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| --- | --- | --- |
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| **bucketize( )** | **enum class io\_format { }** | **struct CorrVisitor { }** |
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| **gen\_datetime\_index( )** | **enum class sort\_state { }** | **struct CumSumVisitor { }** |
| **gen\_sequence\_index( )** | **enum class time\_frequency { }** | **struct DotProdVisitor { }** |
| **get\_col\_unique\_values( )** | **struct BadRange { }** | **struct GroupbySum { }** |
| **get\_column( 2 )** | **struct ColNotFound { }** | **struct KthValueVisitor { }** |
| **get\_data\_by\_idx( )** | **struct DataFrameError { }** | **struct MaxVisitor { }** |
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| **get\_index( 2 )** | **struct NotFeasible { }** | **struct MinVisitor { }** |
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| **get\_view\_by\_loc( )** |  | **struct NSmallestVisitor { }** |
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| **transpose( )** |  |  |
| **value\_counts( )** |  |  |
| **visit( 5 )** |  |  |
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| **write\_async( )** |  |  |

**Motivation**

Although Pandas has a spot-on interface and it is full of useful functionalities, it lacks performance and scalability. For example, it is hard to decipher high-frequency intraday data such as Options data or S&P500 constituents tick-by-tick data using Pandas.

Another issue I have encountered often is the research is done using Python, because it has such tools as Pandas, but the execution in production is in C++ for its efficiency, reliability and scalability. Therefore, there is this translation, or sometimes a bridge, between research and executions.

Also, in this day and age, C++ needs a heterogeneous data container.

Mainly because of these factors, I implemented the C++ DataFrame.

*This library could still have more functionalities compared with Pandas. I welcome all contributions from people with expertise, interest, and time to do it. I will add more functionalities from time to time, but currently my spare time is limited.*

**Views** were recently added. This is a very interesting/useful concept that even Pandas doesn’t have it currently. A view is a slice of a DataFrame that is a reference to the original DataFrame. It appears exactly the same as a DataFrame, but if you modify any data in the view, the original DataFrame will also be modified.

There are certain things you cannot do in views. For example, you cannot add to delete columns, extend the index column, …

For more understanding, look at this document further and/or the test files.

**Visitors** are the mechanism to run statistical algorithms. Most of DataFrame statistical algorithms are in “visitors”. Visitor is the mechanism by which DataFrame passes data points to your algorithm. You can add your own algorithms to a visitor functor and extend DataFrame easily. There are two kinds of visit mechanisms in DataFrame:

1. Regular visit (visit()). In this case DataFrame passes the given column(s) data points one-by-one to the visitor functor. This is convenient for algorithms that can operate per data point, such as correlation, variance etc.
2. Single-action visit (single\_act\_visit()). In this case a reference to the given column(s) are passed to the visitor functor at once. This is necessary for algorithms that need the whole data together, such as return, median, etc.

See this document and *dataframe\_tester.cc* for more examples and documentation.

**Code structure**

The DataFrame library is almost a header-only library with a few small source files exceptions, *HeteroVector.cc and HeteroView.cc*. Also there is *DateTime.cc.*

Starting from the root directory;

*include* directory contains most of the code. It includes *.h* and *.tcc* files. The latter are C++ template code files. The main header file is *DataFrame.h*. It contains the entire DataFrame object and its interface. There are comprehensive comments for each interface call in that file. The rest of the files there will show you how the sausage is made.

*src* directory has a few source files, as explained above, make-files, and test program source files. The main test source file is *dataframe\_tester.cc*. It contains test cases for all functionalities of DataFrame. It is not in a very organized structure. I plan to make the test cases more organized.

**Build Instructions**

Using plain make and make-files

Go to the root of the repository, where license file is, and execute *build\_all.sh*. This will build the library and test executables for Linux flavors.

Using cmake

Please see README file. Thanks to [@justinjk007](https://github.com/justinjk007), you should be able to build this in Linux, Windows, Mac, and more

**Example**

This library is based on a heterogenous vector. The heterogeneity is achieved by using static STL or STL-like vectors. Since C++ is a strongly typed language, you still have to know your column types per container at compile time. You can add more columns with different types at any time to your container, but when analyzing the data at any given time you must know the column types.

This is an example of how to create a DataFrame, load data, and run an operation on it:

using namespace hmdf;

// Defines a DataFrame with unsigned long index type that used std::vector

using MyDataFrame = StdDataFrame<unsigned long>;

MyDataFrame df;

std::vector<int> intvec = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };

std::vector<double> dblvec = { 1.2345, 2.2345, 3.2345, 4.2345, 5.2345 };

std::vector<double> dblvec2 = { 0.998, 0.3456, 0.056, 0.15678, 0.00345,

0.923, 0.06743, 0.1 };

std::vector<std::string> strvec = { "Some string", "some string 2", "some string 3",

"some string 4", "some string 5" };

std::vector<unsigned long> ulgvec = { 1UL, 2UL, 3UL, 4UL, 5UL, 8UL, 7UL, 6UL }

std::vector<unsigned long> xulgvec = ulgvec;

// This is only one way of loading data into the DataFrame. There are

// many different ways of doing it. Please see *DataFrame.h* and *dataframe\_tester.cc*

int rc = df.load\_data(std::move(ulgvec),

std::make\_pair("int\_col", intvec),

std::make\_pair("dbl\_col", dblvec),

std::make\_pair("dbl\_col\_2", dblvec2),

std::make\_pair("str\_col", strvec),

std::make\_pair("ul\_col", xulgvec));

// Sort the Frame by index

df.sort<MyDataFrame::IndexType, int, double, std::string>();

// Sort the Frame by column “dbl\_col\_2”

df.sort<double, int, double, std::string>("dbl\_col\_2");

// A functor to calculate mean, variance, skew, kurtosis, defined in

// *DataFrameVisitors.h* file

StatsVisitor<double> stats\_visitor;

// Calculate the stats on column “dbl\_col”

df.visit<double>("dbl\_col", stats\_visitor);

