

Package ‘table.express’

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Type Package

Title Build 'data.table' Expressions with Data Manipulation Verbs

Description A specialization of 'dplyr' data manipulation verbs that parse and build expressions which are ultimately evaluated by 'data.table', letting it handle all optimizations. A set of additional verbs is also provided to facilitate some common operations on a subset of the data.

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BugReports <https://github.com/asardaes/table.express/issues>

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'UTILS-misc.R' 'UTILS-nest_expr.R' 'UTILS-tidyselect.R'
'VERBS-anti_join.R' 'VERBS-arrange.R' 'VERBS-distinct.R'
'VERBS-filter.R' 'VERBS-filter_on.R' 'VERBS-filter_sd.R'
'VERBS-full_join.R' 'VERBS-group_by.R' 'VERBS-inner_join.R'
'VERBS-key_by.R' 'VERBS-left_join.R' 'VERBS-max_by.R'
'VERBS-min_by.R' 'pkg.R' 'VERBS-mutate.R' 'VERBS-mutate_join.R'
'VERBS-mutate_sd.R' 'VERBS-order_by.R' 'VERBS-right_join.R'
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table.express-package *Building 'data.table' expressions with data manipulation verbs*

Description

A specialization of [dplyr](#) verbs, as well as a set of custom ones, that build expressions that can be used within a [data.table](#)'s frame.

Note

Note that since version 0.3.0, it is not possible to load **table.express** and **dplyr** at the same time, since they define the same `data.table` methods for many **dplyr** generics.

Bearing in mind that `data.tables` are also `data.frames`, we have to consider that other packages may use `dplyr` internally without importing `data.table`. Since `dplyr`'s methods are generic, calls to these methods in such packages would fail. The functions in this package try to detect when this happens and delegate to the `data.frame` methods with a warning, which can be safely ignored if you know that the error originates from a package that is not meant to work with `data.table`. To avoid the warning, use `options(table.express.warn.cedta = FALSE)`.

This software package was developed independently of any organization or institution that is or has been associated with the author.

Author(s)

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://asardaes.github.io/table.express/>
- <https://github.com/asardaes/table.express>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/asardaes/table.express/issues>

Examples

```
require("data.table")

data("mtcars")

DT <- as.data.table(mtcars)

# =====
# Simple dplyr-like transformations

DT %>%
  group_by(cyl) %>%
  filter(vs == 0, am == 1) %>%
  transmute(mean_mpg = mean(mpg)) %>%
  arrange(-cyl)

# Equivalent to previous
DT %>%
  start_expr %>%
  transmute(mean_mpg = mean(mpg)) %>%
  where(vs == 0, am == 1) %>%
  group_by(cyl) %>%
  order_by(-cyl) %>%
  end_expr
```

```

# Modification by reference
DT %>%
  where(gear %% 2 != 0, carb %% 2 == 0) %>%
  mutate(wt_squared = wt ^ 2)

print(DT)

# Deletion by reference
DT %>%
  mutate(wt_squared = NULL) %>%
  print

# Support for tidyslect helpers

DT %>%
  select(ends_with("t"))

# =====
# Helpers to transform a subset of data

# Like DT[, (whole) := lapply(.SD, as.integer), .SDcols = whole]
whole <- names(DT)[sapply(DT, function(x) { all(x %% 1 == 0) })]
DT %>%
  mutate_sd(as.integer, .SDcols = whole)

sapply(DT, class)

# Like DT[, lapply(.SD, fun), .SDcols = ...]
DT %>%
  transmute_sd((.COL - mean(.COL)) / sd(.COL),
               .SDcols = setdiff(names(DT), whole))

# Filter several with the same condition
DT %>%
  filter_sd(.COL == 1, .SDcols = c("vs", "am"))

# Using secondary indices, i.e. DT[.(4, 5), on = .(cyl, gear)]
DT %>%
  filter_on(cyl = 4, gear = 5) # note we don't use ==

scale_undim <- function(...) {
  as.numeric(scale(...)) # remove dimensions
}

# Chaining
DT %>%
  start_expr %>%
  mutate_sd(as.integer, .SDcols = whole) %>%
  chain %>%
  filter_sd(.COL == 1, .SDcols = c("vs", "am"), .collapse = `|`) %>%
  transmute_sd(scale_undim, .SDcols = !is.integer(.COL)) %>%
  end_expr

```

```

# The previous is equivalent to
DT[, (whole) := lapply(.SD, as.integer), .SDcols = whole
    ][vs == 1 | am == 1,
    lapply(.SD, scale_undim),
    .SDcols = names(DT)[sapply(DT, Negate(is.integer))]]

# Alternative to keep all columns (*copying* non-scaled ones)
scale_non_integers <- function(x) {
  if (is.integer(x)) x else scale_undim(x)
}

DT %>%
  filter_sd(.COL == 1, .SDcols = c("vs", "am"), .collapse = `|`) %>%
  transmute_sd(everything(), scale_non_integers)

# Without copying non-scaled
DT %>%
  where(vs == 1 | am == 1) %>%
  mutate_sd(scale, .SDcols = names(DT)[sapply(DT, Negate(is.integer))])

print(DT)

```

arrange-table.express *Arrange rows*

Description

Alias for [order_by-table.express](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
arrange(.data, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
arrange(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

.data An instance of [ExprBuilder](#).
 ... See [order_by-table.express](#).

