

Package ‘rlist’

August 29, 2016

Type Package

Title A Toolbox for Non-Tabular Data Manipulation

Version 0.4.6.1

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Description Provides a set of functions for data manipulation with list objects, including mapping, filtering, grouping, sorting, updating, searching, and other useful functions. Most functions are designed to be pipeline friendly so that data processing with lists can be chained.

Depends R (>= 2.15)

Date 2016-04-04

Suggests testthat, stringdist, pipeR

Imports yaml, jsonlite, XML, data.table

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URL <https://renkun.me/rlist>, <https://github.com/renkun-ken/rlist>,
<https://renkun.me/rlist-tutorial>

BugReports <https://github.com/renkun-ken/rlist/issues>

ByteCompile TRUE

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 5.0.1

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2016-04-04 11:49:36

R topics documented:

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rlist-package	<i>The rlist package</i>
---------------	--------------------------

Description

The rlist package

Details

rlist is a set of tools for working with list objects. Its goal is to make it easier to work with lists by providing a wide range of functions that operate on non-tabular data stored in them.

The package provides a set of functions for data manipulation with list objects, including mapping, filtering, grouping, sorting, updating, searching, and other useful functions. Most functions are designed to be pipeline friendly so that data processing with lists can be chained.

rlist Tutorial (<http://renkun.me/rlist-tutorial>) is a complete guide to rlist.

List	<i>Create a List environment that wraps given data and most list functions are defined for chainable operations.</i>
------	--

Description

Create a `List` environment that wraps given data and most list functions are defined for chainable operations.

Usage

```
List(data = list())
```

Arguments

`data` A list or vector

Details

Most list functions are defined in `List` environment. In addition to these functions, `call(fun, ...)` calls external function `fun` with additional parameters specifies in `...`

To extract the data from `List` `x`, call `x$data` or simply `x[]`.

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
          p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
          p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
m <- List(x)
m$filter(type=='B')$
  map(score$c1) []

m$group(type)$
  map(g ~ List(g)$
      map(score)$
      call(unlist)$
      call(mean) []) []

# Subsetting, extracting, and assigning

p <- List(list(a=1,b=2))
p['a']
p[['a']]
p$a <- 2
p['b'] <- NULL
p[['a']] <- 3
```

list.all	<i>Examine if a condition is true for all elements of a list</i>
----------	--

Description

Examine if a condition is true for all elements of a list

Usage

```
list.all(.data, cond, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
cond	A logical lambda expression
na.rm	logical. If true NA values are ignored in the evaluation.

Value

TRUE if cond is evaluated to be TRUE for all elements in .data.

See Also

[list.any](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.all(x, type=='B')
list.all(x, mean(unlist(score))>=6)
list.all(x, score$c2 > 8 || score$c3 > 5, na.rm = TRUE)
list.all(x, score$c2 > 8 || score$c3 > 5, na.rm = FALSE)
```

list.any	<i>Examine if a condition is true for at least one list element</i>
----------	---

Description

Examine if a condition is true for at least one list element

Usage

```
list.any(.data, cond, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
cond	A logical lambda expression
na.rm	logical. If true NA values are ignored in the evaluation.

Value

TRUE if cond is evaluated to be TRUE for any element in .data.

See Also

[list.all](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
          p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
          p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.any(x,type=='B')
list.any(x,mean(unlist(score))>=6)
list.any(x, score$c2 > 8 || score$c3 > 5, na.rm = TRUE)
list.any(x, score$c2 > 8 || score$c3 > 5, na.rm = FALSE)
```

list.append	<i>Append elements to a list</i>
-------------	----------------------------------

Description

Append elements to a list

Usage

```
list.append(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
...	A vector or list to append after x

See Also

[list.prepend](#), [list.insert](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- list(a=1,b=2,c=3)
list.append(x,d=4,e=5)
list.append(x,d=4,f=c(2,3))

## End(Not run)
```

list.apply	<i>Apply a function to each list element (lapply)</i>
------------	---

Description

Apply a function to each list element (lapply)

Usage

```
list.apply(.data, .fun, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
.fun	function
...	Additional parameters passed to FUN.

list.cases	<i>Get all unique cases of a list field by expression</i>
------------	---

Description

Get all unique cases of a list field by expression

Usage

```
list.cases(.data, expr, simplify = TRUE, sorted = TRUE)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
expr	A lambda expression. The function will returns all cases of the elements if expr is missing.
simplify	logical. Should atomic vectors be simplified by unlist?
sorted	logical. Should the cases be sorted in ascending order?

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.cases(x,type)
list.cases(x,mean(unlist(score)))

foo <- list(x = LETTERS[1:3], y = LETTERS[3:5])
list.cases(foo)
```

list.cbind

Bind all list elements by column

Description

The function binds all list elements by column. Each element of the list is expected to be an atomic vector, data.frame, or data.table of the same length. If list elements are also lists, the binding will flatten the lists and may produce undesired results.

