Package 'quickr'

August 25, 2025

Title Compiler for R

Version 0.2.0

Description Compile R functions annotated with type and shape declarations for extremely fast performance and robust runtime type checking. Supports both just-in-time (JIT) and ahead-of-time (AOT) compilation. Compilation is performed by lowering R code to Fortran.

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URL https://github.com/t-kalinowski/quickr

BugReports https://github.com/t-kalinowski/quickr/issues

Depends R (>= 4.4.0)

Imports dotty, glue, S7

Suggests bench, cli, pkgload (>= 1.4.0), rlang, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Config/testthat/edition 3

Config/testthat/parallel true

Config/testthat/start-first unary-intrinsics, loops

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2025-08-25 20:30:02 UTC

Contents

compile_package *Compile all* quick() *functions in a package.*

Description

This will compile all quick() functions in an R package, and generate source files in the src/ directory.

Usage

```
compile_package(path = ".")
```

Arguments

path	Path to an R package

Details

Note, this function is automatically invoked during a pkgload::load_all() call.

Value

Called for its side effect.

quick *Compile a Quick Function*

Description

Compile an R function.

Usage

```
quick(fun, name = NULL)
```

Arguments

fun	An R function
name	String, name to use for the function. This is optional in regular usage but required in an R package. As a convenience, arguments fun and name can also be supplied as positional arguments to quick with name in the first position.

Details

`declare(type())` **syntax::**

The shape and mode of all function arguments must be declared. Local and return variables may optionally also be declared.

`declare(type())` also has support for declaring size constraints, or size relationships between variables. Here are some examples of declare calls:

```
declare(type(x = double(NA))) # x is a 1-d double vector of any length
declare(type(x = double(10))) # x is a 1-d double vector of length 10
declare(type(x = double(1)))  # x is a scalar double

declare(type(x = integer(2, 3)))  # x is a 2-d integer matrix with dim (2, 3)
declare(type(x = integer(NA, 3))) # x is a 2-d integer matrix with dim (<any>, 3)

# x is a 4-d logical matrix with dim (<any>, 24, 24, 3)
declare(type(x = logical(NA, 24, 24, 3)))

# x and y are 1-d double vectors of any length
declare(type(x = double(NA)),
        type(y = double(NA)))

# x and y are 1-d double vectors of the same length
declare(
  type(x = double(n)),
  type(y = double(n)),
)

# x and y are 1-d double vectors, where length(y) == length(x) + 2
declare(type(x = double(n)),
        type(y = double(n+2)))
```

You can provide declarations to `declare()` as:

- Multiple arguments to a single `declare()` call
- Separate `declare()` calls
- Multiple arguments within a code block (`{}`) inside `declare()`

```
declare(
  type(x = double(n)),
  type(y = double(n)),
)

declare(type(x = double(n)))
declare(type(y = double(n)))

declare({
  type(x = double(n))
  type(y = double(n))
})
```

Return values:

The shape and type of a function return value must be known at compile time. In most situations, this will be automatically inferred by `quick()`. However, if the output is dynamic, then you may need to provide a hint. For example, returning the result of `seq()` will fail because the output shape cannot be inferred.

```
# Will fail to compile:
quick_seq <- quick(function(start, end) {
  declare({
    type(start = integer(1))
    type(end = integer(1))
  })
  out <- seq(start, end)
  out
})
```

However, if the output size can be declared as a dynamic expression using other values known at runtime, compilation will succeed:

```
# Succeeds:
quick_seq <- quick(function(start, end) {
  declare({
    type(start = integer(1))
    type(end = integer(1))
    type(out = integer(end - start + 1))
  })
  out <- seq(start, end)
  out
})
quick_seq(1L, 5L)
```

Value

A quicker R function.

Examples

```
add_ab <- quick(function(a, b) {
  declare(type(a = double(n)),
          type(b = double(n)))
  a + b
})
add_ab(1, 2)
add_ab(c(1, 2, 3), c(4, 5, 6))
```

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