Package ‘analogsea’

January 30, 2020

**Title**  Interface to 'Digital Ocean'

**Description**  Provides a set of functions for interacting with the 'Digital Ocean' API at <https://developers.digitalocean.com/documentation/v2>, including creating images, destroying them, rebooting, getting details on regions, and available images.

**Version**  0.8.0

**License**  MIT + file LICENSE

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**BugReports**  https://github.com/sckott/analogsea/issues

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**Author**  Scott Chamberlain [aut, cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1444-9135>),
            Hadley Wickham [aut],
            Winston Chang [aut],
            Bob Rudis [ctb],
            Bryce Mecum [ctb] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0381-3766>),
            RStudio [cph]

**Maintainer**  Scott Chamberlain <myrmecocystus@gmail.com>

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Description

This package is an R client for Digital Ocean’s RESTful API, and a set of scripts that allow you to install R, RStudio server, RStudio Shiny server, or OpenCPU server, in addition to common packages used. The goal here is to spin up a cloud R environment without leaving R, and requiring no knowledge other than R. Of course if you are more experienced you can log in on the command line and modify anything you want, but for those that just want a quick cloud R environment, this should be one of the easiest options.

You need to authenticate to use this package. Get your auth token at https://cloud.digitalocean.com/settings/api/tokens
- See do_oauth for more on authentication.
**ssh keys**

*analogsea* allows you to interact with your droplet(s) from R via SSH. To do this you need to setup SSH keys with Digital Ocean. Make sure you provide Digital Ocean your public key at [https://cloud.digitalocean.com/ssh_keys](https://cloud.digitalocean.com/ssh_keys). GitHub has some good advice on creating a new public key if you don’t already have one: [https://help.github.com/articles/generating-ssh-keys](https://help.github.com/articles/generating-ssh-keys).

Note that when using ssh, you’ll likely get warnings like “The authenticity of host can’t be established ...”. This is normal, don’t be worried about this.

Note that if you want to connect over SSH to a droplet you have to create the droplet with an SSH key with the `ssh_keys` parameter. If you don’t you can still interact with the droplet via the Digital Ocean API but you can’t access the droplet over SSH.

**Author(s)**

Scott Chamberlain <myrmecocystus@gmail.com>
Hadley Wickham <hadley@rstudio.com>
Winston Chang <winston@stdout.org>
Bob Rudis <bob@rudis.net>
Bryce Mecum <brycemecum@gmail.com>

---

**account**

*Get account information*

**Description**

Get account information

**Usage**

account(...)  

**Arguments**

...  

Options passed down to GET

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
account()
```

## End(Not run)
action

Retrieve an existing action by action id

Description

Retrieve an existing action by action id

Usage

action(actionid, ...)

Arguments

actionid (integer) Optional. An action id.
...
Additional arguments passed down to low-level API function (do_*)

Examples

## Not run:
d <- droplet_create()
droplet_actions(d)[[1]]$id %>% action()

## End(Not run)

actions

List actions across all droplets.

Description

"Actions are records of events that have occurred on the resources in your account. These can be things like rebooting a Droplet, or transferring an image to a new region."

Usage

actions(..., page = 1, per_page = 25)

action_wait(x)

Arguments

... Additional arguments passed down to low-level API function (do_*)
per_page Number of results per page. Default: 25.
x Input object
Details

"An action object is created every time one of these actions is initiated. The action object contains information about the current status of the action, start and complete timestamps, and the associated resource type and ID."

"Every action that creates an action object is available through this endpoint. Completed actions are not removed from this list and are always available for querying."

Examples

```r
## Not run:
actions()

## End(Not run)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjectives</th>
<th>Adjectives to use for seeding random word selection when name not given for a droplet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

Adjectives to use for seeding random word selection when name not given for a droplet

Details

A vector of 999 adjectives. From the GitHub repo [https://github.com/dariusk/corpora](https://github.com/dariusk/corpora) - the data is licensed CC0.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>analogsea-defunct</th>
<th>Defunct functions in analogsea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

These functions are gone, no longer available.

Details

Description

None at the moment

as.certificate

Get list of certificate and their metadata, or a single certificate

Description

Get list of certificate and their metadata, or a single certificate

Usage

as.certificate(x)

certificates(page = 1, per_page = 25, ...)

certificate(id, ...)

certificate_create(
    name,
    type,
    private_key = NULL,
    leaf_certificate = NULL,
    certificate_chain = NULL,
    dns_names = NULL,
    ...
)

Arguments

x Object to coerce to an certificate


per_page Number of results per page. Default: 25.

... Additional arguments passed down to low-level API function (do_*)

id (numeric) certificate id

name (character) a certificate name

type (character) a string representing the type of certificate. The value should be "custom" for a user-uploaded certificate or "lets_encrypt" for one automatically generated with Let's Encrypt. If not provided, "custom" will be assumed by default.
private_key  
(character) the contents of a PEM-formatted private-key corresponding to the SSL certificate

leaf_certificate  
(character) the contents of a PEM-formatted public SSL certificate

certificate_chain  
(character) the full PEM-formatted trust chain between the certificate authority’s certificate and your domain’s SSL certificate

dns_names  
(character) a vector of fully qualified domain names (FQDNs) for which the certificate will be issued. The domains must be managed using DigitalOcean’s DNS

Examples

## Not run:

# list certificates
certificates()

# create a certificate (create a fake domain first)
d <- domain_create("tablesandchairsbunnies.stuff", '107.170.220.59')
certificate_create("mycert", "lets_encrypt", 
dns_names = list("tablesandchairsbunnies.stuff"))

## End(Not run)

as.domain_record  
List, create, update, and delete domain records.

Description

List, create, update, and delete domain records.

Usage

as.domain_record(x, domain)

## S3 method for class 'list'
as.domain_record(x, domain)

## S3 method for class 'domain_record'
as.domain_record(x, domain)

## S3 method for class 'domain_record'
as.url(x, ...)

domain_records(domain, ...)

domain_record(domain, domain_record_id, ...)
domain_record_create(
    domain,
    type,
    name = NULL,
    data = NULL,
    priority = NULL,
    port = NULL,
    ttl = NULL,
    weight = NULL,
    flags = NULL,
    tag = NULL,
    ...
)

domain_record_update(
    domain_record,
    type = NULL,
    name = NULL,
    data = NULL,
    priority = NULL,
    port = NULL,
    ttl = NULL,
    weight = NULL,
    flags = NULL,
    tag = NULL,
    ...
)

domain_record_delete(domain_record, ...)

Arguments

x                Domain record.

domain (domain) Required. Domain Name (e.g. domain.com), specifies the domain for which to create a record.

...            Further args passed on the curl call to the web.

domain_record_id (numeric/integer) A domain record ID

type (character) Required. The type of record you would like to create. 'A', 'CNAME', 'NS', 'TXT', 'MX' or 'SRV'

name (character) The host name, alias, or service being defined by the record. Required for 'A', 'CNAME', 'TXT' and 'SRV' records

data (character) Variable data depending on record type. Required for 'A', 'AAAA', 'CNAME', 'MX', 'TXT', 'SRV', and 'NS' records

priority (integer) Required for 'SRV' and 'MX' records

port (integer) Required for 'SRV' records
ttl  (numeric/integer) Time to live for the record, in seconds. This defines the time frame that clients can cache queried information before a refresh should be requested. If not set, default is 1800

weight  (integer) Required for ‘SRV’ records

flags  (integer) An unsigned integer between 0-255 used for CAA records

tag  (character) The parameter tag for CAA records. Valid values are "issue", "wild-issue", or "iodef"

domain_record  A domain record, or anything coercible to one

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# list domains, then get domain records
d <- domains()[[1]]
rec <- domain_records(d)

# create a domain
dom <- domain_create('tablesandchairsbunnies.info', '107.170.220.59')

# list domain records
domain_records(dom)

# create a domain record
dr <- domain_record_create(dom, "CNAME", name = "helloworld", data = "@")
domain_record(dom, dr$id)

# update a domain record
dru <- domain_record_update(domain_record = dr, name = "blog")

# delete a domain record
domain_record_delete(dr)

## End(Not run)
```

as.firewall  Get list of firewalls and their metadata, or a single firewall

Description

Get list of firewalls and their metadata, or a single firewall

Usage

```r
as.firewall(x)

firewalls(page = 1, per_page = 25, ...)

firewall(id, ...)
```
**firewall_create**

```r
firewall_create(
  name,
  inbound_rules,
  outbound_rules,
  droplet_ids = NULL,
  tags = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**firewall_update**

```r
firewall_update(
  name,
  inbound_rules,
  outbound_rules,
  droplet_ids = NULL,
  tags = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` Object to coerce to an firewall.
- `per_page` Number of results per page. Default: 25.
- `...` Additional arguments passed down to low-level API function (do_*)
- `id` (numeric) firewall id.
- `name` (character) a firewall name
- `inbound_rules` (list) inbound rules
- `outbound_rules` (list) outbound rules
- `droplet_ids` (numeric/integer) droplet ids
- `tags` (character) tag strings

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# list firewalls
firewalls()

# create a firewall
inbound <- list(list(protocol = "tcp", ports = "80",
    sources = list(addresses = "18.0.0.0/8")))
outbound <- list(list(protocol = "tcp", ports = "80",
    destinations = list(addresses = "0.0.0.0/0")))
res <- firewall_create("myfirewall", inbound, outbound)
res

# get a firewall
firewall("d19b900b-b03e-4e5d-aa85-2ff8d2786f28")
```
as.image

Get list of images and their metadata, or a single image

Description

Get list of images and their metadata, or a single image

Usage

as.image(x)

images(
  private = FALSE,
  type = NULL,
  page = 1,
  per_page = 25,
  public = TRUE,
  ...
)

image(id, ...)

