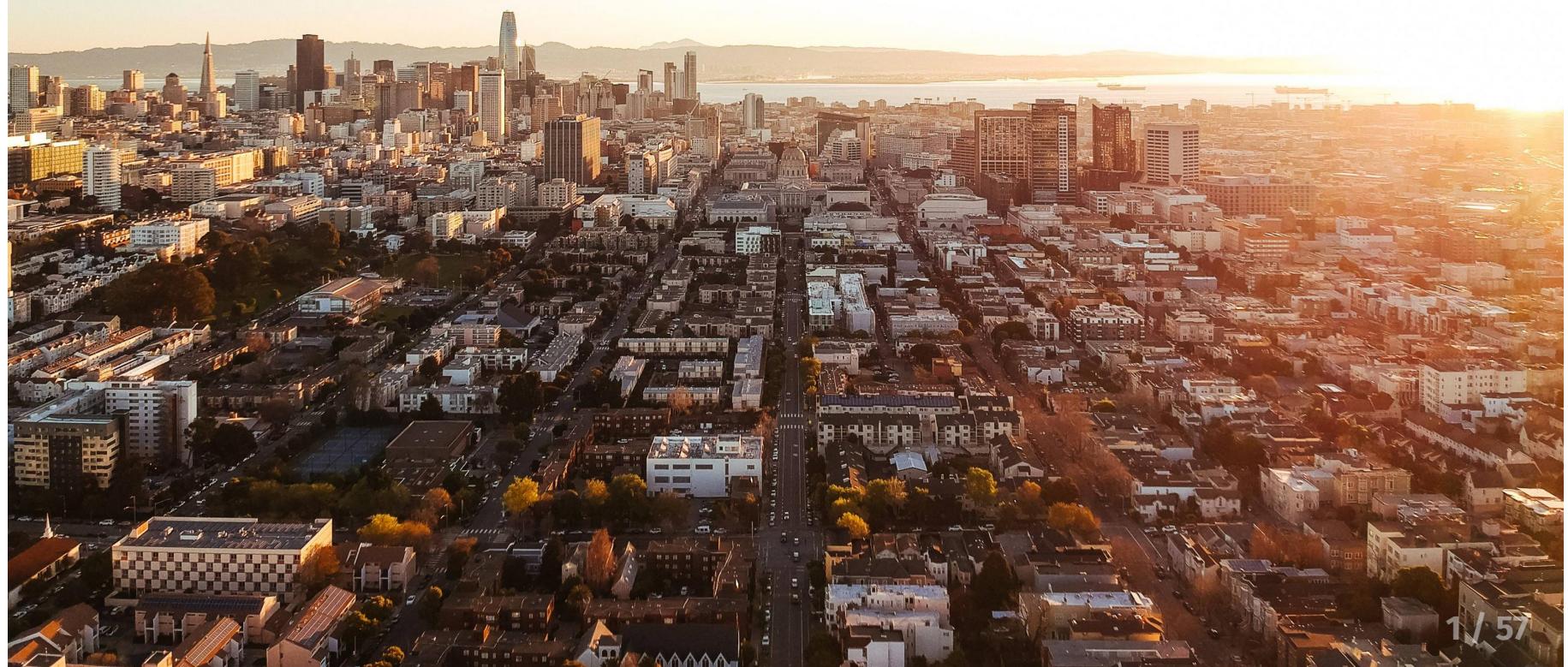


My Organization's First R package

Document R Code

`rstudio::conf(2020L)`





open 03-document/03_avalanchr.rproj



open module 03-document

?mean

The name of the function, and the library it is in.

mean {base}

R Documentation

Arithmetic Mean

Description

What it does.

Generic function for the (trimmed) arithmetic mean.

