

Package: pkgload (via r-universe)

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Title Simulate Package Installation and Attach

Version 1.4.0

Description Simulates the process of installing a package and then attaching it. This is a key part of the 'devtools' package as it allows you to rapidly iterate while developing a package.

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URL <https://github.com/r-lib/pkgload>, <https://pkgload.r-lib.org>

BugReports <https://github.com/r-lib/pkgload/issues>

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Author Hadley Wickham [aut], Winston Chang [aut], Jim Hester [aut], Lionel Henry [aut, cre], Posit Software, PBC [cph, fnd], R Core team [ctb] (Some namespace and vignette code extracted from base R)

Maintainer Lionel Henry <lionel@posit.co>

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dev_example	<i>Run a examples for an in-development function.</i>
-------------	---

Description

dev_example is a replacement for example. run_example is a low-level function that takes a path to an Rd file.

Usage

```
dev_example(topic, quiet = FALSE)

run_example(
  path,
  run_donttest = FALSE,
  run_dontrun = FALSE,
  env = new.env(parent = globalenv()),
  quiet = FALSE,
  macros = NULL,
  run,
  test
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| topic | Name or topic (or name of Rd) file to run examples for |
| quiet | If TRUE, does not echo code to console. |
| path | Path to .Rd file |
| run_donttest | if TRUE, do run \donttest sections in the Rd files. |

run_dontrun	if TRUE, do run \dontrun sections in the Rd files.
env	Environment in which code will be run.
macros	Custom macros to use to parse the .Rd file. See the macros argument of <code>tools::parse_Rd()</code> . If NULL, then the <code>tools::Rd2ex()</code> (and <code>tools::parse_Rd()</code>) default is used.
run, test	Deprecated, see run_dontrun and run_donttest above.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Runs installed example:
library("ggplot2")
example("ggplot")

# Runs development example:
dev_example("ggplot")

## End(Not run)
```

dev_help	<i>In-development help for package loaded with devtools</i>
----------	---

Description

`dev_help()` searches for source documentation provided in packages loaded by devtools. To improve performance, the .Rd files are parsed to create to index once, then cached. Use `dev_topic_index_reset()` to clear that index. You can manually retrieve the index for a local package with `dev_topic_index()`.

Usage

```
dev_help(
  topic,
  dev_packages = NULL,
  stage = "render",
  type = getOption("help_type")
)

dev_topic_find(topic, dev_packages = NULL)

dev_topic_index(path = ".")

dev_topic_index_reset(pkg_name)
```

Arguments

topic	name of help to search for.
dev_packages	A character vector of package names to search within. If NULL, defaults to all packages loaded by devtools.

stage	at which stage ("build", "install", or "render") should <code>\\Sexpr</code> macros be executed? This is only important if you're using <code>\\Sexpr</code> macro's in your Rd files.
type	of html to produce: "html" or "text". Defaults to your default documentation type.
path	Path to package.
pkg_name	Name of package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library("ggplot2")
help("ggplot") # loads installed documentation for ggplot

load_all("ggplot2")
dev_help("ggplot") # loads development documentation for ggplot

## End(Not run)
```

help

Drop-in replacements for help and ? functions

Description

The `?` and `help` functions are replacements for functions of the same name in the `utils` package. They are made available when a package is loaded with `load_all()`.

Usage

```
# help(topic, package = NULL, ...)

# ?e2
# e1?e2
```

Arguments

topic	A name or character string specifying the help topic.
package	A name or character string specifying the package in which to search for the help topic. If <code>NULL</code> , search all packages.
...	Additional arguments to pass to <code>utils::help()</code> .
e1	First argument to pass along to <code>utils::?</code> .
e2	Second argument to pass along to <code>utils::?</code> .

Details

The `?` function is a replacement for `utils::?()` from the `utils` package. It will search for help in devtools-loaded packages first, then in regular packages.

The `help` function is a replacement for `utils::help()` from the `utils` package. If package is not specified, it will search for help in devtools-loaded packages first, then in regular packages. If package is specified, then it will search for help in devtools-loaded packages or regular packages, as appropriate.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# This would load devtools and look at the help for load_all, if currently
# in the devtools source directory.
load_all()
?load_all
help("load_all")

## End(Not run)

# To see the help pages for utils::help and utils::`?`:
help("help", "utils")
help("?", "utils")

## Not run:
# Examples demonstrating the multiple ways of supplying arguments
# NB: you can't do pkg <- "ggplot2"; help("ggplot2", pkg)
help(lm)
help(lm, stats)
help(lm, 'stats')
help('lm')
help('lm', stats)
help('lm', 'stats')
help(package = stats)
help(package = 'stats')
topic <- "lm"
help(topic)
help(topic, stats)
help(topic, 'stats')

## End(Not run)
```

inst

Get the installation path of a package

Description

Given the name of a package, this returns a path to the installed copy of the package, which can be passed to other devtools functions.