Usage

```
list.cbind(.data)
```

Arguments

.data list

See Also

[list.cbind](#), [list.stack](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(data.frame(i=1:5,x=rnorm(5)),
         data.frame(y=rnorm(5),z=rnorm(5)))
list.cbind(x)
```

list.class	<i>Classify list elements into unique but non-exclusive cases</i>
------------	---

Description

In non-tabular data, a certain field may take multiple values in a collection non-exclusively. To classify these elements into different cases, this function detects all possible cases and for each case all elements are examined whether to belong to that case.

Usage

```
list.class(.data, ..., sorted = TRUE)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
...	keys
sorted	TRUE to sort the group keys. Ignored when the key has multiple entries.

Value

a list of possible cases each of which contains elements belonging to the case non-exclusively.

Examples

```
x <-  
list(  
  p1=list(name='Ken',age=24,  
    interest=c('reading','music','movies'),  
    lang=list(r=2,csharp=4,python=3)),  
  p2=list(name='James',age=25,  
    interest=c('sports','music'),  
    lang=list(r=3,java=2,cpp=5)),  
  p3=list(name='Penny',age=24,  
    interest=c('movies','reading'),  
    lang=list(r=1,cpp=4,python=2)))  
list.class(x,interest)  
list.class(x,names(lang))
```

list.clean	<i>Clean a list by a function</i>
------------	-----------------------------------

Description

This function removes all elements evaluated to be TRUE by an indicator function. The removal can be recursive so that the resulted list surely does not include such elements in any level.

Usage

```
list.clean(.data, fun = is.null, recursive = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector to operate over.
fun	A character or a function that returns TRUE or FALSE to indicate if an element of .data should be removed.
recursive	logical. Should the list be cleaned recursively? Set to FALSE by default.

Details

Raw data is usually not completely ready for analysis, and needs to be cleaned up to certain standards. For example, some data operations require that the input does not include NULL values in any level, therefore `fun = "is.null"` and `recursive = TRUE` can be useful to clean out all NULL values in a list at any level.

Sometimes, not only NULL values are undesired, empty vectors or lists are also unwanted. In this case, `fun = function(x) length(x) == 0L` can be useful to remove all empty elements of zero length. This works because `length(NULL) == 0L`, `length(list()) == 0L` and `length(numeric()) == 0L` are all TRUE.

Examples

```
x <- list(a=NULL,b=list(x=NULL,y=character()),d=1,e=2)
list.clean(x)
list.clean(x, recursive = TRUE)
list.clean(x, function(x) length(x) == 0L, TRUE)
```

list.common	<i>Get all common cases by expression for a list</i>
-------------	--

Description

Get all common cases by expression for a list

Usage

```
list.common(.data, expr)
```

Arguments

.data	list
expr	An anonymous (or "lambda") expression to determine common cases. If one is not specified, list.common simply returns all identical sub-elements within lists.

Examples

```
x <- list(c('a','b','c'),c('a','b'),c('b','c'))
list.common(x, .)
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.common(x,type)
list.common(x,names(score))

foo <- list(x = LETTERS[1:3], y = LETTERS[3:5])
list.common(foo)
```

list.count	<i>Count the number of elements that satisfy given condition</i>
------------	--

Description

Count the number of elements that satisfy given condition

Usage

```
list.count(.data, cond)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
cond	A logical lambda expression for each element of .data to evaluate. If cond is missing then the total number of elements in .data will be returned.

Value

An integer that indicates the number of elements with which cond is evaluated to be TRUE.

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
          p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
          p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.count(x, type=='B')
list.count(x, min(unlist(score)) >= 9)
```

list.do	<i>Call a function with a list of arguments</i>
---------	---

Description

Call a function with a list of arguments

Usage

```
list.do(.data, fun, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	list. vector will be coerced to list before being passed to fun.
fun	The function to call
...	The additional parameters passed to do.call

Examples

```
x <- lapply(1:3, function(i) { c(a=i,b=i^2)})
df <- lapply(1:3, function(i) { data.frame(a=i,b=i^2,c=letters[i])})
list.do(x, rbind)
```

list.exclude	<i>Exclude members of a list that meet given condition.</i>
--------------	---

Description

Exclude members of a list that meet given condition.

Usage

```
list.exclude(.data, cond)
```

Arguments

.data A list or vector
 cond A logical lambda expression to exclude items

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
          p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
          p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.exclude(x, type=='B')
list.exclude(x, min(score$c1,score$c2) >= 8)
```

list.expand	<i>Create a list from all combinations of factors</i>
-------------	---

Description

Create a list from all combinations of the supplied vectors or lists, extending the functionality of [expand.grid](#) from data frame to list.

Usage

```
list.expand(...)
```

Arguments

... vectors or lists

Value

A list of all combinations of the supplied vectors or lists.

Examples

```
list.expand(x=1:10, y=c("a","b","c"))
list.expand(x=list(c(1,2), c(2,3)), y = c("a","b","c"))
list.expand(
  a=list(list(x=1,y="a"), list(x=2, y="b")),
  b=list(c("x","y"), c("y","z","w")))
```

list.extract	<i>Extract an element from a list or vector</i>
--------------	---

Description

Extract an element from a list or vector

Usage