Details

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

chain	<i>Chain</i>
-------	--------------

Description

Build a chain of similar objects/operations.

Usage

```
chain(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
chain(.data, ..., .parent_env = rlang::caller_env())
```

Arguments

.data	Object to be chained.
...	Arguments for the specific methods.
.parent_env	See end_expr() .

Details

The chaining for [ExprBuilder](#) is equivalent to calling [end_expr\(\)](#) followed by [start_expr\(\)](#). The ellipsis (...) is passed to both functions.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

distinct-table.express	<i>Rows with distinct combinations of columns</i>
------------------------	---

Description

Rows with distinct combinations of columns

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
distinct(
  .data,
  ...,
  .keep = TRUE,
  .n = 1L,
  .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE)
)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
distinct(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	An instance of ExprBuilder .
<code>...</code>	Which columns to use to determine uniqueness.
<code>.keep</code>	See details below.
<code>.n</code>	Indices of rows to return <i>for each</i> unique combination of the chosen columns. See details.
<code>.parse</code>	Logical. Whether to apply <code>rlang::parse_expr()</code> to obtain the expressions.

Details

If `.keep = TRUE` (the default), the columns not mentioned in `...` are also kept. However, if a new column is created in one of the expressions therein, `.keep` can also be set to a character vector containing the names of *all* the columns that should be in the result in addition to the ones mentioned in `...`. See the examples.

The value of `.n` is only relevant when `.keep` is *not* `FALSE`. It is used to subset `.SD` in the built `data.table` expression. For example, we could get 2 rows per combination by setting `.n` to `1:2`, or get the last row instead of the first by using `.N`. If more than one index is used, and not enough rows are found, some rows will have `NA`. Do note that, at least as of version 1.12.2 of `data.table`, only expressions with single indices are internally optimized.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

Examples

```
data("mtcars")

# compare with .keep = TRUE
data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  distinct(amvs = am + vs, .keep = names(mtcars))
```

EagerExprBuilder	<i>Eager frame expression builder</i>
------------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Like [ExprBuilder](#), but eager in some regards. This shouldn't be used directly.

Super class

`table.express::ExprBuilder` -> `EagerExprBuilder`

Methods

Public methods:

- [EagerExprBuilder\\$new\(\)](#)
- [EagerExprBuilder\\$chain\(\)](#)
- [EagerExprBuilder\\$chain_if_set\(\)](#)
- [EagerExprBuilder\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Constructor.

Usage:

`EagerExprBuilder$new(DT, ...)`

Arguments:

DT A [data.table::data.table](#).

... Ignored.

Method `chain()`: Override to abort if chaining is attempted.

Usage:

`EagerExprBuilder$chain(...)`

Arguments:

... Ignored.

Method `chain_if_set()`: Override to abort if chaining is attempted.

Usage:

`EagerExprBuilder$chain_if_set(...)`

Arguments:

... Ignored.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

`EagerExprBuilder$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

end_expr

End and evaluate expression

Description

Finish the expression-building process and evaluate it.

Usage

```
end_expr(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
end_expr(.data, ..., .by_ref = TRUE, .parent_env)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	The expression.
<code>...</code>	Arguments for the specific methods.
<code>.by_ref</code>	If FALSE, <code>data.table::copy()</code> is used before evaluation.
<code>.parent_env</code>	Optionally, the <i>enclosing</i> environment of the expression's evaluation environment. Defaults to the caller environment.

Details

The `ExprBuilder` method returns a `data.table::data.table`.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

ExprBuilder	<i>Frame expression builder</i>
-------------	---------------------------------

Description

Build an expression that will be used inside a `data.table::data.table`'s frame. This shouldn't be used directly.

Value

In general, a modified `self` with extended expression.

Active bindings

`appends` Extra expressions that go at the end.

`expr` The final expression that can be evaluated with `base::eval()` or `rlang::eval_bare()`.

Methods**Public methods:**

- `ExprBuilder$new()`
- `ExprBuilder$set_i()`
- `ExprBuilder$set_j()`
- `ExprBuilder$set_by()`
- `ExprBuilder$chain()`
- `ExprBuilder$chain_if_set()`

- `ExprBuilder$seek_and_nestroy()`
- `ExprBuilder$eval()`
- `ExprBuilder$tidy_select()`
- `ExprBuilder$print()`
- `ExprBuilder$clone()`

Method `new()`: Constructor.

Usage:

```
ExprBuilder$new(
  DT,
  dt_pronouns = list(),
  nested = list(),
  verbose = getOption("table.express.verbose", FALSE)
)
```

Arguments:

DT A `data.table::data.table`.

dt_pronouns, nested Internal parameters for joins.

verbose Print more information during the process of building expressions.

Method `set_i()`: Set the *i* clause expression(s), starting a new frame if the current one already has said expression set.

Usage:

```
ExprBuilder$set_i(value, chain_if_needed)
```

Arguments:

value A captured expression.

chain_if_needed Whether chaining is allowed during this step.

Method `set_j()`: Like `set_i` but for the *j* clause.

Usage:

```
ExprBuilder$set_j(value, chain_if_needed)
```

Arguments:

value A captured expression.

chain_if_needed Whether chaining is allowed during this step.

Method `set_by()`: Set the *by* clause expression.

Usage:

```
ExprBuilder$set_by(value, chain_if_needed)
```

Arguments:

value A captured expression.

chain_if_needed Whether chaining is allowed during this step.

Method `chain()`: By default, start a new expression with the current one as its parent. If type = "pronoun", *dt* is used to start a new expression that joins the current one.

Usage:

```
ExprBuilder$chain(type = "frame", next_dt, parent_env, to_eager = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

type One of "frame", "pronoun".

next_dt Next data table when chaining pronoun.

parent_env Where to evaluate current expression when chaining pronoun.

to_eager Whether or not to use an [EagerExprBuilder](#) in the new chain

Method chain_if_set(): Chain if any clause values are already set.

Usage:

```
ExprBuilder$chain_if_set(...)
```

Arguments:

... Clause values.

Method seek_and_nestroy(): Helper for nest_expr.

Usage:

```
ExprBuilder$seek_and_nestroy(.exprs)
```

Arguments:

.exprs List of expressions.

Method eval(): Evaluate the final expression with parent_env as the enclosing environment. If by_ref = FALSE, [data.table::copy\(\)](#) is called before. The ellipsis' contents are assigned to the expression's evaluation environment.

Usage:

```
ExprBuilder$eval(parent_env, by_ref, ...)
```

Arguments:

parent_env Enclosing environment.

by_ref Flag to control deep copies.

... Additional variables for the evaluation environment.

Method tidy_select(): Evaluate a tidyselect call using the currently captured table.

Usage:

```
ExprBuilder$tidy_select(select_expr)
```

Arguments:

select_expr The selection expression.

Method print(): Prints the built expr.

Usage:

```
ExprBuilder$print(...)
```

Arguments:

... Ignored.

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
ExprBuilder$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

 extrema_by

Find rows with extrema in specific columns

Description

Find rows with maxima/minima in given columns.

Usage

```
max_by(.data, .col, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
max_by(
  .data,
  .col,
  ...,
  .some = FALSE,
  .chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE)
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
max_by(.data, .col, ..., .expr = FALSE)
```

```
min_by(.data, .col, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
min_by(
  .data,
  .col,
  ...,
  .some = FALSE,
  .chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE)
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
min_by(.data, .col, ..., .expr = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.data	An instance of ExprBuilder .
.col	A character vector indicating the columns that will be searched for extrema.
...	Optionally, columns to group by, either as characters or symbols.
.some	If TRUE the rows where <i>any</i> of the columns specified in .col have extrema are returned.
.chain	Logical. Should a new frame be automatically chained to the expression if the clause being set already exists?

`.expr` If the input is a `data.table` and `.expr` is TRUE, an instance of [EagerExprBuilder](#) will be returned. Useful if you want to add clauses to `j`, e.g. with [mutate-table.express](#).

Details

These verbs implement the idiom shown [here](#) by leveraging `nest_expr()`. The whole nested expression is assigned to `i` in the `data.table`'s frame. It is probably a good idea to use this on a frame that has no other frames preceding it in the current expression, given that `nest_expr()` uses the captured `data.table`, so consider using `chain()` when needed.

Several columns can be specified in `.col`, and depending on the value of `.some`, the rows with all or some extrema are returned, using `&` or `|` respectively. Depending on your data, using more than one column might not make sense, resulting in an empty `data.table`.

Examples

```
data("mtcars")

data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  max_by("mpg", "vs")
```

filter-table.express *Filter rows*

Description

Filter rows

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
filter(.data, ..., .preserve)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
filter(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

`.data` An instance of [ExprBuilder](#).

`...` See [where-table.express](#).

`.preserve` Ignored.

Details

The `ExprBuilder` method is an alias for `where-table.express`.

The `data.table::data.table` method works eagerly like `dplyr::filter()`.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

filter_on

Filter with secondary indices

Description

Helper to filter specifying the on part of the `data.table::data.table` query.

Usage

