

Package ‘data.table’

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Title Extension of `data.frame`

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Imports methods

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Description Fast aggregation of large data (e.g. 100GB in RAM), fast ordered joins, fast add/modify/delete of columns by group using no copies at all, list columns, friendly and fast character-separated-value read/write. Offers a natural and flexible syntax, for faster development.

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URL <https://r-datatable.com>, <https://Rdatatable.gitlab.io/data.table>,
<https://github.com/Rdatatable/data.table>

BugReports <https://github.com/Rdatatable/data.table/issues>

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 data.table-package *Enhanced data.frame*

Description

`data.table` *inherits* from `data.frame`. It offers fast and memory efficient: file reader and writer, aggregations, updates, equi, non-equi, rolling, range and interval joins, in a short and flexible syntax, for faster development.

It is inspired by `A[B]` syntax in R where `A` is a matrix and `B` is a 2-column matrix. Since a `data.table` *is* a `data.frame`, it is compatible with R functions and packages that accept *only* `data.frames`.

Type `vignette(package="data.table")` to get started. The [Introduction to data.table](#) vignette introduces `data.table`'s `x[i, j, by]` syntax and is a good place to start. If you have read the vignettes and the help page below, please read the [data.table support guide](#).

Please check the [homepage](#) for up to the minute live NEWS.

Tip: one of the *quickest* ways to learn the features is to type `example(data.table)` and study the output at the prompt.

Usage

```
data.table(..., keep.rownames=FALSE, check.names=FALSE, key=NULL, stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
x[i, j, by, keyby, with = TRUE,
  nomatch = NA,
  mult = "all",
  roll = FALSE,
  rollends = if (roll=="nearest") c(TRUE,TRUE)
             else if (roll>=0) c(FALSE,TRUE)
             else c(TRUE,FALSE),
  which = FALSE,
  .SDcols,
  verbose = getOption("datatable.verbose"),           # default: FALSE
  allow.cartesian = getOption("datatable.allow.cartesian"), # default: FALSE
  drop = NULL, on = NULL, env = NULL,
  showProgress = getOption("datatable.showProgress", interactive())]
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	Just as <code>...</code> in data.frame . Usual recycling rules are applied to vectors of different lengths to create a list of equal length vectors.
<code>keep.rownames</code>	If <code>...</code> is a matrix or <code>data.frame</code> , <code>TRUE</code> will retain the rownames of that object in a column named <code>rn</code> .
<code>check.names</code>	Just as <code>check.names</code> in data.frame .
<code>key</code>	Character vector of one or more column names which is passed to setkey .

stringsAsFactors

Logical (default is FALSE). Convert all character columns to factors?

x A data.table.

i Integer, logical or character vector, single column numeric matrix, expression of column names, list, data.frame or data.table.

integer and logical vectors work the same way they do in [.data.frame except logical NAs are treated as FALSE.

expression is evaluated within the frame of the data.table (i.e. it sees column names as if they are variables) and can evaluate to any of the other types.

character, list and data.frame input to i is converted into a data.table internally using as.data.table.

If i is a data.table, the columns in i to be matched against x can be specified using one of these ways:

- on argument (see below). It allows for both equi- and the newly implemented non-equi joins.
- If not, x *must be keyed*. Key can be set using setkey. If i is also keyed, then first key column of i is matched against first key column of x, second against second, etc..

If i is not keyed, then first column of i is matched against first key column of x, second column of i against second key column of x, etc..

This is summarised in code as `min(length(key(x)), if (haskey(i)) length(key(i)) else ncol(i))`.

Using on= is recommended (even during keyed joins) as it helps understand the code better and also allows for *non-equi* joins.

When the binary operator == alone is used, an *equi* join is performed. In SQL terms, x[i] then performs a *right join* by default. i prefixed with ! signals a *not-join* or *not-select*.

Support for *non-equi* join was recently implemented, which allows for other binary operators >=, >, <= and <.

See [vignette\("datatable-keys-fast-subset"\)](#) and [vignette\("datatable-secondary-indices-a"\)](#)

Advanced: When i is a single variable name, it is not considered an expression of column names and is instead evaluated in calling scope.

j When with=TRUE (default), j is evaluated within the frame of the data.table; i.e., it sees column names as if they are variables. This allows to not just *select* columns in j, but also compute on them e.g., x[, a] and x[, sum(a)] returns x\$a and sum(x\$a) as a vector respectively. x[, .(a, b)] and x[, .(sa=sum(a), sb=sum(b))] returns a two column data.table each, the first simply *selecting* columns a, b and the second *computing* their sums.

As long as j returns a list, each element of the list becomes a column in the resulting data.table. When the output of j is not a list, the output is returned as-is (e.g. x[, a] returns the column vector a), unless by is used, in which case it is implicitly wrapped in list for convenience (e.g. x[, sum(a), by=b] will create a column named V1 with value sum(a) for each group).

The expression .() is a *shorthand* alias to list(); they both mean the same. (An exception is made for the use of .() within a call to bquote, where .() is left unchanged.)

When `j` is a vector of column names or positions to select (as in `data.frame`), there is no need to use `with=FALSE`. Note that `with=FALSE` is still necessary when using a logical vector with length `ncol(x)` to include/exclude columns. Note: if a logical vector with length `k < ncol(x)` is passed, it will be filled to length `ncol(x)` with `FALSE`, which is different from `data.frame`, where the vector is recycled.

Advanced: `j` also allows the use of special *read-only* symbols: `.SD`, `.N`, `.I`, `.GRP`, `.BY`. See [special-symbols](#) and the Examples below for more.

Advanced: When `i` is a `data.table`, the columns of `i` can be referred to in `j` by using the prefix `i.`, e.g., `X[Y, .(val, i.val)]`. Here `val` refers to `X`'s column and `i.val` `Y`'s.

Advanced: Columns of `x` can now be referred to using the prefix `x.` and is particularly useful during joining to refer to `x`'s *join* columns as they are otherwise masked by `i`'s. For example, `X[Y, .(x.a-i.a, b), on="a"]`.

See [vignette\("datatable-intro"\)](#) and `example(data.table)`.

by

Column names are seen as if they are variables (as in `j` when `with=TRUE`). The `data.table` is then grouped by the `by` and `j` is evaluated within each group. The order of the rows within each group is preserved, as is the order of the groups. `by` accepts:

- A single unquoted column name: e.g., `DT[, .(sa=sum(a)), by=x]`
- a `list()` of expressions of column names: e.g., `DT[, .(sa=sum(a)), by=(x>x>0, y)]`
- a single character string containing comma separated column names (where spaces are significant since column names may contain spaces even at the start or end): e.g., `DT[, sum(a), by="x,y,z"]`
- a character vector of column names: e.g., `DT[, sum(a), by=c("x", "y")]`
- or of the form `startcol:endcol`: e.g., `DT[, sum(a), by=x:z]`

Advanced: When `i` is a `list` (or `data.frame` or `data.table`), `DT[i, j, by=.EACHI]` evaluates `j` for the groups in `DT` that each row in `i` joins to. That is, you can join (in `i`) and aggregate (in `j`) simultaneously. We call this *grouping by each i*. See [this StackOverflow answer](#) for a more detailed explanation until we **roll out vignettes**.

Advanced: In the `X[Y, j]` form of grouping, the `j` expression sees variables in `X` first, then `Y`. We call this *join inherited scope*. If the variable is not in `X` or `Y` then the calling frame is searched, its calling frame, and so on in the usual way up to and including the global environment.

keyby

Same as `by`, but with an additional `setkey()` run on the `by` columns of the result, for convenience. It is common practice to use `keyby=` routinely when you wish the result to be sorted. May also be `TRUE` or `FALSE` when `by` is provided as an alternative way to accomplish the same operation.

with

By default `with=TRUE` and `j` is evaluated within the frame of `x`; column names can be used as variables. In case of overlapping variables names inside dataset and in parent scope you can use double dot prefix `..cols` to explicitly refer to `cols` variable parent scope and not from your dataset.

When `j` is a character vector of column names, a numeric vector of column positions to select or of the form `startcol:endcol`, and the value returned is always

	<p>a <code>data.table</code>. <code>with=FALSE</code> is not necessary anymore to select columns dynamically. Note that <code>x[, cols]</code> is equivalent to <code>x[, .SDcols=cols]</code> and to <code>x[, cols, with=FALSE]</code> and to <code>x[, .SD, .SDcols=cols]</code>.</p>
<code>nomatch</code>	<p>When a row in <code>i</code> has no match to <code>x</code>, <code>nomatch=NA</code> (default) means NA is returned. NULL (or \emptyset for backward compatibility) means no rows will be returned for that row of <code>i</code>.</p>
<code>mult</code>	<p>When <code>i</code> is a list (or <code>data.frame</code> or <code>data.table</code>) and <i>multiple</i> rows in <code>x</code> match to the row in <code>i</code>, <code>mult</code> controls which are returned: "all" (default), "first" or "last".</p>
<code>roll</code>	<p>When <code>i</code> is a <code>data.table</code> and its row matches to all but the last <code>x</code> join column, and its value in the last <code>i</code> join column falls in a gap (including after the last observation in <code>x</code> for that group), then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>+Inf</code> (or <code>TRUE</code>) rolls the <i>prevailing</i> value in <code>x</code> forward. It is also known as last observation carried forward (LOCF). • <code>-Inf</code> rolls backwards instead; i.e., next observation carried backward (NOCB). • finite positive or negative number limits how far values are carried forward or backward. • "nearest" rolls the nearest value instead. <p>Rolling joins apply to the last join column, generally a date but can be any variable. It is particularly fast using a modified binary search.</p> <p>A common idiom is to select a contemporaneous regular time series (<code>dots</code>) across a set of identifiers (<code>ids</code>): <code>DT[CJ(ids,dots),roll=TRUE]</code> where <code>DT</code> has a 2-column key (<code>id,date</code>) and <code>CJ</code> stands for <i>cross join</i>.</p>
<code>rollends</code>	<p>A logical vector length 2 (a single logical is recycled) indicating whether values falling before the first value or after the last value for a group should be rolled as well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <code>rollends[2]=TRUE</code>, it will roll the last value forward. <code>TRUE</code> by default for LOCF and <code>FALSE</code> for NOCB rolls. • If <code>rollends[1]=TRUE</code>, it will roll the first value backward. <code>TRUE</code> by default for NOCB and <code>FALSE</code> for LOCF rolls. <p>When <code>roll</code> is a finite number, that limit is also applied when rolling the ends.</p>
<code>which</code>	<p><code>TRUE</code> returns the row numbers of <code>x</code> that <code>i</code> matches to. If <code>NA</code>, returns the row numbers of <code>i</code> that have no match in <code>x</code>. By default <code>FALSE</code> and the rows in <code>x</code> that match are returned.</p>
<code>.SDcols</code>	<p>Specifies the columns of <code>x</code> to be included in the special symbol <code>.SD</code> which stands for Subset of <code>data.table</code>. May be character column names, numeric positions, logical, a function name such as <code>is.numeric</code>, or a function call such as <code>patterns()</code>. <code>.SDcols</code> is particularly useful for speed when applying a function through a subset of (possible very many) columns by group; e.g., <code>DT[, lapply(.SD, sum), by="x,y", .SDcols=301:350]</code>.</p> <p>For convenient interactive use, the form <code>startcol:endcol</code> is also allowed (as in <code>by</code>), e.g., <code>DT[, lapply(.SD, sum), by=x:y, .SDcols=a:f]</code>.</p> <p>Inversion (column dropping instead of keeping) can be accomplished by prepending the argument with <code>!</code> or <code>-</code> (there's no difference between these), e.g. <code>.SDcols = !c('x', 'y')</code>.</p>

Finally, you can filter columns to include in `.SD` based on their *names* according to regular expressions via `.SDcols=patterns(regex1, regex2, ...)`. The included columns will be the *intersection* of the columns identified by each pattern; pattern unions can easily be specified with `|` in a regex. You can filter columns on values by passing a function, e.g. `.SDcols=is.numeric`. You can also invert a pattern as usual with `.SDcols=!patterns(...)` or `.SDcols=!is.numeric`.

verbose	TRUE turns on status and information messages to the console. Turn this on by default using <code>options(datatable.verbose=TRUE)</code> . The quantity and types of verbosity may be expanded in future.
allow.cartesian	FALSE prevents joins that would result in more than <code>nrow(x)+nrow(i)</code> rows. This is usually caused by duplicate values in <code>i</code> 's join columns, each of which join to the same group in <code>x</code> over and over again: a <i>misspecified</i> join. Usually this was not intended and the join needs to be changed. The word 'cartesian' is used loosely in this context. The traditional cartesian join is (deliberately) difficult to achieve in <code>data.table</code> : where every row in <code>i</code> joins to every row in <code>x</code> (a <code>nrow(x)*nrow(i)</code> row result). 'cartesian' is just meant in a 'large multiplicative' sense, so FALSE does not always prevent a traditional cartesian join.
drop	Never used by <code>data.table</code> . Do not use. It needs to be here because <code>data.table</code> inherits from <code>data.frame</code> . See vignette("datatable-faq") .
on	<p>Indicate which columns in <code>x</code> should be joined with which columns in <code>i</code> along with the type of binary operator to join with (see non-equi joins below on this). When specified, this overrides the keys set on <code>x</code> and <code>i</code>. When <code>.NATURAL</code> keyword provided then <i>natural join</i> is made (join on common columns). There are multiple ways of specifying the <code>on</code> argument:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As an unnamed character vector, e.g., <code>X[Y, on=c("a", "b")]</code>, used when columns <code>a</code> and <code>b</code> are common to both <code>X</code> and <code>Y</code>. • <i>Foreign key joins</i>: As a <i>named</i> character vector when the join columns have different names in <code>X</code> and <code>Y</code>. For example, <code>X[Y, on=c(x1="y1", x2="y2")]</code> joins <code>X</code> and <code>Y</code> by matching columns <code>x1</code> and <code>x2</code> in <code>X</code> with columns <code>y1</code> and <code>y2</code> in <code>Y</code>, respectively. From v1.9.8, you can also express foreign key joins using the binary operator <code>==</code>, e.g. <code>X[Y, on=c("x1==y1", "x2==y2")]</code>. NB: shorthand like <code>X[Y, on=c("a", V2="b")]</code> is also possible if, e.g., column "a" is common between the two tables. • For convenience during interactive scenarios, it is also possible to use <code>.()</code> syntax as <code>X[Y, on=. (a, b)]</code>. • From v1.9.8, (non-equi) joins using binary operators <code>>=</code>, <code>></code>, <code><=</code>, <code><</code> are also possible, e.g., <code>X[Y, on=c("x>=a", "y<=b")]</code>, or for interactive use as <code>X[Y, on=. (x>=a, y<=b)]</code>. <p>See examples as well as vignette("datatable-secondary-indices-and-auto-indexing").</p>
env	List or an environment, passed to <code>substitute2</code> for substitution of parameters in <code>i</code> , <code>j</code> and <code>by</code> (or <code>keyby</code>). Use <code>verbose</code> to preview constructed expressions. For more details see vignette("datatable-programming") .
showProgress	TRUE shows progress indicator with estimated time to completion for lengthy "by" operations.

Details

data.table builds on base R functionality to reduce 2 types of time:

1. programming time (easier to write, read, debug and maintain), and
2. compute time (fast and memory efficient).

The general form of data.table syntax is:

```
DT[ i, j, by ] # + extra arguments
  |   |   |
  |   |   -----> grouped by what?
  |   -----> what to do?
  ---> on which rows?
```

The way to read this out loud is: "Take DT, subset rows by i, *then* compute j grouped by by. Here are some basic usage examples expanding on this definition. See the vignette (and examples) for working examples.

```
X[, a]                # return col 'a' from X as vector. If not found, search in parent frame.
X[, .(a)]             # same as above, but return as a data.table.
X[, sum(a)]           # return sum(a) as a vector (with same scoping rules as above)
X[, .(sum(a)), by=c]  # get sum(a) grouped by 'c'.
X[, sum(a), by=c]     # same as above, .() can be omitted in j and by on single expression for convenience
X[, sum(a), by=c:f]   # get sum(a) grouped by all columns in between 'c' and 'f' (both inclusive)

X[, sum(a), keyby=b]  # get sum(a) grouped by 'b', and sort that result by the grouping column 'b'
X[, sum(a), by=b, keyby=TRUE] # same order as above, but using sorting flag
X[, sum(a), by=b][order(b)] # same order as above, but by chaining compound expressions
X[c>1, sum(a), by=c]  # get rows where c>1 is TRUE, and on those rows, get sum(a) grouped by 'c'
X[Y, .(a, b), on="c"] # get rows where Y$c == X$c, and select columns 'X$a' and 'X$b' for those rows
X[Y, .(a, i.a), on="c"] # get rows where Y$c == X$c, and then select 'X$a' and 'Y$a' (=i.a)
X[Y, sum(a*i.a), on="c", by=.EACHI] # for *each* 'Y$c', get sum(a*i.a) on matching rows in 'X$c'

X[, plot(a, b), by=c] # j accepts any expression, generates plot for each group and returns no data
# see ?assign to add/update/delete columns by reference using the same consistent interface
```

A data.table query may be invoked on a data.frame using functional form DT(...), see examples. The class of the input is retained.

A data.table is a list of vectors, just like a data.frame. However :

1. it never has or uses rownames. Rownames based indexing can be done by setting a *key* of one or more columns or done *ad-hoc* using the on argument (now preferred).
2. it has enhanced functionality in [.data.table for fast joins of keyed tables, fast aggregation, fast last observation carried forward (LOCF) and fast add/modify/delete of columns by reference with no copy at all.

See the see also section for the several other *methods* that are available for operating on data.tables efficiently.

Note

If `keep.rownames` or `check.names` are supplied they must be written in full because R does not allow partial argument names after `...`. For example, `data.table(DF, keep=TRUE)` will create a column called `keep` containing `TRUE` and this is correct behaviour; `data.table(DF, keep.rownames=TRUE)` was intended.

`POSIXlt` is not supported as a column type because it uses 40 bytes to store a single datetime. They are implicitly converted to `POSIXct` type with *warning*. You may also be interested in `IDateTime` instead; it has methods to convert to and from `POSIXlt`.

References

<https://r-datatable.com> (data.table homepage)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_search

See Also

[special-symbols](#), [data.frame](#), [\[, data.frame\]](#), [as.data.table](#), [setkey](#), [setorder](#), [setDT](#), [setDF](#), [J](#), [SJ](#), [CJ](#), [merge.data.table](#), [tables](#), [test.data.table](#), [IDateTime](#), [unique.data.table](#), [copy](#), [:=](#), [setalloccol](#), [truelength](#), [rbindlist](#), [setNumericRounding](#), [datatable-optimize](#), [fsetdiff](#), [funion](#), [fintersect](#), [fsetequal](#), [anyDuplicated](#), [uniqueN](#), [rowid](#), [rleid](#), [na.omit](#), [frank](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
example(data.table) # to run these examples yourself

## End(Not run)
DF = data.frame(x=rep(c("b", "a", "c"), each=3), y=c(1,3,6), v=1:9)
DT = data.table(x=rep(c("b", "a", "c"), each=3), y=c(1,3,6), v=1:9)
DF
DT
identical(dim(DT), dim(DF)) # TRUE
identical(DF$a, DT$a)      # TRUE
is.list(DF)                # TRUE
is.list(DT)                # TRUE

is.data.frame(DT)          # TRUE

tables()

# basic row subset operations
DT[2]                       # 2nd row
DT[3:2]                     # 3rd and 2nd row
DT[order(x)]                # no need for order(DT$x)
DT[order(x), ]              # same as above. The ',' is optional
DT[y>2]                     # all rows where DT$y > 2
DT[y>2 & v>5]              # compound logical expressions
DT[!2:4]                    # all rows other than 2:4
DT[-(2:4)]                  # same

# select|compute columns data.table way
```

```

DT[, v] # v column (as vector)
DT[, list(v)] # v column (as data.table)
DT[, .(v)] # same as above, .() is a shorthand alias to list()
DT[, sum(v)] # sum of column v, returned as vector
DT[, .(sum(v))] # same, but return data.table (column autonamed V1)
DT[, .(sv=sum(v))] # same, but column named "sv"
DT[, .(v, v*2)] # return two column data.table, v and v*2

# subset rows and select|compute data.table way
DT[2:3, sum(v)] # sum(v) over rows 2 and 3, return vector
DT[2:3, .(sum(v))] # same, but return data.table with column V1
DT[2:3, .(sv=sum(v))] # same, but return data.table with column sv
DT[2:5, cat(v, "\n")] # just for j's side effect

# select columns the data.frame way
DT[, 2] # 2nd column, returns a data.table always
colNum = 2
DT[, .[colNum]] # same, .. prefix conveys one-level-up in calling scope
DT[["v"]] # same as DT[, v] but faster if called in a loop

# grouping operations - j and by
DT[, sum(v), by=x] # ad hoc by, order of groups preserved in result
DT[, sum(v), keyby=x] # same, but order the result on by cols
DT[, sum(v), by=x, keyby=TRUE] # same, but using sorting flag
DT[, sum(v), by=x][order(x)] # same but by chaining expressions together

# fast ad hoc row subsets (subsets as joins)
DT["a", on="x"] # same as x == "a" but uses binary search (fast)
DT["a", on=.(x)] # same, for convenience, no need to quote every column
DT[.( "a"), on="x"] # same
DT[x=="a"] # same, single "=" internally optimised to use binary search (fast)
DT[x!="b" | y!=3] # not yet optimized, currently vector scan subset
DT[.( "b", 3), on=c("x", "y")] # join on columns x,y of DT; uses binary search (fast)
DT[.( "b", 3), on=.(x, y)] # same, but using on=.(.)
DT[.( "b", 1:2), on=c("x", "y")] # no match returns NA
DT[.( "b", 1:2), on=.(x, y), nomatch=NULL] # no match row is not returned
DT[.( "b", 1:2), on=c("x", "y"), roll=Inf] # locf, nomatch row gets rolled by previous row
DT[.( "b", 1:2), on=.(x, y), roll=-Inf] # nocb, nomatch row gets rolled by next row
DT["b", sum(v*y), on="x"] # on rows where DT$x=="b", calculate sum(v*y)

# all together now
DT[x!="a", sum(v), by=x] # get sum(v) by "x" for each i != "a"
DT[!"a", sum(v), by=.EACHI, on="x"] # same, but using subsets-as-joins
DT[c("b", "c"), sum(v), by=.EACHI, on="x"] # same
DT[c("b", "c"), sum(v), by=.EACHI, on=.(x)] # same, using on=.(.)

# joins as subsets
X = data.table(x=c("c", "b"), v=8:7, foo=c(4,2))
X

DT[X, on="x"] # right join
X[DT, on="x"] # left join
DT[X, on="x", nomatch=NULL] # inner join

```

```

DT[!X, on="x"] # not join
DT[X, on=c(y="v")] # join using column "y" of DT with column "v" of X
DT[X, on="y=v"] # same as above (v1.9.8+)

DT[X, on=(y<=foo)] # NEW non-equi join (v1.9.8+)
DT[X, on="y<=foo"] # same as above
DT[X, on=c("y<=foo")] # same as above
DT[X, on=(y>=foo)] # NEW non-equi join (v1.9.8+)
DT[X, on=(x, y<=foo)] # NEW non-equi join (v1.9.8+)
DT[X, .(x,y,x.y,v), on=(x, y>=foo)] # Select x's join columns as well

DT[X, on="x", mult="first"] # first row of each group
DT[X, on="x", mult="last"] # last row of each group
DT[X, sum(v), by=.EACHI, on="x"] # join and eval j for each row in i
DT[X, sum(v)*foo, by=.EACHI, on="x"] # join inherited scope
DT[X, sum(v)*i.v, by=.EACHI, on="x"] # 'i,v' refers to X's v column
DT[X, on=(x, v>=v), sum(y)*foo, by=.EACHI] # NEW non-equi join with by=.EACHI (v1.9.8+)

# setting keys
kDT = copy(DT) # (deep) copy DT to kDT to work with it.
setkey(kDT,x) # set a 1-column key. No quotes, for convenience.
setkeyv(kDT,"x") # same (v in setkeyv stands for vector)
v="x"
setkeyv(kDT,v) # same
haskey(kDT) # TRUE
key(kDT) # "x"

# fast *keyed* subsets
kDT["a"] # subset-as-join on *key* column 'x'
kDT["a", on="x"] # same, being explicit using 'on=' (preferred)

# all together
kDT[!"a", sum(v), by=.EACHI] # get sum(v) for each i != "a"

# multi-column key
setkey(kDT,x,y) # 2-column key
setkeyv(kDT,c("x","y")) # same

# fast *keyed* subsets on multi-column key
kDT["a"] # join to 1st column of key
kDT["a", on="x"] # on= is optional, but is preferred
kDT[.("a")] # same, .() is an alias for list()
kDT[list("a")] # same
kDT[.("a", 3)] # join to 2 columns
kDT[.("a", 3:6)] # join 4 rows (2 missing)
kDT[.("a", 3:6), nomatch=NULL] # remove missing
kDT[.("a", 3:6), roll=TRUE] # locf rolling join
kDT[.("a", 3:6), roll=Inf] # same as above
kDT[.("a", 3:6), roll=-Inf] # nocb rolling join
kDT[!.("a")] # not join
kDT[!"a"] # same

# more on special symbols, see also ?"special-symbols"

```

```

DT[.N] # last row
DT[, .N] # total number of rows in DT
DT[, .N, by=x] # number of rows in each group
DT[, .SD, .SDcols=x:y] # select columns 'x' through 'y'
DT[, .SD, .SDcols = !x:y] # drop columns 'x' through 'y'
DT[, .SD, .SDcols = patterns('^xv$')] # select columns matching '^x' or '^v'
DT[, .SD[1]] # first row of all columns
DT[, .SD[1], by=x] # first row of 'y' and 'v' for each group in 'x'
DT[, c(.N, lapply(.SD, sum)), by=x] # get rows *and* sum columns 'v' and 'y' by group
DT[, .I[1], by=x] # row number in DT corresponding to each group
DT[, grp := .GRP, by=x] # add a group counter column
DT[, dput(.BY), by=(x,y)] # .BY is a list of singletons for each group
X[, DT[.BY, y, on="x"], by=x] # join within each group
DT[, {
  # write each group to a different file
  fwrite(.SD, file.path(tempdir(), paste0('x=', .BY$x, '.csv')))
}, by=x]
dir(tempdir())

# add/update/delete by reference (see ?assign)
print(DT[, z:=42L]) # add new column by reference
print(DT[, z:=NULL]) # remove column by reference
print(DT["a", v:=42L, on="x"]) # subassign to existing v column by reference
print(DT["b", v2:=84L, on="x"]) # subassign to new column by reference (NA padded)

DT[, m:=mean(v), by=x][[]] # add new column by reference by group
# NB: postfix [] is shortcut to print()

# advanced usage
DT = data.table(x=rep(c("b", "a", "c"), each=3), v=c(1,1,1,2,2,1,1,2,2), y=c(1,3,6), a=1:9, b=9:1)

DT[, sum(v), by=(y%2)] # expressions in by
DT[, sum(v), by=(bool = y%2)] # same, using a named list to change by column name
DT[, .SD[2], by=x] # get 2nd row of each group
DT[, tail(.SD,2), by=x] # last 2 rows of each group
DT[, lapply(.SD, sum), by=x] # sum of all (other) columns for each group
DT[, .SD[which.min(v)], by=x] # nested query by group

DT[, list(MySum=sum(v),
          MyMin=min(v),
          MyMax=max(v)),
      by=(x, y%2)] # by 2 expressions

DT[, .(a = .(a), b = .(b)), by=x] # list columns
DT[, .(seq = min(a):max(b)), by=x] # j is not limited to just aggregations
DT[, sum(v), by=x][V1<20] # compound query
DT[, sum(v), by=x][order(-V1)] # ordering results
DT[, c(.N, lapply(.SD, sum)), by=x] # get number of observations and sum per group
DT[, {tmp <- mean(y);
      .(a = a-tmp, b = b-tmp)
    }, by=x] # anonymous lambda in 'j', j accepts any valid
# expression. TO REMEMBER: every element of
# the list becomes a column in result.

pdf("new.pdf")

```

```

DT[, plot(a,b), by=x] # can also plot in 'j'
dev.off()

# using rleid, get max(y) and min of all cols in .SDcols for each consecutive run of 'v'
DT[, c(.y=max(y)), lapply(.SD, min), by=rleid(v), .SDcols=v:b]

# Support guide and links:
# https://github.com/Rdatatable/data.table/wiki/Support

## Not run:
if (interactive()) {
  vignette(package="data.table") # 9 vignettes

  test.data.table() # 6,000 tests

  # keep up to date with latest stable version on CRAN
  update.packages()

  # get the latest devel version that has passed all tests
  update_dev_pkg()
  # read more at:
  # https://github.com/Rdatatable/data.table/wiki/Installation
}

## End(Not run)

```

<code>.Last.updated</code>	<i>Number of rows affected by last update</i>
----------------------------	---

Description

Returns number of rows affected by last := or set().

Usage

```
.Last.updated
```

Details

Be aware that in the case of duplicate indices, multiple updates occur (duplicates are overwritten); .Last.updated will include *all* of the updates performed, including duplicated ones. See examples.

Value

Integer.

See Also

```
:=
```

Examples

```
d = data.table(a=1:4, b=2:5)
d[2:3, z:=5L]
.Last.updated

# updated count takes duplicates into account #2837
DT = data.table(a = 1L)
DT[c(1L, 1L), a := 2:3]
.Last.updated
```

:= *Assignment by reference*

Description

Fast add, remove and update subsets of columns, by reference. := operator can be used in two ways: LHS := RHS form, and Functional form. See Usage.

set is a low-overhead loop-able version of :=. It is particularly useful for repetitively updating rows of certain columns by reference (using a for-loop). See Examples. It can not perform grouping operations.

let is an alias for the functional form and behaves exactly like `:=`.

Usage

```
# 1. LHS := RHS form
# DT[i, LHS := RHS, by = ...]
# DT[i, c("LHS1", "LHS2") := list(RHS1, RHS2), by = ...]

# 2a. Functional form with `:=`
# DT[i, `:=`(LHS1 = RHS1,
#           LHS2 = RHS2,
#           ...), by = ...]

# 2b. Functional form with let
# DT[i, let(LHS1 = RHS1,
#          LHS2 = RHS2,
#          ...), by = ...]

# 3. Multiple columns in place
# DT[i, names(.SD) := lapply(.SD, fx), by = ..., .SDcols = ...]

set(x, i = NULL, j, value)
```


Arguments

LHS	A character vector of column names (or numeric positions) or a variable that evaluates as such. If the column doesn't exist, it is added, <i>by reference</i> .
RHS	A list of replacement values. It is recycled in the usual way to fill the number of rows satisfying <i>i</i> , if any. To remove a column use <code>NULL</code> .
<i>x</i>	A <code>data.table</code> . Or, <code>set()</code> accepts <code>data.frame</code> , too.
<i>i</i>	Optional. Indicates the rows on which the values must be updated. If not <code>NULL</code> , implies <i>all rows</i> . Missing or zero values are ignored. The <code>:=</code> form is more powerful as it allows adding/updating columns by reference based on <i>subsets</i> and <i>joins</i> . See <i>Details</i> . In <code>set</code> , only integer type is allowed in <i>i</i> indicating which rows value should be assigned to. <code>NULL</code> represents all rows more efficiently than creating a vector such as <code>1:nrow(x)</code> .
<i>j</i>	Column name(s) (character) or number(s) (integer) to be assigned value when column(s) already exist, and only column name(s) if they are to be created.
value	A list of replacement values to assign by reference to <code>x[i, j]</code> .

Details

`:=` is defined for use in *j* only. It *adds* or *updates* or *removes* column(s) by reference. It makes no copies of any part of memory at all. Please read [vignette\("datatable-reference-semantics"\)](#) and follow with examples. Some typical usages are:

```
DT[, col := val]           # update (or add at the end if doesn't exist) a column called "col"
DT[i, col := val]        # same as above, but only for those rows specified in i and (for n
  DT[i, "col a" := val]    # same. column is called "col a"
DT[i, (3:6) := val]      # update existing columns 3:6 with value. Aside: parens are not
DT[i, colvector := val, with = FALSE] # OLD syntax. The contents of "colvector" in calling scope
DT[i, (colvector) := val] # same (NOW PREFERRED) shorthand syntax. The parens are enough
DT[i, colC := mean(colB), by = colA] # update (or add) column called "colC" by reference by group
  DT[, `:=`(new1 = sum(colB), new2 = sum(colC))] # Functional form
DT[, let(new1 = sum(colB), new2 = sum(colC))] # New alias for functional form.
```

The `.Last.updated` variable contains the number of rows updated by the most recent `:=` or `set` calls, which may be useful, for example, in production settings for testing assumptions about the number of rows affected by a statement; see `.Last.updated` for details.