Arguments

x  Object to coerce to an image.
private  Include public images? If FALSE, returns only the images that you’ve created (with snapshots).
type  (character) One of distribution or application. Default: NULL (no type parameter passed)
per_page  Number of results per page. Default: 25.
public  Include public images? If FALSE, returns only the images that you’ve created (with snapshots).
...  Additional arguments passed down to low-level API function (do_*)
id  (numeric) Image id.
### as.project

Get list of projects and their metadata, or a single project

#### Description

Get list of projects and their metadata, or a single project

#### Usage

```r
as.project(x)
projects(page = NULL, per_page = NULL, ...)
project(id = "default", ...)
```

#### Arguments

- **x**: Object to coerce to a project.
- **page**: Page to return. Default: 1.
- **per_page**: Number of results per page. Default: 25.
- **id**: (character) project id, default: "default"
- **...**: Additional arguments passed down to low-level API function (do_*)

#### Examples

```r
## Not run:
projects()
project("f9597f51-6fb0-492c-866d-bc67bff6d409")
## End(Not run)
```
Description

**snapshot** retrieve a snapshot

**snapshots** list snapshots, all, droplets, or volumes

**snapshot_delete** delete a snapshot

Usage

as.snapshot(x)

snapshots(type = NULL, ...)

snapshot(id, ...)

snapshot_delete(snapshot, ...)

Arguments

x Object to coerce to an snapshot

type (character) NULL (all snapshots), or one of droplet (droplet snapshots) or volume (volume snapshots)

... Additional options passed down to GET, POST, etc.

id A snapshot id (varies depending on droplet or volume ID)

snapshot A snapshot, or something that can be coerced to a snapshot by `as.snapshot`.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# list all snapshots
(res <- snapshots())

# list droplet snapshots
snapshots(type = "droplet")

# list volume snapshots
snapshots(type = "volume")

# get a single snapshot
snapshot(res[[1]]$id)

# delete a snapshot
## a whole snapshot class object
snapshot_delete(res[[2]])
## by id
```
as.space

Coerce an object to a space

Description

Coerce an object to a space

Usage

as.space(x)

Arguments

x Object to coerce to a space

as.volume

Block storage operations

Description

volume get a single volume
volumes list volumes
volume_create create a volume
volume_snapshot_create create a snapshot of a volume
volume_snapshots list snapshots for a volume
volume_delete delete a volume
Usage

```r
as.volume(x)
```

```r
volumes(...) 
```

```r
volume(volume, ...)
```

```r
def volume_create(
    name,
    size,
    description = NULL,
    region = "nyc1",
    snapshot_id = NULL,
    filesystem_type = NULL,
    filesystem_label = NULL,
    tags = NULL,
    ...
)
```

```r
debugvolume_snapshot_create(volume, name, ...)
```

```r
def volume_snapshots(volume, ...)
```

```r
def volume_delete(volume, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: Object to coerce to an volume
- **...**: Additional options passed down to `GET`, `POST`, etc.
- **volume**: A volume, or something that can be coerced to a volume by `as.volume`.
- **name**: (character) Name of the new volume. required.
- **size**: (integer) The size of the Block Storage volume in GiB
- **description**: (character) An optional free-form text field to describe a Block Storage volume.
- **region**: (character) The region where the Block Storage volume will be created. When setting a region, the value should be the slug identifier for the region. When you query a Block Storage volume, the entire region object will be returned. Should not be specified with a snapshot_id. Default: nyc1
- **snapshot_id**: (integer) The unique identifier for the volume snapshot from which to create the volume. Should not be specified with a region_id.
- **filesystem_type**: (character) The name of the filesystem type to be used on the volume. When provided, the volume will automatically be formatted to the specified filesystem type. Currently, the available options are "ext4" and "xfs". Pre-formatted volumes are automatically mounted when attached to Ubuntu, Debian, Fedora, Fedora Atomic, and CentOS Droplets created on or after April 26, 2018. Attaching pre-formatted volumes to other Droplets is not recommended.
as.volume

filesystem_label
  (character) The label to be applied to the filesystem. Labels for ext4 type filesystems may contain 16 characters while labels for xfs type filesystems are limited to 12 characters. May only be used in conjunction with filesystem_type.

tags
  (character) tag names to apply to the Volume after it is created. Tag names can either be existing or new tags.

Details

note that if you delete a volume, and it has a snapshot, the snapshot still exists, so beware

Examples

## Not run:
# list volumes
volumes()

# create a volume
vol1 <- volume_create('testing', 5)
vol2 <- volume_create('foobar', 6, tags = c('stuff', 'things'))

# create snapshot of a volume
xx <- volume_snapshot_create(vol2, "howdy")

# list snapshots for a volume
volume_snapshots(xx)

# list volumes again
res <- volumes()

# get a single volume
## a whole volume class object
volume(res$testing)
## by id
volume(res[[1]]$id)
## by name
volume(res[[1]]$name)

# delete a volume
## a whole volume class object
volume_delete(res$testing)
## by id
volume_delete(res[[1]]$id)
## by name
volume_delete(res[[1]]$name)

# delete many volumes
lapply(volumes(), volume_delete)

## End(Not run)
certificate_delete  Delete a certificate

Description
Delete a certificate

Usage
certificate_delete(id, ...)

Arguments
id  A certificate id (not the name) to delete
...  Options passed on to httr::DELETE

debian  Helpers for managing a debian droplets.

Description
Helpers for managing a debian droplets.

Usage
debian_add_swap(droplet)
debian_install_r(droplet)
debian_install_rstudio(
  droplet,
  user = "rstudio",
  password = "server",
  version = "0.99.484"
)
debian_install_shiny(droplet, version = "1.4.0.756")
debian_apt_get_update(droplet)
debian_apt_get_install(droplet, ...)
install_r_package(droplet, package, repo = "http://cran.rstudio.com")
Arguments

droplet A droplet, or object that can be coerced to a droplet by as.droplet.
user Default username for Rstudio.
password Default password for Rstudio.
version Version of rstudio to install.
... Arguments to apt-get install.
package Name of R package to install.
repo CRAN mirror to use.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
d <- droplet_create()
d %>% debian_add_swap()
d %>% debian_apt_get_update()

d %>% debian_install_r()
d %>% debian_install_rstudio()

# Install libcurl, then build RCurl from source
d %>% debian_apt_get_install("libcurl4-openssl-dev")
d %>% install_r_package("RCurl")
droplet_delete(d)
## End(Not run)
```

docklets_create Docklets: docker on droplets - create many docklets

Description
Docklets: docker on droplets - create many docklets

Usage

docklets_create(
  names = NULL,
  size = getOption("do_size", "s-1vcpu-2gb"),
  region = getOption("do_region", "sfo2"),
  ssh_keys = getOption("do_ssh_keys", NULL),
  backups = getOption("do_backups", NULL),
  ipv6 = getOption("do_ipv6", NULL),
  private_networking = getOption("do_private_networking", NULL),
  tags = list(),
  wait = TRUE,
  image = "docker-18-04",
  ...
)
Arguments

names  (character) Names of the droplets. The human-readable string you wish to use when displaying the Droplet name. The name, if set to a domain name managed in the DigitalOcean DNS management system, will configure a PTR record for the Droplet. The name set during creation will also determine the hostname for the Droplet in its internal configuration. Default: picks a random name from words if none supplied.

size  (character) Size slug identifier. See sizes() for a complete list. Default: s-1vcpu-1gb, the smallest

region  (character) The unique slug identifier for the region that you wish to deploy in. See regions() for a complete list. Default: sfo2

ssh_keys  (character) A character vector of key names, an integer vector of key ids, or NULL, to use all keys in your account. Accounts with the corresponding private key will be able to log in to the droplet. See keys() for a list of the keys that you’ve added. Default: NULL

backups  (logical) Enable backups. A boolean indicating whether automated backups should be enabled for the droplet. Automated backups can only be enabled when the droplet is created, and cost extra. Default: FALSE

ipv6  (logical) A boolean indicating whether IPv6 is enabled on the droplet.

private_networking  (logical) Use private networking. Private networking is currently only available in certain regions. Default: FALSE

tags  (character) A vector of tag names to apply to the Droplet after it is created. Tag names can either be existing or new tags. Default: list()

wait  If TRUE (default), wait until droplet has been initialised and is ready for use. If set to FALSE we return a droplet object right away after droplet creation request has been sent. Note that there won’t be an IP address in the object yet. Note that waiting means we ping the DigitalOcean API to check on the status of your droplet, which uses up your API requests. The option do.wait_time can be set to any positive integer to determine how many seconds between pings. The default is 1 sec. Note that if you are creating droplets in a loop, parallel or otherwise, set do.wait_time within the loop instead of outside of it.

image  (character/numeric) The image ID of a public or private image, or the unique slug identifier for a public image. This image will be the base image for your droplet. See images() for a complete list. Default: ubuntu-18-04-x64

...  Additional options passed down to POST

Value

Two or more droplet objects

Missing droplet ID

If you get a droplet object back without an IP address, the IP address was not assigned when the payload was returned by DigitalOcean. Simply run d <-droplet(d$id) to update your droplet object and the IP address will populate.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
# if no names given, creates two droplets with random names
docklets_create()

# give names
docklets_create(names = c('drop1', 'drop2'))
docklets_create(names = c('drop3', 'drop4'))
```

## End(Not run)

### Description

Docklets: docker on droplets.