```
list.extract()
```

Examples

```
x <- list(a=1, b=2, c=3)
list.extract(x, 1)
list.extract(x, 'a')
```

list.filter	<i>Filter a list or vector by a series of conditions</i>
-------------	--

Description

The function recursively filters the data by a given series of conditions. The filter can be a single condition or multiple conditions. `.data` will be filtered by the first condition; then the results will be filtered by the second condition, if any; then the results will be filtered by the third, if any, etc. The results only contain elements satisfying all conditions specified in . . .

Usage

```
list.filter(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A list or vector
<code>...</code>	logical conditions

Value

elements in `.data` satisfying all conditions

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A', score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B', score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B', score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.filter(x, type=='B')
list.filter(x, min(score$c1, score$c2) >= 8)
list.filter(x, type=='B', score$c2 >= 8)
```

list.find	<i>Find a specific number of elements in a list or vector satisfying a given condition</i>
-----------	--

Description

Find a specific number of elements in a list or vector satisfying a given condition

Usage

```
list.find(.data, cond, n = 1L)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
cond	A logical lambda expression
n	The number of items to find. (n = 1L by default)

Value

A list or vector of at most n elements in .data found to satisfy cond.

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.find(x, type=='B', 1)
list.find(x, min(score$c1,score$c2) >= 9)
```

list.findi	<i>Find the indices of a number of elements in a list or vector satisfying a given condition</i>
------------	--

Description

Find the indices of a number of elements in a list or vector satisfying a given condition

Usage

```
list.findi(.data, cond, n = 1L)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
cond	A logical lambda expression
n	The number of items to find. (n = 1L by default)

Value

an integer vector consisting of the elements indices

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.findi(x, type=='B')
list.findi(x, min(score$c1,score$c2) >= 8)
list.findi(x, min(score$c1,score$c2) <= 8, n = 2)
```

list.first

Find the first element that meets a condition

Description

Find the first element that meets a condition

Usage

```
list.first(.data, cond)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
cond	a logical lambda expression

See Also

[list.last](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.first(x, score$c1 < 10)
list.first(x, score$c1 < 9 || score$c3 >= 5) # NULL for all results are NA or FALSE
```

list.flatten	<i>Flatten a nested list to a one-level list</i>
--------------	--

Description

Flatten a nested list to a one-level list

Usage

```
list.flatten(x, use.names = TRUE, classes = "ANY")
```

Arguments

x	list
use.names	logical. Should the names of x be kept?
classes	A character vector of class names, or "ANY" to match any class.

Details

The function is essentially a slightly modified version of `flatten2` provided by Tommy at stackoverflow.com who has full credit of the implementation of this function.

Author(s)

Tommy

Examples

```
p <- list(a=1,b=list(b1=2,b2=3),c=list(c1=list(c11='a',c12='x'),c2=3))
list.flatten(p)

p <- list(a=1,b=list(x="a",y="b",z=10))
list.flatten(p, classes = "numeric")
list.flatten(p, classes = "character")
```

list.group	<i>Divide list/vector elements into exclusive groups</i>
------------	--

Description

Divide list/vector elements into exclusive groups

Usage

```
list.group(.data, ..., sorted = TRUE)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
...	One or more expressions in the scope of each element to evaluate as keys
sorted	TRUE to sort the group keys. Ignored when the key has multiple entries.

Value

A list of group elements each contain all the elements in .data belonging to the group

See Also

[list.ungroup](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.group(x, type)
list.group(x, mean(unlist(score)))
```

list.insert	<i>Insert a series of lists at the given index</i>
-------------	--

Description

Insert a series of lists at the given index

Usage

```
list.insert(.data, index, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
index	The index at which the lists are inserted
...	A group of lists

See Also

[list.append](#), [list.prepend](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
          p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
          p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.insert(x, 2, p2.1 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=8,c2=9)))

## End(Not run)
```

list.is	<i>Return a logical vector that indicates if each member of a list satisfies a given condition</i>
---------	--

Description

Return a logical vector that indicates if each member of a list satisfies a given condition

Usage

```
list.is(.data, cond, use.names = TRUE)
list.if(.data, cond, use.names = TRUE)
```

Arguments

.data	list
cond	A logical lambda expression
use.names	logical Should the names of .data be kept?

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
          p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
          p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.is(x,type=='B')
list.is(x,min(score$c1,score$c2) >= 8)
```

list.iter	<i>Iterate a list by evaluating an expression on each list element</i>
-----------	--

Description

Iterate a list by evaluating an expression on each list element

Usage

```
list.iter(.data, expr)
```

Arguments

.data	list
expr	A lambda expression

Value

```
invisible(.data)
```

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.iter(x,cat(paste(type,'\n')))
list.iter(x,cat(str(.)))
```

list.join	<i>Join two lists by single or multiple keys</i>
-----------	--

Description

Join two lists by single or multiple keys

Usage

```
list.join(x, y, xkey, ykey, ..., keep.order = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	The first list
y	The second list
xkey	A lambda expression that determines the key for list x
ykey	A lambda expression that determines the key for list y, same to xkey if missing
...	The additional parameters passed to merge.data.frame
keep.order	Should the order of x be kept?

