



Fundamentals of Package Development

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Pacific Salmon Commission
April 29th, 2024

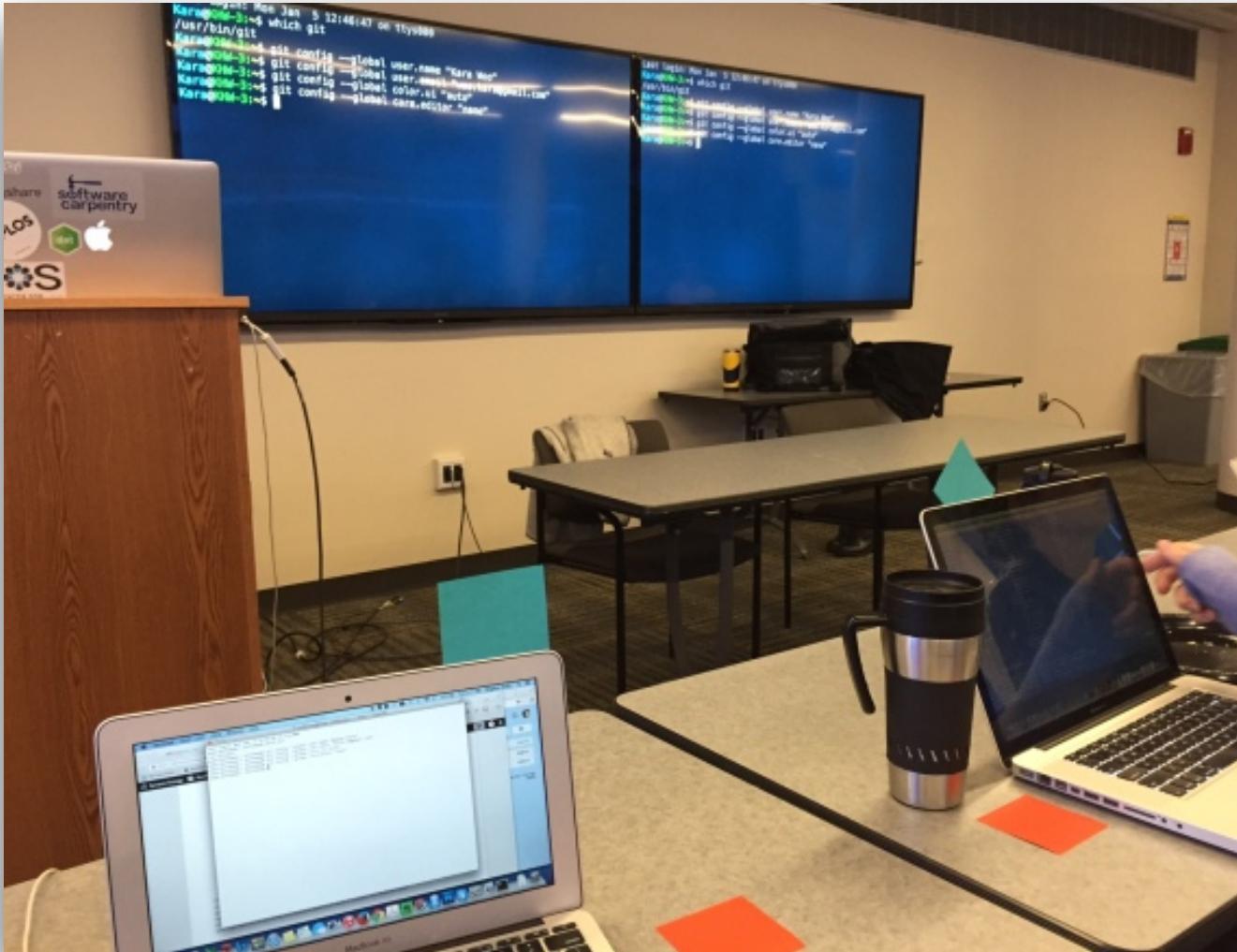
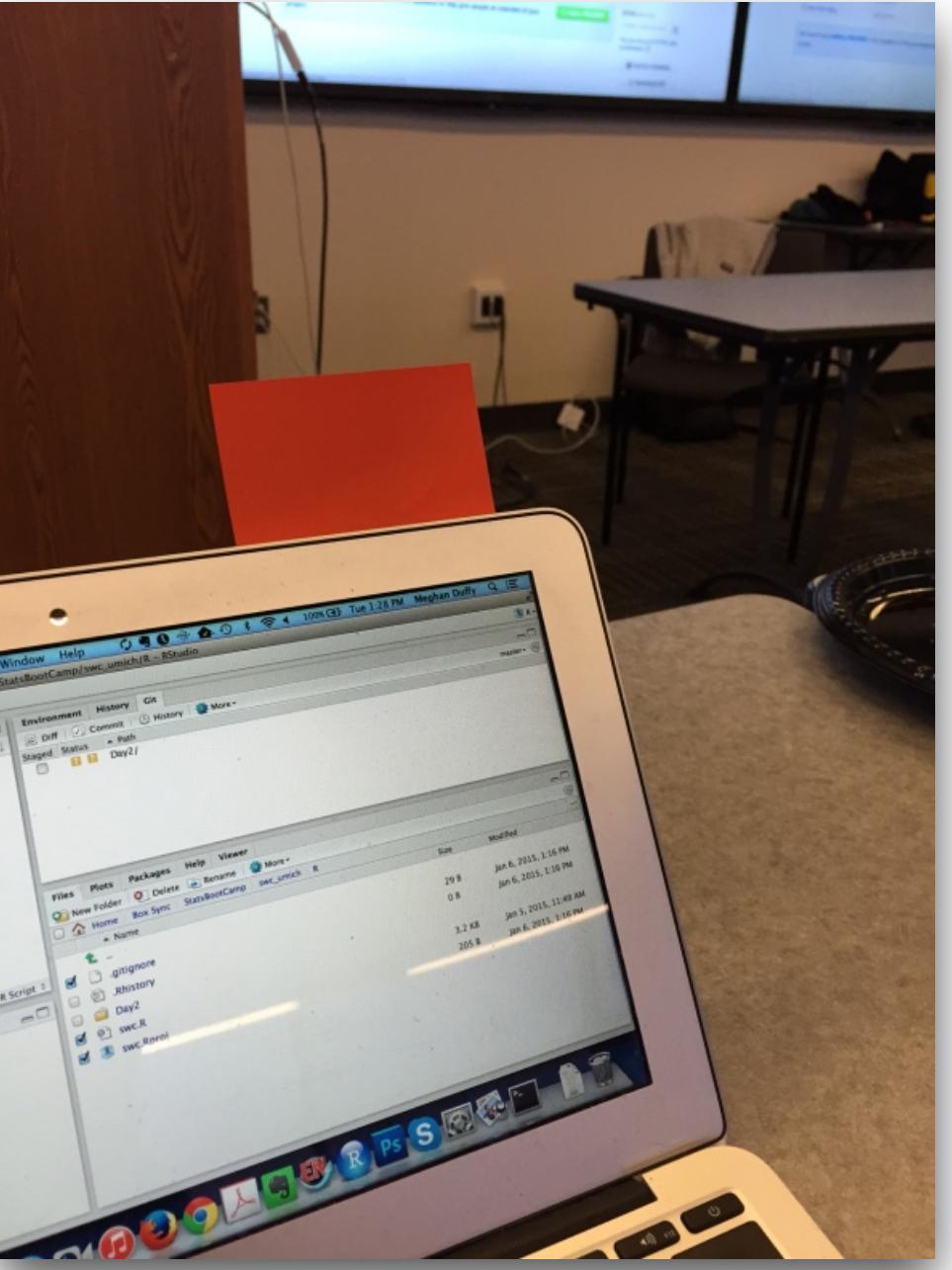
Welcome!

- Instructors:
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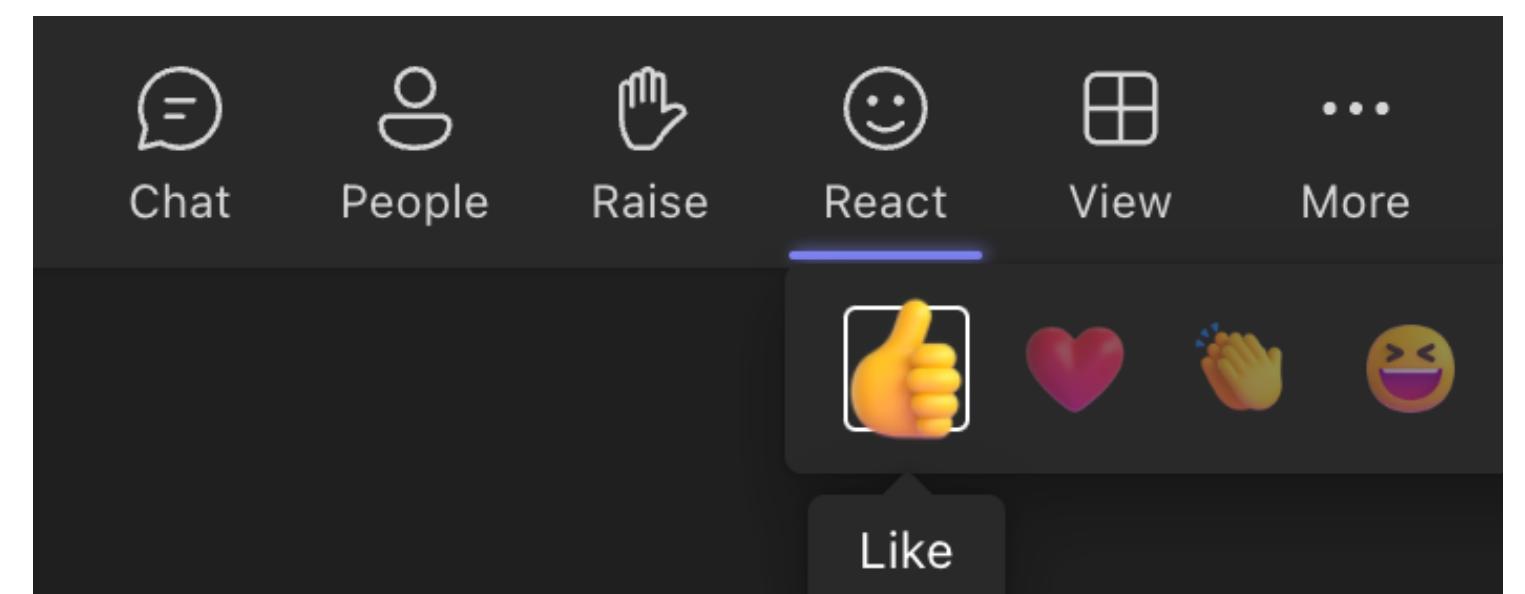
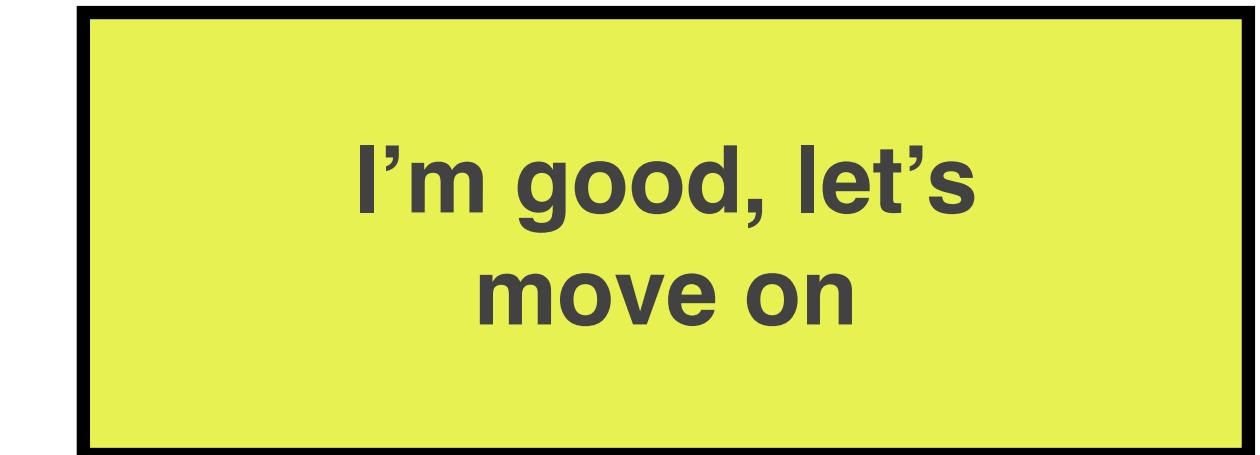
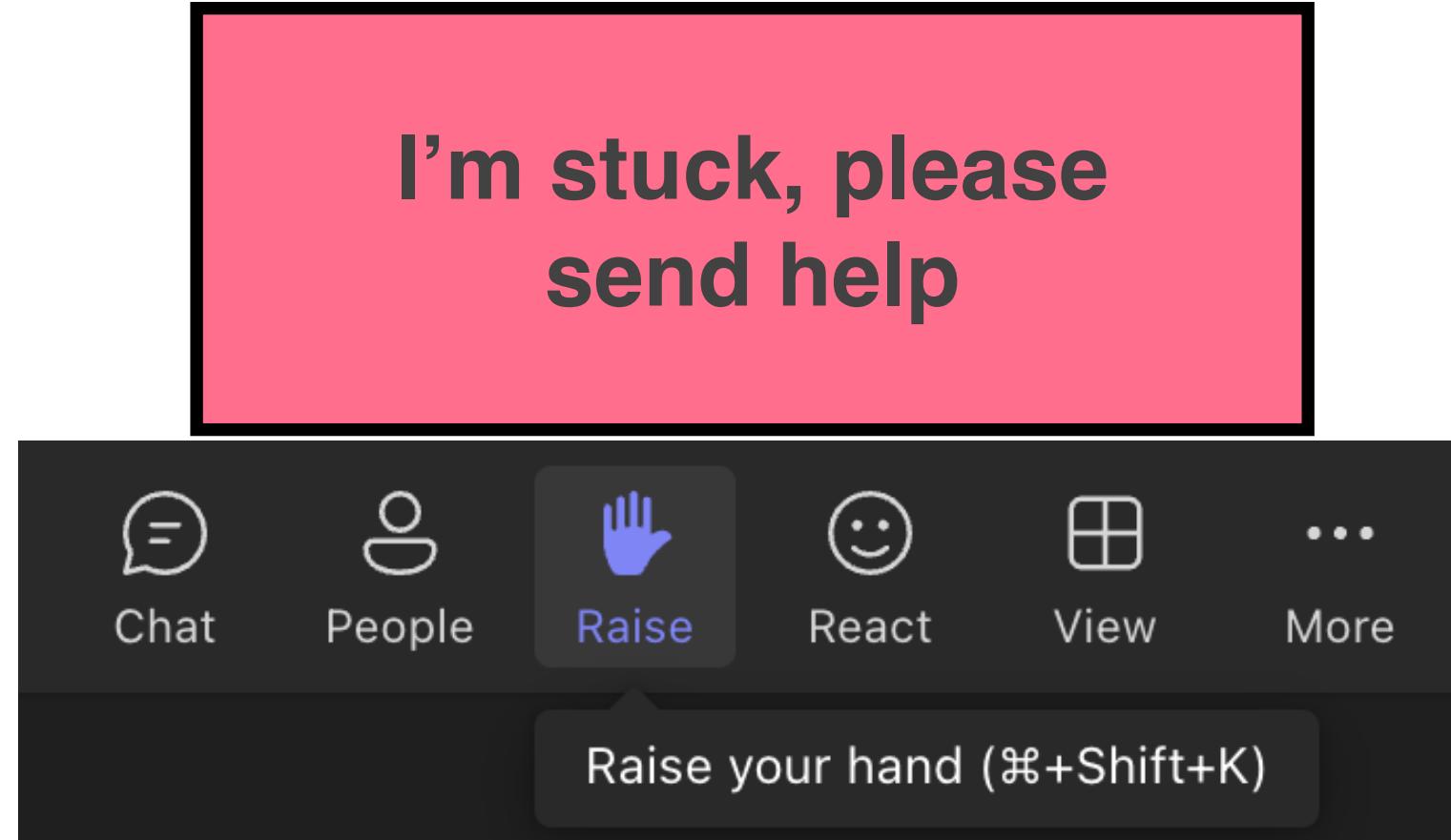
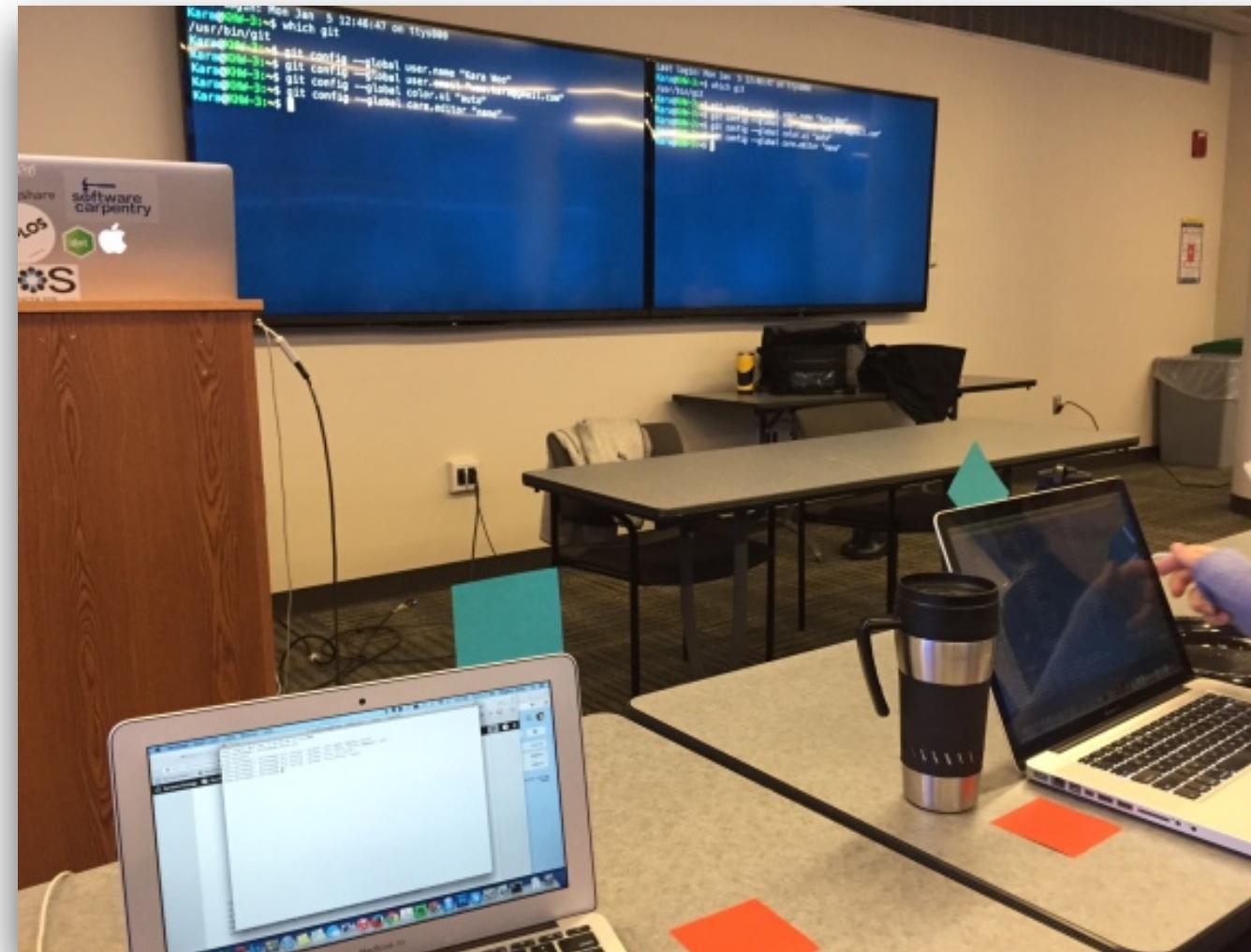
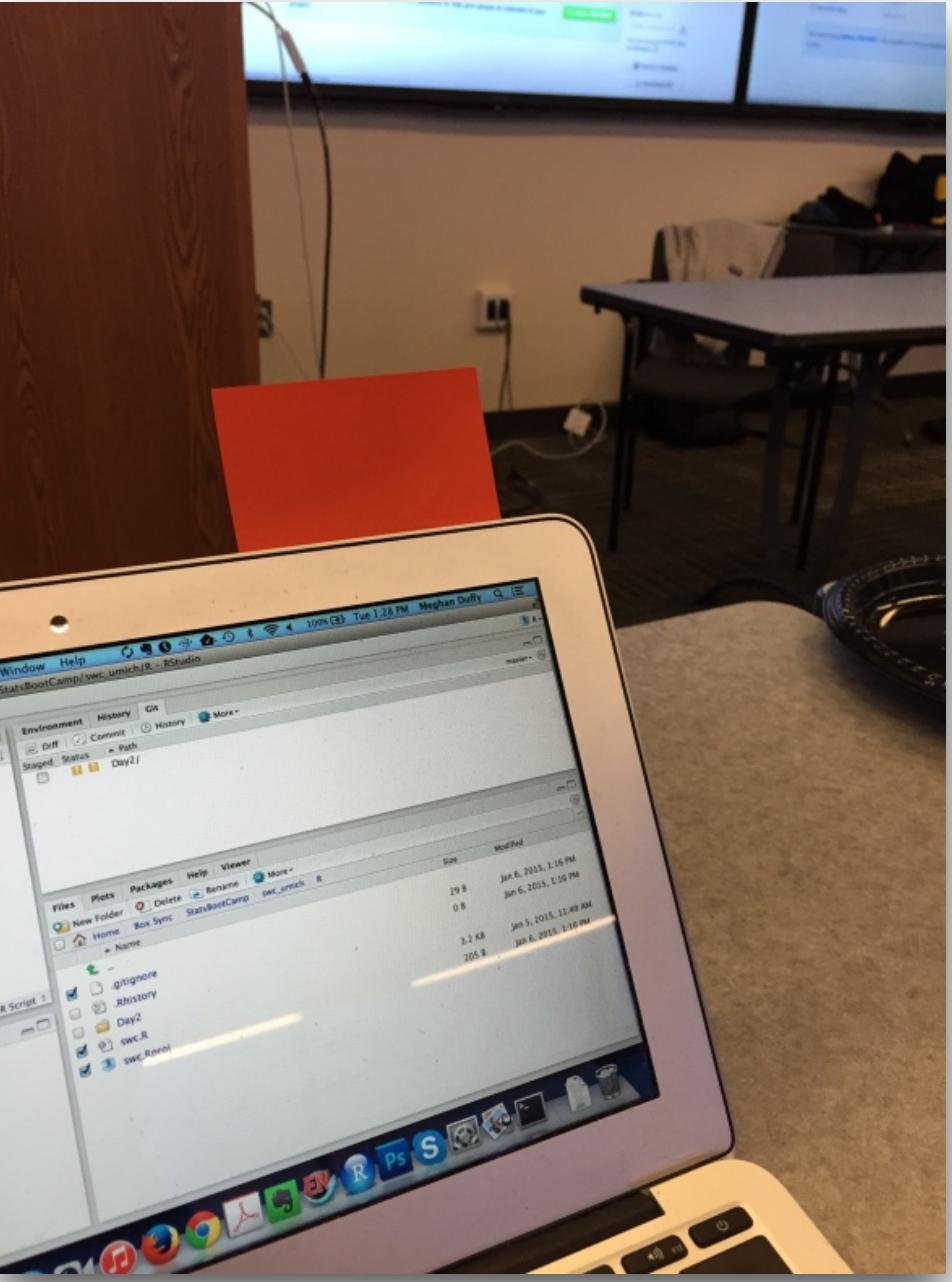
Welcome!

