Package ‘rsconnect’

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Description  Programmatic deployment interface for 'RPubs', 'shinyapps.io', and 'RStudio Connect'. Supported content types include R Markdown documents, Shiny applications, Plumber APIs, plots, and static web content.
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rsconnect-package

Deployment Interface for R Markdown Documents and Shiny Applications
Description

The ‘rsconnect’ package provides a programmatic deployment interface for RPubs, shinyapps.io, and RStudio Connect. Supported contents types include R Markdown documents, Shiny applications, plots, and static web content.

Managing Applications

Deploy and manage applications with the following functions:

- `deployApp()`: Deploy a Shiny application to a server.
- `configureApp()`: Configure an application currently running on a server.
- `restartApp()`: Restart an application currently running on a server.
- `terminateApp()`: Terminate an application currently running on a server.
- `deployments()`: List deployment records for a given application directory.

More information on application management is available in the `applications()` help page.

Managing Accounts and Users

Manage accounts on the local system.

- `setAccountInfo()`: Register an account.
- `removeAccount()`: Remove an account.
- `accountInfo()`: View information for a given account.

More information on account management is available in the `accounts()` help page.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>accounts</th>
<th>Account Management Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

Functions to enumerate and remove accounts on the local system. Prior to deploying applications you need to register your account on the local system.

Usage

accounts(server = NULL)

accountInfo(name, server = NULL)

removeAccount(name, server = NULL)

Arguments

- server: Name of the server on which the account is registered (optional; see `servers()`)
- name: Name of account
accountUsage

Details
You register an account using the `setAccountInfo()` function (for ShinyApps) or `connectUser()` function (for other servers). You can subsequently remove the account using the `removeAccount` function.

The `accounts` and `accountInfo` functions are provided for viewing previously registered accounts.

Value
accounts returns a data frame with the names of all accounts registered on the system and the servers on which they reside. `accountInfo` returns a list with account details.

See Also
Other Account functions: `connectApiUser`, `connectUser`, `setAccountInfo`

---

### Description

Show account usage

### Usage

```r
accountUsage(account = NULL, server = NULL, usageType = "hours", from = NULL, until = NULL, interval = NULL)
```

### Arguments

- **account**: Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.
- **server**: Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple servers.
- **usageType**: Use metric to retrieve (for example: "hours")
- **from**: Date range starting timestamp (Unix timestamp or relative time delta such as "2d" or "3w").
- **until**: Date range ending timestamp (Unix timestamp or relative time delta such as "2d" or "3w").
- **interval**: Summarization interval. Data points at intervals less then this will be grouped. (Number of seconds or relative time delta e.g. "1h").

### Note

This function only works for ShinyApps servers.
addAuthorizedUser

Add authorized user to application

Description

Add authorized user to application

Usage

addAuthorizedUser(email, appDir = getwd(), appName = NULL, account = NULL, server = NULL, sendEmail = NULL, emailMessage = NULL)

Arguments

- **email**: Email address of user to add.
- **appDir**: Directory containing application. Defaults to current working directory.
- **appName**: Name of application.
- **account**: Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.
- **server**: Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple servers.
- **sendEmail**: Send an email letting the user know the application has been shared with them.
- **emailMessage**: Optional character vector of length 1 containing a custom message to send in email invitation. Defaults to NULL, which will use default invitation message.

Note

This function works only for ShinyApps servers.

See Also

- removeAuthorizedUser()
- showUsers()

addLinter

Add a Linter

Description

Add a linter, to be used in subsequent calls to lint().

Usage

addLinter(name, linter)
Arguments

name The name of the linter, as a string.
linter A linter().

Examples

```
addLinter("no.capitals", linter(

    ## Identify lines containing capital letters -- either by name or by index
    apply = function(content, ...) {
        grep("[A-Z]", content)
    },

    ## Only use this linter on R files (paths ending with .r or .R)
    takes = function(paths) {
        grep("[rR]$", paths)
    },

    # Use the default message constructor
    message = function(content, lines, ...) {
        makeLinterMessage("Capital letters found on the following lines", content, lines)
    },

    # Give a suggested prescription
    suggest = "Do not use capital letters in these documents."
))
```

appDependencies
Detect Application Dependencies

Description

Recursively detect all package dependencies for an application. This function parses all .R files in the application directory to determine what packages the application depends on; and for each of those packages what other packages they depend on.

Usage

```
appDependencies(appDir = getwd(), appFiles = NULL)
```

Arguments

appDir Directory containing application. Defaults to current working directory.
appFiles The files and directories to bundle and deploy (only if upload = TRUE). Can be NULL, in which case all the files in the directory containing the application are bundled. Takes precedence over appFileManifest if both are supplied.
Details

Dependencies are determined by parsing application source code and looking for calls to library, require, ::, and :::.

Recursive dependencies are detected by examining the Depends, Imports, and LinkingTo fields of the packages immediately dependend on by the application.

