Package 'pipeR'

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Type Package

Title Multi-Paradigm Pipeline Implementation

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Description Provides various styles of function chaining methods: Pipe operator, Pipe object, and pipeline function, each representing a distinct pipeline model yet sharing almost a common set of features: A value can be piped to the first unnamed argument of a function and to dot symbol in an enclosed expression. The syntax is designed to make the pipeline more readable and friendly to a wide range of operations.

Depends R (>= 2.15)

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Suggests testthat

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URL https://renkun.me/pipeR, https://github.com/renkun-ken/pipeR, https://renkun.me/pipeR-tutorial

BugReports https://github.com/renkun-ken/pipeR/issues

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Contents

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pipeR-package *The pipeR package*

Description

pipeR implements various function chaining methods: `%>>%` operator, `Pipe` object, and `pipeline` function. Each represents a distinct pipeline model yet shares a common set of features designed to build easy-to-read/write/maintain pipelines. To learn more, please visit pipeR Tutorial.

Details

pipeR package defines a set of syntax tailored for unified, intuitive piping experience. The package is designed to help organize code as a streamline that is consistent with logic and intuition.

The following example shows how traditional code can be written in different function chaining styles.

Examples

```
# Traditional code:
plot(density(sample(mtcars$mpg, size = 10000, replace = TRUE),
 kernel = "gaussian"), col = "red", main="density of mpg (bootstrap)")

# Operator-based pipeline using %>>%:
mtcars$mpg %>>%
  sample(size = 10000, replace = TRUE) %>>%
  density(kernel = "gaussian") %>>%
  plot(col = "red", main = "density of mpg (bootstrap)")

# Object-based pipeline using Pipe():
Pipe(mtcars$mpg)$
  sample(size = 10000, replace = TRUE)$
  density(kernel = "gaussian")$
  plot(col = "red", main = "density of mpg (bootstrap)")

# Argument-based pipeline using pipeline():
pipeline(mtcars$mpg,
  sample(size = 10000, replace = TRUE),
  density(kernel = "gaussian"),
  plot(col = "red", main = "density of mpg (bootstrap)"))

# Expression-based pipeline using pipeline():
pipeline({
  mtcars$mpg
  sample(size = 10000, replace = TRUE)
  density(kernel = "gaussian")
  plot(col = "red", main = "density of mpg (bootstrap)")
})
```

`Pipe` *Create a Pipe object that stores a value and allows command chaining with* `$`.

Description

Create a Pipe object that stores a value and allows command chaining with `$`.

Usage

```
Pipe(value = NULL)
```

Arguments

`value`	value to pipe (default is `NULL`)

Details

`Pipe()` function creates a Pipe object that provides object-like command chaining mechanism, which avoids using external operator and can be cleaner than operator-based pipline.

`Pipe()` creates a Pipe object that allows using `$` to perform first-argument piping, call `.()` to evaluate an expression with `.` or symbol defined by lambda expression, for side effect, or simply extract an element from the stored value. `$value` or `[]` ends a pipeline and extracts its final value.

The functionality of Pipe object fully covers that of the pipe operator `%>>%` and provides more features. For example, Pipe object supports directly subsetting `$value` by `[...]`, extracting element by `[[...]]`, and assigning value by `$item <-`, `[...] <-`, and `[[...]] <-`.

A typical usage of Pipe object is to start with `Pipe()` and end with `$value` or `[]`.

`print()` and `str()` are implemented for `Pipe` object. Use `header = FALSE` to suppress Pipe header message in printed results. Use `options(Pipe.header = FASLE)` to suppress it globally.

If the Pipe object is used in more than one pipelines, a recommended usage is to name the object specially so that it is easy to distinguish the Pipe object from the value it stores. For example, it can start with `p`.

