# Package 'diseasystore'

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**Title** Feature Stores for the 'diseasy' Framework

**Version** 0.2.2

**Description** Simple feature stores and tools for creating personalised feature stores. 'diseasystore' powers feature stores which can automatically link and aggregate features to a given stratification level. These feature stores are automatically time-versioned (powered by the 'SCDB' package) and allows you to easily and dynamically compute features as part of your continuous integration.

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`age_labels` *Provides age_labels that follows the mg standard*

---

## Description

Provides age_labels that follows the mg standard

## Usage

```
age_labels(age_cuts)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `age_cuts` | (`numeric()`)<br>The lower bound of the groups (0 is implicitly included) |

## Value

A vector of labels with zero-padded numerics so they can be sorted easily

## Examples

```
age_labels(c(5, 12, 20, 30))
```

---

`aggregators` *Feature aggregators*

---

## Description

Feature aggregators

## Usage

```
key_join_sum(.data, feature)

key_join_max(.data, feature)

key_join_min(.data, feature)

key_join_count(.data, feature)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `.data` | (any)<br>The data object to perform the operation on. |
| `feature` | (`character`)<br>Name of the feature to perform the aggregation over |

## Value

A dplyr::summarise to aggregate the features together using the given function (sum/max/min/count)

## Examples

```
# Primarily used within the framework but can be used individually:

data <- dplyr::mutate(mtcars, key_name = rownames(mtcars), .before = dplyr::everything())

key_join_sum(data, "mpg")    # sum(mtcars$mpg)
key_join_max(data, "mpg")    # max(mtcars$mpg)
key_join_min(data, "mpg")    # min(mtcars$mpg)
key_join_count(data, "mpg")  # nrow(mtcars)
```

## available_diseasystores *Detect available diseasystores*

### Description

Detect available diseasystores

### Usage

```
available_diseasystores()
```

### Value

The installed diseasystores on the search path

### Examples

```
available_diseasystores()  # DiseasystoreGoogleCovid19 + more from other packages
```

## diseasyoption *Helper function to get options related to diseasy*

### Description

Helper function to get options related to diseasy

### Usage

```
diseasyoption(option, class = "DiseasystoreBase", .default = NULL)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| option | (character(1))<br>Name of the option to get. |
| class | (character(1) or R6::R6class Diseasy* instance)<br>Either the classname or the object the option applies to. |
| .default | (any)<br>The default value to return if no option is set. |

### Value

The most specific option within the diseasy framework for the given option and class

## Examples

```
# Retrieve default option for source conn
diseasyoption("source_conn")

# Retrieve DiseasystoreGoogleCovid19 specific option for source conn
diseasyoption("source_conn", "DiseasystoreGoogleCovid19")

# Try to retrieve specific option for source conn for a non existent / un-configured diseasystore
diseasyoption("source_conn", "DiseasystoreNonExistent") # Returns default source_conn

# Try to retrieve specific non-existent option
diseasyoption("non_existent", "DiseasystoreGoogleCovid19", .default = "Use this")
```

---

# DiseasystoreBase *diseasystore base handler*

---

## Description

This `DiseasystoreBase` R6 class forms the basis of all feature stores. It defines the primary methods of each feature stores as well as all of the public methods.

## Value

A new instance of the `DiseasystoreBase` R6 class.

## Active bindings

`ds_map` (`named list(character)`)
: A list that maps features known by the feature store to the corresponding feature handlers that compute the features. Read only.

`available_features` (`character`)
: A list of available features in the feature store. Read only.

`label` (`character`)
: A human readable label of the feature store. Read only.

`source_conn` (`DBIConnection` or `file path`)
: Used to specify where data is located. Read only. Can be `DBIConnection` or file path depending on the `diseasystore`.

`target_conn` (`DBIConnection`)
: A database connection to store the computed features in. Read only.

`target_schema` (`character`)
: The schema to place the feature store in. Read only. If the database backend does not support schema, the tables will be prefixed with <target_schema>.

`start_date` (`Date`)
: Study period start. Read only.

`end_date` (`Date`)
: Study period end. Read only.

`slice_ts` (`Date` or `character`)
: Date or timestamp (parsable by `as.POSIXct`) to slice the database on (used if source_conn is a database). Read only.

## Methods

### Public methods:

- `DiseasystoreBase$new()`
- `DiseasystoreBase$finalize()`
- `DiseasystoreBase$get_feature()`
- `DiseasystoreBase$key_join_features()`
- `DiseasystoreBase$clone()`

**Method** `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of the `DiseasystoreBase` R6 class.

*Usage:*