### Usage

```r
docklet_create(
  name = random_name(),
  size = getOption("do_size", "s-1vcpu-2gb"),
  region = getOption("do_region", "sfo2"),
  ssh_keys = getOption("do_ssh_keys", NULL),
  backups = getOption("do_backups", NULL),
  ipv6 = getOption("do_ipv6", NULL),
  private_networking = getOption("do_private_networking", NULL),
  tags = list(),
  wait = TRUE,
  image = "docker-18-04",
  ...
)
```

```r
docklet_ps(droplet, all = TRUE, ssh_user = "root")
```

```r
docklet_images(droplet, all = TRUE, ssh_user = "root")
```

```r
docklet_pull(
  droplet,
  repo,
  ssh_user = "root",
  keyfile = NULL,
  ssh_passwd = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```
docklet_run(
    droplet,
    ..., 
    rm = FALSE, 
    name = NULL,
    ssh_user = "root", 
    keyfile = NULL, 
    ssh_passwd = NULL, 
    verbose = FALSE 
)

docklet_stop(droplet, container, ssh_user = "root")

docklet_rm(droplet, container, ssh_user = "root")

docklet_docker(
    droplet, 
    cmd, 
    args = NULL, 
    docker_args = NULL, 
    ssh_user = "root", 
    keyfile = NULL, 
    ssh_passwd = NULL, 
    verbose = FALSE 
)

docklet_rstudio(
    droplet, 
    user, 
    password, 
    email = "rstudio@example.com", 
    img = "rocker/rstudio", 
    port = "8787", 
    volume = "", 
    dir = "", 
    browse = TRUE, 
    add_users = FALSE, 
    ssh_user = "root", 
    keyfile = NULL, 
    ssh_passwd = NULL, 
    verbose = FALSE 
)

docklet_rstudio_addusers(
    droplet, 
    user, 
    password, 
    img = "rocker/rstudio", 

docklet_create

```r
port = "8787",
ssh_user = "root",
keyfile = NULL,
ssh_passwd = NULL,
verbose = FALSE
)

docklet_shinyserver(
droplet,
img = "rocker/shiny",
port = "3838",
volume = "",
dir = "",
browse = TRUE,
ssh_user = "root"
)

docklet_shinyapp(
droplet,
path,
img = "rocker/shiny",
port = "80",
dir = "",
browse = TRUE,
ssh_user = "root"
)
```

### Arguments

- **name** (character) Name of the droplet. The human-readable string you wish to use when displaying the Droplet name. The name, if set to a domain name managed in the DigitalOcean DNS management system, will configure a PTR record for the Droplet. The name set during creation will also determine the hostname for the Droplet in its internal configuration. Default: picks a random name from `words` if none supplied.

- **size** (character) Size slug identifier. See `sizes()` for a complete list. Default: `s-1vcpu-2gb`

- **region** (character) The unique slug identifier for the region that you wish to deploy in. See `regions()` for a complete list. Default: `sfo2`

- **ssh_keys** (character) A character vector of key names, an integer vector of key ids, or `NULL`, to use all keys in your account. Accounts with the corresponding private key will be able to log in to the droplet. See `keys()` for a list of the keys that you've added. Default: `NULL`

- **backups** (logical) Enable backups. A boolean indicating whether automated backups should be enabled for the droplet. Automated backups can only be enabled when the droplet is created, and cost extra. Default: `FALSE`

- **ipv6** (logical) A boolean indicating whether IPv6 is enabled on the droplet.
docklet_create

private_networking
   (logical) Use private networking. Private networking is currently only available in certain regions. Default: FALSE

tags
   (character) A vector of tag names to apply to the Droplet after it is created. Tag names can either be existing or new tags. Default: list()

wait
   If TRUE (default), wait until droplet has been initialised and is ready for use. If set to FALSE we return a droplet object right away after droplet creation request has been sent. Note that there won’t be an IP address in the object yet. Note that waiting means we ping the DigitalOcean API to check on the status of your droplet, which uses up your API requests. The option do.wait.time can be set to any positive integer to determine how many seconds between pings. The default is 1 sec. Note that if you are creating droplets in a loop, parallel or otherwise, set do.wait.time within the loop instead of outside of it.

image
   (character/numeric) The image ID of a public or private image, or the unique slug identifier for a public image. This image will be the base image for your droplet. See images() for a complete list. Default: ubuntu-18-04-x64

... For docklet_create, additional options passed down to POST. For docklet_run, additional arguments combined and applied to docker statement.

droplet
   A droplet, or something that can be coerced to a droplet by as.droplet.

all
   (logical) List all containers or images. Default: TRUE

ssh_user
   (character) User account for ssh commands against droplet. Default: root

repo
   (character) Docker name, can be local to the Droplet or remote, e.g., rocker/rstudio

keyfile
   Optional private key file.

ssh_passwd
   Optional passphrase or callback function for authentication. Refer to the ssh::ssh_connect documentation for more details.

verbose
   If TRUE, will print command before executing it.

rm
   (logical) Automatically remove the container when it exits. Default: FALSE

container
   (character) Container name, can be partial (though has to be unique)

cmd
   (character) A docker command (e.g., "run")

args
   (character) Docker args

docker_args
   (character) Docker args

user
   (character) User name. required.

password
   (character) Password. required. can not be 'rstudio'

email
   (character) E-mail address. Default: "rstudio@example.com"

img
   (character) Docker image (not a DigitalOcean image). Default: 'rocker/rstudio'

port
   (character) Port. Default: 8787

volume
   (character) Volume. Can use to bind a volume.

dir
   (character) Working directory inside the container.

browse
   (logical) If TRUE, open RStudio instance in your default browser.

add_users
   (logical) Add users or not when installing RStudio server. Default: FALSE

path
   (character) Path to a directory with Shiny app files
Value

all functions return a droplet

URLs

If you need to figure out the URL for your RStudio or Shiny server instance, you can construct like http://<ip address>:<port> where IP address can most likely be found like d$networks$v4[[1]]$ip_address and the port is the port you set in the function call.

Managing Docker containers from R

There’s a few things to be note about managing Docker containers from analogsea:

- To see running containers run docklet_ps(d)
- To get logs run droplet_ssh(d,"docker logs <container ID>"")
- To get a continuous feed of the logs run droplet_ssh(d,"docker logs -f <container ID>"")
- Do not use docker exec -ti as you do not want an interactive session - it will not work from within R. If you log into your DigitalOcean droplet you can do docker exec -ti
- To install R package dependencies for a Shiny app, or similar, run droplet_ssh(d, "docker exec <ID> R -e 'install.packages("pkg-name")'") where d is your droplet object and <ID> is the docker container ID

Missing droplet ID

If you get a droplet object back without an IP address, the IP address was not assigned when the payload was returned by DigitalOcean. Simply run d <- droplet(d$id) to update your droplet object and the IP address will populate.

See Also

docklets_create

Examples

```r
## Not run:
d <- docklet_create()
d <- droplet(d$id)
d %>% docklet_pull("dockerpinata/sqlite")
d %>% docklet_images()

