

# Package: stringfish (via r-universe)

October 26, 2024

**Title** Alt String Implementation

**Version** 0.16.0

**Date** 2023-11-27

**Maintainer** Travers Ching <traversc@gmail.com>

**Description** Provides an extendable, performant and multithreaded 'alt-string' implementation backed by 'C++' vectors and strings.

**License** GPL-3

**Biarch** true

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Depends** R (>= 3.0.2)

**SystemRequirements** GNU make

**LinkingTo** Rcpp (>= 0.12.18.3), RcppParallel (>= 5.1.4)

**Imports** Rcpp, RcppParallel

**Suggests** qs, knitr, rmarkdown, usethis, dplyr, stringr, rlang

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.3

**Copyright** Copyright for the bundled 'PCRE2' library is held by University of Cambridge, Zoltan Herczeg and Tiera Corporation (Stack-less Just-In-Time compiler); Copyright for the bundled 'xxHash' code is held by Yann Collet.

**URL** <https://github.com/traversc/stringfish>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/traversc/stringfish/issues>

**NeedsCompilation** yes

**Author** Travers Ching [aut, cre, cph], Phillip Hazel [ctb] (Bundled PCRE2 code), Zoltan Herczeg [ctb, cph] (Bundled PCRE2 code), University of Cambridge [cph] (Bundled PCRE2 code), Tiera Corporation [cph] (Stack-less Just-In-Time compiler bundled with PCRE2), Yann Collet [ctb, cph] (Yann Collet is the author of the bundled xxHash code)

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2023-11-28 16:30:02 UTC

## Contents

convert_to_sf . . . . .	2
get_string_type . . . . .	3
materialize . . . . .	4
random_strings . . . . .	4
sf_assign . . . . .	5
sf_collapse . . . . .	6
sf_compare . . . . .	7
sf_concat . . . . .	8
sf_ends . . . . .	8
sf_grepl . . . . .	9
sf_gsub . . . . .	10
sf_Iconv . . . . .	11
sf_match . . . . .	12
sf_nchar . . . . .	13
sf_paste . . . . .	14
sf_readLines . . . . .	15
sf_split . . . . .	15
sf_starts . . . . .	16
sf_substr . . . . .	17
sf_tolower . . . . .	18
sf_toupper . . . . .	18
sf_trim . . . . .	19
sf_vector . . . . .	20
sf_writeLines . . . . .	21
string_identical . . . . .	21

**Index** **23**

---

convert_to_sf	<i>convert_to_sf</i>
---------------	----------------------

---

## Description

Converts a character vector to a stringfish vector

## Usage

convert\_to\_sf(x)

sf\_convert(x)

**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)  
}
```

---

*get\_string\_type*                    *get\_string\_type*

---

**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

*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*random\_strings*

---

**Description**

A function that generates random strings

**Usage**

```
random_strings(N, string_size = 50, charset = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy",  
              vector_mode = "stringfish")
```

**Arguments**

N	The number of strings to generate
string_size	The length of the strings
charset	The characters used to generate the random strings (default: abcdefghijklmnopqrstu-vwxyz)
vector_mode	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 paramters 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")
}
```

---

 sf\_assign

*sf\_assign*


---

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```
sf_assign(x, i, e)
```

**Arguments**

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

**Details**

A function to assign a new element to an existing character vector. If the 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**

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

---

sf\_collapse

*sf\_collapse*

---

**Description**

Pastes a series of strings together separated by the ‘collapse’ parameter

**Usage**

```
sf_collapse(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**

```
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  
}
```

---

sf\_compare

*sf\_compare*

---

**Description**

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

**Usage**

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

```
sf_equals(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**

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

sf\_concat

*sf\_concat*

---

**Description**

Appends vectors together

**Usage**

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

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

**Arguments**

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

**Value**

A concatenated stringfish vector

**Examples**

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

---

sf\_ends*sf\_ends*

---

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```
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 if 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

*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/pc> for more documentation on match syntax.

**Value**

A logical vector with the same length as subject

**See Also**

grepl

**Examples**

```

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

```

sf\_gsub

*sf\_gsub***Description**

A function that performs pattern substitution

**Usage**

```
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 paramters is switched compared to the 'gsub' base R function, with subject being first. See also: <https://www.pcre.org/current/doc/html/pcr2api.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**

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

---

sf\_match

*sf\_match*

---

**Description**

Returns a vector of the positions of x in table

**Usage**

```
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**

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

---

sf_nchar	<i>sf_nchar</i>
----------	-----------------

---

### 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")  
}
```

---

sf_paste	<i>sf_paste</i>
----------	-----------------

---

## 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 seperating 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	<i>sf_readLines</i>
--------------	---------------------

---

**Description**

A function that reads a file line by line

**Usage**

```
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**

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

---

sf_split	<i>sf_split</i>
----------	-----------------

---

**Description**

A function to split strings by a delimiter

**Usage**

```
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
}
```

---

sf\_starts

*sf\_starts*

---

**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 if 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")
}
```

---

 sf\_substr

*sf\_substr*


---

**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\_toupper

*sf\_toupper*

---

**Description**

A function converting a string to all lowercase

**Usage**

```
sf_toupper(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**

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

---

sf\_toupper*sf\_toupper*

---

**Description**

A function converting a string to all uppercase

**Usage**

```
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**

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

---

sf\_trim

*sf\_trim*

---

**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

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

---

sf\_vector

*sf\_vector*

---

## Description

Creates a new stringfish vector

## Usage

```
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

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

---

sf_writeLines	<i>sf_writeLines</i>
---------------	----------------------

---

**Description**

A function that reads a file line by line

**Usage**

```
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**

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

---

string_identical	<i>string_identical</i>
------------------	-------------------------

---

**Description**

A stricter comparison of string equality

**Usage**

```
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`

**Examples**

```
x <- "fa\xE7ile"  
Encoding(x) <- "latin1"  
y <- iconv(x, "latin1", "UTF-8")  
identical(x, y) # TRUE  
string_identical(x, y) # FALSE
```

# Index

convert\_to\_sf, 2  
get\_string\_type, 3  
materialize, 4  
random\_strings, 4  
sf\_assign, 5  
sf\_collapse, 6  
sf\_compare, 7  
sf\_concat, 8  
sf\_convert (convert\_to\_sf), 2  
sf\_ends, 8  
sf\_equals (sf\_compare), 7  
sf\_grepl, 9  
sf\_gsub, 10  
sf\_iconv, 11  
sf\_match, 12  
sf\_nchar, 13  
sf\_paste, 14  
sf\_readLines, 15  
sf\_split, 15  
sf\_starts, 16  
sf\_substr, 17  
sf\_tolower, 18  
sf\_toupper, 18  
sf\_trim, 19  
sf\_vector, 20  
sf\_writeLines, 21  
sfc (sf\_concat), 8  
string\_identical, 21