Package ‘fuzzyjoin’

June 20, 2017

Type Package
Title Join Tables Together on Inexact Matching
Version 0.1.3
Date 2017-06-19
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Description Join tables together based not on whether columns match exactly, but whether they are similar by some comparison. Implementations include string distance and regular expression matching.
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LazyData TRUE
VignetteBuilder knitr
Depends R (>= 2.10)
Imports stringdist, stringr, dplyr, tidyr (>= 0.4.0), purrr, geosphere
Suggests testthat, knitr, ggplot2, qdapDictionaries, readr, rvest, rmarkdown, maps, IRanges, covr
RoxygenNote 6.0.1
NeedsCompilation no
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Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2017-06-19 22:38:41 UTC

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difference_join

Join two tables based on absolute difference between their columns

Usage

difference_join(x, y, by = NULL, max_dist = 1, mode = "inner",
distance_col = NULL)

difference_inner_join(x, y, by = NULL, max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL)

difference_left_join(x, y, by = NULL, max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL)

difference_right_join(x, y, by = NULL, max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL)

difference_full_join(x, y, by = NULL, max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL)

difference_semi_join(x, y, by = NULL, max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL)

difference_anti_join(x, y, by = NULL, max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL)

Arguments

x A tbl
y A tbl
by Columns by which to join the two tables
max_dist Maximum distance to use for joining
mode One of "inner", "left", "right", "full", "semi", or "anti"
distance_col If given, will add a column with this name containing the difference between the two

Examples

library(dplyr)

head(iris)
distance_join

sepal_lengths <- data_frame(Sepal.Length = c(5, 6, 7), Type = 1:3)

iris %>%
difference_inner_join(sepal_lengths, max_dist = .5)

---

### distance_join

Join two tables based on a distance metric of one or more columns

#### Description

This differs from `difference_join` in that it considers all of the columns together when computing distance. This allows it to use metrics such as Euclidean or Manhattan that depend on multiple columns. Note that if you are computing with longitude or latitude, you probably want to use `geo_join`.

#### Usage

```r
distance_join(x, y, by = NULL, max_dist = 1, method = c("euclidean", "manhattan"), mode = "inner", distance_col = NULL)
distance_inner_join(x, y, by = NULL, method = "euclidean", max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL)
distance_left_join(x, y, by = NULL, method = "euclidean", max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL)
distance_right_join(x, y, by = NULL, method = "euclidean", max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL)
distance_full_join(x, y, by = NULL, method = "euclidean", max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL)
distance_semi_join(x, y, by = NULL, method = "euclidean", max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL)
distance_anti_join(x, y, by = NULL, method = "euclidean", max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL)
```

#### Arguments

- `x`: A tbl
- `y`: A tbl
- `by`: Columns by which to join the two tables
- `max_dist`: Maximum distance to use for joining
- `method`: Method to use for computing distance, either euclidean (default) or manhattan.
**fuzzy_join**

- **mode**: One of "inner", "left", "right", "full", "semi", or "anti"
- **distance_col**: If given, will add a column with this name containing the distance between the two

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr)

head(iris)
sepal_lengths <- data_frame(Sepal.Length = c(5, 6, 7),
Sepal.Width = 1:3)