**View Example:**

std::vector<unsigned long> idx =

{ 123450, 123451, 123452, 123450, 123455, 123450, 123449 };

std::vector<double> d1 = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 };

std::vector<double> d2 = { 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 };

std::vector<double> d3 = { 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 };

std::vector<double> d4 = { 22, 23, 24, 25 };

std::vector<std::string> s1 = { "11", "22", "33", "xx", "yy", "gg", "string" };

MyDataFrame df;

df.load\_data(std::move(idx),

std::make\_pair("col\_1", d1),

std::make\_pair("col\_2", d2),

std::make\_pair("col\_3", d3),

std::make\_pair("col\_4", d4),

std::make\_pair("col\_str", s1));

using MyDataFrameView = DataFrameView<unsigned long>;

MyDataFrameView dfv = df.get\_view\_by\_loc<double, std::string>({ 3, 6 });

dfv.get\_column<double>("col\_3")[0] = 88.0;

std::cout << "After changing a value on view: "

<< dfv.get\_column<double>("col\_3")[0]

<< " == " << df.get\_column<double>("col\_3")[3]

<< std::endl;

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For more code examples see file *dataframe\_testr.cc*

**Types**

using size\_type = typename std::vector<DataVec>::size\_type;

size\_type is the size type

using IndexType = I;

IndexType is the type of the index column

using IndexVecType = std::vector<I>;

IndexVecType is the type of the vector containing the index column

enum class nan\_policy : bool {

pad\_with\_nans = true,

dont\_pad\_with\_nans = false

};

Enumerated type of Boolean type to specify whether data should be padded with NaN or not

enum class sort\_state : bool {

sorted = true,

not\_sorted = false

};

Enumerated type of Boolean type to specify whether data is currently sorted or not

template<typename T>

struct Index2D {

T begin {};

T end {};

};

It represents a range with begin and end within a continuous memory space

enum class shift\_policy : unsigned char {

down = 1, // Shift/rotate the content of all columns down,

// keep index unchanged

up = 2, // Shift/rotate the content of all columns up,

// keep index unchanged

};

This policy is relative to a tabular data structure

There is no right or left shift (like Pandas), because columns in DataFrame

have no ordering. They can only be accessed by name

enum class fill\_policy : unsigned char {

value = 1,

fill\_forward = 2,

fill\_backward = 3,

linear\_interpolate = 4, // Using the index as X coordinate

linear\_extrapolate = 5 // Using the index as X coordinate

};

This policy determines how to fill missing values in the DataFrame

*value*: Fill all the missing values, in a given column, with the given value.

*fill\_forward*: Fill the missing values, in a given column, with the last valid

value before the missing value

*fill\_backward*: Fill the missing values, in a given column, with the first valid

value after the missing value

*linear\_interpolate*:

*linear\_extrapolate*:

Use the index column as X coordinate and the given column as Y coordinate

And do interpolation/extrapolation as follows:

X - X1

Y = Y1 + ----------- \* (Y2 - Y1)

X2 - X1

enum class drop\_policy : unsigned char {

all = 1, // Remove row if all columns are nan

any = 2, // Remove row if any column is nan

threshold = 3 // Remove row if threshold number of columns are nan

};

This policy specifies what rows to drop/remove based on missing column data

*all*: Drop the row if all columns are missing

*any*: Drop the row if any column is missing

*threshold*: Drop the column if threshold number of columns are missing

enum class io\_format : unsigned char {

csv = 1,

};

This specifies the I/O format for reading and writing to/from files, streams, etc.

Currently only CSV format is supported. The CSV format is as follows:

-- Any empty line or any line started with # will be ignored

-- A data line has the following format:

<column name>:<number of data points>:<\<type\>>:data,data,…

An example line would look like this:

price:1001:<double>:23.456,24.56,…

enum class time\_frequency : unsigned char {

annual = 1,

monthly = 2,

weekly = 3,

daily = 4,

hourly = 5,

minutely = 6,

secondly = 7,

millisecondly = 8,

// microsecondly = 9,

// nanosecondly = 10

};

This enum specifies time frequency for index generation and otherwise. The names are self-explanatory.

enum class return\_policy : unsigned char {

log = 1,

percentage = 2,

monetary = 3,

};

This policy specifies the type of return to be calculated

*log*: log(present / past)

*percentage*: (present - past) / past)

*monetary*: present - past

template<typename T, typename U>

struct type\_declare;

template<typename U>

struct type\_declare<HeteroVector, U> { using type = std::vector<U>; };

template<typename U>

struct type\_declare<HeteroView, U> { using type = VectorView<U>; };

This is a spoofy way to declare a type at compile time dynamically. Here it is used in declaring a few different data structures depending whether we are a DataFrame or DataFrameView

template<typename I, typename H>

class DataFrame;

template<typename I>

using StdDataFrame = DataFrame<I, HeteroVector>;

template<typename I>

using DataFrameView = DataFrame<I, HeteroView>;

DataFrame is a class that has; An index column of type I (timestamp, although it doesn’t have to be time), and many other columns of different types. The storage used throughout is std::vector.

DataFrames could be instantiated in two different modes:

*StdDataFrame* is the standard fully functional data-frame.

*DataFrameView* is a referenced to a slice of another data-frame. Most of the functionalities of *StdDataFrame* is also available on the *DataFrameView*. But some functionalities such as adding/removing columns etc. are not allowable on views. If you change any of the data in a *DataFrameView* the corresponding data in the original *StdDataFrame* will also be changed.

**Methods**

In the following methods, “I” stands for the Index type and “H” stands for a Heterogenous vector type:

*template<typename T>*

std::vector*<T> &create\_column(const char \*name);*

It creates an empty column named “name”

*T*: Type of the column

Returns a reference to the vector for that column

void *remove\_column(const char \*name);*

It removes a column named name.

The actual data vector is not deleted, but the column is dropped from

DataFrame

void rename\_column (const char \*from, const char \*to);

It renames column named from to to. If column from does not exists,

it throws an exception

*template<typename … Ts>*

*size\_type &load\_data(IndexVecType &&indices, Ts … args);*

This is the most generalized load function. It creates and loads an index and a variable number of columns. The index vector and all column vectors are "moved" to DataFrame.

*Ts*: The list of types for columns in args

*indices*: A vector of indices (timestamps) of type IndexType;

*args*: A variable list of arguments consisting of

std::pair(<const char \*name, std::vector<T> &&data>).