- This is a one-day course for people looking to learn how to build R packages in an efficient way, make them easy to maintain, and easy for users to use.
- Introductions
- Code of Conduct:
 - [https://github.com/ateucher/pkg-dev-psc-2024-04-29/blob/main/
CODE_OF_CONDUCT.md](https://github.com/ateucher/pkg-dev-psc-2024-04-29/blob/main/CODE_OF_CONDUCT.md)
 - ❤️ Treat everyone with respect
 - ❤️ Everyone should feel welcome

Sticky Notes



Sticky Notes



Resources

- Workshop website:

<https://andyteucher.ca/pkg-dev-psc-2024-04-29/>

- Cheatsheet:

<https://rstudio.github.io/cheatsheets/html/package-development.html>

Schedule and Learning Objectives

- What is a package and why should you make one? START: 9:00
- Package Structure and State - where do they come from, where do they live?

- Package Creation and Metadata BREAK: 10:30 - 11:00
- Documentation

- Testing LUNCH: 12:30 - 1:30
- Package Dependencies

- Continuous Integration BREAK: 3:00 - 3:30
- Vignettes

- Package Distribution

END: 5:00

R Packages (2e)

Hadley Wickham
Jenny Bryan

<https://r-pkgs.org>

O'REILLY®

Second
Edition

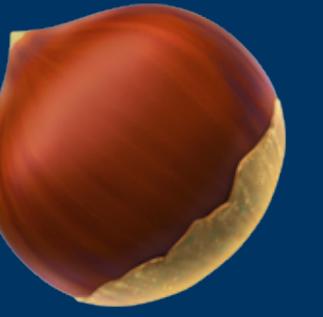
R Packages

Organize, Test, Document, and Share Your Code



Hadley Wickham
& Jennifer Bryan

Packages in a nutshell



Why make a package?



- Easier to reuse functions you write
- A consistent framework which encourages you to better organize, document, and test your code
- This framework means you can use many standardized tools
- Easiest way to distribute code (and data)
 - To your team
 - To the world

Script vs Package

<https://r-pkgs.org/package-within.html>

Script

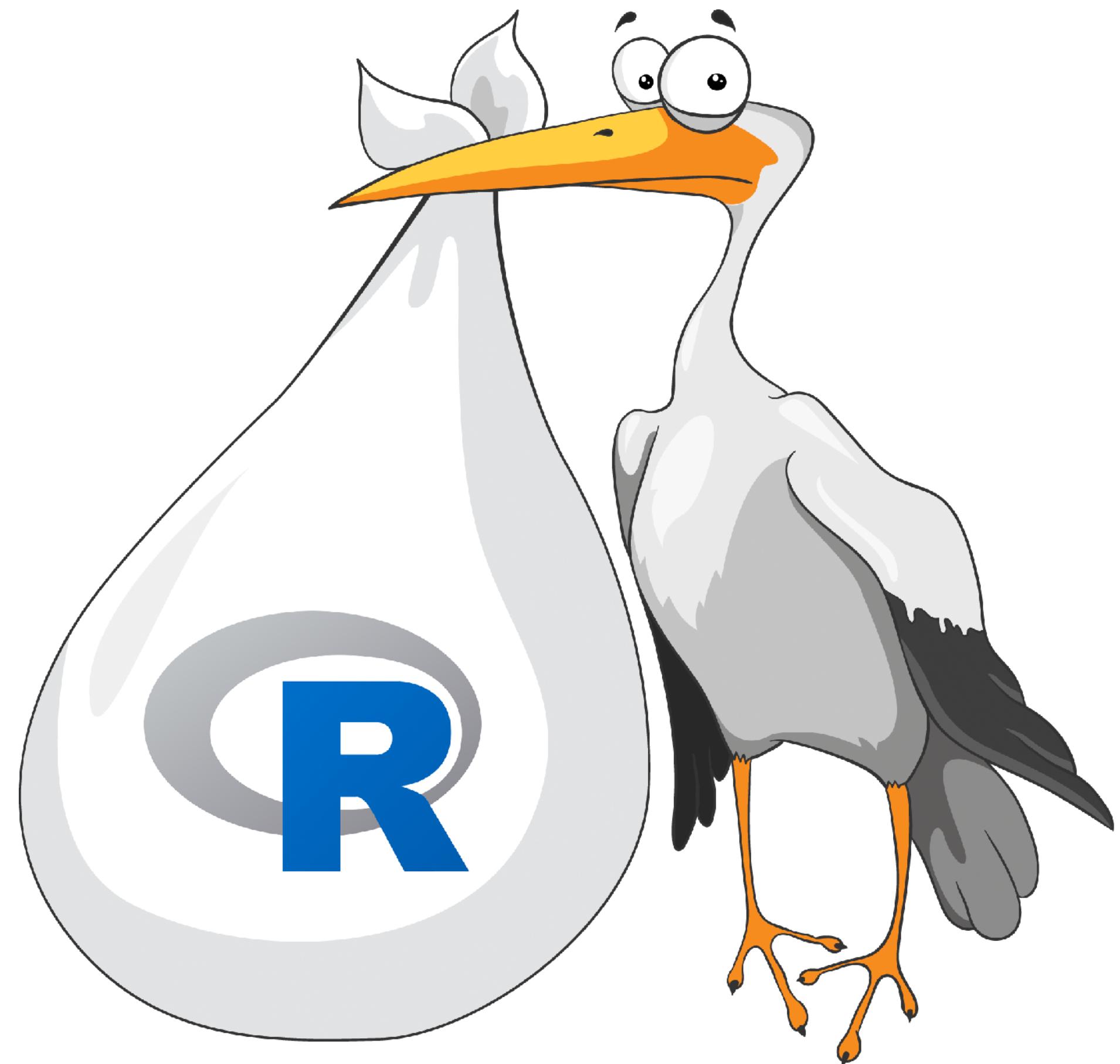
- Performs data analysis
- Collection of one or more `.R` files
- `library()` calls
- Documentation in `#` comments
- Run with `source()` or `select+run`

Package

- Reusable functions to use in analyses
- Defined by particular file organization
- Required packages in `DESCRIPTION`
- Documentation in `Roxygen` comments and “man” files
- Functions available when package attached

Where do packages come from?

- Discuss with your neighbour and put up a green sticky when you have:
 - Your favourite package
 - **2 places** from which you install packages
 - **2 functions** you can use to install packages
- Write them in the Chat



R Libraries - where do packages live?

- A **library** is a directory containing installed **packages**
- You have at least one library on your computer
- Common (and recommended) to have two libraries:
 1. A **system** library with **base** (14) and **recommended** (15) packages; installed with R.
 2. A **user** library with user-installed packages
- We use **library(pkg)** function to **attach** a package
- 7 base packages are always attached (**base**, **methods**, **utils**, **stats**, **grDevices**, **datasets**, **graphics**)

Your turn

Type `.libPaths()` to see your libraries

- How many libraries do you have?
- What are they? (Put them in the Chat)

Package Structure and State

Five forms

Source

- Directory of files with specific structure
 - What you interact with as you build a package
-

Bundle

- Package compressed into a single file (tar.gz) via `devtools::build()` -> R CMD build
 - Vignettes are built and files listed in `.Rbuildignore` are left behind
-

Binary

- Platform-specific compressed file (.tgz, .zip)
 - Made with `devtools::build(binary = TRUE)` -> R CMD INSTALL --build
-

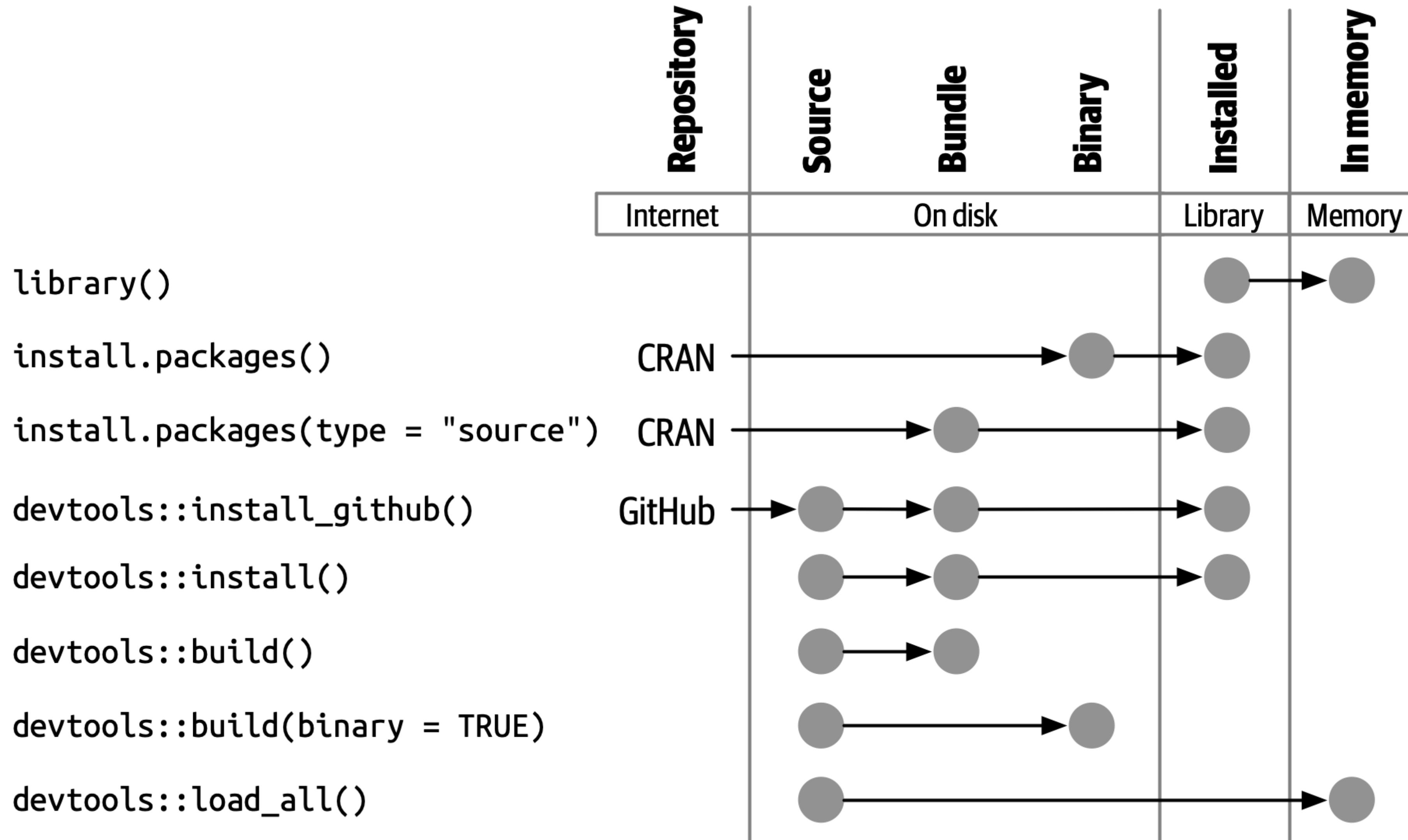
Installed

- Binary package decompressed into a user's library
 - `install.packages()`
-

In Memory

- Loaded and ready for use in an R session
- `library()`

Package Structure and State



Let's make a package together

We will:

- Create a simple package
- Use git to track our changes
- Push the code to a repository on GitLab
- Create tests for our functions
- Create documentation for our functions
- Create a package website (if we have time)
- Focus on workflows

We won't:

- Talk (much) about function writing and design
- Talk about how to include data in your package (even though it's possible and often helpful)

libminer

Sneak peak of our end goal on GitLab

- <https://gitlab.com/ateucher/libminer-master>
- A package to explore our local R package libraries

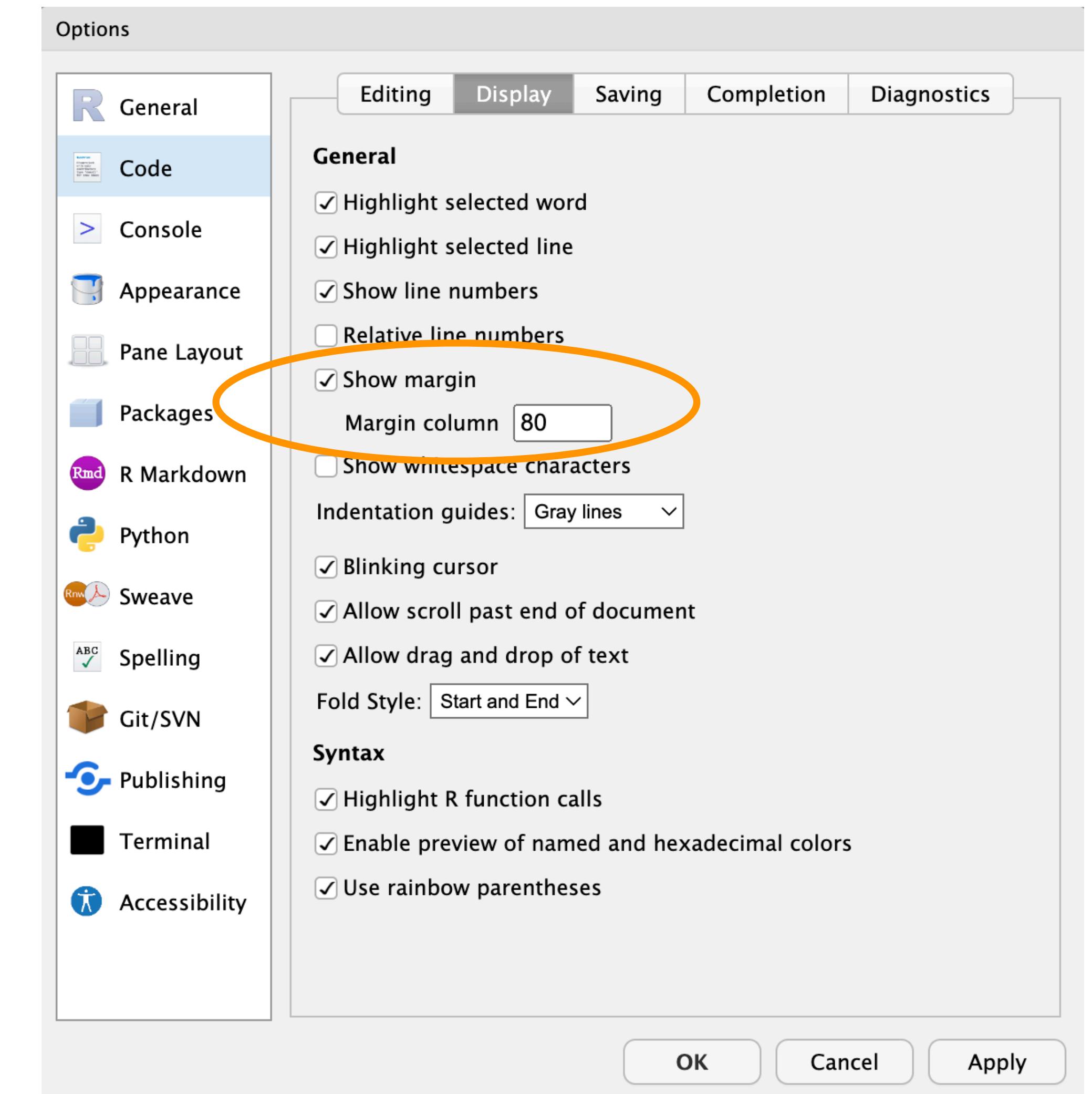
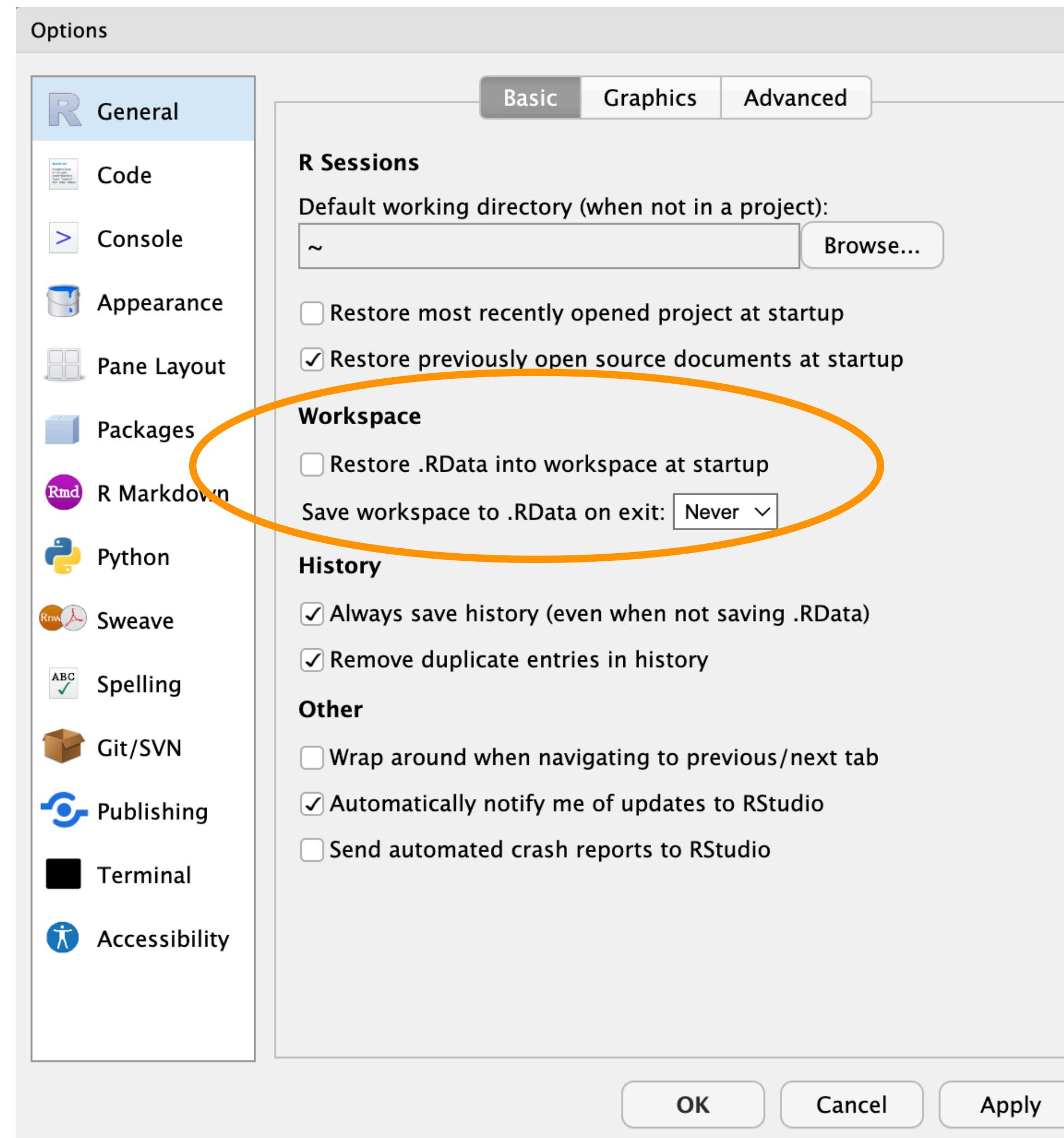


Get Ready



Configure RStudio

Tools > Global Options

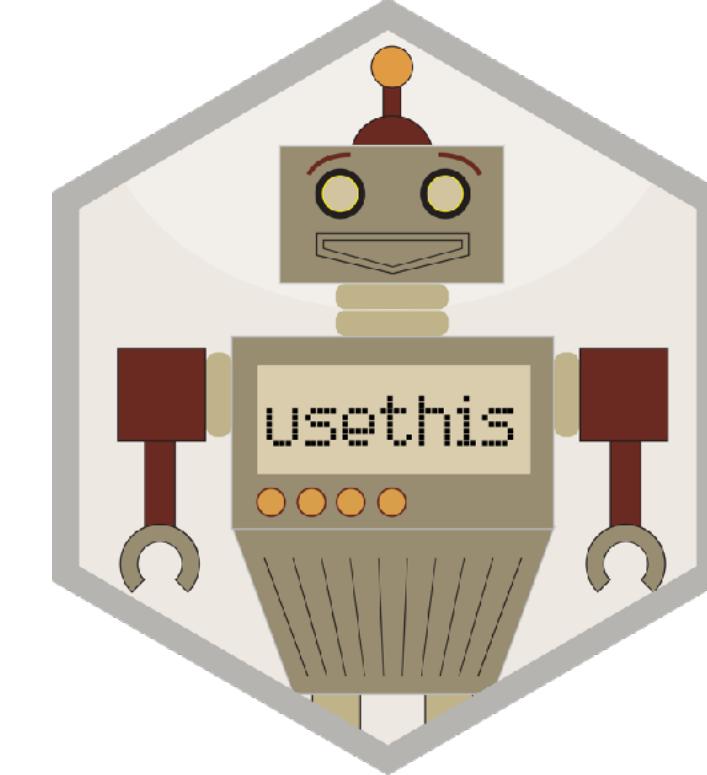


Tools



- R >= 4.3.0
- R Studio® (<https://posit.co/download/rstudio-desktop/>)
- Packages:

```
install.packages(  
  c("devtools", "roxygen2", "testthat", "knitr", "pkgdown")  
)
```



Break Time!

Create a package



Load devtools



```
library(devtools)  
#> Loading required package: usethis
```

```
packageVersion("devtools")  
#> [1] '2.4.5'
```

- Update if necessary!
- Provides a suite of functions to aid package development
- Loads **usethis**, the source of most functions we will be using

create_package()



```
create_package("~/Desktop/mypackage")
```

```
└── .Rbuildignore  
└── .Rproj.user  
└── .gitignore  
└── DESCRIPTION  
└── NAMESPACE  
└── R  
└── mypackage.Rproj
```

- Creates directory
 - Final part of path will be the package name
- Sets up basic package skeleton
- Opens a new RStudio project
- Activates "build" pane in RStudio

create_package()



```
create_package("~/Desktop/mypackage")
#> ✓ Creating '/Users/jane/Desktop/mypackage/'
#> ✓ Setting active project to '/Users/jane/Desktop/mypackage'
#> ✓ Creating 'R/'
#> ✓ Writing 'DESCRIPTION'
#> Package: mypackage
#> Title: What the Package Does (One Line, Title Case)
#> Version: 0.0.0.9000
#> Authors@R (parsed):
#>   * First Last <first.last@example.com> [aut, cre] (YOUR-ORCID-ID)
#> Description: What the package does (one paragraph).
#> License: `use_mit_license()`, `use_gpl3_license()` or friends to pick a license
#> Encoding: UTF-8
#> Roxygen: list(markdown = TRUE)
#> RoxygenNote: 7.2.3
#> ✓ Writing 'NAMESPACE'
#> ✓ Writing 'mypackage.Rproj'
#> ✓ Adding '^mypackage\\\.Rproj$' to '.Rbuildignore'
#> ✓ Adding '.Rproj.user' to '.gitignore'
#> ✓ Adding '^\\.Rproj\\\.user$' to '.Rbuildignore'
#> ✓ Setting active project to '<no active project>'
```



Your Turn

use_git()

- `use_git_config(
 user.name = "Jane Doe",
 user.email = "jane@example.org"
)`
- `use_git()`
- Turns package directory into a git repository
- Commits your files (with a prompt)
- Restarts RStudio (with a prompt)
 - Activates "git" pane in RStudio

```
use_git()
```

```
#> ✓ Setting active project to  
#>   '/Users/Jane/rrr/mypackage'  
#> ✓ Adding '.Rhistory', '.Rdata',  
#>   '.httr-oauth', '.DS_Store',  
#>   '.quarto' to '.gitignore'  
#> There are 5 uncommitted files:  
#> * '.gitignore'  
#> * '.Rbuildignore'  
#> * 'DESCRIPTION'  
#> * 'metrify.Rproj'  
#> * 'NAMESPACE'  
#> Is it ok to commit? [y/n]:  
#>  
#> 1: Abort  
#> 2: Not now  
#> 3: Yeah
```



Your Turn

usethis::use_devtools()

Automatically load devtools when R starts

- Opens .Rprofile file
- Copies code to your clipboard
- Paste into .Rprofile
- Restart R

```
if (interactive()) {  
  # Load package dev packages:  
  suppressMessages(require("devtools"))  
}
```

?

Ctrl+Shift+F10 (Windows & Linux)

?

Your Turn

use_r()

Write your first function

- R code goes in R/
- Name the file after the function it defines

```
use_r("my-fun")
```

#> ✓ Setting active project to '/Users/jane/rrr/mypackage'

#> • Edit 'R/my-fun.R'

- Put the definition of your function (and only the definition)

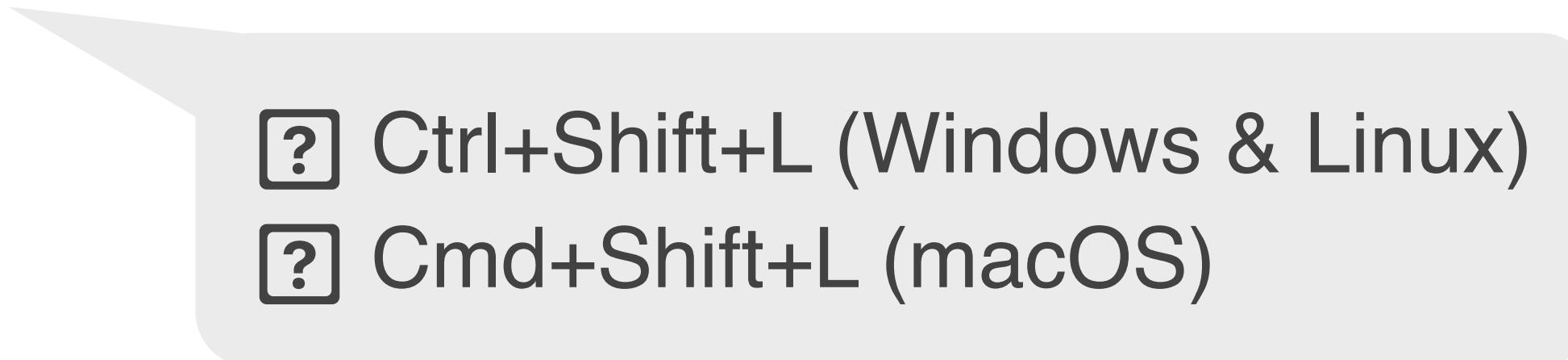


Your Turn

Test your function in the new package

But how?

