Package 'rstudioapi'

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Title Safely Access the RStudio API

Description Access the RStudio API (if available) and provide informative error messages when it's not.

Version 0.11

Maintainer Kevin Ushey <kevin@rstudio.com>

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URL https://github.com/rstudio/rstudioapi

BugReports https://github.com/rstudio/rstudioapi/issues

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Author Kevin Ushey [aut, cre],
JJ Allaire [aut],
Hadley Wickham [aut],
Gary Ritchie [aut],
RStudio [cph]

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R topics documented:

`addTheme` *Add a Custom Editor Theme*

Description

Adds a custom editor theme to RStudio and returns the name of the newly added theme.

Usage

```
addTheme(themePath, apply = FALSE, force = FALSE, globally = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`themePath`	A full or relative path or URL to an `rstheme` or `tmtheme` to be added.
`apply`	Whether to immediately apply the newly added theme. Setting this to `TRUE` has the same impact as running { `rstudioapi::addTheme(<themePath>); rstudioapi::applyTheme(<th` }. Default: `FALSE`.

force	Whether to force the operation and overwrite an existing file with the same name. Default: FALSE.
globally	Whether to install this theme for the current user or all users. If set to TRUE this will attempt to install the theme for all users, which may require administrator privileges. Default: FALSE.

Note

The addTheme function was introduced in RStudio 1.2.879.

---

applyTheme *Apply an Editor Theme to RStudio*

Description

Applies the specified editor theme to RStudio.

Usage

```
applyTheme(name)
```

Arguments

name	The unique name of the theme to apply.

Note

The applyTheme function was introduced in RStudio 1.2.879.

---

askForPassword *Ask the user for a password interactively*

Description

Ask the user for a password interactively.

Usage

```
askForPassword(prompt)
```

Arguments

prompt	Single element character vector containing the prompt to be displayed

Details

RStudio also sets the global `askpass` option to the `rstudioapi::askForPassword` function so that it can be invoked in a front-end independent manner.

Note

The `askForPassword` function was added in version 0.99.853 of RStudio.

Examples

```
## Not run:
rstudioapi::askForPassword("Please enter your password")

## End(Not run)
```

`askForSecret` *Show Prompt for Secret Dialog*

Description

Shows a dialog box asking for a secret with support to remember such secret using the 'keyring' package.

Usage

```
askForSecret(
  name,
  message = paste(name, ":", sep = ""),
  title = paste(name, "Secret")
)
```

Arguments

`name`	The name of the secret.
`message`	A character vector with the contents to display in the main dialog area.
`title`	The title to display in the dialog box.

Note

The `askForSecret` function was added in version 1.1.419 of RStudio.

bugReport *File an RStudio Bug Report*

Description

A utility function to assist with the filing of an RStudio bug report. This function will pre-populate a template with information useful in understanding your reported bug.

Usage

```
bugReport()
```

build-tools *Build Tools*

Description

Check, install, and use build tools as required.

Usage

```
buildToolsCheck()

buildToolsInstall(action)

buildToolsExec(expr)
```

Arguments

action	The action (as a string) being taken that will require installation of build tools.
expr	An R expression (unquoted) to be executed with build tools available and on the PATH.

Details

These functions are intended to be used together – one should first check whether build tools are available, and when not, prompt for installation. For example:

```
compile_model <- function(...) {

  if (rstudioapi::isAvailable()) {

    if (!rstudioapi::buildToolsCheck())
      rstudioapi::buildToolsInstall("Model compilation")
```

```
    rstudioapi::buildToolsExec({
      # code requiring build tools here
    })

  }
}
```

The `action` parameter is used to communicate (with a prompt) the operation being performed that requires build tool installation. Setting it to `NULL` or the empty string will suppress that prompt.

Note

The `buildToolsCheck()`, `buildToolsInstall()`, and `buildToolsExec()` functions were added with version 1.2.962 of RStudio.

`callFun` *Call an RStudio API function*

Description

This function will return an error if RStudio is not running, or the function is not available. If you want to fall back to different behavior, use `hasFun`.

Usage

```
callFun(fname, ...)
```

Arguments

`fname`	name of the RStudio function to call.
`...`	Other arguments passed on to the function

Examples

```
if (rstudioapi::isAvailable()) {
  rstudioapi::callFun("versionInfo")
}
```

convertTheme *Convert a tmTheme to an RStudio Theme*

Description

Converts a tmTheme to an rstheme and optionally adds and applies it to RStudio and returns the name of the theme.

Usage

```
convertTheme(
  themePath,
  add = TRUE,
  outputLocation = NULL,
  apply = FALSE,
  force = FALSE,
  globally = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

themePath	A full or relative path to the tmTheme file to be converted.
add	Whether to add the newly converted theme to RStudio. Setting this to true will have the same impact as running { rstudioapi::convertTheme(<themePath>,outputLocation = <convertedThemePath>); rstudioapi::addTheme(<convertedThemePath>) }. Default: TRUE.
outputLocation	A full or relative path where a copy of the converted theme will be saved. If this value is NULL, no copy will be saved. Default: NULL.
apply	Whether to immediately apply the newly added theme. This paramater cannot be set to TRUE if add is set to FALSE. Setting this and add to TRUE has the same impact as running { rstudioapi::convertTheme(<themePath>,outputLocation = <convertedThemePath>); rstudioapi::addTheme(<convertedThemePath>); rstudioapi::applyTheme(<themeName>) }. Default: FALSE.
force	Whether to force the operation and overwrite an existing file with the same name. Default: FALSE.
globally	Whether to install this theme for the current user or all users. If set to TRUE this will attempt to install the theme for all users, which may require administrator privileges. Only applies when add is TRUE. Default: FALSE.

Note

The convertTheme function was introduced in RStudio 1.2.879.

createProjectTemplate *Create a Project Template*

Description

Create a project template. See https://rstudio.github.io/rstudio-extensions/rstudio_project_templates.html for more information.

Usage

```
createProjectTemplate(
  package = ".",
  binding,
  title,
  subtitle = paste("Create a new", title),
  caption = paste("Create", title),
  icon = NULL,
  open_files = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  edit = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

package	The path to an R package sources.
binding	The R skeleton function to associate with this project template. This is the name of the function that will be used to initialize the project.
title	The title to be shown within the **New Project...** wizard.
subtitle	(optional) The subtitle to be shown within the **New Project...** wizard.
caption	(optional) The caption to be shown on the landing page for this template.
icon	(optional) The path to an icon, on disk, to be used in the dialog. Must be an .png of size less than 64KB.
open_files	(optional) Files that should be opened by RStudio when the project is generated. Shell-style globs can be used to indicate when multiple files matching some pattern should be opened – for example, OpenFiles: R/*.R would indicate that RStudio should open all .R files within the R folder of the generated project.
overwrite	Boolean; overwrite a pre-existing template file if one exists?
edit	Boolean; open the file for editting after creation?

dictionaries *Interact with RStudio's Dictionaries*

Description

Interact with the hunspell dictionaries used by RStudio for spell checking.

Usage