```
DiseasystoreBase$new(
  start_date = NULL,
  end_date = NULL,
  slice_ts = NULL,
  source_conn = NULL,
  target_conn = NULL,
  target_schema = NULL,
  verbose = diseasyoption("verbose", self)
)
```

*Arguments:*

`start_date` (`Date`)
: Study period start.

`end_date` (`Date`)
: Study period end.

`slice_ts` (`Date` or `character`)
: Date or timestamp (parsable by `as.POSIXct`) to slice the database on (used if source_conn is a database).

`source_conn` (`DBIConnection` or `file path`)
: Used to specify where data is located. Can be `DBIConnection` or file path depending on the `diseasystore`.

`target_conn` (`DBIConnection`)
: A database connection to store the computed features in.

`target_schema` (`character`)
: The schema to place the feature store in. If the database backend does not support schema, the tables will be prefixed with <target_schema>.

`verbose` (`boolean`)
: Boolean that controls enables debugging information.

*Returns:* A new instance of the `DiseasystoreBase` R6 class.

**Method** `finalize()`**:** Closes the open DB connection when removing the object

*Usage:*

```
DiseasystoreBase$finalize()
```

**Method** `get_feature()`**:** Computes, stores, and returns the requested feature for the study period.

*Usage:*

```
DiseasystoreBase$get_feature(
  feature,
  start_date = self %.% start_date,
  end_date = self %.% end_date,
  slice_ts = self %.% slice_ts
)
```

*Arguments:*

`feature` (`character`)
: The name of a feature defined in the feature store.

`start_date` (`Date`)
: Study period start.

`end_date` (`Date`)
: Study period end.

`slice_ts` (`Date` or `character`)
: Date or timestamp (parsable by `as.POSIXct`) to slice the database on (used if source_conn is a database).

*Returns:* A tbl_dbi with the requested feature for the study period.

**Method** `key_join_features()`**:** Joins various features from feature store assuming a primary feature (observable) that contains keys to witch the secondary features (defined by `stratification`) can be joined.

*Usage:*

```
DiseasystoreBase$key_join_features(
  observable,
  stratification,
  start_date = self %.% start_date,
  end_date = self %.% end_date
)
```

*Arguments:*

`observable` (`character`)
: The name of a feature defined in the feature store

`stratification` (`list(quosures)`)
: Expressions in `stratification` are evaluated to find appropriate features. These are then joined to the observable feature before `stratification` is performed.

`start_date` (`Date`)
: Study period start.

`end_date` (`Date`)
: Study period end.

*Returns:* A tbl_dbi with the requested joined features for the study period.

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

*Usage:*

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

*Arguments:*

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

## Examples

```
# DiseasystoreBase is mostly used as the basis of other, more specific, classes
# The DiseasystoreBase can be initialised individually if needed.

ds <- DiseasystoreBase$new(source_conn = NULL,
                           target_conn = DBI::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite()))

rm(ds)
```

---

`DiseasystoreEcdcRespiratoryViruses`
*feature store handler of EU-ECDC Respiratory viruses features*

---

## Description

This `DiseasystoreEcdcRespiratoryViruses` R6 brings support for using the EU-ECDC Respiratory viruses weekly data repository. See the vignette("diseasystore-ecdc-respiratory-viruses") for details on how to configure the feature store.

## Value

A new instance of the `DiseasystoreEcdcRespiratoryViruses` R6 class.

## Super class

`diseasystore::DiseasystoreBase` -> `DiseasystoreEcdcRespiratoryViruses`

## Methods

### Public methods:

- `DiseasystoreEcdcRespiratoryViruses$clone()`

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

*Usage:*

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

*Arguments:*

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

## Examples

```
ds <- DiseasystoreEcdcRespiratoryViruses$new(
  source_conn = ".",
  target_conn = DBI::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite())
)

rm(ds)
```

---

`DiseasystoreGoogleCovid19`

*feature store handler of Google Health COVID-19 Open Data features*

---

## Description

This `DiseasystoreGoogleCovid19` R6 brings support for using the Google Health COVID-19 Open Data repository. See the vignette("diseasystore-google-covid-19") for details on how to configure the feature store.

## Value

A new instance of the `DiseasystoreGoogleCovid19` R6 class.

## Super class

`diseasystore::DiseasystoreBase` -> `DiseasystoreGoogleCovid19`

## Methods

### Public methods:

- `DiseasystoreGoogleCovid19$clone()`

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

*Usage:*

```
DiseasystoreGoogleCovid19$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

