

Working With Functionals: Takeaways

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Syntax

- Applying a Function With One Variable to a List and Returning a List:

```
map(data_frame$x, function)
```

- Applying a Function with Two Variables to a List and Returning a List:

```
map2(data_frame$x, data_frame$y, function)
```

- Applying a Function with More Than Two Variables to a List and Returning a List:

```
argument_list <- list(x = data_frame$x, y = data_frame$y, z = data_frame$z)
pmap(argument_list, function)
```

USING FUNCTIONALS TO RETURN VECTORS OF SPECIFIED TYPES:

- Return a logical vector:

```
map_lgl(data_frame$x, function)
map2_lgl(data_frame$x, data_frame$y, function)
pmap_lgl(arg_list, function)
```

- Return an integer vector:

```
map_int(data_frame$x, function)
map2_int(data_frame$x, data_frame$y, function)
pmap_int(arg_list, function)
```

- Return a double vector:

```
map_dbl(data_frame$x, function)
map2_dbl(data_frame$x, data_frame$y, function)
pmap_dbl(arg_list, function)
```

- Return a character vector:

```
map_chr(data_frame$x, function)
map2_chr(data_frame$x, data_frame$y, function)
pmap_chr(arg_list, function)
```

Concepts

- Functionals take a function as an input and return a list or vector as an output. They can often be used in place of for-loops.
- The map() functionals in the purrr package return consistent output types.

Resources

- [Functionals background](#)
- [purrr package documentation](#)

- [map\(\) documentation](#)
- [map2\(\) and pmap\(\) documentation](#)

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