Examples

```
l1 <- list(p1=list(name='Ken',age=20),
           p2=list(name='James',age=21),
           p3=list(name='Jenny',age=20))
l2 <- list(p1=list(name='Jenny',age=20,type='A'),
           p2=list(name='Ken',age=20,type='B'),
           p3=list(name='James',age=22,type='A'))
list.join(l1, l2, name)
list.join(l1, l2, .[c('name','age')])
```

list.last

Find the last element that meets a condition

Description

Find the last element that meets a condition

Usage

```
list.last(.data, cond)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
cond	a logical lambda expression

See Also

[list.first](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
          p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
          p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.last(x, score$c1 < 10)
list.last(x, score$c1 < 9 || score$c3 >= 5) # NULL for all results are NA or FALSE
```

list.load	<i>Load a list from file</i>
-----------	------------------------------

Description

Load a list from file

Usage

```
list.load(file, type = tools::file_ext(file), ..., guess = c("json", "yaml",
  "rds", "rdata", "xml"), action = c("none", "merge", "ungroup"),
  progress = length(file) >= 5L)
```

Arguments

file	a character vector. The file as input.
type	The type of input which, by default, is determined by file extension. Currently supports RData, RDS, JSON, YAML.
...	Additional parameters passed to the loader function
guess	a character vector to guess iteratively if type of file is unrecognized, NA or empty string.
action	The post-processing action if multiple files are supplied. This parameter will be ignored if only a single file is supplied. 'none' (default) to leave the resulted list as a list of elements corresponding to elements in file vector. 'merge' to merge the list elements iteratively, the later lists always modify the former ones through modifyList. 'ungroup' to ungroup the list elements, especially when each file is a page of elements with identical structure.
progress	TRUE to show a text progress bar in console while loading files. By default, if file contains 5 elements, then the progress bar will automatically be triggered to indicate loading progress.

Examples

```
## Not run:
list.load('list.rds')
list.load('list.rdata')
list.load('list.yaml')
list.load('list.json')

## End(Not run)
```

list.map	<i>Map each element in a list or vector by an expression.</i>
----------	---

Description

Map each element in a list or vector by an expression.

Usage

```
list.map(.data, expr)
```

Arguments

.data	a list or vector
expr	A lambda expression

Value

A list in which each element is mapped by expr in .data

See Also

[list.mapv](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.map(x, type)
list.map(x, min(score$c1,score$c2))
```

list.maps	<i>Map multiple lists with an expression</i>
-----------	--

Description

Map multiple lists with an expression

Usage

```
list.maps(expr, ...)
```

Arguments

`expr` An implicit lambda expression where only `.i` and `.name` are defined.
`...` Named arguments of lists with equal length. The names of the lists are available as symbols that represent the element for each list.

Examples

```
## Not run:
l1 <- list(p1=list(x=1,y=2), p2=list(x=3,y=4), p3=list(x=1,y=3))
l2 <- list(2,3,5)
list.maps(a$x*b+a$y,a=l1,b=l2)
list.maps(..1$x*..2+..1$y,l1,l2)

## End(Not run)
```

list.mapv

Map each member of a list by an expression to a vector.

Description

Map each member of a list by an expression to a vector.

Usage

```
list.mapv(.data, expr, as, use.names = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`.data` a list or vector
`expr` a lambda expression
`as` the mode to corece. Missing to unlist the mapped results.
`use.names` Should the names of the results be preserved?

Value

A vector in which each element is mapped by `expr` in `.data`

See Also

[list.map](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.mapv(x, type)
list.mapv(x, min(score$c1,score$c2))
```

list.match	<i>Select members of a list that match given regex pattern</i>
------------	--

Description

Select members of a list that match given regex pattern

Usage

```
list.match(.data, pattern, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
pattern	character. The regex pattern to match the name of the members
...	Additional parameters to pass to grep

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
          p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
          p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.match(x, 'p[12]')
list.match(x, '3')
```

list.merge	<i>Merge a number of named lists in sequential order</i>
------------	--

Description

The function merges a number of lists in sequential order by `modifyList`, that is, the later list always modifies the former list and form a merged list, and the resulted list is again being merged with the next list. The process is repeated until all lists in `...` or `list` are exhausted.

Usage

```
list.merge(...)
```

Arguments

...	named lists
-----	-------------

Details

List merging is usually useful in the merging of program settings or configuration with multiple versions across time, or multiple administrative levels. For example, a program settings may have an initial version in which most keys are defined and specified. In later versions, partial modifications are recorded. In this case, list merging can be useful to merge all versions of settings in release order of these versions. The result is an fully updated settings with all later modifications applied.

Examples

```
l1 <- list(a=1,b=list(x=1,y=1))
l2 <- list(a=2,b=list(z=2))
l3 <- list(a=2,b=list(x=3))
list.merge(l1,l2,l3)
```

list.names	<i>Get or set the names of a list by expression</i>
------------	---

Description

Get or set the names of a list by expression

Usage

```
list.names(.data, expr)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
expr	the expression whose value will be set as the name for each list element. If missing then the names of the list will be returned. If NULL then the names of the list will be removed.

