Rcpp

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What is C++?

- object orientated programming language
- ▶ intermediate level language
 - high level language features and also
 - low level language features
- designed to be
 - fast at executing
 - efficient with memory
 - flexible in the way it can be used

What is Rccp?

- ▶ easy integration of c++ code
- mappings from r objects to c classes
- package skeleton creation
- flexible error and exception handling

RObject and SEXP

- Rcpp::RObject is a very thin wrapper around an SEXP.
- Rcpp::RObject defines set of functions applicable to any r object
- ▶ SEXP only member of Rcpp::RObject.
- SEXP represents r object
- ► SEXP is guarded from Garbage collection through Rcpp::RObject

Rcpp basics: Type Mappings

What is Wrappable?

- ▶ int double bool to r atomic vectors
- std::string to R atomic character vectors
- stl containers
- and any class that has a SEXP() operator for conversion
- or any class in which wrap() tamplate is specialized

```
wrap() for converting c++ types to R
template <typename T> SEXP wrap(const T & object)
```

```
Rcpp::as for converting R types to c++ types
template <typename T> T as(SEXP x)
```

Calling a c++ function in r

- calling done with .call(...)
- ▶ calls the c++ function in r
- overloading not supported
- parameters must be convertible
- return type has to be convertible or void

```
.call(
    "function_name", parameter_1, ...,
    parameter_n, package="packagename"
)
```

Rcpp.package.skeleton

- r command to create skeleton rcpp package
- already in Rcpp package
- can be created with example functions
- very easy to get into
- rough guide in created package
- ▶ c++ functions get compiled when package is built

Rcpp and inline

- requires inline package
- compiles at each execution

Rcpp cppSource

- ▶ simple way of including c++ functions
- function needs to be marked with [[Rcpp::export]]
- handles wrapping automatically
- slightly faster than inline functions
- compiles at each execution
- less code to be written
- very convenient

cpp Export function

```
RcppExport SEXP test_add_lists(SEXP r_list1, SEXP r_list2)
{
   std::vector<int> cpp_vector1;
   std::vector<int> cpp_vector2;
   BEGIN_RCPP
   Rcpp::RObject __result;
   Rcpp::RNGScope __rngScope;
   cpp_vector1 = Rcpp::as<std::vector<int>>(r_list1);
   cpp_vector2 = Rcpp::as<std::vector<int>>(r_list2);
   __result = add_lists(cpp_vector1, cpp_vector2);
   return Rcpp::wrap(__result);
   END RCPP
```

c++ function

```
std::vector<int> add_lists(std::vector<int> vec1,
                            std::vector<int> vec2) {
    std::vector<int> result;
    unsigned long max_length;
   max_length = std::min(vec1.size(), vec2.size());
    for (unsigned long i = 0; i < max_length; i++)</pre>
        result.push_back(vec1[i] + vec2[i]);
    return result;}
```

calling the function

```
add_lists <-function(vec1, vec2) {
    .Call( "test_add_lists", vec1, vec2, PACKAGE = 'test')
}</pre>
```

package inline

```
requires(inline)
add <- cppFunction("</pre>
    double add(double x, double y)
    double sum = x + y;
    return sum;
add(-0.01, 1.02)
output: 1.01
```

sourceCpp

```
simple-c-functions.cpp
#include <Rcpp.h>
#include <iostream>
// [[Rcpp::export]]
double myCmean(Rcpp::NumericVector x)
    double result = 0;
    for(auto v : x)
        result += v;
    }
    return result/x.length();
```

sourceCpp

```
main.R
    require(Rcpp)
    sourceCpp("simple-c-functions.cpp")

myCmean(10.01,1.1,2.26)
output:
13.37
```

Runtime comparison

x = vector with 10000 entrys of type numeric/double each function was executed 1000 times

unit: microseconds

function	min	median	max
r inlineMean(x)	12.054	14.5440	49.531
r mean(x)	2062.821	2151.4090	3021.454
c mean(x)	9.179	9.8325	21.462

Conclusion

- ► Rcpp is easy to get into
- package creation is fast and easy
- sourceCpp() easiest way of using small cpp functions
- ▶ c++ code is a lot faster

sources

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