This document attempts to answer the most Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) regarding the 
Rcpp (Eddelbuettel et al., 2022; Eddelbuettel and François, 2011; Eddelbuettel, 2013) package.

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1. Getting started
1.1. How do I get started. If you have Rcpp installed, please execute the following command in R to access the introductory vignette (which is a variant of the Eddelbuettel and François (2011) and Eddelbuettel and Balamuta (2017, 2018) papers) for a detailed introduction, ideally followed by at least the Rcpp Attributes (Allaire et al., 2022) vignette:
If you do not have Rcpp installed, these documents should also be available wherever you found this document, i.e., on every mirror site of CRAN.

1.2. What do I need. Obviously, R must be installed. Rcpp provides a C++ API as an extension to the R system. As such, it is bound by the choices made by R and is also influenced by how R is configured.

In general, the standard environment for building a CRAN package from source (particularly when it contains C or C++ code) is required. This means one needs:

- a development environment with a suitable compiler (see below), header files and required libraries;
- R should be built in a way that permits linking and possibly embedding of R; this is typically ensured by the --enable-shared-lib option;
- standard development tools such as make etc.

Also see the RStudio documentation on pre-requisites for R package development.

1.3. What compiler can I use. On almost all platforms, the GNU Compiler Collection (or gcc, which is also the name of its C language compiler) has to be used along with the corresponding g++ compiler for the C++ language. A minimal suitable version is a final 4.2.* release; earlier 4.2.* were lacking some C++ features (and even 4.2.1, still used on OS X as the last gcc release), has issues.

Generally speaking, the default compilers on all the common platforms are suitable.

Specific per-platform notes:

Windows users need the Rtools package from the site maintained by Duncan Murdoch which contains all the required tools in a single package; complete instructions specific to Windows are in the ‘R Administration’ manual (R Core Team, 2018, Appendix D). As of August 2014, it still installs the gcc/g++ 4.6.* compiler which limits the ability to use modern C++ standards so only s-std=c++0x is supported. R 3.1.0 and above detect this and set appropriate flags.

OS X users, as noted in the ‘R Administration’ manual (R Core Team, 2018, Appendix C.4), need to install the Apple Developer Tools (e.g., Xcode (OS X ≤ 10.8) or Xcode Command Line Tools (OS X ≥ 10.9) as well as gfortran if R or Fortran-using packages are to be built); also see FAQ 2.10 and FAQ 2.16 below. Depending on whether on OS X release before or after Mavericks is used, different additional installation may be needed. Consult the r-sig-mac list (and its archives) for (current) details.

Linux user need to install the standard development packages. Some distributions provide helper packages which pull in all the required packages; the r-base-dev package on Debian and Ubuntu is an example.

The clang and clang++ compilers from the LLVM project can also be used. On Linux, they are inter-operable with gcc et al. On OS X, they are unfortunately not ABI compatible. The clang++ compiler is interesting as it emits much more comprehensible error messages than g++ (though g++ 4.8 and 4.9 have caught up).

The Intel icc family has also been used successfully as its output files can also be combined with those from gcc.

1.4. What other packages are useful. Additional packages that we have found useful are:

- inline which is invaluable for direct compilation, linking and loading of short code snippets—but now effectively superseded by the Rcpp Attributes (see FAQ 2.2.2 and FAQ 2.1.4) feature provided by Rcpp;
- RUnit is used for unit testing; the package is recommended and will be needed to re-run some of our tests but it is not strictly required during use of Rcpp;
- rbenchmark to run simple timing comparisons and benchmarks; it is also recommended but not required.
- microbenchmark is an alternative for benchmarking.
- devtools can help the process of building, compiling and testing a package but it too is entirely optional.

1.5. What licenses can I choose for my code. The Rcpp package is licensed under the terms of the GNU GPL 2 or later, just like R itself. A key goal of the Rcpp package is to make extending R more seamless. But by linking your code against R (as well as Rcpp), the combination is bound by the GPL as well. This is very clearly stated at the FSF website:

> Linking a GPL covered work statically or dynamically with other modules is making a combined work based on the GPL covered work. Thus, the terms and conditions of the GNU General Public License cover the whole combination.

> So you are free to license your work under whichever terms you find suitable (provided they are GPL-compatible, see the FSF site for details). However, the combined work will remain under the terms and conditions of the GNU General Public License. This restriction comes from both R which is GPL-licensed as well as from Rcpp and whichever other GPL-licensed components you may be linking against.

2. Compiling and Linking

2.1. How do I use Rcpp in my package. Rcpp has been specifically designed to be used by other packages. Making a package that uses Rcpp depends on the same mechanics that are involved in making any R package that use compiled code — so reading the Writing R Extensions manual (R Core Team, 2021b) is a required first step.

Further steps, specific to Rcpp, are described in a separate vignette.
2.2.1. Using inline. The inline package (Sklyar et al., 2021) provides the functions cfunction and ccxfunction. Below is a simple function that uses accumulate from the (C++) Standard Template Library to sum the elements of a numeric vector.

```r
fx <- ccxfunction(signature(x = "numeric"),
    'NumericVector xx(x);
return wrap(
    std::accumulate(xx.begin(),
    xx.end(),
    0.0)
);',
    plugin = "Rcpp")
res <- fx(seq(1, 10, by=0.5))
res
# [1] 104.5
```

One might want to use code that lives in a C++ file instead of writing the code in a character string in R. This is easily achieved by using readLines:

```r
fx <- ccxfunction(signature(),
    paste(readLines("myfile.cpp"),
    collapse="\n"),
    plugin = "Rcpp")
```

The verbose argument of ccxfunction is very useful as it shows how inline runs the show.

2.2.2. Using Rcpp Attributes. Rcpp Attributes (Allaire et al., 2022), and also discussed in FAQ 2.14 below, permits an even easier route to integrating R and C++. It provides three key functions. First, evalCpp provides a means to evaluate simple C++ expression which is often useful for small tests, or to simply check if the toolchain is set up correctly. Second, cppFunction can be used to create C++ functions for R use on the fly. Third, Rcpp::sourceCpp can integrate entire files in order to define multiple functions.

The example above can now be rewritten as:

```r
cppFunction('double accu(NumericVector x) {
    return std::accumulate(x.begin(), x.end(), 0.0);
}');
res <- accu(seq(1, 10, by=0.5))
res
# [1] 104.5
```

The cppFunction parses the supplied text, extracts the desired function names, creates the required scaffolding, compiles, links and loads the supplied code and makes it available under the selected identifier.