```
dictionariesPath()

userDictionariesPath()
```

Details

`dictionariesPath()` gives a path to the dictionaries installed and distributed with RStudio.

`userDictionariesPath()` gives the path where users can provide their own custom `hunspell` dictionaries. See:

https://support.rstudio.com/hc/en-us/articles/200551916-Spelling-Dictionaries

for more information.

Note

The `dictionariesPath()` and `userDictionariesPath()` functions were introduced with RStudio 1.2.1202.

document_position *Create a Document Position*

Description

Creates a `document_position`, which can be used to indicate e.g. the row + column location of the cursor in a document.

Usage

```
document_position(row, column)

is.document_position(x)

as.document_position(x)
```

Arguments

row	The row (using 1-based indexing).
column	The column (using 1-based indexing).
x	An object coercable to document_position.

---

document_range *Create a Range*

Description

A document_range is a pair of document_position objects, with each position indicating the start and end of the range, respectively.

Usage

```
document_range(start, end = NULL)

is.document_range(x)

as.document_range(x)
```

Arguments

start	A document_position indicating the start of the range.
end	A document_position indicating the end of the range.
x	An object coercable to document_range.

Value

An R list with class document_range and fields:

start:	The start position.
end:	The end position.

---

executeCommand *Execute Command*

Description

Executes an arbitrary RStudio command.

Usage

```
executeCommand(commandId, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

commandId	The ID of the command to execute.
quiet	Whether to show an error if the command does not exist.

Details

Most menu commands and many buttons in RStudio can be invoked from the API using this method.

The quiet command governs the behavior of the function when the command does not exist. By default, an error is shown if you attempt to invoke a non-existent command. You should set this to TRUE when invoking a command that may not be available if you don't want your users to see an error.

The command is run asynchronously, so no status is returned.

See the RStudio Server Professional Administration Guide appendix for a list of supported command IDs.

Note

The executeCommand function was introduced in RStudio 1.2.1261.

---

file-dialogs *Select a File / Folder*

Description

Prompt the user for the path to a file or folder, using the system file dialogs with RStudio Desktop, and RStudio's own web dialogs with RStudio Server.

Usage

```
selectFile(
  caption = "Select File",
  label = "Select",
  path = getActiveProject(),
  filter = "All Files (*)",
  existing = TRUE
)

selectDirectory(
  caption = "Select Directory",
  label = "Select",
  path = getActiveProject()
)
```

Arguments

caption	The window title.
label	The label to use for the 'Accept' / 'OK' button.
path	The initial working directory, from which the file dialog should begin browsing. Defaults to the current RStudio project directory.
filter	A glob filter, to be used when attempting to open a file with a particular extension. For example, to scope the dialog to R files, one could use `R Files (*.R)` here.
existing	Boolean; should the file dialog limit itself to existing files on the filesystem, or allow the user to select the path to a new file?

Details

When the selected file resolves within the user's home directory, RStudio will return an aliased path – that is, prefixed with `~/`.

Note

The `selectFile` and `selectDirectory` functions were added in version 1.1.287 of RStudio.

`getActiveProject` *Path to Active RStudio Project*

Description

Returns the path to the currently active RStudio project.

Usage

```
getActiveProject()
```

Value

Returns a single element character vector with the path of the currently active RStudio project. Returns `NULL` if no project is active.

Note

The `getActiveProject` function was added in version 0.99.854 of RStudio.

Examples

```
## Not run:
rstudioapi::getActiveProject()

## End(Not run)
```

getRStudioPackageDependencies *Get RStudio Package Dependencies*

Description

Gets a list of the all the R packages that RStudio depends on in some way.

Usage

```
getRStudioPackageDependencies()
```

Details

The data frame of package dependencies contains the following columns:

name The name of the R package.

version The required minimum version of the R package.

location Where RStudio expects the package to be, `cran` for a CRAN-like repository or `embedded` for development packages embedded in RStudio itself.

source Whether the package should be installed from source.

Value

A data frame containing a row per R package.

Note

The `getRStudioPackageDependencies` function was introduced in RStudio 1.3.525.

getThemeInfo *Retrieve Themes*

Description

Retrieves a list with information about the current color theme used by RStudio.

Usage

```
getThemeInfo()
```

Details

A list is returned with the following elements:

editor The name of the current editor theme, such as `Textmate`.

global The name of the current global theme. One of `Modern`, `Classic`, or `Sky`.

dark `TRUE` if the editor theme is dark, `FALSE` otherwise.

foreground The current editor theme's default text foreground color, formatted as a CSS-compatible color string, such as `rgb(1,22,39)`. Supported since RStudio 1.2.1214.

background The current editor theme's default text background color, formatted as a CSS-compatible color string. Supported since RStudio 1.2.1214.

`getThemes` *Get Theme List*

Description

Retrieves a list of the names of all the editor themes installed for RStudio.

Usage

```
getThemes()
```

Note

The `getThemes` function was introduced in RStudio 1.2.879.

`getVersion` *Return the current version of the RStudio API*

Description

Return the current version of the RStudio API

Usage

```
getVersion()
```

Value

A `numeric_version` which you can compare to a string and get correct results.

Examples

```
## Not run:
if (rstudioapi::getVersion() < "0.98.100") {
  message("Your version of RStudio is quite old")
}

## End(Not run)
```

`hasColorConsole` *Check if Console Supports ANSI Color Escapes*

Description

Check if Console Supports ANSI Color Escapes

Usage

```
hasColorConsole()
```

Value

a boolean

Note

The `hasColorConsole` function was added in version 1.1.216 of RStudio.

Examples

```
## Not run:
if (rstudioapi::hasColorConsole()) {
  message("RStudio console supports ANSI color sequences.")
}

## End(Not run)
```

hasFun *Exists/get for RStudio functions*

Description

These are specialized versions of `get` and `exists` that look in the rstudio package namespace. If RStudio is not running, `hasFun` will return `FALSE`.

Usage

```
hasFun(name, version_needed = NULL, ...)

findFun(name, version_needed = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`name`	name of object to look for
`version_needed`	An optional version specification. If supplied, ensures that RStudio is at least that version. This is useful if function behavior has changed over time.
`...`	other arguments passed on to `exists` and `get`

Examples

```
rstudioapi::hasFun("viewer")
```

highlightUi *Highlight UI Elements within the RStudio IDE*

Description

This function can be used to highlight UI elements within the RStudio IDE. UI elements can be selected using query selectors; most commonly, one should choose to highlight elements based on their IDs when available.

Usage

```
highlightUi(queries)
```

Arguments

`queries`	A list of "query" objects. Each query should be a list with entries `"query"` and `"parent"`. See **Queries** for more details.

Details

The tool at:

```
Help -> Diagnostics -> Show DOM Elements
```

can be useful for identifying the classes and IDs assigned to the different elements within RStudio.

Queries

Elements are selected using the same queries as through the web `querySelectorAll()` API. See https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Document/querySelectorAll for more details.

For example, to highlight the Save icon within the Source pane, one might use:

```
rstudioapi::highlightUi("#rstudio_tb_savesourcedoc")
```

In some cases, multiple UI elements need to be highlighted – e.g. if you want to highlight both a menu button, and a menu item within the menu displayed after the button is pressed. We'll use the Environment Pane's Import Dataset button as an example. To highlight the From Text (readr) command, you might use:

```
rstudioapi::highlightUi(
  list(
    list(query = "#rstudio_mb_import_dataset", parent = 0L),
    list(query = "#rstudio_label_from_text_readr_command", parent = 1L)
   )
)
```

Note

The `executeCommand` function was introduced in RStudio 1.3.658.

`isAvailable` *Check if RStudio is running.*

Description

Check if RStudio is running.

Usage

```
isAvailable(version_needed = NULL, child_ok = FALSE)

verifyAvailable(version_needed = NULL)
```

Arguments

version_needed	An optional version specification. If supplied, ensures that RStudio is at least that version.
child_ok	Boolean; check if the current R process is a child process of the main RStudio session? This can be useful for e.g. RStudio Jobs, where you'd like to communicate back with the main R session from a child process through rstudioapi.

Value

isAvailable a boolean; verifyAvailable an error message if RStudio is not running

Examples

```
rstudioapi::isAvailable()
## Not run: rstudioapi::verifyAvailable()
```

---

jobAdd *Add a Job*

Description

Inform RStudio's Jobs pane that a job has been added.

Usage

```
jobAdd(
  name,
  status = "",
  progressUnits = 0L,
  actions = NULL,
  running = FALSE,
  autoRemove = TRUE,
  show = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

name	The job's name.
status	The initial status text for the job; optional.
progressUnits	The integer number of units of work in the job; for example, 100L if the job's progress is expressed in percentages. Use 0L if the number of units of work is unknown.
actions	A list of actions that can be performed on the job (see Actions).
running	Whether the job is currently running.
autoRemove	Whether to remove the job from the Jobs pane when it's complete.
show	Whether to show the job in the Jobs pane.

Value

An ID representing the newly added job, used as a handle to provide further updates of the job's status.

Actions

The `actions` parameter is a named list of functions that the user can invoke on the job; for example: `actions = list(stop = function(id) { ... })`. The function will be passed a parameter named `id` with the job ID that invoked it.

There are two special action names:

stop If there is an action named `stop`, then the job will have a Stop button in in the Jobs pane, and pressing that button will invoke the `stop` action.

info If there is an action named `info`, then the job will have an informational link in the Jobs pane rather than an output display, and clicking the link will invoke the `info` action.

See Also

Other jobs: `jobAddOutput()`, `jobAddProgress()`, `jobRemove()`, `jobRunScript()`, `jobSetProgress()`, `jobSetState()`, `jobSetStatus()`

`jobAddOutput` *Add Job Output*

Description

Adds text output to a job.

Usage

```
jobAddOutput(job, output, error = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`job`	The ID of the job that has emitted text.
`output`	The text output emitted by the job.
`error`	Whether the output represents an error.

See Also

Other jobs: `jobAddProgress()`, `jobAdd()`, `jobRemove()`, `jobRunScript()`, `jobSetProgress()`, `jobSetState()`, `jobSetStatus()`

jobAddProgress *Add Job Progress*

Description

Adds incremental progress units to a job.

Usage

```
jobAddProgress(job, units)
```

Arguments

job	The ID of the job to update progress for.
units	The integer number of new progress units completed.

See Also

Other jobs: jobAddOutput(), jobAdd(), jobRemove(), jobRunScript(), jobSetProgress(), jobSetState(), jobSetStatus()

jobRemove *Remove a Job*

Description

Remove a job from RStudio's Jobs pane.

Usage

```
jobRemove(job)
```

Arguments

job	The ID of the job to remove.

See Also

Other jobs: jobAddOutput(), jobAddProgress(), jobAdd(), jobRunScript(), jobSetProgress(), jobSetState(), jobSetStatus()

jobRunScript *Run R Script As Job*

Description

Starts an R script as a background job.

Usage

```
jobRunScript(
  path,
  name = NULL,
  encoding = "unknown",
  workingDir = NULL,
  importEnv = FALSE,
  exportEnv = ""
)
```

Arguments

path	The path to the R script to be run.
name	A name for the background job. When NULL (the default), the filename of the script is used as the job name.
encoding	The text encoding of the script, if known.
workingDir	The working directory in which to run the job. When NULL (the default), the parent directory of the R script is used.
importEnv	Whether to import the global environment into the job.
exportEnv	The name of the environment in which to export the R objects created by the job. Use "" (the default) to skip export, "R_GlobalEnv"‘ to export to the global environment, or the name of an environment object to create an object with that name.

See Also

Other jobs: jobAddOutput(), jobAddProgress(), jobAdd(), jobRemove(), jobSetProgress(), jobSetState(), jobSetStatus()

jobSetProgress *Set Job Progress*

Description

Updates the progress for a job.

Usage

```
jobSetProgress(job, units)
```

Arguments

job	The ID of the job to set progress for.
units	The integer number of total units of work completed so far.

See Also

Other jobs: jobAddOutput(), jobAddProgress(), jobAdd(), jobRemove(), jobRunScript(), jobSetState(), jobSetStatus()

jobSetState *Set Job State*

Description

Changes the state of a job.

Usage

```
jobSetState(
  job,
  state = c("idle", "running", "succeeded", "cancelled", "failed")
)
```

Arguments

job	The ID of the job on which to change state.
state	The new job state.

States

The following states are supported:

idle The job is waiting to run.

running The job is actively running.

succeeded The job has finished successfully.

cancelled The job was cancelled.

failed The job finished but did not succeed.

See Also

Other jobs: `jobAddOutput()`, `jobAddProgress()`, `jobAdd()`, `jobRemove()`, `jobRunScript()`, `jobSetProgress()`, `jobSetStatus()`

`jobSetStatus` *Set Job Status*

Description

Update a job's informational status text.

Usage

```
jobSetStatus(job, status)
```

Arguments

`job`	The ID of the job to update.
`status`	Text describing job's new status.

See Also

Other jobs: `jobAddOutput()`, `jobAddProgress()`, `jobAdd()`, `jobRemove()`, `jobRunScript()`, `jobSetProgress()`, `jobSetState()`

launcher *Retrieve Launcher Information*

Description

Retrieve information about the launcher, as well as the different clusters that the launcher has been configured to use.

Check if the RStudio launcher is available and configured to support 'ad-hoc' jobs; that is, jobs normally launched by the user through the RStudio IDE's user interface.

Retrieve information on launcher jobs.

Usage

```
launcherGetInfo()

launcherAvailable()

launcherGetJobs(
  statuses = NULL,
  fields = NULL,
  tags = NULL,
  includeSessions = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

statuses	Return only jobs whose status matches one of `statuses`. Valid statuses are: Pending, Running, Suspended, Failed, Finished, Killed, Canceled. When `NULL`, all jobs are returned.
fields	Return a subset of fields associated with each job object. When `NULL`, all fields associated with a particular job are returned.
tags	An optional set of tags. Only jobs that have been assigned one of these requested tags will be returned.
includeSessions	Boolean; include jobs which are also operating as RStudio R sessions?

launcherConfig *Define a Launcher Configuration*

Description

Define a launcher configuration, suitable for use with the `config` argument to `launcherSubmitJob()`.