Examples

```
list.names(c(1,2,3))
list.names(c(a=1,b=2,c=3))
list.names(c(1,2,3), letters[.])
list.names(list(list(name='A',value=10),list(name='B',value=20)), name)
```

list.order	<i>Give the order of each list element by expression</i>
------------	--

Description

Give the order of each list element by expression

Usage

```
list.order(.data, ..., keep.names = FALSE, na.last = TRUE)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
...	A group of lambda expressions
keep.names	Whether to keep the names of x in the result
na.last	The way to deal with NAs.

Value

an integer vector.

See Also

[list.sort](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.order(x, type, (score$c2)) # order by type (ascending) and score$c2 (descending)
list.order(x, min(score$c1,score$c2))
list.order(x, min(score$c1,score$c2), keep.names=TRUE)
```

list.parse	<i>Convert an object to list with identical structure</i>
------------	---

Description

This function converts an object representing data to list that represents the same data. For example, a `data.frame` stored tabular data column-wisely, that is, each column represents a vector of a certain type. `list.parse` converts a `data.frame` to a list which represents the data row-wisely so that it can be more convenient to perform other non-tabular data manipulation methods.

Usage

```
list.parse(x, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
list.parse(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'matrix'  
list.parse(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'  
list.parse(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'character'  
list.parse(x, type, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object
...	Additional parameters passed to converter function
type	The type of data to parse. Currently json and yaml are supported.

Value

list object representing the data in x

Examples

```
x <- data.frame(a=1:3,type=c('A','C','B'))  
list.parse(x)  
  
x <- matrix(rnorm(1000),ncol=5)  
rownames(x) <- paste0('item',1:nrow(x))  
colnames(x) <- c('a','b','c','d','e')  
list.parse(x)  
  
z <- '  
a:  
  type: x  
  class: A  
  registered: yes  
'  
list.parse(z, type='yaml')
```

list.prepend	<i>Prepend elements to a list</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Prepend elements to a list

Usage

```
list.prepend(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
...	The vector or list to prepend before x

See Also

[list.append](#), [list.insert](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(a=1,b=2,c=3)
list.prepend(x, d=4, e=5)
list.prepend(x, d=4, f=c(2,3))
```

list.rbind	<i>Bind all list elements by row</i>
------------	--------------------------------------

Description

The function binds all list elements by row. Each element of the list is expected to be an atomic vector, `data.frame`, or `data.table`. If list elements are also lists, the result can be a list-valued matrix. In this case, `list.stack` may produce a better result.

Usage

```
list.rbind(.data)
```

Arguments

.data	list
-------	------

See Also

[list.cbind](#), [list.stack](#)

Examples

```
x <- lapply(1:3,function(i) { c(a=i,b=i^2)})
df <- lapply(1:3,function(i) { data.frame(a=i,b=i^2,c=letters[i])})
list.rbind(x)
list.rbind(df)
```

list.remove	<i>Remove members from a list by index or name</i>
-------------	--

Description

Remove members from a list by index or name

Usage

```
list.remove(.data, range = integer())
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
range	A numeric vector of indices or a character vector of names to remove from .data

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.remove(x, 'p1')
list.remove(x, c(1,2))
```

list.reverse	<i>Reverse a list</i>
--------------	-----------------------

Description

Reverse a list

Usage

```
list.reverse(.data)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
-------	------------------

Examples

```
x <- list(a=1,b=2,c=3)
list.reverse(x)
```

list.sample	<i>Sample a list or vector</i>
-------------	--------------------------------

Description

Sample a list or vector

Usage

```
list.sample(.data, size, replace = FALSE, weight = 1, prob = NULL)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
size	integer. The size of the sample
replace	logical. Should sampling be with replacement?
weight	A lambda expression to determine the weight of each list member, which only takes effect if prob is NULL.
prob	A vector of probability weights for obtaining the elements of the list being sampled.

Examples

```
x <- list(a = 1, b = c(1,2,3), c = c(2,3,4))
list.sample(x, 2, weight = sum(.))
```

list.save	<i>Save a list to a file</i>
-----------	------------------------------

Description

Save a list to a file

Usage

```
list.save(x, file, type = tools::file_ext(file), ...)
```

Arguments

x	The list to save
file	The file for output
type	The type of output which, by default, is determined by file extension. Currently supports RData, RDS, JSON, YAML.
...	Additional parameters passed to the output function

Value

x will be returned.

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- lapply(1:5,function(i) data.frame(a=i,b=i^2))
list.save(x, 'list.rds')
list.save(x, 'list.rdata')
list.save(x, 'list.yaml')
list.save(x, 'list.json')

## End(Not run)
```

list.search	<i>Search a list recursively by an expression</i>
-------------	---

Description

Search a list recursively by an expression

Usage

```
list.search(.data, expr, classes = "ANY", n, unlist = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
expr	a lambda expression
classes	a character vector of class names that restrict the search. By default, the range is unrestricted (ANY).
n	the maximal number of vectors to return
unlist	logical Should the result be unlisted?

Details

`list.search` evaluates an expression (`expr`) recursively along a list (`. data`).

If the expression results in a single-valued logical vector and its value is `TRUE`, the whole vector will be collected. If it results in multi-valued or non-logical vector, the non-NA values resulted from the expression will be collected.

To search whole vectors that meet certain condition, specify the expression that returns a single logical value.

To search the specific values within the vectors, use subsetting in the expression, that is, `.[cond]` or lambda expression like `x -> x[cond]` where `cond` is a logical vector used to select the elements in the vector.

Examples