Note that for efficiency no check is performed for duplicate assignments, i.e. if multiple values are passed for assignment to the same index, assignment to this index will occur repeatedly and sequentially; for a given use case, consider whether it makes sense to create your own test for duplicates, e.g. in production code.

All of the following result in a friendly error (by design) :

```
x := 1L
DT[i, col] := val
DT[i]$col := val
DT[, {col1 := 1L; col2 := 2L}] # Use the functional form, `:=`(), instead (see above).
```

For additional resources, please read `vignette("datatable-faq")`. Also have a look at Stack-Overflow's [data.table tag](#).

`:=` in `j` can be combined with all types of `i` (such as binary search), and all types of `by`. This is one reason why `:=` has been implemented in `j`. Please see `vignette("datatable-reference-antics")` and also FAQ 2.16 for analogies to SQL.

When LHS is a factor column and RHS is a character vector with items missing from the factor levels, the new level(s) are automatically added (by reference, efficiently), unlike base methods.

Unlike `<-` for `data.frame`, the (potentially large) LHS is not coerced to match the type of the (often small) RHS. Instead the RHS is coerced to match the type of the LHS, if necessary. Where this involves double precision values being coerced to an integer column, a warning is given when fractional data is truncated. It is best to get the column types correct up front and stick to them. Changing a column type is possible but deliberately harder: provide a whole column as the RHS. This RHS is then *plonked* into that column slot and we call this *plonk syntax*, or *replace column syntax* if you prefer. By needing to construct a full length vector of a new type, you as the user are more aware of what is happening and it is clearer to readers of your code that you really do intend to change the column type; e.g., `DT[, colA:=as.integer(colA)]`. A plonk occurs whenever you provide a RHS value to `':='` which is `nrow` long. When a column is *plonked*, the original column is not updated by reference because that would entail updating every single element of that column whereas the plonk is just one column pointer update.

`data.tables` are *not* copied-on-change by `:=`, `setkey` or any of the other `set*` functions. See [copy](#).

Value

DT is modified by reference and returned invisibly. If you require a copy, take a [copy](#) first (using `DT2 = copy(DT)`).

Advanced (internals):

It is easy to see how *sub-assigning* to existing columns is done internally. Removing columns by reference is also straightforward by modifying the vector of column pointers only (using `memmove` in C). However adding (new) columns is more tricky as to how the `data.table` can be grown *by reference*: the list vector of column pointers is *over-allocated*, see [truelength](#). By defining `:=` in `j` we believe update syntax is natural, and scales, but it also bypasses `[<-` dispatch and allows `:=` to update by reference with no copies of any part of memory at all.

Since `[.data.table` incurs overhead to check the existence and type of arguments (for example), `set()` provides direct (but less flexible) assignment by reference with low overhead, appropriate for use inside a `for` loop. See examples. `:=` is more powerful and flexible than `set()` because `:=` is intended to be combined with `i` and `by` in single queries on large datasets.

Note

`DT[a > 4, b := c]` is different from `DT[a > 4][, b := c]`. The first expression updates (or adds) column `b` with the value `c` on those rows where `a > 4` evaluates to `TRUE`. `X` is updated *by reference*, therefore no assignment needed. Note that this does not apply when `'i'` is missing, i.e. `DT[]`.

The second expression on the other hand updates a *new* `data.table` that's returned by the subset operation. Since the subsetted `data.table` is ephemeral (it is not assigned to a symbol), the result would be lost; unless the result is assigned, for example, as follows: `ans <- DT[a > 4][, b := c]`.

See Also

[data.table](#), [copy](#), [setalloccol](#), [truelength](#), [set](#), [.Last.updated](#)

Examples

```
DT = data.table(a = LETTERS[c(3L,1:3)], b = 4:7)
DT[, c := 8]           # add a numeric column, 8 for all rows
DT[, d := 9L]         # add an integer column, 9L for all rows
DT[, c := NULL]       # remove column c
DT[2, d := -8L]       # subassign by reference to d; 2nd row is -8L now
DT                    # DT changed by reference
DT[2, d := 10L][]     # shorthand for update and print

DT[b > 4, b := d * 2L] # subassign to b with d*2L on those rows where b > 4 is TRUE
DT[b > 4][, b := d * 2L] # different from above. [, := ] is performed on the subset
                        # which is an new (ephemeral) data.table. Result needs to be
                        # assigned to a variable (using `<-`).

DT[, e := mean(d), by = a] # add new column by group by reference
DT["A", b := 0L, on = "a"] # ad-hoc update of column b for group "A" using
  # joins-as-subsets with binary search and 'on='
# same as above but using keys
setkey(DT, a)
DT["A", b := 0L]       # binary search for group "A" and set column b using keys
DT["B", f := mean(d)] # subassign to new column, NA initialized

# Adding multiple columns
## by name
DT[, c('sin_d', 'log_e', 'cos_d') :=
  .(sin(d), log(e), cos(d))]
## by patterned name
DT[, paste(c('sin', 'cos'), 'b', sep = '_') :=
  .(sin(b), cos(b))]
## using lapply & .SD
DT[, paste0('tan_', c('b', 'd', 'e')) :=
  lapply(.SD, tan), .SDcols = c('b', 'd', 'e')]
## using forced evaluation to disambiguate a vector of names
## and overwrite existing columns with their squares
sq_cols = c('b', 'd', 'e')
DT[, (sq_cols) := lapply(.SD, `^`, 2L), .SDcols = sq_cols]
## by integer (NB: for robustness, it is not recommended
## to use explicit integers to update/define columns)
DT[, c(2L, 3L, 4L) := .(sqrt(b), sqrt(d), sqrt(e))]
## by implicit integer
DT[, grep('a$', names(DT)) := tolower(a)]
## by implicit integer, using forced evaluation
sq_col_idx = grep('d$', names(DT))
DT[, (sq_col_idx) := lapply(.SD, dnorm),
  .SDcols = sq_col_idx]

# Examples using `set` function
## Set value for single cell
```

```

set(DT, 1L, "b", 10L)
## Set values for multiple columns in a specific row
set(DT, 2L, c("b", "d"), list(20L, 30L))
## Set values by column indices
set(DT, 3L, c(2L, 4L), list(40L, 50L))
## Set value for an entire column without specifying rows
set(DT, j = "b", value = 100L)
set(DT, NULL, "b", 100L) # equivalent
## Set values for multiple columns without specifying rows
set(DT, j = c("b", "d"), value = list(200L, 300L))
## Set values for multiple columns with multiple specified rows.
set(DT, c(1L, 3L), c("b", "d"), value = list(500L, 800L))

## Not run:
# Speed example:

m = matrix(1, nrow = 2e6L, ncol = 100L)
DF = as.data.frame(m)
DT = as.data.table(m)

system.time(for (i in 1:1000) DF[i, 1] = i)
# 15.856 seconds
system.time(for (i in 1:1000) DT[i, V1 := i])
# 0.279 seconds (57 times faster)
system.time(for (i in 1:1000) set(DT, i, 1L, i))
# 0.002 seconds (7930 times faster, overhead of [.data.table is avoided)

# However, normally, we call [.data.table *once* on *large* data, not many times on small data.
# The above is to demonstrate overhead, not to recommend looping in this way. But the option
# of set() is there if you need it.

## End(Not run)

```

address

Address in RAM of a variable

Description

Returns the pointer address of its argument.

Usage

```
address(x)
```

Arguments

x Anything.

Details

Sometimes useful in determining whether a value has been copied or not, programmatically.

Value

A character vector length 1.

References

<https://stackoverflow.com/a/10913296/403310> (but implemented in C without using `.Internal(inspect())`)

See Also

[copy](#)

Examples

```
x=1
address(x)
```

all.equal

Equality Test Between Two Data Tables

Description

Convenient test of data equality between `data.table` objects. Performs some factor level *stripping*.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
all.equal(target, current, trim.levels=TRUE, check.attributes=TRUE,
          ignore.col.order=FALSE, ignore.row.order=FALSE, tolerance=sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
          ...)
```

Arguments

`target, current` `data.table`s to compare. If `current` is not a `data.table`, but `check.attributes` is `FALSE`, it will be coerced to one via [as.data.table](#).

`trim.levels` A logical indicating whether or not to remove all unused levels in columns that are factors before running equality check. It effect only when `check.attributes` is `TRUE` and `ignore.row.order` is `FALSE`.

`check.attributes` A logical indicating whether or not to check attributes, will apply not only to `data.table` but also attributes of the columns. It will skip `c("row.names", ".internal.selfref")` `data.table` attributes.

`ignore.col.order` A logical indicating whether or not to ignore columns order in `data.table`.

ignore.row.order	A logical indicating whether or not to ignore rows order in <code>data.table</code> . This option requires datasets to use data types on which join can be made, so no support for <i>list</i> , <i>complex</i> , <i>raw</i> , but still supports integer64 .
tolerance	A numeric value used when comparing numeric columns, by default <code>sqrt(.Machine\$double.eps)</code> . Unless non-default value provided it will be forced to 0 if used together with <code>ignore.row.order</code> and duplicate rows detected or factor columns present.
...	Passed down to internal call of all.equal .

Details

For efficiency `data.table` method will exit on detected non-equality issues, unlike most [all.equal](#) methods which process equality checks further. Besides that fact it also handles the most time consuming case of `ignore.row.order = TRUE` very efficiently.

Value

Either TRUE or a vector of mode "character" describing the differences between target and current.

See Also

[all.equal](#)

Examples

```
dt1 <- data.table(A = letters[1:10], X = 1:10, key = "A")
dt2 <- data.table(A = letters[5:14], Y = 1:10, key = "A")
isTRUE(all.equal(dt1, dt1))
is.character(all.equal(dt1, dt2))

# ignore.col.order
x <- copy(dt1)
y <- dt1[, .(X, A)]
all.equal(x, y)
all.equal(x, y, ignore.col.order = TRUE)

# ignore.row.order
x <- setkeyv(copy(dt1), NULL)
y <- dt1[sample(nrow(dt1))]
all.equal(x, y)
all.equal(x, y, ignore.row.order = TRUE)

# check.attributes
x = copy(dt1)
y = setkeyv(copy(dt1), NULL)
all.equal(x, y)
all.equal(x, y, check.attributes = FALSE)
x = data.table(1L)
y = 1L
all.equal(x, y)
```

```

all.equal(x, y, check.attributes = FALSE)

# trim.levels
x <- data.table(A = factor(letters[1:10])[1:4]) # 10 levels
y <- data.table(A = factor(letters[1:5])[1:4]) # 5 levels
all.equal(x, y, trim.levels = FALSE)
all.equal(x, y, trim.levels = FALSE, check.attributes = FALSE)
all.equal(x, y)

```

as.data.table

Coerce to data.table

Description

Functions to check if an object is `data.table`, or coerce it if possible.

Usage

```

as.data.table(x, keep.rownames=FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
as.data.table(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'array'
as.data.table(x, keep.rownames=FALSE, key=NULL, sorted=TRUE,
              value.name="value", na.rm=TRUE, ...)

is.data.table(x)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An R object.
<code>keep.rownames</code>	Default is FALSE. If TRUE, adds the input object's names as a separate column named "rn". <code>keep.rownames = "id"</code> names the column "id" instead.
<code>key</code>	Character vector of one or more column names which is passed to setkeyv .
<code>sorted</code>	logical used in <i>array</i> method, default TRUE is overridden when key is provided.
<code>value.name</code>	character scalar used in <i>array</i> method, default "value".
<code>na.rm</code>	logical used in <i>array</i> method, default TRUE will remove rows with NA values.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to be passed to or from other methods.

Details

as.data.table is a generic function with many methods, and other packages can supply further methods.

If a list is supplied, each element is converted to a column in the data.table with shorter elements recycled automatically. Similarly, each column of a matrix is converted separately.

character objects are *not* converted to factor types unlike as.data.frame.

If a data.frame is supplied, all classes preceding "data.frame" are stripped. Similarly, for data.table as input, all classes preceding "data.table" are stripped. as.data.table methods returns a *copy* of original data. To modify by reference see [setDT](#) and [setDF](#).

keep.rownames argument can be used to preserve the (row)names attribute in the resulting data.table.

See Also

[data.table](#), [setDT](#), [setDF](#), [copy](#), [setkey](#), [J](#), [SJ](#), [CJ](#), [merge.data.table](#), [:=](#), [setalloccol](#), [truelength](#), [rbindlist](#), [setNumericRounding](#), [datatable-optimize](#)

Examples

```
nn = c(a=0.1, b=0.2, c=0.3, d=0.4)
as.data.table(nn)
as.data.table(nn, keep.rownames=TRUE)
as.data.table(nn, keep.rownames="rownames")

# char object not converted to factor
cc = c(X="a", Y="b", Z="c")
as.data.table(cc)
as.data.table(cc, keep.rownames=TRUE)
as.data.table(cc, keep.rownames="rownames")

mm = matrix(1:4, ncol=2, dimnames=list(c("r1", "r2"), c("c1", "c2")))
as.data.table(mm)
as.data.table(mm, keep.rownames=TRUE)
as.data.table(mm, keep.rownames="rownames")
as.data.table(mm, key="c1")

ll = list(a=1:2, b=3:4)
as.data.table(ll)
as.data.table(ll, keep.rownames=TRUE)
as.data.table(ll, keep.rownames="rownames")

DF = data.frame(x=rep(c("x","y","z"),each=2), y=c(1,3,6), row.names=LETTERS[1:6])
as.data.table(DF)
as.data.table(DF, keep.rownames=TRUE)
as.data.table(DF, keep.rownames="rownames")

DT = data.table(x=rep(c("x","y","z"),each=2), y=c(1:6))
as.data.table(DT)
as.data.table(DT, key='x')

ar = rnorm(27)
```



```
ar[sample(27, 15)] = NA
dim(ar) = c(3L,3L,3L)
as.data.table(ar)
```

as.data.table.xts *Efficient xts to as.data.table conversion*

Description

Efficient conversion xts to data.table.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'xts'
as.data.table(x, keep.rownames = TRUE, key=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	xts to convert to data.table
keep.rownames	Default is TRUE. If TRUE, adds the xts input's index as a separate column named "index". keep.rownames = "id" names the index column "id" instead.
key	Character vector of one or more column names which is passed to setkeyv .
...	ignored, just for consistency with as.data.table

See Also

[as.xts.data.table](#)

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("xts", quietly = TRUE)) {
  data(sample_matrix, package = "xts")
  sample.xts <- xts::as.xts(sample_matrix) # xts might not be attached on search path
  # print head of xts
  print(head(sample.xts))
  # print data.table
  print(as.data.table(sample.xts))
}
```

as.matrix	<i>Convert a data.table to a matrix</i>
-----------	---

Description

Converts a `data.table` into a `matrix`, optionally using one of the columns in the `data.table` as the `matrix` rownames.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'  
as.matrix(x, rownames=NULL, rownames.value=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <code>data.table</code>
<code>rownames</code>	optional, a single column name or column number to use as the rownames in the returned <code>matrix</code> . If <code>TRUE</code> the <code>key</code> of the <code>data.table</code> will be used if it is a single column, otherwise the first column in the <code>data.table</code> will be used.
<code>rownames.value</code>	optional, a vector of values to be used as the rownames in the returned <code>matrix</code> . It must be the same length as <code>nrow(x)</code> .
<code>...</code>	Required to be present because the generic <code>'as.matrix'</code> generic has it. Arguments here are not currently used or passed on by this method.

Details

`as.matrix` is a generic function in base R. It dispatches to `as.matrix.data.table` if its `x` argument is a `data.table`.

The method for `data.tables` will return a character matrix if there are only atomic columns and any non-(numeric/logical/complex) column, applying `as.vector` to factors and `format` to other non-character columns. Otherwise, the usual coercion hierarchy (logical < integer < double < complex) will be used, e.g., all-logical data frames will be coerced to a logical matrix, mixed logical-integer will give an integer matrix, etc.

Value

A new `matrix` containing the contents of `x`.

See Also

[data.table](#), [as.matrix](#), [data.matrix](#) array

Examples

```
DT <- data.table(A = letters[1:10], X = 1:10, Y = 11:20)
as.matrix(DT) # character matrix
as.matrix(DT, rownames = "A")
as.matrix(DT, rownames = 1)
as.matrix(DT, rownames = TRUE)

setkey(DT, A)
as.matrix(DT, rownames = TRUE)
```

as.xts.data.table *Efficient data.table to xts conversion*

Description

Efficient conversion of data.table to xts, data.table must have a time based type in first column. See ?xts::timeBased for supported types

Usage

```
as.xts.data.table(x, numeric.only = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data.table to convert to xts, must have a time based first column. As xts objects are indexed matrixes, all columns must be of the same type. If columns of multiple types are selected, standard as.matrix rules are applied during the conversion.
numeric.only	If TRUE, only include numeric columns in the conversion and all non-numeric columns will be omitted with warning
...	ignored, just for consistency with generic method.

See Also

[as.data.table.xts](#)

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("xts", quietly = TRUE)) {
  sample.dt <- data.table(date = as.Date((Sys.Date()-999):Sys.Date(),origin="1970-01-01"),
                        quantity = sample(10:50,1000,TRUE),
                        value = sample(100:1000,1000,TRUE))
  # print data.table
  print(sample.dt)
  # print head of xts
  print(head(as.xts.data.table(sample.dt))) # xts might not be attached on search path
}
```

between

*Convenience functions for range subsets.***Description**

Intended for use in `i` in `[.data.table]`.

`between` is equivalent to `lower<=x & x<=upper` when `incbounds=TRUE`, or `lower<x & y<upper` when `FALSE`. With a caveat that `NA` in `lower` or `upper` are taken as unlimited bounds not `NA`. This can be changed by setting `NAbounds` to `NA`.

`inrange` checks whether each value in `x` is in between any of the intervals provided in `lower`, `upper`.

Usage

```
between(x, lower, upper, incbounds=TRUE, NAbounds=TRUE, check=FALSE)
x %between% y
```

```
inrange(x, lower, upper, incbounds=TRUE)
x %inrange% y
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Any orderable vector, i.e., those with relevant methods for <code>`<=`</code> , such as <code>numeric</code> , <code>character</code> , <code>Date</code> , etc. in case of <code>between</code> and a numeric vector in case of <code>inrange</code> .
<code>lower</code>	Lower range bound. Either length 1 or same length as <code>x</code> .
<code>upper</code>	Upper range bound. Either length 1 or same length as <code>x</code> .
<code>y</code>	A length-2 vector or <code>list</code> , with <code>y[[1]]</code> interpreted as <code>lower</code> and <code>y[[2]]</code> as <code>upper</code> .
<code>incbounds</code>	<code>TRUE</code> means inclusive bounds, i.e., <code>[lower,upper]</code> . <code>FALSE</code> means exclusive bounds, i.e., <code>(lower,upper)</code> . It is set to <code>TRUE</code> by default for infix notations.
<code>NAbounds</code>	If <code>lower</code> (<code>upper</code>) contains an <code>NA</code> what should <code>lower<=x</code> (<code>x<=upper</code>) return? By default <code>TRUE</code> so that a missing bound is interpreted as unlimited.
<code>check</code>	Produce error if any(<code>lower>upper</code>)? <code>FALSE</code> by default for efficiency, in particular type <code>character</code> .

Details

non-equi joins were implemented in v1.9.8. They extend binary search based joins in `data.table` to other binary operators including `>=`, `<=`, `>`, `<`. `inrange` makes use of this new functionality and performs a range join.

Value

Logical vector the same length as `x` with value `TRUE` for those that lie within the specified range.

Note

Current implementation does not make use of ordered keys for %between%.

See Also

[data.table](#), [like](#), [%chin%](#)

Examples

```
X = data.table(a=1:5, b=6:10, c=c(5:1))
X[b %between% c(7,9)]
X[between(b, 7, 9)] # same as above
# NEW feature in v1.9.8, vectorised between
X[c %between% list(a,b)]
X[between(c, a, b)] # same as above
X[between(c, a, b, incbounds=FALSE)] # open interval

# inrange()
Y = data.table(a=c(8,3,10,7,-10), val=runif(5))
range = data.table(start = 1:5, end = 6:10)
Y[a %inrange% range]
Y[inrange(a, range$start, range$end)] # same as above
Y[inrange(a, range$start, range$end, incbounds=FALSE)] # open interval
```

cdt

data.table exported C routines

Description

Some of internally used C routines are now exported. This interface should be considered experimental. List of exported C routines and their signatures are provided below in the usage section.

Usage

```
# SEXP DT_subsetDT(SEXP x, SEXP rows, SEXP cols);
# p_DT_subsetDT = R_GetCCallable("data.table", "DT_subsetDT");
```

Details

Details how to use those can be found in *Writing R Extensions* manual *Linking to native routines in other packages* section. An example use with Rcpp:

```
dt = data.table::as.data.table(iris)
Rcpp::cppFunction("SEXP mysub2(SEXP x, SEXP rows, SEXP cols) { return DT_subsetDT(x,rows,cols); }",
  include="#include <datatableAPI.h>",
  depends="data.table")
mysub2(dt, 1:4, 1:4)
```

Note

Be aware C routines are likely to have less input validation than their corresponding R interface. For example one should not expect `DT[-5L]` will be equal to `.Call(DT_subsetDT, DT, -5L, seq_along(DT))` because translation of `i=-5L` to `seq_len(nrow(DT))[-5L]` might be happening on R level. Moreover checks that `i` argument is in range of `1:nrow(DT)`, missingness, etc. might be happening on R level too.

References

<https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-exts.html>

chmatch	<i>Faster match of character vectors</i>
---------	--

Description

chmatch returns a vector of the positions of (first) matches of its first argument in its second. Both arguments must be character vectors.

`%chin%` is like `%in%`, but for character vectors.

Usage

```
chmatch(x, table, nomatch=NA_integer_)
x %chin% table
chorder(x)
chgroup(x)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	character vector: the values to be matched, or the values to be ordered or grouped
<code>table</code>	character vector: the values to be matched against.
<code>nomatch</code>	the value to be returned in the case when no match is found. Note that it is coerced to integer.

Details

Fast versions of `match`, `%in%` and `order`, optimised for character vectors. `chgroup` groups together duplicated values but retains the group order (according the first appearance order of each group), efficiently. They have been primarily developed for internal use by `data.table`, but have been exposed since that seemed appropriate.

Strings are already cached internally by R (CHARSXP) and that is utilised by these functions. No hash table is built or cached, so the first call is the same speed as subsequent calls. Essentially, a counting sort (similar to `base::sort.list(x, method="radix")`, see [setkey](#)) is implemented using the (almost) unused `truelength` of CHARSXP as the counter. *Where R has used `truelength` of CHARSXP (where a character value is shared by a variable name), the non zero `truelengths` are stored first and reinstated afterwards.* Each of the `ch*` functions implements a variation on

this theme. Remember that internally in R, length of a CHARSEXPR is the nchar of the string and DATAPTR is the string itself.

Methods that do build and cache a hash table (such as the [fastmatch package](#)) are *much* faster on subsequent calls (almost instant) but a little slower on the first. Therefore chmatch may be particularly suitable for ephemeral vectors (such as local variables in functions) or tasks that are only done once. Much depends on the length of x and table, how many unique strings each contains, and whether the position of the first match is all that is required.

It may be possible to speed up fastmatch's hash table build time by using the technique in `data.table`, and we have suggested this to its author. If successful, fastmatch would then be fastest in all cases.

Value

As `match` and `%in%`. `chorder` and `chgroup` return an integer index vector.

Note

The name `chmatch` was taken by [charmmatch](#), hence `chmatch`.

See Also

[match](#), `%in%`

Examples

```
# Please type 'example(chmatch)' to run this and see timings on your machine

N = 1e5
# N is set small here (1e5) to reduce runtime because every day CRAN runs and checks
# all documentation examples in addition to the package's test suite.
# The comments here apply when N has been changed to 1e8 and were run on 2018-05-13
# with R 3.5.0 and data.table 1.11.2.

u = as.character(as.hexmode(1:10000))
y = sample(u,N,replace=TRUE)
x = sample(u)

# With N=1e8 ...
system.time(a <- match(x,y))      # 4.6s
system.time(b <- chmatch(x,y))    # 1.8s
identical(a,b)

system.time(a <- x %in% y)        # 4.5s
system.time(b <- x %chin% y)      # 1.7s
identical(a,b)

# Different example with more unique strings ...
u = as.character(as.hexmode(1:(N/10)))
y = sample(u,N,replace=TRUE)
x = sample(u,N,replace=TRUE)
system.time(a <- match(x,y))      # 46s
system.time(b <- chmatch(x,y))    # 16s
identical(a,b)
```

copy

Copy an entire object

Description

In `data.table` parlance, all `set*` functions change their input *by reference*. That is, no copy is made at all, other than temporary working memory, which is as large as one column. The only other `data.table` operator that modifies input by reference is `:=`. Check out the See Also section below for other `set*` function `data.table` provides.

`copy()` copies an entire object.

Usage

```
copy(x)
```

Arguments

x A `data.table`.

Details

`data.table` provides functions that operate on objects *by reference* and minimise full object copies as much as possible. Still, it might be necessary in some situations to work on an object's copy which can be done using `DT.copy <- copy(DT)`. It may also be sometimes useful before `:=` (or `set`) is used to subassign to a column by reference.

A `copy()` may be required when doing `dt_names = names(DT)`. Due to R's *copy-on-modify*, `dt_names` still points to the same location in memory as `names(DT)`. Therefore modifying `DT` *by reference* now, say by adding a new column, `dt_names` will also get updated. To avoid this, one has to *explicitly* copy: `dt_names <- copy(names(DT))`.

Value

Returns a copy of the object.

Note

To confirm precisely whether an object is a copy of another, compare their exact memory address with [address](#).

See Also

[data.table](#), [address](#), [setkey](#), [setDT](#), [setDF](#), [set :=](#), [setorder](#), [setattr](#), [setnames](#)

Examples

```
# Type 'example(copy)' to run these at prompt and browse output

DT = data.table(A=5:1,B=letters[5:1])
DT2 = copy(DT)          # explicit copy() needed to copy a data.table
setkey(DT2,B)          # now just changes DT2
identical(DT,DT2)      # FALSE. DT and DT2 are now different tables

DT = data.table(A=5:1, B=letters[5:1])
nm1 = names(DT)
nm2 = copy(names(DT))
DT[, C := 1L]
identical(nm1, names(DT)) # TRUE, nm1 is also changed by reference
identical(nm2, names(DT)) # FALSE, nm2 is a copy, different from names(DT)
```

data.table-class *S4 Definition for data.table*

Description

A data.table can be used in S4 class definitions as either a parent class (inside a contains argument of setClass), or as an element of an S4 slot.

Author(s)

Steve Lianoglou

See Also

[data.table](#)

Examples

```
## Used in inheritance.
setClass('SuperDataTable', contains='data.table')

## Used in a slot
setClass('Something', representation(x='character', dt='data.table'))
x <- new("Something", x='check', dt=data.table(a=1:10, b=11:20))
```

 datatable.optimize *Optimisations in data.table*

Description

`data.table` internally optimises certain expressions in order to improve performance. This section briefly summarises those optimisations.

Note that there's no additional input needed from the user to take advantage of these optimisations. They happen automatically.

Run the code under the *example* section to get a feel for the performance benefits from these optimisations.

Note that for all optimizations involving efficient sorts, the caveat mentioned in [setorder](#) applies – whenever `data.table` does the sorting, it does so in "C-locale". This has some subtle implications; see Examples.

Details

`data.table` reads the global option `datatable.optimize` to figure out what level of optimisation is required. The default value `Inf` activates *all* available optimisations.

At optimisation level ≥ 1 , i.e., `getOption("datatable.optimize") ≥ 1` , these are the optimisations:

- The base function `order` is internally replaced with `data.table`'s *fast ordering*. That is, `DT[order(...)]` gets internally optimised to `DT[forder(...)]`.
- The expression `DT[, lapply(.SD, fun), by=.]` gets optimised to `DT[, list(fun(a), fun(b), ...), by=.]` where `a, b, ...` are columns in `.SD`. This improves performance tremendously.
- Similarly, the expression `DT[, c(.N, lapply(.SD, fun)), by=.]` gets optimised to `DT[, list(.N, fun(a), fun(b), ...)]`. `.N` is just for example here.
- `base::mean` function is internally optimised to use `data.table`'s `fastmean` function. `mean()` from `base` is an S3 generic and gets slow with many groups.

At optimisation level ≥ 2 , i.e., `getOption("datatable.optimize") ≥ 2` , additional optimisations are implemented on top of the optimisations already shown above.

- Expressions in `j` which contain only the functions `min`, `max`, `mean`, `median`, `var`, `sd`, `sum`, `prod`, `first`, `last`, `head`, `tail` (for example, `DT[, list(mean(x), median(x), min(y), max(y)), by=z]`), they are very effectively optimised using what we call *GForce*. These functions are automatically replaced with a corresponding *GForce* version with pattern `g*`, e.g., `prod` becomes `gprod`.

Normally, once the rows belonging to each group are identified, the values corresponding to the group are gathered and the `j`-expression is evaluated. This can be improved by computing the result directly without having to gather the values or evaluating the expression for each group (which can get costly with large number of groups) by implementing it specifically for a particular function. As a result, it is extremely fast.

- In addition to all the functions above, `DT[, N]` is also optimised to use GForce, when used separately or when combined with the functions mentioned above. Note further that GForce-optimized functions must be used separately, i.e., code like `DT[, max(x) - min(x), by=z]` will *not* currently be optimized to use `gmax`, `gmin`.
- Expressions of the form `DT[i, j, by]` are also optimised when `i` is a *subset* operation and `j` is any/all of the functions discussed above.

At optimisation level ≥ 3 , i.e., `getOption("datatable.optimize") >= 3`, additional optimisations for subsets in `i` are implemented on top of the optimisations already shown above. Subsetting operations are - if possible - translated into joins to make use of blazing fast binary search using indices and keys. The following queries are optimized:

- Supported operators: `==`, `%in%`. Non-equi operators (`>`, `<`, etc.) are not supported yet because non-equi joins are slower than vector based subsets.
- Queries on multiple columns are supported, if the connector is `'&'`, e.g. `DT[x == 2 & y == 3]` is supported, but `DT[x == 2 | y == 3]` is not.
- Optimization will currently be turned off when doing subset when cross product of elements provided to filter on exceeds $> 1e4$. This most likely happens if multiple `%in%`, or `%chin%` queries are combined, e.g. `DT[x %in% 1:100 & y %in% 1:200]` will not be optimized since $100 * 200 = 2e4 > 1e4$.
- Queries with multiple criteria on one column are *not* supported, e.g. `DT[x == 2 & x %in% c(2,5)]` is not supported.
- Queries with non-missing `j` are supported, e.g. `DT[x == 3 & y == 5, .(new = x-y)]` or `DT[x == 3 & y == 5, new := x-y]` are supported. Also extends to queries using `with = FALSE`.
- "notjoin" queries, i.e. queries that start with `!`, are only supported if there are no `&` connections, e.g. `DT[!x==3]` is supported, but `DT[!x==3 & y == 4]` is not.

If in doubt, whether your query benefits from optimization, call it with the `verbose = TRUE` argument. You should see "Optimized subsetting...".

Auto indexing: In case a query is optimized, but no appropriate key or index is found, `data.table` automatically creates an *index* on the first run. Any successive subsets on the same column then reuse this index to *binary search* (instead of *vector scan*) and is therefore fast. Auto indexing can be switched off with the global option `options(datatable.auto.index = FALSE)`. To switch off using existing indices set global option `options(datatable.use.index = FALSE)`.

See Also

[setNumericRounding](#), [getNumericRounding](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
old = options(datatable.optimize = Inf)

# Generate a big data.table with a relatively many columns
set.seed(1L)
DT = lapply(1:20, function(x) sample(c(-100:100), 5e6L, TRUE))
setDT(DT)[, id := sample(1e5, 5e6, TRUE)]
```

```

print(object.size(DT), units="Mb") # 400MB, not huge, but will do

# 'order' optimisation
options(datatable.optimize = 1L) # optimisation 'on'
system.time(ans1 <- DT[order(id)])
options(datatable.optimize = 0L) # optimisation 'off'
system.time(ans2 <- DT[order(id)])
identical(ans1, ans2)

# optimisation of 'lapply(.SD, fun)'
options(datatable.optimize = 1L) # optimisation 'on'
system.time(ans1 <- DT[, lapply(.SD, min), by=id])
options(datatable.optimize = 0L) # optimisation 'off'
system.time(ans2 <- DT[, lapply(.SD, min), by=id])
identical(ans1, ans2)

# optimisation of 'mean'
options(datatable.optimize = 1L) # optimisation 'on'
system.time(ans1 <- DT[, lapply(.SD, mean), by=id])
system.time(ans2 <- DT[, lapply(.SD, base::mean), by=id])
identical(ans1, ans2)

# optimisation of 'c(.N, lapply(.SD, ))'
options(datatable.optimize = 1L) # optimisation 'on'
system.time(ans1 <- DT[, c(.N, lapply(.SD, min)), by=id])
options(datatable.optimize = 0L) # optimisation 'off'
system.time(ans2 <- DT[, c(N=.N, lapply(.SD, min)), by=id])
identical(ans1, ans2)

# GForce
options(datatable.optimize = 2L) # optimisation 'on'
system.time(ans1 <- DT[, lapply(.SD, median), by=id])
system.time(ans2 <- DT[, lapply(.SD, function(x) as.numeric(stats::median(x))), by=id])
identical(ans1, ans2)

# optimized subsets
options(datatable.optimize = 2L)
system.time(ans1 <- DT[id == 100L]) # vector scan
system.time(ans2 <- DT[id == 100L]) # vector scan
system.time(DT[id %in% 100:500]) # vector scan

options(datatable.optimize = 3L)
system.time(ans1 <- DT[id == 100L]) # index + binary search subset
system.time(ans2 <- DT[id == 100L]) # only binary search subset
system.time(DT[id %in% 100:500]) # only binary search subset again

# sensitivity to collate order
old_lc_collate = Sys.getlocale("LC_COLLATE")

if (old_lc_collate == "C") {
  Sys.setlocale("LC_COLLATE", "")
}
DT = data.table(

