**functionCall**

For a given function and call, return a list of class 'functionCall' which can be hashed to provide a unique identifier for the function and parameters used for this call.

**Usage**

```r
functionCall(f = sys.function(sys.parent()), call = sys.call(sys.parent()))
```

**Arguments**

- **f** function, defaults to the containing function
- **call** call, default to the containing call

**Value**

functionCall, a hashable form of the function call information
Examples

# my example function
my.function <- function (x, y) x+y

# create a new function call
my.functionCall <- functionCall(my.function, call("my.function", 10, 10))

# the function and arguments are now available
my.functionCall$f
my.functionCall$args

# using the default argument values to get the function call of the containing function
my.function2 <- function (x, y) functionCall()
my.functionCall2 <- my.function2(10, 10)

# the function and arguments are now available
my.functionCall2$f
my.functionCall2$args

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hash</th>
<th>Hash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
Hashes a value into a string.

Usage
hash(value)

Arguments
value value to hash

Value
hashed value as a string

Examples
my.function <- function (x, y) x+y

# a list of values to hash
values <- list(
  "Hello world!",
  101,
  3.142,
  TRUE,
  my.function,
(function (x, y) x+y),
    functionCall(my.function, call("my.function", 10, 10)),
    list(a=1, b=2, c="hello")
)

# hash the values in the list
(sha <- lapply(values, hash))

# Note that functions with the same body will have the same hash
sha[[5]] == sha[[6]]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hash.default</th>
<th>Hash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default hash function.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description
Default hash function.

### Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
hash(value)
```

### Arguments

- **value**
  value to hash

### Value
hashed value as a string

### References

digest::digest(value)

### Examples

```
my.function <- function (x, y) x+y

# a list of values to hash
values <- list(
    "Hello world!",
    101,
    3.142,
    TRUE,
    my.function,
    (function (x, y) x+y),
    functionCall(my.function, call("my.function", 10, 10)),
    list(a=1, b=2, c="hello")
)
```
# hash the values in the list
(hashes <- lapply(values, hash))

# Note that functions with the same body will have the same hash
hashes[[5]] == hashes[[6]]

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hash.function</th>
<th>Hash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

Hashes a function, but considering the formals and body, thus the resulting hash is influenced by changes to signature and implementation.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class `function`
hash(value)
```

**Arguments**

- `value` value to hash

**Value**

hashed value as a string

**Examples**

```r
my.function <- function (x, y) x+y

# a list of values to hash
values <- list(
  "Hello world!",
  101,
  3.142,
  TRUE,
  my.function,
  (function (x, y) x+y),
  functionCall(my.function, call("my.function", 10, 10)),
  list(a=1, b=2, c="hello")
)

# hash the values in the list
(hashes <- lapply(values, hash))

# Note that functions with the same body will have the same hash
hashes[[5]] == hashes[[6]]
```
hash.functionCall  

**Hash**

**Description**

Hashes a function call, taking into account the values provided to the function call and unprovided default values. Ensures the order the parameters are provided does not change the outcome of the hash calculation.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'functionCall'
hash(value)
```

**Arguments**

- **value**  
  value to hash

**Value**

hashed value as a string

**Examples**

```r
my.function <- function (x, y) x+y

# a list of values to hash
values <- list(
  "Hello world!",
  101,
  3.142,
  TRUE,
  my.function,
  (function (x, y) x+y),
  functionCall(my.function, call("my.function", 10, 10)),
  list(a=1, b=2, c="hello")
)

# hash the values in the list
(hashes <- lapply(values, hash))

# Note that functions with the same body will have the same hash
hashes[[5]] == hashes[[6]]
```
**Description**

Hashes a list of items, generating a single unique hash value which is based on the combination of hashed list items.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'list'
hash(value)
```

**Arguments**

- `value` value to hash

**Value**

hashed value as a string

**Examples**

```r
my.function <- function (x, y) x+y

# a list of values to hash
values <- list(
    "Hello world!",
    101,
    3.142,
    TRUE,
    my.function,
    function (x, y) x+y),
    functionCall(my.function, call("my.function", 10, 10)),
    list(a=1, b=2, c="hello")
)

# hash the values in the list
(hashes <- lapply(values, hash))

# Note that functions with the same body will have the same hash
hashes[[5]] == hashes[[6]]
```
**is.memo**

*Is Memo*

**Description**

Checks whether the passed function is a memo function.

