

# Welcome!

# Wifi:

# This is the room for the tidy tools course.

# Please get set up using the instructions at:

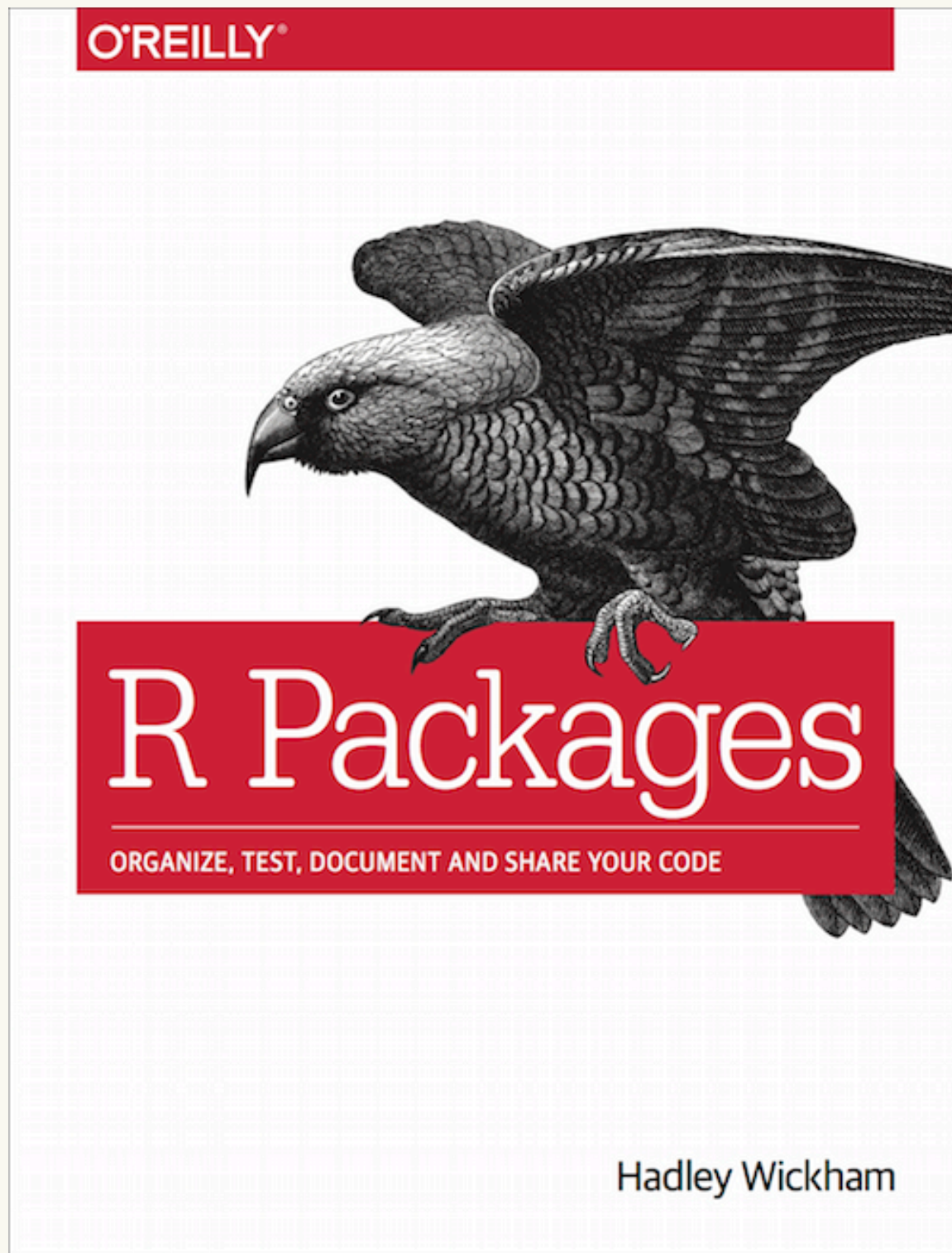
# <https://github.com/hadley/tidy-tools>

