

# Table of Contents

1	bytes
1.1	Creating Bytes
1.2	Converting Between Formats
1.3	Working with Views
1.4	Binary Data Interpretation
1.5	Concatenation and Comparison

# bytes

This package provides utilities for working with sequences of bytes, offering both mutable (Bytes) and immutable (View) representations.

## Creating Bytes

You can create Bytes from various sources including arrays, fixed arrays, and iterators:

```
1
2  test "bytes creation" {
3
4      let arr = [b'h', b'e', b'l', b'l', b'o']
5      let bytes1 = @bytes from_array(arr)
6      inspect(
7          bytes1,
8          content=(
9              #|b"\x68\x65\x6c\x6c\x6f"
10             ),
11         )
12
13
14     let fixed = FixedArray::make(3, b'a')
15     let bytes2 = @bytes of(fixed)
16     inspect(
17         bytes2,
18         content=(
19             #|b"\x61\x61\x61"
20             ),
21         )
22
23
24     let empty = @bytes default()
25     inspect(
26         empty,
27         content=(
28             #|b""
29             ),
30         )
31
32
33     let iter_bytes = @bytes from_iter(arr.iter())
34     inspect(
35         iter_bytes,
36         content=(
37             #|b"\x68\x65\x6c\x6c\x6f"
38             ),
39         )
40 }
```

## Converting Between Formats

Bytes can be converted to and from different formats:

```
1
2  test "bytes conversion" {
3      let original = [b'x', b'y', b'z']
4      let bytes = @bytes from_array(original)
5
6
7      let array = bytes to_array()
8      inspect(array, content="[b'\\x78', b'\\x79', b'\\x7A']")
9
10
11     let fixed = bytes to_fixedarray()
12     inspect(fixed, content="[b'\\x78', b'\\x79', b'\\x7A']")
13
14
15     let collected = bytes iter() to_array()
16     inspect(collected, content="[b'\\x78', b'\\x79', b'\\x7A']")
17 }
```

## Working with Views

Views provide a way to work with portions of bytes and interpret them as various numeric types:

```
1
2  test "bytes view operations" {
3
4      let num_bytes = @bytes from_array([0x12, 0x34, 0x56, 0x78])
5
6
7      let view = num_bytes[:]
8
9
10     inspect(view[0], content="b'\\x12'")
11
12
13     inspect(view to_int_be(), content="305419896")
14
15
16     inspect(view to_int_le(), content="2018915346")
17
18
19     let sub_view = view[1:3]
20     inspect(sub_view length(), content="2")
21 }
```

## Binary Data Interpretation

Views provide methods to interpret byte sequences as various numeric types in both little-endian and big-endian formats:

```

1
2 test "numeric interpretation" {
3
4     let int64_bytes = @bytes from_array([
5         0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x42,
6     ])
7     let int64_view = int64_bytes[:]
8     inspect(int64_view to_int64_be(), content="66")
9     inspect(int64_view to_uint64_le(), content="4755801206503243776")
10 }

```

## Concatenation and Comparison

Bytes can be concatenated and compared:

```

1
2 test "bytes operations" {
3     let b1 = @bytes from_array([b'a', b'b'])
4     let b2 = @bytes from_array([b'c', b'd'])
5
6
7     let combined = b1 + b2
8     inspect(
9         combined,
10        content=(
11            #|b"\x61\x62\x63\x64"
12        ),
13    )
14
15
16     let same = @bytes from_array([b'a', b'b'])
17     let different = @bytes from_array([b'x', b'y'])
18     inspect(b1 == same, content="true")
19     inspect(b1 == different, content="false")
20     inspect(b1 < b2, content="true")
21 }

```