

Package ‘mrgsim.parallel’

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Type Package

Title Simulate with 'mrgsolve' in Parallel

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Description Simulation from an 'mrgsolve'

<<https://cran.r-project.org/package=mrgsolve>> model using a parallel backend.

Input data sets are split (chunked) and simulated in parallel using

mclapply() or future_lapply()

<<https://cran.r-project.org/package=future.apply>>.

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Imports parallel, dplyr, future, future.apply, callr, fst

Depends mrgsolve, R (>= 3.5.0)

Suggests testthat, arrow, qs, knitr, rmarkdown

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URL <https://github.com/kylebaron/mrgsim.parallel>

BugReports <https://github.com/kylebaron/mrgsim.parallel/issues>

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bg_mclapply	<i>Multicore lapply in the background</i>
-------------	---

Description

Multicore lapply in the background

Usage

```
bg_mclapply(X, FUN, mc.cores = 1, ..., .wait = TRUE, .seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

X	A list.
FUN	The function to be applied to each element of X.
mc.cores	Passed to parallel::mclapply() .
...	Arguments passed to FUN.
.wait	If FALSE, the function returns immediately; if TRUE, then wait until the background job is finished.
.seed	A numeric value used to set the seed for the simulation; this is the only way to control the random number generation for your simulation.

Value

A list of output data.

Examples

```
ans <- bg_mclapply(seq(10), sqrt, mc.cores = 2)
```

bg_mrgsim_d	<i>Run mrgsim in the background</i>
-------------	-------------------------------------

Description

This function uses `callr::r_bg()` to simulate a dataset in the background, optionally in parallel and optionally saving the results directly to disk in `fst`, `arrow` or `rds` format. Parallelization can be mediated by the `parallel` package on unix or macos or `future` on any os.

Usage

```
bg_mrgsim_d(
  mod,
  data,
  nchunk = 1,
  ...,
  .locker = NULL,
  .tag = NULL,
  .format = c("fst", "feather", "rds"),
  .wait = TRUE,
  .seed = FALSE,
  .cores = 1,
  .plan = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>mod</code>	A model object.
<code>data</code>	Data set to simulate; see <code>mrgsolve::data_set()</code> .
<code>nchunk</code>	Number of chunks in which to split the data set
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to <code>mrgsolve::mrgsim()</code> .
<code>.locker</code>	A directory for saving simulated data; use this to collect results from several different runs in a single folder.
<code>.tag</code>	A name to use for the current run; results are saved under <code>.tag</code> in <code>.path</code> folder.

<code>.format</code>	The output format for saving simulations; using format <code>fst</code> will allow saved results to be read with <code>fst::read_fst()</code> ; using format <code>arrow</code> will allow saved results to be read with <code>arrow::open_dataset()</code> with <code>format = "feather"</code> ; note that <code>fst</code> is installed with <code>mrgsim.parallel</code> but <code>arrow</code> may need explicit installation.
<code>.wait</code>	If <code>FALSE</code> , the function returns immediately; if <code>TRUE</code> , then wait until the background job is finished.
<code>.seed</code>	A numeric value used to set the seed for the simulation; this is the only way to control the random number generation for your simulation.
<code>.cores</code>	The number of cores to parallelize across; pass 1 to run the simulation sequentially.
<code>.plan</code>	The name of a <code>future::plan()</code> strategy; if passed, the parallelization will be handled by the future package.

Details

`bg_mrgsim_d()` returns a `processx::process` object (follow that link to see a list of methods). You will have to call `process$get_result()` to retrieve the result. When an output `.locker` is not specified, simulated data are returned; when an output `.locker` is specified, the path to the `fst` file on disk is returned. The `fst` files should be read with `fst::read_fst()`. When the results are not saved to `.locker`, you will get a single data frame when `nchunk` is 1 or a list of data frames when `nchunk` is greater than 1. It is safest to call `dplyr::bind_rows()` or something equivalent on the result if you are expecting data frame.

Value

An `r_process` object; see `callr::r_bg()`. Call `process$get_result()` to get the actual result (see details). If a `.locker` path is supplied, the simulated data is saved to disk and a list of file names is returned.

