Cheat Sheet

Venice V 1.12.68

Overview

Primitives	Literals Number String Char Boolean Keyword Symbol Nil Just
Collections	List Vector Set Map LazySeq Stack Queue DelayQueue Deque CircularBuffer DAG Array ByteBuf
Custom Types	Types Protocols
Concepts	Recursion Destructuring
Core Functions	Functions Macros Special Forms Transducers Namespaces Exceptions
Concurrency	Atoms Locks Locking Futures Promises Delay Agents Volatiles Parallel
Scheduler	JDK Scheduler Cron Scheduler
Threads	ThreadLocal Threads
System	System System Vars REPL Sandbox Load Paths
Shell	Shell System Shell Shebang
Java	Java Interop Java MBeans
Util	Math Time StopWatch Regex INET CIDR
I/O	I/O File File Watcher Zip/GZip Inter Process Communication
Documents	JSON JSON Lines PDF PDF Tools CSV XML Excel Images
Modules	Kira Templates Parsifal Grep Configuration Component ZipVault Fonts Cryptography Keystores AsciiTable Matrix Shell Geo IP Mimetypes Ansi Logger Aviron Aviron Limiter Aviron Queue Aviron Cycler App QR Ref QR Bill QR Code Semver
Build Tools	Gradle Wrapper Gradle Maven Installer
Test & Debug	Test Tracing Tap Hexdump Timing Benchmark
Database	JDBC Core JDBC PostgreSQL Chinook Dataset
Web	Http Client J8 Tomcat WebApp Server Ring Multipart SSE
LLM	OpenAI JTokkit
Docker	Docker Cargo Cargo/ArangoDB Cargo/Qdrant Cargo/PostgreSQL
License	License
Others	Embedding in Java Venice Doc Markdown

Primitives

Literals

Nil	`nil`
Boolean	`true, false`
Integer	`150I, 1_000_000I, 0x1FFI`
Long	`1500, 1_000_000, 0x00A055FF`
Float	`3.569F, 2.0E+5F`
Double	`3.569, 2.0E+10`
BigDecimal	`6.897M, 2.345E+10M`
BigInteger	`1000N, 1_000_000N`
Char	`#\A, #\π, #\u03C0`
	`#\space, #\newline, #\return, #\tab, #\formfeed, #\backspace, #\lparen, #\rparen, #\quote`
String	`"abcd", "ab\"cd", "PI: \u03C0"`
	`"""{ "age": 42 }"""`
String interpolation	`"~{x}", """~{x}"""`
	`"~(inc x)", """~(inc x)"""`

Numbers

Arithmetic	`+ - * /`
Convert	`int long float double decimal bigint`
Compare	`== = not= < > <= >= compare`
Test	`zero? pos? neg? even? odd? number? int? long? float? double? decimal?`
NaN/Infinite	`nan? infinite?`
BigDecimal	`dec/add dec/sub dec/mul dec/div dec/scale`

Strings

Create	`str`
Use	`count compare empty-to-nil first last nth nfirst nlast seq rest butlast reverse shuffle str/subs str/nfirst str/nlast str/rest str/nrest str/butlast str/butnlast str/chars str/pos str/repeat str/reverse str/lorem-ipsum`
Index	

Collections

Collections

Generic	`count compare empty-to-nil empty into into! cons conj conj! remove repeat repeatedly cycle replace range group-by sort sort-by frequencies get-in seq reverse shuffle`
Tests	`empty? not-empty? distinct? coll? sequential? list? vector? set? sorted-set? mutable-set? map? sequential? hash-map? ordered-map? sorted-map? mutable-map? bytebuf?`
Process	`map map-indexed filter reduce group-by sort sort-by keep flatten docoll mapv run!`

Lists

Create	`() list list* mutable-list`
Access	`first second third fourth nth last peek rest butlast nfirst nlast index-of last-index-of sublist some`
Modify	`cons conj conj! rest pop into into! concat distinct dedupe partition partition-all partition-by partition-at interpose interleave cartesian-product combinations mapcat flatten sort sort-by take take-while take-last drop drop-while drop-last split-at split-with`
Test	`list? mutable-list? coll? sequential? every? not-every? any? not-any?`

Vectors

Create	`[] vector vector* mutable-vector mapv`
Access	`first second third nth last peek butlast rest nfirst nlast index-of last-index-of subvec some`
Modify	`cons conj conj! rest pop into into! concatv distinct dedupe partition partition-by partition-at interpose interleave cartesian-product combinations mapcat flatten sort sort-by take take-while take-last drop drop-while drop-last update update! assoc assoc! split-with`

	str/index-of str/index-of-char str/index-of-not-char str/last-index-of
Split/Join	str/split str/split-at str/split-lines str/split-columns str/join
Replace	str/replace-first str/replace-last str/replace-all
Strip	str/strip-start str/strip-end str/strip-indent str/strip-margin
Linefeed	str/platform-lf str/cr-lf str/crlf-to-lf
Conversion	str/lower-case str/upper-case
Regex	match? not-match?
Trim	str/trim str/trim-to-empty str/trim-to-nil str/trim-left str/trim-right
Format	str/format str/quote str/double-quote str/double-unquote str/align str/wrap str/expand str/truncate
Hex	str/hex-to-bytebuf str/bytebuf-to-hex str/format-bytebuf
Bytebuf	bytebuf-from-string bytebuf-to-string
Encode/Decode	str/encode-base64 str/decode-base64 str/encode-url str/decode-url str/escape-html str/escape-xml
Test	string? empty? not-empty? str/blank? str/not-blank? str/starts-with? str/ends-with? str/contains? str/equals-ignore-case? str/quoted? str/double-quoted?
Test char	str/char? str/digit? str/hexdigit? str/letter? str/whitespace? str/linefeed? str/lower-case? str/upper-case?
UTF	str/normalize-utf
Validation	str/valid-email-addr?
Other	str/levenshtein

Chars

Use	char char? char-escaped char-literals
Conversion	str str/lower-case str/upper-case

Nested	get-in assoc-in update-in dissoc-in
Test	vector? mutable-vector? coll? sequential? contains? not-contains? every? not-every? any? not-any?

Sets

Create	#{} set sorted-set mutable-set
Modify	into into! cons cons! conj conj! disj
Algebra	difference union intersection subset? superset?
Test	set? sorted-set? mutable-set? coll? contains? not-contains? every? not-every? any? not-any?

Maps

Create	{} hash-map ordered-map sorted-map mutable-map zipmap
Access	find get keys vals
Modify	cons conj conj! assoc assoc! update update! dissoc dissoc! into into! concat flatten filter-k filter-kv reduce-kv merge merge-with merge-deep map-invert map-keys map-vals select-keys
Entries	map-entry key val entries map-entry?
Nested	get-in assoc-in update-in dissoc-in
Test	map? hash-map? ordered-map? sorted-map? mutable-map? coll? contains? not-contains?

Stack

Create	stack
Access	peek pop! push! into! conj! count
Test	empty? stack?

Queue

Create	queue
Access	peek into! conj! count
Sync	put! take!
Async	offer! poll!
Process	docoll transduce reduce

Test char	`str/char?` `str/digit?` `str/letter?` `str/whitespace?` `str/linefeed?` `str/lower-case?` `str/upper-case?`

Booleans

Boolean	`true false` `boolean` `not` `boolean?` `true?` `false?`

Keywords

Keyword	`:a :blue` `keyword?` `keyword`

Symbols

Symbol	`'a 'blue` `symbol?` `qualified-symbol?` `symbol`

Nil

Nil	`nil` `nil?` `some?`

Just

Just	`just` `just?`

Byte Buffer

Create	`bytebuf` `bytebuf-allocate` `bytebuf-allocate-random` `bytebuf-byte-order!` `bytebuf-byte-order` `bytebuf-merge`
Capacity	`bytebuf-capacity` `bytebuf-remaining` `bytebuf-limit` `bytebuf-ensure-free-capacity!` `bytebuf-limit!` `count`
Search	`bytebuf-index-of`
String	`bytebuf-from-string` `bytebuf-to-string`
Test	`empty?` `not-empty?` `bytebuf?`
Use	`bytebuf-to-list` `bytebuf-sub` `bytebuf-pos` `bytebuf-pos!`
Read	`bytebuf-get-byte` `bytebuf-get-int` `bytebuf-get-long` `bytebuf-get-float` `bytebuf-get-double`
Write	`bytebuf-put-byte!` `bytebuf-put-int!` `bytebuf-put-long!` `bytebuf-put-float!` `bytebuf-put-double!` `bytebuf-put-buf!`
Base64	`str/encode-base64` `str/decode-base64`
Hex	`str/hex-to-bytebuf` `str/bytebuf-to-hex` `str/format-bytebuf`

Test	`empty?` `queue?`

DelayQueue

Create	`delay-queue`
Access	`peek` `count`
Sync	`put!` `take!`
Async	`poll!`
Test	`empty?` `delay-queue?`

Deque

Create	`deque`
Access	`peek` `into!` `conj!` `count`
Sync	`put!` `take!` `put-head!` `take-tail!`
Async	`offer!` `poll!` `offer-head!` `poll-tail!`
Process	`docoll` `transduce` `reduce`
Test	`empty?` `deque?`

CircularBuffer

Create	`circular-buffer`
Access	`peek` `poll!` `offer!` `take!` `put!` `count` `empty`
Test	`empty?` `circular-buffer?`

DAG (directed acyclic graph)

Create	`dag/dag` `dag/add-edges` `dag/add-nodes`
Access	`dag/nodes` `dag/edges` `dag/roots` `count`
Children	`dag/children` `dag/direct-children`
Parents	`dag/parents` `dag/direct-parents`
Sort	`dag/topological-sort` `dag/compare-fn`
Test	`dag/dag?` `dag/node?` `dag/edge?` `dag/parent-of?` `dag/child-of?` `empty?`

Lazy Sequences

Create	`lazy-seq`
Realize	`doall`
Test	`lazy-seq?`

Regex

General	regex/pattern regex/matcher regex/reset regex/matches? regex/matches-not? regex/matches regex/group regex/groups regex/count regex/find? regex/find regex/find-all regex/find+ regex/find-all+

Math

Arithmetic	inc dec min max clamp mod mod-floor abs sgn negate floor ceil sqrt square pow exp log log2 log10
Util	digits
Random	rand-long rand-double rand-bigint rand-gaussian
Trigonometry	math/to-radians math/to-degrees math/sin math/cos math/tan math/asin math/acos math/atan
Statistics	math/mean math/median math/quartiles math/quantile math/standard-deviation
Algorithms	math/softmax

Constants

E	math/E
PI	math/PI

Transducers

Use	transduce
Functions	map map-indexed filter drop drop-while drop-last take take-while take-last keep remove dedupe distinct sorted reverse flatten halt-when
Reductions	rf-first rf-last rf-every? rf-any?
Early	reduced reduced? deref deref?

Functions

Create	fn defn defn- identity comp partial memoize juxt fnil trampoline complement

Arrays

Create	make-array object-array string-array int-array long-array float-array double-array
Use	aget aset alength asub acopy amap

Concurrency

Atoms	atom atom? deref deref? reset! swap! swap-vals! compare-and-set! add-watch remove-watch
Locks	lock lock? acquire try-acquire release locked?
Locking	locking
Futures	future future-task future? futures-fork futures-wait futures-thread-pool-info done? cancel cancelled? deref deref? realized?
Promises	promise promise? deliver deliver-ex realized? then-accept then-accept-both then-apply then-combine then-compose when-complete accept-either apply-to-either all-of any-of or-timeout complete-on-timeout timeout-after done? cancel cancelled?
Delay	delay delay? deref deref? force realized?
Agents	agent send send-off restart-agent set-error-handler! agent-error await await-for shutdown-agents shutdown-agents? await-termination-agents await-termination-agents? agent-send-thread-pool-info agent-send-off-thread-pool-info
Volatiles	volatile volatile? deref deref? reset! swap!
ThreadLocal	thread-local thread-local? thread-local-clear thread-local-map assoc dissoc get binding def-dynamic
Threads	thread thread-id thread-name thread-daemon? thread-interrupted? thread-interrupted
Parallel	pcalls pmap preduce

	constantly every-pred any-pred
Call	apply -> ->>
Test	fn?
Misc	nil? some? name qualified-name namespace fn-name callstack coalesce
Load Source	load-module load-file load-classpath-file read-string eval
Environment	set! resolve bound? var-get var-sym var-name var-ns var-sym-meta var-val-meta var-thread-local? var-local? var-global? name namespace
Tree Walker	prewalk postwalk prewalk-replace postwalk-replace
Meta	meta with-meta vary-meta
Documentation	doc finder modules
Definiton	fn-name fn-about fn-args fn-body fn-pre-conditions
Syntax	highlight

Macros

Create	def- defn defn- defmacro macroexpand macroexpand-all macro?
Test	macro? macroexpand-on-load?
Quoting	quote quasiquote
Branch	and or when when-not if-not if-let when-let letfn
Conditions	cond condp case
Loop	while dotimes doseq for list-comp
Call	doto -> ->> -<> as-> cond-> cond->> some-> some->>
Load Code	load-module load-file load-classpath-file load-string loaded-modules
Assert	assert assert-false assert-eq assert-ne assert-throws assert-does-not-throw assert-throws-with-msg
Util	comment gensym time with-out-str with-err-str
Profiling	time perf

Scheduler

JDK	schedule-delay schedule-at-fixed-rate
Cron	cron/schedule-at cron/schedule-at-fixed-rate cron/schedule-at-round-times-in-day

System

Venice	version logo
Logo	
System	system-prop system-env system-exit-code shutdown-hook charset-default-encoding
Java	java-version java-version-info java-major-version java-source-location
Auto-Run	auto-run-jar
Java VM	pid gc total-memory used-memory
OS	os-type os-type? os-arch os-name os-version
Jansi	jansi-version
Time	current-time-millis nano-time format-nano-time format-micro-time format-milli-time
Host	host-name host-address ip-private? cpus byte-order
User	user-name io/user-home-dir
Util	uuid sleep
Services	service service?

Shell System

Shell	sh with-sh-dir with-sh-env with-sh-throw
Shell Tools	sh/open sh/pwd
Process	sh/alive? sh/kill sh/killall sh/pgrep sh/pargs sh/pkill sh/load-pid sh/which

System Vars

System Vars	*version* *newline* *loaded-modules* *loaded-files* *ns* *run-mode* *ansi-term* *ARGV* *out* *err* *in*

Special Forms

Forms	def defonce def-dynamic if do let binding fn set!
Multi Methods	defmulti defmethod
Protocols	defprotocol extend extends?
Recursion	loop recur tail-pos
Exception	throw try try-with
Profiling	dobench dorun prof

Exceptions

Throw/Catch	try try-with throw
Create	ex
Test	ex? ex-venice?
Util	ex-message ex-cause ex-value
Stacktrace	ex-venice-stacktrace ex-java-stacktrace

Types

Util	type supertype supertypes
Test	instance-of? deftype?
Define	deftype deftype-of deftype-or
Create	.:
Describe	deftype-describe

Protocols

Core	Object

Namespace

Open	ns
Current	*ns*
Remove	ns-unmap ns-remove
Test	ns?
Util	ns-list namespace
Alias	ns-alias ns-aliases ns-unalias
Meta	ns-meta alter-ns-meta! reset-ns-meta!

Tap

Use	tap>
Add	add-tap
Remove	remove-tap clear-taps

Time

Date	time/date time/date?
Local Date	time/local-date time/local-date? time/local-date-parse
Local Date Time	time/local-date-time time/local-date-time? time/local-date-time-parse
Zoned Date Time	time/zoned-date-time time/zoned-date-time? time/zoned-date-time-parse
Unix Timestamp	time/unix-timestamp time/unix-timestamp-to-local-date-time
Fields	time/year time/month time/day-of-week time/day-of-month time/day-of-year time/hour time/minute time/second time/milli
Fields etc	time/length-of-year time/length-of-month time/first-day-of-month time/last-day-of-month
Zone	time/zone time/zone-offset
Format	time/formatter time/format
Test	time/after? time/not-after? time/before? time/not-before? time/within? time/leap-year? time/first-day-of-month? time/last-day-of-month?
Miscellaneous	time/between time/with-time time/plus time/minus time/period time/earliest time/latest
Util	time/zone-ids time/to-millis

Stop Watch (Elapsed time measuring)

(load-module :stopwatch)

Stop Watch	stopwatch/create stopwatch/create-time-limit

Java Interoperability

Java	`.` `import` `java-unwrap-optional` `cast` `class`
Java	`java-int-list` `java-long-list` `java-float-list` `java-double-list` `java-string-list` `java-iterator-to-list` `java-enumeration-to-list`
Proxify	`proxify` `java/as-runnable` `java/as-callable` `java/as-predicate` `java/as-function` `java/as-consumer` `java/as-supplier` `java/as-bipredicate` `java/as-bifunction` `java/as-biconsumer` `java/as-unaryoperator` `java/as-binaryoperator`
Test	`java-obj?` `enum?` `instance-of?` `exists-class?`
Classes	`class` `class-of` `class-name` `class-version`
Types	`formal-type` `remove-formal-type` `class` `supers` `bases`
Support	`imports` `stacktrace` `classloader` `classloader-of`
JARs	`jar-maven-manifest-version` `java-package-version`
Modules	`module-name`

REPL

Info	`repl?` `repl/info`
Terminal	`repl/term-rows` `repl/term-cols`
Dirs	`repl/home-dir` `repl/libs-dir`
Config	`repl/prompt!` `repl/handler!` `repl/color-theme` `repl/color-theme!`
Env Vars	`repl/cat-env` `repl/get-env` `repl/add-env` `repl/remove-env`

Sandbox

Sandbox	`sandboxed?` `sandbox/type` `sandbox/functions`

Loadpaths

Load Paths	

	`stopwatch/copy` `stopwatch/start` `stopwatch/stop` `stopwatch/resume` `stopwatch/split` `stopwatch/expired?` `stopwatch/elapsed` `stopwatch/elapsed-formatted`

I/O

to	`print` `println` `printf` `flush` `newline` `pr` `prn`
to-str	`pr-str` `with-out-str`
from	`read-line` `read-char`
classpath	`io/load-classpath-resource` `io/classpath-resource?`
slurp	`io/slurp` `io/slurp-lines` `io/slurp-stream` `io/slurp-reader` `io/read-line` `io/read-char`
spit	`io/spit` `io/spit-stream` `io/spit-writer` `io/print` `io/print-line`
stream	`io/copy-stream` `io/uri-stream` `io/file-in-stream` `io/file-out-stream` `io/string-in-stream` `io/bytebuf-in-stream` `io/bytebuf-out-stream` `io/capturing-print-stream` `io/flush` `io/close`
stream wrap	`io/wrap-os-with-buffered-writer` `io/wrap-os-with-print-writer` `io/wrap-is-with-buffered-reader` `io/wrap-is-with-gzip-input-stream` `io/wrap-os-with-gzip-output-stream` `io/wrap-is-with-inflater-input-stream` `io/wrap-os-with-deflater-output-stream`
reader/writer	`io/buffered-reader` `io/buffered-writer` `io/string-reader` `io/string-writer` `io/flush` `io/close`
test	`io/in-stream?` `io/out-stream?` `io/reader?` `io/writer?`
http	`io/download` `io/internet-avail?`
other	`with-out-str` `with-err-str` `io/mime-type` `io/default-charset`
vars	`*out*` `*err*` `*in*`
logger	`io/log` `io/log-filehandler`

File I/O

file	

	loadpath/paths loadpath/unrestricted? loadpath/normalize

PDF

PDF	pdf/render pdf/text-to-pdf pdf/available? pdf/check-required-libs
PDF Tools	pdf/merge pdf/copy pdf/pages pdf/watermark pdf/to-text pdf/extract-urls pdf/page-to-image pdf/page-count

Install the required PDF libraries:

```
(do
  (load-module :pdf-install)
  (pdf-install/install :dir (repl/libs-dir)
                       :silent false))
```

Zip/GZip

zip	io/zip io/zip-file io/zip-list io/zip-list-entry-names io/zip-append io/zip-remove io/zip? io/unzip io/unzip-first io/unzip-nth io/unzip-all io/unzip-to-dir
gzip	io/gzip io/gzip-to-stream io/gzip? io/ungzip io/ungzip-to-stream
zlib	io/deflate io/inflate

License

License	license license-all

MBeans (Static and dynamic Java MBeans)

Server	mbean/platform-mbean-server mbean/query-mbean-object-names mbean/object-name
Server	mbean/info mbean/attribute mbean/attribute! mbean/invoke
Register	mbean/register mbean/register-dynamic mbean/unregister
MX Beans	mbean/operating-system-mxbean mbean/runtime-mxbean mbean/memory-mxbean
Remote access	with-jmx-connection
JMX Connector	

	io/file io/file-parent io/file-name io/file-basename io/file-path io/file-path-slashify io/file-absolute io/file-canonical io/file-ext io/file-ext? io/file-size io/file-last-modified io/file-normalize-utf io/->path
dir	io/mkdir io/mkdirs
slurp/spit	io/slurp io/slurp-lines io/spit
list	io/list-files io/list-files-glob io/list-file-tree io/list-file-tree-lazy
delete	io/delete-file io/delete-files-glob io/delete-file-tree io/delete-file-on-exit
copy	io/copy-file io/copy-files-glob io/copy-file-tree
move	io/move-file io/move-files-glob
touch	io/touch-file
truncate	io/truncate-from-start-keep-lines
permissions	io/file-can-read? io/file-can-write? io/file-can-execute? io/file-set-readable io/file-set-writable io/file-set-executable
links	io/symbolic-link? io/create-symbolic-link io/create-hard-link
test	io/file? io/file-absolute? io/exists? io/exists-file? io/exists-dir? io/file-can-read? io/file-can-write? io/file-can-execute? io/file-hidden? io/symbolic-link? io/file-within-dir? io/path?
glob	io/glob-path-matcher io/file-matches-glob? io/list-files-glob io/copy-files-glob io/move-files-glob io/delete-files-glob
disk space	io/filesystem-total-space io/filesystem-usable-space
URL/URI	io/->url io/->uri
temporary	io/temp-file io/temp-dir io/tmp-dir
user dir	io/user-dir io/user-home-dir

File Watcher

	mbean/jmx-connector-server-start mbean/jmx-connector-server-stop mbean/jmx-connector-server-alive?

INET

Create	inet/inet-addr
Util	inet/inet-addr-to-bytes inet/inet-addr-from-bytes
Test	inet/ip4? inet/ip6? inet/linklocal-addr? inet/sitelocal-addr? inet/multicast-addr? inet/reachable?

CIDR (classless inter-domain routing)

CIDR	cidr/parse cidr/in-range? cidr/start-inet-addr cidr/end-inet-addr
CIDR Trie	cidr/trie cidr/size cidr/insert cidr/lookup cidr/lookup-reverse

file watch	io/watch-dir io/registered-watch-dirs io/close-watcher io/await-for

IPC (Inter-Process-Communication)

Connection	ipc/server ipc/client ipc/clone ipc/close ipc/running?
Send	ipc/send ipc/send-async ipc/send-oneway
Pub / Sub	ipc/publish ipc/publish-async ipc/subscribe
Offer / Poll	ipc/offer ipc/offer-async ipc/poll ipc/poll-async
Messages	ipc/text-message ipc/plain-text-message ipc/binary-message ipc/venice-message ipc/message-expired? ipc/message-field ipc/message->map ipc/message->json ipc/oneway? ipc/response-ok? ipc/response-err?
Queues	ipc/create-queue ipc/create-temporary-queue ipc/remove-queue ipc/exists-queue? ipc/queue-status
Util	ipc/server-status ipc/server-thread-pool-statistics

JSON

read	json/read-str json/slurp
write	json/write-str json/spit
prettify	json/pretty-print

CSV

read	csv/read
write	csv/write csv/write-str

Modules

Kira

Templating system

```
(load-module :kira)
```

Kira	`kira/eval` `kira/fn`
Escape	`kira/escape-xml` `kira/escape-html`

Cryptography

```
(load-module :crypt)
```

Ciphers	`crypt/ciphers` `crypt/max-key-size` `crypt/provider?` `crypt/add-bouncy-castle-provider`
Hashes	`crypt/md5-hash` `crypt/sha1-hash` `crypt/sha512-hash` `crypt/pbkdf2-hash`
Encrypt	`crypt/encryptor-aes-256-gcm` `crypt/encryptor-chacha20` `crypt/encryptor-chacha20-bouncycastle`
File hash	`crypt/hash-file` `crypt/verify-file-hash`

Java Keystore

```
(load-module :keystores)
```

Load	`keystores/load`
Certificates	`keystores/aliases` `keystores/certificate` `keystores/subject-dn` `keystores/issuer-dn` `keystores/parse-dn` `keystores/expiry-date` `keystores/expired?`

JSON Lines

```
(load-module :jsonl)
```

read	`jsonl/read-str` `jsonl/slurp` `jsonl/lazy-seq-slurper`
write	`jsonl/write-str` `jsonl/spit` `jsonl/spitln`

Zip Vault

AES 256 encrypted and password protected zip file

Hexdump

```
(load-module :hexdump)
```

Hexdump	`hexdump/dump`

Semver

Semantic versioning

```
(load-module :semver)
```

Semver	`semver/parse` `semver/version`
Validation	`semver/valid?` `semver/valid-format?`
Test	`semver/newer?` `semver/older?` `semver/equal?` `semver/cmp`

Geo IP

Geolocation mapping for IP adresses

```
(load-module :geoip)
```

Lookup	`geoip/ip-to-country-resolver` `geoip/ip-to-country-loc-resolver` `geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver` `geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver-mem-optimized`
Databases	`geoip/download-google-country-db-to-csvfile` `geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile` `geoip/download-maxmind-db`
DB Parser	`geoip/parse-maxmind-country-ip-db` `geoip/parse-maxmind-city-ip-db` `geoip/parse-maxmind-country-db` `geoip/parse-maxmind-city-db`
Util	`geoip/build-maxmind-country-db-url` `geoip/build-maxmind-city-db-url` `geoip/map-location-to-numerics` `geoip/country-to-location-resolver` `geoip/addr-ranges->trie`

Excel

Read/Write Excel files

Venice is compatible with Apache POI 5.x.

To use charts with Excel documents Apache POI 5.2.0 or newer is required.

```
(load-module :excel)
```

Create/Open	`excel/create` `excel/open`

```
(load-module :zipvault)
```

Create	zipvault/zip zipvault/zip-folder
Add	zipvault/add-file zipvault/add-files zipvault/add-folder zipvault/add-empty-folder zipvault/add-stream
Remove	zipvault/remove-files
Extract	zipvault/extract-file zipvault/extract-all zipvault/extract-file-data
Util	zipvault/encrypted? zipvault/valid-zip-file? zipvault/entropy

XML

```
(load-module :xml)
```

XML	xml/parse-str xml/parse xml/path-> xml/children xml/text

Java

```
(load-module :java)
```

Java	java/javadoc

Parsifal

A parser combinator

Parsifal is a port of Nate Young's Parsatron Clojure parser combinators project.

```
(load-module :parsifal)
```

Run	parsifal/run
Define	parsifal/defparser
Parsers	parsifal/any parsifal/many parsifal/many1 parsifal/times parsifal/either parsifal/choice parsifal/between parsifal/>>
Special Parsers	parsifal/eof parsifal/never parsifal/always parsifal/lookahead parsifal/attempt
Binding	parsifal/let->>
Char Parsers	parsifal/char parsifal/not-char parsifal/any-char parsifal/digit parsifal/hexdigit parsifal/letter parsifal/letter-or-digit parsifal/any-char-of parsifal/none-char-of parsifal/string

Save	excel/write->file excel/write->stream excel/write->bytebuf
Sheet	excel/sheet excel/sheet-count excel/sheet-name excel/sheet-index excel/sheet-row-range excel/sheet-col-range excel/add-sheet excel/add-column excel/add-merge-region excel/add-conditional-bg-color excel/add-conditional-font-color excel/add-conditional-border excel/add-text-data-validation excel/freeze-pane excel/auto-size-columns excel/auto-size-column excel/hide-columns excel/protect-sheet
Sheet Layout	excel/print-layout excel/page-margins excel/header-margin excel/footer-margin excel/header excel/footer excel/display-grid-lines
Cells	excel/cell-empty? excel/cell-lock excel/cell-locked? excel/cell-hidden? excel/cell-type excel/cell-data-format-string excel/copy-cell-style excel/addr->string
Rows	excel/row-height excel/clear-row excel/delete-row excel/copy-row excel/copy-row-to-end excel/insert-empty-row
Cols	excel/col->string excel/col-hidden? excel/col-width
Write Cells	excel/write-data excel/write-items excel/write-item excel/write-value excel/write-values excel/write-values-keep-style
Read Cells	excel/read-val excel/read-string-val excel/read-boolean-val excel/read-long-val excel/read-double-val excel/read-date-val excel/read-datetime-val excel/read-error-code
Formulas	excel/evaluate-formulas excel/evaluate-formula excel/cell-formula-result-type excel/cell-formula excel/sum-formula excel/evaluate-formulas excel/remove-formula

Token Parsers	parsifal/token
Protocols	parsifal/SourcePosition
Line Info	parsifal/lineno parsifal/pos

Gradle Wrapper

Uses the 'gradlew.sh' or 'gradlew.bat' shell scripts from a Gradle project to run Gradle commands on the project. For projects not based on the Gradle Wrapper use the :gradle module instead.

```
(load-module :gradlew)
```

Gradle	gradlew/version gradlew/run gradlew/run*

Gradle

Uses the 'gradle.sh' or 'gradle.bat' shell scripts from a locally installed Gradle version to run Gradle commands on a project. For projects based on the Gradle Wrapper use the :gradlew module instead.

```
(load-module :gradle)
```

Gradle	gradle/with-home gradle/version gradle/task

Maven

```
(load-module :maven)
```

Artifact	maven/parse-artifact maven/artifact-filename maven/artifact-uri
Download	maven/download maven/get
Commands	maven/home-dir maven/mvn maven/version maven/dependencies
Install	maven/install maven/uninstall

Docker

```
(load-module :docker)
```

Docker	docker/version docker/cmd docker/debug
Images	docker/images docker/image-pull docker/rmi docker/image-rm docker/image-prune
Containers	docker/run docker/ps docker/start docker/stop docker/exec docker/exec& docker/rm docker/prune docker/cp docker/diff docker/pause docker/unpause docker/wait docker/logs
Volumes	

Styles	excel/add-font excel/add-style excel/add-merge-region excel/add-conditional-bg-color excel/add-conditional-font-color excel/add-conditional-border excel/row-height excel/col-width excel/cell-style excel/cell-style-info excel/bg-color
Images	excel/add-image
Comments	excel/remove-comment
Hyperlinks	excel/add-url-hyperlink excel/add-email-hyperlink excel/remove-hyperlink
Charts	excel/add-line-chart excel/add-bar-chart excel/add-area-chart excel/add-pie-chart
Charts Util	excel/line-data-series excel/bar-data-series excel/area-data-series excel/pie-data-series excel/cell-address-range

Install the required Apache POI 5.x libraries:

```
(do
  (load-module :excel-install)
  (excel-install/install :dir (repl/libs-dir)
                         :silent false))
```

Fonts

True Type Fonts

```
(load-module :fonts)
```

Download	fonts/download-font-family fonts/download-demo-fonts

Test

```
(load-module :test)
```

Define	test/deftest
Fixture	test/use-fixtures
Run	test/run-tests test/run-test-var test/successful?
Assert	assert assert-false assert-eq assert-ne assert-throws assert-does-not-throw assert-throws-with-msg

Configuration

Manages configurations with system property & env var support

	docker/volume-list docker/volume-create docker/volume-inspect docker/volume-rm docker/volume-prune docker/volume-exists?
Utils	docker/images-query-by-repo docker/image-ready? docker/container-find-by-name docker/container-exists-with-name? docker/container-running-with-name? docker/container-start-by-name docker/container-stop-by-name docker/container-remove-by-name docker/container-status-by-name docker/container-exec-by-name docker/container-exec-by-name& docker/container-logs docker/container-purge-by-name docker/container-image-info-by-name

Cargo

Docker Testcontainers

Greatly simplifies starting/stopping docker containers. Depending on the state of the container pulls a new image, starts or runs the container and checks the logs if it has successfully started up, all this in one single command.

It's the base module for cargo modules like Cargo/ArangoDB, Cargo /PostgreSQL, and Cargo/Qdrant.

`(load-module :cargo)`

Cargo	cargo/start cargo/stop cargo/running? cargo/purge

Cargo ArangoDB

ArangoDB Testcontainers

`(load-module :cargo-arangodb)`

Lifecycle	cargo-arangodb/start cargo-arangodb/stop cargo-arangodb/running? cargo-arangodb/logs
Backup	cargo-arangodb/db-dump cargo-arangodb/db-restore cargo-arangodb/exists-db-dump? cargo-arangodb/remove-db-dump cargo-arangodb/list-db-dumps cargo-arangodb/upload-db-dump cargo-arangodb/download-db-dump

Cargo Qdrant Vector DB

Qdrant Testcontainers

`(load-module :cargo-qdrant)`

`(load-module :config)`

Build	config/build
File	config/file config/resource
Env	config/env-var config/env
Properties	config/property-var config/properties

Component

Managing lifecycle and dependencies of components

`(load-module :component)`

Build	component/system-map component/system-using
Protocol	component/Component
Util	component/deps component/dep component/id

App

Venice application archive

`(load-module :app)`

Build	app/build
Manifest	app/manifest

Benchmark

`(load-module :benchmark)`

Utils	benchmark/benchmark

Timing

Timing

`(load-module :timing)`

Timing	timing/run timing/elapsed

Grep

Grep like search tool

`(load-module :grep)`

Grep	grep/grep grep/grep-zip

QR-Reference

Create, parse, and format QR references according to the Swiss payment standards.

