Package ‘disk.frame’

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Type Package

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Description A disk-based data manipulation tool for working with large-than-RAM datasets. Aims to lower the barrier-to-entry for manipulating large datasets by adhering closely to popular and familiar data manipulation paradigms like 'dplyr' verbs and 'data.table' syntax.

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add_chunk

Description

If no chunk_id is specified, then the chunk is added at the end as the largest numbered file, "n.fst".

Usage

add_chunk(df, chunk, chunk_id = NULL, full.names = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

df the disk.frame to add a chunk to
chunk a data.frame to be added as a chunk
chunk_id a numeric number indicating the id of the chunk. If NULL it will be set to the largest chunk_id + 1
full.names whether the chunk_id name match should be to the full file path not just the file name
... Passed in the write_fst. E.g. compress

Details

The function is the preferred way to add a chunk to a disk.frame. It performs checks on the types to make sure that the new chunk doesn’t have different types to the disk.frame.

Value

disk.frame
Examples

# create a disk.frame
df_path = file.path(tempdir(), "tmp_add_chunk")
diskf = disk.frame(df_path)

# add a chunk to diskf
add_chunk(diskf, cars)
add_chunk(diskf, cars)

nchunks(diskf) # 2

df2 = disk.frame(file.path(tempdir(), "tmp_add_chunk2"))

# add chunks by specifying the chunk_id number; this is especially useful if
# you wish to add multiple chunk in parralel
add_chunk(df2, data.frame(chunk=1), 1)
add_chunk(df2, data.frame(chunk=2), 3)

nchunks(df2) # 2

dir(attr(df2, "path", exact=TRUE))
# [1] "1.fst" "3.fst"

# clean up
delete(diskf)
delete(df2)

anti_join.disk.frame  Performs join/merge for disk.frames

Description

Performs join/merge for disk.frames

Usage

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
anti_join(
x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE,

...;
outdir = tempfile("tmp_disk_frame_anti_join"), merge_by_chunk_id = FALSE,
overwrite = TRUE,
.progress = FALSE
)

...
```r
## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
full_join(
x,
y,
by = NULL,
copy = FALSE,
...
outdir = tempfile("tmp_disk_frame_full_join"),
overwrite = TRUE,
merge_by_chunk_id,
.progress = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
inner_join(
x,
y,
by = NULL,
copy = FALSE,
suffix = c(".x", ".y"),
...
keep = FALSE,
outdir = tempfile("tmp_disk_frame_inner_join"),
merge_by_chunk_id = NULL,
overwrite = TRUE,
.progress = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
left_join(
x,
y,
by = NULL,
copy = FALSE,
suffix = c(".x", ".y"),
...
keep = FALSE,
outdir = tempfile("tmp_disk_frame_left_join"),
merge_by_chunk_id = FALSE,
overwrite = TRUE,
.progress = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
semi_join(
x,
y,
```
anti_join.disk.frame

by = NULL,
copy = FALSE,
..., 
outdir = tempfile("tmp_disk_frame_semi_join"),
merge_by_chunk_id = FALSE,
overwrite = TRUE,
.progress = FALSE
)

Arguments

x         a disk.frame
y         a data.frame or disk.frame. If data.frame then returns lazily; if disk.frame it
          performs the join eagerly and return a disk.frame
by        join by
copy      same as dplyr::anti_join
...       same as dplyr's joins
outdir    output directory for disk.frame
merge_by_chunk_id
          the merge is performed by chunk id
overwrite overwrite output directory
.progress Show progress or not. Defaults to FALSE
suffix    see dplyr::XXX_join
keep      see dplyr::XXX_join

Value
disk.frame or data.frame/data.table

Examples

df.df = as.disk.frame(data.frame(x = 1:3, y = 4:6), overwrite = TRUE)
df2.df = as.disk.frame(data.frame(x = 1:2, z = 10:11), overwrite = TRUE)

antijoined.df = anti_join(df.df, df2.df)
antijoined.df %>% collect

antijoined.data.frame = anti_join(df.df, data.frame(x = 1:2, z = 10:11))

# clean up
delete(df.df)
delete(df2.df)
delete(antijoined.df)
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

join.df = full_join(cars.df, cars.df, merge_by_chunk_id = TRUE)
# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)
delete(join.df)
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

join.df = inner_join(cars.df, cars.df, merge_by_chunk_id = TRUE)

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)
delete(join.df)
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

join.df = left_join(cars.df, cars.df)

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)
delete(join.df)
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

join.df = semi_join(cars.df, cars.df)

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)
delete(join.df)

as.data.frame.disk.frame

(Convert disk.frame to data.frame by collecting all chunks)

Description

Convert disk.frame to data.frame by collecting all chunks

Usage

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'

as.data.frame(x, row.names, optional, ...)

Arguments

x a disk.frame
row.names NULL or a character vector giving the row names for the data frame. Missing values are not allowed.
optional logical. If TRUE, setting row names and converting column names (to syntactic names: see make.names) is optional. Note that all of R's base package as.data.frame() methods use optional only for column names treatment, basically with the meaning of data.frame(*, check.names = !optional). See also the make.names argument of the matrix method.

