

## CHAPTER 14. Pipes with magrittr

### PART III. Program

programming skills 을 향상

Chapter 14 : pipe, %>%

Chapter 15 : 함수

Chapter 16 : vector

Chapter 17 : Iteration with purr

#### Prerequisites

```
library(magrittr)
```

```
## Warning: package 'magrittr' was built under R version 3.4.4
```

#### Piping Alternatives

손동작으로 표현하는 어린이 동요

```
Little bunny Foo Foo  
Went hopping through the forest  
Scooping up the field mice  
And bopping them on the head
```

little bunny Foo Foo 표현하면, `foo_foo <- little_bunny()`

동작은 `hop()`, `scoop()`, `bop()` 함수로 표현.

4 가지로 코드화 할 수 있음. - Save each intermediate step as a new object. - Overwrite the original object many times. - Compose functions. - Use the pipe

#### Intermediate Steps

```
foo_foo_1 <- hop(foo_foo, through = forest)  
foo_foo_2 <- scoop(foo_foo_1, up = field_mice)  
foo_foo_3 <- bop(foo_foo_2, on = head)
```

이 코드의 문제점 - The code is cluttered with unimportant names. - You have to carefully increment the suffix on each line. - 변수 이름을 정확히 입력 필요.

메모리에 중복 저장은 발생하지 않음.( dataframe 간 컬럼 공유 )

ggplot2::diamonds 에 새 열을 추가하는 실제 데이터의 용량을 확인

```
if(!(require(pryr))) install.packages("pryr")
## Loading required package: pryr
## Warning: package 'pryr' was built under R version 3.4.4
library(pryr)

diamonds <- ggplot2::diamonds
diamonds2 <- diamonds %>%
  dplyr::mutate(price_per_carat = price / carat)
## Warning: package 'bindrcpp' was built under R version 3.4.4
pryr::object_size(diamonds)
## 3.46 MB
pryr::object_size(diamonds2)
## 3.89 MB
pryr::object_size(diamonds, diamonds2)
## 3.89 MB
```

- diamonds takes up 3.46 MB.
- diamonds2 takes up 3.89 MB.
- diamonds and diamonds2 together take up 3.89 MB!

dataframe 간 값이 변경되지 않으면, 공유하고 변경되면 데이터를 카피

```
diamonds$carat[1] <- NA
pryr::object_size(diamonds)
## 3.46 MB
pryr::object_size(diamonds2)
## 3.89 MB
pryr::object_size(diamonds, diamonds2)
```

```
## 4.32 MB
```

## Overwrite the Original

```
foo_foo <- hop(foo_foo, through = forest)
foo_foo <- scoop(foo_foo, up = field_mice)
foo_foo <- bop(foo_foo, on = head)
```

two problems - 실수를했다면 처음부터 전체 파이프 라인을 재실행 필요. - foo\_foo 변수 이름을 변경하려면 6 번 수정이 필요.

## Function Composition

알아보기 힘들고 개발도 힘들.

```
bop(
  scoop(
    hop(foo_foo, through = forest),
    up = field_mice
  ),
  on = head
)
```

## Use the Pipe

장점은 ??

```
foo_foo %>%
  hop(through = forest) %>%
  scoop(up = field_mouse) %>%
  bop(on = head)
```

magrittr 패키지 내부에서는 아래와 같이 동작

```
my_pipe <- function(.) {
  . <- hop(., through = forest)
  . <- scoop(., up = field_mice)
  bop(., on = head)
}
my_pipe(foo_foo)
```

pipe 가 잘 동작하지 않는 함수 종류 2 가지 - Functions that use the current environment.

```
assign("x", 10)
x
## [1] 10
```

100 이란 값이 설정 안됨.

```
"x" %>% assign(100)
x
## [1] 10
```

환경변수를 넘겨주면 가능함. 이렇게 할려면 안 하고 만다.

```
env <- environment()
"x" %>% assign(100, envir = env)
x
## [1] 100
```

- Functions that use lazy evaluation.

```
tryCatch(stop("!"), error = function(e) "An error")
## [1] "An error"
#stop("!") %>%
#  tryCatch(error = function(e) "An error")
```