Lifecycle	cargo-qdrant/start cargo-qdrant/stop cargo-qdrant/running? cargo-qdrant/logs

PostgreSQL DB

PostgreSQL Testcontainers

```
(load-module :cargo-postgresql)
```

Lifecycle	cargo-postgresql/start cargo-postgresql/stop cargo-postgresql/running? cargo-postgresql/logs

Tomcat

Embedded Tomcat WebApp Server

```
(load-module :tomcat)
```

Tomcat	tomcat/start tomcat/stop tomcat/destroy tomcat/shutdown tomcat/state
Servlet	tomcat/create-servlet tomcat/hello-world-servlet

Install Java 3rd party libraries:

```
(do
  (load-module :tomcat-install)
  (tomcat-install/install :dir (repl/libs-dir)
                          :silent false))
```

Ring

```
(load-module :ring)
```

Servlet	ring/create-servlet
Routing	ring/match-routes
Utils	ring-util/redirect ring-util/not-found-response ring-util/get-request-header ring-util/get-request-header-accept-mimetypes ring-util/get-request-parameters ring-util/get-request-parameter ring-util/get-request-long-parameter ring-util/html-request? ring-util/json-request? ring-util/parse-charset ring-util/debug?
Middleware	ring-mw/mw-identity ring-mw/mw-debug ring-mw/mw-print-uri

```
(load-module :qrref)
```

QR Ref	qrref/create qrref/format qrref/valid? qrref/checksum

QR-Bill

Create Swiss QR bills according to the Swiss payment standards.

```
(load-module :qrbill)
```

QR Bill	qrbill/address qrbill/bill qrbill/write

Install Java 3rd party libraries:

```
(do
  (load-module :qrbill-install)
  (qrbill-install/install :dir (repl/libs-dir)
                          :silent false))
```

QR-Codes

Encode and decode QR code images.

```
(load-module :qrcode)
```

QR Code	qrcode/decode qrcode/encode

Install Java 3rd party libraries:

```
(do
  (load-module :qrcode-install)
  (qrcode-install/install :dir (repl/libs-dir)
                          :silent false))
```

Ascii Table

Create and customize simple ASCII tables.

```
(load-module :ascii-table)
```

Render	ascii-table/render ascii-table/print

Matrix

Simple matrix functions. To process large matrices use the "Efficient Java Matrix Library" (EJML) http://ejml.org/wiki/) instead.

```
(load-module :matrix)
```

Matrix	matrix/validate matrix/vector2d matrix/empty? matrix/rows matrix/columns matrix/row matrix/column
Format	matrix/format
Elements	matrix/element matrix/assoc-element
Add	matrix/add-column-at-start matrix/add-column-at-end matrix/add-row-at-start matrix/add-row-at-end

	ring-mw/mw-request-counter ring-mw/mw-dump-request ring-mw/mw-dump-response
Session	ring-session/session-invalidate ring-session/session-clear ring-session/session-id ring-session/session-get-value ring-session/session-remove-value ring-session/session-creation-time
Multipart	ring-multipart/multipart-request? ring-multipart/parts ring-multipart/parts-delete-all

Tracing

Tracing functions

```
(load-module :trace)
```

Tracing	trace/trace trace/trace-var trace/untrace-var
Test	trace/traced? trace/traceable?
Util	trace/trace-str-limit
Tee	trace/tee-> trace/tee->> trace/tee

Shell

Functions to deal with the operating system

```
(load-module :shell)
```

Open	shell/open shell/open-macos-app
Process	shell/kill shell/kill-forcibly shell/wait-for-process-exit shell/alive? shell/pid shell/nice shell/process-handle shell/process-handle? shell/process-info shell/processes shell/processes-info shell/descendant-processes shell/parent-process shell/get-process-pids shell/exists-process-with-pid?
Util	shell/diff

JDBC Core

```
(load-module :jdbc-core)
```

Create/Drop	jdbc-core/create-database jdbc-core/drop-database
Provider	jdbc-core/postgresql?
Meta Data	jdbc-core/meta-data jdbc-core/features

Remove	matrix/remove-column matrix/remove-row
LinAlg	matrix/transpose

Ansi

ANSI codes, styles, and colorization helper functions

```
(load-module :ansi)
```

Colors	ansi/fg-color ansi/bg-color
Styles	ansi/style ansi/ansi ansi/with-ansi ansi/without-ansi
Cursor	ansi/without-cursor
Progress	ansi/progress ansi/progress-bar

Mimetypes

```
(load-module :mimetypes)
```

Mimetypes	mimetypes/probe-content-type

Multipart

```
(load-module :multipart)
```

Multipart	multipart/render multipart/parse multipart/http-content-type-header

SSE

Server Side Events

```
(load-module :server-side-events)
```

Render/Parse	server-side-events/render server-side-events/parse
Read	server-side-events/read-event server-side-events/read-events

HTTP Client J8

HTTP Client based on HttpUrlConnection (Java 8+)

```
(load-module :http-client-j8)
```

HTTP Client	http-client-j8/send http-client-j8/upload-file http-client-j8/upload-multipart
Util	http-client-j8/build-url http-client-j8/create-authorization-bearer
Response	http-client-j8/slurp-response
SSE	

	jdbc-core/schemas jdbc-core/tables jdbc-core/columns
Connection	jdbc-core/closed?
Templates	jdbc-core/with-conn jdbc-core/with-tx
TX	jdbc-core/auto-commit? jdbc-core/auto-commit! jdbc-core/commit! jdbc-core/rollback! jdbc-core/tx-isolation jdbc-core/tx-isolation!
Statements	jdbc-core/create-statement jdbc-core/prepare-statement
Execute	jdbc-core/execute jdbc-core/execute-query jdbc-core/execute-query* jdbc-core/execute-update jdbc-core/generated-keys jdbc-core/count-rows
Prepared Stmt	jdbc-core/ps-clear-parameters jdbc-core/ps-string jdbc-core/ps-boolean jdbc-core/ps-int jdbc-core/ps-long jdbc-core/ps-float jdbc-core/ps-double jdbc-core/ps-decimal jdbc-core/ps-date jdbc-core/ps-timestamp jdbc-core/ps-clob jdbc-core/ps-blob
Result Set	jdbc-core/rs-first! jdbc-core/rs-next! jdbc-core/rs-last! jdbc-core/collect-result-set jdbc-core/render-query-result jdbc-core/print-query-result
Result Set Data	jdbc-core/rs-string jdbc-core/rs-boolean jdbc-core/rs-int jdbc-core/rs-long jdbc-core/rs-float jdbc-core/rs-double jdbc-core/rs-decimal jdbc-core/rs-date jdbc-core/rs-timestamp jdbc-core/rs-clob jdbc-core/rs-blob
Clob	jdbc-core/clob? jdbc-core/clob-length jdbc-core/clob-reader jdbc-core/clob-free
Blob	jdbc-core/blob? jdbc-core/blob-length jdbc-core/blob-in-stream jdbc-core/blob-bytebuf jdbc-core/blob-free

	http-client-j8/process-server-side-events
Tests	http-client-j8/status-ok-range? http-client-j8/status-redirect-range? http-client-j8/status-client-range? http-client-j8/status-server-error-range?

OpenAI Client

```
(load-module :openai)
```

Util	openai/me openai/openapi-yaml
Chat	openai/chat-completion openai/chat-completion-streaming openai/chat-process-streaming-events
Chat Functions	openai/exec-fn
Chat Response	openai/chat-finish-reason openai/chat-finish-reason-stop? openai/chat-finish-reason-tool-calls? openai/chat-extract-response-message openai/chat-extract-response-message-role openai/chat-extract-response-message-content openai/chat-extract-response-tool-calls-id openai/chat-extract-function-name
Image	openai/image-create openai/image-variants openai/image-edits openai/image-download
Audio	openai/audio-speech-generate openai/audio-speech-transcribe openai/audio-speech-translate openai/audio-file-ext
Files	openai/file-upload openai/file-list openai/file-retrieve openai/file-delete openai/file-retrieve-content
Models	openai/model-list openai/model-retrieve openai/model-delete
Embeddings	openai/embedding-create
Assistants	openai/assistant-create openai/assistant-list openai/assistant-retrieve openai/assistant-modify openai/assistant-delete
Threads	openai/thread-create openai/thread-retrieve

Installer

A simple artifact installer for Venice. This not a package manager!

```
(load-module :installer)
```

Install	installer/install installer/install-module installer/install-libs
Demo	installer/install-demo installer/install-demo-fonts
Clean	installer/clean

JDBC PostgreSQL

JDBC PostgreSQL support

```
(load-module :jdbc-postgresql)
```

Connection	jdbc-postgresql/create-connection
Meta Data	jdbc-postgresql/describe-table jdbc-postgresql/foreign-key-constraints

Install Java 3rd party libraries:

```
(do
  (load-module :postgresql-jdbc-install)
  (postgresql-jdbc-install/install :dir (repl
/libs-dir)
                           :silent false))
```

Chinook Dataset

Chinook dataset for PostgreSQL

```
(load-module :chinook-postgresql)
```

Data Model	chinook-postgresql/show-data-model
Data	chinook-postgresql/show-data
Load Data	chinook-postgresql/load-data
Download Data	chinook-postgresql/download-data

Aviron

ClamAV client

```
(load-module :aviron)
```

Client	aviron/create-client aviron/print-config aviron/version
Scan	aviron/scan-stream aviron/scan-path aviron/scan-parallel
Scan Result	
Utils	openai/assert-response-http-ok openai/pretty-print-json

JTokkit

A tokenizer designed for use with OpenAI models

```
(load-module :jtokkit)
```

Encoding	jtokkit/encoding jtokkit/encoding-types jtokkit/model-types jtokkit/encode jtokkit/count-tokens

Install JTokkit 3rd party libraries:

```
(do
  (load-module :jtokkit-install)
  (jtokkit-install/install :dir (repl/libs-dir)
                           :silent false))
```

Images

```
(load-module :images)
```

Load/Save	images/load images/save
Create/Copy	images/create images/copy
Properties	images/dimension images/alpha-channel?
File Formats	images/format-names
Transform	images/rotate images/flip images/crop images/pad images/resize-fit images/resize images/shear images/translate images/apply-ops images/convert-to-rgba images/convert-to-rgb
G2D	images/g2d images/anti-alias images/stroke images/fg-color images/bg-color images/get-clip images/set-clip images/get-clip-bounds
Transform	images/set-transform images/get-transform images/transform images/tx-identity images/tx-translate images/tx-scale images/tx-shear images/tx-rotate
Drawing	images/copy-area images/clear-rect images/draw-circle images/draw-oval images/draw-rect images/draw-round-rect images/draw-polygon images/draw-string images/draw-line images/draw-image
Filling	

	aviron/ok? aviron/virus? aviron/viruses
Admin	aviron/ping aviron/reachable? aviron/wait-for-operational-clamd aviron/shutdown-server aviron/clamav-version aviron/stats aviron/reload-virus-databases
Debug	aviron/last-command-run-details
Quarantine	aviron/quarantine-active? aviron/list-quarantine-files aviron/remove-quarantine-file aviron/remove-all-quarantine-files
Clamd Admin	aviron/clamd-pid aviron/clamd-cpu-limit aviron/clamd-cpu-limit-off aviron/cpus

Aviron Limiter

ClamAV client CPU Limiter

```
(load-module :aviron-limiter)
```

Clamd Limiter	aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter aviron-limiter/clamd-activate-cpu-limit aviron-limiter/clamd-deactivate-cpu-limit aviron-limiter/clamd-last-seen-limit aviron-limiter/clamd-limit-for-timestamp aviron-limiter/format-profiles-as-table-by-hour
Dynamic Limiter	aviron-limiter/create-dynamic-cpu-limiter aviron-limiter/compute-dynamic-cpu-limit aviron-limiter/format-profiles-as-table-by-hour
CPU Profiles	aviron-limiter/create-cpu-profile aviron-limiter/get-cpu-profile-entries aviron-limiter/get-cpu-profile-limit

Logger

```
(load-module :logger)
```

Logger	logger/logger logger/console-logger logger/file-logger
Level	logger/level logger/level-all
Rotation	

	images/fill-circle images/fill-oval images/fill-rect images/fill-round-rect images/fill-polygon
Shapes	images/point images/rectangle images/polygon
Polygons	images/hexagon-poly images/rectangle-poly images/square-poly images/scale-points images/translate-points images/rotate-points

Aviron File Queue

ClamAV client file watcher queue

```
(load-module :aviron-queue)
```

File Queue	aviron-queue/create aviron-queue/capacity aviron-queue/empty? aviron-queue/size aviron-queue/clear aviron-queue/remove aviron-queue/push aviron-queue/pop aviron-queue/overflow-count aviron-queue/overflow-reset

Aviron Dir Cycler

ClamAV client directory cycler

```
(load-module :aviron-cycler)
```

Dir Cycler	aviron-cycler/create aviron-cycler/root-dir aviron-cycler/empty? aviron-cycler/size aviron-cycler/dirs aviron-cycler/dir-names aviron-cycler/next-dir aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir aviron-cycler/first? aviron-cycler/last? aviron-cycler/refresh aviron-cycler/last-dir-name aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp

	`logger/rotation-scheduler-running?`
	`logger/enable-auto-start-rotation-scheduler`
	`logger/start-rotation-scheduler`
	`logger/rotate` `logger/rotate-all`
	`logger/requires-rotation?`

Util	`logger/format-level` `logger/format-level`

Embedding in Java

Eval

```
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice;

public class Example {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        final Venice venice = new Venice();

        final Long result = (Long)venice.eval("(+ 1 2)");
   }
}
```

Passing parameters

```
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Parameters;
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice;

public class Example {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Venice venice = new Venice();

      final Long result = (Long)venice.eval(
                              "(+ x y 3)",
                              Parameters.of("x", 6, "y", 3L));
   }
}
```

Dealing with Java objects

```
import java.awt.Point;
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Parameters;
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice;

public class Example {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Venice venice = new Venice();

      // returns a string: "Point=(x: 100.0, y: 200.0)"
      String ret = (String)venice.eval(
                           "(let [x (:x point)                              \n" +
                           "      y (:y point)]                             \n" +
                           "  (str \"Point=(x: \" x \", y: \" y \")\"))   ",
                           Parameters.of("point", new Point(100, 200)));

      // returns a java.awt.Point: [x=110,y=220]
      Point point = (Point)venice.eval(
                           "(. :java.awt.Point :new (+ x 10) (+ y 20))",
                           Parameters.of("x", 100, "y", 200));
   }
}
```

Precompiling

```
import com.github.jlangch.venice.IPreCompiled;
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Parameters;
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice;

public class Example {
```

```
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Venice venice = new Venice();

      IPreCompiled precompiled = venice.precompile("example", "(+ 1 x)");

      for(int ii=0; ii<100; ii++) {
         venice.eval(precompiled, Parameters.of("x", ii));
      }
   }
}
```

Java Interop

```
import java.time.ZonedDateTime;
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice;

public class Example {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Venice venice = new Venice();

      Long val = (Long)venice.eval("(. :java.lang.Math :min 20 30)");

      ZonedDateTime ts = (ZonedDateTime)venice.eval(
                           "(. (. :java.time.ZonedDateTime :now) :plusDays 5)");
   }
}
```

Sandbox

```
import com.github.jlangch.venice.SecurityException;
import com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice;
import com.github.jlangch.venice.javainterop.SandboxInterceptor;
import com.github.jlangch.venice.javainterop.SandboxRules;


public class SandboxExample {
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        final SandboxInterceptor sandbox =
                new SandboxRules()
                    // Venice functions: blacklist all unsafe functions
                    .rejectAllUnsafeFunctions()

                    // Venice functions: whitelist rules for print functions to offset
                    // blacklist rules by individual functions
                    .whitelistVeniceFunctions("*print*")

                    .sandbox();

        final Venice venice = new Venice(sandbox);


        // => OK, 'println' is part of the unsafe functions, but enabled by the 2nd rule
        venice.eval("(println 100)");

        // => FAIL, 'read-line' is part of the unsafe functions
        try {
            venice.eval("(read-line)");
        }
        catch(SecurityException ex) {
            System.out.println("REJECTED: (read-line)");
        }
    }
}
```

Recursion

Recursion

Functional languages support **Tail Call Optimization (TCO)** to provide memory efficient recursion. Venice supports *automatic Tail Call Optimization* and *Self Recursion* through the *loop..recur* syntax. Self recursion is a way to mimic TCO.

In addition Venice provides the *trampoline* function for mutual recursion for more involved forms of recursion.

Self-Recursive Calls (loop - recur)

Venice self-recursive calls do not consume a new a stack frame for every new recursion iteration and have a constant memory usage. It's the only non-stack-consuming looping construct in Venice. To make it work the `recur` expression must be in *tail position*. This way Venice can turn the recursive *loop..recur* construct behind the scene into a plain loop.

Definition: The tail position is a position which an expression would return a value from. There are no more forms evaluated after the form in the tail position is evaluated.

Remember: Venice offers various alternative solutions to recursion to solve loops like `(+ 1 2 3 4 5 6)` to sum up a list of numbers or the powerful `reduce` function: `(reduce + [1 2 3 4 5])`. Many Venice functions accept an arbitrary number of arguments to prevent you from writing loops.

Example 1: Recursively sum up the numbers 0..n:

```
;; Definition:
;;   sum 0 -> 0
;;   sum n -> n + sum (n - 1)
(do
  (defn sum [n]
    ;; the transformed recursion uses an accumulator for intermediate results
    (loop [cnt n, acc 0]
      (if (zero? cnt)
        acc
        (recur (dec cnt) (+ acc cnt)))))

  (sum 100000)) ; => 5000050000
```

Example 2: Recursively compute the factorial of a number:

```
;; Definition:
;;   factorial 1 -> 1
;;   factorial n -> n * factorial (n - 1)
(do
  (defn factorial [x]
    ;; the transformed recursion uses an accumulator for intermediate results
    (loop [n x, acc 1N]
      (if (== n 1)
        acc
        (recur (dec n) (* acc n)))))

  (factorial 5)      ; => 120N
  (factorial 10000)) ; => 284625968091...00000N  (35661 digits)
```

Example 3: Recursively compute the Fibonacci numbers (0 1 1 2 3 5 8 ...):

```
;; Definition:
;;   fib 0 -> 0
;;   fib 1 -> 1
;;   fib n -> fib (n - 2) + fib (n - 1)
(do
  (defn fib [x]
    (loop [n x, a 0N, b 1N]
      (case n
        0  a
        1  b
        (recur (dec n) b (+ a b)))))

  (fib 6)       ; => 8N
  (fib 100000)) ; => 259740693472217...28746875N  (20901 digits)
```

Recursion with lazy sequences

Example 1: Lazy Fibonacci number sequence computed by a recursive function:

```
(do
  (defn fib
    ([]    (fib 0N 1N))
    ([a b] (cons a #(fib b (+ a b)))))

  (doall (take 7 (fib))))  ; => (0 1 1 2 3 5 8)
```

Example 2: Factorial numbers:

```
(do
  (defn factorial
    ([]      (factorial 1 1N))
    ([x]     (first (drop (dec x) (factorial))))
    ([n acc] (cons acc #(factorial (inc n) (* acc (inc n))))))

  (factorial 5)       ; => 120N
  (factorial 10000))  ; => 284625968091...00000N  (35661 digits)
```

Mutually recursive calls (trampoline)

`trampoline` can be used to convert algorithms requiring mutual recursion without stack consumption. Calls f, if f returns a function, calls that function with no arguments, and continues to repeat, until the return value is not a function, then returns that non-function value.

The function `trampoline` is defined simplified as

```
(defn trampoline [f]
  (loop [f f]
    (let [ret (f)]
      (if (fn? ret) (recur ret) ret))))
```

Examples:

```
(do
  (defn is-odd? [n]
    (if (zero? n) false  #(is-even? (dec n))))

  (defn is-even? [n]
    (if (zero? n) true #(is-odd? (dec n))))

  (trampoline (is-odd? 10000)))
```

```
(do
  (defn factorial
    ([n] #(factorial n 1N))
    ([n acc] (if (< n 2)
               acc
               #(factorial (dec n) (* acc n)))))

  (trampoline (factorial 10000)))
```

Tail Call Optimization (TCO)

Venice has support for automatic *tail call optimization*. The recursive call must be in tail position.

```
(do
  (defn factorial
    ([n]     (factorial n 1N))
    ([n acc] (if (== n 1)
               acc
               (factorial (dec n) (* acc n)))))

  (factorial 5)       ; => 120N
  (factorial 10000))  ; => 284625968091...00000N  (35661 digits)
```

Recursion vs Folding

Tail call recursive functions, can always be written in terms of a reducing (folding) function. E.g.:

```
(do
  (defn factorial [n]
    ;; reducing factorial
    (reduce * 1N (range 1 (inc n))))

  (factorial 5)       ; => 120N
  (factorial 10000))  ; => 284625968091...00000N  (35661 digits)
```

But not all recursive functions can be transformed into a tail recursive function and translated into a loop. The Ackermann's function is such an example of a non primitive recursive function that can not be de-recursed into loops.

Recursion and Memoization

For some recursive algorithms *memoization* can speed up computation dramatically:

```
(do
  (def fibonacci
```

```
    (memoize (fn [n]
                     (if (< n 2)
                       (max n 0)
                       (+ (fibonacci (- n 1)) (fibonacci (- n 2)))))))

  (fibonacci 30))
```

Please note that this naive memoization approach with recursive functions does **not** work as expected:

```
(do
  (defn fib-simple [n]
    (if (< n 2)
      (max n 0)
      (+ (fib-simple (- n 1)) (fib-simple (- n 2)))))

  (def fib-memoize (memoize fib-simple))

  (fib-memoize 30))
```

memoization is doing a good job in computing fibonacci numbers using simple recursion. It eliminates the recurring computation of the predecessors values.

Nevertheless there are recursive algorithms like the *Ackermann* function where memoization has to raise its arms.

Compare recursion efficiency

To see how efficient tail call optimization for recursion is we compare simple recursion with self recursion applied to computing Fibonacci numbers.

Note: all examples run with upfront macro expansion enabled.

```
(do
  (load-module :benchmark ['benchmark :as 'b])

  (defn fib-simple [n]
    (if (< n 2)
      n
      (+ (fib-simple (- n 1)) (fib-simple (- n 2)))))

  (defn fib-tco
    ([n]
      (fib-tco n 0N 1N))
    ([n a b]
      (case n
        0  a
        1  b
        (fib-tco (dec n) b (+ a b)))))

  (defn fib-loop-recur [x]
    (loop [n x, a 0N, b 1N]
      (case n
        0  a
        1  b
        (recur (dec n) b (+ a b)))))

  (def fib-memoize
    (memoize
      (fn [n]
        (if (< n 2)
          n
          (+ (fib-memoize (- n 1)) (fib-memoize (- n 2))))))))
```

```
;; (b/benchmark (fib-simple 30) 5 5)
;; (b/benchmark (fib-tco 30) 5000 1000)
;; (b/benchmark (fib-loop-recur 30) 5000 1000)
;; (time (fib-memoize 30))  ;; memoized functions can not be benchmarked

;; run on MacBook Air M2, with 'macroexpand' enabled
;; +----------------------+------------+
;; | (fib-simple 30)      |    1.171s  |
;; | (fib-tco 30)         |   31.286µs |
;; | (fib-loop-recur 30)  |   27.946µs |
;; | (fib-memoize 30)     |    2.540ms |
;; +----------------------+------------+
```

Destructuring

Destructuring

Sequential Destructuring

Sequential destructuring breaks up a sequential data structure as a Venice list or vector within a let binding

```
(do
   (let [[x y z] [1 2 3]]
      (println x y z))
      ;=> 1 2 3

   ;; for strings, the elements are destructured by character.
   (let [[x y z] "abc"]
     (println x y z)))  ;; => a b c
```

or within function parameters

```
(do
   (defn position [[x y]]
      (println "x:" x "y:" y))

   (position [1 2]))  ;; => x: 1 y: 2
```

The destructured collection must not be of same size as the number of binding names

```
(do
   (let [[a b c d e f] '(1 2 3)]
      (println a b c d e f)) ;=> 1 2 3 nil nil nil

   (let [[a b c] '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)]
      (println a b c)))  ;; => 1 2 3
```

Working with tail elements '&' and ignoring bindings '_'

```
(do
   (let [[a b c & z] '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)]
      (println a b c z))  ;; => 1 2 3 (4 5 6 7 8 9)

   (let [[a _ b _ c & z] '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)]
      (println a b c z)))  ;; => 1 3 5 (6 7 8 9)
```

Binding the entire collection with ':as'

```
(do
   (let [[a b c & z :as all] '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)]
      (println a b c z all))
      ;; => 1 2 3 (4 5 6 7 8 9) (1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)
)
```

Nested bindings

```
(do
   (def line [[5 10] [10 20]])
   (let [[[x1 y1][x2 y2]] line]
      (printf "Line from (%d,%d) to (%d,%d)%n" x1 y1 x2 y2))
      ;; => "Line from (5,10) to (10,20)"
)
```

`:as` or `&` can be used at any level

```
(do
   (def line [[5 10] [10 20]])
   (let [[[a b :as group1] [c d :as group2]] line]
      (println a b group1)      ;; => 5 10 [5 10]
      (println c d group2)))    ;; => 10 20 [10 20]
```

Associative Destructuring

Associative destructuring breaks up an associative (key/value) data structure as a Venice map within a let binding.

```
(do
   (let [{a :a, b :b, c :c} {:a "A" :b "B" :d "D"}]
      (println a b c)))  ;; => A B nil
```

```
(do
   (def map_keyword {:a "A" :b "B" :c 3 :d 4})
   (def map_strings {"a" "A" "b" "B" "c" 3 "d" 4})

   (let [{:keys [a b c]} map_keyword]
      (println a b c))  ;; => A B 3

   (let [{:strs [a b c]} map_strings]
      (println a b c)))  ;; => A B 3
```

Binding the entire collection with `:as`

```
(do
   (def map_keyword {:a "A" :b "B" :c 3 :d 4})

   (let [{:keys [a b c] :as all} map_keyword]
      (println a b c all)))
      ;; => A B 3 {:a A :b B :c 3 :d 4}
```

Binding with defaults ':or'

```
(do
  (defn configure [options]
     (let [{:keys [port debug verbose] :or {port 8000, debug false, verbose false}} options]
     (println "port =" port " debug =" debug " verbose =" verbose)))
     ;; => port 8000, debug false, verbose false

  (configure {:debug true}))
```

Nested destructuring

Associative destructuring can be nested and combined with sequential destructuring

```
(do
   (def users
      {:peter {:role "clerk"
               :branch "Zurich"
               :age 40}

       :magda {:role "head of HR"
               :branch "Bern"
               :age 45}

       :kurt  {:role "assistant"
               :branch "Lucerne"
               :age 32}})

   (let [{{:keys [role branch]} :peter} users]
      (println "Peter is a" role "located at" branch)))
      ;; => Peter is a clerk located at Zurich
```

Shebang

Shebang Scripts

With a little bit of sorcery a Venice script can be run as a Unix *Shebang* script.

REPL based Venice Shebang script

This *shebang* demo uses the Venice interpreter from an installed Venice REPL, giving the script access to all the 3rd party libraries installed within the REPL.

Prerequisites

1. The Venice REPL must be installed
2. The Venice version must be v1.12.26 or higher
3. MacOS or Linux operating systems

Example: shebang-demo.venice

```
#!/bin/sh

#_ """

  # Venice Shebang demo script

  # The "run-script.sh" is provided by the installed Venice REPL. It
  # starts a Venice interpreter on the REPL environment and runs this
  # script.

  REPL_HOME=/Users/juerg/Desktop/venice/

  exec ${REPL_HOME}/run-script.sh "$0" "$@"

"""

(println "Venice Shebang Demo")
(println)

(println "Args:" *ARGV*)

(println "Time:" (time/local-date-time))
```

Execution:

```
> chmod +x ./shebang-demo.venice
> ./shebang-demo.venice 1 2 3
Venice Shebang Demo

Args: (1 2 3)
Time: 2024-07-26T14:49:47.963
nil
```

Standalone Venice Shebang script

This *shebang* demo implicitly downloads the Venice library from the Maven repository when the script starts, provided the Venice library is not yet available in the installation directory.

Example: shebang-demo.venice

```
#!/bin/sh

#_ """

  # Venice Shebang demo script

  VERSION=1.12.68                     # Venice version to use
  DIR=/tmp/venice                     # Install dir
  REPO=https://repo1.maven.org/maven2  # Maven repository

  JAR=venice-${VERSION}.jar

  [ -d ${DIR} ] || mkdir ${DIR}

  if [ ! -f ${DIR}/${JAR} ]; then
    echo "Downloading ${JAR} from ${REPO} to ${DIR} ..."
    curl -s "${REPO}/com/github/jlangch/venice/${VERSION}/${JAR}" --output ${DIR}/${JAR}
  fi

  exec java -server -jar "${DIR}/${JAR}" -file "$0" "$@"

"""

(println "Venice Shebang Demo")
(println)

(println "Args:" *ARGV*)

(println "Time:" (time/local-date-time))
```

Execution:

```
> chmod +x ./shebang-demo.venice
> ./shebang-demo.venice 1 2 3
Venice Shebang Demo

Args: (1 2 3)
Time: 2024-07-26T14:49:47.963
nil
```

Running a Venice Shebang script as Unix cron job

Open the cron editor:

```
> export EDITOR=/bin/vi
> crontab -e
```

Add the following line to schedule the job:

```
30 23 * * Mon-Fri /bin/sh /home/foo/shebang-demo.venice 1 2 3
```

VeniceDoc

VeniceDoc

VeniceDoc is a documentation generator for the *Venice* language for generating API documentation in HTML format from *Venice* source code.

It is used internally for generating the PDF and HTML cheatsheets. The function `doc` makes use of it to display the documentation for functions.

Example

Define a function `add` with documentation:

```
(defn
  ^{ :arglists '(
       "(add)", "(add x)", "(add x y)", "(add x y & more)")
     :doc
       """
       Returns the sum of the numbers.
       `(add)` returns 0.
       """
     :examples '(
       "(add)",
       "(add 1)",
       "(add 1 2)",
       "(add 1 2 3 4)")
     :see-also '(
       "+", "-", "*", "/") }

  add

  ([] 0)
  ([x] x)
  ([x y] (+ x y))
  ([x y & xs] (+ x y xs)))
```

Show its documentation from the REPL:

```
venice> (doc add)
```

REPL Output:

```
(add), (add x), (add x y), (add x y & more)

Returns the sum of the numbers. (add) returns 0.

EXAMPLES:
   (add)

   (add 1)

   (add 1 2)

   (add 1 2 3 4)
```

```
SEE ALSO:
   +, -, *, /
```

VeniceDoc Format

The documentation is defined as a Venice metadata `map`:

```
  { :arglists '("(add)", "(add x)")
    :doc "Returns the sum of the numbers."
    :examples '("(add 1)", "(add 1 2)")
    :see-also '("+", "-", "*", "/") }
```

key	description
:arglist	the optional arglist, a list of variadic arg specs
:doc	the documentation in Venice markdown format
:examples	optional examples, a list of Venice scripts. Use triple quotes for multi-line scripts
:see-also	an optional list of cross referenced functions

Markdown

Venice Markdown

Headings

To create a heading, add one to four `#` symbols before the heading text. The number of `#` will determine the size of the heading.

```
# The largest heading
## The second largest heading
### The third largest heading
#### The fourth largest heading
```

Paragraphs and Line Breaks

```
A paragraph is simply one or more consecutive lines of text, separated by
one or more blank lines (a line containing nothing but spaces or tabs).

Within a paragraph line breaks can be added by placing a `pilcrow`

Line 1¶Line 2¶
Line 3
```

A paragraph is simply one or more consecutive lines of text, separated by one or more blank lines (a line containing nothing but spaces or tabs).

Within a paragraph line breaks can be added by placing a `pilcrow`

Line 1
Line 2
Line 3

Styling

Venice markdown supports *italic*, **bold**, and ***bold-italic*** styling

```
This is *italic*, **bold**, and ***bold-italic*** styled text.
```

This is *italic*, **bold**, and ***bold-italic*** styled text.

Lists

Unordered List

```
* item 1
* item 2
* item 3
```

- item 1
- item 2

- item 3

Ordered List

```
1. item 1
2. item 2
3. item 3
```

1. item 1
2. item 2
3. item 3

Mulitiline list items with explicit line breaks:

```
* item 1
* item 2¶
  next line¶
  next line
* item 3
```

- item 1
- item 2
  next line
  next line
- item 3

Mulitiline list items with auto line breaks:

```
* item 1
* Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod
  tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim
  veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex
  ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
  voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.
* item 3
```

- item 1
- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.
- item 3

Links

Links are created by wrapping link text in brackets `[ ]`, and then wrapping the URL in parentheses `( )`.

```
[Venice](https://github.com/jlangch/venice)
```

Venice

Tables

A simple table

```
| JAN | 1   |
| FEB | 20  |
| MAR | 300 |
```

JAN	1
FEB	20
MAR	300

Column alignment

```
| :---   | :---: | ----: |
| 1      |   1   |     1 |
| 200    |  200  |   200 |
| 30000  | 30000 | 30000 |
```

1	1	1
200	200	200
30000	30000	30000

Width header

```
| Col 1 | Col 2 | Col 3 |
| :---   | :---: | ----: |
| 1      |   1   |     1 |
| 200    |  200  |   200 |
| 30000  | 30000 | 30000 |
```

Col 1	Col 2	Col 3
1	1	1
200	200	200
30000	30000	30000

PDF rendered tables have always a width of 100%. In some use cases an additional left aligned column can trick the rendered table:

```
| Col 1 | Col 2 | Col 3 |   |
| :---   | :---: | ----: | :---   |
| 1      |   1   |     1 |   |
| 200    |  200  |   200 |   |
| 30000  | 30000 | 30000 |   |
```

Col 1	Col 2	Col 3
1	1	1
200	200	200
30000	30000	30000

Line breaks in cells

```
| JAN | 1¶ 2¶ 3 |
| FEB | 20      |
| MAR | 300     |
```

JAN	1 2

	3
FEB	20
MAR	300

Column format using CSS styles

The Venice markdown supports a few CSS styles

Text alignment:

- `text-align: left`
- `text-align: center`
- `text-align: right`

Column width:

- `width: 15%`
- `width: 15pm`
- `width: 15em`
- `width: auto`

```
| Col 1 | Col 2 |
| [![text-align: left; width: 6em]] | [![text-align: left; width: 6em]] |
| 1     | 1     |
| 200   | 200   |
| 30000 | 30000 |
```

Col 1	Col 2
1	1
200	200
30000	30000

Code

Code can be called out within a text by enclosing it with single backticks.

```
To open a namespace use `(ns name)`.
```

To open a namespace use `(ns name)`.

Code block are enclosed with three backticks:

````
```
(defn hello []
   (println "Hello stranger"))

(hello)
```
````

producing

```
(defn hello []
   (println "Hello stranger"))

(hello)
```

Function Details

top

#{}

Creates a set.

```
#{10 20 30}
=> #{10 20 30}
```

top

()

Creates a list.

```
'(10 20 30)
=> (10 20 30)
```

top

*

```
(*)
(* x)
(* x y)
(* x y & more)
```

Returns the product of numbers. (*) returns 1

```
(*)
=> 1

(* 4)
=> 4

(* 4 3)
=> 12

(* 4 3 2)
=> 24

(* 4I 3I)
=> 12I

(* 6.0 2)
=> 12.0
```

```
(* 6 1.5M)
=> 9.0M
```

SEE ALSO

+
Returns the sum of the numbers. (+) returns 0.

–
If one number is supplied, returns the negation, else subtracts the numbers from x and returns the result.

/
If no denominators are supplied, returns 1/numerator, else returns numerator divided by all of the denominators.

dec/add
Adds two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/sub
Subtract y from x and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/mul
Multiplies two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, ...

dec/div
Divides x by y and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/scale
Scales a decimal. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

top

ARGV

A list of the supplied command line arguments, or `nil` if the instantiator of the Venice instance decided not to make the command line arguments available.

```
*ARGV*
=> nil
```

top

ansi-term

`true` if Venice runs in an ANSI terminal, otherwise `false`

```
*ansi-term*
=> false
```

top

err

A `:java.io.PrintStream` object representing standard error for print operations.

Defaults to System.err, wrapped in an PrintStream.

`*err*` is a dynamic var. Any `:java.io.PrintStream` can be dynamically bound to it:

```
(binding [*err* print-stream]
  (println "text"))
```

SEE ALSO

with-err-str
Evaluates exprs in a context in which *err* is bound to a capturing output stream. Returns the string created by any nested printing ...

out
A :java.io.PrintStream object representing standard output for print operations.

in
A :java.io.Reader object representing standard input for read operations.

top

in

A `:java.io.Reader` object representing standard input for read operations.

Defaults to System.in, wrapped in an InputStreamReader.