Value

Pipe object

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Pipe as first-argument using $
Pipe(rnorm(100))$mean()
Pipe(rnorm(100))$plot(col="red")

# Extract the value from the Pipe object using []
Pipe(rnorm(100))$c(4,5) []
```

```
# Pipe to an exrepssion with . or symbol defined in
# lambda expression to represent the object
Pipe(rnorm(100))$.(1 + .) []
Pipe(rnorm(100))$.(x ~ 1 + x) []

# Pipe for side effect
Pipe(rnorm(100))$
  .(~ cat("number:",length(.),"\n"))$
  summary()

Pipe(rnorm(100))$
  .(~ x ~ cat("number:",length(x),"\n"))$
  summary()

# Assignment
Pipe(rnorm(100))$
  .(~ x)$
  mean()

Pipe(rnorm(100))$
  .(~ x <- length(.))$
  mean()

Pipe(rnorm(100))%
  .(x <- c(min(.),max(.)))$
  mean()

# Extract element with \code{.(name)}
Pipe(mtcars)$lm(formula = mpg ~ cyl + wt)$.(coefficients)

# Command chaining
Pipe(rnorm(100,mean=10))$
  log()$
  diff()$
  plot(col="red")

Pipe(rnorm(100))$
  density(kernel = "rect")$
  plot(col = "blue")

# Store an continue piping
pipe1 <- Pipe(rnorm(100,mean=10))$log()$diff()
pipe1$plot(col="red")

# Subsetting, extracting, and assigning

p <- Pipe(list(a=1,b=2))
p["a"]
p[["a"]]
p$a <- 2
p["b"] <- NULL
p[["a"]] <- 3
p[length(.)] # . = p$value
```

```
# Data manipulation with dplyr
library(dplyr)
Pipe(mtcars)$
  select(mpg,cyl,disp,hp)$
  filter(mpg <= median(mpg))$
  mutate(rmpg = mpg / max(mpg))$
  group_by(cyl)$
  do(data.frame(mean=mean(.$rmpg),median=median(.$rmpg))) []

# Graphics with ggvis
library(ggvis)
Pipe(mtcars)$
  ggvis(~ mpg, ~ wt)$
  layer_points()

# Data manipulation with rlist
library(rlist)
Pipe(list(1,2,3))$
  list.map(. + 1)$
  list.filter(. <= 5)$
  list.sort(.) []

# Lazy evaluation
p1 <- Pipe(mtcars)$
  ggvis(~ mpg, ~ wt)
p1$layer_points()
p1$layer_bars()

# Stored Pipe
f1 <- Pipe(rnorm(100))$plot
f1(col="red")
f1(col="green")

## End(Not run)
```

`pipeline` *Evaluate an expression pipeline*

Description

Evaluate an expression pipeline enclosed by `{}` or a sequence of expressions as as pipeline. This functions works to chain expressions without using `%>>%` operator but produce the same result.

Usage

```
pipeline(...)
```

Arguments

...	Pipeline expressions. Supply multiple pipeline expressions as arguments or only an enclosed expression within {} as the first argument.

Details

When pipeline(...) is called with multiple arguments, the arguments will be regarded as pipeline expressions.

When pipeline(...) is called with a single argument, the argument is expected to be a block expression enclosed by {} in which each expression will be regarded as a pipeline expression.

The pipeline expressions will be chained sequentially by %>>% and be evaluated to produce the same results as if using the pipe operator.

Examples

```
pipeline(1:10, sin, sum)

pipeline(1:10, plot(col = "red", type = "l"))

pipeline(mtcars,
  lm(formula = mpg ~ cyl + wt),
  summary,
  coef)

pipeline({
  mtcars
  lm(formula = mpg ~ cyl + wt)
  summary
  coef
})

pipeline({
  mtcars
  "Sample data" ? head(., 3)
  lm(formula = mpg ~ cyl + wt)
  ~ lmodel
  summary
  ? .$r.squared
  coef
})

pipeline({
 mtcars
 "estimating a linear model ..."
 lm(formula = mpg ~ cyl + wt)
 "summarizing the model ..."
 summary
})
```

`%>>%` *Pipe an object forward*

Description

The `%>>%` operator pipes the object on the left-hand side to the right-hand side according to the syntax.

Usage

