# A Visual Guide to Split-Apply-Combine in R 

## Legend

Symbols used in this document

vector/array
matrix
contingency table

factor

- array

A list is denoted by square brackets
data-frame

## Reshaping

as.matrix Coerces a data-frame to a matrix.

$$
\square \rightarrow \square
$$

as.table Coerces an array to a contingency table.

as.data.frame Coerces an array or contingency table to a data-frame.

xtabs Coerces a data-frame to a contingency table.

reshape Reshapes a data-frame between 'wide' and 'long' format.

c Coerces an array or contingency table to a vector.

$$
\bar{\square} \text { or } \because \bar{\square} \rightarrow B
$$

unlist Coerces a data-frame to a vector.

$$
\Pi \rightarrow \theta
$$

stack Concatenates the columns of a data-frame into a single column along with a factor. Non-vector columns are dropped.

unstack Reverses the effects of stack.

$$
\square \rightarrow \square
$$

## Splitting

as.list Coerces a data-frame to a list of vectors.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \underline{\overline{\square \square}} \rightarrow[\square, \square, \ldots] \\
& \boxed{\square}
\end{aligned} \rightarrow[\square, \square, \square]
$$

split Divides a vector or data-frame into the groups defined by a factor.
unstack Splits a vector or the column of a data-frame into the groups defined by a factor.

$$
\square \text { or }[\theta, B] \rightarrow[\theta, B, \ldots]
$$

## Applying

The following functions simplify the output to an array, if possible; otherwise they return a list.
apply Applies a function to margins of an array.

$$
\overline{\square \square}+\uparrow \quad+f \rightarrow[f(\square), f(\square), \ldots]
$$

tapply Applies a function to each cell of a ragged array.

$$
\boxminus+\boxminus+f \rightarrow[f(\boxminus), f(\square), \ldots]
$$

sapply Applies a function over a list or vector.

$$
[\boxminus, \square, \ldots]+f \rightarrow[f(\boxminus), f(\square), \ldots]
$$

Related functions, not covered here, include lapply (does not simplify) and mapply (multivariate version).

## Combining

rbind Combines a sequence of vectors, arrays or data-frames by rows.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \square+\square+\cdots \rightarrow \square \\
& \square+\square \\
& \square \square
\end{aligned}
$$

cbind Combines a sequence of vectors, arrays or data-frames by columns.
simplify2array Combines a list of arrays into a single array by adding more dimensions.

$$
[\because, \square, \ldots] \rightarrow \bar{\square} \square
$$

unlist Coerces a list of arrays to a vector.

$$
[\boxminus, \boxminus, \ldots] \rightarrow \boxminus
$$

as.data.frame Coerces a list of vectors to a data-frame.

$$
[B, B, B, \cdots] \rightarrow \square
$$

stack Coerces a sequence of vectors into a single-column data-frame along with a factor.

unsplit Combines a sequence of vectors or data-frames into a single vector or data-frame by interleaving rows according to a factor.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
{[\boxminus, \boxminus, \ldots]+\boxminus \rightarrow \boxminus} \\
{[\bar{\square}, \square, \ldots]+\boxminus \rightarrow \square}
\end{array}
$$

merge Merges two data-frames by common columns.

$$
\bar{\square}+\boxed{\square} \rightarrow \square
$$

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