Package ‘purrrlyr’

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by_row

Apply a function to each row of a data frame

Description

by_row() and invoke_rows() apply .f to each row of .d. If .f’s output is not a data frame nor an atomic vector, a list-column is created. In all cases, by_row() and invoke_rows() create a data frame in tidy format.

Usage

by_row(
  .d,
  .f,
  ..., .collate = c("list", "rows", "cols"),
  .to = ".out",
  .labels = TRUE
)

invoke_rows(
  .f,
  .d,
  ..., .collate = c("list", "rows", "cols"),
  .to = ".out",
  .labels = TRUE
)

Arguments

.d      A data frame.
...     Further arguments passed to .f.
.collate If "list", the results are returned as a list-column. Alternatively, if the results are data frames or atomic vectors, you can collate on "cols" or on "rows". Column collation require vector of equal length or data frames with same number of rows.
.to     Name of output column.
.labels If TRUE, the returned data frame is prepended with the labels of the slices (the columns in .d used to define the slices). They are recycled to match the output size in each slice if necessary.
.f      A function to apply to each row. If .f does not return a data frame or an atomic vector, a list-column is created under the name .out. If it returns a data frame, it should have the same number of rows within groups and the same number of columns between groups.
Details

By default, the whole row is appended to the result to serve as identifier (set .labels to FALSE to prevent this). In addition, if ..f returns a multi-rows data frame or a non-scalar atomic vector, a .row column is appended to identify the row number in the original data frame.

invoke_rows() is intended to provide a version of pmap() for data frames. Its default collation method is "cols", which makes it equivalent to mdply() from the plyr package. Note that invoke_rows() follows the signature pattern of the invoke family of functions and takes .f as its first argument.

The distinction between by_row() and invoke_rows() is that the former passes a data frame to ..f while the latter maps the columns to its function call. This is essentially like using invoke() with each row. Another way to view this is that invoke_rows() is equivalent to using by_row() with a function lifted to accept dots (see lift()).

Value

A data frame.

See Also

by_slice()

Examples

# ..f should be able to work with a list or a data frame. As it
# happens, sum() handles data frame so the following works:
mtcars %>% by_row(sum)

# Other functions such as mean() may need to be adjusted with one
# of the lift_xy() helpers:
mtcars %>% by_row(purrr::lift_vl(mean))

# To run a function with invoke_rows(), make sure it is variadic (that
# it accepts dots) or that .f's signature is compatible with the
# column names
mtcars %>% invoke_rows(.f = sum)
mtcars %>% invoke_rows(.f = purrr::lift_vd(mean))

# invoke_rows() with cols collation is equivalent to plyr::mdply()
p <- expand.grid(mean = 1:5, sd = seq(0, 1, length = 10))
p %>% invoke_rows(.f = rnorm, n = 5, .collate = "cols")
## Not run:
p %>% plyr::mdply(rnorm, n = 5) %>% dplyr::tbl_df()
## End(Not run)

# To integrate the result as part of the data frame, use rows or
# cols collation:
mtcars[1:2] %>% by_row(function(x) 1:5)
mtcars[1:2] %>% by_row(function(x) 1:5, .collate = "rows")
mtcars[1:2] %>% by_row(function(x) 1:5, .collate = "cols")
by_slice

Description

by_slice() applies .f on each group of a data frame. Groups should be set with slice_rows() or dplyr::group_by().

Usage

by_slice(
  .d,  
  .f,  
  ...,  
  .collate = c("list", "rows", "cols"),  
  .to = ".out",  
  .labels = TRUE
)

Arguments

.d A sliced data frame.
.f A function to apply to each slice. If .f does not return a data frame or an atomic vector, a list-column is created under the name .out. If it returns a data frame, it should have the same number of rows within groups and the same number of columns between groups.
... Further arguments passed to .f.
.collate If "list", the results are returned as a list-column. Alternatively, if the results are data frames or atomic vectors, you can collate on "cols" or on "rows". Column collation require vector of equal length or data frames with same number of rows.
.to Name of output column.
.labels If TRUE, the returned data frame is prepended with the labels of the slices (the columns in .d used to define the slices). They are recycled to match the output size in each slice if necessary.

Details

by_slice() provides equivalent functionality to dplyr's dplyr::do() function. In combination with map(), by_slice() is equivalent to dplyr::summarise_each() and dplyr::mutate_each(). The distinction between mutating and summarising operations is not as important as in dplyr because we do not act on the columns separately. The only constraint is that the mapped function must return the same number of rows for each variable mapped on.

Value

A data frame.
dmap

Map over the columns of a data frame

Description

dmap() is just like purrr::map() but always returns a data frame. In addition, it handles grouped or sliced data frames.

Usage

dmap(.d, .f, ...)

See Also

by_row(), slice_rows(), dmap()
dmap_at(.d, .at, .f, ...)

dmap_if(.d, .p, .f, ...)

Arguments

.d  A data frame.

.f  A function, formula, or vector (not necessarily atomic).
    If a function, it is used as is.
    If a formula, e.g. ~ .x + 2, it is converted to a function. There are three ways to
    refer to the arguments:
    • For a single argument function, use .
    • For a two argument function, use .x and .y
    • For more arguments, use ..1, ..2, ..3 etc
    This syntax allows you to create very compact anonymous functions.

    ...  Additional arguments passed on to the mapped function.

    .at  A character vector of names, positive numeric vector of positions to include, or
         a negative numeric vector of positions to exclude. Only those elements corre-
         sponding to .at will be modified. If the tidyselect package is installed, you
         can use vars() and the tidyselect helpers to select elements.

    .p  A single predicate function, a formula describing such a predicate function, or a
         logical vector of the same length as .x. Alternatively, if the elements of .x are
         themselves lists of objects, a string indicating the name of a logical element in
         the inner lists. Only those elements where .p evaluates to TRUE will be modified.

Details

    dmap_at() and dmap_if() recycle length 1 vectors to the group sizes.

Examples

    # dmap() always returns a data frame:
    dmap(mtcars, summary)

    # dmap() also supports sliced data frames:
    sliced_df <- mtcars[1:5] %>% slice_rows("cyl")
    sliced_df %>% dmap(mean)
    sliced_df %>% dmap(~ .x / max(.x))

    # This is equivalent to the combination of by_slice() and dmap()
    # with 'rows' collation of results:
    sliced_df %>% by_slice(dmap, mean, .collate = "rows")
**slice_rows**

Slice a data frame into groups of rows

**Description**

slice_rows() is equivalent to dplyr's **dplyr::group_by()** command but it takes a vector of column names or positions instead of capturing column names with special evaluation. unslice() removes the slicing attributes.

**Usage**

```
slice_rows(.d, .cols = NULL)
unslice(.d)
```

**Arguments**

- `.d` A data frame to slice or unslice.
- `.cols` A character vector of column names or a numeric vector of column positions. If NULL, the slicing attributes are removed.

**Value**

A sliced or unsliced data frame.

**See Also**

by_slice() and dplyr::group_by()
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