Package ‘foreach’

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Type Package

Title Provides Foreach Looping Construct for R

Version 1.4.3

Description Support for the foreach looping construct. Foreach is an
idiom that allows for iterating over elements in a collection,
without the use of an explicit loop counter. This package in
particular is intended to be used for its return value, rather
than for its side effects. In that sense, it is similar to the
standard lapply function, but doesn't require the evaluation
of a function. Using foreach without side effects also
facilitates executing the loop in parallel.

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Imports codetools, utils, iterators
Suggests randomForest
Enhances compiler, doMC, RUnit, doParallel
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The Foreach Package

Description

The foreach package provides a new looping construct for executing R code repeatedly. The main reason for using the foreach package is that it supports parallel execution. The foreach package can be used with a variety of different parallel computing systems, including NetWorkSpaces and snow. In addition, foreach can be used with iterators, which allows the data to specified in a very flexible way.

Details

Further information is available in the following help topics:

- `foreach` Specify the variables to iterate over
- `%do%` Execute the R expression sequentially
- `%dopar%` Execute the R expression using the currently registered backend

To see a tutorial introduction to the foreach package, use `vignette("foreach")`.
To see a demo of foreach computing the sinc function, use `demo(sincSeq)`.

Some examples (in addition to those in the help pages) are included in the “examples” directory of the foreach package. To list the files in the examples directory, use `list.files(system.file("examples", package="foreach"))`.
To run the bootstrap example, use `source(system.file("examples", "bootseq.R", package="foreach"))`.

For a complete list of functions with individual help pages, use `library(help="foreach")`.

Description

`%do%` and `%dopar%` are binary operators that operate on a `foreach` object and an R expression. The expression, `ex`, is evaluated multiple times in an environment that is created by the `foreach` object, and that environment is modified for each evaluation as specified by the `foreach` object.
foreach evaluates the expression sequentially, while %dopar% evaluates it in parallel. The results of evaluating \( \text{ex} \) are returned as a list by default, but this can be modified by means of the .combine argument.

Usage

```r
foreach(\ldots, .combine, .init, .final=NULL, .inorder=TRUE,
    .multicombine=FALSE,
    .maxcombine=if (.multicombine) 100 else 2,
    .errorhandling=c('stop', 'remove', 'pass'),
    .packages=NULL, .export=NULL, .noexport=NULL,
    .verbose=FALSE)
when(cond)
e1 %:% e2
obj %do% ex
obj %dopar% ex
times(n)
```

Arguments

\ldots \quad \text{one or more arguments that control how} \text{ex} \text{is evaluated. Named arguments specify the name and values of variables to be defined in the evaluation environment. An unnamed argument can be used to specify the number of times that} \text{ex} \text{should be evaluated. At least one argument must be specified in order to define the number of times} \text{ex} \text{should be executed.}

\textbf{.combine} \quad \text{function that is used to process the tasks results as they generated. This can be specified as either a function or a non-empty character string naming the function. Specifying 'c' is useful for concatenating the results into a vector, for example. The values 'cbind' and 'rbind' can combine vectors into a matrix. The values '+' and '*' can be used to process numeric data. By default, the results are returned in a list.}

\textbf{.init} \quad \text{initial value to pass as the first argument of the .combine function. This should not be specified unless .combine is also specified.}

\textbf{.final} \quad \text{function of one argument that is called to return final result.}

\textbf{.inorder} \quad \text{logical flag indicating whether the .combine function requires the task results to be combined in the same order that they were submitted. If the order is not important, then setting .inorder to FALSE can give improved performance. The default value is TRUE.}

\textbf{.multicombine} \quad \text{logical flag indicating whether the .combine function can accept more than two arguments. If an arbitrary .combine function is specified, by default, that function will always be called with two arguments. If it can take more than two arguments, then setting .multicombine to TRUE could improve the performance. The default value is FALSE unless the .combine function is cbind, rbind, or c, which are known to take more than two arguments.}

\textbf{.maxcombine} \quad \text{maximum number of arguments to pass to the combine function. This is only relevant if .multicombine is TRUE.}
.errorhandling specifies how a task evaluation error should be handled. If the value is "stop", then execution will be stopped via the stop function if an error occurs. If the value is "remove", the result for that task will not be returned, or passed to the .combine function. If it is "pass", then the error object generated by task evaluation will be included with the rest of the results. It is assumed that the combine function (if specified) will be able to deal with the error object. The default value is "stop".

