Package 'daff'

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Title Diff, Patch and Merge for Data.frames
Description Diff, patch and merge for data frames. Document changes in data sets and use them to apply patches. Changes to data can be made visible by using render_diff(). The 'V8' package is used to wrap the 'daff.js' 'JavaScript' library which is included in the package.
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daff

Data diff, patch and merge for R

Description

Daff calculates differences between two data. frames. This difference can be stored and later used to patch the original data. Differences can also be made visual by using render_diff showing what changed.

Details

Storing the difference between data sets allows for tracking or incorporating manual changes to data sets. Ideally changes to data should be scripted to be reproducable, but there are situations or scenario's where this is not possible or happens out of your control. daff can help track these changes.

actions

```
diff_data Find differences in values between data.frames
patch_data Apply a patch generated with diff_data to a data.frame
merge_data Merge two diverged data.frames orginating from a same parent
```

daff.js

Daff wraps the daff.js library which offers more functionality.

```
differs_from differs from,
```

Description

This is the same function as diff_data but with arguments reversed. This is more useful when using dplyr and magrittr

Usage

```
differs_from(data, data_ref, ...)
```

Arguments

```
data data.frame to check for changes data_ref data.frame reference data frame not further specified
```

diff_data 3

Value

difference object

See Also

diff data

diff_data

Do a data diff

Description

Find differences with a reference data set. The diff can be used to patch_data, to store the difference for documentation purposes using write_diff or to visualize the difference using render_diff

Usage

```
diff_data(
  data_ref,
  data,
  always_show_header = TRUE,
  always_show_order = FALSE,
  columns_to_ignore = c(),
  count_like_a_spreadsheet = TRUE,
  ids = c(),
  ignore_whitespace = FALSE,
  never_show_order = FALSE,
  ordered = TRUE,
  padding_strategy = c("auto", "smart", "dense", "sparse"),
  show_meta = TRUE,
  show_unchanged = FALSE,
  show_unchanged_columns = FALSE,
  show_unchanged_meta = FALSE,
  unchanged_column_context = 1L,
  unchanged\_context = 1L
)
```

Arguments

```
data_ref data.frame reference data frame data data.frame to check for changes always_show_header
```

logical Should we always give a table header in diffs? This defaults to TRUE, and - frankly - you should leave it at TRUE for now.

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always_show_order

logical Diffs for tables where row/column order has been permuted may include an extra row/column specifying the changes in row/column numbers. If you'd like that extra row/column to always be included, turn on this flag, and turn off never show order.

columns_to_ignore

character List of columns to ignore in all calculations. Changes related to these columns are ignored.

count_like_a_spreadsheet

logical Should column numbers, if present, be rendered spreadsheet-style as A,B,C,...,AA,BB,CC? Defaults to TRUE.

ids character List of columns that make up a primary key, if known. Otherwise heuristics are used to find a decent key (or a set of decent keys).

ignore_whitespace

logical Should whitespace be omitted from comparisons. Defaults to FALSE. never_show_order

logical Diffs for tables where row/column order has been permuted may include an extra row/column specifying the changes in row/column numbers. If you'd like to be sure that that row/column is *never included, turn on this flag, and turn off always_show_order.

ordered logical Is the order of rows and columns meaningful? Defaults to 'TRUE'. padding_strategy

logical Strategy to use when padding columns. Valid values are "auto", "smart", "dense", and "sparse". Leave null for a sensible default.

show_meta logical Show changes in column properties, not just data, if available. Defaults to TRUE.

show_unchanged logical Should we show all rows in diffs? We default to showing just rows that have changes (and some context rows around them, if row order is meaningful), but you can override this here.

show_unchanged_columns

logical Should we show all columns in diffs? We default to showing just columns that have changes (and some context columns around them, if column order is meaningful), but you can override this here. Irrespective of this flag, you can rely on index/key columns needed to identify rows to be included in the diff.

show_unchanged_meta

logical Show all column properties, if available, even if unchanged. Defaults to FALSE.

unchanged_column_context

integer When showing context columns around a changed column, what is the minimum number of such columns we should show?

unchanged_context

integer When showing context rows around a changed row, what is the minimum number of such rows we should show?

Value

difference object

merge_data 5

See Also

```
differs_from
```

Examples

```
library(daff)
x <- iris
x[1,1] <- 10
diff_data(x, iris)

dd <- diff_data(x, iris)
#write_diff(dd, "diff.csv")
summary(dd)</pre>
```

merge_data

Merge two tables based on a parent version

Description

merge_data provides a three-way merge: suppose two versions are based on a common version, this function will merge tables a and b.

