Venice V 1.9.5 Cheat Sheet

Primitives

Literals

Nil	`nil`
Boolean	`true, false`
Integer	`150I, 1_000_000I, 0x1FFI`
Long	`1500, 1_000_000, 0x00A055FF`
Double	`3.569, 2.0E+10`
BigDecimal	`6.897M, 2.345E+10M`
BigInteger	`1000N, 1_000_000N`
String	`"abcd", "ab\"cd", "PI: \u03C0"`
	`"""{ "age": 42 }"""`

Numbers

Arithmetic	`+ - * / mod inc dec min max abs sgn negate floor ceil sqrt square pow log log10`
Convert	`int long double decimal bigint`
Compare	`== = < > <= >= compare`
Test	`zero? pos? neg? even? odd? number? int? long? double? decimal?`
Random	`rand-long rand-double rand-gaussian`
Trigonometry	`to-radians to-degrees sin cos tan`
Statistics	`mean median quartiles quantile standard-deviation`
BigDecimal	`dec/add dec/sub dec/mul dec/div dec/scale`

Strings

Create	`str str/format str/quote str/double-quote str/double-unquote`
Use	

Collections

Collections

Generic	`count compare empty-to-nil empty into cons conj remove repeat repeatedly cycle replace range group-by frequencies get-in seq reverse shuffle`
Tests	`empty? not-empty? coll? list? vector? set? sorted-set? mutable-set? map? sequential? hash-map? ordered-map? sorted-map? mutable-map? bytebuf?`
Process	`map map-indexed filter reduce keep docoll`

Lists

Create	`() list list* mutable-list`
Access	`first second third fourth nth last peek rest butlast nfirst nlast some`
Modify	`cons conj rest pop into concat distinct dedupe partition partition-by interpose interleave mapcat flatten sort sort-by take take-while drop drop-while split-at split-with`
Test	`list? mutable-list? every? not-every? any? not-any?`

Vectors

Create	`[] vector mapv`
Access	`first second third nth last peek butlast rest nfirst nlast subvec some`
Modify	`cons conj rest pop into concat distinct dedupe partition partition-by interpose interleave mapcat flatten sort sort-by take take-while drop drop-while update update! split-with`
Nested	`get-in assoc-in update-in dissoc-in`

	count compare empty-to-nil first last nth nfirst nlast seq rest butlast reverse shuffle str/index-of str/last-index-of str/subs str/rest str/butlast str/chars str/pos str/repeat str/reverse str/truncate str/expand str/lorem-ipsum
Split/Join	str/split str/split-lines str/join
Replace	str/replace-first str/replace-last str/replace-all
Strip	str/strip-start str/strip-end str/strip-indent str/strip-margin
Conversion	str/lower-case str/upper-case str/cr-lf
Regex	match? not-match?
Trim	str/trim str/trim-to-nil
Hex	str/hex-to-bytebuf str/bytebuf-to-hex str/format-bytebuf
Encode/Decode	str/encode-base64 str/decode-base64 str/encode-url str/decode-url str/escape-html str/escape-xml
Validation	str/valid-email-addr?
Test	string? empty? not-empty? str/blank? str/starts-with? str/ends-with? str/contains? str/equals-ignore-case? str/quoted? str/double-quoted?
Test char	str/char? str/digit? str/letter? str/whitespace? str/linefeed? str/lower-case? str/upper-case?

Chars

Use	char char?

Other

Keywords	:a :blue keyword? keyword
Symbols	'a 'blue symbol? symbol
Just	just just?
Boolean	boolean not boolean? true? false?

Test	vector? contains? not-contains? every? not-every? any? not-any?

Sets

Create	#{} set sorted-set mutable-set
Modify	cons cons! conj conj! disj difference union intersection
Test	set? sorted-set? mutable-set? contains? not-contains? every? not-every? any? not-any?

Maps

Create	{} hash-map ordered-map sorted-map mutable-map zipmap
Access	find get keys vals key val entries
Modify	cons conj assoc assoc! update update! dissoc dissoc! into concat flatten filter-k filter-kv reduce-kv merge merge-with map-invert map-keys map-vals
Nested	get-in assoc-in update-in dissoc-in
Test	map? sequential? hash-map? ordered-map? sorted-map? mutable-map? map-entry? contains? not-contains?

Stack

Create	stack
Access	peek pop! push! count
Test	empty? stack?

Queue

Create	queue
Access	peek poll! offer! count
Test	empty? queue?

Lazy Sequences

Create	lazy-seq
Realize	doall
Test	lazy-seq?

Byte Buffer

Create	`bytebuf` `bytebuf-allocate` `bytebuf-from-string`
Test	`empty?` `not-empty?` `bytebuf?`
Use	`count` `bytebuf-capacity` `bytebuf-limit` `bytebuf-to-string` `bytebuf-to-list` `bytebuf-sub` `bytebuf-pos` `bytebuf-pos!`
Read	`bytebuf-get-byte` `bytebuf-get-int` `bytebuf-get-long` `bytebuf-get-float` `bytebuf-get-double`
Write	`bytebuf-put-byte!` `bytebuf-put-int!` `bytebuf-put-long!` `bytebuf-put-float!` `bytebuf-put-double!` `bytebuf-put-buf!`
Base64	`str/encode-base64` `str/decode-base64`
Hex	`str/hex-to-bytebuf` `str/bytebuf-to-hex` `str/format-bytebuf`

Regex

General	`regex/pattern` `regex/matcher` `regex/find` `regex/find-all` `regex/find-group` `regex/find-all-groups` `regex/reset` `regex/find?` `regex/matches` `regex/matches?` `regex/group` `regex/groupcount`

Transducers

Use	`transduce`
Functions	`map` `map-indexed` `filter` `drop` `drop-while` `take` `take-while` `keep` `remove` `dedupe` `distinct` `sorted` `reverse` `flatten` `halt-when`
Reductions	`rf-first` `rf-last` `rf-every?` `rf-any?`
Early	`reduced` `reduced?` `deref` `deref?`

Functions

Create	`fn` `defn` `defn-` `identity` `comp` `partial` `memoize` `juxt` `fnil` `trampoline` `complement` `constantly` `every-pred` `any-pred`

Arrays

Create	`make-array` `object-array` `string-array` `int-array` `long-array` `float-array` `double-array`
Use	`aget` `aset` `alength` `asub` `acopy` `amap`

Concurrency

Atoms	`atom` `atom?` `deref` `deref?` `reset!` `swap!` `compare-and-set!` `add-watch` `remove-watch`
Futures	`future` `future?` `future-done?` `future-cancel` `future-cancelled?` `futures-fork` `futures-wait` `deref` `deref?` `realized?`
Promises	`promise` `promise?` `deliver` `realized?`
Delay	`delay` `delay?` `deref` `deref?` `force` `realized?`
Agents	`agent` `send` `send-off` `restart-agent` `set-error-handler!` `agent-error` `await` `await-for` `shutdown-agents` `shutdown-agents?` `await-termination-agents` `await-termination-agents?`
Scheduler	`schedule-delay` `schedule-at-fixed-rate`
Locking	`locking`
Volatiles	`volatile` `volatile?` `deref` `deref?` `reset!` `swap!`
ThreadLocal	`thread-local` `thread-local?` `thread-local-clear` `assoc` `dissoc` `get`
Threads	`thread-id` `thread-name` `thread-interrupted?` `thread-interrupted`

System

Venice	`version` `sandboxed?`
System	`system-prop` `system-env` `system-exit-code` `charset-default-encoding`
Java	`java-version` `java-version-info` `java-major-version`
OS	`os-type` `os-type?` `os-arch` `os-name` `os-version`

Call	apply -> ->>
Test	fn?
Exception	throw
Misc	nil? some? eval name callstack coalesce load-resource
Environment	set! resolve bound? var-get var-name var-ns var-thread-local? var-local? var-global? name namespace
Tree Walker	prewalk postwalk
Meta	meta with-meta vary-meta
Documentation	doc modules
Syntax	highlight

Macros

Create	defn defn- defmacro macroexpand macroexpand-all
Quoting	quote quasiquote
Branch	and or when when-not if-not if-let when-let
Loop	while dotimes list-comp doseq
Call	doto -> ->> -<> as-> cond-> cond->> some-> some->>
Loading	load-module load-file load-classpath-file load-string
Test	macro? cond condp case
Assert	assert
Util	comment gensym time with-out-str with-err-str
Profiling	time perf

Special Forms

Forms	def defonce def-dynamic defmulti defmethod if do let binding fn set!
Recursion	loop recur tail-pos
Exception	throw try try-with
Profiling	dobench dorun prof

Types

Time	current-time-millis nano-time format-nano-time
Other	uuid sleep host-name host-address gc cpus pid shutdown-hook
Shell	sh with-sh-dir with-sh-env with-sh-throw

Time

Date	time/date time/date?
Local Date	time/local-date time/local-date? time/local-date-parse
Local Date Time	time/local-date-time time/local-date-time? time/local-date-time-parse
Zoned Date Time	time/zoned-date-time time/zoned-date-time? time/zoned-date-time-parse
Fields	time/year time/month time/day-of-week time/day-of-month time/day-of-year time/hour time/minute time/second
Fields etc	time/length-of-year time/length-of-month time/first-day-of-month time/last-day-of-month
Zone	time/zone time/zone-offset
Format	time/formatter time/format
Test	time/after? time/not-after? time/before? time/not-before? time/within? time/leap-year?
Miscellaneous	time/with-time time/plus time/minus time/period time/earliest time/latest
Util	time/zone-ids time/to-millis

IO

to	print println printf flush newline
to-str	pr-str with-out-str
from	read-line read-string
file	io/file io/file-parent io/file-name io/file-path

Test	type supertype instance? deftype?
Define	deftype deftype-of deftype-or
Create	.:

Namespace

Open	ns
Current	*ns*
Remove	ns-unmap ns-remove
Util	ns-list namespace

Application

Management	app/build app/manifest

Java Interoperability

Java	. import java-iterator-to-list java-enumeration-to-list java-unwrap-optional cast class
Proxify	proxify as-runnable as-callable as-predicate as-function as-consumer as-supplier as-bipredicate as-bifunction as-biconsumer as-binaryoperator
Test	java-obj? exists-class?
Support	imports supers bases formal-type stacktrace
Class	class class-of class-name class-version classloader classloader-of

Extension Modules (selection)

Kira	(load-module :kira) kira/eval kira/fn kira/escape-xml kira/escape-html
Tracing	(load-module :trace) trace/trace trace/traced? trace/traceable? trace/trace-var trace/untrace-var
XML	(load-module :xml) xml/parse-str xml/parse xml/path-> xml/children xml/text

	io/file-absolute-path io/file-canonical-path io/file-ext? io/file-size
file dir	io/mkdir io/mkdirs
file i/o	io/slurp io/slurp-lines io/spit io/copy-file io/move-file io/delete-file io/delete-file-on-exit io/delete-file-tree
file list	io/list-files io/list-files-glob io/list-file-tree
file test	io/file? io/exists-file? io/exists-dir? io/file-can-read? io/file-can-write? io/file-can-execute? io/file-hidden?
file watch	io/await-for io/watch-dir io/close-watcher
file other	io/temp-file io/tmp-dir io/user-dir io/user-home-dir
classpath	io/load-classpath-resource io/classpath-resource?
stream	io/copy-stream io/slurp-stream io/spit-stream io/uri-stream io/wrap-os-with-buffered-writer io/wrap-os-with-print-writer io/wrap-is-with-buffered-reader
reader/writer	io/buffered-reader io/buffered-writer
http	io/download io/internet-avail?
zip	io/zip io/zip-file io/zip-list io/zip-list-entry-names io/zip-append io/zip-remove io/zip? io/unzip io/unzip-first io/unzip-nth io/unzip-all io/unzip-to-dir
gzip	io/gzip io/gzip-to-stream io/gzip? io/ungzip io/ungzip-to-stream
other	with-out-str io/mime-type io/default-charset

Miscellaneous

JSON	json/write-str json/read-str json/spit json/slurp json/pretty-print
PDF	pdf/render pdf/text-to-pdf pdf/available? pdf/check-required-libs
PDF Tools	pdf/merge pdf/copy pdf/pages pdf/watermark

Cryptography	(load-module :crypt) crypt/md5-hash crypt/sha1-hash crypt/sha512-hash crypt/pbkdf2-hash crypt/encrypt crypt/decrypt
Gradle	(load-module :gradle) gradle/with-home gradle/version gradle/task
Maven	(load-module :maven) maven/download maven/get maven/uri

CSV	csv/read csv/write csv/write-str
CIDR	cidr/parse cidr/in-range? cidr/start-inet-addr cidr/end-inet-addr cidr/inet-addr cidr/inet-addr-to-bytes cidr/inet-addr-from-bytes
CIDR Trie	cidr/trie cidr/size cidr/insert cidr/lookup cidr/lookup-reverse
Other	*version* *newline* *loaded-modules* *loaded-files* *ns* *run-mode* *ansi-term*

Embedding in Java

Eval

```
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice;

public class Example {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Venice venice = new Venice();

      Long val = (Long)venice.eval("(+ 1 2)");
   }
}
```

Passing parameters

```
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice;
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Parameters;

public class Example {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Venice venice = new Venice();

      Long val = (Long)venice.eval(
                        "(+ x y 3)",
                        Parameters.of("x", 6, "y", 3L));
   }
}
```

Precompiled

```
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice;
import com.github.jlangch.venice.PreCompiled;

public class Example {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Venice venice = new Venice();

      PreCompiled precompiled = venice.precompile("example", "(+ 1 x)");

      for(int ii=0; ii<100; ii++) {
         venice.eval(precompiled, Parameters.of("x", ii));
      }
   }
}
```

Java Interop

```
import java.time.ZonedDateTime;
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice;

public class Example {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Venice venice = new Venice();

      Long val = (Long)venice.eval("(. :java.lang.Math :min 20 30)");

      ZonedDateTime ts = (ZonedDateTime)venice.eval(
```

```
                              "(. (. :java.time.ZonedDateTime :now) :plusDays 5)");
   }
}
```

Sandbox

```
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice;
import com.github.jlangch.venice.javainterop.*;

public class Example {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      final IInterceptor interceptor =
          new SandboxInterceptor(
              new SandboxRules()
                    .rejectAllVeniceIoFunctions()
                    .allowAccessToStandardSystemProperties()
                    .withClasses(
                      "java.lang.Math:min",
                      "java.time.ZonedDateTime:*",
                      "java.util.ArrayList:new",
                      "java.util.ArrayList:add"));

      final Venice venice = new Venice(interceptor);

      // => OK (static method)
      venice.eval("(. :java.lang.Math :min 20 30)");

      // => OK (constructor & instance method)
      venice.eval("(. (. :java.time.ZonedDateTime :now) :plusDays 5))");

      // => OK (constructor & instance method)
      venice.eval(
          "(doto (. :java.util.ArrayList :new)  " +
          "      (. :add 1)                     " +
          "      (. :add 2))                    ");

      // => FAIL (invoking non whitelisted static method)
      venice.eval("(. :java.lang.System :exit 0)");

      // => FAIL (invoking rejected Venice I/O function)
      venice.eval("(io/slurp \"/tmp/file\")");

      // => FAIL (accessing non whitelisted system property)
      venice.eval("(system-prop \"db.password\")");
   }
}
```

Function details

top

#{}

Creates a set.

```
#{10 20 30}
=> #{10 20 30}
```

top

()

Creates a list.

```
'(10 20 30)
=> (10 20 30)
```

top

*

```
(*)
(* x)
(* x y)
(* x y & more)
```

Returns the product of numbers. (*) returns 1

```
(*)
=> 1

(* 4)
=> 4

(* 4 3)
=> 12

(* 4 3 2)
=> 24

(* 4I 3I)
=> 12I

(* 6.0 2)
=> 12.0

(* 6 1.5M)
=> 9.0M
```

top

ansi-term

True if Venice runs in an ANSI terminal, otherwise false

```
*ansi-term*
=> false
```

top

loaded-files

The loaded files

```
*loaded-files*
=> #{}
```

top

loaded-modules

The loaded modules

```
*loaded-modules*
=> #{:app :io :crypt :maven :csv :ansi :str :gradle :core :regex :trace :pdf :xml :json :cidr :time :kira}
```

top

newline

The system newline

```
*newline*
=> "\n"
```

top

ns

The current namespace

```
*ns*
=> user

(do
  (ns test)
  *ns*)
=> test
```

top

run-mode

The current run-mode one of (:repl, :script, :app)

```
*run-mode*
=> :script
```

top

version

The Venice version

```
*version*
=> "0.0.0"
```

top

+

```
(+)
(+ x)
(+ x y)
(+ x y & more)
```

Returns the sum of the numbers. (+) returns 0.

```
(+)
=> 0

(+ 1)
=> 1

(+ 1 2)
=> 3

(+ 1 2 3 4)
=> 10

(+ 1I 2I)
=> 3I

(+ 1 2.5)
=> 3.5

(+ 1 2.5M)
=> 3.5M
```

top

-

```
(- x)
(- x y)
```

```
(- x y & more)
```

If one number is supplied, returns the negation, else subtracts the numbers from x and returns the result.

```
(- 4)
=> -4

(- 8 3 -2 -1)
=> 8

(- 5I 2I)
=> 3I

(- 8 2.5)
=> 5.5

(- 8 1.5M)
=> 6.5M
```

top

-<>

```
(-<> x & forms)
```

Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x at position of the <> symbol of the first form, making a list of it if is not a list already. If there are more forms, inserts the first form at position of the <> symbol in second form, etc.

```
(-<> 5
     (+ <> 3)
     (/ 2 <>)
     (- <> 1))
=> -1
```

SEE ALSO

->
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the second item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already.

->>
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the last item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already. If there ...

as->
Binds name to expr, evaluates the first form in the lexical context of that binding, then binds name to that result, repeating for each ...

top

->

```
(-> x & forms)
```

Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the second item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already.
If there are more forms, inserts the first form as the second item in second form, etc.

```
(-> 5 (+ 3) (/ 2) (- 1))
=> 3
```

```
(do
  (def person
       {:name "Peter Meier"
        :address {:street "Lindenstrasse 45"
                  :city "Bern"
                  :zip 3000}})

  (-> person :address :street))
=> "Lindenstrasse 45"
```

SEE ALSO

->>
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the last item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already. If there ...

-<>
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x at position of the <> symbol of the first form, making a list of it if is not a list already.

as->
Binds name to expr, evaluates the first form in the lexical context of that binding, then binds name to that result, repeating for each ...

top

->>

```
(->> x & forms)
```

Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the last item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already. If there are more forms, inserts the first form as the last item in second form, etc.

```
(->> 5 (+ 3) (/ 32) (- 1))
=> -3

(->> [ {:a 1 :b 2} {:a 3 :b 4} {:a 5 :b 6} {:a 7 :b 8} ]
     (map (fn [x] (get x :b)))
     (filter (fn [x] (> x 4)))
     (map inc))))
=> (7 9)
```

SEE ALSO

->
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the second item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already.

-<>
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x at position of the <> symbol of the first form, making a list of it if is not a list already.

as->
Binds name to expr, evaluates the first form in the lexical context of that binding, then binds name to that result, repeating for each ...

top

.

```
(. classname :new args)
(. classname method-name args)
(. classname field-name)
(. classname :class)
(. object method-name args)
```

```
(. object field-name)
(. object :class)
```

Java interop. Calls a constructor or an class/object method or accesses a class/instance field. The function is sandboxed.

```
;; invoke constructor
(. :java.lang.Long :new 10)
=> 10

;; invoke static method
(. :java.time.ZonedDateTime :now)
=> 2020-11-30T13:57:04.941+01:00[Europe/Zurich]

;; invoke static method
(. :java.lang.Math :min 10 20)
=> 10

;; access static field
(. :java.lang.Math :PI)
=> 3.141592653589793

;; invoke method
(. (. :java.lang.Long :new 10) :toString)
=> "10"

;; get class name
(. :java.lang.Math :class)
=> class java.lang.Math

;; get class name
(. (. :java.io.File :new "/temp") :class)
=> class java.io.File
```

SEE ALSO

import
Imports a Java class. Imports are bound to the current namespace.

proxify
Proxifies a Java interface to be passed as a Callback object to Java functions. The interface's methods are implemented by Venice functions.

as-runnable
Wraps the function f in a 'java.lang.Runnable'

as-callable
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.concurrent.Callable'

top

.:

```
(.: type-name args*)
```

Instantiates a custom type.

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
  (def x (.: :complex 100 200))
  [(:real x) (:imaginary x)])
=> [100 200]
```

SEE ALSO

deftype
Defines a new custom type for the name with the fields.

deftype?
Returns true if type is a custom type else false.

deftype-of
Defines a new custom type wrapper based on a base type.

deftype-or
Defines a new custom or type.

top

/

```
(/ x)
(/ x y)
(/ x y & more)
```

If no denominators are supplied, returns 1/numerator, else returns numerator divided by all of the denominators.

```
(/ 2.0)
=> 0.5

(/ 12 2 3)
=> 2

(/ 12 3)
=> 4

(/ 12I 3I)
=> 4I

(/ 6.0 2)
=> 3.0

(/ 6 1.5M)
=> 4.0000000000000000M
```

top

<

```
(< x y)
```

Returns true if x is smaller than y

```
(< 2 3)
=> true

(< 2 3.0)
=> true

(< 2 3.0M)
=> true
```

top

<=

```
(<= x y)
```

Returns true if x is smaller or equal to y

```
(<= 2 3)
=> true

(<= 3 3)
=> true

(<= 2 3.0)
=> true

(<= 2 3.0M)
=> true
```

top

=

```
(= x y)
```

Returns true if both operands have equivalent type and value

```
(= 0 0)
=> true

(= 0 1)
=> false

(= 0 0.0)
=> false

(= 0 0.0M)
=> false
```

top

==

```
(== x y)
```

Returns true if both operands have equivalent value

```
(== 0 0)
=> true

(== 0 1)
=> false

(== 0 0.0)
```

```
=> true

(== 0 0.0M)
=> true
```

top

>

```
(> x y)
```

Returns true if x is greater than y

```
(> 3 2)
=> true

(> 3 3)
=> false

(> 3.0 2)
=> true

(> 3.0M 2)
=> true
```

top

>=

```
(>= x y)
```

Returns true if x is greater or equal to y

```
(>= 3 2)
=> true

(>= 3 3)
=> true

(>= 3.0 2)
=> true

(>= 3.0M 2)
=> true
```

top

[]

Creates a vector.

```
[10 20 30]
=> [10 20 30]
```

top

abs

```
(abs x)
```

Returns the absolute value of the number

```
(abs 10)
=> 10

(abs -10)
=> 10

(abs -10I)
=> 10I

(abs -10.1)
=> 10.1

(abs -10.12M)
=> 10.12M
```

top

acopy

```
(acopy src src-pos dest dest-pos dest-len)
```

Copies an array from the src array, beginning at the specified position, to the specified position of the dest array. Returns the modified destination array

```
(acopy (long-array '(1 2 3 4 5)) 2 (long-array 20) 10 3)
=> [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 4, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
```

top

add-watch

```
(add-watch ref key fn)
```

Adds a watch function to an agent/atom reference. The watch fn must be a fn of 4 args: a key, the reference, its old-state, its new-state.

```
(do
   (def x (agent 10))
   (defn watcher [key ref old new]
         (println "watcher: " key))
   (add-watch x :test watcher))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

agent

```
(agent state & options)
```

```
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

Options:
  :error-handler handler-fn
  :error-mode mode-keyword
  :validator validate-fn
The handler-fn is called if an action throws an exception. It's afunction taking two args the agent and the
exception. The mode-keyword may be either :continue (the default) or :fail The validate-fn must be nil or a
side-effect-free fn of one argument, which will be passed the intended new state on any state change. If the
new state is unacceptable, the validate-fn should return false or throw an exception.
```

```
(do
   (def x (agent 100))
   (send x + 5)
   (sleep 100)
   (deref x))
=> 105
```

SEE ALSO

send
Dispatch an action to an agent. Returns the agent immediately.The state of the agent will be set to the value of:

send-off
Dispatch a potentially blocking action to an agent. Returns the agent immediately. The state of the agent will be set to the value of:

await
Blocks the current thread (indefinitely) until all actions dispatched thus far (from this thread or agent) to the agents have occurred.

await-for
Blocks the current thread until all actions dispatched thus far (from this thread or agent) to the agents have occurred, or the timeout ...

deref
Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will block ...

set-error-handler!
Sets the error-handler of an agent to handler-fn. If an action being run by the agent throws an exception handler-fn will be called with ...

agent-error
Returns the exception thrown during an asynchronous action of the agent if the agent is failed. Returns nil if the agent is not failed.

top

agent-error

```
(agent-error agent)
```

```
Returns the exception thrown during an asynchronous action of the agent if the agent is failed. Returns nil if
the agent is not failed.
```

```
(do
   (def x (agent 100 :error-mode :fail))
   (send x (fn [n] (/ n 0)))
   (sleep 500)
   (agent-error x))
=> com.github.jlangch.venice.VncException: / by zero
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

set-error-handler!
Sets the error-handler of an agent to handler-fn. If an action being run by the agent throws an exception handler-fn will be called with ...

agent-error-mode
Returns the agent's error mode

top

aget

```
(aget array idx)
```

```
Returns the value at the index of an array of Java Objects
```

```
(aget (long-array '(1 2 3 4 5)) 1)
=> 2
```

top

alength

```
(alength array)
```

```
Returns the length of an array
```

```
(alength (long-array '(1 2 3 4 5)))
=> 5
```

top

amap

```
(amap f arr)
```

```
Applys f to each item in the array arr. Returns a new array with the mapped values.
```

```
(str (amap (fn [x] (+ 1 x)) (long-array 6 0)))
=> "[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]"
```

top

and

```
(and x)
(and x & next)
```

```
Ands the predicate forms
```

```
(and true true)
=> true

(and true false)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

or
Ors the predicate forms

not
Returns true if x is logical false, false otherwise.

top

any-pred

```
(any-pred p1 & p)
```

Takes a set of predicates and returns a function f that returns the first logical true value returned by one of its composing predicates against any of its arguments, else it returns logical false. Note that f is short-circuiting in that it will stop execution on the first argument that triggers a logical true result against the original predicates.

```
((any-pred number?) 1)
=> true

((any-pred number?) 1 "a")
=> true

((any-pred number? string?) 2 "a")
=> true
```

top

any?

```
(any? pred coll)
```

Returns true if the predicate is true for at least one collection item, false otherwise.

```
(any? number? nil)
=> false

(any? number? [])
=> false

(any? number? [1 :a :b])
=> true

(any? number? [1 2 3])
=> true

(any? #(== % 10) [10 20 30])
=> true
```

```
(any? #(>= % 10) [1 5 10])
=> true
```

top

app/build

```
(app/build name main-file file-map dest-dir)
```

```
Creates a Venice application archive that can be distributed and executed as a single file.

E.g.:
(app/build "test"
           "chart.venice"
           { "chart.venice" "./foo/chart.venice"
             "utils.venice" "./foo/utils.venice" }
           ".")

Loading Venice files works relative to the application. You can only load files that are in the app archive.
If for instances "chart.venice" in the above example requires "utils.venice" just add (load-file "utils") to
"chart.venice".

The app can be run from the command line as:
> java -jar venice-1.7.17.jar -app test.zip

Or with additional Java libraries (all JARs in 'libs' dir):
> java -cp "libs/*" com.github.jlangch.venice.Launcher -app test.zip
```

top

app/manifest

```
(app/manifest app)
```

```
Returns the manifest of a Venice application archive.
```

top

apply

```
(apply f args* coll)
```

```
Applies f to all arguments composed of args and coll
```

```
(apply + [1 2 3])
=> 6

(apply + 1 2 [3 4 5])
=> 15

(apply str [1 2 3 4 5])
=> "12345"
```

```
(apply inc [1])
=> 2
```

top

as->

```
(as-> expr name & forms)
```

```
Binds name to expr, evaluates the first form in the lexical context of that binding, then binds name to that
result, repeating for each successive form, returning the result of the last form. This allows a value to
thread into any argument position.
```

```
; allows to use arbitrary positioning of the argument
(as-> [:foo :bar] v
      (map name v)
      (first v)
      (str/subs v 1))
=> "oo"

; allows the use of if statements in the thread
(as-> {:a 1 :b 2} m
      (update m :a #(+ % 10))
      (if true
        (update m :b #(+ % 10))
        m))
=> {:a 11 :b 12}
```

SEE ALSO

->
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the second item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already.

->>
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the last item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already. If there ...

-<>
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x at position of the <> symbol of the first form, making a list of it if is not a list already.

top

as-biconsumer

```
(as-biconsumer f)
```

```
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BiConsumer'
```

SEE ALSO

as-bipredicate
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BiPredicate'

as-bifunction
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BiFunction'

as-binaryoperator
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BinaryOperator'

top

as-bifunction

```
(as-bifunction f)
```

```
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BiFunction'
```

SEE ALSO

as-bipredicate
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BiPredicate'

as-biconsumer
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BiConsumer'

as-binaryoperator
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BinaryOperator'

top

as-binaryoperator

```
(as-binaryoperator f)
```

```
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BinaryOperator'
```

SEE ALSO

as-bipredicate
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BiPredicate'

as-bifunction
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BiFunction'

as-biconsumer
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BiConsumer'

top

as-bipredicate

```
(as-bipredicate f)
```

```
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BiPredicate'
```

SEE ALSO

as-bifunction
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BiFunction'

as-biconsumer
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BiConsumer'

as-binaryoperator
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.BinaryOperator'

top

as-callable

```
(as-callable f)
```

```
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.concurrent.Callable'
```

SEE ALSO

as-runnable
Wraps the function f in a 'java.lang.Runnable'

as-predicate
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Predicate'

as-function
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Function'

as-consumer
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Consumer'

as-supplier
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Supplier'

top

as-consumer

```
(as-consumer f)
```

```
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Consumer'
```

SEE ALSO

as-runnable
Wraps the function f in a 'java.lang.Runnable'

as-callable
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.concurrent.Callable'

as-predicate
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Predicate'

as-function
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Function'

as-supplier
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Supplier'

top

as-function

```
(as-function f)
```

```
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Function'
```

SEE ALSO

as-runnable
Wraps the function f in a 'java.lang.Runnable'

as-callable
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.concurrent.Callable'

as-predicate
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Predicate'

as-consumer
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Consumer'

as-supplier
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Supplier'

top

as-predicate

```
(as-predicate f)
```

```
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Predicate'
```

SEE ALSO

as-runnable
Wraps the function f in a 'java.lang.Runnable'

as-callable
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.concurrent.Callable'

as-function
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Function'

as-consumer
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Consumer'

as-supplier
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Supplier'

top

as-runnable

```
(as-runnable f)
```

```
Wraps the function f in a 'java.lang.Runnable'
```

SEE ALSO

as-callable
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.concurrent.Callable'

as-predicate
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Predicate'

as-function
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Function'

as-consumer

Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Consumer'

as-supplier
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Supplier'

top

as-supplier

```
(as-supplier f)
```

```
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Supplier'
```

SEE ALSO

as-runnable
Wraps the function f in a 'java.lang.Runnable'

as-callable
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.concurrent.Callable'

as-predicate
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Predicate'

as-function
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Function'

as-consumer
Wraps the function f in a 'java.util.function.Consumer'

top

aset

```
(aset array idx val)
```

```
Sets the value at the index of an array
```

```
(aset (long-array '(1 2 3 4 5)) 1 20)
=> [1, 20, 3, 4, 5]
```

top

assert

```
(assert expr)
(assert expr message)
```

```
Evaluates expr and throws an :com.github.jlangch.venice.AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to
logical true.
```

```
(assert (= 3 (+ 1 2)))
=> true

(assert (= 4 (+ 1 2)))
=> AssertionException: Assert failed: (= 4 (+ 1 2))
```

assoc

```
(assoc coll key val)
(assoc coll key val & kvs)
```

When applied to a map, returns a new map of the same type, that contains the mapping of key(s) to val(s). When applied to a vector, returns a new vector that contains val at index. Note - index must be <= (count vector). When applied to a custom type, returns a new custom type with passed fields changed.

```
(assoc {} :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(assoc nil :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(assoc [1 2 3] 0 10)
=> [10 2 3]

(assoc [1 2 3] 3 10)
=> [1 2 3 10]

(assoc [1 2 3] 6 10)
=> [1 2 3 10]

(do
  (deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
  (def x (complex. 100 200))
  (def y (assoc x :real 110))
  (pr-str y))
=> "{:custom-type* :user/complex :real 110 :imaginary 200}"
```


assoc!

```
(assoc! coll key val)
(assoc! coll key val & kvs)
```

Associates key/vals with a mutable map, returns the map

```
(assoc! nil :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(assoc! (mutable-map) :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(assoc! (mutable-vector 1 2 3) 0 10)
=> [10 2 3]

(assoc! (mutable-vector 1 2 3) 3 10)
=> [1 2 3 10]

(assoc! (mutable-vector 1 2 3) 6 10)
=> [1 2 3 10]
```

SEE ALSO

dissoc!
Dissociates keys from a mutable map, returns the map

top

assoc-in

```
(assoc-in m ks v)
```

```
Associates a value in a nested associative structure, where ks is a sequence of keys and v is the new value and
returns a new nested structure. If any levels do not exist, hash-maps or vectors will be created.
```

```
(do
  (def users [ {:name "James" :age 26}
               {:name "John" :age 43}] )
  (assoc-in users [1 :age] 44))
=> [{:name "James" :age 26} {:name "John" :age 44}]

(do
  (def users [ {:name "James" :age 26}
               {:name "John" :age 43}] )
  (assoc-in users [2] {:name "Jack" :age 19}) )
=> [{:name "James" :age 26} {:name "John" :age 43} {:name "Jack" :age 19}]
```

top

asub

```
(asub array start len)
```

```
Returns a sub array
```

```
(asub (long-array '(1 2 3 4 5)) 2 3)
=> [3, 4, 5]
```

top

atom

```
(atom x)
(atom x & options)
```

```
Creates an atom with the initial value x.

Options:
  :meta metadata-map
  :validator validate-fn
If metadata-map is supplied, it will become the metadata on the atom. validate-fn must be nil or a side-effect-
free fn of one argument, which will be passed the intended new state on any state change. If the new state is
unacceptable, the validate-fn should return false or throw an exception.
```

```
(do
  (def counter (atom 0))
  (swap! counter inc)
  (deref counter))
```

```
=> 1

(do
  (def counter (atom 0))
  (reset! counter 9)
  @counter)
=> 9
```

SEE ALSO

deref
Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will block ...

reset!
Sets the value of an atom or a volatile to newval without regard for the current value. Returns newval.

swap!
Atomically swaps the value of an atom or a volatile to be: (apply f current-value-of-box args). Note that f may be called multiple times, ...

compare-and-set!
Atomically sets the value of atom to newval if and only if the current value of the atom is identical to oldval. Returns true if set happened, ...

add-watch
Adds a watch function to an agent/atom reference. The watch fn must be a fn of 4 args: a key, the reference, its old-state, its new-state.

remove-watch
Removes a watch function from an agent/atom reference.

top

atom?

```
(atom? x)
```

```
Returns true if x is an atom, otherwise false
```

```
(do
   (def counter (atom 0))
   (atom? counter))
=> true
```

top

await

```
(await agents)
```

```
Blocks the current thread (indefinitely) until all actions dispatched thus far (from this thread or agent) to
the agents have occurred.
```

```
(do
   (def x1 (agent 100))
   (def x2 (agent {}))
   (send-off x1 + 5)
   (send-off x2 (fn [state]
                  (sleep 100)
                  (assoc state :done true)))
   ;; blocks till the agent actions are finished
   (await x1 x2))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

await-for
Blocks the current thread until all actions dispatched thus far (from this thread or agent) to the agents have occurred, or the timeout ...

top

await-for

```
(await-for timeout-ms agents)
```

Blocks the current thread until all actions dispatched thus far (from this thread or agent) to the agents have occurred, or the timeout (in milliseconds) has elapsed. Returns logical false if returning due to timeout, logical true otherwise.

```
(do
   (def x1 (agent 100))
   (def x2 (agent {}))
   (send-off x1 + 5)
   (send-off x2 (fn [state]
                  (sleep 100)
                  (assoc state :done true)))
   ;; blocks till the agent actions are finished
   (await-for 500 x1 x2))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

await
Blocks the current thread (indefinitely) until all actions dispatched thus far (from this thread or agent) to the agents have occurred.

top

await-termination-agents

```
(shutdown-agents )
```

Blocks until all actions have completed execution after a shutdown request, or the timeout occurs, or the current thread is interrupted, whichever happens first.

```
(do
   (def x1 (agent 100))
   (def x2 (agent 100))
   (shutdown-agents)
   (await-termination-agents 1000))
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

await-termination-agents?