Each pair represents a column data and its name

Returns number of items loaded

template<typename ITR>

size\_type load\_index(const ITR &begin, const ITR &end);

It copies the data from iterators begin to end into the index column

*ITR*: Type of the iterator

Returns number of items loaded

size\_type load\_index(*IndexVecType* &&idx);

It moves the idx vector into the index column.

Returns number of items loaded

static std::vector<I>

gen\_datetime\_index(const char \*start\_datetime,

const char \*end\_datetime,

time\_frequency t\_freq,

long increment = 1,

DT\_TIME\_ZONE tz = DT\_TIME\_ZONE::LOCAL);

This static method generates a date/time-based index vector that could be fed directly to one of the load methods. Depending on the specified frequency, it generates specific timestamps (see below).

It returns a vector of I timestamps.

Currently I could be any built-in numeric type or DateTime

*start\_datetime, end\_datetime*: They are the start/end date/times of

requested timestamps.

They must be in the following format:

MM/DD/YYYY [HH[:MM[:SS[.MMM]]]]

*t\_freq*: Specifies the timestamp frequency. Depending on the frequency,

and I type specific timestamps are generated as follows:

- I type of DateTime always generates timestamps of DateTime.

- Annual, monthly, weekly, and daily frequencies generates YYYYMMDD

timestamps.

- Hourly, minutely, and secondly frequencies generates epoch

timestamps (64 bit).

- Millisecondly frequency generates nano-second since epoch

timestamps (128 bit).

*increment*: Increment in the units of the frequency

*tz*: Time-zone of generated timestamps

NOTE: It is the responsibility of the programmer to make sure I type is big enough to contain the frequency.

static std::vector<IndexType>

gen\_sequence\_index(const IndexType &start\_value,

const IndexType &end\_value,

long increment = 1);

This static method generates a vector of sequential values of IndexType that could be fed directly to one of the load methods.

The values are incremented by "increment".

The index type must be incrementable.

If by incrementing "start\_value" by increment you would never reach "end\_value", the behavior will be undefined.

It returns a vector of IndexType values.

*start\_value, end\_value*: Starting and ending values of IndexType.

Start value is included. End value is excluded.

*increment*: Increment by value

template<typename T, typename ITR>

size\_type

load\_column(const char \*name,

Index2D<const ITR &> range,

nan\_policy padding = nan\_policy::pad\_with\_nans);

It copies the data from iterators begin to end to the named column. If column does not exist, it will be created. If the column exist, it will be over written.

*T*: Type of data being copied

*ITR*: Type of the iterator

*name*: Name of the column

*range*: The begin and end iterators for data

*padding*: If true, it pads the data column with nan if it is shorter than the

index column.

Returns number of items loaded

template<typename T>

size\_type

load\_column(const char \*name,

*std::vector<T> &&data,*

nan\_policy padding = nan\_policy::pad\_with\_nans);

template<typename T>

size\_type

load\_column(const char \*name,

*const std::vector<T> &data,*

nan\_policy padding = nan\_policy::pad\_with\_nans);

It moves or copies (depending on the version) the data to the named column in DataFrame. If column does not exist, it will be created. If the column exist, it will be over written.

*T*: Type of data being moved

*name*: Name of the column

*padding*: If true, it pads the data column with nan,

if it is shorter than the index column.

Returns number of items loaded

size\_type append\_index(const IndexType &val);

It appends val to the end of the index column.

Returns number of items loaded

template<typename ITR>

size\_type append\_index(Index2D<const ITR &> range);

It appends the range begin to end to the end of the index column

*ITR*: Type of the iterator

*range*: The begin and end iterators for data

Returns number of items loaded

template<typename T>

size\_type

append\_column(const char \*name,

const T &val,

nan\_policy padding = nan\_policy::pad\_with\_nans);

It appends val to the end of the named data column. If data column doesn't exist, it throws an exception.

*T*: Type of the named data column

*name*: Name of the column

*padding*: If true, it pads the data column with nan,

if it is shorter than the index column.

Returns number of items loaded

template<typename T, typename ITR>

size\_type

append\_column(const char \*name,

Index2D<const ITR &> range,

nan\_policy padding = nan\_policy::pad\_with\_nans);

It appends the range begin to end to the end of the named data column. If data column doesn't exist, it throws an exception.

*T*: Type of the named data column

*ITR*: Type of the iterator

*name*: Name of the column

*range*: The begin and end iterators for data

*padding*: If true, it pads the data column with nan,

if it is shorter than the index column.

Returns number of items loaded

template<typename ... types>

void remove\_data\_by\_idx (Index2D<I> range);

It removes the data rows from index begin to index end.

DataFrame must be sorted by index or behavior is undefined.

This function first calls make\_consistent() that may add nan values to

data columns.

*types*: List all the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

*range*: The begin and end iterators for index specified with index values

template<typename ... types>

void remove\_data\_by\_loc (Index2D<int> range);

It removes the data rows from location begin to location end

within range.

This function supports Python-like negative indexing. That is why the

range type is int.

This function first calls make\_consistent() that may add nan values to

data columns.

*types*: List all the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

*range*: The begin and end iterators for data

template<typename T, typename F, typename ... Ts>

void remove\_data\_by\_sel (const char \*name, F &sel\_functor);

It removes data rows by boolean filtering selection via the sel\_functor (e.g. a functor, function, or lambda). Each element of the named column along with its corresponding index is passed to the sel\_functor. If sel\_functor returns true, that row will be removed.

The signature of sel\_fucntor:

*bool ()(const IndexType &, const T &)*

NOTE: If the selection logic results in empty column(s), the empty

column(s) will \_not\_ be padded with NaN's. You can always call

make\_consistent() afterwards to make all columns into consistent length

*T*: Type of the named column

*F*: Type of the selecting functor

*Ts*: The list of types for all columns. A type should be specified only once

*name*: Name of the data column

*sel\_functor*: A reference to the selecting functor

template<typename T1, typename T2, typename F, typename ... Ts>

void

remove\_data\_by\_sel (const char \*name1, const char \*name2, F &sel\_functor);

This does the same function as above remove\_data\_by\_sel() but operating on two columns.