iris %>%
distance_inner_join(sepal_lengths, max_dist = 2)
```

---

**Description**

The `match_fun` argument is called once on a vector with all pairs of unique comparisons: thus, it should be efficient and vectorized.

**Usage**

- `fuzzy_join(x, y, by = NULL, match_fun = NULL, multi_by = NULL, multi_match_fun = NULL, index_match_fun = NULL, mode = "inner", ...)`
- `fuzzy_inner_join(x, y, by = NULL, match_fun, ...)`
- `fuzzy_left_join(x, y, by = NULL, match_fun, ...)`
- `fuzzy_right_join(x, y, by = NULL, match_fun, ...)`
- `fuzzy_full_join(x, y, by = NULL, match_fun, ...)`
- `fuzzy_semi_join(x, y, by = NULL, match_fun, ...)`
- `fuzzy_anti_join(x, y, by = NULL, match_fun, ...)`

**Arguments**

- `x`: A tbl
- `y`: A tbl
genome_join

by Columns of each to join
match_fun Vectorized function given two columns, returning TRUE or FALSE as to whether they are a match. Can be a list of functions one for each pair of columns specified in by (if a named list, it uses the names in x). If only one function is given it is used on all column pairs.
multi_by Columns to join, where all columns will be used to test matches together
multi_match_fun Function to use for testing matches, performed on all columns in each data frame simultaneously
index_match_fun Function to use for matching tables. Unlike match_fun and index_match_fun, this is performed on the original columns and returns pairs of indices.
mode One of "inner", "left", "right", "full" "semi", or "anti"
... Extra arguments passed to match_fun

Details

match_fun should return either a logical vector, or a data frame where the first column is logical. If the latter, the additional columns will be appended to the output. For example, these additional columns could contain the distance metrics that one is filtering on.

Note that as of now, you cannot give both match_fun and multi_match_fun- you can either compare each column individually or compare all of them.

Like in dplyr's join operations, fuzzy_join ignores groups, but preserves the grouping of x in the output.

genome_join

Join two tables based on overlapping genomic intervals: both a

Description

This is an extension of interval_join specific to genomic intervals. Genomic intervals include both a chromosome ID and an interval: items are only considered matching if the chromosome ID matches and the interval overlaps. Note that there must be three arguments to by, and that they must be in the order c("chromosome", "start", "end").

Usage

genome_join(x, y, by = NULL, mode = "inner", ...)
genoine_inner_join(x, y, by = NULL, ...)
genoine_left_join(x, y, by = NULL, ...)
genoine_right_join(x, y, by = NULL, ...)
genome_full_join(x, y, by = NULL, ...)

genome_semi_join(x, y, by = NULL, ...)

genome_anti_join(x, y, by = NULL, ...)

Arguments

- **x**: A tbl
- **y**: A tbl
- **by**: Names of columns to join on, in order c("chromosome", "start", "end"). A match will be counted only if the chromosomes are equal and the start/end pairs overlap.
- **mode**: One of "inner", "left", "right", "full", "semi", or "anti"
- **...**: Extra arguments passed on to `findOverlaps`

Details

All the extra arguments to `interval_join`, which are passed on to `findOverlaps`, work for `genome_join` as well. These include `maxgap` and `minoverlap`.

Examples

```r
library(dplyr)

x1 <- data_frame(
id = 1:4,
  chromosome = c("chr1", "chr1", "chr2", "chr2"),
  start = c(100, 200, 300, 400),
  end = c(150, 250, 350, 450))

x2 <- data_frame(
id = 1:4,
  chromosome = c("chr1", "chr2", "chr2", "chr1"),
  start = c(140, 210, 400, 300),
  end = c(160, 240, 415, 320))

# note that the the third and fourth items don't join (even though # 300-350 and 300-320 overlap) since the chromosomes are different:
genome_inner_join(x1, x2, by = c("chromosome", "start", "end"))

# other functions:
genome_full_join(x1, x2, by = c("chromosome", "start", "end"))
genome_left_join(x1, x2, by = c("chromosome", "start", "end"))
genome_right_join(x1, x2, by = c("chromosome", "start", "end"))
genome_semi_join(x1, x2, by = c("chromosome", "start", "end"))
genome_anti_join(x1, x2, by = c("chromosome", "start", "end"))
```
Join two tables based on a geo distance of longitudes and latitudes

Description

This allows joining based on combinations of longitudes and latitudes. If you are using a distance metric that is *not* based on latitude and longitude, use `distance_join` instead. Distances are calculated based on the `distHaversine`, `distGeo`, `distCosine`, etc methods in the geosphere package.

Usage