```
(await-termination-agents?)
```

Returns true if all tasks have been completed following agent shut down

```
(do
   (def x1 (agent 100))
   (def x2 (agent 100))
   (shutdown-agents )
   (await-termination-agents 1000)
   (sleep 300)
   (await-termination-agents?))
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

bases

```
(bases class)
```

Returns the immediate superclass and interfaces of class, if any.

```
(bases :java.util.ArrayList)
=> (:java.util.AbstractList :java.util.List :java.util.RandomAccess :java.lang.Cloneable :java.io.Serializable)
```

top

bigint

```
(bigint x)
```

Converts to big integer.

```
(bigint 2000)
=> 2000N

(bigint 34897.65)
=> 34897N

(bigint "5676000000000")
=> 5676000000000N

(bigint nil)
=> 0N
```

top

binding

```
(binding [bindings*] exprs*)
```

Evaluates the expressions and binds the values to dynamic (thread-local) symbols

```
(do
   (binding [x 100]
      (println x)
      (binding [x 200]
         (println x))
      (println x)))
100
200
100
=> nil
```

top

boolean

```
(boolean x)
```

Converts to boolean. Everything except 'false' and 'nil' is true in boolean context.

```
(boolean false)
=> false

(boolean true)
=> true

(boolean nil)
=> false

(boolean 100)
=> true
```

top

boolean?

```
(boolean? n)
```

Returns true if n is a boolean

```
(boolean? true)
=> true

(boolean? false)
=> true

(boolean? nil)
=> false

(boolean? 0)
=> false
```

top

bound?

```
(bound? s)
```

Returns true if the symbol is bound to a value else false

```
(bound? 'test)
=> false

(let [test 100] (bound? 'test))
=> true
```

top

butlast

```
(butlast coll)
```

Returns a collection with all but the last list element

```
(butlast nil)
=> nil

(butlast [])
=> []

(butlast [1])
=> []

(butlast [1 2 3])
=> [1 2]

(butlast '())
=> ()

(butlast '(1))
=> ()

(butlast '(1 2 3))
=> (1 2)

(butlast "1234")
=> ("1" "2" "3")
```

top

bytebuf

```
(bytebuf x)
```

Converts x to bytebuf. x can be a bytebuf, a list/vector of longs, or a string

```
(bytebuf [0 1 2])
=> [0 1 2]

(bytebuf '(0 1 2))
=> [0 1 2]

(bytebuf "abc")
=> [97 98 99]
```

top

bytebuf-allocate

```
(bytebuf-allocate length)
```

Allocates a new bytebuf. The values will be all zero.

```
(bytebuf-allocate 20)
=> [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
```

top

bytebuf-capacity

```
(bytebuf-capacity buf)
```

Returns the capacity of a bytebuf.

```
(bytebuf-capacity (bytebuf-allocate 100))
=> 100
```

top

bytebuf-from-string

```
(bytebuf-from-string s encoding)
```

Converts a string to a bytebuf using an optional encoding. The encoding defaults to :UTF-8

```
(bytebuf-from-string "abcdef" :UTF-8)
=> [97 98 99 100 101 102]
```

top

bytebuf-get-byte

```
(bytebuf-get-byte buf)
(bytebuf-get-byte buf pos)
```

Reads a byte from the buffer. Without a pos reads from the current position and increments the position by one. With a position reads the byte from that position.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 4)
    (bytebuf-put-byte! 1)
    (bytebuf-put-byte! 2)
    (bytebuf-get-byte 0))
=> 1I
```

top

bytebuf-get-double

```
(bytebuf-get-double buf)
(bytebuf-get-double buf pos)
```

Reads a double from the buffer. Without a pos reads from the current position and increments the position by eight. With a position reads the double from that position.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 16)
    (bytebuf-put-double! 20.0)
    (bytebuf-put-double! 40.0)
    (bytebuf-get-double 0))
=> 20.0
```

top

bytebuf-get-float

```
(bytebuf-get-float buf)
(bytebuf-get-float buf pos)
```

Reads a float from the buffer. Without a pos reads from the current position and increments the position by four. With a position reads the float from that position.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 16)
    (bytebuf-put-float! 20.0)
    (bytebuf-put-float! 40.0)
    (bytebuf-get-float 0))
=> 20.0
```

top

bytebuf-get-int

```
(bytebuf-get-int buf)
(bytebuf-get-int buf pos)
```

Reads an integer from the buffer. Without a pos reads from the current position and increments the position by four. With a position reads the integer from that position.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 8)
    (bytebuf-put-int! 1I)
    (bytebuf-put-int! 2I)
    (bytebuf-get-int 0))
=> 1I
```

top

bytebuf-get-long

```
(bytebuf-get-long buf)
(bytebuf-get-long buf pos)
```

Reads a long from the buffer. Without a pos reads from the current position and increments the position by eight. With a position reads the long from that position.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 16)
    (bytebuf-put-long! 20)
    (bytebuf-put-long! 40)
    (bytebuf-get-long 0))
=> 20
```

top

bytebuf-limit

```
(bytebuf-limit buf)
```

Returns the limit of a bytebuf.

```
(bytebuf-limit (bytebuf-allocate 100))
=> 100
```

top

bytebuf-pos

```
(bytebuf-pos buf)
```

Returns the buffer's current position.

```
(bytebuf-pos (bytebuf-allocate 10))
=> 0
```

top

bytebuf-pos!

```
(bytebuf-pos! buf pos)
```

Sets the buffer's position.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 10)
    (bytebuf-pos! 4)
    (bytebuf-put-byte! 1)
    (bytebuf-pos! 8)
    (bytebuf-put-byte! 2))
=> [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0]
```

top

bytebuf-put-buf!

```
(bytebuf-put-buf! dst src src-offset length)
```

This method transfers bytes from the src to the dst buffer at the current position, and then increments the position by length.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 10)
    (bytebuf-pos! 4)
    (bytebuf-put-buf! (bytebuf [1 2 3]) 0 2))
=> [0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0]
```

top

bytebuf-put-byte!

```
(bytebuf-put-byte! buf b)
```

Writes a byte to the buffer at the current position, and then increments the position by one.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 4)
    (bytebuf-put-byte! 1)
    (bytebuf-put-byte! 2I))
=> [1 2 0 0]
```

top

bytebuf-put-double!

```
(bytebuf-put-double! buf d)
```

Writes a double (8 bytes) to buffer at the current position, and then increments the position by eight.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 16)
    (bytebuf-put-double! 64.0)
    (bytebuf-put-double! 200.0))
=> [64 80 0 0 0 0 0 0 64 105 0 0 0 0 0 0]
```

top

bytebuf-put-float!

```
(bytebuf-put-float! buf d)
```

Writes a float (4 bytes) to buffer at the current position, and then increments the position by four.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 8)
    (bytebuf-put-float! 64.0)
    (bytebuf-put-float! 200.0))
=> [66 128 0 0 67 72 0 0]
```

top

bytebuf-put-int!

```
(bytebuf-put-int! buf i)
```

Writes an integer (4 bytes) to buffer at the current position, and then increments the position by four.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 8)
    (bytebuf-put-int! 4I)
    (bytebuf-put-int! 8I))
=> [0 0 0 4 0 0 0 8]
```

top

bytebuf-put-long!

```
(bytebuf-put-long! buf l)
```

Writes a long (8 bytes) to buffer at the current position, and then increments the position by eight.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 16)
    (bytebuf-put-long! 4)
    (bytebuf-put-long! 8))
=> [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8]
```

top

bytebuf-sub

```
(bytebuf-sub x start) (bytebuf-sub x start end)
```

Returns a byte buffer of the items in buffer from start (inclusive) to end (exclusive). If end is not supplied, defaults to (count bytebuffer)

```
(bytebuf-sub (bytebuf [1 2 3 4 5 6]) 2)
=> [3 4 5 6]

(bytebuf-sub (bytebuf [1 2 3 4 5 6]) 4)
=> [5 6]
```

top

bytebuf-to-list

```
(bytebuf-to-list buf)
```

Returns the bytebuf as lazy list of integers

```
(doall (bytebuf-to-list (bytebuf [97 98 99])))
=> (97I 98I 99I)
```

top

bytebuf-to-string

```
(bytebuf-to-string buf encoding)
```

Converts a bytebuf to a string using an optional encoding. The encoding defaults to :UTF-8

```
(bytebuf-to-string (bytebuf [97 98 99]) :UTF-8)
=> "abc"
```

top

bytebuf?

```
(bytebuf? x)
```

Returns true if x is a bytebuf

```
(bytebuf? (bytebuf [1 2]))
=> true

(bytebuf? [1 2])
=> false

(bytebuf? nil)
=> false
```

top

callstack

```
(callstack )
```

Returns the current callstack.

```
(do
   (defn f1 [x] (f2 x))
   (defn f2 [x] (f3 x))
   (defn f3 [x] (f4 x))
   (defn f4 [x] (callstack))
   (f1 100))
=> [{:fn-name "callstack" :file "example" :line 15 :col 18} {:fn-name "user/f4" :file "example" :line 14 :col
18} {:fn-name "user/f3" :file "example" :line 13 :col 18} {:fn-name "user/f2" :file "example" :line 12 :col 18}
{:fn-name "user/f1" :file "example" :line 16 :col 5}]
```

top

case

```
(case expr & clauses)
```

Takes an expression and a set of clauses. Each clause takes the form of test-constant result-expr

```
(case (+ 1 9)
  10  :ten
  20  :twenty
  30  :thirty
  :dont-know)
=> :ten
```

SEE ALSO

cond
Takes a set of test/expr pairs. It evaluates each test one at a time. If a test returns logical true, cond evaluates and returns the value ...

condp
Takes a binary predicate, an expression, and a set of clauses.

top

cast

```
(cast class object)
```

```
Casts a Java object
```

```
(do
   (import :java.awt.image.BufferedImage)
   (import :java.awt.Graphics)

   ;; cast the graphics context to 'java.awt.Graphics' instead of the
   ;; implicit cast to 'java.awt.Graphics2D' as Venice is doing
   (let [img (. :BufferedImage :new 40 40 1)
         gd (cast :Graphics (. img :createGraphics))]
     (. gd :fillOval 10 20 5 5)
     img))
=> BufferedImage@6b2fad11: type = 1 DirectColorModel: rmask=ff0000 gmask=ff00 bmask=ff amask=0
IntegerInterleavedRaster: width = 40 height = 40 #Bands = 3 xOff = 0 yOff = 0 dataOffset[0] 0
```

top

ceil

```
(ceil x)
```

```
Returns the largest integer that is greater than or equal to x
```

```
(ceil 1.4)
=> 2.0

(ceil -1.4)
=> -1.0

(ceil 1.23M)
=> 2.00M

(ceil -1.23M)
=> -1.00M
```

top

char

```
(char c)
```

Converts a number or s single char string to a char.

```
(char 65)
=> "A"

(char "A")
=> "A"

(str/join (map char [65 66 67 68]))
=> "ABCD"
```

top

char?

```
(char? s)
```

Returns true if s is a char.

```
(char? (char "x"))
=> true
```

top

charset-default-encoding

```
(charset-default-encoding)
```

Returns the default charset of this Java virtual machine.

```
(charset-default-encoding)
=> :UTF-8
```

top

cidr/end-inet-addr

```
(cidr/end-inet-addr cidr)
```

Returns the end inet address of a CIDR IP block.

```
(cidr/end-inet-addr "222.192.0.0/11")
=> /222.223.255.255

(cidr/end-inet-addr "2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7347/64")
=> /2001:db8:85a3:8d3:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff

(cidr/end-inet-addr (cidr/parse "222.192.0.0/11"))
=> /222.223.255.255
```

top

cidr/in-range?

```
(cidr/in-range? ip cidr)
```

Returns true if the ip adress is within the ip range of the cidr else false. ip may be a string or a :java.net.InetAddress, cidr may be a string or a CIDR Java object obtained from 'cidr/parse'.

```
(cidr/in-range? "222.220.0.0" "222.220.0.0/11")
=> true

(cidr/in-range? (cidr/inet-addr "222.220.0.0") "222.220.0.0/11")
=> true

(cidr/in-range? "222.220.0.0" (cidr/parse "222.220.0.0/11"))
=> true
```

top

cidr/inet-addr

```
(cidr/inet-addr addr)
```

Converts a stringified IPv4 or IPv6 to a Java InetAddress.

```
(cidr/inet-addr "222.192.0.0")
=> /222.192.0.0

(cidr/inet-addr "2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7347")
=> /2001:db8:85a3:8d3:1319:8a2e:370:7347
```

top

cidr/inet-addr-from-bytes

```
(cidr/inet-addr-bytes addr)
```

Converts a IPv4 or IPv6 byte address (a vector of unsigned integers) to a Java InetAddress.

```
(cidr/inet-addr-from-bytes [222I 192I 12I 0I])
=> /222.192.12.0

(cidr/inet-addr-from-bytes [32I 1I 13I 184I 133I 163I 8I 211I 19I 25I 138I 46I 3I 112I 115I 71I])
=> /2001:db8:85a3:8d3:1319:8a2e:370:7347
```

top

cidr/inet-addr-to-bytes

```
(cidr/inet-addr-to-bytes addr)
```

Converts a stringified IPv4/IPv6 address or a Java InetAddress to an InetAddress byte vector.

```
(cidr/inet-addr-to-bytes "222.192.12.0")
=> [222I 192I 12I 0I]

(cidr/inet-addr-to-bytes "2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7347")
=> [32I 1I 13I 184I 133I 163I 8I 211I 19I 25I 138I 46I 3I 112I 115I 71I]

(cidr/inet-addr-to-bytes (cidr/inet-addr "222.192.0.0"))
=> [222I 192I 0I 0I]
```

top

cidr/insert

```
(cidr/insert trie cidr value)
```

Insert a new CIDR / value relation into trie. Works with IPv4 and IPv6. Please keep IPv4 and IPv6 CIDRs in different tries.

```
(do
  (let [trie (cidr/trie)]
    (cidr/insert trie
                 (cidr/parse "192.16.10.0/24")
                 "Germany")
    (cidr/lookup trie "192.16.10.15")))
=> "Germany"
```

top

cidr/lookup

```
(cidr/lookup trie ip)
```

Lookup the associated value of a CIDR in the trie. A cidr "192.16.10.0/24" or an inet address "192.16.10.15" can be passed as ip.

```
(do
  (let [trie (cidr/trie)]
    (cidr/insert trie
                 (cidr/parse "192.16.10.0/24")
                 "Germany")
    (cidr/lookup trie "192.16.10.15")))
=> "Germany"
```

top

cidr/lookup-reverse

```
(cidr/lookup-reverse trie ip)
```

Reverse lookup a CIDR in the trie given an IP address

```
(do
  (let [trie (cidr/trie)]
```

```
    (cidr/insert trie
                 (cidr/parse "192.16.10.0/24")
                 "Germany")
    (cidr/lookup-reverse trie "192.16.10.15")))
=> 192.16.10.0/24: [/192.16.10.0 .. /192.16.10.255]
```

top

cidr/parse

```
(cidr/parse cidr)
```

Parses CIDR IP blocks to an IP address range. Supports both IPv4 and IPv6.

```
(cidr/parse "222.192.0.0/11")
=> 222.192.0.0/11: [/222.192.0.0 .. /222.223.255.255]

(cidr/parse "2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7347/64")
=> 2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7347/64: [/2001:db8:85a3:8d3:0:0:0:0 .. /2001:db8:85a3:8d3:ffff:ffff:ffff:
ffff]
```

top

cidr/size

```
(cidr/size trie)
```

Returns the size of the trie.

```
(do
  (let [trie (cidr/trie)]
    (cidr/insert trie
                 (cidr/parse "192.16.10.0/24")
                 "Germany")
    (cidr/size trie)))
=> 1
```

top

cidr/start-inet-addr

```
(cidr/start-inet-addr cidr)
```

Returns the start inet address of a CIDR IP block.

```
(cidr/start-inet-addr "222.192.0.0/11")
=> /222.192.0.0

(cidr/start-inet-addr "2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7347/64")
=> /2001:db8:85a3:8d3:0:0:0:0

(cidr/start-inet-addr (cidr/parse "222.192.0.0/11"))
=> /222.192.0.0
```

top

cidr/trie

```
(cidr/trie)
```

Create a new mutable concurrent CIDR trie.

```
(do
  (let [trie (cidr/trie)]
    (cidr/insert trie
                 (cidr/parse "192.16.10.0/24")
                 "Germany")
    (cidr/lookup trie "192.16.10.15")))
=> "Germany"
```

top

class

```
(class name)
```

Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

```
(class :java.util.ArrayList)
=> class java.util.ArrayList
```

SEE ALSO

class-of
Returns the Java class of a value.

class-name
Returns the Java class name of a class.

class-version
Returns the major version of a Java class.

top

class-name

```
(class-name class)
```

Returns the Java class name of a class.

```
(class-name (class :java.util.ArrayList))
=> "java.util.ArrayList"
```

SEE ALSO

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

class-of
Returns the Java class of a value.

class-version

Returns the major version of a Java class.

top

class-of

```
(class-of x)
```

```
Returns the Java class of a value.
```

```
(class-of 100)
=> class com.github.jlangch.venice.impl.types.VncLong

(class-of (. :java.awt.Point :new 10 10))
=> class java.awt.Point
```

SEE ALSO

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

class-name
Returns the Java class name of a class.

class-version
Returns the major version of a Java class.

top

class-version

```
(class-version class)
```

```
Returns the major version of a Java class.

Java major versions:
  - Java 8 uses major version 52
  - Java 9 uses major version 53
  - Java 10 uses major version 54
  - Java 11 uses major version 55
  - Java 12 uses major version 56
  - Java 13 uses major version 57
  - Java 14 uses major version 58
  - Java 15 uses major version 59
```

```
(class-version :com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice)
=> 52
```

SEE ALSO

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

class-of
Returns the Java class of a value.

class-name
Returns the Java class name of a class.

classloader

```
(classloader)
(classloader type)
```

```
Returns the classloader.
```

```
;; Returns the current classloader
(classloader)
=> class sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader

;; Returns the system classloader
(classloader :system)
=> sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@4e0e2f2a

;; Returns the classloader which loaded the Venice classes
(classloader :application)
=> sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@4e0e2f2a

;; Returns the thread-context classloader
(classloader :thread-context)
=> sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@4e0e2f2a
```

SEE ALSO

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

classloader-of
Returns the classloader of a value or a Java class.

classloader-of

```
(classloader-of x)
```

```
Returns the classloader of a value or a Java class.

Note:
Some Java VM implementations may use 'null' to represent the  bootstrap class loader. This method will return
'nil' in such implementations if this class was loaded by the bootstrap class loader.
```

```
(classloader-of (class :java.awt.Point))
=> nil

(classloader-of (. :java.awt.Point :new 10 10))
=> nil

(classloader-of (class-of "abcdef"))
=> sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@4e0e2f2a

(classloader-of "abcdef")
=> sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@4e0e2f2a
```

SEE ALSO

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

classloader
Returns the classloader.

top

coalesce

```
(coalesce args*)
```

Returns nil if all of its arguments are nil, otherwise it returns the first non nil argument. The arguments are evaluated lazy.

```
(coalesce)
=> nil

(coalesce 2)
=> 2

(coalesce nil 1 2)
=> 1
```

top

coll?

```
(coll? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a collection

```
(coll? {:a 1})
=> true

(coll? [1 2])
=> true
```

top

comment

```
(comment & body)
```

Ignores body, yields nil

```
(comment
  (println 1)
  (println 5))
=> nil
```

top

comp

```
(comp f*)
```

Takes a set of functions and returns a fn that is the composition of those fns. The returned fn takes a variable number of args, applies the rightmost of fns to the args, the next fn (right-to-left) to the result, etc.

```
((comp str +) 8 8 8)
=> "24"

(map (comp - (partial + 3) (partial * 2)) [1 2 3 4])
=> (-5 -7 -9 -11)

((reduce comp [(partial + 1) (partial * 2) (partial + 3)]) 100)
=> 207

(filter (comp not zero?) [0 1 0 2 0 3 0 4])
=> (1 2 3 4)

(do
   (def fifth (comp first rest rest rest rest))
   (fifth [1 2 3 4 5]))
=> 5
```

top

compare

```
(compare x y)
```

Comparator. Returns -1, 0, or 1 when x is logically 'less than', 'equal to', or 'greater than' y. For list and vectors the longer sequence is always 'greater' regardless of its contents. For sets and maps only the size of the collection is compared.

```
(compare nil 0)
=> -1

(compare 0 nil)
=> 1

(compare 1 0)
=> 1

(compare 1 1)
=> 0

(compare 1M 2M)
=> -1

(compare 1 nil)
=> 1

(compare nil 1)
=> -1

(compare "aaa" "bbb")
=> -1

(compare [0 1 2] [0 1 2])
=> 0
```

```
(compare [0 1 2] [0 9 2])
=> -1

(compare [0 9 2] [0 1 2])
=> 1

(compare [1 2 3] [0 1 2 3])
=> -1

(compare [0 1 2] [3 4])
=> 1
```

top

compare-and-set!

```
(compare-and-set! atom oldval newval)
```

Atomically sets the value of atom to newval if and only if the current value of the atom is identical to oldval. Returns true if set happened, else false

```
(do
   (def counter (atom 2))
   (compare-and-set! counter 2 4)
   (deref counter))
=> 4
```

SEE ALSO

atom
Creates an atom with the initial value x.

top

complement

```
(complement f)
```

Takes a fn f and returns a fn that takes the same arguments as f has the same effects, if any, and returns the opposite truth value.

```
(complement even?)
=> function anonymous-5fe98ddf-2849-4e02-a835-cb799bb7ff67 {visibility :public, ns "core"}

(filter (complement even?) '(1 2 3 4))
=> (1 3)
```

top

concat

```
(concat coll)
(concat coll & colls)
```

Returns a collection of the concatenation of the elements in the supplied colls.

```
(concat [1 2])
=> (1 2)

(concat [1 2] [4 5 6])
=> (1 2 4 5 6)

(concat '(1 2))
=> (1 2)

(concat '(1 2) [4 5 6])
=> (1 2 4 5 6)

(concat {:a 1})
=> ([:a 1])

(concat {:a 1} {:b 2 :c 3})
=> ([:a 1] [:b 2] [:c 3])

(concat "abc")
=> ("a" "b" "c")

(concat "abc" "def")
=> ("a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f")
```

top

cond

```
(cond & clauses)
```

Takes a set of test/expr pairs. It evaluates each test one at a time. If a test returns logical true, cond evaluates and returns the value of the corresponding expr and doesn't evaluate any of the other tests or exprs. (cond) returns nil.

```
(let [n 5]
  (cond
    (< n 0) "negative"
    (> n 0) "positive"
    :else "zero"))
=> "positive"
```

SEE ALSO

condp
Takes a binary predicate, an expression, and a set of clauses.

case
Takes an expression and a set of clauses. Each clause takes the form of test-constant result-expr

top

cond->

```
(cond-> expr & clauses)
```

```
Takes an expression and a set of test/form pairs. Threads expr (via ->) through each form for which the
corresponding test expression is true. Note that, unlike cond branching, cond-> threading does not short
circuit after the first true test expression.

It is useful in situations where you want selectively assoc, update, or dissoc something from a map.
   (cond-> m
      (some-pred? q)   (assoc :key :value))
```

```
(cond-> 1        ; we start with 1
  true inc       ; the condition is true so (inc 1) => 2
  false (* 42)   ; the condition is false so the operation is skipped
  (= 2 2) (* 3)) ; (= 2 2) is true so (* 2 3) => 6
=> 6
```

SEE ALSO

cond->>
Takes an expression and a set of test/form pairs. Threads expr (via ->>) through each form for which the corresponding test expression is ...

top

cond->>

```
(cond->> expr & clauses)
```

```
Takes an expression and a set of test/form pairs. Threads expr (via ->>) through each form for which the
corresponding test expression is true.  Note that, unlike cond branching, cond->> threading does not short
circuit after the first true test expression.
```

```
(cond->> 1       ; we start with 1
  true inc       ; the condition is true so (inc 1) => 2
  false (* 42)   ; the condition is false so the operation is skipped
  (= 2 2) (* 3)) ; (= 2 2) is true so (* 3 2) => 6
=> 6
```

SEE ALSO

cond->
Takes an expression and a set of test/form pairs. Threads expr (via ->) through each form for which the corresponding test expression is ...

top

condp

```
(condp pred expr & clauses)
```

```
Takes a binary predicate, an expression, and a set of clauses.
Each clause can take the form of either:
    test-expr result-expr
    test-expr :>> result-fn
Note :>> is an ordinary keyword.
For each clause, (pred test-expr expr) is evaluated. If it returns logical true, the clause is a match. If a
binary clause matches, the result-expr is returned, if a ternary clause matches, its result-fn, which must be a
unary function, is called with the result of the predicate as its argument, the result of that call being the
return value of condp. A single default expression can follow the clauses, and its value will be returned if no
clause matches. If no default expression is provided and no clause matches, a VncException is thrown.
```

```
(condp some [1 2 3 4]
   #{0 6 7} :>> inc
   #{4 5 9} :>> dec
   #{1 2 3} :>> #(* % 10))
=> 3

(condp some [-10 -20 0 10]
  pos?  1
  neg? -1
  (constantly true)  0)
=> 1
```

SEE ALSO

cond
Takes a set of test/expr pairs. It evaluates each test one at a time. If a test returns logical true, cond evaluates and returns the value ...

case
Takes an expression and a set of clauses. Each clause takes the form of test-constant result-expr

top

conj

```
(conj)
(conj x)
(conj coll x)
(conj coll x & xs)
```

Returns a new collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj nil item) returns (item). For list, vectors and ordered maps the values are added at the end. For all other sets and maps the position is undefined.

```
(conj [1 2 3] 4)
=> [1 2 3 4]

(conj [1 2 3] 4 5)
=> [1 2 3 4 5]

(conj [1 2 3] [4 5])
=> [1 2 3 [4 5]]

(conj '(1 2 3) 4)
=> (1 2 3 4)

(conj '(1 2 3) 4 5)
=> (1 2 3 4 5)

(conj '(1 2 3) '(4 5))
=> (1 2 3 (4 5))

(conj (set 1 2 3) 4)
=> #{1 2 3 4}

(conj {:a 1 :b 2} [:c 3])
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(conj {:a 1 :b 2} {:c 3})
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(conj {:a 1 :b 2} (map-entry :c 3))
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}
```

```
(conj )
=> []

(conj 4)
=> 4
```

SEE ALSO

cons
Returns a new collection where x is the first element and coll is the rest

into
Returns a new coll consisting of to coll with all of the items offrom coll conjoined.

top

conj!

```
(conj!)
(conj! x)
(conj! coll x)
(conj! coll x & xs)
```

Returns a new mutable collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj! nil item) returns (item). For mutable list the values are added at the end. For all mutable sets and maps the position is undefined.

```
(conj! (mutable-list 1 2 3) 4)
=> (1 2 3 4)

(conj! (mutable-list 1 2 3) 4 5)
=> (1 2 3 4 5)

(conj! (mutable-list 1 2 3) '(4 5))
=> (1 2 3 (4 5))

(conj! (mutable-set 1 2 3) 4)
=> #{1 2 3 4}

(conj! (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2) [:c 3])
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(conj! (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2) {:c 3})
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(conj! (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2) (map-entry :c 3))
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(conj! )
=> ()

(conj! 4)
=> 4
```

top

cons

```
(cons x coll)
```

Returns a new collection where x is the first element and coll is the rest

```
(cons 1 '(2 3 4 5 6))
=> (1 2 3 4 5 6)

(cons 1 nil)
=> (1)

(cons [1 2] [4 5 6])
=> [[1 2] 4 5 6]

(cons 3 (set 1 2))
=> #{1 2 3}

(cons {:c 3} {:a 1 :b 2})
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(cons (map-entry :c 3) {:a 1 :b 2})
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

; cons a value to a lazy sequence
(->> (cons -1 (lazy-seq 0 #(+ % 1)))
     (take 5)
     (doall))
=> (-1 0 1 2 3)

; recursive lazy sequence (fibonacci example)
(do
  (defn fib
    ([]    (fib 1 1))
    ([a b] (cons a (fn [] (fib b (+ a b))))))

    (doall (take 6 (fib))))
=> (1 1 2 3 5 8)
```

SEE ALSO

conj
Returns a new collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj nil item) returns (item). For list, vectors and ordered maps the values are added ...

top

cons!

```
(cons! x coll)
```

Adds x to the mutable coll

```
(cons! 1 (mutable-list 2 3))
=> (1 2 3)

(cons! 3 (mutable-set 1 2))
=> #{1 2 3}

(cons! {:c 3} (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(cons! (map-entry :c 3) (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}
```

top

constantly

```
(constantly x)
```

Returns a function that takes any number of arguments and returns always the value x.

```
(do
  (def fix (constantly 10))
  (fix 1 2 3)
  (fix 1)
  (fix ))
=> 10
```

SEE ALSO

repeat
Returns a lazy sequence of x values or a collection with the value x repeated n times.

repeatedly
Takes a function of no args, presumably with side effects, and returns a collection of n calls to it

dotimes
Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.

top

contains?

```
(contains? coll key)
```

Returns true if key is present in the given collection, otherwise returns false.

```
(contains? #{:a :b} :a)
=> true

(contains? {:a 1 :b 2} :a)
=> true

(contains? [10 11 12] 1)
=> true

(contains? [10 11 12] 5)
=> false

(contains? "abc" 1)
=> true

(contains? "abc" 5)
=> false
```

top

cos

```
(cos x)
```

```
cos x
```

```
(cos 1)
=> 0.5403023058681398

(cos 1.23)
=> 0.3342377271245026

(cos 1.23M)
=> 0.3342377271245026
```

top

count

```
(count coll)
```

```
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java
Collections
```

```
(count {:a 1 :b 2})
=> 2

(count [1 2])
=> 2

(count "abc")
=> 3
```

top

cpus

```
(cpus)
```

```
Returns the number of available processors or number of hyperthreads if the CPU supportd hyperthreads.
```

```
(cpus)
=> 8
```

top

crypt/decrypt

```
(crypt/decrypt algorithm passphrase & options)
```

```
Returns a new function to decrypt a string or a bytebuf given the algorithm and passphrase. If a string is
passed it is base64 decoded, decrypted, and returned as string. If a bytebuf is passed the decrypted bytebuf is
returned.

Supported algorithms: "DES", "3DES", "AES256"

Options:
  :url-safe enabled
```

```
      The boolean option directs the base64 decoder to decode
      standard or  URL safe base64 encoded strings.
      If enabled (true) the base64 decoder will convert '-' and '_'
      characters back to '+' and '/' before decoding.
      Defaults to false.
```

```
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (def decrypt (crypt/encrypt "3DES" "secret" :url-safe true))
  (decrypt "ndmW1NLsDHA") ; => "hello"
  (decrypt "KPYjndkZ8vM") ; => "world"
  (decrypt  (bytebuf [234 220 237 189 12 176 242 147])))

=> [192 19 255 241 144 162 159 77 53 176 196 254 163 194 211 219]
```

top

crypt/encrypt

```
(crypt/encrypt algorithm passphrase & options)
```

```
Returns a new function to encrypt a string or a bytebuf given the algorithm and passphrase. If a string is
passed it is encrypted and returned as a base64 encoded string. If a bytebuf is passed the encryped bytebuf is
returned.

Supported algorithms: "DES", "3DES", "AES256"

Options:
  :url-safe enabled
      The boolean option directs the base64 encoder to emit
      standard or URL safe base64 enoded strings.
      If enabled (true) the base64 encoder will emit '-' and '_'
      instead of the usual '+' and '/' characters.
      Defaults to false.
      Note: no padding is added when encoding using the
            URL-safe alphabet.
```

```
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (def encrypt (crypt/encrypt "3DES" "secret" :url-safe true))
  (encrypt "hello") ; => "ndmW1NLsDHA"
  (encrypt "world") ; => "KPYjndkZ8vM"
  (encrypt (bytebuf [1 2 3 4 5])))

=> [234 220 237 189 12 176 242 147]
```

top

crypt/md5-hash

```
(crypt/md5-hash data)
```

```
Hashes a string or a bytebuf using MD5.

Note: MD5 is not safe any more use PBKDF2.
```

```
(-> (crypt/md5-hash "hello world")
    (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper))
```

```
=> "5EB63BBBE01EEED093CB22BB8F5ACDC3"
```

top

crypt/pbkdf2-hash

```
(crypt/pbkdf2-hash text salt)
(crypt/pbkdf2-hash text salt iterations key-length)
```

Hashes a string using PBKDF2. iterations default to 1000, key-length defaults to 256.

```
(-> (crypt/pbkdf2-hash "hello world" "-salt-")
    (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper))

=> "54F2B4411E8817C2A0743B2A7DD7EAE5AA3F748D1DDDCE00766380914AFFE995"

(-> (crypt/pbkdf2-hash "hello world" "-salt-" 1000 256)
    (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper))
=> "54F2B4411E8817C2A0743B2A7DD7EAE5AA3F748D1DDDCE00766380914AFFE995"
```

top

crypt/sha1-hash

```
(crypt/sha1-hash data)
(crypt/sha1-hash data salt)
```

Hashes a string or a bytebuf using SHA1 with an optional salt.

```
(-> (crypt/sha1-hash "hello world")
    (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper))

=> "2AAE6C35C94FCFB415DBE95F408B9CE91EE846ED"

(-> (crypt/sha1-hash "hello world" "-salt-")
    (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper))
=> "90AECEDB9423CC9BC5BB7CBAFB88380BE5745B3D"
```

top

crypt/sha512-hash

```
(crypt/sha512-hash data)
(crypt/sha512-hash data salt)
```

Hashes a string or a bytebuf using SHA512 with an optional salt.

```
(-> (crypt/sha512-hash "hello world")
    (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper))

=>
"309ECC489C12D6EB4CC40F50C902F2B4D0ED77EE511A7C7A9BCD3CA86D4CD86F989DD35BC5FF499670DA34255B45B0CFD830E81F605DCF7DC55
(-> (crypt/sha512-hash "hello world" "-salt-")
    (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper))
```

```
=>
"316EBB70239D9480E91089D5D5BC6428879DF6E5CFB651B39D7AFC27DFF259418105C6D78F307FC6197531FBD37C4E8103095F186B19FC33C93
```

top

csv/read

```
(csv/read source & options)
```

```
Reads CSV-data from a source. The source may be a a string, a bytebuf, a file, a Java InputStream, or a Java
Reader.

Options:
   :encoding enc - used when reading from a binary data source
                   e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8
   :separator val - e.g. ",", defaults to a comma
        :quote val - e.g. "'", defaults to a double quote
```

```
(csv/read "1,\"ab\",false")
=> (("1" "ab" "false"))

(csv/read "1:::'ab':false" :separator ":" :quote "'")
=> (("1" nil nil "ab" "false"))
```

top

csv/write

```
(csv/write writer records & options)
```

```
Writes data to a writer in CSV format. The writer is a
Java java.io.Writer

Options:
  :separator val - e.g. ",", defaults to a comma
  :quote val - e.g. "'", defaults to a double quote
  :newline val (:lf (default) or :cr+lf)
```

```
(let [file (io/file "test.csv")
      fs (. :java.io.FileOutputStream :new file)]
  (try-with [writer (. :java.io.OutputStreamWriter :new fs "utf-8")]
    (csv/write writer [[1 "AC" false] [2 "WS" true]])))
```

top

csv/write-str

```
(csv/write-str records & options)
```

```
Writes data to a string in CSV format.

