

# *Object Oriented Design(s) in R*



Romain François  
[romain@r-enthusiasts.com](mailto:romain@r-enthusiasts.com)

*Chicago Local R User Group, Oct 27<sup>th</sup>, Chicago.*



Lexical Scoping

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Protocol Buffers

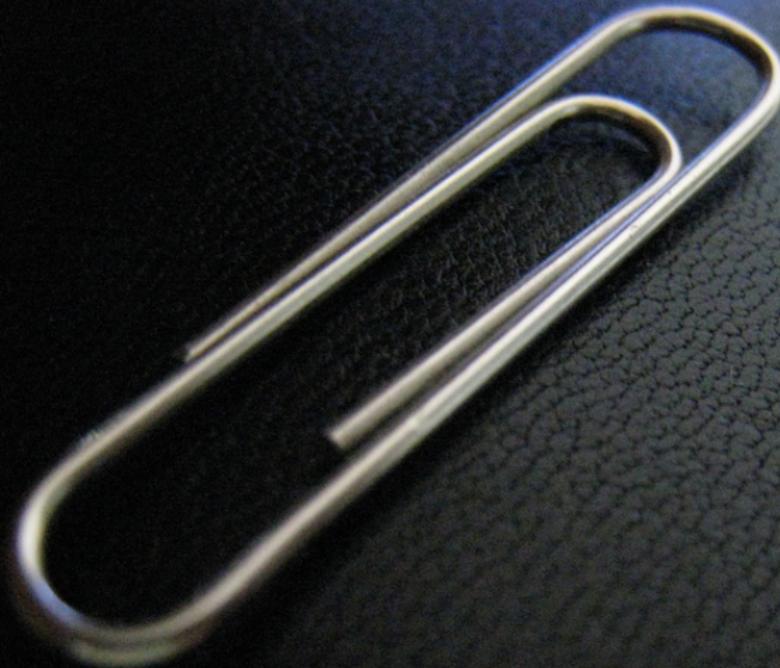
# Fil rouge: bank account example

## ★ Data:

- The balance
- Authorized overdraft

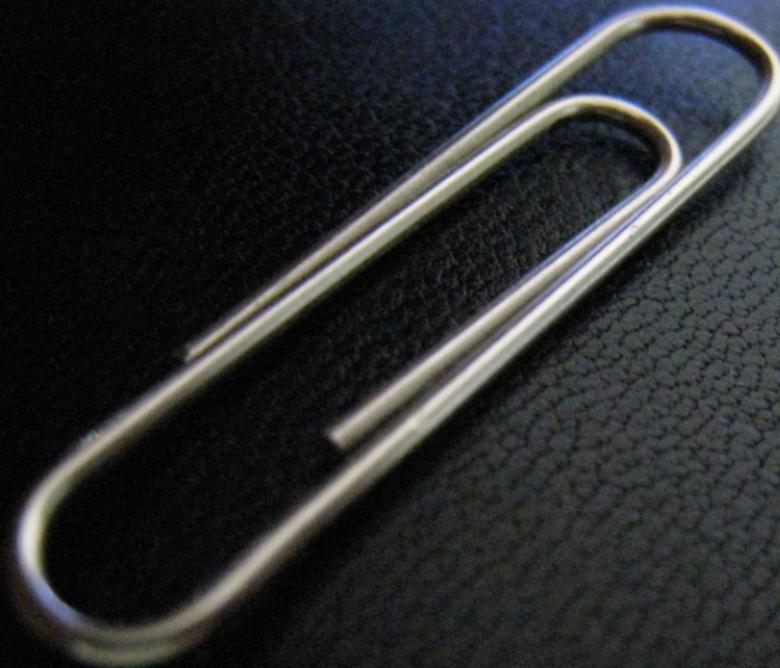
## ★ Operations:

- Open an account
- Get the balance
- Deposit
- Withdraw



# Lexical Scoping

```
> open.account <- function(total, overdraft = 0.0){  
+   deposit <- function(amount) {  
+     if( amount < 0 )  
+       stop( "deposits must be positive" )  
+     total <- total + amount  
+   }  
+   withdraw <- function(amount) {  
+     if( amount < 0 )  
+       stop( "withdrawals must be positive" )  
+     if( total - amount < overdraft )  
+       stop( "you cannot withdraw that much" )  
+     total <- total - amount  
+   }  
+   balance <- function() {  
+     total  
+   }  
+   list( deposit = deposit, withdraw = withdraw,  
+         balance = balance )  
+ }  
> roman <- open.account(500)  
> roman$balance()  
[1] 500  
  
> roman$deposit(100)  
> roman$withdraw(200)  
> roman$balance()  
[1] 400
```



S3 classes

# S3 classes

- Any R object with a **class** attribute
- Very easy
- Very dangerous
- Behaviour is added through S3 generic functions

```
> Account <- function( total, overdraft = 0.0 ){
+   out <- list( balance = total, overdraft = overdraft )
+   class( out ) <- "Account"
+   out
+ }
> balance <- function(x){
+   UseMethod( "balance" )
+ }
> balance.Account <- function(x) x$balance
```

# S3 classes

```
> deposit <- function(x, amount){  
+   UseMethod( "deposit" )  
+ }  
> deposit.Account <- function(x, amount) {  
+   if( amount < 0 )  
+     stop( "deposits must be positive" )  
+   x$balance <- x$balance + amount  
+   x  
+ }  
> withdraw <- function(x, amount){  
+   UseMethod( "withdraw" )  
+ }  
> withdraw.Account <- function(x, amount) {  
+   if( amount < 0 )  
+     stop( "withdrawals must be positive" )  
+   if( x$balance - amount < x$overdraft )  
+     stop( "you cannot withdraw that much" )  
+   x$balance <- x$balance - amount  
+   x  
+ }
```

