Package ‘dfidx’

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Description Provides extended data frames, with a special data frame column which contains two indexes, with potentially a nesting structure.
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Data frames with indexes

Description

data frames for which observations are defined by two (potentialy nested) indexes and for which series have thefore a natural tabular representation

Usage

dfidx(
  data,
  idx = NULL,
  drop.index = TRUE,
  as.factor = NULL,
  pkg = NULL,
  fancy.row.names = FALSE,
  subset = NULL,
  idnames = NULL,
  shape = c("long", "wide"),
  choice = NULL,
  varying = NULL,
  sep = ".",
  opposite = NULL,
  levels = NULL,
  ranked = FALSE,
  ...
)

Arguments

data a data frame
idx an index
drop.index if TRUE (the default), remove the index series from the data.frame as stand alone series
as.factor should the indexes be coerced to factors?
pkg if set, the resulting dfidx object is of class c("dfidx_pkg","dfidx") which enables to write specific classes
fancy.row.names if TRUE, fancy row names are computed
subset a logical which defines a subset of rows to return
idnames the names of the indexes
shape either wide or long
choice the choice
varying, sep relevant for data sets in wide format, these arguments are passed to reshape
opposite return the opposite of the series
levels the levels for the second index
ranked a boolean for ranked data
...

Details
Indexes are stored as a data.frame column in the resulting dfidx object

Value
an object of class "dfidx"

Author(s)
Yves Croissant

Examples

data("TravelMode", package = "AER")

# the first two columns contain the index
TM1 <- dfidx(TravelMode)

# explicitely indicate the two indexes using either a vector or a
# list of two characters
TM2 <- dfidx(TravelMode, idx = c("individual", "mode"))
TM3 <- dfidx(TravelMode, idx = list("individual", "mode"))

# rename one or both indexes
TM3b <- dfidx(TravelMode, idnames = c(NA, "trmode"))

# for balanced data (with observations ordered by the first, then
# by the second index
# use the name of the first index
TM4 <- dfidx(TravelMode, idx = "individual", idnames = c("individual", "mode"))
# or an integer equal to the cardinal of the first index
TM5 <- dfidx(TravelMode, idx = 210, idnames = c("individual", "mode"))

# Indicate the values of the second index using the levels argument
TMSb <- dfidx(TravelMode, idx = 210, idnames = c("individual", "mode"),
levels = c("air", "train", "bus", "car"))

# Nesting structure for one of the index
data("JapaneseFDI", package = "mlogit")
JapaneseFDI <- dplyr::select(JapaneseFDI, 1:8)
JP1b <- dfidx(JapaneseFDI, idx = list("firm", c("region", "country")),
idnames = c("japf", "iso80"))

# Data in wide format
data("Fishing", package = "mlogit")
F1 <- dfidx(Fishing, shape = "wide", varying = 2:9, idnames = c("chid", "alt"))

dplyr

Methods for dplyr verbs

Description

methods of dplyr verbs for dfidx objects. Default functions don’t work because most of these
functions returns either a tibble or a data.frame but not a dfidx

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
arrange(.data, ...)

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

## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
slice(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
mutate(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
transmute(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
select(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

- `.data` a dfidx object,
- `...` further arguments
idx

Details
These methods always return the data frame column that contains the indexes and return a dfidx object.

Value
an object of class "dfidx"

Author(s)
Yves Croissant

Examples

data("TravelMode", package = "AER")
TM <- dfidx(TravelMode)
select(TM, - wait, - vcost)
mutate(TM, inc2 = income ^ 2, linc = log(income))
transmute(TM, inc2 = income ^ 2, linc = log(income))
arrange(TM, desc(size), income)
filter(TM, income > 35, size <= 2)
pull(TM, income)
slice(TM, c(1:2, 5:7))

idx

Index for dfidx

Description
The index of a dfidx is a data.frame containing the different series which define the two indexes (with possibly a nesting structure). It is stored as a "sticky" data.frame column of the data.frame and is also inherited by series (of class 'xseries') which are extracted from a dfidx.

Usage
idx(x, n = NULL, m = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
idx(x, n = NULL, m = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'idx'
idx(x, n = NULL, m = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'xseries'
idx(x, n = NULL, m = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'idx'
format(x, size = 4, ...)
Arguments

x a dfidx or a xseries

n, m n is the index to be extracted (1 or 2), m equal to one to get the index, greater than one to get a nesting variable.

size the number of characters of the indexes for the format method

Details

idx is defined as a generic with a dfidx and a xseries method.