The signature of sel\_fucntor:

*bool ()(const IndexType &, const T1 &, const T2 &)*

*T1*: Type of the first named column

*T2*: Type of the second named column

*F*: Type of the selecting functor

*Ts*: The list of types for all columns. A type should be specified only once

*name1*: Name of the first data column

*name2*: Name of the second data column

*sel\_functor*: A reference to the selecting functor

template<typename T1, typename T2, typename T3, typename F,

typename ... Ts>

void

remove\_data\_by\_sel (const char \*name1, const char \*name2, const char \*name3,

F &sel\_functor);

This does the same function as above remove\_data\_by\_sel() but operating on three columns.

The signature of sel\_fucntor:

*bool ()(const IndexType &, const T1 &, const T2 &, const T3 &)*

*T1*: Type of the first named column

*T2*: Type of the second named column

*T3*: Type of the third named column

*F*: Type of the selecting functor

*Ts*: The list of types for all columns. A type should be specified only once

*name1*: Name of the first data column

*name2*: Name of the second data column

*name3*: Name of the third data column

*sel\_functor*: A reference to the selecting functor

template<typename T, size\_t N>

void fill\_missing(const std::array<const char \*, N> col\_names,

fill\_policy policy,

const std::array<T, N> values = { },

int limit = -1);

It fills all the "missing values" with the given values, and/or using the given method (See fill\_policy above). Missing is determined by being NaN for types that have NaN. For types without NaN (e.g. string), default value is considered missing value.

*T*: Type of the column(s) in col\_names array

*N*: Size of col\_names and values array

*col\_names*: An array of names specifying the columns to fill.

*policy*: Specifies the method to use to fill the missing values.

For example; forward fill, values, etc.

*values*: If the policy is "values", use these values to fill the missing

holes. Each value corresponds to the same index in the

col\_names array.

*limit*: Specifies how many values to fill. Default is -1 meaning fill all missing values.

template<typename ... types>

void drop\_missing(drop\_policy policy, size\_type threshold = 0);

It removes a row if any or all or some of the columns are NaN, based

on drop policy

*types*: List all the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

*threshold*: If drop policy is threshold, it specifies the numbers of

NaN columns before removing the row.

template<typename T, size\_t N>

size\_type replace(const char \*col\_name,

const std::array<T, N> old\_values,

const std::array<T, N> new\_values,

int limit = -1);

It iterates over the column named col\_name (or index, if col\_name == "INDEX") and replaces all values in old\_values with the corresponding values in new\_values up to the limit. If limit is omitted, all values will be replaced.

It returns number of items replaced.

*T*: Type on column col\_name. If this is index it would be the same as I.

*N*: Size of old\_values and new\_values arrays

*col\_name*: Name of the column

*old\_array*: An array of values to be replaced in col\_name column

*new\_array*: An array of values to replace the old\_values in col\_name column

*limit*: Limit of how many items to replace. Default is to replace all.

template<typename T, size\_t N>

std::future<size\_type>

replace\_async(const char \*col\_name,

const std::array<T, N> old\_values,

const std::array<T, N> new\_values,

int limit = -1);

Same as replace() above, but executed asynchronously

NOTE: multiple instances of replace\_async() maybe executed for different columns at the same time with no problem.

template<typename T, typename F>

void replace(const char \*col\_name, F &functor);

This is similar to replace() above but it lets a functor replace the values in the named column. The functor is passed every value of the column along with a const reference of the corresponding index value.

Unlike the replace version above, this replace can only work on data

columns. It will not work on index column.

The functor must have the following interface at minimum:

*bool operator() (const IndexType &ts, T &value);*

A false return from the above operator method stops the iteration

through named column values.

*T*: Type on column col\_name. If this is index it would be the same as I.

*F*: The functor type

*col\_name*: Name of the column

*functor*: An instance of the functor

template<typename T, typename F>

std::future<void> replace\_async(const char \*col\_name, F &functor);

Same as replace() above, but executed asynchronously

NOTE: multiple instances of replace\_async() maybe executed for different columns at the same time with no problem.

template<size\_t N>

size\_type

replace\_index(const std::array<IndexType, N> old\_values,

const std::array<IndexType, N> new\_values,

int limit = -1);

This does the same thing as replace() above for the index column

*N*: Size of old\_values and new\_values arrays

*old\_array*: An array of values to be replaced in col\_name column

*new\_array*: An array of values to replace the old\_values in col\_name column

*limit*: Limit of how many items to replace. Default is to replace all.

template<typename ... types>

void make\_consistent ();

Make all data columns the same length as the index. If any data column is shorter than the index column, it will be padded by nan.

This is also called by sort(), before sorting

template<typename T, typename ... types>

void sort(const char \*by\_name = nullptr);

Sort the DataFrame by the named column. By default, it sorts by index (i.e. by\_name == nullptr). Sort first calls make\_consistent() that may add nan values to data columns. nan values make sorting nondeterministic.

*T*: Type of the by\_name column. You always of the specify this type,

even if it is being sorted to the default index

*types*: List all the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

template<typename T, typename ... types>

std::future<void> sort\_async (const char \*by\_name = nullptr);

Same as sort() above, but executed asynchronously

template<typename F, typename T, typename ... types>

DataFrame

groupby (F &&func,

const char \*gb\_col\_name = nullptr,

sort\_state already\_sorted = sort\_state::not\_sorted) const;

Groupby copies the DataFrame into a temp DataFrame and sorts the temp df by gb\_col\_name before performing groupby. If gb\_col\_name is null, it groups by index.

*F*: type functor to be applied to columns to group by

*T*: type of the groupby column. In case if index, it is type of index

types: List of the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

*func*: The functor to do the groupby. Specs for the functor is

in a separate doc.

*already\_sorted*: If the DataFrame is already sorted by gb\_col\_name,

this will save the expensive sort operation

std::future<DataFrame>

groupby\_async (F &&func,

const char \*gb\_col\_name = nullptr,

sort\_state already\_sorted = sort\_state::not\_sorted) const;

Same as groupby() above, but executed asynchronously

template<typename T>

StdDataFrame<T> value\_counts (const char \*col\_name) const;

It counts the unique values in the named column.

