

Package ‘chunked’

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Type Package

Title Chunkwise Text-File Processing for ‘dplyr’

Version 0.6.2

Description Data stored in text file can be processed chunkwise using ‘dplyr’ commands. These are recorded and executed per data chunk, so large files can be processed with limited memory using the ‘LaF’ package.

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BugReports <https://github.com/edwindj/chunked/issues>

URL <https://github.com/edwindj/chunked>

Depends dplyr (>= 0.7)

Imports LaF, utils, rlang, DBI, progress

Suggests testthat, RSQLite, dbplyr

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

Encoding UTF-8

NeedsCompilation no

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Contents

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| chunked-package | 2 |
| insert_chunkwise_into | 3 |
| read_chunkwise | 3 |
| read_csv_chunkwise | 4 |
| write_chunkwise | 6 |
| write_csv_chunkwise | 7 |

Index

9

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| chunked-package | <i>Chunked</i> |
|-----------------|----------------|

Description

R is a great tool, but processing large text files with data is cumbersome. chunked helps you to process large text files with dplyr while loading only a part of the data in memory. It builds on the excellent R package LaF Processing commands are written in dplyr syntax, and chunked (using LaF) will take care that chunk by chunk is processed, taking far less memory than otherwise. chunked is useful for selecting columns, mutating columns and filtering rows. It can be used in data pre-processing.

Implemented dplyr verbs

- filter
- select
- rename
- mutate
- transmute
- do
- left_join
- inner_join
- anti_join
- semi_join
- tbl_vars
- collect

filter, select, do, left_join, inner_join

Not implemented

The following operators are not implemented because data in chunked is processed chunkwise, so these are not available.

- full_join
- right_join
- group_by
- arrange
- tail

Author(s)

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/edwindj/chunked>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/edwindj/chunked/issues>

`insert_chunkwise_into` *insert data in chunks into a database*

Description

`insert_chunkwise_into` can be used to insert chunks of data into a database. Typically `chunked` can be used to for preprocessing data before adding it to a database.

Usage

```
insert_chunkwise_into(x, dest, table, temporary = FALSE, analyze = FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>x</code> | tbl_chunk object |
| <code>dest</code> | database destination, e.g. <code>src_dbi()</code> |
| <code>table</code> | name of table |
| <code>temporary</code> | Should the table be removed when the database connection is closed? |
| <code>analyze</code> | Should the table be analyzed after import? |

Value

a `tbl` object pointing to the table in database `dest`.

`read_chunkwise` *Read chunkwise from a data source*

Description

Read chunkwise from a data source

Usage

```
read_chunkwise(src, chunk_size = 10000L, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
read_chunkwise(
  src,
  chunk_size = 10000L,
  format = c("csv", "csv2", "table"),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'laf'
read_chunkwise(src, chunk_size = 10000L, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_sql'
read_chunkwise(src, chunk_size = 10000L, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------|---|
| src | source to read from |
| chunk_size | size of the chunks |
| ... | parameters used by specific classes |
| format | used for specifying type of text file |
| stringsAsFactors | logical should string be read as factors? |

Value

an object of type `tbl_chunk`

`read_csv_chunkwise` *Read chunkwise data from text files*

Description

`read_csv_chunk` will open a connection to a text file. Subsequent dplyr verbs and commands are recorded until `collect`, `write_csv_chunkwise` is called. In that case the recorded commands will be executed chunk by chunk. This

Usage

```
read_csv_chunkwise(
  file,
  chunk_size = 10000L,
  header = TRUE,
```

```
sep = ",",
dec = ".",
stringsAsFactors = FALSE,
...
)

read_csv2_chunkwise(
  file,
  chunk_size = 10000L,
  header = TRUE,
  sep = ";",
  dec = ",",
  ...
)

read_table_chunkwise(
  file,
  chunk_size = 10000L,
  header = TRUE,
  sep = " ",
  dec = ".",
  ...
)

read_laf_chunkwise(laf, chunk_size = 10000L)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------------|--|
| file | path of text file |
| chunk_size | size of the chunks to be read |
| header | Does the csv file have a header with column names? |
| sep | field separator to be used |
| dec | decimal separator to be used |
| stringsAsFactors | logical should string be read as factors? |
| ... | not used |
| | read_laf_chunkwise reads chunkwise from a LaF object created with <code>laf_open</code> . It offers more control over data specification. |
| laf | laf object created using LaF |

Details

`read_csv_chunkwise` can be best combined with [write_csv_chunkwise](#) or [insert_chunkwise_into](#) (see example)

Examples

```

# create csv file for demo purpose
in_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "in.csv")
write.csv(women, in_file, row.names = FALSE, quote = FALSE)

#
women_chunked <-
  read_chunkwise(in_file) %>% #open chunkwise connection
  mutate(ratio = weight/height) %>%
  filter(ratio > 2) %>%
  select(height, ratio) %>%
  inner_join(data.frame(height=63:66)) # you can join with data.frames!

