

# Package ‘fcp’

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**Title** Function Composition

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**Description** A function composition operator to chain a series of calls into a single function, mimicking the math notion of  $(f \circ g \circ h)(x) = h(g(f(x)))$ . Inspired by 'pipeOp' ('|>') since R4.1 and 'magrittr pipe' ('%>%'), the operator build a pipe without putting data through, which is best for anonymous function accepted by utilities such as `apply()` and `lapply()`.

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**URL** [https://github.com/xiaoran831213/R\\_fun\\_comp](https://github.com/xiaoran831213/R_fun_comp)

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Author** Xiaoran Tong [aut, cre] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4648-3330>>)

**Maintainer** Xiaoran Tong <[xiaoran.tong.cn@gmail.com](mailto:xiaoran.tong.cn@gmail.com)>

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fcp

*Function Composition***Description**

Given calls  $f(\cdot, a=A)$  and  $g(\cdot, b=B)$ , compose `function(.) g(f(\cdot, a=A), b=B)`.

**Usage**

```
fcp(f, g) # or f %.% g
```

```
f %.% g
```

**Arguments**

f	left-operand: inner call to give a result first.
g	right-operand: outer call to receive that result.

**Details**

By default, `fcp` is assigned to operator `%.%` so a final function can be constructed from a chain of more than two calls, just like a chain of `>` without input or a chain of `%>%` with `.` as the special input.

`fcp` is best used to quickly create anonymous functions from existing ones as input of functional programming tools like `base::apply`, `base::sapply`, and `base::lapply`, etc. Should the composed function be saved for reuse, its body shall retain the original syntax of component function calls as closely as possible.

Like `%>%`, `fcp` allows a downstream call to use `.` to refer to input from its immediate upstream call, and pipe the input into any slot in the downstream call's list of arguments while transforming the same input through expressions of `.`; when no transformation is needed, `fcp` allows unchanged input be piped into all empty slots in the argument list (e.g., `fun(x=1, y=, z=2)` for named slots, or `fun(1, , z=2)` for positional slots).

Like `%>%`, when no explicit reference to the output of the upstream call is used, the results is then piped into the first available positional argument of the downstream call, and a call with a lone input can be shortened to function names without parentheses.

Later calls in a `fcp` chain can refer to earlier calls by numerical symbols, so `n` refers to the result of `n`th call in the chain and `0` refers to initial input, allowing more flexibility than a strict "upstream to downstream" pipe.

**Value**

composite function `g(f(x, ...), ...)`

## Examples

```

## ex1: match and extract date (pipe the initial input at differnt stage).
x <- c("2023-01-01", "2022/12/31", "2002-07-02")
p <- "^[0-9]{2,4}[-/][0-9]{1,2}[-/][0-9]{1,2}$"
## reference usage: input x appeared twice
(a0 <- do.call(rbind, regmatches(x, regexec(p, x))))
## composed function 1: blank as input from upstream, `0` as initial input.
(f1 <- regexec(p, ) %.% regmatches(`0`, ) %.% do.call(rbind, ))
(a1 <- f1(x))
## composed function 2: dot refer to upstream, `0` as initial input.
(f2 <- regexec(p, .) %.% regmatches(`0`, .) %.% do.call(rbind, .))
(a2 <- f2(x))
## composed function 3: use of named argument, `0` as initial input.
(f3 <- regexec(pa=p) %.% regmatches(x = `0`) %.% do.call(wh=rbind))
(a3 <- f3(x))

## ex2: date given days since 2000-010-1 (shorthand form of function calls)
(g1 <- as.Date(origin="2000-01-01") %.% f2()) # reused composed `f2`
(b1 <- g1(364))
(g2 <- as.Date(origin="2000-01-01") %.% f2) # omit ()
(b2 <- g2(364))

## ex3: wrap, pad, and upcase the strings (`sapply` uses composed function)
words <- c("Hello World!", "Good Morning!")
s0 <- sapply(words, function(x)
{
  toupper(paste(format(strwrap(x, 8), w=12, just="c"), collapse="\n"))
})
cat(s0, sep="\n---- s0 ----\n")
s1 <- sapply(words, strwrap(8) %.% format(w=12, just="c") %.%
  paste(collapse="\n") %.% toupper)
cat(s1, sep="\n---- s1 ----\n")

## check equivalance
all(a1==a0) && all(a2==a0) && all(a3==a0) && all(b1==b2) && all(s1==s0)

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