.packages character vector of packages that the tasks depend on. If ex requires a R package to be loaded, this option can be used to load that package on each of the workers. Ignored when used with %do%.

.export character vector of variables to export. This can be useful when accessing a variable that isn’t defined in the current environment. The default value in NULL.

.noexport character vector of variables to exclude from exporting. This can be useful to prevent variables from being exported that aren’t actually needed, perhaps because the symbol is used in a model formula. The default value in NULL.

.verbose logical flag enabling verbose messages. This can be very useful for trouble shooting.

.obj foreach object used to control the evaluation of ex.

e1 foreach object to merge.

e2 foreach object to merge.

.ex the R expression to evaluate.

.cond condition to evaluate.

.n number of times to evaluate the R expression.

Details

The foreach and %do%/%dopar% operators provide a looping construct that can be viewed as a hybrid of the standard for loop and lapply function. It looks similar to the for loop, and it evaluates an expression, rather than a function (as in lapply), but it’s purpose is to return a value (a list, by default), rather than to cause side-effects. This facilitates parallelization, but looks more natural to people that prefer for loops to lapply.

The %: operator is the nesting operator, used for creating nested foreach loops. Type vignette("nested") at the R prompt for more details.

Parallel computation depends upon a parallel backend that must be registered before performing the computation. The parallel backends available will be system-specific, but include doParallel, which uses R's built-in parallel package, doMC, which uses the multicore package, and doSNOW. Each parallel backend has a specific registration function, such as registerDoParallel or registerDoSNOW.

The times function is a simple convenience function that calls foreach. It is useful for evaluating an R expression multiple times when there are no varying arguments. This can be convenient for resampling, for example.

See Also

iter
Examples

```r
# equivalent to rnorm(3) times(3) %do% rnorm(1)

# equivalent to lapply(1:3, sqrt)
foreach(i=1:3) %do%
  sqrt(i)

# equivalent to colMeans(m)
if (getOption("parallel") == TRUE) {
  m <- matrix(rnorm(9), 3, 3)
  foreach(i=1:ncol(m), .combine=c) %do%
    mean(m[,i])
}

# normalize the rows of a matrix in parallel, with parenthesis used to
# force proper operator precedence
# Need to register a parallel backend before this example will run
# in parallel
foreach(i=1:nrow(m), .combine=rbind) %dopar%
  (m[i,] / mean(m[i,]))

# simple (and inefficient) parallel matrix multiply
library(iterators)
a <- matrix(1:16, 4, 4)
b <- t(a)
foreach(b=iter(b, by='col'), .combine=cbind) %dopar%
  (a %*% b)

# split a data frame by row, and put them back together again without
# changing anything
d <- data.frame(x=1:10, y=rnorm(10))
s <- foreach(d=iter(d, by='row'), .combine=rbind) %dopar% d
identical(s, d)
```

# a quick sort function
qsort <- function(x) {
  n <- length(x)
  if (n == 0) {
    x
  } else {
    p <- sample(n, 1)
    smaller <- foreach(y=x[-p], .combine=c) %do% y
    larger <- foreach(y=x[-p], .combine=c) %do% y
    c(qsort(smaller), x[p], qsort(larger))
  }
}
qsort(runif(12))
Description

These functions are used to write parallel backends for the `foreach` package. They should not be used from normal scripts or packages that use the `foreach` package.