Options:
  :separator val - e.g. ",", defaults to a comma
  :quote val - e.g. "'", defaults to a double quote
  :newline val (:lf (default) or :cr+lf)
```

```
(csv/write-str [[1 "AC" false] [2 "WS" true]])
=> "1,AC,false\n2,WS,true"

(csv/write-str [[1 "AC" false] [2 "WS, '-1'" true]]
               :quote "'"
               :separator ","
               :newline :cr+lf)
=> "1,AC,false\r\n2,'WS, ''-1''',true"
```

top

current-time-millis

```
(current-time-millis)
```

```
Returns the current time in milliseconds.
```

```
(current-time-millis)
=> 1606741030913
```

top

cycle

```
(cycle coll)
```

```
Returns a lazy (infinite!) sequence of repetitions of the items in coll.
```

```
(doall (take 5 (cycle [1 2])))
=> (1 2 1 2 1)
```

SEE ALSO

repeat
Returns a lazy sequence of x values or a collection with the value x repeated n times.

repeatedly
Takes a function of no args, presumably with side effects, and returns a collection of n calls to it

dotimes
Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.

constantly
Returns a function that takes any number of arguments and returns always the value x.

top

dec

```
(dec x)
```

```
Decrements the number x
```

```
(dec 10)
=> 9
```

```
(dec 10I)
=> 9I

(dec 10.1)
=> 9.1

(dec 10.12M)
=> 9.12M
```

top

dec/add

```
(dec/add x y scale rounding-mode)
```

Adds two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of (:CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, :UP)

```
(dec/add 2.44697M 1.79882M 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 4.246M
```

top

dec/div

```
(dec/div x y scale rounding-mode)
```

Divides x by y and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of (:CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, :UP)

```
(dec/div 2.44697M 1.79882M 5 :HALF_UP)
=> 1.36032M
```

top

dec/mul

```
(dec/mul x y scale rounding-mode)
```

Multiplies two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of (:CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, :UP)

```
(dec/mul 2.44697M 1.79882M 5 :HALF_UP)
=> 4.40166M
```

top

dec/scale

```
(dec/scale x scale rounding-mode)
```

Scales a decimal. rounding-mode is one of (:CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, :UP)

```
(dec/scale 2.44697M 0 :HALF_UP)
=> 2M

(dec/scale 2.44697M 1 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.4M

(dec/scale 2.44697M 2 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.45M

(dec/scale 2.44697M 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.447M

(dec/scale 2.44697M 10 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.4469700000M
```

top

dec/sub

```
(dec/sub x y scale rounding-mode)
```

Subtract y from x and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of (:CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, :UP)

```
(dec/sub 2.44697M 1.79882M 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 0.648M
```

top

decimal

```
(decimal x) (decimal x scale rounding-mode)
```

Converts to decimal. rounding-mode is one of (:CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, :UP)

```
(decimal 2)
=> 2M

(decimal 2 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.000M

(decimal 2.5787 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.579M

(decimal 2.5787M 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.579M

(decimal "2.5787" 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.579M

(decimal nil)
=> 0M
```

top

decimal?

```
(decimal? n)
```

Returns true if n is a decimal

```
(decimal? 4.0M)
=> true

(decimal? 4.0)
=> false

(decimal? 3)
=> false

(decimal? 3I)
=> false
```

top

dedupe

```
(dedupe coll)
```

Returns a collection with all consecutive duplicates removed. Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(dedupe [1 2 2 2 3 4 4 2 3])
=> [1 2 3 4 2 3]

(dedupe '(1 2 2 2 3 4 4 2 3))
=> (1 2 3 4 2 3)
```

top

def

```
(def name expr)
```

Creates a global variable.

```
(def x 5)
=> user/x

(def sum (fn [x y] (+ x y)))
=> user/sum
```

SEE ALSO

def
Creates a global variable.

defonce
Creates a global variable that can not be overwritten

top

def-dynamic

```
(def-dynamic name expr)
```

Creates a dynamic variable that starts off as a global variable and can be bound with 'binding' to a new value on the local thread.

```
(do
   (def-dynamic x 100)
   (println x)
   (binding [x 200]
      (println x))
   (println x)))
100
200
100
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

def
Creates a global variable.

defonce
Creates a global variable that can not be overwritten

top

defmacro

```
(defmacro name [params*] body)
```

Macro definition

```
(defmacro unless [pred a b]
  `(if (not ~pred) ~a ~b))
=> macro user/unless {visibility :public, ns "user"}
```

SEE ALSO

macroexpand
If form represents a macro form, returns its expansion, else returns form.

macroexpand-all
Recursively expands all macros in the form.

top

defmethod

```
(defmethod multifn-name dispatch-val & fn-tail)
```

Creates a new method for a multimethod associated with a dispatch-value.

```
(do
   ;;defmulti with dispatch function
   (defmulti salary (fn [amount] (amount :t)))

   ;;defmethod provides a function implementation for a particular value
   (defmethod salary "com" [amount] (+ (:b amount) (/ (:b amount) 2)))
   (defmethod salary "bon" [amount] (+ (:b amount) 99))
   (defmethod salary :default  [amount] (:b amount))

   [(salary {:t "com" :b 1000})
    (salary {:t "bon" :b 1000})
    (salary {:t "xxx" :b 1000})]
)
=> [1500 1099 1000]
```

SEE ALSO

defmulti
Creates a new multimethod with the associated dispatch function.

top

defmulti

```
(defmulti name dispatch-fn)
```

```
Creates a new multimethod with the associated dispatch function.
```

```
(do
   ;;defmulti with dispatch function
   (defmulti salary (fn[amount] (amount :t)))

   ;;defmethod provides a function implementation for a particular value
   (defmethod salary "com" [amount] (+ (:b amount) (/ (:b amount) 2)))
   (defmethod salary "bon" [amount] (+ (:b amount) 99))
   (defmethod salary :default  [amount] (:b amount))

   [(salary {:t "com" :b 1000})
    (salary {:t "bon" :b 1000})
    (salary {:t "xxx" :b 1000})]
)
=> [1500 1099 1000]
```

SEE ALSO

defmethod
Creates a new method for a multimethod associated with a dispatch-value.

top

defn

```
(defn name [args*] condition-map? expr*)
(defn name ([args*] condition-map? expr*)+)
```

```
Same as (def name (fn name [args*] condition-map? expr*)) or (def name (fn name ([args*] condition-map? expr*)
+))
```

```
(defn sum [x y] (+ x y))
=> user/sum

(defn sum [x y] { :pre [(> x 0)] } (+ x y))
=> user/sum
```

SEE ALSO

defn−
Same as defn, yielding non-public def

fn
Defines an anonymous function.

def
Creates a global variable.

top

defn-

```
(defn- name [args*] condition-map? expr*)
(defn- name ([args*] condition-map? expr*)+)
```

```
Same as defn, yielding non-public def
```

```
(defn- sum [x y] (+ x y))
=> user/sum
```

SEE ALSO

defn
Same as (def name (fn name [args*] condition-map? expr*)) or (def name (fn name ([args*] condition-map? expr*)+))

fn
Defines an anonymous function.

def
Creates a global variable.

top

defonce

```
(defonce name expr)
```

```
Creates a global variable that can not be overwritten
```

```
(defonce x 5)
=> user/x
```

SEE ALSO

defonce
Creates a global variable that can not be overwritten

def−dynamic
Creates a dynamic variable that starts off as a global variable and can be bound with 'binding' to a new value on the local thread.

deftype

```
(deftype name fields)
(deftype name fields validator)
```

Defines a new custom type for the name with the fields.

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
  ; explicitly creating a custom type value
  (def x (.: :complex 100 200))
  ; Venice implicitly creates a builder function
  ; suffixed with a '.'
  (def y (complex. 200 300))
  ; ... and a type check function
  (complex? y)
  y)
=> {:custom-type* :foo/complex :real 200 :imaginary 300}

(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
  (def x (complex. 100 200))
  (type x))
=> :foo/complex

(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :complex
           [real :long, imaginary :long]
           (fn [t]
              (assert (pos? (:real t)) "real must be positive")
              (assert (pos? (:imaginary t)) "imaginary must be positive")))
  (def x (complex. 100 200))
  [(:real x) (:imaginary x)])
=> [100 200]

(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :named [name :string, value :any])
  (def x (named. "count" 200))
  (def y (named. "seq" [1 2]))
  [x y])
=> [{:custom-type* :foo/named :name "count" :value 200} {:custom-type* :foo/named :name "seq" :value [1 2]}]
```

SEE ALSO

deftype?
Returns true if type is a custom type else false.

deftype-of
Defines a new custom type wrapper based on a base type.

deftype-or
Defines a new custom or type.

.:
Instantiates a custom type.

deftype-of

```
(deftype-of name base-type)
(deftype-of name base-type validator)
```

Defines a new custom type wrapper based on a base type.

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :email-address :string)
  ; explicitly creating a wrapper type value
  (def x (.: :email-address "foo@foo.org"))
  ; Venice implicitly creates a builder function
  ; suffixed with a '.'
  (def y (email-address. "foo@foo.org"))
  ; ... and a type check function
  (email-address? y)
  y)
=> "foo@foo.org"

(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :email-address :string)
  (str "Email: " (email-address. "foo@foo.org")))
=> "Email: foo@foo.org"

(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :email-address :string)
  (def x (email-address. "foo@foo.org"))
  [(type x) (supertype x)])
=> [:foo/email-address :core/string]

(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :email-address
              :string
              str/valid-email-addr?)
  (email-address. "foo@foo.org"))
=> "foo@foo.org"

(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :contract-id :long)
  (contract-id. 100000))
=> 100000

(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :my-long :long)
  (+ 10 (my-long. 100000)))
=> 100010
```

SEE ALSO

deftype
Defines a new custom type for the name with the fields.

deftype?
Returns true if type is a custom type else false.

deftype-or
Defines a new custom or type.

.:
Instantiates a custom type.

top

deftype-or

```
(deftype-or name val*)
```

```
Defines a new custom or type.
```

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-or :color :red :green :blue)
  ; explicitly creating a wrapper type value
  (def x (.: :color :red))
  ; Venice implicitly creates a builder function
  ; suffixed with a '.'
  (def y (color. :red))
  ; ... and a type check function
  (color? y)
  y)
=> "red"

(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-or :digit 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)
  (digit. 1))
=> 1

(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-or :long-or-double :long :double)
  (long-or-double. 1000))
=> 1000
```

top

deftype?

```
(deftype? type)
```

```
Returns true if type is a custom type else false.
```

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
  (deftype? :complex))
=> true

(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :email-address :string)
  (deftype? :email-address))
=> true
```

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
  (def x (complex. 100 200))
  (deftype? (type x)))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

deftype
Defines a new custom type for the name with the fields.

deftype-of
Defines a new custom type wrapper based on a base type.

deftype-or
Defines a new custom or type.

.:
Instantiates a custom type.

top

delay

```
(delay & body)
```

Takes a body of expressions and yields a Delay object that will invoke the body only the first time it is forced (with force or deref/@), and will cache the result and return it on all subsequent force calls.

```
(do
  (def x (delay (println "working...") 100))
  (deref x))
working...
=> 100
```

SEE ALSO

deref
Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will block ...

force
If x is a Delay, returns its value, else returns x

realized?
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

top

delay?

```
(delay? x)
```

Returns true if x is a Delay created with delay

```
(do
   (def x (delay (println "working...") 100))
   (delay? x))
=> true
```

top

deliver

```
(deliver ref value)
```

Delivers the supplied value to the promise, releasing any pending derefs. A subsequent call to deliver on a promise will have no effect.

```
(do
   (def p (promise))
   (deliver p 10)
   (deliver p 20)
   @p)
=> 10
```

SEE ALSO

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, unless ...

realized?
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

top

deref

```
(deref x)
(deref x timeout-ms timeout-val)
```

Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will block if computation not complete. The variant taking a timeout can be used for futures and will return timeout-val if the timeout (in milliseconds) is reached before a value is available. If a future is deref'd and the waiting thread is interrupted the futures are cancelled.

```
(do
   (def counter (atom 10))
   (deref counter))
=> 10

(do
   (def counter (atom 10))
   @counter)
=> 10

(do
   (defn task [] 100)
   (let [f (future task)]
      (deref f)))
=> 100

(do
   (defn task [] 100)
   (let [f (future task)]
      @f))
=> 100

(do
```

```
   (defn task [] 100)
   (let [f (future task)]
      (deref f 300 :timeout)))
=> 100

(do
   (def x (delay (println "working...") 100))
   @x)
working...
=> 100

(do
   (def p (promise))
   (deliver p 10)
   @p)
=> 10

(do
   (def x (agent 100))
   @x)
=> 100

(do
   (def counter (volatile 10))
   @counter)
=> 10
```

top

deref?

```
(deref? x)
```

Returns true if x is dereferencable.

```
(deref? (atom 10))
=> true

(deref? (delay 100))
=> true

(deref? (promise))
=> true

(deref? (future (fn [] 10)))
=> true

(deref? (volatile 100))
=> true

(deref? (agent 100))
=> true

(deref? (just 100))
=> true
```

top

difference

```
(difference s1)
(difference s1 s2)
(difference s1 s2 & sets)
```

Return a set that is the first set without elements of the remaining sets

```
(difference (set 1 2 3))
=> #{1 2 3}

(difference (set 1 2) (set 2 3))
=> #{1}

(difference (set 1 2) (set 1) (set 1 4) (set 3))
=> #{2}
```

SEE ALSO

union
Return a set that is the union of the input sets

intersection
Return a set that is the intersection of the input sets

cons
Returns a new collection where x is the first element and coll is the rest

conj
Returns a new collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj nil item) returns (item). For list, vectors and ordered maps the values are added ...

disj
Returns a new set with the x, xs removed.

top

disj

```
(disj set x)
(disj set x & xs)
```

Returns a new set with the x, xs removed.

```
(disj (set 1 2 3) 3)
=> #{1 2}
```

top

dissoc

```
(dissoc coll key)
(dissoc coll key & ks)
```

Returns a new coll of the same type, that does not contain a mapping for key(s)

```
(dissoc {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3} :b)
=> {:a 1 :c 3}

(dissoc {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3} :c :b)
=> {:a 1}
```

```
(dissoc [1 2 3] 0)
=> [2 3]
```

top

dissoc!

```
(dissoc! coll key)
(dissoc! coll key & ks)
```

Dissociates keys from a mutable map, returns the map

```
(dissoc! (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2 :c 3) :b)
=> {:a 1 :c 3}

(dissoc! (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2 :c 3) :c :b)
=> {:a 1}

(dissoc! (mutable-vector 1 2 3) 0)
=> [2 3]
```

SEE ALSO

assoc!
Associates key/vals with a mutable map, returns the map

top

dissoc-in

```
(dissoc-in m ks)
```

Dissociates an entrye in a nested associative structure, where ks is a sequence of keys and returns a new nested structure.

```
(do
  (def users [ {:name "James" :age 26}
               {:name "John" :age 43} ] )
  (dissoc-in users [1]))
=> [{:name "James" :age 26}]

(do
  (def users [ {:name "James" :age 26}
               {:name "John" :age 43} ] )
  (dissoc-in users [1 :age]))
=> [{:name "James" :age 26} {:name "John"}]
```

top

distinct

```
(distinct coll)
```

Returns a collection with all duplicates removed. Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(distinct [1 2 3 4 2 3 4])
=> [1 2 3 4]

(distinct '(1 2 3 4 2 3 4))
=> (1 2 3 4)
```

top

do

```
(do exprs)
```

Evaluates the expressions in order and returns the value of the last.

```
(do (println "Test...") (+ 1 1))
Test...
=> 2
```

top

doall

```
(doall coll)
(doall n coll)
```

When lazy sequences are produced doall can be used to force any effects and realize the lazy sequence.

```
(->> (lazy-seq #(rand-long 100))
     (take 4)
     (doall))
=> (7 82 74 92)

(->> (lazy-seq #(rand-long 100))
     (doall 4))
=> (96 79 26 96)
```

top

dobench

```
(dobench count expr)
```

Runs the expr count times in the most effective way and returns a list of elapsed nanoseconds for each invocation. It's main purpose is supporting benchmark test.

```
(dobench 10 (+ 1 1))
=> (3110 1957 1993 1557 2286 1320 1265 1218 1320 1229)
```

top

doc

```
(doc x)
```

Prints documentation for a var or special form given x as its name. Prints the definition of custom types.

Displays the source of a module if x is a module: (doc :ansi)

```
(doc +)

(doc def)

(do
   (deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
   (doc :complex))
```

top

docoll

```
(docoll f coll)
```

Applies f to the items of the collection presumably for side effects. Returns nil.

```
(docoll #(println %) [1 2 3 4])
1
2
3
4
=> nil

(docoll
    (fn [[k v]] (println (pr-str k v)))
    {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3 :d 4})
:a 1
:b 2
:c 3
:d 4
=> nil
```

top

dorun

```
(dorun count expr)
```

Runs the expr count times in the most effective way. It's main purpose is supporting benchmark test. Returns the expression result of the first invocation.

```
(dorun 10 (+ 1 1))
=> 2
```

top

doseq

```
(doseq seq-exprs & body)
```

```
Repeatedly executes body (presumably for side-effects) with bindings and filtering as provided by "list-comp".
Does not retain the head of the sequence. Returns nil.

Supported modifiers are: :when predicate
```

```
(doseq [x (range 10)] (print x))
0123456789
=> nil

(doseq [x (range 10)] (print x) (print "-"))
0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-
=> nil

(doseq [x (range 5)] (print (* x 2)))
02468
=> nil

(doseq [x (range 10) :when (odd? x)] (print x))
13579
=> nil

(doseq [x (range 10) :when (odd? x)] (print (* x 2)))
26101418
=> nil

(doseq [x (seq "abc") y [0 1 2]] (print (pr-str [x y])))
["a" 0]["a" 1]["a" 2]["b" 0]["b" 1]["b" 2]["c" 0]["c" 1]["c" 2]
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

list-comp
List comprehension. Takes a vector of one or more binding-form or collection-expr pairs, each followed by zero or more modifiers, and yields ...

dotimes
Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.

top

dotimes

```
(dotimes bindings & body)
```

```
Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.
```

```
(dotimes [n 3] (println (str "n is " n)))
n is 0
n is 1
n is 2
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

repeat
Returns a lazy sequence of x values or a collection with the value x repeated n times.

repeatedly
Takes a function of no args, presumably with side effects, and returns a collection of n calls to it

doseq
Repeatedly executes body (presumably for side-effects) with bindings and filtering as provided by "list-comp". Does not retain the head ...

list-comp
List comprehension. Takes a vector of one or more binding-form or collection-expr pairs, each followed by zero or more modifiers, and yields ...

top

doto

```
(doto x & forms)
```

Evaluates x then calls all of the methods and functions with the value of x supplied at the front of the given arguments. The forms are evaluated in order. Returns x.

```
(doto (. :java.util.HashMap :new)
      (. :put :a 1)
      (. :put :b 2))
=> {"a" 1 "b" 2}
```

top

double

```
(double x)
```

Converts to double

```
(double 1)
=> 1.0

(double nil)
=> 0.0

(double false)
=> 0.0

(double true)
=> 1.0

(double 1.2)
=> 1.2

(double 1.2M)
=> 1.2

(double "1.2")
=> 1.2
```

top

double-array

```
(double-array coll)
(double-array len)
(double-array len init-val)
```

Returns an array of Java primitive doubles containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value

```
(double-array '(1.0 2.0 3.0))
=> [1.0, 2.0, 3.0]

(double-array '(1I 2 3.2 3.56M))
=> [1.0, 2.0, 3.2, 3.56]

(double-array 10)
=> [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]

(double-array 10 42.0)
=> [42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0]
```

top

double?

```
(double? n)
```

Returns true if n is a double

```
(double? 4.0)
=> true

(double? 3)
=> false

(double? 3I)
=> false

(double? 3.0M)
=> false

(double? true)
=> false

(double? nil)
=> false

(double? {})
=> false
```

top

drop

```
(drop n coll)
```

Returns a collection of all but the first n items in coll. Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(drop 3 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> [4 5]

(drop 10 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> []
```

top

drop-while

```
(drop-while predicate coll)
```

Returns a list of the items in coll starting from the first item for which (predicate item) returns logical false. Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(drop-while neg? [-2 -1 0 1 2 3])
=> [0 1 2 3]
```

top

empty

```
(empty coll)
```

Returns an empty collection of the same category as coll, or nil

```
(empty {:a 1})
=> {}

(empty [1 2])
=> []

(empty '(1 2))
=> ()
```

top

empty-to-nil

```
(empty-to-nil x)
```

Returns nil if x is empty

```
(empty-to-nil "")
=> nil

(empty-to-nil [])
=> nil

(empty-to-nil '())
=> nil

(empty-to-nil {})
=> nil
```

top

empty?

```
(empty? x)
```

Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

```
(empty? {})
=> true

(empty? [])
=> true

(empty? '())
=> true

(empty? "")
=> true
```

top

entries

```
(entries m)
```

Returns a collection of the map entries.

```
(entries {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> ([:a 1] [:b 2] [:c 3])
```

top

eval

```
(eval form)
```

Evaluates the form data structure (not text!) and returns the result.

```
(eval '(let [a 10] (+ 3 4 a)))
=> 17

(eval (list + 1 2 3))
=> 6

(let [s "(+ 2 x)" x 10]
   (eval (read-string s))))
=> 12
```

SEE ALSO

read-string
Reads from s

top

even?

```
(even? n)
```

Returns true if n is even, throws an exception if n is not an integer

```
(even? 4)
=> true

(even? 3)
=> false

(even? (int 3))
=> false
```

top

every-pred

```
(every-pred p1 & p)
```

Takes a set of predicates and returns a function f that returns true if all of its composing predicates return a logical true value against all of its arguments, else it returns false. Note that f is short-circuiting in that it will stop execution on the first argument that triggers a logical false result against the original predicates.

```
((every-pred number?) 1)
=> true

((every-pred number?) 1 2)
=> true

((every-pred number? even?) 2 4 6)
=> true
```

top

every?

```
(every? pred coll)
```

Returns true if the predicate is true for all collection items, false otherwise.

```
(every? number? nil)
=> false

(every? number? [])
=> false

(every? number? [1 2 3 4])
=> true

(every? number? [1 2 3 :a])
=> false

(every? #(>= % 10) [10 11 12])
=> true
```

top

exists-class?

```
(exists-class? name)
```

Returns true the Java class for the given name exists otherwise returns false.

```
(exists-class? :java.util.ArrayList)
=> true
```

top

false?

```
(false? x)
```

Returns true if x is false, false otherwise

```
(false? true)
=> false

(false? false)
=> true

(false? nil)
=> false

(false? 0)
=> false

(false? (== 1 2))
=> true
```

top

filter

```
(filter predicate coll)
```

Returns a collection of the items in coll for which (predicate item) returns logical true. Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(filter even? [1 2 3 4 5 6 7])
=> (2 4 6)
```

top

filter-k

```
(filter-k f map)
```

Returns a map with entries for which the predicate (f key) returns logical true. f is a function with one arguments.

```
(filter-k #(= % :a) {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> {:a 1}
```

top

filter-kv

```
(filter-kv f map)
```

Returns a map with entries for which the predicate (f key value) returns logical true. f is a function with two arguments.

```
(filter-kv (fn [k v] (= k :a)) {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> {:a 1}

(filter-kv (fn [k v] (= v 2)) {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> {:b 2}
```

top

find

```
(find map key)
```

Returns the map entry for key, or nil if key not present.

```
(find {:a 1 :b 2} :b)
=> [:b 2]

(find {:a 1 :b 2} :z)
=> nil
```

top

first

```
(first coll)
```

Returns the first element of coll or nil if coll is nil or empty.

```
(first nil)
=> nil

(first [])
=> nil

(first [1 2 3])
=> 1

(first '())
=> nil

(first '(1 2 3))
=> 1
```

```
(first "abc")
=> "a"
```

top

flatten

```
(flatten coll)
```

Takes any nested combination of collections (lists, vectors, etc.) and returns their contents as a single, flat sequence. (flatten nil) returns an empty list.Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(flatten [])
=> []

(flatten [[1 2 3] [4 [5 6]] [7 [8 [9]]]])
=> [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]

(flatten [1 2 {:a 3 :b [4 5 6]}])
=> [1 2 {:a 3 :b [4 5 6]}]

(flatten (seq {:a 1 :b 2}))
=> (:a 1 :b 2)
```

top

float-array

```
(float-array coll)
(float-array len)
(float-array len init-val)
```

Returns an array of Java primitive floats containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value

```
(float-array '(1.0 2.0 3.0))
=> [1.0, 2.0, 3.0]

(float-array '(1I 2 3.2 3.56M))
=> [1.0, 2.0, 3.200000047683716, 3.559999942779541]

(float-array 10)
=> [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]

(float-array 10 42.0)
=> [42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0]
```

top

floor

```
(floor x)
```

Returns the largest integer that is less than or equal to x

```
(floor 1.4)
=> 1.0

(floor -1.4)
=> -2.0

(floor 1.23M)
=> 1.00M

(floor -1.23M)
=> -2.00M
```

top

flush

```
(flush)
(flush os)
```

Without arg flushes the output stream that is the current value of *out*. With arg flushes the passed output stream.
Returns nil.

```
(flush)
=> nil

(flush *out*)
=> nil

(flush *err*)
=> nil
```

top

fn

```
(fn name? [params*] condition-map? expr*)
```

Defines an anonymous function.

```
(do (def sum (fn [x y] (+ x y))) (sum 2 3))
=> 5

(map (fn double [x] (* 2 x)) (range 1 5))
=> (2 4 6 8)

(map #(* 2 %) (range 1 5))
=> (2 4 6 8)

(map #(* 2 %1) (range 1 5))
=> (2 4 6 8)

;; anonymous function with two params, the second is destructured
(reduce (fn [m [k v]] (assoc m v k)) {} {:b 2 :a 1 :c 3})
=> {1 :a 2 :b 3 :c}

;; defining a pre-condition
(do
```

```
   (def square-root
        (fn [x]
            { :pre [(>= x 0)] }
            (. :java.lang.Math :sqrt x)))
   (square-root 4))
=> 2.0

;; higher-order function
(do
   (def discount
        (fn [percentage]
            { :pre [(and (>= percentage 0) (<= percentage 100))] }
            (fn [price] (- price (* price percentage 0.01)))))
   ((discount 50) 300))
=> 150.0
```

SEE ALSO

defn
Same as (def name (fn name [args*] condition-map? expr*)) or (def name (fn name ([args*] condition-map? expr*)+))

defn−
Same as defn, yielding non-public def

def
Creates a global variable.

top

fn?

```
(fn? x)
```

```
Returns true if x is a function
```

```
(do
   (def sum (fn [x] (+ 1 x)))
   (fn? sum))
=> true
```

top

fnil

```
(fnil f x)
(fnil f x y)
(fnil f x y z)
```

```
Takes a function f, and returns a function that calls f, replacing a nil first argument to f with the supplied
value x. Higher arity versions can replace arguments in the second and third positions (y, z). Note that the
function f can take any number of arguments, not just the one(s) being nil-patched.
```

```
((fnil + 10) nil)
=> 10

((fnil + 10) nil 1)
=> 11

((fnil + 10) nil 1 2)
```

```
=> 13

((fnil + 10) 20 1 2)
=> 23

((fnil + 10) nil 1 2 3 4)
=> 20

((fnil + 1000 100) nil nil)
=> 1100

((fnil + 1000 100) 2000 nil 1)
=> 2101

((fnil + 1000 100) nil 200 1 2)
=> 1203

((fnil + 1000 100) nil nil 1 2 3 4)
=> 1110
```

top

force

```
(force x)
```

```
If x is a Delay, returns its value, else returns x
```

```
(do
   (def x (delay (println "working...") 100))
   (force x))
working...
=> 100
```

SEE ALSO

delay
Takes a body of expressions and yields a Delay object that will invoke the body only the first time it is forced (with force or deref/@), ...

deref
Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will block ...

realized?
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

top

formal-type

```
(formal-type object)
```

```
Returns the formal type of a Java object
```

```
(do
   (import :java.awt.image.BufferedImage)
   (import :java.awt.Graphics)

   ;; cast the graphics context to 'java.awt.Graphics' instead of the
   ;; implicit cast to 'java.awt.Graphics2D' as Venice is doing
```

```
   (let [img (. :BufferedImage :new 40 40 1)
         gd (cast :Graphics (. img :createGraphics))]
     (formal-type gd)))
=> :java.awt.Graphics
```

top

format-nano-time

```
(format-nano-time time)
(format-nano-time time & options)
```

Formats a time given in nanoseconds as long or double.

Options:
  :precision p - e.g :precision 4 (defaults to 3)

```
(format-nano-time 203)
=> "203 ns"

(format-nano-time 20389.0 :precision 2)
=> "20.39 µs"

(format-nano-time 20389 :precision 2)
=> "20.39 µs"

(format-nano-time 20389 :precision 0)
=> "20 µs"

(format-nano-time 203867669)
=> "203.868 ms"

(format-nano-time 20386766988 :precision 2)
=> "20.39 s"

(format-nano-time 20386766988 :precision 6)
=> "20.386767 s"
```

top

fourth

```
(fourth coll)
```

Returns the fourth element of coll.

```
(fourth nil)
=> nil

(fourth [])
=> nil

(fourth [1 2 3 4 5])
=> 4

(fourth '())
=> nil
```

```
(fourth '(1 2 3 4 5))
=> 4
```

top

frequencies

```
(frequencies coll)
```

Returns a map from distinct items in coll to the number of times they appear.

```
(frequencies [:a :b :a :a])
=> {:a 3 :b 1}

;; Turn a frequency map back into a coll.
(mapcat (fn [[x n]] (repeat n x)) {:a 2 :b 1 :c 3})
=> (:a :a :b :c :c :c)
```

top

future

```
(future fn)
```

Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result and return it on all subsequent calls to deref. If the computation has not yet finished, calls to deref will block, unless the variant of deref with timeout is used.
Thread local vars will be inherited by the future child thread. Changes of the child's thread local vars will not be seen on the parent.

```
(do
   (def wait (fn [] (do (sleep 300) 100)))
   (let [f (future wait)]
        (deref f)))
=> 100

(do
   (def wait (fn [x] (do (sleep 300) (+ x 100))))
   (let [f (future (partial wait 10))]
        (deref f)))
=> 110

;; demonstrates the use of thread locals with futures
(do
   ;; parent thread locals
   (binding [a 10 b 20]
      ;; future with child thread locals
      (let [f (future (fn [] (binding [b 90] {:a a :b b})))]
         {:child @f :parent {:a a :b b}})))
=> {:parent {:a 10 :b 20} :child {:a 10 :b 90}}
```

SEE ALSO

deref
Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will block ...

realized?
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

future-done?
Returns true if f is a Future is done otherwise false

future-cancel
Cancels the future

future-cancelled?
Returns true if f is a Future is cancelled otherwise false

futures-fork
Creates a list of count futures. The worker factory is single argument function that gets the worker index (0..count-1) as argument and ...

futures-wait
Waits for all futures to get terminated. If the waiting thread is interrupted the futures are cancelled.

top

future-cancel

```
(future-cancel f)
```

```
Cancels the future
```

```
(do
   (def wait (fn [] (do (sleep 400) 100)))
   (let [f (future wait)]
      (sleep 50)
      (printf "After 50ms: cancelled=%b\n" (future-cancelled? f))
      (future-cancel f)
      (sleep 100)
      (printf "After 150ms: cancelled=%b\n" (future-cancelled? f))))
After 50ms: cancelled=false
After 150ms: cancelled=true
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

future
Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

future-done?
Returns true if f is a Future is done otherwise false

future-cancelled?
Returns true if f is a Future is cancelled otherwise false

top

future-cancelled?

```
(future-cancelled? f)
```

```
Returns true if f is a Future is cancelled otherwise false
```

```
(future-cancelled? (future (fn [] 100)))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

future

Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

future-done?
Returns true if f is a Future is done otherwise false

future-cancel
Cancels the future

top

future-done?

```
(future-done? f)
```

```
Returns true if f is a Future is done otherwise false
```

```
(do
   (def wait (fn [] (do (sleep 200) 100)))
   (let [f (future wait)]
      (sleep 50)
      (printf "After 50ms: done=%b\n" (future-done? f))
      (sleep 300)
      (printf "After 300ms: done=%b\n" (future-done? f))))
After 50ms: done=false
After 300ms: done=true
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

future
Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

realized?
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

future-cancel
Cancels the future

future-cancelled?
Returns true if f is a Future is cancelled otherwise false

top

future?

```
(future? f)
```

```
Returns true if f is a Future otherwise false
```

```
(future? (future (fn [] 100)))
=> true
```

top

futures-fork

```
(futures-fork count worker-factory-fn)
```

Creates a list of count futures. The worker factory is single argument function that gets the worker index (0..count-1) as argument and returns a worker function. Returns a list with the created futures.

```
(do
  (def mutex 0)
  (defn log [& xs]
    (locking mutex (println (apply str xs))))
  (defn factory [n]
    (fn [] (log "Worker" n)))
  (apply futures-wait (futures-fork 3 factory)))
Worker0
Worker1
Worker2
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

future
Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

futures-wait
Waits for all futures to get terminated. If the waiting thread is interrupted the futures are cancelled.

top

futures-wait

```
(futures-wait & futures)
```

Waits for all futures to get terminated. If the waiting thread is interrupted the futures are cancelled.

```
(do
  (def mutex 0)
  (defn log [& xs]
    (locking mutex (println (apply str xs))))
  (defn factory [n]
    (fn [] (log "Worker" n)))
  (apply futures-wait (futures-fork 3 factory)))
Worker0
Worker1
Worker2
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

future
Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

futures-fork
Creates a list of count futures. The worker factory is single argument function that gets the worker index (0..count-1) as argument and ...

top

gc

```
(gc)
```

Run the Java garbage collector. Runs the finalization methods of any objects pending finalization prior to the GC.

```
(gc)
=> nil
```

top

gensym

```
(gensym)
(gensym prefix)
```

Generates a symbol.

```
(gensym )
=> G__21232

(gensym "prefix_")
=> prefix_21259
```

top

get

```
(get map key)
(get map key not-found)
```

Returns the value mapped to key, not-found or nil if key not present.

```
(get {:a 1 :b 2} :b)
=> 2

;; keywords act like functions on maps
(:b {:a 1 :b 2})
=> 2
```

top

get-in

```
(get-in m ks)
(get-in m ks not-found)
```

Returns the value in a nested associative structure, where ks is a sequence of keys. Returns nil if the key is not present, or the not-found value if supplied.

```
(get-in {:a 1 :b {:c 2 :d 3}} [:b :c])
=> 2

(get-in [:a :b :c] [0])
=> :a

(get-in [:a :b [:c :d :e]] [2 1])
=> :d
```

```
(get-in {:a 1 :b {:c [4 5 6]}} [:b :c 1])
=> 5
```

top

gradle/task

```
(gradle/task name & options)
(gradle/task name out-fn & options)
(gradle/task name out-fn err-fn throw-ex & options)
```

Runs a gradle task

```
(gradle/with-home "/Users/foo/Documents/Tools/gradle-5.6.2"
                  "/Users/foo/Documents/Projects/my-project"
  (gradle/task compile)
  (gradle/task compile "--warning-mode=all" "--stacktrace")
  (gradle/task compile println)
  (gradle/task compile println println true)
  (gradle/task compile println println true "--stacktrace"))
```

top

gradle/version

```
(gradle/version)
```

Returns the Gradle version

```
(gradle/with-home "/Users/foo/Documents/Tools/gradle-5.6.2"
                  "/Users/foo/Documents/Projects/my-project"
  (gradle/version))
```

top

gradle/with-home

```
(with-home gradle-dir proj-dir & forms)
```

Sets the Gradle home and the project directory for all subsequent forms.

```
(gradle/with-home "/Users/foo/Documents/Tools/gradle-5.6.2"
                  "/Users/foo/Documents/Projects/my-project"
  (gradle/version))
```

top

group-by

```
(group-by f coll)
```

Returns a map of the elements of coll keyed by the result of f on each element. The value at each key will be a vector of the corresponding elements, in the order they appeared in coll.

```
(group-by count ["a" "as" "asd" "aa" "asdf" "qwer"])
=> {1 ["a"] 2 ["as" "aa"] 3 ["asd"] 4 ["asdf" "qwer"]}

(group-by odd? (range 10))
=> {false [0 2 4 6 8] true [1 3 5 7 9]}

(group-by identity (seq "abracadabra"))
=> {"a" ["a" "a" "a" "a" "a"] "b" ["b" "b"] "r" ["r" "r"] "c" ["c"] "d" ["d"]}
```

top

halt-when

```
(halt-when pred)
(halt-when pred retf)
```

Returns a transducer that ends transduction when pred returns true for an input. When retf is supplied it must be a fn of 2 arguments - it will be passed the (completed) result so far and the input that triggered the predicate, and its return value (if it does not throw an exception) will be the return value of the If retf is not supplied, the input that triggered the predicate will be returned. If the predicate never returns true the transduction is unaffected.