Value

Returns a data frame listing the package dependencies detected for the application:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>package</th>
<th>Name of package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>Version of package</td>
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</table>

Note

Since the Suggests field is not included when determining recursive dependencies of packages, it’s possible that not every package required to run your application will be detected.

In this case, you can force a package to be included dependency by inserting call(s) to require within your source directory. This code need not actually execute, for example you could create a standalone file named dependencies.R with the following code:

```r
require(xts)
require(colorspace)
```

This will force the xts and colorspace packages to be installed along with the rest of your application when it is deployed.

See Also

rsconnectPackages(Using Packages with rsconnect)

Examples

```r
## Not run:

# dependencies for the app in the current working dir
appDependencies()

# dependencies for an app in another directory
appDependencies("~/projects/shiny/app1")

## End(Not run)
```
List Deployed Applications

Description

List all applications currently deployed for a given account.

Usage

applications(account = NULL, server = NULL)

Arguments

account  Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.
server   Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple servers.

Value

Returns a data frame with the following columns:

- **id**: Application unique id
- **name**: Name of application
- **url**: URL where application can be accessed
- **status**: Current status of application. Valid values are pending, deploying, running, terminating, and terminated
- **size**: Instance size (small, medium, large, etc.) (on ShinyApps.io)
- **instances**: Number of instances (on ShinyApps.io)
- **config_url**: URL where application can be configured

Note

To register an account you call the `setAccountInfo()` function.

See Also

deployApp(), terminateApp()

Other Deployment functions: deployAPI, deployApp, deployDoc, deploySite, deployTFModel

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# list all applications for the default account
applications()
```
# list all applications for a specific account
applications("myaccount")

# view the list of applications in the data viewer
View(applications())

## End(Not run)

---

## authorizedUsers

(Deprecated) List authorized users for an application

### Description

(Deprecated) List authorized users for an application

### Usage

```r
authorizedUsers(appDir = getwd())
```

### Arguments

- **appDir**: Directory containing application. Defaults to current working directory.

## configureApp

Configure an Application

### Description

Configure an application running on a remote server.

### Usage

```r
configureApp(appName, appDir = getwd(), account = NULL,
server = NULL, redeploy = TRUE, size = NULL, instances = NULL,
logLevel = c("normal", "quiet", "verbose"))
```

### Arguments

- **appName**: Name of application to configure
- **appDir**: Directory containing application. Defaults to current working directory.
- **account**: Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.
- **server**: Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple servers (see `servers()`)
- **redeploy**: Re-deploy application after its been configured.
### size
Configure application instance size

### instances
Configure number of application instances

### logLevel
One of "quiet", "normal" or "verbose"; indicates how much logging to the console is to be performed. At "quiet" reports no information; at "verbose", a full diagnostic log is captured.

**Note**
This function works only for ShinyApps servers.

**See Also**
applications(), deployApp()

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:

# set instance size for an application
configureApp("myapp", size="xlarge")
```

---

### connectApiUser

**Connect Api User Account**

**Description**
Connect a user account to the package using an API key for authentication so that it can be used to deploy and manage applications on behalf of the account.

**Usage**

```r
connectApiUser(account = NULL, server = NULL, apiKey = NULL, quiet = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**
- **account**
  A name for the account to connect. Optional.
- **server**
  The server to connect to. Optional if there is only one server registered.
- **apiKey**
  The API key used to authenticate the user
- **quiet**
  Whether or not to show messages and prompts while connecting the account.

**Details**
This function configures the user to connect using an apiKey in the http auth headers instead of a token. This is less secure but may be necessary when the client is behind a proxy or otherwise unable to authenticate using a token.
connectUser

See Also
Other Account functions: accounts, connectUser, setAccountInfo

connectUser Connect User Account

Description
Connect a user account to the package so that it can be used to deploy and manage applications on behalf of the account.

Usage
connectUser(account = NULL, server = NULL, quiet = FALSE)

Arguments
account A name for the account to connect. Optional.
server The server to connect to. Optional if there is only one server registered.
quiet Whether or not to show messages and prompts while connecting the account.

Details
When this function is invoked, a web browser will be opened to a page on the target server where you will be prompted to enter your credentials. Upon successful authentication, your local installation of rsconnect and your server account will be paired, and you’ll be able to deploy and manage applications using the package without further prompts for credentials.

See Also
Other Account functions: accounts, connectApiUser, setAccountInfo

deployAPI Deploy a Plumber API

Description
Deploys an application consisting of plumber API routes. The given directory must contain a script returning a plumb object or a plumber API definition.

Usage
deployAPI(api, ...)

deployApp

Arguments

**api**  
Path to the API project directory. Must contain either `entrypoint.R` or `plumber.R`...

Additional arguments to `deployApp()`.

Details

Deploy a plumber API definition by either supplying a directory containing `plumber.R` (an API definition) or `entrypoint.R` that returns a `plumb` object created by `plumber::plumb()`. See the plumber documentation for more information.

See Also

Other Deployment functions: `applications`, `deployApp`, `deployDoc`, `deploySite`, `deployTFModel`

deployApp  
*Deploy an Application*

Description

Deploy a shiny application, an RMarkdown document, a plumber API, or HTML content to a server.

Usage