Similarly, sourceCpp can read in a file and compile, link and load the code therein.

2.3. How do I convert my prototyped code to a package. Since release 0.3.5 of inline, one can combine FAQ 2.2.1 and FAQ 2.1. See help("package.skeleton-methods") once inline is loaded and use the skeleton-generating functionality to transform a prototyped function into the minimal structure of a package.

Rcpp Attributes (Allaire et al., 2022) also offers a means to convert functions written using Rcpp Attributes into a function via the compileAttributes function; see the vignette for details.

2.4. How do I quickly prototype my code in a package. The simplest way may be to work directly with a package. Changes to both the R and C++ code can be compiled and tested from the command line via:

```r
$ R CMD INSTALL mypkg \n   Rscript --default-packages=mypkg -e \n   'someFunctionToTickle(3.14)'
```

This first installs the packages, and then uses the command-line tool Rscript (which ships with R) to load the package, and execute the R expression following the -e switch. Such an expression can contain multiple statements separated by semicolons. Rscript is available on all three core operating systems.

On Linux, one can also use r from the littler package by Horner and Eddelbuettel which is an alternative front end to R designed for both #! (hashbang) scripting and command-line use. It has slightly faster start-up times than Rscript; and both give a guaranteed clean slate as a new session is created.

The example then becomes

```r
$ R CMD INSTALL mypkg \nr -l mypkg -e 'someFunctionToTickle(3.14)'
```

The -l option calls ‘suppressMessages(library(mypkg))’ before executing the R expression. Several packages can be listed, separated by a comma.

More choice are provide by the devtools package, and by using RStudio. See the respective documentation for details.

2.5. But I want to compile my code with R CMD SHLIB. The recommended way is to create a package and follow FAQ 2.1. The alternate recommendation is to use inline and follow FAQ 2.2.1 because it takes care of all the details.

However, some people have shown that they prefer not to follow recommended guidelines and compile their code using the traditional R CMD SHLIB. To do so, we need to help SHLIB and let it know about the header files that Rcpp provides and the C++ library the code must link against.

On the Linux command-line, you can do the following:

```r
$ # if Rcpp older than 0.11.0
$ export PKG_LIBS=\Rscript -- -e \"Rcpp:::LdFlags()\"\n
$ export PKG_CXXFLAGS=\Rscript -- -e \"Rcpp:::CxxFlags()\"\n
$ R CMD SHLIB myfile.cpp
```

which first defines and exports two relevant environment variables which R CMD SHLIB then relies on. On other operating systems, appropriate settings may have to be used to define the environment variables.

This approach corresponds to the very earliest ways of building programs and can still be found in some deprecated documents (as e.g. some of Dirk’s older ‘Intro to HPC with R’ tutorial slides). It is still not recommended as there are tools and automation mechanisms that can do the work for you.

Rcpp versions 0.11.0 or later can do with the definition of PKG_LIBS as a user-facing library is no longer needed (and hence no longer shipped with the package). One still needs to set PKG_CXXFLAGS to tell R where the Rcpp headers files are located.

Once R CMD SHLIB has created the dynamically-loadable file (with extension .so on Linux, .dylib on OS X or .dll on Windows), it can be loaded in an R session via dyn.load, and the
function can be executed via \texttt{Call}. Needless to say, we strongly recommend using a package, or at least Rcpp Attributes as either approach takes care of a lot of these tedious and error-prone manual steps.

### 2.6. But \texttt{R CMD SHLIB} still does not work

We have had reports in the past where build failures occurred when users had non-standard code in their \texttt{~/.Rprofile} or \texttt{Rprofile.site} (or equivalent) files.

If such code emits text on stdout, the frequent and implicit invocation of \texttt{Rscript -e "..."} (as in FAQ 2.5 above) to retrieve settings directly from \texttt{Rcpp} will fail.

You may need to uncomment such non-standard code, or protect it by wrapping it inside if (interactive()), or possibly try to use \texttt{Rscript --vanilla} instead of plain \texttt{Rscript}.

#### 2.7. What about \texttt{LinkingTo}?

\texttt{R} has only limited support for cross-package linkage.

We now employ the \texttt{LinkingTo} field of the DESCRIPTION file of packages using \texttt{Rcpp}. But this only helps in having \texttt{R} compute the location of the header files for us.

The actual library location and argument still needs to be provided by the user. How to do so has already been shown above, and we recommended you use either FAQ 2.1 or FAQ 2.2.1 both which use the \texttt{Rcpp} function \texttt{Rcpp::LDFlags()}.

If and when \texttt{LinkingTo} changes and lives up to its name, we will be sure to adapt \texttt{Rcpp} as well.

An important change arrive with \texttt{Rcpp} release 0.11.0 and concern the automatic registration of functions; see Section—2.15 below.

### 2.8. Does \texttt{Rcpp} work on windows?

Yes of course. See the Windows binaries provided by CRAN.

### 2.9. Can I use \texttt{Rcpp} with Visual Studio?

Not a chance.

And that is not because we are meanies but because \texttt{R} and Visual Studio simply do not get along.

As \texttt{Rcpp} is all about extending \texttt{R} with C++ interfaces, we are bound by the available toolchain. And \texttt{R} simply does not compile with Visual Studio.

Go complain to its vendor if you are still upset.

### 2.10. I am having problems building \texttt{Rcpp} on macOS, any help?

There are three known issues regarding \texttt{Rcpp build problems} on macOS. If you are building packages with \texttt{RcppArmadillo}, there is yet another issue that is addressed separately in FAQ 2.16 below.

#### 2.10.1. Lack of a Compiler.

By default, macOS does not ship with an active compiler. Depending on the \texttt{R} version being used, there are different development environment setup procedures. For the current \texttt{R} version, we recommend observing the official procedure used in Section 6.3.2 macOS and Section C.3 macOS of the R Installation and Administration manual.

