6: GNU Make

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GNU Make

- ► Automation the full project
- Document dependencies
- Only re-run things that need to be re-run

```
R/analysis.html: R/analysis.Rmd Data/cleandata.csv
    cd R;R -e "rmarkdown::render('analysis.Rmd')"

Data/cleandata.csv: R/prepData.R RawData/rawdata.csv
    cd R;R CMD BATCH prepData.R

RawData/rawdata.csv: Python/xls2csv.py RawData/rawdata.xls
    Python/xls2csv.py RawData/rawdata.csv
```

```
R/analysis.html: R/analysis.Rmd Data/cleandata.csv
    cd R;R -e "rmarkdown::render('analysis.Rmd')"

Data/cleandata.csv: R/prepData.R RawData/rawdata.csv
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```

Automation with GNU Make

- ► Make is for more than just compiling software
- ► The essence of what we're trying to do
- Automates a workflow
- Documents the workflow
- Documents the dependencies among data files, code
- Re-runs only the necessary code, based on what has changed

Fancier example

```
FIG_DIR = Figs
mypaper.pdf: mypaper.tex $(FIG_DIR)/fig1.pdf $(FIG_DIR)/fig2.pdf
    pdflatex mypaper
# One line for both figures
$(FIG_DIR)/%.pdf: R/%.R
    cd R;R CMD BATCH $(<F)

# Use "make clean" to remove the PDFs
clean:
    rm *.pdf Figs/*.pdf</pre>
```

Installing Make

- ➤ On Macs, Make should be installed. Type "make --version" to check.
- ► On Windows, probably the easiest is to install Rtools, which includes Make.

cran.r-project.org/bin/windows/Rtools

How do you use Make?

- ► If you name your make file Makefile, then just go into the directory containing that file and type make
- ▶ If you name your make file something.else, then type make -f something.else
- Actually, the commands above will build the first target listed in the make file. So I'll often include something like the following.

```
all: target1 target2 target3
```

Then typing make all (or just make, if all is listed first in the file) will build all of those things.

► To be build a specific target, type make target. For example, make Figs/fig1.pdf

Variables

- ► Define a variable like R OPTS=--vanilla
- ► Use it with a \$ and () or {}, for example:

 R CMD BATCH \$(R_OPTS) fig1.R

Automatic variables

There are a bunch of automatic variables that you can use to save yourself a lot of typing.

Here are the ones I use most:

\$@	the file name of the target
\$<	the name of the first dependency
\$^	the names of all dependencys
\$(@D)	the directory part of the target
\$(@F)	the file part of the target
\$(<d)< th=""><th>the directory part of the first dependency</th></d)<>	the directory part of the first dependency
\$(<f)< th=""><th>the file part of the first dependency</th></f)<>	the file part of the first dependency

Pattern rules

Pattern rules are like wildcards for file names: if a bunch of files are to be built the same way, you can use the symbol % as a wildcard.

For example, if you have two figures fig1.pdf and fig2.pdf that are to be built by fig1.R and fig2.R, respectively, you might do:

```
Figs/%.pdf: R/%.R
cd $(<D);R CMD BATCH $(<F)
```

The two figures' file names will need to be be spelled out somewhere, for example as dependencies.

Resources

- ► kbroman.org/minimal_make
- ► bost.ocks.org/mike/make
- ▶ robjhyndman.com/hyndsight/makefiles
- ► Search github with filename: Makefile
 - R CMD BATCH filename: Makefile
 - filename: Makefile user: yihui

Activity

Go back to your R Markdown documents from this morning.

- Write a Makefile to produce different types of outputs from your various Rmd files.
- ► Add make all and make clean as targets
- What happens if you run make all twice?