```r
deployApp(appDir = getwd(), appFiles = NULL, appFileManifest = NULL, appPrimaryDoc = NULL, appSourceDoc = NULL, appName = NULL, appTitle = NULL, appId = NULL, contentCategory = NULL, account = NULL, server = NULL, upload = TRUE, recordDir = NULL, launch.browser = getOption("rsconnect.launch.browser", interactive()), logLevel = c("normal", "quiet", "verbose"), lint = TRUE, metadata = list(), forceUpdate = getOption("rsconnect.force.update.apps", FALSE), python = NULL, on.failure = NULL)
```

Arguments

**appDir**  
Directory containing application. Defaults to current working directory.

**appFiles**  
The files and directories to bundle and deploy (only if `upload = TRUE`). Can be `NULL`, in which case all the files in the directory containing the application are bundled. Takes precedence over `appFileManifest` if both are supplied.

**appFileManifest**  
An alternate way to specify the files to be deployed; a file containing the names of the files, one per line, relative to `appDir`.

**appPrimaryDoc**  
If the application contains more than one document, this parameter indicates the primary one, as a path relative to `appDir`. Can be `NULL`, in which case the primary document is inferred from the contents being deployed.
If the application is composed of static files (e.g. HTML), this parameter indicates the source document, if any, as a fully qualified path. Deployment information returned by `deployments()` is associated with the source document.

**appName**
Name of application (names must be unique within an account). Defaults to the base name of the specified `appDir`.

**appTitle**
Free-form descriptive title of application. Optional; if supplied, will often be displayed in favor of the name. When deploying a new application, you may supply only the `appTitle` to receive an auto-generated `appName`.

**appId**
If updating an application, the ID of the application being updated. Optional unless updating an app owned by another user.

**contentCategory**
Optional; the kind of content being deployed (e.g. "plot" or "site").

**account**
Account to deploy application to. This parameter is only required for the initial deployment of an application when there are multiple accounts configured on the system (see `accounts`).

**server**
Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple servers.

**upload**
If TRUE (the default) then the application is uploaded from the local system prior to deployment. If FALSE then it is re-deployed using the last version that was uploaded. FALSE is only supported on shinyapps.io; TRUE is required on RStudio Connect.

**recordDir**
Directory where publish record is written. Can be NULL in which case record will be written to the location specified with `appDir`.

**launch.browser**
If true, the system’s default web browser will be launched automatically after the app is started. Defaults to TRUE in interactive sessions only. If a function is passed, it will be called after the app is started, with the app URL as a parameter.

**logLevel**
One of "quiet", "normal" or "verbose": indicates how much logging to the console is to be performed. At "quiet" reports no information; at "verbose", a full diagnostic log is captured.

**lint**
Lint the project before initiating deployment, to identify potentially problematic code?

**metadata**
Additional metadata fields to save with the deployment record. These fields will be returned on subsequent calls to `deployments()`.

**forceUpdate**
If TRUE, update any previously-deployed app without asking. If FALSE, ask to update. If unset, defaults to the value of `getOption("rsconnect.force.update.apps",FALSE)`. 

**python**
Full path to a python binary for use by reticulate. Required if reticulate is a dependency of the app being deployed. If python = NULL, and RETICULATE_PYTHON is set in the environment, its value will be used. The specified python binary will be invoked to determine its version and to list the python packages installed in the environment.

**on.failure**
Function to be called if the deployment fails. If a deployment log URL is available, it’s passed as a parameter.
See Also

`applications()`, `terminateApp()`, and `restartApp()`

Other Deployment functions: `applications`, `deployAPI`, `deployDoc`, `deploySite`, `deployTFModel`

Examples

```r
## Not run:

# deploy the application in the current working dir
deployApp()

# deploy an application in another directory
deployApp("~/projects/shiny/app1")

# deploy using an alternative application name and title
deployApp("~/projects/shiny/app1", appName = "myapp", appTitle = "My Application")

# deploy specifying an explicit account name, then
# redeploy with no arguments (will automatically use
# the previously specified account)
deployApp(account = "jsmith")
deployApp()

# deploy but don't launch a browser when completed
deployApp(launch.browser = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**deployDoc**

**Deploy a Document**

**Description**

Deploys an application consisting of a single R Markdown document or other single file (such as an HTML or PDF document).