See Also

`future_mrgsim_d()`, `internalize_fst()`, `list_fst()`, `head_fst()`, `setup_locker()`

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house(delta = 24, end = 168)
data <- mrgsolve::expand.ev(
  amt = c(100, 300, 450),
  ID = 1:100,
  ii = 24,
  addl = 6
)
data <- dplyr::mutate(data, dose = amt)
process <- bg_mrgsim_d(
  mod,
  data,
  carry_out = "dose",
  outvars = "CP",
```

```

    .wait = TRUE
  )
  process$get_result()

  ds <- file.path(tempdir(), "sims")
  files <- bg_mrgsim_d(
    mod, data, carry_out = "dose",
    .wait = TRUE,
    .locker = ds,
    .format = "fst"
  )
  files
  sims <- internalize_fst(ds)
  head(sims)

```

chunk_data_frame

Chunk a data frame

Description

Use [chunk_by_id](#) to split up a data set by the ID column; use [chunk_by_row](#) split a data set by rows.

Usage

```
chunk_by_id(data, nchunk, id_col = "ID", mark = NULL)
```

```
chunk_by_cols(data, nchunk, cols, mark = NULL)
```

```
chunk_by_row(data, nchunk, mark = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
nchunk	The number of chunks.
id_col	Character name specifying the column containing the ID for chunking.
mark	When populated as a character label, adds a column to the chunked data frames with that name and with value the integer group number.
cols	A character vector of columns to use for deriving ID to use for chunking.

Value

A list of data frames.

Examples

```
x <- expand.grid(ID = 1:10, B = rev(1:10))

chunk_by_id(x, nchunk = 3)

chunk_by_row(x, nchunk = 4)
```

ext_stream

Set or change the file extension on file_stream names

Description

Add or update the file extension for items in a file_stream object. If a file extension exists, it is removed first.

Usage

```
ext_stream(x, ext)
```

Arguments

x	A file_stream object.
ext	The new extension.

See Also

[format_stream\(\)](#), [locate_stream\(\)](#), [new_stream\(\)](#), [file_stream\(\)](#), [file_set\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- new_stream(3)
x <- ext_stream(x, "feather")
x[[1]]$file
```

file_set*Generate a sequence of file objects*

Description

File names have a numbered core that communicates the current file number as well as the total number of files in the set. For example, 02-20 would indicate the second file in a set of 20. Other customizations can be added.

Usage

```
file_set(n, where = NULL, prefix = NULL, pad = TRUE, sep = "-", ext = "")
```

Arguments

n	The number of file names to create.
where	An optional output file path.
prefix	A character prefix for the file name.
pad	If TRUE, numbers will be padded with zeros.
sep	Separator character.
ext	A file extension, including the dot.

Value

By default a list length n of lists length 2; each sublist contains the integer file number as i and the file name as file.

See Also

[setup_locker\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- file_set(3, where = "foo/bar")
length(x)
x[2]

x <- file_set(25, ext = ".feather")
x[17]
```

file_stream	Create a stream of files
-------------	--------------------------

Description

Optionally, setup a locker storage space on disk with a specific file format (e.g. fst or feather).

Usage

```
file_stream(n, locker = NULL, format = NULL, where = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

n	The number of file names to generate; must be a single numeric value greater than or equal to 1.
locker	Passed to setup_locker() as dir; important to note that the directory will be unlinked if it exists and is an established locker directory.
format	Passed to format_stream() .
where	An optional file path; this is replaced by locker if it is also passed.
...	Additional arguments passed to file_set() .

Details

Pass locker to set up locker space for saving outputs; this involves clearing the locker directory (see [setup_locker\(\)](#) for details). Passing locker also sets the path for output files. If you want to set up the path for output files without setting up locker space, pass where.

See Also

[format_stream\(\)](#), [locate_stream\(\)](#), [ext_stream\(\)](#), [new_stream\(\)](#), [file_set\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- file_stream(3, locker = temp_ds("foo"), format = "fst")
x[[1]]
```

format_is_set	<i>Check format status of file set item</i>
---------------	---

Description

This can be used to check if a file set item has been assigned an output format (e.g. fst, feather, qs or rds). If the check returns FALSE it would signal that data should be returned rather than calling `write_stream()`.

