Package ‘hexView’

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as.character.rawBlock  Convert Block of Binary Data into Strings

Description

This function takes a "rawBlock" object and generates human-readable strings for displaying the block. Each string contains a binary offset, the binary data in a raw machine format, and an interpretation of the data in a human-readable format.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'rawBlock'
as.character(x, width = NULL, machine = NULL,
             sep1 = " ", sep2 = " | ",
             showOffset = TRUE, showHuman = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` A "rawBlock" object.
- `width` The number of bytes to display per string.
- `machine` The machine format to display; either "hex" or "binary".
- `sep1` A separator to insert between the block offset and the machine format.
- `sep2` A separator to insert between the machine format and the human-readable format.
- `showOffset` If FALSE, the column of offsets is not included in the strings.
- `showHuman` If FALSE, the column of human-readable format is not included in the strings.
- `...` Other arguments to `as.character`.

Details

If either `width` or `machine` is `NULL`, the relevant value is taken from the "rawBlock" object. The human-readable format is taken from the "rawBlock" object.

Value

A character vector.

Author(s)

Paul Murrell

See Also

`readRaw`, `print.rawBlock`
as.character.rawFormat

Convert Binary File Format into Strings

Description

This function takes a "rawFormat" object and generates human-readable strings for displaying the format. Each string contains a binary offset, the binary data in a raw machine format, and an interpretation of the data in a human-readable format. The format consists of one or more sub-blocks and a heading line is added for each block.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'rawFormat'
as.character(x, sep1 = " : ", sep2 = " | ",
blockHead = TRUE, blockChar = "=", ...)

Arguments

x A "rawFormat" object.
sep1 A separator to insert between the format offset and the machine format.
sep2 A separator to insert between the machine format and the human-readable format.
blockHead A logical indicating whether to print a header between blocks of the format.
blockChar The character used as a prefix to the block names for printing headers between blocks.
... Other arguments to as.character.

Details

Information on the number of bytes on each line, the machine representation of each byte and the human-readable format are all taken from the taken from the "rawBlock" elements of the "rawFormat" object. Consequently each block can have a quite different appearance. Considerable effort is made to line up the separators across all blocks within the format.

Value

A character vector.

Author(s)

Paul Murrell

Examples

```r
fileBlock <- readRaw(hexViewFile("rawTest.txt"), width=8)
as.character(fileBlock)
```
atomicBlock

Create an atomicBlock Object

Description

This function creates an "atomicBlock" object, which is a description of a block of binary data. This can be used as part of a description of a binary format.

Usage

atomicBlock(type = "char", width = NULL, machine = "hex",
size = switch(type, char = 1, int = 4, real = 8),
endian = "little", signed = TRUE)

Arguments

type How the block of binary data will be interpreted. either "char" (an ASCII character), "int" (an integer), or "real" (a floating point number).
width The number of bytes to print per row when displaying the block.
machine How to print each byte when displaying; either "hex" or "binary".
size The number of bytes used to generate each value when interpreting the raw binary as character or numeric data.
endian The endianness of the binary data; used when interpreting bytes as numeric values.
signed Whether the bytes should be interpreted as a signed numeric value.

Details

An "atomicBlock" object describes a binary block representing a single value. Several standard binary types are predefined (with common C type equivalents in brackets): ASCII char (char), integer1 (signed char), integer2 (short), integer4 (int, long), integer8 (long long), real4 (float), real8 (double).

Value

An "atomicBlock" object.
**blockValue**

**Author(s)**
Paul Murrell

**See Also**
memFormat readFormat memBlock vectorBlock lengthBlock mixedBlock markedBlock

**Examples**

```r
# A C long
atomicBlock("int", size=4)
integer4
```

**Description**

The `blockValue` function returns the interpreted value of a block of binary data (a "rawBlock" object).

The `blockString` function returns a null-terminated string from a block of binary data that is interpreted as a character data.

**Usage**

```r
blockValue(block)
blockString(block)
```

**Arguments**

`block`  A "rawBlock" object.

**Details**

The type of the value returned is determined when the binary block is created (e.g., by `readRaw`) not when the value is extracted by the `blockValue` function.

The `blockString` function is useful for extracting a value from a binary block which is a string padded with null characters.

The `blockString` function throws an error if the block is not interpreted as a character value.