Usage

```
inst(name)
```

Arguments

name the name of a package.

Details

It searches for the package in `.libPaths()`. If multiple dirs are found, it will return the first one.

Examples

```
inst("pkgload")
inst("grid")
```

is_dev_package	<i>Is the package currently under development?</i>
----------------	--

Description

Returns TRUE or FALSE depending on if the package has been loaded by **pkgload**.

Usage

```
is_dev_package(name)
```

Arguments

name the name of a package.

load_all	<i>Load complete package</i>
----------	------------------------------

Description

`load_all()` loads a package. It roughly simulates what happens when a package is installed and loaded with `library()`, without having to first install the package. It:

- Loads all data files in `data/`. See `load_data()` for more details.
- Sources all R files in the R directory, storing results in environment that behaves like a regular package namespace. See `load_code()` for more details.
- Adds a shim from `system.file()` to `shim_system.file()` in the imports environment of the package. This ensures that `system.file()` works with both development and installed packages despite their differing directory structures.

- Adds shims from `help()` and `?` to `shim_help()` and `shim_question()` to make it easier to preview development documentation.
- Compiles any C, C++, or Fortran code in the `src/` directory and connects the generated DLL into R. See `pkgbuild::compile_dll()` for more details.
- Loads any compiled translations in `inst/po`.
- Runs `.onAttach()`, `.onLoad()` and `.onUnload()` functions at the correct times.
- If you use **testthat**, will load all test helpers so you can access them interactively. `devtools` sets the `DEVTOOLS_LOAD` environment variable to the package name to let you check whether the helpers are run during package loading.

`is_loading()` returns `TRUE` when it is called while `load_all()` is running. This may be useful e.g. in `.onLoad` hooks. A package loaded with `load_all()` can be identified with `is_dev_package()`.

Usage

```
load_all(
  path = ".",
  reset = TRUE,
  compile = NA,
  attach = TRUE,
  export_all = TRUE,
  export_imports = export_all,
  helpers = export_all,
  attach_testthat = uses_testthat(path),
  quiet = NULL,
  recompile = FALSE,
  warn_conflicts = TRUE
)

is_loading(pkg = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>path</code>	Path to a package, or within a package.
<code>reset</code>	[Deprecated] This is no longer supported because preserving the namespace requires unlocking its environment, which is no longer possible in recent versions of R.
<code>compile</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> always recompiles the package; if <code>NA</code> recompiles if needed (as determined by <code>pkgbuild::needs_compile()</code>); if <code>FALSE</code> , never recompiles.
<code>attach</code>	Whether to attach a package environment to the search path. If <code>FALSE</code> <code>load_all()</code> behaves like <code>loadNamespace()</code> . If <code>TRUE</code> (the default), it behaves like <code>library()</code> . If <code>FALSE</code> , the <code>export_all</code> , <code>export_imports</code> , and <code>helpers</code> arguments have no effect.
<code>export_all</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> (the default), export all objects. If <code>FALSE</code> , export only the objects that are listed as exports in the <code>NAMESPACE</code> file.

export_imports	If TRUE (the default), export all objects that are imported by the package. If FALSE export only objects defined in the package.
helpers	if TRUE loads testthat test helpers.
attach_testthat	If TRUE, attach testthat to the search path, which more closely mimics the environment within test files.
quiet	if TRUE suppresses output from this function.
recompile	DEPRECATED. force a recompile of DLL from source code, if present. This is equivalent to running <code>pkgbuild::clean_dll()</code> before <code>load_all()</code>
warn_conflicts	If TRUE, issues a warning if a function in the global environment masks a function in the package. This can happen when you accidentally source a .R file, rather than using <code>load_all()</code> , or if you define a function directly in the R console. This is frustrating to debug, as it feels like the changes you make to the package source aren't having the expected effect.
pkg	If supplied, <code>is_loading()</code> only returns TRUE if the package being loaded is pkg.

Differences to regular loading

`load_all()` tries its best to reproduce the behaviour of `loadNamespace()` and `library()`. However it deviates from normal package loading in several ways.

- `load_all()` doesn't install the package to a library, so `system.file()` doesn't work. `pkgload` fixes this for the package itself installing a shim, `shim_system.file()`. However, this shim is not visible to third party packages, so they will fail if they attempt to find files within your package. One potential workaround is to use `fs::path_package()` instead of `system.file()`, since that understands the mechanisms that devtools uses to load packages.
- `load_all()` loads all packages referenced in Imports at load time, but `loadNamespace()` and `library()` only load package dependencies as they are needed.
- `load_all()` copies all objects (not just the ones listed as exports) into the package environment. This is useful during development because it makes internal objects easy to access. To export only the objects listed as exports, use `export_all = FALSE`. This more closely simulates behavior when loading an installed package with `library()`, and can be useful for checking for missing exports.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Load the package in the current directory
load_all("./")

# Running again loads changed files
load_all("./")

# With export_all=FALSE, only objects listed as exports in NAMESPACE
# are exported
load_all("./", export_all = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

load_code	<i>Load R code.</i>
-----------	---------------------

Description

Sources all .R/.r files in the R/ directory, storing results into the package namespace.

Usage