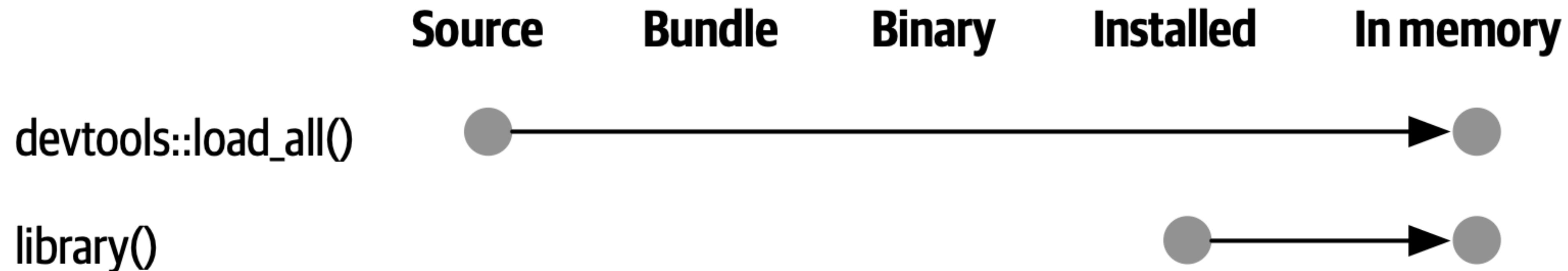
- `source("R/my-fun.R")`
- ~~Send function to console using RStudio (Ctrl/CMD+Return)~~
- `devtools::load_all()`



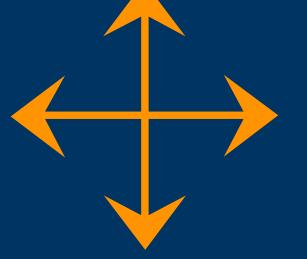
- `Ctrl+Shift+L` (Windows & Linux)
- `Cmd+Shift+L` (macOS)

load_all()

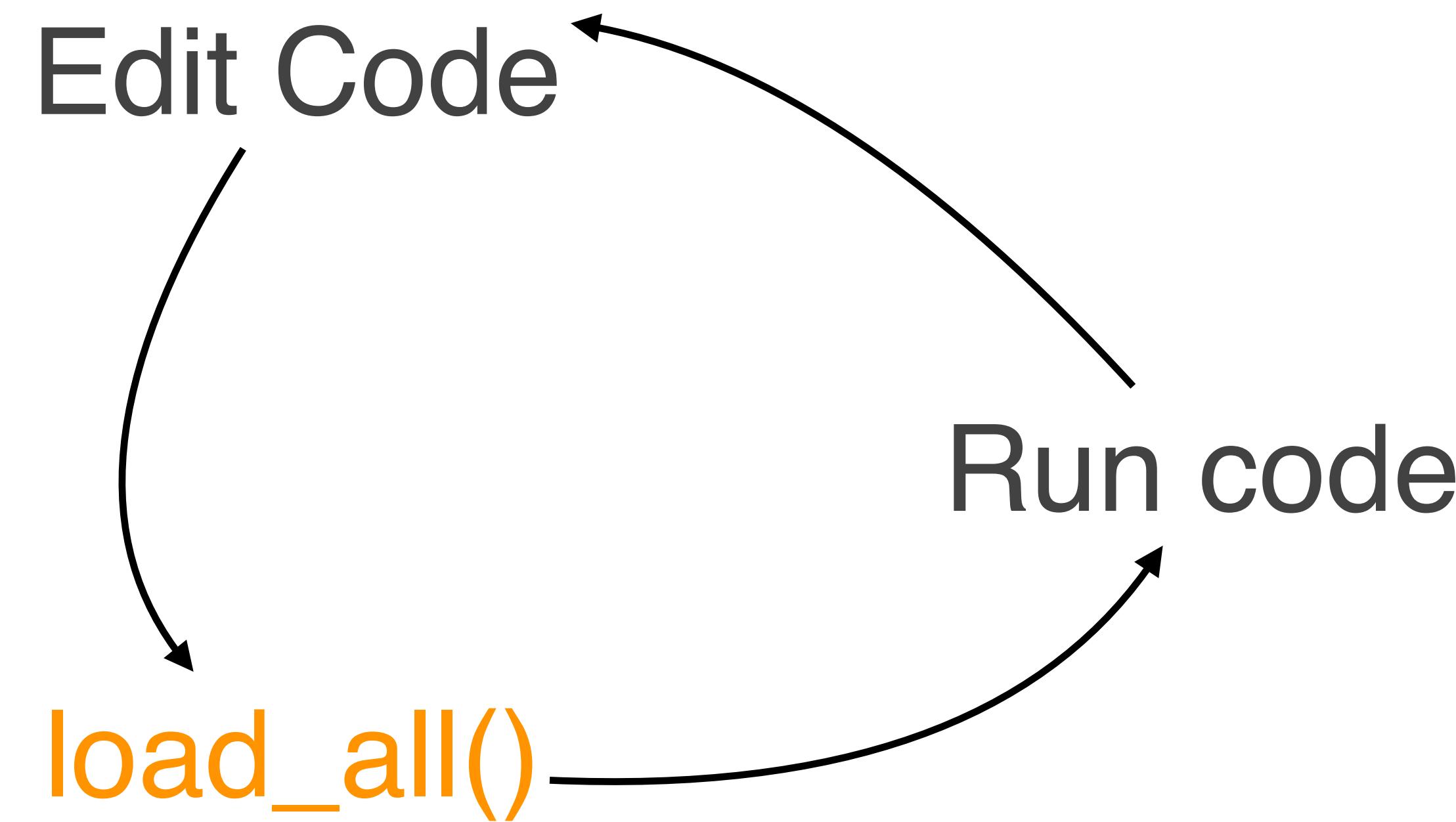
~= install.packages() + library()



- Simulates building, installing, and attaching your package
- Makes all of the functions from your package immediately available to use
- Allows fast iteration of editing and test-driving your functions
- Good reflection of how users will interact with your package*

Try it out, and commit your
changes 

Workflow



?

Ctrl/Cmd+Shift+L

check()

Run R CMD check from within R

```
check()
```

```
#> — R CMD check results —  
#> Duration: 3.1s  
#>  
#> > checking DESCRIPTION meta-information ... WARNING  
#>   invalid license file pointers: LICENSE  
#>  
#> 0 errors ✓ | 1 warning ✖ | 0 notes ✓
```

- **check()** early and often
- Reduce future pain by catching problems early*



Your Turn

R CMD check

3 types of messages

- **ERRORs:** Severe problems - always fix.
- **WARNINGs:** Problems that you should fix, and must fix if you're planning to submit to CRAN.
- **NOTEs:** Mild problems or, in a few cases, just an observation.
 - When submitting to CRAN, try to eliminate all NOTEs.

Licenses

`use_*_license()`

- Permissive:
 - **MIT**: simple and permissive.
 - **Apache 2.0**: MIT + provides patent protection.
- Copyleft:
 - Requires sharing of improvements.
 - **GPL (v2 or v3)**
 - **AGPL, LGPL** (v2.1 or v3)
- Creative commons licenses:
 - Appropriate for data packages.
 - **CC0**: dedicated to public domain.
 - **CC-BY**: Free to share and adapt, must give appropriate credit.

use_mit_license()

- ✓ Adding 'MIT + file LICENSE' to License
- ✓ Writing 'LICENSE'
- ✓ Writing 'LICENSE.md'
- ✓ Adding '^LICENSE\\\\.md\$' to '.Rbuildignore'



Your Turn

The DESCRIPTION file

Package metadata

- Make yourself the author
 - Name & Email
 - Role
 - ORCID (optional)
- Write descriptive
 - Title:
 - Description:



?

Ctrl+.

start typing DESCRIPTION

```
Package: mypackage
Title: What the Package Does (One Line, Title Case)
Version: 0.0.0.9000
Authors@R: person(
  "First", "Last", ,
  "first.last@example.com",
  role = c("aut", "cre"),
  comment = c(ORCID = "YOUR-ORCID-ID")
)
Description: What the package does
License: `use_mit_license()`, `use_gpl2()`
  friends to pick a license
Encoding: UTF-8
Roxygen: list(markdown = TRUE)
RoxygenNote: 7.2.3
```



Your Turn

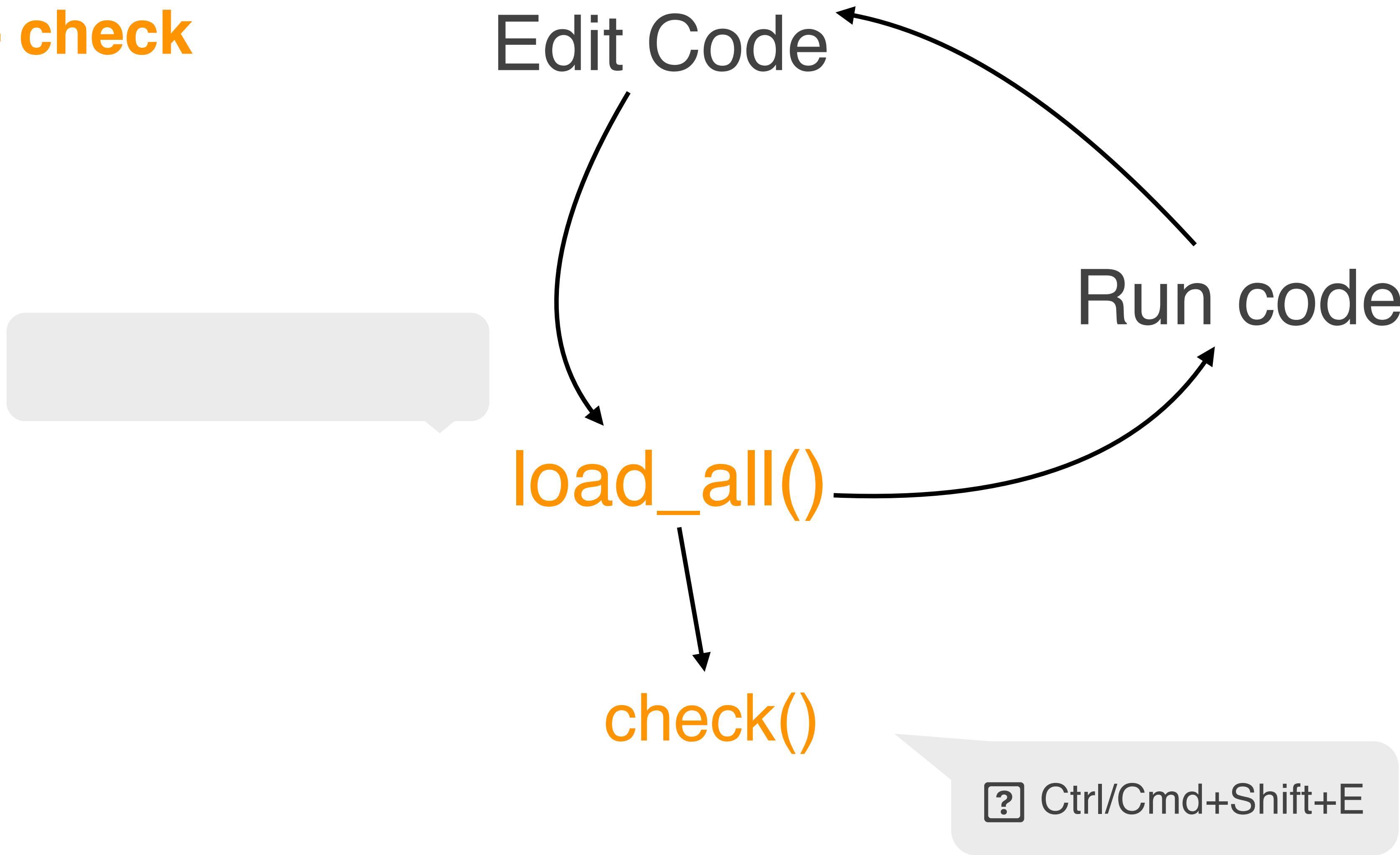
The DESCRIPTION file

Package metadata

- Take a look at the DESCRIPTION for ggplot2.
 - CRAN Package page
 - DESCRIPTION on GitHub
 - Note other Author roles:
 - ‘cph’ (copyright holder, often your employer)
 - ‘fnd’ (funder)

Workflow

Code + check



check() again

check()

#> — *Documenting*

...

#> — *Building*

...

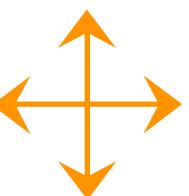
#> — *Checking*





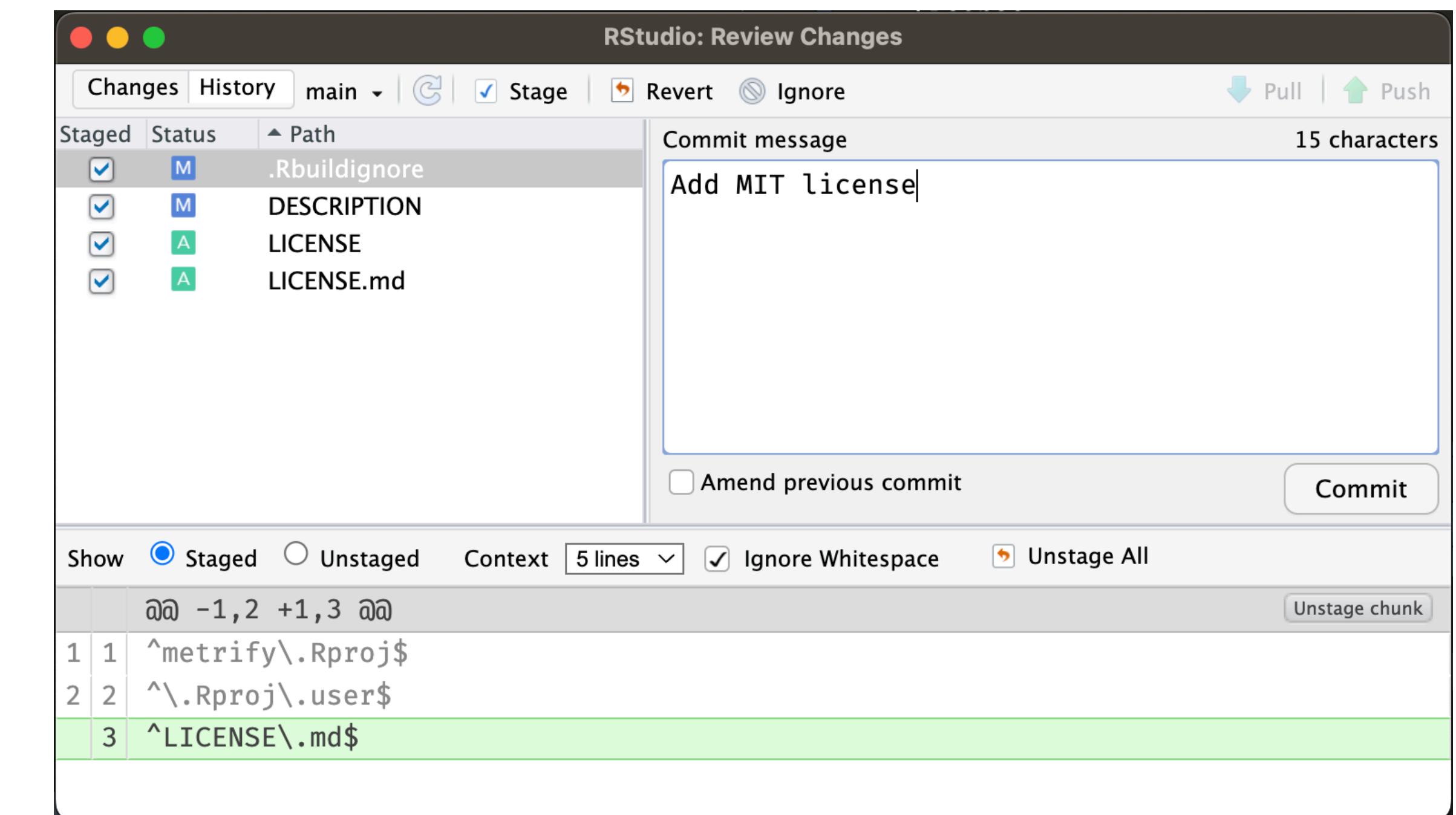
**TED
LASSO**

Commit changes to git



```
$ git add DESCRIPTION \
LICENSE \
LICENSE.md \
.Rbuildignore
```

```
$ git commit -m "Add MIT license"
```



Gitlab

Put your package code on GitLab

- Prerequisites:
 - GitLab account
 - follow instructions to get GitLab PAT
 - `gitcreds::gitcreds_set()` - paste PAT
 - `git_sitrep()` - verify
- Set your remote



Your Turn

Avoid some pain of package setup: `edit_r_profile()`

And set default `DESCRIPTION` values

```
# Set usethis options:  
options(  
  usethis.description = list(  
    "Authors@R" = utils::person(  
      "Jane", "Doe",  
      email = "jane@example.com",  
      role = c("aut", "cre"),  
      comment = c(ORCID = "0000-1111-2222-3333"))  
  ))  
)
```

*<https://usethis.r-lib.org/articles/usethis-setup.html>

While you're in there...