<https://github.com/hadley/tidy-tools>

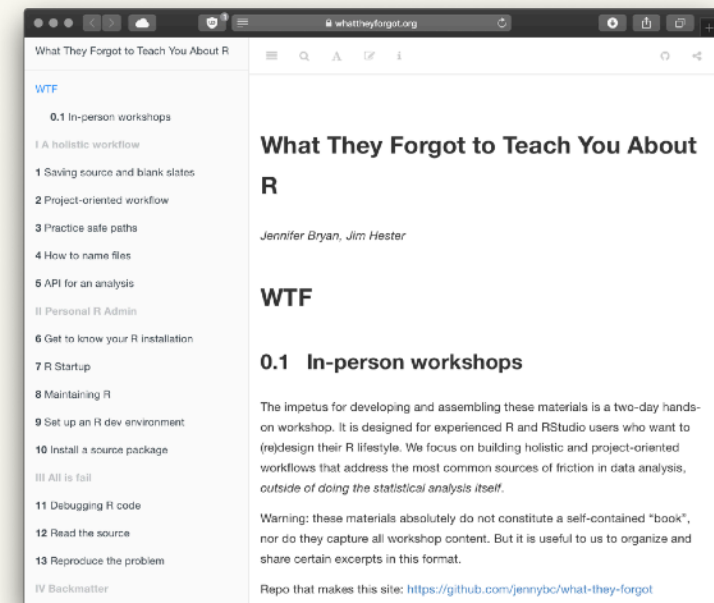
# Today

1. Intros & warmups
2. "The whole game"
3. Testing
4. Documentation
5. Sharing
6. Dependencies
7. Tidyverse + packages

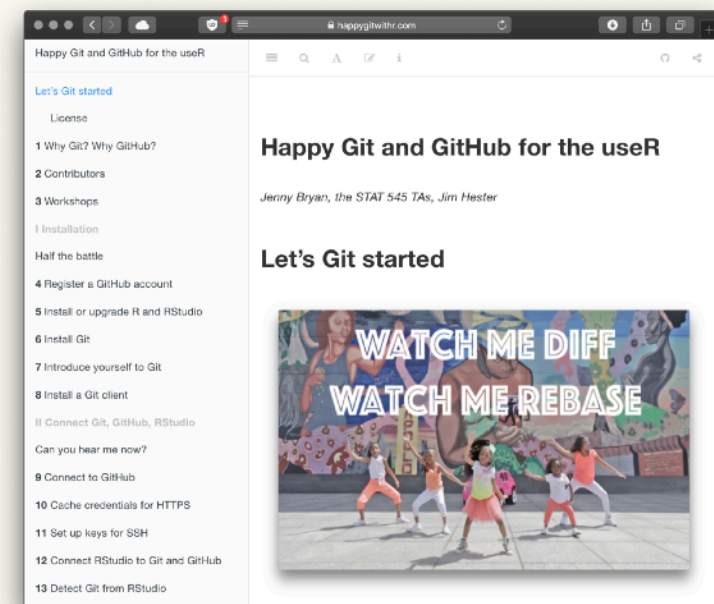
<https://github.com/hadley/tidy-tools>



<https://r-pkgs.org/>



<https://whattheyforgot.org>



<https://happygitwithr.com>

<https://github.com/hadley/tidy-tools>

# Your turn

This course is hands-on and, while we're here to help, the best resource may be the person sitting next to you.

This means that you have to work!

Introduce yourself to your neighbours. Who are you and what are you using R for?

<https://github.com/hadley/tidy-tools>

# Warmup

Getting to know your R installation!