Usage

```
mean(x, ...)  
## Default S3 method:  
mean(x, trim = 0, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

The function's name, and in the parentheses the named arguments it expects, in the order it expects them. If an argument has a default value, it is shown. Arguments without default values (e.g. x) must be provided by you.

Arguments

- x An R object. Currently there are methods for numeric/logical vectors and [date](#), [date-time](#) and [time interval](#) objects. Complex vectors are allowed for `trim = 0`, only.
- trim the fraction (0 to 0.5) of observations to be trimmed from each end of x before the mean is computed. Values of trim outside that range are taken as the nearest endpoint.
- na.rm a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
- ... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

The ellipsis allows other arguments to be passed to and from the function.

More details on each named argument. This will tell you what class of thing each argument has to be—an object, a number, a data frame, a logical value, etc.

What the function

Image by Kieran Healy

roxygen2: In-Line Documentation for R



roxygen2: In-Line Documentation for R

Write documentation **with**
your functions



roxygen2: In-Line Documentation for R

Write documentation with
your functions

render with `document()`



Insert roxygen skeleton

Code > Insert Roxygen Skeleton

Insert roxygen skeleton

Code > Insert Roxygen Skeleton

Ctrl/Cmd + Shift + Alt/Opt + R



```
add_one <- function(x) {  
  x <- x + 1  
  x  
}
```

Insert Roxygen Skeleton

```
#' Title
#'
#' @param x
#'
#' @return
#' @export
#'
#' @examples
add_one <- function(x) {
  x <- x + 1
  x
}
```

Roxygen comments

```
#' Title
#'
#' @param x
#'
#' @return
#' @export
#'
#' @examples
add_one <- function(x) {
  x <- x + 1
  x
}
```

```
#' Title  
#' @param x  
#'  
#' @return  
#' @export  
#'  
#' @examples  
add_one <- function(x) {  
  x <- x + 1  
  x  
}
```

Roxygen tags

```
#' Title
#' @param x
#'
#' @return
#' @export
#'
#' @examples
add_one <- function(x) {
  x <- x + 1
  x
}
```

Description and Details

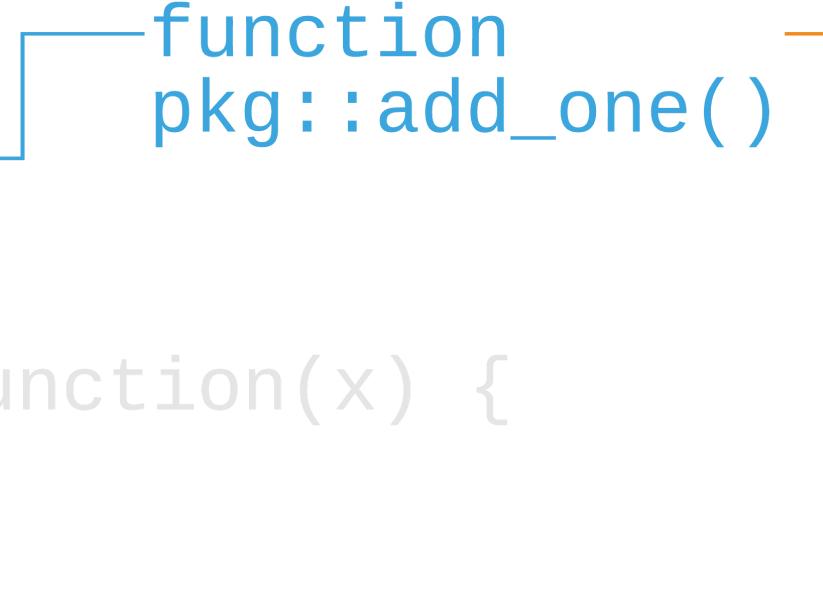
Describe
argument
parameter

```
#' Title
#'
#' @param x
#'
#' @return
#' @export
#'
#' @examples
add_one <- function(x) {
  x <- x + 1
  x
}
```