Usage

```
merge_data(parent, a, b)
```

Arguments

parent data.frame

a data.frame changed version of parent

b data.frame other changed version of parent

Details

If both a and b change the same table cell with a different value, this results in a conflict. In that case a warning will be generated with the number of conflicts. In the returned data.frame of a conflicting merge columns with conflicting values are of type character and contain all three values coded as

```
(parent) a /// b
```

Value

merged data. frame. When a merge has conflicts the columns of conflicting changes are of type character and contain all three values.

See Also

```
which_conflicts
```

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Examples

```
parent <- a <- b <- iris[1:3,]
a[1,1] <- 10
b[2,1] <- 11
# succesful merge
merge_data(parent, a, b)

parent <- a <- b <- iris[1:3,]
a[1,1] <- 10
b[1,1] <- 11
# conflicting merge (both a and b change same cell)
merged <- merge_data(parent, a, b)
merged #note the conflict
#find out which rows contain a conflict
which_conflicts(merged)</pre>
```

patch_data

patch data

Description

Patch data with a diff generated by diff_data

Usage

```
patch_data(data, patch)
```

Arguments

data data.frame that should be patched patch generated with diff_data

Value

data. frame that has been patched.

Examples

```
library(daff)
x <- iris
#change a value
x[1,1] <- 1000

patch <- diff_data(iris, x)
print(patch)
# apply patch
iris_patched <- patch_data(iris, patch)

iris_patched[1,1] == 1000</pre>
```

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render_diff Render a data_diff to html
--

Description

Converts a diff_data object to HTML code, and opens the resulting HTML code in a browser window if view==TRUE and R is running interactively.

Usage

```
render_diff(
  diff,
  file = tempfile(fileext = ".html"),
  view = interactive(),
  fragment = FALSE,
  pretty = TRUE,
  title,
  summary = !fragment,
  use.DataTables = !fragment
)
```

row/multirow select

Arguments

diff	diff_data object generated with diff_data
file	character target file (optional)
view	logical Open the generated HTML in a browser if R is being used interactively
fragment	logical If TRUE generate (just) an HTML table, otherwise generate a valid HTML document.
pretty	logical Use HTML arrow characters instead of '->'.
title	character title text. Defaults to the quoted names of the data objects compared, separated by 'vs.'
summary	logical Should a summary of changes be shown above the HTML table?
use.DataTables	logical Include jQuery DataTables plugin and enable: - pagination (10,25,50,100,All) - searching - filtering - column visibility (individually enable/disable) - copy/csv/excel/pdf

export buttons - column reorder (drag and drop) - row reorder (drag and drop) -

Value

generated html

See Also

data_diff

8 which_conflicts

Examples

```
y <- iris[1:3,]
x <- y

x <- head(x,2) # remove a row
x[1,1] <- 10 # change a value
x$hello <- "world" # add a column
x$Species <- NULL # remove a column

patch <- diff_data(y, x)
render_diff(patch, title="compare x and y", pretty = TRUE)

#apply patch
y_patched <- patch_data(y, patch)</pre>
```

which_conflicts

return which rows of a merged data. frame contain conflicts

Description

return which rows of a merged data. frame contain conflicts.

Usage

```
which_conflicts(merged)
```

Arguments

merged

data.frame merged data.frame with possible conflicts.

Value

integer vector with row positions containing conflicts.

See Also

```
merge_data
```

Examples

```
parent <- a <- b <- iris[1:3,]
a[1,1] <- 10
b[2,1] <- 11
# succesful merge
merge_data(parent, a, b)

parent <- a <- b <- iris[1:3,]
a[1,1] <- 10
b[1,1] <- 11</pre>
```

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```
# conflicting merge (both a and b change same cell)
merged <- merge_data(parent, a, b)
merged #note the conflict

#find out which rows contain a conflict
which_conflicts(merged)</pre>
```

write_diff

Write or read a diff to or from a file

Description

The diff information is stored in the Coopy highlighter diff format: https://paulfitz.github.io/daff-doc/spec.html

Usage

```
write_diff(diff, file = "diff.csv")
read_diff(file)
```

Arguments

diff generated with diff_data file filename or connection

Details

Note that type information of the target data.frame is lost when writing a patch to disk. Using a stored diff to patch a data.frame will use the column types of the source data.frame to determine the target column types. New introduced columns may become characters.

Names of the reference and comparison dataset are also lost when writing a data_diff object to disk.

Value

diff object that can be used in patch_data

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