

R use Apply, Sapply and dplyr Mutate to Evaluate one Defined or Anonymous Function Across Rows of a Matrix or Elements of an Array

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1 Apply, Sapply, Mutate

Go to the [RMD](#), [R](#), [PDF](#), or [HTML](#) version of this file. Go back to [fan's REconTools Package](#), [R Code Examples Repository \(bookdown site\)](#), or [Intro Stats with R Repository \(bookdown site\)](#).

- r apply matrix to function row by row
- r evaluate function on grid
- [Apply a function to every row of a matrix or a data frame](#)
- r apply
- r sapply
- sapply over matrix row by row
- apply dplyr vectorize
- function as parameters using formulas
- do

We want evaluate linear function $f(x_i, y_i, ar_x, ar_y, c, d)$, where c and d are constants, and ar_x and ar_y are arrays, both fixed. x_i and y_i vary over each row of matrix. More specifically, we have a functions, this function takes inputs that are individual specific. We would like to evaluate this function concurrently across N individuals.

The function is such that across the N individuals, some of the function parameter inputs are the same, but others are different. If we are looking at demand for a particular product, the prices of all products enter the demand equation for each product, but the product's own price enters also in a different way.

The objective is either to just evaluate this function across N individuals, or this is a part of a nonlinear solution system.

What is the relationship between `apply`, `lapply` and vectorization? see [Is the “*apply” family really not vectorized?](#).

1.1 Set up Input Arrays

There is a function that takes $M = Q + P$ inputs, we want to evaluate this function N times. Each time, there are M inputs, where all but Q of the M inputs, meaning P of the M inputs, are the same. In particular, $P = Q * N$.

$$M = Q + P = Q + Q * N$$

```
# it_child_count = N, the number of children
it_N_child_cnt = 5
# it_heter_param = Q, number of parameters that are
# heterogeneous across children
it_Q_hetpa_cnt = 2

# P fixed parameters, nN is N dimensional, nP is P dimensional
ar_nN_A = seq(-2, 2, length.out = it_N_child_cnt)
ar_nN_alpha = seq(0.1, 0.9, length.out = it_N_child_cnt)
ar_nP_A_alpha = c(ar_nN_A, ar_nN_alpha)

# N by Q varying parameters
mt_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha = cbind(ar_nN_A, ar_nN_alpha)

# display
kable(mt_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha) %>%
  kable_styling_fc()
```

ar_nN_A	ar_nN_alpha
-2	0.1
-1	0.3
0	0.5
1	0.7
2	0.9

1.2 Using apply

1.2.1 Apply with Named Function

First we use the `apply` function, we have to hard-code the arrays that are fixed for each of the N individuals. Then `apply` allows us to loop over the matrix that is N by Q , each row one at a time, from 1 to N .

```
# Define Implicit Function
ffi_linear_hardcode <- function(ar_A_alpha){
  # ar_A_alpha[1] is A
  # ar_A_alpha[2] is alpha

  fl_out = sum(ar_A_alpha[1]*ar_nN_A +
               1/(ar_A_alpha[2] + 1/ar_nN_alpha))
}
```

```

    return(fl_out)
}

# Evaluate function row by row
ar_func_apply = apply(mt_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha, 1, ffi_linear_hardcode)

```

1.2.2 Apply using Anonymous Function

- apply over matrix

Apply with anonymous function generating a list of arrays of different lengths. In the example below, we want to draw N sets of random uniform numbers, but for each set the number of draws we want to have is Q_i . Furthermore, we want to rescale the random uniform draws so that they all become proportions that sum up to one for each i , but then we multiply each row's values by the row specific aggregates.

The anonymous function has hard coded parameters. Using an anonymous function here allows for parameters to be provided inside the function that are shared across each looped evaluation. This is perhaps more convenient than supply with additional parameters.

```

set.seed(1039)

# Define the number of draws each row and total amount
it_N <- 4
fl_unif_min <- 1
fl_unif_max <- 2
mt_draw_define <- cbind(sample(it_N, it_N, replace=TRUE),
                        runif(it_N, min=1, max=10))
tb_draw_define <- as_tibble(mt_draw_define) %>%
  rowid_to_column(var = "draw_group")
print(tb_draw_define)

# apply row by row, anonymous function has hard
# coded min and max
ls_ar_draws_shares_lvls =
  apply(tb_draw_define,
        1,
        function(row) {
          it_draw <- row[2]
          fl_sum <- row[3]
          ar_unif <- runif(it_draw,
                          min=fl_unif_min,
                          max=fl_unif_max)
          ar_share <- ar_unif/sum(ar_unif)
          ar_levels <- ar_share*fl_sum
          return(list(ar_share=ar_share,
                     ar_levels=ar_levels))
        })

# Show Results
print(ls_ar_draws_shares_lvls)

## [[1]]
## [[1]]$ar_share
## [1] 0.2783638 0.2224140 0.2797840 0.2194381
##