`*in*` is a dynamic var. Any `:java.io.Reader` can be dynamically bound to it:

```
(binding [*in* reader]
  (read-line))
```

SEE ALSO

read-line
Without arg reads the next line from the stream that is the current value of *in*. With arg reads the next line from the passed stream ...

read-char
Without arg reads the next char from the stream that is the current value of *in*. With arg reads the next char from the passed stream ...

out
A :java.io.PrintStream object representing standard output for print operations.

err
A :java.io.PrintStream object representing standard error for print operations.

top

loaded-files

The loaded files

```
*loaded-files*
=> #{}
```

top

loaded-modules

The loaded modules

```
*loaded-modules*
=> #{:tomcat :ring :ascii-canvas :csv :logger :jsonl :xchart :ring-multipart :ascii-table :java :xml :semver :
ring-mw :pretty-print :cargo :ring-session :ipc :cron :app :gradlew :images :hexdump :test :inet :maven :io :
timing :aviron-cycler :benchmark :aviron-limiter :str :core :openai :regex :mbean :installer :parsifal :shell :
multipart :jdbc-core :zipvault :math :http-client-j8 :kira :mimetypes :qrref :cargo-qdrant :crypt :keystores :
qrcode :cargo-postgresql :ring-util :aviron :matrix :docker :trace :fonts :chinook-postgresql :json :cidr :
aviron-queue :jetty :qrbill :geoip :server-side-events :jtokkit :grep :sandbox :jdbc-postgresql :ansi :gradle :
excel :http-client :component :pdf :cargo-arangodb :time :config :stopwatch :ascii-charts}
```

top

newline

The system newline

```
*newline*
=> "\n"
```

top

ns

The current namespace

```
*ns*
=> user


(do
  (ns test)
  *ns*)
=> test
```

top

out

A `:java.io.PrintStream` object representing standard output for print operations.

Defaults to System.out, wrapped in an PrintStream.

`*out*` is a dynamic var. Any `:java.io.PrintStream` can be dynamically bound to it:

```
(binding [*out* print-stream]
  (println "text"))
```

SEE ALSO

with-out-str
Evaluates exprs in a context in which *out* is bound to a capturing output stream. Returns the string created by any nested printing ...

err
A :java.io.PrintStream object representing standard error for print operations.

in
A :java.io.Reader object representing standard input for read operations.

top

run-mode

The current run-mode one of `:repl`, `:script`, `:app`

```
*run-mode*
=> :script
```

top

version

The Venice version

```
*version*
=> "0.0.0"
```

top

+

```
(+)
(+ x)
(+ x y)
(+ x y & more)
```

Returns the sum of the numbers. (+) returns 0.

```
(+)
=> 0

(+ 1)
=> 1

(+ 1 2)
=> 3

(+ 1 2 3 4)
=> 10

(+ 1I 2I)
=> 3I

(+ 1 2.5)
=> 3.5

(+ 1 2.5M)
=> 3.5M
```

SEE ALSO

–
If one number is supplied, returns the negation, else subtracts the numbers from x and returns the result.

*
Returns the product of numbers. (*) returns 1

/
If no denominators are supplied, returns 1/numerator, else returns numerator divided by all of the denominators.

dec/add
Adds two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/sub
Subtract y from x and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/mul
Multiplies two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, ...

dec/div
Divides x by y and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/scale
Scales a decimal. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

top

-

```
(- x)
(- x y)
(- x y & more)
```

If one number is supplied, returns the negation, else subtracts the numbers from x and returns the result.

```
(- 4)
=> -4

(- 8 3 -2 -1)
=> 8

(- 5I 2I)
=> 3I

(- 8 2.5)
=> 5.5

(- 8 1.5M)
=> 6.5M
```

SEE ALSO

+
Returns the sum of the numbers. (+) returns 0.

*
Returns the product of numbers. (*) returns 1

/

If no denominators are supplied, returns 1/numerator, else returns numerator divided by all of the denominators.

dec/add
Adds two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/sub
Subtract y from x and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/mul
Multiplies two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, ...

dec/div
Divides x by y and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/scale
Scales a decimal. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

top

-<>

```
(-<> x & forms)
```

Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x at position of the `<>` symbol of the first form, making a list of it if is not a list already.

If there are more forms, inserts the first form at position of the `<>` symbol in second form, etc.

```
(-<> 5
     (+ <> 3)
     (/ 2 <>)
     (- <> 1))
=> -1
```

SEE ALSO

->
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the second item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already.

->>
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the last item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already.

as->
Binds name to expr, evaluates the first form in the lexical context of that binding, then binds name to that result, repeating for ...

top

->

```
(-> x & forms)
```

Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the second item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already.

If there are more forms, inserts the first form as the second item in second form, etc.

```
(-> 5 (+ 3) (/ 2) (- 1))   ;; (- (/ (+ 5 3) 2) 1)
=> 3
```

```
(do
  (def person
       {:name "Peter Meier"
        :address {:street "Lindenstrasse 45"
                  :city "Bern"
                  :zip 3000}})

  (-> person :address :street))  ;; "Lindenstrasse 45"
=> "Lindenstrasse 45"
```

SEE ALSO

->>
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the last item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already.

-<>
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x at position of the <> symbol of the first form, making a list of it if is not a list already.

as->
Binds name to expr, evaluates the first form in the lexical context of that binding, then binds name to that result, repeating for ...

top

->>

```
(->> x & forms)
```

Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the last item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already.

If there are more forms, inserts the first form as the last item in second form, etc.

```
(->> 5 (+ 3) (/ 32) (- 1))
=> -3

(->> [ {:a 1 :b 2} {:a 3 :b 4} {:a 5 :b 6} {:a 7 :b 8} ]
     (map (fn [x] (get x :b)))
     (filter (fn [x] (> x 4)))
     (map inc))
=> (7 9)

(->> [ {:a 1 :b 2} {:a 3 :b 4} {:a 5 :b 6} {:a 7 :b 8} ]
     (map #(get % :b))
     (filter #(> % 4))
     (map inc))
=> (7 9)
```

SEE ALSO

->
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the second item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already.

-<>
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x at position of the <> symbol of the first form, making a list of it if is not a list already.

as->
Binds name to expr, evaluates the first form in the lexical context of that binding, then binds name to that result, repeating for ...

top

.

```
(. classname :new args)
(. classname method-name args)
(. classname field-name)
(. classname :class)
(. object method-name args)
(. object field-name)
(. object :class)
```

Java interop. Calls a constructor or an class/object method or accesses a class/instance field. The function is sandboxed.

```
;; invoke constructor
(. :java.lang.Long :new 10)
=> 10

;; invoke static method
(. :java.time.ZonedDateTime :now)
=> 2025-12-10T11:28:30.445+01:00[Europe/Zurich]

;; invoke static method
(. :java.lang.Math :min 10 20)
=> 10

;; access static field
(. :java.lang.Math :PI)
=> 3.141592653589793

;; invoke method
(. (. :java.lang.Long :new 10) :toString)
=> "10"

;; get class name
(. :java.lang.Math :class)
=> class java.lang.Math

;; get class name
(. (. :java.io.File :new "/temp") :class)
=> class java.io.File
```

SEE ALSO

import
Imports one or multiple Java classes. Imports are bound to the current namespace.

proxify
Proxifies a Java interface to be passed as a Callback object to Java functions. The interface's methods are implemented by Venice functions.

java/as-runnable
Wraps the function f in a java.lang.Runnable (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Runnable.html)

java/as-callable
Wraps the function f in a java.util.concurrent.Callable (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/Callable.html)

top

∴

```
(.: type-name args*)
```

Instantiates a custom type.

Note: Venice implicitly creates a builder function suffixed with a dot:

```
(deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
(complex. 200 300)
```

For readability prefer `(complex. 200 300)` over `(.: :complex 100 200)`.

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
  (def x (.: :complex 100 200))
  [(:real x) (:imaginary x)])
=> [100 200]
```

SEE ALSO

deftype
Defines a new custom record type for the name with the fields.

deftype?
Returns true if type is a custom type else false.

deftype-of
Defines a new custom wrapper type based on a base type.

deftype-or
Defines a new custom choice type.

deftype-describe
Describes a custom type.

top

/

```
(/ x)
(/ x y)
(/ x y & more)
```

If no denominators are supplied, returns 1/numerator, else returns numerator divided by all of the denominators.

```
(/ 2.0)
=> 0.5


(/ 12 2 3)
=> 2


(/ 12 3)
=> 4


(/ 12I 3I)
=> 4I


(/ 6.0 2)
=> 3.0
```

```
(/ 6 1.5M)
=> 4.0000000000000000M
```

SEE ALSO

+
Returns the sum of the numbers. (+) returns 0.

–
If one number is supplied, returns the negation, else subtracts the numbers from x and returns the result.

*
Returns the product of numbers. (*) returns 1

dec/add
Adds two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/sub
Subtract y from x and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/mul
Multiplies two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, ...

dec/div
Divides x by y and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/scale
Scales a decimal. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

top

<

```
(< x y)
(< x y & more)
```

Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically increasing order, otherwise false.

```
(< 2 3)
=> true

(< 2 3.0)
=> true

(< 2 3.0M)
=> true

(< 2 3 4 5 6 7)
=> true

(let [x 10]
  (< 0 x 100))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

<=

Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically non-decreasing order, otherwise false.

>
Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically decreasing order, otherwise false.

>=
Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically non-increasing order, otherwise false.

top

<=

```
(<= x y)
(<= x y & more)
```

Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically non-decreasing order, otherwise false.

```
(<= 2 3)
=> true

(<= 3 3)
=> true

(<= 2 3.0)
=> true

(<= 2 3.0M)
=> true

(<= 2 3 4 5 6 7)
=> true

(let [x 10]
  (<= 0 x 100))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

<
Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically increasing order, otherwise false.

>
Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically decreasing order, otherwise false.

>=
Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically non-increasing order, otherwise false.

top

=

```
(= x)
(= x y)
(= x y & more)
```

Returns true if both operands have equivalent type and value

```
(= "abc" "abc")
=> true

(= 0 0)
=> true

(= 0 1)
=> false

(= 0 0.0)
=> false

(= 0 0.0M)
=> false

(= "0" 0)
=> false

(= 4)
=> true

(= 4 4 4)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

==
Returns true if both operands have equivalent value.

not=
Same as (not (= x y))

top

==

```
(== x)
(== x y)
(== x y & more)
```

Returns true if both operands have equivalent value.

Numbers of different types can be checked for value equality.

```
(== "abc" "abc")
=> true

(== 0 0)
=> true

(== 0 1)
=> false

(== 0 0.0)
=> true
```

```
(== 0 0.0M)
=> true

(== "0" 0)
=> false

(== 4)
=> true

(== 4I 4 4.0 4.0M 4N)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

=
Returns true if both operands have equivalent type and value

not=
Same as (not (= x y))

top

>

```
(> x y)
(> x y & more)
```

Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically decreasing order, otherwise false.

```
(> 3 2)
=> true

(> 3 3)
=> false

(> 3.0 2)
=> true

(> 3.0M 2)
=> true

(> 7 6 5 4 3 2)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

<
Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically increasing order, otherwise false.

<=
Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically non-decreasing order, otherwise false.

>=
Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically non-increasing order, otherwise false.

top

>=

```
(>= x y)
(>= x y & more)
```

Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically non-increasing order, otherwise false.

```
(>= 3 2)
=> true

(>= 3 3)
=> true

(>= 3.0 2)
=> true

(>= 3.0M 2)
=> true

(>= 7 6 5 4 3 2)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

<

Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically increasing order, otherwise false.

<=

Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically non-decreasing order, otherwise false.

>

Returns true if the numbers are in monotonically decreasing order, otherwise false.

top

Object

Defines a protocol to customize the `toString` and/or the `compareTo` function of custom datatypes.

Definition:

```
(defprotocol Object
  (toString [this] (to-str false this))
  (compareTo [this other] (compare this other)))
```

`compareTo` returns a negative integer, zero, or a positive integer as *this* value is less than, equal to, or greater than the *other* value.

```
(do
  (deftype :point [x :long, y :long]
    Object
      (toString [this] (str/format "[%s %s]" (:x this) (:y this)))
      (compareTo [self other] (. (:x self) :compareTo (:x other))))

  ; custom `toString`
  (println "toString:" (point. 1 2))

  ; custom `compareTo`: sort by 'x' ascending
  (println "compareTo:"
           (sort [(point. 2 100) (point. 3 101) (point. 1 102)])))
```

```
toString: [1 2]
compareTo: [[1 102] [2 100] [3 101]]
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

defprotocol
Defines a new protocol with the supplied function specs.

deftype
Defines a new custom record type for the name with the fields.

top

[]

Creates a vector.

```
[10 20 30]
=> [10 20 30]
```

top

abs

```
(abs x)
```

Returns the absolute value of the number

```
(abs 10)
=> 10

(abs -10)
=> 10

(abs -10I)
=> 10I

(abs -10.1)
=> 10.1

(abs -10.12M)
=> 10.12M
```

SEE ALSO

sgn
sgn function for a number.

negate
Negates x

top

accept-either

```
(accept-either p p-other f)
```

Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completess normally, is executed with the corresponding result as argument to the supplied function f.

```
(-> (promise (fn [] (sleep 200) 200))
    (accept-either (promise (fn [] (sleep 100) 100))
                   (fn [v] (println (+ v 1))))
    (deref))
101
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

then-accept
Returns a new promise that, when this promise completes normally, is executing the function f with this stage's result as the argument.

then-accept-both
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executing the function f with the two ...

then-apply
Applies a function f on the result of the previous stage of the promise p.

then-combine
Applies a function f to the result of the previous stage of promise p and the result of another promise p-other

then-compose
Composes the result of two promises. f receives the result of the first promise p and returns a new promise that composes that value ...

when-complete
Returns the promise p with the same result or exception at this stage, that executes the action f. Passes the current stage's result ...

apply-to-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

or-timeout
Exceptionally completes the promise with a TimeoutException if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

complete-on-timeout
Completes the promise with the given value if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

top

acopy

```
(acopy src src-pos dest dest-pos dest-len)
```

Copies an array from the src array, beginning at the specified position, to the specified position of the dest array. Returns the modified destination array

```
(acopy (long-array '(1 2 3 4 5)) 2 (long-array 20) 10 3)
=> [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 4, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
```

top

acquire

```
(acquire lock)
```

Acquires a lock, blocking until the lock is available.

```
(let [l (lock)]
  (acquire l)
  ;; do something
  (release l))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

lock
Creates a new lock object.

try-acquire
Acquires a lock within the given timeout time. Without a timeout returns immediately if the lock is not available.

release
Releases a lock.

locked?
Returns true if the lock is in use else false.

top

add-tap

```
(add-tap f)
```

adds f, a fn of one argument, to the tap set. This function will be called with anything sent via `tap>`.

This function may (briefly) block, and will never impede calls to `tap>`, but blocking indefinitely may cause tap values to be dropped.

Remember f in order to `remove-tap`

```
(add-tap println)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

remove-tap
Remove f from the tap set.

clear-taps
Removes all tap sets.

tap>
Sends x to any taps. Will not block. Returns true if there was room in the queue, false if not (x is dropped).

top

add-watch

```
(add-watch ref key fn)
```

Adds a watch function to an agent/atom reference. The watch fn must be a fn of 4 args: a key, the reference, its old-state, its new-state.

```
(do
   (def x (agent 10))
   (defn watcher [key ref old new]
         (println "watcher: " key))
   (add-watch x :test watcher))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

agent

```
(agent state & options)
```

Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

Options:
  :error-handler handler-fn
  :error-mode mode-keyword
  :validator validate-fn

The `handler-fn` is called if an action throws an exception. It's a function taking two args the agent and the exception. The mode-keyword may be either :continue (the default) or :fail The `validate-fn` must be nil or a side-effect-free fn of one argument, which will be passed the intended new state on any state change. If the new state is unacceptable, the `validate-fn` should return false or throw an exception.

```
(do
   (def x (agent 100))
   (send x + 5)
   (sleep 100)
   (deref x))
=> 105
```

SEE ALSO

send
Dispatch an action to an agent. Returns the agent immediately.

send-off
Dispatch a potentially blocking action to an agent. Returns the agent immediately.

await
Blocks the current thread (indefinitely) until all actions dispatched thus far (from this thread or agent) to the agents have occurred.

await-for
Blocks the current thread until all actions dispatched thus far (from this thread or agent) to the agents have occurred, or the timeout ...

deref
Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will ...

set-error-handler!
Sets the error-handler of an agent to handler-fn. If an action being run by the agent throws an exception handler-fn will be called ...

agent-error
Returns the exception thrown during an asynchronous action of the agent if the agent is failed. Returns nil if the agent is not failed.

top

agent-error

```
(agent-error agent)
```

Returns the exception thrown during an asynchronous action of the agent if the agent is failed. Returns `nil` if the agent is not failed.

```
(do
   (def x (agent 100 :error-mode :fail))
   (send x (fn [n] (/ n 0)))
   (sleep 500)
   (agent-error x))
=> com.github.jlangch.venice.VncException: / by zero
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

set-error-handler!
Sets the error-handler of an agent to handler-fn. If an action being run by the agent throws an exception handler-fn will be called ...

agent-error-mode
Returns the agent's error mode

top

agent-send-off-thread-pool-info

```
(agent-send-off-thread-pool-info)
```

Returns the thread pool info of the ThreadPoolExecutor serving agent send-off.

core-pool-size	the number of threads to keep in the pool, even if they are idle
maximum-pool-size	the maximum allowed number of threads
current-pool-size	the current number of threads in the pool
largest-pool-size	the largest number of threads that have ever simultaneously been in the pool
active-thread-count	the approximate number of threads that are actively executing tasks
scheduled-task-count	the approximate total number of tasks that have ever been scheduled for execution
completed-task-count	the approximate total number of tasks that have completed execution

```
(agent-send-off-thread-pool-info)
=> {:core-pool-size 0 :maximum-pool-size 2147483647 :current-pool-size 2 :largest-pool-size 2 :active-thread-
count 0 :scheduled-task-count 10 :completed-task-count 10}
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

send-off
Dispatch a potentially blocking action to an agent. Returns the agent immediately.

top

agent-send-thread-pool-info

```
(agent-send-thread-pool-info)
```

Returns the thread pool info of the ThreadPoolExecutor serving agent send.

core-pool-size	the number of threads to keep in the pool, even if they are idle
maximum-pool-size	the maximum allowed number of threads
current-pool-size	the current number of threads in the pool
largest-pool-size	the largest number of threads that have ever simultaneously been in the pool
active-thread-count	the approximate number of threads that are actively executing tasks
scheduled-task-count	the approximate total number of tasks that have ever been scheduled for execution
completed-task-count	the approximate total number of tasks that have completed execution

```
(agent-send-thread-pool-info)
=> {:core-pool-size 10 :maximum-pool-size 10 :current-pool-size 9 :largest-pool-size 9 :active-thread-count 0 :
scheduled-task-count 9 :completed-task-count 9}
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

send
Dispatch an action to an agent. Returns the agent immediately.

top

aget

```
(aget array idx)
```

Returns the value at the index of an array of Java Objects

```
(aget (long-array '(1 2 3 4 5)) 1)
=> 2
```

top

alength

```
(alength array)
```

Returns the length of an array

```
(alength (long-array '(1 2 3 4 5)))
=> 5
```

top

all-of

```
(all-of p & ps)
```

Returns a new promise that is completed when all of the given promises complete. If any of the given promises complete exceptionally, then the returned promise also does so. Otherwise, the results, if any, of the given promises are not reflected in the returned promise, but may be obtained by inspecting them individually.

```
(-> (all-of (promise (fn [] (sleep 100) 1))
            (promise (fn [] (sleep 100) 2))
            (promise (fn [] (sleep 500) 3)))
    (deref))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

any-of
Returns a new promise that is completed when any of the given promises complete, with the same result. Otherwise, if it completed exceptionally, ...

top

alter-ns-meta!

```
(alter-ns-meta! n f & args)
```

Alters the metadata for a namespace. f must be free of side-effects.

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (alter-ns-meta! foo assoc :a 1))
=> {:a 1}


(do
  (ns foo)
  (def n 'foo)
  (alter-ns-meta! (var-get n) assoc :a 1)
  (pr-str (ns-meta (var-get n))))
=> "{:a 1}"
```

SEE ALSO

ns-meta
Returns the meta data of the namespace n or nil if n is not an existing namespace

reset-ns-meta!
Resets the metadata for a namespace

ns
Opens a namespace.

top

amap

```
(amap f arr)
```

Applys f to each item in the array arr. Returns a new array with the mapped values.

```
(str (amap (fn [x] (+ 1 x)) (long-array 6 0)))
=> "[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]"
```

top

and

```
(and x)
(and x & next)
```

Ands the predicate forms

```
(and true true)
=> true

(and true false)
=> false

(and)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

or
Ors the predicate forms

not
Returns true if x is logical false, false otherwise.

top

ansi/ansi

```
(ansi style)
```

Output an ANSI escape code using a style key.
If `*use-ansi*` is bound to false, outputs an empty string instead of an ANSI code.

```
(println (str (ansi/ansi :blue) "foo"))

(println (str (ansi/ansi :underline) "foo"))

(println (str (ansi/ansi (ansi/fg-color 33)) "foo"))

(do
  (dotimes [n 10] (println ">>>" n))
  (sleep 1 :seconds)
  (println (ansi/ansi :clear-screen))
  (println "Hello"))
```

top

ansi/bg-color

```
(bg-color code)
(fg-color r g b)
```

Defines an extended background color from the 256-color extended color set. The code ranges from 0 to 255.

```
(ansi/bg-color 197)
```

SEE ALSO

ansi/fg-color
Defines an extended foreground color from the 256-color extended color set. The code ranges from 0 to 255.

top

ansi/fg-color

```
(fg-color code)
(fg-color r g b)
```

Defines an extended foreground color from the 256-color extended color set. The code ranges from 0 to 255.

The color range of a 256 color terminal consists of 4 parts in which case you actually get 258 colors:

- Color numbers 0 to 7 are the default terminal colors, the actual RGB value of which is not standardized and can often be configured.
- Color numbers 8 to 15 are the *bright* colors. Most of the time these are a lighter shade of the color with index - 8. They are also not standardized and can often be configured. Depending on terminal and shell, they are often used instead of or in conjunction with bold font faces.
- Color numbers 16 to 231 are RGB colors. These 216 colors are defined by 6 values on each of the three RGB axes. That is, instead of values 0 - 255, each color only ranges from 0 - 5.

  The color number is then calculated like this
  `number = 16 + 36 * r + 6 * g + b`
  with `r`, `g` and `b` in the range 0 - 5.
- The color numbers 232 to 255 are grayscale with 24 shades of gray from dark to light.

```
(ansi/fg-color 197)
```

SEE ALSO

ansi/bg-color
Defines an extended background color from the 256-color extended color set. The code ranges from 0 to 255.

top

ansi/progress

```
(progress & options)
```

Returns a progress handler that renders the progress as a percentage string.

The returned progress handler takes two args:
  - progress, a value 0..100 in :percent mode otherwise any value
  - status , one of {:start :progress :end :failed}

E.g: Download: 54%

Progress options:

:caption txt	A caption text. Defaults to empty.
:start-msg msg	A start message. Defaults to "{caption} started".
:end-msg msg	An end message. Defaults to "{caption} ok".
:end-col col	An end message ansi color code.
:failed-msg msg	A failed message. Defaults to "{caption} failed".
:failed-col col	A failed message ansi color code.
:mode m	A mode {:percent, :custom}. Defaults to :percent.

```
(let [pb (ansi/progress :caption "Test:")]
  (pb 0 :start)
  (doseq [x (range 0 101 10)]
    (pb x :progress)
    (sleep 1 :seconds))
  (pb 100 :end))

(io/download "https://foo.org/image.png"
             :binary true
             :user-agent "Mozilla"
             :progress-fn (ansi/progress :caption "Download:"))
```

top

ansi/progress-bar

```
(progress-bar & options)
```

Returns a progress handler that renders a progress bar.

The returned progress handler takes two args:
 - progress (0..100%)
 - status {:start :progress :end :failed}

E.g:
 - Download: [##################]
 - Download: [##################] 70%

Progress bar options:

:caption txt	A caption text. Defaults to empty.
:width val	The width of the bar in chars. Defaults to 25.
:start-msg msg	A start message. Defaults to "{caption} started".
:end-msg msg	An end message. Defaults to "{caption} ok".
:end-col col	An end message ansi color code.
:failed-msg msg	A failed message. Defaults to "{caption} failed".
:failed-col col	A failed message ansi color code.
:show-percent bool	If true shows the percentage. Defaults to 'false'.

```
(let [pb (ansi/progress-bar
               :caption      "Test:"
               :width        20
               :show-percent true)]
```

```
  (pb 0 :start)
  (doseq [x (range 0 101 10)]
    (pb x :progress)
    (sleep 1 :seconds))
  (pb 100 :end))

(io/download "https://foo.org/image.png"
             :binary true
             :user-agent "Mozilla"
             :progress-fn (ansi/progress-bar
                           :caption      "Download:"
                           :width        25
                           :show-percent true))
```

top

ansi/style

```
(style text styles)
```

Applies ANSI color and style to a text string.

```
(println (ansi/style "foo" :green))

(println (ansi/style "foo" :green :underline))

(println (ansi/style "foo" :green :bg-yellow :underline))

(println (ansi/style "foo" (ansi/fg-color 21) (ansi/bg-color 221) :underline))

(println (ansi/style "foo" nil))
```

top

ansi/with-ansi

```
(with-ansi & forms)
```

Runs the given forms with the *use-ansi* variable temporarily bound to true, to enable the production of any ANSI color codes specified in the forms.

```
(ansi/with-ansi (println (ansi/style "foo" :green)))
```

top

ansi/without-ansi

```
(without-ansi & forms)
```

Runs the given forms with the *use-ansi* variable temporarily bound to false, to suppress the production of any ANSI color codes specified in the forms.

```
(ansi/without-ansi (println (ansi/style "foo" :green)))
```

top

ansi/without-cursor

```
(without-cursor & forms)
```

Runs the given forms with the cursor turned off.

top

any-of

```
(any-of p & ps)
```

Returns a new promise that is completed when any of the given promises complete, with the same result. Otherwise, if it completed exceptionally, the returned promise also does so.

```
(-> (any-of (promise (fn [] (sleep 300) 1))
            (promise (fn [] (sleep 100) 2))
            (promise (fn [] (sleep 500) 3)))
    (deref))
=> 2
```

SEE ALSO

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

all-of
Returns a new promise that is completed when all of the given promises complete. If any of the given promises complete exceptionally, ...

top

any-pred

```
(any-pred p1 & p)
```

Takes a set of predicates and returns a function f that returns the first logical true value returned by one of its composing predicates against any of its arguments, else it returns logical false. Note that f is short-circuiting in that it will stop execution on the first argument that triggers a logical true result against the original predicates.

```
((any-pred number?) 1)
=> true


((any-pred number?) 1 "a")
=> true


((any-pred number? string?) 2 "a")
=> true
```

top

any?

```
(any? pred coll)
```

Returns true if the predicate is true for at least one collection item, false otherwise.

```
(any? number? nil)
=> false

(any? number? [])
=> false

(any? number? [1 :a :b])
=> true

(any? number? [1 2 3])
=> true

(any? #(== % 10) [10 20 30])
=> true

(any? #(>= % 10) [1 5 10])
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

every?
Returns true if coll is a collection and the predicate is true for all collection items, false otherwise.

not-any?
Returns false if the predicate is true for at least one collection item, true otherwise

not-every?
Returns true if coll is a collection and the predicate is not true for all collection items, false otherwise.

top

app/build

```
(app/build name main-file file-map dest-dir)
```

Creates a Venice application archive that can be distributed and executed as a single file.

The archive ist stored as: {dest-dir}/{name}.zip

Returns a map with information on the created archive:

```
{  "file"   "{dest-dir}/{name}.zip",
   "name"   "{name}" }
```

Build example:

```
/staging
├── billing.venice
├── utils
│   ├── util.venice
│   └── render.venice
```

```
└── data
    ├── bill.template
    └── logo.jpg
```

With these staged files the archive is built as:

```
(app/build
  "billing"
  "billing.venice"
  { "billing.venice"      "/staging/billing.venice"
    "utils/util.venice"   "/staging/utils/util.venice"
    "utils/render.venice" "/staging/utils/render.venice"
    "data/bill.template"  "/staging/data/bill.template"
    "data/logo.jpg"       "/staging/data/logo.jpg" }
  ".")
```

Loading Venice files works relative to the application. You can only load files that are in the app archive. If for instances "billing.venice" in the above example requires "utils/render.venice" just add `(load-file "utils/render.venice")` to "billing.venice".

The app can be run from the command line as:
`> java -jar venice-1.12.68.jar -app billing.zip`
Venice reads the archive and loads the archive's main file.

Or with additional Java libraries (all JARs in 'libs' dir):
`> java -cp "libs/*" com.github.jlangch.venice.Launcher -app billing.zip`

top

app/manifest

```
(app/manifest app)
```

Returns the manifest of a Venice application archive as a map.

top

apply

```
(apply f args* coll)
```

Applies f to all arguments composed of args and coll

```
(apply + [1 2 3])
=> 6

(apply + 1 2 [3 4 5])
=> 15

(apply str [1 2 3 4 5])
=> "12345"

(apply inc [1])
=> 2
```

top

apply-to-either

```
(apply-to-either p p-other f)
```

Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executed with the corresponding result as argument to the supplied function f.

```
(-> (promise (fn [] (sleep 200) 200))
    (apply-to-either (promise (fn [] (sleep 100) 100))
                     (fn [v] (+ v 1)))
    (deref))
=> 101
```

SEE ALSO

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

then-accept
Returns a new promise that, when this promise completes normally, is executing the function f with this stage's result as the argument.

then-accept-both
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executing the function f with the two ...

then-apply
Applies a function f on the result of the previous stage of the promise p.

then-combine
Applies a function f to the result of the previous stage of promise p and the result of another promise p-other

then-compose
Composes the result of two promises. f receives the result of the first promise p and returns a new promise that composes that value ...

when-complete
Returns the promise p with the same result or exception at this stage, that executes the action f. Passes the current stage's result ...

accept-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completess normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

or-timeout
Exceptionally completes the promise with a TimeoutException if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

complete-on-timeout
Completes the promise with the given value if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

top

as->

```
(as-> expr name & forms)
```

Binds name to expr, evaluates the first form in the lexical context of that binding, then binds name to that result, repeating for each successive form, returning the result of the last form. This allows a value to thread into any argument position.

```
; allows to use arbitrary positioning of the argument
(as-> [:foo :bar] v
      (map name v)
      (first v)
      (str/subs v 1))
=> "oo"
```

```
; allows the use of if statements in the thread
(as-> {:a 1 :b 2} m
      (update m :a #(+ % 10))
      (if true
        (update m :b #(+ % 10))
        m))
=> {:a 11 :b 12}
```

SEE ALSO

->
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the second item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already.

->>
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x as the last item in the first form, making a list of it if it is not a list already.

-<>
Threads the x through the forms. Inserts x at position of the <> symbol of the first form, making a list of it if is not a list already.

top

ascii-table/print

```
(ascii-table/print header data footer border padding)
(ascii-table/print columns data border padding)
```

Renders and prints an ascii table.

Actually does:

`(println (ascii-table/render ...))`

```
(do
  (load-module :ascii-table)
  (ascii-table/print ["head 1" "head 2"]
                     [["1 1" "1 2"] ["2 1" "2 2"]]
                     ["foot 1" "foot 2"]
                     :standard
                     1))
+--------+--------+
| head 1 | head 2 |
+--------+--------+
| 1 1    | 1 2    |
+--------+--------+
| 2 1    | 2 2    |
+--------+--------+
| foot 1 | foot 2 |
+--------+--------+
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

ascii-table/render
Renders an ascii table.

top

ascii-table/render

```
(ascii-table/render header data footer border padding)
(ascii-table/render columns data border padding)
```

Renders an ascii table.

Demo functions:

- `ascii-table/demo-styles`
- `ascii-table/demo-two-column-text`

```
(do
  (load-module :ascii-table)
  (println (ascii-table/render nil
                               [["1 1" "1 2"] ["2 1" "2 2"]]
                               nil
                               :standard
                               1)))
+-----+-----+
| 1 1 | 1 2 |
+-----+-----+
| 2 1 | 2 2 |
+-----+-----+
=> nil

(do
  (load-module :ascii-table)
  (println (ascii-table/render ["head 1" "head 2"]
                               [["1 1" "1 2"] ["2 1" "2 2"]]
                               ["foot 1" "foot 2"]
                               :standard
                               1)))
+--------+--------+
| head 1 | head 2 |
+--------+--------+
| 1 1    | 1 2    |
+--------+--------+
| 2 1    | 2 2    |
+--------+--------+
| foot 1 | foot 2 |
+--------+--------+
=> nil

(do
  (load-module :ascii-table)
  (println (ascii-table/render [{:width  6} {:width  6}]
                               [["1 1" "1 2"] ["2 1" "2 2"]]
                               :double
                               1)))
╔════════╤════════╗
║ 1 1    │ 1 2    ║
╟────────┼────────╢
║ 2 1    │ 2 2    ║
╚════════╧════════╝
=> nil

(do
  (load-module :ascii-table)
  (println (ascii-table/render [{:header {:text "head 1"
                                          :align :left
                                          :overflow :newline }
                                 :footer {:text "4"
                                          :align :left
```

```
                                    :overflow :newline}
                      :body   {:align :left
                               :overflow :newline}
                      :width  8}
                     {:header {:text "head 2"
                               :align :right
                               :overflow :newline}
                      :footer {:text "6"
                               :align :right
                               :overflow :newline}
                      :body   {:align :right
                               :overflow :newline}
                      :width  8}]
                    [["1" "2"] ["3" "4"]]
                    :double
                    1)))
```

head 1	head 2
1	2
3	4
4	6

```
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

ascii-table/print
Renders and prints an ascii table.

top

aset

```
(aset array idx val)
```

Sets the value at the index of an array

```
(aset (long-array '(1 2 3 4 5)) 1 20)
=> [1, 20, 3, 4, 5]
```

top

assert

```
(assert expr)
(assert expr message)
```

Evaluates expr and throws an `:AssertionException` exception if it does not evaluate to logical true.

```
(assert (= 3 (+ 1 2)))
=> true
```

```
(assert (= 4 (+ 1 2)))
=> AssertionException: Assert failed.
Expression:
(= 4 (+ 1 2))
```

SEE ALSO

assert-false
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to logical false.

assert-eq
Assert that expected and actual are equal. Throws an :AssertionException exception if they are not equal.

assert-ne
Assert that unexpected and actual are not equal. Throws an :AssertionException exception if they are equal.

assert-throws
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not throw the expected exception of type ex-type.

assert-does-not-throw
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does throw any kind of exception.

test/deftest
Defines a test function with no arguments.

top

assert-does-not-throw

```
(assert-does-not-throw expr)
(assert-does-not-throw expr message)
```

Evaluates expr and throws an `:AssertionException` exception if it does throw any kind of exception.

