

# Writing a package that uses Rcpp

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This document provides a short overview of how to use Rcpp (Eddebuettel *et al.*, 2018a; Eddebuettel and François, 2011; Eddebuettel, 2013) when writing an R package. It shows how usage of the function `Rcpp.package.skeleton` which creates a complete and self-sufficient example package using Rcpp. All components of the directory tree created by `Rcpp.package.skeleton` are discussed in detail. This document thereby complements the *Writing R Extensions* manual (R Core Team, 2017) which is the authoritative source on how to extend R in general.

Rcpp | package | R | C++

## 1. Introduction

Rcpp (Eddebuettel *et al.*, 2018a; Eddebuettel and François, 2011; Eddebuettel, 2013) is an extension package for R which offers an easy-to-use yet featureful interface between C++ and R. However, it is somewhat different from a traditional R package because its key component is a C++ library. A client package that wants to make use of the Rcpp features must link against the library provided by Rcpp.

It should be noted that R has only limited support for C(++)-level dependencies between packages (R Core Team, 2017). The `LinkingTo` declaration in the package DESCRIPTION file allows the client package to retrieve the headers of the target package (here Rcpp), but support for linking against a library is not provided by R and has to be added manually.

This document follows the steps of the `Rcpp.package.skeleton` function to illustrate a recommended way of using Rcpp from a client package. We illustrate this using a simple C++ function which will be called by an R function.

We strongly encourage the reader to become familiar with the material in the *Writing R Extensions* manual (R Core Team, 2017), as well as with other documents on R package creation such as Leisch (2008). Given a basic understanding of how to create R package, the present document aims to provide the additional information on how to use Rcpp in such add-on packages.

## 2. Using Rcpp.package.skeleton

**2.1. Overview.** Rcpp provides a function `Rcpp.package.skeleton`, modeled after the base R function `package.skeleton`, which facilitates creation of a skeleton package using Rcpp.

`Rcpp.package.skeleton` has a number of arguments documented on its help page (and similar to those of `package.skeleton`). The main argument is the first one which provides the name of the package one aims to create by invoking the function. An illustration of a call using an argument `mypackage` is provided below.

```
Rcpp.package.skeleton("mypackage")
```

```
$ ls -lR mypackage/  
DESCRIPTION
```

```
NAMESPACE  
R  
Read-and-delete-me  
man  
src  
  
mypackage/R:  
RcppExports.R  
  
mypackage/man:  
mypackage-package.Rd  
rcpp_hello_world.Rd  
  
mypackage/src:  
Makevars # until Rcpp 0.10.6, see below  
Makevars.win # until Rcpp 0.10.6, see below  
RcppExports.cpp  
rcpp_hello_world.cpp  
$
```

Using `Rcpp.package.skeleton` is by far the simplest approach as it fulfills two roles. It creates the complete set of files needed for a package, and it also includes the different components needed for using Rcpp that we discuss in the following sections.

**2.2. C++ code.** If the `attributes` argument is set to `TRUE`<sup>1</sup>, the following C++ file is included in the `src/` directory:

```
#include <Rcpp.h>  
using namespace Rcpp;  
  
// [[Rcpp::export]]  
List rcpp_hello_world() {  
  
    CharacterVector x =  
        CharacterVector::create("foo", "bar");  
    NumericVector y =  
        NumericVector::create( 0.0, 1.0 );  
    List z = List::create( x, y );  
  
    return z ;  
}
```

The file defines the simple `rcpp_hello_world` function that uses a few Rcpp classes and returns a `List`.

This function is preceded by the `Rcpp::export` attribute to automatically handle argument conversion because R has to be taught how to e.g. handle the `List` class.

