Package ‘sessioninfo’

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Title R Session Information

Version 1.2.1

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Description Query and print information about the current R session. It is similar to 'utils::sessionInfo()', but includes more information about packages, and where they were installed from.

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BugReports https://github.com/r-lib/sessioninfo/issues

Depends R (>= 2.10)
Imports cli (>= 3.1.0), tools, utils
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**Description**

Information about related software

**Usage**

`external_info()`

**Details**

Note that calling this function will attempt to load the tcltk and grDevices packages.

**Value**

A list with elements:

- **cairo**: The cairo version string.
- **libpng**: The png version string.
- **jpeg**: The jpeg version string.
- **tiff**: The tiff library and version string used.
- **tcl**: The tcl version string.
- **curl**: The curl version string.
- **zlib**: The zlib version string.
- **bzlib**: The zlib version string.
- **xz**: The zlib version string.
- **PCRE**: The Perl Compatible Regular Expressions (PCRE) version string.
- **ICU**: The International Components for Unicode (ICU) version string.
- **TRE**: The TRE version string.
- **iconv**: The iconv version string.
- **readline**: The readline version string.
- **BLAS**: The path with the implementation of BLAS in use.
- **LAPACK**: The path with the implementation of LAPACK in use.
os_name

See Also

Similar functions and objects in the base packages: `utils::sessionInfo()`, `base::extSoftVersion`, `tcltk::tclVersion()` `base::La_library`, `base::La_version()`, `base::libcurlVersion()`.

Examples

```r
external_info()
```

---

### os_name

**Human readable name of the current operating system**

---

#### Description

For example Windows 8.1 instead of Windows version 6.3.9600. On macOS it includes the code names, on Linux it includes the distribution names and codenames if appropriate.

#### Usage

```r
os_name()
```

#### Details

It uses `utils::sessionInfo()`, but simplifies its output a bit on Windows, to make it more concise.

#### Value

A character scalar.

---

### package_info

**Information about the currently loaded packages, or about a chosen set**

---

#### Description

Information about the currently loaded packages, or about a chosen set

#### Usage

```r
package_info(
  pkgs = c("loaded", "attached", "installed") [1],
  include_base = FALSE,
  dependencies = NA
)
```
Arguments

pkgs  Which packages to show. It may be:
  • NULL or "loaded": show all loaded packages,
  • "attached": show all attached packages,
  • "installed": show all installed packages,
  • a character vector of package names. Their (hard) dependencies are also
    shown by default, see the dependencies argument.

include_base  Include base packages in summary? By default this is false since base packages
  should always match the R version.

dependencies  Whether to include the (recursive) dependencies as well. See the dependencies
  argument of utils::install.packages().

Value

A data frame with columns:
  • package: package name.
  • ondiskversion: package version (on the disk, which is sometimes not the same as the loaded
    version).
  • loadedversion: package version. This is the version of the loaded namespace if pkgs is
    NULL, and it is the version of the package on disk otherwise. The two of them are almost
    always the same, though.
  • path: path to the package on disk.
  • loadedpath: the path the package was originally loaded from.
  • attached: logical, whether the package is attached to the search path.
  • is_base: logical, whether the package is a base package.
  • date: the date the package was installed or built, in UTC.
  • source: where the package was installed from. E.g. CRAN, GitHub, local (from the local
    machine), etc.
  • md5ok: Whether MD5 hashes for package DLL files match, on Windows. NA on other plat-
    forms.
  • library: factor, which package library the package was loaded from. For loaded packages,
    this is (the factor representation of) loadedpath, for others path.

See session_info() for the description of the printed columns by package_info (as opposed to
the returned columns).

