Venice V 1.9.11

Overview

Primitives	Literals	Numbers	Strings	Chars	Other			
Collections	List	Vector	Set	Map	LazySeq	Stack	Queue	Array	ByteBuf
Core Functions	Functions	Macros	Special Forms	Transducers	Namespace	Types		
Concurrency	Atoms	Futures	Promises	Delay	Agents	Scheduler	Locking	Volatiles
Threads	ThreadLocal	Threads						
System & Java	System	Java Interop						
Util	Time	Regex						
I/O	I/O	File	Zip/GZip					
Documents	JSON	PDF	PDF Tools	CSV	XML	Excel		
Modules	Kira Templates	Tracing	XML	Cryptography	Gradle	Maven	Java	Semver	Hexdump
Embedding	Embedding in Java							

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 }"""
String interpolation	"~{x}", """~{x}"""
	"~(inc x)", """~(inc x)"""

Numbers

Arithmetic	+ - * / mod inc dec min max abs sgn negate floor ceil sqrt square pow log log10
Convert	int long double decimal bigint

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

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	`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?`

	`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`
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`
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`
Entries	`map-entry key val entries map-entry?`
Nested	`get-in assoc-in update-in dissoc-in`
Test	`map? sequential? hash-map? ordered-map? sorted-map? mutable-map? contains? not-contains?`

Stack

Create	`stack`

Test char	str/char? str/digit?
	str/letter? str/whitespace?
	str/linefeed? str/lower-case?
	str/upper-case?

Chars

Use	char char?

Other

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

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/reset regex/matches?
	regex/matches regex/group
	regex/count regex/find?
	regex/find-all regex/find+
	regex/find-all+

Transducers

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?

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!

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 |
|---|---|
| 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 |

| ThreadLocal | thread-local   thread-local?
thread-local-clear   assoc   dissoc
get |
|---|---|
| Threads | thread-id   thread-name
thread-interrupted?
thread-interrupted |

System

Venice	version sandboxed? sandbox-type
System	system-prop system-env
system-exit-code
charset-default-encoding
Java	java-version java-version-info
java-major-version
java-source-location
Java VM	pid gc total-memory
used-memory
OS	os-type os-type? os-arch
os-name   os-version
Time	current-time-millis nano-time
format-nano-time   format-micro-time
format-milli-time
Host	host-name host-address
ip-private?   cpus
Util	uuid sleep shutdown-hook
Shell	sh with-sh-dir with-sh-env
with-sh-throw
Shell Tools	sh/open

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	

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

Test	
	`type` `supertype` `instance-of?` `deftype?`

Define	
	`deftype` `deftype-of` `deftype-or`

Create	
	`.:`

Namespace

Open	
	`ns`

Current	
	`*ns*`

Remove	
	`ns-unmap` `ns-remove`

Util	
	`ns-list` `namespace`

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`

Classes	
	`class` `class-of` `class-name` `class-version` `classloader` `classloader-of`

	`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`

I/O

to	
	`print` `println` `printf` `flush` `newline`

to-str	
	`pr-str` `with-out-str`

from	
	`read-line` `read-string`

classpath	
	`io/load-classpath-resource` `io/classpath-resource?`

stream	
	`io/copy-stream` `io/slurp-stream` `io/spit-stream` `io/uri-stream` `io/bytebuf-in-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?`

other	
	`with-out-str` `io/mime-type` `io/default-charset`

File I/O

file	
	`io/file` `io/file-parent` `io/file-name` `io/file-path` `io/file-absolute-path` `io/file-canonical-path` `io/file-ext` `io/file-ext?` `io/file-size` `io/file-last-modified`

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	

JARs	`jar-maven-manifest-version` `java-package-version`
Modules	`module-name`

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`
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*`

	`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?` `io/file-symbolic-link?`
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`

Zip/GZip

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`

Application

Management	`app/build` `app/manifest`

Modules

Kira

`(load-module :kira)`

Kira	`kira/eval` `kira/fn`
Escape	`kira/escape-xml` `kira/escape-html`

Cryptography

`(load-module :crypt)`

Hashes	`crypt/md5-hash` `crypt/sha1-hash` `crypt/sha512-hash` `crypt/pbkdf2-hash`
Encrypt	`crypt/encrypt` `crypt/decrypt`

XML

`(load-module :xml)`

XML	`xml/parse-str` `xml/parse` `xml/path->` `xml/children` `xml/text`

Java

`(load-module :java)`

Java	`java/javadoc`

Gradle

`(load-module :gradle)`

Gradle	`gradle/with-home` `gradle/version` `gradle/task`

Maven

`(load-module :maven)`

Maven	`maven/download` `maven/get` `maven/uri`

Hexdump

`(load-module :hexdump)`

Tracing

`(load-module :trace)`

Tracing	`trace/trace` `trace/trace-var` `trace/untrace-var`
Test	`trace/traced?` `trace/traceable?`
Util	`trace/trace-str-limit`

Semver

`(load-module :semver)`

Semver	`semver/parse` `semver/version`
Validation	`semver/valid?` `semver/valid-format?`
Test	`semver/newer?` `semver/older?` `semver/equal?` `semver/cmp`

Excel

`(load-module :excel)`

Writer	`excel/writer` `excel/add-sheet` `excel/add-font` `excel/add-style` `excel/add-column`
Writer Data	`excel/write-data` `excel/write-items` `excel/write-item` `excel/write-value`
Writer I/O	`excel/write->file` `excel/write->stream` `excel/write->bytebuf`
Writer Util	`excel/cell-formula` `excel/sum-formula` `excel/cell-address` `excel/auto-size-columns` `excel/auto-size-column` `excel/evaluate-formulas` `excel/convert->reader`
Reader	`excel/open` `excel/sheet` `excel/read-string-val` `excel/read-boolean-val` `excel/read-long-val` `excel/read-double-val` `excel/read-date-val`
Reader Util	`excel/sheet-count` `excel/sheet-name` `excel/sheet-row-range` `excel/sheet-col-range` `excel/evaluate-formulas` `excel/cell-empty?` `excel/cell-type`

Hexdump	hexdump/dump

3rd Party	; required 3rd party libraries
	org.apache.poi:poi:4.1.2
	org.apache.poi:ooxml:4.1.2
	org.apache.poi:ooxml-schemas:4.1.2
	commons-codec:commons-codec:1.15
	org.apache.commons:commons-collections4:
	4.4
	org.apache.xmlbeans:xmlbeans:3.1.0

Embedding in Java

Eval

```java
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

```java
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

```java
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

```java
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

```java
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)  \n" +
            "      (. :add 1)  \n" +
            "      (. :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

#{}

Creates a set.

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

()

Creates a list.

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

*

```
(*)
(* 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
```

ansi-term

True if Venice runs in an ANSI terminal, otherwise false

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

loaded-files

The loaded files

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

loaded-modules

The loaded modules

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

newline

The system newline

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

ns

The current namespace

```
*ns*
=> user

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

run-mode

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

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

version

The Venice version

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

+

```
(+)
(+ 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
```

-

```
(- 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
```

-<>

```
(-<> 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 ...

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

->

```
(-> 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 ...

-<>
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 ...

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 ...

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)
=> 2021-01-24T10:25:56.169+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'

.:

```
(.: 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.

/

```
(/ 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
```

<

```
(< x y)
```

Returns true if x is smaller than y

```
(< 2 3)
=> true

(< 2 3.0)
=> true
```

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

<=

```
(<= 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
```

=

```
(= 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
```

==

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

Returns true if both operands have equivalent value

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

```
(== 0 1)
=> false

(== 0 0.0)
=> true

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

>

```
(> x y)
```

Returns true if x is greater than y

```
(> 3 2)
=> true

(> 3 3)
=> false

(> 3.0 2)
=> true

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

>=

```
(>= 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
```

[]

Creates a vector.

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

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
```

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]
```

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
```

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

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.
```

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

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 ...

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 ...

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.

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 ...

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

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
```

alength

```
(alength array)
```

Returns the length of an array

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

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]"
```

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.

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
```

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
```

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
```

app/manifest

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

Returns the manifest of a Venice application archive.

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
```

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 ...

-<>
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-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'

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'

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'

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'

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'

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'

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'

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'

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'

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'

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]
```

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

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}]
```

asub

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

Returns a sub array

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

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 ...

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 ...

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 ...

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.

atom?

```
(atom? x)
```

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

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

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 ...

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.

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.

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.

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)
```

bigint

```
(bigint x)
```

Converts to big integer.

```
(bigint 2000)
=> 2000N
```

```
(bigint 34897.65)
=> 34897N

(bigint "5676000000000")
=> 5676000000000N

(bigint nil)
=> 0N
```

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
```

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
```

boolean?

```
(boolean? n)
```

Returns true if n is a boolean

```
(boolean? true)
=> true

(boolean? false)
=> true

(boolean? nil)
=> false

(boolean? 0)
=> false
```

bound?

```
(bound? s)
```

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

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

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

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")
```

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]
```

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]
```

bytebuf-capacity

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

Returns the capacity of a bytebuf.

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

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]
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

bytebuf-limit

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

Returns the limit of a bytebuf.

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

bytebuf-pos

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

Returns the buffer's current position.

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

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]
```

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]
```

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]
```

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 64 105 0 0 0 0 0 0]
```

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]
```

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]
```

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]
```

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]
```

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)
```

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"
```

bytebuf?

```
(bytebuf? x)
```

Returns true if x is a bytebuf

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

(bytebuf? [1 2])
=> false

(bytebuf? nil)
=> false
```

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 19 :col 18} {:fn-name "user/f4" :file "example" :line 18 :col
18} {:fn-name "user/f3" :file "example" :line 17 :col 18} {:fn-name "user/f2" :file "example" :line 16 :col 18}
{:fn-name "user/f1" :file "example" :line 20 :col 5}]
```

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 ...

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

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@5d624da6: 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
```

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
```

char

```
(char c)
```

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

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

(char "A")
=> "A"

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

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

char?

```
(char? s)
```

Returns true if s is a char.

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

charset-default-encoding

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

Returns the default charset of this Java virtual machine.

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

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
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

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]
```

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"
```

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"
```

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]
```

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]
```

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
```

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
```

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"
```

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.

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.

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.

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.

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
```

coll?

```
(coll? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a collection

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

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

comment

```
(comment & body)
```

Ignores body, yields nil

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

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
```

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
```

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.

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-a17c19d1-d09d-4f6e-8b96-b04700e5ce1b {visibility :public, ns "core"}

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

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")
```

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"
```

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

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
```

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

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
```

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

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 ...

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

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.

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
```

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 ...

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}
```

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.

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
```

cos

```
(cos x)
```

```
cos x
```

```
(cos 1)
=> 0.5403023058681398

(cos 1.23)
=> 0.3342377271245026

(cos 1.23M)
=> 0.3342377271245026
```

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
```

cpus

```
(cpus)
```

Returns the number of available processors or number of hyperthreads if the CPU supports hyperthreads.

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

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]
```

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]
```

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"
```

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"
```

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"
```

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
```

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"))
```

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]])))
```

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"
```

current-time-millis

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

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

```
(current-time-millis)
=> 1611480370867
```

SEE ALSO

nano-time
Returns the current value of the running Java Virtual Machine's high-resolution time source, in nanoseconds.

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
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

decimal?

```
(decimal? n)
```

```
Returns true if n is a decimal
```

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

```
(decimal? 4.0)
=> false
```

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

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

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)
```

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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
```

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.

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 ...

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.

delay?

```
(delay? x)
```

Returns true if x is a Delay created with delay

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

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, ...

