Package 'keyholder'

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Title Store Data About Rows

Version 0.1.8

Description Tools for keeping track of information, named ``keys'', about rows of data frame like objects. This is done by creating special attribute ``keys'' which is updated after every change in rows (subsetting, ordering, etc.). This package is designed to work tightly with 'dplyr' package.

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URL https://echasnovski.github.io/keyholder/, https://github.com/echasnovski/keyholder/

BugReports https://github.com/echasnovski/keyholder/issues/

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`keyholder-package` *keyholder: Store Data About Rows*

Description

`keyholder` offers a set of tools for storing information about rows of data frame like objects. The common use cases are:

- Track rows of data frame without changing it.
- Store columns for future restoring in data frame.
- Hide columns for convenient use of dplyr's *_if scoped variants of verbs.

Details

To learn more about `keyholder`:

- Browse vignettes with `browseVignettes(package = "keyholder")`.
- Look how to set keys.
- Look at the list of supported functions.

Author(s)

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See Also

Useful links:

- https://echasnovski.github.io/keyholder/
- https://github.com/echasnovski/keyholder/
- Report bugs at https://github.com/echasnovski/keyholder/issues/

key-by-scoped *Key by selection of variables*

Description

These functions perform keying by selection of variables using corresponding scoped variant of select. Appropriate data frame is selected with scoped function first, and then it is assigned as keys.

Usage

```
key_by_all(.tbl, .funs = list(), ..., .add = FALSE, .exclude = FALSE)

key_by_if(.tbl, .predicate, .funs = list(), ..., .add = FALSE,
  .exclude = FALSE)

key_by_at(.tbl, .vars, .funs = list(), ..., .add = FALSE,
  .exclude = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.tbl	Reference data frame .
.funs	Parameter for scoped functions.
...	Parameter for scoped functions.
.add	Whether to add keys to (possibly) existing ones. If FALSE keys will be overridden.
.exclude	Whether to exclude key variables from .tbl.
.predicate	Parameter for scoped functions.
.vars	Parameter for scoped functions.

See Also

Not scoped key_by()

Examples

```
mtcars %>% key_by_all(.funs = toupper)

mtcars %>% key_by_if(rlang::is_integerish, toupper)

mtcars %>% key_by_at(c("vs", "am"), toupper)
```

keyed-df *Keyed object*

Description

Utility functions for keyed objects which are implemented with class `keyed_df`. Keyed object should be a data frame which inherits from `keyed_df` and contains a data frame of keys in attribute 'keys'.

Usage

```
is_keyed_df(.tbl)

is.keyed_df(.tbl)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
x[i, j, ...]
```

Arguments

`.tbl`	Object to check.
`x`	Object to print or extract elements.
`...`	Further arguments passed to or from other methods.
`i, j`	Arguments for `[`.

Examples

```
is_keyed_df(mtcars)

mtcars %>% key_by(vs) %>% is_keyed_df

# Not valid keyed_df
df <- mtcars
class(df) <- c("keyed_df", "data.frame")
is_keyed_df(df)
```

keyed-df-one-tbl *One-table verbs from dplyr for keyed_df*

Description

Defined methods for dplyr generic single table functions. Most of them preserve 'keyed_df' class and 'keys' attribute (excluding summarise with scoped variants, distinct and do which remove them). Also these methods modify rows in keys according to the rows modification in reference data frame (if any).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
select(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
rename(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
mutate(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
transmute(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
summarise(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
group_by(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
ungroup(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
rowwise(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
distinct(.data, ..., .keep_all = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
do(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
arrange(.data, ..., .by_group = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
filter(.data, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
slice(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

`.data`, `data`, `x`	A keyed object.
`...`	Appropriate arguments for functions.
`.keep_all`	Parameter for dplyr::distinct.
`.by_group`	Parameter for dplyr::arrange.

Details

`dplyr::transmute()` is supported implicitly with `dplyr::mutate()` support.

`dplyr::rowwise()` is not supposed to be generic in `dplyr`. Use `rowwise.keyed_df` directly.

All scoped variants of present functions are also supported.

See Also

Two-table verbs

Examples

```
mtcars %>% key_by(vs, am) %>% dplyr::mutate(gear = 1)
```

---

keyed-df-two-tbl *Two-table verbs from dplyr for keyed_df*

Description

Defined methods for `dplyr` generic join functions. All of them preserve 'keyed_df' class and 'keys' attribute **of the first argument**. Also these methods modify rows in keys according to the rows modification in first argument (if any).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
inner_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE,
  suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
left_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE,
  suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
```

```
right_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE,
  suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
full_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE,
  suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
semi_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keyed_df'
anti_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x, y, by, copy, suffix, ...
: Parameters for join functions.

See Also

One-table verbs

Examples

```
dplyr::band_members %>% key_by(band) %>%
  dplyr::semi_join(dplyr::band_instruments, by = "name") %>%
  keys()
```

---

keyholder-id *Add id column and key*

Description

Functions for creating id column and key.

Usage

```
use_id(.tbl)

compute_id_name(x)

add_id(.tbl)

key_by_id(.tbl, .add = FALSE, .exclude = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.tbl	Reference data frame.
x	Character vector of names.
.add, .exclude	Parameters for key_by().

