

Package ‘sos’

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Title Search contributed R packages, sort by package

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back2ForwardSlash	<i>Replace backslash with forward slash in a character string</i>
-------------------	---

Description

scan a character string with backslash as the quote character and return it with backslashes replaced by forward slash.

NOTE: 'c:\User' cannot be assigned to a character variable, because '\U' must be followed by a hexadecimal number, and 's' is not a legal hexadecimal digit. Therefore, we read the character string of interest using scan rather than assigning it to a function argument.

Usage

```
back2ForwardSlash(nmax=1, what=character(), sep='\n', ...)
```

Arguments

nmax, what, sep, ...
arguments passed to [scan](#)

Details

It's not easy to turn a back slash into a forward slash, because R interprets the back slash as an escape character. back2ForwardSlash tells R to read the next nmax lines, replacing '\ ' with '/ '.

Value

character vector with backslashes replaced by forward slashes.

Author(s)

Spencer Graves with help from Richard Cotton and Garrett See

See Also

[scan](#) [gsub](#) [Quotes](#)

Examples

```
(x <- back2ForwardSlash())
#c:\users\

#NOTE: The "#" in this example is not needed.
# It is included here to suppress a spurious warning
# in the automated testing of the package via "R CMD check".

all.equal(x, '#c:/users/')

(x2. <- back2ForwardSlash(2))
#c:\u\a b\n o
#d:\pqr\

all.equal(x2., c('#c:/u/a b/n o', '#d:/pqr/'))
```

Extract.findFn *Subset a findFn object*

Description

Extract rows from a findFn object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'findFn'
x[i, j,
  drop = if (missing(i)) TRUE else length(cols) == 1]
```

Arguments

x	An object of class <code>findFn</code>
i	a valid object to select rows of x, e.g., a vector of all positive integers or all negative integers between 1 and <code>nrow(x)</code> or a logical vector of length <code>nrow(x)</code> .
j	If not missing, the extraction function returns an object of class <code>data.frame</code> rather than <code>findFn</code> .
drop	logical: if <code>FALSE</code> and j selects only one column, return that column as a vector; else return a <code>data.frame</code> if j is present or a <code>findFn</code> object otherwise.

Details

1. `if(missing(j))` extract the subset with the `PackageSummary` attribute recomputed on the subset.
2. `else return(Extract.data.frame(x, i, j, drop))`

Value

If j is missing, return an object of class `c('findFn', 'data.frame')` else return whatever is returned by `Extract.data.frame`.

Author(s)

Spencer Graves

See Also

[findFn](#), [data.frame](#)

Examples

```
z <- findFn("spline", maxPages = 2)
z1 <- z[1,]
z.2 <- z[, 2]
```

findFn

Search Help Pages

Description

Returns a `data.frame` from `RSiteSearch(string, "function")` which can be sorted and subsetted by user specifications and viewed in an HTML table. The default sort puts first packages with the most matches (`Count`), with ties broken using the sum of the match scores for all the hits in that package (`TotalScore`), etc.

Usage