**Usage**

```r
is.memo(f)
```

**Arguments**

- `f` function, memo or otherwise

**Value**

TRUE if memo function, FALSE otherwise

---

**memo**

*Memo*

**Description**

Creates a memoized function, based on the provided named or anonymous function. Calls to the memoized function will be retrieved from a cache, unless it is the first time it is called.

Passing `memo.force = TRUE` to the memo function call will by-pass any previously cached values and execute the underlying function, storing the newly retrieved values for subsequent calls. `memo.force = FALSE` by default.

Passing `memo.dryrun = TRUE` to the memo function call will prevent the underlying function from executing and return TRUE if call isn’t caches and FALSE if it is. These values are not cached as responses for the function.

Note that results are cached based on the argument values passed to the function. The order is not important since all names are resolved. So `fun(a=1, b=2)` will return the same cached value as `fun(b=2, a=1)`, for example.

Functions as arguments are supported, but only the body is compared. So a named function parameter and an anonymous function parameter with the same body, will be evaluated as identical and return the same cached value.

... is supported, but note that unless named then the order of the values is significant and will produce different cache values unless identical.

By default NULL values are not cached. Setting `allow.null=TRUE` when creating the memo will, however, ensure that NULL values are cached.
Usage

\texttt{memo(f, allow.null = FALSE)}

Arguments

- \texttt{f} \hspace{1cm} \text{function to memoise}
- \texttt{allow.null} \hspace{1cm} if \text{TRUE} then the memoed function will cache \text{NULL} results, otherwise it won’t. \text{FALSE} by default.

Value

the memoed function

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
library(magrittr)

# a simple example function
simple.function <- function (value) {
  print("Executing!")
  value
}

# call memo function to memoise a function
simple.function.memo <- memo(simple.function)

# or like this
simple.function %<>% memo()

# or use an anon function
simple.function2 <- (function (value) value) %>% memo()

# the first time we call the memo the function will execute
simple.function(10)

# if we call the memo again with the same parameter values then
# the cached value will be returned
simple.function(10)

# calling the memo with a different set of parameter values will
# cause the function to execute
simple.function(20)

# consider a slow function which is memoised, note that we have used the allow.null argument
# so that \text{NULL} is cached when returned from a function, the default is \text{FALSE}
slow.function <- (function (value) Sys.sleep(value)) %>% memo(allow.null = TRUE)

# the first time we call the slow function it takes some time
system.time(slow.function(3))

# subsequent calls make use of the cache and are much faster
system.time(slow.function(3))
\end{verbatim}
**memo.cache**

**Memo Cache**

**Description**

Gets the cache associated with a memo function allowing further manipulation and control of the underlying values being stored.

Execution is stopped if function passed is not a valid memoed function.

**Usage**

```python
memo.cache(f)
```

**Arguments**

- `f`  
  memo function

**Value**

Cache storing values for memoed function.

---

**memo.function**

**Memo Function**

**Description**

Gets the original function that was memoized.

Execution is stopped if function passed is not a valid memoed function.

**Usage**

```python
memo.function(f)
```

**Arguments**

- `f`  
  memo function

**Value**

Original unmemoized function.
memofunc: A package for memoizing functions and caching data

Description

The memofunc package provides a simple way to memoize a function to optimise execution for process or data intensive actions.

Memoization Functions

- `memo` - memoize a function
- `is.memo` - is the given function a memo
- `memo.function` - get a memo’s original function
- `memo.cache` - get a memo’s cache storage

Author(s)

Roy Wetherall <rwetherall@gmail.com>

storage.clear

Clear the storage.

Description

Clear the given storage of all keys and their values.

Usage

`storage.clear(storage)`

Arguments

- `storage` - initialized storage

Value

Invisibly returns storage
Examples

library(magrittr)

# initialize default memory storage
my.storage <- storage.init()

# set a value into storage
storage.set(my.storage, "name", "Roy Wetherall")

# ... and some more
my.storage %>%
  storage.set("age", 45) %>%
  storage.set("alive", TRUE) %>%
  storage.set("children", c("Peter", "Grace", "Lucy"))

# check a key has been set
if (storage.has(my.storage, "name")) print("I know your name!")

# ... and that a key hasn't been set
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know where you live!")

# get some values from storage
sprintf(
  "%s is %i years old.",
  storage.get(my.storage, "name"),
  storage.get(my.storage, "age"))

# remove a value from storage
storage.unset(my.storage, "children")

# ... and show it's not there anymore
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know who your children are!")

# clear all values from storage
storage.clear(my.storage)

# ... and everything is gone
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "name") && !storage.has(my.storage, "age")) print("I know nothing!")

storage.clear.default  Clear the memory store.

