

Package Development

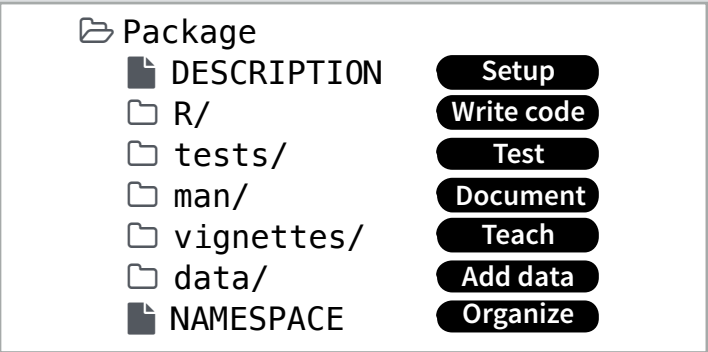
with devtools Cheat Sheet



Package Structure

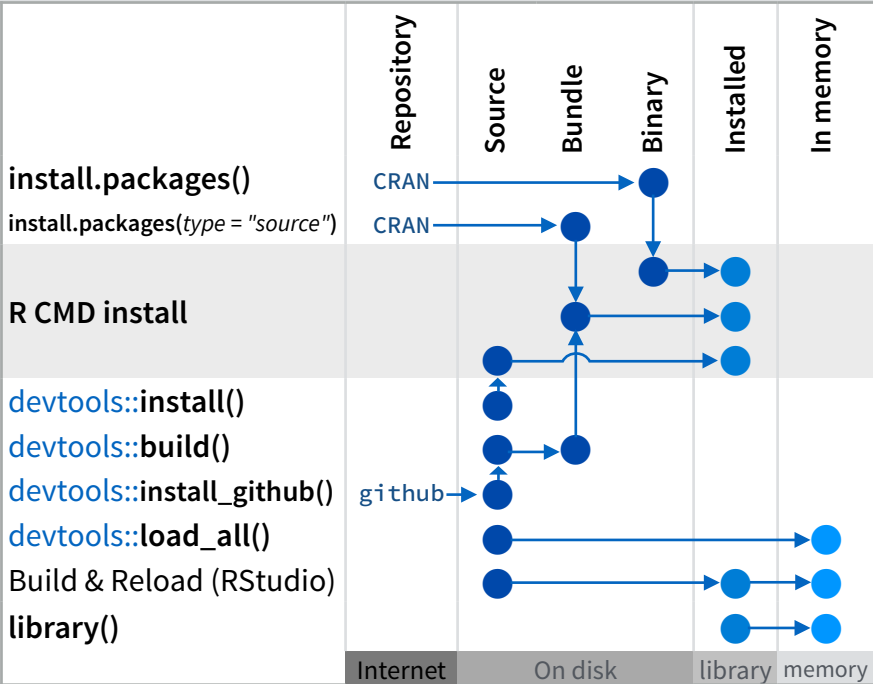
A package is a convention for organizing files into directories.

This sheet shows how to work with the 7 most common parts of an R package:



- The contents of a package can be stored on disk as a:
- source** - a directory with sub-directories (as above)
 - bundle** - a single compressed file (.tar.gz)
 - binary** - a single compressed file optimized for a specific OS

Or installed into an R library (loaded into memory during an R session) or archived online in a repository. Use the functions below to move between these states.



devtools::add_build_ignore("file")
Adds file to .Rbuildignore, a list of files that will not be included when package is built.

Setup (DESCRIPTION)

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

- ✓ You must have a DESCRIPTION file
- ✓ Add the packages that yours relies on with **devtools::use_package()**
Adds a package to the Imports field (or Suggests field (if second argument is "Suggests").

CC0	MIT	GPL-2
No strings attached.	MIT license applies to your code if re-shared.	GPL-2 license applies to your code, and all code anyone bundles with it, if re-shared.

```
Package: mypackage
Title: Title of Package
Version: 0.1.0
Authors@R: person("Hadley", "Wickham", email = "hadley@me.com", role = c("aut", "cre"))
Description: What the package does (one paragraph)
Depends: R (>= 3.1.0)
License: GPL-2
LazyData: true
Imports:
  dplyr (>= 0.4.0),
  ggvis (>= 0.2)
Suggests:
  knitr (>= 0.1.0)
```

Import packages that your package *must have* to work. R will install them when it installs your package.

Suggest packages that are not very essential to yours. Users can install them manually, or not, as they like.

Write code (R/)

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

- ✓ Create a new package project with **devtools::create("path/to/name")**
Create a template to develop into a package.
- ✓ Save your code in R/ as scripts (extension .R)

Workflow

1. Edit your code.
2. Load your code with one of **devtools::load_all()**
Re-loads all saved files in R/ into memory.
Ctrl/Cmd + Shift + L (keyboard shortcut)
Saves all open files then calls load_all().
3. Experiment in the console.
4. Repeat.

- Use consistent style with r-pkgs.had.co.nz/r.html#style
- Click on a function and press F2 to open its definition
- Search for a function with Ctrl + .

