRDS()`; otherwise, nothing is done.

**getArray()** gets an array of 4-**lists** as returned by **mkAL()**, picks out the specified component **comp**, applies the specified function **FUN** (with useful defaults), and builds an **array**.

**array2df()** auxiliary function to convert an array to a **data.frame** (correctly dealing with **n.sim**).

## Usage

```
ul(x)
```

```
mkAL(x, vList, repFirst, check=TRUE)
saveSim(x, vList, repFirst, sfile, check=TRUE, doAL=TRUE)
```

```
maybeRead(sfile, msg=TRUE)
```

```
getArray(x, comp=c("value", "error", "warning", "time"),
         FUN=NULL, err.value=NA)
```

```
array2df(x, responseName = "value")
```

## Arguments

<b>x</b>	for <b>ul()</b> a list. <b>mkAL()</b> , <b>saveSim()</b> a list (of length $n.sim * nrow(pGrid)$ ) where each element is a list of length five, containing the named elements "value", "error", "warning", "time", and ".Random.seed", the first four as returned by <b>doCallWE()</b> . <b>getArray()</b> an array of <b>lists</b> as returned by <b>mkAL()</b> . <b>array2df()</b> a numeric array as returned by <b>getArray(*, "value")</b> .
<b>vList</b>	a <b>list</b> of variable specifications. Each variable specification is itself a named list which must contain a "value" component.
<b>repFirst</b>	logical; <b>must</b> match the value of <b>repFirst</b> in the <code>x &lt;- do*Apply()</code> call where <b>x</b> has been created.
<b>check</b>	<b>logical</b> activating consistency checks for <b>x</b> .
<b>sfile</b>	a file name, typically with extension '.rds' or <b>NULL</b> .
<b>doAL</b>	<b>logical</b> indicating if <b>mkAL()</b> should be called, or rather just <b>x</b> be saved.
<b>msg</b>	<b>logical</b> indicating whether a message is printed when an object is read from <b>sfile</b> .
<b>err.value</b>	<b>numeric</b> which is used to replace the value of the array entry in case of an error.
<b>comp</b>	character string denoting the component.
<b>FUN</b>	function to be applied right before the resulting array <b>array</b> is constructed.
<b>responseName</b>	(for <b>array2df()</b> ;) a string specifying the name of the "value" column of the resulting data frame.

## Details

`mkAL()` is useful when creating arrays from result lists returned from `large(r)` simulation studies which use `doCallWE()`. To create a proper argument `x` for `mkAL()`, the function `ul()` turns out to be useful to (stepwise) unlist nested lists.

`getArray()` converts arrays of lists as returned by `mkAL()` to an `array` of `numeric` (or `logical`, see below) after applying the specified `FUN`.

In case of an error, the corresponding entry in the resulting array is replaced by `err.value`.

The default `FUN` converts possible errors and warnings to `logical` (indicating whether there was a error or warning, respectively) and run times to `numeric`. For `comp="value"`, the situation is trickier. First of all, the resulting array contains dimensions for variables of type "inner" and, if greater than 1, for the variable of type "N" (typically called "n.sim"); see the vignette for details. Use `FUN = identity` to get at the full error or warning objects, for `comp = "error"` or for `comp = "warning"`, respectively.

`saveSim()` and `maybeRead()` are useful for creating and (re)storing arrays from `large(r)` simulation studies (to avoid recomputation, to ease the data analysis etc.). `saveSim()` calls `mkAL()`, nowadays wrapped in `tryCatch()`, such that the simulation is not lost, even when the resulting format cannot correctly be treated by `mkAL()`. Consequently, `doAL` is not much needed anymore. Note that both `saveSim()` and `maybeRead()` accept `sfile=NULL` in which case nothing is saved or read.

## Value

For

`ul()` the unlisted list; see `unlist()`.

`mkAL()` an `array` of `lists`.

`saveSim()` the `array` returned by `mkAL()`.

`maybeRead()` the object read by `readRDS()` from `sfile` or nothing (if `sfile` does not exist).

`getArray()` an `array` containing the values of the specified component `comp` after applying `FUN` to them. The default `FUN` produces an `array`, depending on `comp`, of

"**value**": values or `err.value` (in case of an error)

"**error**": logicals indicating whether there was an error

"**warning**": logicals indicating whether there was a warning

"**time**": timings as returned by `doCallWE()`, i.e., typically (from `mkTimer`'s `proc.time()[1]`) the number of milliseconds of "CPU user time".

`array2df(x)` a `data.frame` with several columns built from the `dimnames(x)` and a column named `responseName` with the values of `x`.

## Author(s)

Marius Hofert and Martin Maechler.

## References

see [simsalapar-package](#).

**See Also**

`getEl()` and `mkNms()` used by `mkAL()`. `saveRDS()` and `readRDS()`, the “workhorses” of `saveSim()` and `maybeRead()`, respectively.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
## Get at the full error objects, notably (message, call):
errObjs <- getArray(res, "error", FUN=identity)

## End(Not run)

if(FALSE) ## A longer, "interesting" example is in
  demo(robust.mean)
```

---

 device

*Cropping and Font Embedding PDF Device*


---

**Description**

`dev.off.pdf()` is a wrapper of `dev.off()` which is meant for closing a pdf device. It also performs cropping and font embedding if chosen.

**Usage**

```
dev.off.pdf(file="Rplots.pdf", crop=NULL, embedFonts="", ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>file</code>	output file name including extension <code>.pdf</code> .
<code>crop</code>	cropping command, can be one of: <b>NULL</b> crop with the command <code>"pdfcrop --pdftexcmd pdftex file file 1&gt;/dev/null 2&gt;&amp;1"</code> . This is suitable for Unix; for non-Unix, no cropping is done. <b>character</b> a string containing the crop command. <b>""</b> do not crop.
<code>embedFonts</code>	font embedding command, can be one of: <b>NULL</b> embed fonts with the command <code>embedFonts(file, options="-dSubsetFonts=true -dEmbedAllFonts=true -dPDFSETTINGS=/printer -dUseCIEColor")</code> . This is suitable for Unix; for non-Unix, no font embedding is done. <b>character</b> a string containing a font embedding command. <b>""</b> do not embed fonts.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments passed to <code>dev.off()</code> .