```

```

  grp = rep(1:2, each = 4L),
  var = c("A", "a", "0", "1", "B", "b", "0", "1")
)
options(datatable.optimize = Inf)
DT[, .(max(var), min(var)), by=grp]
# GForce is deactivated because of the ad-hoc column 'tolower(var)',
# through which the result for 'max(var)' may also change
DT[, .(max(var), min(tolower(var))), by=grp]

Sys.setlocale("LC_COLLATE", old_lc_collate)
options(old)

## End(Not run)

```

dcast.data.table *Fast dcast for data.table*

Description

dcast.data.table is data.table's long-to-wide reshaping tool. In the spirit of data.table, it is very fast and memory efficient, making it well-suited to handling large data sets in RAM. More importantly, it is capable of handling very large data quite efficiently in terms of memory usage. dcast.data.table can also cast multiple value.var columns and accepts multiple functions to fun.aggregate. See Examples for more.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
dcast(data, formula, fun.aggregate = NULL, sep = "_",
  ..., margins = NULL, subset = NULL, fill = NULL,
  drop = TRUE, value.var = guess(data),
  verbose = getOption("datatable.verbose"),
  value.var.in.dots = FALSE, value.var.in.LHSdots = value.var.in.dots,
  value.var.in.RHSdots = value.var.in.dots)

```

Arguments

data	A data.table.
formula	A formula of the form LHS ~ RHS to cast, see Details.
fun.aggregate	Should the data be aggregated before casting? If the formula doesn't identify a single observation for each cell, then aggregation defaults to length with a warning of class 'dt_missing_fun_aggregate_warning'. To use multiple aggregation functions, pass a list; see Examples.
sep	Character vector of length 1, indicating the separating character in variable names generated during casting. Default is _ for backwards compatibility.
...	Any other arguments that may be passed to the aggregating function.

argins	Not implemented yet. Should take variable names to compute margins on. A value of TRUE would compute all margins.
subset	Specified if casting should be done on a subset of the data. Ex: subset = .(col1 <= 5) or subset = .(variable != "January").
fill	Value with which to fill missing cells. If fill=NULL and missing cells are present, then fun.aggregate is used on a 0-length vector to obtain a fill value.
drop	FALSE will cast by including all missing combinations. c(FALSE, TRUE) will only include all missing combinations of formula LHS; c(TRUE, FALSE) will only include all missing combinations of formula RHS. See Examples.
value.var	Name of the column whose values will be filled to cast. Function guess() tries to, well, guess this column automatically, if none is provided. Cast multiple value.var columns simultaneously by passing their names as a character vector. See Examples.
verbose	Not used yet. May be dropped in the future or used to provide informative messages through the console.
value.var.in.dots	logical; value.var.in.dots = TRUE is shorthand to save setting both value.var.in.LHSdots = TRUE and value.var.in.RHSdots = TRUE.
value.var.in.LHSdots	logical; if TRUE, ... in LHS of the formula includes value.var variables. The default is FALSE, so that ... represents all variables not otherwise mentioned in formula or value.var (including default/guessed value.var).
value.var.in.RHSdots	logical; analogous to value.var.in.LHSdots above, but with respect to RHS of the formula.

Details

The cast formula takes the form LHS ~ RHS, ex: var1 + var2 ~ var3. The order of entries in the formula is essential. There are two special variables: . represents no variable, while ... represents all variables not otherwise mentioned in formula, and value.var depending on value.var.in.LHSdots and value.var.in.RHSdots arguments; see Examples.

When not all combinations of LHS & RHS values are present in the data, some or all (in accordance with drop) missing combinations will be replaced with the value specified by fill. Note that fill will be converted to the class of value.var; see Examples.

dcast also allows value.var columns of type list.

When variable combinations in formula don't identify a unique value, fun.aggregate will have to be specified, which defaults to length. For the formula var1 ~ var2, this means there are some (var1, var2) combinations in the data corresponding to multiple rows (i.e. x is not unique by (var1, var2)).

The aggregating function should take a vector as input and return a single value (or a list of length one) as output. In cases where value.var is a list, the function should be able to handle a list input and provide a single value or list of length one as output.

If the formula's LHS contains the same column more than once, ex: `dcast(DT, x+x~ y)`, then the answer will have duplicate names. In those cases, the duplicate names are renamed using `make.unique` so that key can be set without issues.

Names for columns that are being cast are generated in the same order (separated by an underscore, `_`) from the (unique) values in each column mentioned in the formula RHS.

From v1.9.4, `dcast` tries to preserve attributes wherever possible.

From v1.9.6, it is possible to cast multiple `value.var` columns and also cast by providing multiple `fun.aggregate` functions. Multiple `fun.aggregate` functions should be provided as a list, for e.g., `list(mean, sum, function(x) paste(x, collapse=""))`. `value.var` can be either a character vector or list of length one, or a list of length equal to `length(fun.aggregate)`. When `value.var` is a character vector or a list of length one, each function mentioned under `fun.aggregate` is applied to every column specified under `value.var` column. When `value.var` is a list of length equal to `length(fun.aggregate)` each element of `fun.aggregate` is applied to each element of `value.var` column.

Historical note: `dcast.data.table` was originally designed as an enhancement to `reshape2::dcast` in terms of computing and memory efficiency. `reshape2` has since been superseded in favour of `tidyr`, and `dcast` has had a generic defined within `data.table` since v1.9.6 in 2015, at which point the dependency between the packages became more etymological than programmatic. We thank the `reshape2` authors for the inspiration.

Value

A keyed `data.table` that has been cast. The key columns are equal to the variables in the formula LHS in the same order.

See Also

`melt.data.table`, `rowid`, <https://cran.r-project.org/package=reshape>

Examples

```
ChickWeight = as.data.table(ChickWeight)
setnames(ChickWeight, tolower(names(ChickWeight)))
DT <- melt(as.data.table(ChickWeight), id.vars=2:4) # calls melt.data.table

# dcast is an S3 method in data.table from v1.9.6
dcast(DT, time ~ variable, fun.aggregate=mean)
dcast(DT, diet ~ variable, fun.aggregate=mean)
dcast(DT, diet+chick ~ time, drop=FALSE)
dcast(DT, diet+chick ~ time, drop=FALSE, fill=0)

# using subset
dcast(DT, chick ~ time, fun.aggregate=mean, subset=(time < 10 & chick < 20))

# drop argument, #1512
DT <- data.table(v1 = c(1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 2.2, 2.2, 2.2),
                 v2 = factor(c(1L, 1L, 1L, 3L, 3L, 3L), levels=1:3),
                 v3 = factor(c(2L, 3L, 5L, 1L, 2L, 6L), levels=1:6),
                 v4 = c(3L, 2L, 2L, 5L, 4L, 3L))
```

```

# drop=TRUE
dcast(DT, v1+v2~v3, value.var='v4') # default is drop=TRUE
dcast(DT, v1+v2~v3, value.var='v4', drop=FALSE) # all missing combinations of LHS and RHS
dcast(DT, v1+v2~v3, value.var='v4', drop=c(FALSE, TRUE)) # all missing combinations of LHS only
dcast(DT, v1+v2~v3, value.var='v4', drop=c(TRUE, FALSE)) # all missing combinations of RHS only

# using . and ...
DT <- data.table(v1 = rep(1:2, each = 6),
                 v2 = rep(rep(1:3, 2), each = 2),
                 v3 = rep(1:2, 6),
                 v4 = rnorm(6))
dcast(DT, ... ~ v3, value.var="v4") # same as v1+v2 ~ v3, value.var="v4"
dcast(DT, ... ~ v3, value.var="v4", value.var.in.dots=TRUE) # same as v1+v2+v4~v3, value.var="v4"
dcast(DT, v1+v2+v3 ~ ., value.var="v4")

## for each combination of (v1, v2), add up all values of v4
dcast(DT, v1+v2 ~ ., value.var="v4", fun.aggregate=sum)

# fill and types
dcast(DT, v2~v3, value.var='v1', fun.aggregate=length, fill=0L) # 0L --> 0
dcast(DT, v2~v3, value.var='v4', fun.aggregate=length, fill=1.1) # 1.1 --> 1L

# multiple value.var and multiple fun.aggregate
DT = data.table(x=sample(5,20,TRUE), y=sample(2,20,TRUE),
               z=sample(letters[1:2], 20,TRUE), d1=runif(20), d2=1L)
# multiple value.var
dcast(DT, x+y ~ z, fun.aggregate=sum, value.var=c("d1","d2"))
# multiple fun.aggregate
dcast(DT, x+y ~ z, fun.aggregate=list(sum, mean), value.var="d1")
# multiple fun.agg and value.var (all combinations)
dcast(DT, x+y ~ z, fun.aggregate=list(sum, mean), value.var=c("d1", "d2"))
# multiple fun.agg and value.var (one-to-one)
dcast(DT, x+y ~ z, fun.aggregate=list(sum, mean), value.var=list("d1", "d2"))

```

duplicated

Determine Duplicate Rows

Description

`duplicated` returns a logical vector indicating which rows of a `data.table` are duplicates of a row with smaller subscripts.

`unique` returns a `data.table` with duplicated rows removed, by columns specified in by argument. When no by then duplicated rows by all columns are removed.

`anyDuplicated` returns the *index* `i` of the first duplicated entry if there is one, and 0 otherwise.

`uniqueN` is equivalent to `length(unique(x))` when `x` is an atomic vector, and `nrow(unique(x))` when `x` is a `data.frame` or `data.table`. The number of unique rows are computed directly without materialising the intermediate unique `data.table` and is therefore faster and memory efficient.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
duplicated(x, incomparables=FALSE, fromLast=FALSE, by=seq_along(x), ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
unique(x, incomparables=FALSE, fromLast=FALSE,
by=seq_along(x), cols=NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
anyDuplicated(x, incomparables=FALSE, fromLast=FALSE, by=seq_along(x), ...)

uniqueN(x, by=if (is.list(x)) seq_along(x) else NULL, na.rm=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A data.table. uniqueN accepts atomic vectors and data.frames as well.
...	Not used at this time.
incomparables	Not used. Here for S3 method consistency.
fromLast	Logical indicating if duplication should be considered from the reverse side. For duplicated, this means the last (or rightmost) of identical elements will correspond to duplicated = FALSE. For unique, this means the last (or rightmost) of identical elements will be kept. See examples.
by	character or integer vector indicating which combinations of columns from x to use for uniqueness checks. By default all columns are being used. That was changed recently for consistency to data.frame methods. In version < 1.9.8 default was key(x).
cols	Columns (in addition to by) from x to include in the resulting data.table.
na.rm	Logical (default is FALSE). Should missing values (including NaN) be removed?

Details

Because data.tables are usually sorted by key, tests for duplication are especially quick when only the keyed columns are considered. Unlike `unique.data.frame`, `paste` is not used to ensure equality of floating point data. It is instead accomplished directly and is therefore quite fast. `data.table` provides `setNumericRounding` to handle cases where limitations in floating point representation is undesirable.

v1.9.4 introduces `anyDuplicated` method for data.tables and is similar to base in functionality. It also implements the logical argument `fromLast` for all three functions, with default value `FALSE`.

Note: When `cols` is specified, the resulting table will have columns `c(by, cols)`, in that order.

Value

`duplicated` returns a logical vector of length `nrow(x)` indicating which rows are duplicates.

`unique` returns a data table with duplicated rows removed.

`anyDuplicated` returns a integer value with the index of first duplicate. If none exists, 0L is returned.

uniqueN returns the number of unique elements in the vector, data.frame or data.table.

See Also

[setNumericRounding](#), [data.table](#), [duplicated](#), [unique](#), [all.equal](#), [fsetdiff](#), [funion](#), [fintersect](#), [fsetequal](#)

Examples

```
DT <- data.table(A = rep(1:3, each=4), B = rep(1:4, each=3),
                C = rep(1:2, 6), key = c("A", "B"))
duplicated(DT)
unique(DT)

duplicated(DT, by="B")
unique(DT, by="B")

duplicated(DT, by=c("A", "C"))
unique(DT, by=c("A", "C"))

DT = data.table(a=c(2L,1L,2L), b=c(1L,2L,1L)) # no key
unique(DT) # rows 1 and 2 (row 3 is a duplicate of row 1)

DT = data.table(a=c(3.142, 4.2, 4.2, 3.142, 1.223, 1.223), b=rep(1,6))
unique(DT) # rows 1,2 and 5

DT = data.table(a=tan(pi*(1/4 + 1:10)), b=rep(1,10)) # example from ?all.equal
length(unique(DT$a)) # 10 strictly unique floating point values
all.equal(DT$a,rep(1,10)) # TRUE, all within tolerance of 1.0
DT[,which.min(a)] # row 10, the strictly smallest floating point value
identical(unique(DT),DT[1]) # TRUE, stable within tolerance
identical(unique(DT),DT[10]) # FALSE

# fromLast = TRUE vs. FALSE
DT <- data.table(A = c(1, 1, 2, 2, 3), B = c(1, 2, 1, 1, 2), C = c("a", "b", "a", "b", "a"))

duplicated(DT, by="B", fromLast=FALSE) # rows 3,4,5 are duplicates
unique(DT, by="B", fromLast=FALSE) # equivalent: DT[!duplicated(DT, by="B", fromLast=FALSE)]

duplicated(DT, by="B", fromLast=TRUE) # rows 1,2,3 are duplicates
unique(DT, by="B", fromLast=TRUE) # equivalent: DT[!duplicated(DT, by="B", fromLast=TRUE)]

# anyDuplicated
anyDuplicated(DT, by=c("A", "B")) # 3L
any(duplicated(DT, by=c("A", "B"))) # TRUE

# uniqueN, unique rows on key columns
uniqueN(DT, by = key(DT))
# uniqueN, unique rows on all columns
uniqueN(DT)
# uniqueN while grouped by "A"
DT[, .(uN=uniqueN(.SD)), by=A]
```

```
# uniqueN's na.rm=TRUE
x = sample(c(NA, NaN, runif(3)), 10, TRUE)
uniqueN(x, na.rm = FALSE) # 5, default
uniqueN(x, na.rm=TRUE) # 3
```

fcase

fcase

Description

fcase is a fast implementation of SQL CASE WHEN statement for R. Conceptually, fcase is a nested version of [fifelse](#) (with smarter implementation than manual nesting). It is comparable to `dplyr::case_when` and supports bit64's `integer64` and `nanotime` classes.

Usage

```
fcase(..., default=NA)
```

Arguments

...	A sequence consisting of logical condition (when)-resulting value (value) <i>pairs</i> in the following order when1, value1, when2, value2, ..., whenN, valueN. Logical conditions when1, when2, ..., whenN must all have the same length, type and attributes. Each value may either share length with when or be length 1. Please see Examples section for further details.
default	Default return value, NA by default, for when all of the logical conditions when1, when2, ..., whenN are FALSE or missing for some entries.

Details

fcase evaluates each when-value pair in order, until it finds a when that is TRUE. It then returns the corresponding value. During evaluation, value will be evaluated regardless of whether the corresponding when is TRUE or not, which means recursive calls should be placed in the last when-value pair, see Examples.

default is always evaluated, regardless of whether it is returned or not.

Value

Vector with the same length as the logical conditions (when) in ..., filled with the corresponding values (value) from ..., or eventually default. Attributes of output values value1, value2, ..., valueN in ... are preserved.

See Also

[fifelse](#)

Examples

```

x = 1:10
fcase(
  x < 5L, 1L,
  x > 5L, 3L
)

fcase(
  x < 5L, 1L:10L,
  x > 5L, 3L:12L
)

# Lazy evaluation example
fcase(
  x < 5L, 1L,
  x >= 5L, 3L,
  x == 5L, stop("provided value is an unexpected one!")
)

# fcase preserves attributes, example with dates
fcase(
  x < 5L, as.Date("2019-10-11"),
  x > 5L, as.Date("2019-10-14")
)

# fcase example with factor; note the matching levels
fcase(
  x < 5L, factor("a", levels=letters[1:3]),
  x > 5L, factor("b", levels=letters[1:3])
)

# Example of using the 'default' argument
fcase(
  x < 5L, 1L,
  x > 5L, 3L,
  default = 5L
)

# fcase can be used for recursion, unlike fifelse
# Recursive function to calculate the Greatest Common Divisor
gcd_dt = function(x,y) {
  r = x%%y
  fcase(!r, y, r, gcd_dt(x, y)) # Recursive call must be in the last when-value pair
}
gcd_dt(10L, 1L)

```

Description

Fill in missing values in a vector by successively pulling from candidate vectors in order. As per the ANSI SQL function COALESCE, `dplyr::coalesce` and `hutils::coalesce`. Unlike `BBmisc::coalesce` which just returns the first non-NULL vector. Written in C, and multithreaded for numeric and factor types.

Usage

```
fcoalesce(...)
```

Arguments

... A set of same-class vectors. These vectors can be supplied as separate arguments or as a single plain list, `data.table` or `data.frame`, see examples.

Details

Factor type is supported only when the factor levels of each item are equal.

NaN is considered missing (note `is.na(NaN)` and `all.equal(NA_real_, NaN)` are both TRUE).

Value

Atomic vector of the same type and length as the first vector, having NA values replaced by corresponding non-NA values from the other vectors. If the first item is NULL, the result is NULL.

See Also

[fifelse](#)

Examples

```
x = c(11L, NA, 13L, NA, 15L, NA)
y = c(NA, 12L, 5L, NA, NA, NA)
z = c(11L, NA, 1L, 14L, NA, NA)
fcoalesce(x, y, z)
fcoalesce(list(x,y,z)) # same
fcoalesce(x, list(y,z)) # same
```

fdroplevels

Fast droplevels

Description

Similar to `base::droplevels` but *much faster*.

Usage

```
fdroplevels(x, exclude = if (anyNA(levels(x))) NULL else NA, ...)
setdroplevels(x, except = NULL, exclude = NULL)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
droplevels(x, except = NULL, exclude, in.place = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	factor or <code>data.table</code> where unused levels should be dropped.
<code>exclude</code>	A character vector of factor levels which are dropped no matter of presented or not.
<code>except</code>	An integer vector of indices of <code>data.table</code> columns which are not modified by dropping levels.
<code>in.place</code>	logical (default is <code>FALSE</code>). If <code>TRUE</code> levels of factors of <code>data.table</code> are modified in-place.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to methods

Value

`fdroplevels` returns a factor.

`droplevels` returns a `data.table` where levels are dropped at factor columns.

See Also

[data.table](#), [duplicated](#), [unique](#)

Examples

```
# on vectors
x = factor(letters[1:10])
fdroplevels(x[1:5])
# exclude levels from drop
fdroplevels(x[1:5], exclude = c("a", "c"))

# on data.table
DT = data.table(a = factor(1:10), b = factor(letters[1:10]))
droplevels(head(DT))["b"]
# exclude levels
droplevels(head(DT), exclude = c("b", "c"))["b"]
# except columns from drop
droplevels(head(DT), except = 2)["b"]
droplevels(head(DT), except = 1)["b"]
```

fifelse	<i>Fast ifelse</i>
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Description

fifelse is a faster and more robust replacement of [ifelse](#). It is comparable to `dplyr::if_else` and `hutils::if_else`. It returns a value with the same length as `test` filled with corresponding values from `yes`, `no` or eventually `na`, depending on `test`. Supports `bit64`'s `integer64` and `nanotime` classes.

Usage

```
fifelse(test, yes, no, na=NA)
```

Arguments

<code>test</code>	A logical vector.
<code>yes, no</code>	Values to return depending on TRUE/FALSE element of <code>test</code> . They must be the same type and be either length 1 or the same length of <code>test</code> .
<code>na</code>	Value to return if an element of <code>test</code> is NA. It must be the same type as <code>yes</code> and <code>no</code> and its length must be either 1 or the same length of <code>test</code> . Default value NA. NULL is treated as NA.

Details

In contrast to [ifelse](#) attributes are copied from the first non-NA argument to the output. This is useful when returning Date, factor or other classes.

Unlike [ifelse](#), `fifelse` evaluates both `yes` and `no` arguments for type checking regardless of the result of `test`. This means that neither `yes` nor `no` should be recursive function calls. For recursion, use `fcase` instead.

Value

A vector of the same length as `test` and attributes as `yes`. Data values are taken from the values of `yes` and `no`, eventually `na`.

See Also

[fcoalesce](#)

[fcase](#)

Examples

```
x = c(1:4, 3:2, 1:4)
fifelse(x > 2L, x, x - 1L)

# unlike ifelse, fifelse preserves attributes, taken from the 'yes' argument
dates = as.Date(c("2011-01-01", "2011-01-02", "2011-01-03", "2011-01-04", "2011-01-05"))
ifelse(dates == "2011-01-01", dates - 1, dates)
fifelse(dates == "2011-01-01", dates - 1, dates)
yes = factor(c("a", "b", "c"))
no = yes[1L]
ifelse(c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE), yes, no)
fifelse(c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE), yes, no)

# Example of using the 'na' argument
fifelse(test = c(-5L:5L < 0L, NA), yes = 1L, no = 0L, na = 2L)

# Example showing both 'yes' and 'no' arguments are evaluated, unlike ifelse
fifelse(1 == 1, print("yes"), print("no"))
ifelse(1 == 1, print("yes"), print("no"))
```

foverlaps

*Fast overlap joins***Description**

A *fast* binary-search based *overlap join* of two `data.tables`. This is very much inspired by `findOverlaps` function from the Bioconductor package `IRanges` (see link below under See Also).

Usually, `x` is a very large `data.table` with small interval ranges, and `y` is much smaller *keyed* `data.table` with relatively larger interval spans. For a usage in genomics, see the examples section.

NOTE: This is still under development, meaning it is stable, but some features are yet to be implemented. Also, some arguments and/or the function name itself could be changed.

Usage

```
foverlaps(x, y, by.x = if (!is.null(key(x))) key(x) else key(y),
  by.y = key(y), maxgap = 0L, minoverlap = 1L,
  type = c("any", "within", "start", "end", "equal"),
  mult = c("all", "first", "last"),
  nomatch = NA,
  which = FALSE, verbose = getOption("datatable.verbose"))
```

Arguments

`x, y` `data.tables`. `y` needs to be keyed, but not necessarily `x`. See examples.

`by.x, by.y` A vector of column names (or numbers) to compute the overlap joins. The last two columns in both `by.x` and `by.y` should each correspond to the start and end interval columns in `x` and `y` respectively. And the start column should

always be \leq end column. If x is keyed, by $.x$ is equal to $\text{key}(x)$, else $\text{key}(y)$. by $.y$ defaults to $\text{key}(y)$.

maxgap	It should be a non-negative integer value, ≥ 0 . Default is 0 (no gap). For intervals $[a, b]$ and $[c, d]$, where $a \leq b$ and $c \leq d$, when $c > b$ or $d < a$, the two intervals don't overlap. If the gap between these two intervals is \leq maxgap, these two intervals are considered as overlapping. Note: This is not yet implemented.
minoverlap	It should be a positive integer value, > 0 . Default is 1. For intervals $[a, b]$ and $[c, d]$, where $a \leq b$ and $c \leq d$, when $c \leq b$ and $d \geq a$, the two intervals overlap. If the length of overlap between these two intervals is \geq minoverlap, then these two intervals are considered to be overlapping. Note: This is not yet implemented.
type	Default value is any. Allowed values are any, within, start, end and equal. The types shown here are identical in functionality to the function <code>findOverlaps</code> in the bioconductor package <code>IRanges</code> . Let $[a, b]$ and $[c, d]$ be intervals in x and y with $a \leq b$ and $c \leq d$. For <code>type="start"</code> , the intervals overlap iff $a == c$. For <code>type="end"</code> , the intervals overlap iff $b == d$. For <code>type="within"</code> , the intervals overlap iff $a \geq c$ and $b \leq d$. For <code>type="equal"</code> , the intervals overlap iff $a == c$ and $b == d$. For <code>type="any"</code> , as long as $c \leq b$ and $d \geq a$, they overlap. In addition to these requirements, they also have to satisfy the <code>minoverlap</code> argument as explained above. NB: maxgap argument, when > 0 , is to be interpreted according to the type of the overlap. This will be updated once maxgap is implemented.
mult	When multiple rows in y match to the row in x , <code>mult=.</code> controls which values are returned - "all" (default), "first" or "last".
nomatch	When a row (with interval say, $[a, b]$) in x has no match in y , <code>nomatch=NA</code> (default) means NA is returned for y 's non-by. y columns for that row of x . <code>nomatch=NULL</code> (or \emptyset for backward compatibility) means no rows will be returned for that row of x .
which	When TRUE, if <code>mult="all"</code> returns a two column data.table with the first column corresponding to x 's row number and the second corresponding to y 's. When <code>nomatch=NA</code> , no matches return NA for y , and if <code>nomatch=NULL</code> , those rows where no match is found will be skipped; if <code>mult="first"</code> or "last", a vector of length equal to the number of rows in x is returned, with no-match entries filled with NA or \emptyset corresponding to the <code>nomatch</code> argument. Default is FALSE, which returns a join with the rows in y .
verbose	TRUE turns on status and information messages to the console. Turn this on by default using <code>options(datatable.verbose=TRUE)</code> . The quantity and types of verbosity may be expanded in future.

Details

Very briefly, `foverlaps()` collapses the two-column interval in y to one-column of *unique* values to generate a lookup table, and then performs the join depending on the type of overlap, using the already available binary search feature of `data.table`. The time (and space) required to generate the lookup is therefore proportional to the number of unique values present in the interval columns of y when combined together.

Overlap joins takes advantage of the fact that *y* is sorted to speed-up finding overlaps. Therefore *y* has to be keyed (see `?setkey`) prior to running `foverlaps()`. A key on *x* is not necessary, although it *might* speed things further. The columns in *by.x* argument should correspond to the columns specified in *by.y*. The last two columns should be the *interval* columns in both *by.x* and *by.y*. The first interval column in *by.x* should always be \leq the second interval column in *by.x*, and likewise for *by.y*. The `storage.mode` of the interval columns must be either `double` or `integer`. It therefore works with `bit64::integer64` type as well.

The lookup generation step could be quite time consuming if the number of unique values in *y* are too large (ex: in the order of tens of millions). There might be improvements possible by constructing lookup using RLE, which is a pending feature request. However most scenarios will not have too many unique values for *y*.

Value

A new `data.table` by joining over the interval columns (along with other additional identifier columns) specified in *by.x* and *by.y*.

NB: When `which=TRUE`: a) `mult="first"` or `"last"` returns a vector of matching row numbers in *y*, and b) when `mult="all"` returns a `data.table` with two columns with the first containing row numbers of *x* and the second column with corresponding row numbers of *y*.

`nomatch=NA|NULL` also influences whether non-matching rows are returned or not, as explained above.

See Also

`data.table`, <https://www.bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/IRanges.html>, `setNumericRounding`

Examples

```
require(data.table)
## simple example:
x = data.table(start=c(5,31,22,16), end=c(8,50,25,18), val2 = 7:10)
y = data.table(start=c(10, 20, 30), end=c(15, 35, 45), val1 = 1:3)
setkey(y, start, end)
foverlaps(x, y, type="any", which=TRUE) ## return overlap indices
foverlaps(x, y, type="any") ## return overlap join
foverlaps(x, y, type="any", mult="first") ## returns only first match
foverlaps(x, y, type="within") ## matches iff 'x' is within 'y'

## with extra identifiers (ex: in genomics)
x = data.table(chr=c("Chr1", "Chr1", "Chr2", "Chr2", "Chr2"),
               start=c(5,10, 1, 25, 50), end=c(11,20,4,52,60))
y = data.table(chr=c("Chr1", "Chr1", "Chr2"), start=c(1, 15,1),
               end=c(4, 18, 55), geneid=letters[1:3])
setkey(y, chr, start, end)
foverlaps(x, y, type="any", which=TRUE)
foverlaps(x, y, type="any")
foverlaps(x, y, type="any", nomatch=NULL)
foverlaps(x, y, type="within", which=TRUE)
foverlaps(x, y, type="within")
```

```
foverlaps(x, y, type="start")

## x and y have different column names - specify by.x
x = data.table(seq=c("Chr1", "Chr1", "Chr2", "Chr2", "Chr2"),
               start=c(5,10, 1, 25, 50), end=c(11,20,4,52,60))
y = data.table(chr=c("Chr1", "Chr1", "Chr2"), start=c(1, 15,1),
               end=c(4, 18, 55), geneid=letters[1:3])
setkey(y, chr, start, end)
foverlaps(x, y, by.x=c("seq", "start", "end"),
          type="any", which=TRUE)
```

frank

Fast rank

Description

Similar to `base::rank` but *much faster*. And it accepts vectors, lists, `data.frames` or `data.tables` as input. In addition to the `ties.method` possibilities provided by `base::rank`, it also provides `ties.method="dense"`.

Like `forder`, sorting is done in "C-locale"; in particular, this may affect how capital/lowercase letters are ranked. See Details on `forder` for more.

`bit64::integer64` type is also supported.

