

An Introduction to Rcpp

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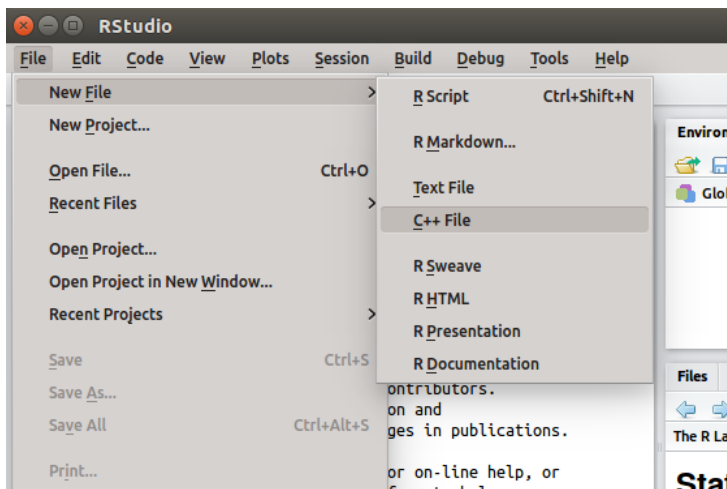
Invited Presentation
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Outline

- 1 **Intro**
- 2 Vision
- 3 Objects
- 4 Packages
- 5 Users
- 6 Examples
- 7 More

A First Example

RStudio makes starting very easy:



A First Example: Cont'd

The following file gets created:

```
#include <Rcpp.h>
using namespace Rcpp;

// Below is a simple example of exporting a C++ function to R.
// You can source this function into an R session using the
// Rcpp::sourceCpp function (or via the Source button on the
// editor toolbar)

// For more on using Rcpp click the Help button on the editor
// toolbar

// [[Rcpp::export]]
int timesTwo(int x) {
    return x * 2;
}
```

A First Example: Cont'd

We can easily deploy the file ("press the button") and call the resulting function:

```
Rcpp::sourceCpp('files/timesTwo.cpp')  
timesTwo(21)  
  
## [1] 42
```

A First Example: Cont'd

So what just happened?

- We defined a simple C++ function
- It operates on a single integer argument
- We asked **Rcpp** to 'source it' for us
- Behind the scenes **Rcpp** creates a wrapper
- **Rcpp** then compiles, links, and loads the wrapper
- The function is available in R under its C++ name

A First Example: Related

Two related functions related to `sourceCpp()`:

```
evalCpp("2 * 2")
```

```
## [1] 4
```

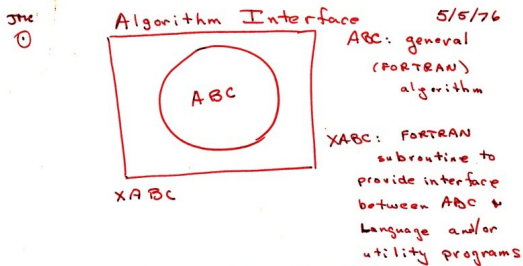
```
cppFunction("int times2(int x) { return 2*x;}")  
times2(123)
```

```
## [1] 246
```

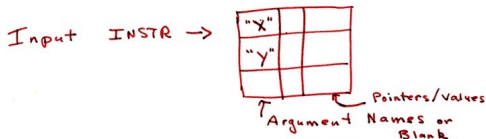
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A "vision" from Bell Labs from 1976



XABC (INSTR, OUTSTR)



Source: John Chambers' talk at Stanford in October 2010; personal correspondence.