Usage

```
format_is_set(x)

is.stream_format(x)
```

Arguments

x An object, usually a `file_set_item`.

Value

Logical indicating if x inherits from one of the stream format classes. .

format_stream	<i>Set the format for a stream_file object</i>
---------------	--

Description

The format is set on the file objects inside the list so that the file object can be used to call a write method. See `write_stream()`.

Usage

```
format_stream(
  x,
  type = c("fst", "feather", "qs", "rds"),
  set_ext = TRUE,
  warn = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

x	A file_stream object.
type	The file format type; if feather is chosen, then a check will be made to ensure the arrow package is loaded.
set_ext	If TRUE, the existing extension (if it exists) is stripped and a new extension is added based on the value of type.
warn	If TRUE a warning will be issued in case the output format is set but there is no directory path associated with the file spot in x[[1]].

Value

x is returned with a new class attribute reflecting the expected output format (fst, feather (arrow), qs or rds).

See Also

[format_is_set\(\)](#), [locate_stream\(\)](#), [ext_stream\(\)](#), [new_stream\(\)](#), [file_stream\(\)](#), [file_set\(\)](#)

Examples

```
fs <- new_stream(2)
fs <- format_stream(fs, "fst")
fs[[1]]

format_is_set(fs[[1]])
```

head_fst

Get the head of an fst file set

Description

Get the head of an fst file set

Usage

```
head_fst(path, n = 5, i = 1)
```

Arguments

path	The directory to search.
n	Number of rows to show.
i	Which output output chunk to show.

See Also

[get_fst\(\)](#), [list_fst\(\)](#)

internalize_fst	<i>Get the contents of an fst file set</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Get the contents of an fst file set

Usage

```
internalize_fst(path, .as_list = FALSE, ...)  
  
get_fst(path, .as_list = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

path	The directory to search.
.as_list	Should the results be returned as a list (TRUE) or a tibble (FALSE).
...	Not used.

See Also

[list_fst\(\)](#), [head_fst\(\)](#)

is.file_set_item	<i>Check if an object is a file_set_item</i>
------------------	--

Description

Check if an object is a file_set_item

Usage

```
is.file_set_item(x)
```

Arguments

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

Value

Logical value indicating if x has the file_set_item attribute set..

Examples

```
x <- new_stream(2)  
is.file_set_item(x[[2]])
```

is.file_stream	<i>Check if an object inherits from file_stream</i>
----------------	---

Description

Check if an object inherits from file_stream

Usage

```
is.file_stream(x)
```

Arguments

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

Value

Logical value indicating if x inherits from file_stream.

Examples

```
x <- new_stream(2)
is.file_stream(x)
```

is.locker_stream	<i>Check if an object inherits from locker_stream</i>
------------------	---

Description

Check if an object inherits from locker_stream

Usage

```
is.locker_stream(x)
```

Arguments

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

Value

Logical value indicating if x inherits from locker_stream.

Examples

```
x <- new_stream(2, locker = temp_ds("locker-stream-example"))
is.locker_stream(x)
```

is_locker_dir	<i>Check if a directory is dedicated locker space</i>
---------------	---

Description

Check if a directory is dedicated locker space

Usage

```
is_locker_dir(where)
```

Arguments

where	The locker location.
-------	----------------------

list_fst	<i>List all output files in a fst file set</i>
----------	--

Description

Use the function to read all of the .fst files that were saved when bg_mrgsim_d was called and .path was passed along with .format = "fst".

Usage

```
list_fst(path)
```

Arguments

path	The (full) directory path to search.
------	--------------------------------------

locate_stream	<i>Set or change the directory for file_stream objects</i>
---------------	--

Description

Add or update the directory location for items in a file_stream object. If a directory path already exists, it is removed first.