```
# Exact search

x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=c(c1=9)),
          p2 = list(type=c('A','B'),score=c(c1=8,c2=9)),
          p3 = list(type=c('B','C'),score=c(c1=9,c2=7)),
          p4 = list(type=c('B','C'),score=c(c1=8,c2=NA)))

## Search exact values
list.search(x, identical(., 'A'))
list.search(x, identical(., c('A','B')))
list.search(x, identical(., c(9,7)))
list.search(x, identical(., c(c1=9,c2=7)))

## Search all equal values
list.search(x, all(. == 9))
list.search(x, all(. == c(8,9)))
list.search(x, all(. == c(8,9), na.rm = TRUE))

## Search any equal values
list.search(x, any(. == 9))
list.search(x, any(. == c(8,9)))

# Fuzzy search

data <- list(
  p1 = list(name='Ken',age=24),
  p2 = list(name='Kent',age=26),
  p3 = list(name='Sam',age=24),
  p4 = list(name='Keynes',age=30),
  p5 = list(name='Kwen',age=31)
)

list.search(data, grepl('^K\\w+n$', .), 'character')

## Not run:
library(stringdist)
list.search(data, stringdist(., 'Ken') <= 1, 'character')
```

```
list.search(data, stringdist(., 'Man') <= 2, 'character')
list.search(data, stringdist(., 'Man') > 2, 'character')

## End(Not run)

data <- list(
  p1 = list(name=c('Ken', 'Ren'),age=24),
  p2 = list(name=c('Kent', 'Potter'),age=26),
  p3 = list(name=c('Sam', 'Lee'),age=24),
  p4 = list(name=c('Keynes', 'Bond'),age=30),
  p5 = list(name=c('Kwen', 'Hu'),age=31))

list.search(data, .[grepl('e', .)], 'character')

## Not run:
list.search(data, all(stringdist(., 'Ken') <= 1), 'character')
list.search(data, any(stringdist(., 'Ken') > 1), 'character')

## End(Not run)
```

list.select

Select by name or expression for each member of a list

Description

Select by name or expression for each member of a list

Usage

```
list.select(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
...	A group of implicit lambda expressions

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
          p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
          p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.select(x, type)
list.select(x, tp = type)
list.select(x, type, score)
list.select(x, type, score.range = range(unlist(score)))
```

list.serialize	<i>Serialize a list</i>
----------------	-------------------------

Description

Serialize a list

Usage

```
list.serialize(x, file, type = tools::file_ext(file), ...)
```

Arguments

x	list
file	The file for output
type	The type of serialization, including native serializer and json serializer, which is by default determined by file extension
...	Additional parameters passed to the serializer function

See Also

[list.unserialize](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
x <- list(a=1,b=2,c=3)  
list.serialize(x, 'test.dat')  
list.serialize(x, 'test.json')  
  
## End(Not run)
```

list.skip	<i>Skip a number of elements</i>
-----------	----------------------------------

Description

Skip the first n elements of a list or vector and return the remaining elements if any.

Usage

```
list.skip(.data, n)
```

Arguments

.data A list or vector
 n integer. The number of elements to skip

See Also

[list.skipWhile](#), [list.take](#), [list.takeWhile](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(a=1,b=2,c=3)
list.skip(x, 1)
list.skip(x, 2)
```

list.skipWhile	<i>Keep skipping elements while a condition holds</i>
----------------	---

Description

Keep skipping elements in a list or vector while a condition holds for the element. As long as the condition is violated, the element will be kept and all remaining elements are returned.

Usage

```
list.skipWhile(.data, cond)
```

Arguments

.data A list or vector
 cond A logical lambda expression

See Also

[list.skip](#), [list.take](#), [list.takeWhile](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.skipWhile(x, type=='A')
list.skipWhile(x, min(score$c1,score$c2) >= 8)
```

list.sort	<i>Sort a list by given expressions</i>
-----------	---

Description

Sort a list by given expressions

Usage

```
list.sort(.data, ..., na.last = NA)
```

Arguments

.data	a list or vector
...	A group of lambda expressions. For each expression, the data is sorted ascending by default unless the expression is enclosed by ().
na.last	The way to deal with NAs.