Description

Clear the given storage of all keys and their values.

Usage

## Default S3 method:
storage.clear(storage)
storage.clear.default

Arguments

storage  initialized storage

Value

Invisibly returns storage

Examples

library(magrittr)

# initialize default memory storage
my.storage <- storage.init()

# set a value into storage
storage.set(my.storage, "name", "Roy Wetherall")

# .. and some more
my.storage %>%
  storage.set("age", 45) %>%
  storage.set("alive", TRUE) %>%
  storage.set("children", c("Peter", "Grace", "Lucy"))

# check a key has been set
if (storage.has(my.storage, "name")) print("I know your name!")

# .. and that a key hasn't been set
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know where you live!")

# get some values from storage
sprintf("%s is %i years old.\n", 
    storage.get(my.storage, "name"), 
    storage.get(my.storage, "age"))

# remove a value from storage
storage.unset(my.storage, "children")

# .. and show it's not there anymore
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know who your children are!")

# clear all values from storage
storage.clear(my.storage)

# .. and everything is gone
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "name") && !storage.has(my.storage, "age")) print("I know nothing!"))
storage.get  
*Get value from a store.*

**Description**

Gets a value, for a given key, from the store.

If there is no corresponding value for the key, then NULL is returned.

**Usage**

```r
storage.get(storage, key)
```

**Arguments**

- `storage`: initialized storage
- `key`: key to retrieve value for

**Value**

Stored value for the key, NULL otherwise.

**Examples**

```r
library(magrittr)

# initialize default memory storage
my.storage <- storage.init()

# set a value into storage
storage.set(my.storage, "name", "Roy Wetherall")

# .. and some more
my.storage %>%
  storage.set("age", 45) %>%
  storage.set("alive", TRUE) %>%
  storage.set("children", c("Peter", "Grace", "Lucy"))

# check a key has been set
if (storage.has(my.storage, "name")) print("I know your name!")

# .. and that a key hasn't been set
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know where you live!")

# get some values from storage
sprintf(
  "%s is %i years old. ",
  storage.get(my.storage, "name"),
  storage.get(my.storage, "age"))
```
# remove a value from storage
storage.unset(my.storage, "children")

# ... and show it's not there anymore
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know who your children are!")

# clear all values from storage
storage.clear(my.storage)

# ... and everything is gone
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "name") && !storage.has(my.storage, "age")) print("I know nothing!")

---

**storage.get.default**  
*Get a value from a memory store.*

**Description**

Gets a value, for a given key, from the store.

If there is no corresponding value for the key, then NULL is returned.

**Usage**

```r
## Default S3 method:
storage.get(storage, key)
```

**Arguments**

- `storage`  
  initialized storage

- `key`  
  key to retrieve value for

**Value**

Stored value for the key, NULL otherwise.

**Examples**

```r
library(magrittr)

# initialize default memory storage
my.storage <- storage.init()

# set a value into storage
storage.set(my.storage, "name", "Roy Wetherall")

# ... and some more
my.storage %>%
  storage.set("age", 45) %>%
  storage.set("alive", TRUE) %>%
  storage.set("children", c("Peter", "Grace", "Lucy"))
```
# check a key has been set
if (storage.has(my.storage, "name")) print("I know your name!")

# .. and that a key hasn't been set
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know where you live!")

# get some values from storage
sprintf("%s is %i years old.",
    storage.get(my.storage, "name"),
    storage.get(my.storage, "age"))

# remove a value from storage
storage.unset(my.storage, "children")

# .. and show it's not there anymore
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know who your children are!")

# clear all values from storage
storage.clear(my.storage)

# .. and everything is gone
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "name") && !storage.has(my.storage, "age")) print("I know nothing!")

---

## storage.has

**Has key has been used to store a value?**

### Description

Indicates if a given key has a associated value stored in the storage or not.