```
(assert-does-not-throw (/ 2 1))
=> true


(assert-does-not-throw (/ 2 0))
=> AssertionException: Assert failed.
Unexpected exception: :com.github.jlangch.venice.VncException
Expression:
(/ 2 0)
```

SEE ALSO

assert
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to logical true.

assert-false
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to logical false.

assert-eq
Assert that expected and actual are equal. Throws an :AssertionException exception if they are not equal.

assert-ne
Assert that unexpected and actual are not equal. Throws an :AssertionException exception if they are equal.

assert-throws
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not throw the expected exception of type ex-type.

test/deftest
Defines a test function with no arguments.

top

assert-eq

```
(assert-eq expected actual)
(assert-eq expected actual message)
```

Assert that expected and actual are equal. Throws an `:AssertionException` exception if they are not equal.

```
(assert-eq 3 (+ 1 2))
=> true


(assert-eq 4 (+ 1 2))
=> AssertionException: Assert failed.
Expected: 4
Actual:   3
Expression:
(+ 1 2)
```

SEE ALSO

assert
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to logical true.

assert-false
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to logical false.

assert-ne
Assert that unexpected and actual are not equal. Throws an :AssertionException exception if they are equal.

assert-throws
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not throw the expected exception of type ex-type.

assert-does-not-throw
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does throw any kind of exception.

test/deftest
Defines a test function with no arguments.

top

assert-false

```
(assert-false expr)
(assert-false expr message)
```

Evaluates expr and throws an `:AssertionException` exception if it does not evaluate to logical false.

```
(assert-false (= 3 (+ 1 3)))
=> true


(assert-false (= 4 (+ 1 3)))
=> AssertionException: Assert failed.
Expression:
(= 4 (+ 1 3))
```

SEE ALSO

assert
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to logical true.

assert-eq
Assert that expected and actual are equal. Throws an :AssertionException exception if they are not equal.

assert-ne
Assert that unexpected and actual are not equal. Throws an :AssertionException exception if they are equal.

assert-throws
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not throw the expected exception of type ex-type.

assert-does-not-throw
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does throw any kind of exception.

test/deftest
Defines a test function with no arguments.

top

assert-ne

```
(assert-ne unexpected actual)
(assert-ne unexpected actual message)
```

Assert that unexpected and actual are not equal. Throws an `:AssertionException` exception if they are equal.

```
(assert-ne :foo :bar)
=> true


(assert-ne :foo :foo)
=> AssertionException: Assert failed.
Unexpected: :foo
Actual:     :foo
Expression:
:foo
```

SEE ALSO

assert
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to logical true.

assert-false
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to logical false.

assert-eq
Assert that expected and actual are equal. Throws an :AssertionException exception if they are not equal.

assert-throws
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not throw the expected exception of type ex-type.

assert-does-not-throw
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does throw any kind of exception.

test/deftest
Defines a test function with no arguments.

top

assert-throws

```
(assert-throws ex-type expr)
(assert-throws ex-type expr message)
```

Evaluates expr and throws an `:AssertionException` exception if it does not throw the expected exception of type ex-type.

```
(assert-throws :VncException (/ 2 0))
=> true


(assert-throws :VncException (/ 2 1))
=> AssertionException: Assert failed.
Expected: :VncException
But no exception has been thrown!
Expression:
(/ 2 1)
```

SEE ALSO

assert
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to logical true.

assert-false
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to logical false.

assert-eq
Assert that expected and actual are equal. Throws an :AssertionException exception if they are not equal.

assert-ne
Assert that unexpected and actual are not equal. Throws an :AssertionException exception if they are equal.

assert-does-not-throw
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does throw any kind of exception.

test/deftest
Defines a test function with no arguments.

top

assert-throws-with-msg

```
(assert-throws-with-msg ex-type ex-msg-regexp expr)
(assert-throws-with-msg ex-type ex-msg-regexp expr message)
```

Evaluates expr and throws an `:AssertionException` exception if it does not throw the expected exception of type ex-type.

```
(assert-throws-with-msg :VncException #"/ by zero" (/ 2 0))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

assert
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to logical true.

assert-false
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to logical false.

assert-eq
Assert that expected and actual are equal. Throws an :AssertionException exception if they are not equal.

assert-ne
Assert that unexpected and actual are not equal. Throws an :AssertionException exception if they are equal.

assert-does-not-throw
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does throw any kind of exception.

test/deftest
Defines a test function with no arguments.

top

assoc

```
(assoc coll key val)
(assoc coll key val & kvs)
```

When applied to a map, returns a new map of the same type, that contains the mapping of key(s) to val(s). When applied to a vector, returns a new vector that contains val at index. Note - index must be <= (count vector). When applied to a custom type, returns a new custom type with passed fields changed.

```
(assoc {} :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(assoc nil :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(assoc [1 2 3] 0 10)
=> [10 2 3]

(assoc [1 2 3] 3 10)
=> [1 2 3 10]

(assoc [1 2 3] 6 10)
=> [1 2 3 10]

(do
  (deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
  (def x (complex. 100 200))
  (def y (assoc x :real 110))
  (pr-str y))
=> "{:custom-type* :user/complex :real 110 :imaginary 200}"
```

SEE ALSO

dissoc
Returns a new coll of the same type, that does not contain a mapping for key(s)

update
Updates a value in an associative structure, where k is a key and f is a function that will take the old value and any supplied fargs ...

top

assoc!

```
(assoc! coll key val)
(assoc! coll key val & kvs)
```

Associates key/vals with a mutable map, returns the map

```
(assoc! nil :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(assoc! (mutable-map) :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(assoc! (mutable-vector 1 2 3) 0 10)
=> [10 2 3]

(assoc! (mutable-vector 1 2 3) 3 10)
=> [1 2 3 10]

(assoc! (mutable-vector 1 2 3) 6 10)
=> [1 2 3 10]
```

SEE ALSO

dissoc!
Dissociates keys from a mutable map, returns the map

update!
Updates a value in a mutable associative structure, where k is a key and f is a function that will take the old value and any supplied ...

top

assoc-in

```
(assoc-in m ks v)
```

Associates a value in a nested associative structure, where ks is a sequence of keys and v is the new value and returns a new nested structure. If any levels do not exist, hash-maps or vectors will be created.

```
(do
  (def users [ {:name "James" :age 26}
               {:name "John" :age 43}])
  (assoc-in users [1 :age] 44))
=> [{:name "James" :age 26} {:name "John" :age 44}]

(do
  (def users [ {:name "James" :age 26}
               {:name "John" :age 43}])
  (assoc-in users [2] {:name "Jack" :age 19}))
=> [{:name "James" :age 26} {:name "John" :age 43} {:name "Jack" :age 19}]

(assoc-in [[1 2] [3 4]] [0 0] 9)
=> [[9 2] [3 4]]
```

top

asub

```
(asub array start len)
```

Returns a sub array

```
(asub (long-array '(1 2 3 4 5)) 2 3)
=> [3, 4, 5]
```

top

atom

```
(atom x)
(atom x & options)
```

Creates an atom with the initial value x.

Options:
  :meta metadata-map
  :validator validate-fn

If metadata-map is supplied, it will become the metadata on the atom. validate-fn must be nil or a side-effect-free fn of one argument, which will be passed the intended new state on any state change. If the new state is unacceptable, the validate-fn should return false or throw an exception.

```
(do
  (def counter (atom 0))
  (swap! counter inc)
  (deref counter))
=> 1


(do
  (def counter (atom 0))
  (reset! counter 9)
  @counter)
=> 9
```

SEE ALSO

deref
Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will ...

reset!
Sets the value of an atom or a volatile to newval without regard for the current value. Returns newval.

swap!
Atomically swaps the value of an atom or a volatile to be: (apply f current-value-of-box args). Note that f may be called multiple ...

compare-and-set!
Atomically sets the value of atom to newval if and only if the current value of the atom is identical to oldval. Returns true if set ...

add-watch
Adds a watch function to an agent/atom reference. The watch fn must be a fn of 4 args: a key, the reference, its old-state, its new-state.

remove-watch
Removes a watch function from an agent/atom reference.

top

atom?

```
(atom? x)
```

Returns true if x is an atom, otherwise false

```
(do
   (def counter (atom 0))
   (atom? counter))
=> true
```

top

auto-run-jar

```
(auto-run-jar script-name script-version script save-to)
```

Turns any standalone Venice script into an executable Venice JAR.

The `auto-run-jar` command takes a Venice JAR and copies it to a new JAR with a modified JAR manifest that executes the script when running the JAR with: `java -jar xxxx.jar`

The created JAR name will be: {script-name}.jar

The command line parameters will be available as `*ARGV*` list in the script.

```
;; run the created JAR:  java -jar {path-to-jar}/example.jar
(let [script         """(println "sum:" (+ 1 2))"""
      script-name    "example"
      script-version "1.0"
      dir            "." ]
  (auto-run-jar script-name script-version script dir))

;; run the created JAR:  java -jar {path-to-jar}/example.jar 1 2
(let [script         """
                     (println "sum:" (+ (long (first *ARGV*))
                                        (long (second *ARGV*))))
                     """]
      script-name    "example"
      script-version "1.0"
      dir            "." ]
  (auto-run-jar script-name script-version script dir))

;; create the executable JAR from a Venice script file:
;;    (io/spit "./example.venice"
;;             """(println "sum:" (+ 1 2))"""
;;             :encoding :utf-8)
;; run the created JAR:  java -jar {path-to-jar}/example.jar
(let [script         (io/slurp "./example.venice" :encoding :utf-8)
      script-name    "example"
      script-version "1.0"
      dir            "." ]
  (auto-run-jar script-name script-version script dir))
```

top

aviron-cycler/create

```
(create root-dir)
(create root-dir state-file)
```

Create a DirCycler on a directory with an optional state file.

If the state file is given (it must not necessarily exist at construction time) the cycler saves its state automatically to this file.

If the state file exists at construction time the cycler loads the state from the file and proceeds where it has left off.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-cycler)
  (load-module :aviron-demo-filestore)
  (let [demo-fs       (aviron-demo-filestore/create)
        _             (aviron-demo-filestore/populate-with-demo-files demo-fs 3 5)
        filestore-dir (aviron-demo-filestore/root-dir demo-fs)]
    (aviron-cycler/create filestore-dir)))


(do
  (load-module :aviron-cycler)
  (load-module :aviron-demo-filestore)
  (let [demo-fs       (aviron-demo-filestore/create)
        _             (aviron-demo-filestore/populate-with-demo-files demo-fs 3 5)
        root-dir      (aviron-demo-filestore/root-dir demo-fs)
        filestore-dir (aviron-demo-filestore/filestore-dir demo-fs)
        state-file    (io/file root-dir "cycler.state")]
    (aviron-cycler/create filestore-dir state-file)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-cycler/root-dir
Returns the root dir

aviron-cycler/dirs
Returns a list of the managed subdirs

aviron-cycler/dir-names
Returns a list of the managed subdir names

aviron-cycler/next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle without advancing the cycler or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/refresh
Refreshes the cycler. Rescans all sub dirs.

aviron-cycler/last-dir-name
Returns the last sub dir name in the cycle or nil if there was not yet a call to next

aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp
Returns the timestamp the last sub dir was run or nil if there was no run yet.

top

aviron-cycler/dir-names

```
(dir-names cycler)
```

Returns a list of the managed subdir names

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-cycler)
  (load-module :aviron-demo-filestore)
  (let [demo-fs       (aviron-demo-filestore/create)
        _             (aviron-demo-filestore/populate-with-demo-files demo-fs 3 5)
```

```
        filestore-dir (aviron-demo-filestore/filestore-dir demo-fs)
        cycler        (aviron-cycler/create filestore-dir)]
  (aviron-cycler/dir-names cycler)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-cycler/create
Create a DirCycler on a directory with an optional state file.

aviron-cycler/root-dir
Returns the root dir

aviron-cycler/dirs
Returns a list of the managed subdirs

aviron-cycler/next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle without advancing the cycler or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/refresh
Refreshes the cycler. Rescans all sub dirs.

aviron-cycler/last-dir-name
Returns the last sub dir name in the cycle or nil if there was not yet a call to next

aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp
Returns the timestamp the last sub dir was run or nil if there was no run yet.

top

aviron-cycler/dirs

```
(dirs cycler)
```

Returns a list of the managed subdirs

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-cycler)
  (load-module :aviron-demo-filestore)
  (let [demo-fs       (aviron-demo-filestore/create)
        _             (aviron-demo-filestore/populate-with-demo-files demo-fs 3 5)
        filestore-dir (aviron-demo-filestore/filestore-dir demo-fs)
        cycler        (aviron-cycler/create filestore-dir)]
    (aviron-cycler/dirs cycler)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-cycler/create
Create a DirCycler on a directory with an optional state file.

aviron-cycler/root-dir
Returns the root dir

aviron-cycler/dir-names
Returns a list of the managed subdir names

aviron-cycler/next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle without advancing the cycler or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/refresh
Refreshes the cycler. Rescans all sub dirs.

aviron-cycler/last-dir-name
Returns the last sub dir name in the cycle or nil if there was not yet a call to next

aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp
Returns the timestamp the last sub dir was run or nil if there was no run yet.

top

aviron-cycler/empty?

```
(empty? cycler)
```

Returns `true` if the number of sub dirs is zero else `false`

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-cycler)
  (load-module :aviron-demo-filestore)
  (let [demo-fs       (aviron-demo-filestore/create)
        _             (aviron-demo-filestore/populate-with-demo-files demo-fs 3 5)
        filestore-dir (aviron-demo-filestore/filestore-dir demo-fs)
        cycler        (aviron-cycler/create filestore-dir)]
    (aviron-cycler/size empty?)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-cycler/create
Create a DirCycler on a directory with an optional state file.

aviron-cycler/root-dir
Returns the root dir

aviron-cycler/dirs
Returns a list of the managed subdirs

aviron-cycler/dir-names
Returns a list of the managed subdir names

aviron-cycler/next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle without advancing the cycler or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/refresh
Refreshes the cycler. Rescans all sub dirs.

aviron-cycler/last-dir-name
Returns the last sub dir name in the cycle or nil if there was not yet a call to next

aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp
Returns the timestamp the last sub dir was run or nil if there was no run yet.

top

aviron-cycler/first?

```
(first? cycler)
```

Returns `true` if the current sub dir is the first one else `false`

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-cycler)
  (load-module :aviron-demo-filestore)
  (let [demo-fs       (aviron-demo-filestore/create)
        _             (aviron-demo-filestore/populate-with-demo-files demo-fs 3 5)
        filestore-dir (aviron-demo-filestore/filestore-dir demo-fs)
        cycler        (aviron-cycler/create filestore-dir)]
    (aviron-cycler/first? cycler)
    (aviron-cycler/next-dir cycler)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-cycler/create
Create a DirCycler on a directory with an optional state file.

aviron-cycler/root-dir
Returns the root dir

aviron-cycler/dirs
Returns a list of the managed subdirs

aviron-cycler/dir-names
Returns a list of the managed subdir names

aviron-cycler/next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle without advancing the cycler or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/refresh
Refreshes the cycler. Rescans all sub dirs.

aviron-cycler/last-dir-name
Returns the last sub dir name in the cycle or nil if there was not yet a call to next

aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp
Returns the timestamp the last sub dir was run or nil if there was no run yet.

top

aviron-cycler/last-dir-name

```
(last-dir-name cycler)
```

Returns the last sub dir name in the cycle or `nil` if there was not yet a call to `next`

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-cycler)
  (load-module :aviron-demo-filestore)
  (let [demo-fs       (aviron-demo-filestore/create)
        _             (aviron-demo-filestore/populate-with-demo-files demo-fs 3 5)
        filestore-dir (aviron-demo-filestore/filestore-dir demo-fs)
        cycler        (aviron-cycler/create filestore-dir)]
    (aviron-cycler/next-dir cycler)
    (aviron-cycler/last-dir-name cycler)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-cycler/create

Create a DirCycler on a directory with an optional state file.

aviron-cycler/root-dir
Returns the root dir

aviron-cycler/dirs
Returns a list of the managed subdirs

aviron-cycler/dir-names
Returns a list of the managed subdir names

aviron-cycler/next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle without advancing the cycler or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/refresh
Refreshes the cycler. Rescans all sub dirs.

aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp
Returns the timestamp the last sub dir was run or nil if there was no run yet.

top

aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp

```
(last-dir-timestamp cycler)
```

Returns the timestamp the last sub dir was run or `nil` if there was no run yet.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-cycler)
  (load-module :aviron-demo-filestore)
  (let [demo-fs       (aviron-demo-filestore/create)
        _             (aviron-demo-filestore/populate-with-demo-files demo-fs 3 5)
        filestore-dir (aviron-demo-filestore/filestore-dir demo-fs)
        cycler        (aviron-cycler/create filestore-dir)]
    (aviron-cycler/next-dir cycler)
    (aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp cycler)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-cycler/create
Create a DirCycler on a directory with an optional state file.

aviron-cycler/root-dir
Returns the root dir

aviron-cycler/dirs
Returns a list of the managed subdirs

aviron-cycler/dir-names
Returns a list of the managed subdir names

aviron-cycler/next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle without advancing the cycler or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/refresh
Refreshes the cycler. Rescans all sub dirs.

aviron-cycler/last-dir-name

Returns the last sub dir name in the cycle or nil if there was not yet a call to next

top

aviron-cycler/last?

```
(last? cycler)
```

Returns `true` if the current sub dir is the last one (before starting over again with the first one) else `false`

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-cycler)
  (load-module :aviron-demo-filestore)
  (let [demo-fs       (aviron-demo-filestore/create)
        _             (aviron-demo-filestore/populate-with-demo-files demo-fs 3 5)
        filestore-dir (aviron-demo-filestore/filestore-dir demo-fs)
        cycler        (aviron-cycler/create filestore-dir)]
    (aviron-cycler/next-dir cycler)
    (aviron-cycler/last? cycler)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-cycler/create
Create a DirCycler on a directory with an optional state file.

aviron-cycler/root-dir
Returns the root dir

aviron-cycler/dirs
Returns a list of the managed subdirs

aviron-cycler/dir-names
Returns a list of the managed subdir names

aviron-cycler/next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle without advancing the cycler or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/refresh
Refreshes the cycler. Rescans all sub dirs.

aviron-cycler/last-dir-name
Returns the last sub dir name in the cycle or nil if there was not yet a call to next

aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp
Returns the timestamp the last sub dir was run or nil if there was no run yet.

top

aviron-cycler/next-dir

```
(next-dir cycler)
```

Returns the next dir in the cycle or `nil` if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-cycler)
```

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-demo-filestore)
  (let [demo-fs       (aviron-demo-filestore/create)
        _             (aviron-demo-filestore/populate-with-demo-files demo-fs 3 5)
        filestore-dir (aviron-demo-filestore/filestore-dir demo-fs)
        cycler        (aviron-cycler/create filestore-dir)]
    (aviron-cycler/next-dir cycler)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-cycler/create
Create a DirCycler on a directory with an optional state file.

aviron-cycler/root-dir
Returns the root dir

aviron-cycler/dirs
Returns a list of the managed subdirs

aviron-cycler/dir-names
Returns a list of the managed subdir names

aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle without advancing the cycler or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/refresh
Refreshes the cycler. Rescans all sub dirs.

aviron-cycler/last-dir-name
Returns the last sub dir name in the cycle or nil if there was not yet a call to next

aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp
Returns the timestamp the last sub dir was run or nil if there was no run yet.

top

aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir

```
(peek-next-dir cycler)
```

Returns the next dir in the cycle without advancing the cycler or `nil` if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-cycler)
  (load-module :aviron-demo-filestore)
  (let [demo-fs       (aviron-demo-filestore/create)
        _             (aviron-demo-filestore/populate-with-demo-files demo-fs 3 5)
        filestore-dir (aviron-demo-filestore/filestore-dir demo-fs)
        cycler        (aviron-cycler/create filestore-dir)]
    (aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir cycler)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-cycler/create
Create a DirCycler on a directory with an optional state file.

aviron-cycler/root-dir
Returns the root dir

aviron-cycler/dirs
Returns a list of the managed subdirs

aviron-cycler/dir-names
Returns a list of the managed subdir names

aviron-cycler/next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/refresh
Refreshes the cycler. Rescans all sub dirs.

aviron-cycler/last-dir-name
Returns the last sub dir name in the cycle or nil if there was not yet a call to next

aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp
Returns the timestamp the last sub dir was run or nil if there was no run yet.

top

aviron-cycler/refresh

```
(refresh cycler)
```

Refreshes the cycler. Rescans all sub dirs.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-cycler)
  (load-module :aviron-demo-filestore)
  (let [demo-fs       (aviron-demo-filestore/create)
        _             (aviron-demo-filestore/populate-with-demo-files demo-fs 3 5)
        filestore-dir (aviron-demo-filestore/filestore-dir demo-fs)
        cycler        (aviron-cycler/create filestore-dir)]
    (aviron-cycler/refresh cycler)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-cycler/create
Create a DirCycler on a directory with an optional state file.

aviron-cycler/root-dir
Returns the root dir

aviron-cycler/dirs
Returns a list of the managed subdirs

aviron-cycler/dir-names
Returns a list of the managed subdir names

aviron-cycler/next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle without advancing the cycler or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/last-dir-name
Returns the last sub dir name in the cycle or nil if there was not yet a call to next

aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp
Returns the timestamp the last sub dir was run or nil if there was no run yet.

top

aviron-cycler/root-dir

```
(root-dir cycler)
```

Returns the root dir

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-cycler)
  (load-module :aviron-demo-filestore)
  (let [demo-fs       (aviron-demo-filestore/create)
        _             (aviron-demo-filestore/populate-with-demo-files demo-fs 3 5)
        filestore-dir (aviron-demo-filestore/filestore-dir demo-fs)
        cycler        (aviron-cycler/create filestore-dir)]
    (aviron-cycler/root-dir cycler)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-cycler/create
Create a DirCycler on a directory with an optional state file.

aviron-cycler/dirs
Returns a list of the managed subdirs

aviron-cycler/dir-names
Returns a list of the managed subdir names

aviron-cycler/next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle without advancing the cycler or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/refresh
Refreshes the cycler. Rescans all sub dirs.

aviron-cycler/last-dir-name
Returns the last sub dir name in the cycle or nil if there was not yet a call to next

aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp
Returns the timestamp the last sub dir was run or nil if there was no run yet.

top

aviron-cycler/size

```
(size cycler)
```

Returns the number of sub dirs

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-cycler)
  (load-module :aviron-demo-filestore)
  (let [demo-fs       (aviron-demo-filestore/create)
        _             (aviron-demo-filestore/populate-with-demo-files demo-fs 3 5)
        filestore-dir (aviron-demo-filestore/filestore-dir demo-fs)
        cycler        (aviron-cycler/create filestore-dir)]
    (aviron-cycler/size cycler)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-cycler/create
Create a DirCycler on a directory with an optional state file.

aviron-cycler/root-dir
Returns the root dir

aviron-cycler/dirs

Returns a list of the managed subdirs

aviron-cycler/dir-names
Returns a list of the managed subdir names

aviron-cycler/next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/peek-next-dir
Returns the next dir in the cycle without advancing the cycler or nil if the root dir does not have any sub dirs

aviron-cycler/refresh
Refreshes the cycler. Rescans all sub dirs.

aviron-cycler/last-dir-name
Returns the last sub dir name in the cycle or nil if there was not yet a call to next

aviron-cycler/last-dir-timestamp
Returns the timestamp the last sub dir was run or nil if there was no run yet.

top

aviron-limiter/clamd-activate-cpu-limit

```
(clamd-activate-cpu-limit limiter)
(clamd-activate-cpu-limit limiter limit)
```

Activates a new CPU limit on the clamd daemon .

Without passing a 'limit' computes the CPU limit based on the limiter's profile and the current date and time.

With a 'limit' activates this CPU limit on the clamd process.

```
;; [1] Activating explicit CPU limit
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (let [pid-file   (io/file "clamd-pid-file")
        limiter    (aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter pid-file)
        last-limit (aviron-limiter/clamd-last-seen-limit limiter)
        new-limit  60
        activated? (aviron-limiter/clamd-activate-cpu-limit limiter new-limit)]
    (when activated?
      (println "Adjusted clamd CPU limit:" last-limit "->" new-limit))))

;; [2] Activating current limit from CPU profile
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (let [profile    (aviron-limiter/create-cpu-profile
                                     "anyday"
                                     [ "00:00-05:59 @ 100%"
                                       "06:00-08:59 @  50%"
                                       "09:00-17:59 @   0%"
                                       "18:00-21:59 @  50%"
                                       "22:00-23:59 @ 100%" ])
        pid-file   (io/file "clamd-pid-file")
        limiter    (aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter pid-file (repeat 7 profile))
        last-limit (aviron-limiter/clamd-last-seen-limit limiter)
        activated? (aviron-limiter/clamd-activate-cpu-limit limiter)
        new-limit  (aviron-limiter/clamd-last-seen-limit limiter)]
    (when activated?
      (println "Adjusted clamd CPU limit:" last-limit "->" new-limit))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create−client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron−limiter/create−clamd−cpu−limiter
Creates a new CPU limiter to operate on clamd daemons.

aviron−limiter/clamd−deactivate−cpu−limit
Deactivates any CPU limitation on the clamd deamon.

aviron−limiter/clamd−last−seen−limit
Returns the last seen (activated) CPU limit on the clamd daemon.

aviron−limiter/clamd−limit−for−timestamp
Returns the limit for a given timestamp. If the timestamp is nil returns the limit for now.

aviron−limiter/format−profiles−as−table−by−hour
Returns the limiter's profile data as a string formatted table.

top

aviron-limiter/clamd-deactivate-cpu-limit

```
(clamd-deactivate-cpu-limit limiter)
```

Deactivates any CPU limitation on the clamd deamon.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (let [pid-file (io/file "clamd-pid-file")
        limiter  (aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter pid-file)]
    (aviron-limiter/clamd-deactivate-cpu-limit limiter)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create−client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron−limiter/create−clamd−cpu−limiter
Creates a new CPU limiter to operate on clamd daemons.

aviron−limiter/clamd−activate−cpu−limit
Activates a new CPU limit on the clamd daemon .

aviron−limiter/clamd−last−seen−limit
Returns the last seen (activated) CPU limit on the clamd daemon.

aviron−limiter/clamd−limit−for−timestamp
Returns the limit for a given timestamp. If the timestamp is nil returns the limit for now.

aviron−limiter/format−profiles−as−table−by−hour
Returns the limiter's profile data as a string formatted table.

top

aviron-limiter/clamd-last-seen-limit

```
(clamd-last-seen-limit limiter)
```

Returns the last seen (activated) CPU limit on the clamd daemon.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (let [limiter (aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter)]
    (aviron-limiter/clamd-last-seen-limit limiter)))


(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (let [pid-file   (io/file "clamd-pid-file")
        limiter    (aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter pid-file)
        last-limit (aviron-limiter/clamd-last-seen-limit limiter)
        new-limit  60
        activated? (aviron-limiter/clamd-activate-cpu-limit limiter new-limit)]
    (when activated?
      (println "Adjusted clamd CPU limit:" last-limit "->" new-limit))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter
Creates a new CPU limiter to operate on clamd daemons.

aviron-limiter/clamd-activate-cpu-limit
Activates a new CPU limit on the clamd daemon .

aviron-limiter/clamd-deactivate-cpu-limit
Deactivates any CPU limitation on the clamd deamon.

aviron-limiter/clamd-limit-for-timestamp
Returns the limit for a given timestamp. If the timestamp is nil returns the limit for now.

aviron-limiter/format-profiles-as-table-by-hour
Returns the limiter's profile data as a string formatted table.

top

aviron-limiter/clamd-limit-for-timestamp

```
(clamd-limit-for-timestamp limiter)
```

Returns the limit for a given timestamp. If the timestamp is `nil` returns the limit for *now*.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (let [profile (aviron-limiter/create-cpu-profile
                                 "anyday"
                                 [ "00:00-05:59 @ 100%"
                                   "06:00-08:59 @  50%"
                                   "09:00-17:59 @   0%"
                                   "18:00-21:59 @  50%"
                                   "22:00-23:59 @ 100%" ])
        pid-file (io/file "clamd-pid-file")
        limiter  (aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter
                                 pid-file
                                 (repeat 7 profile))]
    (aviron-limiter/clamd-limit-for-timestamp
                    limiter
                    (time/local-date-time 2025 7 1 18 30 0))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create−client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron−limiter/create−clamd−cpu−limiter
Creates a new CPU limiter to operate on clamd daemons.

aviron−limiter/clamd−activate−cpu−limit
Activates a new CPU limit on the clamd daemon .

aviron−limiter/clamd−deactivate−cpu−limit
Deactivates any CPU limitation on the clamd deamon.

aviron−limiter/clamd−last−seen−limit
Returns the last seen (activated) CPU limit on the clamd daemon.

aviron−limiter/format−profiles−as−table−by−hour
Returns the limiter's profile data as a string formatted table.

top

aviron-limiter/compute-dynamic-cpu-limit

```
(compute-dynamic-cpu-limit limiter)
(compute-dynamic-cpu-limit limiter timestamp)
```

Compute the CPU limit based on dynamic CPU limiter.

Without an argument computes the CPU limit for the current date/time.

Otherwise computes the CPU limit for the given timestamp (type `time/local-date-time`).

```
;; [1] Compute limit for current time based on a limit compute
;;     function
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (defn limit-fn [ts] 100I)  ;; Important: must return an integer!
  (let [limiter (aviron-limiter/create-dynamic-cpu-limiter limit-fn)]
    (aviron-limiter/compute-dynamic-cpu-limit limiter)))

;; [2] Compute limit for a specific timestamp based on a limit compute
;;     function
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (defn limit-fn [ts] 100I)  ;; Important: must return an integer!
  (let [limiter (aviron-limiter/create-dynamic-cpu-limiter limit-fn)
        ts      (time/local-date-time 2025 7 26 10 30 0)]
    (aviron-limiter/compute-dynamic-cpu-limit limiter ts)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create−client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron−limiter/create−dynamic−cpu−limiter
Creates a new dynamic CPU limiter.

top

aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter

```
(create-clamd-cpu-limiter)
(create-clamd-cpu-limiter profiles)
(create-clamd-cpu-limiter limit-fn)
```

Creates a new CPU limiter to operate on clamd daemons.

Without an argument creates a limiter with a default profile (100% CPU usage).

Otherwise creates a limiter with a list of explicit profiles for each day in the week (Mon to Sun) or a limiter based on a limiter function that computes the CPU limit for a timestamp.

Note: Uses internally the dynamic CPU limiter to compute the new CPU limits for the clamd daemon.

```
;; [1] Limiter with default profile
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter))

;; [2] Limiter with profiles for each day in the week (Mon to Sun)
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (let [weekday (aviron-limiter/create-cpu-profile
                                  "weekday"
                                  [ "00:00-05:59 @ 100%"
                                    "06:00-21:59 @   0%"
                                    "22:00-23:59 @ 100%" ])
        weekend (aviron-limiter/create-cpu-profile
                                  "weekend"
                                  [ "00:00-05:59 @ 100%"
                                    "06:00-21:59 @  60%"
                                    "22:00-23:59 @ 100%" ])]
    (aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter
                                  (io/file "clamd-pid-file")
                                  (concat (repeat 5 weekday)
                                          (repeat 2 weekend)))))

;; [3] Limiter based on a limiter function that computes the CPU limit for
;; a timestamp
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (defn limit-fn [ts] 100I)
  (aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter (io/file "clamd-pid-file") limit-fn))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron-limiter/clamd-activate-cpu-limit
Activates a new CPU limit on the clamd daemon .

aviron-limiter/clamd-deactivate-cpu-limit
Deactivates any CPU limitation on the clamd deamon.

aviron-limiter/clamd-last-seen-limit
Returns the last seen (activated) CPU limit on the clamd daemon.

aviron-limiter/clamd-limit-for-timestamp
Returns the limit for a given timestamp. If the timestamp is nil returns the limit for now.

aviron-limiter/format-profiles-as-table-by-hour
Returns the limiter's profile data as a string formatted table.

top

aviron-limiter/create-cpu-profile

```
(create-cpu-profile name data)
```

Create a named CPU profile.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (aviron-limiter/create-cpu-profile
                   "weekday"
                   [ "00:00-05:59 @ 100%"
                     "06:00-08:59 @  50%"
                     "09:00-17:59 @   0%"
                     "18:00-21:59 @  50%"
                     "22:00-23:59 @ 100%" ]))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron-limiter/get-cpu-profile-entries
Returns the entries java CPU profile.

aviron-limiter/get-cpu-profile-limit
Returns the CPU limit defined by the profile for a given hour and minute.

top

aviron-limiter/create-dynamic-cpu-limiter

```
(create-dynamic-cpu-limiter)
(create-dynamic-cpu-limiter profiles)
(create-dynamic-cpu-limiter limit-fn)
```

Creates a new dynamic CPU limiter.

Without an argument creates a limiter with a default profile (100% CPU usage).

