Package ‘Require’

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Type Package

Title Installing and Loading R Packages for Reproducible Workflows

Description A single key function, 'Require' that wraps 'install.packages', 'remotes::install_github', 'versions::install.versions', and 'base::require' that allows for reproducible workflows. As with other functions in a reproducible workflow, this package emphasizes functions that return the same result whether it is the first or subsequent times running the function.

Maturing.

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    https://github.com/PredictiveEcology/Require

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Require-package

Description

A single key function, 'Require' that wraps 'install.packages', 'remotes::install_github', 'versions::install.versions', and 'base::require' that allows for reproducible workflows. As with other functions in a reproducible workflow, this package emphasizes functions that return the same result whether it is the first or subsequent times running the function. Maturing.

This is an "all in one" function that will run install.packages for CRAN packages, remotes::install_github for https://github.com/ packages and will install specific versions of each package if versions are specified either via an (in)equality (e.g., "Holidays (>=1.0.0)" or "Holidays (==1.0.0)" for an exact version) or with a packageVersionFile. If require = TRUE, the default, the function will then run require on all named packages that satisfy their version requirements. If packages are already installed (packages supplied), and their optional version numbers are satisfied, then the "install" component will be skipped.
Usage

Require(
  packages,
  packageVersionFile,
  libPaths,
  install.githubArgs = list(),
  install.packagesArgs = list(),
  standAlone = getOption("Require.standAlone", FALSE),
  install = getOption("Require.install", TRUE),
  require = getOption("Require.require", TRUE),
  repos = getOption("repos"),
  purge = getOption("Require.purge", FALSE),
  verbose = getOption("Require.verbose", FALSE),
  ...
)

Arguments

packages Character vector of packages to install via install.packages, then load (i.e.,
            with library). If it is one package, it can be unquoted (as in require). In the
            case of a GitHub package, it will be assumed that the name of the repository is
            the name of the package. If this is not the case, then pass a named character
            vector here, where the names are the package names that could be different than
            the GitHub repository name.

packageVersionFile
     If provided, then this will override all install.package calls with versions::install.versions

libPaths The library path (or libraries) where all packages should be installed, and looked
         for to load (i.e., call library). This can be used to create isolated, stand alone
         package installations, if used with standAlone = TRUE. Currently, the path sup-
         plied here will be prepended to .libPaths() (temporarily during this call) to
         Require if standAlone = FALSE or will set (temporarily) .libPaths() to
         c(libPaths, tail(libPaths(),1)) to keep base packages.

install.githubArgs
     List of optional named arguments, passed to install.github.

install.packagesArgs
     List of optional named arguments, passed to install.packages.

standAlone Logical. If TRUE, all packages will be installed to and loaded from the libPaths
      only. If FALSE, then libPath will be prepended to .libPaths() during the
      Require call, resulting in shared packages, i.e., it will include the user’s default
      package folder(s). This can be create dramatically faster installs if the user has
      a substantial number of the packages already in their personal library. Default
      FALSE to minimize package installing.

install Logical or "force". If FALSE, this will not try to install anything. If "force",
         then it will force installation of requested packages, mimicking a call to e.g.,
         install.packages. If TRUE, the default, then this function will try to install
         any missing packages or dependencies.
require Logical. If TRUE, the default, then the function will attempt to call require on all requested packages, possibly after they are installed.

repos The remote repository (e.g., a CRAN mirror), passed to either install.packages, install_github or installVersions.

purge Logical. Should all caches be purged. Default is getOption("Require.purge",FALSE). There is a lot of internal caching of results throughout the Require package. These help with speed and reduce calls to internet sources. However, sometimes these caches must be purged. The cached values are renewed when found to be too old, with the age limit. This maximum age can be set in seconds with the environment variable RAVAILABLE_PACKAGES_CACHECONTROL_MAXAGE, or if unset, defaults to 3600 (one hour – see available.packages).

Internally, there are calls to available.packages

verbose Numeric. If 1 (less) or 2 (more), there will be a data.table with many details attached to the output

... Passed to all of install_github, install.packages, and remotes::install_version, i.e., the function will error if all of these functions can not use the ... argument. Good candidates are e.g., type or dependencies. This can be used with install_githubArgs or install.packageArgs which give individual options for those 2 internal function calls.

Details

standAlone will either put the Required packages and their dependencies all within the libPaths (if TRUE) or if FALSE will only install packages and their dependencies that are otherwise not installed in .libPaths()[1], i.e., the current active R package directory. Any packages or dependencies that are not yet installed will be installed in libPaths.

GitHub Package

Follows remotes::install_github standard as this is what is used internally. As with remotes::install_github, it is not possible to specify a past version of a GitHub package, without supplying a SHA that had that package version. Similarly, if a developer does a local install e.g., via devtools::install, of an active project, this package will not be able know of the GitHub state, and thus pkgSnapshot will not be able to recover this state as there is no SHA associated with a local installation. Use Require or install_github to create a record of the GitHub state.

Package Snapshots

To build a snapshot of the desired packages and their versions, first run Require with all packages, then pkgSnapshot. If a libPaths is used, it must be used in both functions.