#### 2.10.2. Differing macOS R Versions Leading to Binary Failures.

There are currently three distinct versions of \texttt{R} for macOS. The first version is a legacy version meant for macOS 10.6 (Snow Leopard) - 10.8 (Mountain Lion). The second version is for more recent system macOS 10.9 (Mavericks) and 10.10 (Yosemite). Finally, the third and most up-to-date version supports macOS 10.11 (El Capitan), 10.12 (Sierra), and 10.13 (High Sierra). The distinction comes as a result of a change in the compilers shipped with the operating system as highlighted previously. As a result, avoid sending \texttt{package binaries} to collaborators if they are working on older operating systems as the \texttt{R} binaries for these versions will not be able to mix. In such cases, it is better to provide collaborators with the \texttt{package source} and allow them to build the package locally.

#### 2.10.3. OpenMP Support.

By default, the macOS operating environment lacks the ability to parallelize sections of code using the \texttt{[OpenMP]}(http://openmp.org/wp/) standard. Within R 3.4.*, the default developer environment was changed to allow for OpenMP to be used on macOS by using a non-default toolchain provided by R Core Team maintainers for macOS. Having said this, it is still important to protect any reference to OpenMP as some users may not yet have the ability to use OpenMP.

To setup the appropriate protection for using OpenMP, the process is two-fold. First, protect the inclusion of headers with:

```
#ifdef __OPENMP
#include <omp.h>
#endif
```

Second, when parallelizing portions of code use:

```
#ifdef __OPENMP
  // multithreaded OpenMP version of code
#else
  // single-threaded version of code
#endif
```

Under this approach, the code will be safely parallelized when support exists for OpenMP on Windows, macOS, and Linux.

#### 2.10.4. Additional Information and Help.

Below are additional resources that provide information regarding compiling \texttt{Rcpp} code on macOS.

1. A helpful post was provided by Brian Ripley regarding the use of compiling \texttt{R} code with macOS in April 2014 on the \texttt{r-sig-mac} list, which is generally recommended for OS X-specific questions and further consultation.
2. Another helpful write-up for installation / compilation on OS X Mavericks is provided by the BioConductor project.
3. Lastly, another resource that exists for installation / compilation help is provided at http://thecoallessprofessor.com/programming/r-compiler-tools-for-rcpp-on-os-x/.

**Note:** If you are running into trouble compiling code with \texttt{RcppArmadillo}, please also see FAQ 2.16 listed below.

### 2.11. Does \texttt{Rcpp work on solaris/suncc}?

Yes, it generally does. But as we do not have access to such systems, some issues persist on the CRAN test systems.

### 2.12. Does \texttt{Rcpp work with Revolution R}?

We have not tested it yet. \texttt{Rcpp} might need a few tweaks to work with the compilers used by Revolution R (if those differ from the defaults).

### 2.13. Is it related to Rho (formerly CXXR)?

Rho, previously known as CXXR, is an ambitious project that aims to totally refactor the \texttt{R} interpreter in C++. There are a few similarities with \texttt{Rcpp} but the projects are unrelated.

Rho / CXXR and \texttt{Rcpp} both want \texttt{R} to make more use of C++ but they do it in very different ways.
2.14. How do I quickly prototype my code using Attributes. Rcpp version 0.10.0 and later offer a new feature ‘Rcpp Attributes’ which is described in detail in its own vignette (Allaire et al., 2022). In short, it offers functions evalCpp, cppFunction and sourceCpp which extend the functionality of the cxxfunction function.

2.15. What about the new ‘no-linking’ feature. Starting with Rcpp 0.11.0, functionality provided by Rcpp and used by packages built with Rcpp accessed via the registration facility offered by R (and which is used by Rcpp and Matrix, as well as by xts and zoo). This requires no effort from the user / programmer, and even frees us from explicit linking instruction. In most cases, the files src/Makevars and src/Makevars.win can now be removed. Exceptions are the use of RcppArmadillo (which needs an entry PKG_LIBS=$(LAPACK_LIBS) $(BLAS_LIBS) $(FLIBS)) and packages linking to external libraries they use.

But for most packages using Rcpp, only two things are required:

• an entry in DESCRIPTION such as Imports: Rcpp (>= 0.11.0)), and
• an entry inNAMESPACE to ensure Rcpp is correctly instantiated, for example importFrom(Rcpp, evalCpp).

The name of the symbol does not really matter; once one symbol is imported all symbols should be available.

2.16. I am having problems building RcppArmadillo on macOS, any help. Odds are your build failures are due to the absence of gfortran and its associated libraries. The errors that you may receive are related to either -lgfortran or -lquadmath.

To rectify the root of these errors, there are two options available.

The first option is to download and use a fixed set of binaries on your machine or download the latest. These options are described in-depth in Section C.3 macOS of the R Installation and Administration manual. Please consult this manual for up-to-date information regarding gfortran binaries on macOS. We have also documented other common macOS compile issues in Section FAQ 2.10.

3. Examples

The following questions were asked on the Rcpp-devel mailing list, which is our preferred place to ask questions as it guarantees exposure to a number of advanced Rcpp users. The StackOverflow tag for rcpp is an alternative; that site is also easily searchable.

Several dozen fully documented examples are provided at the Rcpp Gallery – which is also open for new contributions.


I’m curious whether one can provide a class definition inline in an R script and then initialize an instance of the class and call a method on the class, all inline in R.

This question was initially about using templates with inline, and we show that (older) answer first. It is also easy with Rcpp Attributes which is what we show below.

3.1.1. Using inline with Templated Code. Most certainly, consider this simple example of a templated class which squares its argument:

```cpp
template <typename T>
class square :
public std::function<T(T)>
{
public:
T operator()(T t) const {
return t*t;
}
};
```

```r
comp <- 'template<typename T>
class square :
public std::function<T(T)>
{
public:
T operator()(T t) const {
return t*t;
}
};

fun (2.2, 3L)
# 14.84 9
```

3.1.2. Using Rcpp Attributes with Templated Code. We can also use ‘Rcpp Attributes’ (Allaire et al., 2022)—as described in FAQ 2.2.2 and FAQ 2.14 above. Simply place the following code into a file and use sourceCpp on it. It will even run the R part at the end.

```cpp
#include <Rcpp.h>

template <typename T> class square :
public std::function<T(T)>
{
public:
T operator()(T t) const {
return t*t;
}
};

// [[Rcpp::export]]
Rcpp::DataFrame fun(double x, int i) {
    square<double> sqdbl;
    square<int> sqint;
    return Rcpp::DataFrame::create(
        Rcpp::Named("x", sqdbl(x)),
        Rcpp::Named("i", sqint(i)));
}

/*** R
fun(2.2, 3L)
*/
```

3.2. Can I do matrix algebra with Rcpp.

Rcpp allows element-wise operations on vector and matrices through operator overloading and STL interface, but what if I want to multiply a matrix by a vector, etc...
Currently, **Rcpp** does not provide binary operators to allow operations involving entire objects. Adding operators to **Rcpp** would be a major project (if done right) involving advanced techniques such as expression templates. We currently do not plan to go in this direction, but we would welcome external help. Please send us a design document.