```

```
## [[1]]$ar_levels
## [1] 1.492414 1.192446 1.500028 1.176491
##
##
## [[2]]
## [[2]]$ar_share
## [1] 0.5052919 0.4947081
##
## [[2]]$ar_levels
## [1] 3.866528 3.785541
##
##
## [[3]]
## [[3]]$ar_share
## [1] 1
##
## [[3]]$ar_levels
##      V2
## 9.572211
##
##
## [[4]]
## [[4]]$ar_share
## [1] 0.4211426 0.2909812 0.2878762
##
## [[4]]$ar_levels
## [1] 4.051971 2.799640 2.769765
```

We will try to do the same thing as above, but now the output will be a stacked dataframe. Note that within each element of the apply row by row loop, we are generating two variables *ar_share* and *ar_levels*. We will not generate a dataframe with multiple columns, storing *ar_share*, *ar_levels* as well as information on *min*, *max*, number of draws and rescale total sum.

```
set.seed(1039)
# apply row by row, anonymous function has hard coded min and max
ls_mt_draws_shares_lvls =
  apply(tb_draw_define, 1, function(row) {

    it_draw_group <- row[1]
    it_draw <- row[2]
    fl_sum <- row[3]

    ar_unif <- runif(it_draw,
                     min=fl_unif_min,
                     max=fl_unif_max)
    ar_share <- ar_unif/sum(ar_unif)
    ar_levels <- ar_share*fl_sum

    mt_all_res <- cbind(it_draw_group, it_draw, fl_sum,
                       ar_unif, ar_share, ar_levels)
    colnames(mt_all_res) <-
      c('draw_group', 'draw_count', 'sum',
        'unif_draw', 'share', 'rescale')
    rownames(mt_all_res) <- NULL
```

```

    return(mt_all_res)
  })
mt_draws_shares_lvls_all <- do.call(rbind, ls_mt_draws_shares_lvls)
# Show Results
kable(mt_draws_shares_lvls_all) %>% kable_styling_fc()

```

draw_group	draw_count	sum	unif_draw	share	rescale
1	4	5.361378	1.125668	0.1988606	1.066167
1	4	5.361378	1.668536	0.2947638	1.580340
1	4	5.361378	1.419382	0.2507483	1.344356
1	4	5.361378	1.447001	0.2556274	1.370515
2	2	7.652069	1.484598	0.4605236	3.523959
2	2	7.652069	1.739119	0.5394764	4.128110
3	1	9.572211	1.952468	1.0000000	9.572211
4	3	9.621375	1.957931	0.3609352	3.472693
4	3	9.621375	1.926995	0.3552324	3.417824
4	3	9.621375	1.539678	0.2838324	2.730858

1.3 Using supply

1.3.1 supply with named function

- r convert matrix to list
- Convert a matrix to a list of vectors in R

Supply allows us to not have to hard code in the A and alpha arrays. But Supply works over List or Vector, not Matrix. So we have to convert the N by Q matrix to a N element list. Now update the function with supply.

```

ls_ar_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha = as.list(data.frame(t(mt_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha)))

# Define Implicit Function
ffi_linear_supply <- function(ar_A_alpha, ar_A, ar_alpha){
  # ar_A_alpha[1] is A
  # ar_A_alpha[2] is alpha

  fl_out = sum(ar_A_alpha[1]*ar_nN_A +
               1/(ar_A_alpha[2] + 1/ar_nN_alpha))

  return(fl_out)
}

# Evaluate function row by row
ar_func_supply = supply(ls_ar_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha, ffi_linear_supply,
                        ar_A=ar_nN_A, ar_alpha=ar_nN_alpha)