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

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
```

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
```

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

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

Returns a new set with the x, xs removed.

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}
```

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]
```

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]
```

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))
=> (27 50 27 84)

(->> (lazy-seq #(rand-long 100))
     (doall 4))
=> (75 21 61 11)
```

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))
=> (2122 575 404 259 236 223 217 217 218 220)
```

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))
```

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
```

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
```

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 ...

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 ...

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 ...

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
```

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]
```

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
```

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])
=> []
```

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]
```

empty

```
(empty coll)
```

Returns an empty collection of the same category as coll, or nil

```
(empty {:a 1})
=> {}

(empty [1 2])
=> []

(empty '(1 2))
=> ()
```

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
```

empty?

```
(empty? x)
```

Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

```
(empty? {})
=> true

(empty? [])
=> true

(empty? '())
=> true

(empty? "")
=> true
```

entries

```
(entries m)
```

Returns a collection of the map's entries.

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

(let [e (entries {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})]
  (println (map key e))
  (println (map val e)))
(:a :b :c)
(1 2 3)
=> nil

;; compare to 'into'
(let [e (into [] {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})]
  (println (map first e))
  (println (map second e)))
(:a :b :c)
(1 2 3)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

map
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 …

key
Returns the key of the map entry.

val
Returns the val of the map entry.

keys
Returns a collection of the map's keys.

vals
Returns a collection of the map's values.

map-entry
Creates a new map entry

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

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
```

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
```

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
```

excel/add-column

```
(add-column sheet-builder title)
(add-column sheet-builder title options)
```

```
Defines a column with optional attributes.

Options:
field f           - a field, e.g. :first-name
width n           - width in points, e.g. 100
hidden b          - hidden, e.g. true, false
header-style r    - style name for header row, e.g. :header
body-style r      - style name for body rows, e.g. :body
footer-style r    - style name for footer row, e.g. :footer
footer-value      - text or numeric value for the column's footer cell,
                      e.g. "done", 10000.00M, nil
footer-aggregate e - aggregation mode for the column's footer cell
                      value, e.g. {:min, :max, :avg, :sum, :none}
```

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"  :weight 70.5 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford" :weight 54.2 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
    (excel/add-font wbook :header { :bold true })
    (excel/add-style wbook :header { :font :header
                                     :bg-color (:GREY_25_PERCENT excel/colors)
                                     :h-align :center })
    (excel/add-style wbook :weight { :format, "#,##0.0"
                                     :h-align :right })

    (let [sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1"
                                 { :no-header-row false
                                   :default-header-style :header })]
      (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Weight" { :data-field :weight
                                         :body-style :weight })
      (excel/write-items sheet data)
      (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
      (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))))

(excel/column "First Name"
              { :data-field :first-name
                :width 100
                :hidden false
                :header-style :header
                :body-style :body
                :footer-style :footer
                :footer-value 10000.00M
                :footer-aggregate :none })
```

excel/add-font

```
(add-font writer font-id)
(add-font writer font-id options)
```

```
Add font with optional attributes to an Excel.

Options:
name s            - font name, e.g. 'Arial'
height n          - height in points, e.g. 12
bold b            - bold, e.g. true, false
italic b          - italic, e.g. true, false
color c           - color, e.g. :excel/SKY_BLUE
```

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
    (excel/add-font wbook :header { :height 12
                                    :bold true
                                    :italic false
                                    :color (:SKY_BLUE excel/colors) })
    (excel/add-style wbook :header { :font :header })

    (let [sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1"
                                 { :no-header-row false
                                   :default-header-style :header })]
      (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :data-field :age })
      (excel/write-items sheet data)
      (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
      (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))))
```

excel/add-sheet

```
(add-sheet writer title)
(add-sheet writer title options)
```

```
Adds a sheet with optional attributes to an Excel.

Options:
no-header-row b        - without header row, e.g. true, false
default-column-width n - default column width in points, e.g. 100
default-header-style s - default header style, e.g. :header
default-body-style s   - default body style, e.g. :body
default-footer-style s - default footer style, e.g. :footer
merged-region r        - merged region [row-from row-to col-from col-to],
                          e.g. [1 1 4 10]
display-zeros b        - display zeros, e.g. true, false
                          Set whether a cell should show 0 (zero) when
                          containing zero value. When false, cells with
                          zero value appear blank instead of showing
                          the number zero.
```

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :data-field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))

(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
    (excel/add-font wbook :bold { :bold true })
    (excel/add-font wbook :italic { :italic true })
    (excel/add-style wbook :header { :font :bold })
    (excel/add-style wbook :body { :font :italic })
    (excel/add-style wbook :footer { :font :bold })

    (let [sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1"
                                 { :no-header-row false
                                   :default-column-width 100
                                   :default-header-style :header
                                   :default-body-style :body
                                   :default-footer-style :footer
                                   :display-zeros true})]
      (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :data-field :age })
      (excel/write-items sheet data)
      (excel/auto-size-column sheet 1)
      (excel/auto-size-column sheet 2)
      (excel/auto-size-column sheet 3)
      (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-column
Defines a column with optional attributes.

excel/add-font
Add font with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-style

Add a style with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-style

```
(add-style writer style-id)
(add-style writer style-id options)
```

```
Add a style with optional attributes to an Excel.

Options:
format s           - format, e.g. "0#.##"
font r             - font name, e.g. :header
bg-color c         - background color, e.g. :excel/SKY_BLUE
wrap-text b        - wrap text, e.g. true, false
h-align e          - horizontal alignment {:left, :center, :right}
v-align e          - vertical alignment {:top, :middle, :bottom}
```

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :weight 70.5 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :weight 54.2 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
    (excel/add-font wbook :header { :bold true })
    (excel/add-style wbook :header { :font :header
                                     :bg-color (:GREY_25_PERCENT excel/colors)
                                     :h-align :center })
    (excel/add-style wbook :weight { :format, "#,##0.0"
                                     :h-align :right })

    (let [sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1"
                                 { :no-header-row false
                                   :default-header-style :header })]
      (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Weight" { :data-field :weight
                                         :body-style :weight })
      (excel/write-items sheet data)
      (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
      (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-sheet
Adds a sheet with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-font
Add font with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/auto-size-column

```
(auto-size-column builder col)
```

```
Auto size the width of column col (1..n).
```

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :data-field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-column sheet 1)
    (excel/auto-size-column sheet 2)
    (excel/auto-size-column sheet 3)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items to the sheet

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/write-value
Writes a value to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns

```
(auto-size-columns builder)
```

```
Auto size the width of all columns.
```

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :data-field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n).

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items to the sheet

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/write-value
Writes a value to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/cell-address

```
(cell-address builder row col)
```

Returns the cell address for a cell at row/col in a sheet

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:a 100 :b 200 }
                {:a 101 :b 201 }
                {:a 102 :b 202 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1"
                              { :no-header-row true })
        addr  #(excel/cell-address sheet %1 %2)
        sum   #(str "SUM(" %1 "," %2 ")")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "A" { :data-field :a })
    (excel/add-column sheet "B" { :data-field :b })
    (excel/add-column sheet "C" { :data-field :c })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 1 3 (sum (addr 1 1) (addr 1 2)))
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 2 3 (sum (addr 2 1) (addr 2 2)))
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 3 3 (sum (addr 3 1) (addr 3 2)))
    (excel/evaluate-formulas wbook)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/cell-empty?

```
(cell-empty? sheet row col)
```

Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
      (excel/write-data wbook "Data" [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
```

```
[(excel/cell-empty? sheet 1 1)
 (excel/cell-empty? sheet 2 1)
 (excel/cell-empty? sheet 3 1)]]))
```

excel/cell-formula

```
(cell-formula builder row col formula)
```

Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:a 100 :b 200 }
                {:a 101 :b 201 }
                {:a 102 :b 202 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1"
                               { :no-header-row true })]
    (excel/add-column sheet "A" { :data-field :a })
    (excel/add-column sheet "B" { :data-field :b })
    (excel/add-column sheet "C" { :data-field :c })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 1 3 "SUM(A1,B1)")
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 2 3 "SUM(A2,B2)")
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 3 3 "SUM(A3,B3)")
    (excel/evaluate-formulas wbook)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))

(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:a 100 :b 200 }
                {:a 101 :b 201 }
                {:a 102 :b 202 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1"
                               { :no-header-row true })]
    (excel/add-font wbook :bold { :bold true })
    (excel/add-style wbook :bold { :font :bold })
    (excel/add-column sheet "A" { :data-field :a })
    (excel/add-column sheet "B" { :data-field :b })
```

```
    (excel/add-column sheet "C" { :data-field :c })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 1 3 "SUM(A1,B1)" :bold)
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 2 3 "SUM(A2,B2)" :bold)
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 3 3 "SUM(A3,B3)" :bold)
    (excel/evaluate-formulas wbook)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-address
Returns the cell address for a cell at row/col in a sheet

excel/sum-formula
Returns a sum formula

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items to the sheet

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/write-value
Writes a value to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n).

excel/cell-type

```
(cell-type sheet row col)
```

```
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string,
:boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }
```

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
      (excel/write-data wbook "Data" [[100 "101" 102.0]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    [(excel/cell-type sheet 1 1)
     (excel/cell-type sheet 1 2)
     (excel/cell-type sheet 1 3)
     (excel/cell-type sheet 1 4)]))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (LocalDateTime).

excel/convert->reader

```
(convert->reader builder)
```

Converts an excel or sheet builder to the corresponding reader.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:a 100 :b 200 }
                {:a 101 :b 201 }
                {:a 102 :b 202 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1"
                               { :no-header-row true })]
    (excel/add-column sheet "A" { :data-field :a })
    (excel/add-column sheet "B" { :data-field :b })
    (excel/add-column sheet "C" { :data-field :c })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 1 3 "SUM(A1,B1)")
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 2 3 "SUM(A2,B2)")
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 3 3 "SUM(A3,B3)")
    (let [reader (excel/convert->reader sheet)]
      (excel/evaluate-formulas reader)
      (excel/read-long-val reader 1 3))))
```

excel/evaluate-formulas

```
(evaluate-formulas wbook)
```

Evaluate all formulas in the Excel.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
      (excel/write-data wbook "Data" [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))]
    (excel/evaluate-formulas wbook)))
```

excel/writer
Creates a new Excel builder for the given type :xls or :xlsx.

excel/open

```
(open source)
```

Opens an Excel from a source and returns an Excel reader.

Supported sources are string file path, bytebuf, :java.io.File,
or :java.io.InputStrteam.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (excel/open "sample.xls"))
```

excel/sheet-count
Returns the number of sheets in the Excel.

excel/sheet
Returns a sheet from the Excel reader referenced by its name or

excel/evaluate-formulas
Evaluate all formulas in the Excel.

excel/read-boolean-val

```
(read-boolean-val sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
      (excel/write-data wbook "Data" [[100 true 102]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/read-boolean-val sheet 1 2)))
```

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string,

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (LocalDateTime).

excel/read-date-val

```
(read-date-val sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell value as a date (LocalDateTime).