**Value**

Either a character, or numeric vector depending on how the binary block should be interpreted.
hexViewFile

Author(s)
Paul Murrell

See Also
readRaw readFormat

Examples

```r
charBlock <- readRaw(hexViewFile("rawTest.txt"), width=8)
blockValue(charBlock)
blockString(charBlock)

intBlock <- readRaw(hexViewFile("rawTest.int"), human="int")
blockValue(intBlock)
```

---

**hexViewFile**  
*Specify an Example File*

**Description**
This is just a convenience function for specifying one of the example files contained in the hexView package. It is used in examples in hexView help pages.

**Usage**

```r
hexViewFile(filename)
```

**Arguments**

- `filename`  
The name of the example file.

**Value**

The full path to the appropriate example file.

**Author(s)**
Paul Murrell

**Examples**

```r
hexViewFile("rawTest.txt")
```
**markedBlock**

Create a markedBlock Object

**Description**

This function creates a "markedBlock" object, which is a description of a block of binary data. This can be used as part of a description of a binary format.

**Usage**

```
markedBlock(marker=integer4,
    switch=function(marker) { ASCIIchar })
```

**Arguments**

- **marker**
  A "memBlock" object.
- **switch**
  A function that returns a "memBlock" object.

**Details**

A "markedBlock" object describes a block of binary data that consists of a "marker" block containing information on further blocks. The marker block is read first, then this block is passed to the switch function. The switch function can look at the contents of the marker block and decide what sort of block should be read next. The result of the switch function is read from the end of the marker block. The marker block and the result of the switch function can be any type of "memBlock" object.

**Value**

A "markedBlock" object.

**Author(s)**

Paul Murrell

**See Also**

```
memFormat readFormat memBlock atomicBlock vectorBlock lengthBlock mixedBlock
```

**Examples**

```
# A single-byte integer which dictates how many
# subsequent four-byte reals to read
markedBlock(integer1,
    function(marker) {
        lengthBlock(real4, blockValue(marker))
    })
```
Create a `memBlock` Object

**Description**

This function creates a "memBlock" object, which is a description of a block of binary data. This can be used as part of a description of a binary format.

**Usage**

```r
memBlock(nbytes = 1, width = NULL, machine = "hex")
```

**Arguments**

- `nbytes` The number of bytes in the block.
- `width` The number of bytes to print per row when displaying the block.
- `machine` How to print each byte when displaying; either "hex" or "binary".

**Details**

A binary block that is read in from a file using this description is interpreted as `nbytes` single-byte characters.

The description includes parameters controlling how a block of data should be displayed if this description is used to read in a block of binary data.

**Value**

A "memBlock" object.

**Author(s)**

Paul Murrell

**See Also**

`memFormat readFormat atomicBlock vectorBlock lengthBlock mixedBlock markedBlock`

**Examples**

```r
memBlock(8)
```
Create a memFormat Object

Description

This function creates a "memFormat" object which is a description of a binary file format.

Usage

memFormat(...)  

Arguments

... One or more "memBlock" objects.

Details

A "memFormat" object is made up of one or more "memBlock" objects.

Value

A "memFormat" object.

Author(s)

Paul Murrell

See Also

readFormat, memBlock, atomicBlock, vectorBlock, lengthBlock, mixedBlock, markedBlock

Examples

memFormat(int1=integer4, int2=integer4)

Create a mixedBlock Object

Description

This function creates a "mixedBlock" object, which is a description of a block of binary data. This can be used as part of a description of a binary format.

Usage

mixedBlock(...)
Arguments

... One or more "memBlock" objects.

Details

A "mixedBlock" object describes a block of binary data that consists of a series of sub-blocks. Each sub-block can be any type of "memBlock" object.

Value

A "mixedBlock" object.

Author(s)

Paul Murrell

See Also

memFormat readFormat memBlock atomicBlock vectorBlock lengthBlock markedBlock

Examples

# A line of text followed by a four-byte integer
mixedBlock(ASCIIline, integer4)

```
print.rawBlock
```

Print Method for Block of Binary Data

Description

This function displays a "rawBlock" object. Each line of output contains a binary offset, the binary data in a raw machine format, and an interpretation of the data in a human-readable format. The object contains parameters controlling the format of the display, some of which may be overridden in the call to print.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'rawBlock'
print(x, width = NULL, machine = NULL,
      sep1 = " ", sep2 = " | ",
      showOffset = TRUE, showHuman = TRUE,
      page = FALSE, ...)
```
Arguments

- `x`: A "rawBlock" object.
- `width`: The number of bytes to display per line of output.
- `machine`: The machine format to display; either "hex" or "binary".
- `sep1`: A separator to insert between the block offset and the machine format.
- `sep2`: A separator to insert between the machine format and the human-readable format.
- `showOffset`: If FALSE, the column of offsets is not printed.
- `showHuman`: If FALSE, the column of human-readable format is not printed.
- `page`: If TRUE the output is sent to the file viewer specified by `getOption("pager")`.
- `...`: Other arguments to `print`.

Details

If either `width` or `machine` is NULL, the relevant value is taken from the "rawBlock" object. The human-readable format is taken from the "rawBlock" object.

Author(s)

Paul Murrell

See Also

`readRaw as.character.rawBlock`

Examples