Otherwise creates a limiter with a list of explicit profiles for each day in the week (Mon to Sun) or a limiter based on a limiter function that computes the CPU limit for a timestamp.

```
;; [1] Limiter with default profile
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (let [limiter (aviron-limiter/create-dynamic-cpu-limiter)
        ts      (time/local-date-time 2025 7 21 12 0 0)]
    (aviron-limiter/compute-dynamic-cpu-limit limiter ts)))

;; [2] Limiter with profiles for each day in the week (Mon to Sun)
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (let [weekday (aviron-limiter/create-cpu-profile
                                  "weekday"
                                  [ "00:00-05:59 @ 100%"
                                    "06:00-21:59 @   0%"
                                    "22:00-23:59 @ 100%" ])
        weekend (aviron-limiter/create-cpu-profile
                                  "weekend"
```

```
                                [ "00:00-05:59 @ 100%"
                                  "06:00-21:59 @  60%"
                                  "22:00-23:59 @ 100%" ])
        limiter (aviron-limiter/create-dynamic-cpu-limiter
                      (concat (repeat 5 weekday)
                              (repeat 2 weekend)))
        ts-mon      (time/local-date-time 2025 7 21 12 0 0)
        ts-sat      (time/local-date-time 2025 7 26 12 0 0)]
    (println "Monday:  " (aviron-limiter/compute-dynamic-cpu-limit limiter ts-mon))
    (println "Saturday:" (aviron-limiter/compute-dynamic-cpu-limit limiter ts-sat))))

;; [3] Limiter based on a limiter function that computes the CPU limit
;;     for a timestamp
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (defn limit-fn [ts] 100I)  ;; Important: must return an integer!
  (let [limiter (aviron-limiter/create-dynamic-cpu-limiter limit-fn)
        ts      (time/local-date-time 2025 7 21 12 0 0)]
    (aviron-limiter/compute-dynamic-cpu-limit limiter ts)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron-limiter/compute-dynamic-cpu-limit
Compute the CPU limit based on dynamic CPU limiter.

top

aviron-limiter/format-profiles-as-table-by-hour

```
(format-profiles-as-table-by-hour limiter)
```

Returns the limiter's profile data as a string formatted table.

The limiter may be a limiter obtained from:

- `aviron-limiter/create-dynamic-cpu-limiter`
- `aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter`

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (let [profile (aviron-limiter/create-cpu-profile
                                "anyday"
                                [ "00:00-05:59 @ 100%"
                                  "06:00-08:59 @  50%"
                                  "09:00-17:59 @   0%"
                                  "18:00-21:59 @  50%"
                                  "22:00-23:59 @ 100%" ])
        pid-file (io/file "clamd-pid-file")
        limiter (aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter
                              pid-file
                              (repeat 7 profile))]
    (println (aviron-limiter/format-profiles-as-table-by-hour limiter))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron-limiter/create-clamd-cpu-limiter
Creates a new CPU limiter to operate on clamd daemons.

aviron-limiter/clamd-activate-cpu-limit
Activates a new CPU limit on the clamd daemon .

aviron-limiter/clamd-deactivate-cpu-limit
Deactivates any CPU limitation on the clamd deamon.

aviron-limiter/clamd-last-seen-limit
Returns the last seen (activated) CPU limit on the clamd daemon.

aviron-limiter/clamd-limit-for-timestamp
Returns the limit for a given timestamp. If the timestamp is nil returns the limit for now.

top

aviron-limiter/get-cpu-profile-entries

```
(get-cpu-profile-entries profile)
```

Returns the entries java CPU profile.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (let [profile (aviron-limiter/create-cpu-profile
                                  "weekday"
                                  [ "00:00-05:59 @ 100%"
                                    "06:00-08:59 @  50%"
                                    "09:00-17:59 @   0%"
                                    "18:00-21:59 @  50%"
                                    "22:00-23:59 @ 100%" ])]
    (aviron-limiter/get-cpu-profile-entries profile)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron-limiter/create-cpu-profile
Create a named CPU profile.

aviron-limiter/get-cpu-profile-limit
Returns the CPU limit defined by the profile for a given hour and minute.

top

aviron-limiter/get-cpu-profile-limit

```
(get-cpu-profile-limit profile hour minute)
```

Returns the CPU limit defined by the profile for a given hour and minute.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-limiter)
  (let [profile (aviron-limiter/create-cpu-profile
                                  "weekday"
                                  [ "00:00-05:59 @ 100%"
                                    "06:00-08:59 @  50%"
```

```
                                    "09:00-17:59 @   0%"
                                    "18:00-21:59 @  50%"
                                    "22:00-23:59 @ 100%" ])]
    (aviron-limiter/get-cpu-profile-limit profile 18 45)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron-limiter/create-cpu-profile
Create a named CPU profile.

aviron-limiter/get-cpu-profile-entries
Returns the entries java CPU profile.

top

aviron-queue/capacity

```
(capacity queue)
```

Returns the capacity of the file queue

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-queue)
  (let [q (aviron-queue/create)]
    (aviron-queue/capacity q)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-queue/create
Create a new file queue with either the default capacity or an explicit capacity.

aviron-queue/empty?
Returns true if the file queue is empty else false

aviron-queue/size
Returns the size of the file queue

aviron-queue/clear
Clears the file queue

aviron-queue/remove
Removes a file form the queue.

aviron-queue/push
Push a new file to the tail of the queue

aviron-queue/pop
Pops the next or n next files from the head of the queue.

top

aviron-queue/clear

```
(clear queue)
```

Clears the file queue

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-queue)
  (let [q (aviron-queue/create)]
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/a.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/clear q)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-queue/create
Create a new file queue with either the default capacity or an explicit capacity.

aviron-queue/capacity
Returns the capacity of the file queue

aviron-queue/empty?
Returns true if the file queue is empty else false

aviron-queue/size
Returns the size of the file queue

aviron-queue/clear
Clears the file queue

aviron-queue/push
Push a new file to the tail of the queue

aviron-queue/pop
Pops the next or n next files from the head of the queue.

top

aviron-queue/create

```
(create)
(create capacity)
```

Create a new file queue with either the default capacity or an explicit capacity.

The file queue is buffering file watching events. It asynchronously decouples the event producing file watcher from the event consuming AV scanner client.

The queue never blocks and never grows beyond limits to protect the system! Therefore the queue is non blocking and has a fix capacity. As a consequence it must discard old events if overrun.

File watchers (like the Java `WatchService` or the `fswatch` tool) have the same behavior. If they get overrun with file change events they discard events and signal it by sending an 'OVERFLOW' event to their clients.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-queue)
  (aviron-queue/create))


(do
  (load-module :aviron-queue)
  (aviron-queue/create 5000))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-queue/capacity
Returns the capacity of the file queue

aviron-queue/empty?
Returns true if the file queue is empty else false

aviron-queue/size

Returns the size of the file queue

aviron-queue/clear
Clears the file queue

aviron-queue/remove
Removes a file form the queue.

aviron-queue/push
Push a new file to the tail of the queue

aviron-queue/pop
Pops the next or n next files from the head of the queue.

top

aviron-queue/empty?

```
(empty? queue)
```

Returns `true` if the file queue is empty else `false`

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-queue)
  (let [q (aviron-queue/create)]
    (aviron-queue/empty? q)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-queue/create
Create a new file queue with either the default capacity or an explicit capacity.

aviron-queue/capacity
Returns the capacity of the file queue

aviron-queue/size
Returns the size of the file queue

aviron-queue/clear
Clears the file queue

aviron-queue/remove
Removes a file form the queue.

aviron-queue/push
Push a new file to the tail of the queue

aviron-queue/pop
Pops the next or n next files from the head of the queue.

top

aviron-queue/overflow-count

```
(overflow-count queue)
```

Returns the overflow event count.

Whenever pushing a file to a full queue the queue's head element is discarded in favor of pushing the new file. The overflow count is incremented in this case.

The queue never blocks and never grows beyond limits to protect the system! Therefore the queue is non blocking and has a fix capacity. As a consequence it must discard old events if overrun.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-queue)
  (let [q (aviron-queue/create 5)]
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/a.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/b.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/d.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/e.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/f.txt"))
    ;; overflow event (the head element "/data/a.txt" is discarded)
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/g.txt"))
    (println (aviron-queue/overflow-count q))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-queue/create
Create a new file queue with either the default capacity or an explicit capacity.

aviron-queue/capacity
Returns the capacity of the file queue

aviron-queue/empty?
Returns true if the file queue is empty else false

aviron-queue/size
Returns the size of the file queue

aviron-queue/clear
Clears the file queue

aviron-queue/remove
Removes a file form the queue.

aviron-queue/pop
Pops the next or n next files from the head of the queue.

top

aviron-queue/overflow-reset

```
(overflow-reset queue)
```

Resets the overflow count

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-queue)
  (let [q (aviron-queue/create 5)]
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/a.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/b.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/d.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/e.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/f.txt"))
    ;; overflow event (the head element "/data/a.txt" is discarded)
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/g.txt"))
    (println (aviron-queue/overflow-count q))
    (println (aviron-queue/overflow-reset q))
    (println (aviron-queue/overflow-count q))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-queue/create
Create a new file queue with either the default capacity or an explicit capacity.

aviron-queue/capacity
Returns the capacity of the file queue

aviron-queue/empty?
Returns true if the file queue is empty else false

aviron-queue/size
Returns the size of the file queue

aviron-queue/clear
Clears the file queue

aviron-queue/remove
Removes a file form the queue.

aviron-queue/pop
Pops the next or n next files from the head of the queue.

top

aviron-queue/pop

```
(pop queue)
(pop queue n)
(pop queue n existing-files-only)
```

Pops the next or n next files from the head of the queue.

If 'existing-files-only' is `true` discards any queue head files that are not existing.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-queue)
  (let [q (aviron-queue/create)]
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/a.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/b.txt"))
    (println (aviron-queue/pop q))
    (println (aviron-queue/pop q))
    (println (aviron-queue/pop q))))

(do
  (load-module :aviron-queue)
  (let [q (aviron-queue/create)]
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/a.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/b.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/c.txt"))
    (println (aviron-queue/pop q 5))))

(do
  (load-module :aviron-queue)
  (let [q (aviron-queue/create)]
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/a.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/b.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/c.txt"))
    (println (aviron-queue/pop q 5 true))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-queue/create
Create a new file queue with either the default capacity or an explicit capacity.

aviron-queue/capacity
Returns the capacity of the file queue

aviron-queue/empty?
Returns true if the file queue is empty else false

aviron-queue/size
Returns the size of the file queue

aviron-queue/clear
Clears the file queue

aviron-queue/remove
Removes a file form the queue.

aviron-queue/push
Push a new file to the tail of the queue

top

aviron-queue/push

```
(push queue file)
```

Push a new file to the tail of the queue

Whenever pushing a file to a full queue the queue's head element is discarded in favor of pushing the new file. The overflow count is incremented in this case.

The queue never blocks and never grows beyond limits to protect the system! Therefore the queue is non blocking and has a fix capacity. As a consequence it must discard old events if overrun.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-queue)
  (let [q (aviron-queue/create)]
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/a.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/b.txt"))
    (println (aviron-queue/pop q))
    (println (aviron-queue/pop q))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-queue/create
Create a new file queue with either the default capacity or an explicit capacity.

aviron-queue/capacity
Returns the capacity of the file queue

aviron-queue/empty?
Returns true if the file queue is empty else false

aviron-queue/size
Returns the size of the file queue

aviron-queue/clear
Clears the file queue

aviron-queue/remove
Removes a file form the queue.

aviron-queue/pop
Pops the next or n next files from the head of the queue.

top

aviron-queue/remove

```
(remove queue file)
```

Removes a file form the queue.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-queue)
  (let [q (aviron-queue/create)]
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/a.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/b.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/push q (io/file "/data/c.txt"))
    (aviron-queue/remove q (io/file "/data/b.txt"))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-queue/create
Create a new file queue with either the default capacity or an explicit capacity.

aviron-queue/capacity
Returns the capacity of the file queue

aviron-queue/empty?
Returns true if the file queue is empty else false

aviron-queue/size
Returns the size of the file queue

aviron-queue/clear
Clears the file queue

aviron-queue/push
Push a new file to the tail of the queue

aviron-queue/pop
Pops the next or n next files from the head of the queue.

top

aviron-queue/size

```
(size queue)
```

Returns the size of the file queue

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron-queue)
  (let [q (aviron-queue/create)]
    (aviron-queue/size q)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron-queue/create
Create a new file queue with either the default capacity or an explicit capacity.

aviron-queue/capacity
Returns the capacity of the file queue

aviron-queue/empty?
Returns true if the file queue is empty else false

aviron-queue/clear
Clears the file queue

aviron-queue/remove
Removes a file form the queue.

aviron-queue/push
Push a new file to the tail of the queue

aviron-queue/pop
Pops the next or n next files from the head of the queue.

top

aviron/clamav-version

```
(clamav-version client)
```

Return the ClamAV version

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (aviron/clamav-version (aviron/create-client)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/ping
Sends a "PING" command to the ClamAV server.

aviron/stats
Returns the formatted statistics about the scan queue, contents of scan queue, and memory usage.

aviron/reload-virus-databases
Reload the virus databases.

aviron/shutdown-server
Shutdown the ClamAV server and perform a clean exit.

top

aviron/clamd-cpu-limit

```
(clamd-cpu-limit clamd-pid limit)
```

Activates a CPU limit [1..LIMIT] percent on a clamd daemon process.

The max value of LIMIT depends on the number of logical processors:

- on a 8 core **MacBook Air** LIMIT is 800%
- on a **Intel** single core with 2 hyperthreads LIMIT is 200%

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (aviron/clamd-cpu-limit (aviron/clamd-pid) 50))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/clamd-cpu-limit-off
Deactivates a CPU limit on a clamd daemon process.

aviron/clamd-pid
Returns the clamd PID or nil if the clamd daemon is not running.

aviron/cpus
Returns the number of available processors or the number of hyperthreads if the CPU supports hyperthreads.

top

aviron/clamd-cpu-limit-off

```
(clamd-cpu-limit-off clamd-pid)
```

Deactivates a CPU limit on a clamd daemon process.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (aviron/clamd-cpu-limit-off (aviron/clamd-pid)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/clamd-cpu-limit
Activates a CPU limit [1..LIMIT] percent on a clamd daemon process.

aviron/clamd-pid
Returns the clamd PID or nil if the clamd daemon is not running.

aviron/cpus
Returns the number of available processors or the number of hyperthreads if the CPU supports hyperthreads.

top

aviron/clamd-pid

```
(clamd-pid)
(clamd-pid pid-file)
```

Returns the clamd PID or `nil` if the clamd daemon is not running.

Without 'pid-file' argument runs a `pgrep clamd` shell command to get the pid. With a 'pid-file' loads the pid from the pid file.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (aviron/clamd-pid))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/clamd-cpu-limit
Activates a CPU limit [1..LIMIT] percent on a clamd daemon process.

aviron/clamd-cpu-limit-off
Deactivates a CPU limit on a clamd daemon process.

aviron/cpus
Returns the number of available processors or the number of hyperthreads if the CPU supports hyperthreads.

top

aviron/cpus

```
(cpus)
```

Returns the number of available processors or the number of hyperthreads if the CPU supports hyperthreads.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (aviron/cpus))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/clamd-pid
Returns the clamd PID or nil if the clamd daemon is not running.

aviron/clamd-cpu-limit
Activates a CPU limit [1..LIMIT] percent on a clamd daemon process.

aviron/clamd-cpu-limit-off
Deactivates a CPU limit on a clamd daemon process.

top

aviron/create-client

```
(create-client & options)
```

The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, or getting the scanning stats.

Options:

:server-hostname s	The ClamAV server hostname. Defaults to "localhost"
:server-port n	The ClamAV server port. Defaults to 3310
:server-file-separator k	The ClamAV server file separator, one of { `:UNIX` , `:WINDOWS` , `:JVM_PLATFORM` }. Defaults to `:JVM_PLATFORM`
:connection-timeout n	The connection timeout in milliseconds, 0 means indefinite. Defaults to 3'000ms
:read-timeout n	The read timeout in milliseconds, 0 means indefinite. Defaults to 20'000ms
:quarantine-dir f	A quarantine directory. If the quarantine action is `:MOVE` or `:COPY` infected files will be move/copied to the quarantine directory.
:quarantine-action e	A quarantine file action for infected, one of { `:NONE` , `:MOVE` , `:COPY` }. files. Defaults to `:NONE`

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
```

```
  (let [client (aviron/create-client :server-hostname "localhost"
                                     :server-file-separator :UNIX)]

    (println (aviron/reachable? client))

    (println (aviron/clamav-version client))

    (let [result (aviron/scan-path client "/data/summary.docx")]
      (when (aviron/virus? result)
        (println (aviron/viruses result))))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/scan-stream
Scans a file's data passed in the 'is' stream. Uses a default chunk size of 2048 bytes.

aviron/scan-path
Scans a single file or directory (recursively). Stops by default after the first file with a detected virus.

aviron/scan-parallel
Scans a single file or directory (recursively) using multiple threads.

aviron/shutdown-server
Shutdown the ClamAV server and perform a clean exit.

aviron/ping
Sends a "PING" command to the ClamAV server.

aviron/clamav-version
Return the ClamAV version

aviron/stats
Returns the formatted statistics about the scan queue, contents of scan queue, and memory usage.

aviron/reachable?
Tests if the ClamAV server is reachable. Uses a default timeout of 3'000ms.

aviron/wait-for-operational-clamd
Wait for Clamd to get operational.

aviron/reload-virus-databases
Reload the virus databases.

aviron/shutdown-server
Shutdown the ClamAV server and perform a clean exit.

aviron/last-command-run-details
Returns the raw command string and the server's result for the last command sent to the ClamAV server.

top

aviron/last-command-run-details

```
(last-command-run-details client)
```

Returns the raw command string and the server's result for the last command sent to the ClamAV server.

This function is provided for debugging purposes

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (let [client (aviron/create-client)]
    (aviron/clamav-version client)
    (println (aviron/last-command-run-details client))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

top

aviron/list-quarantine-files

```
(list-quarantine-files client)
```

Returns a list of the quarantine files.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (let [client (aviron/create-client)]
    (aviron/list-quarantine-files client)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/quarantine-active?
Returns true if the quarantine is active else false

aviron/remove-quarantine-file
Removes a quarantine file.

aviron/remove-all-quarantine-files
Removes all quarantine files.

top

aviron/ok?

```
(ok? scan-result)
```

Returns `true` if the scan result does not contain any detected viruses else `false`

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (let [client (aviron/create-client)]
    (aviron/ok? (aviron/scan-path "/data/document.pdf"))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/virus?
Returns true if the scan result does contain any detected viruses else false

aviron/viruses
Returns a map of the detected viruses.

top

aviron/ping

```
(ping client)
```

Sends a "PING" command to the ClamAV server.

Returns `true` f the server answers with a "PONG" else `false`

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (aviron/ping (aviron/create-client)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create−client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/clamav−version
Return the ClamAV version

aviron/stats
Returns the formatted statistics about the scan queue, contents of scan queue, and memory usage.

aviron/reload−virus−databases
Reload the virus databases.

aviron/shutdown−server
Shutdown the ClamAV server and perform a clean exit.

top

aviron/print-config

```
(print-config client)
(print-config client ps)
```

Print the client configuration in human readable form to a :java.io.PrintStream

If the passed stream is `nil` prints to stdout

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (let [client (aviron/create-client)]
    (aviron/print-config client)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create−client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

top

aviron/quarantine-active?

```
(quarantine-active? client)
```

Returns `true` if the quarantine is active else `false`

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (let [client (aviron/create-client)]
    (aviron/quarantine-active? client)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/list-quarantine-files
Returns a list of the quarantine files.

aviron/remove-quarantine-file
Removes a quarantine file.

aviron/remove-all-quarantine-files
Removes all quarantine files.

top

aviron/reachable?

```
(reachable? client)
(reachable? client timeout)
```

Tests if the ClamAV server is reachable. Uses a default timeout of 3'000ms.

Returns `true` if the server is reachable else `false`.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (aviron/reachable? (aviron/create-client)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

top

aviron/reload-virus-databases

```
(reload-virus-databases client)
```

Reload the virus databases.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (aviron/reload-virus-databases (aviron/create-client)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/ping
Sends a "PING" command to the ClamAV server.

aviron/clamav-version
Return the ClamAV version

aviron/stats
Returns the formatted statistics about the scan queue, contents of scan queue, and memory usage.

aviron/shutdown-server
Shutdown the ClamAV server and perform a clean exit.

top

aviron/remove-all-quarantine-files

```
(remove-all-quarantine-files client)
```

Removes all quarantine files.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (let [client (aviron/create-client)]
    (aviron/remove-all-quarantine-files client)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/quarantine-active?
Returns true if the quarantine is active else false

aviron/list-quarantine-files
Returns a list of the quarantine files.

aviron/remove-quarantine-file
Removes a quarantine file.

top

aviron/remove-quarantine-file

```
(remove-quarantine-file client f)
```

Removes a quarantine file.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (let [client (aviron/create-client)]
    (if-let [f (first (aviron/list-quarantine-files client))]
      (aviron/remove-quarantine-file client f))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/quarantine-active?

Returns true if the quarantine is active else false

aviron/list-quarantine-files
Returns a list of the quarantine files.

aviron/remove-all-quarantine-files
Removes all quarantine files.

top

aviron/scan-parallel

```
(scan-parallel client path)
```

Scans a single file or directory (recursively) using multiple threads.

Returns the scan result with the detected virus info

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (let [client (aviron/create-client)]
    (aviron/ok? (aviron/scan-parallel "/data"))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/ok?
Returns true if the scan result does not contain any detected viruses else false

aviron/virus?
Returns true if the scan result does contain any detected viruses else false

aviron/viruses
Returns a map of the detected viruses.

top

aviron/scan-path

```
(scan-path client path)
(scan-path client path continue)
```

Scans a single file or directory (recursively). Stops by default after the first file with a detected virus.

If 'continue' is `true` continues scanning upon detecting a virus in a file else stops after the first file with a detected virus.

Returns the scan result with the detected virus info

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (let [client (aviron/create-client)]
    (aviron/ok? (aviron/scan-path "/data/document.pdf"))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/ok?
Returns true if the scan result does not contain any detected viruses else false

aviron/virus?
Returns true if the scan result does contain any detected viruses else false

aviron/viruses
Returns a map of the detected viruses.

top

aviron/scan-stream

```
(scan-stream is)
(scan-stream is chunk-size)
```

Scans a file's data passed in the 'is' stream. Uses a default chunk size of 2048 bytes.

Returns the scan result with the detected virus info

Note: The input stream must be closed by the caller!

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (let [client (aviron/create-client)]
    (try-with [is (io/file-in-stream "/data/document.pdf")]
      (aviron/ok? (aviron/scan-stream is)))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/ok?
Returns true if the scan result does not contain any detected viruses else false

aviron/virus?
Returns true if the scan result does contain any detected viruses else false

aviron/viruses
Returns a map of the detected viruses.

top

aviron/shutdown-server

```
(shutdown-server client)
```

Shutdown the ClamAV server and perform a clean exit.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (aviron/shutdown-server  (aviron/create-client)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/ping
Sends a "PING" command to the ClamAV server.

aviron/clamav-version
Return the ClamAV version

aviron/stats
Returns the formatted statistics about the scan queue, contents of scan queue, and memory usage.

aviron/reload-virus-databases
Reload the virus databases.

top

aviron/stats

```
(stats client)
```

Returns the formatted statistics about the scan queue, contents of scan queue, and memory usage.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (aviron/stats (aviron/create-client)))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/ping
Sends a "PING" command to the ClamAV server.

aviron/clamav-version
Return the ClamAV version

aviron/reload-virus-databases
Reload the virus databases.

aviron/shutdown-server
Shutdown the ClamAV server and perform a clean exit.

top

aviron/version

```
(version)
```

Returns the version of the Aviron Java library.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (aviron/version))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

top

aviron/virus?

```
(virus? scan-result)
```

Returns `true` if the scan result does contain any detected viruses else `false`

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (let [client (aviron/create-client)]
    (aviron/virus? (aviron/scan-path "/data/document.pdf"))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/ok?
Returns true if the scan result does not contain any detected viruses else false

aviron/viruses
Returns a map of the detected viruses.

top

aviron/viruses

```
(viruses scan-result)
```

Returns a map of the detected viruses.

The map's keys hold the file detected and the values contain a list of the virus types detected in the file.

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (let [client (aviron/create-client)]
    (println (aviron/viruses (aviron/scan-path "/data/document.pdf")))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

aviron/ok?
Returns true if the scan result does not contain any detected viruses else false

aviron/virus?
Returns true if the scan result does contain any detected viruses else false

top

aviron/wait-for-operational-clamd

```
(wait-for-operational-clamd max-wait-time time-unit)
(wait-for-operational-clamd max-wait-time time-unit listener)
```

Wait for Clamd to get operational.

Returns `true` if the associated clamd daemon is operational else `false`.

Checks first if the clamd daemon process is running followed by ping command to verify that clamd is operational and ready to accept commands.

Clamd has pretty long startup time due the the time expensive virus database loading.

`time-unit` is one of {:milliseconds, :seconds, :minutes, :hours}

```
(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (let [client (aviron/create-client)]
    (println (aviron/wait-for-operational-clamd client 1 :minutes))))


(do
  (load-module :aviron)
  (let [client (aviron/create-client)]
    (println (aviron/wait-for-operational-clamd
                client
                1
                :minutes
                #(println "Clamd:" (. % :getStatus))))))
```

SEE ALSO

aviron/create-client
The ClamAV client provides access to the ClamAV daemon (clamd) functions like file scanning, updating the daemon's ClamAV virus databases, ...

top

await

```
(await agents)
```

Blocks the current thread (indefinitely) until all actions dispatched thus far (from this thread or agent) to the agents have occurred.

```
(do
   (def x1 (agent 100))
   (def x2 (agent {}))
   (send-off x1 + 5)
   (send-off x2 (fn [state]
                  (sleep 100)
                  (assoc state :done true)))
   ;; blocks till the agent actions are finished
   (await x1 x2))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

await-for
Blocks the current thread until all actions dispatched thus far (from this thread or agent) to the agents have occurred, or the timeout ...

top

await-for

```
(await-for timeout-ms agents)
```

Blocks the current thread until all actions dispatched thus far (from this thread or agent) to the agents have occurred, or the timeout (in milliseconds) has elapsed. Returns logical false if returning due to timeout, logical true otherwise.

```
(do
   (def x1 (agent 100))
   (def x2 (agent {}))
   (send-off x1 + 5)
   (send-off x2 (fn [state]
                  (sleep 100)
                  (assoc state :done true)))
   ;; blocks till the agent actions are finished
   (await-for 500 x1 x2))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

await
Blocks the current thread (indefinitely) until all actions dispatched thus far (from this thread or agent) to the agents have occurred.

top

await-termination-agents

```
(shutdown-agents)
```

Blocks until all actions have completed execution after a shutdown request, or the timeout occurs, or the current thread is interrupted, whichever happens first.

```
(do
   (def x1 (agent 100))
   (def x2 (agent 100))
   (shutdown-agents)
   (await-termination-agents 1000))
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

await-termination-agents?

```
(await-termination-agents?)
```

Returns true if all tasks have been completed following agent shut down

```
(do
   (def x1 (agent 100))
   (def x2 (agent 100))
   (shutdown-agents)
   (await-termination-agents 1000)
   (sleep 300)
   (await-termination-agents?))
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

bases

```
(bases class)
```

Returns the immediate superclass and interfaces of class, if any.

```
(bases :java.util.ArrayList)
=> (:java.util.AbstractList :java.util.List :java.util.RandomAccess :java.lang.Cloneable :java.io.Serializable)
```

top

benchmark/benchmark

```
(benchmark expr warmup-iterations iterations & options)
```

Benchmarks the given expression.

Note: All macros in the expression are expanded before running running the benchmark phases.

Runs the benchmark in 4 phases:

1. Run the expression in a warm-up phase to allow the JIT compiler to do optimizations
2. Run the garbage collector to isolate timings from GC state prior to testing
3. Runs the expression benchmark
4. Analyzes and prints the benchmark statistics

Options:

:chart b	If true generates a chart and saves it to 'benchmark.png'. Defaults to false.
:steps n	the number of steps for the quantization, defaults to 100
:median b	show the median value in the chart {true/false}, defaults to false
:outlier b	show the outlier range in the chart {true/false}, defaults to false
:gc n	the number of GC runs

```
(do
  (load-module :benchmark ['benchmark :as 'b])

  (b/benchmark (+ 1 2) 120000 10000)

  (b/benchmark (+ 1 2) 120000 10000 :chart true :median true)
```

```
  (b/benchmark (+ 1 2) 120000 10000 :chart true :outlier true)

  (b/benchmark (+ 1 2) 120000 10000 :chart true :steps 100))
```

top

bigint

```
(bigint x)
```

Converts to big integer.

```
(bigint 2000)
=> 2000N

(bigint 34897.65)
=> 34897N

(bigint 34897.65F)
=> 34897N

(bigint "5676000000000")
=> 5676000000000N

(bigint nil)
=> 0N
```

top

binding

```
(binding [bindings*] exprs*)
```

Evaluates the expressions and binds the values to dynamic (thread-local) symbols

```
(do
   (binding [x 100]
      (println x)
      (binding [x 200]
         (println x))
      (println x)))
100
200
100
=> nil

;; binding-introduced bindings are thread-locally mutable:
(binding [x 1]
  (set! x 2)
  x)
=> 2
```

```
;; binding can use qualified names :
(binding [user/x 1]
  user/x)
=> 1
```

SEE ALSO

def-dynamic
Creates a dynamic variable that starts off as a global variable and can be bound with 'binding' to a new value on the local thread.

let
Evaluates the expressions and binds the values to symbols in the new local context.

top

boolean

```
(boolean x)
```

Converts to boolean. Everything except 'false' and 'nil' is true in boolean context.

```
(boolean false)
=> false

(boolean true)
=> true

(boolean nil)
=> false

(boolean 100)
=> true
```

top

boolean?

```
(boolean? n)
```

Returns true if n is a boolean

```
(boolean? true)
=> true

(boolean? false)
=> true

(boolean? nil)
=> false

(boolean? 0)
=> false
```

top

bound?

```
(bound? s)
```

Returns true if the symbol is bound to a value else false

```
(bound? 'test)
=> false

(let [test 100]
  (bound? 'test))
=> true

(do
  (def a 100)
  (bound? 'a))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

let
Evaluates the expressions and binds the values to symbols in the new local context.

def
Creates a global variable.

defonce
Creates a global variable that can not be overwritten

top

butlast

```
(butlast coll)
```

Returns a collection with all but the last list element

```
(butlast nil)
=> nil

(butlast [])
=> []

(butlast [1])
=> []

(butlast [1 2 3])
=> [1 2]

(butlast '())
=> ()

(butlast '(1))
=> ()
```

```
(butlast '(1 2 3))
=> (1 2)

(butlast "1234")
=> (#\1 #\2 #\3)
```

SEE ALSO

str/butlast
Returns a possibly empty string of the characters without the last.

top

byte-order

```
(byte-order)
```

Returns the CPU's byte order.

```
(byte-order)
=> :big-endian
```

top

bytebuf

```
(bytebuf x)
```

Converts x to bytebuf. x can be a bytebuf, a list/vector of longs, a string

```
(bytebuf [0 1 2])
=> [0 1 2]

(bytebuf '(0 1 2))
=> [0 1 2]

(bytebuf "abc")
=> [97 98 99]
```

SEE ALSO

io/bytebuf-out-stream
Returns a new java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream.

top

bytebuf-allocate

```
(bytebuf-allocate length)
(bytebuf-allocate length init-val)
```

Allocates a new bytebuf. The values will be all zero or preset with init-val id init-val is supplied.

The length can be specified as a number like `20000` or a number with a unit like `:20KB` or `:20MB`

```
(bytebuf-allocate 20)
=> [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]

(bytebuf-allocate 20 0x55)
=> [85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85]

(bytebuf-allocate :2KB)
=> [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 
```

bytebuf-byte-order!

```
(bytebuf-byte-order! buf endian)
```

Sets the bytebuf's byte order.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 10)
    (bytebuf-byte-order! :big-endian)
    (bytebuf-byte-order))
=> :big-endian


(-> (bytebuf-allocate 10)
    (bytebuf-byte-order! :little-endian)
    (bytebuf-byte-order))
=> :little-endian
```

SEE ALSO

bytebuf-byte-order
Returns the bytebuf's byte order.

top

bytebuf-capacity

```
(bytebuf-capacity buf)
```

Returns the capacity of a bytebuf.

```
(bytebuf-capacity (bytebuf-allocate 100))
=> 100
```

SEE ALSO

bytebuf-remaining
Returns the number of bytes between the current position and the limit.

bytebuf-limit
Returns the limit of a bytebuf.

bytebuf-pos
Returns the buffer's current position.

bytebuf-ensure-free-capacity!
Ensure that the bytebuf has a free capacity. Returns the widened bytebuf.

bytebuf-limit!
Set a new limit for the buffer. The new limit must not be larger than the capacity.

top

bytebuf-ensure-free-capacity!

```
(bytebuf-ensure-capacity! buf capacity)
```

Ensure that the bytebuf has a free capacity. Returns the widened bytebuf.

```
(bytebuf-ensure-free-capacity! (bytebuf-allocate 100) 200)
=> [0 0 0 
```

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 4)
    (bytebuf-put-byte! 1)
    (bytebuf-put-byte! 2)
    (bytebuf-get-byte 0))
=> 1I
```

top

bytebuf-get-double

```
(bytebuf-get-double buf)
(bytebuf-get-double buf pos)
```

Reads a double from the buffer. Without a pos reads from the current position and increments the position by eight. With a position reads the double from that position.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 16)
    (bytebuf-put-double! 20.0)
    (bytebuf-put-double! 40.0)
    (bytebuf-get-double 0))
=> 20.0
```

top

bytebuf-get-float

```
(bytebuf-get-float buf)
(bytebuf-get-float buf pos)
```

Reads a float from the buffer. Without a pos reads from the current position and increments the position by four. With a position reads the float from that position.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 16)
    (bytebuf-put-float! 20.0)
    (bytebuf-put-float! 40.0)
    (bytebuf-get-float 0))
=> 20.0
```

top

bytebuf-get-int

```
(bytebuf-get-int buf)
(bytebuf-get-int buf pos)
```

Reads an integer from the buffer. Without a pos reads from the current position and increments the position by four. With a position reads the integer from that position.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 8)
    (bytebuf-put-int! 1I)
    (bytebuf-put-int! 2I)
    (bytebuf-get-int 0))
=> 1I
```

top

bytebuf-get-long

```
(bytebuf-get-long buf)
(bytebuf-get-long buf pos)
```

Reads a long from the buffer. Without a pos reads from the current position and increments the position by eight. With a position reads the long from that position.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 16)
    (bytebuf-put-long! 20)
    (bytebuf-put-long! 40)
    (bytebuf-get-long 0))
=> 20
```

top

bytebuf-index-of

```
(bytebuf-index-of buf pattern)
(bytebuf-index-of buf pattern from-index)
(bytebuf-index-of buf pattern from-index to-index)
```

Returns the index within a byte buf of the first occurrence of the specified byte pattern.

The search is based on the Knuth-Morris-Pratt (KMP) pattern matching algorithm.

The KMP algorithm is an efficient method for finding the occurrence of a substring (a pattern) within a larger string (or in this case, a sequence of bytes)

```
(bytebuf-index-of (bytebuf [1 2 3 4 5]) (bytebuf [3 4]))
=> 2


(bytebuf-index-of (bytebuf [1 2 3 4 5 3 4]) (bytebuf [3 4]) 4)
=> 5
```

SEE ALSO

bytebuf
Converts x to bytebuf. x can be a bytebuf, a list/vector of longs, a string

top

bytebuf-limit

```
(bytebuf-limit buf)
```

Returns the limit of a bytebuf.

```
(bytebuf-limit (bytebuf-allocate 100))
=> 100
```

SEE ALSO

bytebuf-remaining
Returns the number of bytes between the current position and the limit.

bytebuf-capacity
Returns the capacity of a bytebuf.

bytebuf-pos
Returns the buffer's current position.

bytebuf-ensure-free-capacity!
Ensure that the bytebuf has a free capacity. Returns the widened bytebuf.

bytebuf-limit!
Set a new limit for the buffer. The new limit must not be larger than the capacity.

top

bytebuf-limit!

```
(bytebuf-limit! buf new-limit)
```

Set a new limit for the buffer. The new limit must not be larger than the capacity.

Returns the new limit of a bytebuf.

```
(bytebuf-limit! (bytebuf-allocate 100) 50)
=> 50
```

SEE ALSO

bytebuf-remaining
Returns the number of bytes between the current position and the limit.

bytebuf-capacity
Returns the capacity of a bytebuf.

bytebuf-limit
Returns the limit of a bytebuf.

bytebuf-pos
Returns the buffer's current position.

bytebuf-ensure-free-capacity!
Ensure that the bytebuf has a free capacity. Returns the widened bytebuf.

top

bytebuf-merge

```
(bytebuf-merge buffers)
```

Merges bytebufs.

```
(bytebuf-merge (bytebuf [1 2]) (bytebuf [3 4]))
=> [1 2 3 4]
```

SEE ALSO

bytebuf
Converts x to bytebuf. x can be a bytebuf, a list/vector of longs, a string

top

bytebuf-pos

```
(bytebuf-pos buf)
```

Returns the buffer's current position.

```
(bytebuf-pos (bytebuf-allocate 10))
=> 0
```

SEE ALSO

bytebuf−capacity
Returns the capacity of a bytebuf.

bytebuf−remaining
Returns the number of bytes between the current position and the limit.

bytebuf−limit
Returns the limit of a bytebuf.

bytebuf−ensure−free−capacity!
Ensure that the bytebuf has a free capacity. Returns the widened bytebuf.

bytebuf−limit!
Set a new limit for the buffer. The new limit must not be larger than the capacity.

top

bytebuf-pos!

```
(bytebuf-pos! buf pos)
```

Sets the buffer's position.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 10)
    (bytebuf-pos! 4)
    (bytebuf-put-byte! 1)
    (bytebuf-pos! 8)
    (bytebuf-put-byte! 2))
=> [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0]
```

top

bytebuf-put-buf!