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
          dt    (time/local-date 2021 1 1)
          ts    (time/local-date-time 2021 1 1 15 30 45)]
      (excel/write-data wbook "Data" [[100 dt ts 102]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    [(excel/read-date-val sheet 1 2)
     (excel/read-date-val sheet 1 3)]))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string,

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-double-val

```
(read-double-val sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell value as double.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
      (excel/write-data wbook "Data" [[100 101.23 102]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/read-double-val sheet 1 2)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string,

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (LocalDateTime).

excel/read-long-val

```
(read-long-val sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell value as long.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
      (excel/write-data wbook "Data" [[100 101 102]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/read-long-val sheet 1 2)))

(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [data [ {:a 100 :b 200 } ]
          wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data"
                                 { :no-header-row true })]
      (excel/add-column sheet "A" { :data-field :a })
```

```
      (excel/add-column sheet "B" { :data-field :b })
      (excel/write-items sheet data)
      (excel/cell-formula sheet 1 3 "SUM(A1,B1)")
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/read-long-val sheet 1 3)))
```

excel/read-string-val

```
(read-string-val sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell value as string.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
      (excel/write-data wbook "Data" [[100 "101" 102.0]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/read-string-val sheet 1 2)))
```

Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (LocalDateTime).

excel/sheet

```
(sheet wbook ref)
```

Returns a sheet from the Excel reader referenced by its name or
sheet index.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
      (excel/write-data wbook "Data1" [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write-data wbook "Data2" [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook  (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet1 (excel/sheet wbook "Data1")
        sheet2 (excel/sheet wbook 2)]
    ))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/sheet-count
Returns the number of sheets in the Excel.

excel/evaluate-formulas
Evaluate all formulas in the Excel.

excel/sheet-name
Returns a sheet from the Excel reader referenced by its name or

excel/sheet-row-range
Returns the first and the last row with data in a sheet as vector.

excel/sheet-col-range
Returns the first and the last col with data in a sheet row as vector.

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string,

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (LocalDateTime).

excel/sheet-col-range

```
(sheet-col-range sheet)
```

Returns the first and the last col with data in a sheet row as vector.
Returns -1 values if the row does notexists or the row does not have any columns.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
      (excel/write-data wbook "Data" [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/sheet-col-range sheet 1)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/sheet-row-range
Returns the first and the last row with data in a sheet as vector.

excel/sheet-count

```
(sheet-count wbook)
```

Returns the number of sheets in the Excel.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
      (excel/write-data wbook "Data" [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))]
    (excel/sheet-count wbook)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/sheet
Returns a sheet from the Excel reader referenced by its name or

excel/evaluate-formulas
Evaluate all formulas in the Excel.

excel/sheet-name

```
(sheet-name sheet)
```

Returns a sheet from the Excel reader referenced by its name or
sheet index.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
      (excel/write-data wbook "Data" [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/sheet-name sheet)))
```

excel/sheet-row-range

```
(sheet-row-range sheet)
```

Returns the first and the last row with data in a sheet as vector.
Returns -1 values if no row exists.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)]
      (excel/write-data wbook "Data" [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/sheet-row-range sheet)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/sheet-col-range
Returns the first and the last col with data in a sheet row as vector.

excel/sum-formula

```
(sum-formula builder row-from row-to col-from col-to)
```

Returns a sum formula

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
```

```
(let [data  [ {:a 100 :b 200 }
              {:a 101 :b 201 }
              {:a 102 :b 202 } ]
      wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
      sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1"
                             { :no-header-row true })]
  (excel/add-column sheet "A" { :data-field :a })
  (excel/add-column sheet "B" { :data-field :b })
  (excel/add-column sheet "C" { :data-field :c })
  (excel/write-items sheet data)
  (excel/cell-formula sheet 1 3 (excel/sum-formula sheet 1 1 1 2))
  (excel/cell-formula sheet 2 3 (excel/sum-formula sheet 2 2 1 2))
  (excel/cell-formula sheet 3 3 (excel/sum-formula sheet 3 3 1 2))
  (excel/evaluate-formulas wbook)
  (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
  (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-address
Returns the cell address for a cell at row/col in a sheet

excel/write->bytebuf

```
(write->bytebuf builder os)
```

Writes the excel to a bytebuf. Returns the bytebuf.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :data-field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write->file
Writes the excel to a file.

excel/write->stream
Writes the excel to a Java :OutputStream.

excel/write->file

```
(write->file builder f)
```

Writes the excel to a file.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :data-field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write->stream
Writes the excel to a Java :OutputStream.

excel/write->bytebuf
Writes the excel to a bytebuf. Returns the bytebuf.

excel/write->stream

```
(write->stream builder os)
```

```
Writes the excel to a Java :OutputStream.
```

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [os    (. :java.io.FileOutputStream :new "sample.xlsx")
        data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :data-field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->stream wbook os)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write->file
Writes the excel to a file.

excel/write->bytebuf
Writes the excel to a bytebuf. Returns the bytebuf.

excel/write-data

```
(write-data builder sheet-name data)
```

Writes the data of a 2D array to an excel sheet. Creates a new
sheet with the name given by 'sheet-name'.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
        dt    (time/local-date 2021 1 1)
        ts    (time/local-date-time 2021 1 1 15 30 45)]
    (excel/write-data wbook "Data" [[100  101  102  103  104  105]
                                    [200  "ab" 1.23 dt   ts   false]])
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write->stream
Writes the excel to a Java :OutputStream.

excel/write->bytebuf
Writes the excel to a bytebuf. Returns the bytebuf.

excel/write-item

```
(write-item builder item)
```

Render a single data item to the sheet

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :data-field :age })
    (excel/write-item sheet {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 })
    (excel/write-item sheet {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 })
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items to the sheet

excel/write-value
Writes a value to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n).

excel/write-items

```
(write-items builder items)
```

Writes the passed data items to the sheet

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :data-field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/write-value
Writes a value to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n).

excel/write-value

```
(write-value builder row col val)
```

Writes a value to a specific cell given by its row and col.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :data-field :age })
    (excel/write-value sheet 1 1 "John")
    (excel/write-value sheet 1 2 "Doe")
    (excel/write-value sheet 1 3 28)
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 1 "Sue")
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 2 "Ford")
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 3 26)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))

(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/writer :xlsx)
```

```
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-font wbook :italic { :italic true })
    (excel/add-font wbook :bold { :bold true })
    (excel/add-style wbook :italic { :font :italic })
    (excel/add-style wbook :bold { :font :bold })
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :data-field :age })
    (excel/write-value sheet 1 1 "John" :italic)
    (excel/write-value sheet 1 2 "Doe"  :italic)
    (excel/write-value sheet 1 3 28     :bold)
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 1 "Sue"  :italic)
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 2 "Ford" :italic)
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 3 26     :bold)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items to the sheet

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n).

excel/writer

```
(writer type)
```

```
Creates a new Excel builder for the given type :xls or :xlsx.
```

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"  :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford" :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/writer :xls)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :data-field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :data-field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :data-field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xls")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-sheet
Adds a sheet with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-font
Add font with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-style
Add a style with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/write->file
Writes the excel to a file.

excel/write->stream
Writes the excel to a Java :OutputStream.

excel/write->bytebuf
Writes the excel to a bytebuf. Returns the bytebuf.

excel/evaluate-formulas
Evaluate all formulas in the Excel.

exists-class?

```
(exists-class? name)
```

```
Returns true the Java class for the given name exists otherwise returns false.
```

```
(exists-class? :java.util.ArrayList)
=> true
```

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
```

SEE ALSO

true?
Returns true if x is true, false otherwise

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

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)

(filter #(even? (val %)) {:a 1 :b 2})
=> ([:b 2])

(filter even? #{1 2 3})
=> (2)
```

SEE ALSO

map
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 ...

reduce
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 ...

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}
```

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}
```

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
```

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"
```

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)
```

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]
```

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
```

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
```

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.

fn?

```
(fn? x)
```

```
Returns true if x is a function
```

```
(do
    (def sum (fn [x] (+ 1 x)))
    (fn? sum))
=> true
```

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
```

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 ...

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

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
```

format-micro-time

```
(format-micro-time time)
(format-micro-time time & options)
```

Formats a time given in microseconds as long or double.

```
Options:
  :precision p - e.g :precision 4 (defaults to 3)
```

```
(format-micro-time 203)
=> "203µs"

(format-micro-time 20389.0 :precision 2)
=> "0.02ms"

(format-micro-time 20389 :precision 2)
=> "0.02ms"

(format-micro-time 20389 :precision 0)
=> "0ms"

(format-micro-time 20386766)
=> "20.387s"

(format-micro-time 20386766 :precision 2)
=> "20.39s"

(format-micro-time 20386766 :precision 6)
=> "20.386766s"
```

SEE ALSO

format—milli—time
Formats a time given in milliseconds as long or double.

format—nano—time
Formats a time given in nanoseconds as long or double.

format-milli-time

```
(format-milli-time time)
(format-milli-time time & options)
```

```
Formats a time given in milliseconds as long or double.

Options:
  :precision p - e.g :precision 4 (defaults to 3)
```

```
(format-milli-time 203)
=> "203ms"

(format-milli-time 20389.0 :precision 2)
=> "20.39s"

(format-milli-time 20389 :precision 2)
=> "20.39s"

(format-milli-time 20389 :precision 0)
=> "20s"
```

SEE ALSO

format—micro—time
Formats a time given in microseconds as long or double.

format—nano—time
Formats a time given in nanoseconds as long or double.

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)
=> "203ns"

(format-nano-time 20389.0 :precision 2)
=> "20.39µs"

(format-nano-time 20389 :precision 2)
=> "20.39µs"

(format-nano-time 20389 :precision 0)
=> "20µs"

(format-nano-time 203867669)
=> "203.868ms"

(format-nano-time 20386766988 :precision 2)
=> "20.39s"

(format-nano-time 20386766988 :precision 6)
=> "20.386767s"
```

SEE ALSO

format-milli-time
Formats a time given in milliseconds as long or double.

format-micro-time
Formats a time given in microseconds as long or double.

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
```

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)
```

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 ...

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 ...

futures-wait

Waits for all futures to get terminated. If the waiting thread is interrupted the futures are cancelled.

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

future-cancelled?

```
(future-cancelled? f)
```

```
Returns true if f is a Future is cancelled otherwise false
```

```
(future-cancelled? (future (fn [] 100)))
=> false
```

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
```

future?

```
(future? f)
```

```
Returns true if f is a Future otherwise false
```

```
(future? (future (fn [] 100)))
=> true
```

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
Worker2
Worker1
=> 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.

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 ...

gc

```
(gc)
```

Run the Java garbage collector. Runs the finalization methods of any objects pending finalization prior to the GC.

```
(gc)
=> nil
```

gensym

```
(gensym)
(gensym prefix)
```

Generates a symbol.

```
(gensym)
=> G__21518

(gensym "prefix_")
=> prefix_21545
```

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
```

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
```

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"))
```

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))
```

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))
```

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"]}
```

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
```

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}
```

hash-map?

```
(hash-map? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a hash map

```
(hash-map? (hash-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> true
```

hexdump/dump

```
(dump & opts)
```

Prints a hexdump of the given argument to *out*. Optionally supply byte offset (:offset, default: 0) and size (:size, default: :all) arguments. Can create hexdump from a collection of values, a bytebuf, a java.io.File, or a string representing a path to a file.

```
Example: (hexdump/dump (range 100))
00000000: 0001 0203 0405 0607 0809 0a0b 0c0d 0e0f  ................
00000010: 1011 1213 1415 1617 1819 1a1b 1c1d 1e1f  ................
00000020: 2021 2223 2425 2627 2829 2a2b 2c2d 2e2f   !"#$%&'()*+,-./
00000030: 3031 3233 3435 3637 3839 3a3b 3c3d 3e3f  0123456789:;<=>?
00000040: 4041 4243 4445 4647 4849 4a4b 4c4d 4e4f  @ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
00000050: 5051 5253 5455 5657 5859 5a5b 5c5d 5e5f  PQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_
00000060: 6061 6263                                `abc
```

```
(hexdump/dump (range 1000))
```

```
(hexdump/dump (range 10000) :offset 9000 :size 256)
```

```
(hexdump/dump "./img.png")
```

```
(hexdump/dump "./img.png" :offset 0 :size 64)
```

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))

host-address

(host-address)

Returns this host's ip address.

(host-address)
=> "127.0.0.1"

SEE ALSO

host-name
Returns this host's name.

host-name

(host-name)

Returns this host's name.

(host-name)
=> "saturn.local"

SEE ALSO

host-address
Returns this host's ip address.

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)
```

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-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

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.

when-not
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates body in an implicit do.

when-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

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.

let
Evaluates the expressions and binds the values to symbols in the new local context.