... additional arguments to be passed to or from methods.
Examples

cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)
as.data.frame(cars.df)

# clean up
delete(cars.df)

as.data.table.disk.frame

Convert disk.frame to data.table by collecting all chunks

Description

Convert disk.frame to data.table by collecting all chunks

Usage

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
as.data.table(x, keep.rownames = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

x a disk.frame
keep.rownames passed to as.data.table
... passed to as.data.table

Examples

library(data.table)
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)
as.data.table(cars.df)

# clean up
delete(cars.df)

as.disk.frame

Make a data.frame into a disk.frame

Description

Make a data.frame into a disk.frame
Usage

as.disk.frame(
  df,  
  outdir = tempfile(fileext = ".df"), 
  nchunks = recommend_nchunks(df), 
  overwrite = FALSE, 
  shardby = NULL, 
  compress = 50, 
  ... 
)

Arguments

df          a disk.frame
outdir      the output directory
nchunks     number of chunks
overwrite   if TRUE the outdir will be overwritten, if FALSE it will throw an error if the
directory is not empty
shardby     The shardkey
compress    the compression level 0-100; 100 is highest
...         passed to output_disk.frame

Examples

# write to temporary location
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

# specify a different path in the temporary folder, you are free to choose a different folder
cars_new_location.df = as.disk.frame(cars, outdir = file.path(tempdir(), "some_path.df"))

# specify a different number of chunks
# this writes to tempdir() by default
cars_chunks.df = as.disk.frame(cars, nchunks = 4, overwrite = TRUE)

# clean up
delete(cars.df)
delete(cars_new_location.df)
delete(cars_chunks.df)

Description

Bind rows
chunk_summarize

Usage

bind_rows.disk.frame(...)

Arguments

... disk.frame to be row bound

Description

The disk.frame group by operation perform group WITHIN each chunk. This is often used for performance reasons. If the user wishes to perform group-by, they may choose to use the 'hard_group_by' function which is expensive as it reorganizes the chunks by the shard key.

Usage

chunk_summarize(.data, ...)

chunk_summarise(.data, ...)

chunk_group_by(.data, ...)

chunk_ungroup(.data, ...)

Arguments

.data a disk.frame

... passed to dplyr::group_by

See Also

hard_group_by group_by
cmap

Apply the same function to all chunks

Description

Apply the same function to all chunks
‘cimap.disk.frame‘ accepts a two argument function where the first argument is a data.frame and the second is the chunk ID
‘lazy‘ is convenience function to apply ‘.f‘ to every chunk
‘delayed‘ is an alias for lazy and is consistent with the naming in Dask and Dagger.jl

Usage

```r
cmap(.x, .f, ...)
cmap_dfr(.x, .f, ..., .id = NULL)
cimap(.x, .f, ...)  
cimap_dfr(.x, .f, ..., .id = NULL, use.names = fill, fill = FALSE, idcol = NULL)
cimap(.x, .f, ...)  
cimap_dfr(.x, .f, ..., .id = NULL)
cimap_dfr(.x, .f, ...)
cimap_dfr(.x, .f, ...)
```
fill = FALSE,
idcol = NULL
)
lazy(.x, .f, ...)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
lazy(.x, .f, ...)
delayed(.x, .f, ...)
clapply(...)

Arguments

.x a disk.frame
.f a function to apply to each of the chunks
... Passed to `collect` and `write_disk.frame`
.id ignored
use.names for cmap_dfr’s call to data.table::rbindlist. See data.table::rbindlist
fill for cmap_dfr’s call to data.table::rbindlist. See data.table::rbindlist
idcol for cmap_dfr’s call to data.table::rbindlist. See data.table::rbindlist
outdir the output directory
keep The columns to keep at source
lazy if TRUE then do this lazily
overwrite Whether to overwrite any files in the output directory
compress The compression setting. 0-100

Examples

cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

# return the first row of each chunk lazily
#
cars2 = cmap(cars.df, function(chunk) {
  chunk[,1]
})
collect(cars2)

# same as above but using purrr
cars2 = cmap(cars.df, ~.x[1,])
collect(cars2)

# return the first row of each chunk eagerly as list
cmap(cars.df, ~.x[1,], lazy = FALSE)
cmap2

# return the first row of each chunk eagerly as data.table/data.frame by row-binding
cmap_dfr(cars.df, ~.x[1,])

# lazy and delayed are just an aliases for cmap(..., lazy = TRUE)
collect(lazy(cars.df, ~.x[1,]))
collect(delayed(cars.df, ~.x[1,]))

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)

cmap2  'cmap2’ a function to two disk.frames

Description
Perform a function on both disk.frames .x and .y, each chunk of .x and .y gets run by .f(x.chunk, y.chunk)

Usage
cmap2(.x, .y, .f, ...)

map_by_chunk_id(.x, .y, .f, ..., outdir)

Arguments
.x  a disk.frame
.y  a disk.frame
.f  a function to be called on each chunk of x and y matched by chunk_id
... not used
outdir  output directory

Examples
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)
cars2.df = cmap2(cars.df, cars.df, ~data.table::rbindlist(list(.x, .y)))
collect(cars2.df)

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)
delete(cars2.df)
**collect.disk.frame**  
*Bring the disk.frame into R*