Usage

```r
makeAccum(it)
accumulate(obj, result, tag, ...)
getExports(ex, e, env, good=character(0), bad=character(0))
getResult(obj, ...)
getErrorValue(obj, ...)
getErrorIndex(obj, ...)
```

Arguments

- `it`: foreach iterator.
- `ex`: call object to analyze.
- `e`: local environment of the call object.
- `env`: exported environment in which call object will be evaluated.
- `good`: names of symbols that are being exported.
- `bad`: names of symbols that are not being exported.
- `obj`: foreach iterator object.
- `result`: task result to accumulate.
- `tag`: tag of task result to accumulate.
- `...`: unused.

Note

These functions are likely to change in future versions of the `foreach` package. When they become more stable, they will be documented.

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### getDoParWorkers

**Functions Providing Information on the doPar Backend**

**Description**

The `getDoParWorkers` function returns the number of execution workers there are in the currently registered doPar backend. It can be useful when determining how to split up the work to be executed in parallel. A 1 is returned by default.

The `getDoParRegistered` function returns TRUE if a doPar backend has been registered, otherwise FALSE.

The `getDoParName` function returns the name of the currently registered doPar backend. A NULL is returned if no backend is registered.

The `getDoParVersion` function returns the version of the currently registered doPar backend. A NULL is returned if no backend is registered.
getDoSeqWorkers

Usage

getDoParWorkers()
getDoParRegistered()
getDoParName()
getDoParVersion()

getdoseqworkers

Examples

cat(sprintf('%s backend is registered\n',
    if(getDoParRegistered()) 'A' else 'No'))
cat(sprintf('Running with %d worker(s)\n', getDoParWorkers()))
(name <- getDoParName())
(ver <- getDoParVersion())
if (getDoParRegistered())
    cat(sprintf('Currently using %s [%s]\n', name, ver))

getDoSeqWorkers  Functions Providing Information on the doSeq Backend

Description

The getDoSeqWorkers function returns the number of execution workers there are in the currently
registered doSeq backend. A 1 is returned by default.

The getDoSeqRegistered function returns TRUE if a doSeq backend has been registered, other-
wise FALSE.

The getDoSeqName function returns the name of the currently registered doSeq backend. A NULL is
returned if no backend is registered.

The getDoSeqVersion function returns the version of the currently registered doSeq backend. A
NULL is returned if no backend is registered.

Usage

getDoSeqWorkers()
getDoSeqRegistered()
getDoSeqName()
getDoSeqVersion()

Examples

cat(sprintf('%s backend is registered\n',
    if(getDoSeqRegistered()) 'A' else 'No'))
cat(sprintf('Running with %d worker(s)\n', getDoSeqWorkers()))
(name <- getDoSeqName())
(ver <- getDoSeqVersion())
if (getDoSeqRegistered())
    cat(sprintf('Currently using %s [%s]\n', name, ver))
registerDoSEQ

Description

The registerDoSEQ function is used to explicitly register a sequential parallel backend with the foreach package. This will prevent a warning message from being issued if the %dopar% function is called and no parallel backend has been registered.

Usage

registerDoSEQ()

See Also

registerDoSNOW

Examples

# specify that %dopar% should run sequentially
registerDoSEQ()

setDoPar

Description

The setDoPar function is used to register a parallel backend with the foreach package. This isn’t normally executed by the user. Instead, packages that provide a parallel backend provide a function named registerDoPar that calls setDoPar using the appropriate arguments.

Usage

setDoPar(fun, data=NULL, info=function(data, item) NULL)

Arguments

fun  A function that implements the functionality of %dopar%.
data  Data to passed to the registered function.
info  Function that retrieves information about the backend.

See Also

%dopar%
Description

The `setDoSeq` function is used to register a sequential backend with the foreach package. This isn’t normally executed by the user. Instead, packages that provide a sequential backend provide a function named `registerDoSeq` that calls `setDoSeq` using the appropriate arguments.

Usage

`setDoSeq(fun, data=NULL, info=function(data, item) NULL)`

Arguments

- `fun` A function that implements the functionality of `%dopar%`.
- `data` Data to be passed to the registered function.
- `info` Function that retrieves information about the backend.

See Also

`%dopar%`
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