

# Apply functions with purrr : : CHEAT SHEET



## Map Functions

### ONE LIST

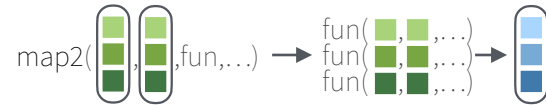
**map(.x, .f, ...)** Apply a function to each element of a list or vector, return a list.

```
x <- list(1:10, 11:20, 21:30)
l1 <- list(x = c("a", "b"), y = c("c", "d"))
map(l1, sort, decreasing = TRUE)
```



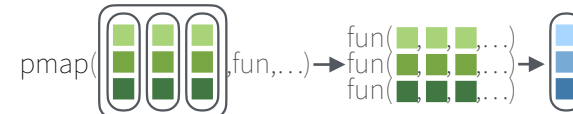
### TWO LISTS

**map2(.x, .y, .f, ...)** Apply a function to pairs of elements from two lists or vectors, return a list.  
y <- list(1, 2, 3); z <- list(4, 5, 6); l2 <- list(x = "a", y = "z")  
map2(x, y, ~.x \* .y)



### MANY LISTS

**pmap(.l, .f, ...)** Apply a function to groups of elements from a list of lists or vectors, return a list.  
pmap(list(x, y, z), ~.1 \* (.2 + .3))



### LISTS AND INDEXES

**imap(.x, .f, ...)** Apply .f to each element and its index, return a list.

imap(y, ~ paste0(.y, ":", .x))



**map\_dbl(.x, .f, ...)**  
Return a double vector.  
map\_dbl(x, mean)



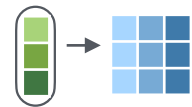
**map\_int(.x, .f, ...)**  
Return an integer vector.  
map\_int(x, length)



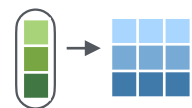
**map\_chr(.x, .f, ...)**  
Return a character vector.  
map\_chr(l1, paste, collapse = "")



**map\_lgl(.x, .f, ...)**  
Return a logical vector.  
map\_lgl(x, is.integer)



**map\_dfc(.x, .f, ...)**  
Return a data frame created by column-binding.  
map\_dfc(l1, rep, 3)



**map\_dfr(.x, .f, ..., .id = NULL)**  
Return a data frame created by row-binding.  
map\_dfr(x, summary)



**walk(.x, .f, ...)** Trigger side effects, return invisibly.  
walk(x, print)



**map2\_dbl(.x, .y, .f, ...)**  
Return a double vector.  
map2\_dbl(y, z, ~.x / .y)



**map2\_int(.x, .y, .f, ...)**  
Return an integer vector.  
map2\_int(y, z, ~.x + .y)



**map2\_chr(.x, .y, .f, ...)**  
Return a character vector.  
map2\_chr(l1, l2, paste, collapse = ";", sep = ":")



**map2\_lgl(.x, .y, .f, ...)**  
Return a logical vector.  
map2\_lgl(l2, l1, ~.x %in% .y)



**map2\_dfc(.x, .y, .f, ...)**  
Return a data frame created by column-binding.  
map2\_dfc(l1, l2, ~ as.data.frame(c(.x, .y)))



**map2\_dfr(.x, .y, .f, ..., .id = NULL)**  
Return a data frame created by row-binding.  
map2\_dfr(l1, l2, ~ as.data.frame(c(.x, .y)))



**walk2(.x, .y, .f, ...)** Trigger side effects, return invisibly.  
walk2(objs, paths, save)



**pmap\_dbl(.l, .f, ...)**  
Return a double vector.  
pmap\_dbl(list(y, z), ~.x / .y)



**pmap\_int(.l, .f, ...)**  
Return an integer vector.  
pmap\_int(list(y, z), ~.x + .y)



**pmap\_chr(.l, .f, ...)**  
Return a character vector.  
pmap\_chr(list(l1, l2), paste, collapse = ";", sep = ":")



**pmap\_lgl(.l, .f, ...)**  
Return a logical vector.  
pmap\_lgl(list(l2, l1), ~.x %in% .y)



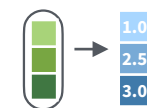
**pmap\_dfc(.l, .f, ...)** Return a data frame created by column-binding.  
pmap\_dfc(list(l1, l2), ~ as.data.frame(c(.x, .y)))



