### Tidy evaluation (hygienic fexprs) Lionel Henry and Hadley Wickham | RStudio





### Tidy evaluation

Result of our quest to harness fexprs (NSE functions)

- Based on our experience with base R fexprs
- tidyeval takes this experience + solves hygiene problems
- fexpr = function with pass-by-expression semantics

- Model formulas

  - dplyr, ggplot2

base::subset() and transform()



### fexprs versus macros

### Similar to macros (unevaluated arguments) but different



Kent M. Pitman, "Special Forms in Lisp", *Proceedings of the 1980 ACM Conference on Lisp and Functional Programming*, 1980 Mitchell Wand, "The Theory of Fexprs is Trivial", *Lisp and Symbolic Computation*, 10(3), 1998 John N. Schutt, *Fexprs as the basis of Lisp function application*, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 2010

# macros Compile-time Code expansion Transient Compilable



### fexprs versus macros

- fexprs were abandoned in the 1980s
  - Hard to compile (for same reason: quote() + eval() is evil)
  - Weird semantics (dynamic scope and no first-class envs)
  - macros benefit from more than 50 years of research
  - Hygiene is a big topic

- We'll see it's important for fexprs as well
- But fexprs lived on in New S and R!
  - What did we learn?



### What does base R teach us about fexprs? Overscoping: evaluate expressions in data context Formulas: systematic capture of environment



- Code is delayed to be evaluated in data context
- **Original context** is still kept in scope
- **Evaluation** makes sure we still have full R semantics
- $\rightarrow$  Major idiom that gives R its identity



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Model formulas

lm(disp ~ var + as.factor(cyl), mtcars)



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- **Evaluation** makes sure we still have full R semantics
- $\rightarrow$  Major idiom that gives R its identity







### Keeping the context around $\rightarrow$ notion of hygiene

### Hygiene fosters locality of reasoning

<u>var</u> <- 6 subset(<u>mtcars</u>, cyl == var) with(<u>mtcars</u>, cyl + var)



Symbols should be looked up in the context where they appear





### Hygiene

Macro expansion can hide local variables 

<u>var</u> <- 6

- For fexprs hygiene is about expansion and evaluation
- In R hygiene is complicated by overscoping  $\rightarrow$  a proper overscope is crucial for consistent semantics



### data context

subset(mtcars, cyl == var)
with(mtcars, cyl + var)

### Making an overscope

- Turn data to environment
- Set original context as parent

- We need the original environment!
- $\rightarrow$  **formulas** for explicit capture; easy and safe to pass around
- → parent.frame() for substituted capture







### substitute()



### Code expansion

listify <- function(x, y) {</pre> substitute(list(x, y))

listify(foo, bar()) #> list(foo, bar())

### What's missing?

Systematic capture of context Hygienic code expansion Opting in and out the overscope







### What's missing?

### Systematic capture of context Hygienic code expansion Opting in and out the overscope







### Is parent.frame() always the hygienic context? What if arguments are **forwarded**?

- What if expanded code refers to local symbols?







What if arguments are **forwarded** 

transform <- function(data, ...) {</pre> expr <- substitute(list(...))</pre> vals <- eval(expr, data, parent.frame())</pre> \*truncated\* wrapper <- function(data, ...) {</pre> <u>var</u> <- "wrong" transform(data, ...)







### substitute()

### What if arguments are **forwarded**

```
transform <- function(data, ...) {</pre>
  expr <- substitute(list(...))</pre>
  vals <- eval(expr, data, parent.frame())</pre>
  # *truncated*
                                                    var < -10
wrapper <- function(data, ...) {</pre>
  <u>var</u> <- "wrong"
  transform(data, ...)
                                                    local({
                                                    })
```



transform(<u>mtcars</u>, new = cyl \* var) wrapper(<u>mtcars</u>, new = cyl \* var)

- <u>var</u> <- 1000
- dfs <- list(<u>mtcars</u>, <u>mtcars</u>)
- lapply(dfs, transform, new = cyl \* var)









What if expanded code refers to local symbols?

ll <- base::list</pre> transform <- function(data, ...) {</pre> expr <- substitute(ll(...))</pre> vals <- eval(expr, data, parent.frame())</pre> \*truncated\*

This issue is compounded by forwarded arguments → Lack of hygienic code expansion







### What's missing?

### Systematic capture of context Hygienic code expansion Opting in and out the overscope







How to **opt out** of the overscope?

var <- 10 mtcars\$var <- seq\_len(nrow(data))</pre> transform(<u>mtcars</u>, new = cyl \* var)

The overscope is a moving part For data analysis, no worries For functions, need a bit more hygiene







### substitute()

How to **opt in** the overscope?

→ Parameterisation of fexprs against overscope

var <- as.name("disp")</pre> transform(<u>mtcars</u>, new = cyl \* var) #> Error in cyl \* var : #> non-numeric argument to binary operator

Why program against the quoted expression? No context-switch when extracting function from script Performance and semantics when fexpr is an interface







### Tidy evaluation

### Systematic capture of context Hygienic code expansion Opting in and out the overscope





### Quosures

### Quasiquotation



### Just like formulas, quosures

- bundle
  - a quoted expression
  - a lexical enclosure
- are first-class (easy to pass down to other functions, ...)

### But they are not literals!

- Like symbols and function calls they represent a value
- They have semantics of reified promises



# Evaluate in their own environments (possibly overscoped)



### Quosures





### quo() creates a local quosure

### Subclass of formula that self-quotes under evaluation...

... but self-evaluates under tidy evaluation





### Quosures

```
fexpr <- function(x) enquo(x)</pre>
fexpr(foo)
#> <quosure: global>
#> ~foo
variadic <- function(...) quos(...) ;</pre>
variadic(foo, bar)
#> [[1]]
#> <quosure: global>
#> ~foo
#> [[2]]
#> <quosure: global>
#> ~bar
```



### enquo() turns argument to quosure quos () turns forwarded arguments to quosures





### Quasiquotation

Useful for code expansion (e.g. lisp macroexp) • We enable it in all fexprs  $\rightarrow$  tamable overscope





### UQ() to unquote and inline UQS() to unquote and splice I and I syntax



### Hygienic code expansion

```
var <- "foo"</pre>
inner <- local({</pre>
  var <- "bar"</pre>
  quo(var)
})
nested <- local({</pre>
  <u>concat</u> <- c
  quo(concat(var, UQ(inner)))
})
```

→ Full lexical scope within expanded expression!







### Quosure overscoping

### Quosures evaluated within a given expression can be overscoped

nested #> <quosure: local> #> ~concat(var, ~var) data <- list(var = "boo!")eval\_tidy(nested, data) #> [1] "boo!" "boo!"



### We'll soon introduce safe quosures Never evaluated within overscope Laziness + safety









### Taming the overscope

Let's use dplyr::mutate() instead of transform()

### Opting out of the overscope <u>cyl</u> <- 10 mutate(mtcars, new = cyl \* (!! cyl))

### Opting in

var <- as.name("disp")</pre> mutate(mtcars, new = cyl \* (!! var)) mutate(mtcars, new = cyl \* disp)



## Opting in and out Hygienic overscoping



### Summary

To sum things up, let's fix transform()

- Capture dots in quosures
- Hygienic expansion with unquote-splice
- Quosure-friendly evaluation

transform <- function(data, ...) {</pre> expr <- quo(list(UQS(quos(...))))</pre> vals <- eval\_tidy(expr, data)</pre> *# truncated* 



Tidy overscope

(where tidy means hygienic)