<https://github.com/hadley/tidy-tools>

# Your turn

```
# How do you install a package from CRAN?  
# How do you install a package from GitHub  
# How does installing a package change your  
# computer?
```

<https://github.com/hadley/tidy-tools>

# Handful of ways of installing packages

```
install.packages("devtools")
```

```
pak::pkg_install("devtools")
```

```
devtools::install_github("r-lib/itdepends")
```

```
remotes::install_github("r-lib/itdepends")
```

```
pak::pkg_install("r-lib/itdepends")
```

```
# What's the difference between devtools
```

```
# and remotes?
```

<https://github.com/hadley/tidy-tools>

# Your turn

```
# What is a library?
```

```
# Where's your default library?
```

```
# Which libraries are searched for packages?
```

```
# How many packages do you have installed?
```

```
.Library
```

```
.libPaths()
```

```
installed.packages()
```

<https://github.com/hadley/tidy-tools>



# Library = directory of R packages

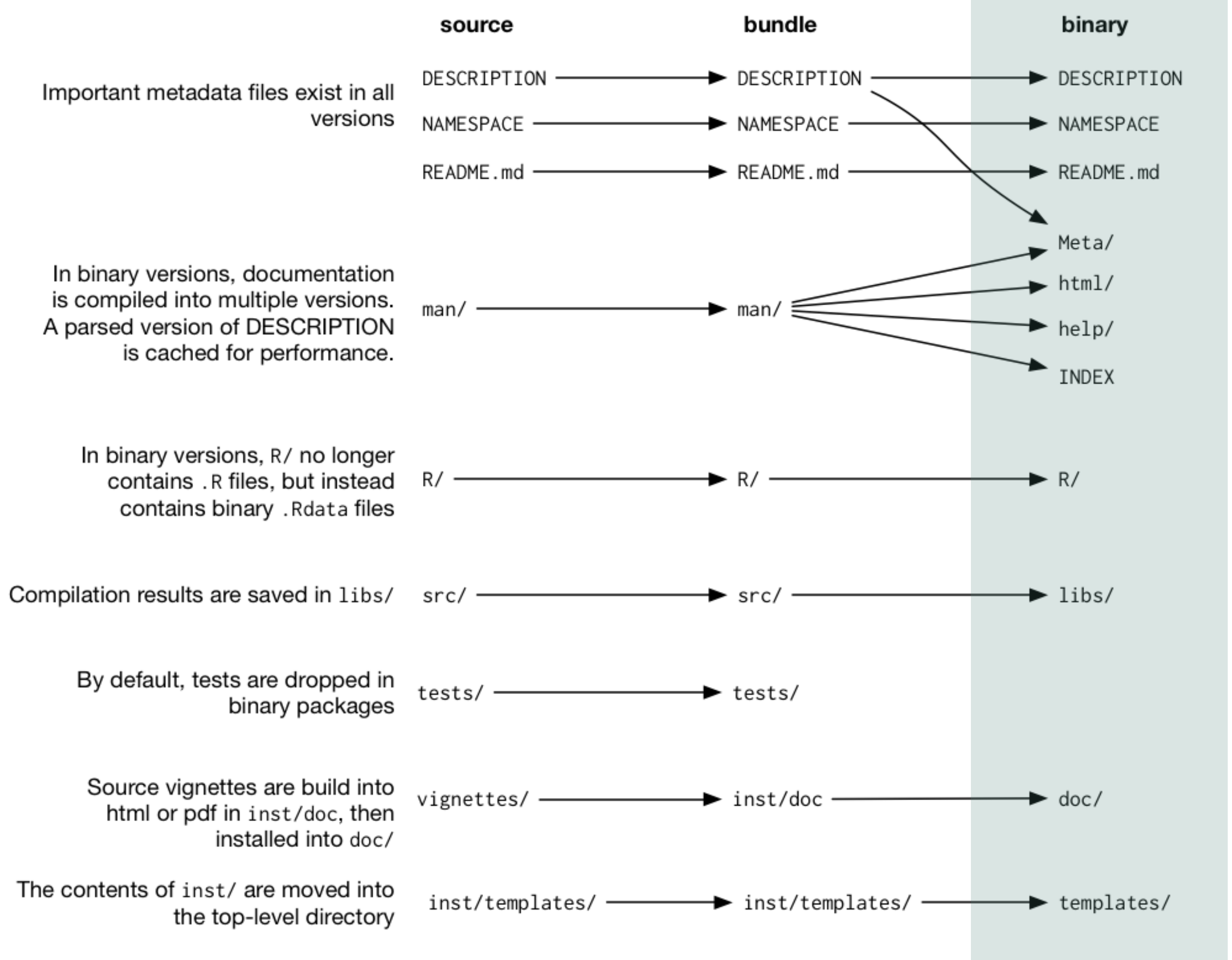
base R =

14 **base** packages+

29 **recommended** (also on CRAN) packages

Automatically installed with R.