Usage

```
launcherConfig(name, value = NULL)
```

Arguments

name	The name of the launcher configuration.
value	The configuration value. Must either be an integer, float, or string.

See Also

Other job submission: launcherContainer(), launcherHostMount(), launcherNfsMount(), launcherPlacementConstraint(), launcherResourceLimit(), launcherSubmitJob(), launcherSubmitR()

---

launcherContainer *Define a Launcher Container*

Description

Define a launcher container, suitable for use with the container argument to launcherSubmitJob().

Usage

```
launcherContainer(image, runAsUserId = NULL, runAsGroupId = NULL)
```

Arguments

image	The container image to use.
runAsUserId	The user id to run as within the container. Defaults to the container-specified user.
runAsGroupId	The group id to run as within the container. Defaults to the container-specified group.

See Also

Other job submission: launcherConfig(), launcherHostMount(), launcherNfsMount(), launcherPlacementConstrain
launcherResourceLimit(), launcherSubmitJob(), launcherSubmitR()

launcherControlJob *Interact with (Control) a Job*

Description

Interact with a job.

Usage

```
launcherControlJob(
  jobId,
  operation = c("suspend", "resume", "stop", "kill", "cancel")
)
```

Arguments

jobId	The job id.
operation	The operation to execute. The operation should be one of c("suspend","resume","stop","kill","car Note that different launcher plugins support different subsets of these operations – consult your launcher plugin documentation to see which operations are supported.

launcherGetJob *Retrieve Job Information*

Description

Retrieve information on a job with id jobId.

Usage

```
launcherGetJob(jobId)
```

Arguments

jobId	The id of a launcher job.

launcherHostMount *Define a Launcher Host Mount*

Description

Define a launcher host mount, suitable for use with the `mounts` argument to `launcherSubmitJob()`. This can be used to mount a path from the host into the generated container.

Usage

```
launcherHostMount(path, mountPath, readOnly = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`path`	The host path to be mounted.
`mountPath`	The destination path for the mount in the container.
`readOnly`	Boolean; should the path be mounted read-only?

See Also

Other job submission: `launcherConfig()`, `launcherContainer()`, `launcherNfsMount()`, `launcherPlacementConstrai`
`launcherResourceLimit()`, `launcherSubmitJob()`, `launcherSubmitR()`

launcherNfsMount *Define a Launcher NFS Mount*

Description

Define a launcher NFS mount, suitable for use with the `mounts` argument to `launcherSubmitJob()`. This can be used to mount a path from a networked filesystem into a newly generated container.

Usage

```
launcherNfsMount(host, path, mountPath, readOnly = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`host`	The host name, or IP address, of the NFS server.
`path`	The NFS path to be mounted.
`mountPath`	The destination path for the mount in the container.
`readOnly`	Boolean; should the path be mounted read-only?

See Also

Other job submission: `launcherConfig()`, `launcherContainer()`, `launcherHostMount()`, `launcherPlacementConstra`
`launcherResourceLimit()`, `launcherSubmitJob()`, `launcherSubmitR()`

launcherPlacementConstraint *Define a Launcher Placement Constraint*

Description

Define a launcher placement constraint, suitable for use with the `placementConstraints` argument to `launcherSubmitJob()`.

Usage

```
launcherPlacementConstraint(name, value = NULL)
```

Arguments

`name`	The name of this placement constraint.
`value`	The value of the constraint. A job will only be placed on a requested node if the requested placement constraint is present.

See Also

Other job submission: `launcherConfig()`, `launcherContainer()`, `launcherHostMount()`, `launcherNfsMount()`, `launcherResourceLimit()`, `launcherSubmitJob()`, `launcherSubmitR()`

launcherResourceLimit *Define a Launcher Resource Limit*

Description

Define a launcher resource limit, suitable for use with the `resourceLimits` argument to `launcherSubmitJob()`.

Usage

```
launcherResourceLimit(type, value)
```

Arguments

`type`	The resource limit type. Must be one of cpuCount, cpuFrequency, cpuSet, cpuTime, memory, memorySwap. Different launcher plugins may support different subsets of these resource limit types; please consult the plugin documentation to learn which limits are supported.
`value`	The formatted value of the requested limit.

See Also

Other job submission: `launcherConfig()`, `launcherContainer()`, `launcherHostMount()`, `launcherNfsMount()`, `launcherPlacementConstraint()`, `launcherSubmitJob()`, `launcherSubmitR()`

launcherSubmitJob *Submit a Launcher Job*

Description

Submit a launcher job. See https://docs.rstudio.com/job-launcher/latest/index.html for more information.

Usage

```
launcherSubmitJob(
  name,
  cluster = "Local",
  tags = NULL,
  command = NULL,
  exe = NULL,
  args = NULL,
  environment = NULL,
  stdin = NULL,
  stdoutFile = NULL,
  stderrFile = NULL,
  workingDirectory = NULL,
  host = NULL,
  container = NULL,
  exposedPorts = NULL,
  mounts = NULL,
  placementConstraints = NULL,
  resourceLimits = NULL,
  queues = NULL,
  config = NULL,
  user = Sys.getenv("USER"),
  applyConfigSettings = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

name	A descriptive name to assign to the job.
cluster	The name of the cluster this job should be submitted to.
tags	A set of user-defined tags, used for searching and querying jobs.
command	The command to run within the job. This is executed via the system shell. Only one of command or exe should be specified.
exe	The (fully pathed) executable to run within the job. Only one of command or exe should be specified.
args	An array of arguments to pass to the command / executable.
environment	A list of environment variables to be set for processes launched with this job.

stdin	Data to be written to stdin when the job process is launched.
stdoutFile	The file used for the job's generated standard output. Not all launcher plugins support this parameter.
stderrFile	The file used for the job's generated standard error. Not all launcher plugins support this parameter.
workingDirectory	The working directory to be used by the command / executable associated with this job.
host	The host that the job is running on, or the desired host during job submission.
container	The container to be used for launched jobs.
exposedPorts	The ports that are exposed by services running on a container. Only applicable to systems that support containers.
mounts	A list of mount points. See launcherHostMount() and launcherNfsMount() for more information.
placementConstraints	A list of placement constraints. See launcherPlacementConstraint() for more information.
resourceLimits	A list of resource limits. See launcherResourceLimit() for more information.
queues	A list of available submission queues for the cluster. Only applicable to batch systems like LSF.
config	A list of cluster-specific configuration options. See launcherConfig() for more information.
user	The user-name of the job owner.
applyConfigSettings	Apply server-configured mounts, exposedPorts, and environment, in addition to any specified in this call.

See Also

Other job submission: launcherConfig(), launcherContainer(), launcherHostMount(), launcherNfsMount(), launcherPlacementConstraint(), launcherResourceLimit(), launcherSubmitR()

`launcherSubmitR` *Execute an R Script as a Launcher Job*

Description

Convenience function for running an R script as a launcher job using whichever R is found on the path in the launcher cluster.

Usage

