Package 'foldr'

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Title A collection of Python-esque data types
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Imports plyr, digest
Suggests testthat (>= 0.2)
Description foldr provides Python-like data types (list and dict) in R
License FreeBSD
URL https://github.com/yhat/foldr
BugReports https://github.com/yhat/foldr/issues
Collate 'pydict.R' 'pylist.R' 'utils.r'
R topics documented:
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2 encapsulate

dict.py

Creates an instance of a dict

Description

This is a wrapper function around the pydict\$new that is a little more R friendly.

Usage

```
dict.py(...)
```

Arguments

. . a series of key/value pairs in the form key=value

Examples

```
(x <- dict.py("a"=1, "b"=2, "c"=3))
#{a: 1, b: 2, c: 3}
```

dict_repl

Function for representing hashed objects as strings

Description

Purely visual.

Usage

```
dict_repl(object, obj_name)
```

Arguments

object an arbitrary thing

obj_name name of the variable as defined by the user (not currently being used)

encapsulate

Helper function for making character vectors have quotes around each item when printed to the console.

Description

Helper function for making character vectors have quotes around each item when printed to the console.

Usage

```
encapsulate(values)
```

Arguments

values a vector of values

list.py 3

list.py

Creates an instance of a list

Description

This is a wrapper function around the pylist\$new that is a little more R friendly.

Usage

```
list.py(...)
```

Arguments

a series of values seperated by a comma. NOTE: a vector will be treated as an individual item. i.e. list.py(1:100) will yield a list with 1 item, whereas

list.py(1, 2, 3, 4) will yield a list with 4 items

Examples

```
x <- list.py(1, 2, 3, 4)
#[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

merge.list

Function that takes 2 lists and merges them fairly effeciently

Description

Function that takes 2 lists and merges them fairly effeciently

Usage

```
merge.list(x, y = NULL, mergeUnnamed = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x a list

y a second list

4 zip.tuple

zip.dict

Combine 2 lists into a dict of key/values

Description

Takes 2 lists and converts them into a key => value mapping, which takes the form of a dict.

Usage

```
zip.dict(x, y)
```

Arguments

```
x a list, vector, or list.py
y a second list, vector, or list.py
```

Examples

```
x <- list.py(1, 2, 3)
y <- list.py("a", "b", "c")
zip.dict(x, y)
#{1: 'a', 2: 'b', 3: 'c'}
zip.dict(y, x)
#{'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}</pre>
```

zip.tuple

Combine 2 lists into a list of lists

Description

Return a list of 2 item lists, where each list contains the i-th element from each of the argument sequences. The returned list is truncated in length to the length of the shortest argument sequence.

Usage

```
zip.tuple(x, y)
```

Arguments

```
x a list, vector, or list.py
y a second list, vector, or list.py
```

Examples

```
x <- list.py(1, 2, 3)
y <- list.py(4, 5, 6)
zip.tuple(x, y)
#[[1, 4], [2, 5], [3, 6]]
y <- list.py("a", "b", "c")
zip.tuple(x, y)
#[[1, 'a'], [2, 'b'], [3, 'c']]</pre>
```

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