```
filter_on(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
filter_on(
  .data,
  ...,
  which = FALSE,
  nomatch = getOption("datatable.nomatch"),
  mult = "all",
  .negate = FALSE,
  .chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE)
)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
filter_on(.data, ..., .expr = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	An instance of ExprBuilder .
<code>...</code>	Key-value pairs, maybe with empty keys if the <code>data.table</code> already has them. See details.
<code>which, nomatch, mult</code>	See data.table::data.table .
<code>.negate</code>	Whether to negate the expression and search only for rows that don't contain the given values.
<code>.chain</code>	Logical. Should a new frame be automatically chained to the expression if the clause being set already exists?
<code>.expr</code>	If the input is a <code>data.table</code> and <code>.expr</code> is TRUE, an instance of EagerExprBuilder will be returned. Useful if you want to add clauses to <code>j</code> , e.g. with mutate-table.express .

Details

The key-value pairs in `'...'` are processed as follows:

- The names are used as `on` in the `data.table` frame. If any name is empty, `on` is left missing.
- The values are packed in a list and used as `i` in the `data.table` frame.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

Examples

```
data("mtcars")

data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  filter_on(cyl = 4, gear = 5)
```

filter_sd	<i>Filter subset of data</i>
-----------	------------------------------

Description

Helper to filter rows with the same condition applied to a subset of the data.

Usage

```
filter_sd(.data, .SDcols, .how = Negate(is.na), ...)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
filter_sd(
  .data,
  .SDcols,
  .how = Negate(is.na),
  ...,
  which,
  .collapse = '&',
  .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE),
  .chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE),
  .caller_env_n = 1L
)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
filter_sd(.data, ..., .expr = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	An instance of ExprBuilder .
<code>.SDcols</code>	See data.table::data.table and the details here.
<code>.how</code>	The filtering function or predicate.
<code>...</code>	Possibly more arguments for <code>.how</code> .
<code>which</code>	Passed to data.table::data.table .
<code>.collapse</code>	See where-table.express .
<code>.parse</code>	Logical. Whether to apply <code>rlang::parse_expr()</code> to obtain the expressions.
<code>.chain</code>	Logical. Should a new frame be automatically chained to the expression if the clause being set already exists?
<code>.caller_env_n</code>	Internal. Passed to <code>rlang::caller_env()</code> to find the function specified in <code>.how</code> and standardize its call.
<code>.expr</code>	If the input is a <code>data.table</code> and <code>.expr</code> is TRUE, an instance of EagerExprBuilder will be returned. Useful if you want to add clauses to <code>j</code> , e.g. with mutate-table.express .

Details

This function adds/chains an `i` expression that will be evaluated by [data.table::data.table](#), and it supports the `.COL` pronoun and lambdas as formulas. The `.how` condition is applied to all `.SDcols`.

Additionally, `.SDcols` supports:

- [tidyselect::select_helpers](#)
- A predicate using the `.COL` pronoun that should return a single logical when `.COL` is replaced by a *column* of the data.
- A formula using `.` or `.x` instead of the aforementioned `.COL`.

The caveat is that the expression is evaluated eagerly, i.e. with the currently captured `data.table`. Consider using [chain\(\)](#) to explicitly capture intermediate results as actual `data.tables`.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

Examples

```
data("mtcars")

data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  filter_sd(c("vs", "am"), ~ .x == 1)
```

frame_append	<i>Append expressions to the frame</i>
--------------	--

Description

Add named expressions for the `data.table::data.table` frame.

Usage

```
frame_append(.data, ..., .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE))
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	An instance of <code>ExprBuilder</code> .
<code>...</code>	Expressions to add to the frame.
<code>.parse</code>	Logical. Whether to apply <code>rlang::parse_expr()</code> to obtain the expressions.

Examples

```
data.table::data.table() %>%
  start_expr %>%
  frame_append(anything = "goes")
```

group_by-table.express	<i>Grouping clauses</i>
------------------------	-------------------------

Description

Grouping by columns of a `data.table::data.table`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
group_by(
  .data,
  ...,
  .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE),
  .chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE)
)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
group_by(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	An instance of ExprBuilder .
<code>...</code>	Clause for grouping on columns. The <code>by</code> inside the <code>data.table</code> 's frame.
<code>.parse</code>	Logical. Whether to apply <code>rlang::parse_expr()</code> to obtain the expressions.
<code>.chain</code>	Logical. Should a new frame be automatically chained to the expression if the clause being set already exists?

