

Package ‘tidyfast’

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to provide quick and efficient data manipulation with
minimal overhead.

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tidyfast-package	<i>tidyfast: Fast Tidying of Data</i>
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Description

Tidying functions built on 'data.table' to provide quick and efficient data manipulation with minimal overhead.

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dt_case_when	<i>Case When with data.table</i>
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Description

Does what `dplyr::case_when()` does, with the same syntax, but with `data.table::fcase()` under the hood.

Usage

```
dt_case_when(...)
```

Arguments

... statements of the form: `condition ~ label`, where the label is applied if the condition is met

Value

Vector of the same size as the input vector

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(100)
dt_case_when(
  x < median(x) ~ "low",
  x >= median(x) ~ "high",
  is.na(x) ~ "other"
)

library(data.table)
temp <- data.table(
  pseudo_id = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5),
  x = sample(1:5, 5, replace = TRUE)
)
temp[, y := dt_case_when(
  pseudo_id == 1 ~ x * 1,
  pseudo_id == 2 ~ x * 2,
  pseudo_id == 3 ~ x * 3,
  pseudo_id == 4 ~ x * 4,
  pseudo_id == 5 ~ x * 5
)]
```

dt_count

Count

Description

Count the numbers of observations within groups

Usage

```
dt_count(dt_, ..., na.rm = FALSE, wt = NULL)
```

Arguments

dt_	the data table to uncount
...	groups
na.rm	should any rows with missingness be removed before the count? Default is FALSE.
wt	the wt assigned to the counts (same number of rows as the data)

Value

A data.table with counts for each group (or combination of groups)

Examples

```
library(data.table)
dt <- data.table(
  x = rnorm(1e5),
  y = runif(1e5),
  grp = sample(1L:3L, 1e5, replace = TRUE),
  wt = runif(1e5, 1, 100)
)

dt_count(dt, grp)
dt_count(dt, grp, na.rm = TRUE)
dt_count(dt, grp, na.rm = TRUE, wt = wt)
```

dt_fill

Fill with data.table

Description

Fills in values, similar to `tidyr::fill()`, by within `data.table`. This function relies on the Rcpp functions that drive `tidyr::fill()` but applies them within `data.table`.

Usage

```
dt_fill(
  dt_,
  ...,
  id = NULL,
  .direction = c("down", "up", "downup", "updown"),
  immutable = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

dt_	the data table (or if not a data.table then it is coerced with as.data.table)
...	the columns to fill
id	the grouping variable(s) to fill within
.direction	either "down" or "up" (down fills values down, up fills values up), or "downup" (down first then up) or "updown" (up first then down)
immutable	If TRUE, dt_ is treated as immutable (it will not be modified in place). Alternatively, you can set immutable = FALSE to modify the input object.

Value

A data.table with listed columns having values filled in

Examples

```
set.seed(84322)
library(data.table)

x <- 1:10
dt <- data.table(
  v1 = x,
  v2 = shift(x),
  v3 = shift(x, -1L),
  v4 = sample(c(rep(NA, 10), x), 10),
  grp = sample(1:3, 10, replace = TRUE)
)
dt_fill(dt, v2, v3, v4, id = grp, .direction = "downup")
dt_fill(dt, v2, v3, v4, id = grp)
dt_fill(dt, .direction = "up")
```

Description

Quickly unnest vectors nested in list columns. Still experimental (has some potentially unexpected behavior in some situations)!

Usage

dt_hoist(dt_, ...)

Arguments

dt_ the data table to unnest
... the columns to unnest (must all be the sample length when unnested); use bare names of the variables

Examples

```
library(data.table)
dt <- data.table(
  x = rnorm(1e5),
  y = runif(1e5),
  nested1 = lapply(1:10, sample, 10, replace = TRUE),
  nested2 = lapply(c("thing1", "thing2"), sample, 10, replace = TRUE),
  id = 1:1e5
)

dt_hoist(dt, nested1, nested2)
```

dt_nest	<i>Fast Nesting</i>
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Description

Quickly nest data tables (similar to dplyr::group_nest()).