```
launcherSubmitR(script, cluster = "Local", container = NULL)
```

Arguments

script	Fully qualified path of R script. Must be a path that is available in the job container (if using containerized job cluster such as Kubernetes).
cluster	The name of the cluster this job should be submitted to.
container	The container to be used for launched jobs.

Details

See launcherSubmitJob() for running jobs with full control over command, environment, and so forth.

See Also

Other job submission: launcherConfig(), launcherContainer(), launcherHostMount(), launcherNfsMount(), launcherPlacementConstraint(), launcherResourceLimit(), launcherSubmitJob()

---

navigateToFile *Navigate to File*

Description

Open a file in RStudio, optionally at a specified location.

Usage

```
navigateToFile(file, line = -1L, column = -1L)
```

Arguments

file	Path to the file to open)
line	Optional; integer specifying the line number on which to place the cursor
column	Optional; integer specifying the column number on which to place the cursor

Details

The navigateToFile opens a file in RStudio. If the file is already open, its tab or window is activated.

Once the file is open, the cursor is moved to the specified location. If the line and column arguments are both equal to -1L (the default), then the cursor position in the document that is opened will be preserved.

Note that if your intent is to navigate to a particular function within a file, you can also cause RStudio to navigate there by invoking View on the function, which has the advantage of falling back on deparsing if the file is not available.

Note

The navigateToFile function was added in version 0.99.719 of RStudio.

persistent-values *Persistent Keys and Values*

Description

Store persistent keys and values. Storage is per-project, if there is no project currently active then a global store is used.

Usage

```
setPersistentValue(name, value)

getPersistentValue(name)
```

Arguments

name	Key name
value	Key value

Value

The stored value as a character vector (NULL if no value of the specified name is available).

Note

The setPersistentValue and getPersistentValue functions were added in version 1.1.57 of RStudio.

previewRd *Preview an Rd topic in the Help pane*

Description

Preview an Rd topic in the Help pane

Usage

```
previewRd(rdFile)
```

Arguments

rdFile	Single element character vector containing the name of the Rd file to be displayed

Note

The previewRd function was added in version 0.98.191 of RStudio.

Examples

```
## Not run:
rstudioapi::previewRd("~/MyPackage/man/foo.Rd")

## End(Not run)
```

`previewSql` *Preview SQL statement*

Description

Makes use of 'DBI' and `dbGetQuery()` to preview a SQL statement for a given 'DBI' connection.

Usage

```
previewSql(conn, statement, ...)
```

Arguments

`conn`	The 'DBI' connection to be used to execute this statement.
`statement`	The SQL statement to execute. Either a path to a file containing a SQL statement or the SQL statement itself.
`...`	Additional arguments to be used in `dbGetQuery()`.

Note

The `previewSql` function was introduced in RStudio 1.2.600

`primary_selection` *Extract the Primary Selection*

Description

By default, functions returning a document context will return a list of selections, including both the 'primary' selection and also 'other' selections (e.g. to handle the case where a user might have multiple cursors active). Use `primary_selection()` to extract the primary selection.

Usage

```
primary_selection(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A document context, or a selection.
`...`	Optional arguments (currently ignored).

projects *Open a Project in RStudio*

Description

Initialize and open RStudio projects.

Usage

```
openProject(path = NULL, newSession = FALSE)

initializeProject(path = getwd())
```

Arguments

path	Either the path to an existing `.Rproj` file, or a path to a directory in which a new project should be initialized and opened.
newSession	Boolean; should the project be opened in a new session, or should the current RStudio session switch to that project? Note that `TRUE` values are only supported with RStudio Desktop and RStudio Server Pro.

Details

Calling `openProject()` without arguments effectively re-opens the currently open project in RStudio. When switching projects, users will be prompted to save any unsaved files; alternatively, you can explicitly save any open documents using `documentSaveAll()`.

Note

The `openProject` and `initializeProject` functions were added in version 1.1.287 of RStudio.

readPreference *Read Preference*

Description

Reads a user preference, useful to remember preferences across different R sessions for the same user.

Usage

```
readPreference(name, default)
```

Arguments

name	The name of the preference.
default	The default value to use when the preference is not available.

Details

User preferences can have arbitrary names and values. You must write the preference with writePreference before it can be read (otherwise its default value will be returned).

Note

The readPreference function was added in version 1.1.67 of RStudio.

See Also

readRStudioPreference, which reads RStudio IDE preferences.

---

readRStudioPreference *Read RStudio Preference*

Description

Reads an internal RStudio IDE preference for the current user.

Usage

```
readRStudioPreference(name, default)
```

Arguments

name	The name of the preference.
default	The default value of the preference, returned if the preference is not found.

Details

RStudio IDE internal preferences include the values displayed in RStudio's Global Options dialog as well as a number of additional settings.

Note

The readRStudioPreference function was added in version 1.3.387 of RStudio.

See Also

readPreference, which can be used to read arbitrary user (non-RStudio) preferences set with writePreference.

link{writeRStudioPreference}, which can be used to write internal RStudio IDE preferences.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Get indentation settings
spaces <- rstudioapi::readRStudioPreference("num_spaces_for_tab", FALSE)
message("Using ", spaces, " per tab.")

## End(Not run)
```

---

removeTheme *Remove a custom theme from RStudio.*

Description

Remove a custom theme from RStudio.

Usage

```
removeTheme(name)
```

Arguments

name	The unique name of the theme to remove.

Note

The removeTheme function was introduced in RStudio 1.2.879.

---

restartSession *Restart the R Session*

Description

Restart the RStudio R session.

Usage

```
restartSession(command = "")
```

Arguments

command	An R command (as a string) to be run after restarting R.

Note

The restartSession function was added in version 1.1.281 of RStudio.

`rstudio-documents` *Interact with Documents open in RStudio*

Description

Use these functions to interact with documents open in RStudio.

Creates a new document in RStudio

Closes a document currently open in RStudio.

Usage

```
insertText(location, text, id = NULL)

modifyRange(location, text, id = NULL)

setDocumentContents(text, id = NULL)

setCursorPosition(position, id = NULL)

setSelectionRanges(ranges, id = NULL)

documentSave(id = NULL)

documentSaveAll()

documentNew(
  text,
  type = c("r", "rmarkdown", "sql"),
  position = document_position(0, 0),
  execute = FALSE
)

documentClose(id = NULL, save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`location`	An object specifying the positions, or ranges, wherein text should be inserted. See **Details** for more information.
`text`	A character vector, indicating what text should be inserted at each aforementioned range. This should either be length one (in which case, this text is applied to each range specified); otherwise, it should be the same length as the `ranges` list.
`id`	The document id. When `NULL` or blank, the mutation will apply to the currently open, or last focused, RStudio document. Use the `id` returned from `getActiveDocumentContext()` to ensure that the operation is applied on the intended document.

position	The cursor position, typically created through document_position().
ranges	A list of one or more ranges, typically created through document_range().
type	The type of document to be created.
execute	Should the code be executed after the document is created?
save	Whether to commit unsaved changes to the document before closing it.