```
#' Title  
#'  
#' @param x  
#'  
#' @return ← Describe  
what is  
returned  
#'  
#' @export  
#'  
#'  
#' @examples  
add_one <- function(x) {  
  x <- x + 1  
  x ←  
}  
}
```

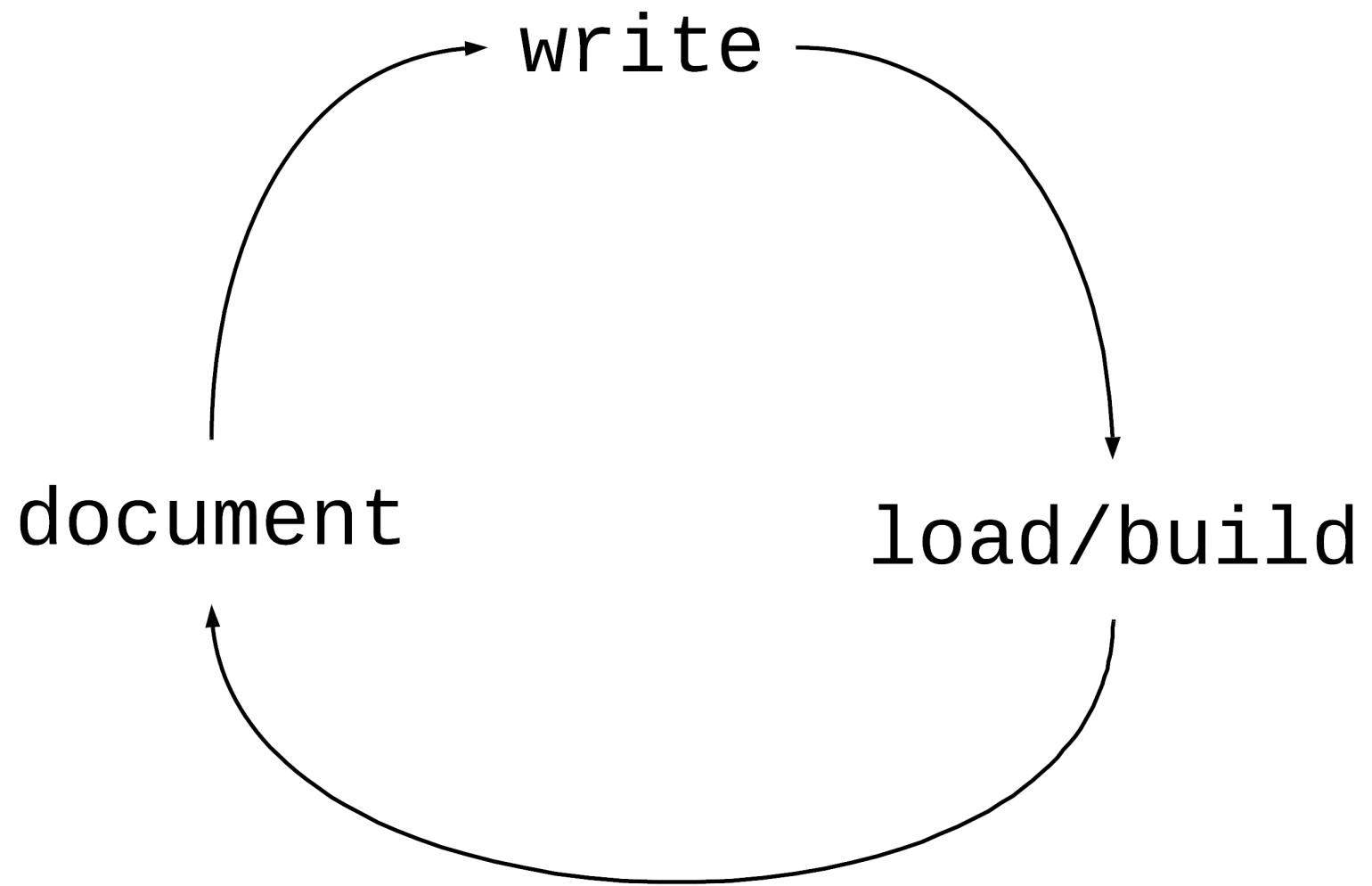
```
#' Title
#'
#' @param x
#'
#' @return
#' @export
#'
#' @examples
add_one <- function(x) {
  x <- x + 1
  x
}
```

Export the
function
`pkg::add_one()`