```
(do
  (def xf (comp (halt-when #(== % 10)) (filter odd?)))
  (transduce xf conj [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]))
=> [1 3 5 7 9]

(do
  (def xf (comp (halt-when #(> % 5)) (filter odd?)))
  (transduce xf conj [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]))
=> 6
```

top

hash-map

```
(hash-map & keyvals)
(hash-map map)
```

Creates a new hash map containing the items.

```
(hash-map :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(hash-map (sorted-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> {:a 1 :b 2}
```

top

hash-map?

```
(hash-map? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a hash map

```
(hash-map? (hash-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> true
```

top

highlight

```
(highlight form)
```

```
Syntax highlighting. Reads the form and returns a list of (token, token-class) tuples.

Token classes:
   :comment                 ; ....
   :whitespaces             "  ", "\n", "  \n"

   :string                  "lorem", """lorem"""
   :number                  100, 100I, 100.0, 100.23M
   :constant                nil, true, false
   :keyword                 :alpha
   :symbol                  alpha
   :symbol-special-form     def, loop, ...
   :symbol-function-name    +, println, ...

   :quote                   '
   :quasi-quote             `
   :unquote                 ~
   :unquote-splicing        ~@

   :meta                    ^private, ^{:arglist '() :doc "...."}
   :at                      @
   :hash                    #
   :brace-begin             {
   :brace-end               {
   :bracket-begin           [
   :bracket-end             ]
   :parenthesis-begin       (
   :parenthesis-end         )

   :unknown                 anything that could not be classified
```

```
(highlight "(+ 10 20)")
=> (("(" :parenthesis-begin) ("+" :symbol-function-name) (" " :whitespaces) ("10" :number) (" " :whitespaces)
("20" :number) (")" :parenthesis-end))

(highlight "(if (= 1 2) true false)")
=> (("(" :parenthesis-begin) ("if" :symbol-special-form) (" " :whitespaces) ("(" :parenthesis-begin) ("=" :
symbol-function-name) (" " :whitespaces) ("1" :number) (" " :whitespaces) ("2" :number) (")" :parenthesis-end)
(" " :whitespaces) ("true" :constant) (" " :whitespaces) ("false" :constant) (")" :parenthesis-end))
```

top

host-address

```
(host-address)
```

```
Returns this host's ip address.
```

```
(host-address)
=> "127.0.0.1"
```

top

host-name

```
(host-name)
```

```
Returns this host's name.
```

```
(host-name)
=> "saturn.local"
```

top

identity

```
(identity x)
```

```
Returns its argument.
```

```
(identity 4)
=> 4

(filter identity [1 2 3 nil 4 false true 1234])
=> (1 2 3 4 true 1234)
```

top

if

```
(if test then else)
(if test then)
```

```
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied,
else nil.
```

```
(if (< 10 20) "yes" "no")
=> "yes"

(if true "yes")
=> "yes"

(if false "yes")
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

if-not
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

when
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates body in an implicit do.

top

if-let

```
(if-let bindings then)
(if-let bindings then else)
```

bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.
If test is true, evaluates then with binding-form bound to the value of test, if not, yields else

```
(if-let [value (* 100 2)]
  (str "The expression is true. value=" value)
  (str "The expression is false."))
=> "The expression is true. value=200"
```

SEE ALSO

when-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

top

if-not

```
(if-not test then else)
(if-not test then)
```

Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

```
(if-not (== 1 2) 100 0)
=> 100

(if-not false 100)
=> 100

(if-not true 100)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

if
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

when-not
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates body in an implicit do.

top

import

```
(import class)
```

Imports a Java class. Imports are bound to the current namespace.

```
(do
  (import :java.lang.Math)
  (. :Math :max 2 10))
=> 10

(do
  (ns alpha)
  (import :java.lang.Math)
  (println "alpha:" (any? #(== % :java.lang.Math) (imports)))

  (ns beta)
  (println "beta:" (any? #(== % :java.lang.Math) (imports)))

  (ns alpha)
  (println "alpha:" (any? #(== % :java.lang.Math) (imports)))
)
alpha: true
beta: false
alpha: true
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

imports
List the registered imports for the current namespace.

top

imports

```
(imports)
```

```
List the registered imports for the current namespace.
```

```
(do
  (import :java.lang.Math)
  (imports))
=> (:com.github.jlangch.venice.VncException :com.github.jlangch.venice.impl.ValueException :java.lang.Exception
:java.lang.IllegalArgumentException :java.lang.Math :java.lang.NullPointerException :java.lang.RuntimeException
:java.lang.Throwable)
```

SEE ALSO

import
Imports a Java class. Imports are bound to the current namespace.

top

inc

```
(inc x)
```

```
Increments the number x
```

```
(inc 10)
=> 11

(inc 10I)
```

```
=> 11I

(inc 10.1)
=> 11.1

(inc 10.12M)
=> 11.12M
```

top

instance?

```
(instance? type x)
```

```
Returns true if x is an instance of the given type
```

```
(instance? :long 500)
=> true

(instance? :java.math.BigInteger 500)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

type
Returns the type of x.

supertype
Returns the super type of x.

top

int

```
(int x)
```

```
Converts to int
```

```
(int 1)
=> 1I

(int nil)
=> 0I

(int false)
=> 0I

(int true)
=> 1I

(int 1.2)
=> 1I

(int 1.2M)
=> 1I

(int "1")
=> 1I
```

```
(int (char "A"))
=> 65I
```

top

int-array

```
(int-array coll)
(int-array len)
(int-array len init-val)
```

Returns an array of Java primitive ints containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value

```
(int-array '(1I 2I 3I))
=> [1I, 2I, 3I]

(int-array '(1I 2 3.2 3.56M))
=> [1I, 2I, 3I, 3I]

(int-array 10)
=> [0I, 0I, 0I, 0I, 0I, 0I, 0I, 0I, 0I, 0I]

(int-array 10 42I)
=> [42I, 42I, 42I, 42I, 42I, 42I, 42I, 42I, 42I, 42I]
```

top

int?

```
(int? n)
```

Returns true if n is an int

```
(int? 4I)
=> true

(int? 4)
=> false

(int? 3.1)
=> false

(int? true)
=> false

(int? nil)
=> false

(int? {})
=> false
```

top

interleave

```
(interleave c1 c2)
(interleave c1 c2 & colls)
```

Returns a collection of the first item in each coll, then the second etc.
Supports lazy sequences as long at least one collection is not a lazy sequence.

```
(interleave [:a :b :c] [1 2])
=> (:a 1 :b 2)

(interleave [:a :b :c] (lazy-seq 1 #(+ % 1)))
=> (:a 1 :b 2 :c 3)
```

top

interpose

```
(interpose sep coll)
```

Returns a collection of the elements of coll separated by sep.

```
(interpose ", " [1 2 3])
=> (1 ", " 2 ", " 3)

(apply str (interpose ", " [1 2 3]))
=> "1, 2, 3"
```

top

intersection

```
(intersection s1)
(intersection s1 s2)
(intersection s1 s2 & sets)
```

Return a set that is the intersection of the input sets

```
(intersection (set 1))
=> #{1}

(intersection (set 1 2) (set 2 3))
=> #{2}

(intersection (set 1 2) (set 3 4))
=> #{}
```

SEE ALSO

union
Return a set that is the union of the input sets

difference
Return a set that is the first set without elements of the remaining sets

cons
Returns a new collection where x is the first element and coll is the rest

conj
Returns a new collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj nil item) returns (item). For list, vectors and ordered maps the values are added ...

disj
Returns a new set with the x, xs removed.

top

into

```
(into)
(into to)
(into to from)
```

```
Returns a new coll consisting of to coll with all of the items offrom coll conjoined.
```

```
(into (sorted-map) [ [:a 1] [:c 3] [:b 2] ] )
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(into (sorted-map) [ {:a 1} {:c 3} {:b 2} ] )
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(into (sorted-map) [(map-entry :b 2) (map-entry :c 3) (map-entry :a 1)])
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(into (sorted-map) {:b 2 :c 3 :a 1})
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(into [] {1 2, 3 4})
=> [[1 2] [3 4]]

(into '() '(1 2 3))
=> (3 2 1)

(into [1 2 3] '(4 5 6))
=> [1 2 3 4 5 6]

(into '() (bytebuf [0 1 2]))
=> (0 1 2)

(into [] (bytebuf [0 1 2]))
=> [0 1 2]

(into '() "abc")
=> ("a" "b" "c")

(into [] "abc")
=> ["a" "b" "c"]

(do
   (into (. :java.util.concurrent.CopyOnWriteArrayList :new)
         (doto (. :java.util.ArrayList :new)
               (. :add 3)
               (. :add 4))))

=> (3 4)

(do
   (into (. :java.util.concurrent.CopyOnWriteArrayList :new)
         '(3 4)))

=> (3 4)
```

top

io/await-for

```
(io/await-for timeout time-unit file & modes)
```

Blocks the current thread until the file has been created, deleted, or modified according to the passed modes {:created, :deleted, :modified}, or the timeout has elapsed. Returns logical false if returning due to timeout, logical true otherwise.
Supported time units are: {:milliseconds, :seconds, :minutes, :hours, :days}

```
(io/await-for 10 :seconds "/tmp/data.json" :created)
```

top

io/buffered-reader

```
(io/buffered-reader is encoding?)
(io/buffered-reader rdr)
```

Creates a BufferedReader from an InputStream is with optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8), from a Reader or from a string.

```
(do
   (import :java.io.ByteArrayInputStream)
   (let [data (byte-array [108 105 110 101 32 49 10 108 105 110 101 32 50])
         is (. :ByteArrayInputStream :new data)
         rd (io/buffered-reader is :utf-8)]
      (println (. rd :readLine))
      (println (. rd :readLine))))
line 1
line 2
=> nil

(do
   (let [rd (io/buffered-reader "1\n2\n3\n4")]
      (println (. rd :readLine))
      (println (. rd :readLine))))
1
2
=> nil
```

top

io/buffered-writer

```
(io/buffered-writer os encoding?)
(io/buffered-writer wr)
```

Creates a BufferedWriter from an OutputStream os with optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8) or from a Writer.

top

io/classpath-resource?

```
(io/classpath-resource? name)
```

Returns true if the classpath resource exists otherwise false.

```
(io/classpath-resource? "org/foo/images/foo.png")
```

top

io/close-watcher

```
(io/close-watcher watcher)
```

Closes a watcher created from 'io/watch-dir'.

top

io/copy-file

```
(io/copy-file source dest & options)
```

Copies source to dest. Returns nil or throws IOException. Source must be a file or a string (file path), dest must be a file, a string (file path), or an OutputStream.

Options:
  :replace true/false - e.g if true replace an aexistiong file, defaults to false

top

io/copy-stream

```
(io/copy-file in-stream out-stream)
```

Copies input stream to an output stream. Returns nil or throws IOException. Input and output must be a java.io.InputStream and java.io.OutputStream.

top

io/default-charset

```
(io/default-charset)
```

Returns the default charset.

top

io/delete-file

```
(io/delete-file f & files)
```

Deletes one or multiple files. Silently skips delete if the file does not exist. If f is a directory the directory must be empty. f must be a file or a string (file path)

top

io/delete-file-on-exit

```
(io/delete-file-on-exit f)
```

Deletes a file f on JVM exit. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/delete-file-tree

```
(io/delete-file-tree f & files)
```

Deletes a file or a directory with all its content. Silently skips delete if the file or directory does not exist. f must be a file or a string (file path)

top

io/download

```
(io/download uri & options)
```

```
Downloads the content from the uri and reads it as text (string) or binary (bytebuf).

Options:
  :binary true/false - e.g :binary true, defaults to false
  :user-agent agent  - e.g :user-agent "Mozilla", defaults to nil
  :encoding enc      - e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8
  :conn-timeout val  - e.g :conn-timeout 10000,
                           connection timeout in milli seconds.
                           0 is interpreted as an infinite timeout.
  :read-timeout val  - e.g :read-timeout 10000,
                           read timeout in milli seconds.
                           0 is interpreted as an infinite timeout.
  :progress-fn fn    - a progress function that takes 2 args
                           [1] progress (0..100%)
                           [2] status {:start :progress :end :failed}

If the server returns a 403 (access denied) sending a user-agent
may fool the website.
```

top

io/exists-dir?

```
(io/exists-dir? f)
```

Returns true if the file f exists and is a directory. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/exists-dir? (io/file "/temp"))
=> false
```

top

io/exists-file?

```
(io/exists-file? f)
```

Returns true if the file f exists. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/exists-file? "/temp/test.txt")
=> false
```

top

io/file

```
(io/file path)
(io/file parent child)
(io/file parent child & children)
```

Returns a java.io.File from file path, or from a parent path and one or multiple children. The path and parent may be a file or a string (file path), child and children must be strings.

```
(io/file "/temp/test.txt")
=> /temp/test.txt

(io/file "/temp" "test.txt")
=> /temp/test.txt

(io/file "/temp" "test" "test.txt")
=> /temp/test/test.txt

(io/file (io/file "/temp") "test" "test.txt")
=> /temp/test/test.txt

(io/file (. :java.io.File :new "/temp/test.txt"))
=> /temp/test.txt
```

top

io/file-absolute-path

```
(io/file-absolute-path f)
```

Returns the absolute path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-absolute-path (io/file "/tmp/test/x.txt"))
=> "/tmp/test/x.txt"
```

top

io/file-can-execute?

```
(io/file-can-execute? f)
```

Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be executed. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-can-execute? "/temp/test.txt")
```

top

io/file-can-read?

```
(io/file-can-read? f)
```

Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be read. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-can-read? "/temp/test.txt")
```

top

io/file-can-write?

```
(io/file-can-write? f)
```

Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be written. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-can-write? "/temp/test.txt")
```

top

io/file-canonical-path

```
(io/file-canonical-path f)
```

Returns the canonical path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-canonical-path (io/file "/tmp/test/../x.txt"))
=> "/private/tmp/x.txt"
```

top

io/file-ext?

```
(io/file-ext? f ext)
```

Returns true if the file f hast the extension ext. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-ext? "/tmp/test/x.txt" "txt")
=> true
```

```
(io/file-ext? (io/file "/tmp/test/x.txt") ".txt")
=> true
```

top

io/file-hidden?

```
(io/file-hidden? f)
```

Returns true if the file or directory f exists and is hidden. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-hidden? "/temp/test.txt")
```

top

io/file-name

```
(io/file-name f)
```

Returns the name of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-name (io/file "/tmp/test/x.txt"))
=> "x.txt"
```

top

io/file-parent

```
(io/file-parent f)
```

Returns the parent file of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-path (io/file-parent (io/file "/tmp/test/x.txt")))
=> "/tmp/test"
```

top

io/file-path

```
(io/file-path f)
```

Returns the path of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-path (io/file "/tmp/test/x.txt"))
=> "/tmp/test/x.txt"
```

top

io/file-size

```
(io/file-size f)
```

Returns the size of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-size "/bin/sh")
=> 120912
```

top

io/file?

```
(io/file? x)
```

Returns true if x is a java.io.File.

```
(io/file? (io/file "/temp/test.txt"))
=> true
```

top

io/gzip

```
(io/gzip f)
```

gzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

```
(->> (io/gzip "a.txt")
     (io/spit "a.gz"))

(io/gzip (bytebuf-from-string "abcdef" :utf-8))
```

top

io/gzip-to-stream

```
(io/gzip f os)
```

gzips f to the OutputStream os. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream.

```
(do
  (import :java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream)
  (try-with [os (. :ByteArrayOutputStream :new)]
      (-> (bytebuf-from-string "abcdef" :utf-8)
          (io/gzip-to-stream os))
      (-> (. os :toByteArray)
          (io/ungzip)
          (bytebuf-to-string :utf-8))))
=> "abcdef"
```

top

io/gzip?

```
(io/gzip? f)
```

Returns true if f is a gzipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

```
(-> (io/gzip (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8))     (io/gzip?))
=> true
```

top

io/internet-avail?

```
(io/internet-avail?)
(internet-avail? url)
```

Checks if an internet connection is present for a given url. Defaults to URL http://www.google.com.

```
(io/internet-avail? "http://www.google.com")
```

top

io/list-file-tree

```
(io/list-file-tree dir)
(io/list-file-tree dir filter-fn)
```

Lists all files in a directory tree. dir must be a file or a string (file path). filter-fn is an optional filter that filters the files found. The filter gets a java.io.File as argument. Returns files as java.io.File.

```
(io/list-file-tree "/tmp")
(io/list-file-tree "/tmp" #(io/file-ext? % ".log"))
```

top

io/list-files

```
(io/list-files dir)
(io/list-files dir filter-fn)
```

Lists files in a directory. dir must be a file or a string (file path). filter-fn is an optional filter that filters the files found. The filter gets a java.io.File as argument. Returns files as java.io.File.

```
(io/list-files "/tmp")
(io/list-files "/tmp" #(io/file-ext? % ".log"))
```

top

io/list-files-glob

```
(io/list-files-glob dir glob)
```

Lists all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path). Returns files as java.io.File.

```
(io/list-files-glob "." "sample*.txt".
```

top

io/load-classpath-resource

```
(io/load-classpath-resource name)
```

Loads a classpath resource. Returns a bytebuf

```
(io/load-classpath-resource "org/foo/images/foo.png")
```

top

io/mime-type

```
(io/mime-type file)
```

Returns the mime-type for the file if available else nil.

```
(io/mime-type "document.pdf")
=> "application/pdf"

(io/mime-type (io/file "document.pdf"))
=> "application/pdf"
```

top

io/mkdir

```
(io/mkdir dir)
```

Creates the directory. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/mkdirs

```
(io/mkdirs dir)
```

Creates the directory including any necessary but nonexistent parent directories. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/move-file

```
(io/move-file source target)
```

Moves source to target. Returns nil or throws IOException. Source and target must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/slurp

```
(io/slurp f & options)
```

Reads the content of file f as text (string) or binary (bytebuf). f may be a file, a string file path, a Java InputStream, or a Java Reader.

Options:
  :binary true/false - e.g :binary true, defaults to false
  :encoding enc - e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8

top

io/slurp-lines

```
(io/slurp-lines f & options)
```

Read all lines from f. f may be a file, a string file path, a Java InputStream, or a Java Reader.

Options:
  :encoding enc - e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8

top

io/slurp-stream

```
(io/slurp-stream is & options)
```

Slurps binary or string data from a Java InputStream is. Supports the option :binary to either slurp binary or string data. For string data an optional encoding can be specified.

Options:
  :binary true/false - e.g :binary true, defaults to false
  :encoding enc - e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8

```
(do
   (import :java.io.FileInputStream)
   (let [file (io/temp-file "test-", ".txt")]
        (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
        (io/spit file "123456789" :append true)
        (try-with [is (. :FileInputStream :new file)]
           (io/slurp-stream is :binary false)))
)
=> "123456789"
```

top

io/spit

```
(io/spit f content & options)
```

Opens file f, writes content, and then closes f. f may be a file or a string (file path). The content may be a string or a bytebuf.

Options:
  :append true/false - e.g :append true, defaults to false
  :encoding enc - e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8

top

io/spit-stream

```
(io/spit-stream os content & options)
```

Writes content (string or bytebuf) to the Java OutputStream os. If content is of type string an optional encoding (defaults to UTF-8) is supported. The stream can optionally be flushed after the operation.

Options:
  :flush true/false - e.g :flush true, defaults to false
  :encoding enc - e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8

```
(do
   (import :java.io.FileOutputStream)
   (let [file (io/temp-file "test-", ".txt")]
        (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
        (try-with [os (. :FileOutputStream :new file)]
           (io/spit-stream os "123456789" :flush true)))
)
=> nil
```

top

io/temp-file

```
(io/temp-file prefix suffix)
```

Creates an empty temp file with prefix and suffix.

```
(do
   (let [file (io/temp-file "test-", ".txt")]
        (io/spit file "123456789" :append true)
        (io/slurp file :binary false :remove true))
)
=> "123456789"
```

top

io/tmp-dir

```
(io/tmp-dir)
```

Returns the tmp dir as a java.io.File.

```
(io/tmp-dir )
=> /var/folders/rm/pjqr5pln3db4mxh5qq1j5yh80000gn/T
```

top

io/ungzip

```
(io/ungzip f)
```

ungzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

```
(-> (bytebuf-from-string "abcdef" :utf-8)
    (io/gzip)
    (io/ungzip))
=> [97 98 99 100 101 102]
```

top

io/ungzip-to-stream

```
(io/ungzip-to-stream buf)
```

ungzips a bytebuf returning an InputStream to read the deflated data from.

```
(-> (bytebuf-from-string "abcdef" :utf-8)
    (io/gzip)
    (io/ungzip-to-stream)
    (io/slurp-stream :binary false :encoding :utf-8))
=> "abcdef"
```

top

io/unzip

```
(io/unzip f entry-name)
```

Unzips an entry from zip f the entry's data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf,
a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

```
(-> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abcdef" :utf-8))
    (io/unzip "a.txt"))
=> [97 98 99 100 101 102]
```

top

io/unzip-all

```
(io/unzip-all f)
```

Unzips all entries of the zip f returning a map with the entry names as key and the entry data as bytebuf
values. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

```
(-> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
            "b.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "def" :utf-8)
            "c.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "ghi" :utf-8))
    (io/unzip-all))
=> {"a.txt" [97 98 99] "b.txt" [100 101 102] "c.txt" [103 104 105]}
```

top

io/unzip-first

```
(io/unzip-first zip)
```

Unzips the first entry of the zip f returning its data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

```
(-> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
            "b.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "def" :utf-8))
    (io/unzip-first))
=> [97 98 99]
```

top

io/unzip-nth

```
(io/unzip-nth zip n)
```

Unzips the nth (zero.based) entry of the zip f returning its data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

```
(-> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
            "b.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "def" :utf-8)
            "c.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "ghi" :utf-8))
    (io/unzip-nth 1))
=> [100 101 102]
```

top

io/unzip-to-dir

```
(io/unzip-to-dir f dir)
```

Unzips f to a directory. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream.

```
(-> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
            "b.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "def" :utf-8)
            "c.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "ghi" :utf-8))
    (io/unzip-to-dir "."))
```

top

io/uri-stream

```
(io/uri-stream uri)
```

Returns a Java InputStream from the uri.

```
(-> (io/uri-stream "https://www.w3schools.com/xml/books.xml")
    (io/slurp-stream :binary false :encoding :utf-8))
```

top

io/user-dir

```
(io/user-dir)
```

Returns the user dir (current working dir) as a java.io.File.

top

io/user-home-dir

```
(io/user-home-dir)
```

Returns the user's home dir as a java.io.File.

top

io/watch-dir

```
(io/watch-dir dir event-fn)
(io/watch-dir dir event-fn failure-fn)
(io/watch-dir dir event-fn failure-fn termination-fn)
```

Watch a directory for changes, and call the function event-fn when it does. Calls the optional failure-fn if errors occur. On closing the watcher termination-fn is called.
event-fn is a two argument function that receives the path and mode {:created, :deleted, :modified} of the changed file.
failure-fn is a two argument function that receives the watch dir and the failure exception.
termination-fn is a one argument function receives the watch dir.
Returns a watcher that is activley watching a directory. The watcher is
a resource which should be closed with io/close-watcher.

```
(do
  (defn log [msg] (locking log (println msg)))

  (let [w (io/watch-dir "/tmp" #(log (str %1 " " %2)))]
    (sleep 30 :seconds)
    (io/close-watcher w)))
```

top

io/wrap-is-with-buffered-reader

```
(io/wrap-is-with-buffered-reader is encoding?)
```

Wraps an InputStream is with a BufferedReader using an optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8).

```
(do
   (import :java.io.ByteArrayInputStream)
   (let [data (byte-array [108 105 110 101 32 49 10 108 105 110 101 32 50])
         is (. :ByteArrayInputStream :new data)
         rd (io/wrap-is-with-buffered-reader is :utf-8)]
      (println (. rd :readLine))
      (println (. rd :readLine))))
line 1
line 2
=> nil
```

top

io/wrap-os-with-buffered-writer

```
(io/wrap-os-with-buffered-writer os encoding?)
```

Wraps an OutputStream os with a BufferedWriter using an optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8).

```
(do
   (import :java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream)
   (let [os (. :ByteArrayOutputStream :new)
         wr (io/wrap-os-with-buffered-writer os :utf-8)]
      (. wr :write "line 1")
      (. wr :newLine)
      (. wr :write "line 2")
      (. wr :flush)
      (. os :toByteArray)))
=> [108 105 110 101 32 49 10 108 105 110 101 32 50]
```

top

io/wrap-os-with-print-writer

```
(io/wrap-os-with-print-writer os encoding?)
```

Wraps an OutputStream os with a PrintWriter using an optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8).

```
(do
   (import :java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream)
   (let [os (. :ByteArrayOutputStream :new)
         wr (io/wrap-os-with-print-writer os :utf-8)]
      (. wr :println "line 1")
      (. wr :println "line 2")
      (. wr :flush)
      (. os :toByteArray)))
=> [108 105 110 101 32 49 10 108 105 110 101 32 50 10]
```

top

io/zip

```
(io/zip & entries)
```

Creates a zip containing the entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path), or an InputStream. An entry name with a trailing '/' creates a directory. Returns the zip as bytebuf.

```
; single entry
(->> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8))
     (io/spit "test.zip"))

; multiple entries
(->> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
             "b.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "def" :utf-8)
             "c.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "ghi" :utf-8))
     (io/spit "test.zip"))

; multiple entries with subdirectories
(->> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
             "x/b.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "def" :utf-8)
             "x/y/c.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "ghi" :utf-8))
     (io/spit "test.zip"))

; empty directory z/
(->> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
             "z/" nil)
     (io/spit "test.zip"))
```

top

io/zip-append

```
(io/zip-append f & entries)
```

Appends entries to an existing zip file f. Overwrites existing entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path), or an InputStream.An entry name with a trailing '/' creates a directory.

```
(let [data (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)]
    ; create the zip with a first file
    (->> (io/zip "a.txt" data)
         (io/spit "test.zip"))
    ; add text files
    (io/zip-append "test.zip" "b.txt" data "x/c.txt" data)
    ; add an empty directory
    (io/zip-append "test.zip" "x/y/" nil))
```

top

io/zip-file

```
(io/zip-file options* zip-file & files)
```

Zips files. The zip-file my be a file, a string (file path) or an OutputStream.

Options:
  :filter-fn fn - filters the files to be added to the zip.

```
; zip files
(io/zip-file "test.zip" "a.txt" "x/b.txt")
```

```
; zip all files in a directory
(io/zip-file "test.zip" "dir")

(io/zip-file :filter-fn (fn [dir name] (str/ends-with? name ".txt"))
             "test.zip"
             "test-dir")
```

top

io/zip-list

```
(io/zip-list f & options)
```

```
List the content of a the zip f. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path), or an InputStream.
Options:
  :verbose true/false - e.g :verbose true, defaults to false
```

```
(io/zip-list "test-file.zip")

(io/zip-list "test-file.zip" :verbose true)
```

top

io/zip-list-entry-names

```
(io/zip-list-entry-names)
```

```
Returns a list of the zip's entry names.
```

```
(io/zip-list-entry-names "test-file.zip")
```

top

io/zip-remove

```
(io/zip-remove f & entry-names)
```

```
Remove entries from a zip file f.
```

```
; remove files from zip
(io/zip-remove "test.zip" "x/a.txt" "x/b.txt")

; remove directory from zip
(io/zip-remove "test.zip" "x/y/")
```

top

io/zip?

```
(io/zip? f)
```

```
Returns true if f is a zipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream
```

```
(-> (io/zip "a" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8))     (io/zip?))
=> true
```

top

java-enumeration-to-list

```
(java-enumeration-to-list e)
```

Converts a Java enumeration to a list

top

java-iterator-to-list

```
(java-iterator-to-list e)
```

Converts a Java iterator to a list

top

java-major-version

```
(java-major-version)
```

Returns the Java major version (8, 9, 11, ...).

```
(java-major-version)
=> 8
```

top

java-obj?

```
(java-obj? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a Java object

```
(java-obj? (. :java.math.BigInteger :new "0"))
=> true
```

top

java-unwrap-optional

```
(java-unwrap-optional val)
```

Unwraps a Java :java.util.Optional to its contained value or nil

top

java-version

```
(java-version)
```

Returns the Java VM version (1.8.0_252, 11.0.7, ...

```
(java-version)
=> "1.8.0_275"
```

top

java-version-info

```
(java-version-info)
```

Returns the Java VM version info.

```
(java-version-info)
=> {:version "1.8.0_275" :vendor "AdoptOpenJDK" :vm-version "25.275-b01" :vm-name "OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM" :
vm-vendor "AdoptOpenJDK"}
```

top

json/pretty-print

```
(json/pretty-print s)
```

Pretty prints a JSON string

```
(json/pretty-print (json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100}))
=> "{\n  \"a\": 100,\n  \"b\": 100\n}"
```

SEE ALSO

json/write-str
Writes the val to a JSON string.

json/read-str
Reads a JSON string and returns it as a Venice datatype.

json/spit
Spits the JSON converted val to the output.

json/slurp
Slurps a JSON string from the input and returns it as a Venice datatype.

top

json/read-str

```
(json/read-str s & options)
```

```
Reads a JSON string and returns it as a Venice datatype.

Options are:
  :key-fn fn
      Single-argument function called on JSON property names;
      return value will replace the property names in the output.
      Default is 'identity', use 'keyword' to get keyword
      properties.
  :value-fn fn
      Function to transform values in JSON objects in
      the output. For each JSON property, value-fn is called with
      two arguments: the property name (transformed by key-fn) and
      the value. The return value of value-fn will replace the value
      in the output. The default value-fn returns the value unchanged.
  :decimal boolean
      If true use BigDecimal for decimal numbers instead of Double.
      Default is false.
```

```
(json/read-str (json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100}))
=> {"a" 100 "b" 100}

(json/read-str (json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100}) :key-fn keyword)
=> {:a 100 :b 100}

(json/read-str (json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100})
                   :value-fn (fn [k v] (if (== "a" k) (inc v) v)))
=> {"a" 101 "b" 100}
```

SEE ALSO

json/write-str
Writes the val to a JSON string.

json/spit
Spits the JSON converted val to the output.

json/slurp
Slurps a JSON string from the input and returns it as a Venice datatype.

json/pretty-print
Pretty prints a JSON string

top

json/slurp

```
(json/slurp in & options)
```

```
Slurps a JSON string from the input and returns it as a Venice datatype.
in maybe a file, a Java InputStream, or a Java Reader.

Options are:
  :key-fn fn
      Single-argument function called on JSON property names;
      return value will replace the property names in the output.
      Default is 'identity', use 'keyword' to get keyword
      properties.
  :value-fn fn
      Function to transform values in JSON objects in
      the output. For each JSON property, value-fn is called with
      two arguments: the property name (transformed by key-fn) and
      the value. The return value of value-fn will replace the value
```

```
      in the output. The default value-fn returns the value unchanged.
  :decimal boolean
      If true use BigDecimal for decimal numbers instead of Double.
      Default is false.
  :encoding enc - e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8
```

```
(let [json (json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100})
      data (bytebuf-from-string json :utf-8)
      in (. :java.io.ByteArrayInputStream :new data)]
  (str (json/slurp in)))
=> "{a 100 b 100}"
```

SEE ALSO

json/write-str
Writes the val to a JSON string.

json/read-str
Reads a JSON string and returns it as a Venice datatype.

json/spit
Spits the JSON converted val to the output.

json/pretty-print
Pretty prints a JSON string

top

json/spit

```
(json/spit out val & options)
```

```
Spits the JSON converted val to the output.
out maybe a file, a Java OutputStream, or a Java Writer.

Options are:
  :pretty boolean
      Enables/disables pretty printing.
      Defaults to false.
  :decimal-as-double boolean
      If true emit a decimal as double else as string.
      Defaults to false.
  :encoding enc - e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8
```

```
(let [out (. :java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream :new)]
  (json/spit out {:a 100 :b 100 :c [10 20 30]})
  (. out :flush)
  (. :java.lang.String :new (. out :toByteArray) "utf-8"))
=> "{\"a\":100,\"b\":100,\"c\":[10,20,30]}"
```

SEE ALSO

json/write-str
Writes the val to a JSON string.

json/read-str
Reads a JSON string and returns it as a Venice datatype.

json/slurp
Slurps a JSON string from the input and returns it as a Venice datatype.

json/pretty-print
Pretty prints a JSON string

top

json/write-str

```
(json/write-str val & options)
```

```
Writes the val to a JSON string.

Options are:
  :pretty boolean
      Enables/disables pretty printing.
      Defaults to false.
  :decimal-as-double boolean
      If true emit a decimal as double else as string.
      Defaults to false.
```

```
(json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100})
=> "{\"a\":100,\"b\":100}"

(json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100} :pretty true)
=> "{\n  \"a\": 100,\n  \"b\": 100\n}"
```

SEE ALSO

json/read-str
Reads a JSON string and returns it as a Venice datatype.

json/spit
Spits the JSON converted val to the output.

json/slurp
Slurps a JSON string from the input and returns it as a Venice datatype.

json/pretty-print
Pretty prints a JSON string

top

just

```
(just x)
```

```
Creates a wrapped x, that is dereferenceable
```

```
(just 10)
=> (just 10)

(just "10")
=> (just "10")

(deref (just 10))
=> 10
```

top

just?

```
(just? x)
```

Returns true if x is of type just

```
(just? (just 1))
=> true
```

top

juxt

```
(juxt f)
(juxt f g)
(juxt f g h)
(juxt f g h & fs)
```

Takes a set of functions and returns a fn that is the juxtaposition of those fns. The returned fn takes a variable number of args, and returns a vector containing the result of applying each fn to the args (left-to-right).
((juxt a b c) x) => [(a x) (b x) (c x)]

```
((juxt first last) '(1 2 3 4))
=> [1 4]

(do
  (defn index-by [coll key-fn]
     (into {} (map (juxt key-fn identity) coll)))

  (index-by [{:id 1 :name "foo"}
             {:id 2 :name "bar"}
             {:id 3 :name "baz"}]
            :id))
=> {1 {:name "foo" :id 1} 2 {:name "bar" :id 2} 3 {:name "baz" :id 3}}
```

top

keep

```
(keep f coll)
```

Returns a sequence of the non-nil results of (f item). Note, this means false return values will be included. f must be free of side-effects. Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(keep even? (range 1 4))
=> (false true false)

(keep (fn [x] (if (odd? x) x)) (range 4))
=> (1 3)

(keep #{3 5 7} '(1 3 5 7 9))
=> (3 5 7)
```

top

key

```
(key e)
```

Returns the key of the map entry.

```
(key (find {:a 1 :b 2} :b))
=> :b

(key (first (entries {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})))
=> :a
```

top

keys

```
(keys map)
```

Returns a collection of the map's keys.

```
(keys {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> (:a :b :c)
```

top

keyword

```
(keyword name)
```

Returns a keyword from the given name

```
(keyword "a")
=> :a

(keyword :a)
=> :a
```

top

keyword?

```
(keyword? x)
```

Returns true if x is a keyword

```
(keyword? (keyword "a"))
=> true

(keyword? :a)
=> true

(keyword? nil)
=> false

(keyword? 'a)
=> false
```

top

kira/escape-html

```
(kira/escape-html val)
(kira/escape-html val f)
```

Returns a HTML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.
An optional function f transforms the string before being escaped.

```
(do
  (ns test)
  (load-module :kira)

  (defn format-ts [t] (time/format t "yyyy-MM-dd"))
  (kira/eval "<birthdate><%= (kira/escape-xml birth-date) test/format-ts) %></birthdate>"
             { :birth-date (time/local-date 2000 8 1) }))
=> "<birthdate>2000-08-01 function test/format-ts {visibility :public, ns \"test\"}"
```

SEE ALSO

kira/escape-html
Returns a HTML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.

top

kira/escape-xml

```
(kira/escape-xml val)
(kira/escape-xml val f)
```

Returns an XML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.
An optional function f transforms the string before being escaped.

```
(do
  (load-module :kira)
  (kira/eval "<formula><%= (kira/escape-xml formula) %></formula>"
             { :formula "x > 100" }))
=> "<formula>x &gt; 100</formula>"
```

SEE ALSO

kira/escape-html
Returns a HTML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.

top

kira/eval

```
(kira/eval source)
(kira/eval source bindings)
(kira/eval source bindings delimiters)
```

Evaluate a template using the supplied bindings. The template source may be a string, or an I/O source such as a File, Reader or InputStream.