<https://github.com/hadley/tidy-tools>



<https://github.com/hadley/tidy-tools>

# Your turn

```
# What packages do you currently have attached?  
# What libraries did they come from?
```

```
search()  
searchpaths()
```

```
# How does library() affect these results?
```

<https://github.com/hadley/tidy-tools>

library(pkg) **attaches** a package

7 base packages are always attached

Use R --vanilla to check

<https://github.com/hadley/tidy-tools>

# The whole game

<https://github.com/hadley/tidy-tools>

What follows is adapted from

The Whole Game

chapter in the revised version of R Packages.

<https://r-pkgs.org/whole-game.html>

A proper package for the care and feeding of factors:

forcats

<https://forcats.tidyverse.org>

**A package is a set of  
conventions that  
(with the right tools)  
makes your life easier**

```
usethis::create_package()
```



# What does `create_package()` do?

- ✓ Creating `'/Users/jenny/tmp/foofactors2/'`
  - ✓ Setting active project to `'/Users/jenny/tmp/foofactors2'`
  - ✓ Creating `'R/'`
  - ✓ Writing `'DESCRIPTION'`
- Package: `foofactors2`
- Title: What the Package Does (One Line, Title Case)
- Version: `0.0.0.9000`
- Authors@R (parsed):
- \* Jennifer Bryan <jenny@rstudio.com> [aut, cre]
- Description: What the package does (one paragraph).
- License: MIT + file LICENSE
- Encoding: UTF-8
- LazyData: true
- ✓ Writing `'NAMESPACE'`
  - ✓ Writing `'foofactors2.Rproj'`
  - ✓ Adding `'Rproj.user'` to `'gitignore'`
  - ✓ Adding `'^foofactors2\\.Rproj$'`, `'^\\.Rproj\\.user$'` to `'Rbuildignore'`
  - ✓ Opening `'/Users/jenny/tmp/foofactors2/'` in new RStudio session
  - ✓ Setting active project to `'<no active project>'`

# use\_git()

Not going to teach it,  
but diffs are helpful

use\_r()

# Factors can be vexing

```
(a <- factor(c("character", "in", "the", "streets")))
```

```
#> [1] character in the streets
```

```
#> Levels: character in streets the
```

```
(b <- factor(c("integer", "in", "the", "sheets")))
```

```
#> [1] integer in the sheets
```

```
#> Levels: in integer sheets the
```

```
c(a, b)
```

```
#> [1] 1 2 4 3 2 1 4 3
```

# Factors can be vexing

```
factor(c(as.character(a), as.character(b)))  
#> [1] character in the streets integer in  
#> [7] the sheets  
#> Levels: character in integer sheets streets the
```