```
#' Title
#'
#' @param x
#'
#' @return
#' @export
#'
#' @examples
add_one <- function(x) {
  x <- x + 1
  x
}
```

write examples



Write roxygen, run document()

Write roxygen, run document()

```
theme_mako <- function(base_size = 14) {  
  ggplot2::theme_dark(base_size = base_size) +  
  ggplot2::theme(  
    panel.background = ggplot2::element_rect(fill = "#0D98BA"))  
}  
}
```

Write roxygen, run document()

```
#' A dark theme with a mako-like background
#'
#' @param base_size base font size
#'
#' @return a ggplot2 theme
#' @export
#'
#' @examples
#'
#' ggplot2::quickplot(iris$Sepal.Length) + theme_mako()
#'
theme_mako <- function(base_size = 14) {
  ggplot2::theme_dark(base_size = base_size) +
    ggplot2::theme(
      panel.background = ggplot2::element_rect(fill = "#0D98BA")
    )
}
```

`document()`



man/theme_mako.Rd

```
## % Generated by roxygen2: do not edit by hand
## % Please edit documentation in R/themes.R
## \name{theme_mako}
## \alias{theme_mako}
## \title{A dark theme with a mako-like background}
## \usage{
##   theme_mako(base_size = 14)
## }
## \arguments{
##   \item{base_size}{base font size}
## }
## \value{
##   a ggplot2 theme
## }
## \description{
##   A dark theme with a mako-like background
## }
## \examples{
##   ggplot2::quickplot(iris$Sepal.Length) + theme_mako()
## }
```

?theme_mako

```
theme_mako {shinRa}
```

A dark theme with a mako-like background

Description

A dark theme with a mako-like background

Usage

```
theme_mako(base_size = 14)
```

Arguments

`base_size` base font size

Value

a ggplot2 theme

Examples

```
ggplot2::quickplot(iris$Sepal.Length) + theme_mako()
```

Syntax

LaTeX like. See more at <https://r-pkgs.org/man.html>

`use_roxygen_md()` lets you write in Markdown. See more at
<https://roxygen2.r-lib.org/articles/rd-formatting.html>

Your Turn 1

Open the NAMESPACE file. What do you see?

Let's add documentation. Run use_roxygen_md()

Open r/themes.R. Insert a roxygen skeleton for theme_avalanche().

Change the title to "AVALANCHE ggplot2 themes"

**Hit Enter/Return twice after the title. Make sure the new lines start with #'. Add this text:
"Minimalistic ggplot themes for use on AVALANCHE reports."**

**Run document() or press Ctrl/Cmd + Shift + D. Read the help page for your function with ?
theme_avalanche.**

Finally, look at the NAMESPACE file again. What changed?

Your Turn 1

```
exportPattern("^[^\\.]")
```

Your Turn 1

```
#' AVALANCHE ggplot2 themes
#'
#' Minimalistic ggplot themes for use on AVALANCHE reports.
#'
#' @param base_size
#' @param ...
#'
#' @return
#' @export
#'
#' @examples
theme_avalanche <- function(base_size = 14, ...) {
  ggplot2::theme_minimal(base_size = base_size, ...) +
    ggplot2::theme(panel.grid.minor = ggplot2::element_blank())
}
```

Your Turn 1

```
# Generated by roxygen2: do not edit by hand

export("%>%")
export(db_con)
export(get_resident_data)
export(theme_avalanche)
export(theme_avalanche_h)
export(theme_avalanche_v)
import(data.table)
importFrom(magrittr, "%>%")
```

Argument descriptions

```
#' [other roxygen code]
#' @param x The name of a database to retrieve
get_data <- function(x) {
  # code to get data
}
```

Argument descriptions: @inheritParams

```
#' [other roxygen code]
#' @param x The name of a database to retrieve
get_data <- function(x) {
  # code to get data
}

#' [other roxygen code]
filter_table <- function(x) {
  tbl <- get_data(x)
  # code to filter data
}
```

Argument descriptions: @inheritParams