*Arguments:*

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

## Examples

```
ds <- DiseasystoreGoogleCovid19$new(
  source_conn = ".",
  target_conn = DBI::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite())
)

rm(ds)
```

## diseasystore_exists *Check for the existence of a* diseasystore *for the case definition*

### Description

Check for the existence of a diseasystore for the case definition

### Usage

```
diseasystore_exists(label)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| label | (character)<br>A character string that controls which feature store to get data from. |

### Value

TRUE if the given diseasystore can be matched to a diseasystore on the search path. FALSE otherwise.

### Examples

```
diseasystore_exists("Google COVID-19")  # TRUE
diseasystore_exists("Non existent diseasystore")  # FALSE
```

## drop_diseasystore *Drop feature stores from DB*

### Description

Drop feature stores from DB

### Usage

```
drop_diseasystore(
  pattern = NULL,
  schema = diseasyoption("target_schema"),
  conn = SCDB::get_connection()
)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| pattern | (character(1))<br>Pattern to match the tables by |
| schema | (character(1))<br>Schema the diseasystore uses to store data in |
| conn | (DBIConnection)<br>A database connection |

### Value

NULL (called for side effects)

### Examples

```
conn <- SCDB::get_connection(drv = RSQLite::SQLite())

drop_diseasystore(conn = conn)

DBI::dbDisconnect(conn)
```

---

## FeatureHandler *FeatureHandler*

---

### Description

This FeatureHandler R6 handles individual features for the feature stores. They define the three methods associated with features (compute, get and key_join).

### Value

A new instance of the FeatureHandler R6 class.

### Active bindings

compute (function)
: A function of the form "function(start_date, end_date, slice_ts, source_conn)". This function should compute the feature from the source connection.

get (function)
: A function of the form "function(target_table, slice_ts, target_conn)". This function should retrieve the computed feature from the target connection.

key_join (function)
: One of the aggregators from aggregators.

## Methods

### Public methods:

- FeatureHandler$new()
- FeatureHandler$clone()

**Method** `new()`**:** Creates a new instance of the `FeatureHandler` R6 class.

*Usage:*

```
FeatureHandler$new(compute = NULL, get = NULL, key_join = NULL)
```

*Arguments:*

`compute (function)`
A function of the form "function(start_date, end_date, slice_ts, source_conn)". This function should return a `data.frame` with the computed feature (computed from the source connection). The `data.frame` should contain the following columns:

- key_*: One (or more) columns containing keys to link this feature with other features
- *: One (or more) columns containing the features that are computed
- valid_from, valid_until: A set of columns containing the time period for which this feature information is valid.

`get (function)`
(Optional). A function of the form "function(target_table, slice_ts, target_conn)". This function should retrieve the computed feature from the target connection.

`key_join (function)`
A function like one of the aggregators from aggregators().
The function should return an expression on the form: dplyr::summarise(.data, dplyr::across(.cols = tidyselect::all_of(feature), .fns = list(n = ~ aggregation function), .names = "{.fn}"), .groups = "drop")

*Returns:* A new instance of the `FeatureHandler` R6 class.

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

*Usage:*

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

*Arguments:*

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

## Examples

```
# The FeatureHandler is typically configured as part of making a new Diseasystore.
# Most often, we need only specify `compute` and `key_join` to get a functioning FeatureHandler

# In this example we use mtcars as the basis for our features
conn <- SCDB::get_connection(drv = RSQLite::SQLite())

# We use mtcars as our basis. First we add the rownames as an actual column
data <- dplyr::mutate(mtcars, key_name = rownames(mtcars), .before = dplyr::everything())
```

```
# Then we add some imaginary times where these cars were produced
data <- dplyr::mutate(data,
              production_start = as.Date(Sys.Date()) + floor(runif(nrow(mtcars)) * 100),
                 production_end  = production_start + floor(runif(nrow(mtcars)) * 365))

dplyr::copy_to(conn, data, "mtcars")

# In this example, the feature we want is the "maximum miles per gallon"
# The feature in question in the mtcars data set is then "mpg" and when we need to reduce
# our data set, we want to use the "max()" function.

# We first write a compute function for the mpg in our modified mtcars data set
# Our goal is to get the mpg of all cars that were in production at the between start/end_date
compute_mpg <- function(start_date, end_date, slice_ts, source_conn) {
  out <- SCDB::get_table(source_conn, "mtcars", slice_ts = slice_ts) |>
    dplyr::filter({{ start_date }} <= .data$production_end,
                  .data$production_start <= {{ end_date }}) |>
    dplyr::transmute("key_name", "mpg",
                     "valid_from" = "production_start",
                     "valid_until" = "production_end")

  return(out)
}

# We can now combine into our FeatureHandler
fh_max_mpg <- FeatureHandler$new(compute = compute_mpg, key_join = key_join_max)

DBI::dbDisconnect(conn)
```