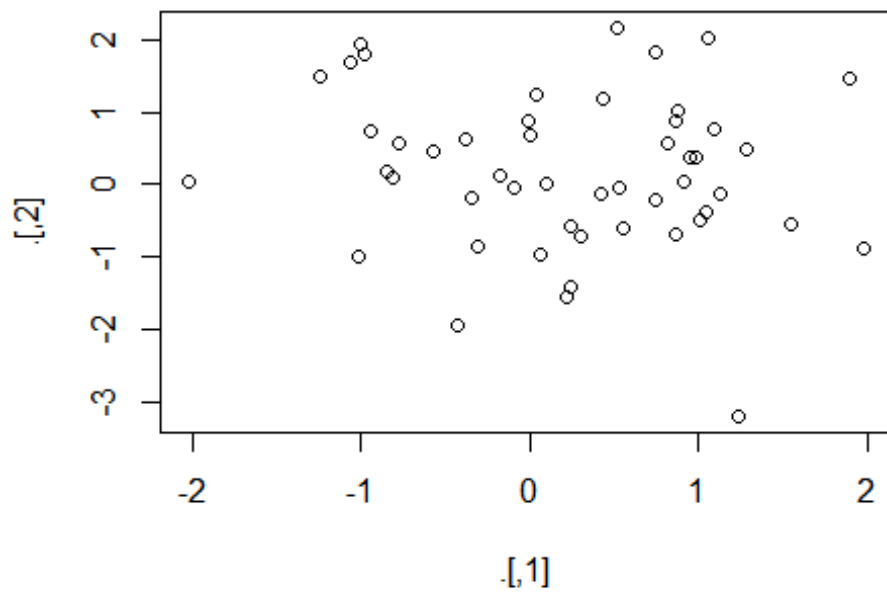
## When Not to Use the Pipe

pipe is a powerful tool 이지만, 만능이 아님.

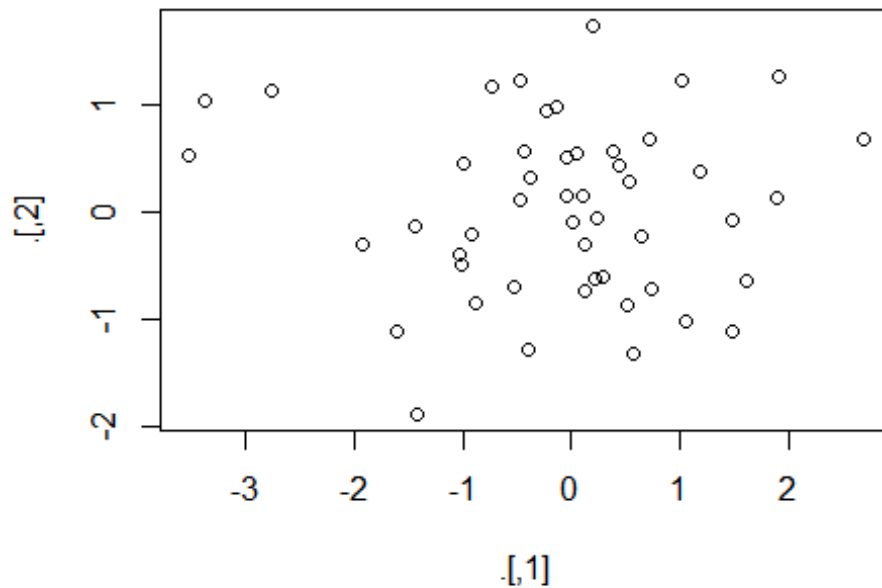
다른 도구를 고려해야할때. - longer than (say) 10 steps. => 중간결과를 디버깅이  
필요해져서 intermediate objects 가 유의미한 이름으로 저장이 필요 - multiple inputs or  
outputs - 작업이 복잡한 그래프 구조를 갖었을때.