Details

use_id() assigns as keys a tibble with column '.id' and row numbers of .tbl as values.

compute_id_name() computes the name which is different from every element in x by the following algorithm: if '.id' is not present in x it is returned; if taken - '.id1' is checked; if taken - '.id11' is checked and so on.

add_id() creates a column with unique name (computed with compute_id_name()) and row numbers as values (grouping is ignored). After that puts it as first column.

key_by_id() is similar to add_id(): it creates a column with unique name and row numbers as values (grouping is ignored) and calls key_by() function to use this column as key. If .add is FALSE unique name is computed based on .tbl column names; if TRUE then based on .tbl and its keys column names.

Examples

```
mtcars %>% use_id()

mtcars %>% add_id()

mtcars %>% key_by_id(.exclude = TRUE)
```

---

keyholder-scoped *Operate on a selection of keys*

Description

keyholder offers scoped variants of the following functions:

- key_by(). See key_by_all().
- remove_keys(). See remove_keys_all().
- restore_keys(). See restore_keys_all().
- rename_keys(). See rename_keys_all().

Arguments

.funs	Parameter for scoped functions.
.vars	Parameter for scoped functions.
.predicate	Parameter for scoped functions.
...	Parameter for scoped functions.

See Also

Not scoped manipulation functions

Not scoped key_by()

`keyholder-supported-funs` *Supported functions*

Description

`keyholder` supports the following functions:

- Base subsetting with [.
- `dplyr` one table verbs.
- `dplyr` two table verbs.

`keys-get` *Get keys*

Description

Functions for getting information about keys.

Usage

```
keys(.tbl)

raw_keys(.tbl)

has_keys(.tbl)
```

Arguments

`.tbl`	Reference data frame.

Value

`keys()` always returns a tibble of keys. In case of no keys it returns a tibble with number of rows as in `.tbl` and zero columns. `raw_keys()` is just a wrapper for `attr(.tbl, "keys")`. To know whether `.tbl` has keys use `has_keys()`.

See Also

Set keys, Manipulate keys

Examples

```
keys(mtcars)

raw_keys(mtcars)

has_keys(mtcars)

df <- key_by(mtcars, vs, am)
keys(df)

has_keys(df)
```

`keys-manipulate` *Manipulate keys*

Description

Functions to manipulate keys.

Usage

```
remove_keys(.tbl, ..., .unkey = FALSE)

restore_keys(.tbl, ..., .remove = FALSE, .unkey = FALSE)

pull_key(.tbl, var)

rename_keys(.tbl, ...)
```

Arguments

`.tbl`	Reference data frame.
`...`	Variables to be used for operations defined in similar fashion as in `dplyr::select()`.
`.unkey`	Whether to `unkey()` `.tbl` in case there are no keys left.
`.remove`	Whether to remove keys after restoring.
`var`	Parameter for `dplyr::pull()`.

Details

`remove_keys()` removes keys defined with `...`.

`restore_keys()` transfers keys defined with `...` into `.tbl` and removes them from `keys` if `.remove == TRUE`. If `.tbl` is grouped the following happens:

- If restored keys don't contain grouping variables then groups don't change;

- If restored keys contain grouping variables then result will be regrouped based on restored values. In other words restoring keys beats 'not-modifying' grouping variables rule. It is made according to the ideology of keys: they contain information about rows and by restoring you want it to be available.

`pull_key()` extracts one specified column from keys with `dplyr::pull()`.

`rename_keys()` renames columns in keys using `dplyr::rename()`.

See Also

Get keys, Set keys

Scoped functions

Examples

```
df <- mtcars %>% dplyr::as_tibble() %>%
  key_by(vs, am, .exclude = TRUE)
df %>% remove_keys(vs)

df %>% remove_keys(dplyr::everything())

df %>% remove_keys(dplyr::everything(), .unkey = TRUE)


df %>% restore_keys(vs)

df %>% restore_keys(vs, .remove = TRUE)


df %>% restore_keys(dplyr::everything(), .remove = TRUE)

df %>% restore_keys(dplyr::everything(), .remove = TRUE, .unkey = TRUE)


# Restoring on grouped data frame
df_grouped <- df %>% dplyr::mutate(vs = 1) %>% dplyr::group_by(vs)
df_grouped %>% restore_keys(dplyr::everything())

# Pulling
df %>% pull_key(vs)

# Renaming
df %>% rename_keys(Vs = vs)
```

`keys-set` *Set keys*

Description

Key is a vector which goal is to provide information about rows in reference data frame. Its length should always be equal to number of rows in data frame. Keys are stored as tibble in attribute "keys" and so one data frame can have multiple keys. Data frame with keys is implemented as class keyed_df.

