Package ‘stringfish’

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Description

Converts a character vector to a stringfish vector

Usage

```
convert_to_sf(x)
```

```
sf_convert(x)
```
get_string_type

Arguments
x A character vector

Details
Converts a character vector to a stringfish vector. The opposite of 'materialize'.

Value
The converted character vector

Examples
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
x <- convert_to_sf(letters)
}

Description
Returns the type of the character vector

Usage
get_string_type(x)

Arguments
x the vector

Details
A function that returns the type of character vector. Possible values are "normal vector", "stringfish vector", "stringfish vector (materialized)" or "other alt-rep vector"

Value
The type of vector

Examples
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
x <- sf_vector(10)
get_string_type(x) # returns "stringfish vector"
x <- character(10)
get_string_type(x) # returns "normal vector"
}
**materialize**  

**Description**  
Materializes an alt-rep object

**Usage**  
`materialize(x)`

**Arguments**  
  
x  
An alt-rep object

**Details**  
Materializes any alt-rep object and then returns it. Note: the object is materialized regardless of whether the return value is assigned to a variable.

**Value**  

x

**Examples**  
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {  
x <- sf_vector(10)  
sf_assign(x, 1, "hello world")  
sf_assign(x, 2, "another string")  
x <- materialize(x)  
}

---

**random_strings**  

**Description**  
A function that generates random strings

**Usage**  
`random_strings(N, string_size = 50, charset = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz", vector_mode = "stringfish")`
Arguments

N
string_size
charset
vector_mode

The number of strings to generate
The length of the strings
The characters used to generate the random strings (default: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz)
The type of character vector to generate (either stringfish or normal, default: stringfish)

Details

The function uses the PCRE2 library, which is also used internally by R. Note: the order of parameters is switched compared to the 'gsub' base R function, with subject being first. See also: https://www.pcre.org/current/doc/html/pcre2api.html for more documentation on match syntax.

Value

A character vector of the random strings

See Also

gsub

Examples

if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  set.seed(1)
  x <- random_strings(1e6, 80, "ACGT", vector_mode = "stringfish")
}

Description

Assigns a new string to a stringfish vector or any other character vector

Usage

sf_assign(x, i, e)

Arguments

x
i
e

the vector
the index to assign to
the new string to replace at i in x
**Details**

A function to assign a new element to an existing character vector. If the vector is a stringfish vector, it does so without materialization.

**Value**

No return value, the function assigns an element to an existing stringfish vector

**Examples**

```r
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  x <- sf_vector(10)
  sf_assign(x, 1, "hello world")
  sf_assign(x, 2, "another string")
}
```

---

**sf Collapse**

**Description**

Pastes a series of strings together separated by the `collapse` parameter

**Usage**

```
sfCollapse(x, collapse)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: A character vector
- `collapse`: A single string

**Details**

This works the same way as `paste0(x, collapse=collapse)`

**Value**

A single string with all values in `x` pasted together, separated by `collapse`.

**See Also**

`paste0`, `paste`
**Examples**

```r
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  x <- c("hello", "\xe4\xb8\x96\xe7\x95\x8c")
  Encoding(x) <- "UTF-8"
  sf_collapse(x, " ") # "hello world" in Japanese
  sf_collapse(letters, "") # returns the alphabet
}
```

---

**Description**

Returns a logical vector testing equality of strings from two string vectors.

**Usage**

```r
sf_compare(x, y, nthreads = getOption("stringfish.nthreads", 1L))
```

```r
default_compare(x, y, nthreads = getOption("stringfish.nthreads", 1L))
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: A character vector of length 1 or the same non-zero length as `y`.
- `y`: Another character vector of length 1 or the same non-zero length as `y`.
- `nthreads`: Number of threads to use.

**Details**

Note: the function tests for both string and encoding equality.

**Value**

A logical vector.

**Examples**

```r
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  sf_compare(letters, "a")
}
```
**sf_concat**

**Description**

Appends vectors together

**Usage**

```r
sf_concat(...) 
```

```r
sfc(...) 
```

**Arguments**

... Any number of vectors, coerced to character vector if necessary

**Value**

A concatenated stringfish vector

**Examples**

```r
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  sf_concat(letters, 1:5)
}
```

---

**sf_ends**

**Description**

A function for detecting a pattern at the end of a string

**Usage**

```r
sf_ends(subject, pattern, ...) 
```

**Arguments**

subject A character vector

pattern A string to look for at the start

... Parameters passed to sf_grepl
Value

A logical vector true if there is a match, false if no match, NA is the subject was NA

See Also

endsWith, sf_starts

Examples

if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  x <- c("alpha", "beta", "gamma", "delta", "epsilon")
  sf_ends(x, "a")
}

sf_grepl

Description

A function that matches patterns and returns a logical vector

Usage

sf_grepl(subject, pattern, encode_mode = "auto", fixed = FALSE,
nthreads = getOption("stringfish.nthreads", 1L))

Arguments

subject The subject character vector to search
pattern The pattern to search for
encode_mode "auto", "UTF-8" or "byte". Determines multi-byte (UTF-8) characters or single-byte characters are used.
fixed determines whether the pattern parameter should be interpreted literally or as a regular expression
nthreads Number of threads to use

Details

The function uses the PCRE2 library, which is also used internally by R. The encoding is based on the pattern string (or forced via the encode_mode parameter). Note: the order of parameters is switched compared to the 'grepl' base R function, with subject being first. See also: https://www.pcre.org/current/doc/html/pcre2api.html for more documentation on match syntax.

