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as.data.frame.tidytensor

Convert a tidytensor to a data.frame representation.

Description

Given a tidytensor, returns a data.frame, with each rank of the tensor being represented by a column. Produces an error if the resulting data.frame would have more than 10 million entries and allow_huge = FALSE.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tidytensor'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	input to convert to a data.frame
row.names	NULL (default) or character vector giving the new row names for the data frame (included for method compatibility with base as.data.frame).
optional	Ignored (included for method compatibility with base as.data.frame)
...	additional arguments to be passed to or from methods (ignored).

Details

Note that this produces a row for each value in the tensor, and a column for each rank; data.frames are a much less efficient representation, but can be useful for e.g. visualization purposes. This method thus produces an error if the resulting data.frame would have more than 10 million entries and allow_huge = FALSE is set (default is TRUE). If dimnames() are set (naming each dimension within a rank), then the columns will be factors, rather than integer indices.

If the tidytensor ranks are not named, columns will be named index_1, index_2, etc., otherwise they will be set to ranknames. Tensor values will be in a column named value.

Value

a data.frame

See Also

[ranknames.](#)

Examples

```
# From an array (representing e.g. 30 26x26 images (30 sets of 26 rows of 26 pixels))
a <- array(rnorm(30 * 26 * 26), dim = c(30, 26, 26))
t <- as.tidytensor(a)
ranknames(t) <- c("sample", "row", "pixel")
df <- as.data.frame(t)
print(head(df))

# Example with named dimensions:
dimnames(t)[[1]] <- paste("sample", 1:30, sep = "_")
dimnames(t)[[2]] <- paste("row", 1:26, sep = "_")
dimnames(t)[[3]] <- paste("pixel", 1:26, sep = "_")
# or with a list:
dimnames(t) <- list(paste("sample", 1:30, sep = "_"),
                    paste("row", 1:26, sep = "_"),
                    paste("pixel", 1:26, sep = "_"))

print(head(as.data.frame(t)))
```

as.list.tidytensor	<i>Convert a tidytensor into a nested list of tensors.</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Convert a tidytensor into a nested list of tensors, nested down to level specified in rank. If flatten = TRUE, returns a flattens the structure to a list of tensors (not nested).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tidytensor'
as.list(x, rank = 1, flatten = TRUE, state = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	the tidytensor to convert.
rank	an indicator of the rank defining the contained tensors.
flatten	whether to return a nested list (FALSE) or a flattened list (TRUE).
state	an internally used parameter for tracking build state-do not set manually.
...	additional arguments passed to methods (unused).

Details

The state parameter is for internal use, and needn't be set during normal usage.

Value

a list.

See Also

[as.data.frame.tidytensor](#)

Examples

```
# Three tidytensors of the same shape
t1 <- as.tidytensor(array(100 * 1:(3 * 4 * 5), dim = c(3, 4, 5)))
ranknames(t1) <- c("sample", "row", "col")
l1 <- as.list(t1)
str(l1)
```

as.tidytensor

Convert a vector, matrix, or array to a tidytensor type.

Description

Given a vector, matrix, or array, returns a tidytensor. If given a vector, converts to a 1-d array supporting `dim()`, matrices are left as matrices, and in all cases the class 'tidytensor' is added.

Usage

```
as.tidytensor(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	input to convert to a tidytensor.
...	additional arguments to be passed to or from methods (ignored).

Details

Matrices are synonymous with 2-d arrays, so these are left as is. Vectors are converted to 1-d arrays so that they can support `dim()`.

Value

a new tidytensor.

See Also

[tt](#), [ranknames](#).

Examples

```
# From an array (representing e.g. 30 26x26 images (30 sets of 26 rows of 26 pixels))
a <- array(rnorm(30 * 26 * 26), dim = c(30, 26, 26))
t <- as.tidytensor(a)
ranknames(t) <- c("sample", "row", "pixel")
print(t)

# From a matrix (representing e.g. a 26x26 image (26 rows of 26 pixels))
m <- matrix(rnorm(26 * 26), nrow = 26, ncol = 26)
t <- as.tidytensor(m)
ranknames(t) <- c("row", "pixel")
print(t)