**Usage**

```r
deployDoc(doc, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `doc`  
  Path to the document to deploy.

- `...`  
  Additional arguments to `deployApp()`. Do not supply `appDir`, `appFiles`, or `appPrimaryDoc`; these three parameters are automatically generated by `deployDoc` from the document.
deployments

Details

When deploying an R Markdown document, any files which are required to render and display the file must be deployed.

This method discovers these additional files using rmarkdown::find_external_resources() from rmarkdown.

If you find that the document is missing dependencies, either specify the dependencies explicitly in the document (the documentation for rmarkdown::find_external_resources() explains how to do this), or call deployApp() directly and specify your own file list in the appFiles parameter.

See Also

Other Deployment functions: applications, deployAPI, deployApp, deploySite, deployTFModel

deployments

List Application Deployments

Description

List deployment records for a given application.

Usage

deployments(appPath, nameFilter = NULL, accountFilter = NULL, serverFilter = NULL, excludeOrphaned = TRUE)

Arguments

appPath The path to the content that was deployed, either a directory or an individual document.
nameFilter Return only deployments matching the given name (optional)
accountFilter Return only deployments matching the given account (optional)
serverFilter Return only deployments matching the given server (optional)
excludeOrphaned If TRUE (the default), return only deployments made by a currently registered account. Deployments made from accounts that are no longer registered (via e.g. removeAccount()) will not be returned.

Value

Returns a data frame with at least following columns:

name Name of deployed application
account Account owning deployed application
bundleId Identifier of deployed application’s bundle
url URL of deployed application
when When the application was deployed (in seconds since the epoch)
If additional metadata has been saved with the deployment record using the metadata argument to `deployApp()`, the frame will include additional columns.

See Also

`applications()` to get a list of deployments from the server, and `deployApp()` to create a new deployment.

Examples

```r
## Not run:

# Return all deployments of the ~/r/myapp directory made with the 'abc'
# account
deployments("~/r/myapp", accountFilter="abc")

## End(Not run)
```

---

**deploySite**  
*Deploy a Website*

Description

Deploy an R Markdown website to a server.

Usage

```r
deploySite(siteDir = getwd(), siteName = NULL, account = NULL,
server = NULL, render = c("none", "local", "server"),
launch.browser = getOption("rsconnect.launch.browser", interactive()),
logLevel = c("normal", "quiet", "verbose"),
lint = FALSE,
metadata = list(), python = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `siteDir`  
  Directory containing website. Defaults to current working directory.

- `siteName`  
  Name for the site (names must be unique within an account). Defaults to the base name of the specified siteDir, (or to a name provided by a custom site generation function).

- `account`  
  Account to deploy application to. This parameter is only required for the initial deployment of an application when there are multiple accounts configured on the system (see `accounts`).

- `server`  
  Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple servers.
deployTFModel

Description

Deploys a directory containing a TensorFlow saved model file.

Usage

`deployTFModel(modelDir, ...)`

Arguments

- `modelDir` Path to the saved model directory. MUST contain `saved_model.pb` or `saved_model.pbtxt`.
- `...` Additional arguments to `deployApp()`.

See Also

Other Deployment functions: `applications`, `deployAPI`, `deployApp`, `deployDoc`, `deployTFModel`
Details

Deploy a single Tensorflow saved model as a bundle. Should be passed a directory that contains the `saved_model.pb` or `saved_model.pbtxt` file, as well as any variables and assets necessary to load the model.

A saved model directory might look like this:

```
./1/
./1/saved_model.pb or ./1/saved_model.pbtxt
./1/variables/
./1/variables/variables.data-00000-of-00001
./1/variables/variables.index
```

For information on creating saved models, see the Keras method `keras::export_savedmodel.keras.engine.training.Model()` or the TensorFlow method `tensorflow::export_savedmodel()`. If using the TensorFlow package for R, the official TensorFlow guide for saving and restoring models may be useful.

References

https://www.tensorflow.org/programmers_guide/saved_model#overview_of_saving_and_restoring_models

See Also

Other Deployment functions: applications, deployAPI, deployApp, deployDoc, deploySite
**generateAppName**

**dryRun**
Set to TRUE to preview the files/directories to be removed instead of actually removing them. Defaults to FALSE.

**force**
Set to TRUE to remove files and directories without prompting. Defaults to FALSE in interactive sessions.

**Details**
This method removes from disk the file containing deployment metadata. If "name", "account", and "server" are all NULL, then all of the deployments for the application are forgotten; otherwise, only the specified deployment is forgotten.

