

Package ‘crossmap’

April 2, 2021

Title Apply Functions to All Combinations of List Elements

Version 0.3.0

Description Provides an extension to the 'purrr' family of mapping functions to apply a function to each combination of elements in a list of inputs. Also includes functions for automatically detecting output type in mapping functions, finding every combination of elements of lists or rows of data frames, and applying multiple models to multiple subsets of a dataset.

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URL <https://crossmap.rossellhayes.com>,
<https://github.com/rossellhayes/crossmap>

BugReports <https://github.com/rossellhayes/crossmap/issues>

Imports backports, broom, dplyr (>= 1.0.0), purrr, rlang, utils

Suggests covr, crayon, furr, future, stats, testthat, tibble, withr

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2021-04-02 06:10:02 UTC

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autonames	<i>Automatically generate names for vectors</i>
-----------	---

Description

Automatically generate names for vectors

Usage

```
autonames(x, ..., trimws = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A vector
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>format()</code>
trimws	Whether to trim whitespace surrounding automatically formatted names. Defaults to TRUE.

Value

Returns the names of a named vector and the elements of an unnamed vector formatted as characters.

Examples

```
autonames(c(a = "apple", b = "banana", c = "cantaloupe"))
autonames(c("apple", "banana", "cantaloupe"))

autonames(10^(1:4))
autonames(10^(1:4), big.mark = ",")
autonames(10^(1:4), scientific = TRUE)
```

cross_fit	<i>Cross map a model across multiple formulas, subsets, and weights</i>
-----------	---

Description

Applies a modeling function to every combination of a set of formulas and a set of data subsets.

Usage

```
cross_fit(
  data,
  formulas,
  cols = NULL,
  weights = NULL,
  fn = stats::lm,
  fn_args = list(),
  tidy = tidy_glance,
  tidy_args = list(),
  errors = c("stop", "warn")
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame
formulas	A list of formulas to apply to each subset of the data. If named, these names will be used in the <code>model</code> column of the output. Otherwise, the formulas will be converted to strings in the <code>model</code> column.
cols	Columns to subset the data. Can be any expression supported by <code><tidy-select></code> . If <code>NULL</code> , the data is not subset into columns. Defaults to <code>NULL</code> .
weights	A list of columns passed to <code>weights</code> in <code>fn</code> . If one of the elements is <code>NULL</code> or <code>NA</code> , that model will not be weighted. Defaults to <code>NULL</code> .
fn	The modeling function. Either an unquoted function name or a <code>purrr</code> -style lambda function with two arguments. To use multiple modeling functions, see <code>cross_fit_glm()</code> . Defaults to <code>lm</code> .
fn_args	A list of additional arguments to <code>fn</code> .
tidy	A logical or function to use to tidy model output into <code>data.frame</code> columns. If <code>TRUE</code> , uses the default tidying function: <code>tidy_glance()</code> . If <code>FALSE</code> , <code>NA</code> , or <code>NULL</code> , the untidied model output will be returned in a list column named <code>fit</code> . An alternative function can be specified with an unquoted function name or a <code>purrr</code> -style lambda function with one argument (see usage with <code>broom::tidy(conf.int = TRUE)</code> in examples). Defaults to <code>tidy_glance</code> .
tidy_args	A list of additional arguments to the <code>tidy</code> function
errors	If <code>"stop"</code> , the default, the function will stop and return an error if any subset produces an error. If <code>"warn"</code> , the function will produce a warning for subsets that produce an error and return results for all subsets that do not.

Value

A tibble with subsetting columns, a column for the model formula applied, a column for the weights applied (if applicable), and columns of tidy model output or a list column of models (if `tidy = FALSE`)

See Also

[cross_fit_glm\(\)](#) to map a model across multiple model types.

[xmap\(\)](#) to apply any function to combinations of inputs.

