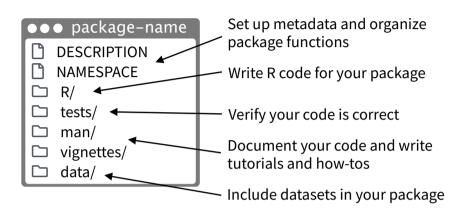
Package Development:: CHEATSHEET

Package Structure

A package is a convention for organizing files into directories. This cheat sheet shows how to work with the 7 most common parts of an R package:



There are multiple packages useful to package development, including **usethis** which handily automates many of the more repetitive tasks. Install and load **devtools**, which wraps together several of these packages to access everything in one step.

Getting Started

Once per machine:

 Get set up with use_devtools() so devtools is always loaded in interactive R sessions

```
if (interactive()) {
    require("devtools", quietly = TRUE)
    # automatically attaches usethis
}
```

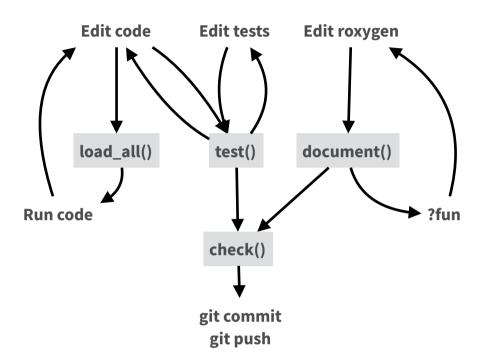
- **create_github_token()** Set up GitHub credentials
- **git_vaccinate()** Ignores common special files

Once per package:

- **create_package()** Create a project with package scaffolding
- use_git() Activate git
- use_github() Connect to GitHub
- **use_github_action()** Set up automated package checks

Having problems with git? Get a situation report with git_sitrep().

Workflow



- load_all() (Ctrl/Cmd + Shift + L) Load code
- **document()** (Ctrl/Cmd + Shift + D) Rebuild docs and NAMESPACE
- test() (Ctrl/Cmd + Shift + T) Run tests
- check() (Ctrl/Cmd + Shift + E) Check complete package

□ R/

All of the R code in your package goes in \square R/. A package with just an R/ directory is still a very useful package.

- Create a new package project with create_package("path/to/name").
- ✓ Create R files with use_r("file-name").
- Follow the tidyverse style guide at style.tidyverse.org
- Click on a function and press **F2** to go to its definition
- Find a function or file with Ctrl + .



DESCRIPTION

The DESCRIPTION file describes your work, sets up how your package will work with other packages, and applies a license.

- ✓ Pick a license with use_mit_license(), use_gpl3_license(), use_proprietary_license().
- ✓ Add packages that you need with use_package().

Import packages that your package requires to work. R will install them when it installs your package.

use_package(x, type = "imports")

Suggest packages that developers of your package need. Users can install or not, as they like.

use_package(x, type = "suggests")

NAMESPACE

The NAMESPACE file helps you make your package self-contained: it won't interfere with other packages, and other packages won't interfere with it.

- Export functions for users by placing @export in their roxygen comments.
- Use objects from other packages with package::object or @importFrom package object (recommended) or @import package (use with caution).
- ✓ Call **document()** to generate NAMESPACE and **load_all()** to reload.

DESCRIPTION

NAMESPACE

Makes **packages** available

Mandatory

use package()

Makes **function** available
Optional (can use :: instead)

use_import_from()



□ man/

The documentation will become the help pages in your package.

- ✓ Document each function with a roxygen block above its definition in R/. In RStudio, Code > Insert Roxygen Skeleton helps (Ctrl/Cmd + Alt + Shift + R).
- ✓ Document each dataset with roxygen block above the name of the dataset in quotes.
- ✓ Document the package with use_package_doc().
- ☑ Build documentation in ☐ man/ from Roxygen blocks with **document().**

□ vignettes/

- ☑ Create a vignette that is included with your package with use_vignette().
- Create an article that only appears on the website with use_article().
- ☑ Write the body of your vignettes in R Markdown.

Websites with pkgdown

- ✓ Use GitHub and use_pkgdown_github_pages() to set up pkgdown and configures an automated workflow using GitHub Actions and Pages.
- ✓ If you're not using GitHub, call **use_pkgdown()** to configure pkgdown. Then build locally with **pkgdown::build_site().**

ROXYGEN2

The **roxygen2** package lets you write documentation inline in your .R files with shorthand syntax.

- Add roxygen documentation as comments beginning with #'.
- Place a roxygen @ tag (right) after #' to supply a specific section of documentation.
- Untagged paragraphs will be used to generate a title, description, and details section (in that order).

```
#' Add together two numbers
#'
#' @param x A number.
#' @param y A number.
#' @returns The sum of `x` and `y`.
#' @export
#' @examples
#' add(1, 1)
add <- function(x, y) {
   x + y
}</pre>
```

COMMON ROXYGEN TAGS

@description
 @family
 @returns
 @seealso
 @examplesIf
 @param
 @export
 @rdname



Create a README and NEWS markdown files with use_readme_rmd() and use_news_md().

tests/

- ✓ Set up test infrastructure with **use_testthat().**
- ✓ Create a test file with use_test().
- Write tests with test_that() and expect_().
- Run all tests with **test()** and run tests for current file with **test_active_file()**.
- See coverage of all files with test_coverage() and see coverage of current file with test_coverage_active_file().

Expect statement **Tests**

test that

expect_equal()
expect_error()
expect_snapshot()

Is equal? (within numerical tolerance)
Throws specified error?
Output is unchanged?

```
test_that("Math works", {
  expect_equal(1 + 1, 2)
  expect_equal(1 + 2, 3)
  expect_equal(1 + 3, 4)
})
```

□ data/

- Record how a data set was prepared as an R script and save that script to □ data-raw/ with use data raw().
- ☑ Save a prepared data object to □ data/ with **use_data().**

Package States

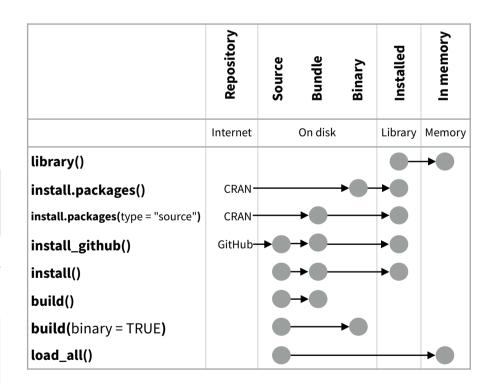
The contents of a package can be stored on disk as a:

- **source** a directory with sub-directories (as shown in Package structure)
- **bundle** a single compressed file (.tar.gz)
- binary a single compressed file optimized for a specific OS

Packages exist in those states locally or remotely, e.g. on CRAN or on GitHub.

From those states, a package can be installed into an R library and then loaded into memory for use during an R session.

Use the functions below to move between these states.





Visit **r-pkgs.org** to learn much more about writing and publishing packages for R.