**Value**
NULL, invisibly.

---

**generateAppName**

*Generate Application Name*

**Description**
Generate a short name (identifier) for an application given an application title.

**Usage**

```r
generateAppName(appTitle, appPath = NULL, account = NULL, unique = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **appTitle**
  A descriptive title for the application.

- **appPath**
  The path to the application’s content, either a directory or an individual document. Optional.

- **account**
  The account where the application will be deployed. Optional.

- **unique**
  Whether to try to generate a unique name.

**Details**
This function modifies the title until it forms a suitable application name. Suitable application names are 3 - 64 characters long and contain only alphanumeric characters.

The function is intended to be used to find a name for a new application. If `appPath` and `account` are both specified, then the returned name will also be unique among locally known deployments of the directory (note that it is not guaranteed to be unique on the server). This behavior can be disabled by setting `unique = FALSE`.

**Value**
Returns a valid short name for the application.
Examples

    # Generate a short name for a sample application
    generateAppName("My Father's Country", "~/fathers-country", "myacct")

lint

Lint a Project

Description

Takes the set of active linters (see addLinter()), and applies them to all files within a project.

Usage

lint(project, files = NULL, appPrimaryDoc = NULL)

Arguments

project        Path to a project directory.
files          Specific files to lint. Can be NULL, in which case all the files in the directory will be linted.
appPrimaryDoc  The primary file in the project directory. Can be NULL, in which case it’s inferred (if possible) from the directory contents.

linter

Create a Linter

Description

Generate a linter, which can identify errors or problematic regions in a project.

Usage

linter(apply, takes, message, suggestion)

Arguments

apply     Function that, given the content of a file, returns the indices at which problems were found.
takes    Function that, given a set of paths, returns the subset of paths that this linter uses.
message  Function that, given content and lines, returns an informative message for the user. Typically generated with makeLinterMessage().
suggestion String giving a prescribed fix for the linted problem.
**Examples**

```r
addLinter("no.capitals", linter(

    ## Identify lines containing capital letters -- either by name or by index
    apply = function(content, ...) {
        grep("[A-Z]", content)
    },

    ## Only use this linter on R files (paths ending with .r or .R)
    takes = function(paths) {
        grep("[rR]$", paths)
    },

    # Use the default message constructor
    message = function(content, lines, ...) {
        makeLinterMessage("Capital letters found on the following lines", content, lines)
    },

    # Give a suggested prescription
    suggest = "Do not use capital letters in these documents."
))
```

---

**listBundleFiles**

**List Files to be Bundled**

**Description**

Given a directory containing an application, returns the names of the files to be bundled in the application.

**Usage**

```r
listBundleFiles(appDir)
```

**Arguments**

- `appDir` Directory containing the application.

**Details**

This function computes results similar to a recursive directory listing from `list.files()`, with the following constraints:

1. If the total size of the files exceeds the maximum bundle size, no more files are listed. The maximum bundle size is controlled by the `rsconnect.max.bundle.size` option.
2. If the total size number of files exceeds the maximum number to be bundled, no more files are listed. The maximum number of files in the bundle is controlled by the `rsconnect.max.bundle.files` option.
3. Certain files and folders that don’t need to be bundled, such as those containing internal version control and RStudio state, are excluded.
Value

Returns a list containing the following elements:

- contents  A list of the files to be bundled
- totalSize  The total size of the files

---

makeLinterMessage  *Construct a Linter Message*

Description

Pretty-prints a linter message. Primarily used as a helper for constructing linter messages with linter().

Usage

makeLinterMessage(header, content, lines)

Arguments

- header  A header message describing the linter.
- content  The content of the file that was linted.
- lines  The line numbers from content that contain lint.

---

purgeApp  *Purge an Application*

Description

Purge a currently archived ShinyApps application.

Usage

purgeApp(appName, account = NULL, server = NULL, quiet = FALSE)

Arguments

- appName  Name of application to purge
- account  Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.
- server  Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple servers (see servers())
- quiet  Request that no status information be printed to the console during the termination.
removeAuthorizedUser

Note

This function only works for ShinyApps servers.

See Also

`applications()`, `deployApp()`, and `restartApp()`

Examples

```r
## Not run:

# purge an application
purgeApp("myapp")

## End(Not run)
```

removeAuthorizedUser  Remove authorized user from an application

Description

Remove authorized user from an application

Usage

```r
removeAuthorizedUser(user, appDir = getwd(), appName = NULL, account = NULL, server = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **user**: The user to remove. Can be id or email address.
- **appDir**: Directory containing application. Defaults to current working directory.
- **appName**: Name of application.
- **account**: Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.
- **server**: Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple servers.

Note

This function works only for ShinyApps servers.

See Also

`addAuthorizedUser()` and `showUsers()`
**restartApp**  
*Restart an Application*

**Description**  
Restart an application currently running on a remote server.

**Usage**  
restartApp(appName, account = NULL, server = NULL, quiet = FALSE)

**Arguments**  
- **appName**  
  Name of application to restart
- **account**  
  Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.
- **server**  
  Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple servers (see `servers()`)
- **quiet**  
  Request that no status information be printed to the console during the operation.