```
(bytebuf-put-buf! dst src src-offset length)
```

This method transfers bytes from the src to the dst buffer at the current position, and then increments the position by length.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 10)
    (bytebuf-pos! 4)
    (bytebuf-put-buf! (bytebuf [1 2 3]) 0 2))
=> [0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0]
```

top

bytebuf-put-byte!

```
(bytebuf-put-byte! buf b)
```

Writes a byte to the buffer at the current position, and then increments the position by one.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 4)
    (bytebuf-put-byte! 1)
    (bytebuf-put-byte! 2I))
=> [1 2 0 0]
```

top

bytebuf-put-double!

```
(bytebuf-put-double! buf d)
```

Writes a double (8 bytes) to buffer at the current position, and then increments the position by eight.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 16)
    (bytebuf-put-double! 64.0)
    (bytebuf-put-double! 200.0))
=> [64 80 0 0 0 0 0 0 64 105 0 0 0 0 0 0]
```

top

bytebuf-put-float!

```
(bytebuf-put-float! buf d)
```

Writes a float (4 bytes) to buffer at the current position, and then increments the position by four.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 8)
    (bytebuf-put-float! 64.0)
    (bytebuf-put-float! 200.0))
=> [66 128 0 0 67 72 0 0]
```

top

bytebuf-put-int!

```
(bytebuf-put-int! buf i)
```

Writes an integer (4 bytes) to buffer at the current position, and then increments the position by four.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 8)
    (bytebuf-put-int! 4I)
    (bytebuf-put-int! 8I))
=> [0 0 0 4 0 0 0 8]
```

top

bytebuf-put-long!

```
(bytebuf-put-long! buf l)
```

Writes a long (8 bytes) to buffer at the current position, and then increments the position by eight.

```
(-> (bytebuf-allocate 16)
    (bytebuf-put-long! 4)
    (bytebuf-put-long! 8))
=> [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8]
```

top

bytebuf-remaining

```
(bytebuf-remaining buf)
```

Returns the number of bytes between the current position and the limit.

```
(bytebuf-capacity (bytebuf-allocate 100))
=> 100
```

SEE ALSO

bytebuf-capacity
Returns the capacity of a bytebuf.

bytebuf-limit
Returns the limit of a bytebuf.

bytebuf-pos
Returns the buffer's current position.

bytebuf-ensure-free-capacity!
Ensure that the bytebuf has a free capacity. Returns the widened bytebuf.

bytebuf-limit!
Set a new limit for the buffer. The new limit must not be larger than the capacity.

top

bytebuf-sub

```
(bytebuf-sub x start) (bytebuf-sub x start end)
```

Returns a byte buffer of the items in buffer from start (inclusive) to end (exclusive). If end is not supplied, defaults to (count bytebuffer)

```
(bytebuf-sub (bytebuf [1 2 3 4 5 6]) 2)
=> [3 4 5 6]

(bytebuf-sub (bytebuf [1 2 3 4 5 6]) 4)
=> [5 6]
```

top

bytebuf-to-list

```
(bytebuf-to-list buf)
```

Returns the bytebuf as lazy list of integers

```
(doall (bytebuf-to-list (bytebuf [97 98 99])))
=> (97I 98I 99I)
```

top

bytebuf-to-string

```
(bytebuf-to-string buf)
(bytebuf-to-string buf encoding)
```

Converts a bytebuf to a string using an optional encoding. The encoding defaults to :UTF-8

```
(bytebuf-to-string (bytebuf [97 98 99]) :UTF-8)
=> "abc"
```

SEE ALSO

bytebuf-from-string
Converts a string to a bytebuf using an optional encoding. The encoding defaults to :UTF-8

top

bytebuf?

```
(bytebuf? x)
```

Returns true if x is a bytebuf

```
(bytebuf? (bytebuf [1 2]))
=> true

(bytebuf? [1 2])
=> false
```

```
(bytebuf? nil)
=> false
```

top

callstack

```
(callstack)
```

Returns the current callstack.

```
(do
   (defn f1 [x] (f2 x))
   (defn f2 [x] (f3 x))
   (defn f3 [x] (f4 x))
   (defn f4 [x] (callstack))
   (f1 100))
=> [{:fn-name "callstack" :file "example" :line 71 :col 18} {:fn-name "user/f4" :file "example" :line 70 :col
18} {:fn-name "user/f3" :file "example" :line 69 :col 18} {:fn-name "user/f2" :file "example" :line 68 :col 18}
{:fn-name "user/f1" :file "example" :line 72 :col 5}]
```

top

cancel

```
(cancel f)
```

Cancels a future or a promise

```
(do
   (def wait (fn [] (sleep 400) 100))
   (let [f (future wait)]
      (sleep 50)
      (printf "After 50ms: cancelled=%b\n" (cancelled? f))
      (cancel f)
      (sleep 100)
      (printf "After 150ms: cancelled=%b\n" (cancelled? f))))
After 50ms: cancelled=false
After 150ms: cancelled=true
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

future
Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

done?
Returns true if the future or promise is done otherwise false

cancelled?
Returns true if the future or promise is cancelled otherwise false

top

cancelled?

```
(cancelled? f)
```

Returns true if the future or promise is cancelled otherwise false

```
(cancelled? (future (fn [] 100)))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

future
Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

done?
Returns true if the future or promise is done otherwise false

cancel
Cancels a future or a promise

top

cargo-arangodb/db-dump

```
(cargo-arangodb/db-dump cname db-name db-user db-passwd dump-name log)
```

Dumps an ArangoDB database.

The DB dump is written to container's directory "/var/lib/arangodb3/{dump-name}". If the directory does not exist it is created automatically.

Example:

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-arangodb ['cargo-arangodb :as 'ca])

  ;; (cargo-arangodb/exists-db-dump? "db-test" "dump-001")
  ;; (cargo-arangodb/remove-db-dump "db-test" "dump-001")

  ;; Dump the 'people' database to 'dump-001'
  (ca/db-dump "db-test" "people" "root" "xxx" "dump-001" nil))
```

Args:

cname	The container name
db-name	The name of the DB to dump
db-user	The DB user
db-passwd	The DB password
dump-name	The dump name. e.g "dump-001"
log	A log function, may be *nil*. E.g: `(fn [s] (println "ArangoDB:" s))`

Dumps an ArangoDB database using this commands on the container:

```
mkdir /var/lib/arangodb3/dump-001

arangodump
  --output-directory /var/lib/arangodb3/dump-001
  --overwrite true
```

```
    --include-system-collections true
    --server.database "people"
    --server.endpoint tcp://127.0.0.1:8529
    --server.username "root"
    --server.password "xxx"
```

Open an interactive docker shell to check the dump:

```
docker exec -it {container-id} sh
```

ZIP a dump

```
docker exec -it {container-id}
            zip -r
                /var/lib/arangodb3/dump-001.zip
                /var/lib/arangodb3/dump-001
```

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-arangodb ['cargo-arangodb :as 'ca])

  (ca/db-dump "db-test" "people" "root" "xxx" "dump-001" nil))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-arangodb/db-restore
Restores an ArangoDB database from a dump

cargo-arangodb/exists-db-dump?
Returns true if the dump with the given name exists otherwise false.

cargo-arangodb/remove-db-dump
Removes an existing DB dump.

cargo-arangodb/download-db-dump
Downloads an existing the DB dump 'dump-name' from the container to the local filesystem. The export directory in the local filesystem ...

cargo-arangodb/upload-db-dump
Uploads an existing DB dump with the name 'dump-name' from the local filesystem to the container. The import directory on local filesystem ...

top

cargo-arangodb/db-restore

```
(cargo-arangodb/db-restore cname db-name db-user db-passwd dump-name log)
```

Restores an ArangoDB database from a dump

The DB dump is read from container's directory "/var/lib/arangodb3/{dump-name}".

Example:

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-arangodb ['cargo-arangodb :as 'ca])

  ;; (cargo-arangodb/exists-db-dump? "db-test" "dump-001")
  ;; (cargo-arangodb/remove-db-dump "db-test" "dump-001")

  ;; Restore the 'people' database from 'dump-001'
  (ca/db-restore "db-test" "people" "root" "xxx" "dump-001" nil))
```

Args:

cname	The container name
db-name	The name of the DB to dump
db-user	The DB user

db-passwd	The DB password
dump-name	The dump name. e.g "dump-001"
log	A log function, may be *nil*. E.g: `(fn [s] (println "ArangoDB:" s))`

Restores an ArangoDB database using this command on the container:

```
arangorestore
  --input-directory /var/lib/arangodb3/dump-001
  --force-same-database
  --create-database true
  --include-system-collections true
  --server.database "people"
  --server.endpoint tcp://127.0.0.1:8529
  --server.username "root"
  --server.password "xxx"
```

Open an interactive docker shell to check the dump:

```
docker exec -it {container-id} sh
```

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-arangodb ['cargo-arangodb :as 'ca])
  (ca/db-restore "db-test" "people" "root" "xxx" "dump-001" nil))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-arangodb/db-dump
Dumps an ArangoDB database.

cargo-arangodb/exists-db-dump?
Returns true if the dump with the given name exists otherwise false.

cargo-arangodb/remove-db-dump
Removes an existing DB dump.

cargo-arangodb/download-db-dump
Downloads an existing the DB dump 'dump-name' from the container to the local filesystem. The export directory in the local filesystem ...

cargo-arangodb/upload-db-dump
Uploads an existing DB dump with the name 'dump-name' from the local filesystem to the container. The import directory on local filesystem ...

top

cargo-arangodb/download-db-dump

```
(cargo-arangodb/download-db-dump cname dump-name export-dir log)
```

Downloads an existing the DB dump 'dump-name' from the container to the local filesystem. The export directory in the local filesystem must be an existing directory.

Args:

cname	The container name
dump-name	The dump name
export-dir	The export dir. E.g.: `(io/file (io/user-home-dir) "dump"))`
log	A log function, may be *nil*. E.g: `(fn [s] (println "ArangoDB:" s))`

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-arangodb ['cargo-arangodb :as 'ca])

  ;; create a DB dump
```

```
(ca/db-dump "db-test" "people" "root" "xxx" "dump-001" nil)

;; downloads the DB dump to the local filesystem
(let [dir (io/user-home-dir)]
  (ca/download-db-dump "db-test" "dump-001" dir nil)))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-arangodb/upload-db-dump
Uploads an existing DB dump with the name 'dump-name' from the local filesystem to the container. The import directory on local filesystem ...

cargo-arangodb/db-dump
Dumps an ArangoDB database.

cargo-arangodb/db-restore
Restores an ArangoDB database from a dump

cargo-arangodb/exists-db-dump?
Returns true if the dump with the given name exists otherwise false.

top

cargo-arangodb/exists-db-dump?

```
(cargo-arangodb/exists-db-dump? cname dump-name)
```

Returns true if the dump with the given name exists otherwise false.

Args:

cname	The container name
dump-name	The dump name

```
(do
 (load-module :cargo-arangodb ['cargo-arangodb :as 'ca])
 (ca/exists-db-dump? "db-test" "dump-001"))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-arangodb/db-dump
Dumps an ArangoDB database.

cargo-arangodb/db-restore
Restores an ArangoDB database from a dump

cargo-arangodb/remove-db-dump
Removes an existing DB dump.

top

cargo-arangodb/list-db-dumps

```
(cargo-arangodb/list-db-dumps cname)
```

List the created DB dumps.

Args:

cname	The container name

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-arangodb ['cargo-arangodb :as 'ca])
  (ca/list-db-dumps "db-test"))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-arangodb/db-dump
Dumps an ArangoDB database.

cargo-arangodb/db-restore
Restores an ArangoDB database from a dump

cargo-arangodb/exists-db-dump?
Returns true if the dump with the given name exists otherwise false.

top

cargo-arangodb/logs

```
(cargo-arangodb/logs cname)
(cargo-arangodb/logs cname lines)
```

Prints the ArangoDB docker container logs

Args:

cname	A unique container name
lines	The number of tail lines

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-arangodb ['cargo-arangodb :as 'ca])
  (ca/logs "db-test"))


(do
  (load-module :cargo-arangodb ['cargo-arangodb :as 'ca])
  (ca/logs "db-test" 100))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-arangodb/start
Starts an ArangoDB container.

cargo-arangodb/running?
Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

top

cargo-arangodb/remove-db-dump

```
(cargo-arangodb/remove-db-dump cname dump-name)
```

Removes an existing DB dump.

Args:

cname	The container name
dump-name	The dump name

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-arangodb ['cargo-arangodb :as 'ca])
  (ca/remove-db-dump "db-test" "dump-001"))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-arangodb/db-dump
Dumps an ArangoDB database.

cargo-arangodb/db-restore
Restores an ArangoDB database from a dump

cargo-arangodb/exists-db-dump?
Returns true if the dump with the given name exists otherwise false.

top

cargo-arangodb/running?

```
(cargo-arangodb/running? cname)
```

Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

Args:

cname A unique container name

```
;; Test if ArangoDB container is running
(do
  (load-module :cargo-arangodb ['cargo-arangodb :as 'ca])
  (ca/running? "db-test"))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-arangodb/logs
Prints the ArangoDB docker container logs

cargo-arangodb/start
Starts an ArangoDB container.

cargo-arangodb/stop
Stops an ArangoDB container

top

cargo-arangodb/start

```
(cargo-arangodb/start cname version mapped-port root-passwd memory cores log)
(cargo-arangodb/start cname version volumes mapped-port root-passwd memory cores log)
```

Starts an ArangoDB container.

Start rules:

- If a container with another version exists for the container name remove the container and the image
- Pull the image if not yet locally available
- If the container already runs - use it
- If the container is available but does not run - start it `(docker/start ...)`
- If the container is not available - run it `(docker/run ...)`

- Finally check for a successful startup. The container log must contain the string ".*is ready for business. Have fun.*" on the last line.

Args:

cname	A unique container name
version	The ArangoDB version to use. E.g.: 3.11.4
mapped-port	The published (mapped) ArangoDB port on the host
root-passwd	The ArangoDB root password
memory	The detected memory ArangoDB is to use. E.g.: 8GB, 8000MB
cores	The detected number of cores ArangoDB is to use
log	A log function, may be *nil*. E.g: `(fn [s] (println "ArangoDB:" s))`

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-arangodb ['cargo-arangodb :as 'ca])

  ;; Run an ArangoDB container labeled as "db-test"
  (ca/start "db-test" "3.11.4" 8500 "test" "8GB" 1 nil))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-arangodb/logs
Prints the ArangoDB docker container logs

cargo-arangodb/stop
Stops an ArangoDB container

cargo-arangodb/running?
Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

top

cargo-arangodb/stop

```
(cargo-arangodb/stop cname)
(cargo-arangodb/stop cname log)
```

Stops an ArangoDB container

Args:

cname	A unique container name
log	A log function, may be *nil*. E.g: `(fn [s] (println "ArangoDB:" s))`

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-arangodb ['cargo-arangodb :as 'ca])

  ;; Stop the ArangoDB container labeled as "db-test"
  (ca/stop "db-test" nil))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-arangodb/start
Starts an ArangoDB container.

cargo-arangodb/running?
Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

top

cargo-arangodb/upload-db-dump

```
(cargo-arangodb/upload-db-dump cname dump-name import-dir log)
```

Uploads an existing DB dump with the name 'dump-name' from the local filesystem to the container. The import directory on local filesystem must be an existing non empty directory.

Args:

cname	The container name
dump-name	The dump name
import-dir	The import dir. E.g.: `(io/file (io/user-home-dir) "dump"))`
log	A log function, may be *nil*. E.g: `(fn [s] (println "ArangoDB:" s))`

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-arangodb ['cargo-arangodb :as 'ca])

  ;; upload the dump to the container's filesystem
  (let [dir (io/file (io/user-home-dir) "dump-001")]
    (ca/upload-db-dump "db-test" "dump-001" dir nil))

  ;; restore the DB dump
  (ca/db-restore "db-test" "people" "root" "xxx" "dump-001" nil))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-arangodb/download-db-dump
Downloads an existing the DB dump 'dump-name' from the container to the local filesystem. The export directory in the local filesystem ...

cargo-arangodb/db-dump
Dumps an ArangoDB database.

cargo-arangodb/db-restore
Restores an ArangoDB database from a dump

cargo-arangodb/exists-db-dump?
Returns true if the dump with the given name exists otherwise false.

top

cargo-postgresql/logs

```
(cargo-postgresql/logs cname)
(cargo-postgresql/logs cname lines)
```

Prints the PostgreSQL docker container logs

Args:

cname	A unique container name
lines	The number of tail lines

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-postgresql ['cargo-postgresql :as 'pg])
  (pg/logs "postgres"))
```

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-postgresql ['cargo-postgresql :as 'pg])
  (pg/logs "postgres" 100))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-postgresql/start
Starts a PostgreSQL container.

cargo-postgresql/running?
Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

top

cargo-postgresql/running?

```
(cargo-postgresql/running? cname)
```

Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

Args:

cname A unique container name

```
;; Test if PostgreSQL container is running
(do
  (load-module :cargo-postgresql ['cargo-postgresql :as 'pg])
  (pg/running? "postgres"))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-postgresql/logs
Prints the PostgreSQL docker container logs

cargo-postgresql/start
Starts a PostgreSQL container.

cargo-postgresql/stop
Stops a PostgreSQL container

top

cargo-postgresql/start

```
(cargo-postgresql/start cname version storage-dir)
(cargo-postgresql/start cname version storage-dir user password)
(cargo-postgresql/start cname version storage-dir user password log)
(cargo-postgresql/start cname version mapped-port storage-dir user password log)
```

Starts a PostgreSQL container.

Start rules:

- If a container with another version exists for the container name remove the container and the image
- Pull the image if not yet locally available
- If the container already runs - use it
- If the container is available but does not run - start it `(docker/start ...)`

- If the container is not available - run it `(docker/run ...)`
- Finally check for a successful startup. The container error log must contain the string ".*database system is ready to accept connections.* " on the last few lines.

Args:

cname	A unique container name
version	The PostgreSQL version to use. E.g.: "16.2", "16"
mapped-port	The published (mapped) port on the host. Defaults to 5432
storage-dir	Directory where PostgreSQL persists all the data.
user	A user. Defaults to "postgres"
password	A password. Defaults to "postgres"
log	A log function, may be *nil*. E.g: `(fn [s] (println "PostgresSQL:" s))`

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-postgresql ['cargo-postgresql :as 'pg])

  ;; Run a PostgreSQL container labeled as "postgres"
  (pg/start "postgres" "16.2" "./postgres-storage"))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-postgresql/stop
Stops a PostgreSQL container

cargo-postgresql/running?
Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

cargo-postgresql/logs
Prints the PostgreSQL docker container logs

top

cargo-postgresql/stop

```
(cargo-postgresql/stop cname)
(cargo-postgresql/stop cname log)
```

Stops a PostgreSQL container

Args:

cname	A unique container name

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-postgresql ['cargo-postgresql :as 'pg])

  ;; Stop the PostgreSQL container labeled as "postgres"
  (pg/stop "postgres"))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-postgresql/start
Starts a PostgreSQL container.

cargo-postgresql/running?
Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

top

cargo-qdrant/logs

```
(cargo-qdrant/logs cname)
(cargo-qdrant/logs cname lines)
```

Prints the Qdrant docker container logs

Args:

cname	A unique container name
lines	The number of tail lines

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-qdrant ['cargo-qdrant :as 'cq])
  (cq/logs "qdrant"))


(do
  (load-module :cargo-qdrant ['cargo-qdrant :as 'cq])
  (cq/logs "qdrant" 100))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-qdrant/start
Starts a Qdrant container.

cargo-qdrant/running?
Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

top

cargo-qdrant/running?

```
(cargo-qdrant/running? cname)
```

Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

Args:

cname	A unique container name

```
;; Test if Qdrant container is running
(do
  (load-module :cargo-qdrant ['cargo-qdrant :as 'cq])
  (cq/running? "qdrant"))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-qdrant/logs
Prints the Qdrant docker container logs

cargo-qdrant/start
Starts a Qdrant container.

cargo-qdrant/stop
Stops a Qdrant container

top

cargo-qdrant/start

```
(cargo-qdrant/start cname version storage-dir)
(cargo-qdrant/start cname version storage-dir config-file log)
(cargo-qdrant/start cname version mapped-rest-port mapped-grpc-port storage-dir config-file log)
```

Starts a Qdrant container.

Qdrant is vector database often used for LLM embeddings.

Telemetry reporting is disabled by setting the env variable QDRANT__TELEMETRY_DISABLED to `true`.

Start rules:

- If a container with another version exists for the container name remove the container and the image
- Pull the image if not yet locally available
- If the container already runs - use it
- If the container is available but does not run - start it `(docker/start ...)`
- If the container is not available - run it `(docker/run ...)`
- Finally check for a successful startup. The container log must contain the string "*.Qdrant HTTP listening on.*" on the last line.

Args:

cname	A unique container name
version	The Qdrant version to use. E.g.: "1.8.3"
mapped-rest-port	The published (mapped) Qdrant REST port on the host. Defaults to 6333
mapped-grpc-port	The published (mapped) Qdrant GRPC port on the host. Defaults to 6334
storage-dir	Directory where Qdrant persists all the data.
config-file	An optional custom configuration yaml file
log	A log function, may be *nil*. E.g: `(fn [s] (println "Qdrant:" s))`

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-qdrant ['cargo-qdrant :as 'cq])

  ;; Run a Qdrant container labeled as "qdrant"
  (cq/start "qdrant" "1.8.3" "./qdrant-storage"))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-qdrant/stop
Stops a Qdrant container

cargo-qdrant/running?
Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

cargo-qdrant/logs
Prints the Qdrant docker container logs

top

cargo-qdrant/stop

```
(cargo-qdrant/stop cname)
(cargo-qdrant/stop cname log)
```

Stops a Qdrant container

Args:

cname A unique container name

```
(do
  (load-module :cargo-qdrant ['cargo-qdrant :as 'cq])

  ;; Stop the Qdrant container labeled as "qdrant"
  (cq/stop "qdrant"))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo-qdrant/start
Starts a Qdrant container.

cargo-qdrant/running?
Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

top

cargo/purge

```
(cargo/purge cname)
```

Removes a container and its image. The container must not be running.

Args:

cname A unique container name

```
;; Purge an ArangoDB container
(cargo/purge "arangodb-test")
```

SEE ALSO

cargo/start
Starts a container.

cargo/stop
Stops a container

cargo/running?
Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

top

cargo/running?

```
(cargo/running? cname)
```

Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

Args:

cname A unique container name

```
;; Test if ArangoDB container is running
(cargo/running? "arangodb-test")
```

SEE ALSO

cargo/start
Starts a container.

cargo/stop
Stops a container

cargo/purge
Removes a container and its image. The container must not be running.

top

cargo/start

```
(cargo/start cname repo version publish envs args ready? log)
(cargo/start cname repo version publish envs args ready? log wait-after-start-secs ready-check-max-secs)
```

Starts a container.

Start rules:

- If a container with the passed name exists or is running in another version, stop that container and remove it together with the image
- Pull the image if it is not yet locally available
- If the container runs with the requested version already - use it
- If the container is available but does not run - start it using `(docker/start ...)`
- If the container is not available - run it using `(docker/run ...)`
- Finally check for a successful startup using the supplied `ready?` function. E.g.: `ready?` may scan the container logs for a successful startup message.

Args:

cname	A unique container name
repo	The image repository
version	The image version
publish	Publish a container's ports to the host. To expose port 8080 inside the container to port 3000 outside the container, pass ["3000:8080"]
envs	A vector of env variables
vols	A vector of volume mounts
args	A vector of arguments for the process run in the container
ready?	A function to decide if the container is ready (may be *nil*). The function takes the unique container name as its single argument. It returns true if the conatiner is ready else false
log	A log function (may be *nil*). The function takes a single string argument
wait-after-start-secs	Wait n seconds after starting the container (may be *nil*)
ready-check-max-secs	Try max n seconds for ready check (defaults to 30s if *nil*)

```
;; Run an ArangoDB container
(cargo/start "arangodb-test"
             "arangodb/arangodb"
             "3.11.4"
             ["8500:8529"]
             ["ARANGO_ROOT_PASSWORD=test"
              "ARANGODB_OVERRIDE_DETECTED_TOTAL_MEMORY=8GB"
              "ARANGODB_OVERRIDE_DETECTED_NUMBER_OF_CORES=1"]
             []
             ["--server.endpoint tcp://0.0.0.0:8529"]
             (fn [cname]
                (-> (docker/container-logs cname :tail 1)
```

```
                (str/trim)
                (match? #".*is ready for business. Have fun.*")))
        (fn [s] (println "ArangoDB:" s))
        3
        30)
```

SEE ALSO

cargo/stop
Stops a container

cargo/running?
Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

cargo/purge
Removes a container and its image. The container must not be running.

top

cargo/stop

```
(cargo/stop cname log)
```

Stops a container

Args:

cname	A unique container name
log	A log function (may be *nil*). The function takes a single string argument

```
;; Stop an ArangoDB container
(cargo/stop "arangodb-test"
            (fn [s] (println "ArangoDB:" s)))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo/start
Starts a container.

cargo/running?
Returns true if a container with the specified name is running.

cargo/purge
Removes a container and its image. The container must not be running.

top

cartesian-product

```
(cartesian-product coll1 coll2 coll*)
```

Returns the cartesian product of two or more collections.

Removes all duplicates items in the collections before computing the cartesian product.

```
(cartesian-product [1 2 3] [1 2 3])
=> ((1 1) (1 2) (1 3) (2 1) (2 2) (2 3) (3 1) (3 2) (3 3))
```

```
(cartesian-product [0 1] [0 1] [0 1])
=> ((0 0 0) (0 0 1) (0 1 0) (0 1 1) (1 0 0) (1 0 1) (1 1 0) (1 1 1))
```

SEE ALSO

combinations
All the unique ways of taking n different elements from the items in the collection

top

case

```
(case expr & clauses)
```

Takes an expression and a set of clauses. Each clause takes the form of test-constant result-expr

```
(case (+ 1 9)
  10  :ten
  20  :twenty
  30  :thirty
  :dont-know)
=> :ten
```

SEE ALSO

cond
Takes a set of test/expr pairs. It evaluates each test one at a time. If a test returns logical true, cond evaluates and returns the ...

condp
Takes a binary predicate, an expression, and a set of clauses.

top

cast

```
(cast class object)
```

Casts a Java object to a specific type

Note: Casting a Java object will change the object's *formal type*. See the `formal-type` function for detailed information.

```
(do
   (import :java.awt.Point)
   (import :java.awt.geom.Point2D)

   ;; upcasting :java.awt.Point to :java.awt.geom.Point2D
   ;; Point2D does not define the translate method!
   (let [p1 (. :Point :new 1.0 1.0)
         p2 (cast :Point2D p1)]
     (println "p1 ->" p1)
     (println "p2 ->" p2)
     (println "Formal type p1 ->" (formal-type p1))
     (println "Formal type p2 ->" (formal-type p2))
     (println "p1' ->" (doto p1 (. :translate 2.0 2.0)))
     ;; the translate method is not defined by Point2D
     ;; and will fail with a JavaMethodInvocationException!
     ;; (doto p2 (. :translate 2.0 2.0))
```

```
))
p1 -> java.awt.Point[x=1,y=1]
p2 -> java.awt.Point[x=1,y=1]
Formal type p1 -> :java.awt.Point
Formal type p2 -> :java.awt.geom.Point2D
p1' -> java.awt.Point[x=3,y=3]
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

formal-type
Returns the formal type of a Java object.

remove-formal-type
Removes the formal type from a Java object.

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

top

ceil

```
(ceil x)
```

Returns the largest integer that is greater than or equal to x

```
(ceil 1.4)
=> 2.0

(ceil -1.4)
=> -1.0

(ceil 1.23M)
=> 2.00M

(ceil -1.23M)
=> -1.00M
```

SEE ALSO

floor
Returns the largest integer that is less than or equal to x

top

char

```
(char c)
```

Converts a number or s single char string to a char.

```
(char 65)
=> #\A
```

```
(char "A")
=> #\A

(long (char "A"))
=> 65

(str/join (map char [65 66 67 68]))
=> "ABCD"

(map #(- (long %) (long (char "0"))) (str/chars "123456"))
=> (1 2 3 4 5 6)
```

SEE ALSO

char?
Returns true if s is a char.

top

char-escaped

```
(char-escaped c)
```

Returns the ASCII escaped character for c.

- `\'` single quote
- `\"` double quote
- `\\` backslash
- `\n` new line
- `\r` carriage return
- `\t` tab
- `\b` backspace
- `\f` form feed
- `\0` null character
- in all other cases returns the character c

```
(char-escaped #\n)
=> #\newline

(char-escaped #\a)
=> #\a
```

SEE ALSO

char
Converts a number or s single char string to a char.

char?
Returns true if s is a char.

top

char-literals

```
(char-literals)
```

Returns all defined char literals.

Char Literal	Unicode	Char
#\space	\u0020	#\space
#\newline	\u000A	#\newline
#\tab	\u0009	#\tab
#\formfeed	\u000C	#\formfeed
#\return	\u000D	#\return
#\backspace	\u0008	#\backspace
#\lparen	\u0028	#\(
#\rparen	\u0029	#\)
#\quote	\u0022	#\"
#\backslash	\u005C	#\backslash
#\pilcrow	\u00B6	#\¶
#\middle-dot	\u00B7	#\·
#\right-guillemet	\u00BB	#\»
#\left-guillemet	\u00AB	#\«
#\copyright	\u00A9	#\©
#\bullet	\u2022	#\•
#\horz-ellipsis	\u2026	#\…
#\per-mille-sign	\u2030	#\‰
#\diameter-sign	\u2300	#\
#\check-mark	\u2713	#\
#\cross-mark	\u2717	#\
#\pi	\u03C0	#\π
#\nbsp	\u00A0	#\
#\en-space	\u2002	#\
#\em-space	\u2003	#\
#\three-per-em-space	\u2004	#\
#\four-per-em-space	\u2005	#\
#\six-per-em-space	\u2006	#\

```
(char-literals)
```

SEE ALSO

char
Converts a number or s single char string to a char.

char?
Returns true if s is a char.

top

char?

```
(char? s)
```

Returns true if s is a char.

```
(char? #\a)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

char
Converts a number or s single char string to a char.

top

charset-default-encoding

```
(charset-default-encoding)
```

Returns the default charset of this Java virtual machine.

```
(charset-default-encoding)
=> :UTF-8
```

top

chinook-postgresql/download-data

```
(download-data)
```

Download the Chinook dataset for PostgreSQL.

The data set is downloaded from GitHub/lerocha

The data set is published under the License

```
(do
  (load-module :chinook-postgresql ['chinook-postgresql :as 'chinook])
  (chinook/download-data))
```

SEE ALSO

chinook−postgresql/show−data−model
Opens a browser to show the Chinook data model (https://github.com/lerocha/chinook-database/tree/master#data-model)

chinook−postgresql/load−data
Load the Chinook dataset to a PostgreSQL database.

top

chinook-postgresql/load-data

```
(load-data)
```

Load the Chinook dataset to a PostgreSQL database.

The data set is loaded from GitHub/lerocha

Data Model published under the License

The Chinook sample database has 11 tables as follows:

employees	stores employee data such as id, last name, first name, etc. It also has a field named ReportsTo to specify who reports to whom

customers	stores customer data
invoices	stores invoice header data
invoice_items	stores the invoice line items data
artists	stores artist data. It is a simple table that contains the id and name
albums	stores data about a list of tracks. Each album belongs to one artist. However, one artist may have multiple albums
media_types	stores media types such as MPEG audio and AAC audio files
genres	stores music types such as rock, jazz, metal, etc.
tracks	stores the data of songs. Each track belongs to one album
playlists	stores data about playlists. Each playlist contains a list of tracks. Each track may belong to multiple playlists. The relationship between the playlists and tracks tables is many-to-many. The playlist_track table is used to reflect this relationship
playlist_track	reflect the many-to-many relationship between plylist and tracks

Start the PostgreSQL docker container:

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])
  (jdbp/start "postgres" "16.2" 5432 "./postgres-storage" "postgres" "postgres"))
```

Note: The storage directory (e.g. "./postgres-storage") must exist!

```
(do
  (load-module :chinook-postgresql ['chinook-postgresql :as 'chinook])
  (chinook/load-data "localhost" 5432 "postgres" "postgres"))


(do
  (load-module :chinook-postgresql ['chinook-postgresql :as 'chinook])
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost"
                                          5432
                                          chinook/database
                                          "postgres"
                                          "postgres")]
    (-> (jdbc/execute-query conn "SELECT * FROM album WHERE title LIKE '%Mozart%'")
        (jdbc/print-query-result))))
```

SEE ALSO

chinook-postgresql/show-data-model
Opens a browser to show the Chinook data model (https://github.com/lerocha/chinook-database/tree/master#data-model)

chinook-postgresql/download-data
Download the Chinook dataset for PostgreSQL.

top

chinook-postgresql/show-data

```
(show-data)
```

Opens a browser to show the Chinook data

```
(do
  (load-module :chinook-postgresql ['chinook-postgresql :as 'chinook])
  (chinook/show-data))
```

SEE ALSO

chinook-postgresql/show-data-model
Opens a browser to show the Chinook data model (https://github.com/lerocha/chinook-database/tree/master#data-model)

chinook-postgresql/download-data
Download the Chinook dataset for PostgreSQL.

chinook-postgresql/load-data
Load the Chinook dataset to a PostgreSQL database.

top

chinook-postgresql/show-data-model

```
(show-data-model)
```

Opens a browser to show the Chinook data model

```
(do
  (load-module :chinook-postgresql ['chinook-postgresql :as 'chinook])
  (chinook/show-data-model))
```

SEE ALSO

chinook-postgresql/show-data
Opens a browser to show the Chinook data (https://raw.githubusercontent.com/lerocha/chinook-database/master/ChinookDatabase/DataSources/Chin ...

chinook-postgresql/download-data
Download the Chinook dataset for PostgreSQL.

chinook-postgresql/load-data
Load the Chinook dataset to a PostgreSQL database.

top

cidr/end-inet-addr

```
(cidr/end-inet-addr cidr)
```

Returns the end inet address of a CIDR IP block.

```
(cidr/end-inet-addr "222.192.0.0/11")
=> /222.223.255.255


(cidr/end-inet-addr "2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7347/64")
=> /2001:db8:85a3:8d3:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff


(cidr/end-inet-addr (cidr/parse "222.192.0.0/11"))
=> /222.223.255.255
```

top

cidr/in-range?

```
(cidr/in-range? ip cidr)
```

Returns true if the ip adress is within the ip range of the cidr else false. ip may be a string or a :java.net.InetAddress, cidr may be a string or a CIDR Java object obtained from 'cidr/parse'.

```
(cidr/in-range? "222.220.0.0" "222.220.0.0/11")
=> true

(cidr/in-range? (inet/inet-addr "222.220.0.0") "222.220.0.0/11")
=> true

(cidr/in-range? "222.220.0.0" (cidr/parse "222.220.0.0/11"))
=> true
```

top

cidr/insert

```
(cidr/insert trie cidr value)
```

Insert a new CIDR / value relation into trie. Works with IPv4 and IPv6. Please keep IPv4 and IPv6 CIDRs in different tries.

```
(do
  (let [trie (cidr/trie)]
    (cidr/insert trie
                 (cidr/parse "192.16.10.0/24")
                 "Germany")
    (cidr/lookup trie "192.16.10.15")))
=> "Germany"
```

top

cidr/lookup

```
(cidr/lookup trie ip)
```

Lookup the associated value of a CIDR in the trie. A cidr "192.16.10.0/24" or an inet address "192.16.10.15" can be passed as ip.

```
(do
  (let [trie (cidr/trie)]
    (cidr/insert trie
                 (cidr/parse "192.16.10.0/24")
                 "Germany")
    (cidr/lookup trie "192.16.10.15")))
=> "Germany"
```

top

cidr/lookup-reverse

```
(cidr/lookup-reverse trie ip)
```

Reverse lookup a CIDR in the trie given an IP address

```
(do
  (let [trie (cidr/trie)]
    (cidr/insert trie
                 (cidr/parse "192.16.10.0/24")
                 "Germany")
    (cidr/lookup-reverse trie "192.16.10.15")))
=> 192.16.10.0/24: [/192.16.10.0 .. /192.16.10.255]
```

top

cidr/parse

```
(cidr/parse cidr)
```

Parses CIDR IP blocks to an IP address range. Supports both IPv4 and IPv6.

```
(cidr/parse "222.192.0.0/11")
=> 222.192.0.0/11: [/222.192.0.0 .. /222.223.255.255]

(cidr/parse "2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7347/64")
=> 2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7347/64: [/2001:db8:85a3:8d3:0:0:0:0 .. /2001:db8:85a3:8d3:ffff:ffff:ffff:
ffff]
```

top

cidr/size

```
(cidr/size trie)
```

Returns the size of the trie.

```
(do
  (let [trie (cidr/trie)]
    (cidr/insert trie
                 (cidr/parse "192.16.10.0/24")
                 "Germany")
    (cidr/size trie)))
=> 1
```

top

cidr/start-inet-addr

```
(cidr/start-inet-addr cidr)
```

Returns the start inet address of a CIDR IP block.

```
(cidr/start-inet-addr "222.192.0.0/11")
=> /222.192.0.0
```

```
(cidr/start-inet-addr "2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7347/64")
=> /2001:db8:85a3:8d3:0:0:0:0

(cidr/start-inet-addr (cidr/parse "222.192.0.0/11"))
=> /222.192.0.0
```

top

cidr/trie

```
(cidr/trie)
```

Create a new mutable concurrent CIDR trie.

```
(do
  (let [trie (cidr/trie)]
    (cidr/insert trie
                 (cidr/parse "192.16.10.0/24")
                 "Germany")
    (cidr/lookup trie "192.16.10.15")))
=> "Germany"
```

top

circular-buffer

```
(circular-buffer capacity)
```

Creates a new circular buffer.