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.

if-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

when
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates body in an implicit do.

when-not
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates body in an implicit do.

when-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

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
```

instance-of?

```
(instance-of? type x)
```

Returns true if x is an instance of the given type

```
(instance-of? :long 500)
=> true

(instance-of? :java.math.BigInteger 500)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

type
Returns the type of x.

supertype
Returns the super type of x.

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
```

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]
```

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
```

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)
```

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"
```

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 ...

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)
```

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)
```

SEE ALSO

io/watch-dir
Watch a directory for changes, and call the function event-fn when it does. Calls the optional failure-fn if errors occur. On closing ...

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
```

SEE ALSO

io/buffered-writer
Creates a BufferedWriter from an OutputStream os with optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8) or from a Writer.

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.

SEE ALSO

io/buffered-reader
Creates a BufferedReader from an InputStream is with optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8), from a Reader or from a string.

io/bytebuf-in-stream

```
(io/bytebuf-in-stream)
```

Returns a Java InputStream from a bytebuf.

```
(io/bytebuf-in-stream (bytebuf [97 98 99]))
```

io/classpath-resource?

```
(io/classpath-resource? name)
```

Returns true if the classpath resource exists otherwise false.

```
(io/classpath-resource? "org/foo/images/foo.png")
```

io/close-watcher

```
(io/close-watcher watcher)
```

Closes a watcher created from 'io/watch-dir'.

SEE ALSO

io/watch-dir
Watch a directory for changes, and call the function event-fn when it does. Calls the optional failure-fn if errors occur. On closing ...

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 existing file, defaults to false
```

SEE ALSO

io/move−file
Moves source to target. Returns nil or throws IOException. Source and target must be a file or a string (file path).

io/delete−file
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 ...

io/copy−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.Outpu ...

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.

SEE ALSO

io/copy−file
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 ...

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)

SEE ALSO

io/delete-file-tree
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 ...

io/delete-file-on-exit
Deletes a file f on JVM exit. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/copy-file
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 ...

io/move-file
Moves source to target. Returns nil or throws IOException. Source and target must be a file or a string (file path).

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).
```

SEE ALSO

io/delete-file
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 ...

io/delete-file-tree
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 ...

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)
```

SEE ALSO

io/delete-file
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 ...

io/delete-file-on-exit
Deletes a file f on JVM exit. f must be a file or a string (file path).

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.
```

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
```

SEE ALSO

io/exists-file?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a file. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-symbolic-link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/exists-file?

```
(io/exists-file? f)
```

Returns true if the file f exists and is a file. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/exists-file? "/tmp/test.txt")
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

io/exists-dir?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a directory. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-symbolic-link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

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 "/tmp/test.txt")
=> /tmp/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 "/tmp/test.txt"))
=> /tmp/test.txt
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-name
Returns the name of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-parent
Returns the parent file of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-path
Returns the path of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-absolute-path
Returns the absolute path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-canonical-path
Returns the canonical path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

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"
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-path
Returns the path of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-canonical-path
Returns the canonical path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file
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 ...

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? "/tmp/test.txt")

SEE ALSO

io/file-can-read?
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-write?
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-hidden?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and is hidden. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-symbolic-link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

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? "/tmp/test.txt")

SEE ALSO

io/file-can-write?
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-execute?
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-hidden?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and is hidden. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-symbolic-link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

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? "/tmp/test.txt")

SEE ALSO

io/file-can-read?
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-execute?
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-hidden?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and is hidden. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-symbolic-link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

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"
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-path
Returns the path of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-absolute-path
Returns the absolute path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file
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 ...

io/file-ext

```
(io/file-ext f)
```

Returns the file extension of a file. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-ext "some.txt")
=> "txt"

(io/file-ext "/tmp/test/some.txt")
=> "txt"

(io/file-ext "/tmp/test/some")
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-ext?
Returns true if the file f hast the extension ext. f must be a file or a string (file path).

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
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-ext
Returns the file extension of a file. f must be a file or a string (file path).

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? "/tmp/test.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-can-read?
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-write?
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-execute?
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-symbolic-link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-last-modified

```
(io/file-last-modified f)
```

Returns the last modification time (a Java LocalDateTime) of f or nil if f does not exist. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-last-modified "/tmp/test.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

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-write?
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-execute?
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-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"
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-parent
Returns the parent file of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file
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 ...

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"
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-name
Returns the name of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file
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 ...

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"
```

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 "/tmp/test.txt")
```

io/file-symbolic-link?

```
(io/file-symbolic-link? f)
```

Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-symbolic-link? "/tmp/test.txt")
```

io/file?

```
(io/file? x)
```

```
Returns true if x is a java.io.File.
```

```
(io/file? (io/file "/tmp/test.txt"))
=> true
```

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))
```

SEE ALSO

io/gzip?
Returns true if f is a gzipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

io/ungzip
ungzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

io/zip
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 ...

io/spit
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.

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"
```

SEE ALSO

io/gzip
gzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

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
```

SEE ALSO

io/gzip
gzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

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")
```

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"))
```

SEE ALSO

io/list-files
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.

io/list-files-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

```
(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"))
```

SEE ALSO

io/list–file–tree
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 ...

io/list–files–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

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

```
Globbing patterns:
  *.txt        Matches a path that represents a file name ending in .txt
  *.*          Matches file names containing a dot
  *.{txt,xml}  Matches file names ending with .txt or .xml
  foo.?        Matches file names starting with foo. and a single character extension
  /home/*/*    Matches /home/gus/data on UNIX platforms
  /home/**     Matches /home/gus and /home/gus/data on UNIX platforms
  C:\\*        Matches C:\foo and C:\bar on the Windows platform (note that the backslash is escaped)
```

```
(io/list-files-glob "." "sample*.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

io/list–files
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.

io/list–file–tree
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 ...

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"
```

io/mkdir

```
(io/mkdir dir)
```

Creates the directory. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

SEE ALSO

io/mkdirs
Creates the directory including any necessary but nonexistent parent directories. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

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).

SEE ALSO

io/mkdir
Creates the directory. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

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).

SEE ALSO

io/copy-file
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 ...

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 ...

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

SEE ALSO

io/slurp-lines
Read all lines from f. f may be a file, a string file path, a Java InputStream, or a Java Reader.

io/slurp-stream
Slurps binary or string data from a Java InputStream is. Supports the option :binary to either slurp binary or string data. For string ...

io/spit
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.

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

SEE ALSO

io/slurp
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.

io/slurp-stream
Slurps binary or string data from a Java InputStream is. Supports the option :binary to either slurp binary or string data. For string ...

io/spit
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.

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"
```

SEE ALSO

io/slurp
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.

io/slurp-lines
Read all lines from f. f may be a file, a string file path, a Java InputStream, or a Java Reader.

io/spit
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.

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

SEE ALSO

io/spit-stream
Writes content (string or bytebuf) to the Java OutputStream os. If content is of type string an optional encoding (defaults to UTF-8) …

io/slurp
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.

io/slurp-lines
Read all lines from f. f may be a file, a string file path, a Java InputStream, or a Java Reader.

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
```

SEE ALSO

io/spit
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.

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"
```

SEE ALSO

io/temp-dir
Creates a temp directory with prefix.

io/tmp-dir

```
(io/tmp-dir)
```

Returns the tmp dir as a java.io.File.

```
(io/tmp-dir)
=> /var/folders/rm/pjqr5pln3db4mxh5qq1j5yh80000gn/T
```

SEE ALSO

io/user-dir
Returns the user dir (current working dir) as a java.io.File.

io/user-home-dir

Returns the user's home dir as a java.io.File.

io/temp-dir
Creates a temp directory with prefix.

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]
```

SEE ALSO

io/gzip
gzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

io/gzip?
Returns true if f is a gzipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

io/ungzip-to-stream
ungzips a bytebuf returning an InputStream to read the deflated data from.

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"
```

SEE ALSO

io/gzip
gzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

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]
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip
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 ...

io/zip?
Returns true if f is a zipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

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]}
```

SEE ALSO

io/unzip-to-dir
Unzips f to a directory. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream.

io/unzip-nth
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 ...

io/unzip-first
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
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 ...

io/zip?
Returns true if f is a zipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

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]
```

SEE ALSO

io/unzip-to-dir
Unzips f to a directory. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream.

io/unzip-nth
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 ...

io/unzip-all
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, ...

io/zip
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 ...

io/zip?
Returns true if f is a zipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

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]
```

SEE ALSO

io/unzip-to-dir
Unzips f to a directory. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream.

io/unzip-first
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/unzip-all
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, ...

io/zip
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 ...

io/zip?
Returns true if f is a zipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

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 "."))
```

SEE ALSO

io/unzip
Unzips an entry from zip f the entry's data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf,

io/unzip-nth
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 ...

io/unzip-first
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/unzip-all
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, ...

io/zip
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 ...

io/zip?
Returns true if f is a zipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

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.

SEE ALSO

io/tmp-dir
Returns the tmp dir as a java.io.File.

io/user-home-dir
Returns the user's home 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.

SEE ALSO

io/user-dir
Returns the user dir (current working dir) as a java.io.File.

io/tmp-dir
Returns the tmp dir as a java.io.File.

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)))
```

SEE ALSO

io/await-for
Blocks the current thread until the file has been created, deleted, or modified according to the passed modes {:created, :deleted, ...

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
```

io/buffered-reader
Creates a BufferedReader from an InputStream is with optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8), from a Reader or from a string.

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]
```

io/wrap-os-with-print-writer
Wraps an OutputStream os with a PrintWriter using an optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8).

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]
```

io/wrap-os-with-buffered-writer
Wraps an OutputStream os with a BufferedWriter using an optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8).

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"))
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip-file
Zips files and directories recursively. Does not zip hidden files and does not follow symbolic links. The zip-file my be a file, a ...

io/unzip
Unzips an entry from zip f the entry's data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf,

io/gzip
gzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

io/spit
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.

io/zip-list
List the content of a the zip f and prints it to the current value of *out*. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path), or an ...

io/zip-list-entry-names
Returns a list of the zip's entry names.

io/zip-append
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 ...

io/zip-remove
Remove entries from a zip file f.