```

1.3.2 supply using anonymous function

- supply anonymous function
- r anonymous function multiple lines

Supply with anonymous function generating a list of arrays of different lengths. In the example below, we want to draw N sets of random uniform numbers, but for each set the number of draws we want to have is Q_i . Furthermore, we want to rescale the random uniform draws so that they all become proportions that sum up to one for each i .

```

it_N <- 4
fl_unif_min <- 1
fl_unif_max <- 2

# Generate using runif without anonymous function
set.seed(1039)
ls_ar_draws = sapply(seq(it_N),
                     runif,
                     min=fl_unif_min, max=fl_unif_max)
print(ls_ar_draws)

## [[1]]
## [1] 1.125668
##
## [[2]]
## [1] 1.668536 1.419382
##
## [[3]]
## [1] 1.447001 1.484598 1.739119
##
## [[4]]
## [1] 1.952468 1.957931 1.926995 1.539678

# Generate Using Anonymous Function
set.seed(1039)
ls_ar_draws_shares = sapply(seq(it_N),
                           function(n, min, max) {
                             ar_unif <- runif(n,min,max)
                             ar_share <- ar_unif/sum(ar_unif)
                             return(ar_share)
                           },
                           min=fl_unif_min, max=fl_unif_max)

# Print Share
print(ls_ar_draws_shares)

## [[1]]
## [1] 1
##
## [[2]]
## [1] 0.5403432 0.4596568
##
## [[3]]
## [1] 0.3098027 0.3178522 0.3723451
##
## [[4]]
## [1] 0.2646671 0.2654076 0.2612141 0.2087113

# Sapply with anonymous function to check sums
sapply(seq(it_N), function(x) {sum(ls_ar_draws[[x]])})

## [1] 1.125668 3.087918 4.670717 7.377071

sapply(seq(it_N), function(x) {sum(ls_ar_draws_shares[[x]])})

## [1] 1 1 1 1

```

1.4 Using dplyr mutate rowwise

- dplyr mutate own function
- dplyr all row function
- dplyr do function
- apply function each row dplyr
- applying a function to every row of a table using dplyr
- dplyr rowwise

```
# Convert Matrix to Tibble
ar_st_col_names = c('fl_A', 'fl_alpha')
tb_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha <- as_tibble(mt_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha) %>%
  rename_all(~c(ar_st_col_names))
# Show
kable(tb_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha) %>%
  kable_styling_fc()
```

fl_A	fl_alpha
-2	0.1
-1	0.3
0	0.5
1	0.7
2	0.9

```
# Define Implicit Function
ffi_linear_dplyrdo <- function(fl_A, fl_alpha, ar_nN_A, ar_nN_alpha){
  # ar_A_alpha[1] is A
  # ar_A_alpha[2] is alpha

  print(paste0('cur row, fl_A=', fl_A, ', fl_alpha=', fl_alpha))
  fl_out = sum(fl_A*ar_nN_A + 1/(fl_alpha + 1/ar_nN_alpha))

  return(fl_out)
}
```

```
# Evaluate function row by row of tibble
# fl_A, fl_alpha are from columns of tb_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha
tb_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha_show <- tb_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha %>%
  rowwise() %>%
  mutate(dplyr_eval =
    ffi_linear_dplyrdo(fl_A, fl_alpha, ar_nN_A, ar_nN_alpha))
```

```
## [1] "cur row, fl_A=-2, fl_alpha=0.1"
## [1] "cur row, fl_A=-1, fl_alpha=0.3"
## [1] "cur row, fl_A=0, fl_alpha=0.5"
## [1] "cur row, fl_A=1, fl_alpha=0.7"
## [1] "cur row, fl_A=2, fl_alpha=0.9"
```

```
# Show
kable(tb_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha_show) %>%
  kable_styling_fc()
```

same as before, still rowwise, but hard code some inputs:

```
# Define function, fixed inputs are not parameters, but
# defined earlier as a part of the function
```

fl_A	fl_alpha	dplyr_eval
-2	0.1	2.346356
-1	0.3	2.094273
0	0.5	1.895316
1	0.7	1.733708
2	0.9	1.599477

```
# ar_nN_A, ar_nN_alpha are fixed, not parameters
ffi_linear_dplyrdo_func <- function(fl_A, fl_alpha){
  fl_out <- sum(fl_A*ar_nN_A + 1/(fl_alpha + 1/ar_nN_alpha))
  return(fl_out)
}

# Evaluate function row by row of tibble
tbfunc_A_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha_rowwise = tb_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha %>% rowwise() %>%
  mutate(dplyr_eval = ffi_linear_dplyrdo_func(fl_A, fl_alpha))
# Show
kable(tbfunc_A_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha_rowwise) %>%
  kable_styling_fc()
```

fl_A	fl_alpha	dplyr_eval
-2	0.1	2.346356
-1	0.3	2.094273
0	0.5	1.895316
1	0.7	1.733708
2	0.9	1.599477

1.5 Using Dplyr Mutate with Pmap

Apparently *rowwise()* is not a good idea, and *pmap* should be used, below is the *pmap* solution to the problem. Which does seem nicer. Crucially, don't have to define input parameter names, automatically I think they are matching up to the names in the function