**Value**

`invisible()`.

**Author(s)**

Marius Hofert

**See Also**

[dev.off\(\)](#) for closing a device, [embedFonts\(\)](#) for font embedding. [sfsmisc's pdf.end\(\)](#) for another approach.

**Examples**

```
## typical usage
doPDF <- !dev.interactive(orNone=TRUE)
if(doPDF) pdf(file=(file <- "crop_device.pdf"), width=6, height=6)
plot(1)
if(doPDF) dev.off.pdf(file)
```

doApply

*Functions for Iterating Over All Subjobs***Description**

doLapply() iterates over all subjobs (using the non-parallel [lapply\(\)](#)). Similarly, but in parallel, for doForeach (based on CRAN package [foreach's foreach\(\)](#)), doRmpi (based on [Rmpi's mpi.apply\(\)](#)), doMclapply (based on [parallel's mclapply\(\)](#)), and doClusterApply (based on [parallel's clusterApply\(\)](#)).

doRes.equal() is simple convenience wrapper for [all.equal\(\)](#), for comparing two results (from the same [varlist](#) and doOne arguments) of the do\* lapply-like functions above.

**Usage**

```
doLapply(vList, seed="seq", repFirst=TRUE,
         sfile=NULL, check=TRUE, doAL=TRUE, subjob.=subjob, monitor=FALSE,
         doOne, ...)
doForeach(vList, cluster=makeCluster(detectCores(), type="PSOCK"),
          cores=NULL, block.size = 1, seed="seq", repFirst=TRUE,
          sfile=NULL, check=TRUE, doAL=TRUE, subjob.=subjob, monitor=FALSE,
          doOne, extraPkgs=character(), exports=character(), ...)
doRmpi(vList,
       nslaves = if((sz <- Rmpi::mpi.universe.size()) <= 1) detectCores() else sz,
       load.balancing=TRUE, block.size = 1, seed="seq", repFirst=TRUE,
       sfile=NULL, check=TRUE, doAL=TRUE, subjob.=subjob, monitor=FALSE,
       doOne, exports=character(), ...)
doMclapply(vList, cores = if(.Platform$OS.type == "windows") 1 else detectCores(),
           load.balancing=TRUE, block.size = 1, seed="seq", repFirst=TRUE,
           sfile=NULL, check=TRUE, doAL=TRUE, subjob.=subjob, monitor=FALSE,
           doOne, ...)
doClusterApply(vList, cluster=makeCluster(detectCores(), type="PSOCK"),
```



```
load.balancing=TRUE, block.size = 1, seed="seq", repFirst=TRUE,
sfile=NULL, check=TRUE, doAL=TRUE, subjob.=subjob, monitor=FALSE,
doOne, initExpr, exports=character(), ...)
```

```
doRes.equal(x, y, tol = 1e-15, ...)
```

### Arguments

vList	a <a href="#">list</a> of variable specifications. Each variable spec is itself a named list which must contain a "value" component.
cluster	cluster object, typically generated by <a href="#">makeCluster()</a> . For <a href="#">doForeach()</a> , this can be NULL as well, see Details below.
cores	the number of cores. For <a href="#">doForeach()</a> , this can be NULL as well, see Details below.
nslaves	the number of workers for <a href="#">doRmpi</a> , passed to package <b>Rmpi</b> 's <a href="#">mpi.spawn.Rslaves</a> when no running workers are found.
load.balancing	<a href="#">logical</a> indicating whether load balancing is used: <b>doRmpi()</b> <a href="#">mpi.applyLB()</a> is used instead of <a href="#">mpi.apply()</a> . <b>doMclapply()</b> here, <code>mc.preschedule=!load.balancing</code> determines load balancing. <b>doClusterApply()</b> <a href="#">clusterApplyLB()</a> instead of <a href="#">clusterApply()</a> .
block.size	size of blocks of rows in the virtual grid which are computed simultaneously (load-balancing).
seed, repFirst	see <a href="#">subjob()</a> .
sfile, check, doAL	see <a href="#">saveSim()</a> .
subjob.	a <a href="#">function</a> for computing a subjob (one row of the virtual grid). Typically <a href="#">subjob()</a> .
doOne	a user-supplied <a href="#">function</a> for computing one row of the (physical) grid.
monitor	a logical or a <a href="#">function</a> for producing "monitoring" output; the function argument list must contain the one of <a href="#">printInfo[["default"]]</a> .
extraPkgs	<a href="#">character</a> vector of packages to be made available on the nodes.
exports	<a href="#">character</a> vector of functions (for <a href="#">doForeach()</a> and <a href="#">doClusterApply()</a> ) or objects (for <a href="#">doRmpi()</a> ) to export.
initExpr	expression initially evaluated on the cluster (can be missing).
...	additional arguments passed to <a href="#">subjob()</a> (typically further passed on to <a href="#">doOne()</a> ), or, for <a href="#">doRes.equal()</a> , to <a href="#">all.equal(*)</a> .
x,y	each a result of, say <a href="#">doLapply()</a> which should be compared where sensible, i.e., the first three components "value", "error", "warning", using <a href="#">all.equal</a> .
tol	passed to <a href="#">all.equal(*)</a> .

**Details**

See the vignette or references in [simsalapar-package](#) for how to use these functions.