Set some other helpful defaults

```
options(  
  warnPartialMatchArgs = TRUE,  
  warnPartialMatchDollar = TRUE,  
  warnPartialMatchAttr = TRUE  
)
```

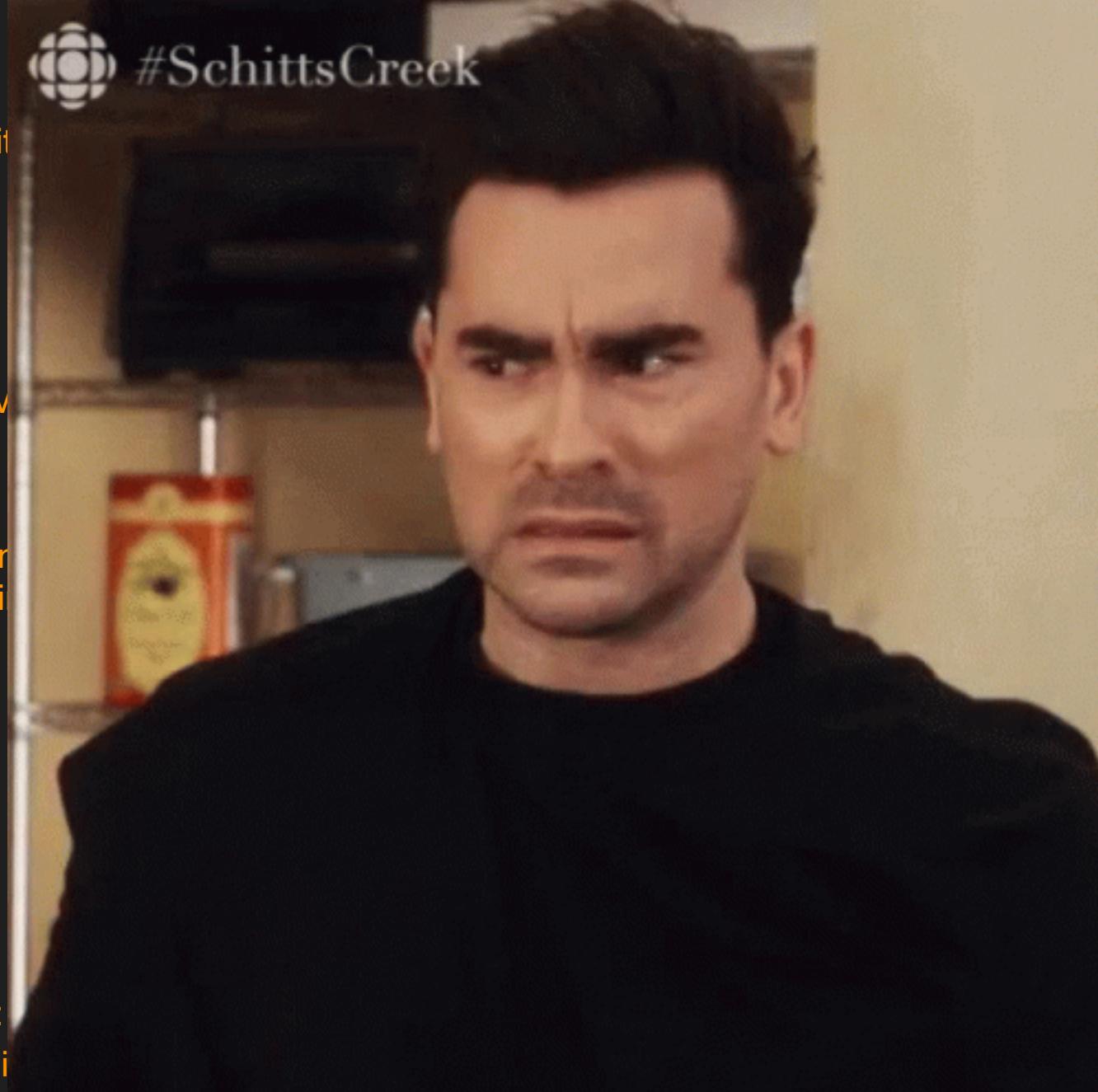
Documentation



Documentation

man/*.Rd

```
% Generated by roxygen2: do not edit by hand
% Please edit documentation in R/git.R
\name{use_git}
\alias{use_git}
\title{Initialise a git repository}
\usage{
use_git(message = "Initial commit")
}
\arguments{
\item{message}{Character string specifying the message for the initial commit. If user consents, it also makes an initial commit.}
}
\description{
'use_git()' initialises a Git repository and adds important files to '.gitignore'. If user consents, it also makes an initial commit.
}
\examples{
}
\dontrun{
use_git()
}
\seealso{
}
Other git helpers:
\code{\link{use_git_config}}
\code{\link{use_git_hook}}
\code{\link{use_git_ignore}}
}
\concept{git helpers}
```



Function documentation

```
> ?use_git
use_git      package:usethis      R Documentation
Initialise a git repository

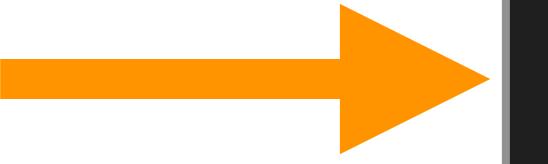
Description:
'use_git()' initialises a Git repository and adds important files
to '.gitignore'. If user consents, it also makes an initial
commit.

Usage:
use_git(message = "Initial commit")

Arguments:
message: Message to use for first commit.

See Also:
Other git helpers: 'use_git_config()', 'use_git_hook()',
'use_git_ignore()'

Examples:
## Not run:
use_git()
## End(Not run)
```



roxygen2



- RStudio: *Code > Insert Roxygen Skeleton*
- Special comments (#') above function definition in **R/*.R**
 - Title
 - Description
 - Parameters (@param)
 - Return value (@return)
 - Export tag (@export)
 - Example usage (@examples)
 - ...
- Markdown-like syntax
- Keep documentation with code!

?

Cmd/Ctrl+Alt+Shift+R

```
#' Title  
#' A longer description of what the function  
#' is used for  
#'  
#' @param x  
#' @param y  
#'  
#' @return  
#' @export  
#'  
#' @examples  
add <- function(x, y) {  
  x+y  
}
```

document()

R/use-git.R

```
#' Initialise a git repository
#'
#' `use_git()` initialises a Git
#' repository and adds important
#' files to `gitignore`. If user
#' consents, it also makes an
#' initial commit.
#'
#' @param message Message to use
#'   for first commit.
#' @export
#' @examples
#' \dontrun{
#'   use_git()
#' }
use_git <- function(message = "Initial commit") {
  ...
}
```

?

Cmd/Ctrl
+Shift+D

document()

man/*.Rd

```
% Generated by roxygen2: do not edit by hand
% Please edit documentation in R/git.R
\name{use_git}
\alias{use_git}
\title{Initialise a git repository}
\usage{
use_git(message = "Initial commit")
}
\arguments{
\item{message}{Message to use for first commit.}
}
\description{
\code{use_git()} initialises a Git repository and adds important files to
\code{gitignore}. If user consents, it also makes an initial commit.
}
\examples{
\dontrun{
use_git()
}
}
```

Create roxygen comments

- Go to function definition
- Cursor in function definition
- Insert roxygen skeleton
- Complete the roxygen fields
- `document()`
- `?myfunction`
- 🎉

?

Ctrl+.

(Start typing function name...)

?

Cmd/Ctrl+Alt+Shift+R

?

Cmd/Ctrl+Shift+D



Your Turn

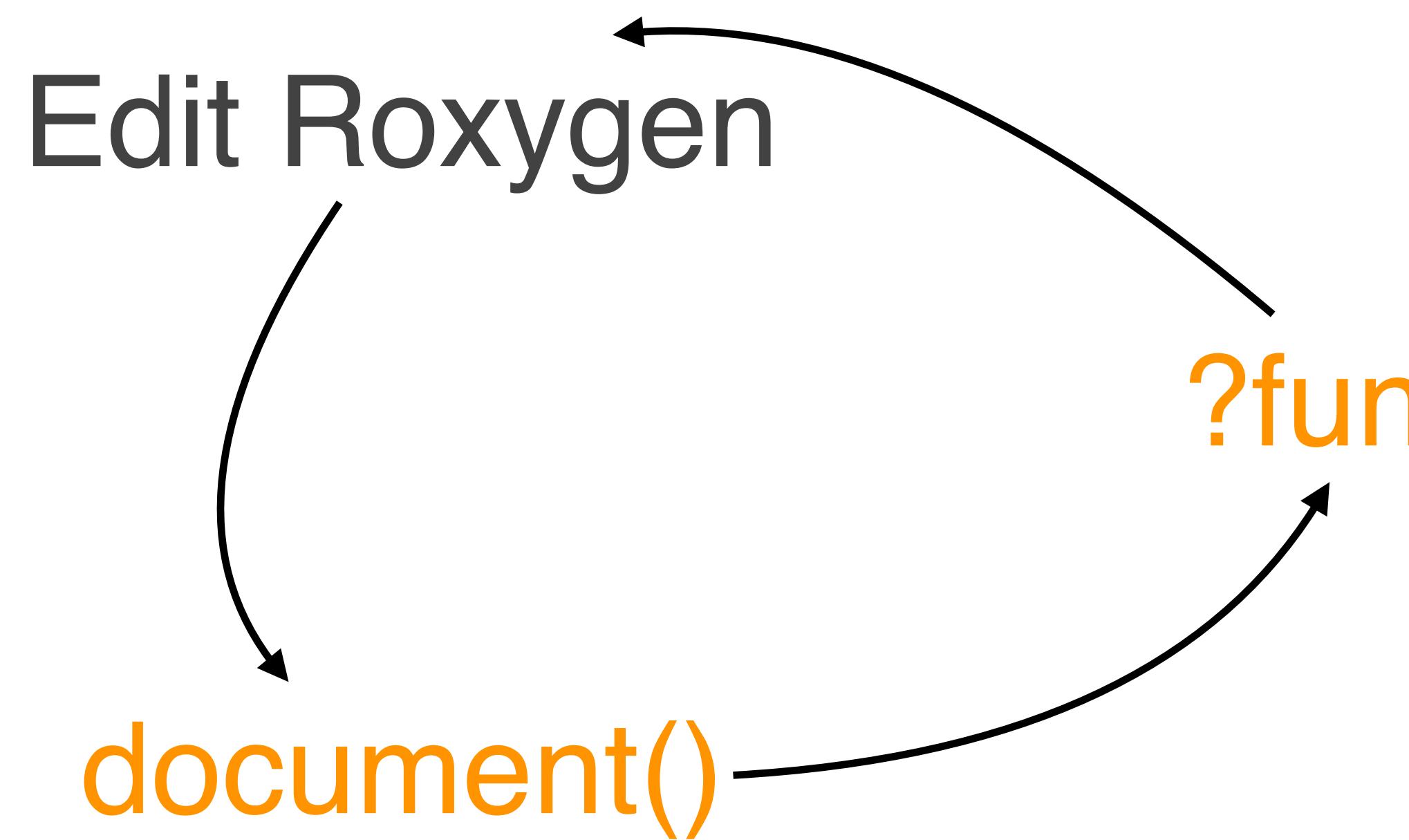
check() ?
Commit your changes ↕
Push to GitLab ?

NAMESPACE

An introduction

- Lists R objects that are:
 - **Exported** from your package to be used by package users
 - `export()`, `S3method()`, ...
 - **Imported** from another package to be used internally by your package
 - `import()`, `importFrom()`, ...
- `document()` updates the **NAMESPACE** file with directives from Roxygen comments in your R code.

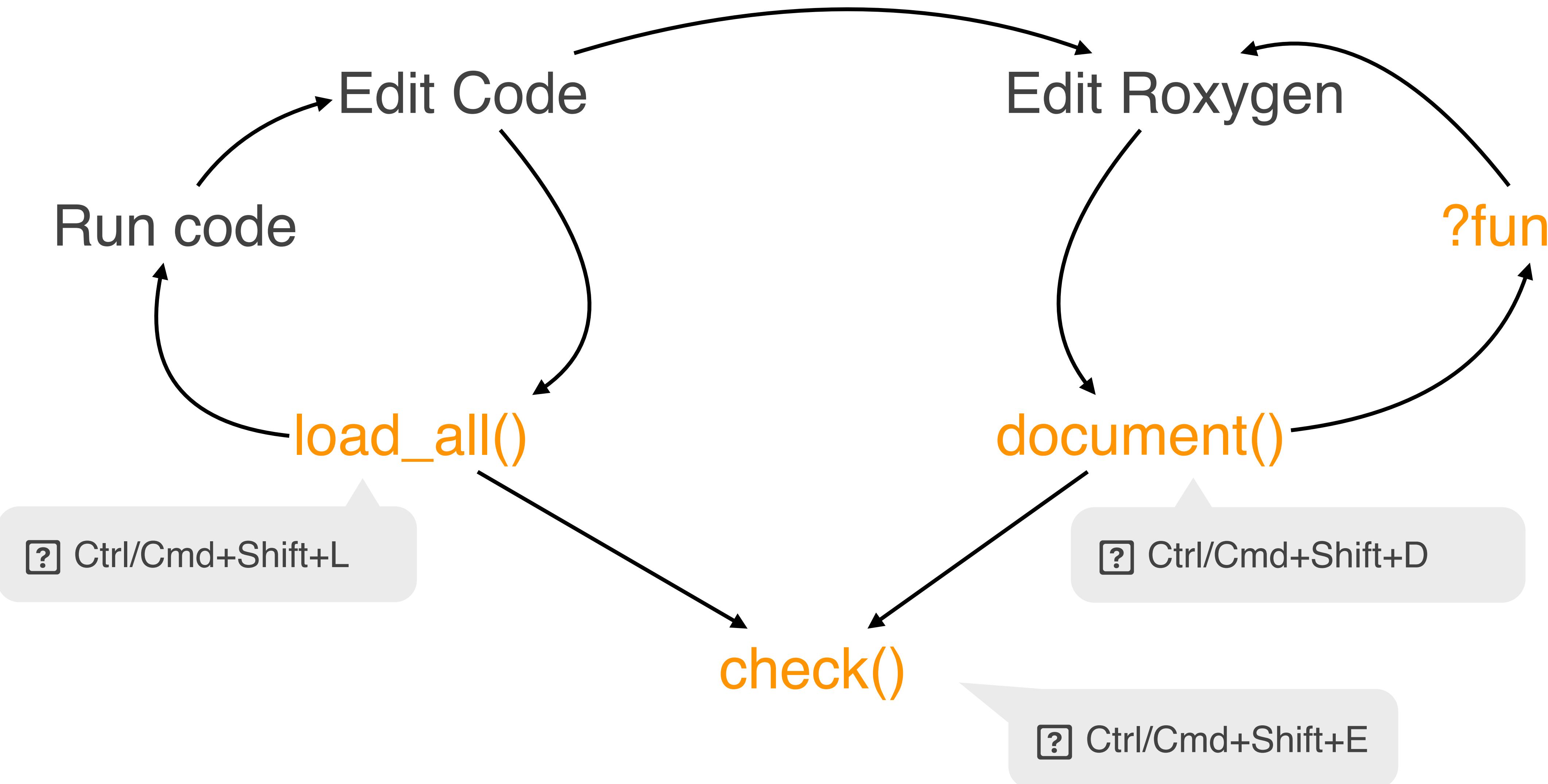
Documentation workflow



- ❑ ? Ctrl+Shift+D (Windows & Linux)
- ❑ ? Cmd+Shift+D (macOS)

Workflow

Code + documentation + check



Package-level documentation

use_package_doc()

```
use_package_doc()
```

```
#> ✓ Writing 'R/mypackage-package.R'  
#> • Modify 'R/mypackage-package.R'
```

```
document()
```

- Package-level help available via ?mypackage
- Creates relevant .Rd file from DESCRIPTION
- A good place for roxygen dependency directives



Your Turn

check() again

check()

#> — *Documenting*

...

#> — *Building*

...

#> — *Checking*

install()

Install package to your library

- R CMD INSTALL

?

Ctrl+Shift+B (Windows & Linux)
Cmd+Shift+B (macOS)

- Restart R

?