```
load_code(path = ".", quiet = NULL)
```

Arguments

path	Path to a package, or within a package.
quiet	if TRUE suppresses output from this function.

load_data	<i>Load data.</i>
-----------	-------------------

Description

Loads all .RData files in the data subdirectory.

Usage

```
load_data(path = ".")
```

Arguments

path	Path to a package, or within a package.
------	---

load_dll	<i>Load a compiled DLL</i>
----------	----------------------------

Description

Load a compiled DLL

Usage

```
load_dll(path = ".")
```

Arguments

path	Path to a package, or within a package.
------	---

packages

Helper functions for working with development packages.

Description

All functions search recursively up the directory tree from the input path until they find a DESCRIPTION file.

Usage

```
pkg_path(path = ".")
```

```
pkg_name(path = ".")
```

```
pkg_desc(path = ".")
```

```
pkg_version(path = ".")
```

```
pkg_version_raw(path = ".")
```

```
pkg_ns(path = ".")
```

Arguments

path Path to a package, or within a package.

Functions

- `pkg_path()`: Return the normalized package path.
- `pkg_name()`: Return the package name.
- `pkg_desc()`: Return the package DESCRIPTION as a `desc::desc()` object.
- `pkg_version()`: Return the parsed package version.
- `pkg_version_raw()`: Return the raw package version (as a string).
- `pkg_ns()`: Return the package namespace.

package_file

Find file in a package.

Description

It always starts by finding by walking up the path until it finds the root directory, i.e. a directory containing DESCRIPTION. If it cannot find the root directory, or it can't find the specified path, it will throw an error.

Usage

```
package_file(..., path = ".")
```

Arguments

```
...           Components of the path.
path          Place to start search for package directory.
```

Examples

```
## Not run:
package_file("figures", "figure_1")

## End(Not run)
```

system.file	<i>Replacement version of system.file</i>
-------------	---

Description

This function is meant to intercept calls to `base::system.file()`, so that it behaves well with packages loaded by devtools. It is made available when a package is loaded with `load_all()`.

Usage

```
shim_system.file(..., package = "base", lib.loc = NULL, mustWork = FALSE)
```

Arguments

```
...           character vectors, specifying subdirectory and file(s) within some package. The
               default, none, returns the root of the package. Wildcards are not supported.
package       a character string with the name of a single package. An error occurs if more
               than one package name is given.
lib.loc       a character vector with path names of R libraries. See ‘Details’ for the meaning
               of the default value of NULL.
mustWork      logical. If TRUE, an error is given if there are no matching files.
```

Details

When `system.file` is called from the R console (the global environment), this function detects if the target package was loaded with `load_all()`, and if so, it uses a customized method of searching for the file. This is necessary because the directory structure of a source package is different from the directory structure of an installed package.

When a package is loaded with `load_all`, this function is also inserted into the package’s imports environment, so that calls to `system.file` from within the package namespace will use this modified version. If this function were not inserted into the imports environment, then the package would end up calling `base::system.file` instead.

unload

Unload a package

Description

`unload()` attempts to cleanly unload a package, including unloading its namespace, deleting S4 class definitions and unloading any loaded DLLs. Unfortunately S4 classes are not really designed to be cleanly unloaded, and so we have to manually modify the class dependency graph in order for it to work - this works on the cases for which we have tested but there may be others. Similarly, automated DLL unloading is best tested for simple scenarios (particularly with `useDynLib(pkgname)` and may fail in other cases. If you do encounter a failure, please file a bug report at <https://github.com/r-lib/pkgload/issues>.

`unregister()` is a gentler version of `unload()` which removes the package from the search path, unregisters methods, and unregisters the namespace. It doesn't unload the namespace or its DLL to keep it in working order in case of dangling references.

Usage

```
unload(package = pkg_name(), quiet = FALSE)
```

```
unregister(package = pkg_name())
```

Arguments

<code>package</code>	package name.
<code>quiet</code>	if TRUE suppresses output from this function.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Unload package that is in current directory  
unload()  
  
# Unload package that is in ./ggplot2/  
unload(pkg_name("ggplot2/"))  
  
library(ggplot2)  
# unload the ggplot2 package directly by name  
unload("ggplot2")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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