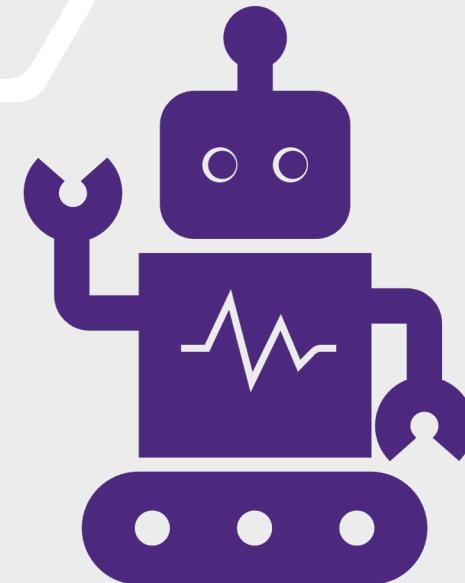


Making R work for you (with automation!)

John Benninghoff





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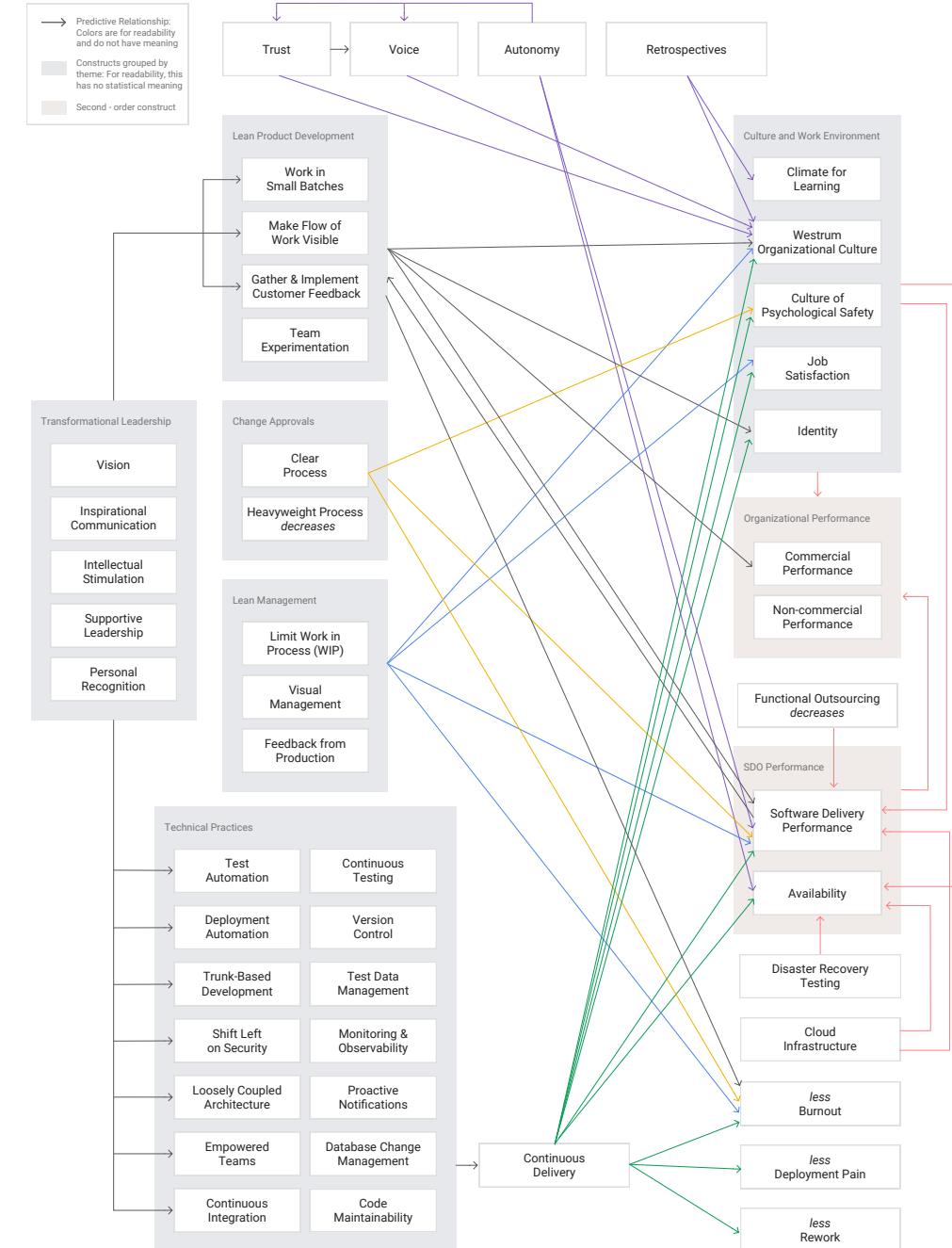
DevOps Research