# sqlite
d %>% docklet_run("dockerpinata/sqlite", "sqlite3 --version", rm = TRUE)
d %>% docklet_ps()

# cowsay
d %>% docklet_pull("chuanwen/cowsay")
d %>% docklet_run("chuanwen/cowsay", rm = TRUE)

# docker images
```
d %>% docklet_images()

# install various R versions via Rocker
d %>% docklet_pull("rocker/r-base")
d %>% docklet_pull("rocker/r-devel")
d %>% docklet_pull("rocker/r-ver:3.2")
d %>% docklet_run("rocker/r-ver:3.2", "R --version", rm = TRUE)
d %>% docklet_run("rocker/r-ver:3.2", "Rscript -e '2 + 3'", rm = TRUE)

# Run a docklet containing rstudio
d %>% docklet_rstudio(user = "foo", password = "bar")

# Delete a droplet
d %>% droplet_delete()

# Add users to an Rstudio instance
## This adds 100 users to the instance, with username/passwords
## following pattern user1/user1 ... through 100
(d <- docklet_create())
d <- droplet(d$id)
d %>% docklet_rstudio(user = "foo", password = "bar") %>%
docklet_rstudio_addusers(user = "foo", password = "bar")

# Spin up a Shiny server (opens in default browser)
(d <- docklet_create())
d %>% docklet_shinyserver()
docklet_create() %>% docklet_shinyserver()

# Spin up a Shiny server with an app (opens in default browser)
(d <- docklet_create()); d <- droplet(d$id)
path <- system.file("examples", "widgets", package = "analogsea")
d %>% docklet_shinyapp(path)
## uploading more apps - use droplet_upload, then navigate in browser
### if you try to use docklet_shinyapp again on the same droplet, it will error
path2 <- system.file("examples", "mpg", package = "analogsea")
d %>% droplet_upload(path2, "/srv/shinyapps") # then go to browser

## End(Not run)

domains

Get information on a single domain or all your domains.

domains(...)

Description

Get information on a single domain or all your domains.

Usage

domains(...)

domain_create

as.domain(x)
domain(x, ...)

Arguments

... Further args passed on the curl call to the web.
x (character) Required. Domain name

Examples

## Not run:
domains()

## End(Not run)

domain_create Create/delete domains.

Description

Create/delete domains.

Usage

domain_create(name, ip_address, ...)
domain_delete(domain, ...)

Arguments

name (character) Required. The domain name to add to the DigitalOcean DNS management interface. The name must be unique in DigitalOcean’s DNS system. The request will fail if the name has already been taken.

ip_address (character) Required. An IP address for the domain’s initial A record.

... Further args passed on the curl call to the web.

domain A domain to modify

Examples

## Not run:
d <- domain_create('tablesandchairsbunnies.info', '107.170.220.59')
domain_delete(d)

## End(Not run)
do.oauth

Authorize with Digital Ocean.

Description

This function is run automatically to allow analogsea to access your digital ocean account.

Usage

do_oauth(app = do_app, reauth = FALSE)

Arguments

app An oauth_app for DO. The default uses the standard ROpenSci application.
reauth (logical) Force re-authorization?

Details

There are two ways to authorise analogsea to work with your digital ocean account:

- Generate a personal access token at https://cloud.digitalocean.com/settings/api/tokens and record in the DO_PAT env.
- Interatively login into your DO account and authorise with OAuth.

Using DO_PAT is recommended.

do.options

Set Digital Ocean options including ssh keys, etc.

Description

This function sets options and prints them so you know what options are set.

Usage

do.options(
  size = NULL,
  image = NULL,
  region = NULL,
  ssh_keys = NULL,
  private_networking = NULL,
  backups = NULL,
  ipv6 = NULL,
  unset = FALSE
)
do_options

Arguments

size (optional) A Digital Ocean size slug name, e.g. '1gb'. Saved in options as 'do_size'

image (optional) A Digital Ocean image name, e.g., 'ubuntu-14-04-x64'. Saved in options as 'do_image'

region (optional) A Digital Ocean region name, e.g., 'nyc1'. Saved in options as 'do_region'

ssh_keys (optional) One or more ssh key id numbers or fingerprints. Put many in a list or vector. Saved in options as 'do_ssh_keys'

private_networking (optional) A logical, whether to use private networking or not. Saved in options as 'do_private_networking'

backups (optional) A logical, whether to enable backups. Automated backups can only be enabled when the Droplet is created. Saved in options as 'do_backups'

ipv6 (optional) A boolean indicating whether IPv6 is enabled on the Droplet. Saved in options as 'do_ipv6'

unset (optional) A boolean. If TRUE, unsets options so as to use defaults in droplet_create. If FALSE (default) your options are used in droplet_create.

Details

These options are read and used by droplet_create.

You can only set one value for each of size, image, and region, but multiple values for ssh_keys as you can use multiple ssh keys on one DO droplet.

Keep in mind that there are defaults set for size, image, and region in droplet_create.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
do_options()
do_options(ssh_keys=89103)
getOption('do_ssh_keys')
do_options(size="8gb")
do_options(size="1gb", image='ubuntu-14-04-x64', region='nyc1')
getOption('do_size')
getOption('do_image')
getOption('do_region')

## End(Not run)
```
**droplet**

*Retrieve a single droplet.*

---

**Description**

Retrieve a single droplet.

**Usage**

```r
droplet(id, ...)  
as.droplet(x)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'droplet'
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `id` *(integer)*: Droplet id.
- `...`: Additional arguments passed down to low-level API function (do_*)
- `x`: Object to coerce. Can be an integer (droplet id), string (droplet name), a droplet (duh), or an action (which waits until complete then returns the droplet)
- `object`: Droplet object to pass to `summary`

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
droplet(1234)

as.droplet("my-favourite-droplet")  
as.droplet(10)  
as.droplet(droplets()[[1]])

droplet(1234) %>% summary

## End(Not run)
```

---

**droplets**

*List all available droplets.*

---

**Description**

List all available droplets.
Usage

droplets(..., page = 1, per_page = 25, tag = NULL)

Arguments

Additional arguments passed down to low-level API function (do_*)
per_page Number of results per page. Default: 25.
tag (character) Name of a tag. optional

Examples

## Not run:
droplets()
droplets(per_page = 2)
droplets(per_page = 2, page = 2)

# list droplets by tag
tag_create(name = "stuffthings")
d <- droplet_create()
tag_resource(name = "stuffthings", resource_id = d$id,
resource_type = "droplet")
droplets(tag = "stuffthings")

## End(Not run)

droplets_cost

Calculate cost across droplets

Description

Calculate cost across droplets

Usage

droplets_cost(x)

Arguments

x Object to coerce. Can be an integer (droplet id), string (droplet name), a droplet (duh)
Examples

```r
## Not run:
droplets() %>% droplets_cost()
droplets()[[2]] %>% droplets_cost()
droplets()[2:4] %>% droplets_cost()
droplets_cost("FatedSpaghetti")
droplets_cost(11877599)

## End(Not run)
```

droplets_create  Create many new droplets.

Description

There are defaults for each of size, image, and region so that a quick one-liner with one parameter is possible: simply specify the name of the droplet and you're up and running.

Usage

```r
droplets_create(
  names = NULL,
  size = getOption("do_size", "s-1vcpu-1gb"),
  image = getOption("do_image", "ubuntu-18-04-x64"),
  region = getOption("do_region", "sfo2"),
  ssh_keys = getOption("do_ssh_keys", NULL),
  backups = getOption("do_backups", NULL),
  ipv6 = getOption("do_ipv6", NULL),
  private_networking = getOption("do_private_networking", NULL),
  tags = list(),
  user_data = NULL,
  cloud_config = NULL,
  wait = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **names** *(character)* Names of the droplets. The human-readable string you wish to use when displaying the Droplet name. The name, if set to a domain name managed in the DigitalOcean DNS management system, will configure a PTR record for the Droplet. The name set during creation will also determine the hostname for the Droplet in its internal configuration. Default: picks a random name from words if none supplied.

- **size** *(character)* Size slug identifier. See sizes() for a complete list. Default: s-1vcpu-1gb, the smallest
droplets_create

- **image** (character/numeric) The image ID of a public or private image, or the unique slug identifier for a public image. This image will be the base image for your droplet. See `images()` for a complete list. Default: ubuntu-18-04-x64

- **region** (character) The unique slug identifier for the region that you wish to deploy in. See `regions()` for a complete list. Default: sfo2

- **ssh_keys** (character) A character vector of key names, an integer vector of key ids, or NULL, to use all keys in your account. Accounts with the corresponding private key will be able to log in to the droplet. See `keys()` for a list of the keys that you’ve added. Default: NULL

- **backups** (logical) Enable backups. A boolean indicating whether automated backups should be enabled for the droplet. Automated backups can only be enabled when the droplet is created, and cost extra. Default: FALSE

- **ipv6** (logical) A boolean indicating whether IPv6 is enabled on the droplet.

- **private_networking** (logical) Use private networking. Private networking is currently only available in certain regions. Default: FALSE

- **tags** (character) A vector of tag names to apply to the Droplet after it is created. Tag names can either be existing or new tags. Default: list()

- **user_data** (character) Gets passed to the droplet at boot time. Not all regions have this enabled, and is not used by all images.

- **cloud_config** (character) Specify the name of a cloud config template to automatically generate `cloud_config` and submit in user metadata. Setting this is best practice: the built-in templates use security best practices (disabling root log-in, security autoupdates) to make it harder to hack your droplet.

- **wait** If TRUE (default), wait until droplet has been initialised and is ready for use. If set to FALSE we return a droplet object right away after droplet creation request has been sent. Note that there won’t be an IP address in the object yet. Note that waiting means we ping the DigitalOcean API to check on the status of your droplet, which uses up your API requests. The option `do.wait_time` can be set to any positive integer to determine how many seconds between pings. The default is 1 sec. Note that if you are creating droplets in a loop, parallel or otherwise, set `do.wait_time` within the loop instead of outside of it.

... Additional options passed down to POST

**Details**

Note that if you exit the R session or kill the function call after it’s in waiting process (the string of ...), the droplet creation will continue.

**Value**

Two or more droplet objects

**Missing droplet ID**

If you get a droplet object back without an IP address, the IP address was not assigned when the payload was returned by DigitalOcean. Simply run `d <- droplet(d$id)` to update your droplet object and the IP address will populate.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
# if no names given, creates two droplets with random names
droplets_create()

# give names
droplets_create(names = c('drop1', 'drop2'))
droplets_create(names = c('drop3', 'drop4'))

# add tags
(d <- droplets_create(tags = 'mystuff'))
invisible(lapply(d, summary))

## End(Not run)
```

---

droplet_action

Perform various actions on a droplet.

Description

These droplet actions have no further arguments.

Usage

```
droplet_reboot(droplet, ...)
droplet_power_cycle(droplet, ...)
droplet_shutdown(droplet, ...)
droplet_power_off(droplet, ...)
droplet_power_on(droplet, ...)
droplet_reset_password(droplet, ...)
droplet_enable_ipv6(droplet, ...)
droplet_enable_private_networking(droplet, ...)
droplet_enable_backups(droplet, ...)
droplet_disable_backups(droplet, ...)
droplet_upgrade(droplet, ...)
```
Arguments

- droplet: A droplet, or something that can be coerced to a droplet by as.droplet.
- ...: Additional options passed down to low-level API method.