```r
geo_join(x, y, by = NULL, max_dist, method = c("haversine", "geo", "cosine", "meeus", "vincentysphere", "vincentyellipsoid"), unit = c("miles", "km"), mode = "inner", distance_col = NULL, ...)
geo_inner_join(x, y, by = NULL, method = "haversine", max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL, ...)
geo_left_join(x, y, by = NULL, method = "haversine", max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL, ...)
geo_right_join(x, y, by = NULL, method = "haversine", max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL, ...)
geo_full_join(x, y, by = NULL, method = "haversine", max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL, ...)
geo_semi_join(x, y, by = NULL, method = "haversine", max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL, ...)
geo_anti_join(x, y, by = NULL, method = "haversine", max_dist = 1, distance_col = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: A tbl
- `y`: A tbl
- `by`: Columns by which to join the two tables
- `max_dist`: Maximum distance to use for joining
- `method`: Method to use for computing distance: one of "haversine" (default), "geo", "cosine", "meeus", "vincentysphere", "vincentyellipsoid"
- `unit`: Unit of distance for threshold (default "miles")
- `mode`: One of "inner", "left", "right", "full" "semi", or "anti"
distance_col  If given, will add a column with this name containing the geographical distance between the two

...  Extra arguments passed on to the distance method

Details

"Haversine" was chosen as default since in some tests it is approximately the fastest method. Note that by far the slowest method is vincentyellipsoid, and on fuzzy joins should only be used when there are very few pairs and accuracy is imperative.

If you need to use a custom geo method, you may want to write it directly with the multi_by and multi_match_fun arguments to fuzzy_join.

Examples

library(dplyr)
data("state")

# find pairs of US states whose centers are within # 200 miles of each other
states <- data_frame(state = state.name,
longitude = state.center$x,
latitude = state.center$y)

s1 <- rename(states, state1 = state)
s2 <- rename(states, state2 = state)

pairs <- s1 %>%
  geo_inner_join(s2, max_dist = 200) %>%
  filter(state1 != state2)

pairs

# plot them
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(pairs, aes(x = longitude.x, y = latitude.x,
xend = longitude.y, yend = latitude.y)) +
  geom_segment(color = "red") +
  borders("state") +
  theme_void()

# also get distances
s1 %>%
  geo_inner_join(s2, max_dist = 200, distance_col = "distance")
Description

Joins tables based on overlapping intervals: for example, joining the row (1, 4) with (3, 6), but not with (5, 10). This operation is sped up using interval trees as implemented in the IRanges package. You can specify particular relationships between intervals (such as a maximum gap, or a minimum overlap) through arguments passed on to `findOverlaps`. See that documentation for descriptions of such arguments.

Usage

```
interval_join(x, y, by, mode = "inner", ...)
interval_inner_join(x, y, by = NULL, ...)
interval_left_join(x, y, by = NULL, ...)
interval_right_join(x, y, by = NULL, ...)
interval_full_join(x, y, by = NULL, ...)
interval_semi_join(x, y, by = NULL, ...)
interval_anti_join(x, y, by = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x** A tbl
- **y** A tbl
- **by** Columns by which to join the two tables. If provided, this must be two columns: start of interval, then end of interval
- **mode** One of "inner", "left", "right", "full" "semi", or "anti"
- **...** Extra arguments passed on to `findOverlaps`

Details

This allows joining on date or datetime intervals. It throws an error if the type of date/datetime disagrees between the two tables.

Examples

```
x1 <- data.frame(id1 = 1:3, start = c(1, 5, 10), end = c(3, 7, 15))
x2 <- data.frame(id2 = 1:3, start = c(2, 4, 16), end = c(4, 8, 20))
```
misspellings

```
interval_inner_join(x1, x2)

# Allow them to be separated by a gap with a maximum:
interval_inner_join(x1, x2, maxgap = 1)  # let 1 join with 2
interval_inner_join(x1, x2, maxgap = 20)  # everything joins each other

# Require that they overlap by more than a particular amount
interval_inner_join(x1, x2, minoverlap = 3)

# other types of joins:
interval_full_join(x1, x2)
interval_left_join(x1, x2)
interval_right_join(x1, x2)
interval_semi_join(x1, x2)
interval_anti_join(x1, x2)
```

---

**Description**

This is a codetable mapping misspellings of their words, compiled by Wikipedia, where it is licensed under the CC-BY SA license. (Three words with non-ASCII characters were filtered out). If you’d like to reproduce this dataset from Wikipedia, see the example code below.

**Usage**

misspellings

**Format**

An object of class tbl_df (inherits from tbl, data.frame) with 4505 rows and 2 columns.

**Source**


**Examples**

