Package 'crochet'

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- **Title** Implementation Helper for '[' and '[<-' of Custom Matrix-Like Types
- **Description** Functions to help implement the extraction / subsetting / indexing function '[' and replacement function '[<-' of custom matrix-like types (based on S3, S4, etc.), modeled as closely to the base matrix class as possible (with tests to prove it).

URL https://github.com/agrueneberg/crochet

BugReports https://github.com/agrueneberg/crochet/issues

Depends R (>= 3.0.0)

Imports methods

Suggests tinytest, knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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crochet-package

Description

Functions to help implement the extraction / subsetting / indexing function '[' and replacement function '[<-' of custom matrix-like types (based on S3, S4, etc.), modeled as closely to the base matrix class as possible (with tests to prove it).

Important Functions

extract: Create an implementation of [for custom matrix-like types.

replace: Create an implementation of [<- for custom matrix-like types.

convertIndex: Convert non-numeric index types to positive integers.

Discussion

R used to export functions for index conversion such as makeSubscript, vectorSubscript, and arraySubscript in src/main/subscript.c to package developers until R 2.3.1. These exports were removed in R 2.4.0 as part of a cleanup. arraySubscript was later re-added as some packages such as arules and cba still rely on it. I still need to investigate whether arraySubscript would be useful for this package.

See Also

vignette("StringMatrix", package = "crochet") for a vignette containing a full example for a custom type.

convertIndex

Convert Non-Numeric Index Types to Positive Integers

Description

Converts different index types such as negative integer vectors, character vectors, or logical vectors into positive integer vectors.

Usage

```
convertIndex(x, i, type, allowDoubles = FALSE)
```

extract

Arguments

х	A matrix-like object.
i	The index to convert: may be a one-dimensional or two-dimensional logical, character, integer, or double vector.
type	The type of index to convert to: k is a one-dimensional index, i is the part of a two-dimensional index that determines the rows, and j is the part of a two-dimensional index that determines the columns.
allowDoubles	If set, indices of type double are not converted to integers if the operation would overflow to support matrices with nrow(), ncol(), or length() greater than the largest integer that can be represented (.Machine\$integer.max).

Value

The converted index.

See Also

extract and replace to generate implementations for [and [<- for custom types that use convertIndex under the hood.

Examples

```
x <- matrix(data = rnorm(25), nrow = 5, ncol = 5)
dimnames(x) <- list(letters[1:5], letters[1:5])
convertIndex(x, c(1, 2, 3), "k")
convertIndex(x, c(TRUE, FALSE), "k")
convertIndex(x, c(1, 2, 3), "i")
convertIndex(x, c(1, 2, 3), "i")
convertIndex(x, c(TRUE, FALSE), "i")
convertIndex(x, c(TRUE, FALSE), "i")
convertIndex(x, c(1, 2, 3), "j")
convertIndex(x, c(1, 2, 3), "j")
convertIndex(x, c(1, 2, 3), "j")
convertIndex(x, c(TRUE, FALSE), "j")
convertIndex(x, c(TRUE, FALSE), "j")
convertIndex(x, c("a", "b", "c"), "j")
```

```
extract
```

Create an Implementation of [For Custom Matrix-Like Types

Description

extract is a function that converts different index types such as negative integer vectors, character vectors, or logical vectors passed to the [function as i (e.g. X[i]) or i and j (e.g. X[i, j]) into positive integer vectors. The converted indices are provided as the i parameter of extract_vector or i and j parameters of extract_matrix to facilitate implementing the extraction mechanism for custom matrix-like types.

Usage

```
extract(extract_vector, extract_matrix, allowDoubles = FALSE)
```

Arguments

extract_vector	A function in the form of $function(x, i,)$ that takes a subset of x based on a single index i and returns a vector.
extract_matrix	A function in the form of function(x, i, j,) that takes a subset of x based on two indices i and j and returns a matrix.
allowDoubles	If set, indices of type double are not converted to integers if the operation would overflow to support matrices with nrow(), ncol(), or length() greater than the largest integer that can be represented (.Machine\$integer.max).

Details

The custom type must implement methods for length, dim and dimnames for this function to work. Implementing methods for nrow, ncol, rownames, and colnames is not necessary as the default method of those generics calls dim or dimnames internally.

Optional arguments are supported and will be passed to extract_vector and extract_matrix as long as they are named.

Value

A function in the form of function(x, i, j, ..., drop = TRUE) that is meant to be used as a method for [for a custom type.

See Also

vignette("StringMatrix", package = "crochet") for a vignette containing a complete example on how to use extract to implement [for a custom type.