Value

A logical vector with the same length as subject
See Also

grep

Examples

```r
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  x <- sf_vector(10)
  sf_assign(x, 1, "hello world")
  pattern <- "^hello"
  sf_grepl(x, pattern)
}
```

Description

A function that performs pattern substitution

Usage

```r
sf_gsub(subject, pattern, replacement, encode_mode = "auto", fixed = FALSE,
nthreads = getOption("stringfish.nthreads", 1L))
```

Arguments

- `subject` The subject character vector to search
- `pattern` The pattern to search for
- `replacement` The replacement string
- `encode_mode` "auto", "UTF-8" or "byte". Determines multi-byte (UTF-8) characters or single-byte characters are used.
- `fixed` determines whether the pattern parameter should be interpreted literally or as a regular expression
- `nthreads` Number of threads to use

Details

The function uses the PCRE2 library, which is also used internally by R. However, syntax may be slightly different. E.g.: capture groups: "\1" in R, but "$1" in PCRE2 (as in Perl). The encoding of the output is determined by the pattern (or forced using encode_mode parameter) and encodings should be compatible. E.g: mixing ASCII and UTF-8 is okay, but not UTF-8 and latin1. Note: the order of parameters is switched compared to the `gsub` base R function, with subject being first. See also: https://www.pcre.org/current/doc/html/pcre2api.html for more documentation on match syntax.
Value
A stringfish vector of the replacement string

See Also
gsub

Examples
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  x <- "hello world"
  pattern <- "^hello (.+)"
  replacement <- "goodbye $1"
  sf_gsub(x, pattern, replacement)
}

sf_iconv
sf_iconv

Description
Converts encoding of one character vector to another

Usage
sf_iconv(x, from, to, nthreads = getOption("stringfish.nthreads", 1L))

Arguments
x An alt-rep object
from the encoding to assume of 'x'
nthreads Number of threads to use
to the new encoding

Details
This is an analogue to the base R function 'iconv'. It converts a string from one encoding (e.g. latin1 or UTF-8) to another

Value
the converted character vector as a stringfish vector

See Also
iconv
Examples

```r
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  x <- "fa\xE7ile"
  Encoding(x) <- "latin1"
  sf-iconv(x, "latin1", "UTF-8")
}
```

Description

Returns a vector of the positions of x in table

Usage

```r
sf_match(x, table, nthreads = getOption("stringfish.nthreads", 1L))
```

Arguments

- `x` A character vector to search for in table
- `table` A character vector to be matched against x
- `nthreads` Number of threads to use

Details

Note: similarly to the base R function, long "table" vectors are not supported. This is due to the maximum integer value that can be returned (`.Machine$integer.max`)

Value

An integer vector of the indices of each x element's position in table

See Also

match

Examples

```r
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  sf_match("c", letters)
}
```
sf_nchar

Description
Counts the number of characters in a character vector

Usage
sf_nchar(x, type = "chars", nthreads = getOption("stringfish.nthreads", 1L))

Arguments
x  A character vector
type The type of counting to perform ("chars" or "bytes", default: "chars")
nthreads Number of threads to use

Details
Returns the number of characters per string. The type of counting only matters for UTF-8 strings, where a character can be represented by multiple bytes.

Value
An integer vector of the number of characters

See Also
nchar

Examples
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  x <- "fa\xE7ile"
  Encoding(x) <- "latin1"
  x <- sf_iconv(x, "latin1", "UTF-8")
}
Description

Pastes a series of strings together

Usage

sf_paste(..., sep = "", nthreads = getOption("stringfish.nthreads", 1L))

Arguments

... Any number of character vector strings
sep The separating string between strings
nthreads Number of threads to use

Details

This works the same way as ‘paste0(..., sep=sep)’

Value

A character vector where elements of the arguments are pasted together

See Also

paste0, paste

Examples

if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  x <- letters
  y <- LETTERS
  sf_paste(x, y, sep = ":")
}
**sf_readLines**

**Description**

A function that reads a file line by line

**Usage**

```r
sf_readLines(file, encoding = "UTF-8")
```

**Arguments**

- `file`: The file name
- `encoding`: The encoding to use (Default: UTF-8)

**Details**

A function for reading in text data using `std::ifstream`.