Details

- **reboot**: This method allows you to reboot a droplet. This is the preferred method to use if a server is not responding.
- **powercycle**: This method allows you to power cycle a droplet. This will turn off the droplet and then turn it back on.
- **shutdown**: Shutdown a running droplet. The droplet will remain in your account and you will continue to be charged for it.
- **power_off**: Shutdown a running droplet. The droplet will remain in your account and you will continue to be charged for it.
- **reset_password**: This method will reset the root password for a droplet. Please be aware that this will reboot the droplet to allow resetting the password.
- **enable_ipv6**: Enable IPv6 networking on an existing droplet (within a region that has IPv6 available).
- **enable_private_networking**: Enable private networking on an existing droplet (within a region that has private networking available).
- **disable_backups**: Disables backups for a droplet.
- **enable_backups**: Enables backups for a droplet.
- **power_on**: Turn on a droplet that’s turned off.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
d <- droplets()
d[[1]] %>% droplet_reboot()
d[[2]] %>% droplet_power_cycle()
d <- droplet_create()
d %>% summary
d %>% droplet_enable_backups()
d %>% summary
## End(Not run)
```

**droplet_actions**

Retrieve a droplet action or list all actions associated with a droplet.

**Description**

Retrieve a droplet action or list all actions associated with a droplet.
Usage

droplet_actions(droplet, actionid = NULL, ...)

Arguments

droplet A droplet, or something that can be coerced to a droplet by as.droplet.
actionid (integer) Optional. An action id.
... Additional options passed down to low-level API method.

Examples

## Not run:
droplet_actions(2428384)
droplet_actions(2428384, actionid=31223385)

## End(Not run)

droplet_create Create a new droplet.

Description

There are defaults for each of size, image, and region so that a quick one-liner with one parameter is possible: simply specify the name of the droplet and you’re up and running.

Usage

droplet_create(
  name = random_name(),
  size = getOption("do_size", "s-1vcpu-1gb"),
  image = getOption("do_image", "ubuntu-18-04-x64"),
  region = getOption("do_region", "sfo2"),
  ssh_keys = getOption("do_ssh_keys", NULL),
  backups = getOption("do_backups", NULL),
  ipv6 = getOption("do_ipv6", NULL),
  private_networking = getOption("do_private_networking", NULL),
  tags = list(),
  user_data = NULL,
  cloud_config = NULL,
  wait = TRUE,
  ...
)
Arguments

**name**
(character) Name of the droplet. The human-readable string you wish to use when displaying the Droplet name. The name, if set to a domain name managed in the DigitalOcean DNS management system, will configure a PTR record for the Droplet. The name set during creation will also determine the hostname for the Droplet in its internal configuration. Default: picks a random name from `words` if none supplied.

**size**
(character) Size slug identifier. See `sizes()` for a complete list. Default: s-1vcpu-1gb, the smallest

**image**
(character/numeric) The image ID of a public or private image, or the unique slug identifier for a public image. This image will be the base image for your droplet. See `images()` for a complete list. Default: ubuntu-18-04-x64

**region**
(character) The unique slug identifier for the region that you wish to deploy in. See `regions()` for a complete list. Default: sfo2

**ssh_keys**
(character) A character vector of key names, an integer vector of key ids, or NULL, to use all keys in your account. Accounts with the corresponding private key will be able to log in to the droplet. See `keys()` for a list of the keys that you’ve added. Default: NULL

**backups**
(logical) Enable backups. A boolean indicating whether automated backups should be enabled for the droplet. Automated backups can only be enabled when the droplet is created, and cost extra. Default: FALSE

**ipv6**
(logical) A boolean indicating whether IPv6 is enabled on the droplet.

**private_networking**
(logical) Use private networking. Private networking is currently only available in certain regions. Default: FALSE

**tags**
(character) A vector of tag names to apply to the Droplet after it is created. Tag names can either be existing or new tags. Default: list()

**user_data**
(character) Gets passed to the droplet at boot time. Not all regions have this enabled, and is not used by all images.

**cloud_config**
(character) Specify the name of a cloud config template to automatically generate and submit in user metadata. Setting this is best practice: the built-in templates use security best practices (disabling root log-in, security autoupdates) to make it harder to hack your droplet.

**wait**
If TRUE (default), wait until droplet has been initialised and is ready for use. If set to FALSE we return a droplet object right away after droplet creation request has been sent. Note that there won’t be an IP address in the object yet. Note that waiting means we ping the DigitalOcean API to check on the status of your droplet, which uses up your API requests. The option `do.wait_time` can be set to any positive integer to determine how many seconds between pings. The default is 1 sec. Note that if you are creating droplets in a loop, parallel or otherwise, set `do.wait_time` within the loop instead of outside of it.

... Additional options passed down to `POST`
Details

Note that if you exit the R session or kill the function call after it’s in waiting process (the string of ...), the droplet creation will continue.

Value

A droplet object

Missing droplet ID

If you get a droplet object back without an IP address, the IP address was not assigned when the payload was returned by DigitalOcean. Simply run d <-droplet(d$id) to update your droplet object and the IP address will populate.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# by default we give your droplet a name
droplet_create()

# you can set your own droplet name
droplet_create('droppinit')

# set name, size, image, and region
droplet_create(name="newdrop", size = '512mb', image = 'ubuntu-14-04-x64',
region = 'sfo2')

# use an ssh key
droplet_create(ssh_keys=89103)

# add tags
(d <- droplet_create(tags = c('venus', 'mars'))) summary(d)

## End(Not run)
```

---

droplet_delete  

Delete a droplet.

Description

This method deletes one of your droplets - this is irreversible.

Usage

```r
droplet_delete(droplet = NULL, tag = NULL, ...)
```
**droplet_do_actions**

Perform actions on one or more droplets associated with a tag

### Arguments

- **droplet** (A droplet, or something that can be coerced to a droplet by `as.droplet`)
- **tag** (character) Name of a tag. optional
- **...** Additional options passed down to low-level API method.

### Examples

```r
# Not run:
drops <- droplets()
drops[[1]] %>% droplet_delete()
drops[[2]] %>% droplet_delete()
droplet_create() %>% droplet_delete()

droplet_delete("lombard")
droplet_delete(12345)

# Delete all droplets
lapply(droplets(), droplet_delete)

# delete droplets by tag
## first, create a tag, then a droplet, then tag it
tag_create(name = "foobar")
e <- droplet_create()
tag_resource(name = "foobar", resource_id = e$id)
droplets(tag = "foobar")
## then delete the droplet by tag name
droplet_delete(tag = "foobar")

# End(Not run)
```

### Description

Perform actions on one or more droplets associated with a tag

### Usage

`droplet_do_actions(name, type, ...)`

### Arguments

- **name** (character) Name of the tag. Required.
- **type** (character) action type, one of 'power_cycle', 'power_on', 'power_off', 'shutdown', 'enable_private_networking', 'enable_ipv6', 'enable_backups', 'disable_backups', or 'snapshot'. Required.
- **...** Additional options passed down to POST
## Not run:
tag_create(name = "pluto")
d <- droplet_create()
tag_resource(name = "pluto", resource_id = d$id)
(x <- droplet_do_actions(name = "pluto", type = "power_off"))
# wait until completed, check with action(x$x$actions[[1]]$id)
droplet_do_actions(name = "pluto", type = "power_on")

## End(Not run)

### droplet_execute

**Execute R code on a droplet.**

#### Description

Execute R code on a droplet.

#### Usage

`droplet_execute(droplet, code, verbose = TRUE)`

#### Arguments

- `droplet`  
  A droplet, or object that can be coerced to a droplet by `as.droplet`.

- `code`  
  Code to execute on a droplet.

- `verbose`  
  (logical) Print messages. Default: `TRUE`

#### Details

Assumes that the droplet has R installed.

#### Examples

## Not run:
d <- droplet_create() %>%
debian_add_swap() %>%
droplet_ssh("apt-get update") %>%
debian_install_r()

results <- d %>% droplet_execute({
  x <- letters
  numbers <- runif(1000)
})
results$x
results$numbers

droplet_delete(d)

## End(Not run)
**droplet_freeze**  

*Freeze/thaw droplets.*

**Description**

Freeze powers off the droplet, snapshots to create an image, and deletes the droplet. Thaw performs the inverse: it takes an image and turns it into a running droplet.

**Usage**

```r
droplet_freeze(droplet, name = droplet$name, ...)

droplet_thaw(image, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **droplet**: A droplet, or something that can be coerced to a droplet by `as.droplet`.
- **name**: Name for the image to be created, or to be used to create a new droplet. Defaults to name of the droplet.
- **...**: For freeze, further args passed on to `droplet_snapshot`; thaw, args passed on to `droplet_create`.
- **image**: Image to thaw into a droplet.

**Value**

`droplet_freeze` accepts a droplet as first argument, and returns an image; `droplet_thaw` does the opposite: it accepts an image as first argument, and returns a droplet.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# freeze
droplet_create(region = 'nyc3') %>% droplet_freeze()

# thaw
droplet_thaw(image='chiromantical-1412718795', region='nyc3')

## End(Not run)
```
droplet_functions

Functions for DigitalOcean (DO) droplets

Description

There's a lot of functions for working with droplets. Here's a breakdown of what they all do.