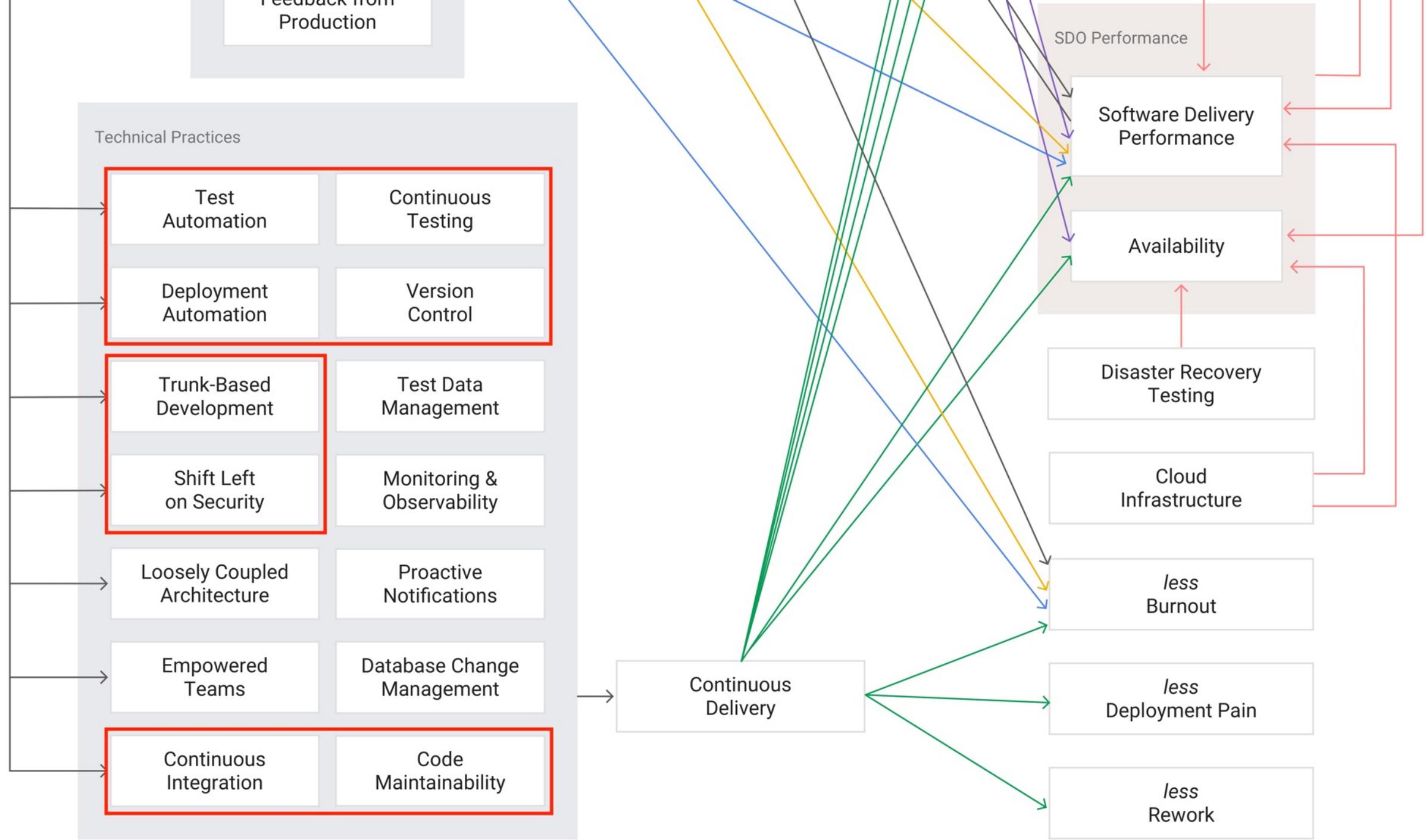
Created January 17, 2020. An interactive version of this diagram with descriptions of the capabilities is at <https://bit.ly/dora-bfd>. Our guide to DevOps, along with six years of State of DevOps Reports, is at <https://cloud.google.com/devops>

DORA Research Program



Google Cloud

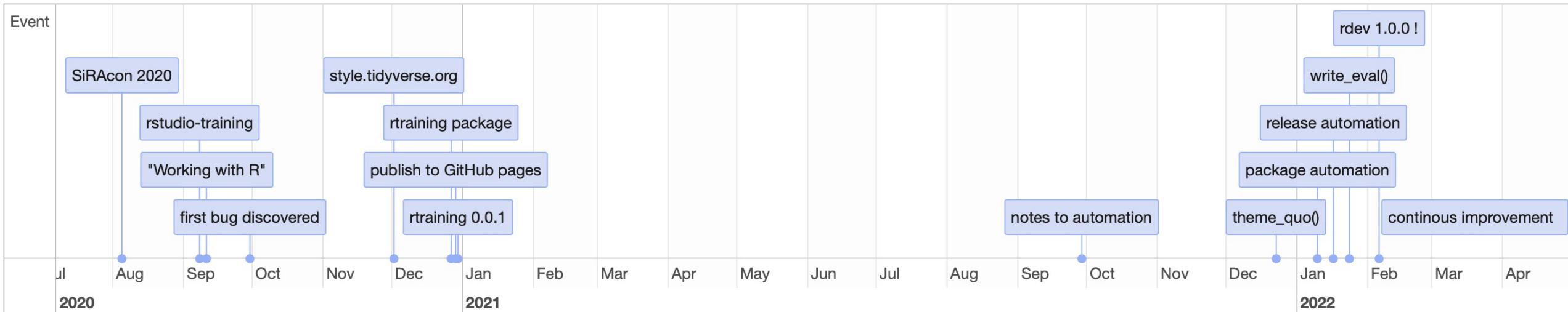




R Development Timeline



Introduction

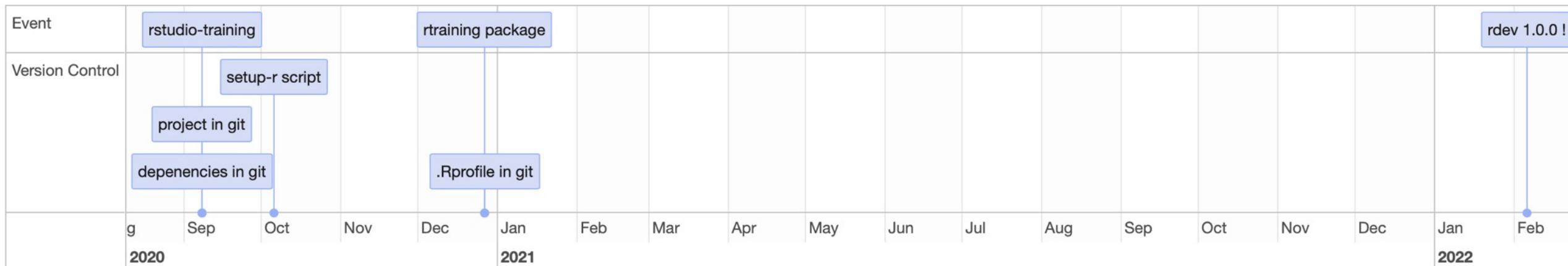


Version Control

Put everything (except artifacts) into version control for reproducibility and history.

