

Package ‘docore’

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Type Package

Title Utility Functions for Scientific Coding

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Description Basic routines used in scientific coding, such as timing routines, vector/array handling functions and I/O support routines.

Imports utils, pracma, bit64

License GPL-3

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cshift	<i>Circularly shift each dimension of an array</i>
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Description

Circulates each dimension of an array. This routine is identical to [circshift](#), but works with arrays up to 5 dimensions.

Usage

```
cshift(x, s)
```

Arguments

x	vector or array (up to rank 5)
s	scalar, if x is a vector, or a vector of length matching the rank of x, if x is an array

Value

Returns a vector or array of the same shape as x.

Author(s)

Danail Obreschkow

last	<i>Last element of a vector</i>
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Description

Returns the last element of a vector or the n-th element counting from the end of a vector.

Usage

```
last(x, n = 1)
```

Arguments

x	vector
n	optional integer specifying the n-th element from the end to be returned

Value

scalar of the same type as x

Author(s)

Danail Obreschkow

lim	<i>Crop values of vector or array to a custom range</i>
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Description

limits the values of a vector or array to a desired interval, while keeping the shape of the vector/array

Usage

```
lim(x, min = 0, max = 1, clip = NULL, na = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	vector or array
min	minimum value
max	maximum value
clip	optional value specifying the value assigned to clipped data, e.g. clip=NA
na	optional value specifying the value assigned to non-numbers (NA and NaN)

Value

vector/array of the same shape as x

Author(s)

Danail Obreschkow

linuxspaces	<i>Handle spaces in Linux filenames</i>
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Description

Convert spaces in filenames (" ") to linux-type spaces "\ ", needed when calling system() on macOS.

Usage

```
linuxspaces(txt)
```

Arguments

txt	filename, which may contain ordinary spaces, e.g. "my file 1.txt"
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Value

filename with modified spaces, e.g. "my\ file\ 1.txt"

Author(s)

Danail Obreschkow

Examples

```
filename = '~/Desktop/my file 1.txt'
command = sprintf('ls -l %s',linuxspaces(filename))
## Not run:
system(command)

## End(Not run)
```

loadbin	<i>Read binary data into array</i>
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Description

Reads binary data using the base function [readBin](#) and recasts it into an array of custom dimensions.

Usage

```
loadbin(
  filename,
  dim,
  bytes = 4,
  type = "numeric",
  signed = FALSE,
  endian = "little"
)
```

Arguments

filename	path of the file to be loaded
dim	vector specifying the dimensions of the array
bytes	number of bytes per number in the binary file
type	character vector of length describing the data type: "numeric" (default), "double", "integer", "int", "logical", "complex", "character", "raw"
signed	logical. Only used for integers of sizes 1 and 2, when it determines if the quantity on file should be regarded as a signed or unsigned integer.
endian	endian-type ("big" or "little") of the file

Value

Returns an array of dimension dim.

Author(s)

Danail Obreschkow

midseq	<i>Mid-points of regular grid</i>
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Description

compute the mid-point positions of a one-dimensional regular grid of n equal intervals.

Usage

```
midseq(min, max, n = 1)
```

Arguments

min	left boundary of first bin
max	right boundary of last bin
n	number of bins

Value

vector of mid points

Author(s)

Danail Obreschkow

quiet	<i>Suppress in-routine output</i>
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Description

Runs any routine or command while supressing in-routine console output

Usage

```
quiet(x)
```

Arguments

x	routine to be called
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Value

Returns whatever the called routine returns in invisible form.

Author(s)

Danail Obreschkow

Examples

```
# Test function
test = function(x) {
  cat('This routine is likes to talk a lot!\n')
  return(x^2)
}

# Standard call call:
y = test(5)
print(y)

# Quiet call:
y = quiet(test(6))
print(y)
```

tick

Start timer

Description

Start timer and write a custom text into the console.

Usage

```
tick(txt = "Start")
```

Arguments

txt	custom text
-----	-------------

Value

None

Author(s)

Danail Obreschkow

See Also

[tock](#)

Examples

```
tick('Sum 10 million random numbers')
x = sum(runif(1e7))
tock()
```

tock

Stop timer

Description

Stop timer and write the computation in seconds since the last call of tick().

Usage

```
tock(txt = "")
```

Arguments

txt optional custom text to be displayed

Value

None

Author(s)

Danail Obreschkow

See Also

[tick](#)

Examples

```
tick('Sum 10 million random numbers')
x = sum(runif(1e7))
tock()
```

uniquedouble

Turn a 64-bit integer into a unique double value

Description

Turns a 64-bit integers into unique doubles for faster comparison. The output double values are completely different from the input values.

Usage

```
uniquedouble(int64)
```

Arguments

`int64` input value (normally used with 64-bit integers, but also works with other types)

Value

Returns a double floating point value.

Author(s)

Danail Obreschkow

Examples

```
# The comparison of in-built types is very fast:
int32 = as.integer(0) # (same as int32 = 0)
system.time(for(i in seq(1e4)) comparison=int32==int32)

# The comparison of 64-bit integers is very slow:
int64 = bit64::as.integer64(0)
system.time(for(i in seq(1e4)) comparison=int64==int64)

# The comparison of converted 64-bit integers is again fast:
int64d = uniquedouble(int64)
system.time(for(i in seq(1e4)) comparison=int64d==int64d)
```


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