It returns a StdDataFrame of following specs:

1) The index is of type T and contains all unique values in

the named column.

2) There is only one column named "counts" of type size\_type that

contains the count for each index row.

For this method to compile and work, 3 conditions must be met:

1) Type T must be hashable. If this is a user defined type, you

must enable and specialize std::hash.

2) The equality operator (==) must be well defined for type T.

3) Type T must match the actual type of the named column.

Of course, if you never call this method in your application,

you need not be worried about these conditions.

*T*: Type of the col\_name column.

template<typename F, typename ... types>

DataFrame bucketize (F &&func, const IndexType &bucket\_interval) const;

It bucketizes the data and index into bucket\_interval's, based on index values and calls the functor for each bucket. The result of each bucket will be stored in a new DataFrame with same shape and returned. Every data bucket is guaranteed to be as wide as bucket\_interval. This mean some data items at the end may not be included in the new bucketized DataFrame. The index of each bucket will be the last index in the original DataFrame that is less than bucket\_interval away from the previous bucket

NOTE: The DataFrame must already be sorted by index.

*F*: type functor to be applied to columns to bucketize

*types*: List of the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

*bucket\_interval*: Bucket interval is in the index's single value unit.

For example, if index is in minutes, bucket\_interval

will be in the unit of minutes and so on.

*already\_sorted*: If the DataFrame is already sorted by index,

this will save the expensive sort operation

template<typename F, typename ... types>

std::future<DataFrame>

bucketize\_async (F &&func, const IndexType &bucket\_interval) const;

Same as bucketize() above, but executed asynchronously

template<typename F, typename ... types>

void self\_bucketize (F &&func, const IndexType &bucket\_interval);

This is exactly the same as bucketize() above. The only difference is it stores the result in itself and returns void. So, after the return the original data is lost and replaced with bucketized data

template<typename T, typename V>

DataFrame

transpose(IndexVecType &&indices,

const V &current\_col\_order,

const V &new\_col\_names) const;

It transposes the data in the DataFrame.

The transpose() is only defined for DataFrame's that have a single

data type.

NOTE: Since DataFrame columns have no ordering, the user must specify

the order with current\_col\_order.

*T*: The single type for all data columns

*V*: The type of string vector specifying the new names for new columns

after transpose

*indices*: A vector on indices for the new transposed DataFrame.

Its length must equal the number of rows in this DataFrame.

Otherwise an exception is thrown

*current\_col\_order*: A vector of strings specifying the order of columns

in the original DataFrame.

*new\_col\_names*: A vector of strings, specifying the column names for the

new transposed DataFrame.

Its length must equal the number of rows in this

DataFrame. Otherwise an exception is thrown

template<typename RHS\_T, typename ... types>

StdDataFrame<I> join\_by\_index (const RHS\_T &rhs, join\_policy mp) const;

It joins the data between self (lhs) and rhs and returns the joined data

in a StdDataFrame, based on specification in join\_policy.

The following conditions must be meet for this method

to compile and work properly:

1. I type must be the same between lhs and rhs.
2. Ordering (< > != ==) must be well defined for type I
3. Both lhs and rhs must be sorted by index
4. In both lhs and rhs, columns with the same name must have the same
5. Type

*RHS\_T*: Type of DataFrame rhs

*types*: List all the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

*rhs*: The rhs DataFrame

*join\_policy*: Specifies how to join. For example inner join,

or left join, etc. (See join\_policy definition)

template<typename ... types>

void self\_shift (size\_type periods, shift\_policy sp);

It shifts all the columns in self up or down based on shift\_policy.

Values that are shifted will be assigned to NaN. The index column remains unchanged.

If user shifts with periods that is larger than the column length,

all values in that column become NaN.

*types*: List all the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

*periods*: Number of periods to shift

*shift\_policy*: Specifies the direction (i.e. up/down) to shift

template<typename ... types>

StdDataFrame<I> shift (size\_type periods, shift\_policy sp) const;

It is exactly the same as self\_shift, but it leaves self unchanged

and returns a new DataFrame with columns shifted.

template<typename ... types>

void self\_rotate (size\_type periods, shift\_policy sp);

It rotates all the columns in self up or down based on shift\_policy.

The index column remains unchanged.

If user rotates with periods that is larger than the column length, the behavior is undefined.

*types*: List all the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

*periods*: Number of periods to rotate

*shift\_policy*: Specifies the direction (i.e. up/down) to rotate

template<typename ... types>

StdDataFrame<I> rotate (size\_type periods, shift\_policy sp) const;

It is exactly the same as self\_rotate, but it leaves self unchanged

and returns a new DataFrame with columns rotated.

template<typename S, typename ... types>

bool write (S &o, bool values\_only = false, io\_format iof = io\_format::csv) const;

It outputs the content of DataFrame into the stream o as text in the following format:

*INDEX:<Comma delimited list of values>*

*<Column1 name>:<Column1 type>:<Comma delimited list of values>*

*<Column2 name>:<Column2 type>:<Comma delimited list of values>*

*S*: Output stream type

*types*: List all the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

*o*: Reference to an streamable object (e.g. cout)

*values\_only*: If true, the name and type of each column is not written

*iof*: Specifies the I/O format. The default is CSV

template<typename S, typename ... Ts>

std::future<bool>

write\_async (S &o,

bool values\_only = false,

io\_format iof = io\_format::csv) const;

Same as write() above, but executed asynchronously

bool read (const char \*file\_name, io\_format iof = io\_format::csv);

It inputs the contents of a text file into itself (i.e. DataFrame). The format of the file must be:

*INDEX:<Comma delimited list of values>*

*<Column1 name>:<Column1 type>:<Comma delimited list of values>*

*<Column2 name>:<Column2 type>:<Comma delimited list of values>*

All empty lines or lines starting with # will be skipped.

