PROMISES in R

```
library(future)
library(promises)
library(dplyr)
promise = future(iris)
promise %...>%
   filter(Sepal.Length > 6) %...T>%
   nrow(.) %...>%
   group_by(Species) %...T>%
   print(.) %...T>%
   arrange(desc(Sepal.Girth)) %...!%
   {NULL}
```



```
library(future)
library(promises)
library(dplyr)
```



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promise = future
promise %...>%
   filter(Sepal.
   nrow(.) %....>
   group_by(Species) %...T>%
   print(.) %...T>%
   arrange(desc(Sepal.Girth)) %...!%
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  {NULL}
```

```
promise %...>%
  filter(Sepal.Length > 6)
then(
  promise,
  onFulfilled = function(x)
  filter(x, x$Sepal.Length > 6)
```

```
promise %...>%
  filter(Sepal.Length > 6)
then(
  promise,
  onFulfilled = function(x)
  filter(x, x$Sepal.Length > 6),
  onRejected = panicFunction
```

```
then(promise,
    onFulfilled = NULL,
    onRejected = NULL)
```

```
catch(promise, onRejected, tee = FALSE)
```

finally(promise, onFinally)

```
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```

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Promises - the R package

For those who **need a while to finish**

Async in R

Async functions

They start things, and give you back a special object called a promise. If it doesn't return a promise, it's no an async function.

"Promises" same as in the NSE chapter of Hadley Wickham's Advanced R book?

No. The promises we're talking about are directly inspired by a central abstraction in modern **JavaScript**, and the JS folks named them "promises"

Many small or a few big?

It's mostly helpful for apps that have a few specific operations that take a long time, rather than lots of little operations that are all a bit slow on their own and add up to one big slow mess. We're looking for watermelons, not blueberries.

Shiny

Async programming is a major new addition to Shiny that can make certain classes of apps **dramatically more** responsive under load.

Because R is **single threaded** (i.e. it can only do one thing at a time), a given Shiny app process can also only do one thing at a time: if it is fitting a linear model for one client, it can't simultaneously serve up a CSV download for another client

You can **use promises with Shiny outputs**. If you're using an async-compatible version of **Shiny (version >=1.1)**, all of the **built-in renderXXX** functions can deal with either regular values or promises.

Always keep your word!

	futurs(expr, _)				Creates a promise object. expr - R expression (e.g. function call)			
	thun(promise, onFulfilled = NULL, onRejected = NULL)				promise - A promise object onFulfilled - A function that will be invoked if the promise value successfully resolves. onRejected - A function taking the argument error. tee - if TRUE, ignore the return value of the callback, and use the original value instead. onFinally - A function with no arguments, to be called when the async operation either succeeds or fails.			
	catch(promise, onRejected, tee = FALSE)							
	finally (promise, onFinally)							
	Pipe	Usage Equivalent with reg			ular pipe	Description		
		promise %>% func()	prom	ise %>% then(f	func).%>% catch(func).			
		promise %T>% func()	is e		oromise %T>% then(func).	Promise pipe operators Promise-aware pipe operators, in the style of magrittr.		of magrittr.
	%!%	promise %!% func() promi		mise %>% catch(func)		Like magrittr pipes, these operators can be used to chain together pipelines of promise-transforming operations. Unlike magrittr pipes, these pipes wait for promise resolution and pass the		
	%T!%	promise %T!% func()		ise %T>% catch ise %>% catch(n(func) (func, tee = TRUE)	unwrapped value (or error) to the rhs function call.		
	promise_all(, .list = NULL) waits for mu			ultiple promise objects to all be successfully fulfill			promise objects.	
	promise_race(, .list = NULL) waits for the				e first of multiple promise objects to be either fulfilled or rejected.		.1ist - A list of promise objectsan alternative to	
→	output\$table <- renderTable({ read.csv.async("https://rstudio.github.io/promises/data.csv") *> filter(state == "NY") Example with							

CREDITS

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- Presentation template by <u>SlidesCarnival</u>
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Graphics

https://emojipedia.org/microsoft/