However, we have developed the **RcppArmadillo** package (Eddelbuettel et al., 2021a; Eddelbuettel and Sanderson, 2014) that provides a bridge between **Rcpp** and Armadillo (Sanderson, 2010). Armadillo supports binary operators on its types in a way that takes full advantage of expression templates to remove temporaries and allow chaining of operations. That is a mouthful of words meaning that it makes the code go faster by using fiendishly clever ways available via the so-called template meta programming, an advanced C++ technique. Also, the **RcppEigen** package (Bates and Eddelbuettel, 2013) provides an alternative using the Eigen template library.

### 3.2.1. Using inline with **RcppArmadillo**

The following example is adapted from the examples available at the project page of Armadillo. It calculates $x'Yz$.

```c++
#include <armadillo>

arma::mat Y = Rcpp::as<arma::mat>(Y_);
arma::colvec x = Rcpp::as<arma::colvec>(x_);
arma::colvec z = Rcpp::as<arma::colvec>(z_);

// calculate the result
double result = arma::as_scalar(
    arma::trans(x) * arma::inv(Y) * z);

// return it to R
return Rcpp::wrap(result);
```

The focus is on the code `arma::trans(x) * arma::inv(Y) * z`, which performs the same operation as the R code `t(x) %*% solve(Y) %*% z`, although Armadillo turns it into only one operation, which makes it quite fast. Armadillo benchmarks against other C++ matrix algebra libraries are provided on the Armadillo website.

It should be noted that code below depends on the version 0.3.6 of **inline** and the version 0.2.2 of **RcppArmadillo**.

### 3.2.2. Using **Rcpp Attributes** with **RcppArmadillo**

We can also write the same example for use with Rcpp Attributes:

```c++
/cppFunction('Rcpp::NumericVector ff(int n) {
    return rnorm(n, 0, 100); }
}
```

Here, the additional `Rcpp::depends(RcppArmadillo)` ensures that code can be compiled against the **RcppArmadillo** header, and that the correct libraries are linked to the function built from the supplied code example.

Note how we do not have to concern ourselves with conversion; R object automatically become (Rcpp)Armadillo objects and we can focus on the single computing a (scalar) result.

### 3.3. Can I use code from the Rmath header and library with Rcpp.

Can I call functions defined in the Rmath header file and the standalone math library for R—as for example the random number generators?

Yes, of course. This math library exports a subset of R, but **Rcpp** has access to much more. Here is another simple example. Note how we have to use and instance of the RNGScope class to set and re-set the random-number generator. This also illustrates Rcpp sugar as we are using a vectorised call to `rnorm`. Moreover, because the RNG is reset, the two calls result in the same random draws. If we wanted to control the draws, we could explicitly set the seed after the RNGScope object has been instantiated.

```c++
set.seed(42)
fx()
#
# [1] 137.096 -56.470 36.313 63.286 40.427

fx(1:4, diag(4), 1:4)
#
# [1] 137.096 -56.470 36.313 63.286 40.427
```

Newer versions of **Rcpp** also provide the actual Rmath function in the R namespace, i.e. as `R::rnorm(m, s)` to obtain a scalar random variable distributed as $N(m, s)$.

Using Rcpp Attributes, this can be as simple as

```c++
/cppFunction('Rcpp::NumericVector ff(int n) {
    return rnorm(n, 0, 100); }
}
```

```c++
set.seed(42)
ff()
#
# [1] 137.096 -56.470 36.313 63.286 40.427

ff(5)
#

set.seed(42)
rnorm(5, 0, 100)
#
# [1] 137.096 -56.470 36.313 63.286 40.427

rnorm(5, 0, 100)
```
This illustrates the Rcpp Attributes adds the required RNGScope object for us. It also shows how setting the seed from R affects draws done via C++ as well as R, and that identical random number draws are obtained.

### 3.4. Can I use NA and Inf with Rcpp.

R knows about NA and Inf. How do I use them from C++?

Yes, see the following example:

```cpp
#include <Rcpp.h>

// [[Rcpp::depends(RcppArmadillo)]]

arma::mat mult(arma::mat A, arma::mat B) {
  return A*B;
}

/*** R
A <- matrix(1:9, 3, 3)
B <- matrix(9:1, 3, 3)
mult(A,B)
*/
```

which can be built, and run, from R via a simple **sourceCpp** call—and will also run the small R example at the end.

### 3.6. How do I write a plugin for inline and/or Rcpp Attributes.

How can I create my own plugin for use by the **inline** package?

Here is an example which shows how to it using GSL libraries as an example. This is merely for demonstration, it is also not perfectly general as we do not detect locations first—but it serves as an example:

```cpp
#include <RcppArmadillo.h>

// [[Rcpp::export]]

arma::mat mult(arma::mat A, arma::mat B) {
  return A*B;
}

/*** R
A <- matrix(1:9, 3, 3)
B <- matrix(9:1, 3, 3)
mult(A,B)
*/
```

### 3.7. How can I pass one additional flag to the compiler.

How can I pass another flag to the g++ compiler without writing a new plugin?

The quickest way is to modify the return value from an existing plugin. Here we use the default one from **Rcpp** itself in order to pass
the new flag -std=c++0x. As it does not set the PKG_CXXFLAGS variable, we simply assign this. For other plugins, one may need to append to the existing values instead.

```c
myplugin <- getPlugin("Rcpp")
myplugin$env$PKG_CXXFLAGS <- "-std=c++11"
f <- cxxfunction(signature(),
                 settings = myplugin, body = ' // fails without -std=c++0x
                std::vector<double> x = { 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 };
                return Rcpp::wrap(x);
                ')
f()
```

For Rcpp Attributes, the attributes Rcpp::plugin() can be used. Currently supported plugins are for C++11 as well as for OpenMP.

### 3.8. How can I set matrix row and column names?

Ok, I can create a matrix, but how do I set its row and column names?