```
#' [other roxygen code]
#' @param x The name of a database to retrieve
get_data <- function(x) {
  # code to get data
}

#' [other roxygen code]
#'@inheritParams get_data
filter_table <- function(x) {
  tbl <- get_data(x)
  # code to filter data
}
```

Examples

Examples can be any kind of R code

```
#' [other roxygen code]
#' @examples
#'
#' library(dplyr)
#' get_data("daily_actice_users") %>%
#'   filter(date == lubridate::today())
get_data <- function(x) {
  # code to get data
}
```

Examples

Examples can be any kind of R code

```
#' [other roxygen code]
#' @examples
#'
#' library(dplyr)
#' get_data("daily_actice_users") %>%
#'   filter(date == lubridate::today())
get_data <- function(x) {
  # code to get data
}
```

But any packages used need to be imported or suggested!

Examples

If you don't want to run examples, wrap them in `dontrun{}` or `donttest{}`

```
#' [other roxygen code]
#' @examples
#'
#' dontrun{
#'   get_data("daily_active_users")
#' }
get_data <- function(x) {
  # code to get data
}
```

Your Turn 2

Let's keep working on the documentation for theme_avalanche():

Remove @param base_size and replace it with: @inheritParams ggplot2::theme_minimal

For @param ..., add: Additional arguments passed to [ggplot2::theme_minimal()]

For @return, add: a ggplot theme.

**For @examples, add two line breaks (make sure the new lines have roxygen comments!).
Add this code: ggplot2::qplot(iris\$Sepal.Length) + theme_avalanche()**

Rebuild the documentation and check the help page.

Your Turn 2

```
#' AVALANCHE ggplot2 themes
#'
#' Minimalistic ggplot themes for use on AVALANCHE reports.
#'
#' @inheritParams ggplot2::theme_minimal
#' @param ... Additional arguments passed to [ggplot2::theme_minimal]
#'
#' @return a ggplot theme.
#' @export
#'
#' @examples
#'
#' ggplot2::qplot(iris$Sepal.Length) + theme_avalanche()
#'
theme_avalanche <- function(base_size = 14, ...) {
  ggplot2::theme_minimal(base_size = base_size, ...) +
    ggplot2::theme(panel.grid.minor = ggplot2::element_blank())
}
```

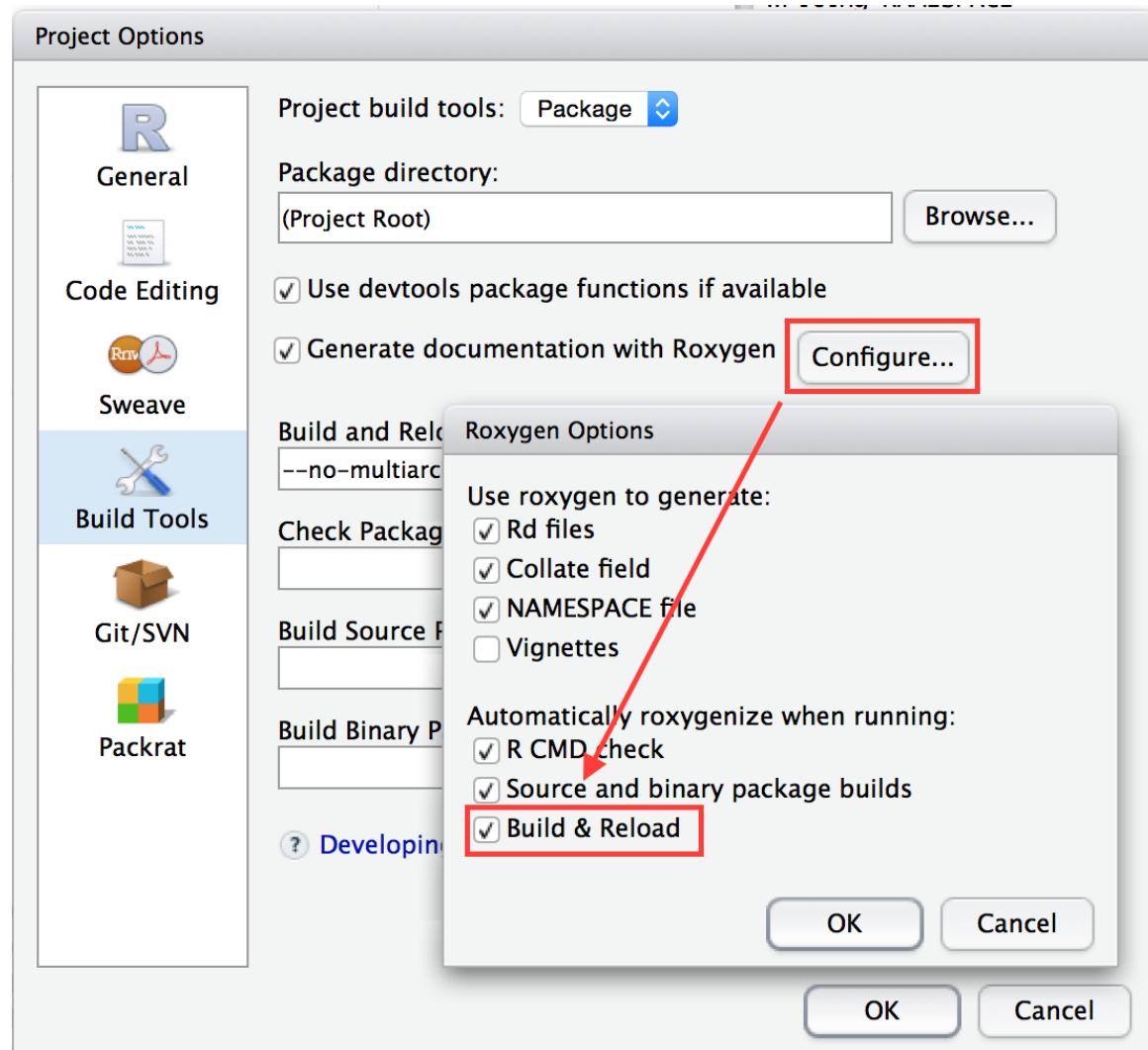


Image from *R Packages*, ed. 2

Quoth Jenny Bryan:

- 1 Use functions.**
- 2 A few little functions >> a monster function**
- 3 Small well-named helper >> commented code**

Helper functions