For reasons to choose "MPI" as cluster type (if not on Windows), see the discussion starting at <https://stat.ethz.ch/pipermail/r-sig-hpc/2013-April/001647.html>.

For `doForeach()`, precisely one of `cluster` or `cores` has to be not NULL. This will determine whether the parallel computations are carried out on a cluster with multiple nodes or on a multi-core processor.

**Value**

The result of applying `subjob()` to all subjobs, converted with `saveSim()`.

**Author(s)**

Marius Hofert and Martin Maechler.

**See Also**

`subjob()` for computing a subjob. `doCallWE()` for the return value of `doOne()`. `.Random.seed` for information about random number generators and seeds.

**Examples**

```
if(simsalapar:::doExtras()) { ## needs some CPU
  demo(robust.mean) # 512 simulations, differing block sizes, ...
}
```

---

doCallWE

*Innermost Computation: Error Catching Version of do.call()*


---

**Description**

`doCallWE()` performs the innermost computation of the simulation study at hand. It is a version of `do.call(f, argl, *)`, with care of catching and storing *both* error and warnings (via `tryCatch.W.E()`) and measures user time. This is useful in large(r) simulation studies.

`mkTimer()` returns a *function* to be passed as `timer` to `doCallWE()`.

**Usage**

```
doCallWE(f, argl,
         timer = mkTimer(gcFirst=FALSE))
```

```
mkTimer(gcFirst)
```

**Arguments**

<code>f</code>	a <a href="#">function</a> which given data and parameters, computes the statistic we are simulating.
<code>arg1</code>	list of arguments for <code>f()</code> .
<code>timer</code>	a <a href="#">function</a> similar to <code>system.time()</code> ; by default, measure user time in milliseconds.
<code>gcFirst</code>	logical, passed to <code>system.time()</code> , as it is called from the resulting function <code>mkTimer()</code> .

**Details**

Note that `gcFirst=FALSE` is default for a good reason: if a call to `doOne()` is relatively fast, calling `gc()` every time is unnecessarily expensive and may completely dominate the overall simulation run time. For serious run time measurement, `gcFirst=TRUE` is preferable, as it ensures less variable timings, see [system.time](#).

**Value**

`doCallWE()` returns a [list](#) with components

<code>value</code>	<code>f({arg1})</code> , if there was no error, <code>NULL</code> otherwise.
<code>error</code>	error message (see <a href="#">simpleError</a> or <code>stop()</code> ), <code>NULL</code> otherwise.
<code>warning</code>	warning message (see <a href="#">simpleWarning</a> or <code>warning()</code> ), <code>NULL</code> otherwise.
<code>time</code>	time, as measured by <code>timer()</code> ; defaults to milliseconds without garbage collection.

**Author(s)**

Marius Hofert and Martin Maechler.

**See Also**

[do.call](#), [tryCatch.W.E](#).

**Examples**

```
set.seed(61)
L <- log(abs(rt(n=100, df = 1.5)))
r <- doCallWE(quantile, list(L, probs= 0.95))
## set timer for "no timing" :
u <- doCallWE(quantile, list(L, probs= 0.95), timer = function(E) { E; NULL })
stopifnot(is.null(r$error),
  all.equal(r$value, quantile(L, 0.95)),
  identical(r[1:3], u[1:3]), is.null(u[["time"]]))
```

---

doCheck	<i>Checking a User's doOne</i>
---------	--------------------------------

---

**Description**

doCheck() checks, if possible, a user's doOne() function for return objects of correct sizes.

**Usage**

```
doCheck(doOne, vList, nChks = ng, verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

doOne	a user-supplied <a href="#">function</a> for computing one row of the (physical) grid.
vList	a <a href="#">list</a> of variable specifications. Each variable spec is itself a named list which must contain a "value" component.
nChks	number of rows randomly picked from the (physical) grid which are used for a basic test of the evaluation and return value of doOne().
verbose	<a href="#">logical</a> indicating whether check output is displayed.

**Value**

None.

**Author(s)**

Marius Hofert and Martin Maechler.

**Examples**

```
## definition
doCheck
```

---

expr2latex	<i>Translate 'plotmath' expressions to LaTeX</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

expr2latex() translates a "R graphics annotation" expression to the corresponding LaTeX one. escapeLatex(), very similar to its original, escape\_latex() from **fortunes**, escapes certain character combinations, such that the result can be used in LaTeX.

**Usage**

```
expr2latex(expr)
escapeLatex(x)
```

**Arguments**

`expr` an R object of `class` expression or language, typically as from `quote(...)`.  
`x` a `character` vector.

**Details**

The `expr2latex()` function is recursively rendering (sub) expressions, until it uses the internal `renderAtom()` for simple symbols ([is.symbol](#)).

We currently work with some tables of math annotation expressions, lifted from the corresponding C source of R itself. (Hidden in `simsalpar`'s namespace, we have `AccentTable`, `BinTable`, `RelTable`, `Lgreek` and `Ugreek`, currently.)

The current implementation is still incomplete.

**Value**

a `character` string with the LaTeX expression corresponding to “R graphics annotation” expression `expr`.

**Author(s)**

Martin Maechler.

**See Also**

[plotmath](#) for mathematical expressions to annotate R graphics.  
[toLatex\(\)](#) and its `f`table method, [toLatex\(\)](#).

**Examples**

