V8: JavaScript and R

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Wiesbaden R User Group, August 2016

R and Programming Languages

Language	R Package
Fortran, C	R Base
C++	Rcpp (e.g., RcppOctave)
Java	rJava (e.g., RWeka)
Python	rPython, pyRserve, PythonInR, XRPython
Julia	XRJulia
JavaScript	V8
Scala	rscala

What is JavaScript?

"JavaScript is a high-level, dynamic, untyped, and interpreted programming language. It has been standardized in the ECMAScript language specification. Alongside HTML and CSS, it is one of the three essential technologies of World Wide Web content production; the majority of websites employ it and it is supported by all modern Web browsers without plug-ins."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript

"Despite its popularity, few know that JavaScript is a very nice dynamic object-oriented general-purpose programming language. How can this be a secret? Why is this language so misunderstood?"

JavaScript: The World's Most Misunderstood Programming Language http://javascript.crockford.com/javascript.html

How fast is JavaScript?

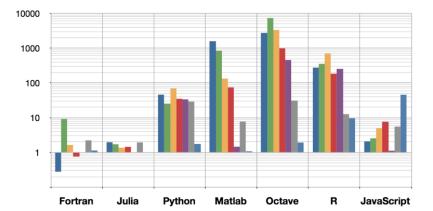


Figure 1: Figure: Some micro-benchmark results from the Julia home page

(Source: Bezanson et al., Julia Vision, MIT 2013)

R Packages using JavaScript

- ► V8, js (incl. CoffeeScript)
- Shiny and shinyjs
- googleVis, htmlidgets, slidify
- Plotting Libraries:
 - plotly (see also: rbokeh)
 - vegalite
- Other JS graphics libraries:
 - jStat, DT "DataTables"
 - leaflet, leafletR
 - networkD3, d3Network, visNetwork
 - qrage, scatterD3 "D3", ...

R Package V8

- Title Embedded JavaScript Engine
- Version 1.0.0, March 3, 2016

Description

"An R interface to Google's open source JavaScript engine.

"V8 is written in C++ and implements ECMAScript as specified in ECMA-262, 5th edition.

"In addition, this package implements typed arrays as specified in ECMA 6 used for high-performance computing and libraries compiled with 'emscripten'."

► License MIT + file LICENSE

Commands provided by V8

```
library(V8)
js <- v8()
```

- js\$console()
- js\$eval(" JavaScript code ... ")
- is\$assign("js_var_name", <R object>)
- js\$get("js_var_name")
- js\$source("filename.js")
- js\$call("JavaScript function", args...)

(Objects will be exchanged using the JSON format.)

JavaScript Console

```
> library(V8)
> js <- v8()
> js$console()
This is V8 version 3.15.11.18. Press ESC or CTRL+C to exit
- d = {};
[object Object]
\sim d[1] = [1,2,3]; d[3] = [4]
4
~ for (var i = 1; i < 4; i++) {
    print(d[i]);
  }
1,2,3
undefined
4
~<ESC>
Exiting V8 console.
>
```

Can JavaScript packages be used?

npm cannot be used.

- Any package that requires internet access, graphics, or the file system is not going to work in plain V8. But there is quite a lot of stuff that does work.
- Examples:

//underscore.js -- functional programming helper
js\$source(system.file("js/underscore.js", package="V8")

//support for numerical and statistical applications
js\$source("math.js")
js\$sources("jStat.js")

Package js and CoffeeScript

 Package js validates JavaScript code and is capable of compiling CoffeeScript, i.e., converts CoffeeScript code to JavaScript.

"[CoffeeScript] adds syntactic sugar inspired by Ruby, Python and Haskell in an effort to enhance JavaScript's brevity and readability." – en.wikipedia.org

Example:

```
> library(js)
> coffee_compile("square = (x) -> x * x", TRUE)
[1] "var square;
square = function(x) {
  return x * x;
};"
```

Examples and Timing Comparisons

Example: Fibonacci sequence recursion

R:	3.664	S	=>	150	:	1
JS:	0.024	S				

Example: Maximal sum subsequence

R:	2.684 s	=>	335 :
JS:	0.008 s		
R+Fortran:	0.012 s		

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- Example: Simulating a random walk (Compute the PDF of "return probabilities")
 - R: 3050000 steps in 16 s => 200 : 1
 - JS: 32000000 steps in 0.8 s

Basic V8/JavaScript

Datatypes and variable declaration

- numeric (double)
- string (immutable)
- boolean (true, false)
- Vectors, matrices, arrays (are mutable)
- Operators and control structures (as usual)
- functions (first class) and scoping rules (structures/objects are passed by reference)
- objects with properties and methods classes, prototypes, mix-ins, etc.

Examples

The following examples are presented through Jupyter notebooks:

- Fibonacci numbers and the Hofstadter Q sequence
- Maximum subsequence problem Maximal subrectangle problem
- Mandelbrot set ("Apfelmännchen")
- Empty rectangle problem
- Knapsack problems
- Hamiltonian cycles

Example: Data Frames in R and JS

- > require(V8)
- > js <- v8()
- > js\$assign("mydata", mtcars)
- > mydata <- js\$get("mydata") # an almost identical dataf:</pre>
- > js\$source(system.file("js/underscore.js", package="V8"))
- > js\$call("_.filter", mtcars, JS("function(x){return x.mpg

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs
Duster 360	14.3	8	360	245	3.21	3.570	15.84	0
Cadillac Fleetwood	10.4	8	472	205	2.93	5.250	17.98	0
Lincoln Continental	10.4	8	460	215	3.00	5.424	17.82	0
Chrysler Imperial	14.7	8	440	230	3.23	5.345	17.42	0
Camaro Z28	13.3	8	350	245	3.73	3.840	15.41	0

Summary

- V8 integrates JavaScript nicely into R, data will be exchanged as JSON objects
- V8 is well suited for numerical and scientific computations involving loops and code that cannot be vectorized
- The JavaScript engine can be 100-200 times faster than pure (unvectorized, repetitive) R code
- V8 cannot load JavaScript libraries that use network/disk I/O, the event-loop, or DOM (i.e., the browser window), but it can utilize algorithmic libraries (math.js, Jstat.js, sets.js, ...)
- ► V8 implements ECMAscript 5, not the newer ECMAscript version 6 that also implements, e.g., 'collections'

References

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