

# Package ‘collections’

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**Type** Package

**Title** High Performance Container Data Types

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**Description** Provides high performance container data types such as Queue, Stack, Deque, Dict and OrderedDict. Benchmarks <<https://randy3k.github.io/collections/articles/benchmark.html>> have shown that these containers are asymptotically more efficient than those offered by other packages.

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**URL** <https://randy3k.github.io/collections>

**Depends** R (>= 3.4.0)

**Imports** xptr

**Suggests** testthat

**ByteCompile** yes

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**NeedsCompilation** yes

**RoxygenNote** 6.1.1

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collections-package     *collections: High Performance Container Data Types*

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## Description

Provides high performance container data types such as Queue, Stack, Deque, Dict and OrderedDict. Benchmarks <<https://randy3k.github.io/collections/articles/benchmark.html>> have shown that these containers are asymptotically more efficient than those offered by other packages.

## Author(s)

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Other contributors:

- Andrea Mazzoleni (tommy hash table library) [copyright holder]

## See Also

Useful links:

- <https://randy3k.github.io/collections>

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Deque                     *Double Ended Queue*

---

## Description

The Deque function creates a double ended queue.

## Usage

```
Deque(items = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

items            a list of items

**Details**

Following methods are exposed:

```
.$push(item)
.$pushleft(item)
.$pop()
.$popleft()
.$peek()
.$peekleft()
.$extend(q)
.$extendleft(q)
.$remove(item)
.$clear()
.$size()
.$as_list()
.$print()
```

- item: any R object
- q: a Deque object

**See Also**

[DequeL](#)

**Examples**

```
q <- Deque()
q$push("foo")
q$push("bar")
q$pushleft("baz")
q$pop() # bar
q$popleft() # baz

q <- Deque(list("foo", "bar"))
q$push("baz")$pushleft("bla")
```

---

DequeL

*Double Ended Queue (R implementation)*

---

**Description**

The DequeL function creates a double ended queue. Pure R implementation for benchmarking.

**Usage**

```
DequeL(items = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

items            a list of items

**Details**

Following methods are exposed:

```
.$push(item)  
.$pushleft(item)  
.$pop()  
.$popleft()  
.$peek()  
.$peekleft()  
.$extend(q)  
.$extendleft(q)  
.$clear()  
.$remove(item)  
.$size()  
.$as_list()  
.$print()
```

- item: any R object
- q: a DequeL object

**See Also**

[Deque](#)

**Examples**

```
q <- DequeL()  
q$push("foo")  
q$push("bar")  
q$pushleft("baz")  
q$pop() # bar  
q$popleft() # baz  
  
q <- DequeL(list("foo", "bar"))  
q$push("baz")$pushleft("bla")
```

---

Dict

*Dictionary*

---

### Description

The Dict function creates an ordinary (unordered) dictionary (a.k.a. hash).

### Usage

```
Dict(items = NULL)
```

### Arguments

items            a list of items

### Details

Following methods are exposed:

```
.$set(key, value)
.$get(key, default)
.$remove(key)
.$pop(key, default)
.$has(key)
.$keys()
.$values()
.$update(d)
.$clear()
.$size()
.$as_list()
.$print()
```

- key: any R object, key of the item
- value: any R object, value of the item
- default: optional, the default value of an item if the key is not found

### See Also

[OrderedDict](#) and [OrderedDictL](#)

### Examples

```
d <- Dict(list(apple = 5, orange = 10))
d$set("banana", 3)
d$get("apple")
d$as_list() # unordered
d$pop("orange")
d$as_list() # "orange" is removed
d$set("orange", 3)$set("pear", 7) # chain methods
```

---

DictL *Dictionary (R implementation)*

---

### Description

The DictL function creates an ordinary (unordered) dictionary (a.k.a. hash). Pure R implementation for benchmarking.

### Usage

```
DictL(items = NULL)
```

### Arguments

items            a list of items

### Details

Following methods are exposed:

```
.$set(key, value)
.$get(key, default)
.$remove(key)
.$pop(key, default)
.$has(key)
.$keys()
.$values()
.$update(d)
.$clear()
.$size()
.$as_list()
.$print()
```

- key: any R object, key of the item
- value: any R object, value of the item
- default: optional, the default value of an item if the key is not found

### See Also

[OrderedDict](#) and [OrderedDictL](#)

### Examples

```
d <- DictL(list(apple = 5, orange = 10))
d$set("banana", 3)
d$get("apple")
d$as_list() # unordered
d$pop("orange")
```

```
d$as_list() # "orange" is removed
d$set("orange", 3)$set("pear", 7) # chain methods
```

---

OrderedDict	<i>Ordered Dictionary</i>
-------------	---------------------------

---

## Description

The OrderedDict function creates an ordered dictionary.