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))
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip-file
Zips files and directories recursively. Does not zip hidden files and does not follow symbolic links. The zip-file my be a file, a ...

io/zip-remove
Remove entries from a zip file f.

io/zip-file

```
(io/zip-file options* zip-file & files)
```

Zips files and directories recursively. Does not zip hidden files and does not follow symbolic links. The zip-
file my be a file, a string (file path) or an OutputStream.

```
Options:
  :filter-fn fn       - a predicate function that filters the files
                          to be added to the zip.
  :mapper-fn fn       - a mapper function that can map the file content
                          of a file before it gets zipped. Returns nil or
                          a :java.io.InputStream. The real file is used
                          when nil is returned.
  :silent true/false - if false prints the added entries to *out*,
                          defaults to false

Example:
  venice> (io/zip-file :silent false "test.zip" "dirA" "dirB")
  Output:
    adding: dirA/
    adding: dirA/a1.png
    adding: dirA/a2.png
    adding: dirB/
    adding: dirB/b1.png
```

```
; zip files
(io/zip-file "test.zip" "a.txt" "x/b.txt")

; zip all files from a directory
(io/zip-file "test.zip" "dir")

; zip all files in from two directories
(io/zip-file "test.zip" "dirA" "dirB")

; zip all files in from two directories and print the added entries
(io/zip-file :silent false "test.zip" "dirA" "dirB")
```

```
; zip all *.txt files from a directory
(io/zip-file :filter-fn (fn [dir name] (str/ends-with? name ".txt"))
             "test.zip"
             "dir")
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip
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 ...

io/zip-list
List the content of a the zip f and prints it to the current value of *out*. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path), or an ...

io/zip-list

```
(io/zip-list options* f)
```

```
List the content of a the zip f and prints it to the current value of *out*. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a
string (file path), or an InputStream. Returns nil in print mode otherwise returns a list with attributes for
each zip file entry.

Options:
  :verbose true/false - print verbose output, defaults to false
  :print true/false - print the entries to *out*, defaults to true

Example:
  venice> (io/zip-list "test.zip")
    Length        Date/Time Name
  --------  ---------------- -------------
         0  2021-01-05 10:32 dirA/
    309977  2021-01-05 10:32 dirA/a1.png
    309977  2021-01-05 10:32 dirA/a2.png
         0  2021-01-05 10:32 dirB/
    309977  2021-01-05 10:32 dirB/b1.png
  --------  ---------------- -------------
    929931                   5 files
  => nil

  venice> (io/zip-list :verbose true "test.zip")
    Length  Method      Size  Cmpr         Date/Time    CRC-32  Name
  --------  ------  --------  ----  ---------------- --------  -------------
         0  Stored         0    0%  2021-01-05 10:32 00000000  dirA/
    309977  Defl:N    297691    4%  2021-01-05 10:32 C7F24B5C  dirA/a1.png
    309977  Defl:N    297691    4%  2021-01-05 10:32 C7F24B5C  dirA/a2.png
         0  Stored         0    0%  2021-01-05 10:32 00000000  dirB/
    309977  Defl:N    297691    4%  2021-01-05 10:32 C7F24B5C  dirB/b1.png
  --------  ------  --------  ----  ---------------- --------  -------------
    929931    null    893073    4%                             5 files
  => nil

  venice> (io/zip-list :print false "test.zip")
  => ({:size 0 :method "Stored" :name "dirA/" ...} ...)
```

```
(io/zip-list "test-file.zip")
```

```
(io/zip-list :verbose true "test-file.zip")
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip-list-entry-names
Returns a list of the zip's entry names.

io/zip-file
Zips files and directories recursively. Does not zip hidden files and does not follow symbolic links. The zip-file my be a file, a ...

io/zip
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 ...

io/unzip
Unzips an entry from zip f the entry's data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf,

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")
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip-list
List the content of a the zip f and prints it to the current value of *out*. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path), or an ...

io/zip
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 ...

io/unzip
Unzips an entry from zip f the entry's data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf,

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/")
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip-file
Zips files and directories recursively. Does not zip hidden files and does not follow symbolic links. The zip-file my be a file, a ...

io/zip-append
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 ...

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
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip-file
Zips files and directories recursively. Does not zip hidden files and does not follow symbolic links. The zip-file my be a file, a ...

io/zip
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 ...

ip-private?

```
(ip-private? addr)
```

Returns true if the IP address is private.

```
IP addresses reserved for private networks:
  192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255
  172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255
  10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255
```

```
(ip-private? "192.168.170.181")
=> true
```

jar-maven-manifest-version

```
(jar-maven-manifest-version group-id artefact-id)
```

Returns the Maven version for a loaded JAR's manifest or nil if there is no Maven manifest.

```
Reads the version from the JAR's Maven 'pom.properties' file at:
  /META-INF/maven/{group-id}/{artefact-id}/pom.properties
```

```
A 'pom.properties' may look like:
  artifactId=xchart
  groupId=org.knowm.xchart
  version=3.8.0
```

```
(jar-maven-manifest-version :com.github.librepdf :openpdf)
=> "1.3.24"
```

SEE ALSO

java-package-version
Returns version information for a Java package or nil if the package does not exist or is not visible.

java-enumeration-to-list

```
(java-enumeration-to-list e)
```

```
Converts a Java enumeration to a list
```

java-iterator-to-list

```
(java-iterator-to-list e)
```

```
Converts a Java iterator to a list
```

java-major-version

```
(java-major-version)
```

```
Returns the Java major version (8, 9, 11, ...).
```

```
(java-major-version)
=> 8
```

SEE ALSO

java-version
Returns the Java VM version (1.8.0_252, 11.0.7, …

java-version-info
Returns the Java VM version info.

java-obj?

```
(java-obj? obj)
```

```
Returns true if obj is a Java object
```

```
(java-obj? (. :java.math.BigInteger :new "0"))
=> true
```

java-package-version

```
(java-package-version class)
```

```
Returns version information for a Java package or nil if the package does not exist or is not visible.
```

```
(java-package-version :java.lang.String)
=> {:implementation-title "Java Runtime Environment" :implementation-vendor "AdoptOpenJDK" :implementation-
version "1.8.0_275" :specification-title "Java Platform API Specification" :specification-vendor "Oracle
Corporation" :specification-version "1.8"}
```

```
(java-package-version (class :java.lang.String))
=> {:implementation-title "Java Runtime Environment" :implementation-vendor "AdoptOpenJDK" :implementation-
version "1.8.0_275" :specification-title "Java Platform API Specification" :specification-vendor "Oracle
Corporation" :specification-version "1.8"}
```

SEE ALSO

jar-maven-manifest-version
Returns the Maven version for a loaded JAR's manifest or nil if there is no Maven manifest.

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

java-source-location

```
(java-source-location class)
```

```
Returns the path of the source location of a class (fully qualified class name).
```

```
(java-source-location :com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice)
```

java-unwrap-optional

```
(java-unwrap-optional val)
```

```
Unwraps a Java :java.util.Optional to its contained value or nil
```

java-version

```
(java-version)
```

```
Returns the Java VM version (1.8.0_252, 11.0.7, ...
```

```
(java-version)
=> "1.8.0_275"
```

SEE ALSO

java-major-version

Returns the Java major version (8, 9, 11, ...).

Returns the Java VM version info.

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"}
```

SEE ALSO

java-version
Returns the Java VM version (1.8.0_252, 11.0.7, ...

java-major-version
Returns the Java major version (8, 9, 11, ...).

java/javadoc

```
(javadoc class-or-object)
```

```
Opens a browser window displaying the javadoc for argument.
```

```
(java/javadoc :java.lang.String)
```

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.

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

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

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

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

just

```
(just x)
```

Creates a wrapped x, that is dereferenceable

```
(just 10)
=> (just 10)

(just "10")
=> (just "10")

(deref (just 10))
=> 10
```

just?

```
(just? x)
```

Returns true if x is of type just

```
(just? (just 1))
=> true
```

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}}
```

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)
```

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
```

SEE ALSO

map
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 ...

entries
Returns a collection of the map's entries.

val
Returns the val of the map entry.

keys
Returns a collection of the map's keys.

keys

```
(keys map)
```

Returns a collection of the map's keys.

Please note that the functions 'keys' and 'vals' applied to the same map are not guaranteed not return the keys and vals in the same order!
To achieve this, keys and vals can calculated based on the map's entry list:
```
   (let [e (entries {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})]
     (println (map key e))
     (println (map val e)))
```

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

vals
Returns a collection of the map's values.

entries
Returns a collection of the map's entries.

map
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 ...

keyword

```
(keyword name)
```

```
Returns a keyword from the given name
```

```
(keyword "a")
=> :a
```

```
(keyword :a)
=> :a
```

keyword?

```
(keyword? x)
```

```
Returns true if x is a keyword
```

```
(keyword? (keyword "a"))
=> true
```

```
(keyword? :a)
=> true
```

```
(keyword? nil)
=> false
```

```
(keyword? 'a)
=> false
```

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 value before being converted to a string and HTML escaped.
```

```
(do
  (ns test)
  (load-module :kira)

  (println (kira/eval "<div><%= (kira/escape-html formula) %></div>"
                      { :formula "x > 100" }))

  (defn format [t] (time/format t "yyyy-MM-dd"))
  (println (kira/eval "<div><%= (kira/escape-html date test/format) %></div>"
                      { :date (time/local-date 2000 8 1) })))
<div>x &gt; 100</div>
<div>2000-08-01</div>
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

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.

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 value before being converted to a string and XML escaped.
```

```
(do
  (ns test)
  (load-module :kira)

  (println (kira/eval "<formula><%= (kira/escape-xml formula) %></formula>"
                      { :formula "x > 100" }))

  (defn format [t] (time/format t "yyyy-MM-dd"))
  (println (kira/eval "<date><%= (kira/escape-xml date test/format) %></date>"
                      { :date (time/local-date 2000 8 1) })))
<formula>x &gt; 100</formula>
<date>2000-08-01</date>
=> nil
```

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 delimiters bindings)
```

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
  (ns test)
  (load-module :kira)

  (println (kira/eval "Hello <%= name %>" { :name "Alice" }))
  (println (kira/eval "1 + 2 = <%= (+ 1 2) %>"))
  (println (kira/eval "2 + 3 = <% (print (+ 2 3)) %>"))
  (println (kira/eval "${=x}$ + ${=y}$ = ${= (+ x y) }$"
                      ["${" "}$"]
                      {:x 4 :y 5}))

  (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 }))

  (println (kira/eval "<div><%= (kira/escape-html formula) %></div>"
                      { :formula "12 < 15" })))
Hello Alice
1 + 2 = 3
2 + 3 = 5
4 + 5 = 9
margin: 10
fruits: apple peach
fruits: apple peach
when: is large
if: 100
<div>12 &lt; 15</div>
=> 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 ...

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.

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.

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"
```

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.
```

```clojure
; empty lazy sequence
(->> (lazy-seq)
     (doall))
=> ()

; lazy sequence with a supplier function producing random longs
(->> (lazy-seq rand-long)
     (take 4)
     (doall))
=> (3004353363214198192 4168122547092257647 1624562756284211179 829757945637032615)

; 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)
```

lazy-seq?

```
(lazy-seq? obj)
```

```
Returns true if obj is a lazyseq
```

```
(lazy-seq? (lazy-seq rand-long))
=> true
```

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
```

SEE ALSO

if-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

when-let

bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

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])
```

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)
```

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 ...

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

list?

```
(list? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a list

```
(list? (list 1 2))
=> true

(list? '(1 2))
=> true
```

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.

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 …

load-string
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the string.

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
```

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.

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 …

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
```

log

```
(log x)
```

log x

```
(log 10)
=> 2.302585092994046
```

```
(log 10.23)
=> 2.325324579963535
```

```
(log 10.23M)
=> 2.325324579963535
```

log10

```
(log10 x)
```

log10 x

```
(log10 10)
=> 1.0
```

```
(log10 10.23)
=> 1.0098756337121602
```

```
(log10 10.23M)
=> 1.0098756337121602
```

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
```

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]
```

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
```

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 ...

macro?

```
(macro? x)
```

Returns true if x is a macro

```
(macro? and)
=> true
```

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.

macroexpand-all

```
(macroexpand-all form)
```

Recursively expands all macros in the form.