Usage

```
frank(x, ..., na.last=TRUE, ties.method=c("average",
    "first", "last", "random", "max", "min", "dense"))

frankv(x, cols=seq_along(x), order=1L, na.last=TRUE,
    ties.method=c("average", "first", "last", "random",
    "max", "min", "dense"))
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vector, or list with all its elements identical in length or <code>data.frame</code> or <code>data.table</code> .
<code>...</code>	Only for lists, <code>data.frames</code> and <code>data.tables</code> . The columns to calculate ranks based on. Do not quote column names. If <code>...</code> is missing, all columns are considered by default. To sort by a column in descending order prefix "-", e.g., <code>frank(x, a, -b, c)</code> . <code>-b</code> works when <code>b</code> is of type character as well.
<code>cols</code>	A character vector of column names (or numbers) of <code>x</code> , for which to obtain ranks.
<code>order</code>	An integer vector with only possible values of 1 and -1, corresponding to ascending and descending order. The length of <code>order</code> must be either 1 or equal to that of <code>cols</code> . If <code>length(order) == 1</code> , it is recycled to <code>length(cols)</code> .

<code>na.last</code>	Control treatment of NAs. If TRUE, missing values in the data are put last; if FALSE, they are put first; if NA, they are removed; if "keep" they are kept with rank NA.
<code>ties.method</code>	A character string specifying how ties are treated, see Details.

Details

To be consistent with other `data.table` operations, NAs are considered identical to other NAs (and NaNs to other NaNs), unlike `base::rank`. Therefore, for `na.last=TRUE` and `na.last=FALSE`, NAs (and NaNs) are given identical ranks, unlike [rank](#).

`frank` is not limited to vectors. It accepts `data.tables` (and lists and `data.frames`) as well. It accepts unquoted column names (with names preceded with a - sign for descending order, even on character vectors), for e.g., `frank(DT, a, -b, c, ties.method="first")` where `a,b,c` are columns in `DT`. The equivalent in `frankv` is the `order` argument.

In addition to the `ties.method` values possible using base's [rank](#), it also provides another additional argument "dense" which returns the ranks without any gaps in the ranking. See examples.

Value

A numeric vector of length equal to `NROW(x)` (unless `na.last = NA`, when missing values are removed). The vector is of integer type unless `ties.method = "average"` when it is of double type (irrespective of ties).

See Also

[data.table](#), [setkey](#), [setorder](#)

Examples

```
# on vectors
x = c(4, 1, 4, NA, 1, NA, 4)
# NAs are considered identical (unlike base R)
# default is average
frankv(x) # na.last=TRUE
frankv(x, na.last=FALSE)

# ties.method = min
frankv(x, ties.method="min")
# ties.method = dense
frankv(x, ties.method="dense")

# on data.table
DT = data.table(x, y=c(1, 1, 1, 0, NA, 0, 2))
frankv(DT, cols="x") # same as frankv(x) from before
frankv(DT, cols="x", na.last="keep")
frankv(DT, cols="x", ties.method="dense", na.last=NA)
frank(DT, x, ties.method="dense", na.last=NA) # equivalent of above using frank
# on both columns
frankv(DT, ties.method="first", na.last="keep")
frank(DT, ties.method="first", na.last="keep") # equivalent of above using frank
```

```
# order argument
frank(DT, x, -y, ties.method="first")
# equivalent of above using frankv
frankv(DT, order=c(1L, -1L), ties.method="first")
```

fread

Fast and friendly file finagler

Description

Similar to `read.csv()` and `read.delim()` but faster and more convenient. All controls such as `sep`, `colClasses` and `nrows` are automatically detected.

`bit64::integer64`, `IDate`, and `POSIXct` types are also detected and read directly without needing to read as character before converting.

`fread` is for *regular* delimited files; i.e., where every row has the same number of columns. In future, secondary separator (`sep2`) may be specified *within* each column. Such columns will be read as type list where each cell is itself a vector.

Usage

```
fread(input, file, text, cmd, sep="auto", sep2="auto", dec="auto", quote="\\"",
nrows=Inf, header="auto",
na.strings=getOption("datatable.na.strings", "NA"), # due to change to ""; see NEWS
stringsAsFactors=FALSE, verbose=getOption("datatable.verbose", FALSE),
skip="__auto__", select=NULL, drop=NULL, colClasses=NULL,
integer64=getOption("datatable.integer64", "integer64"),
col.names,
check.names=FALSE, encoding="unknown",
strip.white=TRUE, fill=FALSE, blank.lines.skip=FALSE,
key=NULL, index=NULL,
showProgress=getOption("datatable.showProgress", interactive()),
data.table=getOption("datatable.fread.datatable", TRUE),
nThread=getDTthreads(verbose),
logical01=getOption("datatable.logical01", FALSE), # due to change to TRUE; see NEWS
keepLeadingZeros = getOption("datatable.keepLeadingZeros", FALSE),
yaml=FALSE, autostart=NA, tmpdir=tmpdir(), tz="UTC"
)
```

Arguments

`input` A single character string. The value is inspected and deferred to either `file=` (if no `\n` present), `text=` (if at least one `\n` is present) or `cmd=` (if no `\n` is present, at least one space is present, and it isn't a file name). Exactly one of `input=`, `file=`, `text=`, or `cmd=` should be used in the same call.

file	File name in working directory, path to file (passed through <code>path.expand</code> for convenience), or a URL starting <code>http://</code> , <code>file://</code> , etc. Compressed files with extension <code>‘.gz’</code> and <code>‘.bz2’</code> are supported if the <code>R.utils</code> package is installed.
text	The input data itself as a character vector of one or more lines, for example as returned by <code>readLines()</code> .
cmd	A shell command that pre-processes the file; e.g. <code>fread(cmd=paste("grep", word, "filename"))</code> . See Details.
sep	The separator between columns. Defaults to the character in the set <code>[\t ; :]</code> that separates the sample of rows into the most number of lines with the same number of fields. Use <code>NULL</code> or <code>""</code> to specify no separator; i.e. each line a single character column like <code>base::readLines</code> does.
sep2	The separator <i>within</i> columns. A list column will be returned where each cell is a vector of values. This is much faster using less working memory than <code>strsplit</code> afterwards or similar techniques. For each column <code>sep2</code> can be different and is the first character in the same set above <code>[\t ; :]</code> , other than <code>sep</code> , that exists inside each field outside quoted regions in the sample. NB: <code>sep2</code> is not yet implemented.
nrows	The maximum number of rows to read. Unlike <code>read.table</code> , you do not need to set this to an estimate of the number of rows in the file for better speed because that is already automatically determined by <code>fread</code> almost instantly using the large sample of lines. <code>nrows=0</code> returns the column names and typed empty columns determined by the large sample; useful for a dry run of a large file or to quickly check format consistency of a set of files before starting to read any of them.
header	Does the first data line contain column names? Defaults according to whether every non-empty field on the first data line is type character. If so, or <code>TRUE</code> is supplied, any empty column names are given a default name.
na.strings	A character vector of strings which are to be interpreted as NA values. By default, <code>","</code> for columns of all types, including type character is read as NA for consistency. <code>""</code> , is unambiguous and read as an empty string. To read <code>,NA</code> , as NA, set <code>na.strings="NA"</code> . To read <code>,,</code> as blank string <code>""</code> , set <code>na.strings=NULL</code> . When they occur in the file, the strings in <code>na.strings</code> should not appear quoted since that is how the string literal <code>"NA"</code> , is distinguished from <code>,NA</code> , for example, when <code>na.strings="NA"</code> .
stringsAsFactors	Convert all or some character columns to factors? Acceptable inputs are <code>TRUE</code> , <code>FALSE</code> , or a decimal value between 0.0 and 1.0. For <code>stringsAsFactors=FALSE</code> , all string columns are stored as character vs. all stored as factor when <code>TRUE</code> . When <code>stringsAsFactors = p</code> for $0 \leq p \leq 1$, string columns <code>col</code> are stored as factor if <code>uniqueN(col)/nrow < p</code> .
verbose	Be chatty and report timings?
skip	If 0 (default) start on the first line and from there finds the first row with a consistent number of columns. This automatically avoids irregular header information before the column names row. <code>skip>0</code> means ignore the first <code>skip</code> rows manually. <code>skip="string"</code> searches for <code>"string"</code> in the file (e.g. a substring of

	the column names row) and starts on that line (inspired by read.xls in package gdata).
select	A vector of column names or numbers to keep, drop the rest. select may specify types too in the same way as colClasses; i.e., a vector of colname=type pairs, or a list of type=col(s) pairs. In all forms of select, the order that the columns are specified determines the order of the columns in the result.
drop	Vector of column names or numbers to drop, keep the rest.
colClasses	As in <code>utils::read.csv</code> ; i.e., an unnamed vector of types corresponding to the columns in the file, or a named vector specifying types for a subset of the columns by name. The default, NULL means types are inferred from the data in the file. Further, <code>data.table</code> supports a named list of vectors of column names <i>or numbers</i> where the list names are the class names; see examples. The list form makes it easier to set a batch of columns to be a particular class. When column numbers are used in the list form, they refer to the column number in the file not the column number after select or drop has been applied. If type coercion results in an error, introduces NAs, or would result in loss of accuracy, the coercion attempt is aborted for that column with warning and the column's type is left unchanged. If you really desire data loss (e.g. reading 3.14 as integer) you have to truncate such columns afterwards yourself explicitly so that this is clear to future readers of your code.
integer64	"integer64" (default) reads columns detected as containing integers larger than 2^{31} as type <code>bit64::integer64</code> . Alternatively, "double" "numeric" reads as <code>utils::read.csv</code> does; i.e., possibly with loss of precision and if so silently. Or, "character".
dec	The decimal separator as in <code>utils::read.csv</code> . When "auto" (the default), an attempt is made to decide whether "." or "," is more suitable for this input. See details.
col.names	A vector of optional names for the variables (columns). The default is to use the header column if present or detected, or if not "V" followed by the column number. This is applied after <code>check.names</code> and before <code>key</code> and <code>index</code> .
check.names	default is FALSE. If TRUE then the names of the variables in the <code>data.table</code> are checked to ensure that they are syntactically valid variable names. If necessary they are adjusted (by <code>make.names</code>) so that they are, and also to ensure that there are no duplicates.
encoding	default is "unknown". Other possible options are "UTF-8" and "Latin-1". Note: it is not used to re-encode the input, rather enables handling of encoded strings in their native encoding.
quote	By default ("\""), if a field starts with a double quote, <code>fread</code> handles embedded quotes robustly as explained under Details. If it fails, then another attempt is made to read the field <i>as is</i> , i.e., as if quotes are disabled. By setting <code>quote=""</code> , the field is always read as if quotes are disabled. It is not expected to ever need to pass anything other than "\" to quote; i.e., to turn it off.
strip.white	Logical, default TRUE, in which case leading and trailing whitespace is stripped from unquoted "character" fields. "numeric" fields are always stripped of leading and trailing whitespace.

<code>fill</code>	logical or integer (default is FALSE). If TRUE then in case the rows have unequal length, number of columns is estimated and blank fields are implicitly filled. If an integer is provided it is used as an upper bound for the number of columns. If <code>fill=Inf</code> then the whole file is read for detecting the number of columns.
<code>blank.lines.skip</code>	logical, default is FALSE. If TRUE blank lines in the input are ignored.
<code>key</code>	Character vector of one or more column names which is passed to <code>setkey</code> . Only valid when argument <code>data.table=TRUE</code> . Where applicable, this should refer to column names given in <code>col.names</code> .
<code>index</code>	Character vector or list of character vectors of one or more column names which is passed to <code>setindexv</code> . As with <code>key</code> , comma-separated notation like <code>index="x,y,z"</code> is accepted for convenience. Only valid when argument <code>data.table=TRUE</code> . Where applicable, this should refer to column names given in <code>col.names</code> .
<code>showProgress</code>	TRUE displays progress on the console if the ETA is greater than 3 seconds. It is produced in <code>fread</code> 's C code where the very nice (but R level) <code>txtProgressBar</code> and <code>tkProgressBar</code> are not easily available.
<code>data.table</code>	TRUE returns a <code>data.table</code> . FALSE returns a <code>data.frame</code> . The default for this argument can be changed with <code>options(datatable.fread.datatable=FALSE)</code> .
<code>nThread</code>	The number of threads to use. Experiment to see what works best for your data on your hardware.
<code>logical01</code>	If TRUE a column containing only 0s and 1s will be read as logical, otherwise as integer.
<code>keepLeadingZeros</code>	If TRUE a column containing numeric data with leading zeros will be read as character, otherwise leading zeros will be removed and converted to numeric.
<code>yaml</code>	If TRUE, <code>fread</code> will attempt to parse (using <code>yaml.load</code>) the top of the input as YAML, and further to glean parameters relevant to improving the performance of <code>fread</code> on the data itself. The entire YAML section is returned as parsed into a list in the <code>yaml_metadata</code> attribute. See Details.
<code>autostart</code>	Deprecated and ignored with warning. Please use <code>skip</code> instead.
<code>tmpdir</code>	Directory to use as the <code>tmpdir</code> argument for any <code>tempfile</code> calls, e.g. when the input is a URL or a shell command. The default is <code>tempdir()</code> which can be controlled by setting <code>TMPDIR</code> before starting the R session; see <code>base::tempdir</code> .
<code>tz</code>	Relevant to datetime values which have no Z or UTC-offset at the end, i.e. <i>unmarked</i> datetime, as written by <code>utils::write.csv</code> . The default <code>tz="UTC"</code> reads unmarked datetime as UTC POSIXct efficiently. <code>tz=""</code> reads unmarked datetime as type character (slowly) so that <code>as.POSIXct</code> can interpret (slowly) the character datetimes in local timezone; e.g. by using <code>"POSIXct"</code> in <code>colClasses=</code> . Note that <code>fwrite()</code> by default writes datetime in UTC including the final Z and therefore <code>fwrite</code> 's output will be read by <code>fread</code> consistently and quickly without needing to use <code>tz=</code> or <code>colClasses=</code> . If the TZ environment variable is set to "UTC" (or "" on non-Windows where unset vs "" is significant) then the R session's timezone is already UTC and <code>tz=""</code> will result in unmarked datetimes being read as UTC POSIXct. For more information, please see the news items from v1.13.0 and v1.14.0.

Details

A sample of 10,000 rows is used for a very good estimate of column types. 100 contiguous rows are read from 100 equally spaced points throughout the file including the beginning, middle and the very end. This results in a better guess when a column changes type later in the file (e.g. blank at the beginning/only populated near the end, or 001 at the start but 0A0 later on). This very good type guess enables a single allocation of the correct type up front once for speed, memory efficiency and convenience of avoiding the need to set `colClasses` after an error. Even though the sample is large and jumping over the file, it is almost instant regardless of the size of the file because a lazy on-demand memory map is used. If a jump lands inside a quoted field containing newlines, each newline is tested until 5 lines are found following it with the expected number of fields. The lowest type for each column is chosen from the ordered list: `logical`, `integer`, `integer64`, `double`, `character`. Rarely, the file may contain data of a higher type in rows outside the sample (referred to as an out-of-sample type exception). In this event `fread` will *automatically* reread just those columns from the beginning so that you don't have the inconvenience of having to set `colClasses` yourself; particularly helpful if you have a lot of columns. Such columns must be read from the beginning to correctly distinguish "00" from "000" when those have both been interpreted as integer 0 due to the sample but 00A occurs out of sample. Set `verbose=TRUE` to see a detailed report of the logic deployed to read your file.

There is no line length limit, not even a very large one. Since we are encouraging `list` columns (i.e. `sep2`) this has the potential to encourage longer line lengths. So the approach of scanning each line into a buffer first and then rescanning that buffer is not used. There are no buffers used in `fread`'s C code at all. The field width limit is limited by R itself: the maximum width of a character string (currently $2^{31}-1$ bytes, 2GB).

The filename extension (such as `.csv`) is irrelevant for "auto" `sep` and `sep2`. Separator detection is entirely driven by the file contents. This can be useful when loading a set of different files which may not be named consistently, or may not have the extension `.csv` despite being `csv`. Some datasets have been collected over many years, one file per day for example. Sometimes the file name format has changed at some point in the past or even the format of the file itself. So the idea is that you can loop `fread` through a set of files and as long as each file is regular and delimited, `fread` can read them all. Whether they all stack is another matter but at least each one is read quickly without you needing to vary `colClasses` in `read.table` or `read.csv`.

If an empty line is encountered then reading stops there with warning if any text exists after the empty line such as a footer. The first line of any text discarded is included in the warning message. Unless, it is single-column input. In that case blank lines are significant (even at the very end) and represent NA in the single column. So that `fread(fwrite(DT))==DT`. This default behaviour can be controlled using `blank.lines.skip=TRUE|FALSE`.

Line endings: All known line endings are detected automatically: `\n` (*NIX including Mac), `\r\n` (Windows CRLF), `\r` (old Mac) and `\n\r` (just in case). There is no need to convert input files first. `fread` running on any architecture will read a file from any architecture. Both `\r` and `\n` may be embedded in character strings (including column names) provided the field is quoted.

Decimal separator: `dec` is used to parse numeric fields as the separator between integral and fractional parts. When `dec='auto'`, during column type detection, when a field is a candidate for being numeric (i.e., parsing as lower types has already failed), `dec='.'` is tried, and, if it fails to create a numeric field, `dec=','` is tried. At the end of the sample lines, if more were successfully parsed with `dec=','`, `dec` is set to `','`; otherwise, `dec` is set to `'.'`.

Automatic detection of `sep` occurs *prior* to column type detection – as such, it is possible that `sep`

has been inferred to be ' , ' , in which case dec is set to ' . ' .

Quotes:

When quote is a single character,

- Spaces and other whitespace (other than sep and \n) may appear in unquoted character fields, e.g., . . . , 2, Joe Bloggs, 3.14,
- When character columns are *quoted*, they must start and end with that quoting character immediately followed by sep or \n, e.g., . . . , 2, "Joe Bloggs" , 3.14,

In essence quoting character fields are *required* only if sep or \n appears in the string value. Quoting may be used to signify that numeric data should be read as text. Unescaped quotes may be present in a quoted field, e.g., . . . , 2, "Joe, "Bloggs"" , 3.14, . . . , as well as escaped quotes, e.g., . . . , 2, "Joe \" , Bloggs\" \" \" , 3.14,

If an embedded quote is followed by the separator inside a quoted field, the embedded quotes up to that point in that field must be balanced; e.g. . . . , 2, "www.blah?x="one", y="two"" , 3.14,

On those fields that do not satisfy these conditions, e.g., fields with unbalanced quotes, fread re-attempts that field as if it isn't quoted. This is quite useful in reading files that contains fields with unbalanced quotes as well, automatically.

To read fields *as is* instead, use quote = "".

CSVY Support:

Currently, the yaml setting is somewhat inflexible with respect to incorporating metadata to facilitate file reading. Information on column classes should be stored at the top level under the heading schema and subheading fields; those with both a type and a name sub-heading will be merged into colClasses. Other supported elements are as follows:

- sep (or alias delimiter)
- header
- quote (or aliases quoteChar, quote_char)
- dec (or alias decimal)
- na.strings

File Download:

When input begins with http://, https://, ftp://, ftps://, or file://, fread detects this and *downloads* the target to a temporary file (at tempfile()) before proceeding to read the file as usual. URLs (ftps:// and https:// as well as ftp:// and http://) paths are downloaded with download.file and method set to getOption("download.file.method"), defaulting to "auto"; and file:// is downloaded with download.file with method="internal". NB: this implies that for file://, even files found on the current machine will be "downloaded" (i.e., hard-copied) to a temporary file. See [download.file](#) for more details.

Shell commands:

fread accepts shell commands for convenience. The input command is run and its output written to a file in tmpdir (tempdir()) by default) to which fread is applied "as normal". The details are platform dependent – system is used on UNIX environments, shell otherwise; see [system](#).

Value

A data.table by default, otherwise a data.frame when argument data.table=FALSE.

References

Background :

<https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/R-data.html>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1727772/quickly-reading-very-large-tables-as-dataframes-in-r>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/9061736/faster-than-scan-with-rcpp>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/415515/how-can-i-read-and-manipulate-csv-file-data-in-c>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/9352887/strategies-for-reading-in-csv-files-in-pieces>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/11782084/reading-in-large-text-files-in-r>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/45972/mmap-vs-reading-blocks>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/258091/when-should-i-use-mmap-for-file-access>

<https://stackoverflow.com/a/9818473/403310>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/9608950/reading-huge-files-using-memory-mapped-files>

finagler = "to get or achieve by guile or manipulation" <https://dictionary.reference.com/browse/finagler>

On YAML, see <https://yaml.org/>.

See Also

[read.csv](#), [url](#), [Sys.setlocale](#), [setDTthreads](#), [fwrite](#), [bit64::integer64](#)

Examples

```
# Reads text input directly :
fread("A,B\n1,2\n3,4")

# Reads pasted input directly :
fread("A,B
1,2
3,4
")

# Finds the first data line automatically :
fread("
This is perhaps a banner line or two or ten.
A,B
1,2
3,4
")

# Detects whether column names are present automatically :
fread("
1,2
3,4
")

# Numerical precision :
```

```

DT = fread("A\n1.010203040506070809010203040506\n")
# TODO: add numerals=c("allow.loss", "warn.loss", "no.loss") from base::read.table, + "use.Rmpfr"
typeof(DT$A)=="double" # currently "allow.loss" with no option

DT = fread("A\n1.46761e-313\n") # read as 'numeric'
DT[,sprintf("%.15E",A)] # beyond what double precision can store accurately to 15 digits
# For greater accuracy use colClasses to read as character, then package Rmpfr.

# colClasses
data = "A,B,C,D\n1,3,5,7\n2,4,6,8\n"
fread(data, colClasses=c(B="character",C="character",D="character")) # as read.csv
fread(data, colClasses=list(character=c("B","C","D"))) # saves typing
fread(data, colClasses=list(character=2:4)) # same using column numbers

# drop
fread(data, colClasses=c("B"="NULL","C"="NULL")) # as read.csv
fread(data, colClasses=list(NULL=c("B","C"))) #
fread(data, drop=c("B","C")) # same but less typing, easier to read
fread(data, drop=2:3) # same using column numbers

# select
# (in read.csv you need to work out which to drop)
fread(data, select=c("A","D")) # less typing, easier to read
fread(data, select=c(1,4)) # same using column numbers

# select and types combined
fread(data, select=c(A="numeric", D="character"))
fread(data, select=list(numeric="A", character="D"))

# skip blank lines
fread("a,b\n1,a\n2,b\n\n3,c\n", blank.lines.skip=TRUE)
# fill
fread("a,b\n1,a\n2\n3,c\n", fill=TRUE)
fread("a,b\n\n1,a\n2\n\n3,c\n\n", fill=TRUE)

# fill with skip blank lines
fread("a,b\n\n1,a\n2\n\n3,c\n\n", fill=TRUE, blank.lines.skip=TRUE)

# check.names usage
fread("a b,a b\n1,2\n")
fread("a b,a b\n1,2\n", check.names=TRUE) # no duplicates + syntactically valid names

## Not run:
# Demo speed-up
n = 1e6
DT = data.table( a=sample(1:1000,n,replace=TRUE),
                 b=sample(1:1000,n,replace=TRUE),
                 c=rnorm(n),
                 d=sample(c("foo","bar","baz","qux","quux"),n,replace=TRUE),
                 e=rnorm(n),
                 f=sample(1:1000,n,replace=TRUE) )
DT[2,b:=NA_integer_]

```

```

DT[4,c:=NA_real_]
DT[3,d:=NA_character_]
DT[5,d:=""]
DT[2,e:=+Inf]
DT[3,e:=-Inf]

write.table(DT,"test.csv",sep=",",row.names=FALSE,quote=FALSE)
cat("File size (MB):", round(file.info("test.csv")$size/1024^2), "\n")
# 50 MB (1e6 rows x 6 columns)

system.time(DF1 <- read.csv("test.csv",stringsAsFactors=FALSE))
# 5.4 sec (first time in fresh R session)

system.time(DF1 <- read.csv("test.csv",stringsAsFactors=FALSE))
# 3.9 sec (immediate repeat is faster, varies)

system.time(DF2 <- read.table("test.csv",header=TRUE,sep=",",quote="",
  stringsAsFactors=FALSE,comment.char="",nrows=n,
  colClasses=c("integer","integer","numeric",
    "character","numeric","integer")))
# 1.2 sec (consistently). All known tricks and known nrows, see references.

system.time(DT <- fread("test.csv"))
# 0.1 sec (faster and friendlier)

identical(DF1, DF2)
all.equal(as.data.table(DF1), DT)

# Scaling up ...
l = vector("list",10)
for (i in 1:10) l[[i]] = DT
DTbig = rbindlist(l)
tables()
write.table(DTbig,"testbig.csv",sep=",",row.names=FALSE,quote=FALSE)
# 500MB csv (10 million rows x 6 columns)

system.time(DF <- read.table("testbig.csv",header=TRUE,sep=",",
  quote="",stringsAsFactors=FALSE,comment.char="",nrows=1e7,
  colClasses=c("integer","integer","numeric",
    "character","numeric","integer")))
# 17.0 sec (varies)

system.time(DT <- fread("testbig.csv"))
# 0.8 sec

all(mapply(all.equal, DF, DT))

# Reads URLs directly :
fread("https://www.stats.ox.ac.uk/pub/datasets/csb/ch11b.dat")

# Decompresses .gz and .bz2 automatically :
fread("https://github.com/Rdatatable/data.table/raw/1.14.0/inst/tests/ch11b.dat.bz2")

```

```
fread("https://github.com/Rdatatable/data.table/raw/1.14.0/inst/tests/issue_785_fread.txt.gz")

## End(Not run)
```

fsort	<i>Fast parallel sort</i>
-------	---------------------------

Description

Similar to `base::sort` but fast using parallelism. Experimental.

Usage

```
fsort(x, decreasing = FALSE, na.last = FALSE, internal=FALSE, verbose=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vector. Type double, currently.
<code>decreasing</code>	Decreasing order?
<code>na.last</code>	Control treatment of NAs. If TRUE, missing values in the data are put last; if FALSE, they are put first; if NA, they are removed; if "keep" they are kept with rank NA.
<code>internal</code>	Internal use only. Temporary variable. Will be removed.
<code>verbose</code>	Print tracing information.
<code>...</code>	Not sure yet. Should be consistent with base R.

Details

Process will raise error if `x` contains negative values. Unless `x` is already sorted `fsort` will redirect processing to slower single threaded *order* followed by *subset* in following cases:

- data type other than *double (numeric)*
- data having NAs
- `decreasing==FALSE`

Value

The input in sorted order.

Examples

```
x = runif(1e6)
system.time(ans1 <- sort(x, method="quick"))
system.time(ans2 <- fsort(x))
identical(ans1, ans2)
```

fwrite

*Fast CSV writer***Description**

As `write.csv` but much faster (e.g. 2 seconds versus 1 minute) and just as flexible. Modern machines almost surely have more than one CPU so `fwrite` uses them; on all operating systems including Linux, Mac and Windows.

Usage

```
fwrite(x, file = "", append = FALSE, quote = "auto",
       sep=getOption("datatable.fwrite.sep", ","),
       sep2 = c("", "|", ""),
       eol = if (.Platform$OS.type=="windows") "\r\n" else "\n",
       na = "", dec = ".", row.names = FALSE, col.names = TRUE,
       qmethod = c("double", "escape"),
       logical01 = getOption("datatable.logical01", FALSE), # due to change to TRUE; see NEWS
       logicalAsInt = logical01, # deprecated
       scipen = getOption('scipen', 0L),
       dateTimeAs = c("ISO", "squash", "epoch", "write.csv"),
       buffMB = 8L, nThread = getDTthreads(verbose),
       showProgress = getOption("datatable.showProgress", interactive()),
       compress = c("auto", "none", "gzip"),
       yaml = FALSE,
       bom = FALSE,
       verbose = getOption("datatable.verbose", FALSE),
       encoding = "")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Any list of same length vectors; e.g. <code>data.frame</code> and <code>data.table</code> . If <code>matrix</code> , it gets internally coerced to <code>data.table</code> preserving col names but not row names
<code>file</code>	Output file name. <code>""</code> indicates output to the console.
<code>append</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , the file is opened in append mode and column names (header row) are not written.
<code>quote</code>	When <code>"auto"</code> , character fields, factor fields and column names will only be surrounded by double quotes when they need to be; i.e., when the field contains the separator <code>sep</code> , a line ending <code>\n</code> , the double quote itself or (when <code>list</code> columns are present) <code>sep2[2]</code> (see <code>sep2</code> below). If <code>FALSE</code> the fields are not wrapped with quotes even if this would break the CSV due to the contents of the field. If <code>TRUE</code> double quotes are always included other than around numeric fields, as <code>write.csv</code> .
<code>sep</code>	The separator between columns. Default is <code>","</code> .

sep2	For columns of type <code>list</code> where each item is an atomic vector, <code>sep2</code> controls how to separate items <i>within</i> the column. <code>sep2[1]</code> is written at the start of the output field, <code>sep2[2]</code> is placed between each item and <code>sep2[3]</code> is written at the end. <code>sep2[1]</code> and <code>sep2[3]</code> may be any length strings including empty "" (default). <code>sep2[2]</code> must be a single character and (when <code>list</code> columns are present and therefore <code>sep2</code> is used) different from both <code>sep</code> and <code>dec</code> . The default (<code> </code>) is chosen to visually distinguish from the default <code>sep</code> . In speaking, writing and in code comments we may refer to <code>sep2[2]</code> as simply "sep2".
eol	Line separator. Default is <code>"\r\n"</code> for Windows and <code>"\n"</code> otherwise.
na	The string to use for missing values in the data. Default is a blank string "".
dec	The decimal separator, by default <code>"."</code> . See link in references. Cannot be the same as <code>sep</code> .
row.names	Should row names be written? For compatibility with <code>data.frame</code> and <code>write.csv</code> since <code>data.table</code> never has row names. Hence default <code>FALSE</code> unlike <code>write.csv</code> .
col.names	Should the column names (header row) be written? The default is <code>TRUE</code> for new files and when overwriting existing files (<code>append=FALSE</code>). Otherwise, the default is <code>FALSE</code> to prevent column names appearing again mid-file when stacking a set of <code>data.tables</code> or appending rows to the end of a file.
qmethod	A character string specifying how to deal with embedded double quote characters when quoting strings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "escape" - the quote character (as well as the backslash character) is escaped in C style by a backslash, or • "double" (default, same as <code>write.csv</code>), in which case the double quote is doubled with another one.
logical01	Should logical values be written as 1 and 0 rather than "TRUE" and "FALSE"?
logicalAsInt	Deprecated. Old name for 'logical01'. Name change for consistency with 'fread' for which 'logicalAsInt' would not make sense.
scipen	integer In terms of printing width, how much of a bias should there be towards printing whole numbers rather than scientific notation? See Details.
dateTimeAs	How <code>Date/IDate</code> , <code>ITime</code> and <code>POSIXct</code> items are written. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "ISO" (default) - <code>2016-09-12, 18:12:16</code> and <code>2016-09-12T18:12:16.999999Z</code>. 0, 3 or 6 digits of fractional seconds are printed if and when present for convenience, regardless of any R options such as <code>digits.secs</code>. The idea being that if milli and microseconds are present then you most likely want to retain them. R's internal UTC representation is written faithfully to encourage ISO standards, stymie timezone ambiguity and for speed. An option to consider is to start R in the UTC timezone simply with <code>"\$ TZ='UTC' R"</code> at the shell (NB: it must be one or more spaces between <code>TZ='UTC'</code> and R, anything else will be silently ignored; this TZ setting applies just to that R process) or <code>Sys.setenv(TZ='UTC')</code> at the R prompt and then continue as if UTC were local time. • "squash" - <code>20160912, 181216</code> and <code>20160912181216999</code>. This option allows fast and simple extraction of <code>yyyy, mm, dd</code> and (most commonly to group by) <code>yyyymm</code> parts using integer <code>div</code> and <code>mod</code> operations. In R for example, one line helper functions could use <code>%/%10000</code>, <code>%/%100%100</code>, <code>%/100</code> and

`%/100` respectively. POSIXct UTC is squashed to 17 digits (including 3 digits of milliseconds always, even if `000`) which may be read comfortably as `integer64` (automatically by `fread()`).

- "epoch" - 17056, 65536 and 1473703936.999999. The underlying number of days or seconds since the relevant epoch (1970-01-01, 00:00:00 and 1970-01-01T00:00:00Z respectively), negative before that (see `?Date`). 0, 3 or 6 digits of fractional seconds are printed if and when present.
- "write.csv" - this currently affects POSIXct only. It is written as `write.csv` does by using the `as.character` method which heeds `digits.secs` and converts from R's internal UTC representation back to local time (or the "tzzone" attribute) as of that historical date. Accordingly this can be slow. All other column types (including `Date`, `IDate` and `ITime` which are independent of timezone) are written as the "ISO" option using fast C code which is already consistent with `write.csv`.

The first three options are fast due to new specialized C code. The epoch to date-part conversion uses a fast approach by Howard Hinnant (see references) using a day-of-year starting on 1 March. You should not be able to notice any difference in write speed between those three options. The date range supported for `Date` and `IDate` is [0000-03-01, 9999-12-31]. Every one of these 3,652,365 dates have been tested and compared to base R including all 2,790 leap days in this range.

This option applies to vectors of date/time in list column cells, too.

A fully flexible format string (such as `"%m/%d/%Y"`) is not supported. This is to encourage use of ISO standards and because that flexibility is not known how to make fast at C level. We may be able to support one or two more specific options if required.

<code>buffMB</code>	The buffer size (MB) per thread in the range 1 to 1024, default 8MB. Experiment to see what works best for your data on your hardware.
<code>nThread</code>	The number of threads to use. Experiment to see what works best for your data on your hardware.
<code>showProgress</code>	Display a progress meter on the console? Ignored when <code>file=""</code> .
<code>compress</code>	If <code>compress = "auto"</code> and if file ends in <code>.gz</code> then output format is gzipped csv else csv. If <code>compress = "none"</code> , output format is always csv. If <code>compress = "gzip"</code> then format is gzipped csv. Output to the console is never gzipped even if <code>compress = "gzip"</code> . By default, <code>compress = "auto"</code> .
<code>yaml</code>	If TRUE, <code>fwrite</code> will output a CSVY file, that is, a CSV file with metadata stored as a YAML header, using <code>as.yaml</code> . See <code>Details</code> .
<code>bom</code>	If TRUE a BOM (Byte Order Mark) sequence (EF BB BF) is added at the beginning of the file; format 'UTF-8 with BOM'.
<code>verbose</code>	Be chatty and report timings?
<code>encoding</code>	The encoding of the strings written to the CSV file. Default is <code>""</code> , which means writing raw bytes without considering the encoding. Other possible options are "UTF-8" and "native".

Details

fwrite began as a community contribution with [pull request #1613](#) by Otto Seiskari. This gave Matt Dowle the impetus to specialize the numeric formatting and to parallelize: <https://h2o.ai/blog/2016/fast-csv-writing-for-r/>. Final items were tracked in [issue #1664](#) such as automatic quoting, `bit64::integer64` support, decimal/scientific formatting exactly matching `write.csv` between `2.225074e-308` and `1.797693e+308` to 15 significant figures, `row.names`, dates (between `0000-03-01` and `9999-12-31`), times and `sep2` for list columns where each cell can itself be a vector.

To save space, `fwrite` prefers to write wide numeric values in scientific notation – e.g. `10000000000` takes up much more space than `1e+10`. Most file readers (e.g. `fread`) understand scientific notation, so there's no fidelity loss. Like in base R, users can control this by specifying the `scipen` argument, which follows the same rules as `options('scipen')`. `fwrite` will see how much space a value will take to write in scientific vs. decimal notation, and will only write in scientific notation if the latter is more than `scipen` characters wider. For `10000000000`, then, `1e+10` will be written whenever `scipen < 6`.

CSVY Support:

The following fields will be written to the header of the file and surrounded by `---` on top and bottom:

- `source` - Contains the R version and `data.table` version used to write the file
- `creation_time_utc` - Current timestamp in UTC time just before the header is written
- `schema` with element fields giving name-type (class) pairs for the table; multi-class objects (e.g. `c('POSIXct', 'POSIXt')`) will have their first class written.
- `header` - same as `col.names` (which is header on input)
- `sep`
- `sep2`
- `eol`
- `na.strings` - same as `na`
- `dec`
- `qmethod`
- `logical01`

References

https://howardhinnant.github.io/date_algorithms.html
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decimal_mark

See Also

[setDTthreads](#), [fread](#), [write.csv](#), [write.table](#), [bit64::integer64](#)

Examples