Details

Everything in `...` will be wrapped in a call to `list`.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

Examples

```
data("mtcars")

data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  start_expr %>%
  group_by(cyl, gear)
```

joins

Joining verbs

Description

Two-table joins. Check the ["Joining verbs" vignette](#) for more information.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
anti_join(x, y, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
anti_join(x, ..., .expr = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
full_join(x, y, ..., sort = TRUE, allow = TRUE, .parent_env)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
full_join(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
inner_join(x, y, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
inner_join(x, ..., .expr = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
left_join(
  x,
  y,
  ...,
  nomatch,
  mult,
  roll,
  rollends,
  .parent_env,
  .to_eager = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
left_join(x, y, ..., allow = FALSE, .expr = FALSE)

mutate_join(x, y, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
mutate_join(
  x,
  y,
  ...,
  .SDcols,
  mult,
  roll,
  rollends,
  allow = FALSE,
  .by_each = NULL,
  .parent_env
)

## S3 method for class 'EagerExprBuilder'
mutate_join(x, ..., .parent_env = rlang::caller_env())

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
mutate_join(x, y, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
right_join(
  x,
  y,
  ...,
  allow = FALSE,
  which,
```

```

    nomatch,
    mult,
    roll,
    rollends,
    .selecting,
    .framing
  )

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
right_join(x, y, ..., allow = FALSE, .expr = FALSE, .selecting, .framing)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
semi_join(x, y, ..., allow = FALSE, .eager = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
semi_join(x, y, ..., allow = FALSE, .eager = FALSE)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An ExprBuilder instance.
<code>y</code>	A data.table::data.table or, for some verbs (see details), a call to nest_expr() .
<code>...</code>	Expressions for the on part of the join.
<code>.expr</code>	If the input is a <code>data.table</code> and <code>.expr</code> is TRUE, an instance of EagerExprBuilder will be returned. Useful if you want to add clauses to <code>j</code> , e.g. with mutate-table.express .
<code>sort</code>	Passed to data.table::merge .
<code>allow</code>	Passed as data.table 's <code>allow.cartesian</code> .
<code>.parent_env</code>	See end_expr() .
<code>nomatch, mult, roll, rollends</code>	See data.table::data.table .
<code>.to_eager</code>	Internal, should be left as FALSE in all external calls.
<code>.SDcols</code>	For mutate_join . See the details below.
<code>.by_each</code>	For mutate_join . See the details below.
<code>which</code>	If TRUE, return the row numbers that matched in <code>x</code> instead of the result of the join.
<code>.selecting</code>	One or more expressions, possibly contained in a call to <code>list</code> or <code>.</code> , that will be added to <code>j</code> in the same frame as the join.
<code>.framing</code>	Similar to <code>.selecting</code> , but added to the frame with frame_append() .
<code>.eager</code>	For semi_join . If TRUE, it uses nest_expr() to build an expression like <code>this</code> instead of the default one. This uses the captured <code>data.table</code> eagerly, so use chain() when needed. The default is lazy.

Details

The following joins support `nest_expr()` in `y`:

- `anti_join`
- `inner_join`
- `right_join`

The `full_join` method is really a wrapper for `data.table::merge` that specifies `all = TRUE`. The expression in `x` gets evaluated, merged with `y`, and the result is captured in a new `ExprBuilder`. Useful in case you want to keep building expressions after the merge.

Mutating join

The `ExprBuilder` method for `mutate_join` implements the idiom described in [this link](#). The columns specified in `.SDcols` are those that will be added to `x` from `y`. The specification can be done by:

- Using `tidyselect::select_helpers`.
- Passing a character vector. If the character is named, the names are taken as the new column names for the values added to `x`.
- A list, using `base::list()` or `.`, containing:
 - Column names, either as characters or symbols.
 - Named calls expressing how the column should be summarized/modified before adding it to `x`.

The last case mentioned above is useful when the join returns many rows from `y` for each row in `x`, so they can be summarized while joining. The value of `by` in the join depends on what is passed to `.by_each`:

- If `NULL` (the default), `by` is set to `.EACHI` if a call is detected in any of the expressions from the list in `.SDcols`
- If `TRUE`, `by` is always set to `.EACHI`
- If `FALSE`, `by` is never set to `.EACHI`

See Also

[data.table::data.table](#), [dplyr::join](#)

Examples

```
lhs <- data.table::data.table(x = rep(c("b", "a", "c"), each = 3),
                             y = c(1, 3, 6),
                             v = 1:9)

rhs <- data.table::data.table(x = c("c", "b"),
                             v = 8:7,
                             foo = c(4, 2))
```

```

rhs %>%
  anti_join(lhs, x, v)

lhs %>%
  inner_join(rhs, x)

# creates new data.table
lhs %>%
  left_join(rhs, x)

# would modify lhs by reference
lhs %>%
  start_expr %>%
  mutate_join(rhs, x, .SDcols = c("foo", rhs.v = "v"))

# would modify rhs by reference, summarizing 'y' before adding it.
rhs %>%
  start_expr %>%
  mutate_join(lhs, x, .SDcols = .(y = mean(y)))

# creates new data.table
lhs %>%
  right_join(rhs, x)

# keep only columns from lhs
lhs %>%
  semi_join(rhs, x)

```

key_by

Set key to group by

Description

Group by setting key of the input.