Documentation

- DigitalOcean docs overview: https://developers.digitalocean.com/documentation/
- DigitalOcean API docs: https://developers.digitalocean.com/documentation/v2/

Functions

The main functions for creating/deleting droplets:

- `droplet()`: get a droplet object from a droplet ID
- `droplet_create()`: create a droplet
- `droplets_create()`: create two or more droplets
- `droplet_delete()`: delete a droplet
- `droplets()`: get your droplets
- `as.droplet()`: coerce various things to droplet objects

Modify a droplet:

- `droplet_resize()`: resize a droplet to a different size
- `droplet_rebuild()`: reinstall a droplet with a different image
- `droplet_rename()`: rename a droplet
- `droplet_change_kernel()`: change droplet to a new kernel

Take and restore snapshots:

- `droplet_snapshot()`: make a snapshot of a droplet
- `droplet_snapshots_list()`: list snapshots on a droplet
- `droplet_backups_list()`: list droplet backups
- `droplet_restore()`: Restore a droplet with a previous image or snapshot

ssh interactions with droplets:

- `droplet_ssh()`: Remotely execute code on your droplet via ssh
- `droplet_upload()`: Upload files to your droplet via ssh
- `droplet_download()`: Download files from your droplet via ssh

Perform various actions on droplets:

- `droplet_actions()`: retrieve a droplet action or list all actions associated with a droplet
• **droplet_disable_backups()**: Disables backups for a droplet  
• **droplet_do_actions()**: Perform actions on one or more droplets associated with a tag  
• **droplet_enable_backups()**: Enables backups for a droplet  
• **droplet_enable_ipv6()**: Enable IPv6 networking on an existing droplet (within a region that has IPv6 available)  
• **droplet_enable_private_networking()**: Enable private networking on an existing droplet (within a region that has private networking available)  
• **droplet_execute()**: Execute R code on a droplet  
• **droplet_kernels_list()**: List all available kernels for a droplet  
• **droplet_neighbors()**: List a droplet’s neighbors on the same physical server  
• **droplet_power_cycle()**: power cycle a droplet. will turn off the droplet and then turn it back on  
• **droplet_power_off()**: Shutdown a running droplet. The droplet will remain in your account and you will continue to be charged for it  
• **droplet_power_on()**: Turn on a droplet that's turned off  
• **droplet_reboot()**: reboot a droplet. This is the preferred method to use if a server is not responding  
• **droplet_reset_password()**: reset the root password for a droplet  
• **droplet_reuse()**: Reuse a droplet or image by name, creating a new droplet  
• **droplet_shutdown()**: Shutdown a running droplet. The droplet will remain in your account and you will continue to be charged for it.  
• **droplet_upgrade()**: Migrate a droplet - NOT SURE IF THIS STILL WORKS OR NOT  
• **droplet_upgrades_list()**: List all droplets that are scheduled to be upgraded  
• **droplet_wait()**: Wait for a droplet to be ready. mostly used internally  
• **droplets_cost()**: Calculate cost across droplets

Freeze/thaw droplets:  
• **droplet_freeze()**: power off a droplet, snapshots to create an image, and deletes the droplet  
• **droplet_thaw()**: takes an image and turns it into a running droplet  

**Working with Docker**

We named a DO droplet with the Docker application installed a "docklet" for convenience

The main two functions for creating docklets:
• **docklet_create()**: create a docklet (a droplet using the docker image)  
• **docklets_create()**: create many docklets  

Running docker commands on your docklet:
• **docklet_images()**: list docker images on your docklet  
• **docklet_ps()**: list running docker containers
• **docklet_pull()**: pull a docker image to your docklet
• **docklet_rm()**: remove a docker image from your docklet
• **docklet_run()**: run a docker command on your docklet
• **docklet_stop()**: stop a running docker container
• **docklet_docker()**: low level fxn for running docker commands on your, not reaaly intended for public use

Install RStudio things:

• **docklet_rstudio()**: install RStudio on your docklet using Rocker images ([https://hub.docker.com/u/rocker](https://hub.docker.com/u/rocker))
• **docklet_rstudio_addusers()**: add users to an RStudio docker image
• **docklet_shinyserver()**: install Shiny server on your docklet using Rocker images ([https://hub.docker.com/u/rocker](https://hub.docker.com/u/rocker))
• **docklet_shinyapp()**: install a Shiny app on your Shiny server docker container

---

droplet_kernels_list  List all available kernels for a droplet.

**Description**

List all available kernels for a droplet.

**Usage**

droplet_kernels_list(droplet, ...)

**Arguments**

droplet  A droplet, or something that can be coerced to a droplet by `as.droplet`.

...  Additional options passed down to low-level API method.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
droplets()[[1]] %>% droplet_kernels_list

## End(Not run)
```
droplet_modify  Modify a droplet.

Description

These methods allow you to modify existing droplets.

Usage

droplet_resize(droplet, size, ...)
droplet_rebuild(droplet, image, ...)
droplet_rename(droplet, name, ...)
droplet_change_kernel(droplet, kernel, ...)

Arguments

droplet A droplet, or something that can be coerced to a droplet by as.droplet.
size (character) Size slug (name) of the image size. See sizes
... Additional options passed down to low-level API method.
image (optional) The image ID of the backup image that you would like to restore.
name (character) The new name for the droplet
kernel (numeric) The ID of the new kernel.

Details

**resize** Resize a specific droplet to a different size. This will affect the number of processors and memory allocated to the droplet.

**rebuild** Reinstall a droplet with a default image. This is useful if you want to start again but retain the same IP address for your droplet.

**rename** Change the droplet name

**change_kernel** Change kernel ID.

Beware: droplet_resize() does not seem to work, see resize()

Examples

```r
## Not run:
droplets()[[1]] %>% droplet_rename(name='newname')

## End(Not run)
```
droplet_reuse

Reuse a droplet or image by name

Description

Reuse a droplet or image by name

Usage

droplet_reuse(name, ...)

Arguments

name A name that could be a droplet or image name
...
Named options passed on to droplet_create.

Details

Internally, we call the droplets and images (with private = TRUE) to get list of your droplets and images - and we check against those.

Value

A droplet

Examples

## Not run:
# matches droplet that exists
droplet_reuse(name = 'BeguiledAmmonia')

# matching image that exists
droplet_reuse(name = 'hadleyverse1', size = "1gb")

# no matching droplet or image
droplet_reuse(name = 'tablesandchairs')

## End(Not run)
**droplet_snapshot**  
*Take and restore snapshots.*

**Description**

- **snapshot**  Take a snapshot of the droplet once it has been powered off, which can later be restored or used to create a new droplet from the same image. Please be aware this may cause a reboot.

- **snapshots_list**  List available snapshots

- **backups_list**  List available snapshots

- **restore**  Restore a droplet with a previous image or snapshot. This will be a mirror copy of the image or snapshot to your droplet. Be sure you have backed up any necessary information prior to restore.

**Usage**

- `droplet_snapshot(droplet, name = NULL, ...)`

- `droplet_snapshots_list(droplet, ...)`

- `droplet_restore(droplet, image, ...)`

- `droplet_backups_list(droplet, ...)`

**Arguments**

- **droplet**  A droplet number or the result from a call to `droplets()`

- **name**  (character) Optional. Name of the new snapshot you want to create. If not set, the snapshot name will default to the current date/time

- **...**  Additional options passed down to `POST`

- **image**  (optional) The image ID of the backup image that you would like to restore.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
d <- droplet_create()
d %>% droplet_snapshots_list()
d %>% droplet_backups_list()

d %>%
  droplet_power_off() %>%
  droplet_snapshot() %>%
  droplet_power_on() %>%
  droplet_snapshots_list()

# To delete safely
d %>%
```
```r
# Example usage

## End(Not run)

---

### droplet_ssh

Remotely execute ssh code, upload & download files.

#### Description

Assumes that you have ssh & scp installed, and password-less login set up on the droplet.

#### Usage

```r
droplet_ssh(
  droplet,
  ..., 
  user = "root", 
  keyfile = NULL, 
  ssh_passwd = NULL, 
  verbose = FALSE 
)

droplet_upload(
  droplet, 
  local, 
  remote, 
  user = "root", 
  keyfile = NULL, 
  ssh_passwd = NULL, 
  verbose = FALSE 
)

droplet_download(
  droplet, 
  remote, 
  local, 
  user = "root", 
  keyfile = NULL, 
  ssh_passwd = NULL, 
  verbose = FALSE, 
  overwrite = FALSE 
)
```
Arguments

droplet A droplet, or something that can be coerced to a droplet by `as.droplet`.

Shell commands to run. Multiple commands are combined with `&&` so that execution will halt after the first failure.

user User name. Defaults to "root".

keyfile Optional private key file.

ssh_passwd Optional passphrase or callback function for authentication. Refer to the `ssh::ssh_connect` documentation for more details.

verbose If TRUE, will print command before executing it.

local, remote Local and remote paths.

overwrite If TRUE, then overwrite destination files if they already exist.

Details

Uploads and downloads are recursive, so if you specify a directory, everything inside the directory will also be downloaded.

With the change to package `ssh`, we create ssh session objects (C pointers) internally, and cache them, then look them up in the cache based on combination of user and IP address. That is, there’s separate sessions for each user for the same IP address.

ssh sessions are cleaned up at the end of your R session.

Value

On success, the droplet (invisibly). On failure, throws an error.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
d <- droplet_create() %>% droplet_wait()

# Upgrade system packages
d %>%
  droplet_ssh("apt-get update") %>%
  droplet_ssh("sudo apt-get upgrade -y --force-yes") %>
  droplet_ssh("apt-get autoremove -y")

# Install R
d %>%
  droplet_ssh("apt-get install r-base-core r-base-dev --yes --force-yes")

# Upload and download files -----------------------------------------------

tmp <- tempfile()
saveRDS(mtcars, tmp)
d %>% droplet_upload(tmp, ".")
d %>% droplet_ssh("ls")

tmp2 <- tempdir()
```
droplet_upgrades_list

List all droplets that are scheduled to be upgraded.