# S3 classes

Example use:

```
> roman <- Account( 500 )
> balance( roman )
[1] 500

> roman <- deposit( roman, 100 )
> roman <- withdraw( roman, 200 )
> balance( roman )
[1] 400
```



S4 classes

## S4 classes

- Formal class definition
- Validity checking
- Formal generic functions and methods
- Very verbose, both in code and documentation

# S4 classes

```
> setClass( "Account",
+   representation(
+     balance = "numeric",
+     overdraft = "numeric"
+   ),
+   prototype = prototype(
+     balance = 0.0,
+     overdraft = 0.0
+   ),
+   validity = function(object){
+     object@balance > object@overdraft
+   }
+ )
[1] "Account"

> setGeneric( "balance",
+   function(x) standardGeneric( "balance" ) )
+ )
[1] "balance"

> setMethod( "balance", "Account",
+   function(x) x@balance
+ )
[1] "balance"
```

# S4 classes

```
> setGeneric( "deposit",
+   function(x, amount) standardGeneric( "deposit" ) )
+ )
[1] "deposit"

> setMethod( "deposit",
+   signature( x = "Account", amount = "numeric" ),
+   function(x, amount){
+     new( "Account" ,
+       balance = x@balance + amount,
+       overdraft = x@overdraft
+     )
+   }
+ )
[1] "deposit"
```

## S4 classes

```
> roman <- new( "Account", balance = 500 )
> balance( roman )
[1] 500

> roman <- deposit( roman, 100 )
> roman <- withdraw( roman, 200 )
> balance( roman )
[1] 400
```

A high-speed photograph of paint splashing. A central cluster of paint is shown in mid-air, with thick, viscous streams of yellow and purple paint erupting upwards and outwards. The background is a stark, featureless white, making the vibrant colors of the paint stand out. Smaller droplets of paint are scattered throughout the frame, some in sharp focus and others as soft, blurred shapes.

Reference (R5) classes

## Reference (R5) classes

- Real S4 classes: formalism, dispatch, ...
- Passed by Reference
- Easy to use

```
> Account <- setRefClass( "Account_R5",
+   fields = list(
+     balance = "numeric",
+     overdraft = "numeric"
+   ),
+   methods = list(
+     withdraw = function( amount ){
+       if( amount < 0 )
+         stop( "withdrawal must be positive" )
+       if( balance - amount < overdraft )
+         stop( "overdrawn" )
+       balance <- balance - amount
+     },
+     deposit = function(amount){
+       if( amount < 0 )
+         stop( "deposits must be positive" )
+       balance <- balance + amount
+     }
+   )
+ )
> x <- Account$new( balance = 10.0, overdraft = 0.0 )
> x$withdraw( 5 )
> x$deposit( 10 )
> x$balance
[1] 15
```

## Real pass by reference :

```
> borrow <- function( x, y, amount = 0.0 ){
+   x$withdraw( amount )
+   y$deposit( amount )
+   invisible(NULL)
+ }
> roman <- Account$new( balance = 5000, overdraft = 0.0 )
> dirk <- Account$new( balance = 3, overdraft = 0.0 )
> borrow( roman, dirk, 2000 )
> roman$balance
[1] 3000

> dirk$balance
[1] 2003
```

## Adding a method dynamically to a class :

```
> Account$methods(
+   borrow = function(other, amount){
+     deposit(amount)
+     other$withdraw(amount)
+     invisible(NULL)
+   }
+ )
> romain <- Account$new(balance = 5000, overdraft = 0.0)
> dirk <- Account$new(balance = 3, overdraft = 0.0)
> dirk$borrow(romain, 2000)
> romain$balance
[1] 3000

> dirk$balance
[1] 2003
```



# C++ classes

# C++ classes

```
class Account {
public:
    Account() : balance(0.0), overdraft(0.0) {}

    void withdraw( double amount ) {
        if( balance - amount < overdraft )
            throw std::range_error( "no way" );
        balance -= amount ;
    }

    void deposit( double amount ) {
        balance += amount ;
    }

    double balance ;

private:
    double overdraft ;
} ;
```

# C++ classes

## Exposing to R through Rcpp modules:

```
RCPP_MODULE(yada) {  
    class_<Account>("Account")  
  
    // expose the field  
    .field_READONLY("balance", &Account::balance)  
  
    // expose the methods  
    .method("withdraw", &Account::withdraw)  
    .method("deposit", &Account::deposit);  
}
```

## Use it in R:

```
> Account <- yada$Account  
> roman <- Account$new()  
> roman$deposit(10)  
> roman$withdraw(2)  
> roman$balance  
[1] 8
```



# Protocol Buffers

# Protocol Buffers

Define the message type, in Account.proto :

```
package foo ;  
  
message Account {  
    required double balance = 1 ;  
    required double overdraft = 2 ;  
}
```

Load it into R with RProtoBuf:

```
> require( RProtoBuf )  
> loadProtoFile( "Account.proto" )
```

Use it:

```
> roman <- new( foo.Account,  
+     balance = 500, overdraft = 10 )  
> roman$balance
```

# Questions ?

Romain François

<http://romainfrancois.blog.free.fr>  
romain@r-enthusiasts.com

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