```
plot_daus <- function(daily_users) {  
  daily_users <- daily_users %>%  
    dplyr::mutate(date = as.Date(time)) %>%  
    dplyr::group_by(date)  
    dplyr::select(user_id) %>%  
    dplyr::distinct() %>%  
    dplyr::summarize(n = dplyr::n())  
  
  ggplot2::ggplot(ggplot2::aes(daily_users, x, n)) +  
    ggplot2::geom_col()  
}
```

Helper functions

```
plot_daus <- function(daily_users) {  
  daily_users <- count_daus(daily_users)  
  
  ggplot2::ggplot(ggplot2::aes(daily_users, x, n)) +  
    ggplot2::geom_col()  
}  
  
count_daus <- function(daily_users) {  
  daily_users %>%  
    dplyr::mutate(date = as.Date(time)) %>%  
    dplyr::group_by(date)  
    dplyr::select(user_id) %>%  
    dplyr::distinct() %>%  
    dplyr::summarize(n = dplyr::n())  
}
```

Show of Hands

Which of these functions will be added to NAMESPACE?

```
#' Plot daily active users
#'
#' @param ...
#' @export
plot_daus <- function(...) {
  # ... code to plot daily active users
}

#' Count daily active users
#'
#' @param ...
count_daus <- function(...) {
  # ... code to count daily active users
}
```

Show of Hands

Which of these functions will be added to NAMESPACE?