# From a vector (representing e.g. 26 pixel values)
v <- rnorm(26)
t <- as.tidytensor(v)
ranknames(t) <- c("pixel")
print(t)
```

bind*Bind two or more tidytensors to create a new one with a new rank.*

Description

Given multiple tidytensors, or a list of tidytensors, binds them together to create a tidytensor of higher rank. For example, `bind(x, y, z)` where `x`, `y`, and `z` have shape `[2, 3, 5]` returns a new tidytensor of shape `[3, 2, 3, 5]`.

Usage

```
bind(..., new_rank_name = NULL)
```

Arguments

`...` one or more tidytensors, or a single list of them, to bind
`new_rank_name` a name (length-1 character vector) for the newly created rank.

Details

All input tidytensors must have the same shape. It's also possible to set a new rankname for the newly created dimension; if ranknames were previously unset lower ranknames are set to NA. If the input ranknames conflict, only those of the first input tidytensor will be used, and a warning will be generated.

Value

a new tidytensor.

See Also[ranknames](#)**Examples**

```
# Three tidy tensors of the same shape
t1 <- as.tidytensor(array(1:(3 * 4 * 5), dim = c(3, 4, 5)))
t2 <- as.tidytensor(array(10 * 1:(3 * 4 * 5), dim = c(3, 4, 5)))
t3 <- as.tidytensor(array(100 * 1:(3 * 4 * 5), dim = c(3, 4, 5)))
ranknames(t1) <- c("sample", "row", "col")
ranknames(t2) <- c("sample", "row", "col")
ranknames(t3) <- c("sample", "row", "col")
t4 <- bind(t1, t2, t3, new_rank_name = "batch")
print(t4)
```

combine_ranks

*Combine multiple ranks of a tensor into a single rank***Description**

Combine multiple ranks of a tensor into a single rank, for example for use in data augmentation.

Usage

```
combine_ranks(x, ..., new_rank_name = NULL, .dots = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the tidytensor to combine ranks for.
<code>...</code>	ranknames or integers to combine (quoted or unquoted).
<code>new_rank_name</code>	Name to give the newly combined rank; by default the new rank name is constructed from the names of the combined ranks.
<code>.dots</code>	character or integer vector of ranknames.

Details

If all ranks being combined have dimension names, the dimension names of the newly produced rank will be combinations of those specified.

It is only possible to combine consecutive ranks; use `permute()` to first organize ranks.

Value

a new tidytensor.

See Also[permute](#), [bind](#)

Examples

```
# shape [5, 20, 26, 26] for 5 batches of 20 26x26 "images"
t <- as.tidytensor(array(rnorm(5 * 20 * 26 * 26), dim = c(5, 20, 26, 26)))
ranknames(t) <- c("batch", "image", "row", "col")

# given an image tidytensor (26x26), return a set of replicates with noise added
make_noisy_images <- function(t2) {
  res <- bind(t2,
              t2 + rnorm(length(t2)),
              t2 + rnorm(length(t2)),
              t2 + rnorm(length(t2)), new_rank_name = "replicate")
}

# augment the original data by replacing each image with a set of
# noisy replicates
t <- tt_apply(t, image, make_noisy_images)

# now t is shape (5, 20, 4, 26, 26)
# with ranknames (batch, image, replicate, row, col)
# let's set some dimension names

# setting to "1", "2", "3", ...
t <- set_dimnames_for_rank(t, image, .dots = 1:20)

# setting to "original", "rep1", "rep2", "rep3"
t <- set_dimnames_for_rank(t, replicate, original, rep1, rep2, rep3)

# to make it compatible with the original shape we
# combine images and replicates
t2 <- combine_ranks(t, image, replicate)

print(t2)

# since the combined ranks both have dimension names, the newly
# created rank does as well and we can verify contents
# here we see that the second batch, image 3, replicate 2 is indeed the same
print(t[2, "3", "rep2", , ])
print(t2[2, "3_rep2", , ])
```

partition

Partition a tidytensor into a list of smaller tidytensors of the same rank

Description

Partitions a tensor into pieces of sizes relative to sizes; e.g. a tensor with shape (24, 50, 50, 3) partitioned with `partition(sizes = c(0.5, 0.5))` results in a list of two tensors of shape (12, 50, 50, 3).

Ranknames are respected for both inputs and return values.