```
(macroexpand-all '(and true true))
=> (let [cond__19865__auto true] (if cond__19865__auto true cond__19865__auto))

(macroexpand-all '(and true (or true false) true))
=> (let [cond__19891__auto true] (if cond__19891__auto (let [cond__19891__auto (let [cond__19892__auto true]
(if cond__19892__auto cond__19892__auto false))] (if cond__19891__auto true cond__19891__auto))
cond__19891__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

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]
```

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))

(map (fn [e] [(key e) (inc (val e))]) {:a 1 :b 2})
=> ([:a 2] [:b 3])

(map inc #{1 2 3})
=> (2 3 4)
```

SEE ALSO

filter
Returns a collection of the items in coll for which (predicate item) returns logical true. Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.

reduce
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 ...

map-entry

```
(map-entry key val)
```

```
Creates a new map entry

(map-entry :a 1)
=> [:a 1]

(key (map-entry :a 1))
=> :a

(val (map-entry :a 1))
=> 1

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

SEE ALSO

map-entry?
Returns true if m is a map entry

entries
Returns a collection of the map's entries.

map
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 …

key
Returns the key of the map entry.

val
Returns the val of the map entry.

map-entry?

```
(map-entry? m)
```

```
Returns true if m is a map entry
```

```
(map-entry? (map-entry :a 1))
=> true

(map-entry? (first (entries {:a 1 :b 2})))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

map-entry
Creates a new map entry

entries
Returns a collection of the map's entries.

map
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 …

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})
```

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}
```

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}
```

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}
```

map?

```
(map? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a map

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

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)
```

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]
```

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
```

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)
```

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")
```

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")
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

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: 3.32ms
=> 75025
```

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
```

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]}
```

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 15 :column 28 :file "example"}
```

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
```

mod

```
(mod n d)
```

Modulus of n and d.

```
(mod 10 4)
=> 2

(mod -1 5)
=> 4

(mod 10I 4I)
=> 2I
```

module-name

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

Returns the Java module name of a class.

```
(module-name (class :java.util.ArrayList))
```

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.

modules

```
(modules)
```

Lists the available modules

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])
```

mutable-list?

```
(mutable-list? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a mutable list

```
(mutable-list? (mutable-list 1 2))
=> true
```

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}
```

mutable-map?

```
(mutable-map? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a mutable map

```
(mutable-map? (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> true
```

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]}
```

mutable-set?

```
(mutable-set? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a mutable-set

```
(mutable-set? (mutable-set 1))
=> true
```

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"
```

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

nano-time

```
(nano-time)
```

Returns the current value of the running Java Virtual Machine's high-resolution time source, in nanoseconds.

```
(nano-time)
=> 633431089728331
```

SEE ALSO

current-time-millis
Returns the current time in milliseconds.

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
```

negate

```
(negate x)
```

```
Negates x
```

```
(negate 10)
=> -10

(negate 10I)
=> -10I

(negate 1.23)
=> -1.23

(negate 1.23M)
=> -1.23M
```

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 ...

println
Without output stream prints to the output stream that is the current value of *out* with a tailing linefeed. With no args, prints ...

printf
Without output stream prints formatted output as per format to the output stream that is the current value of *out*.

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)
=> (...)
```

nil?

```
(nil? x)
```

Returns true if x is nil, false otherwise

```
(nil? nil)
=> true

(nil? 0)
=> false

(nil? false)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

some?
Returns true if x is not nil, false otherwise

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"
```

not

```
(not x)
```

Returns true if x is logical false, false otherwise.

```
(not true)
=> false

(not (== 1 2))
=> true
```

and
Ands the predicate forms

or
Ors the predicate forms

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
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

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

ns-list

```
(ns-list ns)
```

Lists all the symbols in the namespace ns.

```
(ns-list regex)
=> (regex/count regex/find regex/find+ regex/find-all regex/find-all+ regex/find? regex/group 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

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

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
```

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

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"
```

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
```

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]
```

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
```

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 ...

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

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.

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}
```

ordered-map?

```
(ordered-map? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is an ordered map

```
(ordered-map? (ordered-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> true
```

os-arch

```
(os-arch)
```

Returns the OS architecture

```
(os-arch)
=> "x86_64"
```

SEE ALSO

os-type
Returns the OS type

os-type?
Returns true if the OS id of the type otherwise false. Type is one of :windows, :mac-osx, or :linux

os-name
Returns the OS name

os-version
Returns the OS version

os-name

```
(os-name)
```

Returns the OS name

```
(os-name)
=> "Mac OS X"
```

os-type

```
(os-type)
```

```
Returns the OS type
```

```
(os-type)
=> :mac-osx
```

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
```

os-name
Returns the OS name

os-version
Returns the OS version

os-version

```
(os-version)
```

```
Returns the OS version
```

```
(os-version)
=> "10.16"
```

SEE ALSO

os-type
Returns the OS type

os-type?
Returns true if the OS id of the type otherwise false. Type is one of :windows, :mac-osx, or :linux

os-arch
Returns the OS architecture

os-name
Returns the OS name

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
```

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)
```

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.

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.

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.

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 xhtml :base-url "classpath:/")

(pdf/render xhtml
            :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 ...

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))
```

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/pages
Returns the number of pages of a PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf.

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
```

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 ...

pid

```
(pid)
```

Returns the PID of this process.

```
(pid)
=> "11753"
```

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

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]
```

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

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
```

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.

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
```

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"
```

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.

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 ...

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 ...

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 "%d%%" 42)
42%
=> 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 ...

println
Without output stream prints to the output stream that is the current value of *out* with a tailing linefeed. With no args, prints ...

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 ...

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
```

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
```

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.

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 ...

promise?

```
(promise? p)
```

Returns true if f is a Promise otherwise false

```
(promise? (promise)))
=> true
```

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})))
)
=> []
```

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

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
```

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)
```

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])
```

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 …

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

queue?

```
(queue? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a queue

```
(queue? (queue))
=> true
```

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))))
```

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)
=> 0.9604111308210012

(rand-double 100.0)
=> 32.304749031117694
```

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)
=> -1.521084384440954

(rand-gaussian 0.0 5.0)
=> -0.3157475798144562
```

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)
=> 5912333483554059123

(rand-long 100)
=> 6
```

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)
```

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*.

read-string

```
(read-string s)
(read-string s origin)
```

Reads from s

```clojure
(do
  (eval (read-string "(def x 100)" "test"))
  x)
=> 100
```

SEE ALSO

eval
Evaluates the form data structure (not text!) and returns the result.

realized?

```
(realized? x)
```

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

```clojure
(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, ...

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.

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]}
```

SEE ALSO

map
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 ...

filter
Returns a collection of the items in coll for which (predicate item) returns logical true. Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.

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}
```

reduced

```
(reduced x)
```

Wraps x in a way such that a reduce will terminate with the value x.

reduced?

```
(reduced? x)
```

Returns true if x is the result of a call to reduced.

regex/count

```
(regex/count matcher)
```

Returns the matcher's group count.

```
(let [p (regex/pattern "([0-9]+)(.*)")
      m (regex/matcher p "100abc")]
   (regex/count m))
=> 2
```

SEE ALSO

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher. The pattern can be either a string or a pattern created by (regex/pattern s)

regex/find

```
(regex/find matcher)
```

Returns the next regex match or nil if there is no further match.

To get the positional data for the matched group use 'regex/find+'.

```
(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
```

regex/find+

```
(regex/find+ matcher)
```

```
Returns the next regex match and returns the group with its positional data.
```

```
(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)))
```

```
{: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
```

regex/find-all

```
(regex/find-all matcher)
```

```
Returns all regex matches.
```

```
To get the positional data for the matched groups use 'regex/find-all+'.
```

```
(->> (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+

```
(regex/find-all+ matcher)
```

```
Returns the all regex matches and returns the groups with its positional data
```

```
(let [m (regex/matcher "[0-9]+" "672-345-456-3212")]
  (regex/find-all+ 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?

```
(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 [m (regex/matcher "[0-9]+" "100")]
  (regex/find? m))
=> true

(let [m (regex/matcher "[0-9]+" "xxx: 100")]
  (regex/find? m))
```

```
=> true

(let [m (regex/matcher "[0-9]+" "xxx: 100 200")]
  (when (regex/find? m)
    (println (regex/group m 0)))
  (when (regex/find? m)
    (println (regex/group m 0)))
  (when (regex/find? m)
    (println (regex/group m 0))))
100
200
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

regex/group
Returns the input subsequence captured by the given group during theprevious match operation.

regex/matches?
Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern. If the match succeeds then more information can be obtained via the regex/group function

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"]
```

SEE ALSO

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher. The pattern can be either a string or a pattern created by (regex/pattern s)

regex/matches?
Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern. If the match succeeds then more information can be obtained via the regex/group function

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=]
```

SEE ALSO

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

regex/matches?
Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern. If the match succeeds then more information can be obtained via the regex/group
function

regex/find?
Attempts to find the next subsequence that matches the pattern. If the match succeeds then more information can be obtained via the ...

regex/reset
Resets the matcher with a new string

regex/matches
Returns the matches, if any, for the matcher with the pattern of a string, using java.util.regex.Matcher.matches().

regex/find
Returns the next regex match or nil if there is no further match.

regex/find-all
Returns all regex matches.

---

top

regex/matches

```
(regex/matches pattern str)
```

```
Returns the matches, if any, for the matcher with the pattern of a string, using java.util.regex.Matcher.
matches().
If the matcher's pattern matches the entire region sequence returns a list with the entire region sequence and
the matched groups otherwise returns an empty list.

Returns matching info as meta data on the region and the groups:
Region meta data:
   :start       start pos of the overall group
   :end         end pos of the overall group
   :group-count the number of matched elements groups
Group meta data:
   :start       start pos of the element group
   :end         end pos of the element group
```

```
;; Entire region sequence matched
(regex/matches "hello, (.*)" "hello, world")
=> ("hello, world" "world")

;; Entire region sequence not matched
(regex/matches "HEllo, (.*)" "hello, world")
=> ()

;; Matching multiple groups
(regex/matches "([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)" "672-345-456-212")
=> ("672-345-456-212" "672" "345" "456" "212")

;; Matching multiple groups
(let [p (regex/pattern "([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)")]
  (regex/matches p "672-345"))
```

```
=> ("672-345" "672" "345")

;; Access matcher's region meta info
(let [pattern "([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)"
      matches (regex/matches pattern "672-345-456-212")]
  (println "meta info:" (pr-str (meta matches)))
  (println "matches:  " (pr-str matches)))
meta info: {:group-count 4 :start 0 :end 15}
matches:   ("672-345-456-212" "672" "345" "456" "212")
=> nil

;; Access matcher's region meta info and the meta info of each group
(let [pattern "([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)"
      matches (regex/matches pattern "672-345-456-212")]
  (println "region info:   " (pr-str (meta matches)))
  (println "group count:   " (count matches) "(region included)")
  (println "group matches: " (pr-str (nth matches 0)) (meta (nth matches 0)))
  (println "               " (pr-str (nth matches 1)) (meta (nth matches 1)))
  (println "               " (pr-str (nth matches 2)) (meta (nth matches 2)))
  (println "               " (pr-str (nth matches 3)) (meta (nth matches 3)))
  (println "               " (pr-str (nth matches 4)) (meta (nth matches 4))))
region info:    {:group-count 4 :start 0 :end 15}
group count:    5 (region included)
group matches:  "672-345-456-212" {:start 0 :end 15}
                "672" {:start 0 :end 3}
                "345" {:start 4 :end 7}
                "456" {:start 8 :end 11}
                "212" {:start 12 :end 15}
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

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 [m (regex/matcher "[0-9]+" "100")]
  (regex/matches? m))
=> true

(let [m (regex/matcher "[0-9]+" "value: 100")]
  (regex/matches? m))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher. The pattern can be either a string or a pattern created by (regex/pattern s)

regex/matches
Returns the matches, if any, for the matcher with the pattern of a string, using java.util.regex.Matcher.matches().

regex/pattern

```
(regex/pattern s)
```

Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

```
(regex/pattern "[0-9]+")
=> [0-9]+
```

SEE ALSO

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher. The pattern can be either a string or a pattern created by (regex/pattern s)

regex/matches
Returns the matches, if any, for the matcher with the pattern of a string, using java.util.regex.Matcher.matches().

regex/find
Returns the next regex match or nil if there is no further match.

regex/find-all
Returns all regex matches.

regex/reset

```
(regex/reset matcher str)
```

Resets the matcher with a new string

```
(do
  (let [m (regex/matcher "[0-9]+" "100")]
    (println (regex/find m))
    (let [m (regex/reset m "200")]
      (println (regex/find m)))))
100
200
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher. The pattern can be either a string or a pattern created by (regex/pattern s)

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)
```

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.