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Rcpp maps R object to C++ objects – both ways

```
#include <Rcpp.h>
using namespace Rcpp;

// [[Rcpp::export]]
Rcpp::IntegerVector timesTwoI(Rcpp::IntegerVector x) {
  for (int i=0; i<x.size(); i++) {
    x[i] = x[i] * 2;
  }
}

// [[Rcpp::export]]
Rcpp::NumericVector timesTwoN(Rcpp::NumericVector x) {
  for (int i=0; i<x.size(); i++) {
    x[i] = x[i] * 2;
  }
}
```

Rcpp maps R object to C++ objects – both ways

We can also work on the whole object: `*` operator knows that every vector element needs to be multiplied by two.

```
#include <Rcpp.h>
using namespace Rcpp;

// [[Rcpp::export]]
Rcpp::IntegerVector timesTwoI(Rcpp::IntegerVector x) {
    return x * 2;
}

// [[Rcpp::export]]
Rcpp::NumericVector timesTwoN(Rcpp::NumericVector x) {
    return x * 2;
}
```

Object Mapping

Rcpp maps between C++ and standard R types

list

vector

matrix

data.frame

...

as well as standard C++ variants such as `std::vector<>` — and R types such as *S4 classes*.

Moreover, packages can define their own mapping using `as<>()` and `wrap()`. Popular examples are **RcppArmadillo** and **RcppEigen**.

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Packages and Rcpp

Best way to organize R code with **Rcpp** is via a package:

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. In the background, a C++ source file named `foo.cpp` is open, containing the following code:

```

1 #include <Rcpp.h>
2 using namespace Rcpp;
3
4 // Below is a simple example of exporting a C++ function to R. You
5 // source this function into an R session using the Rcpp::source()
6 // function (or via R CMD SHLIB).
7
8 // For more on using Rcpp, see the Rcpp website:
9 // http://www.r-project.org/~jheister/Rcpp/
10 // [[Rcpp::export]]
11 int timesTwo(int x)
12 {
13   return x * 2;
14 }

```

The console window at the bottom shows the following output:

```

> sourceCpp("files/timesTwoA.cpp")
Error: file not found: 'files/timesTwoA.cpp'
In addition: Warning message:
In normalizePath(file, winslash = "/") :
path[1]='files/timesTwoA.cpp': No such file or directory
> getwd()
[1] "/home/edd"
>

```

The "Create R Package" dialog box is in the foreground, with the following fields and options:

- Type:** Package w/ Rcpp
- Package name:** (empty text field)
- Create package based on source files:** (empty list box with "Add..." and "Remove" buttons)
- Create project as subdirectory of:** (empty text field with "Browse..." button)
- Create a git repository for this project
- Open in new window
- Buttons: "Create Project" and "Cancel"

On the right side of the RStudio interface, there is a "Reference" section with the following links:

- [An Introduction to R](#)
- [The R Language Definition](#)
- [Writing R Extensions](#)
- [R Installation and Administration](#)
- [R Data Import/Export](#)
- [R Internals](#)

Packages and Rcpp

`Rcpp.package.skeleton()` and its derivatives. e.g. `RcppArmadillo.package.skeleton()` create working packages.

```
// another simple example: outer product of a vector,  
// returning a matrix  
//  
// [[Rcpp::export]]  
arma::mat rcpparma_outerproduct(const arma::colvec & x) {  
    arma::mat m = x * x.t();  
    return m;  
}  
  
// and the inner product returns a scalar  
//  
// [[Rcpp::export]]  
double rcpparma_innerproduct(const arma::colvec & x) {  
    double v = arma::as_scalar(x.t() * x);  
    return v;  
}
```


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Well-known packages using Rcpp

Amelia by G King et al

lme4 by D Bates, M Maechler et al

forecast by R Hyndman et al

RStan by A Gelman et al

rugarch by A Ghalanos

plyr by H Wickham (plus **roxygen2**, **dplyr**, ...)

httpuv by J Cheng / RStudio

MTS by R Tsay

Rcpp is currently used by 214 CRAN packages, and a further 27 BioConductor packages.

