Title Perform "Safe" Table Joins

Version 0.1.0

Description The goal of 'safejoin' is to guarantee that when performing joins extra rows are not added to your data. 'safejoin' provides a wrapper around 'dplyr::left_join' that will raise an error when extra rows are unexpectedly added to your data. This can be useful when working with data where you expect there to be a many to one relationship but you are not certain the relationship holds.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData false

Suggests testthat, knitr, rmarkdown

Imports dplyr, glue

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

URL https://github.com/SamEdwardes/safejoin

BugReports https://github.com/SamEdwardes/safejoin/issues

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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safe_left_join

Validate extra rows are added not added to the left hand side

Description

Perform a "safe" left join where it is guaranteed that no additional rows are added to the left hand side table. For more information on left joins see (dplyr::left_join).

Usage

safe_left_join(..., action = "error", relationship = "*:1")

Arguments

... Arguments passed on to dplyr::left_join

x A pair of data frames, data frame extensions (e.g. a tibble), or lazy data frames (e.g. from dbplyr or dtplyr). See Methods, below, for more details.

y A pair of data frames, data frame extensions (e.g. a tibble), or lazy data frames (e.g. from dbplyr or dtplyr). See Methods, below, for more details.

by A character vector of variables to join by. 
   If NULL, the default, _join() will perform a natural join, using all variables in common across x and y. A message lists the variables so that you can check they’re correct; suppress the message by supplying by explicitly. To join by different variables on x and y, use a named vector. For example, by = c("a" = "b") will match x$a to y$b. To join by multiple variables, use a vector with length > 1. For example, by = c("a", "b") will match x$a to y$a and x$b to y$b. Use a named vector to match different variables in x and y. For example, by = c("a" = "b", "c" = "d") will match x$a to y$b and x$c to y$d. To perform a cross-join, generating all combinations of x and y, use by = character().

copy If x and y are not from the same data source, and copy is TRUE, then y will be copied into the same src as x. This allows you to join tables across srcs, but it is a potentially expensive operation so you must opt into it.

suffix If there are non-joined duplicate variables in x and y, these suffixes will be added to the output to disambiguate them. Should be a character vector of length 2.

keep Should the join keys from both x and y be preserved in the output?

action What should happen when the number of rows changes from a join? Options include: 'error', 'warning', or 'message'. By default 'error'.

relationship What is the expected relationship between 'x' and 'y'? At this time the only available option is '*:1', indicating a many to one relationship between 'x' and 'y'. In the future more options may be added.
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Value

An object of the same type as ‘x’. The order of the rows and columns of ‘x’ is preserved as much as possible. The output has the following properties:

Examples

# The relationship between ‘x’ and ‘y’ is ‘*:1’. No extra rows will be added
# to the left hand side.
x <- data.frame(key = c("a", "a", "b"), value_x = c(1, 4, 2))
y <- data.frame(key = c("a", "b"), value_y = c(1, 1))
safe_left_join(x, y)

# The relationship between ‘x’ and ‘y’ is ‘1:*’. An error should be raised
# because additional rows will be added to the left hand side.
## Not run: x <- data.frame(key = c("a", "b"), value_x = c(1, 2))
y <- data.frame(key = c("a", "a"), value_y = c(1, 1))
safe_left_join(x, y)
## End(Not run)

# Alternatively instead of raising an error a warning or message can be
# outputted.
x <- data.frame(key = c("a", "b"), value_x = c(1, 2))
y <- data.frame(key = c("a", "a"), value_y = c(1, 1))
safe_left_join(x, y, action = "warning")
safe_left_join(x, y, action = "message")
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