Examples

```
cross_fit(mtcars, mpg ~ wt, cyl)
cross_fit(mtcars, list(mpg ~ wt, mpg ~ hp), cyl)
cross_fit(mtcars, list(wt = mpg ~ wt, hp = mpg ~ hp), cyl)

cross_fit(mtcars, list(mpg ~ wt, mpg ~ hp), c(cyl, vs))
cross_fit(mtcars, list(mpg ~ wt, mpg ~ hp), dplyr::starts_with("c"))

cross_fit(mtcars, list(hp = mpg ~ hp), cyl, weights = wt)
cross_fit(mtcars, list(hp = mpg ~ hp), cyl, weights = c(wt, NA))

cross_fit(
  mtcars, list(vs ~ cyl, vs ~ hp), am,
  fn = glm, fn_args = list(family = binomial(link = logit))
)
cross_fit(
  mtcars, list(vs ~ cyl, vs ~ hp), am,
  fn = ~ glm(.x, .y, family = binomial(link = logit))
)

cross_fit(mtcars, list(mpg ~ wt, mpg ~ hp), cyl, tidy = FALSE)
cross_fit(mtcars, list(mpg ~ wt, mpg ~ hp), cyl, tidy_args = c(conf.int = TRUE))

cross_fit(mtcars, list(mpg ~ wt, mpg ~ hp), cyl, tidy = broom::tidy)
cross_fit(
  mtcars, list(mpg ~ wt, mpg ~ hp), cyl,
  tidy = ~ broom::tidy(., conf.int = TRUE)
)
```

cross_fit_glm

Cross map a model across multiple formulas, subsets, weights, and functions

Description

Cross map a model across multiple formulas, subsets, weights, and functions

Usage

```
cross_fit_glm(
  data,
  formulas,
  cols = NULL,
  weights = NULL,
  families = stats::gaussian(link = "identity"),
  fn_args = list(),
  tidy = tidy_glance,
  tidy_args = list(),
  errors = c("stop", "warn")
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame
formulas	A list of formulas to apply to each subset of the data. If named, these names will be used in the <code>model</code> column of the output. Otherwise, the formulas will be converted to strings in the <code>model</code> column.
cols	Columns to subset the data. Can be any expression supported by <code><tidy-select></code> . If <code>NULL</code> , the data is not subset into columns. Defaults to <code>NULL</code> .
weights	A list of columns passed to <code>weights</code> in <code>fn</code> . If one of the elements is <code>NULL</code> or <code>NA</code> , that model will not be weighted. Defaults to <code>NULL</code> .
families	A list of <code>glm</code> model families. Defaults to <code>gaussian("identity")</code> , the equivalent of <code>lm()</code> . See <code>family</code> for examples.
fn_args	A list of additional arguments to <code>glm()</code> .
tidy	A logical or function to use to tidy model output into <code>data.frame</code> columns. If <code>TRUE</code> , uses the default tidying function: <code>tidy_glance()</code> . If <code>FALSE</code> , <code>NA</code> , or <code>NULL</code> , the untidied model output will be returned in a list column named <code>fit</code> . An alternative function can be specified with an unquoted function name or a <code>purrr</code> -style lambda function with one argument (see usage with <code>broom::tidy(conf.int = TRUE)</code> in examples). Defaults to <code>tidy_glance</code> .
tidy_args	A list of additional arguments to the <code>tidy</code> function
errors	If <code>"stop"</code> , the default, the function will stop and return an error if any subset produces an error. If <code>"warn"</code> , the function will produce a warning for subsets that produce an error and return results for all subsets that do not.

Value

A tibble with subsetting columns, a column for the model formula applied, columns for the model family and type, and columns of tidy model output or a list column of models (if `tidy = FALSE`)

Examples

```
cross_fit_glm(
  data = mtcars,
```

```

formulas = list(am ~ gear, am ~ cyl),
cols      = vs,
families = list(gaussian("identity"), binomial("logit"))
)

```

cross_join

Crossing join

Description

Adds columns from a set of data frames, creating all combinations of their rows

Usage

```
cross_join(..., copy = FALSE)
```

Arguments

... [Data frames](#) or a [list](#) of data frames – including data frame extensions (e.g. [tibbles](#)) and lazy data frames (e.g. from [dbplyr](#) or [dtplyr](#)). [NULL](#) inputs are silently ignored.

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

Value

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

- Rows from each input will be duplicated.
- Output columns include all columns from each input. If columns have the same name, suffixes are added to disambiguate.
- Groups are taken from the first input.

See Also

[cross_list\(\)](#) to find combinations of elements of vectors and lists.

Examples

