# Package 'foldr'

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Type Package

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Title A collection of Python-esque data types											
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<b>Depends</b> R (>= 2.12.0)											
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Suggests testthat (>= 0.2)											
<b>Description</b> foldr provides Python-like data types (list and dict) in R											
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BugReports https://github.com/yhat/foldr/issues											
Collate 'pydict.R' 'pylist.R' 'utils.r'											
R topics documented:  as.character cos cumsum dict.py											
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as.character

Turns a list into a character vector.

# Description

Generic function that calls the string method for a list.

# Arguments

```
x a list
... named args
```

# **Examples**

```
as.character(list.py(1, 2, 3, 4))
```

cos

Calculates the cos of the items in a list

# Description

Generic function for caclulating the cos of the items in a list. If an item is not numeric an error occurs.

cumsum

Calculates the cumsum of the items in a list

# Description

Generic function for caclulating the cumsum of the items in a list. If an item is not numeric an error occurs.

dict.py 3

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 ser

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

4 is.list.py

hist

Plots a histogram of the items of a list.

# Description

Generic function that plots a histogram of the items in a list.

is.dict.py

Determines whether or not an object is an instance of a dictionary.

# Description

Determines the class of an object and checks to see if it's a dictionary.

#### Usage

```
is.dict.py(object)
```

# **Arguments**

object

any object

#### **Examples**

```
x <- dict.py("a"=1)
is.dict.py(x)
#TRUE
x <- list(1, 2, 3, 4)
is.dict.py(x)
#FALSE</pre>
```

is.list.py

Determines whether or not an object is an instance of a list

# Description

Determines the class of an object and checks to see if it's a list

# Usage

```
is.list.py(object)
```

# Arguments

object

any object

lapply 5

#### **Examples**

```
x <- list.py("a")
is.list.py(x)
#TRUE
x <- 1:10
is.dict.py(x)
#FALSE</pre>
```

lapply

Wrapper around lapply.

# Description

Automatically invotes lapply on the items in the list.

length

Function for getting the number of items in a dictionary.

# Description

```
Use much like length(list()) or length(c(1, 2, 3)).
Use much like length(list(1, 2, 3)) or length(c(1, 2, 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]
```

6 sapply

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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

mergeUnnamed boolean for whether or not to include list items with no names

... whatever else you've got

paste

Turns a list into a printable string

# Description

Generic function that calls the toString method for a list.

plot

Plots a scatterplot of the items of a list.

# Description

Generic function that plots a scatterplot of the items in a list.

sapply

Wrapper around sapply.

# Description

Automatically invotes sapply on the items in the list.

sign 7

sign	Calculates the sign of the items in a list
sign	Calculates the sign of the items in a list

#### **Description**

Generic function for caclulating the sign of the items in a list. If an item is not numeric an error occurs.

sin Calculates the sin of the items in a list

# Description

Generic function for caclulating the sin of the items in a list. If an item is not numeric an error occurs.

sum Calculates the sum of the items in a list

# Description

Generic function for caclulating the sum of the items in a list. If an item is not numeric an error occurs.

summary Creates a summary of the items in a list.

# Description

Sumamrizes the list by data type. Each data type gets it's own summary with the results put into a native R list.

toString Turns a list into a string.

# Description

Generic function that calls the string method for a list.

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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.py.

# 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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