Examples

```
b <- matrix(data = rnorm(25), nrow = 5, ncol = 5)
dimnames(b) <- list(letters[1:5], letters[1:5])
a <- structure(list(), class = "TestMatrix")
dim.TestMatrix <- function(x) {
    dim(b)
}
dimnames.TestMatrix <- function(x) {
    dimnames(b)
}
extract_vector <- function(x, i) {
    # Dispatch to b instead to x for this demo
    b[i, drop = FALSE]
```

ijtok

```
}
extract_matrix <- function(x, i, j) {
    # Dispatch to b instead to x for this demo
    b[i, j, drop = FALSE]
}</pre>
```

`[.TestMatrix` <- extract(extract_vector = extract_vector, extract_matrix = extract_matrix)

ijtok

Convert Two-Dimensional Indices i and j to One-Dimensional Index k

Description

ijtok is a helper function that converts two-dimensional indices i and j to a one-dimensional index k. This can be useful if, for example, one-dimensional indexing is easier to implement than two-dimensional indexing.

Usage

ijtok(x, i, j)

Arguments

х	A matrix-like object.
i	The first component of a two-dimensional index.
j	The second component of a two-dimensional index.

Details

It is assumed that all indices are one-based.

Value

A one-dimensional index.

ktoij

Description

ktoij is a helper function that converts a one-dimensional index k to two-dimensional indices i and j. This can be useful if, for example, two-dimensional indexing is easier to implement than one-dimensional indexing.

Usage

ktoij(x, k)

Arguments

х	A matrix-like object.
k	A one-dimensional index.

Details

It is assumed that all indices are one-based.

Value

A list containing indices i and j.

replace

Create an Implementation of [<- For Custom Matrix-Like Types

Description

replace is a function that converts different index types such as negative integer vectors, character vectors, or logical vectors passed to the [<- function as i (e.g. X[i]) or i and j (e.g. X[i, j]) into positive integer vectors. The converted indices are provided as the i parameter of replace_vector or i and j parameters of replace_matrix to facilitate implementing the replacement mechanism for custom matrix-like types. Values are recycled to match the replacement length.

Usage

```
replace(replace_vector, replace_matrix, allowDoubles = FALSE)
```

replace

Arguments

replace_vector	A function in the form of function(x, i,, value) that replaces a vector subset of x based on a single index i with the values in value and returns x .
replace_matrix	A function in the form of function(x, i, j,, value) that replaces a matrix subset of x based on two indices i and j with the values in value and returns x .
allowDoubles	If set, indices of type double are not converted to integers if the operation would overflow to support matrices with nrow(), ncol(), or length() greater than the largest integer that can be represented (.Machine\$integer.max).

Details

The custom type must implement methods for length, dim and dimnames for this function to work. Implementing methods for nrow, ncol, rownames, and colnames is not necessary as the default method of those generics calls dim or dimnames internally.

Value

A function in the form of function(x, i, j, ..., value) that is meant to be used as a method for [<- for a custom type.

See Also

vignette("StringMatrix", package = "crochet") for a vignette containing a complete example on how to use replace to implement [<- for a custom type.</pre>

Examples

```
b <- matrix(data = rnorm(25), nrow = 5, ncol = 5)</pre>
dimnames(b) <- list(letters[1:5], letters[1:5])</pre>
a <- structure(list(), class = "TestMatrix")</pre>
dim.TestMatrix <- function(x) {</pre>
    dim(b)
}
dimnames.TestMatrix <- function(x) {</pre>
    dimnames(b)
}
extract_vector <- function(x, i) {</pre>
    # Dispatch to b instead to x for this demo
    b[i, drop = FALSE]
}
extract_matrix <- function(x, i, j) {</pre>
    # Dispatch to b instead to x for this demo
    b[i, j, drop = FALSE]
}
```

```
`[.TestMatrix` <- extract(extract_vector = extract_vector, extract_matrix = extract_matrix)
replace_vector <- function(x, i, value) {</pre>
    .GlobalEnv$i <- i
    .GlobalEnv$value <- value
    # Dispatch to b instead to x for this demo
    with(.GlobalEnv, b[i] <- value)</pre>
    # Don't forget to return x
    return(x)
}
replace_matrix <- function(x, i, j, value) {</pre>
    .GlobalEnv$i <- i
    .GlobalEnv$j <- j
    .GlobalEnv$value <- value
    # Dispatch to b instead to x for this demo
    with(.GlobalEnv, b[i, j] <- value)</pre>
    # Don't forget to return x
    return(x)
}
```

`[<-.TestMatrix` <- replace(replace_vector = replace_vector, replace_matrix = replace_matrix)</pre>

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