*file\_name*: Complete path to the file

*iof*: Specifies the I/O format. The default is CSV

std::future<bool>

read\_async (const char \*file\_name, io\_format iof = io\_format::csv);

Same as read() above, but executed asynchronously

template<typename T>

typename type\_declare<H, T>::type &

get\_column (const char \*name);

It returns a reference to the container of named data column

The return type depends on if we are in standard or view mode

*T*: Data type of the named column

template<typename T>

const typename type\_declare<H, T>::type &

get\_column (const char \*name) const;

It returns a const reference to the container of named data column

The return type depends on if we are in standard or view mode

*T*: Data type of the named column

template<size\_t N, typename ... types>

HeteroVector

get\_row(size\_type row\_num, const std::array<const char \*, N> col\_names) const;

It returns the data in row row\_num for columns in col\_names. The order of data items in the returned vector is the same as order of columns on col\_names.

The first item in the returned vector is always the index value

corresponding to the row\_num

It returns a HeteroVector which contains a different type for each column.

N: Size of col\_names and values array

types: List all the types of all data columns. A type should be specified in the list only once.

*row\_num*: The row number

*col\_names*: Names of columns to get data from. It also specifies the

order of data in the returned vector

template<typename T>

std::vector<T> get\_col\_unique\_values (const char \*name) const;

It returns a vector of unique values in the named column in the same

order that exists in the column.

For this method to compile and work, 3 conditions must be met:

1) Type T must be hash-able. If this is a user defined type, you

must enable and specialize std::hash.

2) The equality operator (==) must be well defined for type T.

3) Type T must match the actual type of the named column.

Of course, if you never call this method in your application,

you need not be worried about these conditions.

*T*: Data type of the named column

template<typename ... types>

DataFrame get\_data\_by\_idx (Index2D<I> range) const;

It returns a DataFrame (including the index and data columns) containing the data from index begin to index end. This function assumes the DataFrame is consistent and sorted by index. The behavior is undefined otherwise.

*types*: List all the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

*range*: The begin and end iterators for index specified with index values

template<typename ... types>

DataFrameView<I> get\_view\_by\_idx (Index2D<I> range) const;

It behaves like get\_data\_by\_idx(), but it returns a DataFrameView.

A view is a DataFrame that is a reference to the original DataFrame.

So if you modify anything in the view the original DataFrame will

also be modified.

Note: There are certain operations that you cannot do with a view.

For example, you cannot add/delete columns, etc.

*types*: List all the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

*range*: The begin and end iterators for index specified with index values

template<typename ... types>

DataFrame get\_data\_by\_loc (Index2D<int> range) const;

It returns a DataFrame (including the index and data columns) containing the data from location begin to location end.

This function supports Python-like negative indexing. That is why the range type is int.

This function assumes the DataFrame is consistent and sorted by index. The behavior is undefined otherwise.

*types*: List all the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

*range*: The begin and end iterators for data

template<typename ... types>

DataFrameView<I> get\_view\_by\_loc (Index2D<int> range) const;

It behaves like get\_data\_by\_loc(), but it returns a DataFrameView.

A view is a DataFrame that is a reference to the original DataFrame.

So if you modify anything in the view the original DataFrame will

also be modified.

Note: There are certain operations that you cannot do with a view.

For example, you cannot add/delete columns, etc.

*types*: List all the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

*range*: The begin and end iterators for data

template<typename T, typename F, typename ... Ts>

DataFrame get\_data\_by\_sel (const char \*name, F &sel\_functor) const;

This method does Boolean filtering selection via the sel\_functor (e.g. a functor, function, or lambda). It returns a new DataFrame. Each element of the named column along with its corresponding index is passed to the sel\_functor. If sel\_functor returns true, that index is selected and all the elements of all column for that index will be included in the returned DataFrame.

The signature of sel\_fucntor:

*bool ()(const IndexType &, const T &)*

NOTE: If the selection logic results in empty column(s), the result

empty columns will \_not\_ be padded with NaN's. You can always

call make\_consistent() on the original or result DataFrame to make

all columns into consistent length

*T*: Type of the named column

*F*: Type of the selecting functor

*Ts*: The list of types for all columns. A type should be specified only once

*name*: Name of the data column

*sel\_functor*: A reference to the selecting functor

template<typename T, typename F, typename ... Ts>

DataFramePtrView<IndexType>

get\_view\_by\_sel (const char \*name, F &sel\_functor);

This is identical with above get\_data\_by\_sel(), but:

1) The result is a view

2) Since the result is a view, you cannot call make\_consistent() on the result.

*T*: Type of the named column

*F*: Type of the selecting functor

*Ts*: The list of types for all columns. A type should be specified only once

*name*: Name of the data column

*sel\_functor*: A reference to the selecting functor

template<typename T1, typename T2, typename F, typename ... Ts>

DataFrame

get\_data\_by\_sel (const char \*name1, const char \*name2, F &sel\_functor) const;

This does the same function as above get\_data\_be\_sel() but operating on two columns.

The signature of sel\_fucntor:

*bool ()(const IndexType &, const T1 &, const T2 &)*

*T1*: Type of the first named column

*T2*: Type of the second named column

*F*: Type of the selecting functor

*Ts*: The list of types for all columns. A type should be specified only once

*name1*: Name of the first data column

*name2*: Name of the second data column

*sel\_functor*: A reference to the selecting functor

template<typename T1, typename T2, typename F, typename ... Ts>

DataFramePtrView<IndexType>

get\_view\_by\_sel (const char \*name1, const char \*name2, F &sel\_functor);

This is identical with above get\_data\_by\_sel(), but:

1) The result is a view

2) Since the result is a view, you cannot call make\_consistent() on the result.

*T1*: Type of the first named column

*T2*: Type of the second named column

*F*: Type of the selecting functor

*Ts*: The list of types for all columns. A type should be specified only once

*name1*: Name of the first data column

*name2*: Name of the second data column

*sel\_functor*: A reference to the selecting functor

template<typename T1, typename T2, typename T3, typename F,

typename ... Ts>

DataFrame

get\_data\_by\_sel (const char \*name1, const char \*name2, const char \*name3,

F &sel\_functor) const;

This does the same function as above get\_data\_be\_sel() but operating on three columns.