### Usage

storage.has(storage, key)

### Arguments

- **storage**: initialized storage
- **key**: key to check for stored value

### Value

TRUE if key has an associated stored value, FALSE otherwise.
storage.has.default

Examples

```r
library(magrittr)

# initialize default memory storage
my.storage <- storage.init()

# set a value into storage
storage.set(my.storage, "name", "Roy Wetherall")

# ... and some more
my.storage %>%
  storage.set("age", 45) %>%
  storage.set("alive", TRUE) %>%
  storage.set("children", c("Peter", "Grace", "Lucy"))

# check a key has been set
if (storage.has(my.storage, "name")) print("I know your name!")

# ... and that a key hasn't been set
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know where you live!")

# get some values from storage
sprintf("%s is %i years old.",
    storage.get(my.storage, "name"),
    storage.get(my.storage, "age"))

# remove a value from storage
storage.unset(my.storage, "children")

# ... and show it's not there anymore
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know who your children are!")

# clear all values from storage
storage.clear(my.storage)

# ... and everything is gone
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "name") && !storage.has(my.storage, "age")) print("I know nothing!")
```

---

**storage.has.default**  Has key has been used to store a value in a memory store?

**Description**

Indicates if a given key has a associated value stored in the storage or not.

**Usage**

```r
## Default S3 method:
storage.has(storage, key)
```
Arguments

storage initialized storage
key key to check for stored value

Value

TRUE if key has an associated stored value, FALSE otherwise.

Examples

library(magrittr)

# initialize default memory storage
my.storage <- storage.init()

# set a value into storage
storage.set(my.storage, "name", "Roy Wetherall")

# .. and some more
my.storage %>%
  storage.set("age", 45) %>%
  storage.set("alive", TRUE) %>%
  storage.set("children", c("Peter", "Grace", "Lucy"))

# check a key has been set
if (storage.has(my.storage, "name")) print("I know your name!")

# .. and that a key hasn't been set
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know where you live!")

# get some values from storage
sprintf("%s is %i years old.",
  storage.get(my.storage, "name"),
  storage.get(my.storage, "age"))

# remove a value from storage
storage.unset(my.storage, "children")

# .. and show it's not there anymore
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know who your children are!")

# clear all values from storage
storage.clear(my.storage)

# .. and everything is gone
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "name") & & !storage.has(my.storage, "age")) print("I know nothing!")
storage.init

Initialize a store.

Description

Initialize storage for name value pairs based on provided type.

Available types of storage include:

- memory - transient in-memory storage
- file - persistent storage, using local file storage

Additional parameters may be provided when initializing different types of storage. See specific storage types for details.

Usage

storage.init(storage.type = "memory", ...)

Arguments

storage.type  storage type to initialize, defaults to memory
...           additional configuration values used by storage implementations

Value

List containing characteristics particular to the storage implementation, including:

- $type - the storage type

Examples

library(magrittr)

# initialize default memory storage
my.storage <- storage.init()

# set a value into storage
storage.set(my.storage, "name", "Roy Wetherall")

# .. and some more
my.storage %>%
  storage.set("age", 45) %>%
  storage.set("alive", TRUE) %>%
  storage.set("children", c("Peter", "Grace", "Lucy"))

# check a key has been set
if (storage.has(my.storage, "name")) print("I know your name!")

# .. and that a key hasn't been set
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know where you live!")

# get some values from storage
sprintf(
    "%s is %i years old.",
    storage.get(my.storage, "name"),
    storage.get(my.storage, "age"))

# remove a value from storage
storage.unset(my.storage, "children")

# .. and show it's not there anymore
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know who your children are!")

# clear all values from storage
storage.clear(my.storage)

# .. and everything is gone
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "name") && !storage.has(my.storage, "age")) print("I know nothing!")

---

storage.init.default  Initialize a memory store.

**Description**

Initialize memory storage, used to hold and retrieve values in memory.

The storage type is expected to specified as `memory`.

This storage is transient.

**Usage**

```r
## Default S3 method:
storage.init(storage.type, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `storage.type`  storage type to initialize, defaults to `memory`
- `...`  additional configuration values used by storage implementations

**Value**

List containing characteristics particular to the storage implementation, including:

- `type` - the storage type
Examples

```r
library(magrittr)

# initialize default memory storage
my.storage <- storage.init()

# set a value into storage
storage.set(my.storage, "name", "Roy Wetherall")

# .. and some more
my.storage %>%
  storage.set("age", 45) %>%
  storage.set("alive", TRUE) %>%
  storage.set("children", c("Peter", "Grace", "Lucy"))

# check a key has been set
if (storage.has(my.storage, "name")) print("I know your name!")

# .. and that a key hasn't been set
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know where you live!")

# get some values from storage
sprintf(
  "%s is %i years old.",
  storage.get(my.storage, "name"),
  storage.get(my.storage, "age"))