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Cumulative Sum

<http://gallery.rcpp.org/articles/vector-cumulative-sum/>

A basic looped version:

```
#include <Rcpp.h>
#include <numeric> // for std::partial_sum
using namespace Rcpp;

// [[Rcpp::export]]
NumericVector cumsum1(NumericVector x){
  // initialize an accumulator variable
  double acc = 0;

  // initialize the result vector
  NumericVector res(x.size());

  for(int i = 0; i < x.size(); i++){
    acc += x[i];
    res[i] = acc;
  }
  return res;
}
```

Cumulative Sum

See <http://gallery.rcpp.org/articles/vector-cumulative-sum/>

An STL variant:

```
// [[Rcpp::export]]
NumericVector cumsum2(NumericVector x){
  // initialize the result vector
  NumericVector res(x.size());
  std::partial_sum(x.begin(), x.end(), res.begin());
  return res;
}
```

Cumulative Sum

<http://gallery.rcpp.org/articles/vector-cumulative-sum/>

Or just **Rcpp** sugar:

```
// [[Rcpp::export]]  
NumericVector cumsum_sug(NumericVector x) {  
  return cumsum(x); // compute + return result vector  
}
```

Of course, all results are the same.

```
cppFunction('NumericVector cumsum2(NumericVector x) {  
  return cumsum(x); }')  
  
x <- 1:10  
all.equal(cumsum(x), cumsum2(x))  
  
## [1] TRUE
```

Calling an R function from C++

<http://gallery.rcpp.org/articles/r-function-from-c++/>

```
#include <Rcpp.h>

using namespace Rcpp;

// [[Rcpp::export]]
NumericVector callFunction(NumericVector x,
                             Function f) {
    NumericVector res = f(x);
    return res;
}

/** R
callFunction(x, fivenum)
*/
```

Using Boost via BH

<http://gallery.rcpp.org/articles/using-boost-with-bh/>

```
// [[Rcpp::depends(BH)]]
#include <Rcpp.h>

// One include file from Boost
#include <boost/date_time/gregorian/gregorian_types.hpp>

using namespace boost::gregorian;

// [[Rcpp::export]]
Rcpp::Date getIMMDate(int mon, int year) {
  // compute third Wednesday of given month / year
  date d = nth_day_of_the_week_in_month(
    nth_day_of_the_week_in_month::third,
    Wednesday, mon).get_date(year);
  date::ymd_type ymd = d.year_month_day();
  return Rcpp::wrap(Rcpp::Date(ymd.year, ymd.month, ymd.day));
}
```


Using Boost via BH

<http://gallery.rcpp.org/articles/boost-foreach/>

```
#include <Rcpp.h>
#include <boost/foreach.hpp>
using namespace Rcpp;
// [[Rcpp::depends(BH)]]

// the C-style upper-case macro name is a bit ugly
#define foreach BOOST_FOREACH

// [[Rcpp::export]]
NumericVector square( NumericVector x ) {

  // elem is a reference to each element in x
  // we can re-assign to these elements as well
  foreach( double& elem, x ) {
    elem = elem*elem;
  }
  return x;
}
```

C++11 now has something similar in a smarter `for` loop.

Vector Subsetting

<http://gallery.rcpp.org/articles/subsetting/>

New / improved in **Rcpp** 0.11.1:

```
#include <Rcpp.h>
using namespace Rcpp;

// [[Rcpp::export]]
NumericVector positives(NumericVector x) {
    return x[x > 0];
}

// [[Rcpp::export]]
List first_three(List x) {
    IntegerVector idx = IntegerVector::create(0, 1, 2);
    return x[idx];
}

// [[Rcpp::export]]
List with_names(List x, CharacterVector y) {
    return x[y];
}
```

Armadillo Eigenvalues

<http://gallery.rcpp.org/articles/armadillo-eigenvalues/>

```
#include <RcppArmadillo.h>

// [[Rcpp::depends(RcppArmadillo)]]

// [[Rcpp::export]]
arma::vec getEigenValues(arma::mat M) {
    return arma::eig_sym(M);
}
```

```
set.seed(42)
X <- matrix(rnorm(4*4), 4, 4)
Z <- X %*% t(X)
getEigenValues(Z)

# R gets the same results (in reverse)
# and also returns the eigenvectors.
```

Converting C to C++: A plyr example

<http://gallery.rcpp.org/articles/plyr-c-to-rcpp/>

The job of `split_indices()` is simple: given a vector `x` of integers, it returns a list where the i -th element of the list is an integer vector containing the positions of `x` equal to i .

I will spare you the C API version.