Description

List all droplets that are scheduled to be upgraded.

Usage

droplet_upgrades_list(...)

Arguments

... Additional options passed down to low-level API method.

Examples

## Not run:
droplet_upgrades_list()

## End(Not run)
droplet_wait

Wait for a droplet to be ready.

Description

Wait for a droplet to be ready.

Usage

droplet_wait(droplet)

Arguments

droplet A droplet, or something that can be coerced to a droplet by as.droplet.

Examples

## Not run:
droplet_create() %>% droplet_wait()
## End(Not run)

firewall_add_droplets

Add/remove droplets to a firewall

Description

Add/remove droplets to a firewall

Usage

firewall_add_droplets(id, droplet_ids, ...)

firewall_remove_droplets(id, droplet_ids, ...)

Arguments

id (character) A firewall id (not the name) to delete

droplet_ids (integer/numeric) a vector of droplet ids

... Options passed on to http::POST or http::DELETE
firewall_add_tags

Add/remove tags to a firewall

Description

Add/remove tags to a firewall

Usage

firewall_add_tags(id, tags, ...)

firewall_remove_tags(id, tags, ...)

Arguments

id (character) A firewall id (not the name) to delete
tags (character) tag strings
... Options passed on to httr::POST or httr::DELETE

Examples

## Not run:
drops <- droplets_create()
drop_ids <- vapply(drops, "[[", numeric(1), "id")
inbound <- list(list(protocol = "tcp", ports = "80", sources = list(addresses = "18.0.0.0/8"))
outbound <- list(list(protocol = "tcp", ports = "80", destinations = list(addresses = "0.0.0.0/0"))
res <- firewall_create("myfirewall", inbound, outbound)
firewall_add_droplets(id = res$id, droplet_ids = drop_ids)
firewalls()[[1]]$droplet_ids
firewall_remove_droplets(id = res$id, droplet_ids = drop_ids)

## End(Not run)
firewall_delete

Delete a firewall

Description
Delete a firewall

Usage
firewall_delete(id, ...)

Arguments
id    A firewall id (not the name) to delete
...   Options passed on to httr::DELETE

Examples
## Not run:
firewall_delete(id="d19b900b-b03e-4e5d-aa85-2ff8d786f28")

## End(Not run)

image_actions
Retrieve an action associated with a particular image id.

Description
Retrieve an action associated with a particular image id.

Usage
image_actions(image, action_id, ...)

Arguments
image    An image to modify.
action_id An action id associated with an image.
...      Options passed on to httr::GET. Must be named, see examples.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
image_actions(5710271, 31221438)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**image_convert**

*Convert an backup image to a snapshot.*

**Description**

Convert an backup image to a snapshot.

**Usage**

```r
image_convert(image, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `image`: An image to modify.
- `...`: Options passed on to httr::GET. Must be named, see examples.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# get a backup image
img <- images(TRUE)[[1]]
# then convert to a snapshot
# image_convert(img)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**image_delete**

*Rename/delete an image*

**Description**

There is no way to restore a deleted image so be careful and ensure your data is properly backed up before deleting it.

**Usage**

```r
image_delete(image, ...)
```

```r
image_rename(image, name, ...)
```
image_transfer

Arguments

image An image to modify.

... Options passed on to httr::GET. Must be named, see examples.

name (character) New name for image.

Examples

## Not run:
image_delete(5620385)

# Delete all of your snapshots
## BE CAREFUL WITH THIS ONE
# lapply(images(TRUE), image_delete)

## End(Not run)

---

image_transfer

Transfer an image to a specified region.

Description

Transfer an image to a specified region.

Usage

image_transfer(image, region, ...)

Arguments

image An image to modify.

region (numeric) Required. The region slug that represents the region target.

... Options passed on to httr::GET. Must be named, see examples.

Examples

## Not run:
image_transfer(image=images(TRUE)[[1]], region='nyc2')
image_transfer(image=images(TRUE)[[1]], region='ams2')

## End(Not run)
key-crud

Create, update, and delete ssh keys.

Description
Create, update, and delete ssh keys.

Usage
key_create(name, public_key, ...)
key_rename(key, name, ...)
key_delete(key, ...)

Arguments
name (character) The name to give the new SSH key in your account.
public_key (character) A string containing the entire public key.
... Other options passed on to low-level API methods.
key (key) Key to modify.

Examples
## Not run:
k <- key_create("key", readLines("~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"))
k <- key_rename(k, "new_name")
key_delete(k)
## End(Not run)

keys
List your ssh keys, or get a single key

Description
List your ssh keys, or get a single key

Usage
keys(..., page = 1, per_page = 25)
key(x, ...)
as.sshkey(x)
neighbors

Arguments

... Additional arguments passed down to low-level API function (do_*)
per_page Number of results per page. Default: 25.
x For key the numeric id. For as.sshkey, a number (the id), a string (the name), or a key.

Examples

## Not run:
keys()
as.sshkey(328037)
as.sshkey("hadley")

## End(Not run)

neighbors List neighbors

Description

List neighbors

Usage

neighbors(...)
droplet_neighbors(droplet, ...)

Arguments

... Additional options passed down to low-level API method.
droplet A droplet, or something that can be coerced to a droplet by as.droplet.

Examples

## Not run:
# List a droplet's neighbors on the same physical server
droplets()[[3]] %>% droplet_neighbors()
# List all neighbors on the same physical server
neighbors()

## End(Not run)
project_create

| nouns | Nouns to use for seeding random word selection when name not given for a droplet |

**Description**

Nouns to use for seeding random word selection when name not given for a droplet

**Details**

A vector of 1000 nouns From the GitHub repo https://github.com/dariusk/corpora - the data is licensed CC0.

---

**project_create**

Create a project

**Description**

Create a project

**Usage**

project_create(name, purpose, description = NULL, environment = NULL, ...)

**Arguments**

- name (character) Name of the project. required
- purpose (character) The purpose of the project. The maximum length is 255 characters. For examples of valid purposes, see the "Purposes" section. required
- description (character) The description of the project. The maximum length is 255 characters. optional
- environment (character) The environment of the project’s resources. optional
- ... Additional options passed down to POST

**Value**

A project object
**purposes**

The purpose attribute can have one of the following values:

- Just trying out DigitalOcean
- Class project / Educational purposes
- Website or blog
- Web Application
- Service or API
- Mobile Application
- Machine learning / AI / Data processing
- IoT
- Operational / Developer tooling

If specify another value for purpose, for example "your custom purpose", your purpose will be stored as Other: your custom purpose

**Environments**

The environment attribute must have one of the following values:

- Development
- Staging
- Production

If another value is specified, a 400 Bad Request is returned.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
project_create(name = "venus", purpose = "Web Application")

## End(Not run)
```

---

**project_delete**

Delete a project

**Description**

Delete a project

**Usage**

project_delete(project, ...)
### project_patch

**Arguments**

- **project**: A project to modify.
- Options passed on to `httr::GET`. Must be named, see examples.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
project_delete(5620385)

## End(Not run)
```

**Description**

Update certain aspects of a project

**Usage**

```r
project_patch(
  id,
  name = NULL,
  purpose = NULL,
  description = NULL,
  is_default = FALSE,
  environment = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- **id**: project id. to update the default project use "default". required
- **name**: (character) Name of the project. required
- **purpose**: (character) The purpose of the project. The maximum length is 255 characters. For examples of valid purposes, see the "Purposes" section. required
- **description**: (character) The description of the project. The maximum length is 255 characters. optional
- **is_default**: (logical) If TRUE, all resources will be added to this project if no project is specified. default: FALSE
- **environment**: (character) The environment of the project’s resources. optional
- Options passed down to `POST`
**project_update**

*Update all aspects of a project*

**Description**

Update all aspects of a project

**Usage**

```r
project_update(
  id,  # project id. to update the default project use "default". required
  name,  # (character) Name of the project. required
  purpose,  # (character) The purpose of the project. The maximum length is 255 characters. For examples of valid purposes, see the "Purposes" section. required
  description,  # (character) The description of the project. The maximum length is 255 characters. optional
  is_default = FALSE,  # (logical) If TRUE, all resources will be added to this project if no project is specified. default: FALSE
  environment = NULL,  # (character) The environment of the project’s resources. optional
  ...  # Additional options passed down to POST
)
```

**Arguments**

- `id`: project id. to update the default project use "default". required
- `name`: (character) Name of the project. required
- `purpose`: (character) The purpose of the project. The maximum length is 255 characters. For examples of valid purposes, see the "Purposes" section. required
- `description`: (character) The description of the project. The maximum length is 255 characters. optional
- `is_default`: (logical) If TRUE, all resources will be added to this project if no project is specified. default: FALSE
- `environment`: (character) The environment of the project’s resources. optional
- `...`: Additional options passed down to POST

**regions**

*Get list of regions and their metadata*

**Description**

Get list of regions and their metadata

**Usage**

```r
regions(page = 1, per_page = 25, ...)
```
Arguments

- `per_page` Number of results per page. Default: 25.
- `...` Named options passed on to `GET`.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
regions()

