

Software Design, Development, and Distribution in R

MinneAnalytics Women in Analytics and Data Science

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<https://github.com/knudson1/WiADS2020>

Dr. Dietz's Disclaimer

The views expressed in this presentation are strictly my own. They do not necessarily represent the position of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis or the Federal Reserve System.

About Us

- ▶ Friends since meeting in our Statistics PhD program in 2011
- ▶ Co-organizers of R Ladies-Twin Cities and the noRth conference
- ▶ Both cyclists & coffee lovers



Objectives of this talk

```
library(MyFirstPackage)

# Design your R package
design_package()

# Build your R package
build_package()

# Distribute your R package
distribute_package()

#Profit!
```

Our Assumptions

- ▶ You have some experience programming in R
- ▶ You have some experience on Git (i.e. we won't show you how to set it up)
- ▶ You have some custom R functions on your computer that get used repeatedly
- ▶ You have an audience (including yourself) for your code

Best practices for R package design



You nailed it.

What is a design document?

- ▶ A blueprint or recipe for your project with plenty of details
- ▶ Doc written with the understanding that future-you will forget these details otherwise

Why use a design document? (1 of 5)



Why use a design document? (2 of 5)

- ▶ Separates thinking and coding



Imagine creating enchiladas without a recipe!

Why use a design document? (3 of 5)

- ▶ Forces you to explain everything in detail
- ▶ Helps you predict problems and tricky points



Why use a design document? (4 of 5)

- ▶ Helps you divide the work into reasonable modules so you can split it between days or people and make sure it will come together seamlessly
- ▶ No need to ladle and stir at the same time...



Why use a design document? (5 of 5)

- ▶ Helps future you/developers understand what you had done so that you can create improvements or additions
- ▶ Helps you remember everything you'll inevitably forget



What to include in your design document

- ▶ Goal of each function
- ▶ Inputs and outputs of each
- ▶ Flow chart between functions
- ▶ Calculations/equations
- ▶ Any tricky points
- ▶ Numerical stability considerations
- ▶ How you will approach each function (and some pseudo code)
- ▶ Tests you will implement (again goals, details)
- ▶ Helpful sketches
- ▶ Major updates
- ▶ Things you want to add/change in the future

Examples of Design Docs

- ▶ glmm
- ▶ stableGR



Building An R Package

- ▶ You have the building blocks
 - ▶ Repeatable processes
 - ▶ Custom functions
 - ▶ Design document

How it started



How it's going



Create the Package

- ▶ Building R packages used to take expert knowledge. Not anymore!
- ▶ Several R packages and RStudio built-ins exist to help you
- ▶ Option #1 - Use the RStudio interface: File -> New Project -> New Directory -> R Package
- ▶ Option #2 - Use the aptly named usethis package

```
#install.packages('usethis')
library(usethis)
```

```
usethis::create_package("~/MyFirstPackage")
```

Add files for your functions

- ▶ Option #1 - Create .R files with your function and move them into the package's R folder
- ▶ Option #2 - usethis package

```
usethis::use_r('target_psrf')
usethis::use_r('minESS')
```

If R functions are new to you, check out **this resource**

Create (or copy/paste) functions

```
target_psrf <- function(m, p, alpha = 0.05, epsilon = 0.05) {  
  
  # Calculate the minimum effective sample size for the given input parameters  
  Tee <- as.numeric(minESS(p = p, alpha = alpha, epsilon = epsilon))  
  
  # Calculate PSRF  
  psrf <- sqrt(1 + m / Tee)  
  
  return(list(psrf = psrf, epsilon = epsilon))  
}
```

Add help documentation for functions

- ▶ In an R package, help documentation is mandatory; good documentation is optional (but not really!)
- ▶ While you can create documents manually (in the man folder), the roxygen2 package makes it easy to create the documentation with your code

```
##' @title Target potential scale reduction factor (PSRF)
##' @description This function calculates the target PSRF for a set of MCMC chains.
##' This is adapted from the more complex version in stableGR
##' @param m Number of MCMC chains, e.g. 3 chains implies m = 3
##' @param p Number of parameters being sampled, e.g. (beta1, beta2, beta3) implies p = 3
##' @param alpha Significance level used to compute ESS; defaults to alpha = 0.05 i.e. 5%
##' @param epsilon Relative precision term; fixing all other elements,
##'                 as precision is set smaller, sample size increases; defaults to 0.05
##' @examples
##' target_psrf(m = 2, p = 2, alpha = 0.05, epsilon = 0.05)
##' target_psrf(m = 5, p = 2, alpha = 0.10, epsilon = 0.05)
##' @export target_psrf
##' @references D. Vats and C. Knudson. Revisiting the Gelman-Rubin Diagnostic.
##'             https://arxiv.org/abs/1812.09384
target_psrf <- function(m, p, alpha = 0.05, epsilon = 0.05) {
  # Calculate the minimum effective sample size for the given input parameters
  Tee <- as.numeric(minESS(p = p, alpha = alpha, epsilon = epsilon))
  # Calculate PSRF
```

