

Package: lifecycle (via r-universe)

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Title Manage the Life Cycle of your Package Functions

Version 1.0.4

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>

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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#' `r lifecycle::badge("superseded")`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 Must be one of "experimental", "stable", "superseded", or "deprecated".

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- **[Superseded]** lifecycle::badge("superseded")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 directly, i.e. a user is calling a function they wrote in the global environment or a developer is calling it in their package. It does not warn when called indirectly, i.e. the deprecation comes from code that you don't control.
- `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,
  always = FALSE,
  env = caller_env(),
  user_env = caller_env(2)
)

```

```

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')". • Deprecate anything else with a custom message by wrapping it in I(). <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. <p>details can either be a single string or a character vector, which will be converted to a bulleted list. By default, info bullets are used. Provide a named vectors to override.</p>
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). <p>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).</p>
always	If FALSE, the default, will warn every 8 hours. If TRUE, will always warn in direct usages. Indirect usages keep warning every 8 hours to avoid disrupting users who can't fix the issue. Only use always = TRUE after at least one release with the default.

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 *Does expression produce lifecycle warnings or errors?*

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", {
  withr::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.
regexp	Optional regular expression matched against the expected warning message.
...	Arguments passed on to expect_match
	fixed If TRUE, treats regexp as a string to be matched exactly (not a regular expressions). Overrides perl.
	perl logical. Should Perl-compatible regexps be used?

Details

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

```
last_lifecycle_warnings
```

Display last deprecation warnings

Description

last_lifecycle_warnings() returns a list of all warnings that occurred during the last top-level R command, along with a backtrace.

Use `print(last_lifecycle_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_lifecycle_warnings()
```

Examples

```
# These examples are not run because `last_lifecycle_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_lifecycle_warnings()

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

## End(Not run)
```

pkg_lifecycle_statuses

Lint usages of functions that have a non-stable life cycle.

Description

- `lint_lifecycle` dynamically queries the package documentation for packages in packages for lifecycle annotations and then searches the directory in path for usages of those functions.
- `lint_tidyverse_lifecycle` is a convenience function to call `lint_lifecycle` for all the packages in the tidyverse.
- `pkg_lifecycle_statuses` returns a data frame of functions with lifecycle annotations for an installed package.

Usage

```
pkg_lifecycle_statuses(
  package,
  which = c("superseded", "deprecated", "questioning", "defunct", "experimental",
           "soft-deprecated", "retired")
)

lint_lifecycle(
  packages,
  path = ".",
  pattern = "[.][Rr](md)?",
  which = c("superseded", "deprecated", "questioning", "defunct", "experimental",
           "soft-deprecated", "retired")
)

lint_tidyverse_lifecycle(
  path = ".",
  pattern = "[.][Rr](md)?",
  which = c("superseded", "deprecated", "questioning", "defunct", "experimental",
           "soft-deprecated", "retired")
)
```


Arguments

package	The name of an installed package.
which	The lifecycle statuses to retrieve. Include NA if you want to include functions without a specified lifecycle status in the results.
packages	One or more installed packages to query for lifecycle statuses.
path	The directory path to the files you want to search.
pattern	Any files matching this pattern will be searched. The default searches any files ending in .R or .Rmd.

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, with = NULL, 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() .
with	An optional string giving a recommended replacement for a superseded function.
env	Environment used to determine where signal_stage() was called, used to determine the package name).

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:

- "quiet" to suppress all deprecation messages.
- "default" or NULL to warn once every 8 hours.
- "warning" to warn every time.
- "error" to error instead of warning.

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::local_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::local_options(lifecycle_verbosity = "quiet")
    expect_equal(mytool(), 100)
  })
}
```

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