**Description**

Bring the disk.frame into RAM by loading the data and running all lazy operations as data.table/data.frame or as a list.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
collect(x, ..., parallel = !is.null(attr(x, "recordings")))

collect_list(
  x,
  simplify = FALSE,
  parallel = !is.null(attr(x, "recordings")),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'summarized_disk.frame'
collect(x, ..., parallel = !is.null(attr(x, "recordings")))
```

**Arguments**

- `x` a disk.frame
- `...` not used
- `parallel` if TRUE the collection is performed in parallel. By default if there are delayed/lazy steps then it will be parallel, otherwise it will not be in parallel. This is because parallel requires transferring data from background R session to the current R session and if there is no computation then it’s better to avoid transferring data between session, hence parallel = FALSE is a better choice
- `simplify` Should the result be simplified to array

**Value**

- `collect` return a data.frame/data.table
- `collect_list` returns a list
- `collect` return a data.frame/data.table
Examples

cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)
# use collect to bring the data into RAM as a data.table/data.frame
collect(cars.df)

# clean up
delete(cars.df)
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

# returns the result as a list
collect_list(cmap(cars.df, ~1))

# clean up
delete(cars.df)
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)
# use collect to bring the data into RAM as a data.table/data.frame
collect(cars.df)

# clean up
delete(cars.df)

---

colnames

Return the column names of the disk.frame

Description

The returned column names are from the source. So if you have lazy operations then the colnames here does not reflects the results of those operations. Note: if you have expensive lazy function then this operation might take some time.

Usage

colnames(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
names(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
colnames(x, ...)

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

Arguments

x a disk.frame
...
not used
compute.disk.frame  Force computations. The results are stored in a folder.

Description

Perform the computation; same as calling cmap without .f and lazy = FALSE

Usage

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
compute(x, name = NULL, outdir = tempfile("tmp_df_", fileext = ".df"), ...)

Arguments

x a disk.frame
name If not NULL then used as outdir prefix.
outdir the output directory
... Passed to `write_disk.frame`

Examples

cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)
cars.df2 = cars.df %>% cmap(~.x)
# the computation is performed and the data is now stored elsewhere
cars.df3 = compute(cars.df2)

# clean up
delete(cars.df)
delete(cars.df3)

create_chunk Mapper  Create function that applies to each chunk if disk.frame

Description

A function to make it easier to create functions like filter

Usage

create_chunk_mapper(chunk_fn, warning_msg = NULL, as.data.frame = FALSE)

Arguments

chunk_fn The dplyr function to create a mapper for
warning_msg The warning message to display when invoking the mapper
as.data.frame force the input chunk of a data.frame; needed for dplyr
Examples

```r
filter = create_chunk_mapper(dplyr::filter)

# example: creating a function that keeps only the first and last n row
first_and_last <- function(chunk, n, ...) {
  nr = nrow(chunk)
  print(nr-n+1:nr)
  chunk[c(1:n, (nr-n+1):nr), ]
}

# create the function for use with disk.frame
first_and_last_df = create_chunk_mapper(first_and_last)

mtcars.df = as.disk.frame(mtcars)

# the operation is lazy
lazy_mtcars.df = mtcars.df %>%
  first_and_last_df(2)

# bring into R
collect(lazy_mtcars.df)

# clean up
delete(mtcars.df)
```

---

**csv_to_disk.frame**  
Convert CSV file(s) to disk.frame format

**Description**  
Convert CSV file(s) to disk.frame format

**Usage**

```r
csv_to_disk.frame(
  infile,
  outdir = tempfile(fileext = ".df"),
  inmapfn = base::I,
  nchunks = recommend_nchunks(sum(file.size(infile))),
  in_chunk_size = NULL,
  shardby = NULL,
  compress = 50,
  overwrite = TRUE,
  header = TRUE,
  .progress = TRUE,
  backend = c("data.table", "readr", "LaF")
)```

chunk_reader = c("bigreadr", "data.table", "readr", "readLines"),
...
)

Arguments

infile       The input CSV file or files
outdir       The directory to output the disk.frame to
inmapfn      A function to be applied to the chunk read in from CSV before the chunk is
             being written out. Commonly used to perform simple transformations. Defaults to
             the identity function (ie. no transformation)
inchunks     Number of chunks to output
in_chunk_size When reading in the file, how many lines to read in at once. This is different to
             nchunks which controls how many chunks are output
shardby      The column(s) to shard the data by. For example suppose ‘shardby = c("col1","col2")’
             then every row where the values ‘col1’ and ‘col2’ are the same will end up in the
             same chunk; this will allow merging by ‘col1’ and ‘col2’ to be more efficient
compress     For fst backends it’s a number between 0 and 100 where 100 is the highest
             compression ratio.
overwrite    Whether to overwrite the existing directory
header       Whether the files have header. Defaults to TRUE
.progress    A logical, for whether or not to show progress
backend      The CSV reader backend to choose: "data.table" or "readr". disk.frame does not
             have its own CSV reader. It uses either data.table::fread or readr::read_delimited.
             It is worth noting that data.table::fread does not detect dates and all dates are im-
             ported as strings, and you are encouraged to use fasttime to convert the strings
             to date. You can use the ‘inmapfn’ to do that. However, if you want automatic
             date detection, then backend="readr" may suit your needs. However, readr is
             often slower than data.table, hence data.table is chosen as the default.
chunk_reader Even if you choose a backend there can still be multiple strategies on how
             to approach the CSV reads. For example, data.table::fread tries to mmap the
             whole file which can cause the whole read process to fail. In that case we can
             change the chunk_reader to "readLines" which uses the readLines function to
             read chunk by chunk and still use data.table::fread to process the chunks. There
             are currently no strategies for readr backend, except the default one.

