Self study note

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Chapter 1

- .Call()
- SEXP pointer to S expression type
- Rcpp::as<int> converts the incoming argument from SEXP to integer.
- Rcpp::wrap() converts the result to SEXP type returned by a function used with .Call().
- inline package provides complete wrappers for *compilation*, *linking*, and *loading* steps.
 - cxxfunction()
 - * sig signature (input variables) of the function
 - * body C++ codes to include/compiled; wrap with "..."
 - * plugin Rcpp or others
 - * include pure C++ function to pass through
- compiler package compile regular R codes with cmpfun function.

Chapter 2

- To compile, link, and load:
 - R CMD SHLIB triggers g++
 - dyn.load to load the generated .so file
 - .Call() to call the C/C++ file that's made available
- cxxfunction with rcpp plugin reduce to rcpp function
- Add LinkingTo: Rcpp in DESCRIPTION when including it in a package.
- Usage of Rcpp via inline is portable as R itself.
- Adding verbose=TRUE in cxxfunction or rcpp shows both the temporary file created by cxxfunction() and the invocations by R CMD SHLIB.
- Use include= in cxxfunction to reduce the number of operator needed.
- Plugins provide a general mechanism to supply additional information which may be needed to compile and link the particular package.
- try throw from std::exception work similar to the tryCatch function in R; what happen after the throw is that a suitable catch() segment is identified.
- Rcpp::cppFunction vs inline::cxxFunction

Chapter 3

- R object itself is internally represented by a SEXP, a pointer to a S expression object
- Users of Rcpp API never need to manually allocate memory, or free it after use.
- User visible classes derive from the RObject class:
 - IntegerVector/IntegerMatrix for vectors/matrices of type integer.
 - NumericVector/NumericMatrix for vectors/matrices of type numeric.
 - Logical Vector/Logical Matrix for vectors/matrices of type logical.
 - CharacterVector for vectors of type character.
 - Generic Vector for generic vectors which implement List types (equivalent to List).
 - ExpressionVector for vectors of expression types.
 - RawVector for vectors of type raw.
- as<>() function for converting from R to C++ and the wrap() function for the inverse direction.
- R integer vectors can be converted into std::vector<int>

- Reading a vector: Rcpp::NumericVector a(b);, where a is the name used in the chunk and b is the input specified by the signature in cxxfunction.
- Reading a scalar and store it under a name: double a = Rcpp::as<double>(b).
- If more than one vectors are constructed from the input, the code will try to modify copy along with the original vector; need a separate name.
- clone is a generic feature of vectors derived from RObject object; a = Rcpp::clone(b).
- When calling from the same algorithm, e.g., STL algorithm, std:: only need to be specified in the first appearance, and :: afterward.
- return Rcpp::wrap(xxx); can be replaced with return xxx; when xxx is declared through Rcpp::.
- Why clone in example 3.3.3?

Chapter 4

- The Named class promits the usage of named vector.
- Rcpp::NumericVector::create(or NumericVector::create(to create a named numerical vector.
- Rcpp::Named("key") can be replaced with _["key"].
- Rcpp::List to create a list.
- Rcpp::as<double>(list["key"]) to extract components from list key.
- return Rcpp:List::create(Rcpp::Named("key") = xxx, ... to return a created list.
- An alternative way to create a list is to use Rcpp::List 11(4) up front. This requires prior knowledge of the list length. When running out, one can use push_back() or push_front() for insertion.
- Data frame can be seen as a specialization of a list, with the added restrictions of excluding nesting types and of imposing common length.
- Creating a data frame is similar to creating a list with Rcpp::DataFrame::create(and Rcpp::Named("key") = x to name.

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