Pretty much the same way as in R itself: We define a list with two character vectors, one each for row and column names, and assign this to the dimnames attribute:

```c
src <- '
Rcpp::NumericMatrix x(2,2);
x.fill(42); // or another value
Rcpp::List dimms = // list with 2 vecs
    Rcpp::List::create( // with static names
        Rcpp::CharacterVector::create("cc", "dd"),
        Rcpp::CharacterVector::create("ee", "ff")
    );
// and assign it
x.attr("dimnames") = dimms;
return(x);
',

fun <- cxxfunction(signature(),
    body=src, plugin="Rcpp")

fun()
```

The same logic, but used with Rcpp Attributes:

```c
#include <Rcpp.h>

// [[Rcpp::export]]
Rcpp::List fun(void) {
    Rcpp::NumericMatrix x(2,2);
x.fill(42); // or another value
Rcpp::List dimms = // list with 2 vecs
    Rcpp::List::create( // with static names
        Rcpp::CharacterVector::create("cc", "dd"),
        Rcpp::CharacterVector::create("ee", "ff")
    );
// and assign it
x.attr("dimnames") = dimms;
return(x);
}
```

### 3.9. Why can long long types not be cast correctly?

That is a good and open question. We rely on the basic R types, notably integer and numeric. These can be cast to and from C++ types without problems. But there are corner cases. The following example, contributed by a user, shows that we cannot reliably cast long types (on a 64-bit machines).

```c
BigInts <- cxxfunction(signature(),
    'std::vector<long> bigints;
    bigints.push_back(12345678901234567LL);
    bigints.push_back(12345678901234568LL);
    Rprintf("Difference of %ld\n",
        12345678901234568LL - 12345678901234567LL);
    return wrap(bigints);
',
    plugin="Rcpp", includes="#include <vector>"
)

retval <- BigInts()
```

While the difference of one is evident at the C++ level, it is no longer present once cast to R. The 64-bit integer values get cast to a floating point types with a 53-bit mantissa. We do not have a good suggestion or fix for casting 64-bit integer values: 32-bit integer values fit into integer types, up to 53 bit precision fits into numeric and beyond that truly large integers may have to converted (rather crudely) to text and re-parsed. Using a different representation as for example from the GNU Multiple Precision Arithmetic Library may be an alternative.

### 3.10. What LaTeX packages do I need to typeset the vignettes.

I would like to typeset the vignettes. What do I need?

The TeXLive distribution seems to get bigger and bigger. What you need to install may depend on your operating system. Specific per-platform notes:

- **Windows** users probably want the MiKTeX. Suggestions for a more detailed walk through would be appreciated.
- **OS X** users seem to fall into camps which like or do not like brew / homebrew. One suggestion was to install MacTeX but at approximately 2.5gb (as of January 2016) this is not lightweight.
- **Linux** users probably want the full TeXLive set from their distribution. On Debian these packages are installed to build the R package itself: `texlive-base`, `texlive-latex-base`, `texlive-generic-recommended`, `texlive-fonts-recommended`, `texlive-fonts-extra`, `texlive-extra-utils`, `texlive-latex-recommended`, `texlive-latex-extra`. Using `texlive-full` may be a shortcut. Fedora and other distributions should have similar packages.

### 3.11. Why is there a limit of 20 on some constructors.

Ok, I would like to pass `N` object but you only allow 20. How come?

In essence, and in order to be able to compile it with the largest number of compilers, Rcpp is constrained by the older C++ standards which do not support variadic function arguments. So we
3.12. Can I use default function parameters with Rcpp. Yes, you can use default parameters with some limitations. The limitations are mainly related to string literals and empty vectors. This is what is currently supported:

- String literals delimited by quotes (e.g. “foo”)
- Integer and Decimal numeric values (e.g. 10 or 4.5)
- Pre-defined constants including:
  - Booleans: true and false
  - Null Values: R NilValue, NA_STRING, NA_INTEGER, NA_REAL, and NA_LOGICAL.
- Selected vector types can be instantiated using the empty form of the ::create static member function.
  - CharacterVector, IntegerVector, and NumericVector
- Matrix types instantiated using the rows, cols constructor Rcpp::<Type>Matrix n(rows,cols)
  - CharacterMatrix, IntegerMatrix, and NumericMatrix

To illustrate, please consider the following example that provides a short-how-to:

```cpp
#include <Rcpp.h>

// [[Rcpp::export]]
void sample_defaults(
    NumericVector x =
    NumericVector::create(), // Size 0 vector
    bool bias = true,        // Set to true
    std::string method =
    "rcpp rules!") {
    // Set string

    Rcpp::Rcout << "x size: " << x.size() << ", ";
    Rcpp::Rcout << "bias value: " << bias << ", ";
    Rcpp::Rcout << "method value: " << ".";
}

/*** R
sample_defaults()          # all defaults
sample_defaults(1:5)       # supply x values
sample_defaults(bias = FALSE, # supply bool
               method = "Rlang") # and string
*/
```

Note: In cpp, the default bool values are true and false whereas in R the valid types are TRUE or FALSE.

3.13. Can I use C++11, C++14, C++17,... with Rcpp. But of course. In a nutshell, this boils down to what your compiler supports, and also what R supports. We expanded a little on this in Rcpp Gallery article providing more detail. What follows in an abridged summary.

You can always locally set appropriatePKG_CXXFLAGS as an environment variable, or via ~/.R/Makevars. You can also plugins and/or R support from src/Makevars:

- C++11: has been supported since early 2013 via a plugin selecting the language standard which is useful for sourceCpp() etc. For packages, R has supported it since R 3.1.0 which added the option to select the language standard via CXX_STD = CXX11. As of early 2017, over 120 packages on CRAN use this.
- C++14: has been supported since early 2016 via a plugin selecting the language standard which is useful for sourceCpp() etc. For packages, R supports it since R 3.4.0 adding the option to select the language standard via CXX_STD = CXX14.
- C++17: is itself more experimental now, but if you have a compiler supporting (at least parts of) it, you can use it via plugin (starting with Rcpp 0.12.10) for use via sourceCpp(), or via PKG_CXXFLAGS or other means to set compiler options. R support may be available at a later date.