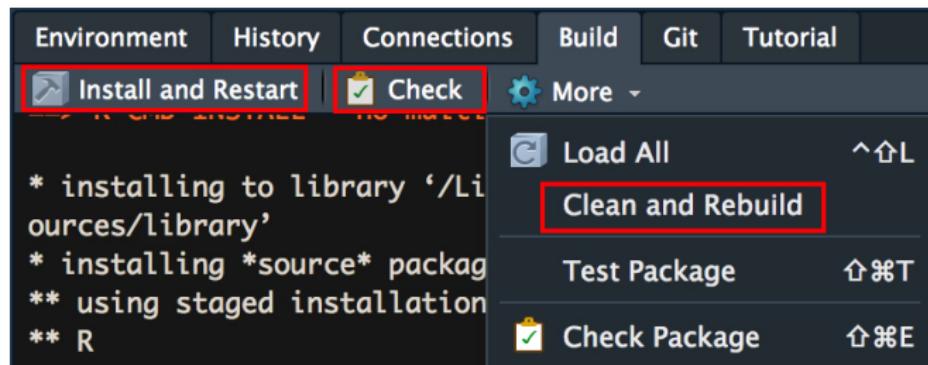
Help documentation generated by roxygen2

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following details:

- Toolbar:** Files, Plots, Packages, Help, Viewer.
- Search Bar:** target_psrf
- Text Area:** R Documentation for target_psrf {MyFirstPackage}
- Section Headers:** Target potential scale reduction factor (PSRF), Description, Usage, Arguments, References, Examples.
- Description:** This function calculates the target PSRF for a set of MCMC chains. This is adapted from the more complex version in stableGR.
- Usage:** target_psrf(m, p, alpha = 0.05, epsilon = 0.05)
- Arguments:**
 - m: Number of MCMC chains, e.g. 3 chains implies m = 3
 - p: Number of parameters being sampled, e.g. (beta1, beta2, beta3) implies p = 3
 - alpha: Significance level used to compute ESS; defaults to alpha = 0.05 i.e. 5%
 - epsilon: Relative precision term; fixing all other elements, as precision is set smaller, sample size increases; defaults to 0.05
- References:** D. Vats and C. Knudson. Revisiting the Gelman-Rubin Diagnostic. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1812.09384>
- Examples:** None shown.

Check, build, and install your package

Option #1 Use the tools in RStudio



Option #2 Use the `devtools` package (can be useful when things get more complicated)

```
devtools::check()  
devtools::build()  
devtools::install()
```

Customize

- ▶ Add tests, package dependencies, vignettes!
- ▶ Check out this **comprehensive R package building resource**

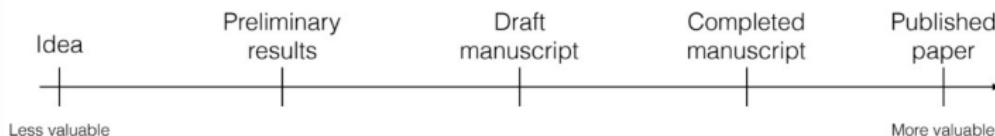


Distribution of Your R Package



Why Distribute Your R Package?

How I used to think of my goals:



How I should have been thinking of them:



From David Robinson's excellent talk at rstudio::conf(2019)

Why Distribute Your R Package?

- ▶ Gains in usership/citations for those in the public domain (academics, nonprofits)
- ▶ Gains in productivity for those in private industries
- ▶ Saving “future you” time with third parties such as audit
- ▶ You control the narrative of your code

Distribution in Git

- ▶ Git has become a dominant version control technique
- ▶ Git makes it easy to (1) track changes over time (2) plan future changes (3) work with teams
- ▶ Git is well integrated into RStudio



(Some) Startup in Github

- ▶ An amazing and free resource for R users is **Jenny Brian's book**
- ▶ Create an account
- ▶ **Create an SSH key**
- ▶ Create a new repository

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

Owner * Repository name *

 lamaspacecoyote / MyFirstPackage 

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about `fluffy-engine?`

Description (optional)

test repo for WiADS demo

Public
Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

Private
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with:

Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

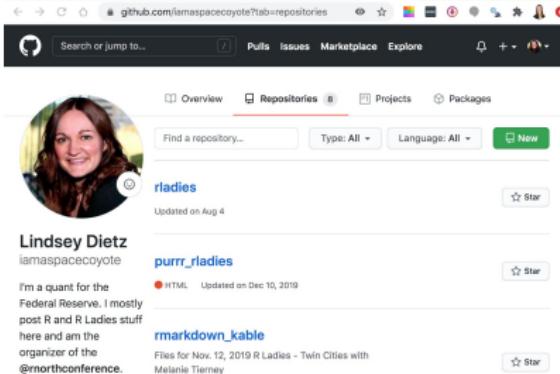
Add a README file
This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more.](#)

.gitignore
Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more.](#)

Choose a license
A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. [Learn more.](#)

This will set `main` as the default branch. Change the default name in your [settings](#).

Create repository



Lindsey Dietz
lamaspacecoyote
I'm a quant for the Federal Reserve. I mostly post R and R Ladies stuff here and am the organizer of the @northconference.

rladies
Updated on Aug 4

purrr_rladies
HTML Updated on Dec 10, 2019

rmarkdown_kable
Files for Nov. 12, 2019 R Ladies - Twin Cities with Melanie Tierney

Git going

- ▶ Clone
- ▶ Commit & Push

in case of fire 

 git commit

 git push

 git out

Git Jargon

- ▶ **Git has A LOT of jargon.** Don't let it stop you!
- ▶ Some start-up words:
 - ▶ repository (repo) - a remote folder for your things on your Git site of choice (Github, GitLab, etc.)
 - ▶ clone - make a copy of your remote repository on your computer
 - ▶ pull - incorporate changes from a remote repository into your local clone
 - ▶ commit - record changes to your local clone
 - ▶ push - update remote repository with changes from your commits

The Beginning

- ▶ We hope we've planted the seeds for you to build R packages to showcase your work going forward
- ▶ Thanks for being here and to the WiADS organizers for making a great conference happen