```
expr2latex( quote( N[sim] ) )
expr2latex( quote( N[sim] ~ O(n) ) )
expr2latex( quote(x %notin% N) )
expr2latex( quote(x %+-% epsilon) )
expr2latex( quote(N[s*m^2]) )
expr2latex( quote( 2^{N[sim] - 3} ~~~ O(n^{n^2}) ) )

escapeLatex(c("#{positives}", "A | B"))
```

## Description

From a variable specification list (`varlist`),

`getEl()` gets elements of a variable specification list that match the given variable type.

`mkGrid()` builds a grid, e.g., for parallel evaluation, basically by calling `do.call(expand.grid, <list>)`.

`mkNms()` builds a `list` of names, e.g., to be used as `dimnames` for a corresponding simulation result `array`.

`get.n.sim()` extracts `n.sim` or returns 1 if it is not contained in `vList`.

`set.n.sim()` modifies or sets `n.sim` in `vList`.

`get.nonGrids()` extracts all variables not having `type="grid"` and returns `n.sim` the same as `get.n.sim()`.

## Usage

```
getEl      (vList, type = "ALL", comp = "value")
mkGrid     (vList)
mkNms      (vList, addNms = FALSE)
get.n.sim  (vList)
set.n.sim  (vList, n)
get.nonGrids(vList)
```

## Arguments

<code>vList</code>	a <code>list</code> of variable specifications, typically resulting from <code>varlist()</code> . Each variable spec is itself a named list which must contain a "value" component.
<code>type</code>	<code>character</code> vector of variable type or types to restrict the selection to. The default, "ALL" implies no restriction and hence returns <i>all</i> variables.
<code>comp</code>	either a <code>character</code> string containing the component name to pick out or <code>NA</code> (in which case all components are picked out).
<code>addNms</code>	logical, specifying if the resulting names should be of the form <code>&lt;var&gt;=&lt;value&gt;</code> instead of just <code>&lt;value&gt;</code> .
<code>n</code>	for <code>set.n.sim()</code> : the value <code>n.sim</code> should be set to; an integer or <code>NULL</code> .

## Details

These functions are useful when working with variable specification lists.

## Value

For

`getEl()` a named `list` containing the selected components of those variables that match the provided type.

`mkGrid()` a data frame (`data.frame`).

`mkNms()` a named `list` of the same `length()` and with the same `names()` as `vList`.

`get.n.sim()` `n.sim` if it is contained in `vList`, 1 otherwise.

`set.n.sim()` the `varlist` `vList` with a *modified* `n.sim`.

`get.nonGrids()` `list` of length 2 containing the (possibly modified) `n.sim` and a `list` containing all variables not having `type="grid"`.

### Author(s)

Marius Hofert and Martin Maechler.

### See Also

`varlist`, for construction of variable lists. `expand.grid`, the “workhorse” of `mkGrid()`.

### Examples

```
vList <-
  varlist(n.sim = list(type="N", expr = quote(N[sim]), value = 64),
         n      = list(type="grid",
                       value = c(20, 100, 500)), # sample sizes
         p      = list(type="grid",
                       value = c(3, 7, 15, 25)), # dimensions
         meth   = list(type="grid", expr = quote(italic(method)),
                       value = c("classical", "robust")))

getEl(vList, type="grid") # for those of type "grid", get all values
## for those of type "grid", get all components :
str(getEl(vList, type="grid", comp=NA))
stopifnot(identical(as(vList, "list"),
                    getEl(vList, type=c("N","grid"), comp = NA)))

(grd <- mkGrid(vList))
stopifnot(nrow(grd) == 3*4*2, ncol(grd) == 3)

getEl(vList)# -> all "value"s: the same as lapply(., `[[`, "value") :
stopifnot(identical(lapply(vList, `[[`, "value"),
                        getEl(vList)))

mkNms(vList)
mkNms(vList, addNms=TRUE)

get.n.sim(vl. <- set.n.sim(vList, NULL)) # 1
vl.$n.sim # NULL
set.n.sim(vl., 12)
```

### Description

`LEseeds()` creates a list of advanced `.Random.seed`'s for "L'Ecuyer-CMRG".

**Usage**

```
LEseeds(n)
```

**Arguments**

n                    number of steps to advance `.Random.seed`.

**Details**

See, for example, Hofert and Mächler (2014) for how to use these functions.

**Value**

A list of length n containing the advanced `.Random.seed`'s.

**Author(s)**

Marius Hofert and Martin Maechler.

**See Also**

`.Random.seed` for information about random number generators and seeds.

---

mayplot

*Matrix-like Plot for Arrays up to Rank 5*

---

**Description**

Produces a matrix-like plot for arrays up to rank 5, using **grid** and **gridBase** which allows traditional **graphics**, optionally via a user specified panel function `panel`.

**Usage**