3.14. How do I use it within (Python’s) Conda setup?. In a comment to issue ticket #770 it is stated that running

```bash
conda install gxx_linux-64
```

helps within this environment as it installs the corresponding x86_64-conda_cos6-linux-gnu-c++. This has been supported since early 2016 via a plugin setting the language standard.

3.15. Can I speed up compilation?. Somewhat. One option is to cache as much as possible via ccache by adding it to ~/.R/Makevars.

Depending on what parts of Rcpp are being used, compilation speed can be increased by turning off Modules support. Starting with version 1.0.3, the RCPP_NO_MODULES define can be used. It can be set in src/Makevars as an argument to PKG_CXXFLAGS (or one of the other C++ dialect options) as -DRCPP_NO_MODULES. This has the advantage of allowing all files in the package, including the auto-generated RcppExports.cpp where it might be trickier to set it manually.

Beyond modules, RTTI support can also be turned off. This implies turning Modules support off as well. To select this approach, use the RCPP_NO_RTTI define.

4. Support

4.1. Is the API documented. You bet. We use doxygen to generate html, latex and man page documentation from the source. The html documentation is available for browsing, as a very large pdf file, and all three formats are also available a zip-archives: html, latex, and man.

4.2. Does it really work. We take quality seriously and have developed an extensive unit test suite to cover many possible uses of the Rcpp API.

We are always on the look for more coverage in our testing. Please let us know if something has not been tested enough.
4.3. Where can I ask further questions. The Rcpp-devel mailing list hosted at R-forge is by far the best place. You may also want to look at the list archives to see if your question has been asked before.

You can also use StackOverflow via its ‘rcpp’ tag.

4.4. Where can I read old questions and answers. The normal Rcpp-devel mailing list hosting at R-forge contains an archive, which can be searched via swish.

Alternatively, one can also use Mail-Archive on Rcpp-devel which offers web-based interfaces, including searching.

4.5. I like it. How can I help. We maintain a list of open issues in the Github repository. We welcome pull requests and suggest that code submissions come corresponding unit tests and, if applicable, documentation.

If you are willing to donate time and have skills in C++, let us know. If you are willing to donate money to sponsor improvements, let us know too.

You can also spread the word about Rcpp. There are many packages on CRAN that use C++, yet are not using Rcpp. You could blog about it, or get the word out otherwise.

Last but not least the Rcpp Gallery is open for user contributions.

4.6. I don’t like it. How can I help. It is very generous of you to still want to help. Perhaps you can tell us what it is that you dislike. We are very open to constructive criticism.

4.7. Can I have commercial support for Rcpp. Sure you can. Just send us an email, and we will be happy to discuss the request.

4.8. I want to learn quickly. Do you provide training courses. Yes. Just send us an email.

4.9. Where is the code repository. From late 2008 to late 2013, we used the Subversion repository at R-Forge which contained Rcpp and a number of related packages. It still has the full history as well as number of support files.

We have since switched to a Git repository at Github for Rcpp (as well as for RcppArmadillo and RcppEigen).

5. Known Issues

Contained within this section is a list of known issues regarding Rcpp. The issues listed here are either not able to be fixed due to breaking application binary interface (ABI), would impact the ability to reproduce pre-existing results, or require significant work. Generally speaking, these issues come to light only when pushing the edge capabilities of Rcpp.

5.1. Rcpp changed the (const) object I passed by value. Rcpp objects are wrappers around the underlying R objects’ SEXP, or S-expression. The SEXP is a pointer variable that holds the location of where the R object data has been stored (R Core Team, 2021a, Section 1.1). That is to say, the SEXP does not hold the actual data of the R object but merely a reference to where the data resides. When creating a new Rcpp object for an R object to enter C++, this object will use the same SEXP that powers the original R object if the types match otherwise a new SEXP must be created to be type safe. In essence, the underlying SEXP objects are passed by reference without explicit copies being made into C++. We refer to this arrangement as a proxy model.

As for the actual implementation, there are a few consequences of the proxy model. The foremost consequence within this paradigm is that pass by value is really a pass by reference. In essence, the distinction between the following two functions is only visual sugar:

```r
void implicit_ref(NumericVector X);
void explicit_ref(NumericVector& X);
```

In particular, when one is passing by value what occurs is the instantiation of the new Rcpp object that uses the same SEXP for the R object. As a result, the Rcpp object is “linked” to the original R object. Thus, if an operation is performed on the Rcpp object, such as adding 1 to each element, the operation also updates the R object causing the change to be propagated to R’s interactive environment.

```r
#include<Rcpp.h>

// [[Rcpp::export]]
void implicit_ref(Rcpp::NumericVector X) {
  X = X + 1.0;
}

// [[Rcpp::export]]
void explicit_ref(Rcpp::NumericVector& X) {
  X = X + 1.0;
}
```

R use

```r
a <- 1.5:4.5
b <- 1.5:4.5
implicit_ref(a)
# [1] 2.5 3.5 4.5 5.5
explicit_ref(b)
# [1] 2.5 3.5 4.5 5.5
```

There are two exceptions to this rule. The first exception is that a deep copy of the object can be made by explicit use of Rcpp::clone(). In this case, the cloned object has no link to the original R object. However, there is a time cost associated with this procedure as new memory must be allocated and the previous values must be copied over. The second exception, which was previously foreshadowed, is encountered when Rcpp and R object types do not match. One frequent example of this case is when the R object generated from seq() or a:b reports a class of "integer" while the Rcpp object is setup to receive the class of "numeric" as its object is set to NumericVector or NumericMatrix. In such cases, this would lead to a new SEXP object being created behind the scenes and, thus, there would not be a link between the Rcpp object and R object. So, any changes in C++ would not be propagated to R unless otherwise specified.

```r
#include<Rcpp.h>

// [[Rcpp::export]]
void int_vec_type(Rcpp::IntegerVector X) {
  X = X + 1.0;
}
```
With this being said, there is one last area of contention with the proxy model: the keyword const. The const declaration indicates that an object is not allowed to be modified by any action. Due to the way the proxy model paradigm works, there is a way to “override” the const designation. Simply put, one can create a new Rcpp object without the const declaration from a pre-existing one. As a result, the new Rcpp object would be allowed to be modified by the compiler and, thus, modifying the initial SEXP object. Therefore, the initially secure R object would be altered. To illustrate this phenomenon, consider the following scenario:

```cpp
#include <Rcpp.h>

// [[Rcpp::export]]
Rcpp::IntegerVector const_override_ex(
    const Rcpp::IntegerVector& x) {
    Rcpp::IntegerVector Y(x); // Create object
    // from SEXP
    Y = Y * 2; // Modify new object
    return Y; // Return new object
}
```

R use:

```r
x <- 1:10 # an integer sequence
# returning an altered value
const_override_ex(x)
# [1] 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
# but the original value is altered too!
x
# [1] 1 2 3 4 5
```

So we see that with SEXP objects, the const declaration can be circumvented as it is really a pointer to the underlying R object.