Mutual Dependencies

This function works best if all required packages are called within one Require call, as all dependencies can be identified together, and all package versions will be addressed (if there are no conflicts), allowing a call to pkgSnapshot to take a snapshot or "record" of the current collection of packages and versions.
Local Cache of Packages

When installing new packages, `Require` will put all source and binary files in an R-version specific subfolder of `getOption("Require.RPackageCache")` whose default is 'NULL', meaning do not cache packages locally, and will reuse them if needed. To turn on this feature, set `options("Require.RPackageCache" = "someExistingFolder")`.

Note

For advanced use and diagnosis, the user can set `verbose = TRUE` or 1 or 2 (or via `options("Require.verbose")`). This will attache an attribute `attr(obj,"Require")` to the output of this function.

Author(s)

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Other contributors:

- Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Natural Resources Canada [copyright holder]

See Also

Useful links:

- [https://Require.predictiveecology.org](https://Require.predictiveecology.org)
- [https://github.com/PredictiveEcology/Require](https://github.com/PredictiveEcology/Require)

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# simple usage, like conditional install.packages then library
library(Require)
Require("stats") # analogous to require(stats), but it checks for
  # pkg dependencies, and installs them, if missing
tempPkgFolder <- file.path(tempdir(), "Packages")

# use standAlone, means it will put it in libPaths, even if it already exists
# in another local library (e.g., personal library)
Require("crayon", libPaths = tempPkgFolder, standAlone = TRUE)

# make a package version snapshot of installed packages
packageVersionFile <- "_.packageVersionTest.txt"
(pkgVersionSnapshot(libPath = tempPkgFolder, packageVersionFile, standAlone = TRUE))

# Restart R -- to remove the old temp folder (it disappears with restarting R)
library(Require)
tempPkgFolder <- file.path(tempdir(), "Packages")
packageVersionFile <- "_.packageVersionTest.txt"