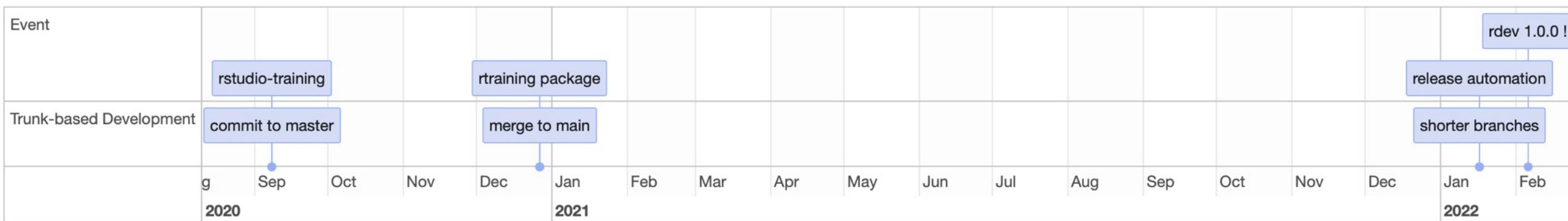
Packages

- `renv`: dependency management



Trunk-Based Development

Linear development avoids code conflicts.



Shifting Left on Security

Maintenance first ensures you get it done.
Packages:

- `renv`



Continuous Integration

Build and test on each commit to catch mistakes early.

Packages:

- devtools
- usethis
- r-lib/actions



Local CI

Description

Run continuous integration tests locally.

Usage

```
ci(renv = TRUE, styler = NULL, lintr = TRUE, document = TRUE, rcmdcheck = TRUE)
```

Arguments

renv check [renv::status\(\)](#).
styler style all files using [style_all\(\)](#), see details
lintr lint all files using [lint_all\(\)](#).
document run [devtools::document\(\)](#).
rcmdcheck run R CMD check using: [rcmdcheck::rcmdcheck\(args = "no-manual", error_on = "warning"\)](#).

Details

If [renv::status\(\)](#) is not synchronized, ci() will stop.

If styler is set to NULL (the default), [style_all\(\)](#) will be run only if there are no uncommitted changes to git. Setting the value to TRUE or FALSE overrides this check.

If [lint_all\(\)](#) finds any lints, ci() will stop and open the RStudio markers pane.

Examples

[Run examples](#)

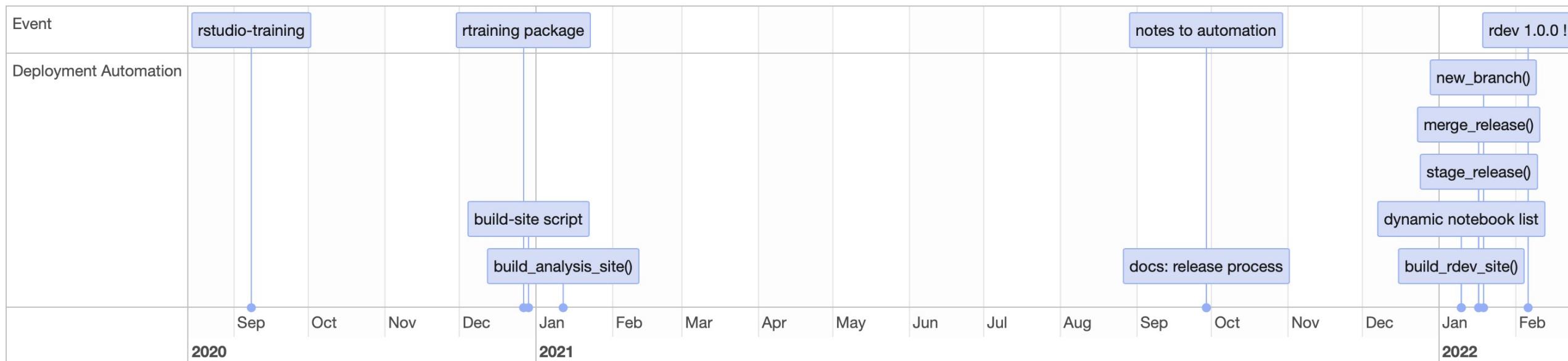
```
## Not run:  
ci()  
ci(styler = TRUE)  
ci(styler = FALSE, rcmdcheck = FALSE)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

Deployment Automation

Automate your development workflow to spend more time writing.

Packages:

- pkgdown, rmarkdown:
`build_analysis_site()`
- gert, gh: git, GitHub automation



Workflow

- `new_branch()`: Create a new branch and bump 'dev' version to 9000
- `write the code, test(), commit, ci(), repeat`
- `stage_release()`: Open a GitHub pull request for a new release from NEWS.md. Calls `build_analysis_site()` or `build_rdev_site()` to build GitHub pages (README, notebooks, package docs)
- `wait for GitHub Actions to complete successfully`
- `merge_release()`: Merge and create a new release on GitHub.

Dynamic notebook lists

- `rmd_metadata()`: Extract the YAML front matter and 'description' line from an [analysis notebook](#), and construct a URL to the notebook's location on GitHub pages.

