${\bf Package~'getDTeval'}$

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 ${\bf Title}\ \ {\bf Implements}\ \ {\bf Programmatically}\ \ {\bf Designed}\ \ {\bf Coding}\ \ {\bf Statements}\ \ {\bf without}$

Compromising on the Runtime Performance
Version 0.0.1
Depends R (ξ = 3.1.0)
Description The getDTeval() function facilitates the translation of the original coding statement to an optimized form for improved runtime efficiency without compromising on the programmatic coding design. The function can either provide a translation of the coding statement, directly evaluate the translation to return a coding result, or provide both of these outputs.
License GPL-3
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RoxygenNote 7.1.1
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Imports data.table, formulaic, microbenchmark, stats, utils
VignetteBuilder knitr
NeedsCompilation no
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R topics documented:
function.ending.point

getDTeval

```
function.ending.point
```

function.ending.point

Description

An Internal function to return the ending index

Usage

```
function.ending.point(all.chars, beginning.index, ...)
```

Arguments

```
all.chars all the characters of the statement
beginning.index
specifies the index of the first character
... provision for additional arguments
```

getDTeval

getDTeval

Description

The getDTeval() function facilitates the translation of the original coding statement to an optimized form for improved runtime efficiency without compromising on the programmatic coding design. The function can either provide a translation of the coding statement, directly evaluate the translation to return a coding result, or provide both of these outputs

Usage

```
getDTeval(
  the.statement,
  return.as = "result",
  coding.statements.as = "character",
  eval.type = "optimized",
  envir = .GlobalEnv,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

the.statement refers to the original coding statement which needs to be translated to an optimized form. This value may be entered as either a character value or as an expression.

return.as

refers to the mode of output. It could return the results as a coding statement (return.as = "code"), an evaluated coding result (return.as = "result", which is the default value), or a combination of both (return.as = "all").

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coding.statements.as

determines whether the coding statements provided as outputs are returned as expression objects (return.as = "expression") or as character values (return.as = "character", which is the default).

eval.type a character value stating whether the coding statement should be evalu-

ated in its current form (eval.type = "as.is") or have its called to get() and eval() translated (eval.type = "optimized", the default setting).

envir Specify the environment for the required function. .GlobalEnv is set as

default

... provision for additional arguments

Examples

```
# Using getDTeval to calculate mean age
dat<-formulaic::snack.dat
age.name<-'Age'
getDTeval(the.statement = 'dat[,.(mean_age=mean(get(age.name)))]',return.as = 'result')</pre>
```

translate.fn.calls translate.fn.calls

Description

Internal Function that translates programmatic designs into optimized coding statements for faster calculations

Usage

```
translate.fn.calls(
  the.statement,
  function.name = "get(",
  envir = .GlobalEnv,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

the.statement original coding statement to perform the required calculation. Must be

provided as a character value.

function.name Name of the function to be translated to an optimized form. Parameter

values should be either 'get(' or 'eval('. 'get(' is set as default

envir Specify the environment for the required function. .GlobalEnv is set as

default

... provision for additional arguments