

Rcpp

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Introduction

Computation is a frequent bottleneck in statistics research

- R is often too slow
- C can become very complex, and can be very intimidating if you haven't dealt with it before

Enter Rcpp!

R

1. Weakly typed
2. Interpreted
3. 1-indexed

c++

1. Strongly typed
2. Compiled
3. 0-indexed

Advantages of Rcpp

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Advantages of Rcpp:

- Speed comparable to pure C
- Much easier to use
 - Memory management and data structures
 - Syntactic “sugar”
 - Can use inline code or an external file

Memory management and data structures

R:

```
output <- matrix(0, nrow = sigma2length*mu2length, ncol = 5)
```

C:

```
double* output = (double*) malloc(5*mu2len*sigma2len*sizeof(double));
```

Rcpp:

```
NumericMatrix output(sigma2length*mu2length, 5);
```

Memory management and data structures

Data structures available through Rcpp:

- NumericVector
- IntegerVector
- CharacterVector
- LogicalVector

Equivalent data structures exist for R matrices. All of these data structures are pointers, and so nothing is copied unless needed. Memory is allocated and freed automatically.

Memory management and data structures

Initialize vector:

```
NumericVector x(10);
```

```
NumericVector x = NumericVector::create(1,2,3,4,5);
```

Initialize matrix:

```
NumericMatrix x(10, 10);
```

Memory management and data structures

Access and set vector elements:

```
x[0];  
x[1] = 4.2;
```

Access and set matrix elements:

```
x(0,0);  
x(0,1) = 42;  
x(0, _); // returns first row of matrix as a NumericVector
```

Note that these data structures are all indexed by zero!

Many functions from R have been vectorised and implemented in c++

```
NumericVector euclid_dist(double x, NumericVector ys) {  
    return sqrt(pow((x - ys), 2));  
}
```

R functions implemented in Rcpp:

- Arithmetic and logical operators: `*`, `+`, `-`, `/`, `pow`, `<`, `<=`, `>`, `>=`, `==`, `!=`, `!`.
- Math functions: `abs()`, `beta()`, `exp()`, `gamma()`, ...
- Summary functions: `mean()`, `min()`, `max()`, `sum()`, `sd()` and `var()`
- `d/p/q/r` for all standard distributions in R

Code examples

Rcpp Armadillo

RcppArmadillo is a linear algebra library, so anytime you need to

- invert a matrix
- perform matrix algebra
- decompose a matrix

this is where you should look.

Use `arma::colvec` and `arma::mat` in place of `NumericVector` and `NumericMatrix`.

Can convert between the two by using:

```
NumericVector x = wrap(y);  
arma::colvec y = as<arma::colvec>(x);
```

and

```
NumericMatrix x = wrap(y);  
arma::mat y = as<arma::mat>(x);
```


If you need to do any kind of linear algebra operation, it is probably available, and the **documentation is really good**

Code examples

Misc

```
// [[Rcpp::depends(RcppGSL)]]
```

```
#include <RcppGSL.h>
```

```
#include <gsl/gsl_rng.h>
```

```
#include <gsl/gsl_randist.h>
```

Calling R Functions in Rcpp

```
RObject callWithOne(Function f) {  
  return f(1);  
}  
  
> callWithOne(function(x) x + 1)  
# [1] 2
```

- Hadley Wickham's Advanced R Site
- Official Rcpp Website
- Armadillo Documentation