```
library(rdev)
library(fs)
library(dplyr)
library(purrr)

notebooks <- dir_ls("analysis", glob = "*.Rmd") |>
  map_dfr(rmd_metadata) |>
  mutate(bullet = paste0("- [", title, "](", url, ") (", date, "): ", description)) |>
  pull(bullet)

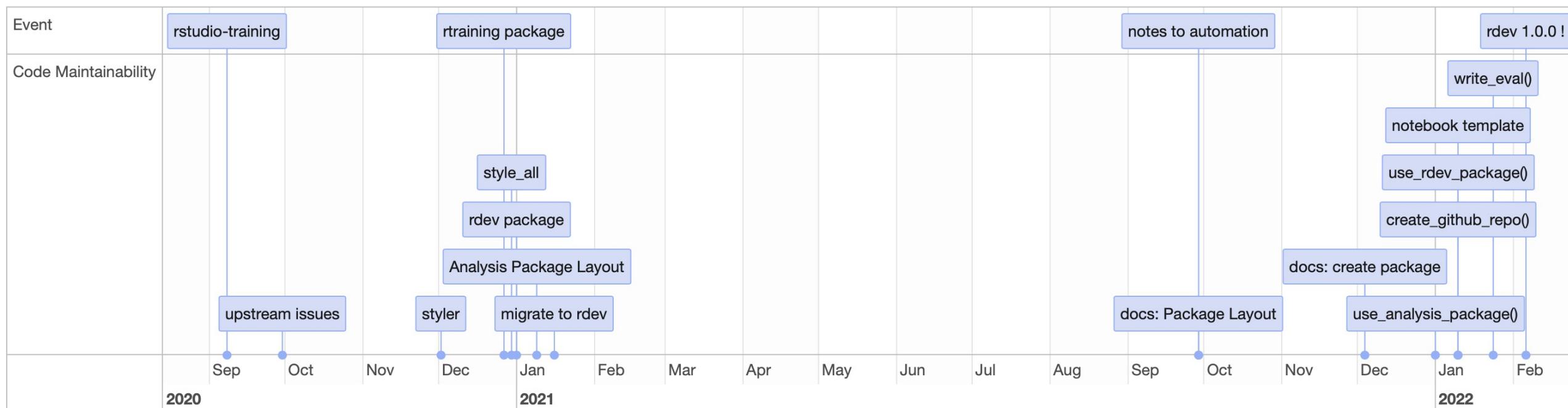
writeLines(notebooks)
```

Code Maintainability

Consistent and clean code is easier to understand.

Packages:

- styler
- roxygen2
- purrr
- desc



A really bad idea for maintainability

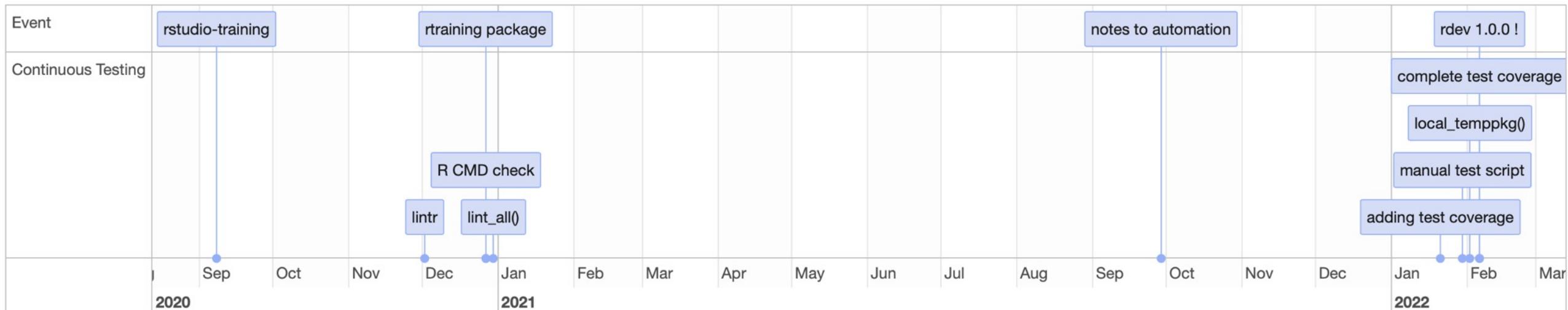
```
'# Write and evaluate an expression
