

# object-oriented systems in R

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# Me:

- Data Scientist @Emarsys
- 3 years R
- started with C++, Python

# You:

- R user without CS background



- understand core concepts

- explore & debug more effectively

```
summary(lm(y~x))
```

...

**Coefficients:**

...

**Signif codes: 0 '\*\*\*'**

**Multiple R-squared: 0.7262**

```
summary(c(1:99,  
10^6))
```

**Min. : 1.0**

**1st Qu.: 25.8**

**Median : 50.5**

**Mean : 10049.5**

**3rd Qu.: 75.2**

**Max. :1000000.0**

**object =**

**behavior**

**+**

**data**

**r**  
**attend** -> learn

**date:** 2018-10-27

**talk at** ->

feedback



**venue:** Belgrade

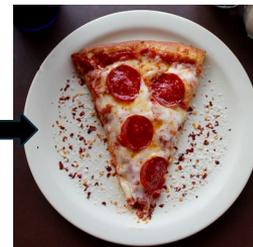
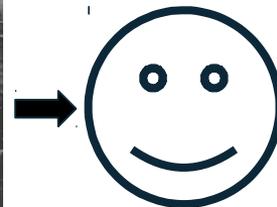
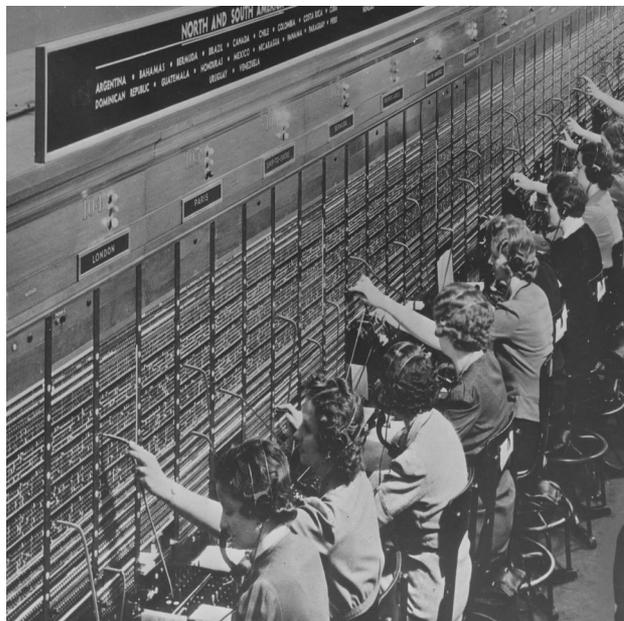
**# participants:**

**organize** -> proud

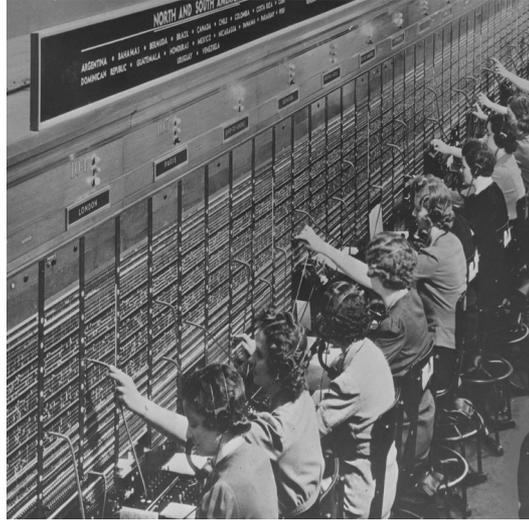
100+

S3

**+36 1 333-3333**



$lm(y \sim x)$



$\rightarrow$  `summary.lm`

$\rightarrow$  `Coef R^2`

**class**  
+  
**generic**



**dispatch**  
**method**



$\text{lm}(y \sim x)$   
+  
summary



summary.lm

details

# class / object type



# type/class in R

integer

character

list

Date

data.frame

r\_conference



base types



S3 types

# method

summary.lm



**generic**



**class**

~~as.factor~~

# method

summary.data.frame



**generic**

**clas  
s**

as.Date.numeric



**generic**

**clas  
s**

# generic

```
summary <- function(object, ...)  
  UseMethod("summary")
```

```
sum <- function(..., na.rm = FALSE)  
  .Primitive("sum")
```

```
summary(lm(y~x))
```



**dispatch**  
**h**

```
summary.lm(lm(y~x))
```



**Coefficients: ...**

**Signif codes: 0 '\*\*\*'**

**Multiple R-squared: 0.7262**

why so  
powerful?

flexible &  
extensibl

**base R +  
different packages  
work together**

**complex types  
can inherit behavior  
from simpler types**

# class is a vector

```
c("r_conference", "conference", "event")
```

most specific □ □ □ least specific

# specialize

- `print(data.table())`
- `print.data.table(data.table())`

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width
1:	5.1	3.5
2:	4.9	3.0
3:	4.7	3.2
4:	4.6	3.1
5:	5.0	3.6
---		
146:	6.7	3.0
147:	6.3	2.5
148:	6.5	3.0
149:	6.2	3.4
150:	5.9	3.0

- `print(data.frame())`
- `print.data.frame(data.frame())`

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width
1	5.1	3.5
2	4.9	3.0
3	4.7	3.2
4	4.6	3.1
5	5.0	3.6
6	5.4	3.9
7	4.6	3.4
8	5.0	3.4
9	4.4	2.9
10	4.9	3.1
...		

# fallback

- `summary(data.table())`
- ~~`summary.data.table(data.table())`~~
- `summary.data.frame(data.table())`

Sepal.Length  
Min. :4.300  
1st Qu.:5.100  
Median :5.800  
Mean :5.843  
3rd Qu.:6.400  
Max. :7.900

- `summary(data.frame())`
- `summary.data.frame(data.frame())`

Sepal.Length  
Min. :4.300  
1st Qu.:5.100  
Median :5.800  
Mean :5.843  
3rd Qu.:6.400  
Max. :7.900

# extend

gift.conference

gift.r\_conference



learn more

# explore

- `seq.Date`
- `data.table:::print.data.table`
- `lookup::lookup("sum")` – Jim Hester
- <https://github.com/wch/r-source>

# explore

- sloop - R package by Hadley Wickham
- s3\_class, ftype
- s3\_dispatch
- s3\_methods\_class, s3\_methods\_generic

Advanced R by Hadley Wickham

<https://www.ildiczeller.com/2018/04/02/investigating-difftime-behavior/>

take-away

use

understand

(create)