**Note**  
This function works only for ShinyApps servers.

**See Also**  
`applications()`, `deployApp()`, and `terminateApp()`

**Examples**  
```r  
## Not run:  
# restart an application  
restartApp("myapp")  

## End(Not run)  ```
rpubsUpload

Upload a file to RPubs

Description

This function publishes a file to rpubs.com. If the upload succeeds a list that includes an id and continueUrl is returned. A browser should be opened to the continueUrl to complete publishing of the document. If an error occurs then a diagnostic message is returned in the error element of the list.

Usage

`rpubsUpload(title, contentFile, originalDoc, id = NULL, properties = list())`

Arguments

- `title` The title of the document.
- `contentFile` The path to the content file to upload.
- `originalDoc` The document that was rendered to produce the contentFile. May be NULL if the document is not known.
- `id` If this upload is an update of an existing document then the id parameter should specify the document id to update. Note that the id is provided as an element of the list returned by successful calls to `rpubsUpload`.
- `properties` A named list containing additional document properties (RPubs doesn't currently expect any additional properties, this parameter is reserved for future use).

Value

A named list. If the upload was successful then the list contains a id element that can be used to subsequently update the document as well as a continueUrl element that provides a URL that a browser should be opened to in order to complete publishing of the document. If the upload fails then the list contains an error element which contains an explanation of the error that occurred.

Examples

```r
# Not run:
# upload a document
result <- rpubsUpload("My document title", "Document.html")
if (!is.null(result$continueUrl))
  browseURL(result$continueUrl)
else
  stop(result$error)

# update the same document with a new title
updateResult <- rpubsUpload("My updated title", "Document.html",
                           id = result$id)
```
rsconnectOptions

Package Options

Description

The rsconnect package supports several options that control the method used for http communications, the printing of diagnostic information for http requests, and the launching of an external browser after deployment.

Details

Supported global options include:

rsconnect.ca.bundle Path to a custom bundle of Certificate Authority root certificates to use when connecting to servers via SSL. This option can also be specified in the environment variable RSCONNECT_CA_BUNDLE. Leave undefined to use your system’s default certificate store.

rsconnect.check.certificate Whether to check the SSL certificate when connecting to a remote host; defaults to TRUE. Setting to FALSE is insecure, but will allow you to connect to hosts using invalid certificates as a last resort.

rsconnect.http Http implementation used for connections to the back-end service:

- **libcurl** Secure https using the curl R package
- **rcurl** Secure https using the Rcurl R package (deprecated)
- **curl** Secure https using the curl system utility
- **internal** Insecure http using raw sockets

If no option is specified then libcurl is used by default.

rsconnect.http.trace When TRUE, trace http calls (prints the method, path, and total milliseconds for each http request)

rsconnect.http.trace.json When TRUE, trace JSON content (shows JSON payloads sent to and received from the server)

rsconnect.http.verbose When TRUE, print verbose output for http connections (useful only for debugging SSL certificate or http connection problems)

rsconnect.rcurl.options A named list of additional cURL options to use when using the Rcurl HTTP implementation in R. Run RCurl::.curlOptions() to see available options.

rsconnect.libcurl.options A named list of additional cURL options to use when using the curl HTTP implementation in R. Run curl::curl_options() to see available options.

rsconnect.error.trace When TRUE, print detailed stack traces for errors occurring during deployment.

rsconnect.launch.browser When TRUE, automatically launch a browser to view applications after they are deployed
rsconnectOptions

rsconnect.locale.cache When FALSE, disable the detected locale cache (Windows only).
rsconnect.locale Override the detected locale.
rsconnect.max.bundle.size The maximum size, in bytes, for deployed content. If not set, defaults to 3 GB.
rsconnect.max.bundle.files The maximum number of files to deploy. If not set, defaults to 10,000.
rsconnect.force.update.apps When TRUE, bypasses the prompt to confirm whether you wish to update previously-deployed content
rsconnect.pre.deploy A function to run prior to deploying content; it receives as an argument the path to the content that’s about to be deployed.
rsconnect.post.deploy A function to run after successfully deploying content; it receives as an argument the path to the content that was just deployed.
rsconnect.python.enabled When TRUE, use the python executable specified by the RETICULATE_PYTHON environment variable and add a python section to the deployment manifest. By default, python is enabled when deploying to RStudio Connect and disabled when deploying to shinyapps.io.

When deploying content from the RStudio IDE, the rsconnect package’s deployment methods are executed in a vanilla R session that doesn’t execute startup scripts. This can make it challenging to ensure options are set properly prior to push-button deployment, so the rsconnect package has a parallel set of “startup” scripts it runs prior to deploying. The follow are run in order, if they exist, prior to deployment:

$R_HOME/etc/rsconnect.site Like Rprofile.site; for site-wide pre-flight and options.
~/.rsconnect_profile Like .Rprofile; for user-specific content.
$PROJECT/.rsconnect_profile Like .Rprofile for projects; $PROJECT here refers to the root directory of the content being deployed.

Note that, unlike .Rprofile, these files don’t replace each other; all three will be run if they exist.

Examples

## Not run:

# use curl for http connections
options(rsconnect.http = "curl")

# trace http requests
options(rsconnect.http.trace = TRUE)

# print verbose output for http requests
options(rsconnect.http.verbose = TRUE)

# print JSON content
options(rsconnect.http.trace.json = TRUE)

# don’t automatically launch a browser after deployment
options(rsconnect.launch.browser = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
Description

Deployed applications can depend on any package available on CRAN as well as any package hosted in a public GitHub repository.

When an application is deployed it’s source code is scanned for dependencies using the `appDependencies()` function. The list of dependencies is sent to the server along with the application source code and these dependencies are then installed alongside the application.

Note that the Suggests dependencies of packages are not automatically included in the list of dependent packages. See the Note section of the documentation of the `appDependencies()` function for details on how to force packages to be included in the dependency list.

CRAN Packages

When satisfying CRAN package dependencies, the server will build the exact versions of packages that were installed on the system from which the application is deployed.

If a locally installed package was not obtained from CRAN (e.g. was installed from R-Forge) and as a result doesn’t have a version that matches a version previously published to CRAN then an error will occur. It’s therefore important that you run against packages installed directly from CRAN in your local configuration.

GitHub Packages

It’s also possible to depend on packages hosted in public GitHub repositories, so long as they are installed via the `devtools::install_github()` function from the `devtools` package.

This works because `install_github` records the exact Github commit that was installed locally, making it possible to download and install the same source code on the deployment server.

Note that in order for this to work correctly you need to install the very latest version of `devtools` from Github. You can do this as follows:

```r
library(devtools)
install_github("r-lib/devtools")
```

See Also

`appDependencies()`
servers

Server Management Functions

Description

Functions to manage the list of known servers to which rsconnect can deploy and manage applications.

Usage

servers(local = FALSE)
discoverServers(quiet = FALSE)
addConnectServer(url, name = NULL, certificate = NULL, quiet = FALSE)
addServer(url, name = NULL, certificate = NULL, quiet = FALSE)
removeServer(name)
serverInfo(name)

Arguments

local Return only local servers (i.e. not shinyapps.io)
quiet Suppress output and prompts where possible.
url Server’s URL. Should look like http://servername/ or http://servername:port/.
nname Optional nickname for the server. If none is given, the nickname is inferred from the server’s hostname.
certificate Optional; a path a certificate file to be used when making SSL connections to the server. The file’s contents are copied and stored by the rsconnect package. Can also be a character vector containing the certificate’s contents.

Details

Register a server with addServer or discoverServers (the latter is useful only if your administrator has configured server autodiscovery). Once a server is registered, you can connect to an account on the server using connectUser().

The servers and serverInfo functions are provided for viewing previously registered servers.
There is always at least one server registered (the shinyapps.io server)

Value

servers returns a data frame with registered server names and URLs. serverInfo returns a list with details for a particular server.
## Description

Configure a ShinyApps account for publishing from this system.

## Usage

```r
setAccountInfo(name, token, secret)
```

## Arguments

- `name`: Name of account to save or remove
- `token`: User token for the account
- `secret`: User secret for the account

## See Also

Other Account functions: `accounts`, `connectApiUser`, `connectUser`

## Examples

```r
## Not run:

# register an account
setAccountInfo("user", "token", "secret")

# remove the same account
removeAccount("user")

## End(Not run)
```
setProperty

Description

Set a property on currently deployed ShinyApps application.

Usage

setProperty(propertyName, propertyValue, appPath = getwd(),
            appName = NULL, account = NULL, force = FALSE)

Arguments

- propertyName: Name of property to set
- propertyValue: Value to set property to
- appPath: Directory or file that was deployed. Defaults to current working directory.
- appName: Name of application
- account: Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.
- force: Forcibly set the property

Note

This function only works for ShinyApps servers.

Examples

## Not run:

# set instance size for an application
setProperty("application.instances.count", 1)

# disable application package cache
setProperty("application.package.cache", FALSE)

## End(Not run)
showInvited

List invited users for an application

Description

List invited users for an application

Usage

showInvited(appDir = getwd(), appName = NULL, account = NULL,
server = NULL)

Arguments

appDir Directory containing application. Defaults to current working directory.
appName Name of application.
account Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter
  can be omitted.
server Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple
  servers.

Note

This function works only for ShinyApps servers.

See Also

addAuthorizedUser() and showUsers()

showLogs

Show Application Logs

Description

Show the logs for a deployed ShinyApps application.

Usage

showLogs(appPath = getwd(), appFile = NULL, appName = NULL,
  account = NULL, entries = 50, streaming = FALSE)
showMetrics

Arguments

appPath
The path to the directory or file that was deployed.

appFile
The path to the R source file that contains the application (for single file applications).

appName
The name of the application to show logs for. May be omitted if only one application deployment was made from appPath.

account
The account under which the application was deployed. May be omitted if only one account is registered on the system.

entries
The number of log entries to show. Defaults to 50 entries.

streaming
Whether to stream the logs. If TRUE, then the function does not return; instead, log entries are written to the console as they are made, until R is interrupted. Defaults to FALSE.

Note
This function only uses the libcurl transport, and works only for ShinyApps servers.

showMetrics

Description
Show application metrics of a currently deployed application

Usage

showMetrics(metricSeries, metricNames, appDir = getwd(), appName = NULL, account = NULL, server = NULL, from = NULL, until = NULL, interval = NULL)

Arguments

metricSeries
Metric series to query. Refer to the shinyapps.io documentation for available series.

metricNames
Metric names in the series to query. Refer to the shinyapps.io documentation for available metrics.

appDir
Directory containing application. Defaults to current working directory.

appName
Name of application

account
Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.

server
Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple servers.

from
Date range starting timestamp (Unix timestamp or relative time delta such as "2d" or "3w").
**showProperties**

*Show Application property*

**Description**

Show properties of an application deployed to ShinyApps.

**Usage**

`showProperties(appPath = getwd(), appName = NULL, account = NULL)`

**Arguments**

- **appPath** Directory or file that was deployed. Defaults to current working directory.
- **appName** Name of application
- **account** Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.

**Note**

This function works only for ShinyApps servers.

**showUsage**

*Show Application Usage*

**Description**

Show application usage of a currently deployed application.

**Usage**

`showUsage(appDir = getwd(), appName = NULL, account = NULL, server = NULL, usageType = "hours", from = NULL, until = NULL, interval = NULL)`
**Arguments**

- **appDir**: Directory containing application. Defaults to current working directory.
- **appName**: Name of application.
- **account**: Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.
- **server**: Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple servers.
- **usageType**: Use metric to retrieve (for example: "hours").
- **from**: Date range starting timestamp (Unix timestamp or relative time delta such as "2d" or "3w").
- **until**: Date range ending timestamp (Unix timestamp or relative time delta such as "2d" or "3w").
- **interval**: Summarization interval. Data points at intervals less then this will be grouped. (Relative time delta e.g. "120s" or "1h" or "30d").

**Note**

This function only works for ShinyApps servers.

---

**showUsers**

*List authorized users for an application*

**Description**

List authorized users for an application

**Usage**