Value

a data.frame containing the indexes or a series if a specific index is selected

Author(s)

Yves Croissant

Examples

data("TravelMode", package = "AER")
TM1 <- dfidx(TravelMode)
idx(TM1)
inc <- TM1$income
idx(inc)
# get the first index
idx(TM1, 1)
# get the second index
idx(TM1, 2)
idx(inc, 2)

idx_name Get the names of the indexes

Description

This function extract the names of the indexes or the name of a specific index

Usage

idx_name(x, n = 1, m = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
idx_name(x, n = NULL, m = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'idx'
idx_name(x, n = NULL, m = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'xseries'
idx_name(x, n = NULL, m = NULL)

Arguments

x a dfidx, a idx or a xseries object

n the index to be extracted (1 or 2, ignoring the nesting variables)

m if > 1, a nesting variable

Value

if n is NULL, a named integer which gives the position of the idx column in the dfidx object, otherwise, a character of length 1

Author(s)

Yves Croissant

Examples

data("JapaneseFDI", package = "mlogit")
JapaneseFDI <- dplyr::select(JapaneseFDI, 1:8)
JP1b <- dfidx(JapaneseFDI, idx = list("firm", c("region", "country")),
idnames = c("japf", "iso80"))
# get the position of the idx column
idx_name(JP1b)
# get the name of the first index
idx_name(JP1b, 1)
# get the name of the second index
idx_name(JP1b, 2)
# get the name of the nesting variable for the second index
idx_name(JP1b, 2, 2)

Description

A dfidx is a data.frame with a "sticky" data.frame column which contains the indexes. Specific methods of functions that extract lines and/or columns of a data.frame are provided.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
x[i, j, drop = TRUE]

## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
print(x, ..., n = 10L)

## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
head(x, n = 10L, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
x[[y]]

## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
x$y

## S3 replacement method for class 'dfidx'
object$y <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'dfidx'
object[[y]] <- value

## S3 method for class 'xseries'
print(x, ..., n = 10L)

## S3 method for class 'idx'
print(x, ..., n = 10L)

## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
mean(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`, `object`: a dfidx object
- `i`: the row index
- `j`: the column index
- `drop`: if TRUE a vector is returned if the result is a one column data.frame
- `row.names`, `optional`: arguments of the generic as.data.frame method, not used
- `...`: further arguments
- `n`: the number of rows for the print method
- `y`: the name or the position of the series one wishes to extract
- `value`: the value for the replacement method
as.data.frame and mean return a data.frame, [[ and $ a vector, ] either a dfidx or a vector, <- and [[<- modify the values of an existing column or create a new column of a dfidx object, print is called for its side effect.

Author(s)
Yves Croissant

Examples

```r
data("TravelMode", package = "AER")
TM <- dfidx(TravelMode)
# extract a series (returns as a xseries object)
TM$wait
# or
TM["wait"]
# extract a subset of series (returns as a dfidx object)
TM[c("wait", "income")]
# extract a subset of rows and columns
TM[TM$income > 30, c("wait", "income")]
# dfidx, idx and xseries have print methods as (like tibbles), a n argument
print(TM, n = 3)
print(idx(TM), n = 3)
print(TM$income, n = 3)
# a dfidx object can be coerced to a data.frame
head(as.data.frame(TM))
```

Description

Specific model.frame/matrix are provided for dfidx objects. This leads to an unusual order of arguments compared to the usage. Actually, the first two arguments of the model.frame method are a dfidx and a formula and the only main argument of the model.matrix is a dfidx which should be the result of a call to the model.frame method, i.e. it should have a term attribute.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
model.frame(
  formula,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  lhs = NULL,
)
rhs = NULL,
dot = "previous",
alt.subset = NULL,
reflevel = NULL,
balanced = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'dfidx'
model.matrix(object, ..., lhs = NULL, rhs = 1, dot = "separate")

Arguments

- **formula**: a dfidx
- **data**: a formula
- **..., lhs, rhs, dot**: see the Formula method
- **alt.subset**: a subset of levels for the second index
- **reflevel**: a user-defined first level for the second index
- **balanced**: a boolean indicating if the resulting data.frame has to be balanced or not
- **object**: a dfidx object

Value

- a dfidx object for the model.frame method and a matrix for the model.matrix method.

Author(s)

Yves Croissant

Examples

data("TravelMode", package = "AER")
TM <- dfidx(TravelMode)
mf <- model.frame(TM, choice ~ vcost | income - 1 | travel)
head(model.matrix(mf, rhs = 1))
head(model.matrix(mf, rhs = 2))
head(model.matrix(mf, rhs = 1:3))
**unfold_idx**

**Usage**

```
unfold_idx(x)
```

```
fold_idx(x, pkg = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` a `dfidx` object
- `pkg` if not `NULL`, this argument is passed to `dfidx`

**Value**

a `data.frame` for the `unfold_dfidx` function, a `dfidx` object for the `fold_dfidx` function

**Author(s)**

Yves Croissant

**Examples**

```r
data("TravelMode", package = "AER")
TM <- dfidx(TravelMode)
TM2 <- unfold_idx(TM)
attr(TM2, "ids")
TM3 <- fold_idx(TM2)
identical(TM, TM3)
```
Index

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