See Also

Other ingesting data: zip_to_disk.frame()

Examples

tmpfile = tempfile()
write.csv(cars, tmpfile)
tmpdf = tempfile(fileext = ".df")
delete

df = csv_to_disk.frame(tmpfile, outdir = tmpdf, overwrite = TRUE)

# clean up
fs::file_delete(tmpfile)
delete(df)

delete Delete a disk.frame

Description
Delete a disk.frame

Usage
delete(df)

Arguments
df a disk.frame

Examples
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)
delete(cars.df)

dfglm Fit generalized linear models (glm) with disk.frame

Description
Fits GLMs using 'speedglm' or 'biglm'. The return object will be exactly as those return by those functions. This is a convenience wrapper

Usage
dfglm(formula, data, ..., glm_backend = c("biglm", "speedglm", "biglmm"))

Arguments
formula A model formula
data See Details below. Method dispatch is on this argument
... Additional arguments
glm_backend Which package to use for fitting GLMs. The default is "biglm", which has known issues with factor level if different levels are present in different chunks. The "speedglm" option is more robust, but does not implement 'predict' which makes prediction and implementation impossible.
Details

The data argument may be a function, a data frame, or a SQLiteConnection or RODBC connection object.

When it is a function the function must take a single argument reset. When this argument is FALSE it returns a data frame with the next chunk of data or NULL if no more data are available. When reset=TRUE it indicates that the data should be reread from the beginning by subsequent calls. The chunks need not be the same size or in the same order when the data are reread, but the same data must be provided in total. The bigglm.data.frame method gives an example of how such a function might be written, another is in the Examples below.

The model formula must not contain any data-dependent terms, as these will not be consistent when updated. Factors are permitted, but the levels of the factor must be the same across all data chunks (empty factor levels are ok). Offsets are allowed (since version 0.8).

The SQLiteConnection and RODBC methods loads only the variables needed for the model, not the whole table. The code in the SQLiteConnection method should work for other DBI connections, but I do not have any of these to check it with.

Value

An object of class bigglm

References


See Also

Other Machine Learning (ML): make_glm_streaming_fn()

Examples

cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)
m = dfglm(dist ~ speed, data = cars.df)

# can use normal R functions
# Only works in version > R 3.6
majorv = as.integer(version$major)
minorv = as.integer(strsplit(version$minor, ".", fixed=TRUE)[[1]][1])
if(((majorv == 3) & (minorv >= 6)) | (majorv > 3)) {
  summary(m)
predict(m, get_chunk(cars.df, 1))
predict(m, collect(cars.df))
  # can use broom to tidy up the returned info
  broom::tidy(m)
}

# clean up
delete(cars.df)
**df_ram_size**

*Get the size of RAM in gigabytes*

---

**Description**

Get the size of RAM in gigabytes

**Usage**

`df_ram_size()`

**Value**

integer of RAM in gigabyte (GB)

**Examples**

```r
# returns the RAM size in gigabyte (GB)
df_ram_size()
```

---

**disk.frame**

*Create a disk.frame from a folder*

---

**Description**

Create a disk.frame from a folder

**Usage**

`disk.frame(path, backend = "fst")`

**Arguments**

- `path`  
  The path to store the output file or to a directory

- `backend`  
  The only available backend is fst at the moment

**Examples**

```r
path = file.path(tempdir(),"cars")
as.disk.frame(cars, outdir=path, overwrite = TRUE, nchunks = 2)
df = disk.frame(path)
head(df)
nchunks(df)
# clean up
delete(df)
```
**disk.frame_to_parquet**  
*A function to convert a disk.frame to parquet format*

### Description
A function to convert a disk.frame to parquet format

### Usage
```r
disk.frame_to_parquet(df, outdir)
```

### Arguments
- `df`: a disk.frame or a path to a disk.frame
- `outdir`: the path to save the parquet files

---

**evalparseglue**  
*Helper function to evalparse some 'glue::glue' string*

### Description
Helper function to evalparse some 'glue::glue' string

### Usage
```r
evalparseglue(code, env = parent.frame())
```

### Arguments
- `code`: the code in character(string) format to evaluate
- `env`: the environment in which to evaluate the code
**find_globals_recursively**

*Find globals in an expression by searching through the chain*

**Description**

Find globals in an expression by searching through the chain

**Usage**

```r
find_globals_recursively(code, envir)
```

**Arguments**

- **code**: An expression to search for globals
- **envir**: The environment from which to begin the search

---

**foverlaps.disk.frame**  
*Apply data.table's foverlaps to the disk.frame*

**Description**

EXPERIMENTAL

**Usage**

```r
foverlaps.disk.frame(
  df1, 
  df2, 
  by.x = if (identical(shardkey(df1)$shardkey, "")) shardkey(df1)$shardkey else shardkey(df2)$shardkey, 
  by.y = shardkey(df2)$shardkey, 
  ...., 
  outdir = tempfile("df_foverlaps_tmp", fileext = ".df"), 
  merge_by_chunk_id = FALSE, 
  compress = 50, 
  overwrite = TRUE 
)
```
Arguments

- **df1**: A disk.frame
- **df2**: A disk.frame or a data.frame
- **by.x**: character/string vector. by.x used in foverlaps
- **by.y**: character/string vector. by.y used in foverlaps
- ... passed to data.table::foverlaps and disk.frame::cmap.disk.frame
- **outdir**: The output directory of the disk.frame
- **merge_by_chunk_id**: If TRUE then the merges will happen for chunks in df1 and df2 with the same chunk id which speed up processing. Otherwise every chunk of df1 is merged with every chunk of df2. Ignored with df2 is not a disk.frame
- **compress**: The compression ratio for fst
- **overwrite**: overwrite existing directory