```
(do
  (load-module :kira)

  (println (kira/eval "Hello <%= name %>" { :name "Alice" }))
  (println (kira/eval "1 + 2 = <%= (+ 1 2) %>"))
  (println (kira/eval "1 + 2 = <% (print (+ 1 2)) %>"))
  (println (kira/eval "margin: <%= (if large 100 10) %>"
                      { :large false }))
  (println (kira/eval "fruits: <% (doseq [f fruits] %><%= f %> <% ) %>"
                      { :fruits '("apple" "peach") }))
  (println (kira/eval "fruits: <% (doseq [f fruits] %><%= f %> <% ) %>"
                      { :fruits '("apple" "peach") }))
  (println (kira/eval "when: <% (when large %>is large<% ) %>"
                      { :large true }))
  (println (kira/eval "if: <% (if large (do %>100<% ) (do %>1<% )) %>"
                      { :large true })))
Hello Alice
1 + 2 = 3
1 + 2 = 3
margin: 10
fruits: apple peach
fruits: apple peach
when: is large
if: 100
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

kira/fn
Compile a template into a function that takes the supplied arguments. The template source may be a string, or an I/O source such as a File, ...

kira/escape-xml
Returns an XML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.

kira/escape-html
Returns a HTML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.

top

kira/fn

```
(kira/fn args source)
(kira/fn args source delimiters)
```

Compile a template into a function that takes the supplied arguments. The template source may be a string, or an I/O source such as a File, Reader or InputStream.

```
(do
  (load-module :kira)

  (def hello (kira/fn [name] "Hello <%= name %>"))
  (println (hello "Alice"))
  (println (hello "Bob")))
Hello Alice
Hello Bob
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

kira/eval
Evaluate a template using the supplied bindings. The template source may be a string, or an I/O source such as a File, Reader or InputStream.

kira/escape-xml
Returns an XML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.

kira/escape-html
Returns a HTML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.

top

last

```
(last coll)
```

```
Returns the last element of coll.
```

```
(last nil)
=> nil

(last [])
=> nil

(last [1 2 3])
=> 3

(last '())
=> nil

(last '(1 2 3))
=> 3

(last "abc")
=> "c"
```

top

lazy-seq

```
(lazy-seq)
(lazy-seq f)
(lazy-seq seed f)
(lazy-seq head tail-lazy-seq)
```

```
Creates a new lazy sequence.

  (lazy-seq)
     empty lazy sequence

  (lazy-seq f)
     (theoretically) infinitely lazy sequence using a repeatedly
     invoked supplier function for each next value. The sequence
     ends if the supplier returns nil.

  (lazy-seq seed f)
     (theoretically) infinitely lazy sequence with a seed value
     and a function to calculate the next value based on the
     previous.
```

```
  (lazy-seq head tail-lazy-seq)
     Constructs lazy sequence of a head element and a lazy
     sequence tail supplier.
```

```
; empty lazy sequence
(->> (lazy-seq)
     (doall))
=> ()

; lazy sequence with a supplier function producing random longs
(->> (lazy-seq rand-long)
     (take 4)
     (doall))
=> (3294145857807736312 5052953171344033936 8948570872953414965 5044047695042927533)

; lazy sequence with a constant value
(->> (lazy-seq (constantly 5))
     (take 4)
     (doall))
=> (5 5 5 5)

; lazy sequence with a seed value and a supplier function
; producing of all positive numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, ...)
(->> (lazy-seq 1 inc)
     (take 10)
     (doall))
=> (1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10)

; producing of all positive even numbers (2, 4, 6, ...)
(->> (lazy-seq 2 #(+ % 2))
     (take 10)
     (doall))
=> (2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20)

; lazy sequence with a mapping
(->> (lazy-seq 1 (fn [x] (do (println "realized" x)
                             (inc x))))
     (take 10)
     (map #(* 10 %))
     (take 2)
     (doall))
realized 1
=> (10 20)

; lazy sequence from a head element and a tail lazy
; sequence
(->> (cons -1 (lazy-seq 0 #(+ % 1)))
     (take 5)
     (doall))
=> (-1 0 1 2 3)

; finite lazy sequence from a vector
(->> (lazy-seq [1 2 3 4])
     (doall))
=> (1 2 3 4)

; finite lazy sequence with a supplier function that
; returns nil to terminate the sequence
(do
   (def counter (atom 5))
   (defn generate []
      (swap! counter dec)
```

```
      (if (pos? @counter) @counter nil))
   (doall (lazy-seq generate)))
=> (4 3 2 1)
```

top

lazy-seq?

```
(lazy-seq? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a lazyseq

```
(lazy-seq? (lazy-seq rand-long))
=> true
```

top

let

```
(let [bindings*] exprs*)
```

Evaluates the expressions and binds the values to symbols in the new local context.

```
(let [x 1] x))
=> 1

;; destructured map
(let [{:keys [width height title ]
       :or {width 640 height 500}
       :as styles}
      {:width 1000 :title "Title"}]
     (println "width: " width)
     (println "height: " height)
     (println "title: " title)
     (println "styles: " styles))
width:  1000
height:  500
title:  Title
styles:  {:width 1000 :title Title}
=> nil
```

top

list

```
(list & items)
```

Creates a new list containing the items.

```
(list )
=> ()

(list 1 2 3)
=> (1 2 3)
```

```
(list 1 2 3 [:a :b])
=> (1 2 3 [:a :b])
```

top

list*

```
(list* args)
(list* a args)
(list* a b args)
(list* a b c args)
(list* a b c d & more)
```

Creates a new list containing the items prepended to the rest, the
last of which will be treated as a collection.

```
(list* 1 [2 3])
=> (1 2 3)

(list* 1 2 3 [4])
=> (1 2 3 4)

(list* '(1 2) 3 [4])
=> ((1 2) 3 4)

(list* nil)
=> nil

(list* nil [2 3])
=> (nil 2 3)

(list* 1 2 nil)
=> (1 2)
```

top

list-comp

```
(list-comp seq-exprs body-expr)
```

List comprehension. Takes a vector of one or more binding-form or collection-expr pairs, each followed by zero or more modifiers, and yields a collection of evaluations of expr.

Supported modifiers are: :when predicate

```
(list-comp [x (range 10)] x)
=> (0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)

(list-comp [x (range 5)] (* x 2))
=> (0 2 4 6 8)

(list-comp [x (range 10) :when (odd? x)] x)
=> (1 3 5 7 9)

(list-comp [x (range 10) :when (odd? x)] (* x 2))
=> (2 6 10 14 18)
```

```
(list-comp [x (seq "abc") y [0 1 2]] [x y])
=> (["a" 0] ["a" 1] ["a" 2] ["b" 0] ["b" 1] ["b" 2] ["c" 0] ["c" 1] ["c" 2])
```

SEE ALSO

doseq
Repeatedly executes body (presumably for side-effects) with bindings and filtering as provided by "list-comp". Does not retain the head ...

dotimes
Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.

top

list?

```
(list? obj)
```

```
Returns true if obj is a list
```

```
(list? (list 1 2))
=> true

(list? '(1 2))
=> true
```

top

load-classpath-file

```
(load-classpath-file name)
(load-classpath-file name force)
```

```
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the classpath file. The function is restricted to
classpath files with the extension '.venice'.
```

```
(do
  (load-classpath-file "com/github/jlangch/venice/test.venice")
  (test/test-fn "hello"))
=> "test: hello"

(do
  (load-classpath-file "com/github/jlangch/venice/test.venice")
  (test/test-fn "hello")
  ; reload the classpath file
  (ns-remove test)
  (load-classpath-file "com/github/jlangch/venice/test.venice" true)
  (test/test-fn "hello"))
=> "test: hello"
```

SEE ALSO

load-file
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the file.

load-string
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the string.

top

load-file

```
(load-file file)
(load-file file force)
```

```
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the file.
If the file can not be found on the global load paths and and the sandbox permits the file is either loaded
from the current working directory if it has a relative path or it is loaded from its absolute path.
With 'force' set to false (the default) the file is only loaded once and then served from a cache. With 'force'
set to true it is always loaded physically.
The function is restricted to load files with the extension '.venice'. If the file extension is missing '.
venice' will be implicitely added.
Returns 'true' if the file has been successfully loaded and 'false' if the file has been already loaded. Throws
an exception on loading error.
```

```
(load-file "coffee")

(load-file "coffee.venice")

(load-file "beverages/coffee")
```

SEE ALSO

load-classpath-file
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the classpath file. The function is restricted to classpath files with the ...

load-string
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the string.

top

load-module

```
(load-module m)
(load-module m force)
```

```
Loads a Venice predefined extension module.
Returns 'true' if the module has been successfully loaded and 'false' if the module has been already loaded.
Throws an exception on loading error.
```

```
(load-module :math)
=> :math

(do
  (load-module :math)
  ; reload the module
  (ns-remove math)
  (load-module :math true))
=> :math
```

top

load-resource

```
(load-resource res)
```

Loads a resource from the application archive or the *load-path*. Returns a bytebuffer or nil if the resource is not found in any of the two locations.

top

load-string

```
(load-string s)
```

Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the string.

```
(do
  (load-string "(def x 1)")
  (+ x 2))
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

load-file
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the file.

load-classpath-file
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the classpath file. The function is restricted to classpath files with the ...

top

locking

```
(locking x & exprs)
```

Executes exprs in an implicit do, while holding the monitor of x.
Will release the monitor of x in all circumstances.
Locking operates like the synchronized keyword in Java.

```
(do
   (def x 1)
   (locking x
      (println 100)
      (println 200)))
100
200
=> nil

;; Locks are reentrant
(do
   (def x 1)
   (locking x
      (locking x
         (println "in"))
      (println "out")))
in
out
=> nil
```

top

log

```
(log x)
```

log x

```
(log 10)
=> 2.302585092994046

(log 10.23)
=> 2.325324579963535

(log 10.23M)
=> 2.325324579963535
```

top

log10

```
(log10 x)
```

log10 x

```
(log10 10)
=> 1.0

(log10 10.23)
=> 1.0098756337121602

(log10 10.23M)
=> 1.0098756337121602
```

top

long

```
(long x)
```

Converts to long

```
(long 1)
=> 1

(long nil)
=> 0

(long false)
=> 0

(long true)
=> 1

(long 1.2)
=> 1

(long 1.2M)
```

```
=> 1

(long "1")
=> 1

(long (char "A"))
=> 65
```

top

long-array

```
(long-array coll)
(long-array len)
(long-array len init-val)
```

Returns an array of Java primitive longs containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value

```
(long-array '(1 2 3))
=> [1, 2, 3]

(long-array '(1I 2 3.2 3.56M))
=> [1, 2, 3, 3]

(long-array 10)
=> [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

(long-array 10 42)
=> [42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42]
```

top

long?

```
(long? n)
```

Returns true if n is a long

```
(long? 4)
=> true

(long? 4I)
=> false

(long? 3.1)
=> false

(long? true)
=> false

(long? nil)
=> false

(long? {})
=> false
```

top

loop

```
(loop [bindings*] exprs*)
```

Evaluates the exprs and binds the bindings. Creates a recursion point with the bindings.

```
;; tail recursion
(loop [x 10]
   (when (> x 1)
      (println x)
      (recur (- x 2))))
10
8
6
4
2
=> nil

;; tail recursion
(do
   (defn sum [n]
         (loop [cnt n acc 0]
            (if (zero? cnt)
                acc
                (recur (dec cnt) (+ acc cnt)))))
   (sum 10000))
=> 50005000
```

SEE ALSO

recur
Evaluates the exprs and rebinds the bindings of the recursion point to the values of the exprs. The recur expression must be at the tail ...

top

macro?

```
(macro? x)
```

Returns true if x is a macro

```
(macro? and)
=> true
```

top

macroexpand

```
(macroexpand form)
```

If form represents a macro form, returns its expansion, else returns form.

To recursively expand all macros in a form use (macroexpand-all form).

```
(macroexpand '(-> c (+ 3) (* 2)))
=> (* (+ c 3) 2)
```

SEE ALSO

defmacro
Macro definition

macroexpand-all
Recursively expands all macros in the form.

top

macroexpand-all

```
(macroexpand-all form)
```

```
Recursively expands all macros in the form.
```

```
(macroexpand-all '(and true true))
=> (let [cond__19579__auto true] (if cond__19579__auto true cond__19579__auto))

(macroexpand-all '(and true (or true false) true))
=> (let [cond__19605__auto true] (if cond__19605__auto (let [cond__19605__auto (let [cond__19606__auto true]
(if cond__19606__auto cond__19606__auto false))] (if cond__19605__auto true cond__19605__auto))
cond__19605__auto))

(macroexpand-all '(let [n 5] (cond (< n 0) -1 (> n 0) 1 :else 0)))
=> (let [n 5] (if (< n 0) -1 (if (> n 0) 1 (if :else 0 nil))))
```

SEE ALSO

macroexpand
If form represents a macro form, returns its expansion, else returns form.

defmacro
Macro definition

top

make-array

```
(make-array type len)
(make-array type dim &more-dims)
```

```
Returns an array of the given type and length
```

```
(str (make-array :long 5))
=> "[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]"

(str (make-array :java.lang.Long 5))
=> "[nil, nil, nil, nil, nil]"

(str (make-array :long 2 3))
=> "[[0 0 0], [0 0 0]]"

(aset (make-array :java.lang.Long 5) 3 9999)
=> [nil, nil, nil, 9999, nil]
```

top

map

```
(map f coll colls*)
```

Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the colls is exhausted. Any remaining items in other colls are ignored. Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(map inc [1 2 3 4])
=> (2 3 4 5)

(map + [1 2 3 4] [10 20 30 40])
=> (11 22 33 44)

(map list '(1 2 3 4) '(10 20 30 40))
=> ((1 10) (2 20) (3 30) (4 40))
```

top

map-entry?

```
(map-entry? m)
```

Returns true if m is a map entry

```
(map-entry? (first (entries {:a 1 :b 2})))
=> true
```

top

map-indexed

```
(map-indexed f coll)
```

Retruns a collection of applying f to 0 and the first item of coll, followed by applying f to 1 and the second item of coll, etc. until coll is exhausted. Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(map-indexed (fn [idx val] [idx val]) [:a :b :c])
=> ([0 :a] [1 :b] [2 :c])

(map-indexed vector [:a :b :c])
=> ([0 :a] [1 :b] [2 :c])

(map-indexed vector "abcdef")
=> ([0 "a"] [1 "b"] [2 "c"] [3 "d"] [4 "e"] [5 "f"])

(map-indexed hash-map [:a :b :c])
=> ({0 :a} {1 :b} {2 :c})
```

top

map-invert

```
(map-invert m)
```

Returns the map with the vals mapped to the keys.

```
(map-invert {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> {1 :a 2 :b 3 :c}
```

top

map-keys

```
(map-keys f m)
```

Applys function f to the keys of the map m.

```
(map-keys name {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> {"a" 1 "b" 2 "c" 3}
```

top

map-vals

```
(map-vals f m)
```

Applys function f to the values of the map m.

```
(map-vals inc {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> {:a 2 :b 3 :c 4}

(map-vals :len {:a {:col 1 :len 10} :b {:col 2 :len 20} :c {:col 3 :len 30}})
=> {:a 10 :b 20 :c 30}
```

top

map?

```
(map? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a map

```
(map? {:a 1 :b 2})
=> true
```

top

mapcat

```
(mapcat fn & colls)
```

Returns the result of applying concat to the result of applying map to fn and colls. Thus function fn should return a collection.

```
(mapcat reverse [[3 2 1 0] [6 5 4] [9 8 7]])
=> (0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)

(mapcat list [:a :b :c] [1 2 3])
=> (:a 1 :b 2 :c 3)

(mapcat #(remove even? %) [[1 2] [2 2] [2 3]])
=> (1 3)

(mapcat #(repeat 2 %) [1 2])
=> (1 1 2 2)

(mapcat (juxt inc dec)  [1 2 3 4])
=> (2 0 3 1 4 2 5 3)

;; Turn a frequency map back into a coll.
(mapcat (fn [[x n]] (repeat n x)) {:a 2 :b 1 :c 3})
=> (:a :a :b :c :c :c)
```

top

mapv

```
(mapv f coll colls*)
```

Returns a vector consisting of the result of applying f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the colls is exhausted. Any remaining items in other colls are ignored.

```
(mapv inc [1 2 3 4])
=> [2 3 4 5]

(mapv + [1 2 3 4] [10 20 30 40])
=> [11 22 33 44]
```

top

match?

```
(match? s regex)
```

Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex

```
(match? "1234" "[0-9]+")
=> true

(match? "1234ss" "[0-9]+")
=> false
```

top

maven/download

```
(maven/download artefact options*)
```

```
Downloads an artefact in the format 'group-id:artefact-id:version' from a Maven repository. Can download any
combination of the jar, sources, or pom artefacts to a directory.

Options:
  :jar {true,false}       download the jar, defaults to true
  :sources {true,false}   download the sources, defaults to false
  :pom {true,false}       download the pom, defaults to false
  :dir path               download dir, defaults to "."
  :repo maven-repo        a maven repo, defaults to "https://repo1.maven.org/maven2"
  :silent {true,false}    if silent is true does not show a progress bar,
                          defaults to true
```

```
(maven/download "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.6.1")

(maven/download "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.6.1" :sources true :pom true)

(maven/download "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.6.1" :dir "." :jar false :sources true)

(maven/download "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.6.1" :dir "." :sources true)

(maven/download "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.6.1" :dir "." :sources true :repo "https://repo1.maven.org/maven2")

(maven/download "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.6.1" :dir "." :silent false)
```

top

maven/get

```
(maven/get artefact type options*)
```

```
Downloads artefact in the format 'group-id:artefact-id:version' from a Maven repository. The artefact type
'type' is one of {:jar, :sources, :pom}.
Returns the artefact as byte buffer.

Options:
  :repo maven-repo       a maven repo, defaults to "https://repo1.maven.org/maven2"
  :silent {true,false}   if silent is true does not show a progress bar, defaults to true
```

```
(maven/get "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.6.1" :jar)

(maven/get "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.6.1" :jar :silent false)

(maven/get "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.6.1" :sources)

(maven/get "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.6.1" :jar :repo "https://repo1.maven.org/maven2")
```

top

maven/uri

```
(maven/uri artefact type options*)
```

```
Returns an URI for an artefact in the format 'group-id:artefact-id:version' from a Maven repository.
The artefact type 'type' is one of {:jar, :sources, :pom}
```

```
Options:
  :repo maven-repo   a maven repo, defaults to "https://repo1.maven.org/maven2"
```

```
(maven/uri "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.6.1" :jar)

(maven/uri "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.6.1" :jar :repo "https://repo1.maven.org/maven2")
```

top

max

```
(max x)
(max x y)
(max x y & more)
```

```
Returns the greatest of the values
```

```
(max 1)
=> 1

(max 1 2)
=> 2

(max 4 3 2 1)
=> 4

(max 1I 2I)
=> 2I

(max 1.0)
=> 1.0

(max 1.0 2.0)
=> 2.0

(max 4.0 3.0 2.0 1.0)
=> 4.0

(max 1.0M)
=> 1.0M

(max 1.0M 2.0M)
=> 2.0M

(max 4.0M 3.0M 2.0M 1.0M)
=> 4.0M

(max 1.0M 2)
=> 2
```

top

mean

```
(mean x)
(mean x y)
(mean x y & more)
```

Returns the mean value of the values

```
(mean 10 20 30)
=> 20.0

(mean 1.4 3.6)
=> 2.5

(mean 2.8M 6.4M)
=> 4.6000000000000000M
```

top

median

```
(median coll)
```

Returns the median of the values

```
(median '(3 1 2))
=> 2.0

(median '(3 2 1 4))
=> 2.5

(median '(3.6 1.4 4.8))
=> 3.6

(median '(3.6M 1.4M 4.8M))
=> 3.6M
```

top

memoize

```
(memoize f)
```

Returns a memoized version of a referentially transparent function.

Note:
Use memoization for expensive calculations. If used with fast calculations it has the opposite effect and can slow it down actually!

```
(do
  (def fibonacci
    (memoize
      (fn [n]
        (cond
          (<= n 0) 0
          (< n 2) 1
          :else (+ (fibonacci (- n 1)) (fibonacci (- n 2)))))))

  (time (fibonacci 25)))
Elapsed time: 3.26 ms
=> 75025
```

top

merge

```
(merge & maps)
```

Returns a map that consists of the rest of the maps conj-ed onto the first. If a key occurs in more than one map, the mapping from the latter (left-to-right) will be the mapping in the result.

```
(merge {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3} {:b 9 :d 4})
=> {:a 1 :b 9 :c 3 :d 4}

(merge {:a 1} nil)
=> {:a 1}

(merge nil {:a 1})
=> {:a 1}

(merge nil nil)
=> nil
```

top

merge-with

```
(merge-with f & maps)
```

Returns a map that consists of the rest of the maps conj-ed onto
the first. If a key occurs in more than one map, the mapping(s)
from the latter (left-to-right) will be combined with the mapping in
the result by calling (f val-in-result val-in-latter).

```
(merge-with + {:a 1 :b 2} {:a 9 :b 98 :c 0})
=> {:a 10 :b 100 :c 0}

(merge-with into {:a [1] :b [2]} {:b [3 4] :c [5 6]})
=> {:a [1] :b [2 3 4] :c [5 6]}
```

top

meta

```
(meta obj)
```

Returns the metadata of obj, returns nil if there is no metadata.

```
(meta (vary-meta [1 2] assoc :a 1))
=> {:a 1 :line 11 :column 28 :file "example"}
```

top

min

```
(min x)
(min x y)
```

```
(min x y & more)
```

Returns the smallest of the values

```
(min 1)
=> 1

(min 1 2)
=> 1

(min 4 3 2 1)
=> 1

(min 1I 2I)
=> 1I

(min 1.0)
=> 1.0

(min 1.0 2.0)
=> 1.0

(min 4.0 3.0 2.0 1.0)
=> 1.0

(min 1.0M)
=> 1.0M

(min 1.0M 2.0M)
=> 1.0M

(min 4.0M 3.0M 2.0M 1.0M)
=> 1.0M

(min 1.0M 2)
=> 1.0M
```

top

mod

```
(mod n d)
```

Modulus of n and d.

```
(mod 10 4)
=> 2

(mod -1 5)
=> 4

(mod 10I 4I)
=> 2I
```

top

modules

```
(modules )
```

Lists the available modules

top

mutable-list

```
(mutable-list & items)
```

Creates a new mutable threadsafe list containing the items.

```
(mutable-list )
=> ()

(mutable-list 1 2 3)
=> (1 2 3)

(mutable-list 1 2 3 [:a :b])
=> (1 2 3 [:a :b])
```

top

mutable-list?

```
(mutable-list? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a mutable list

```
(mutable-list? (mutable-list 1 2))
=> true
```

top

mutable-map

```
(mutable-map & keyvals)
(mutable-map map)
```

Creates a new mutable threadsafe map containing the items.

```
(mutable-map :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(mutable-map (hash-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> {:a 1 :b 2}
```

top

mutable-map?

```
(mutable-map? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a mutable map

```
(mutable-map? (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> true
```

top

mutable-set

```
(mutable-set & items)
```

Creates a new mutable set containing the items.

```
(mutable-set )
=> #{}

(mutable-set nil)
=> #{nil}

(mutable-set 1)
=> #{1}

(mutable-set 1 2 3)
=> #{1 2 3}

(mutable-set [1 2] 3)
=> #{3 [1 2]}
```

top

mutable-set?

```
(mutable-set? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a mutable-set

```
(mutable-set? (mutable-set 1))
=> true
```

top

name

```
(name x)
```

Returns the name String of a string, symbol, keyword, or function/macro.

```
(name :x)
=> "x"

(name 'x)
=> "x"

(name "x")
=> "x"
```

```
(name +)
=> "+"

(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (name add))
=> "+"

;; compare with var-name
(var-name +)
=> "+"

;; compare aliased function with var-name
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (var-name add))
=> "add"
```

top

namespace

```
(namespace x)
```

Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function.

```
(namespace 'user/foo)
=> "user"

(namespace :user/foo)
=> "user"

(namespace +)
=> "core"

(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (namespace add))
=> "core"

;; compare with var-ns
(var-ns +)
=> "core"

;; compare alias def'd function with var-ns
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (var-ns add))
=> "foo"
```

SEE ALSO

ns
Opens a namespace.

var-ns

Returns the namespace of the var's symbol

top

nano-time

```
(nano-time)
```

Returns the current value of the running Java Virtual Machine's high-resolution time source, in nanoseconds.

```
(nano-time)
=> 270961997816987
```

top

neg?

```
(neg? x)
```

Returns true if x smaller than zero else false

```
(neg? -3)
=> true

(neg? 3)
=> false

(neg? (int -3))
=> true

(neg? -3.2)
=> true

(neg? -3.2M)
=> true
```

top

negate

```
(negate x)
```

Negates x

```
(negate 10)
=> -10

(negate 10I)
=> -10I

(negate 1.23)
=> -1.23

(negate 1.23M)
=> -1.23M
```

top

newline

```
(newline)
(newline os)
```

Without arg writes a platform-specific newline to the output stream that is the current value of *out*. With arg writes a newline to the passed output stream.
Returns nil.

```
(newline)
=> nil

(newline *out*)
=> nil

(newline *err*)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

print
Without output stream prints to the output stream that is the current value of *out*. With no args, prints the empty string. With one arg ...

println
Without output stream prints to the output stream that is the current value of *out* with a tailing linefeed. With no args, prints the empty ...

printf
Without output stream prints formatted output as per format to the output stream that is the current value of *out*.

top

nfirst

```
(nfirst coll n)
```

Returns a collection of the first n items

```
(nfirst nil 2)
=> ()

(nfirst [] 2)
=> []

(nfirst [1] 2)
=> [1]

(nfirst [1 2 3] 2)
=> [1 2]

(nfirst '() 2)
=> ()

(nfirst '(1) 2)
=> (1)

(nfirst '(1 2 3) 2)
=> (1 2)
```

```
(nfirst "abcdef" 2)
=> "ab"

(nfirst (lazy-seq 1 #(+ % 1)) 4)
=> (...)
```

top

nil?

```
(nil? x)
```

Returns true if x is nil, false otherwise

```
(nil? nil)
=> true

(nil? 0)
=> false

(nil? false)
=> false
```

top

nlast

```
(nlast coll n)
```

Returns a collection of the last n items

```
(nlast nil 2)
=> ()

(nlast [] 2)
=> []

(nlast [1] 2)
=> [1]

(nlast [1 2 3] 2)
=> [2 3]

(nlast '() 2)
=> ()

(nlast '(1) 2)
=> (1)

(nlast '(1 2 3) 2)
=> (2 3)

(nlast "abcdef" 2)
=> "ef"
```

top

not

```
(not x)
```

Returns true if x is logical false, false otherwise.

```
(not true)
=> false

(not (== 1 2))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

and
Ands the predicate forms

or
Ors the predicate forms

top

not-any?

```
(not-any? pred coll)
```

Returns false if the predicate is true for at least one collection item, true otherwise

```
(not-any? number? nil)
=> true

(not-any? number? [])
=> true

(not-any? number? [1 :a :b])
=> false

(not-any? number? [1 2 3])
=> false

(not-any? #(>= % 10) [1 5 10])
=> false
```

top

not-contains?

```
(not-contains? coll key)
```

Returns true if key is not present in the given collection, otherwise returns false.

```
(not-contains? #{:a :b} :c)
=> true

(not-contains? {:a 1 :b 2} :c)
=> true
```

```
(not-contains? [10 11 12] 1)
=> false

(not-contains? [10 11 12] 5)
=> true

(not-contains? "abc" 1)
=> false

(not-contains? "abc" 5)
=> true
```

top

not-empty?

```
(not-empty? x)
```

Returns true if x is not empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

```
(not-empty? {:a 1})
=> true

(not-empty? [1 2])
=> true

(not-empty? '(1 2))
=> true

(not-empty? "abc")
=> true
```

top

not-every?

```
(not-every? pred coll)
```

Returns false if the predicate is true for all collection items, true otherwise

```
(not-every? number? nil)
=> true

(not-every? number? [])
=> true

(not-every? number? [1 2 3 4])
=> false

(not-every? number? [1 2 3 :a])
=> true

(not-every? #(>= % 10) [10 11 12])
=> false
```

top

not-match?

```
(not-match? s regex)
```

Returns true if the string s does not match the regular expression regex

```
(not-match? "1234" "[0-9]+")
=> false

(not-match? "1234ss" "[0-9]+")
=> true
```

top

ns

```
(ns sym)
```

Opens a namespace.

```
(do
  (ns xxx)
  (def foo 1)
  (ns yyy)
  (def foo 5)
  (println xxx/foo foo yyy/foo))
1 5 5
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

ns-unmap
Removes the mappings for the symbol from the namespace.

ns-remove
Removes the mappings for all symbols from the namespace.

ns-list
Lists all the symbols in the namespace ns.

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol

top

ns-list

```
(ns-list ns)
```

Lists all the symbols in the namespace ns.

```
(ns-list regex)
=> (regex/find regex/find-all regex/find-all-groups regex/find-group regex/find? regex/group regex/groupcount
regex/matcher regex/matches regex/matches? regex/pattern regex/reset)
```

SEE ALSO

ns
Opens a namespace.

ns-unmap
Removes the mappings for the symbol from the namespace.

ns-remove
Removes the mappings for all symbols from the namespace.

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol

top

ns-remove

```
(ns-remove ns)
```

```
Removes the mappings for all symbols from the namespace.
```

```
(do
  (ns xxx)
  (def xoo 1)
  (ns yyy)
  (def yoo 1)
  (ns-remove xxx)
  (ns-remove *ns*)
  (println "ns xxx:" (ns-list xxx))
  (println "ns yyy:" (ns-list yyy)))
ns xxx: ()
ns yyy: ()
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

ns
Opens a namespace.

ns-unmap
Removes the mappings for the symbol from the namespace.

ns-list
Lists all the symbols in the namespace ns.

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol

top

ns-unmap

```
(ns-unmap ns sym)
```

```
Removes the mappings for the symbol from the namespace.
```

```
(do
  (ns xxx)
  (def foo 1)
  (ns-unmap xxx foo)
  (ns-unmap *ns* foo))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

ns
Opens a namespace.

ns-remove
Removes the mappings for all symbols from the namespace.

ns-list
Lists all the symbols in the namespace ns.

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol

top

nth

```
(nth coll idx)
```

```
Returns the nth element of coll.
```

```
(nth nil 1)
=> nil

(nth [1 2 3] 1)
=> 2

(nth '(1 2 3) 1)
=> 2

(nth "abc" 2)
=> "c"
```

top

number?

```
(number? n)
```

```
Returns true if n is a number (int, long, double, or decimal)
```

```
(number? 4I))
=> true

(number? 4)
=> true
```

```
(number? 4.0M)
=> true

(number? 4.0)
=> true

(number? true)
=> false

(number? "a")
=> false
```

top

object-array

```
(object-array coll)
(object-array len)
(object-array len init-val)
```

Returns an array of Java Objects containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value

```
(object-array '(1 2 3 4 5))
=> [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

(object-array '(1 2.0 3.45M "4" true))
=> [1, 2.0, 3.45M, 4, true]

(object-array 10)
=> [nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil]

(object-array 10 42)
=> [42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42]
```

top

odd?

```
(odd? n)
```

Returns true if n is odd, throws an exception if n is not an integer

```
(odd? 3)
=> true

(odd? 4)
=> false

(odd? (int 4))
=> false
```

top

offer!

```
(offer! queue v)
(offer! queue timeout v)
```

```
Offers an item to a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the
specified wait time if necessary for space to become available. If no timeout is given returns immediately
false if the queue does not have any more capacity.Returns true if the element was added to this queue, else
false
```

```
(let [s (queue)]
  (offer! s 4)
  (offer! s 3)
  (poll! s)
  s)
=> (3)
```

SEE ALSO

queue
Creates a new mutable threadsafe bounded or unbounded queue.

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element

poll!
Polls an item from a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If no timeout is given returns the item if one is available else returns ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

or

```
(or x)
(or x & next)
```

```
Ors the predicate forms
```

```
(or true false)
=> true

(or false false)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

and
Ands the predicate forms

not
Returns true if x is logical false, false otherwise.

top

ordered-map

```
(ordered-map & keyvals)
(ordered-map map)
```

Creates a new ordered map containing the items.

```
(ordered-map :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(ordered-map (hash-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> {:a 1 :b 2}
```

top

ordered-map?

```
(ordered-map? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is an ordered map

```
(ordered-map? (ordered-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> true
```

top

os-arch

```
(os-arch)
```

Returns the OS architecture

```
(os-arch)
=> "x86_64"
```

top

os-name

```
(os-name)
```

Returns the OS name

```
(os-name)
=> "Mac OS X"
```

top

os-type

```
(os-type)
```

Returns the OS type

```
(os-type)
=> :mac-osx
```

top

os-type?

```
(os-type? type)
```

Returns true if the OS id of the type otherwise false. Type is one of :windows, :mac-osx, or :linux

```
(os-type? :mac-osx)
=> true

(os-type? :windows)
=> false
```

top

os-version

```
(os-version)
```

Returns the OS version

```
(os-version)
=> "10.16"
```

top

partial

```
(partial f args*)
```

Takes a function f and fewer than the normal arguments to f, and returns a fn that takes a variable number of additional args. When called, the returned function calls f with args + additional args.

```
((partial * 2) 3)
=> 6

(map (partial * 2) [1 2 3 4])
=> (2 4 6 8)

(do
   (def hundred-times (partial * 100))
   (hundred-times 5))
=> 500
```

top

partition

```
(partition n coll)
```

```
(partition n step coll)
(partition n step padcoll coll)
```

Returns a collection of lists of n items each, at offsets step apart. If step is not supplied, defaults to n, i. e. the partitions do not overlap. If a padcoll collection is supplied, use its elements as necessary to complete last partition upto n items. In case there are not enough padding elements, return a partition with less than n items. padcoll may be a lazy sequence

```
(partition 3 (range 7))
=> ((0 1 2) (3 4 5) (6))

(partition 3 3 (repeat 99) (range 7))
=> ((0 1 2) (3 4 5) (6 99 99))

(partition 2 3 (range 7))
=> ((0 1) (3 4) (6))

(partition 3 1 (range 7))
=> ((0 1 2) (1 2 3) (2 3 4) (3 4 5) (4 5 6) (5 6) (6))

(partition 3 6 ["a"] (range 20))
=> ((0 1 2) (6 7 8) (12 13 14) (18 19 "a"))

(partition 4 6 ["a" "b" "c" "d"] (range 20))
=> ((0 1 2 3) (6 7 8 9) (12 13 14 15) (18 19 "a" "b"))
```

top

partition-by

```
(partition-by f coll)
```

Applies f to each value in coll, splitting it each time f returns a new value.

```
(partition-by even? [1 2 4 3 5 6])
=> ((1) (2 4) (3 5) (6))

(partition-by identity (seq "ABBA"))
=> (("A") ("B" "B") ("A"))

(partition-by identity [1 1 1 1 2 2 3])
=> ((1 1 1 1) (2 2) (3))
```

top

pdf/available?

```
(pdf/available?)
```

Checks if the 3rd party libraries required for generating PDFs are available.

```
(pdf/available?)
```

top

pdf/check-required-libs

```
(pdf/check-required-libs)
```

Checks if the 3rd party libraries required for generating PDFs are available. Throws an exception if not.

```
(pdf/check-required-libs)
```

top

pdf/copy

```
(pdf/copy pdf & page-nr)
```

Copies pages from a PDF to a new PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

```
; copy the first and second page
(pdf/copy pdf :1 :2)

; copy the last and second last page
(pdf/copy pdf :-1 :-2)

; copy the pages 1, 2, 6-10, and 12
(pdf/copy pdf :1 :2 :6-10 :12)
```

SEE ALSO

pdf/merge
Merge multiple PDFs into a single PDF. The PDFs are passed as bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

pdf/pages
Returns the number of pages of a PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf.

pdf/watermark
Adds a watermark text to the pages of a PDF. The passed PDF pdf is a bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

top

pdf/merge

```
(pdf/merge pdfs)
```

Merge multiple PDFs into a single PDF. The PDFs are passed as bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

```
(pdf/merge pdf1 pdf2)

(pdf/merge pdf1 pdf2 pdf3)
```

SEE ALSO

pdf/copy
Copies pages from a PDF to a new PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

pdf/pages
Returns the number of pages of a PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf.

pdf/watermark
Adds a watermark text to the pages of a PDF. The passed PDF pdf is a bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

top

pdf/pages

```
(pdf/pages pdf)
```

```
Returns the number of pages of a PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf.
```

```
(->> (str/lorem-ipsum :paragraphs 30)
     (pdf/text-to-pdf)
     (pdf/pages))
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

pdf/merge
Merge multiple PDFs into a single PDF. The PDFs are passed as bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

pdf/copy
Copies pages from a PDF to a new PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

pdf/watermark
Adds a watermark text to the pages of a PDF. The passed PDF pdf is a bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

top

pdf/render

```
(pdf/render xhtml & options)
```

```
Renders a PDF.