`Rcpp.package.skeleton` then invokes `compileAttributes` on the package, which generates the `RcppExports.cpp` file (where we indented the first two lines for the more compact display here):

<sup>1</sup>Setting `attributes` to `TRUE` is the default. This document does not cover the behavior of `Rcpp.package.skeleton` when `attributes` is set to `FALSE` as we try to encourage package developers to use attributes.

```
// Generated by using Rcpp::compileAttributes() \
//      -> do not edit by hand
// Generator token: \
//      10BE3573-1514-4C36-9D1C-5A225CD40393

#include <Rcpp.h>

using namespace Rcpp;

// rcpp_hello_world
List rcpp_hello_world();
RcppExport SEXP mypackage_rcpp_hello_world() {
BEGIN_RCPP
    Rcpp::RObject rcpp_result_gen;
    Rcpp::RNGScope rcpp_rngScope_gen;
    rcpp_result_gen =
        Rcpp::wrap(rcpp_hello_world());
    return rcpp_result_gen;
END_RCPP
}
```

This file defines a function with the appropriate calling convention, suitable for `.Call`. It needs to be regenerated each time functions exposed by attributes are modified. This is the task of the `compileAttributes` function. A discussion on attributes is beyond the scope of this document and more information is available in the attributes vignette (Allaire *et al.*, 2017).

**2.3. R code.** The `compileAttributes` also generates R code that uses the C++ function.

```
# Generated by using Rcpp::compileAttributes() \
#      -> do not edit by hand
# Generator token: \
#      10BE3573-1514-4C36-9D1C-5A225CD40393

rcpp_hello_world <- function() {
    .Call('mypackage_rcpp_hello_world',
          PACKAGE = 'mypackage')
}
```

This is also a generated file so it should not be modified manually, rather regenerated as needed by `compileAttributes`.

**2.4. DESCRIPTION.** The skeleton generates an appropriate DESCRIPTION file, using both `Imports:` and `LinkingTo` for `Rcpp`:

```
Package: mypackage
Type: Package
Title: What the package does (short line)
Version: 1.0
Date: 2013-09-17
Author: Who wrote it
Maintainer: Who <yourfault@somewhere.net>
Description: More about what it does (maybe
  more than one line)
License: What Licence is it under ?
Imports: Rcpp (>= 0.11.0)
LinkingTo: Rcpp
```

`Rcpp.package.skeleton` adds the three last lines to the DESCRIPTION file generated by `package.skeleton`.

The `Imports` declaration indicates R-level dependency between the client package and `Rcpp`; code from the latter is being imported into the package described here. The `LinkingTo` declaration indicates that the client package needs to use header files exposed by `Rcpp`.

**2.5. Now optional: Makevars and Makevars.win.** This behaviour changed with `Rcpp` release 0.11.0. These files used to be mandatory, now they are merely optional.

We will describe the old setting first as it was in use for a few years. The new standard, however, is much easier and is described below.

**2.6. Releases up until 0.10.6.** Unfortunately, the `LinkingTo` declaration in itself was not enough to link to the user C++ library of `Rcpp`. Until more explicit support for libraries is added to R, ones need to manually add the `Rcpp` library to the `PKG_LIBS` variable in the `Makevars` and `Makevars.win` files. (This has now changed with release 0.11.0; see below). `Rcpp` provides the unexported function `Rcpp:::LdFlags()` to ease the process:

```
## Use the R_HOME indirection to support
## installations of multiple R version
##
## NB: No longer needed, see below
PKG_LIBS = '$(R_HOME)/bin/Rscript -e \
            "Rcpp:::LdFlags()"'
```

The `Makevars.win` is the equivalent, targeting windows.

```
## Use the R_HOME indirection to support
## installations of multiple R version
##
## NB: No longer needed, see below
PKG_LIBS = $(shell \
            "${R_HOME}/bin/${R_ARCH_BIN}/Rscript.exe" \
            -e "Rcpp:::LdFlags()")
```

**2.7. Releases since 0.11.0.** As of release 0.11.0, this is no longer needed as client packages obtain the required code from `Rcpp` via explicit function registration. The user does not have to do anything.

This means that `PKG_LIBS` can now be empty—unless some client libraries are needed. For example, `RcppCNPY` needs compression support and hence uses `PKG_LIBS= -lz`. Similarly, when a third-party library is required, it can and should be set here.