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.

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))
=> (10 10 3 5 2)

;; compare with repeat, which only calls the 'rand-long'
;; function once, repeating the value five times.
(repeat 5 (rand-long 11))
=> (2 2 2 2 2)
```

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.

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}
```

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

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
```

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")
```

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.

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")
```

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.

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.

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

sandbox-type

```
(sandbox-type)
```

```
Returns the sandbox type
```

```
(sandbox-type)
=> :AcceptAllInterceptor
```

SEE ALSO

sandboxed?
Returns true if there is a sandbox otherwise false

top

sandboxed?

```
(sandboxed?)
```

Returns true if there is a sandbox otherwise false

```
(sandboxed?)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

sandbox-type
Returns the sandbox type

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.

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.

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
```

semver/cmp

```
(semver/cmp a b)
```

Compares versions a and b, returning -1 if a is older than b, 0 if they're the same version, and 1 if a is newer than b.

```
(semver/cmp "1.2.3" "1.5.4")
=> -1

(semver/cmp (semver/version "1.2.3") (semver/version "1.5.4"))
=> -1
```

SEE ALSO

semver/equal?
Is version a the same as version b?

semver/newer?
Is version a newer than version b?

semver/older?
Is version a older than version b?

semver/equal?

```
(semver/equal? a b)
```

Is version a the same as version b?

```
(semver/newer? "1.2.3" "1.2.3")
=> false

(semver/newer? (semver/version "1.2.3") (semver/version "1.2.3"))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

semver/newer?
Is version a newer than version b?

semver/older?
Is version a older than version b?

semver/cmp
Compares versions a and b, returning -1 if a is older than b, 0 if they're the same version, and 1 if a is newer than b.

semver/newer?

```
(semver/newer? a b)
```

Is version a newer than version b?

```
(semver/newer? "1.5.4" "1.2.3")
=> true

(semver/newer? (semver/version "1.5.4") (semver/version "1.2.3"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

semver/older?
Is version a older than version b?

semver/equal?
Is version a the same as version b?

semver/cmp
Compares versions a and b, returning -1 if a is older than b, 0 if they're the same version, and 1 if a is newer than b.

semver/older?

```
(semver/older? a b)
```

Is version a older than version b?

```
(semver/newer? "1.2.3" "1.5.4")
=> false

(semver/newer? (semver/version "1.2.3") (semver/version "1.5.4"))
=> false
```

semver/parse

```
(semver/parse s)
```

```
Parses string 's' into a semantic version map.

Semantic verioning format:
    standard
        version:        1.0.0
        pre-release:    1.0.0-beta
        meta data:      1.0.0-beta+001

    with revision
        version:        1.0.0.0
        pre-release:    1.0.0.0-beta
        meta data:      1.0.0.0-beta+001

E.g.: { :major 1, :minor 3, :patch 5 }
      { :major 1, :minor 3, :patch 5 :pre-release "beta"}
      { :major 1, :minor 3, :patch 5 :pre-release "beta"}
      { :major 1, :minor 3, :patch 5 :pre-release "beta" :meta "001"}
```

```
(semver/parse "1.2.3")
=> {:patch 3 :meta-data nil :minor 2 :major 1 :revision nil :pre-release nil}

(semver/parse "1.2.3-beta")
=> {:patch 3 :meta-data nil :minor 2 :major 1 :revision nil :pre-release "beta"}

(semver/parse "1.2.3-beta+001")
=> {:patch 3 :meta-data "001" :minor 2 :major 1 :revision nil :pre-release "beta"}
```

semver/valid-format?

```
(semver/valid-format? s)
```

```
Checks the string 's' for semantic versioning formatting
```

```
(semver/valid-format? "1.2.3")
=> true
```

semver/parse
Parses string 's' into a semantic version map.

semver/valid?
Checks if the supplied version map is valid regarding semantic versioning or not.

top

semver/valid?

```
(semver/valid? v)
```

Checks if the supplied version map is valid regarding semantic versioning or not.

```
(semver/valid? (semver/parse "1.2.3"))
=> true
```

semver/parse
Parses string 's' into a semantic version map.

semver/valid?
Checks if the supplied version map is valid regarding semantic versioning or not.

top

semver/version

```
(semver/version o)
```

If 'o' is a valid version map, returns the map. Otherwise, it'll attempt to parse 'o' and return a version map.

```
(semver/version "1.2.3")
=> {:patch 3 :meta-data nil :minor 2 :major 1 :revision nil :pre-release nil}
```

semver/parse
Parses string 's' into a semantic version map.

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:

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:

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")
```

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
```

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}
```

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"
```

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.

set?

```
(set? obj)
```

```
Returns true if obj is a set
```

```
(set? (set 1))
=> true
```

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
```

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)
```

```clojure
(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"))
```

sh/open

```
(sh/open)
```

Opens a file or an url with the associated platform specific application.

```
(sh/open "sample.pdf")
```

```
(sh/open "https://github.com/jlangch/venice")
```

shuffle

```
(shuffle coll)
```

Returns a collection of the items in coll in random order.

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

```
(shuffle [1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> [2 5 4 6 3 1]
```

```
(shuffle "abcdef")
=> ("e" "a" "f" "d" "c" "b")
```

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))
```

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?))
```

shutdown-hook

```
(shutdown-hook f)
```

Registers the function f as JVM shutdown hook.

```
(shutdown-hook (fn [] (println "shutdown")))
=> nil
```

sin

```
(sin x)
```

sin x

```
(sin 1)
=> 0.8414709848078965

(sin 1.23)
=> 0.9424888019316975

(sin 1.23M)
=> 0.9424888019316975
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

some->>
When expr is not nil, threads it into the first form (via ->>), and when that result is not nil, through the next etc.

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
```

some->
When expr is not nil, threads it into the first form (via ->), and when that result is not nil, through the next etc.

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
```

nil?
Returns true if x is nil, false otherwise

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])
```

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
```

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]}"
```

sorted-set?

```
(sorted-set? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a sorted-set

```
(sorted-set? (sorted-set 1))
=> true
```

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) ()]
```

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)]
```

sqrt

```
(sqrt x)
```

Square root of x

```
(sqrt 10)
=> 3.1622776601683795

(sqrt 10I)
=> 3.1622776601683795

(sqrt 10.23)
=> 3.1984371183438953

(sqrt 10.23M)
=> 3.1984371183438953245570246508577838540077209472656255M

(sqrt 10N)
=> 3.162277660168379522787063251598738133907318115234375M
```

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"))))
```

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
```

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]"
```

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
```

str/butlast

```
(str/butlast s)
```

Returns a possibly empty string of the characters without the last.

```
(str/butlast "abcdef")
=> "abcde"
```

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"
```

str/char?

```
(str/char s)
```

Returns true if s is a single char string.

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

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

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"
```

str/contains?

```
(str/contains? s substr)
```

True if s contains with substr.

```
(str/contains? "abc" "ab")
=> true

(str/contains? "abc" (char "b"))
=> true
```

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)
```

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]
```

str/decode-url

```
(str/decode-url s)
```

URL decode.

```
(str/decode-url "The+string+%C3%BC%40foo-bar")
=> "The string ü@foo-bar"
```

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
```

str/double-quote

```
(str/double-quote str)
```

Double quotes a string.

```
(str/double-quote "abc")
=> "\"abc\""

(str/double-quote "")
=> "\"\""
```

str/double-quoted?

```
(str/double-quoteed? str)
```

Returns true if the string is double quoted.

```
(str/double-quoted? "\"abc\"")
=> true
```

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
```

str/encode-base64

```
(str/encode-base64 data)
```

Base64 encode.

```
(str/encode-base64 (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6]))
=> "AAECAwQFBg=="
```

str/encode-url

```
(str/encode-url s)
```

URL encode.

```
(str/encode-url "The string ü@foo-bar")
=> "The+string+%C3%BC%40foo-bar"
```

str/ends-with?

```
(str/ends-with? s substr)
```

True if s ends with substr.

```
(str/ends-with? "abc"  "bc")
=> true
```

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
```

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;  "
```

str/escape-xml

```
(str/escape-xml s)
```

XML escape. Escapes &, <, >, ", '

```
(str/escape-xml "1 2 3 & < > \" '")
=> "1 2 3 &amp; &lt; &gt; &quot; &apos;"
```

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)
=> "12341234123412341234abcdefghij"
```

```
(str/expand "abcdefghij" 30 "1234" :end)
=> "abcdefghij12341234123412341234"
```

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"
```

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"
```

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]
```

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
```

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"
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

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."
```

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"
```

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
```

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}
```

str/quote

```
(str/quote str q)
(str/quote str start end)
```

Quotes a string.

```
(str/quote "abc" "-")
=> "-abc-"

(str/quote "abc" "<" ">")
=> "<abc>"
```

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
```

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"
```

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"
```

str/replace-first

```
(str/replace-first s search replacement & options)
```

Replaces the first occurrence 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"
```

str/replace-last

```
(str/replace-last s search replacement & options)
```

Replaces the last occurrence of search in s

```
(str/replace-last "abcdefabc" "ab" "XYZ")
=> "abcdefXYZc"

(str/replace-last "foo.JPG" ".jpg" ".png" :ignore-case true)
=> "foo.png"
```

str/rest

```
(str/rest s)
```

Returns a possibly empty string of the characters after the first.

```
(str/rest "abcdef")
=> "bcdef"
```

str/reverse

```
(str/reverse s)
```

Reverses a string

```
(str/reverse "abcdef")
=> "fedcba"
```

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 ",")
=> ()
```

str/split-lines

```
(str/split-lines s)
```

Splits s into lines.

```
(str/split-lines "line1
line2
line3")
=> ("line1" "line2" "line3")
```

str/starts-with?

```
(str/starts-with? s substr)
```

True if s starts with substr.

```
(str/starts-with? "abc" "ab")
=> true
```

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"
```

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"
```

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"
```

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"
```

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"
```

str/trim

```
(str/trim s)
```

Trims leading and trailing spaces from s.

```
(str/trim " abc  ")
=> "abc"
```

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"
```

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..."
```

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"
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

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]
```

string?

```
(string? x)
```

Returns true if x is a string

```
(string? "abc")
=> true

(string? 1)
=> false

(string? nil)
=> false
```

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]
```

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)
```

supertype

```
(supertype x)
```

Returns the super type of x.

```
(supertype 5)
=> :core/number

(supertype [1 2])
=> :core/sequence

(supertype (. :java.math.BigInteger :valueOf 100))
=> :java.lang.Number
```

SEE ALSO

type
Returns the type of x.

instance-of?
Returns true if x is an instance of the given type

number?
Returns true if n is a number (int, long, double, or decimal)

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

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
```

symbol?