Let's turn this into our first function:

```
fbind()
```

# Where do we define functions?

Beautiful pairing:  
`use_r()` & `use_test()`

# There's a `usethis` helper for that too!

```
usethis::use_r("file-name")
```

# Organise files so that related code

# lives together. If you can give a file

# a concise and informative name, it's

# probably about right

# Now what?

```
source("R/fbind.R")
```

Use IDE tricks to send definition of  
fbind() to the R Console

# Now what?

~~source("R/fbind.R")~~

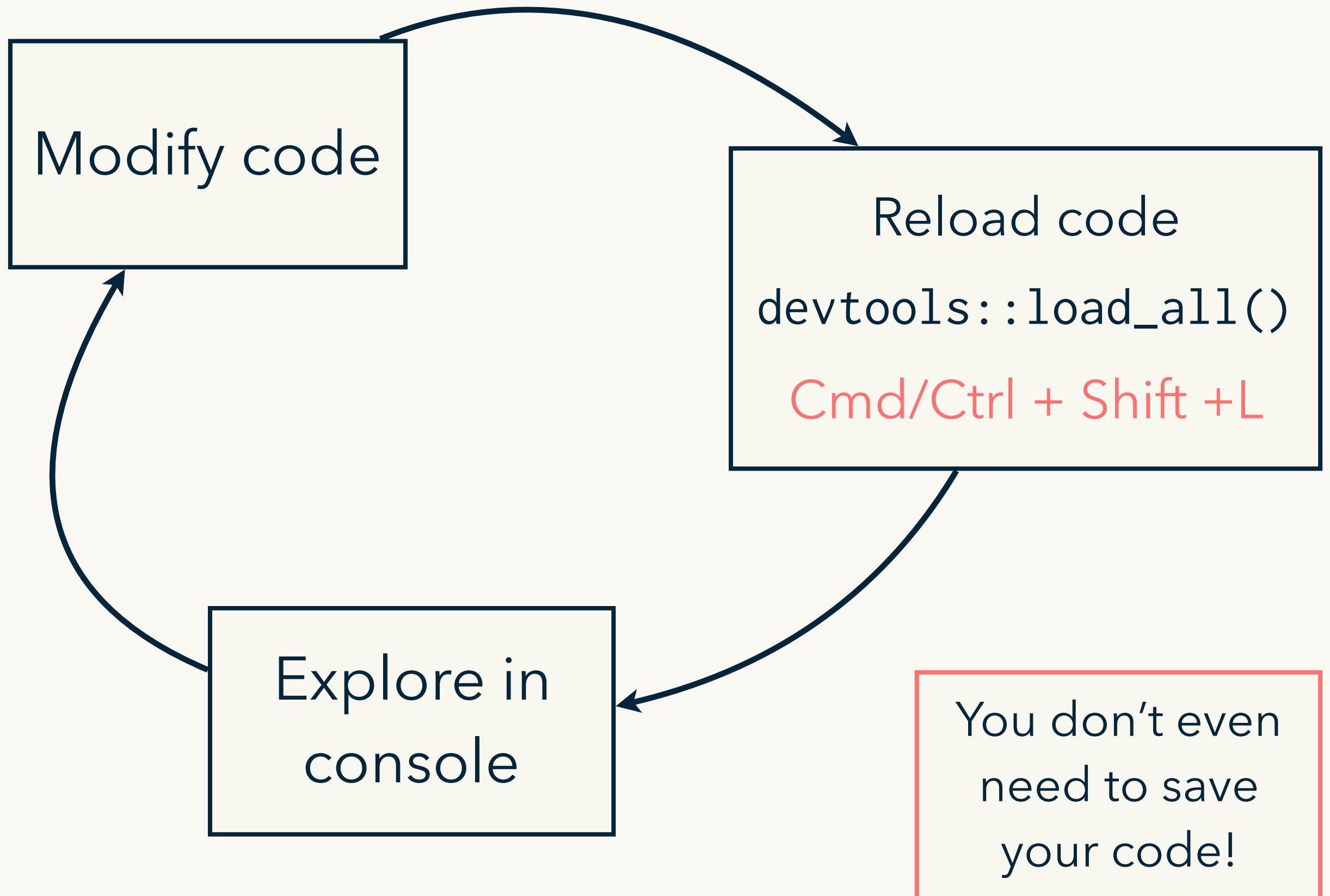
~~Use IDE tricks to send definition of  
fbind() to the R Console~~

devtools::load\_all()



devtools::load\_all()

# Why do we love devtools? Workflow!



Important metadata files exist in all versions

In binary versions, documentation is compiled into multiple versions. A parsed version of DESCRIPTION is cached for performance.