Examples

```r
library(data.table)

## simple example:
x = as.disk.frame(data.table(start=c(5,31,22,16), end=c(8,50,25,18), val2 = 7:10))
y = as.disk.frame(data.table(start=c(10, 20, 30), end=c(15, 35, 45), val1 = 1:3))
byxy = c("start", "end")
xy.df = foverlaps.disk.frame(
  x, y, by.x = byxy, by.y = byxy,
  merge_by_chunk_id = TRUE, overwrite = TRUE)
# clean up
delete(x)
delete(y)
delete(xy.df)
```

---

**gen_datatable_synthetic**  
*Generate synthetic dataset for testing*

### Description

Generate synthetic dataset for testing

### Usage

```r
gen_datatable_synthetic(N = 2e+08, K = 100)
```

### Arguments

- **N**: number of rows. Defaults to 200 million
- **K**: controls the number of unique values for id. Some ids will have K distinct values while others have N/K distinct values
**get_chunk**

*Obtain one chunk by chunk id*

---

**Description**

Obtain one chunk by chunk id

**Usage**

```r
get_chunk(...)  
## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
get_chunk(df, n, keep = NULL, full.names = FALSE, ..., partitioned_info = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `...` passed to `fst::read_fst` or whichever read function is used in the backend
- `df` a `disk.frame`
- `n` the chunk id. If numeric then matches by number, if character then returns the chunk with the same name as `n`
- `keep` the columns to keep
- `full.names` whether `n` is the full path to the chunks or just a relative path file name. Ignored if `n` is numeric
- `partitioned_info` for internal use only. It’s a data.frame used to help with filtering by partitions

**Examples**

```r
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars, nchunks = 2)  
get_chunk(cars.df, 1)  
get_chunk(cars.df, 2)  
get_chunk(cars.df, 1, keep = "speed")  

# if full.names = TRUE then the full path to the chunk need to be provided
get_chunk(cars.df, file.path(attr(cars.df, "path"), "1.fst"), full.names = TRUE)

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)
```
get_chunk_ids

Get the chunk IDs and files names

Description

Get the chunk IDs and files names

Usage

get_chunk_ids(df, ..., full.names = FALSE, strip_extension = TRUE)

Arguments

df a disk.frame

... passed to list.files

full.names If TRUE returns the full path to the file, Defaults to FALSE

strip_extension If TRUE then the file extension in the chunk_id is removed. Defaults to TRUE

Examples

cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

# return the integer-string chunk IDs
get_chunk_ids(cars.df)

# return the file name chunk IDs
get_chunk_ids(cars.df, full.names = TRUE)

# return the file name chunk IDs with file extension
get_chunk_ids(cars.df, strip_extension = FALSE)

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)

get_partition_paths

Get the partitioning structure of a folder

Description

Get the partitioning structure of a folder

Usage

get_partition_paths(df)
groups.disk.frame

Arguments

df    a disk.frame whose paths will be used to determine if it’s folder-partitioned
disk.frame

---

groups.disk.frame  *The shard keys of the disk.frame*

---

Description

The shard keys of the disk.frame

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
groups(x)
```

Arguments

x    a disk.frame

Value

character

---

head.disk.frame  *Head and tail of the disk.frame*

---

Description

Head and tail of the disk.frame

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
head(x, n = 6L, ...)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
tail(x, n = 6L, ...)
```

Arguments

x    a disk.frame

n    number of rows to include

...    passed to base::head or base::tail
Examples

cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)
head(cars.df)
tail(cars.df)

# clean up
delete(cars.df)

is_disk.frame  Checks if a folder is a disk.frame

Description

Checks if a folder is a disk.frame

Usage

is_disk.frame(df)

Arguments

df  a disk.frame or directory to check

Examples

cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

is_disk.frame(cars)  # FALSE
is_disk.frame(cars.df)  # TRUE

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)

make_glm_streaming_fn  A streaming function for speedglm

Description

Define a function that can be used to feed data into speedglm and biglm

Usage

make_glm_streaming_fn(data, verbose = FALSE)
Arguments

- `data`: a disk.frame
- `verbose`: Whether to print the status of data loading. Default to FALSE

Value

return a function, fn, that can be used as the data argument in biglm::biglm or speedglm::shglm

See Also

Other Machine Learning (ML): dfglm()

Examples

cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)
streamacq = make_glm_streaming_fn(cars.df, verbose = FALSE)

majorv = as.integer(version$major)
minorv = as.integer(strsplit(version$minor, ".", fixed=TRUE)[[1]][1])
if(((majorv == 3) & (minorv >= 6)) | (majorv > 3)) {
  m = biglm::biglm(dist ~ speed, data = streamacq)
  summary(m)
  predict(m, get_chunk(cars.df, 1))
  predict(m, collect(cars.df, 1))
} else {
  m = speedglm::shglm(dist ~ speed, data = streamacq)
}

merge.disk.frame

Merge function for disk.frames

Description

Merge function for disk.frames

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
merge(
  x,
  y,
  by,
 outdir = tempfile(fileext = ".df"),
  ...
)
```

move_to

Move or copy a disk.frame to another location

Description

Move or copy a disk.frame to another location

Usage

move_to(df, outdir, ..., copy = FALSE)

copy_df_to(df, outdir, ...)