### 5.2. Issues with implicit conversion from an Rcpp object to a scalar or other Rcpp object

Not all Rcpp expressions are directly compatible with operator=. Compatibility issues stem from many Rcpp objects and functions returning an intermediary result which requires an explicit conversion. In such cases, the user may need to assist the compiler with the conversion.

There are two ways to assist with the conversion. The first is to construct storage variable for a result, calculate the result, and then store a value into it. This is typically what is needed when working with Character<Type> and String in Rcpp due to the Rcpp::internal::string_proxy class. Within the following code snippet, the aforementioned approach is emphasized:

```cpp
#include <Rcpp.h>

// [[Rcpp::export]]
std::string explicit_string_conv(Rcpp::CharacterVector X) {
    std::string s = X[0]; // define storage
    s = X[0]; // assign from CharacterVector
    return s;
}
```

If one were to use a direct allocation and assignment strategy, e.g. std::string s = X[0], this would result in the compiler triggering a conversion error on some platforms. The error would be similar to:

```
error: no viable conversion from 'Proxy' (aka 'string_proxy<16>') to 'std::string' (aka 'basic_string<char, char_traits<char>, allocator<char>>')
```

The second way to help the compiler is to use an explicit Rcpp type conversion function, if one were to exist. Examples of Rcpp type conversion functions include as<T>(), .get() for cumsum(), is_true() and is_false() for any() or all().

### 5.3. Using operator= with a scalar replaced the object instead of filling element-wise

Assignment using the operator= would be allowed to be modified by the compiler and, thus, modifying the initial SEXP object. The implementation of the operator= for the Vector class will replace the existing vector with the assigned value. This behavior is valid even if the assigned value is a scalar value such as 3.14 or 25 as the object is cast into the appropriate Rcpp object type. Therefore, if a Vector is initialized to have a length of 10 and a scalar is assigned via operator=, then the resulting Vector would have a length of 1.

The following code snippet for the aforementioned behavior:
Long Vectors help entry test_long_vector_support
Prior to fill_val X (X). Once this was established, Eddelbuettel and François = double Rcpp = Rcpp.h>
The Standard Template Library’s (STL) n fill_val 3.0 “Value of Matrix ” Rcpp h).
Rcpp 3.14 mat_scalar_assign
std::endl Rcpp 3.0
y 2011 <Rcpp.h>

There are three options to trigger compilation with C++11. The minimum requirement for using long vectors in Rcpp is C++11. Prior to R’s 3.0.0, the largest vector one could obtain was at most \(2^{31} - 1\) elements. With the release of R’s 3.0.0, long vector support was added to allow for largest vector possible to increase up to \(2^{32}\) elements on x64 bit operating systems (C.F. Long Vectors help entry). Once this was established, support for long vectors within the Rcpp paradigm was introduced with Rcpp version 0.12.0 (C.F. Rcpp 0.12.0 announcement).

However, the requirement for using long vectors in Rcpp necessitates the presence of compiler support for the \(R\_xlen\_t\), which is platform dependent on how ptrdiff_t is implemented. Unfortunately, this means that on the Windows platform the definition of \(R\_xlen\_t\) is of type long instead of long long when compiling under the C++98 specification. Therefore, to solve this issue one must compile under the specification for C++11 or later version.

There are three options to trigger compilation with C++11. The first – and most likely option to use – will be the plugin support offered by Rcpp attributes. This is engaged by adding //

```c++
#include <Rcpp.h>
// Force compilation mode to C++11
// [[Rcpp::plugins(cpp11)]]

// [[Rcpp::export]]
bool test_long_vector_support() {
  #ifdef RCPP_HAS_LONG_LONG_TYPES
    return true;
  #else
    return false;
  #endif
}
```

R use:

test_long_vector_support()
# [1] TRUE

The remaining two options are for users who have opted to embed Rcpp code within an R package. In particular, the second option requires adding CXX_STD = CXX11 to a Makevars file found in the /src directory. Finally, the third option is to add SystemRequirements:C++11 in the package’s DESCRIPTION file.

Please note that the support for C++11 prior to R v3.3.0 on Windows is limited. Therefore, plan accordingly if the goal is to support older versions of R.

5.5. Sorting with STL on a CharacterVector produces problematic results. The Standard Template Library’s (STL) std::sort algorithm performs adequately for the majority of Rcpp data types. The notable exception that makes what would otherwise be a universal quantifier into an existential quantifier is the CharacterVector data type. Chiefly, the issue with sorting strings is related to how the CharacterVector relies upon the use of Rcpp::internal::string_proxy. In particular, Rcpp::internal::string_proxy is not MoveAssignable since the left hand side of operator=(const string_proxy &rhs) is not viewed as equivalent to the right hand side before the operation (ISO/IEC, 2011, p. 466, Table 22). This further complicates matters when using CharacterVector with std::swap, std::move, std::copy and their variants.

To avoid unwarranted pain with sorting, the preferred approach is to use the .sort() member function of Rcpp objects. The member function correctly applies the sorting procedure to Rcpp objects regardless of type. Though, sorting is slightly problematic due to locale as explained in the next entry. In the interim, the following code example illustrates the preferred approach alongside the problematic STL approach:

```c++
#include <Rcpp.h>

// [[Rcpp::export]]
Rcpp::CharacterVector preferred_sort(Rcpp::CharacterVector x) {
  Rcpp::CharacterVector y = Rcpp::clone(x);
  y.sort();
  return y;
}
```

```R
Rcpp::CharacterVector y = Rcpp::clone(x);
Rcpp::internal::string_proxy y_sorted;
```
5.6. Lexicographic order of string sorting differs due to capitalization. Comparing strings within R hinges on the ability to process the locale or native-language environment of the string. In R, there is a function called `Scollate` that performs the comparison on locale. Unfortunately, this function has not been made publicly available and, thus, `Rcpp` does not have access to it within its implementation of `StrCmp`. As a result, strings that are sorted under the `sort()` member function are ordered improperly. Specifically, if capitalization is present, then capitalized words are sorted together followed by the sorting of lowercase words instead of a mixture of capitalized and lowercase words. The issue is illustrated by the following code example:

```r
#include <Rcpp.h>

// [[Rcpp::export]]
Rcpp::CharacterVector rcpp_sort(Rcpp::CharacterVector x) {
  Rcpp::CharacterVector y = Rcpp::clone(x);
  std::sort(y.begin(), y.end());
  return y;
}
```