Usage

```
locate_stream(x, where, initialize = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `x` A `file_stream` object.
- `where` The new location.
- `initialize` If TRUE, then the `where` directory is passed to a call to `reset_locker()`.

Details

When `initialize` is set to TRUE, the locker space is initialized **or** reset. In order to initialize, `where` must not exist or it must have been previously set up as locker space. See `setup_locker()` for details.

See Also

`format_stream()`, `ext_stream()`, `new_stream()`, `file_stream()`, `file_set()`

Examples

```
x <- new_stream(5)
x <- locate_stream(x, file.path(tempdir(), "foo"))
x[[1]]$file
```

<code>mrgsim.parallel</code>	<i>Simulate with 'mrgsolve' in Parallel</i>
------------------------------	---

Description

Simulate with 'mrgsolve' in Parallel

Package options

- `mrgsim.parallel.mc.able`: if TRUE, multicore will be used if appropriate.

<code>mrgsim_ms</code>	<i>Run mrgsim after trying to load the shared object</i>
------------------------	--

Description

Use this function when running mrgsolve while parallelizing on a multisession worker node where the model dll might not be loaded.

Usage

```
mrgsim_ms(mod, ...)
```



```
mrgsim_worker(mod, ...)
```

Arguments

mod	a model object
...	passed to <code>mrgsolve::mrgsim()</code>

Examples

```
mrgsim_worker(mrgsolve::house())
```

new_stream	<i>Create a stream of outputs and inputs</i>
------------	--

Description

By stream we mean a list that pre-specifies the output file names, replicate numbers and possibly input objects for a simulation. Passing `locker` initiates a call to `setup_locker()`, which sets up or resets the output directories.

For the `data.frame` method, the data are chunked into a list by columns listed in `cols`. Ideally, this is a single column that operates as a unique ID across the data set and is used by `chunk_by_id()` to form the chunks. Alternatively, `cols` can be multiple column names which are pasted together to form a unique ID that is used for splitting via `chunk_by_cols()`.

Usage

```
new_stream(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'list'
new_stream(x, locker = NULL, format = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
new_stream(x, nchunk, cols = "ID", locker = NULL, format = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
new_stream(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
new_stream(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A list or vector to template the stream; for the <code>numeric</code> method, passing a single number will fill x with a sequence of that length.
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>file_set()</code> .
locker	Passed to <code>setup_locker()</code> as <code>dir</code> ; important to note that the directory will be unlinked if it exists and is an established locker directory.

format	Passed to <code>format_stream()</code> .
nchunk	The number of chunks.
cols	The name(s) of the column(s) specifying unique IDs to use to split the data.frame into chunks; this could be a unique ID or a combination of columns that when pasted together form a unique ID.

Value

A list with the following elements:

- `i` the position number
- `file` the output file name
- `x` the input object.

The list has class `file_stream` as well as `locker_stream` (if `locker` was passed) and a class attribute for the output if `format` was passed.

See Also

`format_stream()`, `locate_stream()`, `ext_stream()`, `file_stream()`, `file_set()`

Examples

```
x <- new_stream(3)
x[[1]]

new_stream(2, locker = file.path(tempdir(), "foo"))

df <- data.frame(ID = c(1,2,3,4))
x <- new_stream(df, nchunk = 2)
x[[2]]

format_is_set(x[[2]])

x <- new_stream(3, format = "fst")
format_is_set(x[[2]])
```

noreset_locker	<i>Prohibit a locker space from being reset</i>
----------------	---

Description

This function removes the the hidden locker file which designates a directory as a locker. Once the locker is modified this way, it cannot be reset again by calling `setup_locker()` or `new_stream()`.

Usage

```
noreset_locker(where)
```


Arguments

where The locker location.

Value

A logical value indicating if write ability was successfully revoked.

See Also

[setup_locker\(\)](#), [reset_locker\(\)](#), [version_locker\(\)](#)

parallel_mrgsim_d	<i>Simulate a data set in parallel</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Use [future_mrgsim_d\(\)](#) to simulate with the future package. Use [mc_mrgsim_d\(\)](#) to simulate with `parallel::mclapply`.