Usage

```
partition(x, sizes = c(0.5, 0.5))
```

Arguments

`x` the tidytensor to apply over.
`sizes` relative sizes of partitions

Details

Entries in `sizes` are treated as relative, so `sizes = c(2, 1, 1)` is equivalent to `sizes = c(0.5, 0.25, 0.25)`. Non-integer partition boundaries are rounded down, and this may result in entries with shape (0, ...), but only when the size of the first rank is smaller than the number of partitions requested.

Value

a list of tidytensors.

See Also

[c](#), [permute](#)

Examples

```
# shape [100, 26, 26]
t <- as.tidytensor(array(rnorm(100 * 26 * 26), dim = c(100, 26, 26)))
ranknames(t) <- c("sample", "row", "col")
print(t)

partitions <- partition(t, c(0.2, 0.8))
print(partitions)
```

permute

Permute the ranks of a tensor

Description

Permute the ranks of a tensor, for example to convert between "channels first" and "channels last" representations.

Ranknames are respected for both inputs and return values.

Usage

```
permute(tensor, ..., .dots = NULL)
```

Arguments

tensor	the tidytensor permute.
...	ranknames or integers to permute by (quoted or unquoted).
.dots	character or integer vector to permute by.

Details

The rank parameter may be an integer numeric vector (for permuting by index), or character vector (for permuting by rankname).

Value

a new tidytensor.

Examples

```
# shape [20, 26, 26]
t <- as.tidytensor(array(rnorm(20 * 26 * 26), dim = c(20, 26, 26)))
ranknames(t) <- c("sample", "row", "col")
print(t)

t2 <- permute(t, col, sample, row)
t2 <- permute(t, 3, 1, 2)
t2 <- permute(t, .dots = c(3, 1, 2))
t2 <- permute(t, .dots = c("col", "sample", "row"))
```

print.tidytensor	<i>Print a tidytensor.</i>
------------------	----------------------------

Description

Prints a summary of a tidytensor as a nested hierarchy of tensors of lower rank.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tidytensor'
print(
  x,
  show_dimnames = FALSE,
  max_per_level = 1,
  base_rank = NULL,
  max_rows = 6,
  max_cols = 6,
  max_depth = 3,
  signif_digits = 3,
  indent = 0,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a tidytensor to summarize.
<code>show_dimnames</code>	show the dimension names, if present, or dimension indices if not in base-level prints.
<code>max_per_level</code>	only show this many sub-tensors per level.
<code>base_rank</code>	either NULL, 1, 2, or 3 - specifies whether the inner/bottom-most tensors should be represented as rank 1, 2, or 3 in a grid (NULL for autodetect based on tensor shape, see details).
<code>max_rows</code>	limit the base-level prints to include this many rows (also applies to 1d prints).
<code>max_cols</code>	limit the base-level prints to include this many columns.
<code>max_depth</code>	in 3d representation, limit the base-level prints to include this many entries of the last rank.
<code>signif_digits</code>	number of significant digits to print for numeric tensors.
<code>indent</code>	indent the printout by this much (used internally).
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed to or from methods (ignored).

Details

The `base_rank` argument specifies whether the lowest ranks of the tensor (displayed as a grid) should be shown as rank 2 tensors, rank 3 tensors, or rank 1 tensors; the default of NULL will select 3 if the last rank is of size 3 or 1 (assuming an image and a "channels-last" convention), 2 if the 3rd-to-last rank is length 3 or 1 (assuming an image and a "channels-first" convention) or if there are only two ranks or if the last two ranks are equal (assuming an image channel of some kind), and otherwise will default to 1.

`max_per_level` indicates how many replicates

See Also

[print.tidytensor](#)

Examples

```
t <- as.tidytensor(array(1:(2 * 3 * 4 * 5), dim = c(2, 3, 4, 5)))
ranknames(t) <- c("samples", "batches", "rows", "cols")
print(t, base_rank = 2)

t <- as.tidytensor(array(1:(2 * 3 * 40 * 50 * 3), dim = c(2, 3, 40, 50, 3)))
ranknames(t) <- c("sample", "batch", "row", "pixel", "channel")
print(t, max_rows = 6, max_cols = 6, max_depth = 3, show_dimnames = TRUE, base_rank = 3)
```

ranknames	<i>Get ranknames of a tidytensor.</i>
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Description

A tidytensor `t` may have `ranknames(t)`; this is a character vector of the same length as `dim(t)` for future use. Note that `ranknames(t)` is independent of `names(t)` or `dimnames(t)`; we are not naming elements, or the dimension names for each rank, but rank names themselves. Like `names()` and `dimnames()`, unset `ranknames()` are `NULL`.