Usage

```
keys(.tbl) <- value

assign_keys(.tbl, value)

key_by(.tbl, ..., .add = FALSE, .exclude = FALSE)

unkey(.tbl)
```

Arguments

.tbl	Reference data frame .
value	Values of keys (converted to tibble).
...	Variables to be used as keys defined in similar fashion as in dplyr::select().
.add	Whether to add keys to (possibly) existing ones. If FALSE keys will be overridden.
.exclude	Whether to exclude key variables from .tbl.

Details

key_by ignores grouping when creating keys. Also if .add == TRUE and names of some added keys match the names of existing keys the new ones will override the old ones.

Value for keys<- should not be NULL because it is converted to tibble with zero rows. To remove keys use unkey(), remove_keys() or restore_keys(). assign_keys is a more suitable for piping wrapper for keys<-.

See Also

Get keys, Manipulate keys

Scoped key_by()

Examples

```
df <- dplyr::as_tibble(mtcars)

# Value is converted to tibble
keys(df) <- 1:nrow(df)

# This will throw an error
## Not run:
keys(df) <- 1:10
```

```
## End(Not run)

# Use 'vs' and 'am' as keys
df %>% key_by(vs, am)

df %>% key_by(vs, am, .exclude = TRUE)

df %>% key_by(vs) %>% key_by(am, .add = TRUE, .exclude = TRUE)

# Override keys
df %>% key_by(vs, am) %>% dplyr::mutate(vs = 1) %>%
  key_by(gear, vs, .add = TRUE)

# Use select helpers
df %>% key_by(dplyr::one_of(c("vs", "am")))

df %>% key_by(dplyr::everything())
```

`remove-keys-scoped` *Remove selection of keys*

Description

These functions remove selection of keys using corresponding scoped variant of select. `.funs` argument is removed because of its redundancy.

Usage

```
remove_keys_all(.tbl, ..., .unkey = FALSE)

remove_keys_if(.tbl, .predicate, ..., .unkey = FALSE)

remove_keys_at(.tbl, .vars, ..., .unkey = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`.tbl`	Reference data frame.
`...`	Parameter for scoped functions.
`.unkey`	Whether to `unkey()` `.tbl` in case there are no keys left.
`.predicate`	Parameter for scoped functions.
`.vars`	Parameter for scoped functions.

Examples

```
df <- mtcars %>% dplyr::as_tibble() %>% key_by(vs, am, disp)
df %>% remove_keys_all()

df %>% remove_keys_all(.unkey = TRUE)

df %>% remove_keys_if(rlang::is_integerish)

df %>% remove_keys_at(c("vs", "am"))
```

---

rename-keys-scoped *Rename selection of keys*

Description

These functions rename selection of keys using corresponding scoped variant of rename.

Usage

```
rename_keys_all(.tbl, .funs = list(), ...)

rename_keys_if(.tbl, .predicate, .funs = list(), ...)

rename_keys_at(.tbl, .vars, .funs = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

.tbl	Reference data frame.
.funs	Parameter for scoped functions.
...	Parameter for scoped functions.
.predicate	Parameter for scoped functions.
.vars	Parameter for scoped functions.

---

restore-keys-scoped *Restore selection of keys*

Description

These functions restore selection of keys using corresponding scoped variant of select. .funs argument can be used to rename some keys (without touching actual keys) before restoring.

Usage

```
restore_keys_all(.tbl, .funs = list(), ..., .remove = FALSE,
  .unkey = FALSE)

restore_keys_if(.tbl, .predicate, .funs = list(), ..., .remove = FALSE,
  .unkey = FALSE)

restore_keys_at(.tbl, .vars, .funs = list(), ..., .remove = FALSE,
  .unkey = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`.tbl`	Reference data frame.
`.funs`	Parameter for scoped functions.
`...`	Parameter for scoped functions.
`.remove`	Whether to remove keys after restoring.
`.unkey`	Whether to `unkey()` `.tbl` in case there are no keys left.
`.predicate`	Parameter for scoped functions.
`.vars`	Parameter for scoped functions.

Examples

```
df <- mtcars %>% dplyr::as_tibble() %>% key_by(vs, am, disp)
# Just restore all keys
df %>% restore_keys_all()

# Restore all keys with renaming and without touching actual keys
df %>% restore_keys_all(.funs = toupper)

# Restore with renaming and removing
df %>%
  restore_keys_all(.funs = toupper, .remove = TRUE)

# Restore with renaming, removing and unkeying
df %>%
  restore_keys_all(.funs = toupper, .remove = TRUE, .unkey = TRUE)

# Restore with renaming keys satisfying the predicate
df %>%
  restore_keys_if(rlang::is_integerish, .funs = toupper)

# Restore with renaming specified keys
df %>%
  restore_keys_at(c("vs", "disp"), .funs = toupper)
```

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