

Package ‘fakemake’

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Title Mock the Unix Make Utility

Version 1.0.2

Description Use R as a minimal build system. This might come in handy if you are developing R packages and can not use a proper build system. Stay away if you can (use a proper build system).

Depends R (>= 3.3.1)

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URL <https://github.com/fvafrCU/fakemake>

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat, RUnit, devtools, rprojroot, roxygen2, hunspell, cleanr, lintr, covr

Imports MakefileR, callr, withr, utils, igraph, graphics

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

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fakemake-package	<i>Mock the Unix Make Utility</i>
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Description

Use R as a minimal build system. This might come in handy if you are developing R packages and can not use a proper build system. Stay away if you can (use a proper build system).

Details

You will find the details in
 vignette("An_Introduction_to_fakemake", package = "fakemake").

check_archive	<i>Check a Package Archive</i>
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Description

This is a wrapper to `callr::rcmd_safe("check")`, similar to, but leaner than `rcmdcheck::rcmdcheck`. While the latter parses the output of `rcmd_safe` and uses **clisymbols** in the callback, we here just return bare output and use `writelnLines` as callback. This should result in a screen display that should be identical to the output of R CMD check.

Usage

```
check_archive(path, cmdargs = NULL)
```

Arguments

path	Path to the package archive.
cmdargs	Command line arguments (see <code>callr::rcmd</code>)

Value

A list with the standard output, standard error and exit status of the check. (see `callr::rcmd`).

Examples

```
## Not run:
package_path <- file.path(tempdir(), "fakepack")
devtools::create(path = package_path)
file.copy(system.file("templates", "throw.R", package = "fakemake"),
          file.path(package_path, "R"))
roxygen2::roxygenize(package_path)
print(tarball <- get_pkg_archive_path(package_path))
devtools::build(pkg = package_path, path = package_path)
print(check_archive(tarball))

## End(Not run)
```

check_archive_as_cran *A Convenience Wrapper to [check_archive](#)*

Description

A Convenience Wrapper to [check_archive](#)

Usage

```
check_archive_as_cran(path)
```

Arguments

path Path to the package archive.

get_pkg_archive_path *Get a Package's Archive Path From the Package's DESCRIPTION*

Description

Get a Package's Archive Path From the Package's DESCRIPTION

Usage

```
get_pkg_archive_path(path = ".", absolute = TRUE)
```

Arguments

path Path to the package.
absolute Return the absolute path?

Value

Path to the package's archive file.

Note

The archive file does not have to exist. Use `file.exists(get_pkg_archive_path())` to test existence.

Examples

```
package_path <- file.path(tempdir(), "anRpackage")
devtools::create(path = package_path)
print(tarball <- get_pkg_archive_path(package_path))
file.exists(tarball)
```

make

Mock the Unix Make Utility

Description

Mock the Unix Make Utility

Usage

```
make(name, make_list, force = FALSE, recursive = force, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

name	The name or alias of a make target.
make_list	The makelist (a listed version of a Makefile).
force	Force the target to be build?
recursive	Force the target to be build recursively (see <i>Note</i>)?
verbose	Be verbose?

Value

A character vector containing the targets made during the current run.

Note

Forcing a target mocks adding `.PHONY` to a GNU Makefile if you set `recursive` to `FALSE`. If `recursive` is `TRUE`, then the whole make chain will be forced.

Examples

```

str(make_list <- provide_make_list("minimal"))
# build all
withr::with_dir(tempdir(), print(make("all.Rout", make_list)))
# nothing to be done
withr::with_dir(tempdir(), print(make("all.Rout", make_list)))
# forcing all.Rout
withr::with_dir(tempdir(), print(make("all.Rout", make_list, force = TRUE,
                                     recursive = FALSE)))

# forcing all.Rout recursively
withr::with_dir(tempdir(), print(make("all.Rout", make_list, force = TRUE)))

```

provide_make_list *Load an Example Makelist Provided by **fakemake**.*

Description

Load an Example Makelist Provided by **fakemake**.

Usage

```
provide_make_list(type = "minimal", prune = TRUE, clean_sink = FALSE)
```

Arguments

type	The type of makelist. Possible values are "minimal" and "package".
prune	Prune the makelist of NULL items?
clean_sink	Remove sinks identical to corresponding targets from the list? Since makelists are parsed, missing sinks are set to the corresponding targets, but this makes them harder to read.

Value

A makelist.

Examples

```
str(provide_make_list("minimal"))
```

read_makefile	<i>Read a Makefile Into a Makelist</i>
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Description

Read a Makefile Into a Makelist

Usage

```
read_makefile(path, clean_sink = FALSE)
```

Arguments

path	The path to the file.
clean_sink	Remove sinks identical to corresponding targets from the list? Since makelists are parsed, missing sinks are set to the corresponding targets, but this makes them harder to read.

Value

The makelist.

Note

This function will not read arbitrary Makefiles, just those created via [write_makefile!](#) If you modify such a Makefile make sure you only add simple rules like the ones you see in that file.

Examples

```
make_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "Makefile")
write_makefile(provide_make_list(), path = make_file)
str(make_list <- read_makefile(path = make_file))
```

sink_all	<i>Divert Message And Output Stream to File</i>
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Description

All output and messages up to the first error, for example thrown by [stop](#).

Usage

```
sink_all(path, code)
```

Arguments

path	The path of the file to divert to.
code	The code to be executed.

Value

Invisibly NULL.

Examples

```
sink_path <- file.path(tempdir(), "sink_all.txt")
sink_all(sink_path, {
  print("some output")
  warning("a warning")
  message("a message")
  print("some more output")
})
cat(readLines(sink_path), sep = "\n")
```

touch	<i>Mock the Unix touch utility</i>
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Description

Creating a file or ensuring a file's modification time changes.

Usage

```
touch(path)
```

Arguments

path	Path to the file to be touched
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Value

The return value of `file.copy`.

Examples

```
file <- tempfile()
touch(file)
t1 <- file.mtime(file)
touch(file)
t2 <- file.mtime(file)
t1 < t2
```

visualize	<i>Parse a Makelist, Convert it Into an Igraph and Plot it</i>
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Description

Parse a Makelist, Convert it Into an Igraph and Plot it

Usage

```
visualize(make_list, root = NULL)
```

Arguments

make_list	The makelist.
root	The root of a tree.

Value

Invisibly an **igraph** representation of the makelist.

Examples

```
str(ml <- provide_make_list("package"))
visualize(ml)
visualize(ml, root = "log/check.Rout")
```

write_makefile	<i>Write a Makelist to File</i>
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Description

The makelist is parsed before writing, so all R code which is not in a "code" item will be evaluated. So if any other item's string contains code allowing for a dynamic rule, for example with some "dependencies" reading "list.files(\"R\", full.names = TRUE)", the Makefile will have the evaluated code, a list static list of files in the above case.

Usage

```
write_makefile(make_list, path, Rbin = "Rscript-devel")
```

Arguments

make_list	The list to write to file.
path	The path to the file.
Rbin	The R binary to use in the Makefile.

Value

See [MakefileR::write_makefile](#).

Examples

```
make_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "my_Makefile")
write_makefile(provide_make_list(), path = make_file)
cat(readLines(make_file), sep = "\n")
```

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