Arguments

df The disk.frame
outdir The new location
... NOT USED

copy Merely copy and not move

Value

a disk.frame
Examples

cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

cars_copy.df = copy_df_to(cars.df, outdir = tempfile(fileext=".df"))

cars2.df = move_to(cars.df, outdir = tempfile(fileext=".df"))

# clean up
delete(cars_copy.df)
delete(cars2.df)

nchunks

Returns the number of chunks in a disk.frame

Description

Returns the number of chunks in a disk.frame

Usage

nchunks(df, ...)

nchunk(df, ...)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
nchunk(df, ...)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
nchunks(df, skip.ready.check = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

df a disk.frame

... not used

skip.ready.check NOT implemented

Examples

cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

# return the number of chunks
nchunks(cars.df)
nchunk(cars.df)

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)
**nrow**

*Number of rows or columns*

---

**Description**

Number of rows or columns

**Usage**

```
nrow(df, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
nrow(df, ...)
```

```
ncol(df)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
ncol(df)
```

**Arguments**

- `df`: a `disk.frame`
- `...`: passed to base::nrow

**Examples**

```r
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

# return total number of column and rows
col(cars.df)
nrow(cars.df)

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)
```

---

**overwrite_check**

*Check if the outdir exists or not*

---

**Description**

If the overwrite is TRUE then the folder will be deleted, otherwise the folder will be created.

**Usage**

```
overwrite_check(outdir, overwrite)
```
**partition_filter**

Filter the dataset based on folder partitions

**Description**

Filter the dataset based on folder partitions

**Usage**

```r
partition_filter(x, ...)  
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: a disk.frame
- `...`: filtering conditions for filtering the disk.frame at (folder) partition level

**Examples**

```r
tf = tempfile()
overwrite_check(tf, overwrite = FALSE)
overwrite_check(tf, overwrite = TRUE)

# clean up
fs::dir_delete(tf)
```

**play**

Play the recorded lazy operations

**Description**

Play the recorded lazy operations

**Usage**

```r
play(dataframe, recordings)
```

**Arguments**

- `dataframe`: A data.frame
- `recordings`: A recording the expression, globals and packages using create_chunk_mapper
print.disk.frame  

Description

a new print method for disk.frame

Usage

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
print(x, ...)

Arguments

x  disk.frame
...  not used

---

pull.disk.frame  

Description

Pull a column from table similar to `dplyr::pull`.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
pull(.data, var = -1, name = NULL, ...)

Arguments

.data  The disk.frame
var  can be an positive or negative integer or a character/string. See `dplyr::pull` documentation
name  See `dplyr::pull` documentation
...  Not used, kept for compatibility with `dplyr::pull`
purrr_as_mapper

**Description**

Used to convert a function to purrr syntax if needed

**Usage**

```r
purrr_as_mapper(.f)
```

**Arguments**

- `f`: a normal function or purrr syntax function i.e. `~ ...code...`

---

rbindlist.disk.frame

**Description**

rbindlist disk.frames together

**Usage**

```r
rbindlist.disk.frame(
  df_list,
  outdir = tempfile(fileext = "df"),
  by_chunk_id = TRUE,
  parallel = TRUE,
  compress = 50,
  overwrite = TRUE,
  .progress = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `df_list`: A list of disk.frames
- `outdir`: Output directory of the row-bound disk.frames
- `by_chunk_id`: If TRUE then only the chunks with the same chunk IDs will be bound
- `parallel`: if TRUE then bind multiple disk.frame simultaneously, Defaults to TRUE
- `compress`: 0-100, 100 being the highest compression rate.
- `overwrite`: overwrite the output directory
- `.progress`: A logical, for whether or not to show progress.
Examples

cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

# row-bind two disk.frames
cars2.df = rbindlist.disk.frame(list(cars.df, cars.df))

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)
delete(cars2.df)

rechunk

Increase or decrease the number of chunks in the disk.frame

Description

Increase or decrease the number of chunks in the disk.frame

Usage

rechunk(
  df,
  nchunks = disk.frame::nchunks(df),
  outdir = attr(df, "path", exact = TRUE),
  shardby = NULL,
  overwrite = TRUE
)

Arguments

df the disk.frame to rechunk
nchunks number of chunks
outdir the output directory
shardby the shardkeys
overwrite overwrite the output directory

Examples

# create a disk.frame with 2 chunks in tempdir()
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars, nchunks = 2)

# re-chunking cars.df to 3 chunks, done "in-place" to the same folder as cars.df
rechunk(cars.df, 3)

new_path = tempfile(fileext = ".df")
# re-chunking cars.df to 4 chunks, shard by speed, and done "out-of-place" to a new directory
cars2.df = rechunk(cars.df, 4, outdir=new_path, shardby = "speed")
# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)
delete(cars2.df)

---

`recommend_nchunks`  
*Recommend number of chunks based on input size*

**Description**

Computes the recommended number of chunks to break a data.frame into. It can accept file sizes in bytes (as integer) or a data.frame

**Usage**

```r
recommend_nchunks(
  df,
  type = "csv",
  minchunks = data.table::getDTthreads(),
  conservatism = 8,
  ram_size = df_ram_size()
)
```

**Arguments**

- `df`: a disk.frame or the file size in bytes of a CSV file holding the data
- `type`: only = "csv" is supported. It indicates the file type corresponding to file size ‘df’
- `minchunks`: the minimum number of chunks. Defaults to the number of CPU cores (without hyper-threading)
- `conservatism`: a multiplier to the recommended number of chunks. The more chunks the smaller the chunk size and more likely that each chunk can fit into RAM
- `ram_size`: The amount of RAM available which is usually computed. Except on RStudio with R3.6+

**Examples**

```r
# recommend nchunks based on data.frame
recommend_nchunks(cars)

# recommend nchunks based on file size ONLY CSV is implemented at the moment
recommend_nchunks(1024^3)
```
sample_frac.disk.frame

remove_chunk

Removes a chunk from the disk.frame

Description

Removes a chunk from the disk.frame

Usage

remove_chunk(df, chunk_id, full.names = FALSE)