Usage

```

key_by(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
key_by(
  .data,
  ...,
  .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE),

```

```
.chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE)
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
key_by(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	Object to be grouped and subsequently keyed.
<code>...</code>	Arguments for the specific methods.
<code>.parse</code>	Logical. Whether to apply <code>rlang::parse_expr()</code> to obtain the expressions.
<code>.chain</code>	Logical. Should a new frame be automatically chained to the expression if the clause being set already exists?

Details

Everything in `...` will be wrapped in a call to `list`. Its contents work like Clauses for grouping on columns. The keyby inside the `data.table::data.table` frame.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

Examples

```
data("mtcars")

data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  start_expr %>%
  key_by(cyl, gear)
```

mutate-table.express *Add or update columns*

Description

Add or update columns of a `data.table::data.table`, possibly by reference using `:=`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
mutate(
  .data,
  ...,
  .sequential = FALSE,
  .unquote_names = TRUE,
  .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE),
  .chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE)
```

```

)

## S3 method for class 'EagerExprBuilder'
mutate(.data, ..., .parent_env = rlang::caller_env())

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
mutate(.data, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	An instance of ExprBuilder .
<code>...</code>	Mutation clauses.
<code>.sequential</code>	If TRUE, each expression in <code>...</code> is assigned to a nested body within curly braces to allow them to use variables created by previous expressions. The default is FALSE because enabling this may turn off some data.table optimizations .
<code>.unquote_names</code>	Passed to rlang::enexprs() . Set to FALSE if you want to pass the single <code>:=</code> expression.
<code>.parse</code>	Logical. Whether to apply rlang::parse_expr() to obtain the expressions.
<code>.chain</code>	Logical. Should a new frame be automatically chained to the expression if the clause being set already exists?
<code>.parent_env</code>	See end_expr()

Details

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

Examples

```

data("mtcars")
data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  start_expr %>%
  mutate(mpg_squared = mpg ^ 2)

```

mutate_sd

Mutate subset of data

Description

Like [mutate-table.express](#) but possibly recycling calls.

Usage

```
mutate_sd(.data, .SDcols, .how = identity, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
mutate_sd(
  .data,
  .SDcols,
  .how = identity,
  ...,
  .pairwise = TRUE,
  .prefix,
  .suffix,
  .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE),
  .chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE)
)

## S3 method for class 'EagerExprBuilder'
mutate_sd(.data, ..., .parent_env = rlang::caller_env())

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
mutate_sd(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	An instance of ExprBuilder .
<code>.SDcols</code>	See data.table::data.table and the details here.
<code>.how</code>	The function(s) or function call(s) that will perform the transformation. If many, a list should be used, either with <code>list()</code> or <code>.()</code> . If the list is named, the names will be used for the new columns' names. Lambdas specified as formulas are supported.
<code>...</code>	Possibly more arguments for <i>all</i> functions/calls in <code>.how</code> .
<code>.pairwise</code>	If FALSE, each function in <code>.how</code> is applied to each column in <code>.SDcols</code> (like a cartesian product).
<code>.prefix, .suffix</code>	Only relevant when <code>.how</code> is a function: add a prefix or suffix to the new column's name. If neither is missing, <code>.prefix</code> has preference.
<code>.parse</code>	Logical. Whether to apply <code>rlang::parse_expr()</code> to obtain the expressions.
<code>.chain</code>	Logical. Should a new frame be automatically chained to the expression if the clause being set already exists?
<code>.parent_env</code>	See end_expr()

Details

This function works similar to [transmute_sd\(\)](#) but keeps all columns and *can* modify by reference, like [mutate-table.express](#). It can serve like [dplyr's scoped mutation variants](#) depending on what's given to `.SDcols`.

Additionally, `.SDcols` supports:

- [tidyselect::select_helpers](#)
- A predicate using the `.COL` pronoun that should return a single logical when `.COL` is replaced by a *column* of the data.
- A formula using `.` or `.x` instead of the aforementioned `.COL`.