Ctrl+Shift+F10 (Windows & Linux)

- Attach package with **library()** like any other package

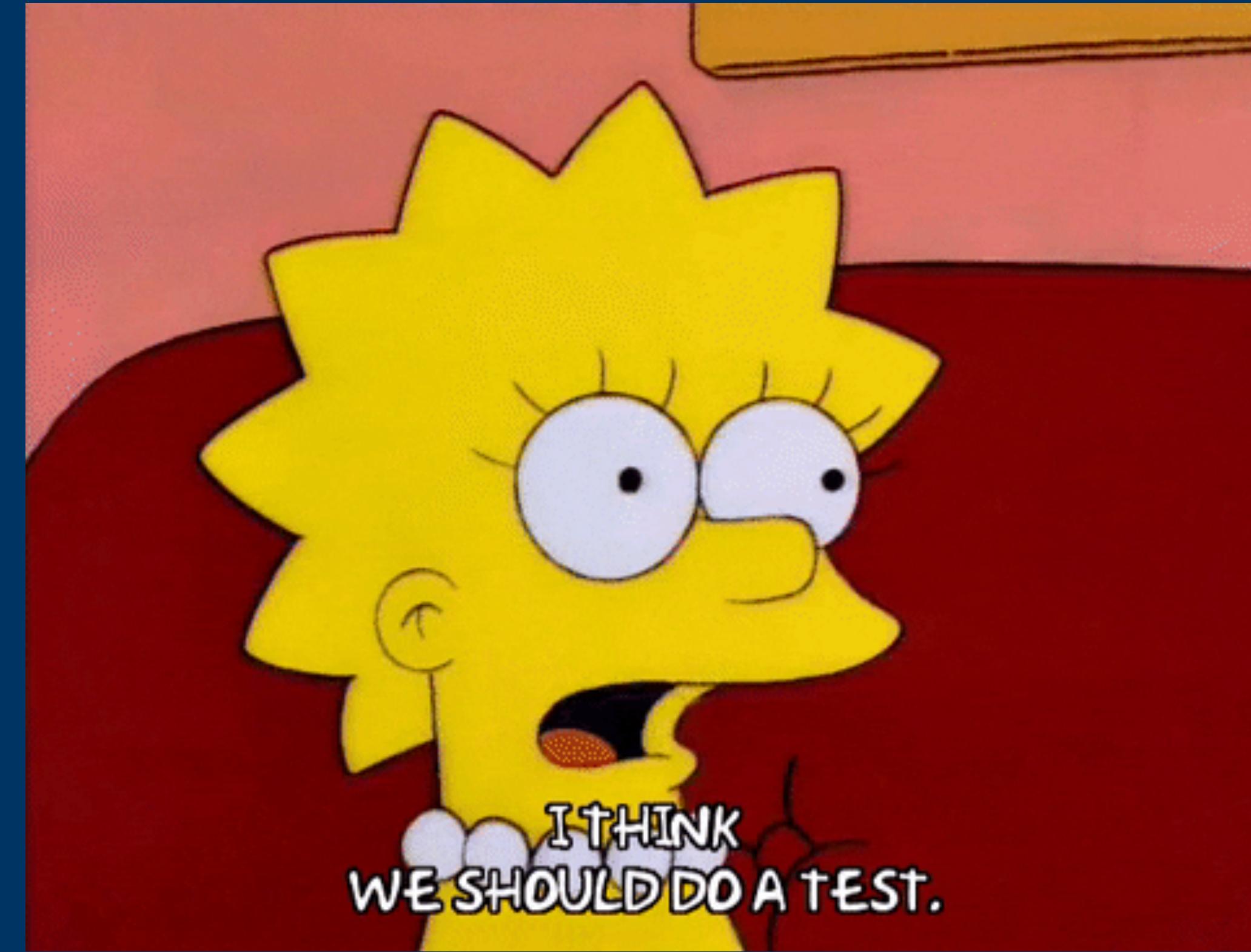


Your Turn

Commit your changes →
Push to GitLab ?

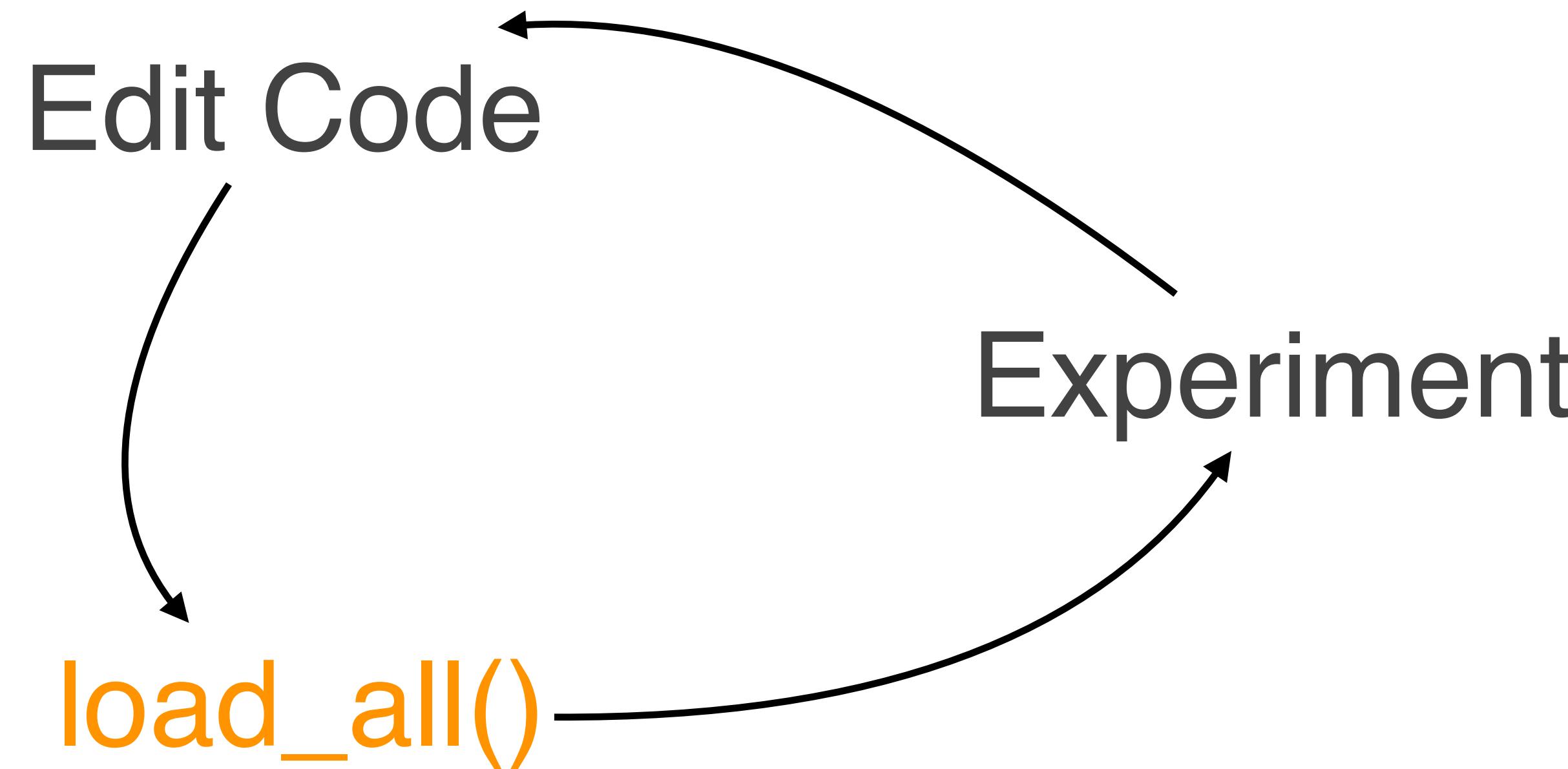
Lunch Time!

Testing



Testing

Current workflow



- ❑ ? Ctrl+Shift+L (Windows & Linux)
- ❑ ? Cmd+Shift+L (macOS)

Automated Testing

Benefits

- Fewer bugs
- Better code structure
- Call to action when fixing bugs
- Robust (future-proof) code



use_testthat()

Set up formal testing of your package*

use_testthat()

```
#> ✓ Adding 'testthat' to Suggests field in DESCRIPTION  
#> ✓ Adding '3' to Config/testthat.edition  
#> ✓ Creating 'tests/testthat/'  
#> ✓ Writing 'tests/testthat.R'  
#> • Call `use_test()` to initialize a basic test file and open it for editing.
```

*Sorry, you still have to write the tests

use_test()

```
use_test('my-fun.R')*
```

```
#> ✓ Writing 'tests/testthat/test-my-fun.R'  
#> • Edit 'tests/testthat/test-my-fun.R'
```

*Omit file name when '**R/my-fun.R**' is active file

File structure

```
libminer
├── DESCRIPTION
├── LICENSE
├── LICENSE.md
├── NAMESPACE
├── R
│   ├── lib_summary.R
│   └── libminer-package.R
├── libminer.Rproj
└── man
    ├── lib_summary.Rd
    └── libminer-package.Rd
└── tests
    └── testthat
        └── test-lib_summary.R
```

Test structure

```
testthat("description of what you're testing", {  
  expect_equal([function output], [expected output])  
})
```

- **File:** one or more related tests
- **Test:** `test_that(...)`
 - Tests a unit of functionality (hence unit tests)
 - Contains one or more expectations
- **Expectation:** `expect_that(...)`
 - Tests a specific computation and compares it to an expected value

test()

- Runs all tests in your test suite

```
test()
```

```
#> i Testing
#> ✓ | F W S OK | Context
#>
#> :: |      0 |
#> ✓ |      1 |
#>
#> --- Results
```

?

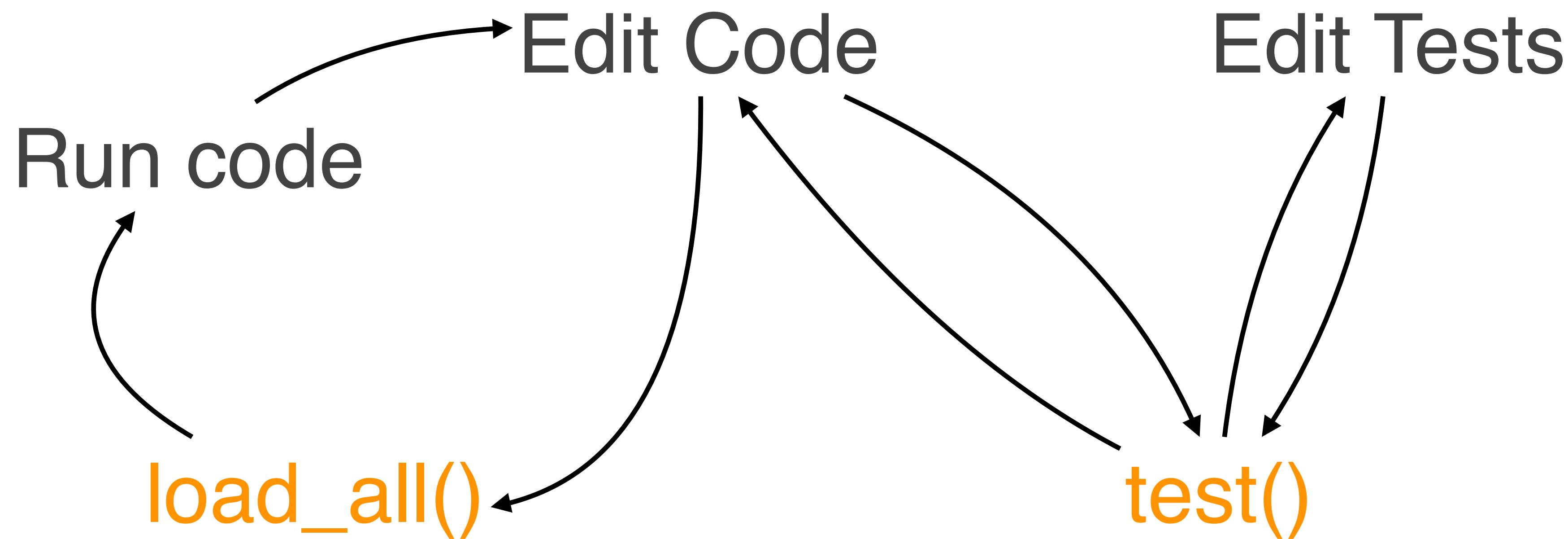
Ctrl+Shift+T (Windows & Linux)



Your Turn

Updated workflow

Code + testing



?

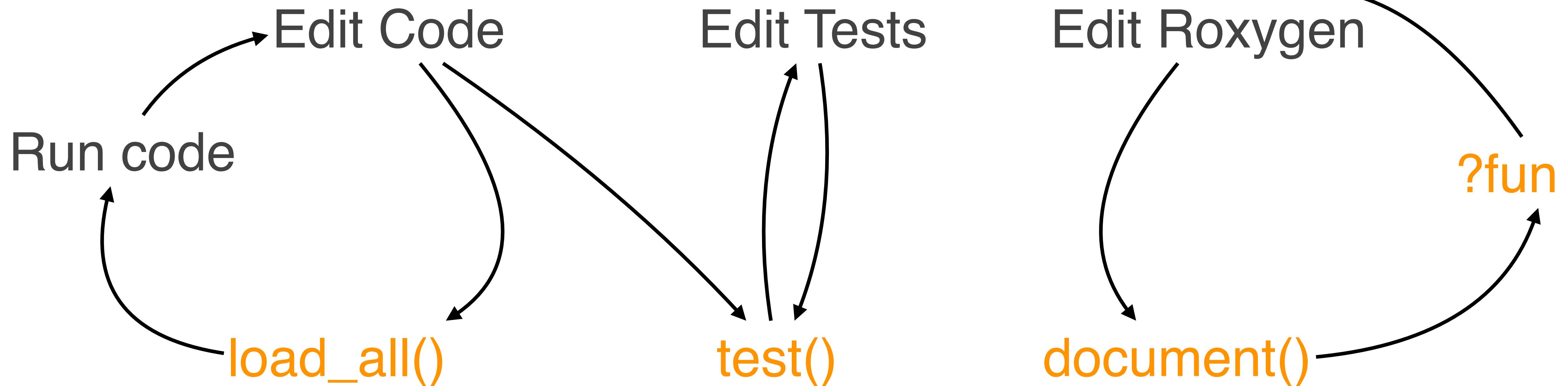
Ctrl/Cmd+Shift+L

?

Ctrl/Cmd+Shift+T

Workflow

Code + testing + documentation



?

Ctrl/Cmd+Shift+L

?

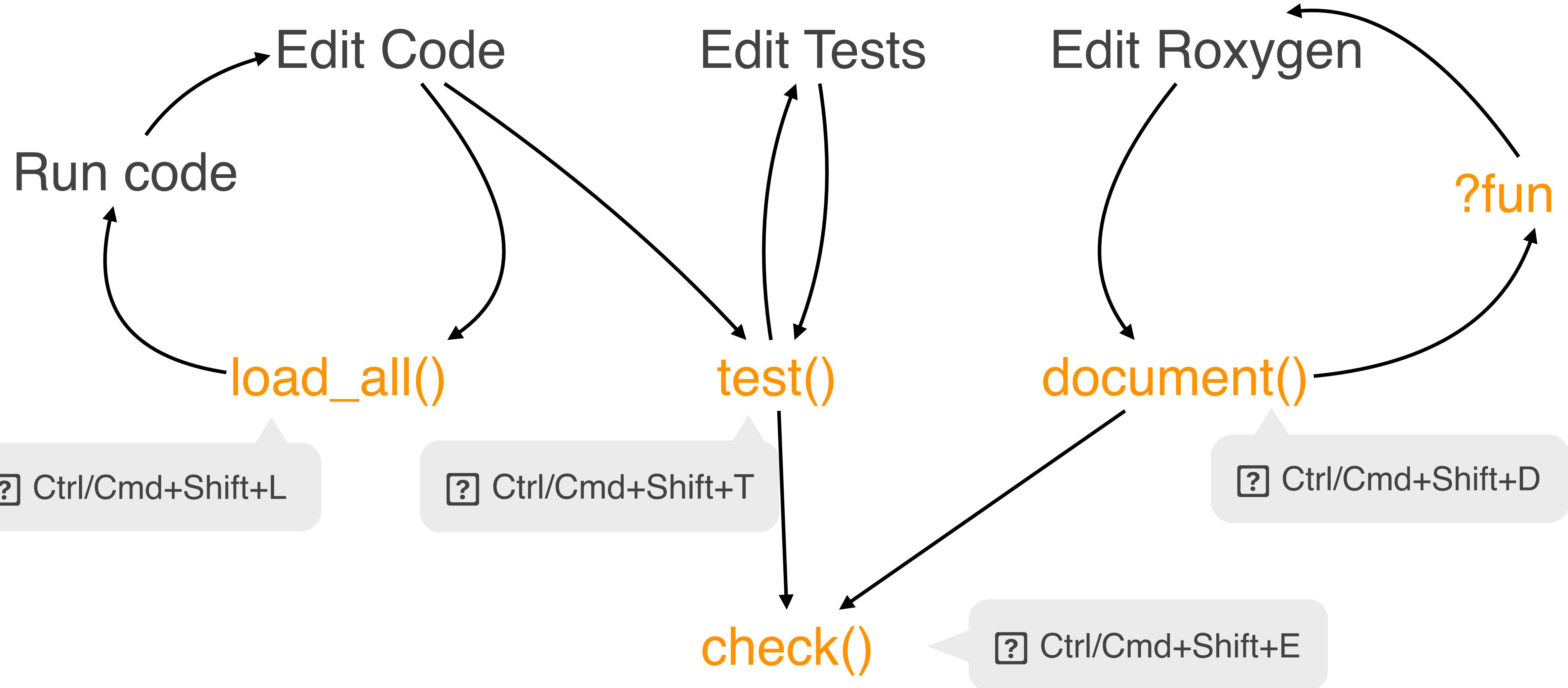
Ctrl/Cmd+Shift+T

?

Ctrl/Cmd+Shift+D

Workflow

Code + testing + documentation + check



check() ?
Commit your changes ↕
Push to GitLab ?