# Reinstall and reload the exact version from previous
Require(packageVersionFile = packageVersionFile, libPaths = tempPkgFolder, standAlone = TRUE)
```
# Create mismatching versions -- desired version is older than current installed
# This will try to install the older version, overwriting the newer version
desiredVersion <- data.frame(instPkgs="crayon", instVers = "1.3.2", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
write.table(file = packageVersionFile, desiredVersion, row.names = FALSE)
newTempPkgFolder <- file.path(tempdir(), "Packages2")

# Note this will install the 1.3.2 version (older that current on CRAN), but
# because crayon is still loaded in memory, it will return TRUE, using the current version
# of crayon. To start using the older 1.3.2, need to unload or restart R
require("crayon", packageVersionFile = packageVersionFile,
  libPaths = newTempPkgFolder, standAlone = TRUE)

# restart R again to get access to older version
# run again, this time, correct "older" version installs in place of newer one
library(Require)
packageVersionFile <- "_.packageVersionTest.txt"
newTempPkgFolder <- file.path(tempdir(), "Packages3")
require("crayon", packageVersionFile = packageVersionFile,
  libPaths = newTempPkgFolder, standAlone = TRUE)

# Mutual dependencies, only installs once -- e.g., http
tempPkgFolder <- file.path(tempdir(), "Packages")
require(c("cranlogs", "covr"), libPaths = tempPkgFolder, standAlone = TRUE)

# Isolated projects -- Just use a project folder and pass to libPaths or set .libPaths() #
# GitHub packages -- restart R because crayon is needed
library(Require)
ProjectPackageFolder <- file.path(tempdir(), "ProjectA")
# THIS ONE IS LARGE -- > 100 dependencies -- use standAlone = FALSE to
# reuse already installed packages --> this won't allow as much control
# of package versioning
require("PredictiveEcology/SpaDES@development",
  libPaths = ProjectPackageFolder, standAlone = FALSE)

# To keep totally isolated: use standAlone = TRUE
# --> setting .libPaths() directly means standAlone is not necessary; it will only
# use .libPaths()
library(Require)
ProjectPackageFolder <- file.path("-", "ProjectA")
setLibPaths(ProjectPackageFolder)
require("PredictiveEcology/SpaDES@development") # the latest version on GitHub
require("PredictiveEcology/SpaDES@23002b2a92a92df4ccba7f51cddd879880b2fa7")
# a specific commit (by using the SHA)

# Mixing and matching GitHub, CRAN, with and without version numbering
# Restart R -- when installing/loading packages, start fresh
pkgs <- c("Holidays (<=1.0.4)", "TimeWarp (<= 1.0.3)", "glm (<=1.3.0)"
checkPath

"achubaty/amc@development", "PredictiveEcology/LandR@development (>=0.0.1)", "PredictiveEcology/LandR@development (>=0.0.2)", "ianmseddy/LandR.CS (<=0.0.1)"

Require::Require(pkgs)

# Using libPaths -- This will only be used inside this function;
# To change .libPaths() for the whole session use a manually call to
# setLibPaths(newPath) first

require("SpaDES", libPaths = "~/TempLib2", standAlone = FALSE)

# Persistent separate packages

setLibPaths("~/TempLib2", standAlone = TRUE)

require("SpaDES") # not necessary to specify standAlone here because .libPaths are set

# Installing on many machines that are connected by a shared drive

options("Require.RPackageCache" = "~/binaryRPackages") # create binaries on the fly.

# May need to install Require in main user library before setting library paths for project
if (!require("Require")) install.packages("Require")

# Set library paths for the whole session

setLibPaths("./packages") # not shared location for library path; no longer using main user lib

require::Require(packageVersionFile = "./packageVersions.txt",
standAlone = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

---

checkPath 

Check directory path

Description

Checks the specified path to a directory for formatting consistencies, such as trailing slashes, etc.

Usage

checkPath(path, create)

# S4 method for signature 'character,logical'
checkPath(path, create)

# S4 method for signature 'character,missing'
checkPath(path)
checkPath

## S4 method for signature 'NULL',ANY'
checkPath(path)

## S4 method for signature 'missing,ANY'
checkPath()

Arguments

path       A character string corresponding to a directory path.
create     A logical indicating whether the path should be created if it does not exist. Default is FALSE.

Value

Character string denoting the cleaned up filepath.

Note

This will not work for paths to files. To check for existence of files, use file.exists. To normalize a path to a file, use normPath or normalizePath.

See Also

file.exists, dir.create.

Examples

## normalize file paths
paths <- list("./aaa/zzz",
             ".//aaa//zzz",
             ".//aaa/zzz",
             ".\\aaa\\zzz",
             ".\\aaa\\\\zzz",
             ".\\aaa\\\\\\\\zzz",
             file.path(".", "aaa", "zzz"))

checked <- normPath(paths)
length(unique(checked)) ## 1; all of the above are equivalent

## check to see if a path exists
tmpdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "example_checkPath")

dir.exists(tmpdir) ## FALSE
tryCatch(checkPath(tmpdir, create = FALSE), error = function(e) FALSE) ## FALSE

checkPath(tmpdir, create = TRUE)
dir.exists(tmpdir) ## TRUE

unlink(tmpdir, recursive = TRUE)
GitHub package tools

Description

A series of helpers to access and deal with GitHub packages

Usage

DESCRIPTIONFileVersionV(file, purge = getOption("Require.purge", FALSE))

DESCRIPTIONFileOtherV(file, other = "RemoteSha")

getGitHubDESCRIPTION(pkg, purge = getOption("Require.purge", FALSE))

Arguments

file A file path to a DESCRIPTION file

purge Logical. Should all caches be purged. Default is getOption("Require.purge", FALSE). There is a lot of internal caching of results throughout the Require package. These help with speed and reduce calls to internet sources. However, sometimes these caches must be purged. The cached values are renewed when found to be too old, with the age limit. This maximum age can be set in seconds with the environment variable `R_AVAILABLE_PACKAGES_CACHE_CONTROL_MAX_AGE`, or if unset, defaults to 3600 (one hour – see available.packages). Internally, there are calls to available.packages

other Any other keyword in a DESCRIPTION file that precedes a ":". The rest of the line will be retrieved.

pkg A character string with a GitHub package specification (c.f. remotes)

Details

getGitHubDESCRIPTION retrieves the DESCRIPTION file from GitHub.com

detachAll Detach and unload all packages

Description

This uses pkgDepTopoSort internally so that the package dependency tree is determined, and then packages are unloaded in the reverse order. Some packages don’t unload successfully for a variety of reasons. Several known packages that have this problem are identified internally and *not* unloaded. Currently, these are glue, rlang, ps, ellipsis, and, processx.
Usage

detachAll(pkgs, dontTry = NULL, doSort = TRUE)

Arguments

pkgs  A character vector of packages to detach. Will be topologically sorted unless doSort is FALSE.
dontTry  A character vector of packages to not try. This can be used by a user if they find a package fails in attempts to unload it, e.g., "ps"
doSort  If TRUE (the default), then the pkgs will be topologically sorted. If FALSE, then it won’t. Useful if the pkgs are already sorted.

Value

A numeric named vector, with names of the packages that were attempted. 2 means the package was successfully unloaded, 1 it was tried, but failed, 3 it was in the search path and was detached and unloaded.

extractPkgName  Extract info from package character strings

Description

Cleans a character vector of non-package name related information (e.g., version)

Usage

extractPkgName(pkgs)

extractVersionNumber(pkgs)

extractInequality(pkgs)

extractPkgGitHub(pkgs)

Arguments

pkgs  A character string vector of packages with or without GitHub path or versions

Value

Just the package names without extraneous info.

See Also

trimVersionNumber
getPkgVersions

Examples

```r
extractPkgName("Require (>=0.0.1)")
extractVersionNumber(c("Require (<=0.0.1)", "PredictiveEcology/Require@development (<=0.0.4)")
extractInequality("Require (<=0.0.1)
extractPkgGitHub("PredictiveEcology/Require")
```

---

Description

While these are not intended to be called manually by users, they may be of some use for advanced users.

Usage