The signature of sel\_fucntor:

*bool ()(const IndexType &, const T1 &, const T2 &, const T3 &)*

*T1*: Type of the first named column

*T2*: Type of the second named column

*T3*: Type of the third named column

*F*: Type of the selecting functor

*Ts*: The list of types for all columns. A type should be specified only once

*name1*: Name of the first data column

*name2*: Name of the second data column

*name3*: Name of the third data column

*sel\_functor*: A reference to the selecting functor

template<typename T1, typename T2, typename T3, typename F,

typename ... Ts>

DataFramePtrView<IndexType>

get\_view\_by\_sel (const char \*name1, const char \*name2, const char \*name3,

F &sel\_functor);

This is identical with above get\_data\_by\_sel(), but:

1) The result is a view

2) Since the result is a view, you cannot call make\_consistent() on the result.

*T1*: Type of the first named column

*T2*: Type of the second named column

*T3*: Type of the third named column

*F*: Type of the selecting functor

*Ts*: The list of types for all columns. A type should be specified only once

*name1*: Name of the first data column

*name2*: Name of the second data column

*name3*: Name of the third data column

*sel\_functor*: A reference to the selecting functor

const IndexVecType &get\_index () const { return (indices\_); }

It returns a const reference to the index container

IndexVecType &get\_index () { return (indices\_); }

It returns a reference to the index container

template<typename ... Ts>

void multi\_visit (Ts ... args);

This is the most generalized visit function. It visits multiple columns with the corresponding function objects sequentially. Each function object is passed every single value of the given column along with its name and the corresponding index value. All functions objects must have this signature

*bool (const IndexType &i, const char \*name, T &col\_value)*

If the function object returns false, the DataFrame will stop iterating at that point on that column..

NOTE: This method could be used to implement a pivot table.

*Ts*: The list of types for columns in args

*args*: A variable list of arguments consisting of

*std::pair(<const char \*name,*

*&std::function<bool (const IndexType &, const char \*, T &)>)*.

Each pair represents a column name and the functor to run on it.

NOTE: The second member of pair is a \_pointer\_ to the function or

functor object

template<typename T, typename V>

V &visit (const char \*name, V &visitor);

It passes the values of each index and each named column to the functor visitor sequentially from beginning to end

NOTE: This method could be used to implement a pivot table.

*T*: Type of the named column

*V*: Type of the visitor functor

*name*: Name of the data column

template<typename T1, typename T2, typename V>

V &visit (const char \*name1, const char \*name2, V &visitor);

It passes the values of each index and the two named columns to the functor visitor sequentially from beginning to end

NOTE: This method could be used to implement a pivot table.

*T1*: Type of the first named column

*T2*: Type of the second named column

*V*: Type of the visitor functor

*name1*: Name of the first data column

*name2*: Name of the second data column

template<typename T1, typename T2, typename T3, typename V>

V &visit (const char \*name1, const char \*name2, const char \*name3, V &visitor);

It passes the values of each index and the three named columns to the functor visitor sequentially from beginning to end

NOTE: This method could be used to implement a pivot table.

*T1*: Type of the first named column

*T2*: Type of the second named column

*T3*: Type of the third named column

*V*: Type of the visitor functor

*name1*: Name of the first data column

*name2*: Name of the second data column

*name3*: Name of the third data column

template<typename T1, typename T2, typename T3, typename T4, typename V>

V &visit (const char \*name1,

const char \*name2,

const char \*name3,

const char \*name4,

V &visitor);

It passes the values of each index and the four named columns to the functor visitor sequentially from beginning to end

NOTE: This method could be used to implement a pivot table.

*T1*: Type of the first named column

*T2*: Type of the second named column

*T3*: Type of the third named column

T4: Type of the forth named column

*V*: Type of the visitor functor

*name1*: Name of the first data column

*name2*: Name of the second data column

*name3*: Name of the third data column

*name4*: Name of the fourth data column

template<typename T1, typename T2, typename T3, typename T4, typename T5,

typename V>

V &visit (const char \*name1,

const char \*name2,

const char \*name3,

const char \*name4,

const char \*name5,

V &visitor);

It passes the values of each index and the five named columns to the functor visitor sequentially from beginning to end

NOTE: This method could be used to implement a pivot table.

*T1*: Type of the first named column

*T2*: Type of the second named column

*T3*: Type of the third named column

*T4*: Type of the fourth named column

*T5*: Type of the fifth named column

V*:* Type of the visitor functor

*name1*: Name of the first data column

*name2*: Name of the second data column

*name3*: Name of the third data column

*name4*: Name of the fourth data column

*name5*: Name of the fifth data column

template<typename T, typename V>

V &single\_act\_visit (const char \*name, V &visitor);

This is similar to visit(), but it passes a const reference to the index vector and the named column vector at once the functor visitor. This is convenient for calculations that need the whole data vector, for example auto-correlation.

*T*: Type of the named column

*V*: Type of the visitor functor

*name*: Name of the data column

template<typename T1, typename T2, typename V>

V &single\_act\_visit (const char \*name1, const char \*name2, V &visitor);

This is similar to visit(), but it passes a const reference to the index

vector and the two named column vectors at once the functor visitor. This is convenient for calculations that need the whole data vector.

NOTE: This method could be used to implement a pivot table.

*T1*: Type of the first named column

*T2*: Type of the second named column

*V*: Type of the visitor functor

*name1*: Name of the first data column

*name2*: Name of the second data column

template<typename ... types>

bool is\_equal (const DataFrame &rhs) const;

It compares self with rhs. If both have the same indices, same number of columns, same names for each column, and all columns are equal, then it returns true. Otherwise it returns false

*types*: List all the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

template<typename ... types>

DataFrame &

modify\_by\_idx (DataFrame &rhs,

sort\_state already\_sorted = sort\_state::not\_sorted);

It iterates over all indices in rhs and modifies all the data columns in self that correspond to the given index value. If not already\_sorted, both rhs and self will be sorted by index. It returns a reference to self

*types*: List all the types of all data columns.

A type should be specified in the list only once.

*already\_sorted*: If the self and rhs are already sorted by index,

this will save the expensive sort operations

**Global Operators**

These are currently arithmetic operators declared in *include/DataFrame.h*. Because they all have to be templated, they cannot be defined as redefined built-in operators.

template<typename DF, typename ... types>

inline DF df\_plus (const DF &lhs, const DF &rhs);

template<typename DF, typename ... types>

inline DF df\_minus (const DF &lhs, const DF &rhs);

template<typename DF, typename ... types>

inline DF df\_multiplies (const DF &lhs, const DF &rhs);

template<typename DF, typename ... types>

inline DF df\_divides (const DF &lhs, const DF &rhs);

These arithmetic operations operate on the same-name and same-type columns

on lhs and rhs. Each pair of entries is operated on, only if they have the same index value.