Dependencies



Use functions from another package inside your package

```
library("fs")
```

```
# use function
```

use_package()

Add a dependency

- Use functions from another package inside your package
- Dependencies must be declared
 - Even from included packages (`stats::sd()`, `tools::file_ext()` etc.)
- Never call `library(pkg)` in code below `R/!`

```
use_package("fs")
#> ✓ Adding 'fs' to Imports field in DESCRIPTION
#> • Refer to functions with `fs::fun()``
```

Listing dependencies in DESCRIPTION

Three options

- Depends:
 - Ensures the package is installed with your package
 - *Attaches the package when yours is attached*
 - Rarely needed or recommended
- Imports:
 - Ensures the package is installed with your package
 - Most common location for dependencies
- Suggests:
 - Does not ensure installation automatically
 - Packages required for development (running tests, building vignettes, etc).
 - Rarely used functionality (especially if the dependency is difficult to install)

devtools DESCRIPTION file:

[https://github.com/r-lib/devtools/blob/main/
DESCRIPTION](https://github.com/r-lib/devtools/blob/main/DESCRIPTION)

Imports: DESCRIPTION vs NAMESPACE

DESCRIPTION

- Lists packages that your package requires
- Ensures required packages are *installed* during package installation
- ***Does not*** import that package into your package's namespace
- Add via `use_package()` (or manually)

NAMESPACE

- ***Imports*** R objects from another package into your package's namespace
- **import ==** Available to be used internally by your package
- Don't edit manually - use roxygen tags:

```
#' @importFrom pkg fun  
#' @import pkg
```

3 ways to use functions from another package

1 - Call function with namespace qualifier

1. Add package to DESCRIPTION file in Imports
2. Call function like package::fun()

?

Most common and recommended pattern

DESCRIPTION

Imports:
purrr

R/my-fun.R

```
#' @export
myfun <- function(x) {
  purrr::map(x, mean)
}
```

NAMESPACE

export(myfun)

document()



3 ways to use functions from another package

2 - Import just the functions you want to use via `@importFrom` tag:

1. Add package to `DESCRIPTION` file in `Imports`
2. Use `@importFrom` roxygen tags
3. Call function like `fun()`

DESCRIPTION

Imports:
purrr

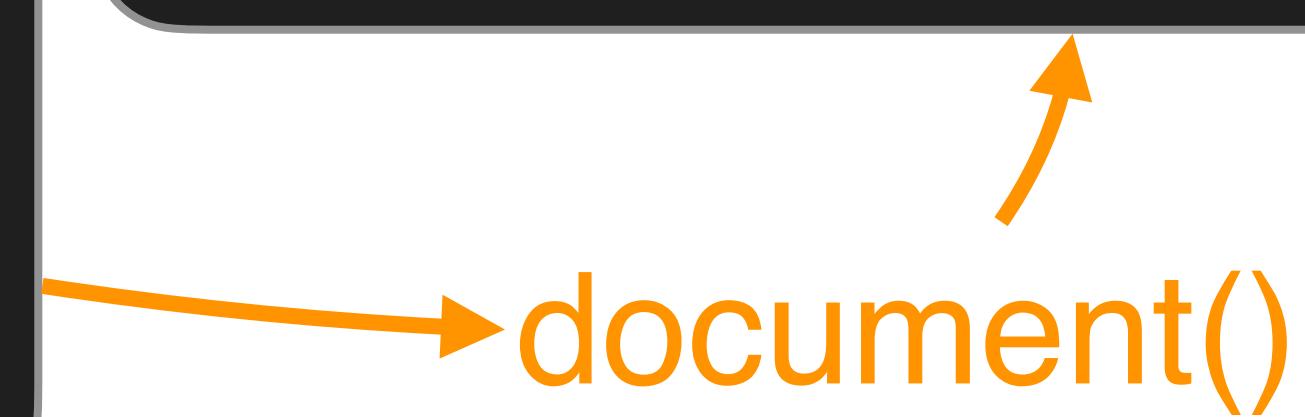
R/my-fun.R

```
#' @importFrom purrr map
#' @export
myfun <- function(x) {
  map(x, mean)
}
```

NAMESPACE

importFrom(purrr, map)
export(myfun)

document()



3 ways to use functions from another package

3 - Import the entire package via `@import roxygen` tag:

1. Add package to `DESCRIPTION` file in `Imports`
2. Use `@import roxygen` tag
3. Call functions like `fun()`

DESCRIPTION

Imports:
purrr

R/my-fun.R

```
#' @import purrr
#' @export
myfun <- function(x) {
  y <- map(x, mean)
  reduce(y, `+`)
}
```

NAMESPACE

import(purrr)
export(myfun)

document()

3 ways to use functions from another package

1. `package::fun()`

2. Import just the functions you want to use via `@importFrom` roxygen tag:

```
#' @importFrom pkg fun1 fun2
```

Adds to `NAMESPACE`:

```
importFrom(pkg, fun1)
importFrom(pkg, fun2)
```

*Shortcut: `usethis::use_import_from("pkg", "function")`

3. Import the entire package with `@import`:

```
#' @import pkg
```

Adds to `NAMESPACE`:

```
import(pkg)
```



Use your new dependency

Write a function using a function from the dependent package

- `use_package("fs")`
- Write/edit function using dependency: `pkg::fn()`
- Edit roxygen comments
- `document()`
 - Writes `man/*.Rd` files & regenerates `NAMESPACE`
- Update tests



Let's add one more

```
use_import_from("pkg", "function")
```

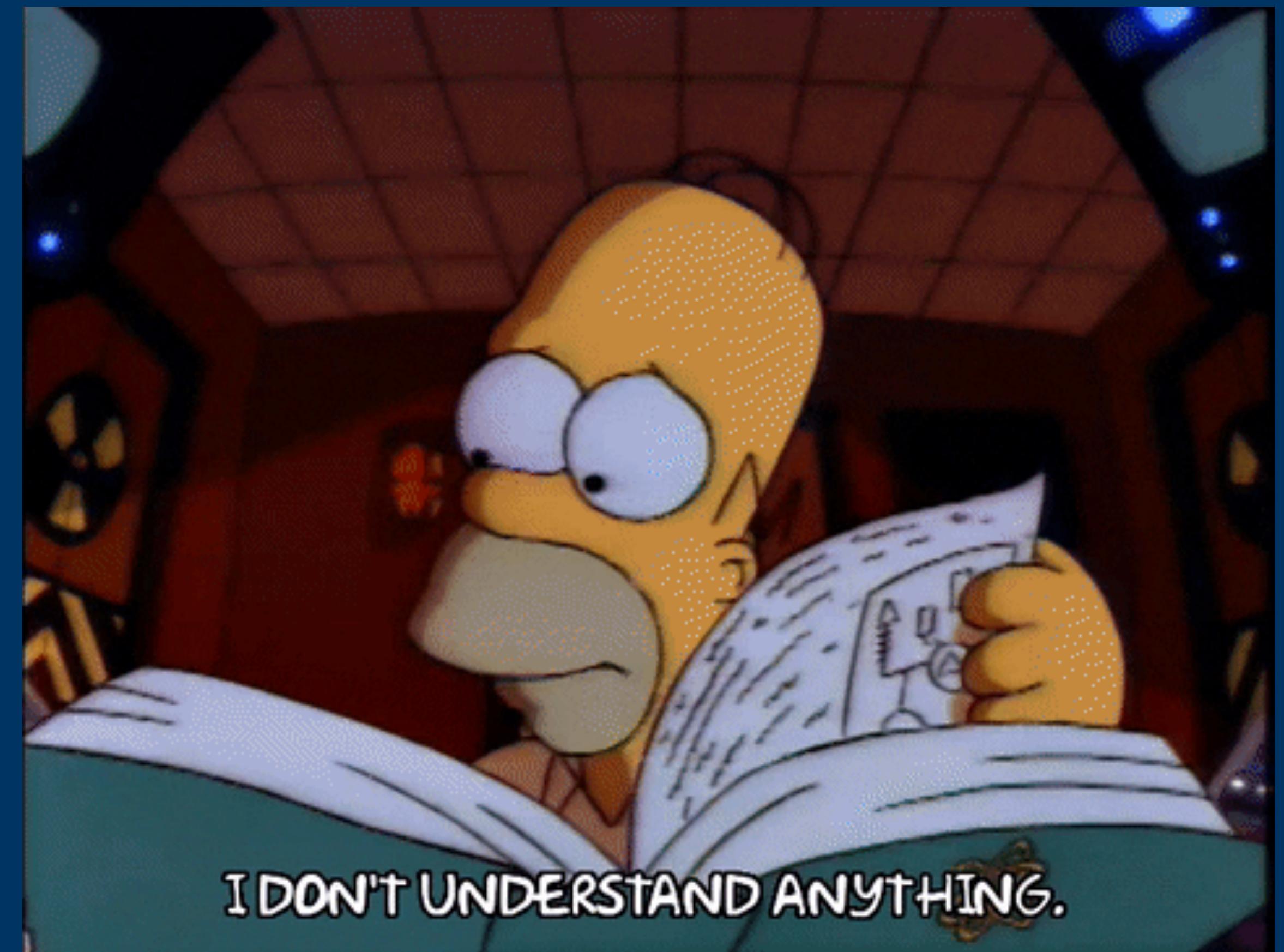
- See:
 - DESCRIPTION
 - R/mypackage-package.R (remember use_package_doc()?)
 - NAMESPACE
- Write/edit function using dependency: fn()
- *test()



Your Turn

check() ?
Commit your changes ↕
Push to GitLab ?

README



use_readme_rmd()

Generates README.md, your package's home page on GitLab

- The purpose of the package
- Installation instructions
- Example usage
- Contributing guide

```
use_readme_rmd()
```

```
#> ✓ Writing 'README.Rmd'  
#> ✓ Adding '^README\\.Rmd$' to '.Rbuildignore'  
#> • Update 'README.Rmd' to include installation instructions.  
#> ✓ Writing '.git/hooks/pre-commit'
```

build_readme()

README.Rmd -> README.md

- Installs package to a temporary directory before rendering
- README.md renders on the front page of your GitHub repo



Your Turn

Final check() and install()

You did it!

check()

```
#> —— R CMD check results
```

```
#> Duration: 3.1s
```

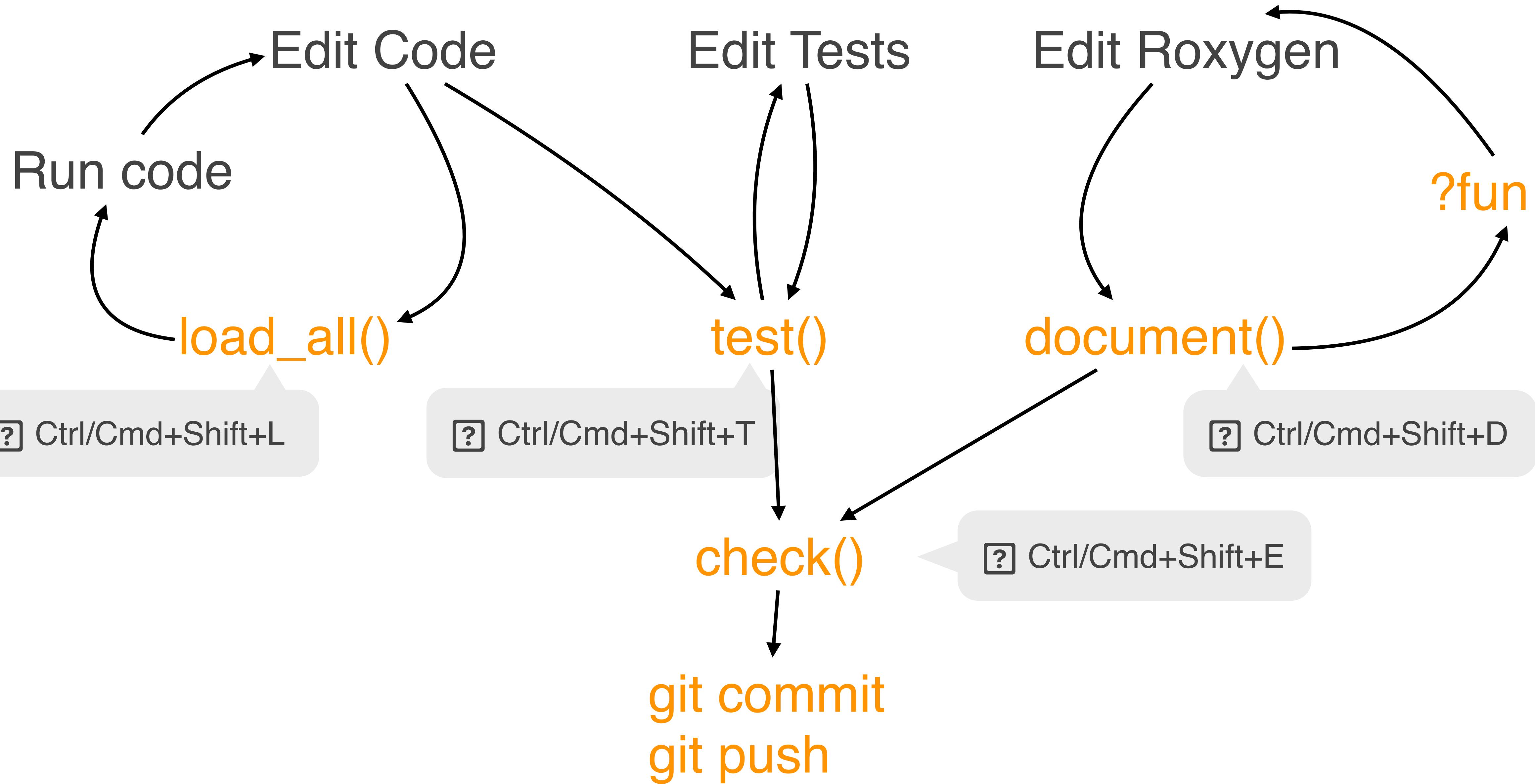
```
#>
```

```
#> 0 errors ✓ | 0 warnings ✓ | 0 notes ✓
```

install()

```
#> —— R CMD build —————
#> checking for file '/Users/jane/rrr/mypackage/DESCRIPTION' ... ✓
#> preparing 'mypackage':
#>   checking DESCRIPTION meta-information ... ✓
#>   checking for LF line-endings in source and make files and shell scripts
#>   checking for empty or unneeded directories
#>   building 'mypackage_0.0.0.9000.tar.gz'
#>   Running /usr/local/bin/R CMD INSTALL \
#>     /tmp/RtmpK6WnOX/mypackage_0.0.0.9000.tar.gz --install-tests
#>   * installing to library '/Users/jane/Library/R/arm64/4.3/library'
#>   * installing *source* package 'mypackage'...
#>   ** using staged installation
#>   ** help
#>   *** installing help indices
#>   ** building package indices
#>   ** testing if installed package can be loaded from temporary location
#>   ** testing if installed package can be loaded from final location
#>   ** testing if installed package keeps a record of temporary installation path
#>   * DONE (mypackage)
```

Review: Workflow



Commit your changes →
Push to GitLab ?

Review: functions

Run once

- `create_package()`
- `use_git()`
- `use_mit_license()`
- `use_testthat()`
- `use_readme_rmd()`

Run periodically

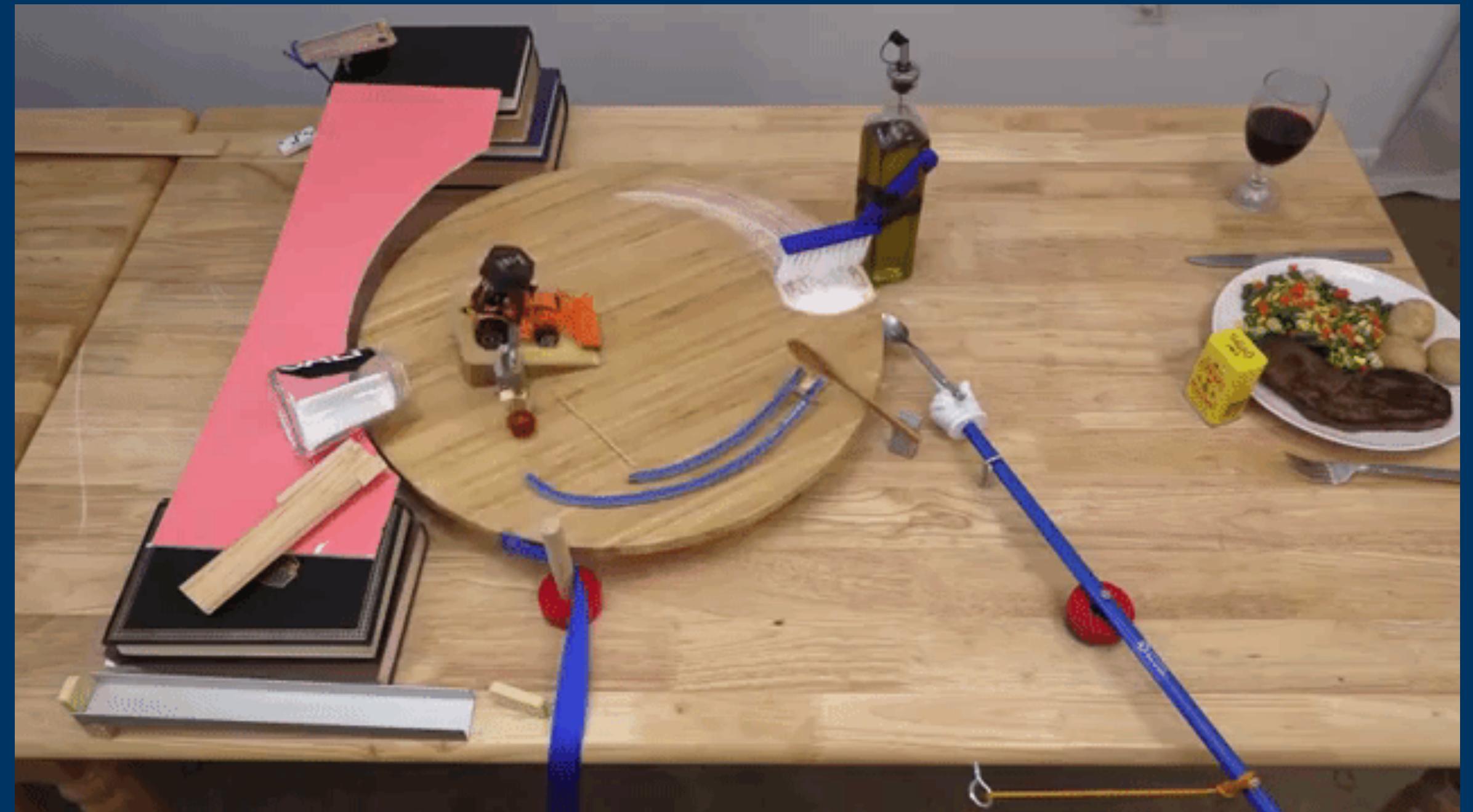
- `use_r()`
- `use_test()`
- `use_package()`
- `rename_files()`

Run frequently

- `load_all()`
?
- `document()`
?
- `test()`
?
- `check()`
?