Details

location should be a (list of) document_position or document_range object(s), or numeric vectors coercable to such objects.

To operate on the current selection in a document, call insertText() with only a text argument, e.g.

```
insertText("# Hello\n")
insertText(text = "# Hello\n")
```

Otherwise, specify a (list of) positions or ranges, as in:

```
# insert text at the start of the document
insertText(c(1, 1), "# Hello\n")

# insert text at the end of the document
insertText(Inf, "# Hello\n")

# comment out the first 5 rows
pos <- Map(c, 1:5, 1)
insertText(pos, "# ")

# uncomment the first 5 rows, undoing the previous action
rng <- Map(c, Map(c, 1:5, 1), Map(c, 1:5, 3))
modifyRange(rng, "")
```

modifyRange is a synonym for insertText, but makes its intent clearer when working with ranges, as performing text insertion with a range will replace the text previously existing in that range with new text. For clarity, prefer using insertText when working with document_positions, and modifyRange when working with document_ranges.

documentClose accepts an ID of an open document rather than a path. You can get the ID of an open document from the getSourceEditorContext function, among others.

Closing is always done non-interactively; that is, no prompts are given to the user. If the user has made changes to the document but not saved them, then the save parameter governs the behavior: when TRUE, unsaved changes are committed, and when FALSE they are discarded.

Note

The insertText, modifyRange and setDocumentContents functions were added with version 0.99.796 of RStudio.

The `setCursorPosition` and `setSelectionRanges` functions were added with version 0.99.1111 of RStudio.

The `documentSave` and `documentSaveAll` functions were added with version 1.1.287 of RStudio.

The `documentNew` function was introduced in RStudio 1.2.640

The `documentClose` function was introduced in RStudio 1.2.1255

`rstudio-editors` *Retrieve Information about an RStudio Editor*

Description

Returns information about an RStudio editor.

Usage

```
getActiveDocumentContext()

getSourceEditorContext()

getConsoleEditorContext()
```

Details

The `selection` field returned is a list of document selection objects. A document selection is just a pairing of a document `range`, and the `text` within that range.

Value

A `list` with elements:

`id`	The document ID.
`path`	The path to the document on disk.
`contents`	The contents of the document.
`selection`	A `list` of selections. See **Details** for more information.

Note

The `getActiveDocumentContext` function was added with version 0.99.796 of RStudio, while the `getSourceEditorContext` and the `getConsoleEditorContext` functions were added with version 0.99.1111.

`savePlotAsImage` *Save Active RStudio Plot as an Image*

Description

Save the currnently active RStudio as an image file.

Usage

```
savePlotAsImage(
  file,
  format = c("png", "jpeg", "bmp", "tiff", "emf", "svg", "eps"),
  width,
  height
)
```

Arguments

file	Target filename
format	Image format ("png", "jpeg", "bmp", "tiff", "emf", "svg", or "eps")
width	Image width in pixels
height	Image height in pixels

Note

The savePlotAsImage function was introduced in RStudio 1.1.57

---

sendToConsole *Send Code to the R Console*

Description

Send code to the R console and optionally execute it.

Usage

```
sendToConsole(code, execute = TRUE, echo = TRUE, focus = TRUE)
```

Arguments

code	Character vector containing code to be executed.
execute	Boolean; execute the code immediately or just enter the text into the console?
echo	Boolean; echo the R code in the console as it's executed?
focus	Boolean; focus the R console after sending code?

Note

The sendToConsole function was added in version 0.99.787 of RStudio.

Examples

```
## Not run:
rstudioapi::sendToConsole(".Platform", execute = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

showDialog *Show Dialog Box*

Description

Shows a dialog box with a given title and contents.

Usage

```
showDialog(title, message, url = "")
```

Arguments

title	The title to display in the dialog box.
message	A character vector with the contents to display in the main dialog area. Contents can contain the following HTML tags: "p", "em", "strong", "b" and "i".
url	An optional url to display under the message.

Details

```
showDialog("A dialog", "Showing <b>bold</b> text in the message.")
```

Note

The showDialog function was added in version 1.1.67 of RStudio.

---

showPrompt *Show Prompt Dialog Box*

Description

Shows a dialog box with a prompt field.

Usage

```
showPrompt(title, message, default = NULL)
```

Arguments

title	The title to display in the dialog box.
message	A character vector with the contents to display in the main dialog area.
default	An optional character vector that fills the prompt field with a default value.

Note

The showPrompt function was added in version 1.1.67 of RStudio.

---

showQuestion *Show Question Dialog Box*

Description

Shows a dialog box asking a question.

Usage

```
showQuestion(title, message, ok = NULL, cancel = NULL)
```

Arguments

title	The title to display in the dialog box.
message	A character vector with the contents to display in the main dialog area.
ok	And optional character vector that overrides the caption for the OK button.
cancel	An optional character vector that overrides the caption for the Cancel button.

Note

The showQuestion function was added in version 1.1.67 of RStudio.

---

sourceMarkers *Display Source Markers*

Description

Display user navigable source markers in a pane within RStudio

Usage

```
sourceMarkers(name, markers, basePath = NULL,
              autoSelect = c("none", "first", "error"))
```

Arguments

name	Name of marker set (will replace any markers of the same name previously shown)
markers	List or data frame containing source markers (see below for details on how to specify markers)
basePath	Optional. If all source files are within a base path then specifying that path here will result in file names being displayed as relative paths. Note that in this case markers still need to specify source file names as full paths.
autoSelect	Optional. Automatically select and drive focus to either the first marker or the first marker that is an error.

Details

The markers argument can contains either a list of marker lists or a data frame with the appropriate marker columns. The fields in a marker are as follows (all are required):

type	Marker type ("error", "warning", "info", "style", or "usage")
file	Path to source file
line	Line number witin source file
column	Column number within line
message	Short descriptive message

Note that if the message field is of class "html" (i.e. inherits(message,"html") == TRUE) then it's contents will be treated as HTML.

Note

The sourceMarkers function was added in version 0.99.225 of RStudio.

---

systemUsername *Get System Username*

Description

Returns the system username of the current user.

Usage

```
systemUsername()
```

`terminalActivate` *Activate Terminal*

Description

Ensure terminal is running and optionally bring to front in RStudio.

Usage

```
terminalActivate(id = NULL, show = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`id`	The terminal id. The `id` is obtained from `terminalList()`, `terminalVisible()`, `terminalCreate()`, or `terminalExecute()`. If NULL, the terminal tab will be selected but no specific terminal will be chosen.
`show`	If TRUE, bring the terminal to front in RStudio.