#
#' `write_eval(string)` is a simple wrapper that prints `string` to the console using
#' [`writeLines()`][base::writeLines], then executes the expression using [`parse()`][base::parse]
#' and [`eval()`][base::eval].
#
#' @param string An expression to be printed to the console and evaluated
#
#' @return The return value from the evaluated expression
#
#' @examples
#' write_eval("pi")
#
#' write_eval("exp(1)")
#' @export
write_eval <- function(string) {
  if (!is.character(string)) stop("not a character vector")
  if (string == "") stop("nothing to evaluate")
  writeLines(string)
  eval(parse(text = string))
}
```

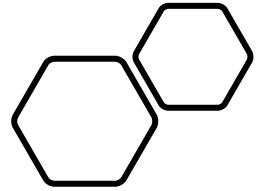
Continuous Testing

The biggest challenge: formally specifying what you are building and how it is *supposed* to work defends against the dangers of hidden assumptions.

Packages

- lintr
- rcmdcheck
- testthat
- covr
- mockery
- withr
- rlang
- spelling



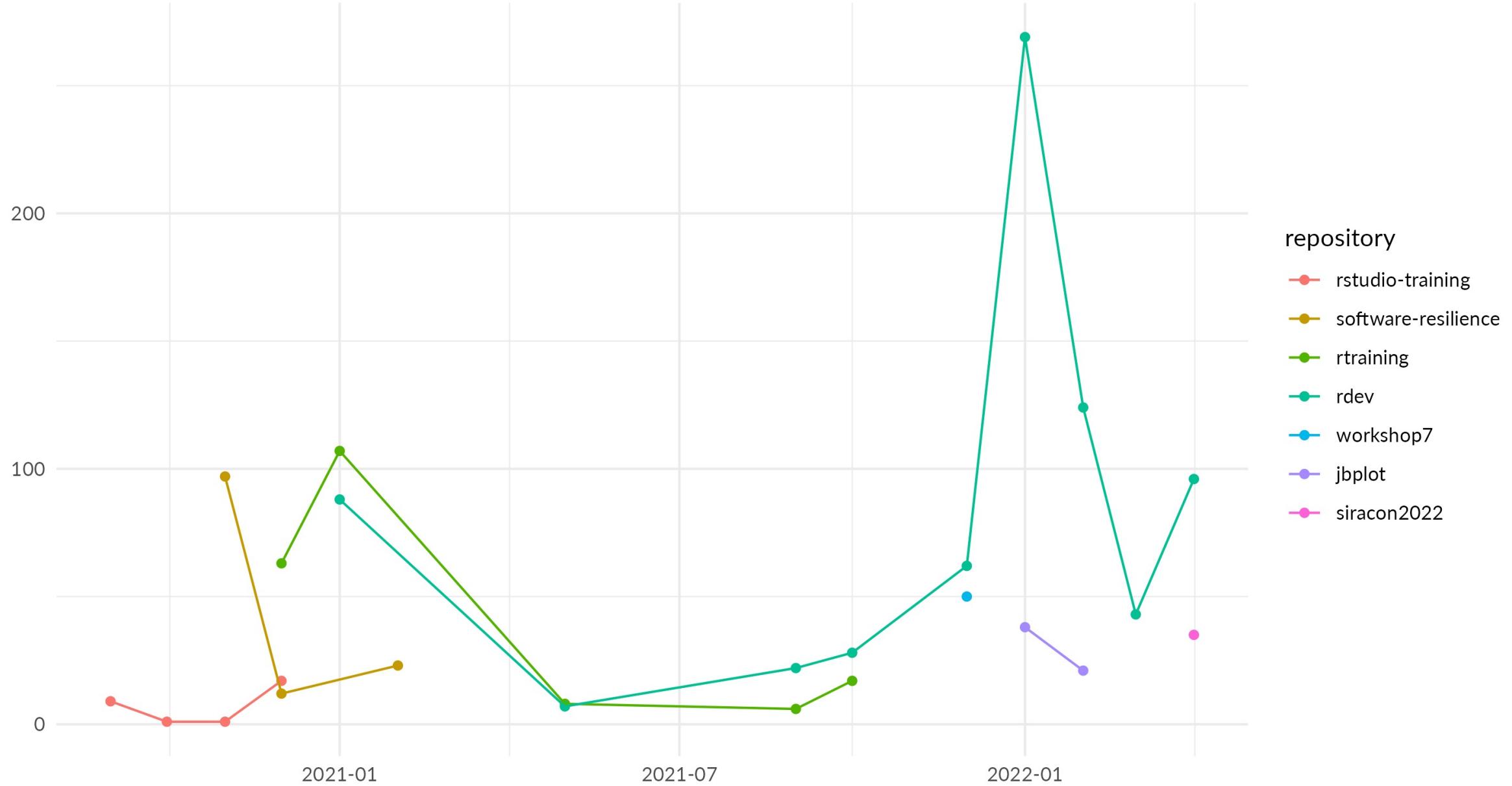


Results

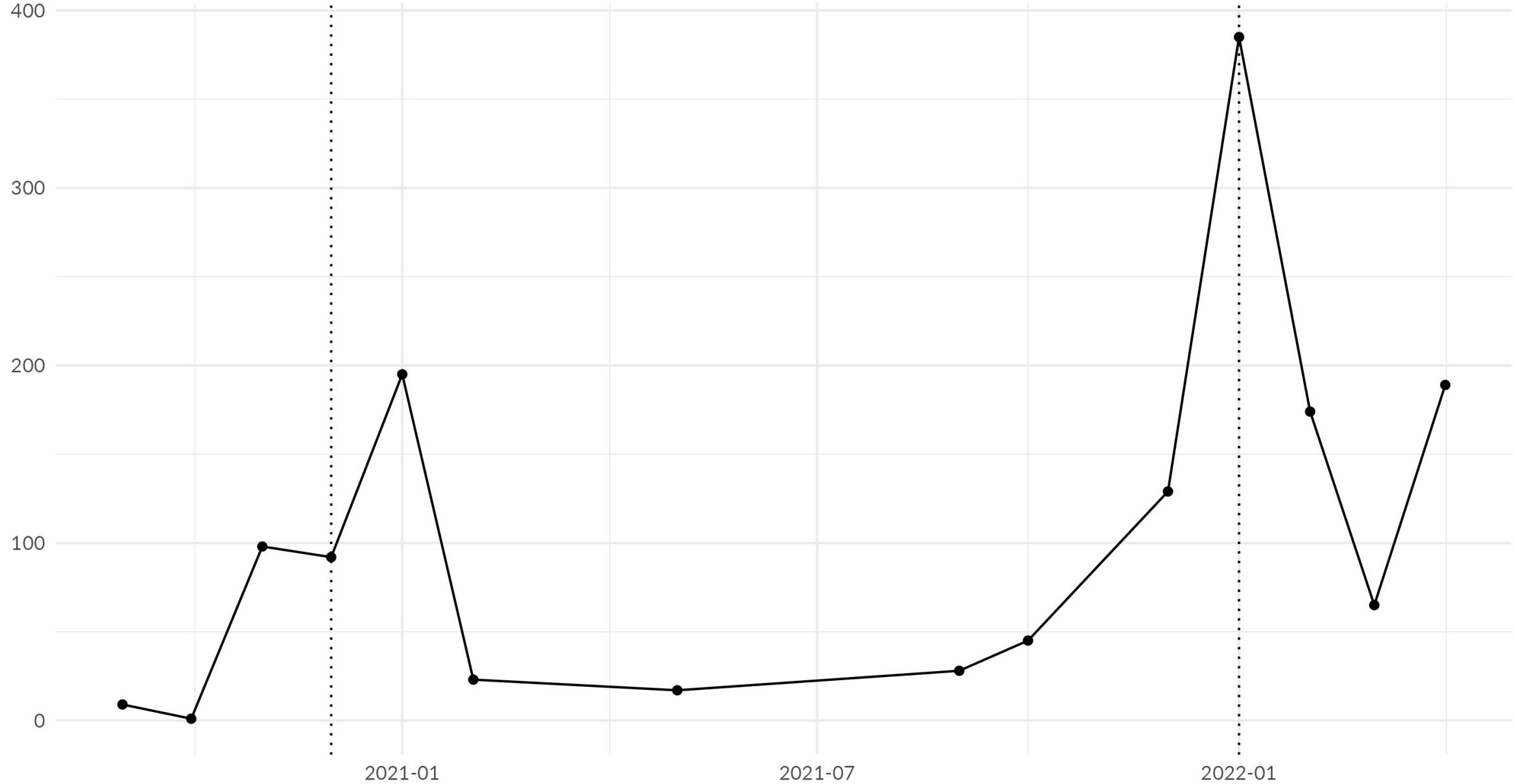
R Development Timeline



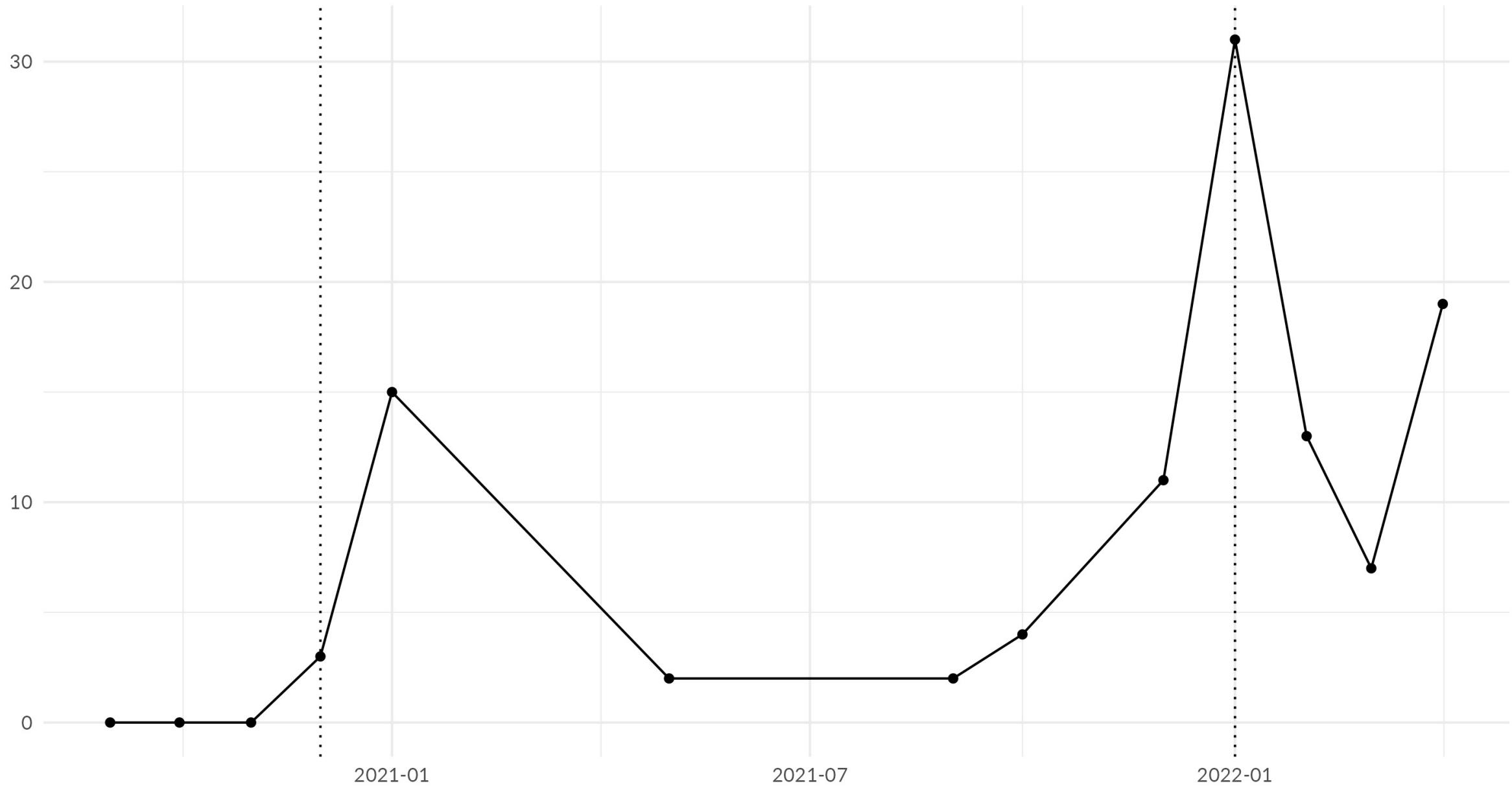
Monthly commits by repository



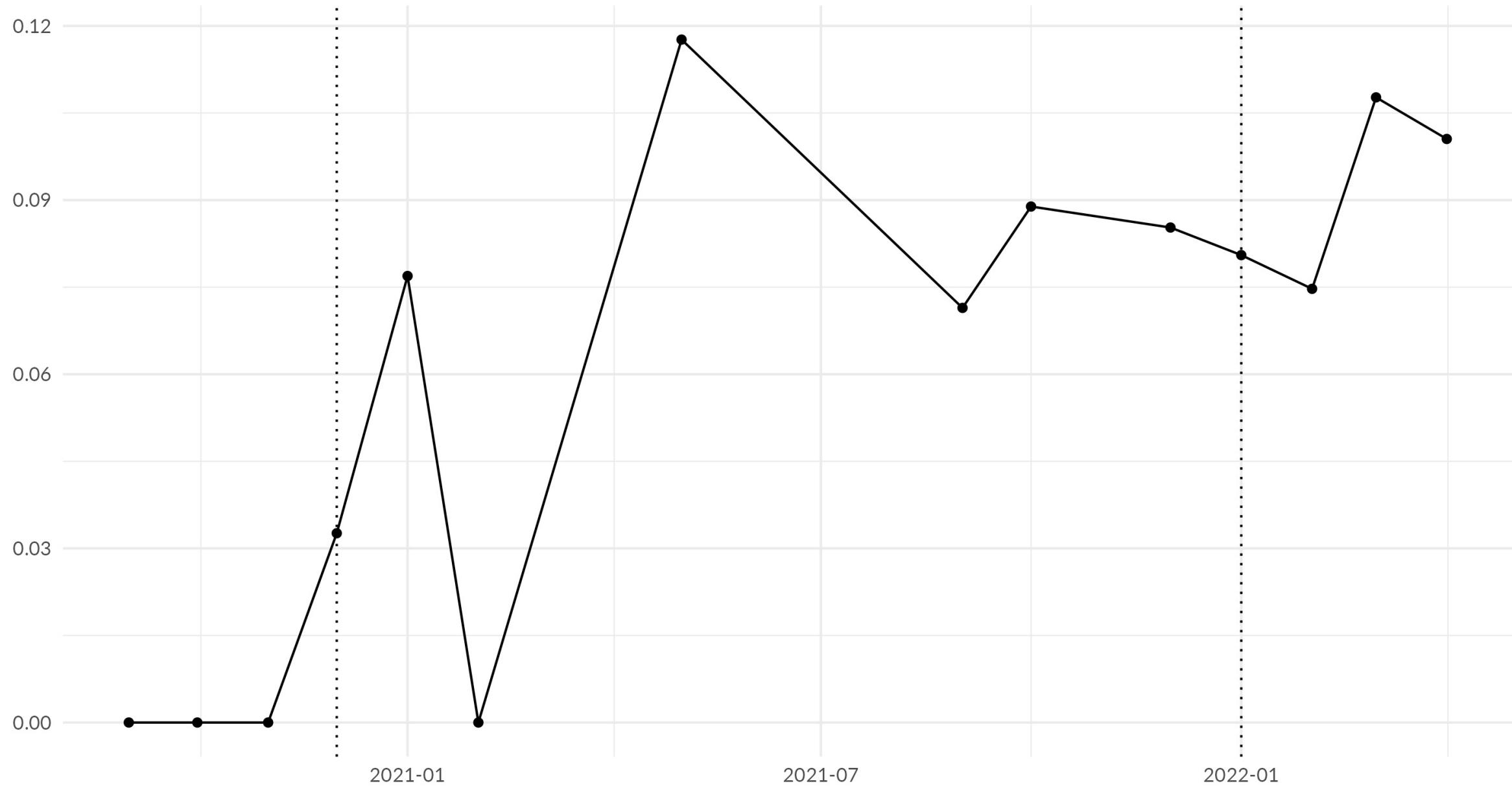
Monthly git commits



