Writing R packages in Rstudio

 $\label{eq:https://stirlingcodingclub.github.io/SCC_R_package/notebook/Rpackage_notes.html} \\ \\ \text{notebook/Rpackage_notes.html}$

Brad Duthie

6 March 2019

▶ Bundles of code and data that can be written by anyone in the R community

- Bundles of code and data that can be written by anyone in the R community
- Held in online repositories
 - Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN) (install.packages())
 - ► GitHub (devtools::install_github())

- Bundles of code and data that can be written by anyone in the R community
- Held in online repositories
 - Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN) (install.packages())
 - GitHub (devtools::install_github())
- CRAN currently holds over 13000 R packages

- Bundles of code and data that can be written by anyone in the R community
- Held in online repositories
 - Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN) (install.packages())
 - GitHub (devtools::install_github())
- ► CRAN currently holds over 13000 R packages
- R packages are wide ranging
 - Massive multi-person development efforts for large scale coding projects
 - Small joke packages with minimal code
 - Personal packages customised for an individual user

Two packages that need to be installed

The devtools package:

Devtools makes package development a breeze: it works with R's existing conventions for code structure, adding efficient tools to support the cycle of package development. With devtools, developing a package becomes so easy that it will be your default layout whenever you're writing a significant amount of code.

Two packages that need to be installed

The devtools package:

Devtools makes package development a breeze: it works with R's existing conventions for code structure, adding efficient tools to support the cycle of package development. With devtools, developing a package becomes so easy that it will be your default layout whenever you're writing a significant amount of code.

The roxygen2 package:

The goal of roxygen2 is to make documenting your code as easy as possible. R provides a standard way of documenting packages: you write .Rd files in the man/ directory.

Goal: Create an R package that includes two functions.

```
# Convert Fahrenheit to Celsius
F to C <- function(F temp) {
    C temp <- (F temp - 32) * 5/9;
    return(C_temp);
# Convert Celsius to Fahrenheit
C_to_F <- function(C_temp){</pre>
    F_{temp} \leftarrow (C_{temp} * 9/5) + 32;
    return(F_temp);
}
```

First, create a new folder in your computer



Next, add a folder called 'R'



Next, add a folder called 'R'



Then drop the R scripts into the 'R' folder



Add a file called DESCRIPTION to the outer directory. This is a plain text file that can just be a few lines of code.

Package: SCCTempConverter

Type: Package

 ${\tt Title:} \ {\tt Temperature} \ {\tt Conversion} \ {\tt Package} \ {\tt for} \ {\tt Demonstration}$

Version: 0.0.1.0 RoxygenNote: 6.1.0

It can also include a lot more information (e.g., authors, maintainers, extended description, website, etc.) if need be.

This is now already an R package, which we can load.

```
# Working dir should be SCC_R_package
library(devtools);
load_all(".");
```

This is now already an R package, which we can load.

```
# Working dir should be SCC_R_package
library(devtools);
load_all(".");
```

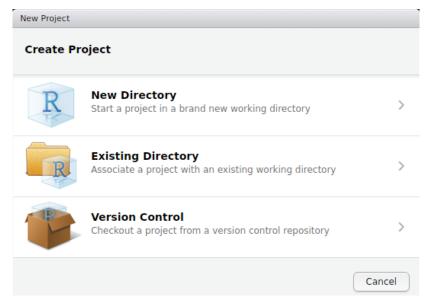
Once loaded, we can start using the R functions in the package.

```
C_to_F(20);
```

```
## [1] 68
```

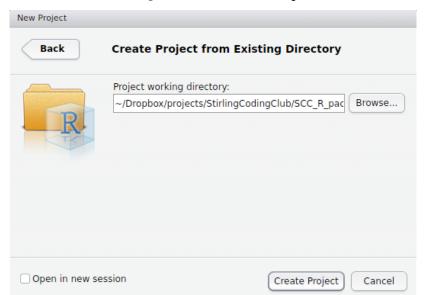
Creating a new R project

To do this in Rstudio, go to File > New Project...



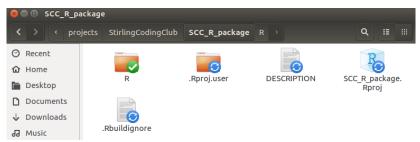
Creating a new R project

To do this in Rstudio, go to File > New Project...



Creating a new R project

To do this in Rstudio, go to File > New Project...

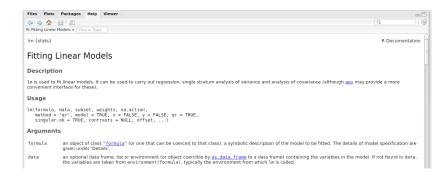


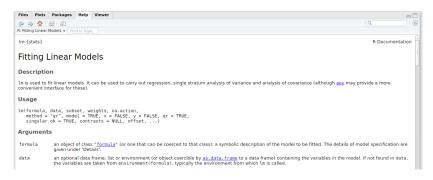
Documentation shows up in the 'Help' tab of RStudio when running the function \mathtt{help}

```
help(lm);
```

Note that the code below does the same thing as the code above.

?lm





Create help files in Rstudio using the roxygen2 package

```
install.packages("roxygen2");
library(roxygen2);
```

```
#' Fahrenheit conversion
# '
#' Convert degrees Fahrenheit temp to degrees Celsius
#' Oparam F temp The temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
#' Oreturn The temperature in degrees Celsius
#' @examples
\#' temp1 <- F_{to}C(50);
\#' temp2 \leftarrow F_{to}C(c(50, 63, 23));
#' @export
F_to_C <- function(F_temp){
    C_{temp} \leftarrow (F_{temp} - 32) * 5/9;
    return(C temp);
```

If we load our package and type the following:

```
help(F_to_C); # ?F_to_C also works
```

If we load our package and type the following:

```
help(F_to_C); # ?F_to_C also works
```

We get the below in RStudio

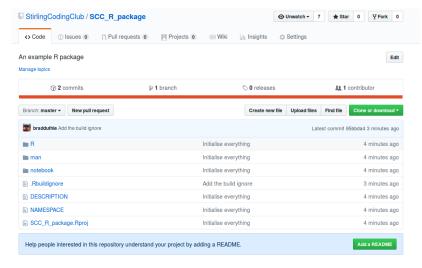


Note that a new folder has been added to the directory



Upload the package to GitHub

See notes on version control for help



Upload the package to GitHub

Anyone can download it by using the install_github function in thedevtools

```
library(devtools);
install_github("StirlingCodingClub/SCC_R_package");
```

Our R package is now installed. We can start using it by reading it in as a normal package.

```
library(SCCTempConverter);
F_to_C(30);
```

The R package design is very useful

A reasonably large R package directory



The R package design is very useful

A project for a manuscript in the R package style



Today's resources and additional help

Slides: https://stirlingcodingclub.github.io/SCC_R_package/notebook/Rpackage_slides.pdf

 $Notes: \ https://stirlingcodingclub.github.io/SCC_R_package/notebook/Rpackage_notes.html$

From Karl Broman

- ▶ The minimal R package
- Building and installing an R package
- Writing documentation with Roxygen2

From RStudio

- ► R packages (free online book).
- pkgdown (automatically builds package website)