Options:
  :base-url url        - a base url. E.g.: "classpath:/"
  :resources resmap    - a resource map for dynamic resources
```

```
(pdf/render xhtm :base-url "classpath:/")

(pdf/render xhtm
            :base-url "classpath:/"
            :resources {"/chart_1.png" (chart-create :2018)
                        "/chart_2.png" (chart-create :2019) })
```

SEE ALSO

pdf/text-to-pdf
Creates a PDF from simple text. The tool process line-feeds '\n' and form-feeds. To start a new page just insert a form-feed marker "<form-f ...

top

pdf/text-to-pdf

```
(pdf/text-to-pdf text & options)
```

```
Creates a PDF from simple text. The tool process line-feeds '\n' and form-feeds. To start a new page just
insert a form-feed marker "<form-feed>".
```

```
Options:
  :font-size n      - font size in pt (double), defaults to 9.0
  :font-weight n    - font weight (0...1000) (long), defaults to 200
  :font-monospace b - monospaced font (true/false) (boolean), defaults to false
```

```
(->> (pdf/text-to-pdf "Lorem Ipsum...")
     (io/spit "text.pdf"))
```

SEE ALSO

pdf/render
Renders a PDF.

top

pdf/watermark

```
(pdf/watermark pdf options-map)
(pdf/watermark pdf & options)
```

```
Adds a watermark text to the pages of a PDF. The passed PDF pdf is a bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

Options:
  :text s              - watermark text (string), defaults to "WATERMARK"
  :font-size n         - font size in pt (double), defaults to 24.0
  :font-char-spacing n - font character spacing (double), defaults to 0.0
  :color s             - font color (HTML color string), defaults to #000000
  :opacity n           - opacity 0.0 ... 1.0 (double), defaults to 0.4
  :outline-color s     - font outline color (HTML color string), defaults to #000000
  :outline-opacity n   - outline opacity 0.0 ... 1.0 (double), defaults to 0.8
  :outline-witdh n     - outline width  0.0 ... 10.0 (double), defaults to 0.5
  :angle n             - angle 0.0 ... 360.0 (double), defaults to 45.0
  :over-content b      - print text over the content (boolean), defaults to true
  :skip-top-pages n    - the number of top pages to skip (long), defaults to 0
  :skip-bottom-pages n - the number of bottom pages to skip (long), defaults to 0
```

```
(pdf/watermark pdf :text "CONFIDENTIAL" :font-size 64 :font-char-spacing 10.0)

(let [watermark { :text "CONFIDENTIAL"
                  :font-size 64
                  :font-char-spacing 10.0 } ]
   (pdf/watermark pdf watermark))
```

top

peek

```
(peek coll)
```

```
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element
```

```
(peek '(1 2 3 4))
=> 1

(peek [1 2 3 4])
=> 4
```

```
(let [s (stack)]
  (push! s 4)
  (peek s))
=> 4
```

top

perf

```
(perf expr warmup-iterations test-iterations)
```

```
Performance test with the given expression.

Runs the test in 3 phases:
   1. Runs the expr in a warmup phase to allow the HotSpot compiler
      to do optimizations.
   2. Runs the garbage collector.
   3. Runs the expression under profiling. Returns nil.

After a test run metrics data can be obtained with (prof :data-formatted)
```

```
(do
  (perf (+ 120 200) 12000 1000)
  (println (prof :data-formatted)))
```

SEE ALSO

time
Evaluates expr and prints the time it took. Returns the value of expr.

prof
Controls the code profiling. See the companion functions/macros 'dorun' and 'perf'. The perf macro is built on prof and dorun and provides ...

top

pid

```
(pid)
```

```
Returns the PID of this process.
```

```
(pid)
=> "74686"
```

top

poll!

```
(poll! queue)
(poll! queue timeout)
```

```
Polls an item from a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If no timeout is given returns the item if
one is available else returns nil. With a timeout returns the item if one is available withinthe given timeout
else returns nil.
```

```
(let [s (queue)]
  (offer! s 4)
  (offer! s 3)
  (poll! s)
  s)
=> (3)
```

SEE ALSO

queue
Creates a new mutable threadsafe bounded or unbounded queue.

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element

offer!
Offers an item to a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait time if necessary ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

pop

```
(pop coll)
```

```
For a list, returns a new list without the first item, for a vector, returns a new vector without the last item.
```

```
(pop '(1 2 3 4))
=> (2 3 4)

(pop [1 2 3 4])
=> [1 2 3]
```

top

pop!

```
(pop! stack)
```

```
Pops an item from a stack.
```

```
(let [s (stack)]
  (push! s 4)
  (push! s 3)
  (pop! s)
  s)
=> (4)
```

SEE ALSO

stack
Creates a new mutable threadsafe stack.

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element

push!
Pushes an item to a stack.

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

pos?

```
(pos? x)
```

```
Returns true if x greater than zero else false
```

```
(pos? 3)
=> true

(pos? -3)
=> false

(pos? (int 3))
=> true

(pos? 3.2)
=> true

(pos? 3.2M)
=> true
```

top

postwalk

```
(postwalk f form)
```

```
Performs a depth-first, post-order traversal of form. Calls f on each sub-form, uses f's return value in place
of the original.
```

```
(postwalk (fn [x] (println "Walked:" (pr-str x)) x)
          '(1 2 {:a 1 :b 2}))
Walked: 1
Walked: 2
Walked: :a
Walked: 1
Walked: [:a 1]
Walked: :b
Walked: 2
Walked: [:b 2]
Walked: {:a 1 :b 2}
Walked: (1 2 {:a 1 :b 2})
=> (1 2 {:a 1 :b 2})
```

SEE ALSO

prewalk

Performs a depth-last, pre-order traversal of form. Calls f on each sub-form, uses f's return value in place of the original.

top

pow

```
(pow x y)
```

Returns the value of x raised to the power of y

```
(pow 10 2)
=> 100.0

(pow 10.23 2)
=> 104.6529

(pow 10.23 2.5)
=> 334.72571990233183
```

top

pr-str

```
(pr-str & xs)
```

With no args, returns the empty string. With one arg x, returns x.toString(). With more than one arg, returns the concatenation of the str values of the args with delimiter ' '.

```
(pr-str )
=> ""

(pr-str 1 2 3)
=> "1 2 3"
```

top

prewalk

```
(prewalk f form)
```

Performs a depth-last, pre-order traversal of form. Calls f on each sub-form, uses f's return value in place of the original.

```
(prewalk (fn [x] (println "Walked:" (pr-str x)) x)
         '(1 2 {:a 1 :b 2}))
Walked: (1 2 {:a 1 :b 2})
Walked: 1
Walked: 2
Walked: {:a 1 :b 2}
Walked: [:a 1]
Walked: :a
Walked: 1
Walked: [:b 2]
```

```
Walked: :b
Walked: 2
=> (1 2 {:a 1 :b 2})
```

SEE ALSO

postwalk
Performs a depth-first, post-order traversal of form. Calls f on each sub-form, uses f's return value in place of the original.

top

print

```
(print & xs)
(print os & xs)
```

```
Without output stream prints to the output stream that is the current value of *out*. With no args, prints the
empty string. With one arg x, prints x.toString(). With more than one arg, prints the concatenation of the
string values of the args with delimiter ' '.
With an output stream prints to that output stream.
Returns nil.
```

```
(print [10 20 30])
[10 20 30]
=> nil

(print *out* [10 20 30])
[10 20 30]
=> nil

(print *err* [10 20 30])
[10 20 30]
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

println
Without output stream prints to the output stream that is the current value of *out* with a tailing linefeed. With no args, prints the empty ...

printf
Without output stream prints formatted output as per format to the output stream that is the current value of *out*.

newline
Without arg writes a platform-specific newline to the output stream that is the current value of *out*. With arg writes a newline to the ...

top

printf

```
(printf fmt & args)
(printf os fmt & args)
```

```
Without output stream prints formatted output as per format to the output stream that is the current value of
*out*.
With an output stream prints to that output stream.
Returns nil.
```

```
(printf "%s: %d" "abc" 100)
abc: 100
```

```
=> nil

(printf "line 1: %s%nline 2: %s%n" "123" "456")
line 1: 123
line 2: 456
=> nil

(printf *out* "%s: %d" "abc" 100)
abc: 100
=> nil

(printf *err* "%s: %d" "abc" 100)
abc: 100
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

print
Without output stream prints to the output stream that is the current value of *out*. With no args, prints the empty string. With one arg ...

println
Without output stream prints to the output stream that is the current value of *out* with a tailing linefeed. With no args, prints the empty ...

newline
Without arg writes a platform-specific newline to the output stream that is the current value of *out*. With arg writes a newline to the ...

top

println

```
(println & xs)
(println os & xs)
```

```
Without output stream prints to the output stream that is the current value of *out* with a tailing linefeed.
With no args, prints the empty string. With one arg x, prints x.toString(). With more than one arg, prints the
concatenation of the string values of the args with delimiter ' '.
With an output stream prints to that output stream.
Returns nil.
```

```
(println 200)
200
=> nil

(println [10 20 30])
[10 20 30]
=> nil

(println *out* 200)
200
=> nil

(println *err* 200)
200
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

print
Without output stream prints to the output stream that is the current value of *out*. With no args, prints the empty string. With one arg ...

printf
Without output stream prints formatted output as per format to the output stream that is the current value of *out*.

newline
Without arg writes a platform-specific newline to the output stream that is the current value of *out*. With arg writes a newline to the ...

top

prof

```
(prof opts)
```

```
Controls the code profiling. See the companion functions/macros 'dorun' and 'perf'. The perf macro is built on
prof and dorun and provides all for simple Venice profiling.

The profiler reports a function's elapsed time as "time with children"!

Profiling recursive functions:
Because the profiler reports "time with children" and accumulates the elapsed time across all recursive calls
the resulting time for a particular recursive function is higher than the effective time.
```

```
(do
  (prof :on)   ; turn profiler on
  (prof :off)   ; turn profiler off
  (prof :status)   ; returns the profiler on/off staus
  (prof :clear)   ; clear profiler data captured so far
  (prof :data)   ; returns the profiler data as map
  (prof :data-formatted)   ; returns the profiler data as formatted text
  (prof :data-formatted "Metrics test")   ; returns the profiler data as formatted text with a title
  nil)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

perf
Performance test with the given expression.

time
Evaluates expr and prints the time it took. Returns the value of expr.

top

promise

```
(promise)
```

```
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to
delivery will block, unless the variant of deref with timeout is used. All subsequent derefs will return the
same delivered value without blocking.
```

```
(do
   (def p (promise))
   (deliver p 10)
   (deliver p 20)
   @p)
=> 10

(do
   (def p (promise))
   (defn task1 [] (sleep 500) (deliver p 10))
   (defn task2 [] (sleep 800) (deliver p 20))
```

```
   (future task1)
   (future task2)
   @p)
=> 10
```

SEE ALSO

deliver
Delivers the supplied value to the promise, releasing any pending derefs. A subsequent call to deliver on a promise will have no effect.

promise?
Returns true if f is a Promise otherwise false

realized?
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

top

promise?

```
(promise? p)
```

```
Returns true if f is a Promise otherwise false
```

```
(promise? (promise)))
=> true
```

top

proxify

```
(proxify classname method-map)
```

```
Proxifies a Java interface to be passed as a Callback object to Java functions. The interface's methods are
implemented by Venice functions.
The dynamic invocation handler takes care that the methods are called in the context of Venice sandbox even if
the Java method that invokes the callback methods is running in another thread.
```

```
(do
   (import :java.io.File :java.io.FilenameFilter)

   (def file-filter
      (fn [dir name] (str/ends-with? name ".xxx")))

   (let [dir (io/tmp-dir )]
      ;; create a dynamic proxy for the interface FilenameFilter
      ;; and implement its function 'accept' by 'file-filter'
      (. dir :list (proxify :FilenameFilter {:accept file-filter})))
)
=> []
```

top

push!

```
(push! stack v)
```

Pushes an item to a stack.

```
(let [s (stack)]
  (push! s 4)
  (push! s 3)
  (pop! s)
  s)
=> (4)
```

SEE ALSO

stack
Creates a new mutable threadsafe stack.

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element

pop!
Pops an item from a stack.

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

quantile

```
(quantile q coll)
```

Returns the quantile [0.0 .. 1.0] of the values

```
(quantile 0.5 '(3, 7, 8, 5, 12, 14, 21, 13, 18))
=> 12.0

(quantile 0.5 '(3, 7, 8, 5, 12, 14, 21, 15, 18, 14))
=> 13.0
```

top

quartiles

```
(quartiles coll)
```

Returns the quartiles (1st, 2nd, and 3rd) of the values

```
(quartiles '(3, 7, 8, 5, 12, 14, 21, 13, 18))
=> (6.0 12.0 16.0)

(quartiles '(3, 7, 8, 5, 12, 14, 21, 15, 18, 14))
=> (7.0 13.0 15.0)
```

top

quasiquote

```
(quasiquote form)
```

Quasi quotes also called syntax quotes (a backquote) supress evaluation of the form that follows it and all the nested forms.

unquote:
It is possible to unquote part of the form that is quoted with `~`. Unquoting allows you to evaluate parts of the syntax quoted expression.

unquote-splicing:
Unquote evaluates to a collection of values and inserts the collection into the quoted form. But sometimes you want to unquote a list and insert its elements (not the list) inside the quoted form. This is where `~@` (unquote-splicing) comes to rescue.

```
(quasiquote (16 17 (inc 17)))
=> (16 17 (inc 17))

`(16 17 (inc 17))
=> (16 17 (inc 17))

`(16 17 ~(inc 17))
=> (16 17 18)

`(16 17 ~(map inc [16 17]))
=> (16 17 (17 18))

`(16 17 ~@(map inc [16 17]))
=> (16 17 17 18)

`(1 2 ~@#{1 2 3})
=> (1 2 1 2 3)

`(1 2 ~@{:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> (1 2 [:a 1] [:b 2] [:c 3])
```

top

queue

```
(queue )
(queue 100)
```

Creates a new mutable threadsafe bounded or unbounded queue.

```
;unbounded queue
(let [q (queue)]
  (offer! q 1)
  (offer! q 2)
  (offer! q 3)
  (poll! q)
   q)
=> (2 3)

;bounded queue
(let [q (queue 10)]
  (offer! q 1000 1)
  (offer! q 1000 2)
  (offer! q 1000 3)
```

```
  (poll! q 1000)
   q)
=> (2 3)
```

SEE ALSO

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element

poll!
Polls an item from a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If no timeout is given returns the item if one is available else returns ...

offer!
Offers an item to a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait time if necessary ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

queue?

```
(queue? obj)
```

```
Returns true if obj is a queue
```

```
(queue? (queue))
=> true
```

top

quote

```
(quote form)
```

```
There are two equivalent ways to quote a form either with quote or with '. They prevent the quoted form from
being evaluated.

Regular quotes work recursively with any kind of forms and types: strings, maps, lists, vectors...
```

```
(quote (1 2 3))
=> (1 2 3)

(quote (+ 1 2))
=> (+ 1 2)

'(1 2 3)
=> (1 2 3)

'(+ 1 2)
=> (+ 1 2)

'(a (b (c d (+ 1 2))))
=> (a (b (c d (+ 1 2))))
```

top

rand-double

```
(rand-double)
(rand-double max)
```

Without argument returns a double between 0.0 and 1.0. With argument max returns a random double between 0.0 and max.
This function is based on a cryptographically strong random number generator (RNG).

```
(rand-double)
=> 0.36610300588425015

(rand-double 100.0)
=> 87.14978593271131
```

top

rand-gaussian

```
(rand-gaussian)
(rand-gaussian mean stddev)
```

Without argument returns a Gaussion distributed double value with mean 0.0 and standard deviation 1.0. With argument mean and stddev returns a Gaussion distributed double value with the given mean and standard deviation.
This function is based on a cryptographically strong random number generator (RNG)

```
(rand-gaussian)
=> 0.7660988204059952

(rand-gaussian 0.0 5.0)
=> -5.26324994806962
```

top

rand-long

```
(rand-long)
(rand-long max)
```

Without argument returns a random long between 0 and MAX_LONG. With argument max returns a random long between 0 and max exclusive.
This function is based on a cryptographically strong random number generator (RNG).

```
(rand-long)
=> 1939942628058592918

(rand-long 100)
=> 63
```

top

range

```
(range)
(range end)
(range start end)
(range start end step)
```

Returns a collection of numbers from start (inclusive) to end (exclusive), by step, where start defaults to 0 and step defaults to 1. When start is equal to end, returns empty list. Without args returns a lazy sequence generating numbers starting with 0 and incrementing by 1.

```
(range 10)
=> (0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)

(range 10 20)
=> (10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19)

(range 10 20 3)
=> (10 13 16 19)

(range (int 10) (int 20))
=> (10I 11I 12I 13I 14I 15I 16I 17I 18I 19I)

(range (int 10) (int 20) (int 3))
=> (10I 13I 16I 19I)

(range 10 15 0.5)
=> (10 10.5 11.0 11.5 12.0 12.5 13.0 13.5 14.0 14.5)

(range 1.1M 2.2M 0.1M)
=> (1.1M 1.2M 1.3M 1.4M 1.5M 1.6M 1.7M 1.8M 1.9M 2.0M 2.1M)

(range 100N 200N 10N)
=> (100N 110N 120N 130N 140N 150N 160N 170N 180N 190N)
```

top

read-line

```
(read-line)
```

Reads the next line from the stream that is the current value of *in*.
Returns nil if the end of the stream is reached.

SEE ALSO

read-char
Reads the next char from the stream that is the current value of *in*.

top

read-string

```
(read-string s)
(read-string s origin)
```

Reads from s

```
(do
  (eval (read-string "(def x 100)" "test"))
```

```
  x)
=> 100
```

SEE ALSO

eval
Evaluates the form data structure (not text!) and returns the result.

top

realized?

```
(realized? x)
```

```
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.
```

```
(do
   (def task (fn [] 100))
   (let [f (future task)]
        (println (realized? f))
        (println @f)
        (println (realized? f))))
false
100
true
=> nil

(do
   (def p (promise))
   (println (realized? p))
   (deliver p 123)
   (println @p)
   (println (realized? p)))
false
123
true
=> nil

(do
   (def x (delay 100))
   (println (realized? x))
   (println @x)
   (println (realized? x)))
false
100
true
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

future
Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

delay
Takes a body of expressions and yields a Delay object that will invoke the body only the first time it is forced (with force or deref/@), ...

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, unless ...

top

recur

```
(recur expr*)
```

Evaluates the exprs and rebinds the bindings of the recursion point to the values of the exprs. The recur expression must be at the tail position. The tail position is a postion which an expression would return a value from.

```
;; tail recursion
(loop [x 10]
   (when (> x 1)
      (println x)
      (recur (- x 2))))
10
8
6
4
2
=> nil

;; tail recursion
(do
   (defn sum [n]
         (loop [cnt n acc 0]
            (if (zero? cnt)
                acc
                (recur (dec cnt) (+ acc cnt)))))
   (sum 10000))
=> 50005000
```

SEE ALSO

loop
Evaluates the exprs and binds the bindings. Creates a recursion point with the bindings.

top

reduce

```
(reduce f coll)
(reduce f val coll)
```

f should be a function of 2 arguments. If val is not supplied, returns the result of applying f to the first 2 items in coll, then applying f to that result and the 3rd item, etc. If coll contains no items, f must accept no arguments as well, and reduce returns the result of calling f with no arguments. If coll has only 1 item, it is returned and f is not called. If val is supplied, returns the result of applying f to val and the first item in coll, then applying f to that result and the 2nd item, etc. If coll contains no items, returns val and f is not called.

```
(reduce (fn [x y] (+ x y)) [1 2 3 4 5 6 7])
=> 28

(reduce (fn [x y] (+ x y)) 10 [1 2 3 4 5 6 7])
=> 38

((reduce comp [(partial + 1) (partial * 2) (partial + 3)]) 100)
=> 207

(reduce (fn [m [k v]] (assoc m v k)) {} {:b 2 :a 1 :c 3})
```

```
=> {1 :a 2 :b 3 :c}

(reduce (fn [m c] (assoc m (first c) c)) {} [[:a 1] [:b 2] [:c 3]])
=> {:a [:a 1] :b [:b 2] :c [:c 3]}
```

top

reduce-kv

```
(reduce-kv f init coll)
```

Reduces an associative collection. f should be a function of 3 arguments. Returns the result of applying f to init, the first key and the first value in coll, then applying f to that result and the 2nd key and value, etc. If coll contains no entries, returns init and f is not called. Note that reduce-kv is supported on vectors, where the keys will be the ordinals.

```
(reduce-kv (fn [m k v] (assoc m v k))
           {}
           {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> {1 :a 2 :b 3 :c}

(reduce-kv (fn [m k v] (assoc m k (:col v)))
           {}
           {:a {:col :red   :len 10}
            :b {:col :green :len 20}
            :c {:col :blue  :len 30} } )
=> {:a :red :b :green :c :blue}
```

top

reduced

```
(reduced x)
```

Wraps x in a way such that a reduce will terminate with the value x.

top

reduced?

```
(reduced? x)
```

Returns true if x is the result of a call to reduced.

top

regex/find

```
(regex/find matcher)
```

Returns the next regex match

```
(let [m (regex/matcher "[0-9]+" "672-345-456-3212")]
   (println (regex/find m))
   (println (regex/find m))
   (println (regex/find m))
   (println (regex/find m))
   (println (regex/find m)))

672
345
456
3212
nil
=> nil
```

top

regex/find-all

```
(regex/find-all matcher)
```

Returns all regex matches

```
(->> (regex/matcher "\\d+" "672-345-456-3212")
     (regex/find-all))
=> ("672" "345" "456" "3212")

(->> (regex/matcher "([^\"]\\S*|\".+?\")\\s*" "1 2 \"3 4\" 5")
     (regex/find-all))
=> ("1 " "2 " "\"3 4\" " "5")
```

top

regex/find-all-groups

```
(regex/find-all-groups matcher)
```

Returns the all regex matches and returns the groups

```
(let [m (regex/matcher "[0-9]+" "672-345-456-3212")]
  (regex/find-all-groups m))

=> ({:start 0 :end 3 :group "672"} {:start 4 :end 7 :group "345"} {:start 8 :end 11 :group "456"} {:start 12 :
end 16 :group "3212"})
```

top

regex/find-group

```
(regex/find-group matcher)
```

Returns the next regex match and returns the group

```
(let [m (regex/matcher "[0-9]+" "672-345-456-3212")]
   (println (regex/find-group m))
   (println (regex/find-group m))
```

```
   (println (regex/find-group m))
   (println (regex/find-group m))
   (println (regex/find-group m)))

{:start 0 :end 3 :group 672}
{:start 4 :end 7 :group 345}
{:start 8 :end 11 :group 456}
{:start 12 :end 16 :group 3212}
nil
=> nil
```

top

regex/find?

```
(regex/find? matcher)
```

Attempts to find the next subsequence that matches the pattern. If the match succeeds then more information can be obtained via the regex/group function

```
(let [p (regex/pattern "[0-9]+")
      m (regex/matcher p "100")]
   (regex/find? m))
=> true
```

top

regex/group

```
(regex/group matcher group)
```

Returns the input subsequence captured by the given group during theprevious match operation.

```
(let [p (regex/pattern "([0-9]+)(.*)")
      m (regex/matcher p "100abc")]
   (if (regex/matches? m)
      [(regex/group m 1) (regex/group m 2)]
      []))
=> ["100" "abc"]
```

top

regex/groupcount

```
(regex/groupcount matcher)
```

Returns the matcher's group count.

```
(let [p (regex/pattern "([0-9]+)(.*)")
      m (regex/matcher p "100abc")]
   (regex/groupcount m))
=> 2
```

top

regex/matcher

```
(regex/matcher pattern str)
```

Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher. The pattern can be either a string or a pattern created by (regex/pattern s)

```
(regex/matcher "[0-9]+" "100")
=> java.util.regex.Matcher[pattern=[0-9]+ region=0,3 lastmatch=]

(let [p (regex/pattern "[0-9]+")]
   (regex/matcher p "100"))
=> java.util.regex.Matcher[pattern=[0-9]+ region=0,3 lastmatch=]
```

top

regex/matches

```
(regex/matches pattern str)
```

Returns the match, if any, of string to pattern, using java.util.regex.Matcher.matches(). Returns a list with the groups.

Returns matching details as meta data and groups list and items:
Group:
   :start   start pos of the group
   :end   end pos of the group
   :group-count the number of elements in the group
Group element:
   :start   start pos of the element
   :end   end pos of the element

```
(regex/matches "hello, (.*)" "hello, world")
=> ("hello, world" "world")

(regex/matches "([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)" "672-345-456-212")
=> ("672-345-456-212" "672" "345" "456" "212")

(let [p (regex/pattern "([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)")]
  (regex/matches p "672-345"))
=> ("672-345" "672" "345")
```

top

regex/matches?

```
(regex/matches? matcher)
```

Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern. If the match succeeds then more information can be obtained via the regex/group function

```
(let [p (regex/pattern "[0-9]+")
      m (regex/matcher p "100")]
   (regex/matches? m))
=> true
```

top

regex/pattern

```
(regex/pattern s)
```

Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

```
(regex/pattern "[0-9]+")
=> [0-9]+
```

top

regex/reset

```
(regex/reset matcher str)
```

Resets the matcher with a new string

```
(let [p (regex/pattern "[0-9]+")
      m1 (regex/matcher p "100")
      m2 (regex/reset m1 "200")]
   (regex/find? m2))
=> true
```

top

remove

```
(remove predicate coll)
```

Returns a collection of the items in coll for which (predicate item) returns logical false. Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(remove even? [1 2 3 4 5 6 7])
=> (1 3 5 7)

(remove #{3 5} '(1 3 5 7 9))
=> (1 7 9)

(remove #(= 3 %) '(1 2 3 4 5 6))
=> (1 2 4 5 6)
```

top

remove-watch

```
(remove-watch ref key)
```

Removes a watch function from an agent/atom reference.

```
(do
   (def x (agent 10))
   (defn watcher [key ref old new]
         (println "watcher: " key))
   (add-watch x :test watcher)
   (remove-watch x :test))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

repeat

```
(repeat x)
(repeat n x)
```

```
Returns a lazy sequence of x values or a collection with the value x repeated n times.
```

```
(repeat 3 "hello")
=> ("hello" "hello" "hello")

(repeat 5 [1 2])
=> ([1 2] [1 2] [1 2] [1 2] [1 2])

(repeat ":")
=> (...)

(interleave [:a :b :c] (repeat 100))
=> (:a 100 :b 100 :c 100)
```

SEE ALSO

repeatedly
Takes a function of no args, presumably with side effects, and returns a collection of n calls to it

dotimes
Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.

constantly
Returns a function that takes any number of arguments and returns always the value x.

top

repeatedly

```
(repeatedly n fn)
```

```
Takes a function of no args, presumably with side effects, and returns a collection of n calls to it
```

```
(repeatedly 5 #(rand-long 11))
=> (4 2 1 5 2)

;; compare with repeat, which only calls the 'rand-long'
```

```
;; function once, repeating the value five times.
(repeat 5 (rand-long 11))
=> (0 0 0 0 0)
```

SEE ALSO

repeat
Returns a lazy sequence of x values or a collection with the value x repeated n times.

dotimes
Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.

constantly
Returns a function that takes any number of arguments and returns always the value x.

top

replace

```
(replace smap coll)
```

```
Given a map of replacement pairs and a collection, returns a
collection with any elements that are a key in smap replaced with the
corresponding value in smap.
```

```
(replace {2 :two, 4 :four} [4 2 3 4 5 6 2])
=> [:four :two 3 :four 5 6 :two]

(replace {2 :two, 4 :four} #{1 2 3 4 5})
=> #{1 3 5 :four :two}

(replace {[:a 10] [:c 30]} {:a 10 :b 20})
=> {:b 20 :c 30}
```

top

reset!

```
(reset! box newval)
```

```
Sets the value of an atom or a volatile to newval without regard for the current value. Returns newval.
```

```
(do
  (def counter (atom 0))
  (reset! counter 99)
  @counter)
=> 99

(do
  (def counter (atom 0))
  (reset! counter 99))
=> 99

(do
  (def counter (volatile 0))
  (reset! counter 99)
  @counter)
=> 99
```

SEE ALSO

atom
Creates an atom with the initial value x.

volatile
Creates a volatile with the initial value x

top

resolve

```
(resolve symbol)
```

Resolves a symbol.

```
(resolve '+)
=> function + {visibility :public, ns "core"}

(resolve 'y)
=> nil

(resolve (symbol "+"))
=> function + {visibility :public, ns "core"}

((-> "first" symbol resolve) [1 2 3])
=> 1
```

top

rest

```
(rest coll)
```

Returns a possibly empty collection of the items after the first.

```
(rest nil)
=> nil

(rest [])
=> []

(rest [1])
=> []

(rest [1 2 3])
=> [2 3]

(rest '())
=> ()

(rest '(1))
=> ()

(rest '(1 2 3))
=> (2 3)
```

```
(rest "1234")
=> ("2" "3" "4")
```

top

restart-agent

```
(restart-agent agent state)
```

When an agent is failed, changes the agent state to new-state and then un-fails the agent so that sends are allowed again.

```
(do
   (def x (agent 100))
   (restart-agent x 200)
   (deref x))
=> 200
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

reverse

```
(reverse coll)
```

Returns a collection of the items in coll in reverse order. Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(reverse [1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> [6 5 4 3 2 1]

(reverse "abcdef")
=> ("f" "e" "d" "c" "b" "a")
```

top

rf-any?

```
(rf-any? pred)
```

Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for at least one the items, false otherwise.

```
(transduce (filter number?) (rf-any? pos?) [true -1 1 2 false])
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

rf-first
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the first item.

rf-last
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the last item.

rf-every?
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for all the items, false otherwise.

top

rf-every?

```
(rf-every? pred)
```

```
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for all the items,
false otherwise.
```

```
(transduce (filter number?) (rf-every? pos?) [1 2 3])
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

rf-first
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the first item.

rf-last
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the last item.

rf-any?
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for at least one the items, false otherwise.

top

rf-first

```
(rf-first)
```

```
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the first item.
```

```
(transduce (filter number?) rf-first [false 1 2])
=> 1

(transduce identity rf-first [nil 1 2])
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

rf-last
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the last item.

rf-any?
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for at least one the items, false otherwise.

rf-every?
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for all the items, false otherwise.

top

rf-last

```
(rf-last)
```

```
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the last item.
```

```
(transduce (filter number?) rf-last [false 1 2])
=> 2

(transduce identity rf-last [1 2 1.2])
=> 1.2
```

SEE ALSO

rf-first
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the first item.

rf-any?
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for at least one the items, false otherwise.

rf-every?
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for all the items, false otherwise.

top

sandboxed?

```
(sandboxed? )
```

```
Returns true if there is a sandbox otherwise false
```

```
(sandboxed? )
=> false
```

top

schedule-at-fixed-rate

```
(schedule-at-fixed-rate fn initial-delay period time-unit)
```

```
Creates and executes a periodic action that becomes enabled first after the given initial delay, and
subsequently with the given period.
Returns a future. (future? f), (future-cancel f), and (future-done? f) will work on the returned future.
Time unit is one of :milliseconds, :seconds, :minutes, :hours, or :days.
```

```
(schedule-at-fixed-rate #(println "test") 1 2 :seconds)

(let [s (schedule-at-fixed-rate #(println "test") 1 2 :seconds)]
   (sleep 16 :seconds)
   (future-cancel s))
```

SEE ALSO

schedule-delay
Creates and executes a one-shot action that becomes enabled after the given delay.

top

schedule-delay

```
(schedule-delay fn delay time-unit)
```

```
Creates and executes a one-shot action that becomes enabled after the given delay.
Returns a future. (deref f), (future? f), (future-cancel f), and (future-done? f) will work on the returned
future.
Time unit is one of :milliseconds, :seconds, :minutes, :hours, or :days.
```

```
(schedule-delay (fn[] (println "test")) 1 :seconds)

(deref (schedule-delay (fn [] 100) 2 :seconds))
```

SEE ALSO

schedule-at-fixed-rate
Creates and executes a periodic action that becomes enabled first after the given initial delay, and subsequently with the given period.

top

second

```
(second coll)
```

```
Returns the second element of coll.
```

```
(second nil)
=> nil

(second [])
=> nil

(second [1 2 3])
=> 2

(second '())
=> nil

(second '(1 2 3))
=> 2
```

top

send

```
(send agent action-fn args)
```

```
Dispatch an action to an agent. Returns the agent immediately.The state of the agent will be set to the value
of:
 (apply action-fn state-of-agent args)
```

```
(do
   (def x (agent 100))
   (send x + 5)
   (send x (partial + 7))
   (sleep 100)
```

```
   (deref x))
=> 112
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

send-off
Dispatch a potentially blocking action to an agent. Returns the agent immediately. The state of the agent will be set to the value of:

top

send-off

```
(send-off agent fn args)
```

```
Dispatch a potentially blocking action to an agent. Returns the agent immediately. The state of the agent will
be set to the value of:
 (apply action-fn state-of-agent args)
```

```
(do
   (def x (agent 100))
   (send-off x + 5)
   (send-off x (partial + 7))
   (sleep 100)
   (deref x))
=> 112
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

send
Dispatch an action to an agent. Returns the agent immediately.The state of the agent will be set to the value of:

top

seq

```
(seq coll)
```

```
Returns a seq on the collection. If the collection is empty, returns nil. (seq nil) returns nil. seq also works
on Strings and converts Java streams to lists.
```

```
(seq nil)
=> nil

(seq [1 2 3])
=> (1 2 3)

(seq '(1 2 3))
=> (1 2 3)

(seq {:a 1 :b 2})
=> ([:a 1] [:b 2])
```

```
(seq "abcd")
=> ("a" "b" "c" "d")
```

top

sequential?

```
(sequential? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a sequential collection

```
(sequential? '(1))
=> true

(sequential? [1])
=> true

(sequential? {:a 1})
=> false

(sequential? nil)
=> false

(sequential? "abc")
=> false
```

top

set

```
(set & items)
```

Creates a new set containing the items.

```
(set )
=> #{}

(set nil)
=> #{nil}

(set 1)
=> #{1}

(set 1 2 3)
=> #{1 2 3}

(set [1 2] 3)
=> #{[1 2] 3}
```

top

set!

```
(set! var-symbol expr)
```

Sets a global or thread-local variable to the value of the expression.

```
(do
  (def x 10)
  (set! x 20)
  x)
=> 20

(do
   (def-dynamic x 100)
   (set! x 200)
   x)
=> 200

(do
   (def-dynamic x 100)
   (with-out-str
      (print x)
      (binding [x 200]
        (print (str "-" x))
        (set! x (inc x))
        (print (str "-" x)))
      (print (str "-" x))))
=> "100-200-201-100"
```

top

set-error-handler!

```
(set-error-handler! agent handler-fn)
```

Sets the error-handler of an agent to handler-fn. If an action being run by the agent throws an exception handler-fn will be called with two arguments: the agent and the exception.

```
(do
   (def x (agent 100))
   (defn err-handler-fn [ag ex]
      (println "error occured: "
               (:message ex)
               " and we still have value"
               @ag))
   (set-error-handler! x err-handler-fn)
   (send x (fn [n] (/ n 0))))
=> (agent :value 100)
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

agent-error-mode
Returns the agent's error mode

agent-error
Returns the exception thrown during an asynchronous action of the agent if the agent is failed. Returns nil if the agent is not failed.

top

set?

