

Package ‘lifecycle’

February 15, 2021

Title Manage the Life Cycle of your Package Functions

Version 1.0.0

Description Manage the life cycle of your exported functions
with shared conventions, documentation badges, and user-friendly
deprecation warnings.

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

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

Depends R (>= 3.3)

Imports glue, rlang (>= 0.4.10)

Suggests covr, crayon, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.1), tibble

VignetteBuilder knitr

Config/testthat/edition 3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2021-02-15 15:20:06 UTC

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badge	<i>Embed a lifecycle badge in documentation</i>
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Description

To include lifecycle badges in your documentation:

1. Call `usethis::use_lifecycle()` to copy the badge images into the `man/` folder of your package.
2. Call `lifecycle::badge()` inside R backticks to insert a lifecycle badge:

```
#' `r lifecycle::badge("experimental")`
#' `r lifecycle::badge("deprecated")`
#' `r lifecycle::badge("superseded")`
```

If the deprecated feature is a function, a good place for this badge is at the top of the topic description. If it is an argument, you can put the badge in the argument description.

The badge is displayed as an image in the HTML version of the documentation and as text otherwise.

`lifecycle::badge()` is run by roxygen at build time so you don't need to add `lifecycle` to `Imports:` just to use the badges. However, it's still good practice to add to `Suggests:` so that it will be available to package developers.

Usage

```
badge(stage)
```

Arguments

stage	A lifecycle stage as a string. Must be one of "experimental", "stable", "superseded", or "deprecated". Superseded stages "questioning", "maturing", "soft-deprecated", "defunct", and "retired" are supported for backwards compatibility.
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Value

An Rd expression describing the lifecycle stage.

Badges

- **[Experimental]** lifecycle::badge("experimental")
- **[Stable]** lifecycle::badge("stable")
- **[Superseded]** lifecycle::badge("superseded")
- **[Deprecated]** lifecycle::badge("deprecated")

The meaning of these stages is described in vignette("stages").

deprecated

Mark an argument as deprecated

Description

Signal deprecated argument by using self-documenting sentinel deprecated() as default argument. Test whether the caller has supplied the argument with is_present().

Usage

```
deprecated()
```

```
is_present(arg)
```

Arguments

arg A deprecated() function argument.

Magical defaults

We recommend importing lifecycle::deprecated() in your namespace and use it without the namespace qualifier.

In general, we **advise against** such magical defaults, i.e. defaults that cannot be evaluated by the user. In the case of deprecated(), the trade-off is worth it because the meaning of this default is obvious and there is no reason for the user to call deprecated() themselves.

Examples

```
foobar_adder <- function(foo, bar, baz = deprecated()) {
  # Check if user has supplied `baz` instead of `bar`
  if (lifecycle::is_present(baz)) {

    # Signal the deprecation to the user
    deprecate_warn("1.0.0", "foo::bar_adder(baz = )", "foo::bar_adder(bar =)")

    # Deal with the deprecated argument for compatibility
    bar <- baz
  }
}
```

```
  foo + bar
}

foobar_adder(1, 2)
foobar_adder(1, baz = 2)
```

deprecate_soft

Deprecate functions and arguments

Description

These functions provide three levels of verbosity for deprecated functions. Learn how to use them in `vignette("communicate")`.

- `deprecate_soft()` warns only if the deprecated function is called from the global environment or from the package currently being tested.
- `deprecate_warn()` warns unconditionally.
- `deprecate_stop()` fails unconditionally.

Warnings are only issued once every 8 hours to avoid overwhelming the user. Control with `options(lifecycle_verbosity)`

Usage

```
deprecate_soft(
  when,
  what,
  with = NULL,
  details = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  env = caller_env(),
  user_env = caller_env(2)
)
```

```
deprecate_warn(
  when,
  what,
  with = NULL,
  details = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  env = caller_env()
)
```

```
deprecate_stop(when, what, with = NULL, details = NULL, env = caller_env())
```

Arguments

when	A string giving the version when the behaviour was deprecated.
what	A string describing what is deprecated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprecate a whole function with "foo()". • Deprecate an argument with "foo(arg)". • Partially deprecate an argument with "foo(arg = 'must be a scalar integer')". <p>You can optionally supply the namespace: "ns: :foo()", but this is usually not needed as it will be inferred from the caller environment.</p>
with	An optional string giving a recommended replacement for the deprecated behaviour. This takes the same form as what.
details	In most cases the deprecation message can be automatically generated from with. When it can't, use details to provide a hand-written message. details can either be a single string or a character vector, which will be converted to a bulleted list.
id	The id of the deprecation. A warning is issued only once for each id. Defaults to the generated message, but you should give a unique ID when the message in details is built programmatically and depends on inputs, or when you'd like to deprecate multiple functions but warn only once for all of them.
env, user_env	Pair of environments that define where deprecate_*() was called (used to determine the package name) and where the function called the deprecating function was called (used to determine if deprecate_soft() should message). These are only needed if you're calling deprecate_*() from an internal helper, in which case you should forward env = caller_env() and user_env = caller_env(2).

Value

NULL, invisibly.

Conditions

- Deprecation warnings have class lifecycle_warning_deprecated.
- Deprecation errors have class lifecycle_error_deprecated.