A circular buffer stores the N most recently inserted elements. If the circular buffer is already full, the oldest element (the head) will be evicted, and then the new element added at the tail.

The circular buffer does not permit `nil` elements.

```
(let [q (circular-buffer 3)]
  (put! q 1)
  (put! q 2)
  (put! q 3)
  (put! q 4)
  (println q)
  (println (take! q)))
(2 3 4)
2
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

put!
Puts an item to a queue. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue. Returns always nil.

take!
Retrieves and removes the head value of the queue or the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

poll!

Polls an item from a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite.

empty
Returns an empty collection of the same category as coll, or nil if coll is nil. If the collection is mutable clears the collection ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

circular-buffer?
Returns true if coll is a circular buffer

top

circular-buffer?

```
(circular-buffer? coll)
```

Returns true if coll is a circular buffer

```
(circular-buffer? (circular-buffer 20))
=> true
```

top

clamp

```
(clamp x min max)
```

Restricts a given value between a lower and upper bound. In this way, it acts like a combination of the `min` and `max` functions.

```
(clamp 1 10 20)
=> 10

(clamp 1I 10I 20I)
=> 10I

(clamp 1.0 10.0 20.0)
=> 10.0
```

SEE ALSO

min
Returns the smallest of the values

max
Returns the greatest of the values

top

class

```
(class name)
```

Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

```
(class :java.util.ArrayList)
=> class java.util.ArrayList
```

SEE ALSO

class-of
Returns the Java class of a value.

class-name
Returns the Java class name of a class.

class-version
Returns the major version of a Java class.

cast
Casts a Java object to a specific type

formal-type
Returns the formal type of a Java object.

remove-formal-type
Removes the formal type from a Java object.

top

class-name

```
(class-name class)
```

Returns the Java class name of a class.

```
(class-name (class :java.util.ArrayList))
=> "java.util.ArrayList"
```

SEE ALSO

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

class-of
Returns the Java class of a value.

class-version
Returns the major version of a Java class.

top

class-of

```
(class-of x)
```

Returns the Java class of a value.

```
(class-of 100)
=> class com.github.jlangch.venice.impl.types.VncLong
```

```
(class-of (. :java.awt.Point :new 10 10))
=> class java.awt.Point
```

SEE ALSO

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

class-name
Returns the Java class name of a class.

class-version
Returns the major version of a Java class.

top

class-version

```
(class-version class)
```

Returns the major version of a Java class.

Java major versions:
- Java 8 uses major version 52
- Java 9 uses major version 53
- Java 10 uses major version 54
- Java 11 uses major version 55
- Java 12 uses major version 56
- Java 13 uses major version 57
- Java 14 uses major version 58
- Java 15 uses major version 59

```
(class-version :com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice)
=> 52
```

SEE ALSO

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

class-of
Returns the Java class of a value.

class-name
Returns the Java class name of a class.

top

classloader

```
(classloader)
(classloader type)
```

Returns the classloader.

```
;; Returns the current classloader
(classloader)
=> class sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader
```

```
;; Returns the system classloader
(classloader :system)
=> sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@4e0e2f2a

;; Returns the classloader which loaded the Venice classes
(classloader :application)
=> sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@4e0e2f2a

;; Returns the thread-context classloader
(classloader :thread-context)
=> sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@4e0e2f2a
```

SEE ALSO

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

classloader-of
Returns the classloader of a value or a Java class.

top

classloader-of

```
(classloader-of x)
```

Returns the classloader of a value or a Java class.

Note:
Some Java VM implementations may use 'null' to represent the bootstrap class loader. This method will return 'nil' in such implementations if this class was loaded by the bootstrap class loader.

```
(classloader-of (class :java.awt.Point))
=> nil

(classloader-of (. :java.awt.Point :new 10 10))
=> nil

(classloader-of (class-of "abcdef"))
=> sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@4e0e2f2a

(classloader-of "abcdef")
=> sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@4e0e2f2a
```

SEE ALSO

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

classloader
Returns the classloader.

top

clear-taps

```
(clear-taps)
```

Removes all tap sets.

```
(do
  (add-tap prn)
  (clear-taps))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

remove-tap
Remove f from the tap set.

add-tap
adds f, a fn of one argument, to the tap set. This function will be called with anything sent via tap>.

tap>
Sends x to any taps. Will not block. Returns true if there was room in the queue, false if not (x is dropped).

top

coalesce

```
(coalesce args*)
```

Returns nil if all of its arguments are nil, otherwise it returns the first non nil argument. The arguments are evaluated lazy.

```
(coalesce)
=> nil

(coalesce 2)
=> 2

(coalesce nil 1 2)
=> 1
```

top

coll?

```
(coll? coll)
```

Returns true if coll is a collection

```
(coll? {:a 1})
=> true

(coll? [1 2])
=> true
```

top

combinations

```
(combinations coll n)
```

All the unique ways of taking n different elements from the items in the collection

```
(combinations [0 1 2 3] 1)
=> ([0] [1] [2] [3])

(combinations [0 1 2 3] 2)
=> ([0 1] [0 2] [0 3] [1 2] [1 3] [2 3])

(combinations [0 1 2 3] 3)
=> ([0 1 2] [0 1 3] [1 2 3])

(combinations [0 1 2 3] 4)
=> ([0 1 2 3])
```

SEE ALSO

cartesian-product
Returns the cartesian product of two or more collections.

top

comment

```
(comment & body)
```

Ignores body, yields nil

```
(comment
  (println 1)
  (println 5))
=> nil
```

top

comp

```
(comp f*)
```

Takes a set of functions and returns a function that is the composition of those functions. The returned function takes a variable number of args, applies the rightmost of the functions to the args, applies the next function (right-to-left) to the result, etc.

Functions composition builds complex functions by combining simpler ones. Functions are composed by passing the output of one function as the input to another.

`h(x) = (g ° f)(x) = g(f(x))`

The composition operator `°` can be understood at as *after*. In other words, the function `g` is applied after the function `f` has been applied to `x`.

If you have two functions `f` and `g`, function composition allows you to create a new function `h` such that `h(x) = g(f(x))`.

```
((comp str +) 8 8 8)
=> "24"

(map (comp - (partial + 3) (partial * 2)) [1 2 3 4])
=> (-5 -7 -9 -11)

((reduce comp [(partial + 1) (partial * 2) (partial + 3)]) 100)
=> 207

(filter (comp not zero?) [0 1 0 2 0 3 0 4])
=> (1 2 3 4)

(do
   (def fifth (comp first rest rest rest rest))
   (fifth [1 2 3 4 5]))
=> 5
```

top

compare

```
(compare x y)
```

Comparator. Returns -1, 0, or 1 when x is logically 'less than', 'equal to', or 'greater than' y. For list and vectors the longer sequence is always 'greater' regardless of its contents. For sets and maps only the size of the collection is compared.

```
(compare nil 0)
=> -1

(compare 0 nil)
=> 1

(compare 1 0)
=> 1

(compare 1 1)
=> 0

(compare 1M 2M)
=> -1

(compare 1 nil)
=> 1

(compare nil 1)
=> -1

(compare "aaa" "bbb")
=> -1

(compare [0 1 2] [0 1 2])
=> 0

(compare [0 1 2] [0 9 2])
=> -1
```

```
(compare [0 9 2] [0 1 2])
=> 1

(compare [1 2 3] [0 1 2 3])
=> -1

(compare [0 1 2] [3 4])
=> 1
```

top

compare-and-set!

```
(compare-and-set! atom oldval newval)
```

Atomically sets the value of atom to newval if and only if the current value of the atom is identical to oldval. Returns true if set happened, else false.

```
(do
   (def counter (atom 2))
   (compare-and-set! counter 2 4)
   @counter)
=> 4
```

SEE ALSO

atom
Creates an atom with the initial value x.

top

complement

```
(complement f)
```

Takes a fn f and returns a fn that takes the same arguments as f, has the same effects, if any, and returns the opposite truth value.

```
(complement even?)
=> anonymous-d5736450-79ed-4c6a-b38f-2f63b0b2dcbf

(filter (complement even?) '(1 2 3 4))
=> (1 3)
```

top

complete-on-timeout

```
(complete-on-timeout p value time time-unit)
```

Completes the promise with the given value if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

```
(-> (promise (fn [] (sleep 100) "The quick brown fox"))
    (complete-on-timeout "The fox did not jump" 500 :milliseconds)
    (deref))
=> "The quick brown fox"

(-> (promise (fn [] (sleep 500) "The quick brown fox"))
    (complete-on-timeout "The fox did not jump" 100 :milliseconds)
    (deref))
=> "The fox did not jump"

(-> (promise (fn [] (sleep 500) "The quick brown fox"))
    (complete-on-timeout "The fox did not jump" 100 :milliseconds)
    (then-apply str/upper-case)
    (deref))
=> "THE FOX DID NOT JUMP"

(-> (promise (fn [] (sleep 50) 100))
    (complete-on-timeout 888 100 :milliseconds)
    (then-apply #(do (sleep 200) (* % 3)))
    (complete-on-timeout 999 220 :milliseconds)
    (deref))
=> 999
```

SEE ALSO

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

then-accept
Returns a new promise that, when this promise completes normally, is executing the function f with this stage's result as the argument.

then-accept-both
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executing the function f with the two ...

then-apply
Applies a function f on the result of the previous stage of the promise p.

then-combine
Applies a function f to the result of the previous stage of promise p and the result of another promise p-other

then-compose
Composes the result of two promises. f receives the result of the first promise p and returns a new promise that composes that value ...

when-complete
Returns the promise p with the same result or exception at this stage, that executes the action f. Passes the current stage's result ...

accept-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completess normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

apply-to-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

or-timeout
Exceptionally completes the promise with a TimeoutException if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

top

component/Component

Defines a protocol for components.

Definition:

```
  (defprotocol Component
    (start [component] component)
    (stop [component] component))
```

Function `start`:
Begins operation of this component. Synchronous, does not return until the component is started. Returns an updated version of this component.

Function `stop`:
Ceases operation of this component. Synchronous, does not return until the component is stopped. Returns an updated version of this component.

top

component/dep

```
(dep c k)
```

Returns a dependency given by its key 'k' from the component 'c' dependencies.

```
(do
  (load-module :component ['component :as 'c])

  (deftype :server []
     c/Component
       (start [this] (println "Store: " (c/dep this :store)) this)
       (stop [this] this))

  (deftype :database []
     c/Component
       (start [this] this)
       (stop [this] this))

  (defn create-system []
    (-> (c/system-map
          "test"
          :server (server. )
          :store (database. ))
        (c/system-using {:server [:store]})))

  (-> (create-system)
      (c/start)
      (c/stop))

  nil)
Store:  {:custom-type* :user/database}
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

component/deps
Returns the dependencies of the component 'c' or nil if there aren't any dependencies.

component/id
Returns id of the component 'c'.

top

component/deps

```
(deps c)
```

Returns the dependencies of the component 'c' or `nil` if there aren't any dependencies.

```
(do
  (load-module :component ['component :as 'c])

  (deftype :server []
     c/Component
       (start [this] (println "Dependencies: " (c/deps this)) this)
       (stop [this] this))

  (deftype :database []
     c/Component
       (start [this] this)
       (stop [this] this))

  (defn create-system []
    (-> (c/system-map
          "test"
          :server (server. )
          :store (database. ))
        (c/system-using {:server [:store]})))

  (-> (create-system)
      (c/start)
      (c/stop))

  nil)
Dependencies:  {:store {:custom-type* :user/database} :component-info {:custom-type* :component/component-info :
id :server :system-name test :components {}}}
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

component/dep
Returns a dependency given by its key 'k' from the component 'c' dependencies.

component/id
Returns id of the component 'c'.

top

component/id

```
(id c)
```

Returns id of the component 'c'.

```
(do
  (load-module :component ['component :as 'c])

  (deftype :server []
     c/Component
       (start [this] (println "ID: " (c/id this)) this)
       (stop [this] this))

  (defn create-system []
```

```
    (-> (c/system-map
          "test"
          :server (server. ))
        (c/system-using {:server []})))

  (-> (create-system)
      (c/start)
      (c/stop))

  nil)
ID:  :server
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

component/dep
Returns a dependency given by its key 'k' from the component 'c' dependencies.

component/deps
Returns the dependencies of the component 'c' or nil if there aren't any dependencies.

top

component/system-map

```
(system-map name keyval*)
```

Returns a system constructed of components given as key/value pairs. The 'key' is a `keyword` (the component's id) referencing the component given as 'value'.
The system has default implementations of the Lifecycle 'start' and 'stop' methods which recursively starts/stops all components in the system.

Note:
`system-map` just creates a raw system without any dependencies between the components. Use `system-using` after creating the system map to establish the dependencies.

```
(do
  (load-module :component ['component :as 'c])

  (deftype :server [port :long]
     c/Component
       (start [this] (println "server started") this)
       (stop [this] (println "server stopped") this))

  (deftype :database [user       :string
                      password   :string]
     c/Component
       (start [this] (println "database started") this)
       (stop [this] (println "database stopped") this))

  (c/system-map
    "test"
    :server (server. 4600)
    :store (database. "foo" "123"))

  nil)
```

SEE ALSO

component/system-using
Associates a component dependency graph with the 'system' that has been created through a call to system-map. 'dependency-map' is a ...

component/system-using

```
(system-using system dependency-map)
```

Associates a component dependency graph with the 'system' that has been created through a call to `system-map`. 'dependency-map' is a map of keys to maps or vectors specifying the the dependencies of the component at that key in the system.

Throws an exception if a component dependency circle is detected.

The system is started and stopped calling the lifecycle `start` or `stop` method on the system component.

Upon succesfully starting a component the flag {:started true} is added to the component's meta data. It's up to the components lifecycle `start` method to decide what to do with multiple start requests. The lifecycle `start` method can for instance simply return the unaltered component if it has already been started.

Upon succesfully stopping a component the flag {:started false} is added to the component's meta data. It's up to the components lifecycle `stop` method to decide what to do with multiple stop requests. The lifecycle `stop` method can for instance simply return the unaltered component if it has not been started or has already been stopped.

```
(do
  (load-module :component ['component :as 'c])

  (deftype :server [port :long]
     c/Component
       (start [this]
         (let [store1 (-> (c/dep this :store1) :name)
               store2 (-> (c/dep this :store2) :name)]
           (println "server started. using the stores" store1 "," store2))
         this)
       (stop [this]
         (println "server stopped")
         this))

  (deftype :database [name       :string
                      user       :string
                      password   :string]
     c/Component
       (start [this]
         (println "database" (:name this) "started")
         this)
       (stop [this]
         (println "database" (:name this) "stopped")
         this))

  (defn create-system []
    (-> (c/system-map
          "test"
          :server (server. 4600)
          :store1 (database. "store1" "foo" "123")
          :store2 (database. "store2" "foo" "123"))
        (c/system-using {:server [:store1 :store2]})))

  (defn start []
    (-> (create-system)
        (c/start)))

  (let [system (start)
        server (-> system :components :server)]
    ; access server component
    (println "Accessing the system...")
    (c/stop system))
```

```
  nil)
database store1 started
database store2 started
server started. using the stores store1 , store2
Accessing the system...
server stopped
database store2 stopped
database store1 stopped
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

component/system-map
Returns a system constructed of components given as key/value pairs. The 'key' is a keyword (the component's id) referencing the component ...

top

concat

```
(concat coll)
(concat coll & colls)
```

Returns a list of the concatenation of the elements in the supplied collections.

```
(concat [1 2])
=> (1 2)

(concat [1 2] [4 5 6])
=> (1 2 4 5 6)

(concat '(1 2))
=> (1 2)

(concat '(1 2) [4 5 6])
=> (1 2 4 5 6)

(concat {:a 1})
=> ([:a 1])

(concat {:a 1} {:b 2 :c 3})
=> ([:a 1] [:b 2] [:c 3])

(concat "abc")
=> (#\a #\b #\c)

(concat "abc" "def")
=> (#\a #\b #\c #\d #\e #\f)
```

SEE ALSO

concatv
Returns a vector of the concatenation of the elements in the supplied collections.

into
Returns a new coll consisting of to coll with all of the items of from coll conjoined.

merge
Returns a map that consists of the rest of the maps conj-ed onto the first. If a key occurs in more than one map, the mapping from ...

top

concatv

```
(concatv coll)
(concatv coll & colls)
```

Returns a vector of the concatenation of the elements in the supplied collections.

```
(concatv [1 2])
=> [1 2]

(concatv [1 2] [4 5 6])
=> [1 2 4 5 6]

(concatv '(1 2))
=> [1 2]

(concatv '(1 2) [4 5 6])
=> [1 2 4 5 6]

(concatv {:a 1})
=> [[:a 1]]

(concatv {:a 1} {:b 2 :c 3})
=> [[:a 1] [:b 2] [:c 3]]

(concatv "abc")
=> [#\a #\b #\c]

(concatv "abc" "def")
=> [#\a #\b #\c #\d #\e #\f]
```

SEE ALSO

concat
Returns a list of the concatenation of the elements in the supplied collections.

into
Returns a new coll consisting of to coll with all of the items of from coll conjoined.

merge
Returns a map that consists of the rest of the maps conj-ed onto the first. If a key occurs in more than one map, the mapping from ...

top

cond

```
(cond & clauses)
```

Takes a set of test/expr pairs. It evaluates each test one at a time. If a test returns logical true, cond evaluates and returns the value of the corresponding expr and doesn't evaluate any of the other tests or exprs. `(cond)` returns `nil`.

```
(let [n 5]
  (cond
    (< n 0) "negative"
    (> n 0) "positive"
    :else "zero"))
=> "positive"
```

SEE ALSO

condp
Takes a binary predicate, an expression, and a set of clauses.

case
Takes an expression and a set of clauses. Each clause takes the form of test-constant result-expr

top

cond->

```
(cond-> expr & clauses)
```

Takes an expression and a set of test/form pairs. Threads expr (via `->`) through each form for which the corresponding test expression is true. Note that, unlike cond branching, `cond->` threading does not short circuit after the first true test expression.

It is useful in situations where you want selectively assoc, update, or dissoc something from a map.

```
   (cond-> m
     (some-pred? q)  (assoc :key :value))
```

```
(cond-> 1         ; we start with 1
  true inc        ; the condition is true so (inc 1) => 2
  false (* 42)    ; the condition is false so the operation is skipped
  (= 2 2) (* 3)) ; (= 2 2) is true so (* 2 3) => 6
=> 6
```

SEE ALSO

cond->>
Takes an expression and a set of test/form pairs. Threads expr (via ->>) through each form for which the corresponding test expression ...

top

cond->>

```
(cond->> expr & clauses)
```

Takes an expression and a set of test/form pairs. Threads expr (via `->>`) through each form for which the corresponding test expression is true. Note that, unlike cond branching, `cond->>` threading does not short circuit after the first true test expression.

```
(cond->> 1        ; we start with 1
  true inc        ; the condition is true so (inc 1) => 2
  false (* 42)    ; the condition is false so the operation is skipped
  (= 2 2) (* 3)) ; (= 2 2) is true so (* 3 2) => 6
=> 6
```

SEE ALSO

cond->
Takes an expression and a set of test/form pairs. Threads expr (via ->) through each form for which the corresponding test expression ...

top

condp

```
(condp pred expr & clauses)
```

Takes a binary predicate, an expression, and a set of clauses.

Each clause can take the form of either:
`test-expr result-expr`
`test-expr :>> result-fn`
Note `:>>` is an ordinary keyword.

For each clause, (pred test-expr expr) is evaluated. If it returns logical true, the clause is a match. If a binary clause matches, the result-expr is returned, if a ternary clause matches, its result-fn, which must be a unary function, is called with the result of the predicate as its argument, the result of that call being the return value of condp. A single default expression can follow the clauses, and its value will be returned if no clause matches. If no default expression is provided and no clause matches, a VncException is thrown.

```
(condp some [1 2 3 4]
   #{0 6 7} :>> inc
   #{4 5 9} :>> dec
   #{1 2 3} :>> #(* % 10))
=> 3


(condp some [-10 -20 0 10]
  pos?  1
  neg? -1
  (constantly true)  0)
=> 1
```

SEE ALSO

cond
Takes a set of test/expr pairs. It evaluates each test one at a time. If a test returns logical true, cond evaluates and returns the ...

case
Takes an expression and a set of clauses. Each clause takes the form of test-constant result-expr

top

config/build

```
(build & parts)
```

Merges given configuration parts and returns it as a map.

Configuration parts:

- JSON classpath resource file
- JSON file
- Environment variables
- System properties

Example:

```
  (do
    (load-module :config)

    (def cfg (config/build
               (config/env "java")
               (config/env-var "SERVER_PORT" [:http :port] "8080")))

    (println "home:" (-> cfg :11 :zulu :home))
    ; => home: /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/zulu-11.jdk/Contents/Home

    (println "port:" (-> cfg :http :port)))
    ; => port: 8080
```

```
;; ------------------------------------------------------------------
;; Example I) Configuration builder
(do
  (load-module :config ['config :as 'cfg])

  (cfg/build
    (cfg/resource "config-defaults.json" :key-fn keyword)
    (cfg/file "./config-local.json" :key-fn keyword)
    (cfg/env-var "SERVER_PORT" [:http :port])
    (cfg/env-var "SERVER_THREADS" [:http :threads])
    (cfg/property-var "MASTER_PWD" [:app :master-pwd])))

;; ------------------------------------------------------------------
;; Example II) Using configurations with the component module
(do
  (load-module :config ['config :as 'cfg])
  (load-module :component ['component :as 'cmp])

  ;; define the server component
  (deftype :server []
     cmp/Component
       (start [this]
          (let [config (cmp/dep this :config)
                port   (get-in config [:server :port])]
            (println (cmp/id this) "started at port" port)
            this))
       (stop [this]
          (println (cmp/id this) "stopped")
          this))

  ;; note that the configuration is a plain vanilla Venice map and
  ;; does not implement the protocol 'Component'
  (defn create-system []
    (-> (cmp/system-map
          "test"
          :config (cfg/build
                    (cfg/env-var "SERVER_PORT" [:server :port] "8800"))
          :server (server. ))
        (cmp/system-using
          {:server [:config]})))

  (-> (create-system)
      (cmp/start)
      (cmp/stop))

  nil)
```

SEE ALSO

config/file

Reads a JSON configuration part from given file f.

config/resource
Reads a JSON configuration part from given path in classpath.

config/env–var
Reads a configuration value from an environment variable and associates it to the given path in a map.

config/property–var
Reads a configuration value from an system property and associates it to the given path in a map.

config/env
Reads configuration part from environment variables, filtered by a prefix. nil may passed as prefix to get env vars.

config/properties
Reads configuration part from system properties, filtered by a prefix. nil may passed as prefix to get property vars.

top

config/env

```
(env prefix)
```

Reads configuration part from environment variables, filtered by a prefix. `nil` may passed as prefix to get env vars.

The reader splits the environment variable names on the underscores to build a map.

```
(base) $ env | grep JAVA_
JAVA_11_OPENJDK_HOME=/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/adoptopenjdk-11.jdk/Contents/Home
JAVA_11_ZULU_HOME=/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/zulu-11.jdk/Contents/Home
JAVA_11_HOME=/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/adoptopenjdk-11.jdk/Contents/Home
JAVA_8_ZULU_HOME=/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/zulu-8.jdk/Contents/Home
JAVA_8_OPENJDK_HOME=/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/adoptopenjdk-8.jdk/Contents/Home
JAVA_8_HOME=/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/adoptopenjdk-8.jdk/Contents/Home
JAVA_HOME=/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/adoptopenjdk-8.jdk/Contents/Home

venice> (config/env "java")
=> {
     :11 {
       :zulu { :home "/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/zulu-11.jdk/Contents/Home" }
       :openjdk { :home "/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/adoptopenjdk-11.jdk/Contents/Home" }
       :home "/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/adoptopenjdk-11.jdk/Contents/Home"
     }

     :8 {
       :zulu { :home "/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/zulu-8.jdk/Contents/Home" }
       :openjdk { :home "/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/adoptopenjdk-8.jdk/Contents/Home" }
       :home "/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/adoptopenjdk-8.jdk/Contents/Home"
     }

     :home "/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/adoptopenjdk-8.jdk/Contents/Home"
   }
```

```
(config/env "DATABASE_")
```

SEE ALSO

config/env–var
Reads a configuration value from an environment variable and associates it to the given path in a map.

config/properties
Reads configuration part from system properties, filtered by a prefix. nil may passed as prefix to get property vars.

config/build

Merges given configuration parts and returns it as a map.

top

config/env-var

```
(env-var name path)
(env-var name path default-val)
```

Reads a configuration value from an environment variable and associates it to the given path in a map.

```
(config/env-var "JAVA_HOME" [:java-home])
=> {:java-home "/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/zulu-8.jdk/Contents/Home"}

(config/env-var "SERVER_PORT" [:http :port])
=> nil

(config/env-var "SERVER_PORT" [:http :port] "8080")
=> {:http {:port "8080"}}
```

SEE ALSO

config/property-var
Reads a configuration value from an system property and associates it to the given path in a map.

config/env
Reads configuration part from environment variables, filtered by a prefix. nil may passed as prefix to get env vars.

config/build
Merges given configuration parts and returns it as a map.

top

config/file

```
(file f)
(file f reader-opts)
```

Reads a JSON configuration part from given file f.

f may be a:

- string file path, e.g: "/temp/foo.json"
- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.io.InputStream`
- `java.io.Reader`
- `java.net.URL`
- `java.net.URI`

The optional 'reader-opts' are defined by `json/read-str`.
E.g.: `:key-fn keyword` will convert all config keys to keywords

```
(config/file "/foo/app/config-production.json" :key-fn keyword)
```

```
(do
  (def cfg-json """
                { "db" : {
                    "classname" : "com.mysql.jdbc.Driver",
                    "subprotocol" : "mysql",
                    "subname" : "//127.0.0.1:3306/test",
                    "user" : "test",
                    "password" : "123"
                  }
                }
                """)
  (-> (io/buffered-reader cfg-json)
      (config/file :key-fn keyword)))
```

SEE ALSO

config/resource
Reads a JSON configuration part from given path in classpath.

config/build
Merges given configuration parts and returns it as a map.

json/read-str
Reads a JSON string and returns it as a Venice datatype.

top

config/properties

```
(properties prefix)
```

Reads configuration part from system properties, filtered by a prefix. `nil` may passed as prefix to get property vars.

The reader splits the property names on the underscores to build a map.

```
(config/properties "DATABASE_")
```

SEE ALSO

config/property-var
Reads a configuration value from an system property and associates it to the given path in a map.

config/build
Merges given configuration parts and returns it as a map.

top

config/property-var

```
(property-var name path)
(property-var name path default-val)
```

Reads a configuration value from an system property and associates it to the given path in a map.

```
(config/property-var "java.vendor" [:java :vendor])
=> {:java {:vendor "Azul Systems, Inc."}}
```

```
(config/property-var "java.version" [:java :version])
=> {:java {:version "1.8.0_462"}}


(config/property-var "SERVER_PORT" [:http :port])
=> nil


(config/property-var "SERVER_PORT" [:http :port] "8080")
=> {:http {:port "8080"}}
```

SEE ALSO

config/env-var
Reads a configuration value from an environment variable and associates it to the given path in a map.

config/properties
Reads configuration part from system properties, filtered by a prefix. nil may passed as prefix to get property vars.

config/build
Merges given configuration parts and returns it as a map.

top

config/resource

```
(resource path)
(resource path reader-opts)
```

Reads a JSON configuration part from given path in classpath.

The optional 'reader-opts' are defined by `json/read-str`.
E.g.: `:key-fn keyword` will convert all config keys to keywords

```
(config/resource "com/github/jlangch/venice/examples/database-config.json"
                 :key-fn keyword)
=> {:db {:classname "com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" :subname "//127.0.0.1:3306/test" :user "test" :subprotocol "mysql" :
password "123"}}
```

SEE ALSO

config/file
Reads a JSON configuration part from given file f.

config/build
Merges given configuration parts and returns it as a map.

json/read-str
Reads a JSON string and returns it as a Venice datatype.

top

conj

```
(conj)
(conj x)
(conj coll x)
(conj coll x & xs)
```

Returns a new collection with the x, xs 'added'. `(conj nil item)` returns `(item)` and `(conj item)` returns `item`.

For ordered collections like list, vectors and ordered sets/maps the value is added at the end. For all other collections the position is undefined.

```
(conj [1 2 3] 4)
=> [1 2 3 4]

(conj [1 2 3] 4 5)
=> [1 2 3 4 5]

(conj [1 2 3] [4 5])
=> [1 2 3 [4 5]]

(conj '(1 2 3) 4)
=> (1 2 3 4)

(conj '(1 2 3) 4 5)
=> (1 2 3 4 5)

(conj '(1 2 3) '(4 5))
=> (1 2 3 (4 5))

(conj (set 1 2 3) 4)
=> #{1 2 3 4}

(conj {:a 1 :b 2} [:c 3])
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(conj {:a 1 :b 2} {:c 3})
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(conj {:a 1 :b 2} (map-entry :c 3))
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(conj)
=> []

(conj 4)
=> 4
```

SEE ALSO

cons
Returns a new collection where x is the first element and coll is the rest.

into
Returns a new coll consisting of to coll with all of the items of from coll conjoined.

concat
Returns a list of the concatenation of the elements in the supplied collections.

list*
Creates a new list containing the items prepended to the rest, the last of which will be treated as a collection.

vector*
Creates a new vector containing the items prepended to the rest, the last of which will be treated as a collection.

top

conj!

```
(conj!)
(conj! x)
(conj! coll x)
(conj! coll x & xs)
```

Returns a new mutable collection with the x, xs 'added'. `(conj! nil item)` returns `(item)` and `(conj! item)` returns `item`.

For mutable ordered collections like lists the value is added at the end. For all other mutable collections the position is undefined.

```
(conj! (mutable-list 1 2 3) 4)
=> (1 2 3 4)

(conj! (mutable-list 1 2 3) 4 5)
=> (1 2 3 4 5)

(conj! (mutable-list 1 2 3) '(4 5))
=> (1 2 3 (4 5))

(conj! (mutable-set 1 2 3) 4)
=> #{1 2 3 4}

(conj! (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2) [:c 3])
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(conj! (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2) {:c 3})
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(conj! (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2) (map-entry :c 3))
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(conj! (stack) 1 2 3)
=> (3 2 1)

(conj! (queue) 1 2 3)
=> (1 2 3)

(conj!)
=> ()

(conj! 4)
=> 4
```

top

cons

```
(cons x coll)
```

Returns a new collection where x is the first element and coll is the rest.

For ordered collections like list, vectors and ordered sets/maps the value is added at the beginning. For all other collections the position is undefined.

```
(cons 1 '(2 3 4 5 6))
=> (1 2 3 4 5 6)
```

```
(cons 1 nil)
=> (1)

(cons [1 2] [4 5 6])
=> [[1 2] 4 5 6]

(cons 3 (set 1 2))
=> #{1 2 3}

(cons {:c 3} {:a 1 :b 2})
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(cons (map-entry :c 3) {:a 1 :b 2})
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

; cons a value to a lazy sequence
(->> (cons -1 (lazy-seq 0 #(+ % 1)))
     (take 5)
     (doall))
=> (-1 0 1 2 3)

; recursive lazy sequence (fibonacci example)
(do
  (defn fib
    ([]    (fib 1 1))
    ([a b] (cons a (fn [] (fib b (+ a b))))))

    (doall (take 6 (fib))))
=> (1 1 2 3 5 8)
```

SEE ALSO

conj
Returns a new collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj nil item) returns (item) and (conj item) returns item.

list*
Creates a new list containing the items prepended to the rest, the last of which will be treated as a collection.

vector*
Creates a new vector containing the items prepended to the rest, the last of which will be treated as a collection.

top

cons!

```
(cons! x coll)
```

Adds x to the mutable collection coll.

For mutable ordered collections like lists the value is added at the beginning. For all other mutable collections the position is undefined.

```
(cons! 1 (mutable-list 2 3))
=> (1 2 3)

(cons! 3 (mutable-set 1 2))
=> #{1 2 3}

(cons! {:c 3} (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}
```

```
(cons! (map-entry :c 3) (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(cons! 1 (stack))
=> (1)

(cons! 1 (queue))
=> (1)
```

top

constantly

```
(constantly x)
```

Returns a function that takes any number of arguments and returns always the value x.

```
(do
  (def fix (constantly 10))
  (fix 1 2 3)
  (fix 1)
  (fix ))
=> 10
```

SEE ALSO

repeat
Returns a lazy sequence of x values or a collection with the value x repeated n times.

repeatedly
Takes a function of no args, presumably with side effects, and returns a collection of n calls to it

dotimes
Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.

top

contains?

```
(contains? coll key)
```

Returns true if key is present in the given collection, otherwise returns false.