Examples

package_info()
package_info("sessioninfo")
platform_info

Information about the current platform

Description

Information about the current platform

Usage

platform_info()

Value

A list with elements:

- version: the R version string.
- os: the OS name in human readable format, see os_name().
- system: CPU, and machine readable OS name, separated by a comma.
- ui: the user interface, e.g. Rgui, RTerm, etc. see GUI in base::.Platform.
- language: The current language setting. The LANGUAGE environment variable, if set, or (EN) if unset.
- collate: Collation rule, from the current locale.
- ctype: Native character encoding, from the current locale.
- tz: The current time zone.
- date: The current date.
- rstudio: RStudio format string, only added in RStudio.
- pandoc: pandoc version and path

See Also

Similar functions and objects in the base packages: base::R.version.string, utils::sessionInfo(). base::version, base::Platform, base::Sys.getlocale(), base::Sys.timezone().

Examples

platform_info()
### python_info

**Description**

Python configuration

**Usage**

```r
python_info()
```

**Value**

Returns a `reticulate::py_config` object, which also has the `python_info` class. It is a named list of values.

If `reticulate` is not installed or Python is not configured, then it return a `python_info` object that is a character vector, and it does not have a `py_config` class.

**Examples**

```r
python_info()
session_info(info = "all")
```

---

### session_diff

**Description**

Compare session information from two sources

**Usage**

```r
session_diff(old = "local", new = "clipboard", ...)
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>old, new</th>
<th>A <code>session_info</code> object (the return value of <code>session_info()</code>), or a pointer to <code>session_info()</code> output. See details below.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Passed to any new <code>session_info()</code> calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Details
Various way to specify old and new:

- A `session_info` object.
- "local" runs `session_info()` in the current session, and uses its output.
- "clipboard" takes the session info from the system clipboard. If the clipboard contains a URL, it is followed to download the session info.
- A URL starting with http:// or https://. `session_diff` searches the HTML (or text) page for the session info header to find the session info.

Examples

```r
session_diff()
```

---

**session_info**

Print session information

---

Description

This is `utils::sessionInfo()` re-written from scratch to both exclude data that’s rarely useful (e.g., the full collate string or base packages loaded) and include stuff you’d like to know (e.g., where a package was installed from).

Usage

```r
session_info(
  pkgs = c("loaded", "attached", "installed")[[1]],
  include_base = FALSE,
  info = c("auto", "all", "platform", "packages", "python", "external"),
  dependencies = NA,
  to_file = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- **pkgs** Which packages to show. It may be:
  - NULL or "loaded": show all loaded packages,
  - "attached": show all attached packages,
  - "installed": show all installed packages,
  - a character vector of package names. Their (hard) dependencies are also shown by default, see the `dependencies` argument.
- **include_base** Include base packages in summary? By default this is false since base packages should always match the R version.
session_info

What information to show, it can be "auto" to choose automatically, "all" to show everything, or a character vector with elements from:

- "platform": show platform information via `platform_info()`
- "packages": show package information via `package_info()`
- "python": show Python configuration via `python_info()`
- "external": show information about external software, via `external_info()`.

Whether to include the (recursive) dependencies as well. See the dependencies argument of `utils::install.packages()`.

Whether to print the session information to a file. If TRUE the name of the file will be `session-info.txt`, but `to_file` may also be a string to specify the file name.

Details

Columns in the printed package list:

- package: package name
- *: whether the package is attached to the search path
- version: package version. If the version is marked with (!) that means that the loaded and the on-disk version of the package are different.
- date: when the package was built, if this information is available. This is the Date/Publication or the Built field from DESCRIPTION. (These are usually added automatically by R.) Sometimes this data is not available, then it is NA.
- source: where the package was built or installed from, if available. Examples: CRAN (R 3.3.2), Github (r-lib/pkgbuild@8aab60b), Bioconductor, local.

See `package_info()` for the list of columns in the data frame that is returned (as opposed to printed).

Value

A `session_info` object.

If `to_file` is not FALSE then it is returned invisibly. (To print it to both a file and to the screen, use `(session_info(to_file = TRUE))`)

Examples

```
session_info()
session_info("sessioninfo")
```
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