Usage

```
ranknames(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	input tidytensor to get ranknames for.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed to or from methods (ignored).

Details

Ranknames for a tidytensor `t` are stored as the `names()` attribute of `dimnames(t)`. If `dimnames(t)` happens to be null, before setting `ranknames()` we create valid `dimnames()` filled with `NA` values. The tidytensor package also provides a specialized `dimnames()` which preserves ranknames when setting `dimnames()`.

Value

character vector of the same length as `dim(x)`, or `NULL` if unset.

See Also

[set_ranknames](#), [ranknames<-](#)

Examples

```
t <- as.tidytensor(array(1:(3 * 4 * 5), dim = c(3, 4, 5)))
ranknames(t) <- c("sample", "row", "col")
print(ranknames(t))
```

```
ranknames<-
```

Assign ranknames to a tidytensor.

Description

A tidytensor `t` may have `ranknames(t)`; this is a character vector of the same length as `dim(t)` for future use. Note that `ranknames(t)` is independent of `names(t)` or `dimnames(t)`; we are not naming elements, or the dimension names for each rank, but rank names themselves. Like `names()` and `dimnames()`, unset `ranknames()` are `NULL`.

Usage

```
ranknames(x) <- value
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	input tidytensor to set ranknames on.
<code>value</code>	what to store in <code>ranknames(x)</code> .

Details

Ranknames for a tidytensor `t` are stored as the `names()` attribute of `dimnames(t)`. If `dimnames(t)` happens to be null, before setting `ranknames()` we create valid `dimnames()` filled with `NA` values. The tidytensor package also provides a specialized `dimnames()` which preserves ranknames when setting `dimnames()`.

See Also

[set_ranknames](#), [dimnames<-](#)

Examples

```
t <- as.tidytensor(array(1:(3 * 4 * 5), dim = c(3, 4, 5)))
ranknames(t) <- c("sample", "row", "col")
print(t)

# works like names():
t <- as.tidytensor(array(1:(3 * 4 * 5), dim = c(3, 4, 5)))
ranknames(t) <- c("sample", "row", "col")
print(ranknames(t))
ranknames(t)[3] <- "pixel"
print(t)
```

set_dimnames	<i>Set dimnames() via a standard function call.</i>
--------------	---

Description

Since tidy tensors are arrays, they support `dimnames()`. The usual syntax `dimnames(x) <-` works; this function provides a Magritte-compatible regular function, `set_dimnames(x, newnames)` which returns a new tidy tensor.

Usage

```
set_dimnames(x, newnames, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	input tidy tensor to set dimnames on.
<code>newnames</code>	list of dimnames to assign.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed to or from methods (ignored).

Details

Setting dimnames with `set_dimnames()` preserves any ranknames present.

Value

a tidy tensor with dimnames set.

See Also

[ranknames<-, dimnames](#)

Examples

```
t <- as.tidytensor(array(1:(3 * 2), dim = c(3, 2)))
t <- set_dimnames(t, list(c("sample1", "sample2", "sample3"), c("valset1", "valset2")))
print(t)

# We can also assign ranknames:
ranknames(t) <- c("sample", "valset")
print(t)
```

`set_dimnames_for_rank` *Set dimnames() via a standard function call, for a particular rank.*

Description

Sets the dimensions names for a particular rank, without requiring dimnames for the other ranks.

Usage

```
set_dimnames_for_rank(x, rank, ..., .dots = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	input tidytensor to set dimnames on.
<code>rank</code>	rank to set the dimnames on.
<code>...</code>	dimnames to assign (quoted or unquoted).
<code>.dots</code>	character vector of dimnames to assign (quoted or unquoted).

Details

If all dimnames are unset, they will be set to NA for the other ranks, otherwise they will be left alone.

Value

a tidytensor with dimnames set.

See Also

[ranknames<-](#), [dimnames](#), [set_dimnames](#)

Examples

```
t <- as.tidytensor(array(1:(3 * 2), dim = c(3, 2)))
t <- set_dimnames_for_rank(t, 2, valset1, valset2)
t <- set_dimnames_for_rank(t, 2, .dots = c("valset1", "valset2"))
print(t)
```

set_ranknames*Assign ranknames to a tidytensor via a standard function call.*

Description

A tidytensor `t` may have `ranknames(t)`; this is a character vector of the same length as `dim(t)` for future use. Note that `ranknames(t)` is independent of `names(t)` or `dimnames(t)`; we are not naming elements, or the dimension names for each rank, but rank names themselves. Like `names()` and `dimnames()`, `unset_ranknames()` are `NULL`.