```r
fileBlock <- readRaw(hexViewFile("rawTest.txt"))
print(fileBlock)
print(fileBlock, width=8)
print(fileBlock, machine="binary", width=4)
```

Description

This function displays a "rawFormat" object. Each line of output contains a binary offset, the binary data in a raw machine format, and an interpretation of the data in a human-readable format. The format consists of one or more sub-blocks and a heading line is added for each block. The object contains parameters controlling the format of the display, some of which may be overridden in the call to `print`. 
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'rawFormat'
print(x, sep1 = "\": ", sep2 = " | ",
       blockHead = TRUE, blockChar = "=" , page = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: A "rawFormat" object.
- **sep1**: A separator to insert between the format offset and the machine format.
- **sep2**: A separator to insert between the machine format and the human-readable format.
- **blockHead**: A logical indicating whether to print a header between blocks of the format.
- **blockChar**: The character used as a prefix to the block names for printing headers between blocks.
- **page**: If TRUE the output is sent to the file viewer specified by `getOption("pager")`.
- **...**: Other arguments to `print`.

Details

Information on the number of bytes on each line, the machine representation of each byte and the human-readable format are all taken from the "rawBlock" elements of the "rawFormat" object. Consequently each block can have a quite different appearance. Considerable effort is made to line up the separators across all blocks within the format.

Author(s)

Paul Murrell

See Also

`readFormat` as `character.rawFormat`

Examples

```r
fileFormat <- readFormat(hexViewFile("rawTest.int"),
    memFormat(int1=integer4, int2=integer4))
print(fileFormat)
print(fileFormat, sep2=".:")
```
**readEViews**

**Read an Eviews File**

**Description**

This function reads a file in Eviews format (Eviews is an econometrics package).

**Usage**

```r
readEViews(filename, as.data.frame = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `filename` The name of the file.
- `as.data.frame` If TRUE the result is a data frame; otherwise a list of variables is returned.

**Details**

This function is just a demonstration of how the functions in this package can be used to read a complex binary format. It has been tested on a few sample files (and works), but there is no guarantee it will work for all Eviews files (this is not helped by the fact that it is based on reverse-engineering information about the Eviews format, NOT an official description of the format.

**Value**

Either a data frame or a list of variables.

**Author(s)**

Paul Murrell

**References**

http://www.eviews.com/ and http://www.ecn.wfu.edu/~cottrell/eviews_format/

**Examples**

```r
readEViews(hexViewFile("data4-1.wfl"))
```
readFormat  

*Read a Binary File*

**Description**

Read the raw binary content of a file using a description of the binary format.