```

DF = data.frame(A=1:3, B=c("foo", "A,Name", "baz"))
fwrite(DF)
write.csv(DF, row.names=FALSE, quote=FALSE) # same

fwrite(DF, row.names=TRUE, quote=TRUE)
write.csv(DF) # same

DF = data.frame(A=c(2.1, -1.234e-307, pi), B=c("foo", "A,Name", "bar"))
fwrite(DF, quote='auto') # Just DF[2,2] is auto quoted
write.csv(DF, row.names=FALSE) # same numeric formatting

DT = data.table(A=c(2, 5.6, -3), B=list(1:3, c("foo", "A,Name", "bar"), round(pi*1:3, 2)))
fwrite(DT)
fwrite(DT, sep="|", sep2=c("{", ",", "}")

## Not run:

set.seed(1)
DT = as.data.table( lapply(1:10, sample,
                          x=as.numeric(1:5e7), size=5e6))
system.time(fwrite(DT, "/dev/shm/tmp1.csv")) # 382MB
system.time(write.csv(DT, "/dev/shm/tmp2.csv",
                      quote=FALSE, row.names=FALSE)) # 0.8s
system("diff /dev/shm/tmp1.csv /dev/shm/tmp2.csv") # 60.6s
# identical

set.seed(1)
N = 1e7
DT = data.table(
  str1=sample(sprintf("%010d", sample(N, 1e5, replace=TRUE)), N, replace=TRUE),
  str2=sample(sprintf("%09d", sample(N, 1e5, replace=TRUE)), N, replace=TRUE),
  str3=sample(sapply(sample(2:30, 100, TRUE), function(n)
    paste0(sample(LETTERS, n, TRUE), collapse="")), N, TRUE),
  str4=sprintf("%05d", sample(sample(1e5, 50), N, TRUE)),
  num1=sample(round(rnorm(1e6, mean=6.5, sd=15), 2), N, replace=TRUE),
  num2=sample(round(rnorm(1e6, mean=6.5, sd=15), 10), N, replace=TRUE),
  str5=sample(c("Y", "N"), N, TRUE),
  str6=sample(c("M", "F"), N, TRUE),
  int1=sample(ceiling(rexp(1e6)), N, replace=TRUE),
  int2=sample(N, N, replace=TRUE)-N/2
)
system.time(fwrite(DT, "/dev/shm/tmp1.csv")) # 774MB
system.time(write.csv(DT, "/dev/shm/tmp2.csv",
                      row.names=FALSE, quote=FALSE)) # 1.1s
system("diff /dev/shm/tmp1.csv /dev/shm/tmp2.csv") # 63.2s
# identical

unlink("/dev/shm/tmp1.csv")
unlink("/dev/shm/tmp2.csv")

## End(Not run)

```

groupingsets

*Grouping Set aggregation for data tables***Description**

Calculate aggregates at various levels of groupings producing multiple (sub-)totals. Reflects SQLs *GROUPING SETS* operations.

Usage

```
rollup(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
rollup(x, j, by, .SDcols, id = FALSE, ...)
cube(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
cube(x, j, by, .SDcols, id = FALSE, ...)
groupingsets(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
groupingsets(x, j, by, sets, .SDcols, id = FALSE, jj, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data.table.
...	argument passed to custom user methods. Ignored for data.table methods.
j	expression passed to data.table j.
by	character column names by which we are grouping.
sets	list of character vector reflecting grouping sets, used in groupingsets for flexibility.
.SDcols	columns to be used in j expression in .SD object.
id	logical default FALSE. If TRUE it will add leading column with bit mask of grouping sets.
jj	quoted version of j argument, for convenience. When provided function will ignore j argument.

Details

All three functions rollup, cube, groupingsets are generic methods, data.table methods are provided.

Value

A data.table with various aggregates.

References

<https://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.5/static/queries-table-expressions.html#QUERIES-GROUPING-SETS>
<https://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.5/static/functions-aggregate.html#FUNCTIONS-GROUPING-TABLE>

See Also

[data.table](#), [rbindlist](#)

Examples

```
n = 24L
set.seed(25)
DT <- data.table(
  color = sample(c("green", "yellow", "red"), n, TRUE),
  year = as.Date(sample(paste0(2011:2015, "-01-01"), n, TRUE)),
  status = as.factor(sample(c("removed", "active", "inactive", "archived"), n, TRUE)),
  amount = sample(1:5, n, TRUE),
  value = sample(c(3, 3.5, 2.5, 2), n, TRUE)
)

# rollup
rollup(DT, j = sum(value), by = c("color", "year", "status")) # default id=FALSE
rollup(DT, j = sum(value), by = c("color", "year", "status"), id=TRUE)
rollup(DT, j = lapply(.SD, sum), by = c("color", "year", "status"), id=TRUE, .SDcols="value")
rollup(DT, j = c(list(count=.N), lapply(.SD, sum)), by = c("color", "year", "status"), id=TRUE)

# cube
cube(DT, j = sum(value), by = c("color", "year", "status"), id=TRUE)
cube(DT, j = lapply(.SD, sum), by = c("color", "year", "status"), id=TRUE, .SDcols="value")
cube(DT, j = c(list(count=.N), lapply(.SD, sum)), by = c("color", "year", "status"), id=TRUE)

# groupingsets
groupingsets(DT, j = c(list(count=.N), lapply(.SD, sum)), by = c("color", "year", "status"),
  sets = list("color", c("year", "status"), character()), id=TRUE)
```

IDateTime

Integer based date class

Description

Classes (IDate and ITime) with *integer* storage for fast sorting and grouping.

IDate inherits from the base class Date; the main difference is that the latter uses double storage, allowing e.g. for fractional dates at the cost of storage & sorting inefficiency.

Using IDate, if sub-day granularity is needed, use a second ITime column. IDateTime() facilitates building such paired columns.

Lastly, there are date-time helpers for extracting parts of dates as integers, for example the year (year()), month (month()), or day in the month (mday()); see Usage and Examples.

Usage

```
as.IDate(x, ...)
## Default S3 method:
as.IDate(x, ..., tz = attr(x, "tzzone", exact=TRUE))
```

```

## S3 method for class 'Date'
as.IDate(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'IDate'
as.Date(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'IDate'
as.POSIXct(x, tz = "UTC", time = 0, ...)
## S3 method for class 'IDate'
round(x, digits = c("weeks", "months", "quarters", "years"), ...)

as.ITime(x, ...)
## Default S3 method:
as.ITime(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'POSIXlt'
as.ITime(x, ms = 'truncate', ...)
## S3 method for class 'ITime'
round(x, digits = c("hours", "minutes"), ...)
## S3 method for class 'ITime'
trunc(x, units = c("hours", "minutes"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'ITime'
as.POSIXct(x, tz = "UTC", date = Sys.Date(), ...)
## S3 method for class 'ITime'
as.character(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'ITime'
format(x, ...)

IDateTime(x, ...)
## Default S3 method:
IDateTime(x, ...)

second(x)
minute(x)
hour(x)
yday(x)
wday(x)
mday(x)
week(x)
isoweek(x)
month(x)
quarter(x)
year(x)
yearmon(x)
yearqtr(x)

```

Arguments

x an object

...	arguments to be passed to or from other methods. For <code>as.IDate.default</code> , arguments are passed to <code>as.Date</code> . For <code>as.ITime.default</code> , arguments are passed to <code>as.POSIXlt</code> .
<code>tz</code>	time zone (see <code>strptime</code>).
<code>date</code>	date object convertible with <code>as.IDate</code> .
<code>time</code>	time-of-day object convertible with <code>as.ITime</code> .
<code>digits</code>	really units; one of the units listed for rounding. May be abbreviated. Named digits for consistency with the S3 generic.
<code>units</code>	one of the units listed for truncating. May be abbreviated.
<code>ms</code>	For <code>as.ITime</code> methods, what should be done with sub-second fractions of input? Valid values are 'truncate' (floor), 'nearest' (round), and 'ceil' (ceiling). See Details.

Details

`IDate` is a date class derived from `Date`. It has the same internal representation as the `Date` class, except the storage mode is integer. `IDate` is a relatively simple wrapper, and it should work in almost all situations as a replacement for `Date`. The main limitations of integer storage are (1) fractional dates are not supported (use `IDateTime()` instead) and (2) the range of supported dates is bounded by `.Machine$integer.max` dates away from January 1, 1970 (a rather impractical limitation as these dates are roughly 6 million years in the future/past, but consider this your caveat).

Functions that use `Date` objects generally work for `IDate` objects. This package provides specific methods for `IDate` objects for `mean`, `cut`, `seq`, `c`, `rep`, and `split` to return an `IDate` object.

`ITime` is a time-of-day class stored as the integer number of seconds in the day. `as.ITime` does not allow days longer than 24 hours. Because `ITime` is stored in seconds, you can add it to a `POSIXct` object, but you should not add it to a `Date` object.

We also provide S3 methods to convert to and from `Date` and `POSIXct`.

`ITime` is time zone-agnostic. When converting `ITime` and `IDate` to `POSIXct` with `as.POSIXct`, a time zone may be specified.

Inputs like '2018-05-15 12:34:56.789' are ambiguous from the perspective of an `ITime` object – the method of coercion of the 789 milliseconds is controlled by the `ms` argument to relevant methods. The default behavior (`ms = 'truncate'`) is to use `as.integer`, which has the effect of truncating anything after the decimal. Alternatives are to round to the nearest integer (`ms = 'nearest'`) or to round up (`ms = 'ceil'`).

In `as.POSIXct` methods for `ITime` and `IDate`, the second argument is required to be `tz` based on the generic template, but to make converting easier, the second argument is interpreted as a date instead of a time zone if it is of type `IDate` or `ITime`. Therefore, you can use either of the following: `as.POSIXct(time, date)` or `as.POSIXct(date, time)`.

`IDateTime` takes a date-time input and returns a data table with columns `date` and `time`.

Using integer storage allows dates and/or times to be used as data table keys. With positive integers with a range less than 100,000, grouping and sorting is fast because radix sorting can be used (see `sort.list`).

Several convenience functions like `hour` and `quarter` are provided to group or extract by hour, month, and other date-time intervals. `as.POSIXlt` is also useful. For example, `as.POSIXlt(x)$mon`

is the integer month. The R base convenience functions `weekdays`, `months`, and `quarters` can also be used, but these return character values, so they must be converted to factors for use with `data.table`. `isoweek` is ISO 8601-consistent.

The `round` method for `IDate`'s is useful for grouping and plotting. It can round to weeks, months, quarters, and years. Similarly, the `round` and `trunc` methods for `ITime`'s are useful for grouping and plotting. They can round or truncate to hours and minutes. Note for `ITime`'s with 30 seconds, rounding is inconsistent due to rounding off a 5. See 'Details' in [round](#) for more information.

Functions like `week()` and `isoweek()` provide week numbering functionality. `week()` computes completed or fractional weeks within the year, while `isoweek()` calculates week numbers according to ISO 8601 standards, which specify that the first week of the year is the one containing the first Thursday. This convention ensures that week boundaries align consistently with year boundaries, accounting for both year transitions and varying day counts per week.

Value

For `as.IDate`, a class of `IDate` and `Date` with the date stored as the number of days since some origin.

For `as.ITime`, a class of `ITime` stored as the number of seconds in the day.

For `IDateTime`, a data table with columns `idate` and `itime` in `IDate` and `ITime` format.

`second`, `minute`, `hour`, `yday`, `wday`, `mday`, `week`, `month`, `quarter`, and `year` return integer values for second, minute, hour, day of year, day of week, day of month, week, month, quarter, and year, respectively. `yearmon` and `yearqtr` return double values representing respectively `'year + (month-1) / 12'` and `'year + (quarter-1) / 4'`.

`second`, `minute`, `hour` are taken directly from the POSIX1t representation. All other values are computed from the underlying integer representation and comparable with the values of their POSIX1t representation of `x`, with the notable difference that while `yday`, `wday`, and `mon` are all 0-based, here they are 1-based.

Author(s)

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References

G. Grothendieck and T. Petzoldt, "Date and Time Classes in R," R News, vol. 4, no. 1, June 2004.

H. Wickham, <https://gist.github.com/hadley/10238>.

ISO 8601, <https://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards/iso8601.htm>

See Also

[as.Date](#), [as.POSIXct](#), [strptime](#), [DateTimeClasses](#)

Examples

```
# create IDate:
(d <- as.IDate("2001-01-01"))
```



```

# S4 coercion also works
identical(as.IDate("2001-01-01"), methods::as("2001-01-01", "IDate"))

# create ITime:
(t <- as.ITime("10:45"))

# S4 coercion also works
identical(as.ITime("10:45"), methods::as("10:45", "ITime"))

(t <- as.ITime("10:45:04"))

(t <- as.ITime("10:45:04", format = "%H:%M:%S"))

as.POSIXct("2001-01-01") + as.ITime("10:45")

datetime <- seq(as.POSIXct("2001-01-01"), as.POSIXct("2001-01-03"), by = "5 hour")
(af <- data.table(IDateTime(datetime), a = rep(1:2, 5), key = c("a", "idate", "itime")))

af[, mean(a), by = "itime"]
af[, mean(a), by = list(hour = hour(itime))]
af[, mean(a), by = list(wday = factor(weekdays(idate)))]
af[, mean(a), by = list(wday = wday(idate))]

as.POSIXct(af$idate)
as.POSIXct(af$idate, time = af$itime)
as.POSIXct(af$idate, af$itime)
as.POSIXct(af$idate, time = af$itime, tz = "GMT")

as.POSIXct(af$itime, af$idate)
as.POSIXct(af$itime) # uses today's date

(seqdates <- seq(as.IDate("2001-01-01"), as.IDate("2001-08-03"), by = "3 weeks"))
round(seqdates, "months")

(seqtimes <- seq(as.ITime("07:00"), as.ITime("08:00"), by = 20))
round(seqtimes, "hours")
trunc(seqtimes, "hours")

```

J

Creates a join data.table

Description

Creates a `data.table` for use in `i` in a `[.data.table]` join.

Usage

```

# DT[J(...)]           # J() only for use inside DT[...]
# DT[.(...)]           # .() only for use inside DT[...]

```

```

# DT[list(...)]           # same; .(), list() and J() are identical
SJ(...)                  # DT[SJ(...)]
CJ(..., sorted=TRUE, unique=FALSE) # DT[CJ(...)]

```

Arguments

...	Each argument is a vector. Generally each vector is the same length, but if they are not then the usual silent recycling is applied.
sorted	logical. Should <code>setkey()</code> be called on all the columns in the order they were passed to <code>CJ</code> ?
unique	logical. When <code>TRUE</code> , only unique values of each vectors are used (automatically).

Details

`SJ` and `CJ` are convenience functions to create a `data.table` to be used in `i` when performing a `data.table` 'query' on `x`.

`x[data.table(id)]` is the same as `x[J(id)]` but the latter is more readable. Identical alternatives are `x[list(id)]` and `x[.(id)]`.

When using a join table in `i`, `x` must either be keyed or the `on` argument be used to indicate the columns in `x` and `i` which should be joined. See [\[.data.table\]](#).

Value

`J`: the same result as calling `list`, for which `J` is a direct alias.

`SJ`: **Sorted Join**. The same value as `J()` but additionally `setkey()` is called on all columns in the order they were passed to `SJ`. For efficiency, to invoke a binary merge rather than a repeated binary full search for each row of `i`.

`CJ`: **Cross Join**. A `data.table` is formed from the cross product of the vectors. For example, `CJ` on 10 ids and 100 dates, returns a 1000 row table containing all dates for all ids. If `sorted = TRUE` (default), `setkey()` is called on all columns in the order they were passed in to `CJ`. If `sorted = FALSE`, the result is unkeyed and input order is retained.

See Also

[data.table](#), [test.data.table](#)

Examples

```

DT = data.table(A=5:1, B=letters[5:1])
setkey(DT, B) # reorders table and marks it sorted
DT[J("b")]   # returns the 2nd row
DT[list("b")] # same
DT[.( "b" )]  # same using the dot alias for list

# CJ usage examples
CJ(c(5, NA, 1), c(1, 3, 2)) # sorted and keyed data.table
do.call(CJ, list(c(5, NA, 1), c(1, 3, 2))) # same as above
CJ(c(5, NA, 1), c(1, 3, 2), sorted=FALSE) # same order as input, unkeyed
# use for 'unique=' argument

```

```
x = c(1, 1, 2)
y = c(4, 6, 4)
CJ(x, y)           # output columns are automatically named 'x' and 'y'
CJ(x, y, unique=TRUE) # unique(x) and unique(y) are computed automatically

z = 0:1 + (0:1)*1i
CJ(x, z, sorted = FALSE) # support for sorting complex is not yet implemented
```

last	<i>First/last item of an object</i>
------	-------------------------------------

Description

Returns the first/last item of a vector or list, or the first/last row of a `data.frame` or `data.table`. The main difference to `head/tail` is that the default for `n` is 1 rather than 6.

Usage

```
first(x, n=1L, ...)
last(x, n=1L, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vector, list, <code>data.frame</code> or <code>data.table</code> . Otherwise the S3 method of <code>xts::first</code> is deployed.
<code>n</code>	A numeric vector length 1. How many items to select.
<code>...</code>	Not applicable for <code>data.table</code> <code>first/last</code> . Any arguments here are passed through to <code>xts</code> 's <code>first/last</code> .

Value

If no other arguments are supplied it depends on the type of `x`. The first/last item of a vector or list. The first/last row of a `data.frame` or `data.table`. For other types, or if any argument is supplied in addition to `x` (such as `n`, or `keep` in `xts`) regardless of `x`'s type, then `xts::first/xts::last` is called if `xts` has been loaded, otherwise `utils::head/utils::tail`.

See Also

[NROW](#), [head](#), [tail](#)

Examples

```
first(1:5) # [1] 1
x = data.table(x=1:5, y=6:10)
first(x) # same as head(x, 1)

last(1:5) # [1] 5
x = data.table(x=1:5, y=6:10)
last(x) # same as tail(x, 1)
```

like *Convenience function for calling grep.*

Description

Intended for use in `i` in `[.data.table]`, i.e., for subsetting/filtering.

Syntax should be familiar to SQL users, with interpretation as regex.

Usage

```
like(vector, pattern, ignore.case = FALSE, fixed = FALSE, perl = FALSE)
vector %like% pattern
vector %ilike% pattern
vector %flike% pattern
vector %plike% pattern
```

Arguments

vector	Either a character or a factor vector.
pattern	Pattern to be matched
ignore.case	logical; is pattern case-sensitive?
fixed	logical; should pattern be interpreted as a literal string (i.e., ignoring regular expressions)?
perl	logical; is pattern Perl-compatible regular expression?

Details

Internally, `like` is essentially a wrapper around `base::grepl`, except that it is smarter about handling factor input (`base::grep` uses slow `as.character` conversion).

Value

Logical vector, TRUE for items that match pattern.

Note

Current implementation does not make use of sorted keys.

See Also

[base::grepl](#)

Examples

```
DT = data.table(Name=c("Mary", "George", "Martha"), Salary=c(2,3,4))
DT[Name %like% "^Mar"]
DT[Name %ilike% "mar"]
DT[Name %flike% "Mar"]
DT[Name %plike% "(?=Ma)(?=.*)"]
```

measure	<i>Specify measure.vars via regex or separator</i>
---------	--

Description

These functions compute an integer vector or list for use as the `measure.vars` argument to `melt`. Each measured variable name is converted into several groups that occupy different columns in the output melted data. `measure` allows specifying group names/conversions in R code (each group and conversion specified as an argument) whereas `measurev` allows specifying group names/conversions using data values (each group and conversion specified as a list element). See [vignette\("datatable-reshape"\)](#) for more info.

Usage

```
measure(..., sep, pattern, cols, multiple.keyword="value.name")
measurev(fun.list, sep, pattern, cols, multiple.keyword="value.name",
         group.desc="elements of fun.list")
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	One or more (1) symbols (without argument name; symbol is used for group name) or (2) functions to convert the groups (with argument name that is used for group name). Must have same number of arguments as groups that are specified by either <code>sep</code> or <code>pattern</code> arguments.
<code>fun.list</code>	Named list which must have the same number of elements as groups that are specified by either <code>sep</code> or <code>pattern</code> arguments. Each name used for a group name, and each value must be either a function (to convert the group from a character vector to an atomic vector of the same size) or <code>NULL</code> (no conversion).
<code>sep</code>	Separator to split each element of <code>cols</code> into groups. Columns that result in the maximum number of groups are considered measure variables.
<code>pattern</code>	Perl-compatible regex with capture groups to match to <code>cols</code> . Columns that match the regex are considered measure variables.
<code>cols</code>	A character vector of column names.
<code>multiple.keyword</code>	A string, if used as a group name, then <code>measure</code> returns a list and <code>melt</code> returns multiple value columns (with names defined by the unique values in that group). Otherwise if the string not used as a group name, then <code>measure</code> returns a vector and <code>melt</code> returns a single value column.
<code>group.desc</code>	Internal, used in error messages.

See Also

`melt`, <https://github.com/Rdatatable/data.table/wiki/Getting-started>

Examples

```
(two.iris = data.table(datasets::iris)[c(1,150)])
# melt into a single value column.
melt(two.iris, measure.vars = measure(part, dim, sep="."))
# do the same, programmatically with measurev
my.list = list(part=NULL, dim=NULL)
melt(two.iris, measure.vars=measurev(my.list, sep="."))
# melt into two value columns, one for each part.
melt(two.iris, measure.vars = measure(value.name, dim, sep="."))
# melt into two value columns, one for each dim.
melt(two.iris, measure.vars = measure(part, value.name, sep="."))
# melt using sep, converting child number to integer.
(two.families = data.table(sex_child1="M", sex_child2="F", age_child1=10, age_child2=20))
print(melt(two.families, measure.vars = measure(
  value.name, child=as.integer,
  sep="_child"
)), class=TRUE)
# same melt using pattern.
print(melt(two.families, measure.vars = measure(
  value.name, child=as.integer,
  pattern="(.*)_child(.)"
)), class=TRUE)
# same melt with pattern and measurev function list.
print(melt(two.families, measure.vars = measurev(
  list(value.name=NULL, child=as.integer),
  pattern="(.*)_child(.)"
)), class=TRUE)
# inspired by data(who, package="tidyr")
(who <- data.table(id=1, new_sp_m5564=2, newrel_f65=3))
# melt to three variable columns, all character.
melt(who, measure.vars = measure(diagnosis, gender, ages, pattern="new_?(.*)_(.)(.*)"))
# melt to five variable columns, two numeric (with custom conversion).
print(melt(who, measure.vars = measure(
  diagnosis, gender, ages,
  ymin=as.numeric,
  ymax=function(y)ifelse(y=="", Inf, as.numeric(y)),
  pattern="new_?(.*)_(.)([0-9]{2})([0-9]{0,2})"
)), class=TRUE)
```

melt.data.table

Fast melt for data.table

Description

`melt` is `data.table`'s wide-to-long reshaping tool. We provide an S3 method for melting `data.tables`. It is written in C for speed and memory efficiency. Since v1.9.6, `melt.data.table` allows melting into multiple columns simultaneously.

Usage

```
## fast melt a data.table
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
melt(data, id.vars, measure.vars,
      variable.name = "variable", value.name = "value",
      ..., na.rm = FALSE, variable.factor = TRUE,
      value.factor = FALSE,
      verbose = getOption("datatable.verbose"))
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A <code>data.table</code> object to melt.
<code>id.vars</code>	vector of id variables. Can be integer (corresponding id column numbers) or character (id column names) vector. If missing, all non-measure columns will be assigned to it. If integer, must be positive; see Details.
<code>measure.vars</code>	Measure variables for melting. Can be missing, vector, list, or pattern-based. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When missing, <code>measure.vars</code> will become all columns outside <code>id.vars</code>. • Vector can be integer (implying column numbers) or character (column names). • list is a generalization of the vector version – each element of the list (which should be integer or character as above) will become a melted column. • Pattern-based column matching can be achieved with the regular expression-based <code>patterns</code> (regex without capture groups; matching column names are used in the <code>variable.name</code> output column), or <code>measure</code> (regex with capture groups; each capture group becomes an output column). <p>For convenience/clarity in the case of multiple melted columns, resulting column names can be supplied as names to the elements <code>measure.vars</code> (in the list and patterns usages). See also Examples.</p>
<code>variable.name</code>	name (default 'variable') of output column containing information about which input column(s) were melted. If <code>measure.vars</code> is an integer/character vector, then each entry of this column contains the name of a melted column from data. If <code>measure.vars</code> is a list of integer/character vectors, then each entry of this column contains an integer indicating an index/position in each of those vectors. If <code>measure.vars</code> has attribute <code>variable_table</code> then it must be a data table with <code>nrow = length of measure.vars vector(s)</code> , each row describing the corresponding measured variables(s), (typically created via <code>measure</code>) and its columns will be output instead of the <code>variable.name</code> column.
<code>value.name</code>	name for the molten data values column(s). The default name is 'value'. Multiple names can be provided here for the case when <code>measure.vars</code> is a list, though note well that the names provided in <code>measure.vars</code> take precedence.
<code>na.rm</code>	If TRUE, NA values will be removed from the molten data.
<code>variable.factor</code>	If TRUE, the variable column will be converted to factor, else it will be a character column.

<code>value.factor</code>	If TRUE, the value column will be converted to factor, else the molten value type is left unchanged.
<code>verbose</code>	TRUE turns on status and information messages to the console. Turn this on by default using <code>options(datatable.verbose=TRUE)</code> . The quantity and types of verbosity may be expanded in future.
<code>...</code>	any other arguments to be passed to/from other methods.

Details

If `id.vars` and `measure.vars` are both missing, all non-numeric/integer/logical columns are assigned as id variables and the rest as measure variables. If only one of `id.vars` or `measure.vars` is supplied, the rest of the columns will be assigned to the other. Both `id.vars` and `measure.vars` can have the same column more than once and the same column can be both as id and measure variables.

`melt.data.table` also accepts list columns for both id and measure variables.

When all `measure.vars` are not of the same type, they'll be coerced according to the hierarchy `list > character > numeric > integer > logical`. For example, if any of the measure variables is a list, then entire value column will be coerced to a list.

From version 1.9.6, `melt` gains a feature with `measure.vars` accepting a list of character or integer vectors as well to melt into multiple columns in a single function call efficiently. If a vector in the list contains missing values, or is shorter than the max length of the list elements, then the output will include runs of missing values at the specified position, or at the end. The function `patterns` can be used to provide regular expression patterns. When used along with `melt`, if `cols` argument is not provided, the patterns will be matched against `names(data)`, for convenience.

Attributes are preserved if all value columns are of the same type. By default, if any of the columns to be melted are of type factor, it'll be coerced to character type. To get a factor column, set `value.factor = TRUE`. `melt.data.table` also preserves ordered factors.

Historical note: `melt.data.table` was originally designed as an enhancement to `reshape2::melt` in terms of computing and memory efficiency. `reshape2` has since been superseded in favour of `tidyr`, and `melt` has had a generic defined within `data.table` since v1.9.6 in 2015, at which point the dependency between the packages became more etymological than programmatic. We thank the `reshape2` authors for the inspiration.

Value

An unkeyed `data.table` containing the molten data.

See Also

`dcast`, <https://cran.r-project.org/package=reshape>

Examples

```
set.seed(45)
require(data.table)
DT <- data.table(
  i_1 = c(1:5, NA),
  n_1 = c(NA, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10),
```



```

f_1 = factor(sample(c(letters[1:3], NA), 6L, TRUE)),
f_2 = factor(c("z", "a", "x", "c", "x", "x"), ordered=TRUE),
c_1 = sample(c(letters[1:3], NA), 6L, TRUE),
c_2 = sample(c(LETTERS[1:2], NA), 6L, TRUE),
d_1 = as.Date(c(1:3,NA,4:5), origin="2013-09-01"),
d_2 = as.Date(6:1, origin="2012-01-01")
)
# add a couple of list cols
DT[, l_1 := DT[, list(c=list(rep(i_1, sample(5, 1L))))], by = i_1]$c]
DT[, l_2 := DT[, list(c=list(rep(c_1, sample(5, 1L))))], by = i_1]$c]

# id.vars, measure.vars as character/integer/numeric vectors
melt(DT, id.vars=1:2, measure.vars="f_1")
melt(DT, id.vars=c("i_1", "n_1"), measure.vars=3) # same as above
melt(DT, id.vars=1:2, measure.vars=3L, value.factor=TRUE) # same, but 'value' is factor
melt(DT, id.vars=1:2, measure.vars=3:4, value.factor=TRUE) # 'value' is *ordered* factor

# preserves attribute when types are identical, ex: Date
melt(DT, id.vars=3:4, measure.vars=c("d_1", "d_2"))
melt(DT, id.vars=3:4, measure.vars=c("n_1", "d_1")) # attribute not preserved

# on list
melt(DT, id.vars=1, measure.vars=c("l_1", "l_2")) # value is a list
suppressWarnings(
  melt(DT, id.vars=1, measure.vars=c("c_1", "l_1")) # c1 coerced to list, with warning
)

# on character
melt(DT, id.vars=1, measure.vars=c("c_1", "f_1")) # value is char
suppressWarnings(
  melt(DT, id.vars=1, measure.vars=c("c_1", "n_1")) # n_1 coerced to char, with warning
)

# on na.rm=TRUE. NAs are removed efficiently, from within C
melt(DT, id.vars=1, measure.vars=c("c_1", "c_2"), na.rm=TRUE) # remove NA

# measure.vars can be also a list
# melt "f_1,f_2" and "d_1,d_2" simultaneously, retain 'factor' attribute
# convenient way using internal function patterns()
melt(DT, id.vars=1:2, measure.vars=patterns("^f_", "^d_"), value.factor=TRUE)
# same as above, but provide list of columns directly by column names or indices
melt(DT, id.vars=1:2, measure.vars=list(3:4, c("d_1", "d_2")), value.factor=TRUE)
# same as above, but provide names directly:
melt(DT, id.vars=1:2, measure.vars=patterns(f="^f_", d="^d_"), value.factor=TRUE)

# na.rm=TRUE removes rows with NAs in any 'value' columns
melt(DT, id.vars=1:2, measure.vars=patterns("f_", "d_"), value.factor=TRUE, na.rm=TRUE)