Usage

```
set_ranknames(x, ..., .dots = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	input tidytensor to set ranknames on.
<code>...</code>	new ranknames to assign (quoted or unquoted).
<code>.dots</code>	character vector of new ranknames to assign.

Details

Ranknames for a tidytensor `t` are stored as the `names()` attribute of `dimnames(t)`. If `dimnames(t)` happens to be null, before setting `ranknames()` we create valid `dimnames()` filled with NA values. The tidytensor package also provides a specialized `dimnames()` which preserves ranknames when setting `dimnames()`.

Value

a tidytensor with ranknames set.

See Also

```
ranknames<-
```

Examples

```
t <- as.tidytensor(array(1:(3 * 4 * 5), dim = c(3, 4, 5)))
t <- set_ranknames(t, sample, row, col)
t <- set_ranknames(t, .dots = c("sample", "row", "col"))
print(t)
```

shuffle

Shuffle a tidytensor in the first rank.

Description

Shuffle's the entries in the first rank of a tensor. For example, if `x` has shape (3, 5, 5), it may be indexed as `x[c(2, 3, 1), , ]`. It's possible to set a custom seed for repeatable shuffling (amongst tensors with the same size in the first rank).

Usage

```
shuffle(t, seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

`t` the tidytensor to apply over.
`seed` random seed to be used for shuffling.

Details

Since tidytensor consider tensors as representing hierarchical "set of" relationships, shuffling in any rank other than the first would permute lower entities across set boundaries in higher ranks. For example, in a set of color images of shape (500, 28, 28, 3), shuffling the last rank would re-order the channels, but identically for all the images. See [tt_apply](#) for applying functions (such as shuffle) over lower ranks of a tensor.

Value

a tidytensor of the same shape.

See Also

[tt_apply](#), [permute](#)

Examples

```
# shape [100, 26, 26]
t <- as.tidytensor(array(rnorm(100 * 26 * 26), dim = c(100, 26, 26)))
ranknames(t) <- c("sample", "row", "col")
print(t)

t <- shuffle(t, seed = 42)
```

stitch	<i>Concatenate two or more tidy tensors to create a new one with the same rank</i>
--------	--

Description

Given multiple tidy tensors of the same shape except the first rank, concatenates them together to create a tidy tensor of the same shape, but larger in the first. For example, `c(x, y, z)` where `x` and `y` have shape `[2, 3, 5]` and `z` has shape `[10, 3, 5]` returns a new tidy tensor of shape `[14, 3, 5]`.

Usage

```
stitch(...)
```

Arguments

`...` a number of tidy tensors of the same shape, or a single list of them.

Details

All input tidy tensors must have the same shape except for the first rank. If the input ranknames conflict, only those of the first input tidy tensor will be used, and a warning will be generated.

Value

a new tidy tensor.

See Also

[bind](#)

Examples

```
# Three tidy tensors of the same shape
t1 <- as.tidytensor(array(1:(3 * 4 * 5), dim = c(3, 4, 5)))
t2 <- as.tidytensor(array(10 * 1:(3 * 4 * 5), dim = c(3, 4, 5)))
t3 <- as.tidytensor(array(100 * 1:(3 * 4 * 5), dim = c(3, 4, 5)))
ranknames(t1) <- c("sample", "row", "col")
ranknames(t2) <- c("sample", "row", "col")
ranknames(t3) <- c("sample", "row", "col")
t4 <- stitch(t1, t2, t3)
print(t4)

list_example <- list(t1, t2, t3)
t5 <- stitch(list_example)
print(t5)
```

subset.tidytensor	<i>Subset dimensions of a tidytensor</i>
-------------------	--

Description

A functional form of e.g. `tensor[1:10, 3, ]`, supporting selecting by ranknames, usage with indexing when the rank is unknown.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tidytensor'
subset(x, ..., drop = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the tidytensor to apply over.
<code>...</code>	named or unnamed parameters specifying subsetting criteria (see examples)
<code>drop</code>	whether to drop ranks with size 1 (similar to <code>x[, ..., drop = TRUE]</code>)

Details

Subsetting a tidytensor with `subset()` as opposed to `[]` allows for subsetting even when the number of ranks of the input is unknown; see examples.