**pmap\_dfr(.l, .f, ..., .id = NULL)** Return a data frame created by row-binding.  
pmap\_dfr(list(l1, l2), ~ as.data.frame(c(.x, .y)))



**pwalk(.l, .f, ...)** Trigger side effects, return invisibly.  
pwalk(list(objs, paths), save)



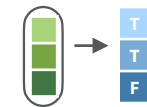
**imap\_dbl(.x, .f, ...)**  
Return a double vector.  
imap\_dbl(y, ~.y)



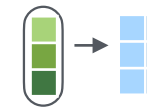
**imap\_int(.x, .f, ...)**  
Return an integer vector.  
imap\_int(y, ~.y)



**imap\_chr(.x, .f, ...)**  
Return a character vector.  
imap\_chr(y, ~ paste0(.y, ":", .x))



**imap\_lgl(.x, .f, ...)**  
Return a logical vector.  
imap\_lgl(l1, ~ is.character(.y))



**imap\_dfc(.x, .f, ...)** Return a data frame created by column-binding.  
imap\_dfc(l2, ~ as.data.frame(c(.x, .y)))



**imap\_dfr(.x, .f, ..., .id = NULL)** Return a data frame created by row-binding.  
imap\_dfr(l2, ~ as.data.frame(c(.x, .y)))



**iwalk(.x, .f, ...)** Trigger side effects, return invisibly.  
iwalk(z, ~ print(paste0(.y, ":", .x)))

## Function Shortcuts

Use ~ . with functions like **map()** that have single arguments.

**map(l, ~. + 2)**  
becomes  
**map(l, function(x) x + 2)**

Use ~ .x .y with functions like **map2()** that have two arguments.

**map2(l, p, ~.x + .y)**  
becomes  
**map2(l, p, function(l, p) l + p)**

Use ~ ..1 ..2 ..3 etc with functions like **pmap()** that have many arguments.



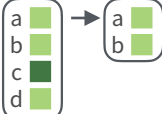






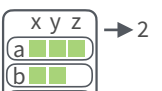
**pmap(list(a, b, c), ~ ..3 + ..1 - ..2)**  
becomes  
**pmap(list(a, b, c), function(a, b, c) c + a - b)**

Use ~ .x .y with functions like **imap()**. .x will get the list value and .y will get the index, or name if available.




**imap(list(a, b, c), ~ paste0(.y, ":", .x))**  
outputs **"index: value"** for each item

# Work with Lists






## Filter

-  **keep(.x, .p, ...)**  
Select elements that pass a logical test.  
Conversely, **discard()**.  
`keep(x, is.na)`
-  **compact(.x, .p = identity)**  
Drop empty elements.  
`compact(x)`
-  **head\_while(.x, .p, ...)**  
Return head elements until one does not pass.  
Also **tail\_while()**.  
`head_while(x, is.character)`
-  **detect(.x, .f, ..., dir = c("forward", "backward"), .right = NULL, .default = NULL)**  
Find first element to pass.  
`detect(x, is.character)`
-  **detect\_index(.x, .f, ..., dir = c("forward", "backward"), .right = NULL)**  
Find index of first element to pass.  
`detect_index(x, is.character)`
-  **every(.x, .p, ...)**  
Do all elements pass a test?  
`every(x, is.character)`
-  **some(.x, .p, ...)**  
Do some elements pass a test?  
`some(x, is.character)`
-  **none(.x, .p, ...)**  
Do no elements pass a test?  
`none(x, is.character)`
-  **has\_element(.x, .y)**  
Does a list contain an element?  
`has_element(x, "foo")`
-  **vec\_depth(x)**  
Return depth (number of levels of indexes).  
`vec_depth(x)`

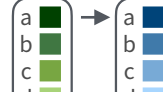


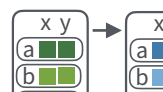
## Index

-  **pluck(.x, ..., .default=NULL)**  
Select an element by name or index. Also **attr\_getter()** and **chuck()**.  
`pluck(x, "b")`  
`x %>% pluck("b")`
-  **assign\_in(x, where, value)**  
Assign a value to a location using pluck selection.  
`assign_in(x, "b", 5)`  
`x %>% assign_in("b", 5)`
-  **modify\_in(.x, .where, .f)**  
Apply a function to a value at a selected location.  
`modify_in(x, "b", abs)`  
`x %>% modify_in("b", abs)`