```r
library(rvest)
library(readr)
library(dplyr)
library(stringr)
library(tidyri)

h <- read_html(u)
```
regex_join

misspellings <- h
html_nodes("pre")
html_text()
readr::read_delim(col_names = c("misspelling", "correct"), delim = ">", skip = 1)
mutate(misspelling = str_sub(misspelling, 1, -2))
unnest(correct = str_split(correct, ", "))
filter(Encoding(correct) != "UTF-8")

Description

Join two tables based on a regular expression in one column matching the other

Usage

regex_join(x, y, by = NULL, mode = "inner", ignore_case = FALSE)
regex_inner_join(x, y, by = NULL, ignore_case = FALSE)
regex_left_join(x, y, by = NULL, ignore_case = FALSE)
regex_right_join(x, y, by = NULL, ignore_case = FALSE)
regex_full_join(x, y, by = NULL, ignore_case = FALSE)
regex_semi_join(x, y, by = NULL, ignore_case = FALSE)
regex_anti_join(x, y, by = NULL, ignore_case = FALSE)

Arguments

x A tbl
y A tbl
by Columns by which to join the two tables
mode One of "inner", "left", "right", "full", "semi", or "anti"
ignore_case Whether to be case insensitive (default no)

See Also

str_detect
Examples

```r
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
data(diamonds)

diamonds <- tbl_df(diamonds)

d <- data_frame(regex_name = c("^idea", "mium", "Good"),
                 type = 1:3)

# When they are inner_joined, only Good<->Good matches
inner_join(d, by = c(cut = "regex_name"))

# but we can regex match them
regex_inner_join(d, by = c(cut = "regex_name"))
```

stringdist_join

Join two tables based on fuzzy string matching of their columns

Description

Join two tables based on fuzzy string matching of their columns. This is useful, for example, in matching free-form inputs in a survey or online form, where it can catch misspellings and small personal changes.

Usage

```r
stringdist_join(x, y, by = NULL, max_dist = 2, method = c("osa", "lv",
            "dl", "hamming", "lcs", "qgram", "cosine", "jaccard", "jw", "soundex"),
            mode = "inner", ignore_case = FALSE, distance_col = NULL, ...)
stringdist_inner_join(x, y, by = NULL, distance_col = NULL, ...)
stringdist_left_join(x, y, by = NULL, distance_col = NULL, ...)
stringdist_right_join(x, y, by = NULL, distance_col = NULL, ...)
stringdist_full_join(x, y, by = NULL, distance_col = NULL, ...)
stringdist_semi_join(x, y, by = NULL, distance_col = NULL, ...)
stringdist_anti_join(x, y, by = NULL, distance_col = NULL, ...)
```
Arguments

- **x**: A tbl
- **y**: A tbl
- **by**: Columns by which to join the two tables
- **max_dist**: Maximum distance to use for joining
- **method**: Method for computing string distance, see stringdist-methods in the stringdist package.
- **mode**: One of "inner", "left", "right", "full", "semi", or "anti"
- **ignore_case**: Whether to be case insensitive (default yes)
- **distance_col**: If given, will add a column with this name containing the difference between the two
- ... Arguments passed on to `stringdist`

Details

If `method = "soundex"`, the `max_dist` is automatically set to 0.5, since soundex returns either a 0 (match) or a 1 (no match).

Examples

```r
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
data(diamonds)

d <- data_frame(approximate_name = c("Idea", "Premiums", "Premioom", "VeryGood", "VeryGood", "Fair"),
                 type = 1:6)

# no matches when they are inner-joined:
diamonds %>%
  inner_join(d, by = c(approximate_name))

# but we can match when they're fuzzy joined
diamonds %>%
  stringdist_inner_join(d, by = c(approximate_name))
```
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