In binary versions, R/ no longer contains .R files, but instead contains binary .Rdata files

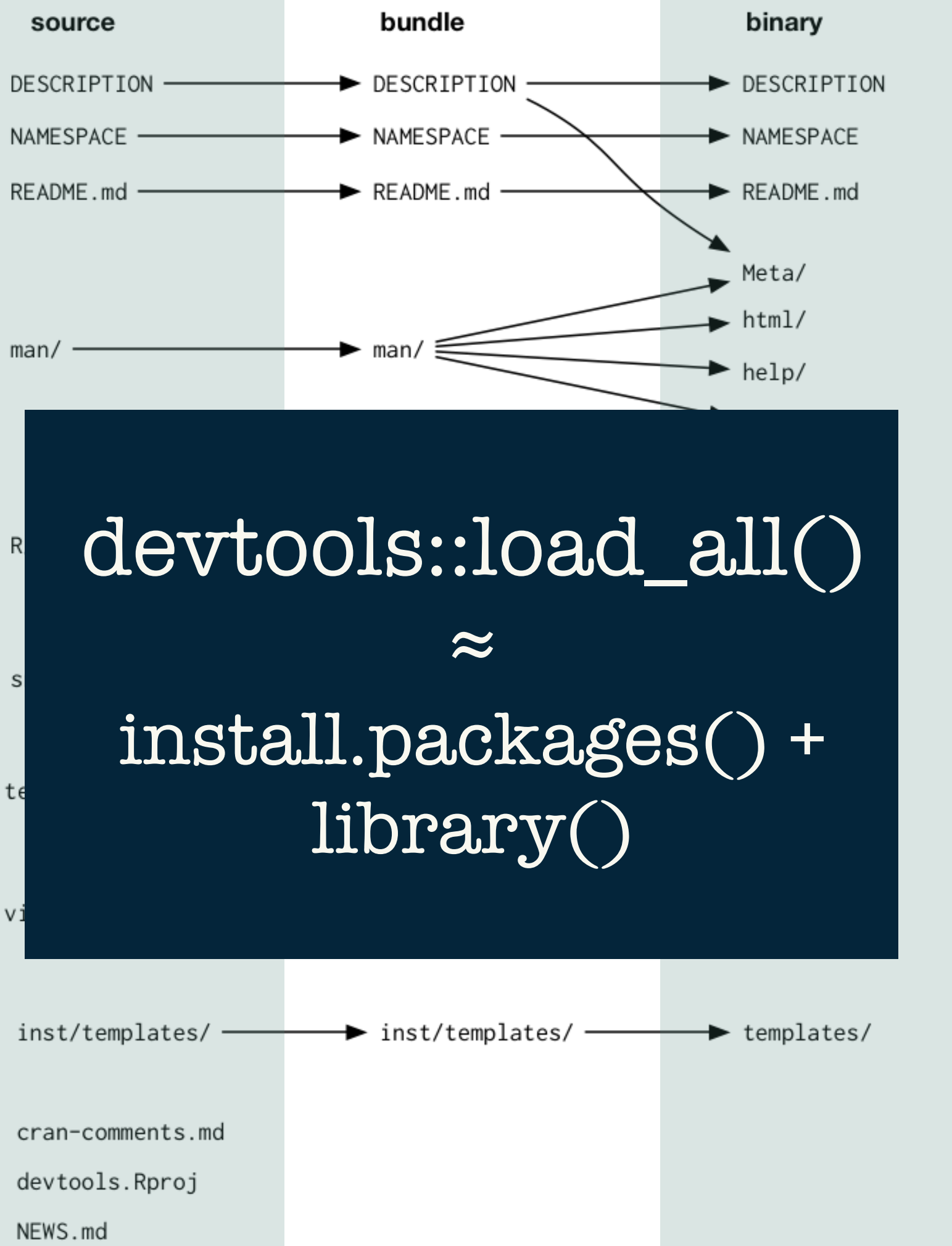
Compilation results are saved in libs/

By default, tests are dropped in binary packages

Source vignettes are build into html or pdf in inst/doc, then installed into doc/

The contents of inst/ are moved into the top-level directory

Files used only for development are listed in .Rbuildignore, and only exist in source package



devtools::check()