## End(Not run)
```

### Description

Resize a droplet by power off, snapshot, and create new droplet

#### Usage

```r
resize(droplet, delete_original = TRUE, ...)
```

#### Arguments

- `droplet` A droplet, or something that can be coerced to a droplet by `as.droplet`.
- `delete_original` (logical) Delete original droplet. Default: `TRUE`.
- `...` Named options passed on to `droplet_create`.

#### Details

Note that you can not resize a droplet while it is powered on. Thus, this function powers off your droplet, makes a snapshot, then creates a new droplet from that snapshot. We use `droplet_wait` in between these steps to wait for each to finish. You can optionally delete the original droplet.

#### Value

A droplet

#### Examples

```r
## Not run:
d <- droplet_create()
d # current size is 512mb
d %>% resize(size = "2gb")

## End(Not run)
```
sizes

Get all the available sizes that can be used to create a droplet.

Description
Get all the available sizes that can be used to create a droplet.

Usage
sizes(page = 1, per_page = 25, ...)

Arguments
per_page      Number of results per page. Default: 25.
...           Named options passed on to GET.

Value
A data.frame with available sizes (RAM, disk, no. CPU’s) and their costs

Examples
## Not run:
sizes()
## End(Not run)

spaces

List all Spaces.

Description
List all Spaces.

Usage
spaces(spaces_region = NULL, spaces_key = NULL, spaces_secret = NULL, ...)

Arguments
spaces_region (character) String containing a spaces region. If missing, defaults to value stored in an environment variable DO_SPACES_REGION.
spaces_key     (character) String containing a spaces access key. If missing, defaults to value stored in an environment variable DO_SPACES_ACCESS_KEY.
spaces_secret (character) String containing the secret associated with the spaces key. If missing, defaults to value stored in an environment variable DO_SPACES_SECRET_KEY.
...           Additional arguments to spaces_GET
Value

(list) A list of Spaces. Can be empty.

References

https://developers.digitalocean.com/documentation/spaces/#get-object

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# List all of your Spaces
spaces()

## End(Not run)
```

---

spaces_GET

*Internal helper method to get information about a Space*

Description

Internal helper method to get information about a Space

Usage

```r
spaces_GET(spaces_region = NULL, spaces_key = NULL, spaces_secret = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- **spaces_region** (character) String containing a spaces region. If missing, defaults to value stored in an environment variable `DO_SPACES_REGION`.
- **spaces_key** (character) String containing a spaces access key. If missing, defaults to value stored in an environment variable `DO_SPACES_ACCESS_KEY`.
- **spaces_secret** (character) String containing the secret associated with the spaces key. If missing, defaults to value stored in an environment variable `DO_SPACES_SECRET_KEY`.
- ... Additional arguments to `aws.s3::s3HTTP`

Value

The raw S3 response, or throws an error
Description

DigitalOcean provides support for storing files (Objects) in Spaces. This is useful for storing related files for fast access, sharing, etc. See https://developers.digitalocean.com/documentation/spaces/ for more information. The `aws.s3` package is required to use analogsea’s Spaces functionality so be sure to install it with `install.packages("aws.s3")` prior to continuing.

Arguments

- `space` A Space, or the name of the Space as a string.
- `object` (character) The name of the Object

Details

In order to get started using the Spaces API, you’ll need to generate a new "Spaces access key" in the API section of your DigitalOcean control panel and set the key and its secret as environmental variables via `Sys.setenv`. Set the access key to `DO_SPACES_ACCESS_KEY` and its secret to `DO_SPACES_SECRET_KEY`. After that, set your region to `DO_SPACES_REGION` (e.g., nyc3). Alternatively, you can pass this information as arguments to whichever Spaces API functions you’re using.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# List Spaces
spaces()

# Obtain Spaces as a list of Space objects
res <- spaces()

# Print Space summary using a Space object
summary(res[["my_space_name"]])

# Create a new space
space_create("new_space_name")

## End(Not run)
```
space_create  Create a new Space

Description
Create a new Space

Usage
space_create(
  name,
  spaces_region = NULL,
  spaces_key = NULL,
  spaces_secret = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments
name  (character) The name of the new Space
spaces_region  (character) String containing a spaces region. If missing, defaults to value stored in an environment variable DO_SPACES_REGION.
spaces_key  (character) String containing a spaces access key. If missing, defaults to value stored in an environment variable DO_SPACES_ACCESS_KEY.
spaces_secret  (character) String containing the secret associated with the spaces key. If missing, defaults to value stored in an environment variable DO_SPACES_SECRET_KEY.
...
  Additional arguments to aws.s3::put_bucket

Value
  (character) The name of the created Space.

Examples

## Not run:
# Create a new Space
# (Names must be unique within region)
space_create("new_space_name")

## End(Not run)
standardise_keys

Standardise specification of ssh keys.

Description
Standardise specification of ssh keys.

Usage
standardise_keys(ssh_keys = NULL)

Arguments
ssh_keys  An integer vector of given key ids, a character vector of key ids, or NULL, to use all ssh keys in account.

Value
A integer vector of key ids.

Examples
## Not run:
standardise_keys(123)
standardise_keys(123L)
standardise_keys()
standardise_keys("hadley")

## End(Not run)

tags

List tags

Description
List tags

Usage
tags(...)
tag(name, ...)
as.tag(x)
Arguments

... Additional options passed down to GET
name (character) Name of the tag
x Object to coerce to a tag.

Details

tags gets all your tag, tag gets a tag by name

Value

Many tag objects in a list

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# get all your tags
tags()

# get a tag by name
tag("stuffthings")
tag("helloworld")

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
tag_create("pluto")
as.tag("pluto")
as.tag(tag_create("howdyhoneyneighbor"))

## End(Not run)
```

tag_create Create a tag

Description

Create a tag

Usage

tag_create(name, ...)

Arguments

name (character) Name of the tag
... Additional options passed down to POST
tag_delete

Value
A tag object

Examples
### Not run:
tag_create(name = "venus")
### End(Not run)

---

tag_delete  Delete a tag

Description
Delete a tag

Usage
tag_delete(name, ...)

Arguments
name  (character) Name of the tag
...  Additional options passed down to DELETE

Value
nothing, if successful

Examples
### Not run:
tag_delete(name = "helloworld")
### End(Not run)
Description
Tag a resource

Usage

```
tag_resource(
  name,
  resource_id = NULL,
  resource_type = "droplet",
  resources = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `name` (character): Name of the tag
- `resource_id` (integer): a droplet id
- `resource_type` (character): only "droplet" for now. Default: "droplet"
- `resources` (list): instead of `resource_id` and `resource_type` you can pass in a list to this parameter. see examples
- `...` Additional options passed down to `POST`

Value

logical, TRUE if successful

Examples

```r
## Not run:
d <- droplet_create()
tag_resource(name = "stuffthings", resource_id = d$id,
  resource_type = "droplet")
tag_resource("stuffthings", resources = list(list(resource_id = d$id,
  resource_type = "droplet")))
```

## End(Not run)
untag_resource

Description

Untag a resource

Usage

tag_resource_delete(
    name,
    resource_id = NULL,
    resource_type = "droplet",
    resources = NULL,
    ...
)

Arguments

name (character) Name of the tag
resource_id (integer) a droplet id
resource_type (character) only "droplet" for now. Default: "droplet"
resources (list) instead of resource_id and resource_type you can pass in a list to this parameter. see examples
... Additional options passed down to DELETE

Value

logical, TRUE if successful

Examples

## Not run:
d <- droplet_create()
tag_resource(name = "stuffthings", resource_id = d$id,
    resource_type = "droplet")
## same as this because only allowed resource type right now is "droplet"
# tag_resource(name = "stuffthings", resource_id = d$id)
tag_resource_delete(name = "stuffthings", resource_id = d$id,
    resource_type = "droplet")

## End(Not run)
volume_attach

Attach a volume to a droplet

Description

Attach a volume to a droplet

Usage

volume_attach(volume, droplet, region = "nyc1", ...)

volume_detach(volume, droplet, region = "nyc1", ...)

volume_resize(volume, size, region = "nyc1", ...)

volume_action(volume, actionid, ...)

volume_actions(volume, page = 1, per_page = 25, ...)

Arguments

volume A volume, or something that can be coerced to a volume by as.volume.
droplet A droplet, or something that can be coerced to a droplet by as.droplet.
region (character) The region where the Block Storage volume will be created. When setting a region, the value should be the slug identifier for the region. When you query a Block Storage volume, the entire region object will be returned. Should not be specified with a snapshot_id. Default: nyc1
...
Additional options passed down to GET, POST, etc.
size (integer) The size of the Block Storage volume in GiB
actionid (integer) Optional. An action id.
per_page Number of results per page. Default: 25.

Details

Note that there is a way to attach a volume to or remove from a droplet by name, but we only support doing this by ID. However, as the user, all you need to do is make a volume class object via as.volume and pass it to volume_attach or volume_detach, which is pretty darn easy.

Examples

## Not run:
# resize a volume
## create a volume
(vol1 <- volume_create('foobar', 5))
## resize it
volume_resize(vol1, 6)
volume(vol1)

# attach a volume to a droplet
## create a droplet
(d <- droplet_create(region = "nyc1"))
## attach volume to droplet
volume_attach(vol1, d)
## refresh droplet info, see volumes slot
droplet(d$id)

# detach a volume from a droplet
(act <- volume_detach(vol1, d))
## refresh droplet info, see volumes slot
droplet(d$id)

# list an action
volume_action(vol1, 154689758)

# list all volume actions
volume_actions(volumes()[[1]])

## End(Not run)

---

**words**

1000 words to use for seeding random word selection when name not given for a droplet

---

**Description**

1000 words to use for seeding random word selection when name not given for a droplet
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