```

fruits <- dplyr::tibble(
  fruit = c("apple", "banana", "cantaloupe"),
  color = c("red", "yellow", "orange")
)

desserts <- dplyr::tibble(
  dessert = c("cupcake", "muffin", "streudel"),

```

```
  makes = c(8, 6, 1)
)

cross_join(fruits, desserts)
cross_join(list(fruits, desserts))
cross_join(rep(list(fruits), 3))
```

cross_list	<i>List all combinations of values</i>
------------	--

Description

List all combinations of values

Usage

```
cross_list(...)

cross_tbl(...)
```

Arguments

... Inputs or a [list](#) of inputs. [NULL](#) inputs are silently ignored.

Value

A [list](#) for `cross_list()` or [tibble](#) for `cross_tbl()`. Names will match the names of the inputs. Unnamed inputs will be left unnamed for `cross_list()` and automatically named for `cross_tbl()`.

See Also

[cross_join\(\)](#) to find combinations of data frame rows.

[purrr::cross\(\)](#) for an implementation that results in a differently formatted list.

[expand_grid\(\)](#) for an implementation that results in a [data.frame](#).

Examples

```
fruits <- c("apple", "banana", "cantaloupe")
desserts <- c("cupcake", "muffin", "streudel")

cross_list(list(fruits, desserts))
cross_list(fruits, desserts)
cross_tbl(fruits, desserts)

cross_list(list(fruit = fruits, dessert = desserts))
cross_list(fruit = fruits, dessert = desserts)
cross_tbl(fruit = fruits, dessert = desserts)
```

`future_map_vec`*Parallelized mapping functions that automatically determine type*

Description

These functions work exactly the same as `map_vec()`, `map2_vec()`, `pmap_vec()`, `imap_vec()` and `xmap_vec()`, but allow you to map in parallel.

Usage

```
future_map_vec(  
  .x,  
  .f,  
  ...,  
  .progress = FALSE,  
  .options = furrr::furrr_options()  
)
```

```
future_map2_vec(  
  .x,  
  .y,  
  .f,  
  ...,  
  .progress = FALSE,  
  .options = furrr::furrr_options()  
)
```

```
future_pmap_vec(  
  .l,  
  .f,  
  ...,  
  .progress = FALSE,  
  .options = furrr::furrr_options()  
)
```

```
future_imap_vec(  
  .x,  
  .f,  
  ...,  
  .progress = FALSE,  
  .options = furrr::furrr_options()  
)
```

```
future_xmap_vec(  
  .l,  
  .f,  
  ...,
```



```

    .progress = FALSE,
    .options = furrr::furrr_options()
  )

```

Arguments

<code>.x</code>	A list or atomic vector.
<code>.f</code>	A function, formula, or vector (not necessarily atomic). If a function , it is used as is. If a formula , e.g. $\sim .x + 2$, it is converted to a function. There are three ways to refer to the arguments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a single argument function, use <code>.</code> • For a two argument function, use <code>.x</code> and <code>.y</code> • For more arguments, use <code>..1</code>, <code>..2</code>, <code>..3</code> etc This syntax allows you to create very compact anonymous functions. If character vector , numeric vector , or list , it is converted to an extractor function. Character vectors index by name and numeric vectors index by position; use a list to index by position and name at different levels. If a component is not present, the value of <code>.default</code> will be returned.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed on to <code>.f</code>
<code>.progress</code>	A logical, for whether or not to print a progress bar for multiprocessing, multithreading, and multicore plans
<code>.options</code>	The future specific options to use with the workers. This must be the result from a call to <code>furrr::furrr_options()</code>
<code>.y</code>	A vector the same length as <code>.x</code> . Vectors of length 1 will be recycled.
<code>.l</code>	A list of vectors, such as a data frame. The length of <code>.l</code> determines the number of arguments that <code>.f</code> will be called with. List names will be used if present.

Value

Equivalent to `map_vec()`, `map2_vec()`, `pmap_vec()`, `imap_vec()` and `xmap_vec()`

See Also

The original functions: `furrr::future_map()`, `furrr::future_map2()`, `furrr::future_pmap()`, `furrr::future_imap()` and `future_xmap()`

Non-parallelized equivalents: `map_vec()`, `map2_vec()`, `pmap_vec()`, `imap_vec()` and `xmap_vec()`

Examples