# `check()` $\approx$ R CMD check

Checks package for technical validity

Do from R (or RStudio Ctrl/cmd + shift + e)

`check()` early, `check()` often

Get it working, keep it working

Necessary (but not sufficient) for CRAN

Excellent way to run your tests (and more)

devtools::document()

# roxygen2 turns comments into help

```
#' Bind two factors
#
# Create a new factor from two existing factors, where the new
# factor's levels are the union of the levels of the input
# factors.
#
#' @param a factor
#' @param b factor
#
#' @return factor
#' @export
#' @examples
# fbind(factor(letters[1:3]), factor(letters[26:24]))
fbind <- function(a, b) {
  factor(c(as.character(a), as.character(b)))
}
```

RStudio helper:  
*Code > Insert roxygen skeleton*

## RStudio helper:

Code > Insert roxygen skeleton

devtools::check()





devtools::install()



# `install()` $\approx$ R CMD install

- Makes an *installed* pkg from your *source* pkg
- Do from R (or RStudio *Install and Restart*)
- `install()` less often than you `load_all()` or `check()`
- Marks transition from developing your package to using your package

Your turn

R/RStudio setup

# Workflow setup: your .Rprofile

```
# Setup code that is run at R startup:
```

```
# usethis::edit_r_profile()
```

```
# Helper to add devtools specifically:
```

```
# usethis::use_devtools()
```

devtools makes  
usethis available too!

```
if (interactive()) {
```


```
  suppressMessages(require(devtools))
```

```
  suppressMessages(require(testthat))
```

```
}
```

# Never include analysis packages here

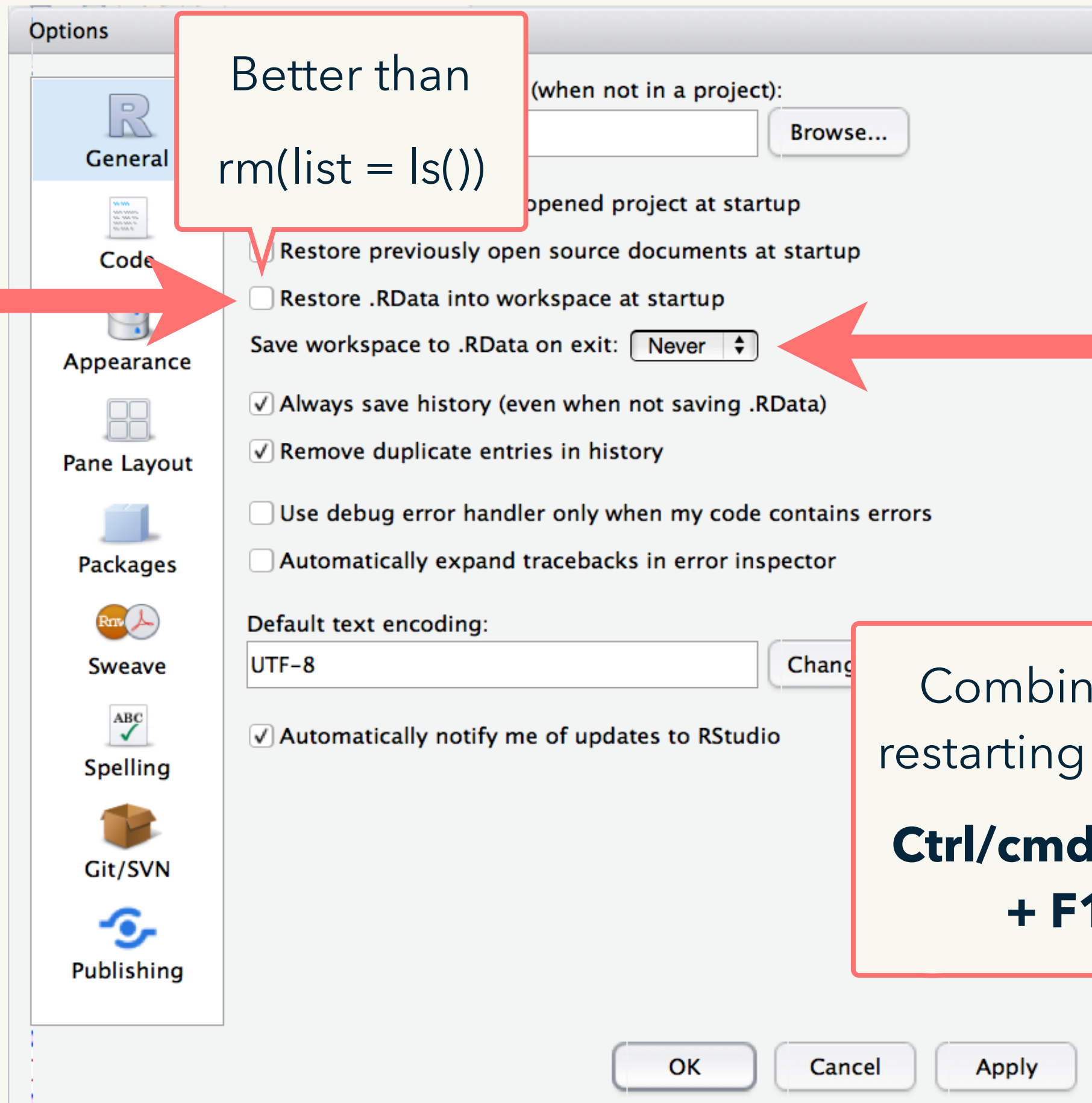
```
if (interactive()) {  
  suppressMessages(require(ggplot2))  
  suppressMessages(require(dplyr))  
}
```