Usage

```
future_mrgsim_d(  
  mod,  
  data,  
  nchunk = 4,  
  ...,  
  .as_list = FALSE,  
  .p = NULL,  
  .dry = FALSE,  
  .seed = TRUE,  
  .parallel = TRUE  
)
```

```
mc_mrgsim_d(  
  mod,  
  data,  
  nchunk = 4,  
  ...,  
  .as_list = FALSE,  
  .p = NULL,  
  .dry = FALSE,  
  .seed = NULL,  
  .parallel = TRUE  
)
```

```
fu_mrgsim_d(  
  mod,
```

```

    data,
    nchunk = 4,
    ...,
    .as_list = FALSE,
    .p = NULL,
    .dry = FALSE,
    .seed = TRUE,
    .parallel = TRUE
  )

fu_mrgsim_d0(..., .dry = TRUE)

```

Arguments

<code>mod</code>	The mrgsolve model object see mrgsolve::mrgmod .
<code>data</code>	Data set to simulate; see mrgsolve::data_set() .
<code>nchunk</code>	Number of chunks in which to split the data set
<code>...</code>	Passed to mrgsim_d() .
<code>.as_list</code>	If TRUE a list is return; otherwise (default) a data frame
<code>.p</code>	Post processing function executed on the worker; arguments should be (1) the simulated output (2) the model object.
<code>.dry</code>	If TRUE neither the simulation nor the post processing will be done.
<code>.seed</code>	Passed to future_lapply() as <code>future.seed</code> .
<code>.parallel</code>	if FALSE, the simulation will not be parallelized; this is intended for debugging and testing use only.

Value

A data frame or list of simulated data.

See Also

[future_mrgsim_ei\(\)](#)

Examples

```

mod <- mrgsolve::house()

data <- mrgsolve::expand.ev(amt = seq(10))

out <- future_mrgsim_d(mod, data, nchunk = 2)

```

parallel_mrgsim_ei	<i>Simulate an idata set in parallel</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Use [future_mrgsim_ei](#) to simulate with the future package. Use [mc_mrgsim_ei](#) to simulate with `parallel::mclapply`.

Usage

```
future_mrgsim_ei(  
  mod,  
  events,  
  idata,  
  nchunk = 4,  
  ...,  
  .as_list = FALSE,  
  .p = NULL,  
  .dry = FALSE,  
  .seed = TRUE,  
  .parallel = TRUE  
)  
  
fu_mrgsim_ei(  
  mod,  
  events,  
  idata,  
  nchunk = 4,  
  ...,  
  .as_list = FALSE,  
  .p = NULL,  
  .dry = FALSE,  
  .seed = TRUE,  
  .parallel = TRUE  
)  
  
fu_mrgsim_ei0(..., .dry = TRUE)  
  
mc_mrgsim_ei(  
  mod,  
  events,  
  idata,  
  nchunk = 4,  
  ...,  
  .as_list = FALSE,  
  .p = NULL,  
  .dry = FALSE,
```

```
.seed = NULL,
.parallel = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>mod</code>	The mrgsolve model object see mrgsolve::mrgmod .
<code>events</code>	An event object from mrgsolve; see mrgsolve::ev() .
<code>idata</code>	An idata set of parameters, one per simulation unit (individual); see mrgsolve::idata_set() .
<code>nchunk</code>	Number of chunks in which to split the data set
<code>...</code>	Passed to mrgsim_d() .
<code>.as_list</code>	If TRUE a list is return; otherwise (default) a data frame
<code>.p</code>	Post processing function executed on the worker; arguments should be (1) the simulated output (2) the model object.
<code>.dry</code>	If TRUE neither the simulation nor the post processing will be done.
<code>.seed</code>	Passed to future_lapply() as <code>future.seed</code> .
<code>.parallel</code>	if FALSE, the simulation will not be parallelized; this is intended for debugging and testing use only.

Value

A data frame or list of simulated data.

See Also

[future_mrgsim_ei](#)

Examples

```
mod <- mrgsolve::house()

events <- mrgsolve::ev(amt = 100)

idata <- data.frame(CL = runif(10, 0.5, 1.5))

out <- future_mrgsim_ei(mod, events, idata)
```

reset_locker	<i>Initialize the locker directory</i>
--------------	--

Description

This function is called by [setup_locker\(\)](#) to initialize and re-initialize a locker directory. We call it reset_locker because it is expected that the locker space is created once and then repeatedly reset and simulations are run and re-run.

Usage