**Value**

A stringfish vector of the lines in a file

**See Also**

`readLines`

**Examples**

```r
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  file <- tempfile()
  sf_writeLines(letters, file)
  sf_readLines(file)
}
```

---

**sf_split**

**Description**

A function to split strings by a delimiter

**Usage**

```r
sf_split(subject, split, encode_mode = "auto", fixed = FALSE,
  nthreads = getOption("stringfish.nthreads", 1L))
```
Arguments

subject A character vector
split A delimiter to split the string by
encode_mode "auto", "UTF-8" or "byte". Determines multi-byte (UTF-8) characters or single-byte characters are used.
fixed determines whether the split parameter should be interpreted literally or as a regular expression
nthreads Number of threads to use

Value

A list of stringfish character vectors

See Also

strsplit

Examples

if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  sf_split(datasets::state.name, "\s") # split U.S. state names by any space character
}

Description

A function for detecting a pattern at the start of a string

Usage

sf_starts(subject, pattern, ...)

Arguments

subject A character vector
pattern A string to look for at the start
... Parameters passed to sf_grepl

Value

A logical vector true if there is a match, false if no match, NA is the subject was NA

See Also

startsWith, sf_ends
Examples
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  x <- c("alpha", "beta", "gamma", "delta", "epsilon")
  sf_starts(x, "a")
}

Description
Extracts substrings from a character vector

Usage
sf_substr(x, start, stop, nthreads = getOption("stringfish.nthreads", 1L))

Arguments
x A character vector
start The beginning to extract from
stop The end to extract from
nthreads Number of threads to use

Details
This works the same way as `substr`, but in addition allows negative indexing. Negative indices count backwards from the end of the string, with -1 being the last character.

Value
A stringfish vector of substrings

See Also
substr

Examples
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  x <- c("fa\xE7ile", "hello world")
  Encoding(x) <- "latin1"
  x <- sf_iconv(x, "latin1", "UTF-8")
  sf_substr(x, 4, -1) # extracts from the 4th character to the last
  ## [1] "ile" "lo world"
}
**sf_tolower**

Description

A function converting a string to all lowercase

Usage

`sf_tolower(x)`

Arguments

- `x` A character vector

Details

Note: the function only converts ASCII characters.

Value

A stringfish vector where all uppercase is converted to lowercase

See Also

tolower

Examples

```r
if(getRversion() &gt;= "3.5.0") {
  x &lt;- LETTERS
  sf_tolower(x)
}
```

**sf_toupper**

Description

A function converting a string to all uppercase

Usage

`sf_toupper(x)`

Examples

```r
if(getRversion() &gt;= "3.5.0") {
  x &lt;- LETTERS
  sf_toupper(x)
}
```
**Arguments**

- `x` A character vector

**Details**

Note: the function only converts ASCII characters.

**Value**

A stringfish vector where all lowercase is converted to uppercase

**See Also**

toupper

**Examples**

```r
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  x <- letters
  sf_toupper(x)
}
```

---

**Description**

A function to remove leading/trailing whitespace

**Usage**

`sf_trim(subject, which = c("both", "left", "right"), whitespace = "[ \t\r\n]", ...)`

**Arguments**

- `subject` A character vector
- `which` "both", "left", or "right" determines which white space is removed
- `whitespace` Whitespace characters (default: "[ \t\r\n]")
- `...` Parameters passed to `sf_gsub`

**Value**

A stringfish vector of trimmed whitespace

**See Also**

trimws
Examples

```r
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  x <- c(" alpha ", " beta ", " gamma ", " delta ", " epsilon ")
  sf_trim(x)
}
```

Description

Creates a new stringfish vector

Usage

```r
sf_vector(len)
```

Arguments

- `len` length of the new vector

Details

This function creates a new stringfish vector, an alt-rep character vector backed by a C++ "std::vector" as the internal memory representation. The vector type is "sfstring", which is a simple C++ class containing a "std::string" and a single byte (uint8_t) representing the encoding.

Value

A new (empty) stringfish vector

Examples

```r
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  x <- sf_vector(10)
  sf_assign(x, 1, "hello world")
  sf_assign(x, 2, "another string")
}
```
**sf_writeLines**

### Description

A function that reads a file line by line

### Usage

```r
sf_writeLines(text, file, sep = "\n", na_value = "NA", encode_mode = "UTF-8")
```

### Arguments

- **text**: A character to write to file
- **file**: Name of the file to write to
- **sep**: The line separator character(s)
- **na_value**: What to write in case of a NA string
- **encode_mode**: "UTF-8" or "byte". If "UTF-8", all strings are re-encoded as UTF-8.

### Details

A function for writing text data using 'std::ofstream'.

### See Also

writeLines

### Examples

```r
if(getRversion() >= "3.5.0") {
  file <- tempfile()
  sf_writeLines(letters, file)
  sf_readLines(file)
}
```

---

**string_identical**

### Description

A stricter comparison of string equality

### Usage

```r
string_identical(x, y)
```
Arguments

x  A character vector
y  Another character to compare to x

Value

TRUE if strings are identical, including encoding

See Also

identical
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