```
(set? obj)
```

```
Returns true if obj is a set
```

```
(set? (set 1))
=> true
```

top

sgn

```
(sgn x)
```

```
sgn function for a number.
   -1 if x < 0
    0 if x = 0
    1 if x > 0
```

```
(sgn -10)
=> -1

(sgn 0)
=> 0

(sgn 10)
=> 1

(sgn -10I)
=> -1

(sgn -10.1)
=> -1

(sgn -10.12M)
=> -1
```

top

sh

```
(sh & args)
```

```
Passes the given strings to Runtime.exec() to launch a sub-process.

Options are
  :in         may be given followed by input source as InputStream,
              Reader, File, ByteBuf, or String, to be fed to the
              sub-process's stdin.
  :in-enc     option may be given followed by a String, used as a
              character encoding name (for example "UTF-8" or
              "ISO-8859-1") to convert the input string specified
              by the :in option to the sub-process's stdin. Defaults
              to UTF-8. If the :in option provides a byte array,
              then the bytes are passed unencoded, and this option
              is ignored.
  :out-enc    option may be given followed by :bytes or a String. If
              a String is given, it will be used as a character
```

```
              encoding name (for example "UTF-8" or "ISO-8859-1")
              to convert the sub-process's stdout to a String which is
              returned. If :bytes is given, the sub-process's stdout
              will be stored in a Bytebuf and returned. Defaults to
              UTF-8.
  :out-fn     a function with a single string argument that receives
              line by line from the process' stdout. If passed the
              :out value in the return map will be empty.
  :err-fn     a function with a single string argument that receives
              line by line from the process' stderr. If passed the
              :err value in the return map will be empty.
  :env        override the process env with a map.
  :dir        override the process dir with a String or java.io.File.
  :throw-ex   If true throw an exception if the exit code is not equal
              to zero, if false returns the exit code. Defaults to
              false. It's recommended to use (with-sh-throw (sh "foo"))
              instead.

You can bind :env, :dir for multiple operations using with-sh-env or
with-sh-dir. with-sh-throw is binds :throw-ex as true.

sh returns a map of
  :exit => sub-process's exit code
  :out  => sub-process's stdout (as Bytebuf or String)
  :err  => sub-process's stderr (String via platform default encoding)
```

```
(println (sh "ls" "-l"))

(println (sh "ls" "-l" "/tmp"))

(println (sh "sed" "s/[aeiou]/oo/g" :in "hello there\n"))

(println (sh "cat" :in "x\u25bax\n"))

(println (sh "echo" "x\u25bax"))

(println (sh "/bin/sh" "-c" "ls -l"))

(sh "ls" "-l" :out-fn println)

(sh "ls" "-l" :out-fn println :err-fn println)

;; background process
(println (sh "/bin/sh" "-c" "sleep 30 >/dev/null 2>&1 &"))

(println (sh "/bin/sh" "-c" "nohup sleep 30 >/dev/null 2>&1 &"))

;; reads 4 single-byte chars
(println (sh "echo" "x\u25bax" :out-enc "ISO-8859-1"))

;; reads binary file into bytes[]
(println (sh "cat" "birds.jpg" :out-enc :bytes))

;; working directory
(println (with-sh-dir "/tmp" (sh "ls" "-l") (sh "pwd")))

(println (sh "pwd" :dir "/tmp"))

;; throw an exception if the shell's subprocess exit code is not equal to 0
(println (with-sh-throw (sh "ls" "-l")))

(println (sh "ls" "-l" :throw-ex true))
```

```
;; windows
(println (sh "cmd" "/c dir 1>&2"))
```

top

shuffle

```
(shuffle coll)
```

Returns a collection of the items in coll in random order.

```
(shuffle '(1 2 3 4 5 6))
=> (1 3 2 6 5 4)

(shuffle [1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> [1 5 3 2 4 6]

(shuffle "abcdef")
=> ("c" "f" "d" "b" "e" "a")
```

top

shutdown-agents

```
(shutdown-agents )
```

Initiates a shutdown of the thread pools that back the agent system. Running actions will complete, but no new actions will been accepted

```
(do
   (def x1 (agent 100))
   (def x2 (agent 100))
   (shutdown-agents ))
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

shutdown-agents?

```
(shutdown-agents?)
```

Returns true if the thread-pool that backs the agents is shut down

```
(do
   (def x1 (agent 100))
   (def x2 (agent 100))
   (shutdown-agents )
   (sleep 300)
   (shutdown-agents? ))
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

shutdown-hook

```
(shutdown-hook f)
```

Registers the function f as JVM shutdown hook.

```
(shutdown-hook (fn [] (println "shutdown")))
=> nil
```

top

sin

```
(sin x)
```

sin x

```
(sin 1)
=> 0.8414709848078965

(sin 1.23)
=> 0.9424888019316975

(sin 1.23M)
=> 0.9424888019316975
```

top

sleep

```
(sleep n)
(sleep n time-unit)
```

Sleep for the time n. The default time unit is milliseconds
Time unit is one of :milliseconds, :seconds, :minutes, :hours, or :days.

```
(sleep 30)
=> nil

(sleep 30 :milliseconds)
=> nil

(sleep 5 :seconds)
=> nil
```

top

some

```
(some pred coll)
```

Returns the first logical true value of (pred x) for any x in coll, else nil.
Stops processing the collection if the first value is found that meets the predicate.

```
(some even? '(1 2 3 4))
=> true

(some even? '(1 3 5 7))
=> nil

(some #{5} [1 2 3 4 5])
=> 5

(some #(== 5 %) [1 2 3 4 5])
=> true

(some #(if (even? %) %) [1 2 3 4])
=> 2
```

top

some->

```
(some-> expr & forms)
```

When expr is not nil, threads it into the first form (via ->), and when that result is not nil, through the next etc.

```
(some-> {:y 3 :x 5}
        :y
        (- 2))
=> 1

(some-> {:y 3 :x 5}
        :z
        (- 2))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

some->>
When expr is not nil, threads it into the first form (via ->>), and when that result is not nil, through the next etc.

top

some->>

```
(some->> expr & forms)
```

When expr is not nil, threads it into the first form (via ->>), and when that result is not nil, through the next etc.

```
(some->> {:y 3 :x 5}
         :y
         (- 2))
=> -1

(some->> {:y 3 :x 5}
         :z
         (- 2))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

some->
When expr is not nil, threads it into the first form (via ->), and when that result is not nil, through the next etc.

top

some?

```
(some? x)
```

Returns true if x is not nil, false otherwise

```
(some? nil)
=> false

(some? 0)
=> true

(some? 4.0)
=> true

(some? false)
=> true

(some? [])
=> true

(some? {})
=> true
```

top

sort

```
(sort coll)
(sort comparefn coll)
```

Returns a sorted list of the items in coll. If no compare function comparefn is supplied, uses the natural compare. The compare function takes two arguments and returns -1, 0, or 1

```
(sort [3 2 5 4 1 6])
=> [1 2 3 4 5 6]

(sort compare [3 2 5 4 1 6])
=> [1 2 3 4 5 6]

; reversed
```

```
(sort (comp - compare) [3 2 5 4 1 6])
=> [6 5 4 3 2 1]

(sort {:c 3 :a 1 :b 2})
=> ([:a 1] [:b 2] [:c 3])
```

top

sort-by

```
(sort-by keyfn coll)
(sort-by keyfn compfn coll)
```

Returns a sorted sequence of the items in coll, where the sort order is determined by comparing (keyfn item). If no comparator is supplied, uses compare.

```
(sort-by :id [{:id 2 :name "Smith"} {:id 1 :name "Jones"} ])
=> [{:name "Jones" :id 1} {:name "Smith" :id 2}]

(sort-by count ["aaa" "bb" "c"])
=> ["c" "bb" "aaa"]

; reversed
(sort-by count (comp - compare) ["aaa" "bb" "c"])
=> ["aaa" "bb" "c"]

(sort-by first [[1 2] [3 4] [2 3]])
=> [[1 2] [2 3] [3 4]]

; reversed
(sort-by first (comp - compare) [[1 2] [3 4] [2 3]])
=> [[3 4] [2 3] [1 2]]

(sort-by :rank [{:rank 2} {:rank 3} {:rank 1}])
=> [{:rank 1} {:rank 2} {:rank 3}]

; reversed
(sort-by :rank (comp - compare) [{:rank 2} {:rank 3} {:rank 1}])
=> [{:rank 3} {:rank 2} {:rank 1}]

; sort by :foo, and where :foo is equal, sort by :bar
(do
  (def x [ {:foo 2 :bar 11}
           {:foo 1 :bar 99}
           {:foo 2 :bar 55}
           {:foo 1 :bar 77} ] )
  (sort-by (juxt :foo :bar) x))
=> [{:foo 1 :bar 77} {:foo 1 :bar 99} {:foo 2 :bar 11} {:foo 2 :bar 55}]
```

top

sorted

```
(sorted cmp coll)
```

Returns a sorted collection using the compare function cmp. The compare function takes two arguments and returns -1, 0, or 1. Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(sorted compare [4 2 1 5 6 3])
=> [1 2 3 4 5 6]

(sorted (comp (partial * -1) compare) [4 2 1 5 6 3])
=> [6 5 4 3 2 1]
```

top

sorted-map

```
(sorted-map & keyvals)
(sorted-map map)
```

Creates a new sorted map containing the items.

```
(sorted-map :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(sorted-map (hash-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> {:a 1 :b 2}
```

top

sorted-map?

```
(sorted-map? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a sorted map

```
(sorted-map? (sorted-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> true
```

top

sorted-set

```
(sorted-set & items)
```

Creates a new sorted-set containing the items.

```
(sorted-set )
=> #{}

(sorted-set nil)
=> #{nil}

(sorted-set 1)
=> #{1}

(sorted-set 6 2 4)
=> #{2 4 6}

(str (sorted-set [2 3] [1 2]))
=> "#{[1 2] [2 3]}"
```

top

sorted-set?

```
(sorted-set? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a sorted-set

```
(sorted-set? (sorted-set 1))
=> true
```

top

split-at

```
(split-at n coll)
```

Returns a vector of [(take n coll) (drop n coll)]

```
(split-at 2 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> [(1 2) (3 4 5)]

(split-at 3 [1 2])
=> [(1 2) ()]
```

top

split-with

```
(split-with pred coll)
```

Splits the collection at the first false/nil predicate result in a vector with two lists

```
(split-with odd? [1 3 5 6 7 9])
=> [(1 3 5) (6 7 9)]

(split-with odd? [1 3 5])
=> [(1 3 5) ()]

(split-with odd? [2 4 6])
=> [() (2 4 6)]
```

top

sqrt

```
(sqrt x)
```

Square root of x

```
(sqrt 10)
=> 3.1622776601683795
```

```
(sqrt 10I)
=> 3.1622776601683795

(sqrt 10.23)
=> 3.1984371183438953

(sqrt 10.23M)
=> 3.198437118343895324557024650857783854007720947265625M

(sqrt 10N)
=> 3.162277660168379522787063251598738133907318115234375M
```

top

square

```
(square x)
```

```
Square of x
```

```
(square 10)
=> 100

(square 10I)
=> 100I

(square 10.23)
=> 104.6529

(square 10.23M)
=> 104.6529M
```

top

stack

```
(stack )
```

```
Creates a new mutable threadsafe stack.
```

```
(let [s (stack)]
   (push! s 4)
   (push! s 3)
   (pop! s)
   s)
=> (4)
```

SEE ALSO

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element

pop!
Pops an item from a stack.

push!
Pushes an item to a stack.

empty?

Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

stack?

```
(stack? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a stack

```
(stack? (stack))
=> true
```

top

stacktrace

```
(stacktrace ex)
```

Returns the stacktrace of a java exception

```
(println (stacktrace (. :VncException :new (str "test"))))
```

top

standard-deviation

```
(standard-deviation type coll)
```

Returns the standard deviation of the values for data sample type :population or :sample.

```
(standard-deviation :sample '(10 8 30 22 15))
=> 9.055385138137417

(standard-deviation :population '(10 8 30 22 15))
=> 8.099382692526634

(standard-deviation :sample '(1.4 3.6 7.8 9.0 2.2))
=> 3.40587727318528

(standard-deviation :sample '(2.8M 6.4M 2.0M 4.4M))
=> 1.942506971244462
```

top

str

```
(str & xs)
```

With no args, returns the empty string. With one arg x, returns x.toString(). (str nil) returns the empty string. With more than one arg, returns the concatenation of the str values of the args.

```
(str )
=> ""

(str 1 2 3)
=> "123"

(str +)
=> "function + {visibility :public, ns \"core\"}"

(str [1 2 3])
=> "[1 2 3]"
```

top

str/blank?

```
(str/blank? s)
```

True if s is nil, empty, or contains only whitespace.

```
(str/blank? nil)
=> true

(str/blank? "")
=> true

(str/blank? "  ")
=> true

(str/blank? "abc")
=> false
```

top

str/butlast

```
(str/butlast s)
```

Returns a possibly empty string of the characters without the last.

```
(str/butlast "abcdef")
=> "abcde"
```

top

str/bytebuf-to-hex

```
(str/bytebuf-to-hex data)
(str/bytebuf-to-hex data :upper)
```

Converts byte data to a hex string using the hexadecimal digits: 0123456789abcdef.
If the :upper options is passed the hex digits 0123456789ABCDEF are used.

```
(str/bytebuf-to-hex (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6]))
=> "00010203040506"
```

top

str/char?

```
(str/char s)
```

Returns true if s is a single char string.

```
(str/char? "x")
=> true

(str/char? (char "x"))
=> true
```

top

str/chars

```
(str/chars s)
```

Converts a string to a char list.

```
(str/chars "abcdef")
=> ("a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f")

(str/join (str/chars "abcdef"))
=> "abcdef"
```

top

str/contains?

```
(str/contains? s substr)
```

True if s contains with substr.

```
(str/contains? "abc" "ab")
=> true

(str/contains? "abc" (char "b"))
=> true
```

top

str/cr-lf

```
(str/cr-lf s mode)
```

Convert a text to use LF or CR-LF.

```
(str/cr-lf "line1
line2
line3" :cr-lf)

(str/cr-lf "line1
line2
line3" :lf)
```

top

str/decode-base64

```
(str/decode-base64 s)
```

Base64 decode.

```
(str/decode-base64 (str/encode-base64 (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6])))
=> [0 1 2 3 4 5 6]
```

top

str/decode-url

```
(str/decode-url s)
```

URL decode.

```
(str/decode-url "The+string+%C3%BC%40foo-bar")
=> "The string ü@foo-bar"
```

top

str/digit?

```
(str/digit? s)
```

True if s is a single char string and the char is a digit. Defined by Java Character.isDigit(ch).

```
(str/digit? (char "8"))
=> true

(str/digit? "8")
=> true
```

top

str/double-quote

```
(str/double-quote str)
```

Double quotes a string.

```
(str/double-quote "abc")
=> "\"abc\""

(str/double-quote "")
=> "\"\""
```

top

str/double-quoted?

```
(str/double-quoteed? str)
```

Returns true if the string is double quoted.

```
(str/double-quoted? "\"abc\"")
=> true
```

top

str/double-unquote

```
(str/double-unquote str)
```

Unquotes a double quoted string.

```
(str/double-unquote "\"abc\"")
=> "abc"

(str/double-unquote "\"\"")
=> ""

(str/double-unquote nil)
=> nil
```

top

str/encode-base64

```
(str/encode-base64 data)
```

Base64 encode.

```
(str/encode-base64 (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6]))
=> "AAECAwQFBg=="
```

top

str/encode-url

```
(str/encode-url s)
```

URL encode.

```
(str/encode-url "The string ü@foo-bar")
=> "The+string+%C3%BC%40foo-bar"
```

top

str/ends-with?

```
(str/ends-with? s substr)
```

True if s ends with substr.

```
(str/ends-with? "abc"  "bc")
=> true
```

top

str/equals-ignore-case?

```
(str/equals-ignore-case? s1 s2)
```

Compares two strings ignoring case. True if both are equal.

```
(str/equals-ignore-case? "abc"  "abC")
=> true
```

top

str/escape-html

```
(str/escape-html s)
```

HTML escape. Escapes &, <, >, ", ', and the non blocking space U+00A0

```
(str/escape-html "1 2 3 & < > \" ' \u00A0")
=> "1 2 3 &amp; &lt; &gt; &quot; &apos;  "
```

top

str/escape-xml

```
(str/escape-xml s)
```

XML escape. Escapes &, <, >, ", '

```
(str/escape-xml "1 2 3 & < > \" '")
=> "1 2 3 &amp; &lt; &gt; &quot; &apos;"
```

top

str/expand

```
(str/expand s len fill mode*)
```

Expands a string to the max lenght len. Fills up with the fillstring if the string needs to be expanded. The fill string is added to the start or end of the string depending on the mode:start, :end. The mode defaults to :end

```
(str/expand "abcdefghij" 8 ".")
=> "abcdefghij"

(str/expand "abcdefghij" 20 ".")
=> "abcdefghij.........."

(str/expand "abcdefghij" 20 "." :start)
=> ".........abcdefghij"

(str/expand "abcdefghij" 20 "." :end)
=> "abcdefghij.........."

(str/expand "abcdefghij" 30 "1234" :start)
=> "123412341234123412341234abcdefghij"

(str/expand "abcdefghij" 30 "1234" :end)
=> "abcdefghij123412341234123412341234"
```

top

str/format

```
(str/format format args*)
(str/format locale format args*)
```

Returns a formatted string using the specified format string and arguments.

```
(str/format "value: %.4f" 1.45)
=> "value: 1.4500"

(str/format (. :java.util.Locale :new "de" "DE") "value: %.4f" 1.45)
=> "value: 1,4500"

(str/format (. :java.util.Locale :GERMANY) "value: %.4f" 1.45)
=> "value: 1,4500"

(str/format (. :java.util.Locale :new "de" "CH") "value: %,d" 2345000)
=> "value: 2'345'000"

(str/format [ "de"] "value: %.4f" 1.45)
=> "value: 1,4500"

(str/format [ "de" "DE"] "value: %.4f" 1.45)
=> "value: 1,4500"

(str/format [ "de" "DE"] "value: %,d" 2345000)
=> "value: 2.345.000"
```

top

str/format-bytebuf

```
(str/format-bytebuf data delimiter & options)
```

```
Formats a bytebuffer.

Options
  :prefix0x - prefix with 0x
```

```
(str/format-bytebuf (bytebuf [0 34 67 -30 -1]) nil)
=> "002243E2FF"

(str/format-bytebuf (bytebuf [0 34 67 -30 -1]) "")
=> "002243E2FF"

(str/format-bytebuf (bytebuf [0 34 67 -30 -1]) ", ")
=> "00, 22, 43, E2, FF"

(str/format-bytebuf (bytebuf [0 34 67 -30 -1]) ", " :prefix0x)
=> "0x00, 0x22, 0x43, 0xE2, 0xFF"
```

top

str/hex-to-bytebuf

```
(str/hex-to-bytebuf hex)
```

```
Converts a hex string to a bytebuf
```

```
(str/hex-to-bytebuf "005E4AFF")
=> [0 94 74 255]

(str/hex-to-bytebuf "005e4aff")
=> [0 94 74 255]
```

top

str/index-of

```
(str/index-of s value)
(str/index-of s value from-index)
```

```
Return index of value (string or char) in s, optionally searching forward from from-index. Return nil if value
not found.
```

```
(str/index-of "abcdefabc" "ab")
=> 0
```

top

str/join

```
(str/join coll)
(str/join separator coll)
```

```
Joins all elements in coll separated by an optional separator.
```

```
(str/join [1 2 3])
=> "123"

(str/join "-" [1 2 3])
=> "1-2-3"

(str/join "-" [(char "a") 1 "xyz" 2.56M])
=> "a-1-xyz-2.56M"
```

top

str/last-index-of

```
(str/last-index-of s value)
(str/last-index-of s value from-index)
```

Return last index of value (string or char) in s, optionally searching backward from from-index. Return nil if value not found.

```
(str/last-index-of "abcdefabc" "ab")
=> 6
```

top

str/letter?

```
(str/letter? s)
```

True if s is a single char string and the char is a letter. Defined by Java Character.isLetter(ch).

```
(str/letter? (char "x"))
=> true

(str/letter? "x")
=> true
```

top

str/linefeed?

```
(str/linefeed? s)
```

True if s is a single char string and the char is a linefeed.

```
(str/linefeed? (char "
"))
=> true

(str/linefeed? "
")
=> true
```

top

str/lorem-ipsum

```
(str/lorem-ipsum & options)
```

```
Creates an arbitrary length Lorem Ipsum text.

Options:
  :chars n - returns n characters (limited to 1000000)
  :paragraphs n - returns n paragraphs (limited to 100
```

```
(str/lorem-ipsum :chars 250)
=> "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Praesent ac iaculis turpis. Duis dictum id sem et consectetur. Nullam lobortis, libero non consequat aliquet, lectus diam fringilla velit, finibus eleifend ipsum urna at lacus. Phasellus sit am"

(str/lorem-ipsum :paragraphs 1)
=> "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Praesent ac iaculis turpis. Duis dictum id sem et consectetur. Nullam lobortis, libero non consequat aliquet, lectus diam fringilla velit, finibus eleifend ipsum urna at lacus. Phasellus sit amet nisl fringilla, cursus est in, mollis lacus. Proin dignissim rhoncus dolor. Cras tellus odio, elementum sed erat sit amet, euismod tincidunt nisl. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Duis aliquam sollicitudin tempor. Sed gravida tincidunt felis at fringilla. Morbi tempor enim at commodo vulputate. Aenean et ultrices lorem, placerat pretium augue. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Cras fringilla ligula quis interdum hendrerit. Etiam at massa tempor, facilisis lacus placerat, congue erat."
```

top

str/lower-case

```
(str/lower-case s)
(str/lower-case locale s)
```

```
Converts s to lowercase
```

```
(str/lower-case "aBcDeF")
=> "abcdef"

(str/lower-case (. :java.util.Locale :new "de" "DE") "aBcDeF")
=> "abcdef"

(str/lower-case (. :java.util.Locale :GERMANY) "aBcDeF")
=> "abcdef"

(str/lower-case (. :java.util.Locale :new "de" "CH") "aBcDeF")
=> "abcdef"

(str/lower-case [ "de"] "aBcDeF")
=> "abcdef"

(str/lower-case [ "de" "DE"] "aBcDeF")
=> "abcdef"

(str/lower-case [ "de" "DE"] "aBcDeF")
=> "abcdef"
```

top

str/lower-case?

```
(str/lower-case? s)
```

True if s is a single char string and the char is a lower case char. Defined by Java Character.isLowerCase(ch).

```
(str/lower-case? (char "x"))
=> true

(str/lower-case? "x")
=> true
```

top

str/pos

```
(str/pos s pos)
```

Returns the 0 based row/column position within a string based on absolute character position. Returns a map with the keys 'row' and 'col'.

Note: CR & LF count as one each regarding the absolute position.

```
(str/pos "abcdefghij" 4)
=> {:col 4 :row 0}

(str/pos "ab
cdefghij" 6)
=> {:col 3 :row 1}
```

top

str/quote

```
(str/quote str q)
(str/quote str start end)
```

Quotes a string.

```
(str/quote "abc" "-")
=> "-abc-"

(str/quote "abc" "<" ">")
=> "<abc>"
```

top

str/quoted?

```
(str/quoted? str q)
(str/quoted? str start end)
```

Returns true if the string is quoted.

```
(str/quoted? "-abc-" "-")
=> true

(str/quoted? "<abc>" "<" ">")
=> true
```

top

str/repeat

```
(str/repeat s n)
(str/repeat s n sep)
```

Repeats s n times with an optional separator.

```
(str/repeat "abc" 0)
=> ""

(str/repeat "abc" 3)
=> "abcabcabc"

(str/repeat "abc" 3 "-")
=> "abc-abc-abc"
```

top

str/replace-all

```
(str/replace-all s search replacement)
```

Replaces the all occurrances of search in s. The search arg may be a string or a regex pattern

```
(str/replace-all "abcdefabc" "ab" "__")
=> "__cdef__c"

(str/replace-all "a0b01c012d" (regex/pattern "[0-9]+") "_")
=> "a_b_c_d"
```

top

str/replace-first

```
(str/replace-first s search replacement & options)
```

Replaces the first occurrance of search in s. The search arg may be astring or a regex pattern. If the search arg is of type string the options :ignore-case and :nfirst are supported.

Options:
  :ignore-case true/false - e.g :ignore-case true, defaults to false
  :nfirst n - e.g :nfirst 2, defaults to 1

```
(str/replace-first "ab-cd-ef-ab-cd" "ab" "XYZ")
=> "XYZ-cd-ef-ab-cd"

(str/replace-first "AB-CD-EF-AB-CD" "ab" "XYZ" :ignore-case true)
```

```
=> "XYZ-CD-EF-AB-CD"

(str/replace-first "ab-ab-cd-ab-ef-ab-cd" "ab" "XYZ" :nfirst 3)
=> "XYZ-XYZ-cd-XYZ-ef-ab-cd"

(str/replace-first "a0b01c012d" (regex/pattern "[0-9]+") "_")
=> "a_b01c012d"
```

top

str/replace-last

```
(str/replace-last s search replacement & options)
```

Replaces the last occurrance of search in s

```
(str/replace-last "abcdefabc" "ab" "XYZ")
=> "abcdefXYZc"

(str/replace-last "foo.JPG" ".jpg" ".png" :ignore-case true)
=> "foo.png"
```

top

str/rest

```
(str/rest s)
```

Returns a possibly empty string of the characters after the first.

```
(str/rest "abcdef")
=> "bcdef"
```

top

str/reverse

```
(str/reverse s)
```

Reverses a string

```
(str/reverse "abcdef")
=> "fedcba"
```

top

str/split

```
(str/split s regex)
```

Splits string on a regular expression.

```
(str/split "abc,def,ghi" ",")
=> ("abc" "def" "ghi")

(str/split "abc , def , ghi" "[ *],[ *]")
=> ("abc" "def" "ghi")

(str/split "abc,def,ghi" "((?<=,)|(?=,))")
=> ("abc" "," "def" "," "ghi")

(str/split nil ",")
=> ()
```

top

str/split-lines

```
(str/split-lines s)
```

Splits s into lines.

```
(str/split-lines "line1
line2
line3")
=> ("line1" "line2" "line3")
```

top

str/starts-with?

```
(str/starts-with? s substr)
```

True if s starts with substr.

```
(str/starts-with? "abc"  "ab")
=> true
```

top

str/strip-end

```
(str/strip-end s substr)
```

Removes a substr only if it is at the end of a s, otherwise returns s.

```
(str/strip-end "abcdef" "def")
=> "abc"

(str/strip-end "abcdef" "abc")
=> "abcdef"
```

top

str/strip-indent

```
(str/strip-indent s)
```

Strip the indent of a multi-line string. The first line's leading whitespaces define the indent.

```
(str/strip-indent "  line1
    line2
    line3")
=> "line1\n  line2\n  line3"
```

top

str/strip-margin

```
(str/strip-margin s)
```

Strips leading whitespaces upto and including the margin '|' from each line in a multi-line string.

```
(str/strip-margin "line1
  |  line2
  |  line3")
=> "line1\n  line2\n  line3"
```

top

str/strip-start

```
(str/strip-start s substr)
```

Removes a substr only if it is at the beginning of a s, otherwise returns s.

```
(str/strip-start "abcdef" "abc")
=> "def"

(str/strip-start "abcdef" "def")
=> "abcdef"
```

top

str/subs

```
(str/subs s start)
(str/subs s start end)
```

Returns the substring of s beginning at start inclusive, and ending at end (defaults to length of string), exclusive.

```
(str/subs "abcdef" 2)
=> "cdef"

(str/subs "abcdef" 2 5)
=> "cde"
```

top

str/trim

```
(str/trim s)
```

Trims leading and trailing spaces from s.

```
(str/trim " abc  ")
=> "abc"
```

top

str/trim-to-nil

```
(str/trim-to-nil s)
```

Trims leading and trailing spaces from s. Returns nil if the resulting string is empty

```
(str/trim-to-nil "")
=> nil

(str/trim-to-nil "    ")
=> nil

(str/trim-to-nil nil)
=> nil

(str/trim-to-nil " abc   ")
=> "abc"
```

top

str/truncate

```
(str/truncate s maxlen marker mode*)
```

Truncates a string to the max lenght maxlen and adds the marker if the string needs to be truncated. The marker is added to the start, middle, or end of the string depending on the mode :start, :middle, :end. The mode defaults to :end

```
(str/truncate "abcdefghij" 20 "...")
=> "abcdefghij"

(str/truncate "abcdefghij" 9 "...")
=> "abcdef..."

(str/truncate "abcdefghij" 4 "...")
=> "a..."

(str/truncate "abcdefghij" 7 "..." :start)
=> "...ghij"

(str/truncate "abcdefghij" 7 "..." :middle)
=> "ab...ij"

(str/truncate "abcdefghij" 7 "..." :end)
=> "abcd..."
```

top

str/upper-case

```
(str/upper-case s)
(str/upper-case locale s)
```

Converts s to uppercase

```
(str/upper-case "aBcDeF")
=> "ABCDEF"

(str/upper-case (. :java.util.Locale :new "de" "DE") "aBcDeF")
=> "ABCDEF"

(str/upper-case (. :java.util.Locale :GERMANY) "aBcDeF")
=> "ABCDEF"

(str/upper-case (. :java.util.Locale :new "de" "CH") "aBcDeF")
=> "ABCDEF"

(str/upper-case [ "de"] "aBcDeF")
=> "ABCDEF"

(str/upper-case [ "de" "DE"] "aBcDeF")
=> "ABCDEF"

(str/upper-case [ "de" "DE"] "aBcDeF")
=> "ABCDEF"
```

top

str/upper-case?

```
(str/upper-case? s)
```

True if s is a single char string and the char is an upper case char. Defined by Java Character.isUpperCase(ch).

```
(str/upper-case? (char "X"))
=> true

(str/upper-case? "X")
=> true
```

top

str/valid-email-addr?

```
(str/valid-email-addr? e)
```

Returns true if e is a valid email address according to RFC5322, else returns false

```
(str/valid-email-addr? "user@domain.com")
=> true
```

```
(str/valid-email-addr? "user@domain.co.in")
=> true

(str/valid-email-addr? "user.name@domain.com")
=> true

(str/valid-email-addr? "user_name@domain.com")
=> true

(str/valid-email-addr? "username@yahoo.corporate.in")
=> true
```

top

str/whitespace?

```
(str/whitespace? s)
```

True if s is a single char string and the char is a whitespace. Defined by Java Character.isWhitespace(ch).

```
(str/whitespace? (char " "))
=> true

(str/whitespace? " ")
=> true
```

top

string-array

```
(string-array coll)
(string-array len)
(string-array len init-val)
```

Returns an array of Java strings containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value

```
(string-array '("1" "2" "3"))
=> [1, 2, 3]

(string-array 10)
=> [nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil]

(string-array 10 "42")
=> [42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42]
```

top

string?

```
(string? x)
```

Returns true if x is a string

```
(string? "abc")
=> true

(string? 1)
=> false

(string? nil)
=> false
```

top

subvec

```
(subvec v start) (subvec v start end)
```

Returns a vector of the items in vector from start (inclusive) to end (exclusive). If end is not supplied, defaults to (count vector)

```
(subvec [1 2 3 4 5 6] 2)
=> [3 4 5 6]

(subvec [1 2 3 4 5 6] 2 3)
=> [3]
```

top

supers

```
(supers class)
```

Returns the immediate and indirect superclasses and interfaces of class, if any.

```
(supers :java.util.ArrayList)
=> (:java.util.AbstractList :java.util.AbstractCollection :java.util.List :java.util.Collection :java.lang.
Iterable)
```

top

supertype

```
(supertype x)
```

Returns the super type of x.

```
(supertype 5)
=> :core/val

(supertype [1 2])
=> :core/sequence

(supertype (. :java.math.BigInteger :valueOf 100))
=> :java.lang.Number
```

SEE ALSO

type
Returns the type of x.

instance?
Returns true if x is an instance of the given type

top

swap!

```
(swap! box f & args)
```

```
Atomically swaps the value of an atom or a volatile to be: (apply f current-value-of-box args). Note that f may
be called multiple times, and thus should be free of side effects.  Returns the value that was swapped in.
```

```
(do
   (def counter (atom 0))
   (swap! counter inc)
   @counter)
=> 1

(do
   (def counter (atom 0))
   (swap! counter inc))
=> 1

(do
   (def fruits (atom ()))
   (swap! fruits conj :apple)
   (swap! fruits conj :mango)
   @fruits)
=> (:apple :mango)

(do
   (def counter (volatile 0))
   (swap! counter (partial + 6))
   @counter)
=> 6
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

volatile
Creates a volatile with the initial value x

top

symbol

```
(symbol name)
(symbol ns name)
```

```
Returns a symbol from the given name
```

```
(symbol "a")
=> a
```

```
(symbol "foo" "a")
=> foo/a

(symbol *ns* "a")
=> user/a

(symbol 'a)
=> a
```

top

symbol?

```
(symbol? x)
```

Returns true if x is a symbol

```
(symbol? (symbol "a"))
=> true

(symbol? 'a)
=> true

(symbol? nil)
=> false

(symbol? :a)
=> false
```

top

system-env

```
(system-env name default-val)
```

Returns the system env variable with the given name. Returns the default-val if the variable does not exist or it's value is nil

```
(system-env :SHELL)
=> "/bin/bash"

(system-env :FOO "test")
=> "test"
```

top

system-exit-code

```
(system-exit-code code)
```

Defines the exit code that is used if the Java VM exits. Defaults to 0.

Note:
The exit code is only used when the Venice launcher has beenused to run a script file, a command line script, a Venice app archive, or the REPL.

```
(system-exit-code 0)
=> nil
```

top

system-prop

```
(system-prop name default-val)
```

Returns the system property with the given name. Returns the default-val if the property does not exist or it's value is nil

```
(system-prop :os.name)
=> "Mac OS X"

(system-prop :foo.org "abc")
=> "abc"

(system-prop "os.name")
=> "Mac OS X"
```

top

tail-pos

```
(tail-pos)
(tail-pos name)
```

Throws a NotInTailPositionException if the expr is not in tail position otherwise returns nil.

Definition:
The tail position is a position which an expression would return a value from. There are no more forms evaluated after the form in the tail position is evaluated.

```
;; in tail position
(do 1 (tail-pos))
=> nil

;; not in tail position
(do (tail-pos) 1)
=> NotInTailPositionException: Not in tail position
```

top

take

```
(take n coll)
```

Returns a collection of the first n items in coll, or all items if there are fewer than n. Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(take 3 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> [1 2 3]
```

```
(take 10 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> [1 2 3 4 5]
```

top

take-while

```
(take-while predicate coll)
```

Returns a list of successive items from coll while (predicate item) returns logical true. Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(take-while neg? [-2 -1 0 1 2 3])
=> [-2 -1]
```

top

tan

```
(tan x)
```

tan x

```
(tan 1)
=> 1.5574077246549023

(tan 1.23)
=> 2.819815734268152

(tan 1.23M)
=> 2.819815734268152
```

top

third

```
(third coll)
```

Returns the third element of coll.

```
(third nil)
=> nil

(third [])
=> nil

(third [1 2 3])
=> 3

(third '())
=> nil

(third '(1 2 3))
=> 3
```

top

thread-id

```
(thread-id)
```

Returns the identifier of this Thread. The thread ID is a positive number generated when this thread was created. The thread ID is unique and remains unchanged during its lifetime. When a thread is terminated, this thread ID may be reused.

```
(thread-id)
=> 1
```

SEE ALSO

thread−name
Returns this thread's name.

top

thread-interrupted

```
(thread-interrupted)
```

Tests whether the current thread has been interrupted. The interrupted status of the thread is cleared by this method. In other words, if this method were to be called twice in succession, the second call would return false (unless the current thread were interrupted again, after the first call had cleared its interrupted status and before the second call had examined it).
Returns true if the current thread has been interrupted else false.

```
(thread-interrupted)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

thread−interrupted?
Tests whether this thread has been interrupted. The interrupted status of the thread is unaffected by this method.

top

thread-interrupted?

```
(thread-interrupted?)
```

Tests whether this thread has been interrupted. The interrupted status of the thread is unaffected by this method.
Returns true if the current thread has been interrupted else false.