# 'na.rm=TRUE' also works with list column, but note that is.na only
# returns TRUE if the list element is a length=1 vector with an NA.
is.na(list(one.NA=NA, two.NA=c(NA,NA)))
melt(DT, id.vars=1:2, measure.vars=patterns("l_", "d_"), na.rm=FALSE)
melt(DT, id.vars=1:2, measure.vars=patterns("l_", "d_"), na.rm=TRUE)

```


<code>all.x</code>	logical; if TRUE, rows from <code>x</code> which have no matching row in <code>y</code> are included. These rows will have 'NA's in the columns that are usually filled with values from <code>y</code> . The default is FALSE so that only rows with data from both <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> are included in the output.
<code>all.y</code>	logical; analogous to <code>all.x</code> above.
<code>sort</code>	logical. If TRUE (default), the rows of the merged <code>data.table</code> are sorted by setting the key to the <code>by / by.x</code> columns. If FALSE, unlike base R's <code>merge</code> for which row order is unspecified, the row order in <code>x</code> is retained (including retaining the position of missing entries when <code>all.x=TRUE</code>), followed by <code>y</code> rows that don't match <code>x</code> (when <code>all.y=TRUE</code>) retaining the order those appear in <code>y</code> .
<code>suffixes</code>	A character(2) specifying the suffixes to be used for making non-by column names unique. The suffix behaviour works in a similar fashion as the merge.data.frame method does.
<code>no.dups</code>	logical indicating that suffixes are also appended to non-by <code>y</code> column names in <code>y</code> when they have the same column name as any <code>by.x</code> .
<code>allow.cartesian</code>	See <code>allow.cartesian</code> in [.data.table] .
<code>incomparables</code>	values which cannot be matched and therefore are excluded from by columns.
<code>...</code>	Not used at this time.

Details

`merge` is a generic function in base R. It dispatches to either the `merge.data.frame` method or `merge.data.table` method depending on the class of its first argument. Note that, unlike SQL join, NA is matched against NA (and NaN against NaN) while merging.

For a more `data.table`-centric way of merging two `data.tables`, see [\[.data.table\]](#); e.g., `x[y, ...]`. See FAQ 1.11 for a detailed comparison of `merge` and `x[y, ...]`.

Value

A new `data.table` based on the merged data tables, and sorted by the columns set (or inferred for) the `by` argument if argument `sort` is set to TRUE.

See Also

[data.table](#), [setkey](#), [\[.data.table\]](#), [merge.data.frame](#)

Examples

```
(dt1 <- data.table(A = letters[1:10], X = 1:10, key = "A"))
(dt2 <- data.table(A = letters[5:14], Y = 1:10, key = "A"))
merge(dt1, dt2)
merge(dt1, dt2, all = TRUE)
```

```
(dt1 <- data.table(A = letters[rep(1:3, 2)], X = 1:6, key = "A"))
(dt2 <- data.table(A = letters[rep(2:4, 2)], Y = 6:1, key = "A"))
merge(dt1, dt2, allow.cartesian=TRUE)
```

```

(dt1 <- data.table(A = c(rep(1L, 5), 2L), B = letters[rep(1:3, 2)], X = 1:6, key = c("A", "B")))
(dt2 <- data.table(A = c(rep(1L, 5), 2L), B = letters[rep(2:4, 2)], Y = 6:1, key = c("A", "B")))
merge(dt1, dt2)
merge(dt1, dt2, by="B", allow.cartesian=TRUE)

# test it more:
d1 <- data.table(a=rep(1:2,each=3), b=1:6, key=c("a", "b"))
d2 <- data.table(a=0:1, bb=10:11, key="a")
d3 <- data.table(a=0:1, key="a")
d4 <- data.table(a=0:1, b=0:1, key=c("a", "b"))

merge(d1, d2)
merge(d2, d1)
merge(d1, d2, all=TRUE)
merge(d2, d1, all=TRUE)

merge(d3, d1)
merge(d1, d3)
merge(d1, d3, all=TRUE)
merge(d3, d1, all=TRUE)

merge(d1, d4)
merge(d1, d4, by="a", suffixes=c(".d1", ".d4"))
merge(d4, d1)
merge(d1, d4, all=TRUE)
merge(d4, d1, all=TRUE)

# setkey is automatic by default
set.seed(1L)
d1 <- data.table(a=sample(rep(1:3,each=2)), z=1:6)
d2 <- data.table(a=2:0, z=10:12)
merge(d1, d2, by="a")
merge(d1, d2, by="a", all=TRUE)

# using by.x and by.y
setnames(d2, "a", "b")
merge(d1, d2, by.x="a", by.y="b")
merge(d1, d2, by.x="a", by.y="b", all=TRUE)
merge(d2, d1, by.x="b", by.y="a")

# using incomparables values
d1 <- data.table(a=c(1,2,NA,NA,3,1), z=1:6)
d2 <- data.table(a=c(1,2,NA), z=10:12)
merge(d1, d2, by="a")
merge(d1, d2, by="a", incomparables=NA)

```

Description

This is a `data.table` method for the S3 generic `stats::na.omit`. The internals are written in C for speed. See examples for benchmark timings.

`bit64::integer64` type is also supported.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
na.omit(object, cols=seq_along(object), invert=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	A <code>data.table</code> .
<code>cols</code>	A vector of column names (or numbers) on which to check for missing values. Default is all the columns.
<code>invert</code>	logical. If <code>FALSE</code> omits all rows with any missing values (default). <code>TRUE</code> returns just those rows with missing values instead.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments special methods could require.

Details

The `data.table` method consists of an additional argument `cols`, which when specified looks for missing values in just those columns specified. The default value for `cols` is all the columns, to be consistent with the default behaviour of `stats::na.omit`.

It does not add the attribute `na.action` as `stats::na.omit` does.

Value

A `data.table` with just the rows where the specified columns have no missing value in any of them.

See Also

[data.table](#)

Examples

```
DT = data.table(x=c(1,NaN,NA,3), y=c(NA_integer_, 1:3), z=c("a", NA_character_, "b", "c"))
# default behaviour
na.omit(DT)
# omit rows where 'x' has a missing value
na.omit(DT, cols="x")
# omit rows where either 'x' or 'y' have missing values
na.omit(DT, cols=c("x", "y"))

## Not run:
# Timings on relatively large data
set.seed(1L)
DT = data.table(x = sample(c(1:100, NA_integer_), 5e7L, TRUE),
               y = sample(c(rnorm(100), NA), 5e7L, TRUE))
```

```

system.time(ans1 <- na.omit(DT)) ## 2.6 seconds
system.time(ans2 <- stats::na.omit.data.frame(DT)) ## 29 seconds
# identical? check each column separately, as ans2 will have additional attribute
all(sapply(1:2, function(i) identical(ans1[[i]], ans2[[i]]))) ## TRUE

## End(Not run)

```

nafill

Fill missing values

Description

Fast fill missing values using constant value, *last observation carried forward* or *next observation carried backward*.

Usage

```

nafill(x, type=c("const", "locf", "nocb"), fill=NA, nan=NA)
setnafill(x, type=c("const", "locf", "nocb"), fill=NA, nan=NA, cols=seq_along(x))

```

Arguments

x	vector, list, data.frame or data.table of numeric columns.
type	character, one of "const", "locf" or "nocb". Defaults to "const".
fill	numeric or integer, value to be used to fill.
nan	(numeric x only) Either NaN or NA; if the former, NaN is treated as distinct from NA, otherwise, they are treated the same during replacement?
cols	numeric or character vector specifying columns to be updated.

Details

Only *double* and *integer* data types are currently supported.

Note that both `nafill` and `setnafill` provide some verbose output when `getOption('datatable.verbose')` is TRUE.

Value

A list except when the input is a vector in which case a vector is returned. For `setnafill` the input argument is returned, updated by reference.

See Also

[shift](#), [data.table](#)

Examples

```
x = 1:10
x[c(1:2, 5:6, 9:10)] = NA
nafill(x, "locf")

dt = data.table(v1=x, v2=shift(x)/2, v3=shift(x, -1L)/2)
nafill(dt, "nocb")

setnafill(dt, "locf", cols=c("v2","v3"))
dt
```

notin	<i>Convenience operator for checking if an example is not in a set of elements</i>
-------	--

Description

Check whether an object is absent from a table, i.e., the logical inverse of [in](#). See examples on how missing values are being handled.

Usage

```
x %notin% table
```

Arguments

x	Vector or NULL: the values to be matched.
table	Vector or NULL: the values to be matched against.

Value

Logical vector, TRUE for each element of *x* *absent* from *table*, and FALSE for each element of *x* *present* in *table*.

See Also

[match](#), [chmatch](#)

Examples

```
11 %notin% 1:10 # TRUE
"a" %notin% c("a", "b") # FALSE

## NAs on the LHS
NA %in% 1:2
NA %notin% 1:2
## NAs on the RHS
NA %in% c(1:2,NA)
NA %notin% c(1:2,NA)
```

 patterns

Obtain matching indices corresponding to patterns

Description

`patterns` returns the matching indices in the argument `cols` corresponding to the regular expression patterns provided. The patterns must be supported by [grep](#).

From v1.9.6, [melt.data.table](#) has an enhanced functionality in which `measure.vars` argument can accept a *list of column names* and melt them into separate columns. See the Efficient reshaping using `data.tables` vignette linked below to learn more.

Usage

```
patterns(
  ..., cols=character(0),
  ignore.case=FALSE, perl=FALSE,
  fixed=FALSE, useBytes=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`...` A set of regular expression patterns.

`cols` A character vector of names to which each pattern is matched.

`ignore.case`, `perl`, `fixed`, `useBytes`
Passed to [grep](#).

See Also

[melt](#), <https://github.com/Rdatatable/data.table/wiki/Getting-started>

Examples

```
DT = data.table(x1 = 1:5, x2 = 6:10, y1 = letters[1:5], y2 = letters[6:10])
# melt all columns that begin with 'x' & 'y', respectively, into separate columns
melt(DT, measure.vars = patterns("^x", "^y", cols=names(DT)))
# when used with melt, 'cols' is implicitly assumed to be names of input
# data.table, if not provided.
melt(DT, measure.vars = patterns("^x", "^y"))
```

print.data.table *data.table Printing Options*

Description

print.data.table extends the functionalities of print.data.frame.

Key enhancements include automatic output compression of many observations and concise column-wise class summary.

format_col and format_list_item generics provide flexibility for end-users to define custom printing methods for generic classes.

Note also the option datatable.prettyprint.char; character columns entries exceeding this limit will be truncated, with ... indicating the truncation.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
print(x,
      topn=getOption("datatable.print.topn"),           # default: 5
      nrows=getOption("datatable.print.nrows"),        # default: 100
      class=getOption("datatable.print.class"),        # default: TRUE
      row.names=getOption("datatable.print.rownames"),  # default: TRUE
      col.names=getOption("datatable.print.colnames"),  # default: "auto"
      print.keys=getOption("datatable.print.keys"),    # default: TRUE
      trunc.cols=getOption("datatable.print.trunc.cols"), # default: FALSE
      show.indices=getOption("datatable.show.indices"), # default: FALSE
      quote=FALSE,
      na.print=NULL,
      timezone=FALSE, ...)

format_col(x, ...)
## Default S3 method:
format_col(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'POSIXct'
format_col(x, ..., timezone=FALSE)
## S3 method for class 'expression'
format_col(x, ...)

format_list_item(x, ...)
## Default S3 method:
format_list_item(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A data.table.
topn	The number of rows to be printed from the beginning and end of tables with more than nrows rows.

<code>nrows</code>	The number of rows which will be printed before truncation is enforced.
<code>class</code>	If TRUE, the resulting output will include above each column its storage class (or a self-evident abbreviation thereof).
<code>row.names</code>	If TRUE, row indices will be printed alongside <code>x</code> .
<code>col.names</code>	One of three flavours for controlling the display of column names in output. "auto" includes column names above the data, as well as below the table if <code>nrow(x) > 20</code> . "top" excludes this lower register when applicable, and "none" suppresses column names altogether (as well as column classes if <code>class = TRUE</code>).
<code>print.keys</code>	If TRUE, any key and/or index currently assigned to <code>x</code> will be printed prior to the preview of the data.
<code>trunc.cols</code>	If TRUE, only the columns that can be printed in the console without wrapping the columns to new lines will be printed (similar to <code>tibbles</code>).
<code>show.indices</code>	If TRUE, indices will be printed as columns alongside <code>x</code> .
<code>quote</code>	If TRUE, all output will appear in quotes, as in <code>print.default</code> .
<code>timezone</code>	If TRUE, time columns of class <code>POSIXct</code> or <code>POSIXlt</code> will be printed with their timezones (if attribute is available).
<code>na.print</code>	The string to be printed in place of NA values, as in <code>print.default</code> .
<code>...</code>	Other arguments ultimately passed to <code>format</code> .

Details

By default, with an eye to the typically large number of observations in a `data.table`, only the beginning and end of the object are displayed (specifically, `head(x, topn)` and `tail(x, topn)` are displayed unless `nrow(x) < nrows`, in which case all rows will print).

`format_col` is applied at a column level; for example, `format_col.POSIXct` is used to tag the time zones of `POSIXct` columns. `format_list_item` is applied to the elements (rows) of `list` columns; see [Examples](#). The default `format_col` method uses [getS3method](#) to test if a format method exists for the column, and if so uses it. Otherwise, the default `format_list_item` method uses the `S3` format method (if one exists) for each item of a `list` column.

Value

`print.data.table` returns `x` invisibly.

`format_col` returns a `length(x)`-size character vector.

`format_list_item` returns a `length-1` character scalar.

See Also

[print.default](#)

Examples

```
#output compression
DT <- data.table(a = 1:1000)
print(DT, nrows = 100, topn = 4)
```

```

#`quote` can be used to identify whitespace
DT <- data.table(blanks = c(" 12", " 34"),
                 noblanks = c("12", "34"))
print(DT, quote = TRUE)

#`class` provides handy column type summaries at a glance
DT <- data.table(a = vector("integer", 3),
                 b = vector("complex", 3),
                 c = as.IDate(paste0("2016-02-0", 1:3)))
print(DT, class = TRUE)

#`row.names` can be eliminated to save space
DT <- data.table(a = 1:3)
print(DT, row.names = FALSE)

#`print.keys` can alert which columns are currently keys
DT <- data.table(a=1:3, b=4:6, c=7:9, key=c("b", "a"))
setindexv(DT, c("a", "b"))
setindexv(DT, "a")
print(DT, print.keys=TRUE)

# `trunc.cols` will make it so only columns that fit in console will be printed
# with a message that states the variables not shown
old_width = options("width" = 40)
DT <- data.table(thing_11 = vector("integer", 3),
                 thing_21 = vector("complex", 3),
                 thing_31 = as.IDate(paste0("2016-02-0", 1:3)),
                 thing_41 = "aasdfasdfasdfasdfasdfasdfasdfasdfasdf",
                 thing_51 = vector("integer", 3),
                 thing_61 = vector("complex", 3))
print(DT, trunc.cols=TRUE)
options(old_width)

# `char.trunc` will truncate the strings,
# if their lengths exceed the given limit: `datatable.prettyprint.char`
# For example:

old = options(datatable.prettyprint.char=5L)
DT = data.table(x=1:2, y=c("abcdefghij", "klmnopqrstuv"))
DT
options(old)

# Formatting customization
format_col.complex = function(x, ...) sprintf('%.1f, %.1fi)', Re(x), Im(x))
x = data.table(z = c(1 + 3i, 2 - 1i, pi + 2.718i))
print(x)

old = options(datatable.show.indices=TRUE)
NN = 200
set.seed(2024)
DT = data.table(
  grp1 = sample(100, NN, TRUE),
  grp2 = sample(90, NN, TRUE),

```

```

    grp3 = sample(80, NN, TRUE)
  )
  setkey(DT, grp1, grp2)
  setindex(DT, grp1, grp3)
  print(DT)
  options(old)

  iris = as.data.table(iris)
  iris_agg = iris[, .(reg = list(lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length))), by = Species]
  format_list_item.lm = function(x, ...) sprintf('<lm:%s>', format(x$call$formula))
  print(iris_agg)

```

rbindlist

Makes one data.table from a list of many

Description

Same as `do.call(rbind, l)` on `data.frames`, but much faster.

Usage

```

rbindlist(l, use.names="check", fill=FALSE, idcol=NULL, ignore.attr=FALSE)
# rbind(..., use.names=TRUE, fill=FALSE, idcol=NULL)

```

Arguments

<code>l</code>	A list containing <code>data.table</code> , <code>data.frame</code> or <code>list</code> objects. ... is the same but you pass the objects by name separately.
<code>use.names</code>	TRUE binds by matching column name, FALSE by position. 'check' (default) warns if all items don't have the same names in the same order and then currently proceeds as if 'use.names=FALSE' for backwards compatibility (TRUE in future); see news for v1.12.2.
<code>fill</code>	TRUE fills missing columns with NAs, or NULL for missing list columns. By default FALSE.
<code>idcol</code>	Creates a column in the result showing which list item those rows came from. TRUE names this column ".id". <code>idcol="file"</code> names this column "file". If the input list has names, those names are the values placed in this id column, otherwise the values are an integer vector <code>1:length(l)</code> . See examples.
<code>ignore.attr</code>	Logical, default FALSE. When TRUE, allows binding columns with different attributes (e.g. class).

Details

Each item of `l` can be a `data.table`, `data.frame` or `list`, including NULL (skipped) or an empty object (0 rows). `rbindlist` is most useful when there are an unknown number of (potentially many) objects to stack, such as returned by `lapply(fileName, fread)`. `rbind` is most useful to stack two or three objects which you know in advance. ... should contain at least one `data.table`

for `rbind(...)` to call the fast method and return a `data.table`, whereas `rbindlist(1)` always returns a `data.table` even when stacking a plain list with a `data.frame`, for example.

Columns with duplicate names are bound in the order of occurrence, similar to `base`. The position (column number) that each duplicate name occurs is also retained.

If column `i` does not have the same type in each of the list items; e.g, the column is `integer` in item 1 while others are `numeric`, they are coerced to the highest type.

If a column contains factors then a factor is created. If any of the factors are also ordered factors then the longest set of ordered levels are found (the first if this is tied). Then the ordered levels from each list item are checked to be an ordered subset of these longest levels. If any ambiguities are found (e.g. `blue<green` vs `green<blue`), or any ordered levels are missing from the longest, then a regular factor is created with warning. Any strings in regular factor and character columns which are missing from the longest ordered levels are added at the end.

When binding lists of `data.table` or `data.frame` objects containing objects with units defined by class attributes (e.g., `difftime` objects with different units), the resulting `data.table` may not preserve the original units correctly. Instead, values will be converted to a common unit without proper conversion of the values themselves. This issue applies to any class where the unit or precision is determined by attributes. Users should manually ensure that objects with unit-dependent attributes have consistent units before using `rbindlist`.

Value

An unkeyed `data.table` containing a concatenation of all the items passed in.

See Also

[data.table](#), [split.data.table](#)

Examples

```
# default case
DT1 = data.table(A=1:3,B=letters[1:3])
DT2 = data.table(A=4:5,B=letters[4:5])
l = list(DT1,DT2)
rbindlist(l)

# bind correctly by names
DT1 = data.table(A=1:3,B=letters[1:3])
DT2 = data.table(B=letters[4:5],A=4:5)
l = list(DT1,DT2)
rbindlist(l, use.names=TRUE)

# fill missing columns, and match by col names
DT1 = data.table(A=1:3,B=letters[1:3])
DT2 = data.table(B=letters[4:5],C=factor(1:2))
l = list(DT1,DT2)
rbindlist(l, use.names=TRUE, fill=TRUE)

# generate index column, auto generates indices
rbindlist(l, use.names=TRUE, fill=TRUE, idcol=TRUE)
# let's name the list
```

```

setattr(l, 'names', c("a", "b"))
rbindlist(l, use.names=TRUE, fill=TRUE, idcol="ID")

# bind different classes
DT1 = data.table(A=1:3,B=letters[1:3])
DT2 = data.table(A=4:5,B=letters[4:5])
setattr(DT1[["A"]], "class", c("a", "integer"))
rbind(DT1, DT2, ignore.attr=TRUE)

```

rleid *Generate run-length type group id*

Description

A convenience function for generating a *run-length type id* column to be used in grouping operations. It accepts atomic vectors, lists, data.frames or data.tables as input.

Usage

```

rleid(..., prefix=NULL)
rleidv(x, cols=seq_along(x), prefix=NULL)

```

Arguments

x	A vector, list, data.frame or data.table.
...	A sequence of numeric, integer64, character or logical vectors, all of same length. For interactive use.
cols	Only meaningful for lists, data.frames or data.tables. A character vector of column names (or numbers) of x.
prefix	Either NULL (default) or a character vector of length=1 which is prefixed to the row ids, returning a character vector (instead of an integer vector).

Details

At times aggregation (or grouping) operations need to be performed where consecutive runs of identical values should belong to the same group (See [rle](#)). The use for such a function has come up repeatedly on StackOverflow, see the See Also section. This function allows to generate "run-length" groups directly.

rleid is designed for interactive use and accepts a sequence of vectors as arguments. For programming, rleidv might be more useful.

Value

When prefix = NULL, an integer vector with same length as NROW(x), else a character vector with the value in prefix prefixed to the ids obtained.

See Also

`data.table`, `rowid`, <https://stackoverflow.com/q/21421047/559784>

Examples

```
DT = data.table(grp=rep(c("A", "B", "C", "A", "B"), c(2,2,3,1,2)), value=1:10)
rleid(DT$grp) # get run-length ids
rleidv(DT, "grp") # same as above

rleid(DT$grp, prefix="grp") # prefix with 'grp'

# get sum of value over run-length groups
DT[, sum(value), by=(grp, rleid(grp))]
DT[, sum(value), by=(grp, rleid(grp, prefix="grp"))]
```

roll

*Rolling functions***Description**

Fast rolling functions to calculate aggregates on sliding windows. Function name and arguments are experimental.

Usage

```
frollmean(x, n, fill=NA, algo=c("fast", "exact"),
          align=c("right", "left", "center"), na.rm=FALSE, hasNA=NA, adaptive=FALSE)
frollsum(x, n, fill=NA, algo=c("fast", "exact"),
         align=c("right", "left", "center"), na.rm=FALSE, hasNA=NA, adaptive=FALSE)
frollapply(x, n, FUN, ..., fill=NA, align=c("right", "left", "center"))
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Vector, data.frame or data.table of integer, numeric or logical columns over which to calculate the windowed aggregations. May also be a list, in which case the rolling function is applied to each of its elements.
<code>n</code>	Integer vector giving rolling window size(s). This is the <i>total</i> number of included values. Adaptive rolling functions also accept a list of integer vectors.
<code>fill</code>	Numeric; value to pad by. Defaults to NA.
<code>algo</code>	Character, default "fast". When set to "exact", a slower (but more accurate) algorithm is used. It suffers less from floating point rounding errors by performing an extra pass, and carefully handles all non-finite values. It will use multiple cores where available. See Details for more information.

<code>align</code>	Character, specifying the "alignment" of the rolling window, defaulting to "right". "right" covers preceding rows (the window <i>ends</i> on the current value); "left" covers following rows (the window <i>starts</i> on the current value); "center" is halfway in between (the window is <i>centered</i> on the current value, biased towards "left" when <code>n</code> is even).
<code>na.rm</code>	Logical, default FALSE. Should missing values be removed when calculating window? For details on handling other non-finite values, see Details.
<code>hasNA</code>	Logical. If it is known that <code>x</code> contains NA then setting this to TRUE will speed up calculation. Defaults to NA.
<code>adaptive</code>	Logical, default FALSE. Should the rolling function be calculated adaptively? See Details below.
<code>FUN</code>	The function to be applied to the rolling window; see Details for restrictions.
<code>...</code>	Extra arguments passed to FUN in <code>frollapply</code> .

Details

`froll*` functions accept vectors, lists, `data.frames` or `data.tables`. They always return a list except when the input is a vector and `length(n)==1`, in which case a vector is returned, for convenience. Thus, rolling functions can be used conveniently within `data.table` syntax.

Argument `n` allows multiple values to apply rolling functions on multiple window sizes. If `adaptive=TRUE`, then `n` must be a list. Each list element must be integer vector of window sizes corresponding to every single observation in each column; see Examples.

When `algo="fast"` an "on-line" algorithm is used, and all of NaN, +Inf, -Inf are treated as NA. Setting `algo="exact"` will make rolling functions to use a more computationally-intensive algorithm that suffers less from floating point rounding error (the same consideration applies to `mean`). `algo="exact"` also handles NaN, +Inf, -Inf consistently to base R. In case of some functions (like `mean`), it will additionally make extra pass to perform floating point error correction. Error corrections might not be truly exact on some platforms (like Windows) when using multiple threads.

Adaptive rolling functions are a special case where each observation has its own corresponding rolling window width. Due to the logic of adaptive rolling functions, the following restrictions apply:

- `align` only "right".
- if list of vectors is passed to `x`, then all vectors within it must have equal length.

When multiple columns or multiple windows width are provided, then they are run in parallel. The exception is for `algo="exact"`, which runs in parallel already.

`frollapply` computes rolling aggregate on arbitrary R functions. The input `x` (first argument) to the function FUN is coerced to *numeric* beforehand and FUN has to return a scalar *numeric* value. Checks for that are made only during the first iteration when FUN is evaluated. Edge cases can be found in examples below. Any R function is supported, but it is not optimized using our own C implementation – hence, for example, using `frollapply` to compute a rolling average is inefficient. It is also always single-threaded because there is no thread-safe API to R's C eval. Nevertheless we've seen the computation speed up vis-a-vis versions implemented in base R.

Value

A list except when the input is a vector and `length(n)==1` in which case a vector is returned.

Note

Users coming from most popular package for rolling functions zoo might expect following differences in `data.table` implementation.

- rolling function will always return result of the same length as input.
- fill defaults to NA.
- fill accepts only constant values. It does not support for *na.locf* or other functions.
- align defaults to "right".
- na.rm is respected, and other functions are not needed when input contains NA.
- integers and logical are always coerced to double.
- when adaptive=FALSE (default), then n must be a numeric vector. List is not accepted.
- when adaptive=TRUE, then n must be vector of length equal to nrow(x), or list of such vectors.
- partial window feature is not supported, although it can be accomplished by using adaptive=TRUE, see examples. NA is always returned for incomplete windows.

Be aware that rolling functions operates on the physical order of input. If the intent is to roll values in a vector by a logical window, for example an hour, or a day, one has to ensure that there are no gaps in input. For details see [issue #3241](#).

References

[Round-off error](#)

See Also

[shift, data.table](#)

Examples

```
d = as.data.table(list(1:6/2, 3:8/4))
# rollmean of single vector and single window
frollmean(d[, V1], 3)
# multiple columns at once
frollmean(d, 3)
# multiple windows at once
frollmean(d[, .(V1)], c(3, 4))
# multiple columns and multiple windows at once
frollmean(d, c(3, 4))
## three calls above will use multiple cores when available

# partial window using adaptive rolling function
an = function(n, len) c(seq.int(n), rep(n, len-n))
n = an(3, nrow(d))
frollmean(d, n, adaptive=TRUE)

# frollsum
frollsum(d, 3:4)
```

```

# frollapply
frollapply(d, 3:4, sum)
f = function(x, ...) if (sum(x, ...) > 5) min(x, ...) else max(x, ...)
frollapply(d, 3:4, f, na.rm=TRUE)

# performance vs exactness
set.seed(108)
x = sample(c(rnorm(1e3, 1e6, 5e5), 5e9, 5e-9))
n = 15
ma = function(x, n, na.rm=FALSE) {
  ans = rep(NA_real_, nx<-length(x))
  for (i in n:nx) ans[i] = mean(x[(i-n+1):i], na.rm=na.rm)
  ans
}
fastma = function(x, n, na.rm) {
  if (!missing(na.rm)) stop("NAs are unsupported, wrongly propagated by cumsum")
  cs = cumsum(x)
  scs = shift(cs, n)
  scs[n] = 0
  as.double((cs-scs)/n)
}
system.time(ans1<-ma(x, n))
system.time(ans2<-fastma(x, n))
system.time(ans3<-frollmean(x, n))
system.time(ans4<-frollmean(x, n, algo="exact"))
system.time(ans5<-frollapply(x, n, mean))
anserr = list(
  fastma = ans2-ans1,
  froll_fast = ans3-ans1,
  froll_exact = ans4-ans1,
  frollapply = ans5-ans1
)
errs = sapply(lapply(anserr, abs), sum, na.rm=TRUE)
sapply(errs, format, scientific=FALSE) # roundoff

# frollapply corner cases
f = function(x) head(x, 2) ## FUN returns non length 1
try(frollapply(1:5, 3, f))
f = function(x) { ## FUN sometimes returns non length 1
  n = length(x)
  # length 1 will be returned only for first iteration where we check length
  if (n==x[n]) x[1L] else range(x) # range(x)[2L] is silently ignored!
}
frollapply(1:5, 3, f)
options(datatable.verbose=TRUE)
x = c(1,2,1,1,1,1,2,3,2)
frollapply(x, 3, uniqueN) ## FUN returns integer
numUniqueN = function(x) as.numeric(uniqueN(x))
frollapply(x, 3, numUniqueN)
x = c(1,2,1,1,NA,2,NA,2)
frollapply(x, 3, anyNA) ## FUN returns logical
as.logical(frollapply(x, 3, anyNA))

```

```

options(datatable.verbose=FALSE)
f = function(x) {
  if (sum(x)>5) "big" else "small"
}
try(frollapply(1:5, 3, f))
f = function(x) {
  n = length(x)
  # double type will be returned only for first iteration where we check type
  if (n==x[n]) 1 else NA # NA logical turns into garbage without coercion to double
}
try(frollapply(1:5, 3, f))

```

rowid	<i>Generate unique row ids within each group</i>
-------	--

Description

Convenience functions for generating a unique row ids within each group. It accepts atomic vectors, lists, data.frames or data.tables as input.

rowid is intended for interactive use, particularly along with the function dcast to generate unique ids directly in the formula.

rowidv(DT, cols=c("x", "y")) is equivalent to column N in the code DT[, N := seq_len(.N), by=c("x", "y")].

See examples for more.

Usage

```

rowid(..., prefix=NULL)
rowidv(x, cols=seq_along(x), prefix=NULL)

```

Arguments

x	A vector, list, data.frame or data.table.
...	A sequence of numeric, integer64, character or logical vectors, all of same length. For interactive use.
cols	Only meaningful for lists, data.frames or data.tables. A character vector of column names (or numbers) of x.
prefix	Either NULL (default) or a character vector of length=1 which is prefixed to the row ids, returning a character vector (instead of an integer vector).

Value

When prefix = NULL, an integer vector with same length as NROW(x), else a character vector with the value in prefix prefixed to the ids obtained.

See Also

[dcast.data.table](#), [rleid](#)

Examples

```
DT = data.table(x=c(20,10,10,30,30,20), y=c("a", "a", "a", "b", "b", "b"), z=1:6)

rowid(DT$x) # 1,1,2,1,2,2
rowidv(DT, cols="x") # same as above

rowid(DT$x, prefix="group") # prefixed with 'group'

rowid(DT$x, DT$y) # 1,1,2,1,2,1
rowidv(DT, cols=c("x","y")) # same as above
DT[, .(N=seq_len(.N)), by=(x,y)]$N # same as above

# convenient usage with dcast
dcast(DT, x ~ rowid(x, prefix="group"), value.var="z")
#   x group1 group2
# 1: 10     2     3
# 2: 20     1     6
# 3: 30     4     5
```

 setattr

Set attributes of objects by reference

Description

In `data.table`, all `set*` functions change their input *by reference*. That is, no copy is made at all, other than temporary working memory which is as large as one column. The only other `data.table` operator that modifies input by reference is `:=`. Check out the See Also section below for other `set*` function that `data.table` provides.

Usage

```
setattr(x,name,value)
setnames(x,old,new,skip_absent=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	<code>setnames</code> accepts <code>data.frame</code> and <code>data.table</code> . <code>setattr</code> accepts any input; e.g, list, columns of a <code>data.frame</code> or <code>data.table</code> .
<code>name</code>	The character attribute name.
<code>value</code>	The value to assign to the attribute or <code>NULL</code> removes the attribute, if present.
<code>old</code>	When <code>new</code> is provided, character names or numeric positions of column names to change. When <code>new</code> is not provided, a function or the new column names (i.e., it's implicitly treated as <code>new</code> ; excluding <code>old</code> and explicitly naming <code>new</code> is

	equivalent). If a function, it will be called with the current column names and is supposed to return the new column names. The new column names must be the same length as the number of columns. See examples.
new	Optional. It can be a function or the new column names. If a function, it will be called with old and expected to return the new column names. The new column names must be the same length as columns provided to old argument. Missing values in new mean to not rename that column, note: missing values are only allowed when old is not provided.
skip_absent	Skip items in old that are missing (i.e. absent) in 'names(x)'. Default FALSE halts with error if any are missing.

Details

setnames operates on `data.table` and `data.frame` not other types like `list` and `vector`. It can be used to change names *by name* with built-in checks and warnings (e.g., if any old names are missing or appear more than once).

setattr is a more general function that allows setting of any attribute to an object *by reference*.

A very welcome change in R 3.1+ was that 'names<-' and 'colnames<-' no longer copy the *entire* object as they used to (up to 4 times), see examples below. They now take a shallow copy. The 'set*' functions in `data.table` are still useful because they don't even take a shallow copy. This allows changing names and attributes of a (usually very large) `data.table` in the global environment *from within functions*. Like a database.

Value

The input is modified by reference, and returned (invisibly) so it can be used in compound statements; e.g., `setnames(DT, "V1", "Y")[, .N, by=Y]`. If you require a copy, take a copy first (using `DT2=copy(DT)`). See `?copy`.