Break Time!

Continuous Integration



use_gitlab_ci()

- Runs R CMD check on Linux when you push
- "test-coverage": Compute test coverage and report at codecov.io



Your Turn

Vignettes

Long-form documentation

- “Article” format
- Demonstrate a common use case or problem your package is designed to solve.
- `use_vignette("short-name", "Longer Title")`

Review: functions

Run once

- `create_package()`
- `use_git()`
- `use_mit_license()`
- `use_testthat()`
- `use_readme_rmd()`

Run periodically

- `use_r()`
- `use_test()`
- `use_package()`
- `rename_files()`
- `use_gitlab_ci()`
- `use_vignette()`

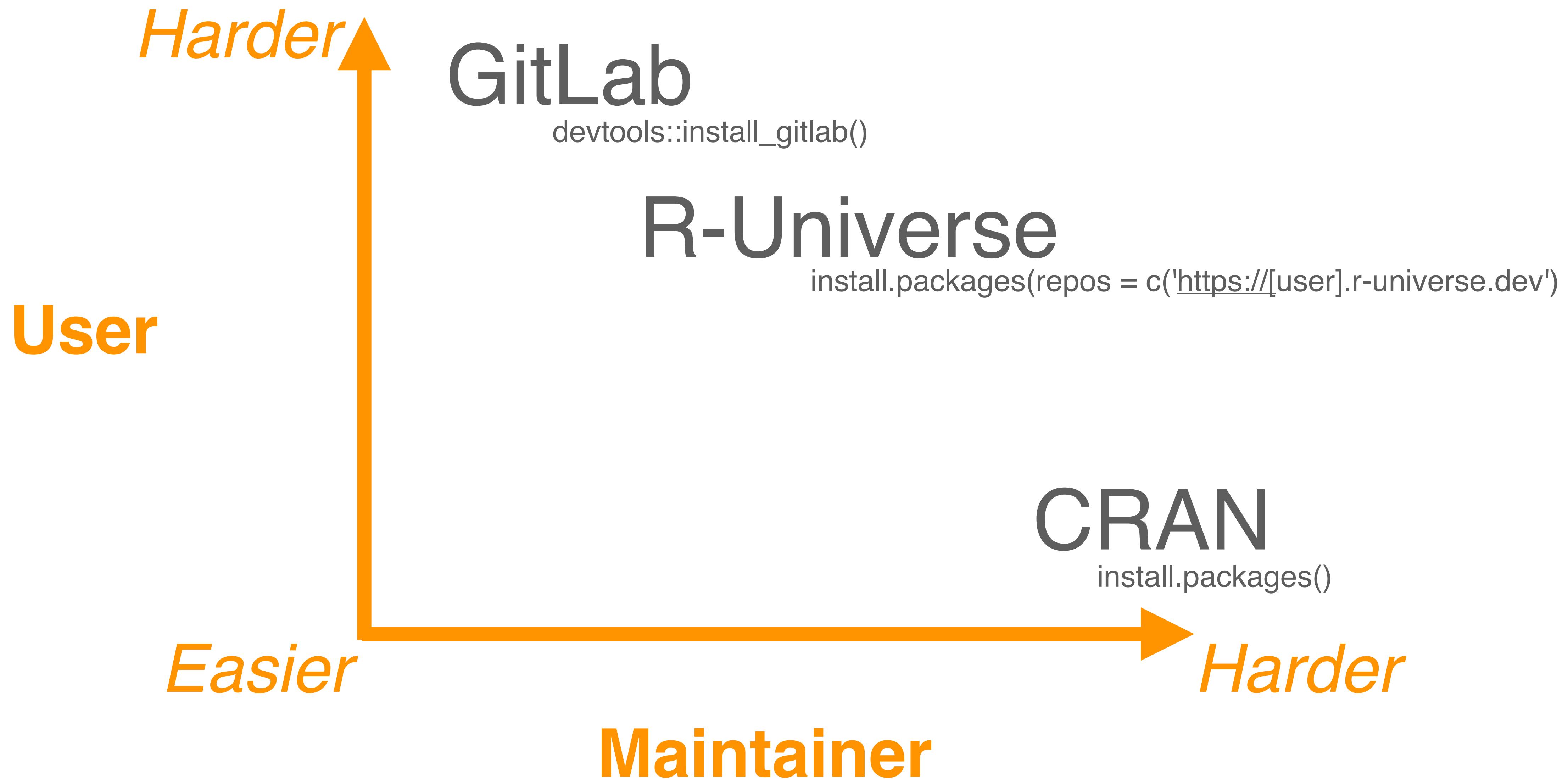
Run frequently

- `load_all()`
?
- `document()`
?
- `test()`
?
- `check()`
?

Sharing your Package



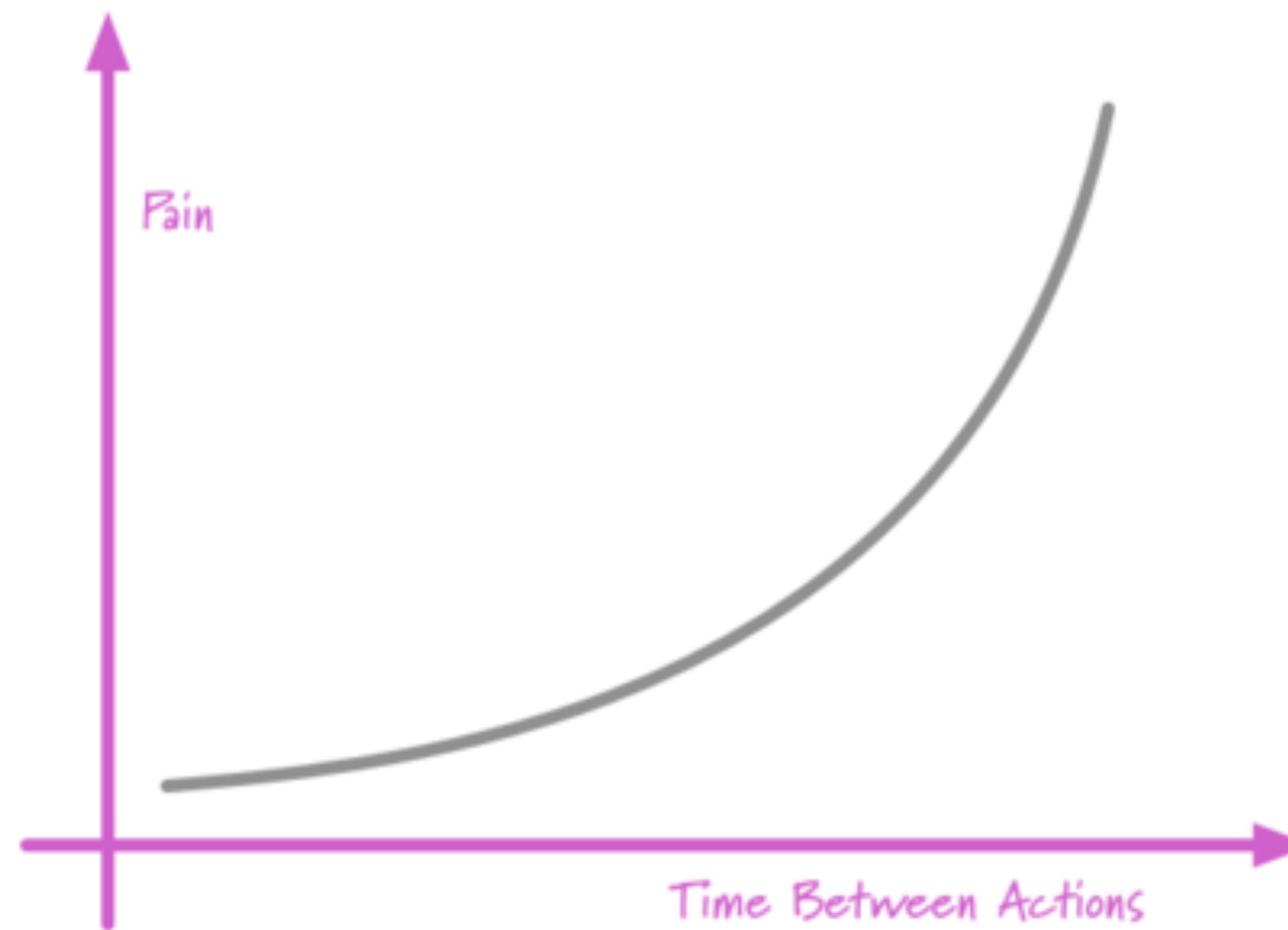
Package Distribution



Releasing your package to CRAN



“If it hurts, do it more often”



Releasing to CRAN

TLDR:

- `release()`
 - Runs through an additional list of checks
 - Builds package bundle and submits to CRAN

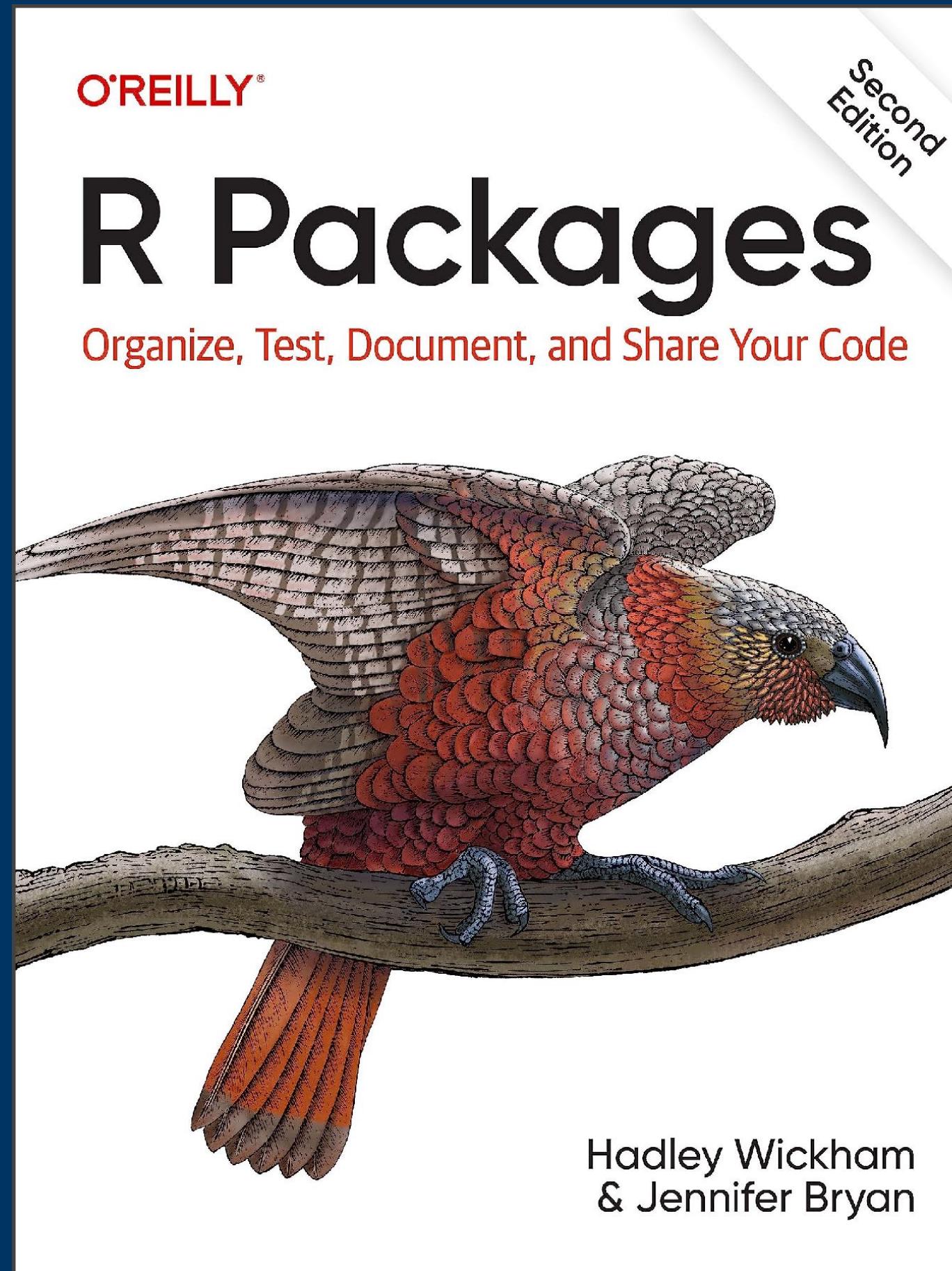
use_news_md()

Adds a NEWS.md file to your package

- Tracks version numbers
- Tracks user-facing changes between versions

Thank You!

Resources



r-pkgs.org

<https://community.rstudio.com/c/package-development>

Happy Git and GitHub for the user
Search
Table of contents
Let's Git started
1 Why Git? Why GitHub?
2 Contributors
3 Workshops
Installation
Half the battle
4 Register a GitHub account
5 Install or upgrade R and RStudio
6 Install Git
7 Introduce yourself to Git
8 Install a Git client
Connect Git, GitHub, RStudio
Can you hear me now?
9 Personal access token for HTTPS
10 Set up keys for SSH
11 Connect to GitHub
12 Connect RStudio to Git and GitHub
13 Detect Git from RStudio
14 RStudio, Git, GitHub Hell

Still from Heaven King video

Happy Git provides opinionated instructions on how to:

- Install Git and get it working smoothly with GitHub, in the shell and in the RStudio IDE.
- Develop a few key workflows that cover your most common tasks.
- Integrate Git and GitHub into your daily work with R and R Markdown.

happygitwithr.com

Package Development : : CHEAT SHEET

Package Structure

Workflow

DESCRIPTION

R/

NAMESPACE

<https://tidyverse.tidyeats.com/>

Tidy design principles

Welcome

The goal of this book is to help you write better R code. It has four main components:

- Identifying design **challenges** that often lead to suboptimal outcomes.
- Introducing useful **patterns** that help solve common problems.
- Defining key **principles** that help you balance conflicting patterns.
- Discussing **case studies** that help you see how all the pieces fit together with real code.

While I've called these principles "tidy" and they're used extensively by the tidyverse team to promote consistency across our packages, they're not exclusive to the tidyverse. Think tidy in the sense of tidy data (broadly useful regardless of what tool you're using) not tidyverse (a collection of functions designed with a singular point of view in order to facilitate learning and use).

This book will be under heavy development for quite some time; currently we are loosely aiming for completion in 2025. You'll find many chapters contain disjointed text that mostly serve as placeholders for the authors, and I do not recommend attempting to systematically read the book at this time. If you'd like to follow along with my journey writing this book, and learn which chapters are ready to read, please sign up for my [tidy design substack mailing list](#).

1 Unifying principles →

design.tidyverse.org
tidydesign.substack.com

posit.co/resources/cheatsheets/

Course Materials

<https://andyteucher.ca/pkg-dev-psc-2024-04-29/>

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Survey

Your feedback is crucial! Please complete the post-workshop survey! 🙏

Data from the survey informs curriculum and format decisions for future conf workshops, and we really appreciate you taking the time to provide it.