“tee” pipe. %T>% : 오른쪽 반환 대신에 왼쪽 반환

```
rnorm(100) %>%
  matrix(ncol = 2) %>%
  plot() %>%
  str()
```



```
## NULL
rnorm(100) %>%
  matrix(ncol = 2) %T>%
  plot() %>%
  str()
```



```
## num [1:50, 1:2] 0.132 1.898 0.433 0.64 0.716 ...
```

%% 은 dataframe 에서 사용할 수 없는 함수를 사용할때 유용.

```
mtcars %$%
  cor(displ, mpg)
```

```
## [1] -0.8475514
```

```
#mtcars %>%
#   cor(displ, mpg)
```

%<>% 아래 코드를 단순하게 처리가 가능함.

```
mtcars <- mtcars %>%
  transform(cyl = cyl * 2)
```

```
mtcars %>%
  transform(cyl = cyl * 2)
```

```
##           mpg  cyl  displ  hp drat    wt  qsec vs  am gear carb
## Mazda RX4      21.0  24  160.0 110 3.90 2.620 16.46 0  1    4    4
## Mazda RX4 Wag  21.0  24  160.0 110 3.90 2.875 17.02 0  1    4    4
## Datsun 710      22.8  16  108.0  93 3.85 2.320 18.61 1  1    4    1
## Hornet 4 Drive  21.4  24  258.0 110 3.08 3.215 19.44 1  0    3    1
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7  32  360.0 175 3.15 3.440 17.02 0  0    3    2
```

## Valiant	18.1	24	225.0	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1
## Duster 360	14.3	32	360.0	245	3.21	3.570	15.84	0	0	3	4
## Merc 240D	24.4	16	146.7	62	3.69	3.190	20.00	1	0	4	2
## Merc 230	22.8	16	140.8	95	3.92	3.150	22.90	1	0	4	2
## Merc 280	19.2	24	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.30	1	0	4	4
## Merc 280C	17.8	24	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.90	1	0	4	4
## Merc 450SE	16.4	32	275.8	180	3.07	4.070	17.40	0	0	3	3
## Merc 450SL	17.3	32	275.8	180	3.07	3.730	17.60	0	0	3	3
## Merc 450SLC	15.2	32	275.8	180	3.07	3.780	18.00	0	0	3	3
## Cadillac Fleetwood	10.4	32	472.0	205	2.93	5.250	17.98	0	0	3	4
## Lincoln Continental	10.4	32	460.0	215	3.00	5.424	17.82	0	0	3	4
## Chrysler Imperial	14.7	32	440.0	230	3.23	5.345	17.42	0	0	3	4
## Fiat 128	32.4	16	78.7	66	4.08	2.200	19.47	1	1	4	1
## Honda Civic	30.4	16	75.7	52	4.93	1.615	18.52	1	1	4	2
## Toyota Corolla	33.9	16	71.1	65	4.22	1.835	19.90	1	1	4	1
## Toyota Corona	21.5	16	120.1	97	3.70	2.465	20.01	1	0	3	1
## Dodge Challenger	15.5	32	318.0	150	2.76	3.520	16.87	0	0	3	2
## AMC Javelin	15.2	32	304.0	150	3.15	3.435	17.30	0	0	3	2
## Camaro Z28	13.3	32	350.0	245	3.73	3.840	15.41	0	0	3	4
## Pontiac Firebird	19.2	32	400.0	175	3.08	3.845	17.05	0	0	3	2
## Fiat X1-9	27.3	16	79.0	66	4.08	1.935	18.90	1	1	4	1
## Porsche 914-2	26.0	16	120.3	91	4.43	2.140	16.70	0	1	5	2
## Lotus Europa	30.4	16	95.1	113	3.77	1.513	16.90	1	1	5	2
## Ford Pantera L	15.8	32	351.0	264	4.22	3.170	14.50	0	1	5	4
## Ferrari Dino	19.7	24	145.0	175	3.62	2.770	15.50	0	1	5	6
## Maserati Bora	15.0	32	301.0	335	3.54	3.570	14.60	0	1	5	8
## Volvo 142E	21.4	16	121.0	109	4.11	2.780	18.60	1	1	4	2