Note that setattr is also in package `bit`. Both packages merely expose R's internal `setAttrib` function at C level but differ in return value. `bit::setattr` returns `NULL` (invisibly) to remind you the function is used for its side effect. `data.table::setattr` returns the changed object (invisibly) for use in compound statements.

See Also

[data.table](#), [setkey](#), [setorder](#), [setcolororder](#), [set](#), [:=](#), [setDT](#), [setDF](#), [copy](#)

Examples

```
DT <- data.table(a = 1, b = 2, d = 3)

old <- c("a", "b", "c", "d")
new <- c("A", "B", "C", "D")

setnames(DT, old, new, skip_absent = TRUE) # skips old[3] because "c" is not a column name of DT

DF = data.frame(a=1:2,b=3:4)      # base data.frame to demo copies and syntax
if (capabilities()["profmem"])  # usually memory profiling is available but just in case
  tracemem(DF)
```

```

colnames(DF)[1] <- "A"           # 4 shallow copies (R >= 3.1, was 4 deep copies before)
names(DF)[1] <- "A"             # 3 shallow copies
names(DF) <- c("A", "b")       # 1 shallow copy
`names<-`(DF,c("A","b"))       # 1 shallow copy

DT = data.table(a=1:2,b=3:4,c=5:6) # compare to data.table
if (capabilities()["profmem"])
  tracemem(DT)                  # by reference, no deep or shallow copies
setnames(DT,"b","B")           # by name, no match() needed (warning if "b" is missing)
setnames(DT,3,"C")             # by position with warning if 3 > ncol(DT)
setnames(DT,2:3,c("D","E"))    # multiple
setnames(DT,c("a","E"),c("A","F")) # multiple by name (warning if either "a" or "E" is missing)
setnames(DT,c("X","Y","Z"))    # replace all (length of names must be == ncol(DT))
setnames(DT,tolower)           # replace all names with their lower case
setnames(DT,2:3,toupper)       # replace the 2nd and 3rd names with their upper case

DT <- data.table(x = 1:3, y = 4:6, z = 7:9)
setnames(DT, -2, c("a", "b"))  # NEW FR #1443, allows -ve indices in 'old' argument

DT = data.table(a=1:3, b=4:6)
f = function(...) {
  # ...
  setattr(DT,"myFlag",TRUE) # by reference
  # ...
  localDT = copy(DT)
  setattr(localDT,"myFlag2",TRUE)
  # ...
  invisible()
}
f()
attr(DT,"myFlag") # TRUE
attr(DT,"myFlag2") # NULL

```

setcolorder

Fast column reordering of a data.table by reference

Description

In `data.table` parlance, all `set*` functions change their input *by reference*. That is, no copy is made at all, other than temporary working memory, which is as large as one column. The only other `data.table` operator that modifies input by reference is `:=`. Check out the See Also section below for other `set*` function `data.table` provides.

`setcolorder` reorders the columns of `data.table`, *by reference*, to the new order provided.

Usage

```
setcolorder(x, neworder=key(x), before=NULL, after=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A data.table.
neworder	Character vector of the new column name ordering. May also be column numbers. If <code>length(neworder) < length(x)</code> , the specified columns are moved in order to the "front" of x. By default, <code>setcolorder</code> without a specified <code>neworder</code> moves the key columns in order to the "front" of x.
before, after	If one of them (not both) was provided with a column name or number, <code>neworder</code> will be inserted before or after that column.

Details

To reorder data.table columns, the idiomatic way is to use `setcolorder(x, neworder)`, instead of doing `x <- x[, .neworder]` (or `x <- x[, neworder, with=FALSE]`). This is because the latter makes an entire copy of the data.table, which maybe unnecessary in most situations. `setcolorder` also allows column numbers instead of names for `neworder` argument, although we recommend using names as a good programming practice.

Value

The input is modified by reference, and returned (invisibly) so it can be used in compound statements. If you require a copy, take a copy first (using `DT2 = copy(DT)`). See `?copy`.

See Also

[setkey](#), [setorder](#), [setattr](#), [setnames](#), [set](#), [:=](#), [setDT](#), [setDF](#), [copy](#), [getNumericRounding](#), [setNumericRounding](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(45L)
DT = data.table(A=sample(3, 10, TRUE),
               B=sample(letters[1:3], 10, TRUE), C=sample(10))

setcolorder(DT, c("C", "A", "B"))

#incomplete specification
setcolorder(DT, "A")

# insert new column as first column
set(DT, j="D", value=sample(10))
setcolorder(DT, "D", before=1)

# move column to last column place
setcolorder(DT, "A", after=ncol(DT))
```

`setDF`*Coerce a data.table to data.frame by reference*

Description

In `data.table` parlance, all `set*` functions change their input *by reference*. That is, no copy is made at all, other than temporary working memory, which is as large as one column. The only other `data.table` operator that modifies input by reference is `:=`. Check out the See Also section below for other `set*` function `data.table` provides.

A helper function to convert a `data.table` or list of equal length to `data.frame` by reference.

Usage

```
setDF(x, rownames=NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>data.table</code> , <code>data.frame</code> or list of equal length.
<code>rownames</code>	A character vector to assign as the row names of <code>x</code> .

Details

All `data.table` attributes including any keys and indices of the input `data.table` are stripped off.

When using `rownames`, recall that the row names of a `data.frame` must be unique. By default, the assigned set of row names is simply the sequence `1, ..., nrow(x)` (or `length(x)` for lists).

Value

The input `data.table` is modified by reference to a `data.frame` and returned (invisibly). If you require a copy, take a copy first (using `DT2 = copy(DT)`). See `?copy`.

See Also

[data.table](#), [as.data.table](#), [setDT](#), [copy](#), [setkey](#), [setcolorder](#), [setattr](#), [setnames](#), [set](#), [:=](#), [setorder](#)

Examples

```
X = data.table(x=1:5, y=6:10)
## convert 'X' to data.frame, without any copy.
setDF(X)
```

```
X = data.table(x=1:5, y=6:10)
## idem, assigning row names
setDF(X, rownames = LETTERS[1:5])
```

```
X = list(x=1:5, y=6:10)
# X is converted to a data.frame without any copy.
setDF(X)
```

setDT	<i>Coerce lists and data.frames to data.table by reference</i>
-------	--

Description

In `data.table` parlance, all `set*` functions change their input *by reference*. That is, no copy is made at all, other than temporary working memory, which is as large as one column. The only other `data.table` operator that modifies input by reference is `:=`. Check out the See Also section below for other `set*` function `data.table` provides.

`setDT` converts lists (both named and unnamed) and `data.frames` to `data.tables` *by reference*. This feature was requested on [Stackoverflow](#).

Usage

```
setDT(x, keep.rownames=FALSE, key=NULL, check.names=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A named or unnamed list, <code>data.frame</code> or <code>data.table</code> .
<code>keep.rownames</code>	For <code>data.frames</code> , TRUE retains the <code>data.frame</code> 's row names under a new column <code>rn</code> . <code>keep.rownames = "id"</code> names the column "id" instead.
<code>key</code>	Character vector of one or more column names which is passed to setkeyv .
<code>check.names</code>	Just as <code>check.names</code> in data.frame .

Details

When working on large lists or `data.frames`, it might be both time and memory consuming to convert them to a `data.table` using `as.data.table(.)`, as this will make a complete copy of the input object before to convert it to a `data.table`. The `setDT` function takes care of this issue by allowing to convert lists - both named and unnamed lists and `data.frames` *by reference* instead. That is, the input object is modified in place, no copy is being made.

Value

The input is modified by reference, and returned (invisibly) so it can be used in compound statements; e.g., `setDT(X)[, sum(B), by=A]`. If you require a copy, take a copy first (using `DT2 = copy(DT)`). See `?copy`.

See Also

[data.table](#), [as.data.table](#), [setDF](#), [copy](#), [setkey](#), [setcolorder](#), [setattr](#), [setnames](#), [set](#), [:=](#), [setorder](#)

Examples

```

set.seed(45L)
X = data.frame(A=sample(3, 10, TRUE),
              B=sample(letters[1:3], 10, TRUE),
              C=sample(10), stringsAsFactors=FALSE)

# Convert X to data.table by reference and
# get the frequency of each "A,B" combination
setDT(X)[, .N, by=.(A,B)]

# convert list to data.table
# autofill names
X = list(1:4, letters[1:4])
setDT(X)
# don't provide names
X = list(a=1:4, letters[1:4])
setDT(X, FALSE)

# setkey directly
X = list(a = 4:1, b=runif(4))
setDT(X, key="a")[]

# check.names argument
X = list(a=1:5, a=6:10)
setDT(X, check.names=TRUE)[]

```

setDTthreads

Set or get number of threads that data.table should use

Description

Set and get number of threads to be used in `data.table` functions that are parallelized with OpenMP. The number of threads is initialized when `data.table` is first loaded in the R session using optional environment variables. Thereafter, the number of threads may be changed by calling `setDTthreads`. If you change an environment variable using `Sys.setenv` you will need to call `setDTthreads` again to reread the environment variables.

Usage

```

setDTthreads(threads = NULL, restore_after_fork = NULL, percent = NULL, throttle = NULL)
getDTthreads(verbose = getOption("datatable.verbose"))

```

Arguments

`threads` NULL (default) rereads environment variables. 0 means to use all logical CPUs available. Otherwise a number ≥ 1

restore_after_fork	Should data.table be multi-threaded after a fork has completed? NULL leaves the current setting unchanged which by default is TRUE. See details below.
percent	If provided it should be a number between 2 and 100; the percentage of logical CPUs to use. By default on startup, 50%.
throttle	1024 (default) means that, roughly speaking, a single thread will be used when $\text{nrow}(\text{DT}) \leq 1024$, 2 threads when $\text{nrow}(\text{DT}) \leq 2048$, etc. The throttle is to speed up small data tasks (especially when repeated many times) by not incurring the overhead of managing multiple threads. Hence the number of threads is throttled (restricted) for small tasks.
verbose	Display the value of relevant OpenMP settings plus the restore_after_fork internal option.

Details

data.table automatically switches to single threaded mode upon fork (the mechanism used by `parallel::mclapply` and the `foreach` package). Otherwise, nested parallelism would very likely overload your CPUs and result in much slower execution. As data.table becomes more parallel internally, we expect explicit user parallelism to be needed less often. The `restore_after_fork` option controls what happens after the explicit fork parallelism completes. It needs to be at C level so it is not a regular R option using `options()`. By default data.table will be multi-threaded again; restoring the prior setting of `getDTthreads()`. But problems have been reported in the past on Mac with Intel OpenMP libraries whereas success has been reported on Linux. If you experience problems after fork, start a new R session and change the default behaviour by calling `setDTthreads(restore_after_fork=FALSE)` before retrying. Please raise issues on the data.table GitHub issues page.

The number of logical CPUs is determined by the OpenMP function `omp_get_num_procs()` whose meaning may vary across platforms and OpenMP implementations. `setDTthreads()` will not allow more than this limit. Neither will it allow more than `omp_get_thread_limit()` nor the current value of `Sys.getenv("OMP_THREAD_LIMIT")`. Note that CRAN's daily test system (results for data.table [here](#)) sets `OMP_THREAD_LIMIT` to 2 and should always be respected; e.g., if you have written a package that uses data.table and your package is to be released on CRAN, you should not change `OMP_THREAD_LIMIT` in your package to a value greater than 2.

Some hardware allows CPUs to be removed and/or replaced while the server is running. If this happens, our understanding is that `omp_get_num_procs()` will reflect the new number of processors available. But if this happens after data.table started, `setDTthreads(...)` will need to be called again by you before data.table will reflect the change. If you have such hardware, please let us know your experience via GitHub issues / feature requests.

Use `getDTthreads(verbose=TRUE)` to see the relevant environment variables, their values and the current number of threads data.table is using. For example, the environment variable `R_DATATABLE_NUM_PROCS_PERCENT` can be used to change the default number of logical CPUs from 50% to another value between 2 and 100. If you change these environment variables using `'Sys.setenv()'` after data.table and/or OpenMP has initialized then you will need to call `setDTthreads(threads=NULL)` to reread their current values. `getDTthreads()` merely retrieves the internal value that was set by the last call to `setDTthreads()`. `setDTthreads(threads=NULL)` is called when data.table is first loaded and is not called again unless you call it.

`setDTthreads()` affects `data.table` only and does not change R itself or other packages using OpenMP. We have followed the advice of section 1.2.1.1 in the R-exts manual: "...or, better, for the regions in your code as part of their specification. ... `num_threads(nthreads)`. ... That way you only control your own code and not that of other OpenMP users." Every parallel region in `data.table` contain a `num_threads(getDTthreads())` directive. This is mandated by a `grep` in `data.table`'s quality control script.

`setDTthreads(0)` is the same as `setDTthreads(percent=100)`; i.e. use all logical CPUs, subject to `Sys.getenv("OMP_THREAD_LIMIT")`. Please note again that CRAN's daily test system sets `OMP_THREAD_LIMIT` to 2, so developers of CRAN packages should never change `OMP_THREAD_LIMIT` inside their package to a value greater than 2.

Internally parallelized code is used in the following places:

- 'between.c' - `between()`
- 'cj.c' - `CJ()`
- 'coalesce.c' - `fcoalesce()`
- 'fifelse.c' - `fifelse()`
- 'fread.c' - `fread()`
- 'forder.c', 'fsort.c', and 'reorder.c' - `forder()` and related
- 'froll.c', 'frolladaptive.c', and 'frollR.c' - `froll()` and family
- 'fwrite.c' - `fwrite()`
- 'gsumm.c' - GForce in various places, see `GForce`
- 'nafill.c' - `nafill()`
- 'subset.c' - Used in `[.data.table]` subsetting
- 'types.c' - Internal testing usage

Value

A length 1 integer. The old value is returned by `setDTthreads` so you can store that prior value and pass it to `setDTthreads()` again after the section of your code where you control the number of threads.

Examples

```
getDTthreads(verbose=TRUE)
```

Description

setkey sorts a `data.table` and marks it as sorted with an attribute `"sorted"`. The sorted columns are the key. The key can be any number of columns. The data is always sorted in *ascending* order with NAs (if any) always first. The table is changed *by reference* and there is no memory used for the key (other than marking which columns the data is sorted by).

There are three reasons setkey is desirable:

- binary search and joins are faster when they detect they can use an existing key
- grouping by a leading subset of the key columns is faster because the groups are already gathered contiguously in RAM
- simpler shorter syntax; e.g. `DT["id",]` finds the group "id" in the first column of DT's key using binary search. It may be helpful to think of a key as super-charged rownames: multi-column and multi-type.

NAs are always first because:

- NA is internally `INT_MIN` (a large negative number) in R. Keys and indexes are always in increasing order so if NAs are first, no special treatment or branch is needed in many `data.table` internals involving binary search. It is not optional to place NAs last for speed, simplicity and robustness of internals at C level.
- if any NAs are present then we believe it is better to display them up front (rather than hiding them at the end) to reduce the risk of not realizing NAs are present.

In `data.table` parlance, all `set*` functions change their input *by reference*. That is, no copy is made at all other than for temporary working memory, which is as large as one column. The only other `data.table` operator that modifies input by reference is `:=`. Check out the See Also section below for other `set*` functions `data.table` provides.

`setindex` creates an index for the provided columns. This index is simply an ordering vector of the dataset's rows according to the provided columns. This order vector is stored as an attribute of the `data.table` and the dataset retains the original order of rows in memory. See the [vignette\("datatable-secondary-indices-and-auto-indexing"\)](#) for more details.

`key` returns the `data.table`'s key if it exists; `NULL` if none exists.

`haskey` returns `TRUE/FALSE` if the `data.table` has a key.

Usage

```
setkey(x, ..., verbose=getOption("datatable.verbose"), physical = TRUE)
setkeyv(x, cols, verbose=getOption("datatable.verbose"), physical = TRUE)
setindex(...)
setindexv(x, cols, verbose=getOption("datatable.verbose"))
key(x)
indices(x, vectors = FALSE)
haskey(x)
```

Arguments

x A `data.table`.

...	The columns to sort by. Do not quote the column names. If ... is missing (i.e. <code>setkey(DT)</code>), all the columns are used. <code>NULL</code> removes the key.
<code>cols</code>	A character vector of column names. For <code>setindexv</code> , this can be a list of character vectors, in which case each element will be applied as an index in turn.
<code>verbose</code>	Output status and information.
<code>physical</code>	<code>TRUE</code> changes the order of the data in RAM. <code>FALSE</code> adds an index.
<code>vectors</code>	logical scalar, default <code>FALSE</code> ; when set to <code>TRUE</code> , a list of character vectors is returned, each referring to one index.

Details

`setkey` reorders (i.e. sorts) the rows of a `data.table` by the columns provided. The sort method used has developed over the years and we have contributed to base R too; see [sort](#). Generally speaking we avoid any type of comparison sort (other than insert sort for very small input) preferring instead counting sort and forwards radix. We also avoid hash tables.

Note that `setkey` always uses "C-locale"; see the Details in the help for [setorder](#) for more on why.

The sort is *stable*; i.e., the order of ties (if any) is preserved.

For character vectors, `data.table` takes advantage of R's internal global string cache, also exported as [chorder](#).

Value

The input is modified by reference and returned (invisibly) so it can be used in compound statements; e.g., `setkey(DT, a)[. ("foo")]`. If you require a copy, take a copy first (using `DT2=copy(DT)`). [copy](#) may also sometimes be useful before `:=` is used to subassign to a column by reference.

Good practice

In general, it's good practice to use column names rather than numbers. This is why `setkey` and `setkeyv` only accept column names. If you use column numbers then bugs (possibly silent) can more easily creep into your code as time progresses if changes are made elsewhere in your code; e.g., if you add, remove or reorder columns in a few months time, a `setkey` by column number will then refer to a different column, possibly returning incorrect results with no warning. (A similar concept exists in SQL, where "select * from ..." is considered poor programming style when a robust, maintainable system is required.)

If you really wish to use column numbers, it is possible but deliberately a little harder; e.g., `setkeyv(DT, names(DT)[1:2])`.

If you want to subset rows based on values of an integer key column, it should be done with the dot (`.`) syntax, because integers are otherwise interpreted as row numbers (see example).

If you wanted to use [grep](#) to select key columns according to a pattern, note that you can just set `value = TRUE` to return a character vector instead of the default integer indices.

References

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radix_sort
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counting_sort
<http://stereopsis.com/radix.html>
<https://codercorner.com/RadixSortRevisited.htm>
<https://cran.r-project.org/package=bit64>
<https://github.com/Rdatatable/data.table/wiki/Presentations>

See Also

[data.table](#), [tables](#), [J](#), [sort.list](#), [copy](#), [setDT](#), [setDF](#), [set :=](#), [setorder](#), [setcolorder](#), [setattr](#), [setnames](#), [chorder](#), [setNumericRounding](#)

Examples

```

# Type 'example(setkey)' to run these at the prompt and browse output

DT = data.table(A=5:1,B=letters[5:1])
DT # before
setkey(DT,B)           # re-orders table and marks it sorted.
DT # after
tables()               # KEY column reports the key'd columns
key(DT)
keycols = c("A","B")
setkeyv(DT,keycols)

DT = data.table(A=5:1,B=letters[5:1])
DT2 = DT               # does not copy
setkey(DT2,B)          # does not copy-on-write to DT2
identical(DT,DT2)     # TRUE. DT and DT2 are two names for the same keyed table

DT = data.table(A=5:1,B=letters[5:1])
DT2 = copy(DT)         # explicit copy() needed to copy a data.table
setkey(DT2,B)          # now just changes DT2
identical(DT,DT2)     # FALSE. DT and DT2 are now different tables

DT = data.table(A=5:1,B=letters[5:1])
setindex(DT)           # set indices
setindex(DT, A)
setindex(DT, B)
indices(DT)            # get indices single vector
indices(DT, vectors = TRUE) # get indices list

# Use the dot .(subset_value) syntax with integer keys:
DT = data.table(id = 2:1)
setkey(DT, id)
subset_value <- 1
DT[subset_value]      # treats subset_value as an row number
DT[.(subset_value)]  # matches subset_value against key column (id)

```

setNumericRounding	<i>Change or turn off numeric rounding</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Change rounding to 0, 1 or 2 bytes when joining, grouping or ordering numeric (i.e. double, POSIXct) columns.

Usage

```
setNumericRounding(x)
getNumericRounding()
```

Arguments

x integer or numeric vector: 0 (default), 1 or 2 byte rounding

Details

Computers cannot represent some floating point numbers (such as 0.6) precisely, using base 2. This leads to unexpected behaviour when joining or grouping columns of type 'numeric'; i.e. 'double', see example below. In cases where this is undesirable, data.table allows rounding such data up to approximately 11 significant figures which is plenty of digits for many cases. This is achieved by rounding the last 2 bytes off the significand. Other possible values are 1 byte rounding, or no rounding (full precision, default).

It is bytes rather than bits because it is tied in with the radix sort algorithm for sorting numerics which sorts byte by byte. With the default rounding of 0 bytes, at most 8 passes are needed. With rounding of 2 bytes, at most 6 passes are needed (and therefore might be a tad faster).

For large numbers (integers $> 2^{31}$), we recommend using `bit64::integer64`, even though the default is to round off 0 bytes (full precision).

Value

setNumericRounding returns no value; the new value is applied. getNumericRounding returns the current value: 0, 1 or 2.

See Also

[datatable-optimize](#)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Double-precision_floating-point_format
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Floating_point
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19957-01/806-3568/ncg_goldberg.html

Examples

```
DT = data.table(a=seq(0,1,by=0.2),b=1:2, key="a")
DT
setNumericRounding(0) # By default, rounding is turned off
DT[.(0.4)] # works
DT[.(0.6)] # no match, can be confusing since 0.6 is clearly there in DT
           # happens due to floating point representation limitations

setNumericRounding(2) # round off last 2 bytes
DT[.(0.6)] # works

# using type 'numeric' for integers > 2^31 (typically ids)
DT = data.table(id = c(1234567890123, 1234567890124, 1234567890125), val=1:3)
print(DT, digits=15)
DT[,.N,by=id] # 1 row, (last 2 bytes rounded)
setNumericRounding(0)
DT[,.N,by=id] # 3 rows, (no rounding, default)
# better to use bit64::integer64 for such ids
```

setops

Set operations for data tables

Description

Similar to base R set functions, union, intersect, setdiff and setequal but for data.tables. Additional all argument controls how duplicated rows are handled. Functions fintersect, setdiff (MINUS or EXCEPT in SQL) and funion are meant to provide functionality of corresponding SQL operators. Unlike SQL, data.table functions will retain row order.

Usage

```
fintersect(x, y, all = FALSE)
fsetdiff(x, y, all = FALSE)
funion(x, y, all = FALSE)
fsetequal(x, y, all = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x, y	data.tables.
all	Logical. Default is FALSE and removes duplicate rows on the result. When TRUE, if there are x_n copies of a particular row in x and y_n copies of the same row in y, then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fintersect will return $\min(x_n, y_n)$ copies of that row. • fsetdiff will return $\max(0, x_n - y_n)$ copies of that row. • funion will return $x_n + y_n$ copies of that row. • fsetequal will return FALSE unless $x_n == y_n$.

Details

bit64::integer64 columns are supported but not complex and list, except for funion.

Value

A data.table in case of fintersect, funion and fsetdiff. Logical TRUE or FALSE for fsetequal.

References

<https://db.apache.org/derby/papers/Intersect-design.html>

See Also

[data.table](#), [rbindlist](#), [all.equal.data.table](#), [unique](#), [duplicated](#), [uniqueN](#), [anyDuplicated](#)

Examples

```
x = data.table(c(1,2,2,2,3,4,4))
x2 = data.table(c(1,2,3,4)) # same set of rows as x
y = data.table(c(2,3,4,4,4,5))
fintersect(x, y)           # intersect
fintersect(x, y, all=TRUE) # intersect all
fsetdiff(x, y)            # except
fsetdiff(x, y, all=TRUE)  # except all
funion(x, y)              # union
funion(x, y, all=TRUE)    # union all
fsetequal(x, x2, all=FALSE) # setequal
fsetequal(x, x2)          # setequal all
```

setorder

Fast row reordering of a data.table by reference

Description

In data.table parlance, all set* functions change their input *by reference*. That is, no copy is made at all, other than temporary working memory, which is as large as one column. The only other data.table operator that modifies input by reference is `:=`. Check out the See Also section below for other set* function data.table provides.

setorder (and setorderv) reorders the rows of a data.table based on the columns (and column order) provided. It reorders the table *by reference* and is therefore very memory efficient.

Note that queries like `x[order(.)]` are optimised internally to use data.table's fast order.

Also note that data.table always reorders in "C-locale" (see Details). To sort by session locale, use `x[base::order(.)]`.

bit64::integer64 type is also supported for reordering rows of a data.table.

Usage

```

setorder(x, ..., na.last=FALSE)
setorderv(x, cols = colnames(x), order=1L, na.last=FALSE)
# optimised to use data.table's internal fast order
# x[order(., na.last=TRUE)]
# x[order(., decreasing=TRUE)]

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>data.table</code> .
<code>...</code>	The columns to sort by. Do not quote column names. If <code>...</code> is missing (ex: <code>setorder(x)</code>), <code>x</code> is rearranged based on all columns in ascending order by default. To sort by a column in descending order prefix the symbol <code>"-"</code> which means "descending" (<i>not</i> "negative", in this context), i.e., <code>setorder(x, a, -b, c)</code> . The <code>-b</code> works when <code>b</code> is of type character as well.
<code>cols</code>	A character vector of column names of <code>x</code> by which to order. By default, sorts over all columns; <code>cols = NULL</code> will return <code>x</code> untouched. Do not add <code>"-"</code> here. Use <code>order</code> argument instead.
<code>order</code>	An integer vector with only possible values of 1 and -1, corresponding to ascending and descending order. The length of <code>order</code> must be either 1 or equal to that of <code>cols</code> . If <code>length(order) == 1</code> , it is recycled to <code>length(cols)</code> .
<code>na.last</code>	logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , missing values in the data are placed last; if <code>FALSE</code> , they are placed first; if <code>NA</code> they are removed. <code>na.last=NA</code> is valid only for <code>x[order(., na.last)]</code> and its default is <code>TRUE</code> . <code>setorder</code> and <code>setorderv</code> only accept <code>TRUE/FALSE</code> with default <code>FALSE</code> .

Details

`data.table` implements its own fast radix-based ordering. See the references for some exposition on the concept of radix sort.

`setorder` accepts unquoted column names (with names preceded with a `-` sign for descending order) and reorders `data.table` rows *by reference*, for e.g., `setorder(x, a, -b, c)`. We emphasize that this means "descending" and not "negative" because the implementation simply reverses the sort order, as opposed to sorting the opposite of the input (which would be inefficient).

Note that `-b` also works with columns of type character unlike `order`, which requires `-xtfrm(y)` instead (which is slow). `setorderv` in turn accepts a character vector of column names and an integer vector of column order separately.

Note that `setkey` still requires and will always sort only in ascending order, and is different from `setorder` in that it additionally sets the sorted attribute.

`na.last` argument, by default, is `FALSE` for `setorder` and `setorderv` to be consistent with `data.table`'s `setkey` and is `TRUE` for `x[order(.)]` to be consistent with `base::order`. Only `x[order(.)]` can have `na.last = NA` as it is a subset operation as opposed to `setorder` or `setorderv` which reorders the `data.table` by reference.

`data.table` always reorders in "C-locale". As a consequence, the ordering may be different to that obtained by `base::order`. In English locales, for example, sorting is case-sensitive in C-locale. Thus, sorting `c("c", "a", "B")` returns `c("B", "a", "c")` in `data.table` but `c("a", "B", "c")`

in `base::order`. Note this makes no difference in most cases of data; both return identical results on ids where only upper-case or lower-case letters are present ("`AB123`" < "`AC234`" is true in both), or on country names and other proper nouns which are consistently capitalized. For example, neither "`America`" < "`Brazil`" nor "`america`" < "`brazil`" are affected since the first letter is consistently capitalized.

Using C-locale makes the behaviour of sorting in `data.table` more consistent across sessions and locales. The behaviour of `base::order` depends on assumptions about the locale of the R session. In English locales, "`america`" < "`BRAZIL`" is true by default but false if you either type `Sys.setlocale(locale="C")` or the R session has been started in a C locale for you – which can happen on servers/services since the locale comes from the environment the R session was started in. By contrast, "`america`" < "`BRAZIL`" is always FALSE in `data.table` regardless of the way your R session was started.

If `setorder` results in reordering of the rows of a keyed `data.table`, then its key will be set to NULL.

Value

The input is modified by reference, and returned (invisibly) so it can be used in compound statements; e.g., `setorder(DT, a, -b)[, cumsum(c), by=list(a,b)]`. If you require a copy, take a copy first (using `DT2 = copy(DT)`). See [copy](#).

References

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radix_sort
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counting_sort
<http://stereopsis.com/radix.html>
<https://codercorner.com/RadixSortRevisited.htm>
<https://medium.com/basecs/getting-to-the-root-of-sorting-with-radix-sort-f8e9240d4224>

See Also

[setkey](#), [setcolororder](#), [setattr](#), [setnames](#), [set](#), [:=](#), [setDT](#), [setDF](#), [copy](#), [setNumericRounding](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(45L)
DT = data.table(A=sample(3, 10, TRUE),
               B=sample(letters[1:3], 10, TRUE), C=sample(10))

# setorder
setorder(DT, A, -B)

# same as above, but using setorderv
setorderv(DT, c("A", "B"), c(1, -1))
```

shift	<i>Fast lead/lag for vectors and lists</i>
-------	--

Description

lead or lag vectors, lists, data.frames or data.tables implemented in C for speed.
 bit64::integer64 is also supported.

Usage

```
shift(x, n=1L, fill, type=c("lag", "lead", "shift", "cyclic"), give.names=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A vector, list, data.frame or data.table.
n	integer vector denoting the offset by which to lead or lag the input. To create multiple lead/lag vectors, provide multiple values to n; negative values of n will "flip" the value of type, i.e., n=-1 and type='lead' is the same as n=1 and type='lag'.
fill	default is NA. Value to use for padding when the window goes beyond the input length.
type	default is "lag" (look "backwards"). The other possible values "lead" (look "forwards"), "shift" (behave same as "lag" except given names) and "cyclic" where pushed out values are re-introduced at the front/back.
give.names	default is FALSE which returns an unnamed list. When TRUE, names are automatically generated corresponding to type and n. If answer is an atomic vector, then the argument is ignored.

Details

shift accepts vectors, lists, data.frames or data.tables. It always returns a list except when the input is a vector and length(n) == 1 in which case a vector is returned, for convenience. This is so that it can be used conveniently within data.table's syntax. For example, DT[, (cols) := shift(.SD, 1L), by=id] would lag every column of .SD by 1 for each group and DT[, newcol := colA + shift(colB)] would assign the sum of two *vectors* to newcol.

Argument n allows multiple values. For example, DT[, (cols) := shift(.SD, 1:2), by=id] would lag every column of .SD by 1 and 2 for each group. If .SD contained four columns, the first two elements of the list would correspond to lag=1 and lag=2 for the first column of .SD, the next two for second column of .SD and so on. Please see examples for more.

shift is designed mainly for use in data.tables along with := or set. Therefore, it returns an unnamed list by default as assigning names for each group over and over can be quite time consuming with many groups. It may be useful to set names automatically in other cases, which can be done by setting give.names to TRUE.

Note that when using shift with a list, it should be a list of lists rather than a flattened list. The function was not designed to handle flattened lists directly. This also applies to the use of list

columns in a `data.table`. For example, `DT = data.table(x=as.list(1:4))` is a `data.table` with four rows. Applying `DT[, shift(x)]` now lags every entry individually, rather than shifting the full columns like `DT[, shift(as.integer(x))]` does. Using `DT = data.table(x=list(1:4))` creates a `data.table` with one row. Now `DT[, shift(x)]` returns a `data.table` with four rows where `x` is lagged. To get a shifted `data.table` with the same number of rows, wrap the `shift` function in `list` or `dot`, e.g., `DT[, .(shift(x))]`.

Value

A list containing the lead/lag of input `x`.