```
reset_locker(where, pattern = NULL)
```

Arguments

where	The full path to the locker.
pattern	A regular expression for finding files to clear from the locker directory.

Details

For the locker space to be initialized, the where directory must not exist; if it exists, there will be an error. It is also an error for where to exist and not contain a particular hidden locker file name that marks the directory as established locker space.

NOTE: when the locker is reset, all contents are cleared according to the files matched by pattern. If any un-matched files exist after clearing the directory, a warning will be issued.

See Also

[setup_locker\(\)](#), [noreset_locker\(\)](#), [version_locker\(\)](#)

setup_locker	<i>Set up a data storage locker</i>
--------------	-------------------------------------

Description

A locker is a directory structure where an enclosing folder contains subfolders that in turn contain the results of different simulation runs. When the number of simulation result sets is known, a stream of file names is returned. This function is mainly called by other functions; an exported function and documentation is provided in order to better communicate how the locker works.

Usage

```
setup_locker(where, tag = locker_tag(where))
```

Arguments

where	The directory that contains tagged directories of run results.
tag	The name of a folder under where; this directory must not exist the first time the locker is set up and will be deleted and re-created each time it is used to store output from a new simulation run.

Details

where must exist when setting up the locker. The directory tag will be created under where and must not exist except if it had previously been set up using setup_locker. Existing tag directories will have a hidden file in them indicating that they are established simulation output folders.

When recreating the tag directory, it will be unlinked and created new. To not try to set up a locker directory that already contains outputs that need to be preserved. You can call [noreset_locker\(\)](#) on that directory to prevent future resets.

Value

The locker location.

See Also

[reset_locker\(\)](#), [noreset_locker\(\)](#), [version_locker\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- setup_locker(tempdir(), tag = "my-sims")
x
```

temp_ds

Create a path to a dataset in tempdir

Description

Create a path to a dataset in tempdir

Usage

```
temp_ds(tag)
```

Arguments

tag	The dataset subdirectory.
-----	---------------------------

version_locker	<i>Version locker contents</i>
----------------	--------------------------------

Description

Version locker contents

Usage

```
version_locker(where, version = "save", overwrite = FALSE, noreset = FALSE)
```

Arguments

where	The locker location.
version	A tag to be appended to where for creating a backup of the locker contents.
overwrite	If TRUE, the new location will be removed with unlink() if it exists.
noreset	If TRUE, noreset_locker() is called on the new version .

Value

A logical value indicating whether or not all files were successfully copied to the backup, invisibly.

See Also

[reset_locker\(\)](#), [noreset_locker\(\)](#), [setup_locker\(\)](#)

Examples

```
locker <- file.path(tempdir(), "version-locker-example")

if(dir.exists(locker)) unlink(locker, recursive = TRUE)

x <- new_stream(1, locker = locker)

cat("test", file = file.path(locker, "1-1"))

dir.exists(locker)

list.files(locker, all.files = TRUE)

y <- version_locker(locker, version = "y")

y

list.files(y, all.files = TRUE)
```

write_stream

Writer functions for stream_file objects

Description

This function will write out objects that have been assigned a format with either `format_stream()` or the format argument to `new_stream()`. See examples.

Usage

```
write_stream(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
write_stream(x, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'stream_format_fst'
write_stream(x, data, dir = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'stream_format_feather'
write_stream(x, data, dir = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'stream_format_qs'
write_stream(x, data, dir = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'stream_format_rds'
write_stream(x, data, dir = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A file_stream object.
...	Not used.
data	An object to write.
dir	An optional directory location to be used if not already in the file spot in x.

Details

The default method always returns FALSE; other methods which get invoked if a format was set will return TRUE. So, the user can always call `write_stream()` and check the return value: if TRUE, the file was written to disk and the data to not need to be returned; a FALSE return value indicates that no format was set and the data should be returned.

Note the write methods can be invoked directly for a specific format if no format was set (see examples).

Value

A logical value indicating if the output was written or not.

See Also

[format_stream\(\)](#), [ext_stream\(\)](#), [locate_stream\(\)](#), [new_stream\(\)](#), [file_stream\(\)](#)

Examples

```
ds <- temp_ds("example")

fs <- new_stream(2, locker = ds, format = "fst")

data <- data.frame(x = rnorm(10))

x <- lapply(fs, write_stream, data = data)

list.files(ds)

reset_locker(ds)

fs <- format_stream(fs, "rds")

x <- lapply(fs, write_stream, data = data)

list.files(ds)
```

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