They return a new DataFrame

NOTE: Both lhs and rhs must be already sorted by index, otherwise the

result is nonsensical.

**Built-in Visitors**

These are all defined in file *include/DataFrameVisitors.h*.

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct MeanVisitor;

This functor class calculates the mean of a given column. See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

*T*: Column/data type

*I*: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct SumVisitor;

This functor class calculates the sum of a given column. See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

*T*: Column/data type

*I*: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct CumSumVisitor;

This is a “single action visitor”, meaning it is passed the whole data vector in one call and you must use the single\_action\_visit() interface.

This functor class calculates the cumulative sum of a given column. See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

The result is a vector of running sums

*T*: Column/data type

*I*: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct ProdVisitor;

This functor class calculates the product of a given column. See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

*T*: Column/data type

*I*: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct CumProdVisitor;

This is a “single action visitor”, meaning it is passed the whole data vector in one call and you must use the single\_action\_visit() interface.

This functor class calculates the cumulative product of a given column. See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

The result is a vector of running products.

*T*: Column/data type

*I*: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T, typename I = unsigned long>

struct MaxVisitor;

This functor class calculates the maximum of a given column. See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

*T*: Column/data type

*I*: Index type

template<typename T, typename I = unsigned long>

struct CumMaxVisitor;

This is a “single action visitor”, meaning it is passed the whole data vector in one call and you must use the single\_action\_visit() interface.

This functor class calculates the cumulative maximum of a given column. See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

The result is a vector of running maximums

*T*: Column/data type

*I*: Index type

template<typename T, typename I = unsigned long>

struct MinVisitor;

This functor class calculates the minimum of a given column. See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

*T*: Column/data type

*I*: Index type

template<typename T, typename I = unsigned long>

struct CumMinVisitor;

This is a “single action visitor”, meaning it is passed the whole data vector in one call and you must use the single\_action\_visit() interface.

This functor class calculates the cumulative minimum of a given column. See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

The result is a vector of running minimum

*T*: Column/data type

*I*: Index type

template<std::size\_t N, typename T, typename I = unsigned long>

struct NLargestVisitor;

This functor class calculates the N largest values of a column. I runs in O(N\*M), where N is the number of largest values and M is the total number of all values.

If N is relatively small this better than O(M\*logM).

See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

*N*: Number of largest values

*T*: Column/data type

*I*: Index type

template<std::size\_t N, typename T, typename I = unsigned long>

struct NSmallestVisitor;

This functor class calculates the N smallest values of a column. I runs in O(N\*M), where N is the number of largest values and M is the total number of all values.

If N is relatively small this is better than O(M\*logM).

See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

*N*: Number of largest values

*T*: Column/data type

*I*: Index type

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct CovVisitor;

This functor class calculates the covariance of two given columns. In addition, it provides the variances of both columns

See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

*T*: Column/data type

*I*: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct VarVisitor;

This functor class calculates the variance of a given column. See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

*T*: Column/data type

*I*: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct BetaVisitor;

This functor class calculates the beta (i.e. exposure) of the given first column to the given second column (benchmark). See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

*T*: Column/data type

*I*: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct StdVisitor;

This functor class calculates the standard deviation of a given column. See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

T: Column/data type

I: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct TrackingErrorVisitor;

This functor class calculates the tracking error between two columns. Tracking error is the standard deviation of the difference vector.

See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

T: Column/data type

I: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct CorrVisitor;

This functor class calculates the correlation of two given columns. See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

T: Column/data type

I: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct AutoCorrVisitor;

This is a “single action visitor”, meaning it is passed the whole data vector in one call and you must use the single\_action\_visit() interface.

This functor class calculates the auto correlation of given column. The result is a vector of auto correlations with lags of 0 up to length of column – 4.

See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

T: Column/data type

I: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct ReturnVisitor;

This is a “single action visitor”, meaning it is passed the whole data vector in one call and you must use the single\_action\_visit() interface.

This functor class calculates the return of a given column, according to the return policy (monetary, percentage, or log). The result is a vector of returns.

See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

T: Column/data type

I: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct KthValueVisitor;

This is a “single action visitor”, meaning it is passed the whole data vector in one call and you must use the single\_action\_visit() interface.

This functor class finds the Kth element in the given column in linear time.

T: Column/data type

I: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct MedianVisitor;

This is a “single action visitor”, meaning it is passed the whole data vector in one call and you must use the single\_action\_visit() interface.

This functor class finds the median of the given column, using the above Kth element visitor. It computes in linear time.

T: Column/data type

I: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<std::size\_t N, typename T, typename I = unsigned long>

struct ModeVisitor;

This is a “single action visitor”, meaning it is passed the whole data vector in one call and you must use the single\_action\_visit() interface.

This functor class finds the N highest mode (N most repeated values) of the given column.

The result is an array of N items each of this type:

*struct DataItem {*

*// Value of the column item*

*value\_type value { };*

*// List of indices where value occurred*

*std::vector<index\_type> indices { };*

*// Number of times value occurred*

*inline size\_type repeat\_count() const { return (indices.size()); }*

*// List of column indices where value occurred*

*std::vector<size\_type> value\_indices\_in\_col { };*

N: Number of modes to find

T: Column/data type

I: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct DotProdVisitor;

This functor class calculates the dot-product of two given columns. See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

T: Column/data type

I: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct StatsVisitor;

This functor class calculates the following statistics of a given column; mean, variance, standard deviation, skew, and kurtosis. See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

T: Column/data type

I: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*

template<typename T,

typename I = unsigned long,

typename = typename std::enable\_if<std::is\_arithmetic<T>::value, T>::type>

struct SLRRegressionVisitor;

This functor class calculates simple linear regression, in one pass, of two given columns (x, y). See this document and datasci\_tester.cc for examples.

T: Column/data type

I: Index type

*T must be an arithmetic-enabled type*