**Usage**

```
readFormat(file, format, width = NULL, offset = 0, machine = "hex",
           flatten = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `file`: The name of a file or a connection.
- `format`: A "memFormat" object.
- `width`: The number of bytes to print per row when displaying the file.
- `offset`: An offset within the file to start reading.
- `machine`: How to print each byte when displaying the file; either "hex" or "binary".
- `flatten`: If TRUE the list of blocks created from the "memFormat" description are flattened to a list of depth 1.

**Details**

This function uses a "memFormat" description to read the raw binary content of a file and interpret sub-blocks of the file as distinct (blocks of) values.

The "memFormat" can described a nested structure of blocks. The `flatten` argument is used to convert nested format structures to a flat (depth of one) structure.

The format is always flattened for display, but extracting

**Value**

A "rawFormat" object, which is a list:

- `blocks`: A list (of lists) of "rawBlock" objects.
- `offset`: The offset in the file where reading began.
- `nbytes`: The number of bytes read from the file.

**Author(s)**

Paul Murrell

**See Also**

`viewFormat`  `memFormat`  `as.character`  `rawFormat`  `print.rawFormat`  `readRaw`  `readBin`
readRaw

readRaw \( \rightarrow \) Read the Raw Binary Content of a File

Description

Read the contents of a file as bytes and create an object containing the raw data, plus optionally an interpretation of the bytes as numeric values, plus parameters controlling how to display the data.

Usage

\[
\text{readraw}(\text{file}, \text{width} = \text{NULL}, \text{offset} = 0, \text{nbytes} = \text{NULL}, \\
\quad \text{machine} = \text{"hex"}, \text{human} = \text{"char"}, \\
\quad \text{size} = \text{switch(human, char = 1, int = 4, real = 8)}, \\
\quad \text{endian} = .\text{Platform}\$\text{endian}, \text{signed} = \text{TRUE})
\]

Arguments

- **file**: The name of a file or a connection.
- **width**: The number of bytes to print per row when displaying the data.
- **offset**: An offset within the file to start reading.
- **nbytes**: The number of bytes to read from the file. NULL means read the whole file.
- **machine**: How to print each byte when displaying; either "hex" or "binary".
- **human**: How to print a human-readable form of the data; either "char" (an ASCII character), "int" (an integer), or "real" (a floating point number).
- **size**: The number of bytes used to generate each value when interpreting the raw binary as character or numeric data.
- **endian**: The endianness of the binary data; used when interpreting bytes as numeric values.
- **signed**: Whether the bytes should be interpreted as a signed numeric value.

Details

Each individual byte is printed in the appropriate machine format, but there is only one value printed in the appropriate human format for every size bytes. Consequently, the width must be a multiple of the size.
vectorBlock

Value
An object of class "rawBlock".

Author(s)
Paul Murrell

See Also
viewRaw readBin as.character.rawBlock print.rawBlock blockValue readFormat

Examples
readLines(hexViewFile("rawTest.txt"))

fileBlock <- readRaw(hexViewFile("rawTest.txt"), width=8)
blockValue(fileBlock)

fileBlock <- readRaw(hexViewFile("rawTest.int"), human="int")
blockValue(fileBlock)

vectorBlock
Create a vectorBlock Object

Description
These functions create a "vectorBlock" or lengthBlock object, which are descriptions of a block of binary data. These can be used as part of a description of a binary format.

Usage
vectorBlock(block = ASCIIchar, length = 1)
lengthBlock(length = integer4, block = ASCIIchar)

Arguments
block An object derived from the "memBlock" class, e.g., an "atomicBlock" object.
length The number of block objects in the overall binary block.

Details
These objects describe a block of binary data that consists of a repeating sub-block. The sub-block can be any type of "memBlock" object.
There is also a predefined ASCIIline block, which is a block of single-byte characters terminated by a newline character.
viewFormat

Value

A "vectorBlock" or lengthBlock object.

Author(s)

Paul Murrell

See Also

memFormat readFormat memBlock atomicBlock mixedBlock markedBlock

Examples

# A block of 20 four-byte blocks
# which are interpreted as integer values
vectorBlock(integer4, 20)

---

viewFormat View a Binary File

Description

Displays the raw bytes of a file like a hex editor, showing offsets within the file, raw bytes in binary or hexadecimal form, and a human-readable representation of the bytes as either ASCII characters, integers, or real values. The file is broken up into blocks according to a supplied file format specification.

Usage

viewFormat(..., page = FALSE)

Arguments

... Arguments passed to the function readFormat, most importantly, a "memFormat" describing the file format.

page If TRUE, the output is sent to the application set up to display text files as pergetOption("pager").

Details

This function is only called for its side-effect, which is to display the file.

Author(s)

Paul Murrell
See Also

readFormat viewRaw

Examples

viewFormat(hexViewFile("rawTest.int"),
    memFormat(int1=integer4, int2=integer4))
viewFormat(hexViewFile("rawTest.int"),
    memFormat(integers=vectorBlock(integer4, 20)))

---

viewRaw View the Raw Binary Content of a File

Description

Displays the raw bytes of a file like a hex editor, showing offsets within the file, raw bytes in binary or hexadecimal form, and a human-readable representation of the bytes as either ASCII characters, integers, or real values.

Usage

viewRaw(..., page = FALSE)

Arguments

... Arguments passed to the function readRaw.
page If TRUE, the output is sent to the application set up to display text files as per getOption("pager").

Details

This function is only called for its side-effect, which is to display the file.

Author(s)

Paul Murrell

See Also

readRaw viewFormat
Examples

```
viewRaw(hexViewFile("rawTest.txt"), width=8)
viewRaw(hexViewFile("rawTest.txt"), machine="binary", width=4)

# UNICODE text
# rawTest.unicode created using Notepad on Windows
viewRaw(hexViewFile("rawTest.unicode"), width=8)

viewRaw(hexViewFile("rawTest.int"), human="int")
viewRaw(hexViewFile("rawTest.real"), human="real", width=8, endian="big")
```
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