Arguments

df
   a disk.frame
chunk_id
   the chunk ID of the chunk to remove. If it's a number then return number.fst
full.names
   TRUE or FALSE. Defaults to FALSE. If true then chunk_id is the full path to
   the chunk otherwise it's the relative path

Examples

# TODO add these to tests
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars, nchunks = 4)

# removes 3rd chunk
remove_chunk(cars.df, 3)
nchunks(cars.df) # 3

# removes 4th chunk
remove_chunk(cars.df, "4.fst")
nchunks(cars.df) # 3

# removes 2nd chunk
remove_chunk(cars.df, file.path(attr(cars.df, "path", exact=TRUE), "2.fst"), full.names = TRUE)
nchunks(cars.df) # 1

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)

sample_frac.disk.frame

Sample n rows from a disk.frame

Description

Sample n rows from a disk.frame
Usage

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
sample_frac(tbl, size = 1, replace = FALSE, weight = NULL, .env = NULL, ...)

Arguments

tbl  A data.frame.
size  <tidy-select> For sample_n(), the number of rows to select. For sample_frac(), the fraction of rows to select. If tbl is grouped, size applies to each group.
replace  Sample with or without replacement?
weight  <tidy-select> Sampling weights. This must evaluate to a vector of non-negative numbers the same length as the input. Weights are automatically standardised to sum to 1.
.env  DEPRECATED.
...  ignored

Examples

cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

collect(sample_frac(cars.df, 0.5))

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)

select.disk.frame  The dplyr verbs implemented for disk.frame

Description

Please see the dplyr document for their usage. Please note 'chunk_arrange' performs the actions within each chunk

Usage

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
select(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
rename(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
filter(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
mutate(.data, ...)
## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
transmute(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
arrange(.data, ...)

chunk_arrange(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
distinct(...)

chunk_distinct(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
glimpse(.data, ...)

### Arguments

- `.data` a disk.frame
- `...` Same as the dplyr functions

### Examples

```r
library(dplyr)
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)
mult = 2

# use all any of the supported dplyr
cars2 = cars.df %>%
  select(speed) %>%
  mutate(speed2 = speed * mult) %>%
  filter(speed < 50) %>%
  rename(speed1 = speed) %>%
  collect

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)
```

---

**setup_disk.frame**  
Set up disk.frame environment

### Description

Set up disk.frame environment
Usage

setup_disk.frame(
  workers = data.table::getDTthreads(),
  future_backend = future::multisession,
  ..., 
  gui = FALSE
)

Arguments

workers the number of workers (background R processes in the
future_backend which future backend to use for parallelization
... passed to ‘future::plan’
gui Whether to use a Graphical User Interface (GUI) for selecting the options. De-
defaults to FALSE

Examples

if (interactive()) {
  # setup disk.frame to use multiple workers these may use more than two
  # cores, and is therefore not allowed on CRAN. Hence it’s set to run only in
  # interactive session
  setup_disk.frame()

  # use a Shiny GUI to adjust settings
  # only run in interactive()
  setup_disk.frame(gui = TRUE)
}

# set the number workers to 2
setup_disk.frame(2)

# if you do not wish to use multiple workers you can set it to sequential
setup_disk.frame(future_backend=future::sequential)

shard Shard a data.frame/data.table or disk.frame into chunk and saves it
into a disk.frame

description

Shard a data.frame/data.table or disk.frame into chunk and saves it into a disk.frame
‘distribute‘ is an alias for ‘shard‘
Usage

```
shard(
  df,
  shardby,
  outdir = tempfile(fileext = " .df"),
  ..., nchunks = recommend_nchunks(df),
  overwrite = FALSE
)

distribute(...)
```

Arguments

- **df**: A data.frame/data.table or disk.frame. If disk.frame, then rechunk(df, ...) is run
- **shardby**: The column(s) to shard the data by.
- **outdir**: The output directory of the disk.frame
- **...**: not used
- **nchunks**: The number of chunks
- **overwrite**: If TRUE then the chunks are overwritten

Examples

```
# shard the cars data.frame by speed so that rows with the same speed are in the same chunk
iris.df = shard(iris, "Species")

# clean up cars.df
delete(iris.df)
```

---

**shardkey**

*Returns the shardkey (not implemented yet)*

Description

Returns the shardkey (not implemented yet)

Usage

```
shardkey(df)
```

Arguments

- **df**: a disk.frame
### shardkey_equal

**Description**

Compare two disk.frame shardkeys

**Usage**

```r
shardkey_equal(sk1, sk2)
```

**Arguments**

- `sk1`: shardkey1
- `sk2`: shardkey2

### show_ceremony

**Description**

Show the code to setup disk.frame

**Usage**

```r
show_ceremony()
ceremony_text()
show_boilerplate()
insert_ceremony()
```

### split_string_into_df

**Description**

Turn a string of the form `/partition1=val/partition2=val2` into data.frame

**Usage**

```r
split_string_into_df(path_strs)
```

**Arguments**

- `path_strs`: The paths in string form to break into partition format
**srckeepl**  
*Keep only the variables from the input listed in selections*

**Description**  
Keep only the variables from the input listed in selections

**Usage**  
```r
srckeepl(diskf, selections, ...)
```

**Arguments**  
- **diskf** a disk.frame  
- **selections** The list of variables to keep from the input source  
- ... not yet used

**Examples**  
```r
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)
# when loading cars's chunks into RAM, load only the column speed
collect(srckeepl(cars.df, "speed"))
# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)
```

**summarise.grouped_disk.frame**  
*A function to parse the summarize function*

**Description**  
The disk.frame group by operation perform group WITHIN each chunk. This is often used for performance reasons. If the user wishes to perform group-by, they may choose to use the 'hard_group_by' function which is expensive as it reorganizes the chunks by the shard key.