Usage

dt_nest(dt_, ..., .key = "data")

Arguments

dt_ the data table to nest
... the variables to group by
.key the name of the list column; default is "data"

Value

A data.table with a list column containing data.tables

Examples

```
library(data.table)
dt <- data.table(
  x = rnorm(1e5),
  y = runif(1e5),
  grp = sample(1L:3L, 1e5, replace = TRUE)
)

dt_nest(dt, grp)
```

dt_pivot_longer	<i>Pivot data from wide to long</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------------

Description

dt_pivot_wider() "widens" data, increasing the number of columns and decreasing the number of rows. The inverse transformation is dt_pivot_longer(). Syntax based on the tidyr equivalents.

Usage

```
dt_pivot_longer(
  dt_,
  cols = NULL,
  names_to = "name",
  values_to = "value",
  values_drop_na = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

dt_	The data table to pivot longer
cols	Column selection. If empty, uses all columns. Can use -colname to unselect column(s)
names_to	Name of the new "names" column. Must be a string.
values_to	Name of the new "values" column. Must be a string.
values_drop_na	If TRUE, rows will be dropped that contain NAs.
...	Additional arguments to pass to 'melt.data.table()'

Value

A reshaped data.table into longer format

Examples

```
library(data.table)
example_dt <- data.table(x = c(1, 2, 3), y = c(4, 5, 6), z = c("a", "b", "c"))

dt_pivot_longer(example_dt,
  cols = c(x, y),
  names_to = "stuff",
  values_to = "things"
)

dt_pivot_longer(example_dt,
  cols = -z,
  names_to = "stuff",
  values_to = "things"
)
```

dt_pivot_wider	<i>Pivot data from long to wide</i>
----------------	-------------------------------------

Description

dt_pivot_wider() "widens" data, increasing the number of columns and decreasing the number of rows. The inverse transformation is dt_pivot_longer(). Syntax based on the tidyr equivalents.

Usage

```
dt_pivot_wider(dt_, id_cols = NULL, names_from, names_sep = "_", values_from)
```

Arguments

- dt_ the data table to widen
- id_cols A set of columns that uniquely identifies each observation. Defaults to all columns in the data table except for the columns specified in names_from and values_from. Typically used when you have additional variables that is directly related.
- names_from A pair of arguments describing which column (or columns) to get the name of the output column (name_from), and which column (or columns) to get the cell values from (values_from).
- names_sep the separator between the names of the columns
- values_from A pair of arguments describing which column (or columns) to get the name of the output column (name_from), and which column (or columns) to get the cell values from (values_from).

Value

A reshaped data.table into wider format

Examples

```
library(data.table)
example_dt <- data.table(
  z = rep(c("a", "b", "c"), 2),
  stuff = c(rep("x", 3), rep("y", 3)),
  things = 1:6
)

dt_pivot_wider(example_dt, names_from = stuff, values_from = things)
dt_pivot_wider(example_dt, names_from = stuff, values_from = things, id_cols = z)
```

dt_print_options	<i>Set Print Method</i>
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Description

The function allows the user to define options relating to the print method for `data.table`.

Usage

```
dt_print_options(
  class = TRUE,
  topn = 5,
  rownames = TRUE,
  nrows = 100,
  trunc.cols = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>class</code>	should the variable class be printed? (<code>options("datatable.print.class")</code>)
<code>topn</code>	the number of rows to print (both head and tail) if <code>nrows(DT) > nrows</code> . (<code>options("datatable.print.topn")</code>)
<code>rownames</code>	should rownames be printed? (<code>options("datatable.print.rownames")</code>)
<code>nrows</code>	total number of rows to print (<code>options("datatable.print.nrows")</code>)
<code>trunc.cols</code>	if TRUE, only the columns that fit in the console are printed (with a message stating the variables not shown, similar to tibbles; <code>options("datatable.print.trunc.cols")</code>). This only works on <code>data.table</code> versions higher than 1.12.6 (i.e. not currently available but anticipating the eventual release).