```
#' Plot daily active users
#'
#' @param ...
#' @export
plot_daus <- function(...) {
  # ... code to plot daily active users
}

#' Count daily active users
#'
#' @param ...
count_daus <- function(...) {
  # ... code to count daily active users
}
```

Exported functions vs internal functions

```
@export = shinRa::plot_daus()
```

```
library(shinRa)
```

```
plot_daus() ✓
```

Exported functions vs internal functions

NO @export = shinRa:::count_daus()

library(shinRa)

count_daus() 🤔🤔🤔🤔🤔🤔

Strategies for documenting helper functions:

- 1 **Don't document them** 🤪
- 2 **@keyword internal**
- 3 **@nomd**

Joining documentation

```
#' [other roxygen code]
#' @param x The name of a database to retrieve
get_data <- function(x) {
  # code to get data
}

#' [other roxygen code]
#' @param x @inheritParam get_data
filter_table <- function(x) {
  tbl <- get_data(x)
  # code to filter data
}
```

Joining documentation

```
#' [other roxygen code]
#' @param x The name of a database to retrieve
get_data <- function(x) {
  # code to get data
}

#' @rdname get_data
#' @export
filter_table <- function(x) {
  tbl <- get_data(x)
  # code to filter data
}
```

Joining documentation

```
#' [other roxygen code]
#' @param x The name of a database to retrieve
#' @name data_helpers
NULL

#' @rdname data_helpers
#' @export
get_data <- function(x) {
  # code to get data
}

#' @rdname data_helpers
#' @export
filter_table <- function(x) {
  tbl <- get_data(x)
  # code to filter data
}
```

Joining documentation

```
#' [other roxygen code]
#' @param x The name of a database to retrieve
#' @name data_helpers
NULL

#' @rdname data_helpers
#' @export
get_data <- function(x) {
  # code to get data
}

#' @rdname data_helpers
#' @export
filter_table <- function(x) {
  tbl <- get_data(x)
  # code to filter data
}
```

Your Turn 3

In R/themes.R, join the documentation of theme_avalanche_h() and theme_avalanche_v() to theme_avalanche() by replacing the roxygen code for the first two functions with "#' @rdname theme_avalanche".

Make sure both functions still have an export tag, as well!

Re-render the documentation and read the help page for ?theme_avalanche_h()

Your Turn 3

```
#' @rdname theme_avalanche
#' @export
theme_avalanche_h <- function(base_size = 14, ...) {
  ggplot2::theme_minimal(base_size = base_size, ...) +
  ggplot2::theme(
    panel.grid.minor = ggplot2::element_blank(),
    panel.grid.major.x = ggplot2::element_blank()
  )
}

#' @rdname theme_avalanche
#' @export
theme_avalanche_v <- function(base_size = 14, ...) {
  ggplot2::theme_minimal(base_size = base_size, ...) +
  ggplot2::theme(
    panel.grid.minor = ggplot2::element_blank(),
    panel.grid.major.y = ggplot2::element_blank()
  )
}
```

Package documentation

use_package_doc()

```
## ✓ Setting active project to '/private/var/folders/03/9x7925g54mncswxx  
## ✓ Writing 'R/shinRa-package.R'
```

help("tidyr")

tidyr-package {tidyr}

R Documentation

tidyr: Tidy Messy Data

Description

Tools to help to create tidy data, where each column is a variable, each row is an observation, and each cell contains a single value. 'tidyr' contains tools for changing the shape (pivoting) and hierarchy (nesting and 'unnesting') of a dataset, turning deeply nested lists into rectangular data frames ('rectangling'), and extracting values out of string columns. It also includes tools for working with missing values (both implicit and explicit).

Author(s)

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Authors:

- Lionel Henry lionel@rstudio.com

Other contributors:

- RStudio [copyright holder]

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://tidyr.tidyverse.org>
- <https://github.com/tidyverse/tidyr>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/tidyverse/tidyr/issues>

[Package *tidyr* version 1.0.0 [Index](#)]



pkgdown



pkgdown

`use_pkgdown()`

Renders documentation,
README, vignettes, and
more as a website.



**Here's a good
example...**

<https://roxygen2.r-lib.org/>

**There are a lot more
documentation tricks.**

Read the vignettes!

