

Welcome

- Functions
- Unit Testing
- Building a package

FUNCTIONS

UDFs (User defined functions)

- 1. Functions help keep your code DRY
- 2. Functions abstract concepts
- 3. Functions are testable

Don't Repeat Yourself

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Don't Repeat Yourself

DRY

- 1. Copy Paste Errors
- 2. Updating errors
- 3. Propagation of updates

Abstracting Concepts

```
Hadley Wickham

| W>%
tumble(out_of = "bed") %>%
stumble(to = "the kitchen") %>%
pour(who = "myself", unit = "cup", what = "ambition")

| W>%
| Yawn() %>%
| Stretch() %>%
| S
```

Quote Tweet from Hadley Wickham (@hadleywickham) February 11, 2021

https://twitter.com/hadleywickham/status/1359852563726819332

Abstracting Concepts

- Functions allow you to abstract processes
- Functions can be built from other functions
- Functions can be used for specific returned objects or side effects
 - Side effects: Plots, changes to environment or object

```
working 9 to 5.R
                                             Run Source
         ■ Source on Save
     working_9_to_5 <- function(person = "I",</pre>
                                rest_loc = "bed",
                                food_loc = "kitchen",
                                fuel = "ambition",
                                jump_loc = "shower",
                                out_on_loc = "street",
                                traffic_action = "jump",
                                who_like = "me",
                                job\_duration = c(9,5)
 10 -
 11
       person %>%
12
         tumble(out_of = rest_loc) %>%
 13
         stumble(to = food_loc) %>%
         pour(who = "myself", unit = "cup", what = fuel) %>%
         vawn() %>%
         stretch() %>%
         try(come_to_life())
       person %>%
         jump(in_to = jump_loc) %>%
         blood_pumping() %>%
21
         out_on( where = out_on_loc) %>%
23
         traffic(starts = traffic_action) %>%
         folks( like = who_like) %>%
25
         job( from = job_duration[[1]], to = job_duration[[2]])
26 4 }
29
     (Top Level) $
```

Testable

Specific behavior

Known input means known output

• Reproducible

UNIT TESTING

Unit Testing

- 1. Test to show code behave as function author expects
- 2. Repeatable to show code behavior does not change over time

Unit Testing

```
test_func <- function(x, y){
   x + y
}</pre>
```

```
> test_func(2,4)
[1] 6
> test_func(3, 9)
[1] 12
> z <- 12
> test_func(z)
Error in test_func(z) : argument "y" is missing, with no default
> |
```





Congratulations!

You were UNIT TESTING!







You were Manually UNIT TESTING!



Test Function behavior as unit tests

- Formalize the testing being done
 - Units

- Given an input, function returns an expected output
 - Expectations

Testthat unit testing framework

```
Units → test_that()
```

Expectations → expect_* family of functions

- expect_equal()
- expect_true() / expect_false()
- expect_error()
- expect_warning()
- https://testthat.r-lib.org/reference/index.html full list of expectations

Formalize Testing

```
> test_func(2,4)
[1] 6
> test_func(3, 9)
[1] 12
> z <- 12
> test_func(z)
Error in test_func(z) : argument "y" is missing, with no default
> |
```

```
library(testthat)
test_that("test_func behaves as expected",{
 expect_equal(
   test_func(2,4),
 expect_equal(
   test_func(3, 9),
    12
 z <- 12
 expect_error(
   test_func(z),
    "argument \"y\" is missing, with no default"
```

```
testthat::test_that("test_tunc behaves as expected",{
    expect_equal(
      test_func(2,4),
    expect_equal(
      test_func(3, 9),
   z <- 12
   expect_error(
     test_func(z),
      "argument \"y\" is missing, with no default"
+ })
Test passed
```

Repeatably Test Function when it updates

 When you update the function, you can now test that your expectations still hold!

```
test_func <- function(x, y = x){
   x + y
}</pre>
```

```
library(testthat)
 test_that("test_func behaves as expected",{
   expect_equal(
     test_func(2,4),
   expect_equal(
     test_func(3, 9),
     12
   z <- 12
   expect_error(
     test_func(z),
     "argument \"y\" is missing, with no default"
-- Failure (Line 14): test_func behaves as expected ------
`test_func(z)` did not throw an error.
```

```
z <- 12
expect_error(
 test_func(z),
 "argument \"y\" is missing, with no default"
```

```
> test_that("test_func behaves as expected",{
    expect_equal(
      test_func(2,4),
    expect_equal(
      test_func(3, 9),
      12
    z <- 12
    expect_equal(
      test_func(z),
      24
+ })
Test passed
```

WHATS A PACKAGE

A collection of functions with a set of conventions that is intended to make code reusable and shareable

MAKING YOUR PACKAGE

usethis::create_package()

DESCRIPTION File

Basic package information – name, version, authors, dependencies

NAMESPACE File

What information does R need to know – Functions that are shared, dependencies, methods

R Folder (/R)

Folder to house the R code of the package

.Rbuildignore, .gitignore, .Rproj.user

usethis::use_r()

Creates a new R script

Within /R

Organize Code within R Script to be related

Give a meaningful name to the script

usethis::use_r("new_file_name")

usethis::use_test()

Creates a new test script for unit testing

Unit testing allows the developer to repeatedly test across all expectations

Creates tests/testthat folders

Creates new test within tests/testthat folder

Organize tests within to be related

usethis::use_test("new-test-name")

usethis

- Automates workflows and creation of files and folders done as part of package development
 - Creating the R package skeleton usethis::create_package()
 - Adding a license usethis::use_license()
 - Create a new R script usethis::use_r()
 - Add package to DESCRIPTION file usethis::use_package()
 - Create a new test usethis::use_test()
 - Create Vignette useths::use_vignette()

usethis.r-lib.org

MATERIALS 02-E1

Materials/Materials-02-Package_Elements_and_Structure/Materials-02-E01-Package_Basics/