See Also

[lifecycle\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# A deprecated function `foo`:
deprecate_warn("1.0.0", "foo()")

# A deprecated argument `arg`:
deprecate_warn("1.0.0", "foo(arg)")

# A partially deprecated argument `arg`:
```

```

deprecate_warn("1.0.0", "foo(arg = 'must be a scalar integer')")

# A deprecated function with a function replacement:
deprecate_warn("1.0.0", "foo()", "bar()")

# A deprecated function with a function replacement from a
# different package:
deprecate_warn("1.0.0", "foo()", "otherpackage::bar()")

# A deprecated function with custom message:
deprecate_warn(
  when = "1.0.0",
  what = "foo()",
  details = "Please use `otherpackage::bar(foo = TRUE)` instead"
)

# A deprecated function with custom bulleted list:
deprecate_warn(
  when = "1.0.0",
  what = "foo()",
  details = c(
    x = "This is dangerous",
    i = "Did you mean `safe_foo()` instead?"
  )
)

```

expect_deprecated	<i>Does expression produce lifecycle warnings or errors?</i>
-------------------	--

Description

These functions are equivalent to `testthat::expect_warning()` and `testthat::expect_error()` but check specifically for lifecycle warnings or errors.

To test whether a deprecated feature still works without causing a deprecation warning, set the `lifecycle_verbosity` option to "quiet".

```

test_that("feature still works", {
  with::local_options(lifecycle_verbosity = "quiet")
  expect_true(my_deprecated_function())
})

```

Usage

```
expect_deprecated(expr, regexp = NULL, ...)
```

```
expect_defunct(expr)
```

Arguments

expr	Expression that should produce a lifecycle warning or error.
regex	Optional regular expression matched against the expected warning message.
...	Arguments passed on to expect_match
	perl logical. Should Perl-compatible regexps be used?
	fixed logical. If TRUE, pattern is a string to be matched as is. Overrides all conflicting arguments.

Details

expect_deprecated() sets the [lifecycle_verbosity](#) option to "warning" to enforce deprecation warnings which are otherwise only shown once every 8 hours.

last_warnings	<i>Display last deprecation warnings</i>
---------------	--

Description

Call these helpers to see the last deprecation warnings along with their backtrace:

- last_warnings() returns a list of all warnings that occurred during the last top-level R command.
- last_warning() returns only the last.

If you call these in the console, these warnings are printed with a backtrace. Use `print(last_warnings(), simplify = level)` to control the verbosity of the backtrace. The `simplify` argument supports one of "branch" (the default), "collapse", and "none" (in increasing order of verbosity).

Usage

```
last_warnings()
```

```
last_warning()
```

Examples

```
# These examples are not run because `last_warnings()` does not
# work well within knitr and pkgdown
## Not run:

f <- function() invisible(g())
g <- function() list(h(), i())
h <- function() deprecate_warn("1.0.0", "this()")
i <- function() deprecate_warn("1.0.0", "that()")
f()

# Print all the warnings that occurred during the last command:
```

```

last_warnings()

# Print only the last one:
last_warning()

# By default, the backtraces are printed in their simplified form.
# Use `simplify` to control the verbosity:
print(last_warnings(), simplify = "none")

## End(Not run)

```

signal_stage

Signal other experimental or superseded features

Description

[Experimental]

signal_stage() allows you to signal life cycle stages other than deprecation (for which you should use [deprecate_warn\(\)](#) and friends). There is no behaviour associated with this signal, but in the future we will provide tools to log and report on usage of experimental and superseded functions.

Usage

```
signal_stage(stage, what, env = caller_env())
```

Arguments

stage	Life cycle stage, either "experimental" or "superseded".
what	String describing what feature the stage applies too, using the same syntax as deprecate_warn() .
env	Pair of environments that define where deprecate_*() was called (used to determine the package name) and where the function called the deprecating function was called (used to determine if deprecate_soft() should message). These are only needed if you're calling deprecate_*() from an internal helper, in which case you should forward env = caller_env() and user_env = caller_env(2).

Examples

```

foofy <- function(x, y, z) {
  signal_stage("experimental", "foofy()")
  x + y / z
}
foofy(1, 2, 3)

```


Description

There are 3 levels of verbosity for deprecated functions: silence, warning, and error. Since the lifecycle package avoids disruptive warnings, the default level of verbosity depends on the lifecycle stage of the deprecated function, on the context of the caller (global environment or testthat unit tests cause more warnings), and whether the warning was already issued (see the help for [deprecation functions](#)).

You can control the level of verbosity with the global option `lifecycle_verbosity`. It can be set to:

- "default" or NULL for the default non-disruptive settings.
- "quiet", "warning" or "error" to force silence, warnings or errors for deprecated functions.

Note that functions calling [deprecate_stop\(\)](#) invariably throw errors.

Examples

```
if (rlang::is_installed("testthat")) {
  library(testthat)

  mytool <- function() {
    deprecate_soft("1.0.0", "mytool()")
    10 * 10
  }

  # Forcing the verbosity level is useful for unit testing. You can
  # force errors to test that the function is indeed deprecated:
  test_that("mytool is deprecated", {
    rlang::with_options(lifecycle_verbosity = "error", {
      expect_error(mytool(), class = "defunctError")
    })
  })

  # Or you can enforce silence to safely test that the function
  # still works:
  test_that("mytool still works", {
    rlang::with_options(lifecycle_verbosity = "quiet", {
      expect_equal(mytool(), 100)
    })
  })
}
```

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