```
findFn(string, maxPages = 20, sortby = NULL, verbose = 1, ...)
```

```
##???string(maxPages)
```

Arguments

string	A character string. See RSiteSearch .
maxPages	The maximum number of pages to download assuming 20 links per page.
sortby	a character vector specifying how the <code>data.frame</code> returned should be sorted. Default = <code>c('Count', 'MaxScore', 'TotalScore', 'Package', 'Score', 'Function')</code> to sort descending on numerics and ascending on alphanumerics. Specifying <code>sortby = c('c', 't', 'm')</code> is equivalent to <code>c('Count', 'TotalScore', 'MaxScore', 'Package', 'Score', 'Function')</code> .
verbose	an integer: if 0, no output is printed to the console. The default 1 displays an initial line with the number of pages to be retrieved and the number of matches obtained; if the number of matches to be downloaded is less, this also is displayed on the initial line. This is followed by a second line counting the pages downloaded. If greater than 1, additional information is provided on the download process.
...	ignored

Details

`findFn` searches the help pages of packages covered by the `RSiteSearch` archives. To restrict the search to only packages installed locally, use `help.search`.

1. Access the `RSiteSearch` engine with `string`, restricting to "functions", storing `Score`, `Package`, `Function`, `Date`, `Description`, and `Link` in a `data.frame`.
2. Compute `Count`, `MaxScore` and `TotalScore` for each `Package` accessed. Combine them in a matrix `PackageSummary`.
3. Sort `PackageSummary` in the order defined by the occurrence of `c('Count', 'MaxScore', 'TotalScore', 'Package')` in `sortby`.
4. Merge `PackageSummary` with the `data.frame` of search matches.
5. Sort the combined `data.frame` as defined by `sort..`
6. Make the result have class `c("findFn", "data.frame")` and add attributes `matches`, `PackageSummary`, `string`, and `call`.
7. Done.

Value

an object of class `c('findFn', 'data.frame')` with columns and attributes as follows:

Columns	• Count Total number of matches downloaded in this package
---------	--

- MaxScore maximum of the Score over all help pages selected within each Package. See Score below or the Namazu website (link below) for more information on how the score is determined.
 - TotalScore sum of the Score over all help pages selected within each Package. See Score below or the Namazu website (link below) for more information on how the score is determined.
 - Package Name of the package containing a help page meeting the search criteria
 - Function Name of the help page found that meets the indicated search criterion.
 - Date Date of the help page
 - Score Score returned by RSiteSearch, discussed in the Namazu website (link below).
 - Description Title of the help page
 - Link Universal Resource Locator (URL) for the help page
- Attributes
- matches an integer = total number of matches found by the search. This typically will exceed the number of rows found, because the search algorithm sometimes finds things that are not help pages for packages.
 - PackageSummary a data.frame with one row for each package and columns Package, Count, MaxScore, TotalScore, and Date, sorted as in the sort. argument.
 - string the string argument in the call.
 - callthe matched call

Author(s)

Spencer Graves, Sundar Dorai-Raj, Romain Francois. Duncan Duncan Murdoch suggested the "???" alias for "findFn" and contributed the code for it.

Special thanks to Jonathan Baron and Andy Liaw. Baron maintains the RSiteSearch data base. Liaw and Baron created the RSiteSearch function in the utils package.

References

<http://www.namazu.org/doc/tips.html.en#weight> - reference on determining Score

See Also

[help.search](#) to search only installed packages. [RSiteSearch](#), [download.file](#) <http://finzi.psych.upenn.edu/search.html> for a web interface to this same search capability with more general options. findFn searches only "Target: Functions" from that site, ignoring the R-help archives.

<http://www.r-project.org/search.html> for a list of alternative R search capabilities, each of which may be best for different types of inquiries.

[findFunction](#) for a completely different function with a similar name.

Examples

```

# Skip these tests on CRAN,
# because they take more than 5 seconds
if(!fda::CRAN()){

z <- findFn("spline", maxPages = 2)
# alternative
zq <- ???spline(2)

all.equal(z, zq)

# To search for 2 terms, not necessarily together:
RSS <- findFn('RSiteSearch function', 1)
matches(RSS)

# To search for an exact string, use braces:
RSS. <- findFn('{RSiteSearch function}', 1)
matches(RSS.) # list(nrow = 0, matches = 0)

# example in which resulting page has some unicode characters
Lambert <- findFn("Lambert")
Lambert
##
## Too many matches
##
fa <- findFn('factor analysis')
# Finds too many matches to process;
# reports Inf matches but returns none.
# When this happens, use a more restrictive search