```

fruits <- c("apple", "banana", "carrot", "durian", "eggplant")
desserts <- c("bread", "cake", "cupcake", "streudel", "muffin")
x <- sample(5)
y <- sample(5)
z <- sample(5)
names(z) <- fruits

```

```

future_map_vec(x, ~ . ^ 2)
future_map_vec(fruits, paste0, "s")

future_map2_vec(x, y, ~ .x + .y)
future_map2_vec(fruits, desserts, paste)

future_pmap_vec(list(x, y, z), sum)
future_pmap_vec(list(x, fruits, desserts), paste)

future_imap_vec(x, ~ .x + .y)
future_imap_vec(x, ~ paste0(.y, ": ", .x))
future_imap_vec(z, paste)

future_xmap_vec(list(x, y), ~ .x * .y)
future_xmap_vec(list(fruits, desserts), paste)

```

future_xmap

Map over each combination of list elements simultaneously via futures

Description

These functions work exactly the same as `xmap()` functions, but allow you to run the map in parallel using `future::future()`

Usage

```
future_xmap(.l, .f, ..., .progress = FALSE, .options = furrr::furrr_options())
```

```

future_xmap_chr(
  .l,
  .f,
  ...,
  .progress = FALSE,
  .options = furrr::furrr_options()
)

```

```

future_xmap_dbl(
  .l,
  .f,
  ...,
  .progress = FALSE,
  .options = furrr::furrr_options()
)

```

```

future_xmap_dfc(
  .l,
  .f,

```

```

    ...,
    .progress = FALSE,
    .options = furrr::furrr_options()
  )

future_xmap_dfr(
  .l,
  .f,
  ...,
  .id = NULL,
  .progress = FALSE,
  .options = furrr::furrr_options()
)

future_xmap_int(
  .l,
  .f,
  ...,
  .progress = FALSE,
  .options = furrr::furrr_options()
)

future_xmap_lgl(
  .l,
  .f,
  ...,
  .progress = FALSE,
  .options = furrr::furrr_options()
)

future_xmap_raw(
  .l,
  .f,
  ...,
  .progress = FALSE,
  .options = furrr::furrr_options()
)

future_xwalk(.l, .f, ..., .progress = FALSE, .options = furrr::furrr_options())

```

Arguments

- .l A list of vectors, such as a data frame. The length of .l determines the number of arguments that .f will be called with. List names will be used if present.
- .f A function, formula, or vector (not necessarily atomic).
 If a **function**, it is used as is.
 If a **formula**, e.g. $\sim .x + 2$, it is converted to a function. There are three ways to refer to the arguments:

- For a single argument function, use `.`
- For a two argument function, use `.x` and `.y`
- For more arguments, use `.1`, `.2`, `.3` etc

This syntax allows you to create very compact anonymous functions.

If **character vector**, **numeric vector**, or **list**, it is converted to an extractor function. Character vectors index by name and numeric vectors index by position; use a list to index by position and name at different levels. If a component is not present, the value of `.default` will be returned.

<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed on to <code>.f</code>
<code>.progress</code>	A logical, for whether or not to print a progress bar for multiprocess, multisession, and multicore plans
<code>.options</code>	The future specific options to use with the workers. This must be the result from a call to <code>furrr::furrr_options()</code>
<code>.id</code>	Either a string or NULL. If a string, the output will contain a variable with that name, storing either the name (if <code>.x</code> is named) or the index (if <code>.x</code> is unnamed) of the input. If NULL, the default, no variable will be created. Only applies to <code>_dfr</code> variant.

Value

An atomic vector, list, or data frame, depending on the suffix. Atomic vectors and lists will be named if the first element of `.l` is named.

If all input is length 0, the output will be length 0. If any input is length 1, it will be recycled to the length of the longest.

See Also

`xmap()` to run functions without with parallel processing.

`future_xmap_vec()` to automatically determine output type.

`future_xmap_mat()` and `future_xmap_arr()` to return results in a matrix or array.

`furrr::future_map()`, `furrr::future_map2()`, and `furrr::future_pmap()` for other parallelized mapping functions.

Examples