See Also

[list.order](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.sort(x, type, (score$c2)) # sort by score$c2 in descending order
list.sort(x, min(score$c1,score$c2))
```

list.stack	<i>Stack all list elements to tabular data</i>
------------	--

Description

Stack all list elements to tabular data

Usage

```
list.stack(.data, ..., data.table = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.data	list of vectors, lists, data.frames or data.tables.
...	additional parameters passed to data.table::rbindlist.
data.table	TRUE to keep the result as data.table

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- lapply(1:3, function(i) { list(a=i,b=i^2) })
list.stack(x)

x <- lapply(1:3, function(i) { list(a=i,b=i^2,c=letters[i])})
list.stack(x)

x <- lapply(1:3, function(i) { data.frame(a=i,b=i^2,c=letters[i]) })
list.stack(x)

x <- lapply(1:3, function(i) { data.frame(a=c(i,i+1), b=c(i^2,i^2+1))})
list.stack(x)

## End(Not run)
```

list.subset	<i>Subset a list</i>
-------------	----------------------

Description

Subset a list

Usage

```
list.subset()
```

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.subset(x, c('p1','p2'))
list.subset(x, grepl('^p', names(x)))
## Not run:
list.subset(x, stringdist::stringdist(names(x), 'x1') <= 1)

## End(Not run)
```

list.table	<i>Generate a table for a list by expression</i>
------------	--

Description

Generate a table for a list by expression

Usage

```
list.table(.data, ..., table.args = list(useNA = "ifany"))
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
...	A group of lambda expressions. If missing, table will be directly called upon .data with table.args.
table.args	list. The additional parameters passed to table

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.table(x, type)
list.table(x, type, c1 = score$c1)
list.table(x, type, score$c1, table.args = list(dnn=c('type','c1')))
```

list.take	<i>Take a number of elements</i>
-----------	----------------------------------

Description

Take the first n elements out from a list or vector.

Usage

```
list.take(.data, n, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.data	list or vector
n	integer. The number of elements to take
force	TRUE to disable the length check

See Also

[list.takeWhile](#), [list.skip](#), [list.skipWhile](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(a=1,b=2,c=3)
list.take(x,1)
list.take(x,10)
```

list.takeWhile	<i>Keep taking elements while a condition holds</i>
----------------	---

Description

Keep taking elements out from a list or vector while a condition holds for the element. If the condition is violated for an element, the element will not be taken and all taken elements will be returned.

Usage

```
list.takeWhile(.data, cond)
```

Arguments

.data	list or vector
cond	A logical lambda expression

See Also

[list.take](#), [list.skip](#), [list.skipWhile](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.takeWhile(x, type=='B')
list.takeWhile(x, min(score$c1,score$c2) >= 8)
```

list.ungroup	<i>Ungroup a list by taking out second-level elements</i>
--------------	---

Description

This function reverses the grouping operation by taking out second-level elements of a nested list and removing the labels of the first-level elements. For example, a list may be created from paged data, that is, its first-level elements only indicate the page container. To unpage the list, the first-level elements must be removed and their inner elements should be taken out to the first level.

Usage

```
list.ungroup(.data, level = 1L, ..., group.names = FALSE,
            sort.names = FALSE)
```


Arguments

.data	list
level	integer to indicate to which level of list elements should be ungrouped to the first level.
...	Preserved use of parameter passing
group.names	logical. Should the group names be preserved?
sort.names	logical. Should the members be sorted after ungrouping?

See Also

[list.group](#)

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
          p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
          p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
xg <- list.group(x, type)
list.ungroup(xg)

x <- list(a = list(a1 = list(x=list(x1=2,x2=3),y=list(y1=1,y2=3))),
          b = list(b1 = list(x=list(x1=2,x2=6),y=list(y1=3,y2=2))))
list.ungroup(x, level = 1)
list.ungroup(x, level = 2)
list.ungroup(x, level = 2, group.names = TRUE)
```

list.unserialize	<i>Unserialize a file</i>
------------------	---------------------------

Description

Unserialize a file

Usage

```
list.unserialize(file, type = tolower(tools::file_ext(file)), ...)
```

Arguments

file	The file as input
type	The type of serialization, including native unserializer and json unserializer, which is by default determined by file extension
...	Additional parameters passed to the unserializer function

See Also

[list.serialize](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
list.unserialize('test.dat')
list.unserialize('test.json')

## End(Not run)
```

list.unzip	<i>Transform a list of elements with similar structure into a list of decoupled fields</i>
------------	--

Description

Transform a list of elements with similar structure into a list of decoupled fields

Usage

```
list.unzip(.data, .fields = c("intersect", "union"), ...,
           .aggregate = "simplify2array", .missing = NA)
```

Arguments

.data	A list of elements containing common fields
.fields	'intersect' to select only common fields for all .data's elements. 'union' to select any field that is defined in any elements in .data.
...	The custom aggregate functions. Can be a named list of functions or character vectors. If a function is specified as a list of functions, then the functions will be evaluated recursively on the result of the field. Use identity to avoid aggregating results. Use NULL to remove certain field.
.aggregate	The default aggregate function, by default, simplify2array. Can be a function, character vector or a list of functions. Use identity to avoid aggregating results.
.missing	When .fields is 'union' and some elements do not contain certain fields, then NULL will be replaced by the value of .missing, by default, NA. This often makes the result more friendly.

See Also

[list.zip](#)

Examples