```
mayplot(x, vList, row.vars = NULL, col.vars = NULL,
        xvar, method = if(has.n.sim) "boxplot" else "lines",
        panel.first = NULL, panel.last = NULL,
        type = "l", pch = NULL, ylim = "global",
        log = "", do.legend = TRUE,
        spc = c(0.04/max(1,n.x-1), 0.04/max(1,n.y-1)),
        axlabspc=c(0.12, 0.08), labspc=c(0.04, 0.04),
        n.sim.spc = 0.06, auxcol = c("gray40", "gray78", "gray90", "white"),
        pcol = c("black", "blue", "red", "orange"), grid.lwd = 1.6, ax.lwd = 2,
        tx.cex = 1.2, leg.cex = 1, xlab = NULL, ylab = NA,
        do.n.sim = has.n.sim,
        verbose = getOption("verbose"), show.layout = verbose, ...)
```



**Arguments**

x	numeric <a href="#">array</a> of 'rank' 5, i.e., <code>length(dim(x)) == 5</code> , with <i>named dimnames</i> ; typically resulting from a call like <code>getArray(doMclapply(...))</code> .
vList	a <a href="#">list</a> of variable specifications, see <a href="#">varlist</a> and <a href="#">mkGrid</a> .
row.vars	a dimension name of x, a string; this variable is plotted in the plot rows.
col.vars	a dimension name of x, a string; this variable is plotted in the plot columns.
xvar	dimension name of x, a string; this variable is plotted on the x axis of each sub-plot.
method	<a href="#">character</a> string indicating the plot method used. Currently available are "boxplot" (the default if vList has n.sim) or "lines" (otherwise; type adjusts the type of lines used).
panel.first, panel.last	<a href="#">function</a> or NULL (default). If specified, <code>panel.first(x, y, col, ...)</code> is called before and <code>panel.last(x, y, col, ...)</code> is called after the main plotting functions (think <code>boxplot.matrix()</code> and <code>lines()</code> ) are called in each panel.
type	character indicating the type of plotting in the non-boxplot case; actually any of the types as in <a href="#">plot.default</a> .
pch	<a href="#">logical</a> indicating whether a plot symbol is to be used in the legend (default NULL determines this from type).
ylim	either string "global", "local", or a numeric vector, as for <a href="#">plot.default</a> .
log	<a href="#">logical</a> indicating if logarithmic scales should be used (in the individual plots).
do.legend	<a href="#">logical</a> indicating if a legend should be added.
spc	dimensions (x, y) in "npc" for the space between sub-plots. The default uses a simple adaption to the number of sub-plots in each direction.
axlabspc	vector of length two containing the width of the y axis label and the height of the x axis label in "npc".
labspc	vector of length two containing the width of the box of the row labels and the height of the box of the column labels in "npc".
n.sim.spc	space for n.sim on the bottom right of the plot in "npc" (only if available).
auxcol	auxiliary colors; vector with four components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. color of axes and ticks</li> <li>2. background color for the row and column labels</li> <li>3. background color for the plots</li> <li>4. color of grid lines</li> </ol>
pcol	plot base colors. If more colors than the provided ones are required, <code>colorRampPalette()</code> is used.
grid.lwd	lwd for grid
ax.lwd	lwd for axes
tx.cex	cex for row and column labels
leg.cex	cex of legend text and n.sim if appropriate

xlab	x axis label (spanned over all plot columns); when NULL, the default is <code>vList[[xvar]]\$expr</code> ; to suppress, use NA.
ylab	y axis label (spanned over all plot rows): Typically a label for the "value" of the simulation.
do.n.sim	<code>logical</code> indicating whether <code>n.sim</code> is displayed on the bottom right of the plot (only if available).
verbose	<code>logical</code> indicating whether more information is displayed during plotting.
show.layout	<code>logical</code> indicating whether the grid layout is displayed.
...	optional arguments passed to <code>panel()</code> .

**Value**

the layout, invisibly.

**Author(s)**

Marius Hofert and Martin Maechler.

**See Also**

[matplot unit](#) and [grid.layout](#) from package `grid`.

**Examples**

```
vLis <-
  varlist(d = list(type="grid", value = c(10, 100, 1000)),
         family=list(type="grid", value = c("Clayton", "Gumbel")),
         tau = list(type="grid", value = c(0.25, 0.5)),
         alpha = list(type="inner", value = c(0.95, 0.99, 0.999)))

iP <- c(4, 1:3)# <- permutation, putting alpha first
dNms <- mkNms(vLis)[iP]
## an array as from x <- getArray( doMclapply(vLis, ..) ) :
x <- array(
  c(6.1981, 8.0478, 8.4265, 46.883, 74.359, 86.4394, 432.585, 743.27, 859.35,
    4.8508, 6.0286, 6.3965, 26.380, 35.132, 47.1517, 243.113, 311.36, 342.84,
    7.8546, 8.9769, 9.2199, 78.235, 89.493, 92.2875, 785.674, 893.63, 923.62,
    7.7164, 8.2866, 8.8169, 75.959, 82.806, 88.0626, 756.786, 831.65, 874.70),
  dim = sapply(dNms, length), dimnames = dNms)

mayplot(x, vLis, row.vars="family", col.vars="tau", xvar="alpha", log="y",
        ylab=bquote(widehat(VaR)[alpha]))
## the same, but no xlab and no ylab :
mayplot(x, vLis, row.vars="family", col.vars="tau", xvar="alpha", log="y", xlab=NA)
```

subjob

*Subjob - Compute one Row of the Virtual Grid***Description**

subjob() computes one row of the virtual grid in a simulation study, provides several seeding methods, and sub-job monitoring (information about the sub-job just finished).

printInfo is a named list of functions optionally to be used as monitor in subjob() for printing information at the end of each sub-job.

**Usage**

```
subjob(i, pGrid, nonGrids, n.sim, seed, keepSeed = FALSE,
      repFirst = TRUE, doOne,
      timer = mkTimer(gcFirst=FALSE), monitor = FALSE, ...)
```