```
future_xmap(list(1:5, 1:5), ~ .y * .x)
future_xmap_dbl(list(1:5, 1:5), ~ .y * .x)
future_xmap_chr(list(1:5, 1:5), ~ paste(.y, "*", .x, "=", .y * .x))
```

```
apples_and_bananas <- list(
  x = c("apples", "bananas"),
  pattern = "a",
  replacement = c("oo", "ee")
)
```

```
future_xmap_chr(apples_and_bananas, gsub)
```

```
formulas <- list(mpg ~ wt, mpg ~ hp)
subsets <- split(mtcars, mtcars$cyl)

future_xmap(list(subsets, formulas), ~ lm(.y, data = .x))
```

future_xmap_mat	<i>Parallelized cross map returning a matrix or array</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Parallelized cross map returning a matrix or array

Usage

```
future_xmap_mat(
  .l,
  .f,
  ...,
  .names = TRUE,
  .progress = FALSE,
  .options = furrr::furrr_options()
)
```

```
future_xmap_arr(
  .l,
  .f,
  ...,
  .names = TRUE,
  .progress = FALSE,
  .options = furrr::furrr_options()
)
```

Arguments

- .l** A list of vectors, such as a data frame. The length of **.l** determines the number of arguments that **.f** will be called with. List names will be used if present.
- .f** A function, formula, or vector (not necessarily atomic).
 If a **function**, it is used as is.
 If a **formula**, e.g. `~ .x + 2`, it is converted to a function. There are three ways to refer to the arguments:
- For a single argument function, use `.`
 - For a two argument function, use `.x` and `.y`
 - For more arguments, use `..1`, `..2`, `..3` etc

This syntax allows you to create very compact anonymous functions.

If **character vector**, **numeric vector**, or **list**, it is converted to an extractor function. Character vectors index by name and numeric vectors index by position; use a list to index by position and name at different levels. If a component is not present, the value of `.default` will be returned.

<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed on to <code>.f</code>
<code>.names</code>	A logical indicating whether to give names to the dimensions of the matrix or array. If inputs are named, the names are used. If inputs are unnamed, the elements of the input are used as names. Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>.progress</code>	A logical, for whether or not to print a progress bar for <code>multiprocess</code> , <code>multisession</code> , and <code>multicore</code> plans
<code>.options</code>	The future specific options to use with the workers. This must be the result from a call to <code>furrr::furrr_options()</code>

Value

A matrix (for `future_xmap_mat()`) or array (for `future_xmap_arr()`) with dimensions matching the lengths of each input in `.l`.

See Also

Unparallelized versions: `xmap_mat()` and `xmap_arr()`

`future_xmap_vec()` to return a vector.

`future_xmap()` for the underlying functions.

Examples

```
future_xmap_mat(list(1:3, 1:3), ~ ..1 * ..2)

fruits <- c(a = "apple", b = "banana", c = "cantaloupe")
future_xmap_mat(list(1:3, fruits), paste)
future_xmap_mat(list(1:3, fruits), paste, .names = FALSE)

future_xmap_arr(list(1:3, 1:3, 1:3), ~ ..1 * ..2 * ..3)
```

map_vec

Mapping functions that automatically determine type

Description

These functions work exactly the same as typed variants of `purrr::map()`, `purrr::map2()`, `purrr::pmap()`, `purrr::imap()` and `xmap()` (e.g. `purrr::map_chr()`), but automatically determine the type.

Usage