Monthly GitHub releases



Monthly GitHub releases per commit



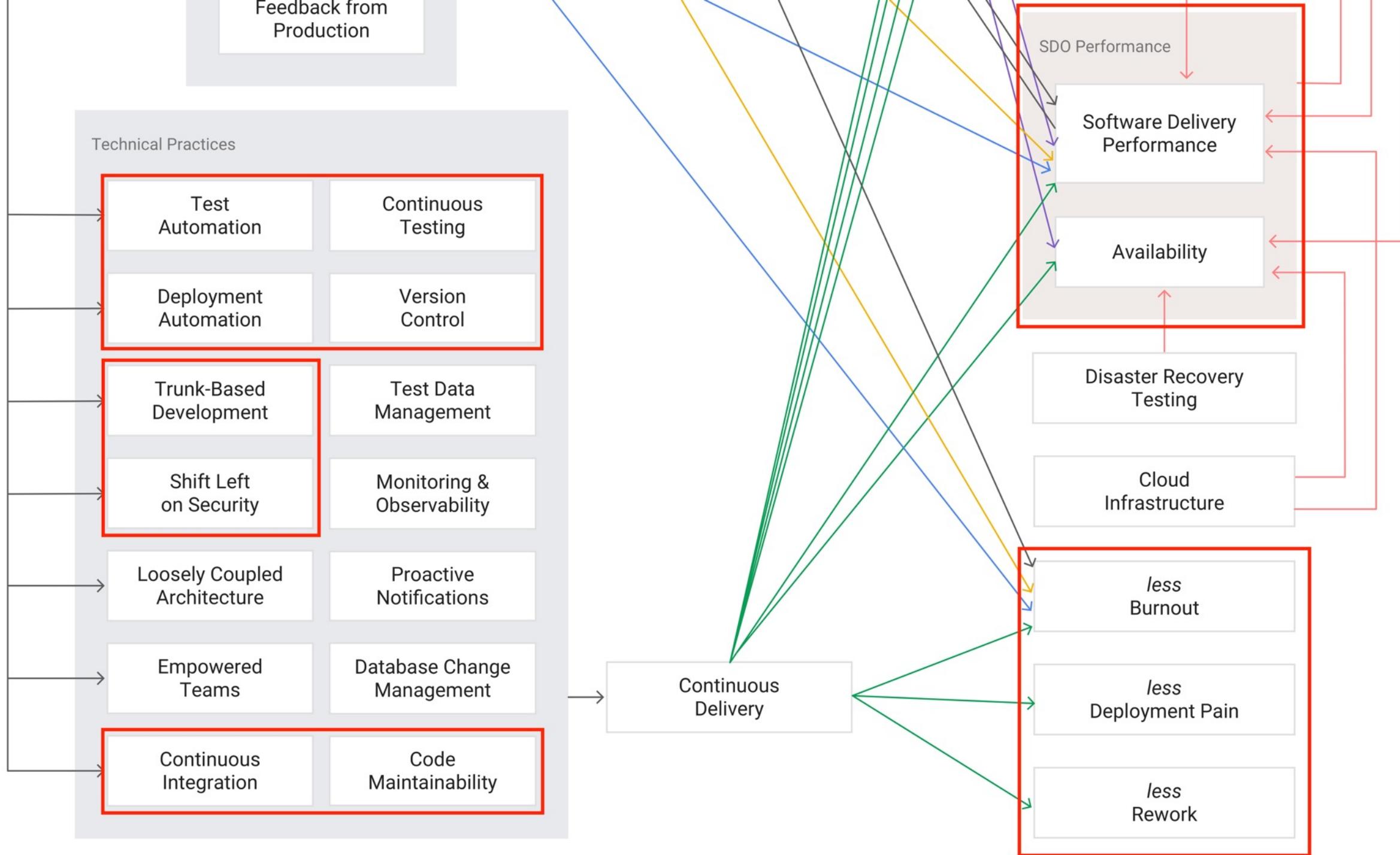


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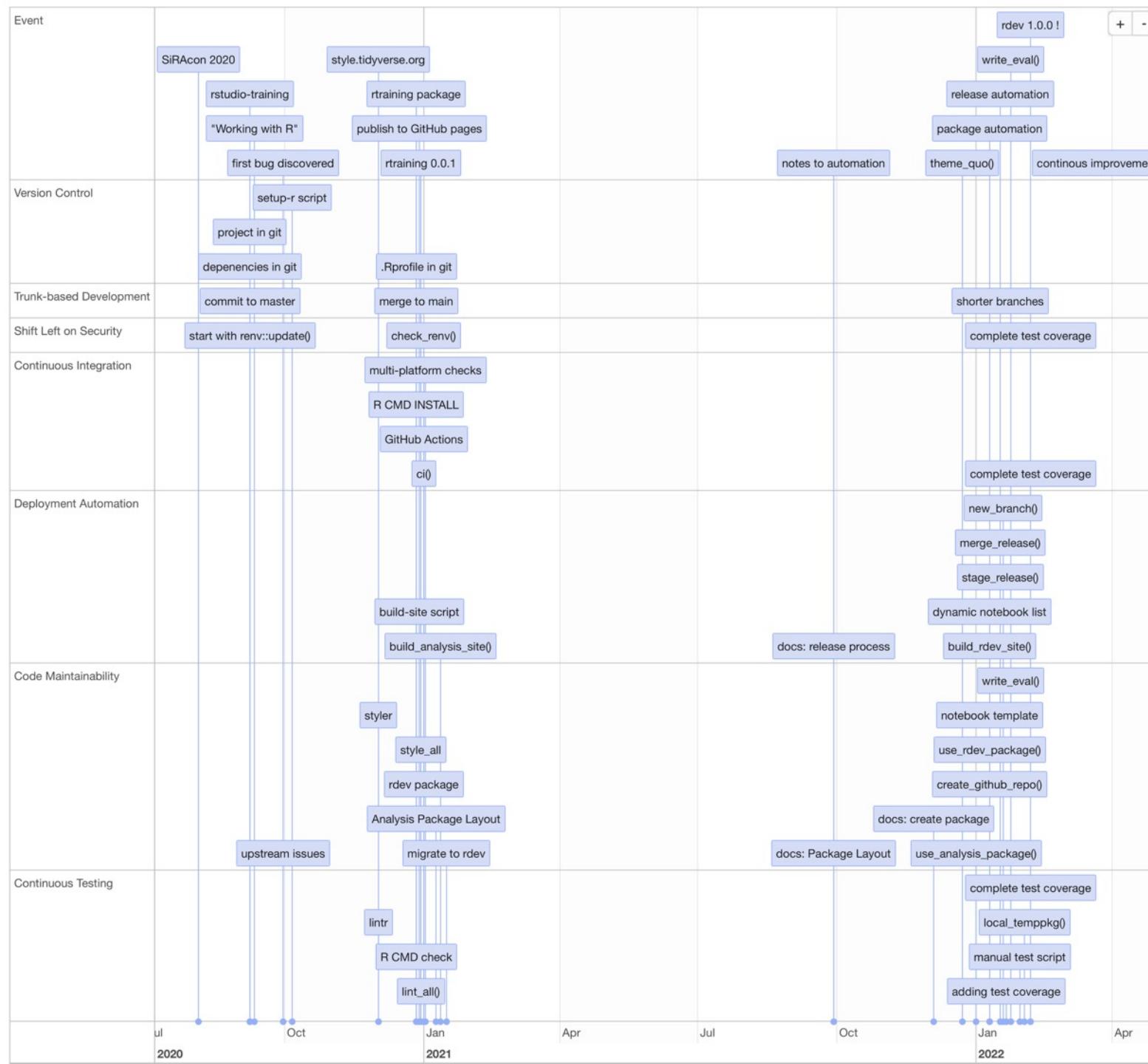
Questions?

<https://www.information-safety.org>

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/jbenninghoff/>

@jbenninghoff

jbenninghoff@mac.com



rdev Packages

- desc
- devtools
- fs
- gert
- gh
- lintr
- markdown
- miniUI
- pkgdown
- purrr
- rcmdcheck
- remotes
- renv
- rlang
- rmarkdown
- styler
- tibble
- usethis
- withr
- xml2
- yaml
- covr
- DT
- knitr
- mockery
- spelling
- stringi
- testthat

Future Testing

Mutation Testing: [Wikipedia](#)

- R packages:
 - [mutant](#)
 - [autotest](#)
- Papers:
 - [Does mutation testing improve testing practices?](#)
 - [Practical Mutation Testing at Scale](#)

Formal Methods:

- [Planning with flare](#)
- [Hillel Wayne](#)
- [Learn TLA+](#)
- [Alloy Documentation](#)

References

- DORA Research
- “Working with R”
- First bug: <https://github.com/rstudio/renv/issues/547>
- Notebooks used to develop this presentation: siracon2022
- All my work: <https://github.com/jabenninghoff>