- dplyr mutate pass function
- r function quosure string multiple
- r function multiple parameters as one string
- dplyr mutate anonymous function
- quosure style lambda
- pmap tibble rows
- dplyr pwalk

```
# Define function, fixed inputs are not parameters, but defined
# earlier as a part of the function Rorate fl_alpha and fl_A name
# compared to before to make sure pmap tracks by names
ffi_linear_dplyrdo_func <- function(fl_alpha, fl_A){
  fl_out <- sum(fl_A*ar_nN_A + 1/(fl_alpha + 1/ar_nN_alpha))
  return(fl_out)
}

# Evaluate a function row by row of dataframe, generate list,
# then to vector
tb_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha %>% pmap(ffi_linear_dplyrdo_func) %>% unlist()
```



```
## [1] 2.346356 2.094273 1.895316 1.733708 1.599477

# Same as above, but in line line and save output as new column
# in dataframe note this ONLY works if the tibble only has variables
# that are inputs for the function if tibble contains additional
# variables, those should be dropped, or only the ones needed selected,
# inside the pmap call below.
tbfunc_A_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha_pmap <- tb_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha %>%
  mutate(dplyr_eval_pmap =
    unlist(
      pmap(tb_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha, ffi_linear_dplyrdo_func)
    )
  )

# Show
kable(tbfunc_A_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha_pmap) %>%
  kable_styling_fc()
```

fl_A	fl_alpha	dplyr_eval_pmap
-2	0.1	2.346356
-1	0.3	2.094273
0	0.5	1.895316
1	0.7	1.733708
2	0.9	1.599477

1.6 DPLYR Three Types of Inputs ROWWISE

Now, we have three types of parameters, for something like a bisection type calculation. We will supply the program with a function with some hard-coded value inside, and as parameters, we will have one parameter which is a row in the current matrix, and another parameter which is a scalar values. The three types of parameters are dealt with separately:

1. parameters that are fixed for all bisection iterations, but differ for each row
 - these are hard-coded into the function
2. parameters that are fixed for all bisection iterations, but are shared across rows
 - these are the first parameter of the function, a list
3. parameters that differ for each iteration, but differ across iterations
 - second scalar value parameter for the function
 - dplyr mutate function apply to each row dot notation
 - note **rowwise** might be bad according to Hadley, should use pmap?

```
ffi_linear_dplyrdo_fdot <- function(ls_row, fl_param){
  # Type 1 Param = ar_nN_A, ar_nN_alpha
  # Type 2 Param = ls_row$fl_A, ls_row$fl_alpha
  # Type 3 Param = fl_param

  fl_out <- (sum(ls_row$fl_A*ar_nN_A +
    1/(ls_row$fl_alpha + 1/ar_nN_alpha))) + fl_param
  return(fl_out)
}
```

```

cur_func <- ffi_linear_dplyrdo_fdot
fl_param <- 0
dplyr_eval_flex <- tb_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha %>% rowwise() %>%
  do(dplyr_eval_flex = cur_func(., fl_param)) %>%
  unnest(dplyr_eval_flex)
tbfunc_B_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha <- tb_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha %>% add_column(dplyr_eval_flex)
# Show
kable(tbfunc_B_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha) %>%
  kable_styling_fc()

```

fl_A	fl_alpha	dplyr_eval_flex
-2	0.1	2.346356
-1	0.3	2.094273
0	0.5	1.895316
1	0.7	1.733708
2	0.9	1.599477

1.7 Compare Apply and Mutate Results

```

# Show overall Results
mt_results <- cbind(ar_func_apply, ar_func_sapply,
  tb_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha_show['dplyr_eval'],
  tbfunc_A_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha_rowwise['dplyr_eval'],
  tbfunc_A_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha_pmap['dplyr_eval_pmap'],
  tbfunc_B_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha['dplyr_eval_flex'],
  mt_nN_by_nQ_A_alpha)
colnames(mt_results) <- c('eval_lin_apply', 'eval_lin_sapply',
  'eval_dplyr_mutate',
  'eval_dplyr_mutate_hcode',
  'eval_dplyr_mutate_pmap',
  'eval_dplyr_mutate_flex',
  'A_child', 'alpha_child')
kable(mt_results) %>%
  kable_styling_fc_wide()

```

	eval_lin_apply	eval_lin_sapply	eval_dplyr_mutate	eval_dplyr_mutate_hcode	eval_dplyr_mutate_pmap	eval_dplyr_mutate_flex	A_child	alpha_child
X1	2.346356	2.346356	2.346356	2.346356	2.346356	2.346356	-2	0.1
X2	2.094273	2.094273	2.094273	2.094273	2.094273	2.094273	-1	0.3
X3	1.895316	1.895316	1.895316	1.895316	1.895316	1.895316	0	0.5
X4	1.733708	1.733708	1.733708	1.733708	1.733708	1.733708	1	0.7
X5	1.599477	1.599477	1.599477	1.599477	1.599477	1.599477	2	0.9