```r
getPkgVersions(pkgDT, install = TRUE)
getAvailable(pkgDT, purge = FALSE, repos = getOption("repos")
installFrom(pkgDT, purge = FALSE, repos = getOption("repos")

doInstalls(
  pkgDT,
  install_githubArgs,
  install.packagesArgs,
  install = TRUE,
  repos = getOption("repos"),
  ...
)

doLoading(pkgDT, require = TRUE, ...)
archiveVersionsAvailable(package, repos)
```

Arguments

- **pkgDT** A character string with full package names or a data.table with at least 2 columns "Package" and "packageFullName".
- **install** Logical or "force". If FALSE, this will not try to install anything. If "force", then it will force installation of requested packages, mimicking a call to e.g., install.packages. If TRUE, the default, then this function will try to install any missing packages or dependencies.
- **purge** Logical. Should all caches be purged? Default is getOption("Require.purge",FALSE).

There is a lot of internal caching of results throughout the Require package. These help with speed and reduce calls to internet sources. However, sometimes
these caches must be purged. The cached values are renewed when found to be too old, with the age limit. This maximum age can be set in seconds with the environment variable RAVAILABLE_PACKAGES_CACHE_CONTROL_MAX_AGE, or if unset, defaults to 3600 (one hour – see available.packages).

Internally, there are calls to available.packages

repos The remote repository (e.g., a CRAN mirror), passed to either install.packages, install_github or installVersions.

install_githubArgs List of optional named arguments, passed to install_github.

install.packagesArgs List of optional named arguments, passed to install.packages.

... Passed to all of install_github, install.packages, and remotes::install_version, i.e., the function will error if all of these functions can not use the ... argument. Good candidates are e.g., type or dependencies. This can be used with install_githubArgs or install.packageArgs which give individual options for those 2 internal function calls.

require Logical. If TRUE, the default, then the function will attempt to call require on all requested packages, possibly after they are installed.

package A single package name (without version or github specifications)

Details
doInstall is a wrapper around install.packages, remotes::install_github, and remotes::install_version.
doLoading is a wrapper around require.
arhiveVersionsAvailable searches CRAN Archives for available versions. It has been borrowed from a sub-set of the code in a non-exported function: remotes::download_version_url

Value
In general, these functions return a data.table with various package information, installation status, version, available version etc.

invertList Invert a 2-level list

Description
This is a simple version of purrr::transpose, only for lists with 2 levels.

Usage
invertList(l)

Arguments
1 A list with 2 levels. If some levels are absent, they will be NULL
Value

A list with 2 levels deep, inverted from 1

Examples

# create a 2-deep, 2 levels in first, 3 levels in second
a <- list(a = list(d = 1, e = 2:3, f = 4:6), b = list(d = 5, e = 55))
invertList(a) # creates 2-deep, now 3 levels outer --> 2 levels inner

---

messageDF

Use message to print a clean square data structure

Description

Sends to message, but in a structured way so that a data.frame-like can be cleanly sent to messaging.

Usage

messageDF(df, round)

Arguments

df: A data.frame, data.table, matrix
round: An optional numeric to pass to round

---

modifyList2

modifyList for multiple lists

Description

This calls modifyList iteratively using Reduce, so it can handle >2 lists. The subsequent list elements that share a name will override previous list elements with that same name. It also will handle the case where any list is a NULL

Usage

modifyList2(...)

Arguments

...: One or more named lists.

Details

Simply a convenience around Reduce(modifyList, list(...)), with some checks.
Examples

```r
modifyList2(list(a = 1), list(a = 2, b = 2))
modifyList2(list(a = 1), NULL, list(a = 2, b = 2))
modifyList2(list(a = 1), NULL, list(a = 2, b = 2), list(a = 3, c = list(1:10)))
```

---

**normPath**  
Normalize filepath

---

### Description

Checks the specified filepath for formatting consistencies: 1) use slash instead of backslash; 2) do tilde etc. expansion; 3) remove trailing slash.

### Usage

```r
normPath(path)
```

#### S4 method for signature 'character'

```r
normPath(path)
```

#### S4 method for signature 'list'

```r
normPath(path)
```

#### S4 method for signature '\\NULL\'

```r
normPath(path)
```

#### S4 method for signature 'missing'

```r
normPath()
```

### Arguments

- **path**  
  A character vector of filepaths.

### Value

Character vector of cleaned up filepaths.

### Examples

