

Package ‘timbr’

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Type Package

Title Forest/Tree Data Frames

Version 0.2.2

Description Provides data frames for forest or tree data structures. You can create forest data structures from data frames and process them based on their hierarchies.

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Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

Imports cli, dplyr, lifecycle, memoise, pillar, purrr, rlang, tibble, tidygraph, vctrs (>= 0.5.2)

Suggests covr, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Config/testthat/edition 3

URL <https://github.com/UchidaMizuki/timbr>,
<https://uchidamizuki.github.io/timbr/>

BugReports <https://github.com/UchidaMizuki/timbr/issues>

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timbr-package	<i>timbr: Forest Data Frames</i>
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Description

timbr: Forest Data Frames

as_forest	<i>Coerce to a forest</i>
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Description

Coerce to a forest

Usage

```
as_forest(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'rowwise_df'
```

```
as_forest(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'grouped_df'
```

```
as_forest(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object.
...	Unused, for extensibility.

Value

A forest.

children	<i>Children of the forest</i>
----------	-------------------------------

Description

Convert a forest into a forest consisting of its child nodes.

Usage

```
children(data, name = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	A forest.
name	'NULL' (default) or a scalar character specifying the node name of child nodes.

Value

A forest.

climb	<i>Climb a forest from parents to children</i>
-------	--

Description

Climb a forest from parents to children with one or more node names.

Usage

```
climb(.data, ..., .deep = TRUE)
```

Arguments

.data	A forest.
...	A list of node names to climb the forest.
.deep	Whether to search deeply for node names or not?

Value

A forest.

dplyr

dplyr methods for forest objects

Description

dplyr methods for forest objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'forest'  
mutate(.data, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'forest'  
summarise(.data, ..., .node = NULL)  
  
## S3 method for class 'forest'  
select(.data, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'forest'  
relocate(.data, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'forest'  
rows_update(x, y, by = NULL, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'forest'  
rows_patch(x, y, by = NULL, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'forest'  
rowwise(data, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'forest'  
ungroup(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A forest.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments.
<code>.node</code>	'NULL' (default) or a vector to create new nodes.
<code>x</code>	A forest.
<code>y</code>	A data frame.
<code>by</code>	An unnamed character vector giving the key columns.
<code>data</code>	A forest.

Value

A forest.

forest_by	<i>Constructs a forest by one or more variables</i>
-----------	---

Description

'forest_by()' constructs a forest by one or more variables.

Usage

```
forest_by(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	A data frame.
...	Variables.

Value

A forest.

is_forest	<i>Test if an object is a forest</i>
-----------	--------------------------------------

Description

Test if an object is a forest

Usage

```
is_forest(x)
```

Arguments

x	An object.
---	------------

Value

'TRUE' if an object inherits from 'forest' class.

leaves	<i>Leaf nodes of a forest</i>
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Description

Leaf nodes of a forest

Usage

```
leaves(data)
```

Arguments

data	A forest.
------	-----------

Value

A forest.

map_forest	<i>Apply a function hierarchically to a forest</i>
------------	--

Description

Apply a function hierarchically to a forest in the climbing or descending direction.

Usage

```
map_forest(.x, .f, ..., .climb = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.x	A forest
.f	A function, formula, or vector (not necessarily atomic).
...	Additional arguments passed on to the mapped function.
.climb	Climbing or descending?

Value

A forest.

node	<i>Attributes of root nodes</i>
------	---------------------------------

Description

Attributes of root nodes

Usage

node_name()

node_value()

node_parent()

Value

A vector of names, values, or parents of root nodes.

traverse	<i>Apply a function hierarchically to a forest</i>
----------	--

Description

Apply a function hierarchically to a forest in the climbing or descending direction.

Usage

```
traverse(.x, .f, ..., .climb = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.x	A forest
.f	A function, formula, or vector (not necessarily atomic).
...	Additional arguments passed on to the mapped function.
.climb	Climbing or descending?

Value

A forest.

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