# remove a value from storage
storage.unset(my.storage, "children")

# .. and show it's not there anymore
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know who your children are!")

# clear all values from storage
storage.clear(my.storage)

# .. and everything is gone
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "name") && !storage.has(my.storage, "age")) print("I know nothing!")
```

---

**storage.set**

*Set value into a store.*

**Description**

Stores a value for a given key.

If there is already a value stored for the key provided, then the existing value is overridden with the new value.
Usage

\texttt{storage.set(storage, key, value)}

Arguments

- \texttt{storage} initialized storage
- \texttt{key} key to store value against
- \texttt{value} value to store

Value

Invisibly returns storage

Examples

\texttt{library(magrittr)}

# initialize default memory storage
\texttt{my.storage <- storage.init()}

# set a value into storage
\texttt{storage.set(my.storage, "name", "Roy Wetherall")}

# .. and some more
\texttt{my.storage %>%
  storage.set("age", 45) %>%
  storage.set("alive", TRUE) %>%
  storage.set("children", c("Peter", "Grace", "Lucy"))}

# check a key has been set
\texttt{if (storage.has(my.storage, "name")) print("I know your name!")}

# .. and that a key hasn't been set
\texttt{if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know where you live!")}

# get some values from storage
\texttt{sprintf(
  "%s is %i years old.",
  storage.get(my.storage, "name"),
  storage.get(my.storage, "age"))}

# remove a value from storage
\texttt{storage.unset(my.storage, "children")}

# .. and show it's not there anymore
\texttt{if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know who your children are!")}

# clear all values from storage
\texttt{storage.clear(my.storage)}

# .. and everything is gone
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "name") && !storage.has(my.storage, "age")) print("I know nothing!")

storage.set.default Set value into a memory store.

Description
Stores a value for a given key.
If there is already a value stored for the key provided, then the existing value is overridden with the new value.

Usage
## Default S3 method:
storage.set(storage, key, value)

Arguments
storage initialized storage
key key to store value against
value value to store

Value
Invisibly returns storage

Examples
library(magrittr)

# initialize default memory storage
my.storage <- storage.init()

# set a value into storage
storage.set(my.storage, "name", "Roy Wetherall")

# .. and some more
my.storage %>%
  storage.set("age", 45) %>%
  storage.set("alive", TRUE) %>%
  storage.set("children", c("Peter", "Grace", "Lucy"))

# check a key has been set
if (storage.has(my.storage, "name")) print("I know your name!")

# .. and that a key hasn't been set
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know where you live!")
# get some values from storage
sprintf("%s is %i years old.",
    storage.get(my.storage, "name"),
    storage.get(my.storage, "age"))

# remove a value from storage
storage.unset(my.storage, "children")

# .. and show it's not there anymore
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know who your children are!")

# clear all values from storage
storage.clear(my.storage)

# .. and everything is gone
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "name") && !storage.has(my.storage, "age")) print("I know nothing!")

---

storage.unset

*Unset a value that corresponds to a key within a store.*

### Description

Unsets the value stored for a given key.

If there is no value for the key provided no action is taken.

### Usage

```r
storage.unset(storage, key)
```

### Arguments

- **storage**: initialized storage
- **key**: key whose value is to be unset

### Value

Invisibily returns storage

### Examples

```r
library(magrittr)

# initialize default memory storage
my.storage <- storage.init()

# set a value into storage
storage.set(my.storage, "name", "Roy Wetherall")
```
storage.unset.default

Unset a value that corresponds to a key within a memory store.

Description

Unsets the value stored for a given key.

If there is no value for the key provided no action is taken.

Usage

## Default S3 method:
storage.unset(storage, key)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>storage</td>
<td>initialized storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>key whose value is to be unset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value

Invisibly returns storage

Examples

library(magrittr)

# initialize default memory storage
my.storage <- storage.init()

# set a value into storage
storage.set(my.storage, "name", "Roy Wetherall")

# .. and some more
my.storage %>%
  storage.set("age", 45) %>%
  storage.set("alive", TRUE) %>%
  storage.set("children", c("Peter", "Grace", "Lucy"))

# check a key has been set
if (storage.has(my.storage, "name")) print("I know your name!"

# .. and that a key hasn't been set
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know where you live!

# get some values from storage
sprintf("\%s is \%i years old.",
  storage.get(my.storage, "name"),
  storage.get(my.storage, "age"))

# remove a value from storage
storage.unset(my.storage, "children")

# .. and show it's not there anymore
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "address")) print("I don't know who your children are!

# clear all values from storage
storage.clear(my.storage)

# .. and everything is gone
if (!storage.has(my.storage, "name") && !storage.has(my.storage, "age")) print("I know nothing!")
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