**Usage**  
```r
## S3 method for class 'grouped_disk.frame'
summarise(.data, ...)
```
```r
## S3 method for class 'grouped_disk.frame'
summarize(.data, ...)
```
## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'

```r
group_by(
  .data,
  ..., 
  .add = FALSE, 
  .drop = stop("disk.frame does not support ".drop in "group_by" at this stage")
)
```

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'

```r
summarize(.data, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'

```r
summarise(.data, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `.data` a disk.frame
- `...` same as the dplyr::group_by
- `.add` from dplyr
- `.drop` from dplyr

### See Also

hard_group_by

tbl_vars.disk.frame Column names for RStudio auto-complete

### Description

Returns the names of the columns. Needed for RStudio to complete variable names

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
tbl_vars(x)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'
group_vars(x)
```

### Arguments

- `x` a disk.frame
var_df.chunk_agg.disk.frame

One Stage function

Description

One Stage function
mean chunk_agg
mean collected_agg

Usage

```
var_df.chunk_agg.disk.frame(x, na.rm = FALSE)
var_df.collected_agg.disk.frame(listx)
sd_df.chunk_agg.disk.frame(x, na.rm = FALSE)
sd_df.collected_agg.disk.frame(listx)
mean_df.chunk_agg.disk.frame(x, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
mean_df.collected_agg.disk.frame(listx)
sum_df.chunk_agg.disk.frame(x, ...)
sum_df.collected_agg.disk.frame(listx, ...)
min_df.chunk_agg.disk.frame(x, ...)
min_df.collected_agg.disk.frame(listx, ...)
max_df.chunk_agg.disk.frame(x, ...)
max_df.collected_agg.disk.frame(listx, ...)
median_df.chunk_agg.disk.frame(x, ...)
median_df.collected_agg.disk.frame(listx, ...)
n_df.chunk_agg.disk.frame(...)
n_df.collected_agg.disk.frame(listx, ...)
length_df.chunk_agg.disk.frame(x, ...)
```
Arguments

- **x**: the input
- **na.rm**: Remove NAs. TRUE or FALSE
- **listx**: a list
- **...**: additional options

**Description**

Write a data.frame/disk.frame to a disk.frame location. If df is a data.frame then using the as.disk.frame function is recommended for most cases

**Usage**

```r
write_disk.frame(
  diskf,
  outdir = tempfile(fileext = "\.df"),
  nchunks = ifelse("disk.frame" %in% class(diskf), nchunks.disk.frame(diskf),
                  recommend_nchunks(diskf)),
  overwrite = FALSE,
  shardby = NULL,
)```
partitionby = NULL,
compress = 50,
...
)

output_disk.frame(...)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diskf</td>
<td>a disk.frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outdir</td>
<td>output directory for the disk.frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nchunks</td>
<td>number of chunks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td>overwrite output directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shardby</td>
<td>the columns to shard by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partitionby</td>
<td>the columns to (folder) partition by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compress</td>
<td>compression ratio for fst files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>passed to cmap.disk.frame</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)

# write out a lazy disk.frame to disk
cars2.df = write_disk.frame(cmap(cars.df, ~.x[1,3]), overwrite = TRUE)
collect(cars2.df)

# clean up cars.df
delete(cars.df)
delete(cars2.df)

zip_to_disk.frame  

Description

‘zip_to_disk.frame’ is used to read and convert every CSV file within the zip file to disk.frame format

Usage

zip_to_disk.frame(
  zipfile,
  outdir,
  ..., 
  validation.check = FALSE,
  overwrite = TRUE
)
Arguments

zipfile  The zipfile
outdir  The output directory for disk.frame
...  passed to fread
validation.check  should the function perform a check at the end to check for validity of output. It can detect issues with conversion
overwrite  overwrite output directory

Value

a list of disk.frame

See Also

Other ingesting data: csv_to_disk.frame()

Examples

# create a zip file containing a csv
csvfile = tempfile(fileext = ".csv")
write.csv(cars, csvfile)
zipfile = tempfile(fileext = ".zip")
zip(zipfile, csvfile)

# read every file and convert it to a disk.frame
zip.df = zip_to_disk.frame(zipfile, tempfile(fileext = ".df"))

# there is only one csv file so it return a list of one disk.frame
zip.df[[1]]

# clean up
unlink(csvfile)
unlink(zipfile)
delete(zip.df[[1]])
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'disk.frame'

df[
 ..., 
 keep = NULL,
 rbind = TRUE,
 use.names = TRUE,
 fill = FALSE,
 idcol = NULL
]
```

Arguments

- `df` a `disk.frame`
- `...` same as `data.table`
- `keep` the columns to keep
- `rbind` Whether to rbind the chunks. Defaults to `TRUE`
- `use.names` Same as in `data.table::rbindlist`
- `fill` Same as in `data.table::rbindlist`
- `idcol` Same as in `data.table::rbindlist`

Examples

```r
cars.df = as.disk.frame(cars)
speed_limit = 50
cars.df[speed < speed_limit ,.N, cut(dist, pretty(dist))]

# clean up
delete(cars.df)
```
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