```r
showUsers(appDir = getwd(), appName = NULL, account = NULL, server = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **appDir**: Directory containing application. Defaults to current working directory.
- **appName**: Name of application.
- **account**: Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.
- **server**: Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple servers.

**Note**

This function works only for ShinyApps servers.

**See Also**

- `addAuthorizedUser()` and `showInvited()`
taskLog  
*Show task log*

**Description**

Writes the task log for the given task

**Usage**

```r
taskLog(taskId, account = NULL, server = NULL, output = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **taskId**  
  Task Id
- **account**  
  Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.
- **server**  
  Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple servers (see `servers()`)
- **output**  
  Where to write output. Valid values are NULL or stderr

**See Also**

`tasks()`

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:

# write task log to stdout
taskLog(12345)

# write task log to stderr
taskLog(12345, output="stderr")

## End(Not run)
```

---

**tasks**  
*List Tasks*

**Description**

List Tasks

**Usage**

```r
tasks(account = NULL, server = NULL)
```
terminateApp

Terminate an Application

Description

Terminate and archive a currently deployed ShinyApps application.

Usage

```r
terminateApp(appName, account = NULL, server = NULL, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `appName` Name of application to terminate
- `account` Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.
unsetProperty

server  Server name. Required only if you use the same account name on multiple servers (see servers())

quiet  Request that no status information be printed to the console during the termination.

Note
This function only works for ShinyApps servers.

See Also
applications(), deployApp(), and restartApp()

Examples

## Not run:

# terminate an application
terminateApp("myapp")

## End(Not run)

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Description
Unset a property on currently deployed ShinyApps application (restoring to its default value)

Usage

unsetProperty(propertyName, appPath = getwd(), appName = NULL, account = NULL, force = FALSE)

Arguments

propertyName  Name of property to unset
appPath  Directory or file that was deployed. Defaults to current working directory.
appName  Name of application
account  Account name. If a single account is registered on the system then this parameter can be omitted.
force  Forcibly unset the property

Note
This function only works for ShinyApps servers.
Examples

## Not run:

```r
# unset application package cache property to revert to default
unsetProperty("application.package.cache")
```

## End(Not run)

---

**writeManifest**

Create a manifest.json describing deployment requirements.

**Description**

Given a directory content targeted for deployment, write a manifest.json into that directory describing the deployment requirements for that content.

**Usage**

```r
writeManifest(appDir = getwd(), appFiles = NULL,
              appPrimaryDoc = NULL, contentCategory = NULL, python = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- appDir: Directory containing the content (Shiny application, R Markdown document, etc).
- appFiles: Optional. The full set of files and directories to be included in future deployments of this content. Used when computing dependency requirements. When `NULL`, all files in `appDir` are considered.
- appPrimaryDoc: Optional. Specifies the primary document in a content directory containing more than one. If `NULL`, the primary document is inferred from the file list.
- contentCategory: Optional. Specifies the kind of content being deployed (e.g. "plot" or "site").
- python: Full path to a python binary for use by reticulate. The specified python binary will be invoked to determine its version and to list the python packages installed in the environment. If `python = NULL`, and RETICULATE_PYTHON is set in the environment, its value will be used.
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