Converting C to C++: A plyr example

<http://gallery.rcpp.org/articles/plyr-c-to-rcpp/>

```
#include <Rcpp.h>

using namespace Rcpp;

// [[Rcpp::export]]
std::vector<std::vector<int>> >
split_indices(IntegerVector x, int n = 0) {
  if (n < 0) stop("n must be a pos. int.");

  std::vector<std::vector<int>> > ids(n);

  int nx = x.size();
  for (int i = 0; i < nx; ++i) {
    if (x[i] > n) {
      ids.resize(x[i]);
    }
    ids[x[i] - 1].push_back(i + 1);
  }
  return ids;
}
```

Creating xts objects in C++

<http://gallery.rcpp.org/articles/creating-xts-from-c++/>

```
#include <Rcpp.h>
using namespace Rcpp;

NumericVector createXts(int sv, int ev) {
  IntegerVector ind = seq(sv, ev);      // values

  NumericVector dv(ind);                // date(time)s == reals
  dv = dv * 86400;                       // scaled to days
  dv.attr("tzone") = "UTC";             // index has attributes
  dv.attr("tclass") = "Date";

  NumericVector xv(ind);                // data has same index
  xv.attr("dim") = IntegerVector::create(ev-sv+1, 1);
  xv.attr("index") = dv;
  CharacterVector cls = CharacterVector::create("xts", "zoo");
  xv.attr("class") = cls;
  xv.attr(".indexCLASS") = "Date";
  // ... some more attributes ...

  return xv;
}
```

Passing user-defined C(++) functions R to C++

<http://gallery.rcpp.org/articles/passing-cpp-function-pointers/>

```
// [[Rcpp::depends(RcppArmadillo)]]
#include <RcppArmadillo.h>

// [[Rcpp::export]]
arma::vec fun_cpp(const arma::vec& x) { return(10*x); }

typedef arma::vec (*funcPtr)(const arma::vec& x);

// [[Rcpp::export]]
Rcpp::XPtr<funcPtr> putFunPtrInXPtr() {
    return(Rcpp::XPtr<funcPtr>(new funcPtr(&fun_cpp)));
}

// [[Rcpp::export]]
arma::vec callViaXPtr(const arma::vec x, SEXP xpsexp) {
    Rcpp::XPtr<funcPtr> xpfun(xpsexp);
    funcPtr fun = *xpfun;
    arma::vec y = fun(x);
    return(y);
}
```

Passing user-defined C(++) functions R to C++

<http://gallery.rcpp.org/articles/passing-cpp-function-pointers/>

Quick illustration:

```
fun <- putFunPtrInXPtr()  
callViaXPtr(1:4, fun)
```

```
##           [,1]  
## [1,]      10  
## [2,]      20  
## [3,]      30  
## [4,]      40
```


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Documentation

- The **Rcpp** package comes with **eight pdf vignettes**, and numerous help pages.
- The introductory vignettes are now **published** (Rcpp and RcppEigen in *J Stat Software*, RcppArmadillo in *Comp. Stat. & Data Anal.*).
- The **rcpp-devel** list is *the* recommended resource, generally very helpful, and fairly low volume.
- **StackOverflow** is closing in 500 **Rcpp** posts.
- And a number of **blog posts** introduce/discuss features.
- Plus ...

Rcpp Gallery

Rcpp Gallery - Google Chrome

gallery.rcpp.org

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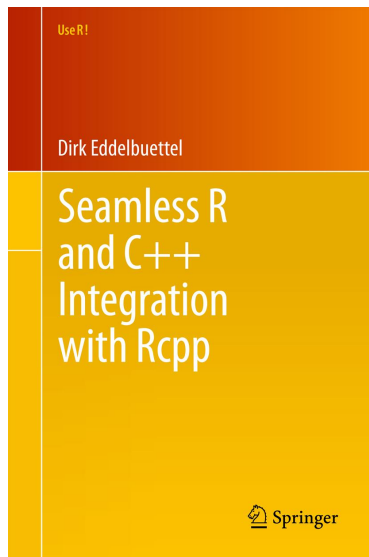
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The Rcpp book



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