Value

a tidytensor

See Also

[shuffle](#), [permute](#)

Examples

```
# shape [100, 26, 26, 3]
t <- as.tidytensor(array(rnorm(100 * 26 * 26 * 3), dim = c(100, 26, 26, 3)))
ranknames(t) <- c("sample", "row", "col", "channel")
t <- set_dimnames_for_rank(t, channel, R, G, B)
print(t)

t2 <- subset(t, row = 1:10, sample = 27, drop = FALSE)
print(t2)

# same thing, but without named ranks (not a good idea to mixes named
# subsetting and non-named subsetting)
t2 <- subset(t, 27, 1:10, drop = FALSE)
print(t2)
```

```
# equiv of t3[1:20, , , c("G", "R", "B")] # since the last rank has dimnames()
# note the re-ordering of channel levels
t3 <- subset(t, sample = 1:20, channel = c("G", "R", "B"), drop = FALSE)
print(t3)
```

tt

*Convert a vector, matrix, or array to a tidytensor type.***Description**

`tt()` is a convenience shorthand for `as.tidytensor()`. Given a vector, matrix, or array, returns a tidytensor. If given a vector, converts to a 1-d array supporting `dim()`, matrices are left as matrices, and in all cases the class 'tidytensor' is added.

Usage

```
tt(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	input to convert to a tidytensor.
...	additional arguments to be passed to or from methods (ignored).

Details

Matrices are synonymous with 2-d arrays, so these are left as is. Vectors are converted to 1-d arrays so that they can support `dim()`.

Value

a new tidytensor.

See Also

[print.tidytensor](#), [ranknames](#).

Examples

```
# From an array (representing e.g. 30 26x26 images (30 sets of 26 rows of 26 pixels))
a <- array(rnorm(30 * 26 * 26), dim = c(30, 26, 26))
t <- tt(a)
ranknames(t) <- c("sample", "row", "pixel")
print(t)

# From a matrix (representing e.g. a 26x26 image (26 rows of 26 pixels)) using %>%
library(magrittr)
t <- matrix(rnorm(26 * 26), nrow = 26, ncol = 26) %>% tt()
ranknames(t) <- c("row", "pixel")
```

```
print(t)

# From a vector (representing e.g. 26 pixel values)
v <- rnorm(26)
t <- tt(rnorm(26))
ranknames(t) <- c("pixel")
print(t)
```

tt_apply

Apply a function over lower ranks of a tidytensor

Description

Applies a function over the lower ranks of a tidytensor, collecting the results into a tidytensor. For example, if FUN is a function that takes a tidytensor of shape [26, 26] and returns a tidytensor of shape [13, 13], then we could apply FUN on a tidytensor of shape [3, 100, 26, 26] starting at rank 2 to get back one with shape [3, 100, 13, 13]. If flatten = TRUE, the higher ranks are collapsed to produce shape [300, 26, 26]

Ranknames are respected for both inputs and return values.

Usage

```
tt_apply(x, rank = 1, FUN, flatten = FALSE, drop_final_1 = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	the tidytensor to apply over.
rank	an indicator of the rank to apply over (see details).
FUN	the function to apply
flatten	whether to preserve the higher-rank structure, or collapse into a single rank (see description).
drop_final_1	If FUN returns a rank-0 tensor (length-1 vector), should it be collapsed? E.g. if final shape is (10, 10, 1), adjusts shape to (10, 10)
...	additional arguments passed to FUN.

Details

The rank argument should specify a single rank to apply over; if ranknames(t) <- c("sample", "rows", "cols", "channels") then rank = 2, rank = "rows", and rank = c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE) all indicate that FUN will be called on tidytensors with ranknames c("rows", "cols", "channels").

Value

a new tidytensor.

See Also[permute](#)**Examples**

```
# shape [20, 26, 26]
t <- as.tidytensor(array(rnorm(20 * 26 * 26), dim = c(20, 26, 26)))
ranknames(t) <- c("sample", "row", "col")
print(t)

# compute the deviation from median for each sample
dev_median <- function(t) {
  return(t - median(t))
}

median_deviations <- tt_apply(t, sample, dev_median)
print(median_deviations)
```

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