```r
## normalize file paths
paths <- list("./aaa/zzz","./aaa/zzz/", ".//aaa//zzz","./aaa//zzz/", ".\\aaa\\zzz","\\\\aaa\\\\zzz","\\\\aaa\\\\zzz\\\", 
file.path(".", "aaa", "zzz")
```
checked <- normPath(paths)
length(unique(checked)) ## 1; all of the above are equivalent

## check to see if a path exists
tmpdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "example_checkPath")

dir.exists(tmpdir) ## FALSE
tryCatch(checkPath(tmpdir, create = FALSE), error = function(e) FALSE) ## FALSE

checkPath(tmpdir, create = TRUE)
dir.exists(tmpdir) ## TRUE

unlink(tmpdir, recursive = TRUE)

---

**parseGitHub**  
*GitHub specific helpers*

**Description**

`install_githubV` is a vectorized `remotes::install_github`. This will attempt to identify all dependencies of all supplied packages first, then load the packages in the correct order so that each of their dependencies are met before each is installed.

**Usage**

`parseGitHub(pkgDT)`

`install_githubV(gitPkgNames, install_githubArgs = list(), dots = dots)`

**Arguments**

- `pkgDT` A character string with full package names or a data.table with at least 2 columns "Package" and "packageFullName".
- `gitPkgNames` Character vector of package to install from GitHub
- `install_githubArgs` Any arguments passed to `install_github`
- `dots` A list of ..., e.g., list(...). Only for internal use.

**Details**

`parseGitHub` turns the single character string representation into 3 or 4: Account, Repo, Branch, SubFolder.

**Value**

`parseGitHub` returns a data.table with added columns.

`install_githubV` returns a named character vector indicating packages successfully installed, unless the word "Failed" is returned, indicating installation failure. The names will be the full GitHub package name, as provided to `gitPkgNames` in the function call.
pkgDep

Determine package dependencies

Examples

## Not run:
install_githubV(c("PredictiveEcology/Require", "PredictiveEcology/quickPlot"))

## End(Not run)

pkgDep

Determine package dependencies

Description

This will first look in local filesystem (in .libPaths()) and will use a local package to find its dependencies. If the package does not exist locally, including whether it is the correct version, then it will look in (currently) CRAN and its archives (if the current CRAN version is not the desired version to check). It will also look on GitHub if the package description is of the form of a GitHub package with format account/repo@branch or account/repo@commit. For this, it will attempt to get package dependencies from the GitHub 'DESCRIPTION' file. This is intended to replace tools::package_dependencies or pkgDep in the miniCRAN package, but with modifications to allow multiple sources to be searched in the same function call.

pkgDep2 is a convenience wrapper of pkgDep that "goes one level in", i.e., the first order dependencies, and runs the pkgDep on those.

This is a wrapper around tools::dependsOnPkgs, but with the added option of sorted, which will sort them such that the packages at the top will have the least number of dependencies that are in pkgs. This is essentially a topological sort, but it is done heuristically. This can be used to e.g., detach or unloadNamespace packages in order so that they each of their dependencies are detached or unloaded first.

pkgDepAlt is a newer, still experimental approach to pkgDep, which has different internal algorithms. With current testing, it appears to be slightly more accurate for (some unknown, as of yet) edge cases. One known case is when the a package is installed locally package, but is not the version that is requested with pkgDep, the function will default to the local, installed, and incorrect package dependencies. pkgDepAlt gets this case correct. This function may eventually replace pkgDep.

Usage

pkgDep(
  packages,
  libPath = .libPaths(),
  which = c("Depends", "Imports", "LinkingTo"),
  recursive = FALSE,
  depends,
  imports,
  suggests,
  linkingTo,
  repos = getOption("repos"),
pkgDep

keepVersionNumber = TRUE,
includeBase = FALSE,
sort = TRUE,
purge = getOption("Require.purge", FALSE)
)

pkgDep2(
packages,
recursive = TRUE,
which = c("Depends", "Imports", "LinkingTo"),
depends,
imports,
suggests,
linkingTo,
repos = getOption("repos"),
sorted = TRUE,
purge = getOption("Require.purge", FALSE)
)

pkgDepTopoSort(
  pkgs,
deps,
reverse = FALSE,
topoSort = TRUE,
useAllInSearch = FALSE,
returnFull = TRUE,
recursive = TRUE,
purge = getOption("Require.purge", FALSE)
)

pkgDepAlt(
  packages,
  libPath = .libPaths(),
which = c("Depends", "Imports", "LinkingTo", "Remotes"),
recursive = FALSE,
depends,
imports,
suggests,
linkingTo,
enhances,
remotes,
repos = getOption("repos"),
keepVersionNumber = TRUE,
includeBase = FALSE,
sort = TRUE,
purge = getOption("Require.purge", FALSE)
)
Arguments

packages Character vector of packages to install via `install.packages`, then load (i.e., with `library`). If it is one package, it can be unquoted (as in `require`). In the case of a GitHub package, it will be assumed that the name of the repository is the name of the package. If this is not the case, then pass a named character vector here, where the names are the package names that could be different than the GitHub repository name.

libPath A path to search for installed packages. Defaults to `.libPaths()`

which A character vector listing the types of dependencies, a subset of c("Depends","Imports","LinkingTo"), Character string "all" is shorthand for that vector, character string "most" for the same vector without "Enhances".

recursive Logical. Should dependencies of dependencies be searched, recursively. NOTE: Dependencies of suggests will not be recursive. Default `TRUE`.

depends Logical. Include packages listed in "Depends". Default `TRUE`.

imports Logical. Include packages listed in "Imports". Default `TRUE`.

suggests Logical. Include packages listed in "Suggests". Default `FALSE`.

linkingTo Logical. Include packages listed in "LinkingTo". Default `TRUE`.

repos The remote repository (e.g., a CRAN mirror), passed to either `install.packages`, `install_github` or `installVersions`.

keepVersionNumber Logical. If `TRUE`, then the package dependencies returned will include version number. Default is `FALSE`.

includeBase Logical. Should R base packages be included, specifically, those in `tail(.libPath(),1)`

sort Logical. If `TRUE`, the default, then the packages will be sorted alphabetically. If `FALSE`, the packages will not have a discernible order as they will be a concatenation of the possibly recursive package dependencies.