## Reshape

-  **flatten(.x)** Remove a level of indexes from a list.  
Also **flatten\_chr()** etc.  
`flatten(x)`
-  **array\_tree(array, margin = NULL)** Turn array into list.  
Also **array\_branch()**.  
`array_tree(x, margin = 3)`
-  **cross2(.x, .y, .filter = NULL)**  
All combinations of .x and .y.  
Also **cross()**, **cross3()**, and **cross\_df()**.  
`cross2(1:3, 4:6)`
-  **transpose(.l, .names = NULL)**  
Transposes the index order in a multi-level list.  
`transpose(x)`
-  **set\_names(x, nm = x)**  
Set the names of a vector/list directly or with a function.  
`set_names(x, c("p", "q", "r"))`  
`set_names(x, tolower)`

## Modify

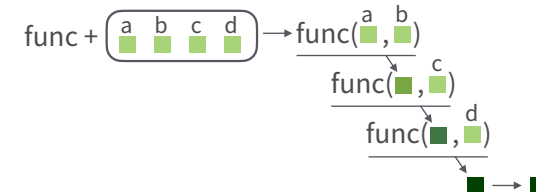
-  **modify(.x, .f, ...)** Apply a function to each element. Also **modify2()**, and **imodify()**.  
`modify(x, ~.+ 2)`
-  **modify\_at(.x, .at, .f, ...)** Apply a function to selected elements. Also **map\_at()**.  
`modify_at(x, "b", ~.+ 2)`
-  **modify\_if(.x, .p, .f, ...)** Apply a function to elements that pass a test. Also **map\_if()**.  
`modify_if(x, is.numeric, ~.+ 2)`
-  **modify\_depth(.x, .depth, .f, ...)**  
Apply function to each element at a given level of a list. Also **map\_depth()**.  
`modify_depth(x, 2, ~.+ 2)`

## Combine

-  **append(x, values, after = length(x))** Add values to end of list.  
`append(x, list(d = 1))`
-  **prepend(x, values, before = 1)** Add values to start of list.  
`prepend(x, list(d = 1))`
-  **splice(...)** Combine objects into a list, storing S3 objects as sub-lists.  
`splice(x, y, "foo")`

## Reduce

**reduce(.x, .f, ..., .init, .dir = c("forward", "backward"))** Apply function recursively to each element of a list or vector. Also **reduce2()**.  
`reduce(x, sum)`



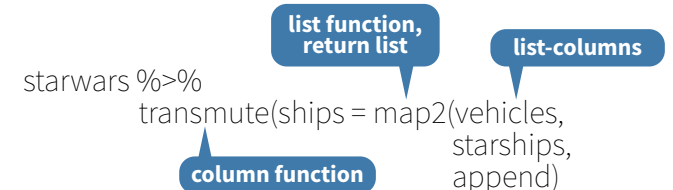
## List-Columns

**List-columns** are columns of a data frame where each element is a list or vector instead of an atomic value. Columns can also be lists of data frames. See **tidyr** for more about nested data and list columns.

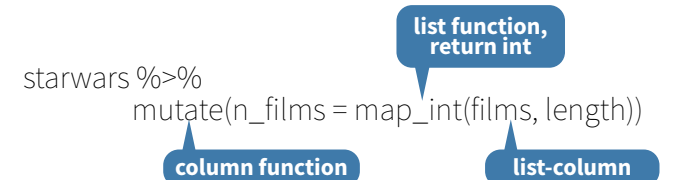
### WORK WITH LIST-COLUMNS

Manipulate list-columns like any other kind of column, using **dplyr** functions like **mutate()** and **transmute()**. Because each element is a list, use **map functions** within a column function to manipulate each element.

**map()**, **map2()**, or **pmap()** return lists and will create new list-columns.

  
`starwars %>% transmute(ships = map2(vehicles, starships, append))`

Suffixed map functions like **map\_int()** return an atomic data type and will **simplify list-columns into regular columns**.

  
`starwars %>% mutate(n_films = map_int(films, length))`

**accumulate(.x, .f, ..., .init)** Reduce a list, but also return intermediate results. Also **accumulate2()**.  
`accumulate(x, sum)`