The caveat is that the expression is evaluated eagerly, i.e. with the currently captured data `table`. Consider using [chain\(\)](#) to explicitly capture intermediate results as actual data `tables`.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

Examples

```
data("mtcars")

data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  start_expr %>%
  mutate_sd(c("mpg", "cyl"), ~ .x * 2)
```

nest_expr	<i>Nest expressions as a functional chain</i>
-----------	---

Description

Nest expressions as a functional chain

Usage

```
nest_expr(
  ...,
  .start = TRUE,
  .end = .start,
  .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE)
)
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	Expressions that will be part of the functional chain.
<code>.start</code>	Whether to add a start_expr() call at the beginning of the chain.
<code>.end</code>	Whether to add an end_expr() call at the end of the chain.
<code>.parse</code>	Logical. Whether to apply rlang::parse_expr() to obtain the expressions.

Details

All expressions in ... are "collapsed" with %>%, passing the `ExprBuilder`'s captured `data.table` as the initial parameter. Names are silently dropped.

The chain is evaluated eagerly and saved in the `ExprBuilder` instance to be used during final expression evaluation.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

order_by-table.express

Order by clause

Description

Clause for ordering rows.

Usage

```
order_by(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
order_by(
  .data,
  ...,
  .collapse,
  .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE),
  .chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE)
)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
order_by(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	The input data.
<code>...</code>	Arguments for the specific methods.
<code>.collapse</code>	Ignored. See details.
<code>.parse</code>	Logical. Whether to apply <code>rlang::parse_expr()</code> to obtain the expressions.
<code>.chain</code>	Logical. Should a new frame be automatically chained to the expression if the clause being set already exists?

Details

The `ExprBuilder` method dispatches to [where-table.express](#), but doesn't forward the `.collapse` argument.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

Examples

```
data("mtcars")

data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  order_by(-cyl, gear)
```

select-table.express *Select clause*

Description

Select columns of a [data.table::data.table](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
select(
  .data,
  ...,
  .negate = FALSE,
  .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE),
  .chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE)
)

## S3 method for class 'EagerExprBuilder'
select(.data, ..., .parent_env = rlang::caller_env())

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
select(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	An instance of ExprBuilder .
<code>...</code>	Clause for selecting columns. For <code>j</code> inside the <code>data.table</code> 's frame.
<code>.negate</code>	Whether to negate the selection semantics and keep only columns that do <i>not</i> match what's given in <code>...</code>
<code>.parse</code>	Logical. Whether to apply rlang::parse_expr() to obtain the expressions.
<code>.chain</code>	Logical. Should a new frame be automatically chained to the expression if the clause being set already exists?
<code>.parent_env</code>	See end_expr()

Details

The expressions in `...` support [tidyselect::select_helpers](#).

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

Examples

```
data("mtcars")

data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  select(mpg:cyl)
```

start_expr	<i>Start expression</i>
------------	-------------------------

Description

Start building an expression.

Usage

```
start_expr(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
start_expr(.data, ..., .verbose = getOption("table.express.verbose", FALSE))
```

Arguments

.data	Optionally, something to capture for the expression.
...	Arguments for the specific methods.
.verbose	Whether to print more information during the expression-building process.

Details

The `data.table::data.table` method returns an `ExprBuilder` instance.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

summarize-table.express	<i>Summarize columns</i>
-------------------------	--------------------------

Description

Compute summaries for columns, perhaps by group.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
summarize(
  .data,
  ...,
  .assume_optimized = NULL,
  .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE),
  .chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE)
)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
summarise(
  .data,
  ...,
  .assume_optimized = NULL,
  .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE),
  .chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE)
)

## S3 method for class 'EagerExprBuilder'
summarize(.data, ..., .parent_env = rlang::caller_env())

## S3 method for class 'EagerExprBuilder'
summarise(.data, ..., .parent_env = rlang::caller_env())

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
summarize(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
summarise(.data, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	An instance of ExprBuilder .
<code>...</code>	Clauses for transmuted columns. For <code>j</code> inside the <code>data.table</code> 's frame.
<code>.assume_optimized</code>	An optional character vector with function names that you know <code>data.table</code> can optimize. This will be added to this set of known names: <code>min</code> , <code>max</code> , <code>mean</code> , <code>median</code> , <code>var</code> , <code>sd</code> , <code>sum</code> , <code>prod</code> , <code>first</code> , <code>last</code> . Note that using those functions (and only those in a given call to this function) will prevent the expressions from using variables created by previous expressions.
<code>.parse</code>	Logical. Whether to apply <code>rlang::parse_expr()</code> to obtain the expressions.
<code>.chain</code>	Logical. Should a new frame be automatically chained to the expression if the clause being set already exists?
<code>.parent_env</code>	See end_expr()

Details

The built expression is similar to what `transmute` builds, but the function also checks that the results have length 1.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

transmute-table.express

Compute new columns

Description

Compute and keep only new columns.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
transmute(
  .data,
  ...,
  .enlist = TRUE,
  .sequential = FALSE,
  .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE),
  .chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE)
)

