

Introduction to the **data.table** Package in R

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Introduction

This vignette is aimed at those who are already familiar with R, in particular creating and using objects of class `data.frame`. We aim for this quick introduction to be readable in **10 minutes**, covering the main features in brief. The main features are the 3 numbered section titles: 1.Keys, 2.Fast Grouping, 3.Fast Merging/Joining. For the context that this document sits please briefly check the last section, Further Resources.

`data.table` is not *automatically* better or faster. The user has to climb a short learning curve, experiment, and then use the features well. For example this document explains the difference between a *vector scan* and a *binary search*. Both extract methods are available. If a user continues to use vector scans though, as they are used to in a `data.frame`, it will work, but they will miss out on the benefits that the package provides.

Creation

Recall that we create a `data.frame` using the function `data.frame()`.

```
> df = data.frame(x=c("b", "b", "b", "a", "a"), v=rnorm(5))
> df
```

```
  x          v
1 b -0.1270436
2 b  0.3771907
3 b -0.6963133
4 a -0.7220888
5 a -0.2906628
```

We create a `data.table` in exactly the same way.

```
> dt = data.table(x=c("b", "b", "b", "a", "a"), v=rnorm(5))
> dt
```

```
    x          v
[1,] b  0.1833889
[2,] b  1.1014756
[3,] b  0.7840107
[4,] a -0.6934341
[5,] a -0.1428571
```

Observe that a `data.table` prints the row numbers slightly differently. There is nothing significant about that. We can also convert existing `data.frame` objects to `data.table`.

```
> cars = data.table(cars)
> head(cars)
```

```
   speed dist
[1,]    4    2
[2,]    4   10
[3,]    7    4
[4,]    7   22
[5,]    8   16
[6,]    9   10
```

We have just created two `data.tables`: `dt` and `cars`. It is often useful to see a list of all our `data.tables` in memory.

```
> tables()
```

```
      NAME NROW MB COLS      KEY
[1,] cars    50 1  speed,dist
[2,] dt       5 1   x,v
Total: 2MB
```

The MB column is useful to quickly assess memory use and to spot if any redundant tables can be removed to free up memory. Just like `data.frame`'s, `data.table`'s must fit inside RAM.

Some users regularly work with 20 or more tables in memory, rather like a database. The result of `tables()` is itself a `data.table`, returned silently, so that `tables()` can be used in programs. `tables()` is unrelated to the base function `table()`.

You may have noticed the empty column KEY. This is the subject of the next section, the first of the 3 main features of the package.

1. Keys

Lets start by considering `data.frame`, specifically "rownames". Or in English "row names". That is, the multiple names belonging to the single row. The multiple names belonging to the single row? No, that is not what we are used to in a `data.frame`. We know that each row has at most one name, but never *more* than one name. A person has at least two names, a first name and a second name. That is useful to organise a phone directory of people. But each row in a `data.frame` can only have one name.

A *key* is one or more columns of rownames. These columns may be integer, factor or other classes, not just character. Furthermore, the rows are sorted by the key. Therefore a `data.table` can have at most one key, because it cannot be sorted in more than one way.

Uniqueness is not enforced i.e. duplicate key values are allowed. Since the rows are sorted by the key, any duplicates in the key will appear consecutively.

Lets remind ourselves of our tables :

```
> tables()
```

```
      NAME NROW MB COLS      KEY
[1,] cars    50 1  speed,dist
[2,] dt       5 1   x,v
Total: 2MB
```

```
> dt
```

```
      x      v
[1,] b 0.1833889
[2,] b 1.1014756
[3,] b 0.7840107
[4,] a -0.6934341
[5,] a -0.1428571
```

No keys have been set yet. We *can* use `data.frame` syntax without a key.

```
> dt[2,]
```

```
      x      v
[1,] b 1.101476
```

```
> dt[ dt$x == "a", ]
```

```
      x      v
[1,] a -0.6934341
[2,] a -0.1428571
```

But since there are no rownames the following does not work.

```
> cat(try(dt["b",]))
```

```
Error in `[.data.table`(dt, "b", ) :
```

```
data.table's do not have rownames, call setkey() first on the data.table
```

The error message tells us we need to use `setkey()`.

```
> setkey(dt,x)
> dt

      x      v
[1,] a -0.6934341
[2,] a -0.1428571
[3,] b  0.1833889
[4,] b  1.1014756
[5,] b  0.7840107
```

Notice that the rows in `dt` have been re-ordered by `x`. The 2 "a" rows have moved to the top. We can confirm that `dt` does indeed have a key using `haskey()`, `key()`, `attributes()`, or just running `tables()`.

```
> tables()

      NAME NROW MB COLS      KEY
[1,] cars   50 1  speed,dist
[2,] dt      5 1  x,v         x
Total: 2MB
```

Now we are sure that `dt` has a key, lets try again.

```
> dt["b",]

      x      v
[1,] b 0.1833889
```

Since there are duplicates in this key (i.e. repeated values) the subset returns the first, by default. The `mult` argument (short for *multiple*) controls this.

```
> dt["b",mult="first"]
```

```
      x      v
[1,] b 0.1833889
```

```
> dt["b",mult="last"]
```

```
      x      v
[1,] b 0.7840107
```

```
> dt["b",mult="all"]
```

```
      x      v
[1,] b 0.1833889
[2,] b 1.1014756
[3,] b 0.7840107
```

Lets now create a `data.table` with a 2 column key. We can do this in one step this time by using the `key` argument of `data.table()`. We will also make it large enough to demonstrate the difference between a vector scan and a binary search.

```
> n=1e6
> dt2 = data.table(x=sample(LETTERS,n,replace=TRUE),
+                 y=sample(LETTERS,n,replace=TRUE),
+                 v=rnorm(n),
+                 key="x,y")
> head(dt2)
```

```
      x y      v
[1,] A A  2.07128223
[2,] A A -1.12173213
[3,] A A  0.06352096
[4,] A A  0.32622324
[5,] A A  1.17329155
[6,] A A -1.51412420
```

```
> tables()
```

	NAME	NROW	MB	COLS	KEY
[1,]	cars	50	1	speed,dist	
[2,]	dt	5	1	x,v	x
[3,]	dt2	1,000,000	16	x,y,v	x,y

Total: 18MB

TO DO- explain difference between vector scan and binary search. Advise to unlearn ==.
First section was to do with i. Second section to do with j.

2. Fast grouping

So far we have dealt with the first argument inside `[]`. The first is called `i`. The second is called `j` and may be an expression, or list of expressions, of column names as if the column names were variables.

When we supply a `j` expression and a `'by'` list of expressions, the `j` expression is repeated for each group defined by the `'by'`.

TO DO - examples.

3. Fast joining/merging

`x[y]` is a join between `x` and `y`, a subset of `x` defined by `y` `merge(x,y)` is the same but contains the union of columns. When `merge` is passed `data.table`'s, it operates much faster than base `merge` on `data.frame`'s.

TO DO - examples.

Other resources

This was a quick start guide. Further resources include :

- The help page describes each and every argument `?["data.table"]`
- The FAQs deal with distinct topics in an easy to digest manner
- The performance tests are more complex real world examples
- `test.data.table` contains over 100 low level tests of the features.
- Presentations
- YouTube Demo
- R-Forge commit logs.
- Website. Will be updated more regularly