```
(thread-interrupted?)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

thread−interrupted
Tests whether the current thread has been interrupted. The interrupted status of the thread is cleared by this method. In other words, if ...

top

thread-local

```
(thread-local)
```

```
Creates a new thread-local accessor
```

```
(thread-local :a 1 :b 2)
=> ThreadLocal

(thread-local { :a 1 :b 2 })
=> ThreadLocal

(do
   (thread-local-clear)
   (assoc! (thread-local) :a 1 :b 2)
   (dissoc! (thread-local) :a)
   (get (thread-local) :b 100))
=> 2
```

SEE ALSO

thread-local
Creates a new thread-local accessor

thread-local-clear
Removes all thread local vars

assoc
When applied to a map, returns a new map of the same type, that contains the mapping of key(s) to val(s). When applied to a vector, returns ...

dissoc
Returns a new coll of the same type, that does not contain a mapping for key(s)

get
Returns the value mapped to key, not-found or nil if key not present.

top

thread-local-clear

```
(thread-local-clear)
```

```
Removes all thread local vars
```

```
(thread-local-clear)
=> function thread-local-clear {visibility :public, ns "core"}
```

SEE ALSO

thread-local
Creates a new thread-local accessor

dissoc
Returns a new coll of the same type, that does not contain a mapping for key(s)

top

thread-local?

```
(thread-local? x)
```

Returns true if x is a thread-local, otherwise false

```
(do
  (def x (thread-local))
  (thread-local? x))
=> true
```

top

thread-name

```
(thread-name)
```

Returns this thread's name.

```
(thread-name)
=> "main"
```

SEE ALSO

thread-id
Returns the identifier of this Thread. The thread ID is a positive number generated when this thread was created. The thread ID is unique ...

top

throw

```
(throw)
(throw x)
```

Throws exception with passed value x

```
(do
   (try
     (+ 100 200)
     (catch :Exception ex (:message ex))))
=> 300

(do
   (try
     (throw 100)
     (catch :ValueException ex (:value ex))))
=> 100

(do
   (try
      (throw [100 {:a 3}])
      (catch :ValueException ex (:value ex))
      (finally (println "#finally"))))
#finally
=> [100 {:a 3}]
```

```
(do
   (import :java.lang.RuntimeException)
   (try
      (throw (. :RuntimeException :new "#test"))
      (catch :RuntimeException ex (:message ex))))
=> "#test"

;; Venice wraps thrown checked exceptions with a RuntimeException!
(do
   (import :java.lang.RuntimeException)
   (import :java.io.IOException)
   (try
      (throw (. :IOException :new "#test"))
      (catch :RuntimeException ex (:message (:cause ex)))))
=> "#test"
```

top

time

```
(time expr)
```

Evaluates expr and prints the time it took. Returns the value of expr.

```
(time (+ 100 200))
Elapsed time: 7.16 µs
=> 300
```

SEE ALSO

perf
Performance test with the given expression.

prof
Controls the code profiling. See the companion functions/macros 'dorun' and 'perf'. The perf macro is built on prof and dorun and provides ...

top

time/after?

```
(time/after? date1 date2)
```

Returns true if date1 is after date2 else false

```
(time/after? (time/local-date) (time/minus (time/local-date) :days 2))
=> true
```

top

time/before?

```
(time/before? date1 date2)
```

Returns true if date1 is before date2 else false

```
(time/before? (time/local-date) (time/minus (time/local-date) :days 2))
=> false
```

top

time/date

```
(time/date)
(time/date x)
```

Creates a new date. A date is represented by 'java.util.Date'

```
(time/date)
=> Mon Nov 30 13:57:16 CET 2020
```

top

time/date?

```
(time/date? date)
```

Returns true if date is a date else false

```
(time/date? (time/date))
=> true
```

top

time/day-of-month

```
(time/day-of-month date)
```

Returns the day of the month (1..31)

```
(time/day-of-month (time/local-date))
=> 30

(time/day-of-month (time/local-date-time))
=> 30

(time/day-of-month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 30
```

top

time/day-of-week

```
(time/day-of-week date)
```

Returns the day of the week (:MONDAY ... :SUNDAY)

```
(time/day-of-week (time/local-date))
=> :MONDAY

(time/day-of-week (time/local-date-time))
=> :MONDAY

(time/day-of-week (time/zoned-date-time))
=> :MONDAY
```

top

time/day-of-year

```
(time/day-of-year date)
```

Returns the day of the year (1..366)

```
(time/day-of-year (time/local-date))
=> 335

(time/day-of-year (time/local-date-time))
=> 335

(time/day-of-year (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 335
```

top

time/earliest

```
(time/earliest coll)
```

Returns the earliest date from a collection of dates. All dates must be of equal type. The coll may be empty or nil.

```
(time/earliest [(time/local-date 2018 8 4) (time/local-date 2018 8 3)])
=> 2018-08-03
```

top

time/first-day-of-month

```
(time/first-day-of-month date)
```

Returns the first day of a month as a local-date.

```
(time/first-day-of-month (time/local-date))
=> 2020-11-01

(time/first-day-of-month (time/local-date-time))
=> 2020-11-01

(time/first-day-of-month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 2020-11-01
```

top

time/format

```
(time/format date format locale?)
(time/format date formatter locale?)
```

Formats a date with a format

```
(time/format (time/local-date) "dd-MM-yyyy")
=> "30-11-2020"

(time/format (time/zoned-date-time) "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSz")
=> "2020-11-30T13:57:16.809CET"

(time/format (time/zoned-date-time) :ISO_OFFSET_DATE_TIME)
=> "2020-11-30T13:57:16.815+01:00"

(time/format (time/zoned-date-time) (time/formatter "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSz"))
=> "2020-11-30T13:57:16.820CET"

(time/format (time/zoned-date-time) (time/formatter :ISO_OFFSET_DATE_TIME))
=> "2020-11-30T13:57:16.825+01:00"
```

top

time/formatter

```
(time/formatter format locale?)
```

Creates a formatter

```
(time/formatter "dd-MM-yyyy")
=> Value(DayOfMonth,2)'-'Value(MonthOfYear,2)'-'Value(YearOfEra,4,19,EXCEEDS_PAD)

(time/formatter "dd-MM-yyyy" :en_EN)
=> Value(DayOfMonth,2)'-'Value(MonthOfYear,2)'-'Value(YearOfEra,4,19,EXCEEDS_PAD)

(time/formatter "dd-MM-yyyy" "en_EN")
=> Value(DayOfMonth,2)'-'Value(MonthOfYear,2)'-'Value(YearOfEra,4,19,EXCEEDS_PAD)

(time/formatter "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSz")
=> Value(YearOfEra,4,19,EXCEEDS_PAD)'-'Value(MonthOfYear,2)'-'Value(DayOfMonth,2)'T'Value(HourOfDay,2)':'Value
(MinuteOfHour,2)':'Value(SecondOfMinute,2)'.'Fraction(NanoOfSecond,3,3)ZoneText(SHORT)

(time/formatter :ISO_OFFSET_DATE_TIME)
=> ParseCaseSensitive(false)(ParseCaseSensitive(false)(Value(Year,4,10,EXCEEDS_PAD)'-'Value(MonthOfYear,
2)'-'Value(DayOfMonth,2))'T'(Value(HourOfDay,2)':'Value(MinuteOfHour,2)[':'Value(SecondOfMinute,2)[Fraction
(NanoOfSecond,0,9,DecimalPoint)]]))Offset(+HH:MM:ss,'Z')
```

top

time/hour

```
(time/hour date)
```

Returns the hour of the date 1..24

```
(time/hour (time/local-date))
=> 0

(time/hour (time/local-date-time))
=> 13

(time/hour (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 13
```

top

time/last-day-of-month

```
(time/last-day-of-month date)
```

Returns the last day of a month as a local-date.

```
(time/last-day-of-month (time/local-date))
=> 2020-11-30

(time/last-day-of-month (time/local-date-time))
=> 2020-11-30

(time/last-day-of-month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 2020-11-30
```

top

time/latest

```
(time/latest coll)
```

Returns the latest date from a collection of dates. All dates must be of equal type. The coll may be empty or nil.

```
(time/latest [(time/local-date 2018 8 1) (time/local-date 2018 8 3)])
=> 2018-08-03
```

top

time/leap-year?

```
(time/leap-year? date)
```

Checks if the year is a leap year.

```
(time/leap-year? 2000)
=> true

(time/leap-year? (time/local-date 2000 1 1))
=> true

(time/leap-year? (time/local-date-time))
```

```
=> true

(time/leap-year? (time/zoned-date-time))
=> true
```

top

time/length-of-month

```
(time/length-of-month date)
```

Returns the length of the month represented by this date.

```
(time/length-of-month (time/local-date 2000 2 1))
=> 29

(time/length-of-month (time/local-date 2001 2 1))
=> 28

(time/length-of-month (time/local-date-time))
=> 30

(time/length-of-month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 30
```

top

time/length-of-year

```
(time/length-of-year date)
```

Returns the length of the year represented by this date.

```
(time/length-of-year (time/local-date 2000 1 1))
=> 366

(time/length-of-year (time/local-date 2001 1 1))
=> 365

(time/length-of-year (time/local-date-time))
=> 366

(time/length-of-year (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 366
```

top

time/local-date

```
(time/local-date)
(time/local-date year month day)
(time/local-date date)
```

Creates a new local-date. A local-date is represented by 'java.time.LocalDate'

```
(time/local-date)
=> 2020-11-30

(time/local-date 2018 8 1)
=> 2018-08-01

(time/local-date "2018-08-01")
=> 2018-08-01

(time/local-date 1375315200000)
=> 2013-08-01

(time/local-date (. :java.util.Date :new))
=> 2020-11-30
```

top

time/local-date-parse

```
(time/local-date-parse str format locale?
```

Parses a local-date.

```
(time/local-date-parse "2018-12-01" "yyyy-MM-dd")
=> 2018-12-01

(time/local-date-parse "2018-Dec-01" "yyyy-MMM-dd" :ENGLISH)
=> 2018-12-01
```

top

time/local-date-time

```
(time/local-date-time)
(time/local-date-time year month day)
(time/local-date-time year month day hour minute second)
(time/local-date-time year month day hour minute second millis)
(time/local-date-time date)
```

Creates a new local-date-time. A local-date-time is represented by 'java.time.LocalDateTime'

```
(time/local-date-time)
=> 2020-11-30T13:57:16.412

(time/local-date-time 2018 8 1)
=> 2018-08-01T00:00

(time/local-date-time 2018 8 1 14 20 10)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10

(time/local-date-time 2018 8 1 14 20 10 200)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10.200

(time/local-date-time "2018-08-01T14:20:10.200")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10.200

(time/local-date-time 1375315200000)
=> 2013-08-01T02:00
```

```
(time/local-date-time (. :java.util.Date :new))
=> 2020-11-30T13:57:16.444
```

top

time/local-date-time-parse

```
(time/local-date-time-parse str format locale?
```

Parses a local-date-time.

```
(time/local-date-time-parse "2018-08-01 14:20" "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20

(time/local-date-time-parse "2018-08-01 14:20:01.000" "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.SSS")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:01
```

top

time/local-date-time?

```
(time/local-date-time? date)
```

Returns true if date is a local-date-time else false

```
(time/local-date-time? (time/local-date-time))
=> true
```

top

time/local-date?

```
(time/local-date? date)
```

Returns true if date is a locale date else false

```
(time/local-date? (time/local-date))
=> true
```

top

time/minus

```
(time/minus date unit n)
```

Subtracts the n units from the date. Units: {:years :months :weeks :days :hours :minutes :seconds :milliseconds}

```
(time/minus (time/local-date) :days 2)
=> 2020-11-28

(time/minus (time/local-date-time) :days 2)
```

```
=> 2020-11-28T13:57:16.925

(time/minus (time/zoned-date-time) :days 2)
=> 2020-11-28T13:57:16.930+01:00[Europe/Zurich]
```

top

time/minute

```
(time/minute date)
```

```
Returns the minute of the date 0..59
```

```
(time/minute (time/local-date))
=> 0

(time/minute (time/local-date-time))
=> 57

(time/minute (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 57
```

top

time/month

```
(time/month date)
```

```
Returns the month of the date 1..12
```

```
(time/month (time/local-date))
=> 11

(time/month (time/local-date-time))
=> 11

(time/month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 11
```

top

time/not-after?

```
(time/not-after? date1 date2)
```

```
Returns true if date1 is not-after date2 else false
```

```
(time/not-after? (time/local-date) (time/minus (time/local-date) :days 2))
=> false
```

top

time/not-before?

```
(time/not-before? date1 date2)
```

Returns true if date1 is not-before date2 else false

```
(time/not-before? (time/local-date) (time/minus (time/local-date) :days 2))
=> true
```

top

time/period

```
(time/period from to unit)
```

Returns the period interval of two dates in the specified unit. Units: {:years :months :weeks :days :hours :minutes :seconds :milliseconds}

```
(time/period (time/local-date) (time/plus (time/local-date) :days 3) :days)
=> 3

(time/period (time/local-date-time) (time/plus (time/local-date-time) :days 3) :days)
=> 3

(time/period (time/zoned-date-time) (time/plus (time/zoned-date-time) :days 3) :days)
=> 3
```

top

time/plus

```
(time/plus date unit n)
```

Adds the n units to the date. Units: {:years :months :weeks :days :hours :minutes :seconds :milliseconds}

```
(time/plus (time/local-date) :days 2)
=> 2020-12-02

(time/plus (time/local-date-time) :days 2)
=> 2020-12-02T13:57:16.909

(time/plus (time/zoned-date-time) :days 2)
=> 2020-12-02T13:57:16.914+01:00[Europe/Zurich]
```

top

time/second

```
(time/second date)
```

Returns the second of the date 0..59

```
(time/second (time/local-date))
=> 0

(time/second (time/local-date-time))
```

```
=> 16

(time/second (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 16
```

top

time/to-millis

```
(time/to-millis date)
```

Converts the passed date to milliseconds since epoch

```
(time/to-millis (time/local-date))
=> 1606690800000
```

top

time/with-time

```
(time/with-time date hour minute second)
(time/with-time date hour minute second millis)
```

Sets the time of a date. Returns a new date

```
(time/with-time (time/local-date) 22 00 15 333)
=> 2020-11-30T22:00:15.333

(time/with-time (time/local-date-time) 22 00 15 333)
=> 2020-11-30T22:00:15.333

(time/with-time (time/zoned-date-time) 22 00 15 333)
=> 2020-11-30T22:00:15.333+01:00[Europe/Zurich]
```

top

time/within?

```
(time/within? date start end)
```

Returns true if the date is after or equal to the start and is before or equal to the end. All three dates must be of the same type. The start and end date may each be nil meaning start is -infinity and end is +infinity.

```
(time/within? (time/local-date 2018 8 4) (time/local-date 2018 8 1) (time/local-date 2018 8 31))
=> true

(time/within? (time/local-date 2018 7 4) (time/local-date 2018 8 1) (time/local-date 2018 8 31))
=> false
```

top

time/year

```
(time/year date)
```

Returns the year of the date

```
(time/year (time/local-date))
=> 2020

(time/year (time/local-date-time))
=> 2020

(time/year (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 2020
```

top

time/zone

```
(time/zone date)
```

Returns the zone of the date

```
(time/zone (time/zoned-date-time))
=> :Europe/Zurich
```

top

time/zone-ids

```
(time/zone-ids)
```

Returns all available zone ids with time offset

```
(nfirst (seq (time/zone-ids)) 10)
=> ([:Africa/Abidjan "+00:00"] [:Africa/Accra "+00:00"] [:Africa/Addis_Ababa "+03:00"] [:Africa/Algiers "+01:
00"] [:Africa/Asmara "+03:00"] [:Africa/Asmera "+03:00"] [:Africa/Bamako "+00:00"] [:Africa/Bangui "+01:00"] [:
Africa/Banjul "+00:00"] [:Africa/Bissau "+00:00"])
```

top

time/zone-offset

```
(time/zone-offset date)
```

Returns the zone-offset of the date in minutes

```
(time/zone-offset (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 60
```

top

time/zoned-date-time

```
(time/zoned-date-time )
(time/zoned-date-time year month day)
(time/zoned-date-time year month day hour minute second)
(time/zoned-date-time year month day hour minute second millis)
(time/zoned-date-time date)
(time/zoned-date-time zone-id)
(time/zoned-date-time zone-id year month day)
(time/zoned-date-time zone-id year month day hour minute second)
(time/zoned-date-time zone-id year month day hour minute second millis)
(time/zoned-date-time zone-id date)
```

Creates a new zoned-date-time. A zoned-date-time is represented by 'java.time.ZonedDateTime'

```
(time/zoned-date-time)
=> 2020-11-30T13:57:16.465+01:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time 2018 8 1)
=> 2018-08-01T00:00+02:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time 2018 8 1 14 20 10)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10+02:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time 2018 8 1 14 20 10 200)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10.200+02:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time "2018-08-01T14:20:10.200+01:00")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10.200+01:00

(time/zoned-date-time 1375315200000)
=> 2013-08-01T02:00+02:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time (. :java.util.Date :new))
=> 2020-11-30T13:57:16.497+01:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time :UTC)
=> 2020-11-30T12:57:16.502Z[UTC]

(time/zoned-date-time :UTC 2018 8 1)
=> 2018-08-01T00:00Z[UTC]

(time/zoned-date-time :UTC 2018 8 1 14 20 10)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10Z[UTC]

(time/zoned-date-time :UTC 2018 8 1 14 20 10 200)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10.200Z[UTC]

(time/zoned-date-time :UTC "2018-08-01T14:20:10.200+01:00")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10.200Z[UTC]

(time/zoned-date-time :UTC 1375315200000)
=> 2013-08-01T00:00Z[UTC]

(time/zoned-date-time :UTC (. :java.util.Date :new))
=> 2020-11-30T12:57:16.533Z[UTC]
```

top

time/zoned-date-time-parse

```
(time/zoned-date-time-parse str format locale?
```

Parses a zoned-date-time.

```
(time/zoned-date-time-parse "2018-08-01T14:20:01+01:00" "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ssz")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:01+01:00

(time/zoned-date-time-parse "2018-08-01T14:20:01.000+01:00" "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSz")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:01+01:00

(time/zoned-date-time-parse "2018-08-01T14:20:01.000+01:00" :ISO_OFFSET_DATE_TIME)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:01+01:00

(time/zoned-date-time-parse "2018-08-01 14:20:01.000 +01:00" "yyyy-MM-dd' 'HH:mm:ss.SSS' 'z")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:01+01:00
```

top

time/zoned-date-time?

```
(time/zoned-date-time? date)
```

Returns true if date is a zoned-date-time else false

```
(time/zoned-date-time? (time/zoned-date-time))
=> true
```

top

to-degrees

```
(to-degrees x)
```

to-degrees x

```
(to-degrees 3)
=> 171.88733853924697

(to-degrees 3.1415926)
=> 179.99999692953102

(to-degrees 3.1415926M)
=> 179.99999692953102
```

top

to-radians

```
(to-radians x)
```

to-radians x

```
(to-radians 90)
=> 1.5707963267948966

(to-radians 90.0)
=> 1.5707963267948966
```

```
(to-radians 90.0M)
=> 1.5707963267948966
```

top

trace/trace

```
(trace val)
(trace name val)
```

```
Sends name (optional) and value to the tracer function, then
returns value. May be wrapped around any expression without
affecting the result.
```

```
(trace/trace (+ 1 2))
TRACE: 3
=> 3

(trace/trace "add" (+ 1 2))
TRACE add: 3
=> 3

(* 4 (trace/trace (+ 1 2)))
TRACE: 3
=> 12
```

top

trace/trace-var

```
(trace-var v)
```

```
Traces the var
```

```
(trace/trace-var +)
=> :traced
```

top

trace/traceable?

```
(traceable? v)
```

```
Returns true if the given var can be traced, false otherwise
```

```
(trace/traceable? +)
=> true
```

top

trace/traced?

```
(traced? v)
```

Returns true if the given var is currently traced, false otherwise

```
(trace/traced? +)
=> false
```

top

trace/untrace-var

```
(trace-var v)
```

Untraces the var

```
(trace/untrace-var +)
=> nil
```

top

trampoline

```
(trampoline f)
(trampoline f & args)
```

trampoline can be used to convert algorithms requiring mutual recursion without stack consumption. Calls f with supplied args, if any. If f returns a fn, calls that fn with no arguments, and continues to repeat, until the return value is not a fn, then returns that non-fn value.
Note that if you want to return a fn as a final value, you must wrap it in some data structure and unpack it after trampoline returns.

```
(do
  (defn factorial
    ([n] #(factorial n 1N))
    ([n acc] (if (< n 2)
               acc
               #(factorial (dec n) (* acc n)))))

  (trampoline (factorial 20)))
=> 2432902008176640000N
```

top

transduce

```
(transduce xform f coll)
(transduce xform f init coll)
```

Reduce with a transformation of a reduction function f (xf). If init is not supplied, (f) will be called to produce it. f should be a reducing step function that accepts both 1 and 2 arguments. Returns the result of applying (the transformed) xf to init and the first item in coll, then applying xf to that result and the 2nd item, etc. If coll contains no items, returns init and f is not called.

```
(do
  (def xform (map #(+ % 1)))
```

```
  (transduce xform + [1 2 3 4]))
=> 14

(do
  (def xform (map #(+ % 1)))
  (transduce xform conj [1 2 3 4]))
=> [2 3 4 5]

(do
  (def xform (comp (drop 2) (take 3)))
  (transduce xform conj [1 2 3 4 5 6]))
=> [3 4 5]

(do
  (def xform (comp
              (map #(* % 10))
              (map #(- % 5))
              (sorted compare)
              (drop 3)
              (take 2)
              (reverse)))
  (def coll [5 2 1 6 4 3])
  (str (transduce xform conj coll)))
=> "[45 35]"
```

top

true?

```
(true? x)
```

```
Returns true if x is true, false otherwise
```

```
(true? true)
=> true

(true? false)
=> false

(true? nil)
=> false

(true? 0)
=> false

(true? (== 1 1))
=> true
```

top

try

```
(try expr)
(try expr (catch exClass exSym expr))
(try expr (catch exClass exSym expr) (finally expr))
```

```
Exception handling: try - catch -finally
```

```
(try (throw))
=> JavaValueException: Venice value exception

(try
   (throw "test message"))
=> JavaValueException: Venice value exception

(try
   (throw 100)
   (catch :java.lang.Exception ex -100))
=> -100

(try
   (throw 100)
   (finally (println "...finally")))
...finally
=> JavaValueException: Venice value exception

(try
   (throw 100)
   (catch :java.lang.Exception ex -100)
   (finally (println "...finally")))
...finally
=> -100

(do
   (import :java.lang.RuntimeException)
   (try
      (throw (. :RuntimeException :new "message"))
      (catch :RuntimeException ex (:message ex))))

=> "message"

(do
   (try
      (throw [1 2 3])
      (catch :ValueException ex (str (:value ex)))
      (catch :RuntimeException ex "runtime ex")
      (finally (println "...finally"))))
...finally
=> "[1 2 3]"
```

SEE ALSO

try-with
try-with resources allows the declaration of resources to be used in a try block with the assurance that the resources will be closed after ...

top

try-with

```
(try-with [bindings*] expr)
(try-with [bindings*] expr (catch :java.lang.Exception ex expr))
(try-with [bindings*] expr (catch :java.lang.Exception ex expr) (finally expr))
```

try-with resources allows the declaration of resources to be used in a try block with the assurance that the resources will be closed after execution of that block. The resources declared must implement the Closeable or

```
(do
   (import :java.io.FileInputStream)
   (let [file (io/temp-file "test-", ".txt")]
```

```
        (io/spit file "123456789" :append true)
        (try-with [is (. :FileInputStream :new file)]
           (io/slurp-stream is :binary false))))
=> "123456789"
```

SEE ALSO

try
Exception handling: try - catch -finally

top

type

```
(type x)
```

```
Returns the type of x.
```

```
(type 5)
=> :core/long

(type [1 2])
=> :core/vector

(type (. :java.math.BigInteger :valueOf 100))
=> :java.math.BigInteger
```

SEE ALSO

supertype
Returns the super type of x.

instance?
Returns true if x is an instance of the given type

top

union

```
(union s1)
(union s1 s2)
(union s1 s2 & sets)
```

```
Return a set that is the union of the input sets
```

```
(union (set 1 2 3))
=> #{1 2 3}

(union (set 1 2) (set 2 3))
=> #{1 2 3}

(union (set 1 2 3) (set 1 2) (set 1 4) (set 3))
=> #{1 2 3 4}
```

SEE ALSO

difference
Return a set that is the first set without elements of the remaining sets

intersection
Return a set that is the intersection of the input sets

cons
Returns a new collection where x is the first element and coll is the rest

conj
Returns a new collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj nil item) returns (item). For list, vectors and ordered maps the values are added ...

disj
Returns a new set with the x, xs removed.

top

update

```
(update m k f)
```

Updates a value in an associative structure, where k is a key and f is a function that will take the old value return the new value. Returns a new structure.

```
(update [] 0 (fn [x] 5))
=> [5]

(update [0 1 2] 0 (fn [x] 5))
=> [5 1 2]

(update [0 1 2] 0 (fn [x] (+ x 1)))
=> [1 1 2]

(update {} :a (fn [x] 5))
=> {:a 5}

(update {:a 0} :b (fn [x] 5))
=> {:a 0 :b 5}

(update {:a 0 :b 1} :a (fn [x] 5))
=> {:a 5 :b 1}
```

top

update!

```
(update! m k f)
```

Updates a value in a mutable map, where k is a key and f is a function that will take the old value return the new value.

```
(update! (mutable-map) :a (fn [x] 5))
=> {:a 5}

(update! (mutable-map :a 0) :b (fn [x] 5))
=> {:a 0 :b 5}

(update! (mutable-map :a 0 :b 1) :a (fn [x] 5))
=> {:a 5 :b 1}

(update! (mutable-vector 1 2 3) 0 (fn [x] 10))
=> [10 2 3]
```

top

update-in

```
(update-in [m ks f & args])
```

Updates' a value in a nested associative structure, where ks is a sequence of keys and f is a function that will take the old value and any supplied args and return the new value, and returns a new nested structure. If any levels do not exist, hash-maps will be created.

```
(do
  (def users [ {:name "James" :age 26}
               {:name "John" :age 43} ] )
  (update-in users [1 :age] inc))
=> [{:name "James" :age 26} {:name "John" :age 44}]

(update-in {:a 12} [:a] / 4)
=> {:a 3}
```

top

uuid

```
(uuid)
```

Generates a UUID.

```
(uuid )
=> "8c7d4818-f732-4e80-a030-4738ff0ddd6d"
```

top

val

```
(val e)
```

Returns the val of the map entry.

```
(val (find {:a 1 :b 2} :b))
=> 2

(val (first (entries {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})))
=> 1
```

top

vals

```
(vals map)
```

Returns a collection of the map's values.

```
(vals {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> (1 2 3)
```

top

var-get

```
(var-get v)
```

```
Returns a var's value.
```

```
(var-get +)
=> function + {visibility :public, ns "core"}

(var-get '+)
=> function + {visibility :public, ns "core"}

(var-get (symbol "+"))
=> function + {visibility :public, ns "core"}

((var-get +) 1 2)
=> 3

(do
  (def x 10)
  (var-get 'x))
=> 10
```

SEE ALSO

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol

var-name
Returns the name of the var's symbol

var-local?
Returns true if the var is local else false

var-global?
Returns true if the var is global else false

var-thread-local?
Returns true if the var is thread-local else false

top

var-global?

```
(var-global? v)
```

```
Returns true if the var is global else false
```

```
(var-global? +)
=> true

(var-global? '+)
=> true
```

```
(var-global? (symbol "+"))
=> true

(do
  (def x 10)
  (var-global? x))
=> true

(let [x 10]
  (var-global? x))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

var-get
Returns a var's value.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol

var-name
Returns the name of the var's symbol

var-local?
Returns true if the var is local else false

var-thread-local?
Returns true if the var is thread-local else false

top

var-local?

```
(var-local? v)
```

```
Returns true if the var is local else false
```

```
(var-local? +)
=> false

(var-local? '+)
=> false

(var-local? (symbol "+"))
=> false

(do
  (def x 10)
  (var-local? x))
=> false

(let [x 10]
  (var-local? x))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

var-get
Returns a var's value.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol

var-name
Returns the name of the var's symbol

var-global?
Returns true if the var is global else false

var-thread-local?
Returns true if the var is thread-local else false

top

var-name

```
(var-name v)
```

```
Returns the name of the var's symbol
```

```
(var-name +)
=> "+"

(var-name '+)
=> "+"

(var-name (symbol "+"))
=> "+"

;; aliased function
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (var-name add))
=> "add"

(do
  (def x 10)
  (var-name x))
=> "x"

(let [x 10]
  (var-name x))
=> "x"

;; compare with name
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (name add))
=> "+"

;; compare aliased function with name
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (name add))
=> "+"
```

SEE ALSO

name
Returns the name String of a string, symbol, keyword, or function/macro.

var-get

Returns a var's value.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol

var-local?
Returns true if the var is local else false

var-global?
Returns true if the var is global else false

var-thread-local?
Returns true if the var is thread-local else false

top

var-ns

```
(var-ns v)
```

```
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol
```

```
(var-ns +)
=> "core"

(var-ns '+)
=> "core"

(var-ns (symbol "+"))
=> "core"

;; aliased function
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (var-ns add))
=> "foo"

(do
  (def x 10)
  (var-ns x))
=> "user"

(let [x 10]
  (var-ns x))
=> nil

;; compare with namespace
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (namespace add))
=> "core"

;; compare aliased function with namespace
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (namespace add))
=> "core"
```

SEE ALSO

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function.

var-get
Returns a var's value.

var-name
Returns the name of the var's symbol

var-local?
Returns true if the var is local else false

var-global?
Returns true if the var is global else false

var-thread-local?
Returns true if the var is thread-local else false

top

var-thread-local?

```
(var-thread-local? v)
```

```
Returns true if the var is thread-local else false
```

```
(binding [x 100]
  (var-local? x))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

var-get
Returns a var's value.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol

var-name
Returns the name of the var's symbol

var-local?
Returns true if the var is local else false

var-global?
Returns true if the var is global else false

top

vary-meta

```
(vary-meta obj f & args)
```

```
Returns a copy of the object obj, with (apply f (meta obj) args) as its metadata.
```

```
(meta (vary-meta [1 2] assoc :a 1))
=> {:a 1 :line 11 :column 28 :file "example"}
```

top

vector

```
(vector & items)
```

Creates a new vector containing the items.

```
(vector )
=> []

(vector 1 2 3)
=> [1 2 3]

(vector 1 2 3 [:a :b])
=> [1 2 3 [:a :b]]
```

top

vector?

```
(vector? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a vector

```
(vector? (vector 1 2))
=> true

(vector? [1 2])
=> true
```

top

version

```
(version)
```

Returns the version.

```
(version )
=> "0.0.0"
```

top

volatile

```
(volatile x)
```

Creates a volatile with the initial value x

```
(do
  (def counter (volatile 0))
  (swap! counter inc)
  (deref counter))
=> 1
```

```
(do
  (def counter (volatile 0))
  (reset! counter 9)
  @counter)
=> 9
```

SEE ALSO

deref
Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will block ...

reset!
Sets the value of an atom or a volatile to newval without regard for the current value. Returns newval.

swap!
Atomically swaps the value of an atom or a volatile to be: (apply f current-value-of-box args). Note that f may be called multiple times, ...

top

volatile?

```
(volatile? x)
```

```
Returns true if x is a volatile, otherwise false
```

```
(do
   (def counter (volatile 0))
   (volatile? counter))
=> true
```

top

when

```
(when test & body)
```

```
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates body in an implicit do.
```

```
(when (== 1 1) true)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

when-not
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates body in an implicit do.

if
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

top

when-let

```
(when-let bindings & body)
```

```
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.
If test is true, evaluates the body expressions with binding-form bound to the value of test, if not, yields nil
```

```
(when-let [value (* 100 2)]
  (str "The expression is true. value=" value))
=> "The expression is true. value=200"
```

SEE ALSO

if-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

top

when-not

```
(when-not test & body)
```

```
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates body in an implicit do.
```

```
(when-not (== 1 2) true)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

when
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates body in an implicit do.

if-not
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

top

while

```
(while test & body)
```

```
Repeatedly executes body while test expression is true. Presumes some side-effect will cause test to become
false/nil. Returns nil.
```

```
(do
  (def a (atom 5))
  (while (pos? @a)
    (println @a)
    (swap! a dec)))
5
4
3
2
1
=> nil
```

top

with-err-str

```
(with-err-str & forms)
```

Evaluates exprs in a context in which *err* is bound to a capturing output stream. Returns the string created by any nested printing calls. 'with-err-str' can be nested.

```
(with-err-str (println *err* "a string"))
=> "a string\n"
```

SEE ALSO

with-out-str
Evaluates exprs in a context in which *out* is bound to a capturing output stream. Returns the string created by any nested printing calls.

top

with-meta

```
(with-meta obj m)
```

Returns a copy of the object obj, with a map m as its metadata.

top

with-out-str

```
(with-out-str & forms)
```

Evaluates exprs in a context in which *out* is bound to a capturing output stream. Returns the string created by any nested printing calls. 'with-out-str' can be nested.

```
(with-out-str (println "a string"))
=> "a string\n"
```

SEE ALSO

with-err-str
Evaluates exprs in a context in which *err* is bound to a capturing output stream. Returns the string created by any nested printing calls.

top

with-sh-dir

```
(with-sh-dir dir & forms)
```

Sets the directory for use with sh, see sh for details.

```
(with-sh-dir "/tmp" (sh "ls" "-l"))
```

SEE ALSO

with-sh-env
Sets the environment for use with sh, see sh for details.

top

with-sh-env

```
(with-sh-env env & forms)
```

Sets the environment for use with sh, see sh for details.

```
(with-sh-env {"NAME" "foo"} (sh "ls" "-l"))
```

SEE ALSO

with-sh-dir
Sets the directory for use with sh, see sh for details.

top

with-sh-throw

```
(with-sh-throw forms)
```

If true throws an exception if the spawned shell process returns an exit code other than 0. If false return the exit code. Defaults to false. For use with sh, see sh for details. 'with-sh-throw' can be nested.

```
(with-sh-throw (sh "ls" "-l"))
```

top

xml/children

```
(xml/children nodes)
```

Returns the children of the XML nodes collection

```
(do
  (load-module :xml)
  (xml/children
    (list (xml/parse-str "<a><b>B</b></a>"))))
=> ({:content ["B"] :tag "b"})
```

top

xml/parse

```
(xml/parse s)
(xml/parse s handler)
```

Parses and loads the XML from the source s with the parser XMLHandler handler. The source may be an InputSource, an InputStream, a File, or a string describing an URI.
Returns a tree of XML element maps with the keys :tag, :attrs, and :content.

top

xml/parse-str

```
(xml/parse-str s)
(xml/parse-str s handler)
```

Parses an XML from the string s. Returns a tree of XML element maps with the keys :tag, :attrs, and :content.

```
(do
  (load-module :xml)
  (xml/parse-str "<a><b>B</b></a>"))
=> {:content [{:content ["B"] :tag "b"}] :tag "a"}
```

top

xml/path->

```
(xml/path-> path nodes)
```

Applies the path to a node or a collection of nodes

```
(do
  (load-module :xml)
  (let [nodes (xml/parse-str "<a><b><c>C</c></b></a>")
        path [(xml/tag= "b")
              (xml/tag= "c")
              xml/text
              first]]
    (xml/path-> path nodes)))
=> "C"
```

top

xml/text

```
(xml/text nodes)
```

Returns a list of text contents of the XML nodes collection

```
(do
  (load-module :xml)
  (let [nodes (xml/parse-str "<a><b>B</b></a>")
        path [(xml/tag= "b")
              xml/text]]
    (xml/path-> path nodes)))
=> ("B")
```

top

zero?

```
(zero? x)
```

Returns true if x zero else false

```
(zero? 0)
=> true

(zero? 2)
=> false

(zero? (int 0))
=> true

(zero? 0.0)
=> true

(zero? 0.0M)
=> true
```

top

zipmap

```
(zipmap keys vals)
```

```
Returns a map with the keys mapped to the corresponding vals.

To create a list of tuples from two or more lists use
(map list '(1 2 3) '(4 5 6)).
```

```
(zipmap [:a :b :c :d :e] [1 2 3 4 5])
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3 :d 4 :e 5}

(zipmap [:a :b :c] [1 2 3 4 5])
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}
```

top

{}

```
Creates a hash map.
```

```
{:a 10 :b 20}
=> {:a 10 :b 20}
```