```
x %>>% expr
```

Arguments

`x`	object
`expr`	expression

Details

Pipe operator `%>>%` determines the piping mechanism by the syntax of the expression on the right-hand side.

`%>>%` supports the following syntaxes:

1. Pipe to first unnamed argument:

Whenever a function name or call with or without parameters follows the operator, the left-hand side value will be piped to the right-hand side function as the first unnamed argument.

`x %>>% f` evaluated as `f(x)`

`x %>>% f(...)` evaluated as `f(x,...)`

`x %>>% package::name(...)` evaluated as `package::name(x, ...)`

2. Pipe to `.` in enclosed expression:

Whenever an expression following the operator is enclosed by `{}`, the expression will be evaluated with `.` representing the left-hand side value. It is the same with expression enclosed with `()` unless it contains a lambda expression or assignment expression.

`x %>>% { expr }` evaluated as `{ expr }` given `. = x`

`x %>>% ( expr )` evaluated as `expr` given `. = x`

3. Pipe by lambda expression:

A lambda expression is a formula whose left-hand side is a symbol used to represent the value being piped and right-hand side is an expression to be evaluated with the symbol.

`x %>>% (p ~ expr)` as `expr` given `p = x`

4. Pipe for side-effect:

If one only cares about the side effect (e.g. printing intermediate results, plotting graphics, assigning value to symbol) of an expression rather than its returned value, write a lambda expression that starts with `~` indicating side effect (or branching, in the sense of pipeline building).

`x %>>% (~ f(.))` evaluated as `{f(x); x}`.

`x %>>% (~ p ~ f(p))` evaluated as `{f(x); x}`

5. Pipe for assignment

Equal operator (`=`) and assignment operators (`<-` and `->`) perform assignment. This is particularly useful when one needs to save an intermediate value in the middle of a pipeline without breaking it.

Assignment as side-effect

In general, `x %>>% (~ y = ...)` is evaluated as `y <- x %>>% (...)` and returns `x`.

`x %>>% (~ y)` evaluated as `y <- x` and returns `x`, where `y` must be a symbol.

`x %>>% (~ y = f(.))` evaluated as `y <- f(x)` and returns `x`.

`x %>>% (~ y = p ~ f(p))` evaluated as `y <- f(x)` and returns `x`.

Piping with assignment

In general, `x %>>% (y = ...)` is evaluated as `y <- x %>>% (...)`.

`x %>>% (y = f(.))` evaluated as `y <- f(x)` and returns `f(x)`.

`x %>>% (y = p ~ f(p))` evaluated as `y <- f(x)` and returns `f(x)`.

The equal sign above can be interchangeably used as the assignment operator `<-`. Note that the global assignment operator `<<-` and `->>` in a pipeline also performs global assignment that is subject to side-effect outside the calling environment.

In some cases, users might need to create a group of symbols. The following code calls `assign` to dynamically determine the symbol name when its value is evaluated.