```
printInfo # or
# printInfo[["default"]]
```

**Arguments**

i	row number of the virtual grid. i.sim and j together determine i.
pGrid	“physical grid” of all combinations of variables of type “grid”, as returned by <code>mkGrid(&lt;varlist&gt;)</code> .
nonGrids	values of non-“grid”-variables (if provided, passed to <code>doOne()</code> ), i.e., typically <code>get.nonGrids(&lt;varlist&gt;)[["nonGrids"]]</code> .
n.sim	number of simulation replications.
seed	one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>NULL</code> <code>.Random.seed</code> remains untouched. If it does not exist, generate it by calling <code>runif(1)</code>. This case typically leads to <b>non</b>-reproducible results.</li> <li><code>numeric(n.sim)</code> a <code>numeric</code> vector of length <code>n.sim</code> containing the seed for each simulation replications (same seed for each row in the (physical) grid; this ensures least variance across computations for the same replication). This case leads to reproducible results.</li> <li><code>vector("list", n.sim)</code> a <code>list</code> of length <code>n.sim</code> containing seeds (typically numeric vectors) for each of the <code>n.sim</code> simulation replications (same seed for each row in the (physical) grid). The seeds are assigned to <code>.Random.seed</code> in <code>globalenv()</code> and can thus be used for other random number generators such as “L’Ecuyer-CMRG”, see <code>set.seed()</code>. This case leads to reproducible results.</li> <li><code>NA</code> <code>.Random.seed</code> remains untouched. If it does not exist, so be it. No fifth component is concatenated to the result of the <code>doOne()</code> call in this case even when <code>keepSeed=TRUE</code> (where in all other cases, the seed is appended as 5th component). This method typically leads to <b>non</b>-reproducible results.</li> </ul>

	<b>character string</b> a character string specifying a seeding method. Currently only "seq" in which case the seeds 1 to n.sim for the n.sim simulation replications are used. This is the default. Functionally, it is a special case of the "numeric(n.sim)" specification above (with seed = 1:n.sim) and hence leads to reproducible results.
keepSeed	<b>logical</b> indicating if <code>.Random.seed</code> should be appended to each return value of <code>doCallWE()</code> - unless seed = NA.
repFirst	<b>logical</b> ; if <b>TRUE</b> (the default), all n.sim replications are computed for a row in the (physical) grid first, before the next row is considered; if <b>FALSE</b> , first all rows of the (physical) grid are computed for a fixed replicate until the next replicate is considered.
doOne	<b>function</b> for computing one row in the (physical) grid; must return a numeric vector, <b>matrix</b> , or <b>array</b> .
timer	a <b>function</b> similar to <code>system.time()</code> , passed to <code>doCallWE()</code> .
monitor	<b>logical</b> or <b>function</b> indicating whether or how monitoring output is displayed. TRUE defaults to the <code>printInfo[["default"]]</code> function.
...	additional arguments passed to <code>doOne()</code> .

### Details

See the vignette or references in [simsalapar-package](#) for how to use these functions.

The case where seed is a **numeric** vector of length n.sim also leads to the same results no matter which variables are of type "grid" or "inner"; see `demo(robust.mean)` where this is tested. This is important to guarantee since one might want to change certain "inner" variables to "grid" variables due to load-balancing while computing the desired statistics based on the same seed (or generated data from this seed).

### Value

**printInfo** is a named **list** of **functions** which produce output (`cat(. .)`) containing information about the sub-job which `subjob()` has just finished. Note that components "gfile" ("global file") and "fileEach" each direct the monitoring output to *files*.

**subjob()** returns a vector of length five if `keepSeed` is true and `seed` is not NA, otherwise (also by default), of length four. The first four components contain the return value of `doCallWE()`. If `keepSeed` is true, the fifth component contains `.Random.seed` before the call of `doCallWE()` (for reproducibility).

### Author(s)

Marius Hofert and Martin Maechler.

### See Also

`doCallWE()`; `.Random.seed` for information about random number generators and seeds.

For examples of *implicit* use of `subjob`, see `doLapply`.

## Examples

```
names(printInfo)# currently "default", "gfile", "fileEach"