**2.8. NAMESPACE.** The `Rcpp.package.skeleton` function also creates a file `NAMESPACE`.

```
useDynLib(mypackage)
exportPattern("^[:alpha:]+$")
importFrom(Rcpp, evalCpp)
```

This file serves three purposes. First, it ensure that the dynamic library contained in the package we are creating via `Rcpp.package.skeleton` will be loaded and thereby made available to the newly created R package.

Second, it declares which functions should be globally visible from the namespace of this package. As a reasonable default, we export all functions.

Third, it instructs R to import a symbol from `Rcpp`. This sets up the import of all registered function and, together with the

Imports: statement in DESCRIPTION, provides what is needed for client packages to access **Rcpp** functionality.

**2.9. Help files.** Also created is a directory `man` containing two help files. One is for the package itself, the other for the (single) R function being provided and exported.

The *Writing R Extensions* manual (R Core Team, 2017) provides the complete documentation on how to create suitable content for help files.

**2.10. `mypackage-package.Rd`.** The `help` file `mypackage-package.Rd` can be used to describe the new package (and we once again indented some lines):

```
\name{mypackage-package}
\alias{mypackage-package}
\alias{mypackage}
\docType{package}
\title{
What the package does (short line)
}
\description{
More about what it does (maybe more than one line)
~~ A concise (1-5 lines) description of the
package ~~
}
\details{
\tabletblar{11}{
Package: \tab mypackage\cr
Type: \tab Package\cr
Version: \tab 1.0\cr
Date: \tab 2013-09-17\cr
License: \tab What license is it under?\cr
}
~~ An overview of how to use the package,
including the most important functions ~~
}
\author{
Who wrote it

Maintainer: Who <yourfault@somewhere.net>
}
\references{
~~ Literature or other references for
background information ~~
}
~~ Optionally other standard keywords, one per
line, from file KEYWORDS in the R
documentation directory ~~
\keyword{ package }
\seealso{
~~ Optional links to other man pages, e.g. ~~
~~ \code{\link[<pkg>:<pkg>-package]{<pkg>}} ~~
}
\examples{
%% ~~ simple examples of the most important
%% functions ~~
}
```

**2.11. `rcpp_hello_world.Rd`.** The `help` file `rcpp_hello_world.Rd` serves as documentation for the example R function.

```
\name{rcpp_hello_world}
\alias{rcpp_hello_world}
\docType{package}
\title{
Simple function using Rcpp
}
\description{
Simple function using Rcpp
}
\usage{
rcpp_hello_world()
}
\examples{
\dontrun{
rcpp_hello_world()
}
}
```

### 3. Using modules

This document does not cover the use of the `module` argument of `Rcpp.package.skeleton`. It is covered in the modules vignette (Eddelbuettel and François, 2017).

### 4. Further examples

The canonical example of a package that uses **Rcpp** is the **RcppExamples** (Eddelbuettel and François, 2016) package. **RcppExamples** contains various examples of using **Rcpp**. Hence, the **RcppExamples** package is provided as a template for employing **Rcpp** in packages.

Other CRAN packages using the **Rcpp** package are **RcppArmadillo** (Eddelbuettel *et al.*, 2018b), and **minqa** (Bates *et al.*, 2014). Several other packages follow older (but still supported and appropriate) instructions. They can serve examples on how to get data to and from C++ routines, but should not be considered templates for how to connect to **Rcpp**. The full list of packages using **Rcpp** can be found at the [CRAN page of Rcpp](#).

### 5. Other compilers

Less experienced R users on the Windows platform frequently ask about using **Rcpp** with the Visual Studio toolchain. That is simply not possible as R is built with the **gcc** compiler. Different compilers have different linking conventions. These conventions are particularly hairy when it comes to using C++. In short, it is not possible to simply drop sources (or header files) from **Rcpp** into a C++ project built with Visual Studio, and this note makes no attempt at claiming otherwise.

**Rcpp** is fully usable on Windows provided the standard Windows toolchain for R is used. See the *Writing R Extensions* manual (R Core Team, 2017) for details.

### 6. Summary

This document described how to use the **Rcpp** package for R and C++ integration when writing an R extension package. The use of the `Rcpp.package.skeleton` was shown in detail, and references to further examples were provided.

## References

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