```
map_vec(.x, .f, ...)
```

```
map2_vec(.x, .y, .f, ...)
```

```
pmap_vec(.l, .f, ...)
```

```
imap_vec(.x, .f, ...)
```

```
xmap_vec(.l, .f, ...)
```

Arguments

.x	A list or atomic vector.
.f	A function, formula, or vector (not necessarily atomic). If a function , it is used as is. If a formula , e.g. $\sim .x + 2$, it is converted to a function. There are three ways to refer to the arguments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a single argument function, use <code>.</code> • For a two argument function, use <code>.x</code> and <code>.y</code> • For more arguments, use <code>..1</code>, <code>..2</code>, <code>..3</code> etc This syntax allows you to create very compact anonymous functions. If character vector , numeric vector , or list , it is converted to an extractor function. Character vectors index by name and numeric vectors index by position; use a list to index by position and name at different levels. If a component is not present, the value of <code>.default</code> will be returned.
...	Additional arguments passed on to <code>.f</code>
.y	A vector the same length as <code>.x</code> . Vectors of length 1 will be recycled.
.l	A list of vectors, such as a data frame. The length of <code>.l</code> determines the number of arguments that <code>.f</code> will be called with. List names will be used if present.

Value

Equivalent to the typed variants of `purrr::map()`, `purrr::map2()`, `purrr::pmap()`, `purrr::imap()` and `xmap()` with the type automatically determined.

If the output contains multiple types, the type is determined from the highest type of the components in the hierarchy `raw` < `logical` < `integer` < `double` < `complex` < `character` < `list` (as in `c()`).

If the output contains elements that cannot be coerced to vectors (e.g. lists), the output will be a list.

See Also

The original functions: `purrr::map()`, `purrr::map2()`, `purrr::pmap()`, `purrr::imap()` and `xmap()`

Parallelized equivalents: `future_map_vec()`, `future_map2_vec()`, `future_pmap_vec()`, `future_imap_vec()` and `future_xmap_vec()`

Examples

```

fruits <- c("apple", "banana", "cantaloupe", "durian", "eggplant")
desserts <- c("bread", "cake", "cupcake", "muffin", "streudel")
x <- sample(5)
y <- sample(5)
z <- sample(5)
names(z) <- fruits

map_vec(x, ~ . ^ 2)
map_vec(fruits, paste0, "s")

map2_vec(x, y, ~ .x + .y)
map2_vec(fruits, desserts, paste)

pmap_vec(list(x, y, z), sum)
pmap_vec(list(x, fruits, desserts), paste)

imap_vec(x, ~ .x + .y)
imap_vec(x, ~ paste0(.y, ": ", .x))
imap_vec(z, paste)

xmap_vec(list(x, y), ~ .x * .y)
xmap_vec(list(fruits, desserts), paste)

```

tidy_glance

Turn an object into a tidy tibble with glance information

Description

Apply both `broom::tidy()` and `broom::glance()` to an object and return a single `tibble` with both sets of information.

Usage

```
tidy_glance(x, ..., tidy_args = list(), glance_args = list())
```

Arguments

x	An object to be converted into a tidy <code>tibble</code> .
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>broom::tidy()</code> and <code>broom::glance()</code> . Arguments are passed to both methods, but should be ignored by the inapplicable method. For example, if called on a <code>lm</code> object, <code>conf.int</code> will affect <code>broom::tidy()</code> but not <code>broom::glance()</code> .
tidy_args	A list of additional arguments passed only to <code>broom::tidy()</code> .
glance_args	A list of additional arguments passed only to <code>broom::glance()</code> .

Value

A [tibble](#) with columns and rows from [broom::tidy\(\)](#) and columns of repeated rows from [broom::glance\(\)](#).

Column names that appear in both the tidy data and glance data will be disambiguated by appending "model." to the glance column names.

Examples

```
mod <- lm(mpg ~ wt + qsec, data = mtcars)
tidy_glance(mod)
tidy_glance(mod, conf.int = TRUE)
tidy_glance(mod, tidy_args = list(conf.int = TRUE))
```

xmap

Map over each combination of list elements

Description

These functions are variants of [purrr::pmap\(\)](#) that iterate over each combination of elements in a list.

Usage