str(printInfo, give.attr=FALSE)
## the functions in printInfo share a common environment() with utility functions:
ls.str(environment(printInfo$default))
if(FALSE) # show them all
as.list(environment(printInfo$default))
```

---

toLatex-ftable

*Convert Flat Contingency Table (ftable) and VarLists to LaTeX Table*


---

## Description

The `ftable` method of `toLatex()` converts an `ftable` to a LaTeX table via `tablines()`.

Analogously, the `varlist` method of `toLatex()` converts an `varlist` to a LaTeX table.

`fftable()` essentially calls `format.ftable()` and adds attributes `ncv` and `nrw` to the return object.

`tablines()` computes ingredients for converting a `character matrix` with attributes to a LaTeX table.

`cattablines()` is a small auxiliary function which creates rows of a LaTeX table from a given matrix.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ftable'
toLatex(object, vList = NULL,
         x.escape = FALSE, exprFUN = expr2latex, escapeFUN = escapeLatex,
         align = NULL, booktabs = TRUE, head = NULL,
         rsep = "\\|", sp = if(booktabs) 3 else 1.25, rsep.sp = NULL,
         csep = " & ", quote = FALSE, lsep = "\\textbar",
         do.table = TRUE, placement = "htbp", center = TRUE,
         fontsize = "normalsize", caption = NULL, label = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'varlist'
toLatex(object,
         col.vars = c("Variable", "expression", "type", "value"),
         exprFUN = expr2latex, escapeFUN = escapeLatex,
         align = NULL, booktabs = TRUE, head = NULL,
         rsep = "\\|", sp = if(booktabs) 3 else 1.25, rsep.sp = NULL, csep = " & ",
         do.table = TRUE, placement = "htbp", center = TRUE,
         fontsize = "normalsize", caption = NULL, label = NULL, ...)

fftable(x, lsep = "|", quote = FALSE, method = "compact", ...)

tablines(x, align = NULL, booktabs = TRUE, head = NULL,
         rsep = "\\|", sp = if(booktabs) 3 else 1.25, rsep.sp = NULL,
```

```
csep = " & ", quote = FALSE)
```

```
cattablins(x, rsep = "\\\\", csep = " & ", include.rownames = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

object	an <code>f</code> table to be converted to a LaTeX table. This is accomplished via <code>formatting</code> it.
x	for <code>fftable()</code> a <code>character matrix</code> ; for <code>tblines()</code> a <code>character matrix</code> with attributes <code>nrv</code> and <code>ncv</code> (as returned by <code>fftable()</code> ) giving the number of row and column variables, respectively; for <code>cattablins()</code> a <code>numeric</code> or <code>character matrix</code> .
vList	a variable specification list see <code>varlist</code> .
x.escape	logical indicating if the “body” entries of the table should be escaped by <code>escapeFUN()</code> ; if false, as by default, only the column and row variables are escaped.
exprFUN	a function, by default <code>expr2latex</code> , for transforming plotmath expressions to equivalent LaTeX strings.
escapeFUN	a function, by default <code>escapeLatex</code> which “escapes” each of its input character strings to valid LaTeX strings.
align	either a <code>character</code> (e.g., <code>"*{3}{c} S[table-format=1.2]"</code> ) or <code>character vector</code> (e.g., <code>c("c", "c", "c", "S[table-format=1.2]"</code> ), or <code>NULL</code> (default).
booktabs	<code>logical</code> indicating whether a LaTeX table in the format of the LaTeX <code>booktabs</code> package is created (requires the LaTeX <code>booktabs</code> package loaded in the preamble).
head	either <code>character</code> a <code>vector</code> containing the lines of the header. <code>NA</code> do not construct a header. <code>NULL</code> construct a default header.
rsep	<code>character</code> to be inserted at the end of each row.
sp	<code>numeric</code> scaling factor for separating blocks of rows if <code>rsep.sp</code> is <code>NULL</code> .
rsep.sp	<code>numeric</code> of length equal to the number of different groups of rows minus one, giving the spaces (interpreted as pt) between different groups of rows. If <code>NULL</code> , a suitable default is constructed.
csep	<code>character</code> string for separating different cells in a row.
quote, lsep, method	see <code>format.ftable()</code> (R-3.0.0 or later).
col.vars	<code>character vector</code> of length 3 or 4 (“expression” can be omitted), specifying the column names.
do.table	<code>logical</code> indicating whether a LaTeX ‘table’ environment should be used at all.
placement	(if <code>do.table</code> ;) <code>character</code> string containing a LaTeX table placement string such as <code>"htbp"</code> .
center	<code>logical</code> indicating whether centering should happen.

fontsize	<b>character</b> string giving a fontsize (such as "tiny", "scriptsize", "footnotesize", "small", "normalsize", "large", "Large", "LARGE", "huge", or "Huge").
caption	(if do.table:) <b>character</b> string containing the table caption or <b>NULL</b> for no caption.
label	(if do.table:) <b>character</b> string containing the table label or <b>NULL</b> for no label.
include.rownames	<b>logical</b> indicating whether row names are included in the first column.
...	additional arguments passed to <code>format.ftable()</code> .

**Value**

toLatex() returns an object as from `wrapLaTable()`.

fftable() returns a formatted flat contingency table as returned by `format.ftable()` with added attributes `ncv` (number of column variables) and `nrw` (number of row variables).

tablines() a list with components

body	<b>character vector</b> of lines of the table body.
body.raw	<b>character matrix</b> of cells of the table body.
head	<b>character vector</b> of lines of the table head.
head.raw	<b>character matrix</b> of cells of the table head..
align	alignment string.
rsepcol	<b>character vector</b> containing the row separators (last entries of each row).

cattablines() outputs the formatted lines for copy-and-paste into a LaTeX table.

**Author(s)**

Marius Hofert and Martin Maechler.

**References**

see [simsalapar-package](#).

**See Also**

`wrapLaTable()` for how to wrap the lines of a LaTeX table created by `tablines()` in a LaTeX table and `tabular` environment.

**Examples**

```
## Different table layouts for the same content
(ft1 <- ftable(Titanic, col.vars = 1:4))
(ft2 <- ftable(Titanic, row.vars = 1))
(ft3 <- ftable(Titanic, row.vars = 1:2))
(ft4 <- ftable(Titanic, row.vars = 1:3))
(ft5 <- ftable(Titanic, row.vars = 1:4))

## What tablines() returns
```

```

tablines(fftable(ft2))

## LaTeX (booktabs/non-booktabs) versions
toLatex(ft1, do.table=FALSE)
toLatex(ft1, booktabs=FALSE)
toLatex(ft1, method="col.compact")
toLatex(ft1)
toLatex(ft2)
toLatex(ft3)
toLatex(ft4)
toLatex(ft5, booktabs=FALSE)
toLatex(ft5, method="col.compact")
toLatex(ft5)

## ``poor-man's approach'' for creating lines of a LaTeX table
set.seed(271)
tab <- matrix(runif(6), ncol=3)
ftab <- formatC(tab, digits=4, format="f")
cattablines(ftab)
rownames(ftab) <- LETTERS[1:nrow(ftab)]
cattablines(ftab)

```

---

tryCatch.W.E

*Catching and Storing Warnings and Errors Simultaneously*


---

## Description

Catches and saves both warnings ([warning](#)) and errors ([stop](#)) and in the case of a warning, also the computed result.

## Usage

```
tryCatch.W.E(expr)
```

## Arguments

`expr`                    expression to be evaluated, typically a function call.

## Details

This function is particularly useful in large(r) simulation studies to check all computations and guarantee their correctness.

## Value

[list](#) with components

`value`                    value of `expr` *or* error message (see [simpleError](#) or [stop\(\)](#)).

`warning`                  warning message (see [simpleWarning](#) or [warning\(\)](#)) or `NULL`.



**Author(s)**

Marius Hofert and Martin Maechler, based on hints from Luke Tierney and Bill Dunlap, see <https://stat.ethz.ch/pipermail/r-help/2010-December/262626.html>.

**References**

see [simsalapar-package](#).

**See Also**

the base function `tryCatch()` and `demo(error.catching)`. Also, `doCallWE()`, of which `tryCatch.W.E()` is the “workhorse”.

**Examples**

```
## Adapted from demo(error.catching) :
str(r1 <- tryCatch.W.E( log( 2 ) ) )
str(r2 <- tryCatch.W.E( log(-1 ) ) )
str(r3 <- tryCatch.W.E( log("a") ) )
stopifnot(is.null(r1$warning),
          is.na( r2$value), inherits(r2$warning, "warning"),
          is.null(r3$warning), inherits(r3$value, "error"))
```

---

varlist

---

*Variable Specification List - Generation and Class*


---

**Description**

Generate variable specification lists. These are objects of the formal (aka “S4”) class “varlist”. This class simply extends “[namedList](#)” and has a validity method (see [validObject](#)).

**Usage**

