

Package ‘versus’

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Title Compare Data Frames

Version 0.3.1

Description A toolset for interactively exploring the differences between two data frames.

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BugReports <https://github.com/eutwt/versus/issues>

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compare	<i>Compare two data frames</i>
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Description

compare() creates a representation of the differences between two tables, along with a shallow copy of the tables. This output is used as the comparison argument when exploring the differences further with other versus functions e.g. slice_*() and weave_*().

Usage

```
compare(
  table_a,
  table_b,
  by,
  allow_both_NA = TRUE,
  coerce = TRUE,
  table_id = c("a", "b")
)
```

Arguments

table_a	A data frame
table_b	A data frame
by	<tidy-select>. Selection of columns to use when matching rows between table_a and table_b. Both data frames must be unique on by.
allow_both_NA	Logical. If TRUE a missing value in both data frames is considered as equal
coerce	Logical. If FALSE and columns from the input tables have differing classes, the function throws an error.
table_id	A character vector of length 2 providing custom identifiers for table_a and table_b respectively. These identifiers are used in the output instead of the default "a" and "b".

Value

compare() A list of data frames having the following elements:

- tables** A data frame with one row per input table showing the number of rows and columns in each.
- by** A data frame with one row per by column showing the class of the column in each of the input tables.

intersection A data frame with one row per column common to table_a and table_b and columns "n_diffs" showing the number of values which are different between the two tables, "class_a"/"class_b" the class of the column in each table, and "value_diffs" a (nested) data frame showing the the row indices with differing values

unmatched_cols A data frame with one row per column which is in one input table but not the other and columns "table": which table the column appears in, "column": the name of the column, and "class": the class of the column.

unmatched_rows A data frame which, for each row present in one input table but not the other, contains the column "table" showing which table the row appears in and the by columns for that row.

data.table inputs

If the input is a data.table, you may want compare() to make a deep copy instead of a shallow copy so that future changes to the table don't affect the comparison. To achieve this, you can set options(versus.copy_data_table = TRUE).

Examples

```
compare(example_df_a, example_df_b, by = car)
```

example_df_a

Modified version of datasets::mtcars - version a

Description

A version of mtcars with some values altered and some rows/columns removed. Not for informational purposes, used only to demonstrate the comparison of two slightly different data frames. Since some values were altered at random, the values do not necessarily reflect the true original values. The variables are as follows:

Usage

```
example_df_a
```

Format

A data frame with 9 rows and 9 variables:

car The rowname in the corresponding datasets::mtcars row

mpg Miles/(US) gallon

cyl Number of cylinders

disp Displacement (cu.in.)

hp Gross horsepower

drat Rear axle ratio

wt Weight (1000 lbs)
vs Engine (0 = V-shaped, 1 = straight)
am Transmission (0 = automatic, 1 = manual)

Source

Sourced from the CRAN datasets package, with modified values. Originally from Henderson and Velleman (1981), Building multiple regression models interactively. *Biometrics*, **37**, 391–411.

example_df_b

Modified version of datasets::mtcars - version b

Description

A version of mtcars with some values altered and some rows/columns removed. Not for informational purposes, used only to demonstrate the comparison of two slightly different data frames. Since some values were altered at random, the values do not necessarily reflect the true original values. The variables are as follows:

Usage

example_df_b

Format

A data frame with 9 rows and 9 variables:

car The rowname in the corresponding datasets::mtcars row
wt Weight (1000 lbs)
mpg Miles/(US) gallon
hp Gross horsepower
cyl Number of cylinders
disp Displacement (cu.in.)
carb Number of carburetors
drat Rear axle ratio
vs Engine (0 = V-shaped, 1 = straight)

Source

Sourced from the CRAN datasets package, with modified values. Originally from Henderson and Velleman (1981), Building multiple regression models interactively. *Biometrics*, **37**, 391–411.

slice_diffs	<i>Get rows with differing values</i>
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Description

Get rows with differing values

Usage

```
slice_diffs(comparison, table, column = everything())
```

Arguments

comparison	The output of <code>compare()</code>
table	A string matching one of the identifiers supplied via <code>table_id</code> when calling <code>compare()</code> (defaults are "a" and "b"). Within the comparison, these identifiers are stored in <code>comparison\$tables\$table</code> .
column	<code><tidy-select></code> . A row will be in the output if the comparison shows differing values for any columns matching this argument