# check
fa0 <- RSS.[seq(1, length=0),]
attr(fa0, 'matches') <- Inf
attr(fa0, 'PackageSummary') <- PackageSummary(fa0)
attr(fa0, 'string') <- 'factor+analysis'
attr(fa0, 'call') <- call('findFn', string = "factor analysis")

all.equal(fa, fa0)

}

```

grepFn

Match pattern in a column of a matrix or data.frame

Description

Search for pattern in a column of a matrix or data.frame using grep. If value = TRUE (the default), return the selected subset of x.

Usage

```
grepFn(pattern, x, column='Function', ignore.case=FALSE,  
        perl=FALSE, value=TRUE, fixed=FALSE,  
        useBytes=FALSE, invert=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x` a matrix or data.frame containing a column named `column`.
`pattern`, `ignore.case`, `perl`, `fixed`, `useBytes`, `invert`
as for `grep`

`column` character string giving the column of `x` in which to search for `pattern`.

`value` logical: If `TRUE`, return the selected subset of `x`. If `FALSE`, return the row numbers returned by `grep`.

Details

1. `g <- grep(pattern, x[, column])`
2. `if(value)return(x[g,]) else return(g)`

Value

If `value` return an object of the same class as `x` containing those rows of `x` with `x[, column]` matching `pattern`.

Else, return an integer vector identifying the rows of `x` with `x[, column]` matching `pattern`.

Author(s)

Spencer Graves, Sundar Dorai-Raj

See Also

[findFn](#) [grep](#)

Examples

```
z <- cbind(a=1:2, Function=c('s', 'spline'))  
z. <- grepFn("spline", z)
```

```
all.equal(z., z[2,,drop=FALSE])
```

hits	<i>matches attribute of a findFn object</i>
------	---

Description

Returns the matches attribute of a findFn object. For the output of findFn, this is the number of matches for the search term. For a findFn object returned by unionFindFn or intersectFindFn, this is a numeric vector if the matches attributes of the arguments to unionFindFn or intersectFindFn.

Usage

```
matches(x)
hits(x)
```

Arguments

x object of class findFn.

Details

```
nrow(x) attr(x, 'matches')
```

Value

a list with components nrow and matches

Author(s)

Spencer Graves

See Also

[findFn](#) [unionFindFn](#) [intersectFindFn](#)

Examples

```
des1 <- findFn('differential equations', 1)

des1. <- matches(des1)
des. <- list(nrow=nrow(des1), matches=attr(des1, 'matches'))

all.equal(des1., des.)
```

installPackages	<i>install packages with minimum count</i>
-----------------	--

Description

install.packages identified in a findFn object with Count at least minCount.

Usage

```
installPackages(x, minCount=sqrt(x[[1, 'Count']], ...)
```

Arguments

x	either a character vector to be passed to install.packages or a findFn object
minCount	Install all packages identified in x[['Packages']] with x[['Count']] exceeding minCount.
...	optional arguments passed to install.packages

Details

This is useful to prepare for PackageSum2.

Value

none

Author(s)

Spencer Graves

See Also

[install.packages](#) [PackageSum2](#)

Examples

```
spl <- findFn("spline", maxPages = 2)
# check the code but do not install anything:
installPackages(spl, minCount=spl[[1, 'Count']]+1)

# install ALL packages found
## Not run:
installPackages(spl, 1)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Add information on installed packages to the PackageSummary of a findFn object.

Usage