R use:

```r
set.seed(123)
(X <- sample(c(LETTERS[1:5], letters[1:6]), 11))
# [1] "C" "f" "B" "a" "e" "E" "D" "d" "c" "A" "b"
preferred_sort(X)
# [1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E" "a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f"
std_sort(X)
# [1] "f" "f" "f" "f" "f" "f" "f" "f" "f" "C" "f"
```

In closing, the results of using the STL approach do change depending on whether libc++ or libstdc++ standard library is used to compile the code. When debugging, this does make the issue particularly complex to sort out. Principally, compilation with libc++ and STL has been shown to yield the correct results. However, it is not wise to rely upon this library as a majority of code is compiled against libstdc++ as it more complete.

5.7. Package building fails with 'symbols not found'. R 3.4.0 and later strongly encourage registering dynamically loadable symbols. In the stronger form (where `.registration` is added to the `useDynLib()` statement in `NAMESPACE`), only registered symbols can be loaded. This is fully supported by Rcpp 0.12.12 and later, and the required code is added to `src/RcppExports.cpp`

However, the transition from the previously generated file `src/RcppExports.cpp` to the new one may require running `compileAttributes()` twice (which does not happen when, e.g., devtools is used). When `Rcpp::compileAttributes()` is called, it also calls `tools::package_native RoutineRegistrationSkeleton()`, which crawls through usages of `Call()` in the R source files of the package to figure out what routines need to be registered. If an older `RcppExports.R` file is discovered, its out-of-date symbol names get picked up, and registration rules for those symbols get written as well. This will register more symbols for the package than are actually defined, leading to an error. This point has been discussed at some length both in the GitHub issue tickes, on StackOverflow and elsewhere.

So if your autogenerated file fails, and a symbols not found error is reported by the linker, consider running `compileAttributes()` twice. Deleting `R/RcppExports.R` and `src/RcppExports.cpp` may also work.

5.8. Can we use exceptions and `stop()` across shared libraries?. Within limits, yes. Code that is generated via Rcpp Attributes (see Allaire et al. (2022) and Section 2.2.2) generally handles this correctly and gracefully via the `try-catch` layer it adds shielding the exception from propagating to another, separate dynamic library.

However, this mechanism relies on dynamic linking with the (system library) `libg++` providing the C++ standard library (as well as on using the same C++ standard library across all compiled components). But this library is linked statically on Windows putting a limitation on the use of `stop()` from within `Rcpp` Modules (Eddelbuettel and François, 2022). Some more background on the linking requirement is in this SO question.

5.9. My package errors with ‘`dataptr` not provided by `Rcpp`’. If you see tests of your package fail with an error ‘`. . . not provided by Rcpp’, frequently pointing at either `dataptr` or `enterRNGScope`, then the `Rcpp` package may not have been initialized correctly. For your package, it is generally recommended to have both Imports: Rcpp and LinkingTo: Rcpp in the file `DESCRIPTION` combined with an explicit `importFrom("Rcpp", "evalCpp")` in the file `NAMESPACE`. Doing so ensures that this symbol is registered when your package is loaded by R, and as a side-effect certain other `Rcpp` function identifiers will also be resolved properly.

5.10. On macOS, ‘no matching function for call to `R lsInternal`’. In issue #1148 an error due to overeager includes was reported. Including `Rinternals.h` along with the (macOS-only) `mach boolean.h` lead to linker error as `mach boolean` redefines `TRUE` leading to bad interactions with the `Rboolean` enum type. A very simple solution is to be more careful and conservative with `#include` files and a) have `#include <mach/boolean.h>` appear first and b) skip the `#include <Rinternals.h>` as it is included by `Rcpp.h` anyway.

5.11. Can we grow Rcpp vectors like STL vectors via ‘push’?. No. Use actual STL vectors instead. This has been stated clearly many times going back to the original announcement in Feb 2010, StackOverflow answers in Dec 2011 and in Dec 2012, the rcpp-devel list in Jun 2013, another StackOverflow answer in Nov 2013, an early Rcpp Gallery post in Dec 2013, again on StackOverflow.
Dec 2014, as well as in the ‘Advanced R’ first and second editions. For emphasis, here is a quote from the rcpp-devel post:

Those are somehow cosmetic additions. The usual suggestion is not to use push_front and push_back on Rcpp types.

We use R’s memory, and in R, resizing a vector means moving the data. So if you push_back 3 times, you’re moving the data 3 times.

Using R own memory is the best ever decision we made in Rcpp. You can always use your own data structures to accumulate data, perhaps using std types and then convert back to R types, which is something we make easy to do.

Many code examples and packages show exactly that approach (as e.g. discussed in the Rcpp Gallery post). Anybody who claims otherwise is (potentially intentionaly) misleading.

5.12. Converting a large number of Date objects seems slow. The Date and Datetime classes, and their vector variants, go back a very long time to the very beginning of Rcpp and use in RQuantLib (Eddelbuettel et al., 2021b) interfacing (QuantLib Core Team, 2021). Their intent was, essentially, to hold (single) start and end values delineating an interval. The design is far from optimal, but the interface is now established. We have rewritten them once, and do not plan to rewrite them in the near future. Those looking to parse and convert many dates at once could look at anytime (Eddelbuettel, 2021a) where we use the Boost parser, or similar approaches using the C++ headers-only libraries in packages RcppCCTZ (Eddelbuettel, 2021b) RcppDate (Eddelbuettel, 2021c). We are not likely to carry this over to the Rcpp package as there are advantages in remaining dependency-free.

References


Eddelbuettel D (2021c). RcppDate: ‘date’ C++ Header Library for Date and Time Functionality. R package version 0.0.3. URL https://CRAN.R-Project.org/package=RcppDate.