Note

The `terminalActivate` function was added in version 1.1.350 of RStudio.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# create a hidden terminal and run a lengthy command
termId = rstudioapi::terminalCreate(show = FALSE)
rstudioapi::terminalSend(termId, "sleep 5\n")

# wait until a busy terminal is finished
while (rstudioapi::terminalBusy(termId)) {
  Sys.sleep(0.1)
}
print("Terminal available")#'

rstudioapi::terminalActivate(termId)

## End(Not run)
```

terminalBuffer *Get Terminal Buffer*

Description

Returns contents of a terminal buffer.

Usage

```
terminalBuffer(id, stripAnsi = TRUE)
```

Arguments

id	The terminal id. The id is obtained from terminalList(), terminalVisible(), terminalCreate(), or terminalExecute().
stripAnsi	If FALSE, don't strip out Ansi escape sequences before returning terminal buffer.

Value

The terminal contents, one line per row.

Note

The terminalBuffer function was added in version 1.1.350 of RStudio.

terminalBusy *Is Terminal Busy*

Description

Are terminals reporting that they are busy?

Usage

```
terminalBusy(id)
```

Arguments

id	The terminal id. The id is obtained from terminalList(), terminalVisible(), terminalCreate(), or terminalExecute().

Value

a boolean

Note

The `terminalBusy` function was added in version 1.1.350 of RStudio.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# create a hidden terminal and run a lengthy command
termId <- rstudioapi::terminalCreate(show = FALSE)
rstudioapi::terminalSend(termId, "sleep 5\n")

# wait until a busy terminal is finished
while (rstudioapi::terminalBusy(termId)) {
  Sys.sleep(0.1)
}
print("Terminal available")

## End(Not run)
```

`terminalClear` *Clear Terminal Buffer*

Description

Clears the buffer for specified terminal.

Usage

```
terminalClear(id)
```

Arguments

`id`	The terminal id. The `id` is obtained from `terminalList()`, `terminalVisible()`, `terminalCreate()`, or `terminalExecute()`.

Note

The `terminalClear` function was added in version 1.1.350 of RStudio.

Examples

```
## Not run:
termId <- rstudioapi::terminalCreate()
rstudioapi::terminalSend(termId, 'ls -l\n')
Sys.sleep(3)
rstudioapi::terminalClear(termId)

## End(Not run)
```

`terminalContext` *Retrieve Information about RStudio Terminals*

Description

Returns information about RStudio terminal instances.

Usage

```
terminalContext(id)
```

Arguments

`id`	The terminal id. The `id` is obtained from `terminalList()`, `terminalVisible()`, `terminalCreate()`, or `terminalExecute()`.

Value

A `list` with elements:

`handle`	the internal handle
`caption`	caption
`title`	title set by the shell
`working_dir`	working directory
`shell`	shell type
`running`	is terminal process executing
`busy`	is terminal running a program
`exit_code`	process exit code or NULL
`connection`	websockets or rpc
`sequence`	creation sequence
`lines`	lines of text in terminal buffer
`cols`	columns in terminal
`rows`	rows in terminal
`pid`	process id of terminal shell
`full_screen`	full screen program running

Note

The `terminalContext` function was added in version 1.1.350 of RStudio.

Examples

```
## Not run:
termId <- rstudioapi::terminalCreate("example", show = FALSE)
View(rstudioapi::terminalContext(termId))
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

`terminalCreate` *Create a Terminal*

Description

Create a new Terminal.

Usage

```
terminalCreate(caption = NULL, show = TRUE, shellType = NULL)
```

Arguments

`caption`	The desired terminal caption. When `NULL` or blank, the terminal caption will be chosen by the system.
`show`	If `FALSE`, terminal won't be brought to front.
`shellType`	Shell type for the terminal: NULL or "default" to use the shell selected in Global Options. For Microsoft Windows, alternatives are "win-cmd" for 64-bit Command Prompt, "win-ps" for 64-bit PowerShell, "win-git-bash" for Git Bash, or "win-wsl-bash" for Bash on Windows Subsystem for Linux. On Linux, Mac, and RStudio Server "custom" will use the custom terminal defined in Global Options. If the requested shell type is not available, the default shell will be used, instead.

Value

The terminal identifier as a character vector (`NULL` if unable to create the terminal or the given terminal caption is already in use).

Note

The `terminalCreate` function was added in version 1.1.350 of RStudio and the ability to specify shellType was added in version 1.2.696.

Examples

```
## Not run:
termId <- rstudioapi::terminalCreate('My Terminal')

## End(Not run)
```

`terminalExecute` *Execute Command*

Description

Execute a command, showing results in the terminal pane.

Usage

```
terminalExecute(command, workingDir = NULL, env = character(), show = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`command`	System command to be invoked, as a character string.
`workingDir`	Working directory for command
`env`	Vector of name=value strings to set environment variables
`show`	If FALSE, terminal won't be brought to front

Value

The terminal identifier as a character vector (`NULL` if unable to create the terminal).

Note

The `terminalExecute` function was added in version 1.1.350 of RStudio.

Examples

```
## Not run:
termId <- rstudioapi::terminalExecute(
  command = 'echo $HELLO && echo $WORLD',
  workingDir = '/usr/local',
  env = c('HELLO=WORLD', 'WORLD=EARTH'),
  show = FALSE)

while (is.null(rstudioapi::terminalExitCode(termId))) {
  Sys.sleep(0.1)
}

result <- terminalBuffer(termId)
terminalKill(termId)
print(result)

## End(Not run)
```

terminalExitCode *Terminal Exit Code*

Description

Get exit code of terminal process, or NULL if still running.

Usage

```
terminalExitCode(id)
```

Arguments

id	The terminal id. The id is obtained from terminalList(), terminalVisible(), ,terminalCreate(), or terminalExecute().

Value

The exit code as an integer vector, or NULL if process still running.

Note

The terminalExitCode function was added in version 1.1.350 of RStudio.

terminalKill *Kill Terminal*

Description

Kill processes and close a terminal.

Usage

```
terminalKill(id)
```

Arguments

id	The terminal id. The id is obtained from terminalList(), terminalVisible(), terminalCreate(), or terminalExecute().

Note

The terminalKill function was added in version 1.1.350 of RStudio.

terminalList *Get All Terminal Ids*

Description

Return a character vector containing all the current terminal identifiers.

Usage

```
terminalList()
```

Value

The terminal identifiers as a character vector.

Note

The `terminalList` function was added in version 1.1.350 of RStudio.

terminalRunning *Is Terminal Running*

Description

Does a terminal have a process associated with it? If the R session is restarted after a terminal has been created, the terminal will not restart its shell until it is displayed either via the user interface, or via `terminalActivate()`.

Usage

```
terminalRunning(id)
```

Arguments

`id`	The terminal id. The `id` is obtained from `terminalList()`, `terminalVisible()`, `terminalCreate()`, or `terminalExecute()`.