```
(symbol? x)
```

```
Returns true if x is a symbol
```

```
(symbol? (symbol "a"))
=> true

(symbol? 'a)
=> true

(symbol? nil)
=> false

(symbol? :a)
=> false
```

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"
```

SEE ALSO

system-prop
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-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
```

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"
```

SEE ALSO

system-env
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

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
```

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]
```

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]
```

tan

```
(tan x)
```

tan x

```
(tan 1)
=> 1.5574077246549023

(tan 1.23)
=> 2.819815734268152

(tan 1.23M)
=> 2.819815734268152
```

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
```

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.

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.

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, …

thread-local

```
(thread-local)
```

```
Creates a new thread-local accessor

(assoc! (thread-local) :a 1)
=> ThreadLocal

(get (thread-local) :a 100)
=> 100

(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-clear
Removes all thread local vars

thread-local-map
Returns a snaphost of the thread local vars as a map

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

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

get
Returns the value mapped to key, not-found or nil if key not present.

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!
Dissociates keys from a mutable map, returns the map

thread-local?

```
(thread-local? x)
```

Returns true if x is a thread-local, otherwise false

```
(do
  (def x (thread-local))
  (thread-local? x))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

thread-local
Creates a new thread-local accessor

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 ...

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"
```

time

```
(time expr)
```

Evaluates expr and prints the time it took. Returns the value of expr.

```
(time (+ 100 200))
Elapsed time: 6.50µs
=> 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 ...

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
```

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
```

time/date

```
(time/date)
(time/date x)
```

Creates a new date. A date is represented by 'java.util.Date'

```
(time/date)
=> Sun Jan 24 10:26:16 CET 2021
```

time/date?

```
(time/date? date)
```

Returns true if date is a date else false

```
(time/date? (time/date))
=> true
```

time/day-of-month

```
(time/day-of-month date)
```

Returns the day of the month (1..31)

```
(time/day-of-month (time/local-date))
=> 24
```

```
(time/day-of-month (time/local-date-time))
=> 24
```

```
(time/day-of-month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 24
```

time/day-of-week

```
(time/day-of-week date)
```

Returns the day of the week (:MONDAY ... :SUNDAY)

```
(time/day-of-week (time/local-date))
=> :SUNDAY

(time/day-of-week (time/local-date-time))
=> :SUNDAY

(time/day-of-week (time/zoned-date-time))
=> :SUNDAY
```

time/day-of-year

```
(time/day-of-year date)
```

Returns the day of the year (1..366)

```
(time/day-of-year (time/local-date))
=> 24

(time/day-of-year (time/local-date-time))
=> 24

(time/day-of-year (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 24
```

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
```

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))
=> 2021-01-01

(time/first-day-of-month (time/local-date-time))
```

```
=> 2021-01-01

(time/first-day-of-month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 2021-01-01
```

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")
=> "24-01-2021"

(time/format (time/zoned-date-time) "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSz")
=> "2021-01-24T10:26:16.933CET"

(time/format (time/zoned-date-time) :ISO_OFFSET_DATE_TIME)
=> "2021-01-24T10:26:16.942+01:00"

(time/format (time/zoned-date-time) (time/formatter "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSz"))
=> "2021-01-24T10:26:16.950CET"

(time/format (time/zoned-date-time) (time/formatter :ISO_OFFSET_DATE_TIME))
=> "2021-01-24T10:26:16.958+01:00"
```

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')
```

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))
=> 10
```

```
(time/hour (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 10
```

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))
=> 2021-01-31
```

```
(time/last-day-of-month (time/local-date-time))
=> 2021-01-31
```

```
(time/last-day-of-month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 2021-01-31
```

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
```

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))
=> false

(time/leap-year? (time/zoned-date-time))
=> false
```

time/length-of-month

```
(time/length-of-month date)
```

Returns the length of the month represented by this date.

This returns the length of the month in days. For example, a date in January would return 31.

```
(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))
=> 31

(time/length-of-month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 31
```

time/length-of-year

```
(time/length-of-year date)
```

Returns the length of the year represented by this date.

This returns the length of the year in days, either 365 or 366.

```
(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))
=> 365

(time/length-of-year (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 365
```

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)
=> 2021-01-24

(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))
=> 2021-01-24
```

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
```

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)
=> 2021-01-24T10:26:16.278

(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))
=> 2021-01-24T10:26:16.328
```

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
```

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
```

time/local-date?

```
(time/local-date? date)
```

Returns true if date is a locale date else false

```
(time/local-date? (time/local-date))
=> true
```

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)
=> 2021-01-22

(time/minus (time/local-date-time) :days 2)
=> 2021-01-22T10:26:17.103

(time/minus (time/zoned-date-time) :days 2)
=> 2021-01-22T10:26:17.113+01:00[Europe/Zurich]
```

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))
=> 26

(time/minute (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 26
```

time/month

```
(time/month date)
```

Returns the month of the date 1..12

```
(time/month (time/local-date))
=> 1

(time/month (time/local-date-time))
=> 1

(time/month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 1
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

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)
=> 2021-01-26

(time/plus (time/local-date-time) :days 2)
=> 2021-01-26T10:26:17.080

(time/plus (time/zoned-date-time) :days 2)
=> 2021-01-26T10:26:17.087+01:00[Europe/Zurich]
```

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
```

time/to-millis

```
(time/to-millis date)
```

Converts the passed date to milliseconds since epoch

```
(time/to-millis (time/local-date))
=> 1611442800000
```

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)
=> 2021-01-24T22:00:15.333

(time/with-time (time/local-date-time) 22 00 15 333)
=> 2021-01-24T22:00:15.333

(time/with-time (time/zoned-date-time) 22 00 15 333)
=> 2021-01-24T22:00:15.333+01:00[Europe/Zurich]
```

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
```

time/year

```
(time/year date)
```

Returns the year of the date

```
(time/year (time/local-date))
=> 2021

(time/year (time/local-date-time))
=> 2021

(time/year (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 2021
```

time/zone

```
(time/zone date)
```

Returns the zone of the date

```
(time/zone (time/zoned-date-time))
=> :Europe/Zurich
```

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"])
```

time/zone-offset

```
(time/zone-offset date)
```

Returns the zone-offset of the date in minutes

```
(time/zone-offset (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 60
```

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)
=> 2021-01-24T10:26:16.360+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))
=> 2021-01-24T10:26:16.411+01:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time :UTC)
=> 2021-01-24T09:26:16.420Z[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))
=> 2021-01-24T09:26:16.472Z[UTC]
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

total-memory

```
(total-memory)
```

```
Returns the total amount of memory available to the Java VM.
```

```
(total-memory)
=> "1166.5MB"
```

SEE ALSO

used-memory
Returns the currently used memory by the Java VM.

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
```

trace/trace–var
Traces the var

trace/trace–str–limit
Manages the trace string limit for the current thread. Without argument returns the current limit. With argument sets the trace string ...

top

trace/trace-str-limit

```
(trace-str-limit)
(trace-str-limit n)
```

Manages the trace string limit for the current thread. Without argument returns the current limit. With
argument sets the trace string length limit to n. The limit defaults to 80.

```
(trace/trace-str-limit 120)
=> 120
```

trace/trace–var
Traces the var

trace/trace
Sends name (optional) and value to the tracer function, then returns value. May be wrapped around any expression without affecting the result.

top

trace/trace-var

```
(trace-var v)
```

Traces the var

```
(do
  (load-module :trace)

  (trace/trace-var +)
  (+ 1 2))
TRACE t43049: (core/+ 1 2)
TRACE t43049: | => 3
=> 3

(do
  (load-module :trace)

  (defn foo [x] (+ x 2))
  (defn bar [x] (foo x))

  (trace/trace-var +)
  (trace/trace-var foo)
  (trace/trace-var bar)

  (bar 5))
TRACE t43076: (user/bar 5)
```

```
TRACE t43077: | (user/foo 5)
TRACE t43078: | | (core/+ 5 2)
TRACE t43078: | | | => 7
TRACE t43077: | | => 7
TRACE t43076: | => 7
=> 7
```

SEE ALSO

trace/untrace−var
Untraces the var

trace/traced?
Returns true if the given var is currently traced, false otherwise

trace/traceable?
Returns true if the given var can be traced, false otherwise

trace/trace
Sends name (optional) and value to the tracer function, then returns value. May be wrapped around any expression without affecting the result.

trace/trace−str−limit
Manages the trace string limit for the current thread. Without argument returns the current limit. With argument sets the trace string ...

trace/traceable?

```
(traceable? v)
```

```
Returns true if the given var can be traced, false otherwise
```

```
(trace/traceable? +)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

trace/trace−var
Traces the var

trace/traced?
Returns true if the given var is currently traced, false otherwise

trace/traced?

```
(traced? v)
```

```
Returns true if the given var is currently traced, false otherwise
```

```
(trace/traced? +)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

trace/trace−var
Traces the var

trace/untrace-var
Untraces the var

trace/traceable?
Returns true if the given var can be traced, false otherwise

trace/trace
Sends name (optional) and value to the tracer function, then returns value. May be wrapped around any expression without affecting the result.

trace/untrace-var

```
(untrace-var v)
```

```
Untraces the var
```

```
(trace/untrace-var +)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

trace/trace-var
Traces the var

trace/traced?
Returns true if the given var is currently traced, false otherwise

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
```

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]"
```

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
```

SEE ALSO

false?
Returns true if x is false, false otherwise

not

Returns true if x is logical false, false otherwise.

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 ...

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

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-of?
Returns true if x is an instance of the given type

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 ...

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

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}
```

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]
```

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}
```

used-memory

```
(used-memory)
```

Returns the currently used memory by the Java VM.

```
(used-memory)
=> "36.4MB"
```

SEE ALSO

total-memory
Returns the total amount of memory available to the Java VM.

uuid

```
(uuid)
```

Generates a UUID.

```
(uuid)
=> "96cd7018-3bde-4ca2-b581-2737d397ccde"
```

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
```

SEE ALSO

map
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 ...

entries
Returns a collection of the map's entries.

key
Returns the key of the map entry.

vals
Returns a collection of the map's values.

vals

```
(vals map)
```

Returns a collection of the map's values.

```
Please note that the functions 'keys' and 'vals' applied to the same map are not guaranteed not return the keys
and vals in the same order!
To achieve this, keys and vals can calculated based on the map's entry list:
   (let [e (entries {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})]
     (println (map key e))
     (println (map val e)))
```

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

SEE ALSO

keys
Returns a collection of the map's keys.

entries
Returns a collection of the map's entries.

map
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 ...

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

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

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

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

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"
```

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
```

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 15 :column 28 :file "example"}
```

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]]
```

vector?

```
(vector? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a vector

```
(vector? (vector 1 2))
=> true

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

version

```
(version)
```

Returns the Venice version.

```
(version)
=> "0.0.0"
```

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 ...

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 ...

volatile?

```
(volatile? x)
```

```
Returns true if x is a volatile, otherwise false
```

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

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.

when-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

if
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

if-not
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

if-let

bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

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.

let
Evaluates the expressions and binds the values to symbols in the new local context.

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.

when-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

if
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

if-not
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

if-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

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
```

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 ...

with-meta

```
(with-meta obj m)
```

Returns a copy of the object obj, with a map m as its metadata.

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 ...

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.

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.

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"))

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"})
```

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.

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"}
```

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"
```

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")
```

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
```

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}
```

{}

Creates a hash map.

```
{:a 10 :b 20}
=> {:a 10 :b 20}
```