## S3 method for class 'EagerExprBuilder'
transmute(.data, ..., .parent_env = rlang::caller_env())

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
transmute(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	An instance of ExprBuilder .
<code>...</code>	Clauses for transmuting columns. For <code>j</code> inside the <code>data.table</code> 's frame.
<code>.enlist</code>	See details.
<code>.sequential</code>	If TRUE, each expression in <code>...</code> is assigned to a nested body within curly braces to allow them to use variables created by previous expressions. The default is FALSE because enabling this may turn off some data.table optimizations .
<code>.parse</code>	Logical. Whether to apply <code>rlang::parse_expr()</code> to obtain the expressions.
<code>.chain</code>	Logical. Should a new frame be automatically chained to the expression if the clause being set already exists?
<code>.parent_env</code>	See end_expr()

Details

Everything in `...` is wrapped in a call to `list` by default. If only one expression is given, you can set `.enlist` to `FALSE` to skip the call to `list`.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

Examples

```
data("mtcars")

data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  transmute(ans = mpg * 2)
```

transmute_sd	<i>Transmute subset of data</i>
--------------	---------------------------------

Description

Like [transmute-table.express](#) but for a single call and maybe specifying `.SDcols`.

Usage

```
transmute_sd(.data, .SDcols = everything(), .how = identity, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
transmute_sd(
  .data,
  .SDcols = everything(),
  .how = identity,
  ...,
  .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE),
  .chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE)
)

## S3 method for class 'EagerExprBuilder'
transmute_sd(.data, ..., .parent_env = rlang::caller_env())

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
transmute_sd(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

`.data` An instance of [ExprBuilder](#).

`.SDcols` See [data.table::data.table](#) and the details here.

<code>.how</code>	The function(s) or function call(s) that will perform the transformation. If many, a list should be used, either with <code>list()</code> or <code>.</code> . If the list is named, the names will be used for the new columns' names. Lambdas specified as formulas are supported.
<code>...</code>	Possibly more arguments for <i>all</i> functions/calls in <code>.how</code> .
<code>.parse</code>	Logical. Whether to apply <code>rlang::parse_expr()</code> to obtain the expressions.
<code>.chain</code>	Logical. Should a new frame be automatically chained to the expression if the clause being set already exists?
<code>.parent_env</code>	See <code>end_expr()</code>

Details

Like [transmute-table.express](#), this function never modifies the input by reference. This function adds/chains a select expression that will be evaluated by `data.table::data.table`, possibly specifying the helper function `.transmute_matching`, which is assigned to the final expression's evaluation environment when calling `end_expr()` (i.e., `ExprBuilder`'s `eval` method).

Said function supports two pronouns that can be used by `.how` and `.SDcols`:

- `.COL`: the actual values of the column.
- `.COLNAME`: the name of the column currently being evaluated.

Additionally, lambdas specified as formulas are also supported. In those cases, `.x` is equivalent to `.COL` and `.y` to `.COLNAME`.

Unlike a call like `DT[, (vars) := expr]`, `.SDcols` can be created dynamically with an expression that evaluates to something that would be used in place of `vars` *without* eagerly using the captured `data.table`. See the examples here or in [table.express-package](#).

Examples

```
data("mtcars")

data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  transmute_sd(~ grepl("^d", .y), ~ .x * 2)

data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  transmute_sd(~ is.numeric(.x), ~ .x * 2)
```

where-table.express *Where clause*

Description

Clause for subsetting rows.

Usage

```

where(.data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ExprBuilder'
where(
  .data,
  ...,
  which,
  .collapse = `&`,
  .parse = getOption("table.express.parse", FALSE),
  .chain = getOption("table.express.chain", TRUE)
)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
where(.data, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	The input data.
<code>...</code>	Arguments for the specific methods.
<code>which</code>	Passed to <code>data.table::data.table</code> .
<code>.collapse</code>	A boolean function which will be used to "concatenate" all conditions in <code>...</code>
<code>.parse</code>	Logical. Whether to apply <code>rlang::parse_expr()</code> to obtain the expressions.
<code>.chain</code>	Logical. Should a new frame be automatically chained to the expression if the clause being set already exists?

Details

For `ExprBuilder`, the expressions in `...` can call `nest_expr()`, and are eagerly nested if they do.

The `data.table::data.table` method is **lazy**, so it expects another verb to follow *afterwards*.

To see more examples, check the [vignette](#), or the [table.express-package](#) entry.

Examples

```

data("mtcars")

data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  start_expr %>%
  where(vs == 0, am == 1)

data.table::as.data.table(mtcars) %>%
  where(vs == 0) %>%
  transmute(mpg = round(mpg))

```

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