## Usage

```
OrderedDict(items = NULL)
```

## Arguments

items            a list of items

## Details

Following methods are exposed:

```
.$set(key, value)
.$get(key, default)
.$remove(key)
.$pop(key, default)
.$popitem(last = TRUE)
.$has(key)
.$keys()
.$values()
.$update(d)
.$clear()
.$size()
.$as_list()
.$print()
```

- key: any R object, key of the item
- value: any R object, value of the item
- default: optional, the default value of an item if the key is not found
- d: an OrderedDict or OrderedDictL

## See Also

[Dict](#) and [OrderedDictL](#)

**Examples**

```
d <- OrderedDict(list(apple = 5, orange = 10))
d$set("banana", 3)
d$get("apple")
d$as_list() # the order the item is preserved
d$pop("orange")
d$as_list() # "orange" is removed
d$set("orange", 3)$set("pear", 7) # chain methods
```

---

OrderedDictL

*Ordered Dictionary (R implementation)*


---

**Description**

The OrderedDictL function creates an ordered dictionary. Pure R implementation for benchmarking.

**Usage**

```
OrderedDictL(items = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

`items` a list of items

**Details**

Following methods are exposed:

```
.$set(key, value)
.$get(key, default)
.$remove(key)
.$pop(key, default)
.$popitem(last = TRUE)
.$has(key)
.$keys()
.$values()
.$update(d)
.$clear()
.$size()
.$as_list()
.$print()
```

- `key`: any R object, key of the item
- `value`: any R object, value of the item
- `default`: optional, the default value of an item if the key is not found
- `d`: an OrderedDict or OrderedDictL



**See Also**

[Dict](#) and [OrderedDict](#)

**Examples**

```
d <- OrderedDictL(list(apple = 5, orange = 10))
d$set("banana", 3)
d$get("apple")
d$as_list() # the order the item is preserved
d$pop("orange")
d$as_list() # "orange" is removed
d$set("orange", 3)$set("pear", 7) # chain methods
```

---

PriorityQueue

*Priority Queue*

---

**Description**

The PriorityQueue function creates a priority queue (a.k.a heap).

**Usage**

```
PriorityQueue(items = NULL, priorities = rep(0, length(items)))
```

**Arguments**

items	a list of items
priorities	a vector of interger valued priorities

**Details**

Following methods are exposed:

```
.$push(item, priority = 0)
.$pop()
.$clear()
.$size()
.$as_list()
.$print()
```

- item: any R object
- priority: a real number, item with larger priority pops first

## Examples

```
q <- PriorityQueue()
q$push("not_urgent")
q$push("urgent", priority = 2)
q$push("not_as_urgent", priority = 1)
q$pop() # urgent
q$pop() # not_as_urgent
q$pop() # not_urgent

q <- PriorityQueue(list("not_urgent", "urgent"), c(0, 2))
q$push("not_as_urgent", 1)$push("not_urgent2")
```

---

Queue

*Queue*

---

## Description

The Queue function creates a queue.

## Usage

```
Queue(items = NULL)
```

## Arguments

`items` a list of items

## Details

Following methods are exposed:

```
.$push(item)
.$pop()
.$peek()
.$clear()
.$size()
.$as_list()
.$print()
```

- `item`: any R object

## See Also

[QueueL](#)

**Examples**

```
q <- Queue()
q$push("first")
q$push("second")
q$pop() # first
q$pop() # second

q <- Queue(list("foo", "bar"))
q$push("baz")$push("bla")
```

---

QueueL

*QueueL (R implementation)*

---

**Description**

The QueueL function creates a queue. Pure R implementation for benchmarking.

**Usage**

```
QueueL(items = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

`items` a list of items

**Details**

Following methods are exposed:

```
.$push(item)
.$pop()
.$peek()
.$clear()
.$size()
.$as_list()
.$print()
```

- `item`: any R object

**See Also**

[Queue](#)

### Examples

```
q <- QueueL()
q$push("first")
q$push("second")
q$pop() # first
q$pop() # second

q <- QueueL(list("foo", "bar"))
q$push("baz")$push("bla")
```

---

Stack

*Stack*

---

### Description

The Stack function creates a stack.

### Usage

```
Stack(items = NULL)
```

### Arguments

items            a list of items

### Details

Following methods are exposed:

```
.$push(item)
.$pop()
.$peek()
.$clear()
.$size()
.$as_list()
.$print()
```

- item: any R object

### See Also

[StackL](#)

**Examples**

```
s <- Stack()
s$push("first")
s$push("second")
s$pop() # second
s$pop() # first

s <- Stack(list("foo", "bar"))
s$push("baz")$push("bla")
```

---

StackL

*StackL (R implementation)*

---

**Description**

The StackL function creates a stack. Pure R implementation for benchmarking.

**Usage**

```
StackL(items = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

`items` a list of items

**Details**

Following methods are exposed:

```
.$push(item)
.$pop()
.$peek()
.$clear()
.$size()
.$as_list()
.$print()
```

- `item`: any R object

**See Also**

[Stack](#)

**Examples**

```
s <- StackL()
s$push("first")
s$push("second")
s$pop() # second
s$pop() # first
```

```
s <- StackL(list("foo", "bar"))
s$push("baz")$push("bla")
```

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