```
PackageSum2(x,
  fields=c("Title", "Version", "Author", "Maintainer", "Packaged",
           'helpPages', 'vignette'), lib.loc=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'findFn'
PackageSum2(x,
  fields=c("Title", "Version", "Author", "Maintainer", "Packaged",
           'helpPages', 'vignette'), lib.loc=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
PackageSum2(x,
  fields=c("Title", "Version", "Author", "Maintainer", "Packaged",
           'helpPages', 'vignette'), lib.loc=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'list'
PackageSum2(x,
  fields=c("Title", "Version", "Author", "Maintainer", "Packaged",
           'helpPages', 'vignette'), lib.loc=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a data.frame with columns Package and Score.
<code>fields</code>	character vector of names of columns to add to x. The function first looks in the components of packageDescription(x\$Package[i]). 'vignette' is obtained via the function of that name. Component 'Packaged' receives special treatment. If present, only the portion preceding ';' will be retained. This seems to be a time stamp automatically generated by something like R CMD build. It is absent for packages automatically loaded when R is started. In such cases, the third component of strsplit(packageDescription(x\$Package[i])\$Built, ..., ';') will be stored as 'Packaged'. This seems to be a time stamp automatically generated by something like R CMD INSTALL --build.
<code>lib.loc</code>	an optional lib.loc argument passed to packageDescription.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments (currently unused)

Details

With an object of class findFn, extract the PackageSummary attribute and pass it to the data.frame method.

With an object of class `list`, extract the `PackageSummary` component and pass it to the `data.frame` method.

For a `data.frame` that is not an `findFn` object, add other columns from attributes of `packageDescription` for installed packages named in the column `Package`. Also, for any packages that are installed, replace the `Date` with the `Packaged` date. The `Date` in Baron's `RSiteSearch` database is the date of acquisition, which will typically be more recent than the `Packaged` date provided the locally installed package has the same version as that in Baron's database. To get the best information from `PackageSum2`, it is wise to first run both [installPackages](#) to ensure that the packages of greatest interest are installed locally and `update.packages()` to make sure you have the latest versions installed locally. Similarly, if `PackageSum2` does not contain complete interest on a package of interest, this can be fixed by installing the package and rerunning `PackageSum2`.

Value

a `data.frame` with additional fields columns appended to a package summary `data.frame`.

Author(s)

Spencer Graves

See Also

[findFn](#) [PackageSummary](#) [installPackages](#)

Examples

```
##
## data.frame method
##
tstdf <- data.frame(Package=c('grid', 'base'), stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
tst2 <- PackageSum2(tstdf)

##
## list method
##
tstList <- list(PackageSummary=tstdf)

all.equal(tst2, PackageSum2(tstList))

##
## findFn method
##
tst.findFn <- data.frame(Package=c('grid', 'base')[c(1,1,2)], Score=2:4,
                        Date=LETTERS[1:3], stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
attr(tst.findFn, 'PackageSummary') <- PackageSummary(tst.findFn)
class(tst.findFn) <- c('findFn', 'data.frame')
tst2. <- PackageSum2(tst.findFn)

all.equal(tst2[, 1:7], tst2.[names(tst2)][, 1:7])
```

PackageSummary	<i>Summarize findFn Results by Package</i>
----------------	--

Description

Returns a matrix with one row for each package and columns Count = number of rows in the search results for that package, maxScore and totalScore = max and total score for help pages found from that package.

Usage

```
PackageSummary(x, sortby=NULL)
```

Arguments

x a data.frame with columns Package, Score, and Date.

sortby a character vector specifying how the data.frame returned should be sorted. Default = c('Count', 'MaxScore', 'TotalScore', 'Package') to sort descending on numerics and ascending on alphanumerics. Specifying sortby = c('c', 't', 'm') is equivalent to c('Count', 'TotalScore', 'MaxScore', 'Package', 'Score', 'Function').

Components of sortby must match either this list or c('Score', 'Function', 'Date', 'Description', 'Link'). Any on this latter list are ignored without a warning. This allows the same sortby used for findFn to be used here.

Value

a data.frame with one row for each package and columns Package, Count, MaxScore, TotalScore, and Date, sorted as specified by sort..