Value

a boolean

Note

The `terminalRunning` function was added in version 1.1.350 of RStudio.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# termId has a handle to a previously created terminal
# make sure it is still running before we send it a command
if (!rstudioapi::terminalRunning(termId)) {
   rstudioapi::terminalActivate(termId))

   # wait for it to start
   while (!rstudioapi::terminalRunning(termId)) {
      Sys.sleep(0.1)
   }

   terminalSend(termId, "echo Hello\n")
}

## End(Not run)
```

`terminalSend` *Send Text to a Terminal*

Description

Send text to an existing terminal.

Usage

```
terminalSend(id, text)
```

Arguments

`id`	The terminal id. The `id` is obtained from `terminalList()`, `terminalVisible()`, `terminalCreate()`, or `terminalExecute()`.
`text`	Character vector containing text to be inserted.

Note

The `terminalSend` function was added in version 1.1.350 of RStudio.

Examples

```
## Not run:
termId <- rstudioapi::terminalCreate()
rstudioapi::terminalSend(termId, 'ls -l\n')

## End(Not run)
```

terminalVisible *Get Visible Terminal*

Description

Get Visible Terminal

Usage

```
terminalVisible()
```

Value

Terminal identifier selected in the client, if any.

Note

The `terminalVisible` function was added in version 1.1.350 of RStudio.

translateLocalUrl *Translate Local URL*

Description

Translates a local URL into an externally accessible URL on RStudio Server.

Usage

```
translateLocalUrl(url, absolute = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`url`	The fully qualified URL to translate; for example, `http://localhost:1234/service/page.html`.
`absolute`	Whether to return a relative path URL (the default) or an absolute URL.

Details

On RStudio Server, URLs which refer to the local host network address (such as `http://localhost:1234/` and `http://127.0.0.1:5678/`) must be translated in order to be externally accessible from a browser. This method performs the required translation, and returns the translated URL, which RStudio Server uses to proxy HTTP requests.

Returns an unmodified URL on RStudio Desktop, and when the URL does not refer to a local address.

Value

The translated URL.

updateDialog *Updates a Dialog Box*

Description

Updates specific properties from the current dialog box.

Usage

```
updateDialog(...)
```

Arguments

...	Named parameters and values to update a dialog box.

Details

Currently, the only dialog with support for this action is the New Connection dialog in which the code preview can be updated through this API.

```
updateDialog(code = "con <- NULL")
```

Note

The `updateDialog` function was added in version 1.1.67 of RStudio.

userIdentity *Get User Identity*

Description

Returns the identity (displayed name) of the current user.

Usage

```
userIdentity()
```

versionInfo *RStudio Version Information*

Description

Provides information about the currently running version of RStudio, including it's specific version number and whether it is running in desktop or server mode.

Usage

```
versionInfo()
```

Value

Returns a list with the following elements:

version	A package version object that can be used in comparisons. This is the same value which would be returned from
mode	Current program mode (either "desktop" or "server")
citation	An object inheriting from class bibentry

Note

The versionInfo function was added in version 0.97.124 of RStudio.

Examples

```
## Not run:
require(rstudioapi)
ver <- versionInfo()

# Test specific version constraint
if (ver$version >= "0.97") {
   # do some 0.97 dependent stuff
}

# Check current mode
desktopMode <- ver$mode == "desktop"
serverMode <- ver$mode == "server"

# Get the citation
ver$citation


## End(Not run)
```

`viewer` *View local web content within RStudio*

Description

View local web content within RStudio. Content can be served from static files in the R session temporary directory or can be a Shiny, Rook, OpenCPU, or any other type of localhost web application.

Usage

```
viewer(url, height = NULL)
```

Arguments

`url`	Application URL. This can be either a localhost URL or a path to a file within the R session temporary directory (i.e. a path returned by `tempfile`).
`height`	Desired height. Specifies a desired height for the Viewer pane (the default is `NULL` which makes no change to the height of the pane). This value can be numeric or the string `"maximize"` in which case the Viewer will expand to fill all vertical space. See details below for a discussion of constraints imposed on the height.

Details

RStudio also sets the global `viewer` option to the `rstudioapi::viewer` function so that it can be invoked in a front-end independent manner.

Applications are displayed within the Viewer pane. The application URL must either be served from localhost or be a path to a file within the R session temporary directory. If the URL doesn't conform to these requirements it is displayed within a standard browser window.

The `height` parameter specifies a desired height, however it's possible the Viewer pane will end up smaller if the request can't be fulfilled (RStudio ensures that the pane paired with the Viewer maintains a minimum height). A height of 400 pixels or lower is likely to succeed in a large proportion of configurations.

A very large height (e.g. 2000 pixels) will allocate the maximum allowable space for the Viewer (while still preserving some view of the pane above or below it). The value `"maximize"` will force the Viewer to full height. Note that this value should only be specified in cases where maximum vertical space is essential, as it will result in one of the user's other panes being hidden.

Viewer Detection

When a page is displayed within the Viewer it's possible that the user will choose to pop it out into a standalone browser window. When rendering inside a standard browser you may want to make different choices about how content is laid out or scaled. Web pages can detect that they are running inside the Viewer pane by looking for the `viewer_pane` query parameter, which is automatically injected into URLs when they are shown in the Viewer. For example, the following URL:

`http://localhost:8100`

When rendered in the Viewer pane is transformed to:

`http://localhost:8100?viewer_pane=1`

To provide a good user experience it's strongly recommended that callers take advantage of this to automatically scale their content to the current size of the Viewer pane. For example, re-rendering a JavaScript plot with new dimensions when the size of the pane changes.

Note

The `viewer` function was added in version 0.98.423 of RStudio. The ability to specify `maximize` for the `height` parameter was introduced in version 0.99.1001 of RStudio.

Examples

```
## Not run:

# run an application inside the IDE
rstudioapi::viewer("http://localhost:8100")

# run an application and request a height of 500 pixels
rstudioapi::viewer("http://localhost:8100", height = 500)

# probe for viewer option then fall back to browseURL
viewer <- getOption("viewer")
if (!is.null(viewer))
   viewer("http://localhost:8100")
else
   utils::browseURL("http://localhost:8100")

# generate a temporary html file and display it
dir <- tempfile()
dir.create(dir)
htmlFile <- file.path(dir, "index.html")
# (code to write some content to the file)
rstudioapi::viewer(htmlFile)

## End(Not run)
```

---

writePreference *Write Preference*

Description

Writes a user preference, useful to remember preferences across different R sessions for the same user.

Usage

```
writePreference(name, value)
```

Arguments

name	The name of the preference.
value	The value of the preference.

Note

The writePreference function was added in version 1.1.67 of RStudio.

See Also

writeRStudioPreference, which changes RStudio IDE preferences.

---

writeRStudioPreference *Write RStudio Preference*

Description

Writes an internal RStudio IDE preference for the current user.

Usage

```
writeRStudioPreference(name, value)
```

Arguments

name	The name of the preference.
value	The value of the preference.

Details

RStudio IDE internal preferences include the values displayed in RStudio's Global Options dialog as well as a number of additional settings. Set them carefully; inappropriate values can cause unexpected behavior. See the RStudio Server Professional Administration Guide appendix for your version of RStudio for a full list of preference names and values.

Note

The writeRStudioPreference function was added in version 1.3.387 of RStudio.

See Also

writePreference, which can be used to store arbitrary user (non-RStudio) preferences.

readRStudioPreference, which reads internal RStudio IDE preferences.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Hide RStudio's toolbar.
rstudioapi::writeRStudioPreference("toolbar_visible", FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

Index