purge Logical. Should all caches be purged Default is `getOption("Require.purge",FALSE)`. There is a lot of internal caching of results throughout the `Require` package. These help with speed and reduce calls to internet sources. However, sometimes these caches must be purged. The cached values are renewed when found to be too old, with the age limit. This maximum age can be set in seconds with the environment variable `RAVAILABLE_PACKAGES_CACHECONTROLMAXAGE`, or if unset, defaults to 3600 (one hour – see `available.packages`).

Internally, there are calls to `available.packages`.

sorted Logical. If `TRUE`, the default, the packages will be sorted in the returned list from most number of dependencies to least.

pkgs A vector of package names to evaluate their reverse depends (i.e., the packages that use each of these packages)

deps An optional named list of (reverse) dependencies. If not supplied, then `tools::dependsOnPkgs(...,recursive = TRUE)` will be used.

reverse Logical. If `TRUE`, then this will use `tools::pkgDependsOn` to determine which packages depend on the pkgs
pkgDep

topoSort Logical. If TRUE, the default, then the returned list of packages will be in order with the least number of dependencies listed in pkgs at the top of the list.

useAllInSearch Logical. If TRUE, then all non-core R packages in search() will be appended to pkgs to allow those to also be identified

returnFull Logical. Primarily useful when reverse = TRUE. If TRUE, then then all installed packages will be searched. If FALSE, the default, only packages that are currently in the search() path and passed in pkgs will be included in the possible reverse dependencies.

enhances Logical. Include packages listed in "Enhances". Default FALSE.

remotes Logical. Include packages listed in "Remotes". This is only relevant for GitHub packages. Default TRUE.

Value

A possibly ordered, named (with packages as names) list where list elements are either full reverse depends.

Note

tools::package_dependencies and pkgDep will differ under the following circumstances:

1. GitHub packages are not detected using tools::package_dependencies;
2. tools::package_dependencies does not detect the dependencies of base packages among themselves, e.g., methods depends on stats and graphics.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
pkgDep("Require")
pkgDep("Require", keepVersionNumber = FALSE) # just names
pkgDep("PredictiveEcology/reproducible") # GitHub
pkgDep("PredictiveEcology/reproducible", recursive = TRUE) # GitHub
pkgDep(c("PredictiveEcology/reproducible", "Require")) # GitHub package and local packages
pkgDep(c("PredictiveEcology/reproducible", "Require", "plyr")) # GitHub, local, and CRAN packages

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
pkgDep2("Require")
# much bigger one
pkgDep2("reproducible")

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
pkgDepTopoSort(c("Require", "data.table"), reverse = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```
pkgDepIfDepRemoved  Package dependencies when one or more packages removed

Description
This is primarily for package developers. It allows the testing of what the recursive dependencies would be if a package was removed from the immediate dependencies.

Usage
pkgDepIfDepRemoved(pkg = character(), depsRemoved = character())

Arguments
pkg  A package name to be testing the dependencies
depsRemoved  A vector of package names who are to be "removed" from the pkg immediate dependencies

Value
A character vector of the packages that would removed from recursive dependencies of pkg if depsRemoved were removed from first level dependencies

Examples
## Not run:
pkgDepIfDepRemoved("Require", "remotes")
## End(Not run)

pkgSnapshot  Take a snapshot of all the packages and version numbers

Description
This can be used later by installVersions to install or re-install the correct versions.

Usage
pkgSnapshot(
  packageVersionFile = "packageVersions.txt",
  libPaths,
  standAlone = FALSE,
  purge =getOption("Require.purge", FALSE),
  exact = TRUE
)
pkgSnapshot

Arguments

packageVersionFile
A filename to save the packages and their currently installed version numbers. Defaults to ".packageVersions.txt". If this is specified to be NULL, the function will return the exact Require call needed to install all the packages at their current versions. This can be useful to add to a script to allow for reproducibility of a script.

libPaths
The path to the local library where packages are installed. Defaults to the .libPaths()[1].

standAlone
Logical. If TRUE, all packages will be installed to and loaded from the libPaths only. If FALSE, then libPath will be prepended to .libPaths() during the Require call, resulting in shared packages, i.e., it will include the user's default package folder(s). This can be create dramatically faster installs if the user has a substantial number of the packages already in their personal library. Default FALSE to minimize package installing.

purge
Logical. Should all caches be purged Default is getOption("Require.purge",FALSE). There is a lot of internal caching of results throughout the Require package. These help with speed and reduce calls to internet sources. However, sometimes these caches must be purged. The cached values are renewed when found to be too old, with the age limit. This maximum age can be set in seconds with the environment variable R_AVAILABLE_PACKAGES_CACHE_CONTROL_MAX_AGE, or if unset, defaults to 3600 (one hour – see available.packages). Internally, there are calls to available.packages

exact
Logical. If TRUE, the default, then for GitHub packages, it will install the exact SHA, rather than the head of the account/repo@branch. For CRAN packages, it will install the exact version. If FALSE, then GitHub packages will identify their branch if that had been specified upon installation, not a SHA. If the package had been installed with reference to a SHA, then it will return the SHA as it does not know what branch it came from. Similarly, CRAN packages will report their version and specify with a >=, allowing a subsequent user to install with a minimum version number, as opposed to an exact version number.

Details

A file is written with the package names and versions of all packages within libPaths. This can later be passed to Require.

Examples

pkgSnapFile <- tempfile()
pkgSnapshot(pkgSnapFile, .libPaths()[1])
data.table::fread(pkgSnapFile)

## Not run:

# An example to move this file to a new computer
library(Require)
setLibPaths(.libPaths()[1]) # this will only do a snapshot of the main user library
fileName <- "packageSnapshot.txt"
pkgSnapshot(fileName)

# Get file on another computer -- via email, slack, cloud, etc.
# library(googledrive)
# (out <- googledrive::drive_upload(fileName)) # copy the file id to clipboard

# On new machine
fileName <- "packageSnapshot.txt"
library(Require)

# get the file from email, slack, cloud etc.
# library(googledrive)
# drive_download(as_id(PASTE-THE-FILE-ID-HERE), path = fileName)
setLibPaths("~/RPackages") # start with an empty folder for new