Author(s)

Spencer Graves

See Also

[RSiteSearch](#), [findFn](#)

Examples

```
tstdf <- data.frame(Package=letters[c(1,1,2)], Score=2:4,
                   Date=LETTERS[1:3], stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
tstSum <- PackageSummary(tstdf)
# The answer:
tstSm <- data.frame(Package=letters[1:2], Count=c(a=2, b=1),
                   MaxScore=c(3, 4), TotalScore=c(5, 4),
                   Date=LETTERS[c(1, 3)], stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
row.names(tstSm) <- 1:2

all.equal(tstSum, tstSm)
```

```
print.findFn      print a findFn object
```

Description

Print a findFn object to a file and pass it to a web browser

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'findFn'
print(x, where, title, openBrowser = TRUE,
      template, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class findFn
where	a character vector interpreted as follows: If length(where)==1, it must be either 'HTML' or 'console' or the name of a column of x or the name of a file to hold the file created to be displayed in a web browser. If length(where)>1, it must be the names of columns of x to be displayed on the console. If where is a vector of names of columns of x, those columns will be printed to the console, and there will be no display in a web browser. If where == 'console', the following columns of x are displayed: c('Count', 'Package', 'Function', 'Score', 'Date').
title	An optional title to give the HTML file. Default is to use the original query string.
openBrowser	logical; if TRUE and where is missing or 'HTML', launch default browser after building table
template	Template file used by brew
...	ignored

Value

The full path and name of the file created is returned invisibly.

Author(s)

Sundar Dorai-Raj, Spencer Graves, Romain Francois, Uwe Ligges

See Also

[findFn](#), [RSiteSearch](#), [browseURL](#) [brew](#)

Examples

```
splineSearch <- findFn("spline", maxPages = 2)
print(splineSearch, 'console')
splineSearch # all columns in a browser
```

sortFindFn

Sort a findFn Object

Description

Sort a data.frame as a findFn object.

Usage

```
sortFindFn(x, sortby=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	a data.frame to sort and convert to an object of class findFn (if it does not already have this class).
sortby	sort information as for function findFn.

Details

1. pkgSum <- PackageSummary(x, sortby)
2. Order x as required for findFn
3. class = c("findFn", "data.frame")

Value

An object of class c('findFn', 'data.frame') with a "PackageSummary" attribute.

Author(s)

Spencer Graves

See Also[findFn sort order](#)**Examples**

```
tstdf <- data.frame(Package=letters[c(1,1,2)],
                   Function=c('a1', 'a2', 'b3'), Score=2:4,
                   Date=11:13, Description=c('D1', 'D2', 'D3'),
                   Link=c('L1', 'L2', 'L3'), stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
rss <- sortFindFn(tstdf)
```

summary.findFn

*Summary Method for findFn***Description**

Summary Method for objects of class findFn

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'findFn'
summary(object, minPackages = 12,
         minCount = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class findFn
minPackages	the minimum number of packages to include in the summary. Other packages with the same count will also appear in the summary, but packages with a smaller count will not. The number of packages displayed will be less than minPackages only when there are fewer than that number of packages containing the search term in its help pages.
minCount	the minimum count for a package to display. minCount = 1 displays all packages. The default is the minimum of the input minCount and the count for package number minPackages.
...	ignored

Details

Return an object of class c('summary.findFn', 'list') with summary information on only packages satisfying the minPackages and minCount criteria. The minPackages and minCount components of the summary output list will be adjusted as necessary to match characteristics of object. The print method for a summary.findFn object will display the minCount, but minPackages will be a component of the returned object without being printed.

Value

An object of class `c('summary.findFn', 'list')` with the following elements:

<code>PackageSummary</code>	a data.frame with one row for each package and columns <code>Package</code> , <code>Count</code> , <code>MaxScore</code> , <code>TotalScore</code> , and <code>Date</code> . This summary is sorted per the <code>sortBy</code> argument in the call to <code>findFn</code> .
<code>minPackages</code> , <code>minCount</code>	the <code>minPackages</code> and <code>minCount</code> arguments in this call to <code>summary.findFn</code> .
<code>matches</code>	the total number of matches returned by <code>findFn</code> . This is an attribute of a <code>findFn</code> object; the number of rows of object will either be <code>matches</code> or <code>maxPages*matchesPerPage</code> , whichever is smaller.
<code>nrow</code>	the number of matches in this <code>findFn</code> object
<code>nPackages</code>	the number of packages in this <code>findFn</code> object
<code>call</code>	the matched call to <code>findFn</code> .

Author(s)

Spencer Graves

See Also

[findFn](#), [RSiteSearch](#)

Examples