Value

The input table is filtered to the rows for which comparison shows differing values for one of the columns selected by column

Examples

```
comp <- compare(example_df_a, example_df_b, by = car)
comp |> slice_diffs("a", mpg)
comp |> slice_diffs("b", mpg)
comp |> slice_diffs("a", c(mpg, disp))

comp <- compare(example_df_a, example_df_b, by = car, table_id = c("old", "new"))
comp |> slice_diffs("old", mpg)
```

slice_unmatched	<i>Get rows in only one table</i>
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Description

Get rows in only one table

Usage

```
slice_unmatched(comparison, table)

slice_unmatched_both(comparison)
```

Arguments

comparison	The output of compare()
table	A string matching one of the identifiers supplied via table_id when calling compare() (defaults are "a" and "b"). Within the comparison, these identifiers are stored in comparison\$tables\$table.

Value

slice_unmatched()	The table identified by table is filtered to the rows comparison shows as not appearing in the other table
slice_unmatched_both()	The output of slice_unmatched() for both input tables row-stacked with a column table indicating which table the row is from. The output contains only columns present in both tables.

Examples

```
comp <- compare(example_df_a, example_df_b, by = car)
comp |> slice_unmatched("a")
comp |> slice_unmatched("b")

# slice_unmatched(comp, "a") output is the same as
example_df_a |> dplyr::anti_join(example_df_b, by = comp$by$column)

comp <- compare(example_df_a, example_df_b, by = car, table_id = c("old", "new"))
comp |> slice_unmatched("old")

comp |> slice_unmatched_both()
```

value_diffs	<i>Get the differing values from a comparison</i>
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Description

Get the differing values from a comparison

Usage

```
value_diffs(comparison, column)

value_diffs_stacked(comparison, column = everything())
```

Arguments

comparison	The output of compare()
column	<code><tidy-select></code> . The output will show the differing values for the provided columns.

Value

- `value_diffs()`: A data frame with one row for each element of `col` found to be unequal between the input tables (`table_a` and `table_b` from the original `compare()` output). The output table has the column specified by `column` from each of the input tables, plus the by columns.
- `value_diffs_stacked()`: A data frame containing the `value_diffs()` outputs for the specified columns combined row-wise using `dplyr::bind_rows()`. If `dplyr::bind_rows()` is not possible due to incompatible types, values are converted to character first.

Examples

```
comp <- compare(example_df_a, example_df_b, by = car)
value_diffs(comp, disp)
value_diffs_stacked(comp, c(disp, mpg))
```

weave_diffs_long	<i>Get differences in context</i>
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Description

Get differences in context

Usage

```
weave_diffs_long(comparison, column = everything())

weave_diffs_wide(comparison, column = everything(), suffix = NULL)
```

Arguments

comparison	The output of <code>compare()</code>
column	<code><tidy-select></code> . A row will be in the output if the comparison shows differing values for any columns matching this argument
suffix	A character vector of length 2 providing suffixes appended to the renamed columns in <code>weave_diffs_wide()</code> . Set to <code>NULL</code> (the default) to use <code>paste0("_", table_id)</code> . The first suffix is applied to values from <code>table_a</code> , the second to values from <code>table_b</code> .

Value

<code>weave_diffs_wide()</code>	The input <code>table_a</code> filtered to rows where differing values exist for one of the columns selected by <code>column</code> . The selected columns with differences will be in the result twice, one for each input table.
<code>weave_diffs_long()</code>	Input tables are filtered to rows where differing values exist for one of the columns selected by <code>column</code> . These two sets of rows (one for each input table) are interleaved row-wise.

Examples

```
comp <- compare(example_df_a, example_df_b, by = car)
comp |> weave_diffs_wide(dispatch)
comp |> weave_diffs_wide(c(mpg, disp))
comp |> weave_diffs_wide(c(mpg, disp), suffix = c("", "_new"))
comp |> weave_diffs_long(dispatch)
comp |> weave_diffs_long(c(mpg, disp))
```

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