

Package ‘conflicted’

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Title An Alternative Conflict Resolution Strategy

Version 1.2.0

Description R's default conflict management system gives the most recently loaded package precedence. This can make it hard to detect conflicts, particularly when they arise because a package update creates ambiguity that did not previously exist. 'conflicted' takes a different approach, making every conflict an error and forcing you to choose which function to use.

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URL <https://conflicted.r-lib.org/>, <https://github.com/r-lib/conflicted>

BugReports <https://github.com/r-lib/conflicted/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.2)

Imports cli (>= 3.4.0), memoise, rlang (>= 1.0.0)

Suggests callr, covr, dplyr, Matrix, methods, pkgload, testthat (>= 3.0.0), withr

Config/Needs/website tidyverse/tidytemplate

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conflicts_prefer	<i>Declare many preferences at once</i>
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Description

`conflicts_prefer()` allows you to declare "winners" of conflicts, declaring one or many winners at once.

See [conflict_prefer\(\)](#) for more precise control.

Usage

```
conflicts_prefer(..., .quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	Functions to prefer in form <code>pkg::fun</code> or <code>pkg::fun()</code> .
<code>.quiet</code>	If TRUE, all output will be suppressed

Best practices

I recommend placing a single call to `conflicts_prefer()` at the top of your script, immediately after loading all needed packages with calls to `library()`.

Examples

```
conflicts_prefer(
  dplyr::filter(),
  dplyr::lag(),
)

# or
conflicts_prefer(
  dplyr::filter,
  dplyr::lag,
)
```

conflict_prefer	<i>Persistently prefer one function over another</i>
-----------------	--

Description

`conflict_prefer()` allows you to declare "winners" of conflicts. You can either declare a specific pairing (i.e. `dplyr::filter()` beats `base::filter()`), or an overall winner (i.e. `dplyr::filter()` beats all comers). As of conflicted 1.2.0, in most case you should use `conflicts_prefer()` instead as it's both faster and easier to use.

Use `conflicted_prefer_all()` to prefer all functions in a package, or `conflicted_prefer_matching()` to prefer functions that match a regular expression.

Usage

```
conflict_prefer(name, winner, losers = NULL, quiet = FALSE)
```

```
conflict_prefer_matching(pattern, winner, losers = NULL, quiet = FALSE)
```

```
conflict_prefer_all(winner, losers = NULL, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

name	Name of function.
winner	Name of package that should win the conflict.
losers	Optional vector of packages that should lose the conflict. If omitted, winner will beat all comers.
quiet	If TRUE, all output will be suppressed
pattern	Regular expression used to select objects from the winner package.

Examples

```
# Prefer over all other packages
conflict_prefer("filter", "dplyr")

# Prefer over specified package or packages
conflict_prefer("filter", "dplyr", "base")
conflict_prefer("filter", "dplyr", c("base", "filtration"))

# Prefer many functions that match a pattern
## Not run:
# Prefer col_* from vroom
conflict_prefer_matching("^col_", "vroom")

## End(Not run)
# Or all functions from a package:
## Not run:
# Prefer all tidylog functions over dplyr functions
```

```
conflict_prefer_all("tidylog", "dtplyr")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

conflict_scout	<i>Find conflicts amongst a set of packages</i>
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Description

`conflict_scout()` is the workhorse behind the conflicted package. You can call it directly yourself if you want to see all conflicts before hitting them in practice.

Usage

```
conflict_scout(pkgs = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>pkgs</code>	Set of packages for which to report conflicts. If <code>NULL</code> , the default, will report conflicts for all loaded packages
-------------------	--

Value

A named list of character vectors. The names are functions and the values are the packages where they appear. If there is only a single package listed, it means that an automated disambiguation has selected that function.

A user friendly print method displays the result as bulleted list.

Examples

```
conflict_scout()
```

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