(A bit of) Advanced R

Efficient R programming

Julien Chiquet

Université Paris Dauphine

Juin 2018

http://github/jchiquet/CourseAdvancedR





Resources

- Gillespie & Lovelace (2016): efficient R programming
- Wickham (2014)

Part 0: Prerequesties

xpply family, do.call, Reduce

- 1 Part 1: Benchmark your code
- Part 2: Use multiple cores in your simulations
- 3 Part 3: Be aware of what R is good at
- 4 Part 4: Remember that R is object oriented
- 5 Part 4: Interface with lower-level languages

Quick (and dirty) benchmarking with system.time()

One usually relies on the command system.time(expr) to evaluate the timings:

```
func.one <- function(n) {return(rnorm(n,0,1))}
func.two <- function(n) {return(rpois(n,1))}

n <- 1000
system.time(replicate(100, func.one(n)))</pre>
```

```
## user system elapsed
## 0.008 0.000 0.010

system.time(replicate(100, func.two(n)))
```

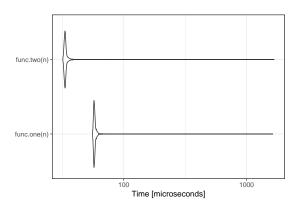
```
## user system elapsed
## 0.008 0.000 0.007
```

Quick benchmarking with microbenchmark

```
func.one <- function(n) {return(rnorm(n,0,1))}
func.two <- function(n) {return(rpois(n,1))}

library(microbenchmark)

n <- 1000
res <- microbenchmark(func.one(n), func.two(n), times=1000)
ggplot2::autoplot(res)</pre>
```



Profile your code with base Rprof I

Suppose you want to evaluate which part of the following function is hot:

```
## generate data, center/scale and perform ridge regression
my_func <- function(n,p) {</pre>
  require (MASS)
  ## draw data
  x <- matrix(rnorm(n*p),n,p)
  v <- rnorm(n)
  ## center/scale
  xs < - scale(x)
  vs \leftarrow v - mean(v)
  ## return ridge's coefficients
  ridge <- lm.ridge(vs~xs+0,lambda=1)
  return(ridge$coef)
```

One can rely on the default Rprof function, with somewhat technical outputs

Profile your code with base Rprof II

```
Rprof(file="profiling.out", interval=0.05)
res <- my_func(1000,500)
Rprof(NULL)</pre>
```

```
summaryRprof("profiling.out")$by.self
```

```
##
                  self.time self.pct total.time total.pct
## "La.svd"
                      0.90
                           75.00
                                      0.95
                                          79.17
                      0.15 12.50
                                      0.15 12.50
## "matrix"
## "FUN"
                      0.05 4.17 1.20 100.00
## "aperm.default"
                     0.05 4.17
                                      0.05 4.17
## "na.omit.data.frame"
                   0.05 4.17
                                      0.05 4.17
```

```
summaryRprof("profiling.out")$by.total
```

Profile your code with base Rprof III

##		total.time			
##	"FUN"	1.20	100.00	0.05	4.17
##	"block_exec"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"call_block"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"eval"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"evaluate"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"evaluate_call"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"evaluate::evaluate"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"handle"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"in_dir"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"knit"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"knitr::knit"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"lapply"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"my_func"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"process_file"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"process_group"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"process_group.block"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"rmarkdown::render"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"timing_fn"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"withCallingHandlers"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"withVisible"	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
##	"lm.ridge"	1.00	83.33	0.00	0.00
##	"La.svd"	0.95	79.17	0.90	75.00
##	"svd"	0.95	79.17	0.00	0.00
##	"matrix"	0.15	12.50	0.15	12.50
##	"scale"	0.10	8.33	0.00	0.00
##	"scale.default"	0.10	8.33	0.00	0.00

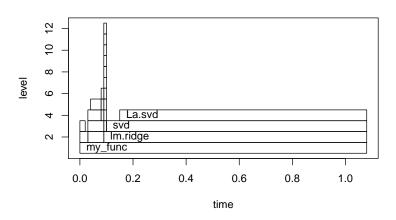
Profile your code with base Rprof IV

##	"aperm.default"	0.05	4.17	0.05	4.17
##	"na.omit.data.frame"	0.05	4.17	0.05	4.17
##	"aperm"	0.05	4.17	0.00	0.00
##	"apply"	0.05	4.17	0.00	0.00
##	"eval.parent"	0.05	4.17	0.00	0.00
##	".External2"	0.05	4.17	0.00	0.00
##	"model.frame.default"	0.05	4.17	0.00	0.00
##	"na.omit"	0.05	4.17	0.00	0.00
##	"stats::model.frame"	0.05	4.17	0.00	0.00
##	"sweep"	0.05	4.17	0.00	0.00

Profile your code with profr

The profr package is maybe a little easier to understand...

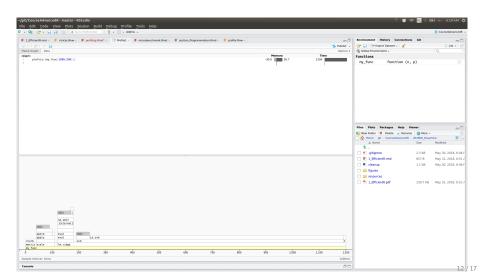
```
library(profr)
profiling <- profr({my_func(1000,500)}, interval = 0.01)
plot(profiling)</pre>
```



Profile your code within R Studiow with profvis

Profvis integrates the profiling to the Rstudio API

```
library(profvis)
profvis({my_func(1000,500)})
```



- 1 Part 1: Benchmark your code
- 2 Part 2: Use multiple cores in your simulations
- 3 Part 3: Be aware of what R is good at
- 4 Part 4: Remember that R is object oriented
- 5 Part 4: Interface with lower-level languages

- 1 Part 1: Benchmark your code
- Part 2: Use multiple cores in your simulations
- 3 Part 3: Be aware of what R is good at
- 4 Part 4: Remember that R is object oriented
- 5 Part 4: Interface with lower-level languages

- 1 Part 1: Benchmark your code
- Part 2: Use multiple cores in your simulations
- 3 Part 3: Be aware of what R is good at
- 4 Part 4: Remember that R is object oriented
- 5 Part 4: Interface with lower-level languages

- 1 Part 1: Benchmark your code
- Part 2: Use multiple cores in your simulations
- 3 Part 3: Be aware of what R is good at
- 4 Part 4: Remember that R is object oriented
- 5 Part 4: Interface with lower-level languages

References

Gillespie, C., & Lovelace, R. (2016). *Efficient r programming*. "O'Reilly Media, Inc." Retrieved from https://bookdown.org/csgillespie/efficientR/

Wickham, H. (2014). *Advanced r.* CRC Press. Retrieved from http://adv-r.had.co.nz/