```
z <- findFn("spline", maxPages = 2)
summary(z, 2)
```

unionFindFn

Combine findFn Objects

Description

Combines two `findFn` objects into a new `findFn` object with only one row for any help page duplicated between the two. `unionFindFn` removes duplicate entries. `intersectFindFn` keeps only the duplicates.

Usage

```
unionFindFn(e1, e2, sortBy=NULL)
intersectFindFn(e1, e2, sortBy=NULL)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'findFn'
Ops(e1,e2)
# This supports "|" for "unionFindFn"
# and "&" for "intersectFindFn".
```

Arguments

`e1`, `e2` objects of class `findFn`.

`sortby` Optional `sortby` argument used by `sortFindFn` and `findFn`. Default is the `sortby` argument in `attr(e1, 'call')`.

Details

1. `e12 <- rbind(e1, e2)`
2. For any (Package, Function) appearing in both `e1` and `e2`, the row with the largest Score is retained and the other is deleted.
3. Apply `sortFindFn` to the rebuild the summary and sort the result as desired.
4. `attr(e12, 'matches') <- c(attr(e1, 'matches'), attr(e2, 'matches'))`

Value

an object with class `c('findFn', 'data.frame')` as returned by `sortFindFn` and `findFn`.

Note

Binary operators `&` and `|` are implemented for the S3 class `'findFn'`

Author(s)

Spencer Graves and Romain Francois

See Also

[findFn](#) [sortFindFn](#)

Examples

```
des1 <- findFn('differential equations', 1)
de1 <- findFn('differential equation', 1)
# each retrieves 1 page of 20 hits
# but not the same 20

de.s <- unionFindFn(des1, de1)
# combines the two, eliminating duplicates.

# or the sorter version:
de.s. <- des1 | de1

all.equal(de.s, de.s.)

# Keep only the common entries.
de2 <- intersectFindFn(des1, de1)
```

```

de2. <- des1 & de1

all.equal(de2, de2.)

# summary and print still work with the combined object.
summary(de.s)
de.s

summary(de2)
de2

```

writeFindFn2xls	<i>Write a findFn object to an Excel file</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Write a `findFn` object to an Excel file with sheets for [PackageSum2](#), the `findFn` table, and the `call` attribute of the `findFn` object.

Usage

```

writeFindFn2xls(x,
  file.=paste(deparse(substitute(x)), 'xls', sep='.'),
  csv, ...)
findFn2xls(x,
  file.=paste(deparse(substitute(x)), 'xls', sep='.'),
  csv, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>findFn</code>
<code>file.</code>	Name of Excel file to create. If a file of this name already exists, it will be overwritten.
<code>csv</code>	logical: if TRUE, write three *.csv files rather than one *.xls file. Default is FALSE if software is available to write a *.xls file and TRUE otherwise.
<code>...</code>	optional arguments to <code>write.csv</code> used if

Details

`findFn2xls` is an alias for `writeFindFn2xls`; both functions do the same thing.

Value

The name of the file created is returned invisibly.

Author(s)

Spencer Graves with help from Dirk Eddedbuettel, Gabor Grothendiek, and Marc Schwartz.

See Also

[findFn](#), [odbcConnect](#), [sqlSave](#), [odbcClose](#)
[WriteXLS](#)

Examples

```
splineSearch <- findFn("spline", maxPages = 1)
writeFindFn2xls(splineSearch)
findFn2xls(splineSearch, csv=TRUE)
```

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