```
xmap(.l, .f, ...)
xmap_chr(.l, .f, ...)
xmap_dbl(.l, .f, ...)
xmap_dfc(.l, .f, ...)
xmap_dfr(.l, .f, ..., .id = NULL)
xmap_int(.l, .f, ...)
xmap_lgl(.l, .f, ...)
xmap_raw(.l, .f, ...)
xwalk(.l, .f, ...)
```

Arguments

.l A list of vectors, such as a data frame. The length of **.l** determines the number of arguments that **.f** will be called with. List names will be used if present.

<code>.f</code>	A function, formula, or vector (not necessarily atomic). If a function , it is used as is. If a formula , e.g. $\sim .x + 2$, it is converted to a function. There are three ways to refer to the arguments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a single argument function, use <code>.</code> • For a two argument function, use <code>.x</code> and <code>.y</code> • For more arguments, use <code>..1</code>, <code>..2</code>, <code>..3</code> etc This syntax allows you to create very compact anonymous functions. If character vector , numeric vector , or list , it is converted to an extractor function. Character vectors index by name and numeric vectors index by position; use a list to index by position and name at different levels. If a component is not present, the value of <code>.default</code> will be returned.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed on to <code>.f</code>
<code>.id</code>	Either a string or NULL. If a string, the output will contain a variable with that name, storing either the name (if <code>.x</code> is named) or the index (if <code>.x</code> is unnamed) of the input. If NULL, the default, no variable will be created. Only applies to <code>_dfr</code> variant.

Details

Typed variants return a vector of the specified type. To automatically determine type, try `xmap_vec()`.

To return results as a matrix or array, try `xmap_mat()` and `xmap_arr()`.

Note that a data frame is a very important special case, in which case `xmap()` and `xwalk()` apply the function `.f` to each row. `xmap_dfr()` and `xmap_dfc()` return data frames created by row-binding and column-binding respectively.

Value

An atomic vector, list, or data frame, depending on the suffix. Atomic vectors and lists will be named if the first element of `.l` is named.

If all input is length 0, the output will be length 0. If any input is length 1, it will be recycled to the length of the longest.

See Also

`xmap_vec()` to automatically determine output type.

`xmap_mat()` and `xmap_arr()` to return results in a matrix or array.

`future_xmap()` to run `xmap` functions with parallel processing.

`cross_fit()` to apply multiple models to multiple subsets of data.

`cross_list()` to find combinations of list elements.

`purrr::map()`, `purrr::map2()`, and `purrr::pmap()` for other mapping functions.

Examples

```
xmap(list(1:5, 1:5), ~ .y * .x)
xmap_dbl(list(1:5, 1:5), ~ .y * .x)
xmap_chr(list(1:5, 1:5), ~ paste(.y, "*", .x, "=", .y * .x))

apples_and_bananas <- list(
  x = c("apples", "bananas"),
  pattern = "a",
  replacement = c("oo", "ee")
)

xmap_chr(apples_and_bananas, gsub)

formulas <- list(mpg ~ wt, mpg ~ hp)
subsets <- split(mtcars, mtcars$cyl)

xmap(list(subsets, formulas), ~ lm(.y, data = .x))
xmap(list(data = subsets, formula = formulas), lm)
```

xmap_mat

*Return a table applying a function to all combinations of list elements***Description**

Return a table applying a function to all combinations of list elements

Usage

```
xmap_mat(.l, .f, ..., .names = TRUE)
```

```
xmap_arr(.l, .f, ..., .names = TRUE)
```

Arguments

.l A list of vectors, such as a data frame. The length of **.l** determines the number of arguments that **.f** will be called with. List names will be used if present.

.f A function, formula, or vector (not necessarily atomic).

If a **function**, it is used as is.

If a **formula**, e.g. `~ .x + 2`, it is converted to a function. There are three ways to refer to the arguments:

- For a single argument function, use `.`
- For a two argument function, use `.x` and `.y`
- For more arguments, use `..1`, `..2`, `..3` etc

This syntax allows you to create very compact anonymous functions.

If **character vector**, **numeric vector**, or **list**, it is converted to an extractor function. Character vectors index by name and numeric vectors index by position; use a list to index by position and name at different levels. If a component is not present, the value of `.default` will be returned.

... Additional arguments passed on to .f
.names A logical indicating whether to give names to the dimensions of the matrix or array. If inputs are named, the names are used. If inputs are unnamed, the elements of the input are used as names. Defaults to TRUE.

Value

A matrix (for `xmap_mat()`) or array (for `xmap_arr()`) with dimensions equal to the lengths of each input in `.l`.

See Also

[future_xmap_mat\(\)](#) and [future_xmap_arr\(\)](#) to run functions in parallel.
[xmap_vec\(\)](#) to return a vector.
[xmap\(\)](#) for the underlying functions.

Examples

```
xmap_mat(list(1:3, 1:3), ~ ..1 * ..2)

fruits <- c(a = "apple", b = "banana", c = "cantaloupe")
xmap_mat(list(1:3, fruits), paste)
xmap_mat(list(1:3, fruits), paste, .names = FALSE)

xmap_arr(list(1:3, 1:3, 1:3), ~ ..1 * ..2 * ..3)
```

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