Value

None. This function is used for its side effect of changing options.

Examples

```
dt_print_options(
  class = TRUE,
  topn = 5,
  rownames = TRUE,
  nrows = 100,
  trunc.cols = TRUE
)
```

dt_separate

*Separate columns with data.table***Description**

Separates a column of data into others, by splitting based a separator or regular expression

Usage

```
dt_separate(
  dt_,
  col,
  into,
  sep = ".",
  remove = TRUE,
  fill = NA,
  fixed = TRUE,
  immutable = TRUE,
  dev = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

dt_	the data table (or if not a data.table then it is coerced with as.data.table)
col	the column to separate
into	the names of the new columns created from splitting col.
sep	the regular expression stating how col should be separated. Default is ..
remove	should col be removed in the returned data table? Default is TRUE
fill	if empty, fill is inserted. Default is NA.
fixed	logical. If TRUE match split exactly, otherwise use regular expressions. Has priority over perl.
immutable	If TRUE, .dt is treated as immutable (it will not be modified in place). Alternatively, you can set immutable = FALSE to modify the input object.
dev	If TRUE, the function can be used within other functions. It bypasses the usual non-standard evaluation. Default is FALSE.
...	arguments passed to data.table::tstrplit()

Value

A data.table with a column split into multiple columns.

Examples

```
library(data.table)
d <- data.table(
  x = c("A.B", "A", "B", "B.A"),
  y = 1:4
)

# defaults
dt_separate(d, x, c("c1", "c2"))

# can keep the original column with `remove = FALSE`
dt_separate(d, x, c("c1", "c2"), remove = FALSE)

# need to assign when `immutable = TRUE`
separated <- dt_separate(d, x, c("c1", "c2"), immutable = TRUE)
separated

# don't need to assign when `immutable = FALSE` (default)
dt_separate(d, x, c("c1", "c2"), immutable = FALSE)
d
```

dt_starts_with

Select helpers

Description

These functions allow you to select variables based on their names.

- dt_starts_with(): Starts with a prefix
- dt_ends_with(): Ends with a suffix
- dt_contains(): Contains a literal string
- dt_everything(): Matches all variables

Usage

```
dt_starts_with(match)
```

```
dt_contains(match)
```

```
dt_ends_with(match)
```

```
dt_everything()
```

Arguments

match a character string to match to variable names

Value

None. To be used within the dt_pivot_* functions.

Examples

```
library(data.table)

# example of using it with `dt_pivot_longer()`
df <- data.table(row = 1, var = c("x", "y"), a = 1:2, b = 3:4)
pv <- dt_pivot_wider(df,
  names_from = var,
  values_from = c(dt_starts_with("a"), dt_ends_with("b"))
)
```

dt_uncount	<i>Uncount</i>
------------	----------------

Description

Uncount a counted data table

Usage

```
dt_uncount(dt_, weights, .remove = TRUE, .id = NULL)
```

Arguments

dt_ the data table to uncount

weights the counts for each

.remove should the weights variable be removed?

.id an optional new id variable, providing a unique id for each row

Value

A data.table with a row for each uncounted column.

Examples

```
library(data.table)

dt_count <- data.table(
  x = LETTERS[1:3],
  w = c(2, 1, 4)
)
uncount <- dt_uncount(dt_count, w, .id = "id")
uncount[] # note that `[]` forces the printing
```

dt_unnest

*Unnest: Fast Unnesting of Data Tables***Description**

Quickly unnest data tables, particularly those nested by `dt_nest()`.

Usage

```
dt_unnest(dt_, col, keep = TRUE)
```

Arguments

dt_	the data table to unnest
col	the column to unnest
keep	whether to keep the nested column, default is TRUE

Examples

```
library(data.table)
dt <- data.table(
  x = rnorm(1e5),
  y = runif(1e5),
  grp = sample(1L:3L, 1e5, replace = TRUE)
)

nested <- dt_nest(dt, grp)
dt_unnest(nested, col = data)
```

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