```

list.unzip(list(p1 = list(a = 1, b = 2), p2 = list(a = 2, b = 3)))
list.unzip(list(p1 = list(a = 1, b = 2), p2 = list(a = 2, b = 3, c = 4)))
list.unzip(list(p1 = list(a = 1, b = 2), p2 = list(a = 2, b = 3, c = 4)), 'union')
list.unzip(list(p1 = list(a = 1, b = 2), p2 = list(a = 2, b = 3, c = 4)), 'union', a = 'identity')
list.unzip(list(p1 = list(a = 1, b = 2), p2 = list(a = 2, b = 3, c = 4)), 'intersect', a = NULL)

x <-
  list(april = list(n_days = 30,
    holidays = list(list('2015-04-01', 'april fools'),
    list('2015-04-05', 'easter')),
    month_info = c(number = '4', season = 'spring')),
    july = list(n_days = 31,
    holidays = list(list('2014-07-04', 'july 4th'),
    month_info = c(number = '7', season = 'summer')))
  list.unzip(x, holidays = c('list.ungroup', 'unname', 'list.stack',
    function(df) setNames(df, c("date", "name"))))

```

list.update	<i>Update a list by appending or modifying its elements.</i>
-------------	--

Description

The function updates each element of a list by evaluating a group of expressions in the scope of the element. If the name of an expression already exists in a list element, then the field with the name will be updated. Otherwise, the value with the name will be appended to the list element. The functionality is essentially done by `modifyList`.

Usage

```
list.update(.data, ..., keep.null = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.data	list
...	A group of lambda expressions
keep.null	Should NULL values be preserved for <code>modifyList</code>

Examples

```

x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
  p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
  p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.update(x, high=max(score$c1,score$c2), low=min(score$c1,score$c2))
list.update(x, exams=length(score))
list.update(x, grade=ifelse(type=='A', score$c1, score$c2))
list.update(x, score=list(min=0, max=10))

```

list.which	<i>Give the indices of list elements satisfying a given condition</i>
------------	---

Description

Give the indices of list elements satisfying a given condition

Usage

```
list.which(.data, cond)
```

Arguments

.data	A list or vector
cond	A logical lambda expression

Value

an integer vector

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
          p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
          p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
list.which(x, type == 'B')
list.which(x, min(score$c1,score$c2) >= 8)
```

list.zip	<i>Combine multiple lists element-wisely.</i>
----------	---

Description

Combine multiple lists element-wisely.

Usage

```
list.zip(..., use.argnames = TRUE, use.names = TRUE)
```

Arguments

...	lists
use.argnames	logical. Should the names of the arguments be used as the names of list items?
use.names	logical. Should the names of the first argument be used as the zipped list?

See Also[list.unzip](#)**Examples**

```
x <- list(1,2,3)
y <- list('x','y','z')
list.zip(num=x,sym=y)
```

nyweather	<i>New York hourly weather data</i>
-----------	-------------------------------------

Description

A non-tabular data of the hourly weather conditions of the New York City from 2013-01-01 to 2013-03-01.

Usage

```
nyweather
```

Format

See <http://openweathermap.org/weather-data#current>

Details

Fetch date: 2014-11-23.

Processed by rlist.

To retrieve the data, please visit <http://openweathermap.org/api> for API usage.

subset.list	<i>Subset a list by a logical condition</i>
-------------	---

Description

Subset a list by a logical condition

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'list'
subset(x, subset, select, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The list to subset
subset	A logical lambda expression of subsetting condition
select	A lambda expression to evaluate for each selected item
...	Additional parameters

Examples

```
x <- list(p1 = list(type='A',score=list(c1=10,c2=8)),
         p2 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=9)),
         p3 = list(type='B',score=list(c1=9,c2=7)))
subset(x, type == 'B')
subset(x, select = score)
subset(x, min(score$c1, score$c2) >= 8, data.frame(score))
subset(x, type == 'B', score$c1)
do.call(rbind,
       subset(x, min(score$c1, score$c2) >= 8, data.frame(score)))
```

tryEval	<i>Try to evaluate an expression and return a default value if an error occurs or otherwise return its value.</i>
---------	---

Description

Try to evaluate an expression and return a default value if an error occurs or otherwise return its value.

Usage

```
tryEval(expr, def = NULL)
```

Arguments

expr	the expression to evaluate
def	the default value if an error occurs in the evaluation of expr

Examples

```
x <- list(a=c(x=1,y=2),b=c(x=2,p=3))
list.map(x, tryEval(x+y, NA))
```

tryGet	<i>Try to get the value of a symbol if exists or return a default value</i>
--------	---

Description

Try to get the value of a symbol if exists or return a default value

Usage

```
tryGet(symbol, def = NULL, ..., envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

symbol	the symbol to examine
def	the default value if the symbol does not exist
...	additional parameters passed to exists and get
envir	the environment to examine whether the symbol exists and get the symbol

Details

By default, the symbol is examined in `envir` without inheritance, that is, if the symbol does not exist in `envir` the default value `def` will be returned.

Examples

```
x <- list(a=c(x=1,y=2),b=c(x=2,p=3))
list.map(x, tryGet(y,0))
```

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