# tidyfst: Tidy Verbs for Fast Data Manipulation

The tidyfst package(Huang 2020) is an R package(R Core Team 2020) for fast data manipulation in tidy syntax. The top-level design is inherited from tidy data structure proposed by Hadley Wickham(Wickham 2014), which are: (1) each variable is a column; (2) each observation is a row; (3) each type of observational unit is a table. Moreover, the function names as well as parameter settings are very much borrowed from dplyr(Wickham et al. 2020) and tidyr(Wickham and Henry 2020), reducing the learning cost for tidyverse(Wickham et al. 2019) users. At the bottom, tidyfst is backed by the high performance package data.table(Dowle and Srinivasan 2019), which is speedy, stable (with little dependency), memory efficient and feature rich.

Sharing similar goals, both data.table and dplyr have gained much popularity among R users. Their features have been compared widely in the community, with pros and cons suggested in ideas and tested in examples (e.g. <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/21435339/data-table-vs-dplyr-can-one-do-something-well-the-other-cant-or-does-poorly/27840349#27840349>). While some opinions might be objective, consensus could be made on at least two points: (1) data.table could handle data manipulation in less time than dplyr; (2) dplyr has a possibly more user-friendly syntax for learning and communication than data.table. The tidyfst package is designed to combine the merits of dplyr and data.table, so as to provide a suite of tidy verbs for fast data manipulation.

Note that tidyfst is neither the only nor the first package to make trade-offs between data.table and dplyr. Many similar works have been published on CRAN, including dtplyr(Henry 2020), maditr(Demin 2019), table.express(Sarda-Espinosa 2019), tidyfast(Barrett 2020), tidytable(Fairbanks 2020), etc. Nevertheless, tidyfst holds its unique features that no alternative compares so far. One important feature is the support of data manipulation on fst file supported by fst package. It means the users could parse the data frames stored in disk first and load the minimum needed subsets to compute on. Other features include convenient column selection in various forms (regular expression, index, etc.), more concise parameter settings and new verbs for frequently-used data operations.

Furthermore, to save memory and lift speed to a higher level, tidyft has been designed, which utilizes modification by reference feature from data.table whenever possible. The tidyfst and tidyft share similar parameter settings, but function names of tidyft are even simpler (functions in tidyfst usually ends with “\_dt”, which tidyft does not). Though tidyft(Huang 2020b) has better performance than tidyfst, it is less robust and demands the users to have deeper understanding on the concepts of modification by reference in data.table.

Hopefully, tidyfst could provide some reference for the design of dplyr and bring convenience to even data.table users by wrapping some complicated operations in concise steps.

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