# library to minimize package version conflicts
Require(packageVersionFile = fileName)

# Passing NULL --> results in output to console with exact Require call to
# achieve the packages installations
pkgSnapshot(NULL, libPaths = .libPaths()[1], exact = FALSE)

# Or shunt it to a file
sink("packages2.R")
pkgSnapshot(NULL, libPaths = .libPaths()[1])
sink()

# Will show "minimum package version"
pkgSnapshot(NULL, libPaths = .libPaths()[1], exact = FALSE)

## End(Not run)

---

### RequireOptions

**Description**

These provide top-level, powerful settings for a comprehensive reproducible workflow. To see
defaults, run RequireOptions(). See Details below.

**Usage**

RequireOptions()

**Details**

Below are options that can be set with options("Require.xxx" = newValue), where xxx is one
of the values below, and newValue is a new value to give the option. Sometimes these options can
be placed in the user's .Rprofile file so they persist between sessions.

The following options are likely of interest to most users:
setLibPaths Default: NULL. If a folder is provided, then binary and source packages will be cached here. Subsequent downloads of same package will use local copy. Default is to have packages not be cached locally so each install of the same version will be from the original source, e.g., CRAN, GitHub.

buildBinaries Default: TRUE. Only relevant on *nix systems and ifgetOption("Require.RPackageCache") is set to a path. If TRUE, then Require will pass INSTALL_OPTS = "--build", meaning the package binary will be built and then saved in the getOption("Require.RPackageCache"). This means that subsequent installs of this package on this or identical system will be faster.

persistentPkgEnv Default: FALSE. (ADVANCED USE) Require stashes a lot of information in a hidden environment, located at Require:::.pkgEnv. This gets reset at each restart of R and each reload of Require. To make the stashes more persistent, set this option to TRUE. A file will be placed at file.path("~","._Require_pkgEnv.rdata"), which will be restored at package load

purge Default: FALSE. If set to (almost) all internal caches used by Require will be deleted and rebuilt. This should not generally be necessary as it will automatically be deleted after (by default) 1 hour (set via R_AVAILABLE_PACKAGES_CACHE_CONTROL_MAX_AGE environment variable in seconds)

setupVerbose Default: TRUE. Logical. Once setup is called, there are several important changes that are made to the user’s experience. For beginners with Require, the messages that are written are important to see. However, these can be turned off setting this to FALSE

unloadNamespaces Default: TRUE. (ADVANCED USE) Require will attempt to detach and unload packages that conflict with the requested package installing via Require. This can be complicated, resulting in broken states that can only be recovered by restarting R. Default is to attempt to do this. FALSE will not attempt to do this. User must deal with inability to install packages due to package already being loaded.

verbose Default: 0. During a Require, there is a lot of information collected and used. With verbose set to 1 or 2, more of this information will be reported as an attribute attached to the return object of Require. This may help diagnosing problems.

---

Description

This will set the .libPaths() by either adding a new path to it if standAlone = FALSE, or will concatenate c(libPath, tail(.libPaths(),1)) if standAlone = TRUE. Currently, the default is to make this new .libPaths() "sticky", meaning it becomes associated with the current directory even through a restart of R. It does this by adding and updating the ‘.Rprofile’ file in the current directory. If this current directory is a project, then the project will have the new .libPaths() associated with it, even through an R restart.

Usage

setLibPaths(
  libPaths,
setLibPaths

standAlone = TRUE,
updateRprofile = getOption("Require.updateRprofile", FALSE),
exact = FALSE
)

Arguments

libPaths A new path to append to, or replace all existing user components of .libPath()
standAlone Logical. If TRUE, all packages will be installed to and loaded from the libPaths
only. If FALSE, then libPath will be prepended to .libPaths() during the
Require call, resulting in shared packages, i.e., it will include the user's default
package folder(s). This can be create dramatically faster installs if the user has
a substantial number of the packages already in their personal library. Default
FALSE to minimize package installing.

updateRprofile Logical or Character string. If TRUE, then this function will put several lines of
code in the current directory's .Rprofile file setting up the package libraries
for this and future sessions. If a character string, then this should be the path
to an .Rprofile file. To reset back to normal, run setLibPaths() without a
libPath. Default: getOption("Require.updateRprofile",FALSE), mean-
ing FALSE, but it can be set with an option or within a single call.

exact Logical. This function will automatically append the R version number to the
libPaths to maintain separate R package libraries for each R version on the
system. There are some cases where this behaviour is not desirable. Set exact to
TRUE to override this automatic appending and use the exact, unaltered libPaths.
Default is FALSE

Details

This details of this code were modified from https://github.com/milesmcbain. A different,
likely non-approved by CRAN approach that also works is here: https://stackoverflow.com/
a/36873741/3890027.

Value

The main point of this function is to set .libPaths(), which will be changed as a side effect of this
function. As when setting options, this will return the previous state of .libPaths() allowing the
user to reset easily.

Examples

origDir <- setwd(tempdir())
setLibPaths("newProjectLib") # set a new R package library locally
setLibPaths() # reset it to original
setwd(origDir)
## Not run:
# Using standAlone = FALSE means that newly installed packages will be installed
# in the new package library, but loading packages can come from any of the ones
# listed in .libPaths()
setLibPaths("~/newProjectLib", standAlone = FALSE) # will have 2 or more paths
# Can restart R, and changes will stay

# remove the custom .libPaths()
Require::setLibPaths() # reset to previous; remove from .Rprofile because libPath arg is empty

## End(Not run)

setup

Setup a project library, cache, options

Description

This can be placed as the first line of any/all scripts and it will be create a reproducible, self-contained project with R packages. Some of these have direct relationships with RequireOptions and arguments in setLibPaths and Require.

Usage