# no processing done until
out_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "processed.csv")
women_chunked %>%
  write_chunkwise(file=out_file)

head(women_chunked) # works (without processing all data...)

iris_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "iris.csv")
write.csv(iris, iris_file, row.names = FALSE, quote= FALSE)

iris_chunked <-
  read_chunkwise(iris_file, chunk_size = 49) %>% # 49 for demo purpose
  group_by(Species) %>%
  summarise(sepal_length = mean(Sepal.Length), n=n()) # note that mean is per chunk

```

write_chunkwise *Genereric function to write chunk by chunk*

Description

Genereric function to write chunk by chunk

Usage

```

write_chunkwise(x, dest, ...)

## S3 method for class 'chunkwise'
write_chunkwise(
  x,
  dest,
  table,
  file = dest,
  format = c("csv", "csv2", "table"),
  ...
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| x | chunked input, e.g. created with <code>read_chunkwise</code> or it can be a <code>tbl_sql</code> object. |
| dest | where should the data be written. May be a character or a <code>src_sql</code> . |
| ... | parameters that will be passed to the specific implementations. |
| table | table to write to. Only used when dest is a data base(<code>src_sql</code>) |
| file | File to write to |
| format | Specifies the text format for written to disk. Only used if x is a character. |

`write_csv_chunkwise` *Write chunks to a csv file*

Description

Writes data to a csv file chunk by chunk. This function must be just in conjunction with [read_csv_chunkwise](#). Chunks of data will be read, processed and written when this function is called. For writing to a database use [insert_chunkwise_into](#).

Usage

```
write_csv_chunkwise(
  x,
  file = "",
  sep = ",",
  dec = ".",
  col.names = TRUE,
  row.names = FALSE,
  ...
)

write_csv2_chunkwise(
  x,
  file = "",
  sep = ";",
  dec = ",",
  col.names = TRUE,
  row.names = FALSE,
  ...
)

write_table_chunkwise(
  x,
  file = "",
  sep = "\t",
  dec = ".",
  col.names = TRUE,
```

```

row.names = TRUE,
...
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| x | chunkwise object pointing to a text file |
| file | file character or connection where the csv file should be written |
| sep | field separator |
| dec | decimal separator |
| col.names | should column names be written? |
| row.names | should row names be written? |
| ... | passed through to read.table |

Value

chunkwise object (chunkwise), when writing to a file it refers to the newly created file, otherwise to x.

Examples

```

# create csv file for demo purpose
in_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "in.csv")
write.csv(women, in_file, row.names = FALSE, quote = FALSE)

#
women_chunked <-
  read_chunkwise(in_file) %>% #open chunkwise connection
  mutate(ratio = weight/height) %>%
  filter(ratio > 2) %>%
  select(height, ratio) %>%
  inner_join(data.frame(height=63:66)) # you can join with data.frames!

# no processing done until
out_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "processed.csv")
women_chunked %>%
  write_chunkwise(file=out_file)

head(women_chunked) # works (without processing all data...)

iris_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "iris.csv")
write.csv(iris, iris_file, row.names = FALSE, quote= FALSE)

iris_chunked <-
  read_chunkwise(iris_file, chunk_size = 49) %>% # 49 for demo purpose
  group_by(Species) %>%
  summarise(sepal_length = mean(Sepal.Length), n=n()) # note that mean is per chunk

```

Index

chunked (chunked-package), [2](#)
chunked-package, [2](#)

dplyr-verbs (chunked-package), [2](#)

filter (chunked-package), [2](#)

insert_chunkwise_into, [3](#), [5](#), [7](#)

mutate (chunked-package), [2](#)

read.table, [8](#)
read_chunkwise, [3](#)
read_csv2_chunkwise
 (read_csv_chunkwise), [4](#)
read_csv_chunkwise, [4](#), [7](#)
read_laf_chunkwise
 (read_csv_chunkwise), [4](#)
read_table_chunkwise
 (read_csv_chunkwise), [4](#)

select (chunked-package), [2](#)

tbl, [3](#)

write_chunkwise, [6](#)
write_csv2_chunkwise
 (write_csv_chunkwise), [7](#)
write_csv_chunkwise, [4](#), [5](#), [7](#)
write_table_chunkwise
 (write_csv_chunkwise), [7](#)