See Also

[data.table](#)

Examples

```
# on vectors, returns a vector as long as length(n) == 1, #1127
x = 1:5
# lag with n=1 and pad with NA (returns vector)
shift(x, n=1, fill=NA, type="lag")
# lag with n=1 and 2, and pad with 0 (returns list)
shift(x, n=1:2, fill=0, type="lag")
# getting a window by using positive and negative n:
shift(x, n = -1:1)
shift(x, n = -1:1, type = "shift", give.names = TRUE)
# cyclic shift where pad uses pushed out values
shift(x, n = -1:1, type = "cyclic")

# on data.tables
DT = data.table(year=2010:2014, v1=runif(5), v2=1:5, v3=letters[1:5])
# lag columns 'v1,v2,v3' DT by 1 and fill with 0
cols = c("v1","v2","v3")
anscols = paste("lead", cols, sep="_")
DT[, (anscols) := shift(.SD, 1, 0, "lead"), .SDcols=cols]

# return a new data.table instead of updating
# with names automatically set
DT = data.table(year=2010:2014, v1=runif(5), v2=1:5, v3=letters[1:5])
DT[, shift(.SD, 1:2, NA, "lead", TRUE), .SDcols=2:4]

# lag/lead in the right order
DT = data.table(year=2010:2014, v1=runif(5), v2=1:5, v3=letters[1:5])
DT = DT[sample(nrow(DT))]
# add lag=1 for columns 'v1,v2,v3' in increasing order of 'year'
cols = c("v1","v2","v3")
anscols = paste("lag", cols, sep="_")
DT[order(year), (cols) := shift(.SD, 1, type="lag"), .SDcols=cols]
DT[order(year)]

# while grouping
DT = data.table(year=rep(2010:2011, each=3), v1=1:6)
```

```
DT[, c("lag1", "lag2") := shift(.SD, 1:2), by=year]

# on lists
ll = list(1:3, letters[4:1], runif(2))
shift(ll, 1, type="lead")
shift(ll, 1, type="lead", give.names=TRUE)
shift(ll, 1:2, type="lead")

# fill using first or last by group
DT = data.table(x=1:6, g=rep(1:2, each=3))
DT[, shift(x, fill=x[1L]), by=g]
DT[, shift(x, fill=x[.N]), type="lead"), by=g]
```

shouldPrint	<i>For use by packages that mimic/divert auto printing e.g. IRkernel and knitr</i>
-------------	--

Description

Not for use by users. Exported only for use by IRkernel (Jupyter) and knitr.

Usage

```
shouldPrint(x)
```

Arguments

x A data.table.

Details

Should IRkernel/Jupyter print a data.table returned invisibly by DT[:,:=] ? This is a read-once function since it resets an internal flag. If you need the value more than once in your logic, store the value from the first call.

Value

TRUE or FALSE.

References

<https://github.com/IRkernel/IRkernel/issues/127>
<https://github.com/Rdatatable/data.table/issues/933>

Examples

```
# dummy example section to pass release check that all .Rd files have examples
```

special-symbols

*Special symbols***Description**

`.SD`, `.BY`, `.N`, `.I`, `.GRP`, and `.NGRP` are *read-only* symbols for use in `j`. `.N` can be used in `i` as well. `.I` can be used in `by` as well. See the vignettes, Details and Examples here and in [data.table](#). `.EACHI` is a symbol passed to `by`; i.e. `by=.EACHI`. `.NATURAL` is a symbol passed to `on`; i.e. `on=.NATURAL`

Details

The bindings of these variables are locked and attempting to assign to them will generate an error. If you wish to manipulate `.SD` before returning it, take a `copy(.SD)` first (see FAQ 4.5). Using `:=` in the `j` of `.SD` is reserved for future use as a (tortuously) flexible way to update `DT` by reference by group (even when groups are not contiguous in an ad hoc `by`).

These symbols used in `j` are defined as follows.

- `.SD` is a `data.table` containing the **S**ubset of `x`'s **D**ata for each group, excluding any columns used in `by` (or `keyby`).
- `.BY` is a `list` containing a length 1 vector for each item in `by`. This can be useful when `by` is not known in advance. The `by` variables are also available to `j` directly by name; useful for example for titles of graphs if `j` is a plot command, or to branch with `if()` depending on the value of a group variable.
- `.N` is an integer, length 1, containing the number of rows in the group. This may be useful when the column names are not known in advance and for convenience generally. When grouping by `i`, `.N` is the number of rows in `x` matched to, for each row of `i`, regardless of whether `nomatch` is `NA` or `NULL`. It is renamed to `N` (no dot) in the result (otherwise a column called `".N"` could conflict with the `.N` variable, see FAQ 4.6 for more details and example), unless it is explicitly named; e.g., `DT[, list(total=.N), by=a]`.
- `.I` is an integer vector equal to `seq_len(nrow(x))`. While grouping, it holds for each item in the group, its row location in `x`. This is useful to subset in `j`; e.g. `DT[, .I[which.max(somecol)], by=grp]`. If used in `by` it corresponds to applying a function rowwise.
- `.GRP` is an integer, length 1, containing a simple group counter. 1 for the 1st group, 2 for the 2nd, etc.
- `.NGRP` is an integer, length 1, containing the number of groups.

`.EACHI` is defined as `NULL` but its value is not used. Its usage is `by=.EACHI` (or `keyby=.EACHI`) which invokes grouping-by-each-row-of-`i`; see [data.table](#)'s `by` argument for more details.

`.NATURAL` is defined as `NULL` but its value is not used. Its usage is `on=.NATURAL` (alternative of `X[on=Y]`) which joins two tables on their common column names, performing a natural join; see [data.table](#)'s `on` argument for more details.

Note that `.N` in `i` is computed up-front, while that in `j` applies *after filtering in i*. That means that even absent grouping, `.N` in `i` can be different from `.N` in `j`. See Examples.

See Also

[data.table](#), [:=](#), [set](#), [datatable-optimize](#)

Examples

```
DT = data.table(x=rep(c("b","a","c"),each=3), v=c(1,1,1,2,2,1,1,2,2), y=c(1,3,6), a=1:9, b=9:1)
DT
X = data.table(x=c("c","b"), v=8:7, foo=c(4,2))
X

DT[.N]                # last row, only special symbol allowed in 'i'
DT[, .N]              # total number of rows in DT
DT[, .N, by=x]        # number of rows in each group
DT[, .SD, .SDcols=x:y] # select columns 'x' through 'y'
DT[, .SD[1]]          # first row of all columns
DT[, .SD[1], by=x]    # first row of all columns for each group in 'x'
DT[, c(.N, lapply(.SD, sum)), by=x] # get rows *and* sum all columns by group
DT[, .I[1], by=x]     # row number in DT corresponding to each group
DT[, .N, by=rleid(v)] # get count of consecutive runs of 'v'
DT[, c(.y=max(y)), lapply(.SD, min)),
  by=rleid(v), .SDcols=v:b] # compute 'j' for each consecutive runs of 'v'
DT[, grp := .GRP, by=x] # add a group counter
DT[, grp_pct := .GRP/.NGRP, by=x] # add a group "progress" counter
X[, DT[.BY, y, on="x"], by=x] # join within each group
DT[X, on=.NATURAL]        # join X and DT on common column similar to X[on=Y]

# .N can be different in i and j
DT[{cat(sprintf('in i, .N is %d\n', .N)); a < .N/2},
  {cat(sprintf('in j, .N is %d\n', .N)); mean(a)}]

# .I can be different in j and by, enabling rowwise operations in by
DT[, .(I, min(.SD[-1]))]
DT[, .(min(.SD[-1])), by=.I]
```

split

Split data.table into chunks in a list

Description

Split method for `data.table`. Faster and more flexible. Be aware that processing list of `data.tables` will be generally much slower than manipulation in single `data.table` by group using `by` argument, read more on [data.table](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
split(x, f, drop = FALSE,
      by, sorted = FALSE, keep.by = TRUE, flatten = TRUE,
      ..., verbose = getOption("datatable.verbose"))
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	data.table
<code>f</code>	Same as <code>split.data.frame</code> . Use by argument instead, this is just for consistency with data.frame method.
<code>drop</code>	logical. Default FALSE will not drop empty list elements caused by factor levels not referred by that factors. Works also with new arguments of split data.table method.
<code>by</code>	character vector. Column names on which split should be made. For <code>length(by) > 1L</code> and <code>flatten FALSE</code> it will result nested lists with data.tables on leafs.
<code>sorted</code>	When default FALSE it will retain the order of groups we are splitting on. When TRUE then sorted list(s) are returned. Does not have effect for <code>f</code> argument.
<code>keep.by</code>	logical default TRUE. Keep column provided to by argument.
<code>flatten</code>	logical default TRUE will unlist nested lists of data.tables. When using <code>f</code> results are always flattened to list of data.tables.
<code>...</code>	When using <code>f</code> , passed to <code>split.data.frame</code> . When using <code>by</code> , <code>sep</code> is recognized as with the default method.
<code>verbose</code>	logical default FALSE. When TRUE it will print to console data.table split query used to split data.

Details

Argument `f` is just for consistency in usage to data.frame method. Recommended is to use by argument instead, it will be faster, more flexible, and by default will preserve order according to order in data.

Value

List of data.tables. If using `flatten FALSE` and `length(by) > 1L` then recursively nested lists having data.tables as leafs of grouping according to by argument.

See Also

[data.table](#), [rbindlist](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
DT = data.table(x1 = rep(letters[1:2], 6),
               x2 = rep(letters[3:5], 4),
               x3 = rep(letters[5:8], 3),
               y = rnorm(12))
DT = DT[sample(.N)]
DF = as.data.frame(DT)

# split consistency with data.frame: `x, f, drop`
all.equal(
  split(DT, list(DT$x1, DT$x2)),
```

```

    lapply(split(DF, list(DF$x1, DF$x2)), setDT)
  )

# nested list using `flatten` arguments
split(DT, by=c("x1", "x2"))
split(DT, by=c("x1", "x2"), flatten=FALSE)

# dealing with factors
fdt = DT[, c(lapply(.SD, as.factor), list(y=y)), .SDcols=x1:x3]
fdf = as.data.frame(fdt)
sdf = split(fdf, list(fdf$x1, fdf$x2))
all.equal(
  split(fdt, by=c("x1", "x2"), sorted=TRUE),
  lapply(sdf[sort(names(sdf))], setDT)
)

# factors having unused levels, drop FALSE, TRUE
fdt = DT[, .(x1 = as.factor(c(as.character(x1), "c"))[-13L],
  x2 = as.factor(c("a", as.character(x2)))[-1L],
  x3 = as.factor(c("a", as.character(x3), "z"))[c(-1L,-14L)],
  y = y)]
fdf = as.data.frame(fdt)
sdf = split(fdf, list(fdf$x1, fdf$x2))
all.equal(
  split(fdt, by=c("x1", "x2"), sorted=TRUE),
  lapply(sdf[sort(names(sdf))], setDT)
)
sdf = split(fdf, list(fdf$x1, fdf$x2), drop=TRUE)
all.equal(
  split(fdt, by=c("x1", "x2"), sorted=TRUE, drop=TRUE),
  lapply(sdf[sort(names(sdf))], setDT)
)

```

subset.data.table *Subsetting data.tables*

Description

Returns subsets of a data.table.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
subset(x, subset, select, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data.table to subset.
subset	logical expression indicating elements or rows to keep
select	expression indicating columns to select from data.table
...	further arguments to be passed to or from other methods

Details

The subset argument works on the rows and will be evaluated in the data.table so columns can be referred to (by name) as variables in the expression.

The data.table that is returned will maintain the original keys as long as they are not selected out.

Value

A data.table containing the subset of rows and columns that are selected.

See Also

[subset](#)

Examples

```
DT <- data.table(a=sample(c('a', 'b', 'c'), 20, replace=TRUE),
                b=sample(c('a', 'b', 'c'), 20, replace=TRUE),
                c=sample(20), key=c('a', 'b'))
```

```
sub <- subset(DT, a == 'a')
all.equal(key(sub), key(DT))
```

substitute2

Substitute expression

Description

Experimental, more robust, and more user-friendly version of base R [substitute](#).

Usage

```
substitute2(expr, env)
```

Arguments

expr	Unevaluated expression in which substitution has to take place.
env	List, or an environment that will be coerced to list, from which variables will be taken to inject into expr.

Details

For convenience function will turn any character elements of env argument into symbols. In case if character is of length 2 or more, it will raise an error. It will also turn any list elements into list calls instead. Behaviour can be changed by wrapping env into `I` call. In such case any symbols must be explicitly created, for example using `as.name` function. Alternatively it is possible to wrap particular elements of env into `I` call, then only those elements will retain their original class.

Comparing to base R [substitute](#), substitute2 function:

1. substitutes calls argument names as well
2. by default converts character elements of env argument to symbols
3. by default converts list elements of env argument to list calls
4. does not accept missing env argument
5. evaluates elements of env argument

Value

Quoted expression having variables and call argument names substituted.

Note

Conversion of *character to symbol* and *list to list call* works recursively for each list element in env list. If this behaviour is not desired for your use case, we would like to hear about that via our issue tracker. For the present moment there is an option to disable that: `options(datatable.enlist=FALSE)`. This option is provided only for debugging and will be removed in future. Please do not write code that depends on it, but use `I` calls instead.

See Also

[substitute](#), [I](#), [call](#), [name](#), [eval](#)

Examples

```
## base R substitute vs substitute2
substitute(list(var1 = var2), list(var1 = "c1", var2 = 5L))
substitute2(list(var1 = var2), list(var1 = "c1", var2 = 5L)) ## works also on names

substitute(var1, list(var1 = "c1"))
substitute2(var1, list(var1 = I("c1"))) ## enforce character with I

substitute(var1, list(var1 = as.name("c1")))
substitute2(var1, list(var1 = "c1")) ## turn character into symbol, for convenience

## mix symbols and characters using 'I' function, both lines will yield same result
substitute2(list(var1 = var2), list(var1 = "c1", var2 = I("some_character")))
substitute2(list(var1 = var2), I(list(var1 = as.name("c1"), var2 = "some_character")))

## list elements are enlist'ed into list calls
(c11 = substitute(f(lst), list(lst = list(1L, 2L))))
(c12 = substitute2(f(lst), I(list(lst = list(1L, 2L)))))
(c13 = substitute2(f(lst), list(lst = I(list(1L, 2L)))))
(c14 = substitute2(f(lst), list(lst = quote(list(1L, 2L)))))
(c15 = substitute2(f(lst), list(lst = list(1L, 2L))))
c11[[2L]] ## base R substitute with list element
c12[[2L]] ## same
c13[[2L]] ## same
c14[[2L]] ## desired
c15[[2L]] ## automatically
```

```
## character to name and list into list calls works recursively
(c11 = substitute2(f(lst), list(lst = list(1L, list(2L))))))
(c12 = substitute2(f(lst), I(list(lst = list(1L, list(2L)))))) ## unless I() used
last(c11[[2L]]) ## enlisted recursively
last(c12[[2L]]) ## AsIs

## using substitute2 from another function
f = function(expr, env) {
  eval(substitute(
    substitute2(.expr, env),
    list(.expr = substitute(expr))
  ))
}
f(list(var1 = var2), list(var1 = "c1", var2 = 5L))
```

tables	<i>Display 'data.table' metadata</i>
--------	--------------------------------------

Description

Convenience function for concisely summarizing some metadata of all `data.table`s in memory (or an optionally specified environment).

Usage

```
tables(mb=type_size, order.col="NAME", width=80,
       env=parent.frame(), silent=FALSE, index=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>mb</code>	a function which accepts a <code>data.table</code> and returns its size in bytes. By default, <code>type_size</code> (same as <code>TRUE</code>) provides a fast lower bound by excluding the size of character strings in R's global cache (which may be shared) and excluding the size of list column items (which also may be shared). A column "MB" is included in the output unless <code>FALSE</code> or <code>NULL</code> .
<code>order.col</code>	Column name (character) by which to sort the output.
<code>width</code>	integer; number of characters beyond which the output for each of the columns <code>COLS</code> , <code>KEY</code> , and <code>INDICES</code> are truncated.
<code>env</code>	An environment, typically the <code>.GlobalEnv</code> by default, see Details .
<code>silent</code>	logical; should the output be printed?
<code>index</code>	logical; if <code>TRUE</code> , the column <code>INDICES</code> is added to indicate the indices assorted with each object, see indices .

Details

Usually `tables()` is executed at the prompt, where `parent.frame()` returns `.GlobalEnv`. `tables()` may also be useful inside functions where `parent.frame()` is the local scope of the function; in such a scenario, simply set it to `.GlobalEnv` to get the same behaviour as at prompt.

‘`mb = utils::object.size`’ provides a higher and more accurate estimate of size, but may take longer. Its default ‘`units="b"`’ is appropriate.

Setting `silent=TRUE` prints nothing; the metadata is returned as a `data.table` invisibly whether `silent` is `TRUE` or `FALSE`.

Value

A `data.table` containing the information printed.

See Also

[data.table](#), [setkey](#), [ls](#), [objects](#), [object.size](#)

Examples

```
DT = data.table(A=1:10, B=letters[1:10])
DT2 = data.table(A=1:10000, ColB=10000:1)
setkey(DT,B)
tables()
```

test

Test assertions for equality, exceptions and console output

Description

An internal testing function used in `data.table` test scripts that are run by [test.data.table](#).

Usage

```
test(num, x, y = TRUE,
      error = NULL, warning = NULL, message = NULL,
      output = NULL, notOutput = NULL, ignore.warning = NULL,
      options = NULL, env = NULL)
```

Arguments

`num` A unique identifier for a test, helpful in identifying the source of failure when testing is not working. Currently, we use a manually-incremented system with tests formatted as `n.m`, where essentially `n` indexes an issue and `m` indexes aspects of that issue. For the most part, your new PR should only have one value of `n` (scroll to the end of `inst/tests/tests.Rraw` to see the next available ID) and then index the tests within your PR by increasing `m`. Note – `n.m` is interpreted as a number, so `123.4` and `123.40` are actually the same – please `0-pad`

	as appropriate. Test identifiers are checked to be in increasing order at runtime to prevent duplicates being possible.
x	An input expression to be evaluated.
y	Pre-defined value to compare to x, by default TRUE.
error	When you are testing behaviour of code that you expect to fail with an error, supply the expected error message to this argument. It is interpreted as a regular expression, so you can be abbreviated, but try to include the key portion of the error so as not to accidentally include a different error message.
warning	Same as error, in the case that you expect your code to issue a warning. Note that since the code evaluates successfully, you should still supply y.
message	Same as warning but expects message exception.
output	If you are testing the printing/console output behaviour; e.g. with <code>verbose=TRUE</code> or <code>options(datatable.verbose=TRUE)</code> . Again, regex-compatible and case sensitive.
notOutput	Or if you are testing that a feature does <i>not</i> print particular console output. Case insensitive (unlike output) so that the test does not incorrectly pass just because the string is not found due to case.
ignore.warning	A single character string. Any warnings emitted by x that contain this string are dropped. Remaining warnings are compared to the expected warning as normal.
options	A named list of options to set for the duration of the test. Any code evaluated during this call to 'test()' (usually, 'x', or maybe 'y') will run with the named options set, and the original options will be restored on return. This is a named list since different options can have different types in general, but in typical usage, only one option is set at a time, in which case a named vector is also accepted.
env	A named list of environment variables to set for the duration of the test, much like options. A list entry set to NULL will unset (i.e., Sys.unsetenv) the corresponding variable.

Value

Logical TRUE when test passes, FALSE when test fails. Invisibly.

Note

NA_real_ and NaN are treated as equal, use `identical` if distinction is needed. See examples below.

If `warning=` is not supplied then you are automatically asserting no warning is expected; the test will fail if any warning does occur. Similarly for `message=`.

Multiple warnings are supported; supply a vector of strings to `warning=`. If x does not produce the correct number of warnings in the correct order, the test will fail.

Strings passed to `notOutput=` should be minimal; e.g. pick out single words from the output that you desire to check does not occur. The reason being so that the test does not incorrectly pass just because the output has slightly changed. For example `notOutput="revised"` is better than `notOutput="revised flag to true"`. `notOutput=` is automatically case insensitive for this reason.

See Also[test.data.table](#)**Examples**

```

test = data.table:::test
test(1, x = sum(1:5), y = 15L)
test(2, log(-1), NaN, warning="NaNs")
test(3, sum("a"), error="invalid.*character")
# test failure example
stopifnot(
  test(4, TRUE, FALSE) == FALSE
)
# NA_real_ vs NaN
test(5.01, NA_real_, NaN)
test(5.03, all.equal(NaN, NA_real_))
test(5.02, identical(NaN, NA_real_), FALSE)

```

test.data.table	<i>Runs a set of tests.</i>
-----------------	-----------------------------

Description

Runs a set of tests to check data.table is working correctly.

Usage

```

test.data.table(script = "tests.Rraw", verbose = FALSE, pkg = ".",
  silent = FALSE,
  showProgress = interactive() && !silent,
  testPattern = NULL,
  memtest = Sys.getenv("TEST_DATA_TABLE_MEMTEST", 0),
  memtest.id = NULL)

```

Arguments

script	Run arbitrary R test script.
verbose	TRUE sets options(datatable.verbose=TRUE) for the duration of the tests. This tests there are no errors in the branches that produce the verbose output, and produces a lot of output. The output is normally used for tracing bugs or performance tuning. Tests which specifically test the verbose output is correct (typically looking for an expected substring) always run regardless of this option.
pkg	Root directory name under which all package content (ex: DESCRIPTION, src/, R/, inst/ etc..) resides. Used only in <i>dev-mode</i> .
silent	Controls what happens if a test fails. Like silent in try , TRUE causes the error message to be suppressed and FALSE to be returned, otherwise the error is returned.

showProgress	Output 'Running test <n> ...\r' at the start of each test?
testPattern	When present, a regular expression tested against the number of each test for inclusion. Useful for running only a small portion of a large test script.
memtest	Measure and report memory usage of tests (1:gc before ps, 2:gc after ps) rather than time taken (0) by default. Intended for and tested on Linux. See PR #5515 for more details.
memtest.id	An id for which to print memory usage for every sub id. May be a range of ids.

Details

Runs a series of tests. These can be used to see features and examples of usage, too. Running `test.data.table` will tell you the full location of the test file(s) to open.

Setting `silent=TRUE` sets `showProgress=FALSE` too, via the default of `showProgress`.

Value

If all tests were successful, `TRUE` is returned. Otherwise, see the `silent` argument above. `silent=TRUE` is intended for use at the start of production scripts; e.g. `stopifnot(test.data.table(silent=TRUE))` to check `data.table` is passing its own tests before proceeding.

See Also

[data.table](#), [test](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
test.data.table()

## End(Not run)
```

timetaken

Pretty print of time taken

Description

Pretty print of time taken since last started.at.

Usage

```
timetaken(started.at)
```

Arguments

`started.at` The result of `proc.time()` taken some time earlier.

Value

A character vector of the form HH:MM:SS, or SS.MMMsec if under 60 seconds.

Examples

```
started.at=proc.time()
Sys.sleep(1)
cat("Finished in",timetaken(started.at),"\n")
```

transpose	<i>Efficient transpose of list</i>
-----------	------------------------------------

Description

transpose is an efficient way to transpose lists, data.frames or data.tables.

Usage

```
transpose(l, fill=NA, ignore.empty=FALSE, keep.names=NULL,
          make.names=NULL, list.cols=FALSE)
```

Arguments

l	A list, data.frame or data.table.
fill	Default is NA. It is used to fill shorter list elements so as to return each element of the transposed result of equal lengths.
ignore.empty	Default is FALSE. TRUE will ignore length-0 list elements.
keep.names	The name of the first column in the result containing the names of the input; e.g. keep.names="rn". By default NULL and the names of the input are discarded.
make.names	The name or number of a column in the input to use as names of the output; e.g. make.names="rn". By default NULL and default names are given to the output columns.
list.cols	Default is FALSE. TRUE will avoid promoting types and return columns of type list instead. factor will always be cast to character.

Details

The list elements (or columns of data.frame/data.table) should be all atomic. If list elements are of unequal lengths, the value provided in fill will be used so that the resulting list always has all elements of identical lengths. The class of input object is also preserved in the transposed result.

The ignore.empty argument can be used to skip or include length-0 elements.

This is particularly useful in tasks that require splitting a character column and assigning each part to a separate column. This operation is quite common enough that a function `tstrsplit` is exported.

factor columns are converted to character type. Attributes are not preserved at the moment. This may change in the future.

Value

A transposed list, data.frame or data.table.
list outputs will only be named according to make.names.

See Also

[data.table](#), [tstrsplit](#)

Examples

```
ll = list(1:5, 6:8)
transpose(ll)
setDT(transpose(ll, fill=0))[]

DT = data.table(x=1:5, y=6:10)
transpose(DT)

DT = data.table(x=1:3, y=c("a","b","c"))
transpose(DT, list.cols=TRUE)

# base R equivalent of transpose
l = list(1:3, c("a", "b", "c"))
lapply(seq(length(l[[1]])), function(x) lapply(l, `[[`, x))
transpose(l, list.cols=TRUE)

ll = list(nm=c('x', 'y'), 1:2, 3:4)
transpose(ll, make.names="nm")
```

truelength

Over-allocation access

Description

These functions are experimental and somewhat advanced. By *experimental* we mean their names might change and perhaps the syntax, argument names and types. So if you write a lot of code using them, you have been warned! They should work and be stable, though, so please report problems with them. `alloc.col` is just an alias to `setalloccol`. We recommend to use `setalloccol` (though `alloc.col` will continue to be supported) because the `set*` prefix in `setalloccol` makes it clear that its input argument is modified in-place.

Usage

```
truelength(x)
setalloccol(DT,
  n = getOption("datatable.alloccol"),      # default: 1024L
  verbose = getOption("datatable.verbose")) # default: FALSE
alloc.col(DT,
  n = getOption("datatable.alloccol"),      # default: 1024L
  verbose = getOption("datatable.verbose")) # default: FALSE
```

Arguments

x	Any type of vector, including <code>data.table</code> which is a list vector of column pointers.
DT	A <code>data.table</code> .
n	The number of spare column pointer slots to ensure are available. If DT is a 1,000 column <code>data.table</code> with 24 spare slots remaining, <code>n=1024L</code> means grow the 24 spare slots to be 1024. <code>truelength(DT)</code> will then be 2024 in this example.
verbose	Output status and information.

Details

When adding columns by reference using `:=`, we *could* simply create a new column list vector (one longer) and `memcpy` over the old vector, with no copy of the column vectors themselves. That requires negligible use of space and time, and is what v1.7.2 did. However, that copy of the list vector of column pointers only (but not the columns themselves), a *shallow copy*, resulted in inconsistent behaviour in some circumstances. So, as from v1.7.3 `data.table` over allocates the list vector of column pointers so that columns can be added fully by reference, consistently.

When the allocated column pointer slots are used up, to add a new column `data.table` must reallocate that vector. If two or more variables are bound to the same `data.table` this shallow copy may or may not be desirable, but we don't think this will be a problem very often (more discussion may be required on `data.table` issue tracker). Setting `options(datatable.verbose=TRUE)` includes messages if and when a shallow copy is taken. To avoid shallow copies there are several options: use [copy](#) to make a deep copy first, use `setalloccol` to reallocate in advance, or, change the default allocation rule (perhaps in your `.Rprofile`); e.g., `options(datatable.alloccol=10000L)`.

Please note : over allocation of the column pointer vector is not for efficiency *per se*; it is so that `:=` can add columns by reference without a shallow copy.

Value

`truelength(x)` returns the length of the vector allocated in memory. `length(x)` of those items are in use. Currently, it is just the list vector of column pointers that is over-allocated (i.e. `truelength(DT)`), not the column vectors themselves, which would in future allow fast row `insert()`. For tables loaded from disk however, `truelength` is 0 in R 2.14.0+ (and random in R <= 2.13.2), which is perhaps unexpected. `data.table` detects this state and over-allocates the loaded `data.table` when the next column addition occurs. All other operations on `data.table` (such as fast grouping and joins) do not need `truelength`.

`setalloccol` *reallocates* DT by reference. This may be useful for efficiency if you know you are about to going to add a lot of columns in a loop. It also returns the new DT, for convenience in compound queries.

See Also

[copy](#)

Examples

```
DT = data.table(a=1:3,b=4:6)
length(DT)           # 2 column pointer slots used
truelength(DT)      # 1026 column pointer slots allocated
setalloccol(DT, 2048)
length(DT)           # 2 used
truelength(DT)      # 2050 allocated, 2048 free
DT[,c:=7L]           # add new column by assigning to spare slot
truelength(DT)-length(DT) # 2047 slots spare
```

tstrsplit	<i>strsplit and transpose the resulting list efficiently</i>
-----------	--

Description

This is equivalent to `transpose(strsplit(...))`. This is a convenient wrapper function to split a column using `strsplit` and assign the transposed result to individual columns. See examples.

Usage

```
tstrsplit(x, ..., fill=NA, type.convert=FALSE, keep, names=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	The vector to split (and transpose).
<code>...</code>	All the arguments to be passed to <code>strsplit</code> .
<code>fill</code>	Default is NA. It is used to fill shorter list elements so as to return each element of the transposed result of equal lengths.
<code>type.convert</code>	TRUE calls <code>type.convert</code> with <code>as.is=TRUE</code> on the columns. May also be a function, list of functions, or named list of functions to apply to each part; see examples.
<code>keep</code>	Specify indices corresponding to just those list elements to retain in the transposed result. Default is to return all.
<code>names</code>	TRUE auto names the list with V1, V2 etc. Default (FALSE) is to return an unnamed list.

Details

It internally calls `strsplit` first, and then `transpose` on the result.

`names` argument can be used to return an auto named list, although this argument does not have any effect when used with `:=`, which requires names to be provided explicitly. It might be useful in other scenarios.

Value

A transposed list after splitting by the pattern provided.

See Also

[data.table](#), [transpose](#), [type.convert](#)

Examples

```
x = c("abcde", "ghij", "klmnopq")
strsplit(x, "", fixed=TRUE)
tstrsplit(x, "", fixed=TRUE)
tstrsplit(x, "", fixed=TRUE, fill="<NA>")

# using keep to return just 1,3,5
tstrsplit(x, "", fixed=TRUE, keep=c(1,3,5))

# names argument
tstrsplit(x, "", fixed=TRUE, keep=c(1,3,5), names=LETTERS[1:3])

DT = data.table(x=c("A/B", "A", "B"), y=1:3)
DT[, c("c1") := tstrsplit(x, "/", fixed=TRUE, keep=1L)][]
DT[, c("c1", "c2") := tstrsplit(x, "/", fixed=TRUE)][]

# type.convert argument
DT = data.table(
  w = c("Yes/F", "No/M"),
  x = c("Yes 2000-03-01 A/T", "No 2000-04-01 E/R"),
  y = c("1/1/2", "2/5/2.5"),
  z = c("Yes/1/2", "No/5/3.5"),
  v = c("Yes 10 30.5 2000-03-01 A/T", "No 20 10.2 2000-04-01 E/R"))

# convert each element in the transpose list to type factor
DT[, tstrsplit(w, "/", type.convert=as.factor)]

# convert part and leave any others
DT[, tstrsplit(z, "/", type.convert=list(as.numeric=2:3))]

# convert part with one function and any others with another
DT[, tstrsplit(z, "/", type.convert=list(as.factor=1L, as.numeric))]

# convert the remaining using 'type.convert(x, as.is=TRUE)' (i.e. what type.convert=TRUE does)
DT[, tstrsplit(v, " ", type.convert=list(as.IDate=4L, function(x) type.convert(x, as.is=TRUE)))]
```

update_dev_pkg

Perform update of development version of a package

Description

Downloads and installs latest development version, only when a new commit is available. Defaults are set to update `data.table`, other packages can be used as well. Repository of a package has to include git commit SHA information in `PACKAGES` file.

Usage

```
update_dev_pkg(pkg="data.table",
               repo="https://Rdatatable.gitlab.io/data.table",
               field="Revision", type=getOption("pkgType"), lib=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

pkg	character scalar, package name.
repo	character scalar, url of package devel repository.
field	character scalar, metadata field to use in PACKAGES file and DESCRIPTION file, default "Revision".
type	character scalar, default <code>getOption("pkgType")</code> , used to define if package has to be installed from sources, binaries or both.
lib	character scalar, library location where package is meant to be upgraded.
...	passed to <code>install.packages</code> .

Details

In case if a devel repository does not provide binaries user will need development tools installed for package compilation, like *Rtools* on Windows, or alternatively eventually set `type="source"`.

Value

Invisibly TRUE if package was updated, otherwise FALSE.

data.table repositories

By default the function uses our GitLab-hosted R repository at `https://Rdatatable.gitlab.io/data.table`. This repository is updated nightly. It runs multiple test jobs (on top of GitHub tests jobs run upstream) and publish the package (sources and binaries), even if GitLab test jobs are failing. Status of GitLab test jobs can be checked at [Package Check Results](#).

We also publish bleeding edge version of the package on GitHub-hosted R repository at `https://Rdatatable.gitlab.io/d` (just minor change in url from *lab* to *hub*). GitHub version should be considered less stable than GitLab one. It publishes only package sources.

There are also other repositories maintained by R community, for example `https://rdatable.r-universe.dev`. Those can be used as well, but as they are unlikely to provide git commit SHA, the function will install the package even if latest version is already installed.

Note

Package namespace is unloaded before attempting to install newer version.

See Also

[data.table](#)

Examples

```
if (FALSE) data.table::update_dev_pkg()
```


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