```r
setup(
  RPackageFolders = getOption("RPackageFolders", "R"),
  RPackageCache = getOption("RPackageCache", "~/.cache/R/RequirePkgCache"),
  buildBinaries = getOption("buildBinaries", TRUE),
  standAlone = getOption("standAlone", TRUE)
)

setupOff(removePackages = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **RPackageFolders**
  One or more folders where R packages are installed to and loaded from. In the case of more than one folder provided, installation will only happen in the first one.

- **RPackageCache**
  See ?RequireOptions.

- **buildBinaries**
  See ?RequireOptions.

- **standAlone**
  Logical. If TRUE, all packages will be installed to and loaded from the libPaths only. If FALSE, then libPath will be prepended to .libPaths() during the Require call, resulting in shared packages, i.e., it will include the user's default package folder(s). This can be create dramatically faster installs if the user has a substantial number of the packages already in their personal library. Default FALSE to minimize package installing.

- **removePackages**
  Logical. If TRUE, then all packages that were installed in the custom library will be deleted when setupOff is run. The default is FALSE, and when TRUE is selected, and it is an interactive session, the user will be prompted to confirm deletions.
Examples

# Place this as the first line of a project
## Not run:
  Require::setup()

# To turn it off and return to normal
  Require::setupOff()

## End(Not run)

tempdir2

Make a temporary (sub-)directory

Description

Create a temporary subdirectory in .RequireTempPath(), or a temporary file in that temporary subdirectory.

Usage

tempdir2(sub = "", tempdir = getOption("Require.tempPath", .RequireTempPath()))

Arguments

sub Character string, length 1. Can be a result of file.path("smth", "smth2") for nested temporary sub directories.

tempdir Optional character string where the temporary dir should be placed. Defaults to .RequireTempPath()

See Also
tempfile2

tempfile2

Make a temporary subfile in a temporary (sub-)directory

Description

Make a temporary subfile in a temporary (sub-)directory

Usage

tempfile2(
  sub = "",
  tempdir = getOption("Require.tempPath", .RequireTempPath()),
  ...
)
trimVersionNumber

Arguments

sub Character string, length 1. Can be a result of file.path("smth","smth2") for nested temporary sub directories.
tempdir Optional character string where the temporary dir should be placed. Defaults to .RequireTempPath()

See Also
tempdir2

trimVersionNumber  Trim version number off a compound package name

Description

The resulting string(s) will have only name (including github.com repository if it exists).

Usage

trimVersionNumber(pkgs)

Arguments

pkgs A character string vector of packages with or without GitHub path or versions

See Also

extractPkgName

Examples

trimVersionNumber("PredictiveEcology/Require (<=0.0.1)")
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