```
for (i in 1:5) rnorm(i) %>>% (assign(paste0("rnorm", i), .))
```

To avoid exporting a symbol to the calling environment, use a symbol name starting with `.` like

6. Pipe for element extraction:

If a symbol is enclosed within `()`, it tells the operator to extract element from the left-hand side value. It works with vector, list, environment and all other objects for which `[[]]` is defined. Moreover, it also works with S4 object.

`x %>>% (name)` as `x[["name"]]` when `x` is `list`, `environment`, `data.frame`, etc; and `x@name` when `x` is S4 object.

7. Pipe to string:

If an object is piped to a single `character` value, then the string will be `cat()` and starts a new paragraph. This is useful for indicating the executing process of a pipeline.

`x %>>% "print something" %>>% f(y)` will `cat("print something")` and then evaluate `f(x,y)`.

8. Pipe for questioning:

If a lambda expression start with `?`, the expression will be a side effect printing the syntax and the value of the expression. This is a light-weight version of side-effect piping and can be useful for simple inspection and debugging for pipeline operations.

`x %>>% (? expr)` will print the value of `expr` and return `x`, just like a question.

`x %>>% ("title" ? expr)` will print `"title"` as the question, the value of `expr`, and return `x`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Pipe as first-argument to a function name
rnorm(100) %>>% plot

# Pipe as first-argument to a function call
rnorm(100) %>>% plot()
rnorm(100) %>>% plot(col="red")
rnorm(100) %>>% plot(col="red",main=length(.))

# Pipe as first-argument to a function call in namespace
# (in this case, parentheses are required)
rnorm(100) %>>% base::mean()

# Pipe to . in an expression enclosed by braces
representing the piped object
rnorm(100) %>>% { plot(.,col="red",main=length(.)) }

# Pipe to . in an expression enclosed by parentheses
representing the piped object
rnorm(100) %>>% (plot(.,col="red",main=length(.)))

# Pipe to an expression enclosed by parentheses with
lambda expression in the form of x ~ f(x).
rnorm(100) %>>% (x ~ plot(x,col="red",main=length(x)))

# Pipe to an expression for side effect and return
# the input value
rnorm(100) %>>%
  (~ cat("Number of points:",length(.))) %>>%
  summary

rnorm(100) %>>%
  (~ x ~ cat("Number of points:",length(x))) %>>%
  summary

# Assign the input value to a symbol in calling environment
# as side-effect
mtcars %>>%
  subset(mpg <= mean(mpg)) %>>%
  (~ sub_mtcars) %>>%
  summary

# Assign to a symbol the value calculated by lambda expression
# as side effect
mtcars %>>%
  (~ summary_mtcars = summary(.)) %>>%
  (~ lm_mtcars = df ~ lm(mpg ~ ., data = df)) %>>%
  subset(mpg <= mean(mpg)) %>>%
  summary

# Modifying values in calling environment
```

```
"col_" %>>%
  paste0(colnames(mtcars)) %>>%
  {names(mtcars) <- .}

rnorm(100) %>>% {
  num_mean <- mean(.)
  num_sd <- sd(.)
  num_var <- var(.)
}

rnorm(100) %>>% {
  .mean <- mean(.)
  .sd <- sd(.)
  ci <- .mean + c(-1,1) * 1.96 * .sd
}

for(i in 1:10) rnorm(i) %>>% (assign(paste0("var", i), .))

# Pipe for element extraction
mtcars %>>% (mpg)

# Pipe for questioning and printing
rnorm(100) %>>%
  (? summary(.)) %>>%
  plot(col="red")

mtcars %>>%
  "data prepared" %>>%
  lm(formula = mpg ~ wt + cyl) %>>%
  summary %>>%
  coef

mtcars %>>%
  ("Sample data" ? head(., 3)) %>>%
  lm(formula = mpg ~ wt + cyl) %>>%
  summary %>>%
  coef

# Pipe to an anomymous function
rnorm(100) %>>% (function(x) mean(x))()
rnorm(100) %>>% {function(x) mean(x)}()

# Pipe to an enclosed function to make a closure
z <- rnorm(100) %>>% (function(x) mean(x+.))
z(1) # 3

z <- rnorm(100) %>>% {function(x) mean(x+.)}
z(1) # 3

# Data manipulation with dplyr
library(dplyr)
iris %>>%
  mutate(Sepal.Size=Sepal.Length*Sepal.Width,
```

```
    Petal.Size=Petal.Length*Petal.Width) %>>%
  select(Sepal.Size,Petal.Size,Species) %>>%
  group_by(Species) %>>%
  do(arrange(.,desc(Sepal.Size+Petal.Size)) %>>% head(3))

# Data manipulation with rlist
library(rlist)
list(1,2,3) %>>%
  list.map(. + 1) %>>%
  list.filter(. <= 5) %>>%
  list.sort(.)

## End(Not run)
```

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