# While you're in there, also add:

```
# Helper to add devtools specifically:  
# usethis::use_partial_warnings()
```

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



Better than  
`rm(list = ls())`

Combine with  
restarting R often!  
**Ctrl/cmd + shift  
+ F10**



# Make a package!

<https://r-pkgs.org/whole-game.html>

# Beware!

You're probably used to maintaining a .R file containing snippets of code that you use to automate various bits of your workflow.

## **Don't save this in R/!**

What happens if you have `load_all()` inside a file inside of R/? What happens if you have `usethis::edit_r_profile()`?

Where should you save it? 🙄 I use Untitled 🤖

# Your turn

Substitute your preferred location.

# Create a package with:

```
usethis::create_package("~/Desktop/foofactors")
```

# Notice that you're now in a new RStudio  
# instance.

# Continue on through the next slides to  
# repeat the actions I showed you.

# Stuck? Raise a [pink](#) post it

# Your turn

Use `usethis::use_r("fbind")` to create a new file

In it, define a function named "fbind" that combines its inputs (presumably factors) like so:

- coerce each input to character
- combine inputs
- make output a factor

```
factor(c(as.character(a), as.character(b)))
```


Check that you can `devtools::load_all()`

# Your turn

Add docs for `fbind()` as a roxygen comment

- RStudio helper: *Code > Insert roxygen skeleton*
- Lines MUST start with `#'`

`document()`



Makes an `.Rd` file  
from the comment

Preview with `?fbind`

`check()` again and ... rejoice!

Problems? Raise a **pink** post-it

# Your turn

Setup R and RStudio

Edit DESCRIPTION (optional)

- Make yourself the author
- Update Title and Description

Nice to do, but  
skippable.

```
use_mit_license("Your Name")
```

Fixes 1 of our 2  
warnings.

check() again, if you wish

Confused? Hoist your **pink** post-it

# Your turn

Install your foofactors package

- Call `install()` in R
- RStudio *Build & Restart*
- Shell: R CMD build + R CMD install

Restart R

Attach like a "regular" package with `library()`

Call `fbind()`

Revel in your success by raising your **green** post-it

```
usethis::create_package()  
usethis::use_r()  
devtools::load_all()  
devtools::check()  
usethis::use_mit_license()  
devtools::document()  
usethis::use_test()  
devtools::test()  
devtools::install()
```



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