Visit r-pkgs.had.co.nz for more

Learn more at <http://r-pkgs.had.co.nz> • devtools 1.6.1 • Updated: 1/15
RStudio® is a trademark of RStudio, Inc. • All rights reserved
info@rstudio.com • 844-448-1212 • rstudio.com

Test (tests/)

Use tests/ to store unit tests that will inform you if your code ever breaks.

- ✓ Add a tests/ directory and import **testthat** with **devtools::use_testthat()**
Sets up package to use automated tests with testthat
- ✓ Write tests with **context()**, **test()**, and expectations
- ✓ Save your tests as .R files in tests/testthat/

Workflow

1. Modify your code or tests.
2. Test your code with one of **devtools::test()**
Runs all tests saved in tests/.
Ctrl/Cmd + Shift + T (keyboard shortcut)
3. Repeat until all tests pass

Example test

```
context("Arithmetic")

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

expect_equal()	is equal within small numerical tolerance?
expect_identical()	is exactly equal?
expect_match()	matches specified string or regular expression?
expect_output()	prints specified output?
expect_message()	displays specified message?
expect_warning()	displays specified warning?
expect_error()	throws specified error?
expect_is()	output inherits from certain class?
expect_false()	returns FALSE?
expect_true()	returns TRUE?

Learn more at <http://r-pkgs.had.co.nz> • devtools 1.6.1 • Updated: 1/15

Document (📁 man/)

man/ contains the documentation for your functions, the help pages in your package.

- ✓ Use roxygen comments to document each function beside its definition
- ✓ Document the name of each exported data set
- ✓ Include helpful examples for each function

Workflow

1. Add roxygen comments in your .R files
2. Convert roxygen comments into documentation with one of

devtools::document()
Converts roxygen comments to .Rd files

Converts roxygen comments to .Rd files
and places them in `man/`. Also
assembles NAMESPACE.

Ctrl/Cmd + Shift + D (Keyboard Shortcut)

3. Open help pages with **?** to preview documentation
4. Repeat

.Rd formatting tags

<code>\emph{}</code>	<code>\code{\link{}}</code>	<code>\dontrun{}</code>
<code>\strong{}</code>	<code>\link{}</code>	<code>\dontshow{}</code>
<code>\code{}</code>	<code>\link[package]{}</code>	<code>\donttest{}</code>
<code>\pkg{}</code>	<code>\linkS4class{}</code>	
<code>\email{}</code>	<code>\deqn{}</code>	<code>\tabular{lcr}</code>
<code>\href{}</code>	<code>\eqn{}</code>	<code>\tab</code>
<code>\url{}</code>		<code>\cr</code>

The roxygen package

roxygen lets you write documentation inline in your .R files with a shorthand syntax.

- Add roxygen documentation as comment lines that begin with `#'`.
- Place comment lines directly above the code that defines the object documented.
- Place a roxygen `@` tag (right) after `#'` to supply a specific section of documentation.
- Untagged lines 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.  
#' @return The sum of \code{x} and \code{y}.  
#' @examples  
#' add(1, 1)  
#' @export  
add <- function(x, y) {  
  x + y  
}
```

Common roxygen tags

@aliases	@inheritParams	@seealso
@concepts	@keywords	@format
@describeIn	@param	@source <small>data</small>
@examples	@rdname	@include
@export	@return	@slot <small>S4</small>
@family	@section	@field <small>RC</small>


Teach (📁 vignettes/)

📁 **vignettes/** holds documents that teach your users how to solve real problems with your tools.

- ✓ Create a `vignettes/` directory and a template vignette with `devtools::use_vignette()`
Adds template vignette as `vignettes/my-vignette.Rmd`.
- ✓ Append YAML headers to your vignettes (like right)
- ✓ Write the body of your vignettes in R Markdown (rmarkdown.rstudio.com)

```
---
title: "Vignette Title"
author: "Vignette Author"
date: "`r Sys.Date()`"
output: rmarkdown::html_vignette
vignette: >
  %\VignetteIndexEntry{Vignette Title}
  %\VignetteEngine{knitr::rmarkdown}
  \usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
---
```

Add data (📁 data/)

The  `data/` directory allows you to include data with your package.

- ✓ Store data in one of **data/**, **R/Sysdata.rda**, **inst/extdata**
- ✓ Always use **LazyData: true** in your DESCRIPTION file.
- ✓ Save data as .Rdata files (suggested)

```
devtools::use_data()
```

Adds a data object to data/
(R/Sysdata.rda if **internal = TRUE**)


devtools::use_data_raw()
Adds an R Script used to clean a data set to data-

raw/. Includes data-row/ on .Rbuildignore.

- **data/** to make data available to package users

- **R/sysdata.rda** to keep data internal for use by your functions.
- **inst/extdata** to make raw data available for loading and parsing examples. Access this data with **system.file()**

Organize (📄 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
- ✓ Import objects from other packages with **package::object** (recommended) or **@import**, **@importFrom**, **@importClassesFrom**, **@importMethodsFrom** (not always recommended)

Workflow

1. Modify your code or tests.
2. Document your package (`devtools::document()`)
3. Check NAMESPACE
4. Repeat until NAMESPACE is correct

Submit your package

r-pkgs.had.co.nz/release.html