```
varlist(...)
dimnames2varlist(dmn)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'varlist'
show(object)
```

**Arguments**

```
...           of the form
              nam1 = list(...),
              nam2 = list(...),
              .....
              namk = list(...)
```

i.e, a “list” of variable specifications using “sub lists” `list(...)` = `list(value = <vv>, type = <tp> <e>)`, see the details and the examples below.

`dimn`            **named** `dimnames`, a `list`.

`object`         a “varlist” object.

## Details

`value` is typically an atomic vector (`is.atomic`) or a `list`, e.g., of `functions`; in the latter case, typically with `names`.

`type` can be one of “N”, “frozen”, “grid”, or “inner”. In short:

“N” This type is reserved for a (single) variable named `n.sim` which provides the simulation replications; if it is not given, `n.sim` is implicitly treated as 1.

“frozen” Variables of this type remain fixed (they do not vary) throughout the whole simulation study. They affect the final result but do not appear as a *dimension* in the result array of the simulation study. This is the **default** type (apart from `n.sim` which defaults to “N”).

“grid” Variables of this type are used to build a (physical) grid (a `data.frame`) with number of rows equal to the product of the lengths of all variables of this type. The simulation will use this grid to iterate `n.sim` times over all of its rows for conducting the required computations. Conceptually, this corresponds to iterating over a *virtual grid* seen as `n.sim` copies of the (physical) grid pasted together. The computations for one row in this virtual grid form one sub-job. One can use one of `doLapply()`, `doForeach()`, `doRmpi()`, `doMcclapply()`, or `doClusterApply()` to iterate over all sub-jobs.

“inner” Variables of this type are all dealt with within a sub-job for reasons of convenience, speed, load balancing etc.

The `dimnames2varlist()` functions creates a `varlist` from a *named* list of `character` vectors, typically resulting from `dimnames(tt)` of a `table` `tt`, see the Titanic example below.

For more details, see Hofert and Mächler (2014), and also the examples in `demo(package="simsalapar")` .

## Value

an object of formal (aka “S4”) class “varlist”.

## Author(s)

Martin Maechler.

## See Also

`namedList`; `getEl` for easy extraction of elements from a “varlist”.

The `toLatex` method for `varlists`, `toLatex.varlist`.

`doLapply()`, `doForeach()`, `doRmpi()`, `doMcclapply()`, `doClusterApply()` for the functions to iterate over the virtual grid.

**Examples**

```

showClass("varlist")

vList <- varlist(
  n.sim = list(value = 1000, expr = quote(N[sim])), # type = N
  n      = list(type="grid", value = c(20, 100, 500)), # sample sizes
  meth  = list(type="grid", expr = quote(italic(method)),
              value = c("classical", "robust")),
  alpha = list(value = 0.95) # default type = "frozen"

str(vList)# note the default 'expr' for n and alpha; and type of alpha

## For more extensive examples, see also
demo(package="simsalapar")

## coerce to simple list .. and back :
lvl <- as(vList, "list")
stopifnot(identical(
  do.call(varlist, lvl),
  vList ))

## From a data.frame to a LaTeX table :
str(dimnames(Titanic))
vLTitan <- dimnames2varlist(dimnames(Titanic))
vLTitan # default 'type = "grid"' here
toLatex(vLTitan)

```

---

wrapLaTable

*Wrapper for a floating LaTeX Table*


---

**Description**

wrapLaTable() wraps (a table and tabular environment) around the lines of the body of a LaTeX table and utilizes `writelines()` to write the LaTeX table.

**Usage**

```

wrapLaTable(x, align, do.table = TRUE, placement = "htbp", center = TRUE,
           fontsize = "normalsize", booktabs = TRUE,
           caption = NULL, label = NULL)

```

**Arguments**

**x** a [character vector](#) containing the lines of the body of the table (for “booktabs” tables, everything strictly between `\midrule` and `\bottomrule`). A table header can be passed via attributes of `x`.

**align** table columns alignment string (e.g., “lcccS[table-format=1.2]”, the notation of “S[...]” coming from the LaTeX package `siunitx`).

do.table	<b>logical</b> indicating whether a LaTeX ‘table’ environment should be used at all.
placement	(if do.table:) <b>character</b> string containing a LaTeX table placement string such as "htbp".
center	<b>logical</b> indicating whether centering should happen.
fontsize	<b>character</b> string giving a fontsize (such as "tiny", "scriptsize", "footnotesize", "small", "normalsize", "large", "Large", "LARGE", "huge", or "Huge").
booktabs	<b>logical</b> indicating whether a LaTeX table in the format of the LaTeX booktabs package is created.
caption	(if do.table:) <b>character</b> string containing the table caption or <b>NULL</b> for no caption.
label	(if do.table:) <b>character</b> string containing the table label or <b>NULL</b> for no label.

### Details

Note that necessary LaTeX packages (such as tabularx) have to be loaded in the preamble of the corresponding .tex or .Rnw file.

### Value

a “LaTeX table”, of class "Latex" (where the `print` method uses `writelnLines()`).

### Author(s)

Marius Hofert.

### References

see [simsalapar-package](#).

### See Also

`toLatex()` where it is used to create a LaTeX table.

### Examples

```
fTAB <- ftable(Titanic, row.vars = 1:2)
ffTAB <- fftable(fTAB)
tlist <- tablines(ffTAB)

wrapLaTable(structure(tlist$body, head = tlist$head), align = tlist$align,
             caption="The Titanic data set.", label="tab:titanic")
```

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