---

`get_diseasystore` *Get the* `diseasystore` *for the case definition*

---

## Description

Get the `diseasystore` for the case definition

## Usage

```
get_diseasystore(label)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `label` | (`character`)<br>A character string that controls which feature store to get data from. |

## Value

The diseasystore generator for the diseasystore matching the given label

## Examples

```
ds <- get_diseasystore("Google COVID-19") # Returns the DiseasystoreGoogleCovid19 generator
```

---

`source_conn_helpers` *File path helper for different source_conn*

---

## Description

- source_conn_path: static url / directory. This helper determines whether source_conn is a file path or URL and creates the full path to the the file as needed based on the type of source_conn.
- source_conn_github: static GitHub API url / git directory. This helper determines whether source_conn is a git directory or a GitHub API creates the full path to the the file as needed based on the type of source_conn.

  A GitHub token can be configured in the "GITHUB_PAT" environment variable to avoid rate limiting.

  If the basename of the requested file contains a date, the function will use fuzzy-matching to determine the closest matching, chronologically earlier, file location to return.

## Usage

```
source_conn_path(source_conn, file)

source_conn_github(source_conn, file, pull = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `source_conn` | (`character(1)`)<br>File location (path or URL). |
| `file` | (`character(1)`)<br>Name (including path) of the file at the location. |
| `pull` | (`logical(1)`)<br>Should "git pull" be called on the local repository before reading files? |

## Value

(`character(1)`)
The full path to the requested file.

## Examples

```
# Simulating a data directory
source_conn <- "data_dir"
dir.create(source_conn)
write.csv(mtcars, file.path(source_conn, "mtcars.csv"))
write.csv(iris, file.path(source_conn, "iris.csv"))
```

```
# Get file path for mtcars.csv
source_conn_path(source_conn, "mtcars.csv")

# Clean up
unlink(source_conn, recursive = TRUE)
```

---

`test_diseasystore` *Test a given diseasy store*

---

## Description

This function runs a battery of tests of the given diseasystore.

The supplied diseasystore must be a generator for the diseasystore, not an instance of the diseasystore.

The tests assume that data has been made available locally to run the majority of the tests. The location of the local data should be configured in the options for "source_conn" of the given diseasystore before calling test_diseasystore.

## Usage

```
test_diseasystore(
  diseasystore_generator = NULL,
  conn_generator = NULL,
  data_files = NULL,
  target_schema = "test_ds",
  test_start_date = NULL,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `diseasystore_generator` | (`Diseasystore*`)<br>The diseasystore R6 class generator to test. |
| `conn_generator` | (`function`)<br>Function that generates a `list()` of connections use as target_conn. |
| `data_files` | (`character()`)<br>List of files that should be available when testing. |
| `target_schema` | (`character(1)`)<br>The data base schema where the tests should be run. |
| `test_start_date` | (`Date`)<br>The earliest date to retrieve data from during tests. |
| `...` | Other parameters passed to the diseasystore generator. |

## Value

NULL (called for side effects)

## Examples

```
withr::local_options("diseasystore.DiseasystoreEcdcRespiratoryViruses.pull" = FALSE)

test_diseasystore(
  DiseasystoreEcdcRespiratoryViruses,
  \() list(DBI::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite())),
  data_files = "data/snapshots/2023-11-24_ILIARIRates.csv",
  target_schema = "test_ds",
  test_start_date = as.Date("2022-06-20"),
  slice_ts = "2023-11-24"
)
```

---

# to_diseasystore_case *Transform case definition to PascalCase*

---

## Description

Transform case definition to PascalCase

## Usage

```
to_diseasystore_case(label)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| label | (character)<br>A character string that controls which feature store to get data from. |

## Value

The given label formatted to match a Diseasystore

## Examples

```
to_diseasystore_case("Google COVID-19")  # DiseasystoreGoogleCovid19
```

`%.%` *Existence aware pick operator*

## Description

Existence aware pick operator

## Usage

```
env %.% field
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `env` | (`object`)<br>The object or environment to attempt to pick from |
| `field` | (`character`)<br>The name of the field to pick from `env` |

## Value

Error if the `field` does not exist in `env`, otherwise it returns `field`

## Examples

```
t <- list(a = 1, b = 2)

t$a       # 1
t %.% a   # 1

t$c # NULL
try(t %.% c) # Gives error since "c" does not exist in "t"
```

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