Note: To test if a value is in a vector or list use `any?`

```
(contains? #{:a :b} :a)
=> true

(contains? {:a 1 :b 2} :a)
=> true

(contains? [10 11 12] 1)
=> true
```

```
(contains? [10 11 12] 5)
=> false

(contains? "abc" 1)
=> true

(contains? "abc" 5)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

not-contains?
Returns true if key is not present in the given collection, otherwise returns false.

any?
Returns true if the predicate is true for at least one collection item, false otherwise.

top

count

```
(count coll)
```

Returns the number of items in the collection. `(count nil)` returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

```
(count {:a 1 :b 2})
=> 2

(count [1 2])
=> 2

(count "abc")
=> 3
```

top

cpus

```
(cpus)
```

Returns the number of available processors or number of hyperthreads if the CPU supports hyperthreads.

```
(cpus)
=> 8
```

top

cron/schedule-at

```
(schedule-at-round-times-in-day fn sync-period schedule-at)
```

Creates and executes a one-shot scheduled task that becomes enabled at a given time.

This scheduled task is not prone to clock shifts.

Returns a future. `(deref f)`, `(future? f)`, `(cancel f)`, and `(done? f)` will work on the returned future.

This function is built on the CronScheduler project.

```
(let [sync-period     (. :java.time.Duration :ofMinutes 10)
      at              (time/plus (time/local-date-time) :seconds 2)
      task            (fn [] (println "Task:" (time/local-date-time)) 100)
      sched           (cron/schedule-at task sync-period at)]
   (deref sched))
```

SEE ALSO

cron/schedule-at-fixed-rate
Creates and executes a periodic action that becomes enabled first after the given initial delay, and subsequently with the given period.

cron/schedule-at-round-times-in-day
Submits a periodic task that becomes enabled at round clock times within a day, with the given period.

top

cron/schedule-at-fixed-rate

```
(schedule-at-fixed-rate fn sync-period initial-delay period time-unit)
(schedule-at-fixed-rate fn sync-period initial-delay period time-unit skipping-to-latest)
```

Creates and executes a periodic action that becomes enabled first after the given initial delay, and subsequently with the given period.

This scheduled task is not prone to clock shifts.

Returns a future. `(deref f)`, `(future? f)`, `(cancel f)`, and `(done? f)` will work on the returned future.

This function is built on the CronScheduler project.

```
(let [sync-period (. :java.time.Duration :ofMinutes 10)
      task        (fn [] (println "Task:" (time/local-date-time)))
      sched       (cron/schedule-at-fixed-rate task sync-period 1 2 :seconds)]
   (sleep 16 :seconds)
   (cancel sched))
```

SEE ALSO

cron/schedule-at-round-times-in-day
Submits a periodic task that becomes enabled at round clock times within a day, with the given period.

cron/schedule-at
Creates and executes a one-shot scheduled task that becomes enabled at a given time.

top

cron/schedule-at-round-times-in-day

```
(schedule-at-round-times-in-day fn sync-period schedule-period)
(schedule-at-round-times-in-day fn sync-period schedule-period skipping-to-latest)
```

Submits a periodic task that becomes enabled at round clock times within a day, with the given period.

This scheduled task is not prone to clock shifts.

Returns a future. `(deref f)`, `(future? f)`, `(cancel f)`, and `(done? f)` will work on the returned future.

This function is built on the CronScheduler project.

```
(let [sync-period     (. :java.time.Duration :ofMinutes 10)
      schedule-period (. :java.time.Duration :ofHours 4)
      task            (fn [] (println "Task:" (time/local-date-time)))
      sched           (cron/schedule-at-round-times-in-day task sync-period schedule-period)]
   (sleep 24 :hours)
   (cancel sched))
```

SEE ALSO

cron/schedule-at-fixed-rate
Creates and executes a periodic action that becomes enabled first after the given initial delay, and subsequently with the given period.

cron/schedule-at
Creates and executes a one-shot scheduled task that becomes enabled at a given time.

top

crypt/add-bouncy-castle-provider

```
(crypt/add-bouncy-castle-provider)
```

Adds the BouncyCastle provider to the Java security.

```
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (crypt/add-bouncy-castle-provider))
```

SEE ALSO

crypt/provider?
Returns true if the Java security provider with name exists, else false.

top

crypt/ciphers

```
(crypt/ciphers)
(crypt/ciphers opt)
```

Returns a list of the ciphers the Java VM supports

Argument opt

:default	returns the names of the cipher suites which are enabled by default.
:available	returns the names of the cipher suites which could be enabled for use on an SSL connection created by this `SSLServerSocketFactory`.

```
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (crypt/ciphers :default))
```

```
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (crypt/ciphers :available))

(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (docoll println (crypt/ciphers :available)))
```

top

crypt/encryptor-aes-256-gcm

```
(crypt/encryptor-aes-256-gcm passphrase & opts)
```

Returns an encryptor function for AES 256 GCM encrypting/decrypting binary buffers or files.

Options:

:key-salt arr	An optional salt to generate the key. E.g.: (bytebuf [43 195 99 118 231 225 142 76 132 194 129 237 158 12 12 203])
:key-iterations n	An optional iteration count to generate the key. Defaults to 3000.
:efficient-mem-use b	If `true` efficently use memory in encryption (less memory allocation). Defaults to `false`.

IV is random and unique for every call of the encryptor function.

While encrypting data the random *IV* is written to the start of the encrypted data and read before decrypting the data

```
       AES256-GCM
    AES/GCM/NoPadding
   +-----------------+
   |     iv  (12)    |
   +-----------------+
   |     data (n)    |
   +-----------------+
```

```
;; File
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (load-module :hexdump)
  (let [file-in       (io/temp-file "test-", ".data")
        file-encoded  (io/temp-file "test-", ".data.enc")
        file-decoded  (io/temp-file "test-", ".data.dec")
        encryptor     (crypt/encryptor-aes-256-gcm "secret")]
    (io/delete-file-on-exit file-in file-encoded file-decoded)
    (io/spit file-in "1234567890")
    (encryptor :encrypt file-in file-encoded true)
    (encryptor :decrypt file-encoded file-decoded true)
    (println (hexdump/dump (io/slurp file-encoded :binary true)))))

;; Byte buffer
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (let [buf-in      (bytebuf-from-string "1234567890")
        encryptor   (crypt/encryptor-aes-256-gcm "secret")
        buf-encoded (encryptor :encrypt buf-in)
        buf-decoded (encryptor :decrypt buf-encoded)]
    (println (bytebuf-to-string buf-decoded))))
```

```
;; Text (Base64 ecoded as either :Standard or :UrlSafe)
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (let [text        "1234567890"
        encryptor   (crypt/encryptor-aes-256-gcm "secret")
        encoded     (encryptor :encrypt text :Standard)
        decoded     (encryptor :decrypt encoded :Standard)]
    (println decoded)))
```

SEE ALSO

crypt/encryptor−chacha20−bouncycastle
Returns an encryptor function for ChaCha20 BouncyCastle encrypting/decryptingbinary buffers or files.

crypt/encryptor−chacha20
Returns an encryptor function for ChaCha20 encrypting/decrypting binary buffers or files.

top

crypt/encryptor-chacha20

```
(crypt/encryptor-chacha20 passphrase & opts)
```

Returns an encryptor function for ChaCha20 encrypting/decrypting binary buffers or files.

Requires Java11+.

Options:

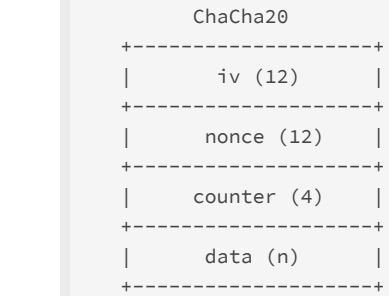
:key-salt arr	An optional salt to generate the key. E.g.: (bytebuf [43 195 99 118 231 225 142 76 132 194 129 237 158 12 12 203])
:key-iterations n	An optional iteration count to generate the key. Defaults to 3000.

Warning: files encrypted with ChaCha20 BouncyCastle cannot be by ChaCha20 from the Java VM (and vice versa) due to different initial counter handling and IV sizes

The ChaCha family of ciphers are an oder of magnitude more efficient on servers that do not provide hardware acceleration. Apple Silicon does not seem to have AES hardware acceleration probably due to its RISC nature.

IV, *Nonce* and/or *Counter* are random and unique for every call of the encryptor function.

While encrypting a file the *IV*, *Nonce* and *Counter* are written to the start of the encrypted data and read before decrypting the data:




```
;; File
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (load-module :hexdump)
  (let [file-in       (io/temp-file "test-", ".data")
        file-encoded  (io/temp-file "test-", ".data.enc")
        file-decoded  (io/temp-file "test-", ".data.dec")
        encryptor     (crypt/encryptor-chacha20 "secret")]
```

```
    (io/delete-file-on-exit file-in file-encoded file-decoded)
    (io/spit file-in "1234567890")
    (encryptor :encrypt file-in file-encoded true)
    (encryptor :decrypt file-encoded file-decoded true)
    (println (hexdump/dump (io/slurp file-encoded :binary true)))))

;; Byte buffer
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (let [buf-in    (bytebuf-from-string "1234567890")
        encryptor (crypt/encryptor-chacha20 "secret")
        buf-encoded (encryptor :encrypt buf-in)
        buf-decoded (encryptor :decrypt buf-encoded)]
    (println (bytebuf-to-string buf-decoded))))

;; Text (Base64 ecoded as either :Standard or :UrlSafe)
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (let [text        "1234567890"
        encryptor   (crypt/encryptor-chacha20 "secret")
        encoded     (encryptor :encrypt text :Standard)
        decoded     (encryptor :decrypt encoded :Standard)]
    (println decoded)))
```

SEE ALSO

crypt/encryptor-aes-256-gcm
Returns an encryptor function for AES 256 GCM encrypting/decrypting binary buffers or files.

crypt/encryptor-chacha20-bouncycastle
Returns an encryptor function for ChaCha20 BouncyCastle encrypting/decryptingbinary buffers or files.

top

crypt/encryptor-chacha20-bouncycastle

```
(crypt/encryptor-chacha20-bouncycastle passphrase & opts)
```

Returns an encryptor function for ChaCha20 BouncyCastle encrypting/decryptingbinary buffers or files.

Requires the BouncyCastle libraries on the classpath.

Options:

:key-salt arr	An optional salt to generate the key. E.g.: (bytebuf [43 195 99 118 231 225 142 76 132 194 129 237 158 12 12 203])
:key-iterations n	An optional iteration count to generate the key. Defaults to 3000.

Warning: files encrypted with ChaCha20 BouncyCastle cannot be by ChaCha20 from the Java VM (and vice versa) due to different initial counter handling and IV sizes

The ChaCha family of ciphers are an oder of magnitude more efficient on servers that do not provide hardware acceleration. Apple Silicon does not seem to have AES hardware acceleration probably due to its RISC nature.

IV, *Nonce* and *Counter* are random and unique for every call of encryptor function.

While encrypting a file the *IV*, *Nonce* and *Counter* are written to the start of the encrypted data and read before decrypting the data:

```
ChaCha20 Bouncy Castle
+--------------------+
|        iv (8)      |
+--------------------+
|      nonce (12)    |
```

```
   +--------------------+
   |     counter (4)    |
   +--------------------+
   |      data (n)      |
   +--------------------+
```

```
;; File
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (load-module :hexdump)
  (let [file-in       (io/temp-file "test-", ".data")
        file-encoded  (io/temp-file "test-", ".data.enc")
        file-decoded  (io/temp-file "test-", ".data.dec")
        encryptor     (crypt/encryptor-chacha20-bouncycastle "secret")]
    (io/delete-file-on-exit file-in file-encoded file-decoded)
    (io/spit file-in "1234567890")
    (encryptor :encrypt file-in file-encoded true)
    (encryptor :decrypt file-encoded file-decoded true)
    (println (hexdump/dump (io/slurp file-encoded :binary true)))))

;; Byte buffer
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (let [buf-in    (bytebuf-from-string "1234567890")
        encryptor (crypt/encryptor-chacha20-bouncycastle "secret")
        buf-encoded (encryptor :encrypt buf-in)
        buf-decoded (encryptor :decrypt buf-encoded)]
    (println (bytebuf-to-string buf-decoded))))

;; Text
;; - encrypt text to Base64 encoded data
;; - decrypt Base64 encoded data to text
;; Supports Base64 :Standard (RFC4648) or :UrlSafe (RFC4648_URLSAFE) format
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (let [text        "1234567890"
        encryptor   (crypt/encryptor-chacha20-bouncycastle "secret")
        encoded     (encryptor :encrypt text :Standard)
        decoded     (encryptor :decrypt encoded :Standard)]
    (println decoded)))
```

SEE ALSO

crypt/encryptor-aes-256-gcm
Returns an encryptor function for AES 256 GCM encrypting/decrypting binary buffers or files.

crypt/encryptor-chacha20
Returns an encryptor function for ChaCha20 encrypting/decrypting binary buffers or files.

crypt/add-bouncy-castle-provider
Adds the BouncyCastle provider to the Java security.

crypt/provider?
Returns true if the Java security provider with name exists, else false.

top

crypt/hash-file

```
(crypt/hash-file algorithm salt file)
```

Computes a hash for a file. The hash is used together with the function `crypt/verify-file-hash` to detect file modifications.

Returns the hash Base64 encoded.

The functions uses the fast MD5 hash algorithm.

The arg 'file' may be a:

- string file path, e.g: "/temp/foo.json"
- bytebuf
- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.io.InputStream`

Supported hash algorithms:

- MD5 (default)
- SHA-1
- SHA-512

MD5 is the fastest hash algorithm and precise enough to detect file changes.

```
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (let [file (io/temp-file "test-", ".data")
        data (bytebuf-allocate-random 1000)]
    (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
    (io/spit file data)
    (crypt/hash-file "SHA-256" "-salt-" file)))
```

SEE ALSO

crypt/verify−file−hash
Verifies a file against a hash (Base64 encoded). Returns true if the file's actual hash is equal to the given hash otherwise false.

top

crypt/max-key-size

```
(crypt/max-key-size algorithm)
```

Returns the max allowed key size

```
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (crypt/max-key-size "AES"))
```

top

crypt/md5-hash

```
(crypt/md5-hash data)
(crypt/md5-hash data salt)
```

Hashes a string or a bytebuf using MD5 with an optional salt.

Note: MD5 is not safe any more use PBKDF2 to hash passwords!

```
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (-> (crypt/md5-hash "hello world")
      (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper)))
=> "5EB63BBBE01EEED093CB22BB8F5ACDC3"

(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (-> (crypt/md5-hash "hello world" "-salt-")
      (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper)))
=> "C40C4EAC3C1B87B6877E21FEBA087D0A"

(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (-> (crypt/md5-hash "hello world")
      (str/encode-base64)))
=> "XrY7u+Ae7tCTyyK7j1rNww=="
```

SEE ALSO

crypt/sha1-hash
Hashes a string or a bytebuf using SHA1 with an optional salt.

crypt/sha512-hash
Hashes a string or a bytebuf using SHA512 with an optional salt.

crypt/pbkdf2-hash
Hashes a string using PBKDF2. iterations defaults to 1000, key-length defaults to 256.

top

crypt/pbkdf2-hash

```
(crypt/pbkdf2-hash data salt)
(crypt/pbkdf2-hash data salt iterations key-length)
```

Hashes a string using PBKDF2. iterations defaults to 1000, key-length defaults to 256.

```
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (-> (crypt/pbkdf2-hash "hello world" "-salt-")
      (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper)))
=> "54F2B4411E8817C2A0743B2A7DD7EAE5AA3F748D1DDDCE00766380914AFFE995"

(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (-> (crypt/pbkdf2-hash "hello world" "-salt-" 1000 256)
      (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper)))
=> "54F2B4411E8817C2A0743B2A7DD7EAE5AA3F748D1DDDCE00766380914AFFE995"

(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (-> (crypt/pbkdf2-hash "hello world" "-salt-")
      (str/encode-base64)))
=> "VPK0QR6IF8KgdDsqfdfq5ao/dI0d3c4AdmOAkUr/6ZU="
```

SEE ALSO

crypt/md5-hash
Hashes a string or a bytebuf using MD5 with an optional salt.

crypt/sha1-hash
Hashes a string or a bytebuf using SHA1 with an optional salt.

crypt/sha512-hash
Hashes a string or a bytebuf using SHA512 with an optional salt.

top

crypt/provider?

```
(crypt/provider? name)
```

Returns true if the Java security provider with name exists, else false.

```
(do
  (load-module :crypt)

  ;; BouncyCastle provider available?
  (crypt/provider? "BC"))
```

SEE ALSO

crypt/add-bouncy-castle-provider
Adds the BouncyCastle provider to the Java security.

top

crypt/sha1-hash

```
(crypt/sha1-hash data)
(crypt/sha1-hash data salt)
```

Hashes a string or a bytebuf using SHA1 with an optional salt.

```
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (-> (crypt/sha1-hash "hello world")
      (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper)))
=> "2AAE6C35C94FCFB415DBE95F408B9CE91EE846ED"

(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (-> (crypt/sha1-hash "hello world" "-salt-")
      (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper)))
=> "90AECEDB9423CC9BC5BB7CBAFB88380BE5745B3D"

(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (-> (crypt/sha1-hash "hello world")
      (str/encode-base64)))
=> "Kq5sNclPz7QV2+lfQIuc6R7oRu0="
```

SEE ALSO

crypt/md5-hash
Hashes a string or a bytebuf using MD5 with an optional salt.

crypt/sha512-hash
Hashes a string or a bytebuf using SHA512 with an optional salt.

crypt/pbkdf2-hash
Hashes a string using PBKDF2. iterations defaults to 1000, key-length defaults to 256.

top

crypt/sha512-hash

```
(crypt/sha512-hash data)
(crypt/sha512-hash data salt)
```

Hashes a string or a bytebuf using SHA512 with an optional salt.

```
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (let [s (-> (crypt/sha512-hash "hello world")
              (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper))]
    (str/truncate s 64 "..." :middle)))
=> "309ECC489C12D6EB4CC40F50C902F2B...30E81F605DCF7DC5542E93AE9CD76F"

(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (let [s (-> (crypt/sha512-hash "hello world" "-salt-")
              (str/bytebuf-to-hex :upper))]
    (str/truncate s 64 "..." :middle)))
=> "316EBB70239D9480E91089D5D5BC642...095F186B19FC33C93D60282F3314A2"

(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (let [s (-> (crypt/sha512-hash "hello world")
              (str/encode-base64))]
    (str/truncate s 64 "..." :middle)))
=> "MJ7MSJwS1utMxA9QyQLytNDtd+5RGnx...VbRbDP2DDoH2Bdz33FVC6TrpzXbw=="
```

SEE ALSO

crypt/md5-hash
Hashes a string or a bytebuf using MD5 with an optional salt.

crypt/sha1-hash
Hashes a string or a bytebuf using SHA1 with an optional salt.

crypt/pbkdf2-hash
Hashes a string using PBKDF2. iterations defaults to 1000, key-length defaults to 256.

top

crypt/verify-file-hash

```
(crypt/verify-file-hash algorithm salt file hash)
```

Verifies a file against a hash (Base64 encoded). Returns true if the file's actual hash is equal to the given hash otherwise false.

The arg 'file' may be a:

- string file path, e.g: "/temp/foo.json"

- bytebuf
- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.io.InputStream`

Supported hash algorithms:

- MD5
- SHA-1
- SHA-512

Warning: The MD5 hash function's security is considered to be severely compromised. Collisions can be found within seconds, and they can be used for malicious purposes.

```
(do
  (load-module :crypt)
  (let [file (io/temp-file "test-", ".data")
        data (bytebuf-allocate-random 1000)
        salt "salt"]
    (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
    (io/spit file data)
    (let [hash (crypt/hash-file "SHA-256" "-salt-" file)]
      (crypt/verify-file-hash "SHA-256" "-salt-" file hash))))
```

SEE ALSO

crypt/hash-file
Computes a hash for a file. The hash is used together with the function crypt/verify-file-hash to detect file modifications.

top

csv/read

```
(csv/read source & options)
```

Reads CSV-data from a source.

The source may be a:

- `string`
- `bytebuf`
- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.nio.Path`, `
- `java.io.InputStream`
- `java.io.Reader`

Options:

:encoding enc	used when reading from a binary data source e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8
:separator val	e.g. ",", defaults to a comma
:quote val	e.g. "", defaults to a double quote

```
(csv/read """1,"ab",false""")
=> (("1" "ab" "false"))

(csv/read "1|||'ab'|false" :separator "|" :quote "'")
=> (("1" nil nil "ab" "false"))
```

top

csv/write

```
(csv/write sink records & options)
```

Spits data to a sink in CSV format.

The sink may be a:

- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.nio.Path`
- `java.io.OutputStream`
- `java.io.Writer`

Options:

:separator val	e.g. ",", defaults to a comma
:quote val	e.g. """, defaults to a double quote
:newline val	:lf (default) or :cr+lf
:encoding enc	used when writing to a binary data sink. e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8

```
(csv/write (io/file "test.csv") [[1 "AC" false] [2 "WS" true]])
```

top

csv/write-str

```
(csv/write-str records & options)
```

Writes data to a string in CSV format.

All fields containing a quote char, a separator char or a newline are quoted.

Options:

:separator val	e.g. ",", defaults to a comma
:quote val	e.g. """, defaults to a double quote
:newline val	:lf (default) or :cr+lf

```
(csv/write-str [[1 "AC" false] [2 "WS" true]])
=> "1,AC,false\n2,WS,true"

(csv/write-str [[1 "AC" false] [2 "WS, '-1'" true]]
               :quote "'"
               :separator ","
               :newline :cr+lf)
=> "1,AC,false\r\n2,'WS, ''-1''',true"
```

top

current-time-millis

```
(current-time-millis)
```

Returns the current time in milliseconds.

```
(current-time-millis)
=> 1765362559169
```

SEE ALSO

nano-time
Returns the current value of the running Java Virtual Machine's high-resolution time source, in nanoseconds.

top

cycle

```
(cycle coll)
```

Returns a lazy (infinite!) sequence of repetitions of the items in coll.

```
(doall (take 5 (cycle [1 2])))
=> (1 2 1 2 1)
```

SEE ALSO

repeat
Returns a lazy sequence of x values or a collection with the value x repeated n times.

repeatedly
Takes a function of no args, presumably with side effects, and returns a collection of n calls to it

dotimes
Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.

constantly
Returns a function that takes any number of arguments and returns always the value x.

top

dag/add-edges

```
(add-edges edges*)
```

Add edges to a DAG. Returns a new DAG with added edges.

An edge is a vector of two nodes forming a parent/child relationship. Any *Venice* value can be used for a node.

Note: The graph is reconstructed after adding edges. To have best performance pass the edges with a single `add-edges` call to the DAG.

```
(dag/add-edges (dag/dag) ["A" "B"] ["B" "C"])
=> (["A" "B"] ["B" "C"])
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag
Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/topological-sort
Topological sort of a DAG using Kahn's algorithm (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topological_sorting)

top

dag/add-nodes

```
(add-nodes nodes*)
```

Add nodes to a DAG. Returns a new DAG with added nodes.

Any *Venice* value can be used for a node.

Note: The graph is reconstructed after adding nodes. To have best performance pass the nodes with a single `add-nodes` call to the DAG.

```
(dag/add-nodes (dag/dag) "A")
=> ("A")


(-> (dag/dag)
    (dag/add-nodes "A")
    (dag/add-edges ["A" "B"]))
=> (["A" "B"])


(-> (dag/dag)
    (dag/add-nodes "A")
    (dag/add-edges ["B" "C"]))
=> ("A" ["B" "C"])
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag
Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/topological-sort
Topological sort of a DAG using Kahn's algorithm (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topological_sorting)

top

dag/child-of?

```
(child-of? dag c v)
```

Returns `true` if c is a transitive child of v

```
(-> (dag/dag ["A", "B"]  ;    A  E
             ["B", "C"]  ;    |  |
             ["C", "D"]  ;    B  F
             ["E", "F"]  ;    | / \
             ["F", "C"]  ;    C    G
             ["F", "G"]  ;     \  /
             ["G", "D"]) ;      D
    (dag/child-of? "G" "E"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag
Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/children

Returns the transitive child nodes

dag/parent-of?
Returns true if p is a transitive parent of v

top

dag/children

```
(children dag node)
```

Returns the transitive child nodes

```
(dag/children (dag/dag ["A" "B"] ["B" "C"]) "A")
=> ("B" "C")


(-> (dag/dag ["A", "B"]  ;    A  E
             ["B", "C"]  ;    |  |
             ["C", "D"]  ;    B  F
             ["E", "F"]  ;    | / \
             ["F", "C"]  ;    C    G
             ["F", "G"]  ;     \  /
             ["G", "D"]) ;      D
    (dag/children "F"))
=> ("C" "G" "D")
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag
Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/direct-children
Returns the direct child nodes

dag/parents
Returns the transitive parent nodes

dag/direct-parents
Returns the direct parent nodes

dag/roots
Returns the root nodes of a DAG

top

dag/compare-fn

```
(compare-fn dag)
```

Returns a comparator fn which produces a topological sort based on the dependencies in the graph. Nodes not present in the graph will sort after nodes in the graph.

```
(let [g (dag/dag ["A", "B"]   ;    A  E
                 ["B", "C"]   ;    |  |
                 ["C", "D"]   ;    B  F
                 ["E", "F"]   ;    | / \
                 ["F", "C"]   ;    C    G
                 ["F", "G"]   ;     \  /
```

```
                ["G", "D"])] ;      D
  (sort (dag/compare-fn g) ["D" "F" "A" "Z"]))
=> ["F" "A" "D" "Z"]
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag
Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/topological-sort
Topological sort of a DAG using Kahn's algorithm (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topological_sorting)

top

dag/dag

```
(dag)
(dag edges*)
```

Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

An edge is a vector of two nodes forming a parent/child relationship.

```
(dag/dag)
=> ()


(dag/dag ["A" "B"] ["B" "C"])
=> (["A" "B"] ["B" "C"])


(dag/dag ["A", "B"]  ;    A  E
         ["B", "C"]  ;    |  |
         ["C", "D"]  ;    B  F
         ["E", "F"]  ;    | / \
         ["F", "C"]  ;    C    G
         ["F", "G"]  ;     \  /
         ["G", "D"]) ;      D
=> (["A" "B"] ["B" "C"] ["C" "D"] ["E" "F"] ["F" "C"] ["F" "G"] ["G" "D"])
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag?
Returns true if coll is a DAG

dag/add-edges
Add edges to a DAG. Returns a new DAG with added edges.

dag/add-nodes
Add nodes to a DAG. Returns a new DAG with added nodes.

dag/topological-sort
Topological sort of a DAG using Kahn's algorithm (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topological_sorting)

dag/edges
Returns the edges of a DAG

dag/edge?
Returns true if the edge given by its parent and child node is part of the DAG

dag/nodes
Returns the nodes of a DAG

dag/node?
Returns true if v is a node in the DAG

dag/roots
Returns the root nodes of a DAG

dag/children
Returns the transitive child nodes

dag/direct−children
Returns the direct child nodes

dag/child−of?
Returns true if c is a transitive child of v

dag/parents
Returns the transitive parent nodes

dag/direct−parents
Returns the direct parent nodes

dag/parent−of?
Returns true if p is a transitive parent of v

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

dag/dag?

```
(dag? coll)
```

Returns true if coll is a DAG

```
(dag/dag? (dag/dag))
=> true
```

top

dag/direct-children

```
(direct-children dag node)
```

Returns the direct child nodes

```
(-> (dag/dag ["A", "B"]  ;    A  E
             ["B", "C"]  ;    |  |
             ["C", "D"]  ;    B  F
             ["E", "F"]  ;    | / \
             ["F", "C"]  ;    C    G
             ["F", "G"]  ;     \  /
             ["G", "D"]) ;      D
    (dag/direct-children "F"))
=> ("C" "G")
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag

Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/children
Returns the transitive child nodes

dag/parents
Returns the transitive parent nodes

dag/direct-parents
Returns the direct parent nodes

dag/roots
Returns the root nodes of a DAG

top

dag/direct-parents

```
(direct-parents dag node)
```

Returns the direct parent nodes

```
(dag/parents (dag/dag ["A" "B"] ["B" "C"]) "C")
=> ("B" "A")


(-> (dag/dag ["A", "B"]  ;    A  E
             ["B", "C"]  ;    |  |
             ["C", "D"]  ;    B  F
             ["E", "F"]  ;    | / \
             ["F", "C"]  ;    C    G
             ["F", "G"]  ;     \  /
             ["G", "D"]) ;      D
    (dag/direct-parents "C"))
=> ("B" "F")
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag
Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/parents
Returns the transitive parent nodes

dag/children
Returns the transitive child nodes

dag/direct-children
Returns the direct child nodes

dag/roots
Returns the root nodes of a DAG

top

dag/edge?

```
(edge? dag parent child)
```

Returns `true` if the edge given by its parent and child node is part of the DAG

```
(-> (dag/dag ["A", "B"]  ;    A  E
             ["B", "C"]  ;    |  |
             ["C", "D"]  ;    B  F
             ["E", "F"]  ;    | / \
             ["F", "C"]  ;    C    G
             ["F", "G"]  ;     \  /
             ["G", "D"]) ;      D
    (dag/edge? "C", "D"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag
Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/edges
Returns the edges of a DAG

top

dag/edges

```
(edges dag)
```

Returns the edges of a DAG

```
(dag/edges (dag/dag ["A" "B"] ["B" "C"]))
=> (["A" "B"] ["B" "C"])
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag
Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/add-edges
Add edges to a DAG. Returns a new DAG with added edges.

dag/nodes
Returns the nodes of a DAG

top

dag/node?

```
(node? dag v)
```

Returns `true` if v is a node in the DAG

```
(-> (dag/dag ["A", "B"]  ;    A  E
             ["B", "C"]  ;    |  |
             ["C", "D"]  ;    B  F
             ["E", "F"]  ;    | / \
             ["F", "C"]  ;    C    G
             ["F", "G"]  ;     \  /
             ["G", "D"]) ;      D
    (dag/node? "G"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag
Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/nodes
Returns the nodes of a DAG

top

dag/nodes

```
(nodes dag)
```

Returns the nodes of a DAG

```
(dag/nodes (dag/dag ["A" "B"] ["B" "C"]))
=> ("A" "B" "C")
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag
Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/node?
Returns true if v is a node in the DAG

dag/add-edges
Add edges to a DAG. Returns a new DAG with added edges.

dag/edges
Returns the edges of a DAG

top

dag/parent-of?

```
(parent-of? dag p v)
```

Returns `true` if p is a transitive parent of v

```
(-> (dag/dag ["A", "B"]  ;    A  E
             ["B", "C"]  ;    |  |
             ["C", "D"]  ;    B  F
             ["E", "F"]  ;    | / \
             ["F", "C"]  ;    C    G
             ["F", "G"]  ;     \  /
             ["G", "D"]) ;      D
    (dag/parent-of? "E" "G"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag
Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/parents

Returns the transitive parent nodes

dag/child-of?
Returns true if c is a transitive child of v

top

dag/parents

```
(parents dag node)
```

Returns the transitive parent nodes

```
(dag/parents (dag/dag ["A" "B"] ["B" "C"]) "C")
=> ("B" "A")


(-> (dag/dag ["A", "B"]  ;    A  E
             ["B", "C"]  ;    |  |
             ["C", "D"]  ;    B  F
             ["E", "F"]  ;    | / \
             ["F", "C"]  ;    C    G
             ["F", "G"]  ;     \  /
             ["G", "D"]) ;      D
    (dag/parents "C"))
=> ("B" "F" "A" "E")
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag
Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/direct-parents
Returns the direct parent nodes

dag/children
Returns the transitive child nodes

dag/direct-children
Returns the direct child nodes

dag/roots
Returns the root nodes of a DAG

top

dag/roots

```
(roots dag)
```

Returns the root nodes of a DAG

```
(dag/roots (dag/dag ["A" "B"] ["B" "C"]))
=> ("A")


(-> (dag/dag ["A", "B"]  ;    A  E
             ["B", "C"]  ;    |  |
             ["C", "D"]  ;    B  F
             ["E", "F"]  ;    | / \
```

```
             ["F", "C"]  ;    C    G
             ["F", "G"]  ;     \  /
             ["G", "D"]) ;      D
    (dag/roots))
=> ("A" "E")
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag
Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/parents
Returns the transitive parent nodes

dag/children
Returns the transitive child nodes

top

dag/topological-sort

```
(topological-sort dag)
```

Topological sort of a DAG using Kahn's algorithm

```
(dag/topological-sort (dag/dag ["A" "B"] ["B" "C"]))
=> ["A" "B" "C"]


(-> (dag/dag ["A", "B"]  ;    A  E
             ["B", "C"]  ;    |  |
             ["C", "D"]  ;    B  F
             ["E", "F"]  ;    | / \
             ["F", "C"]  ;    C    G
             ["F", "G"]  ;     \  /
             ["G", "D"]) ;      D
    (dag/topological-sort))
=> ["E" "F" "G" "A" "B" "C" "D"]
```

SEE ALSO

dag/dag
Creates a new DAG (directed acyclic graph) built from edges

dag/compare-fn
Returns a comparator fn which produces a topological sort based on the dependencies in the graph. Nodes not present in the graph will ...

dag/add-edges
Add edges to a DAG. Returns a new DAG with added edges.

top

dec

```
(dec x)
```

Decrements the number x

```
(dec 10)
=> 9


(dec 10I)
=> 9I


(dec 10.1)
=> 9.1


(dec 10.12M)
=> 9.12M
```

SEE ALSO

inc
Increments the number x

top

dec/add

```
(dec/add x y scale rounding-mode)
```

Adds two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of `:CEILING`, `:DOWN`, `:FLOOR`, `:HALF_DOWN`, `:HALF_EVEN`, `:HALF_UP`, `:UNNECESSARY`, or `:UP`

```
(dec/add 2.44697M 1.79882M 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 4.246M
```

SEE ALSO

dec/sub
Subtract y from x and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/mul
Multiplies two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, ...

dec/div
Divides x by y and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/scale
Scales a decimal. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

top

dec/div

```
(dec/div x y scale rounding-mode)
```

Divides x by y and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of `:CEILING`, `:DOWN`, `:FLOOR`, `:HALF_DOWN`, `:HALF_EVEN`, `:HALF_UP`, `:UNNECESSARY`, or `:UP`

```
(dec/div 2.44697M 1.79882M 5 :HALF_UP)
=> 1.36032M
```

SEE ALSO

dec/add
Adds two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/sub
Subtract y from x and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/mul
Multiplies two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, ...

dec/scale
Scales a decimal. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

top

dec/mul

```
(dec/mul x y scale rounding-mode)
```

Multiplies two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of `:CEILING`, `:DOWN`, `:FLOOR`, `:HALF_DOWN`, `:HALF_EVEN`, `:HALF_UP`, `:UNNECESSARY`, or `:UP`

```
(dec/mul 2.44697M 1.79882M 5 :HALF_UP)
=> 4.40166M
```

SEE ALSO

dec/add
Adds two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/sub
Subtract y from x and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/div
Divides x by y and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/scale
Scales a decimal. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

top

dec/scale

```
(dec/scale x scale rounding-mode)
```

Scales a decimal. rounding-mode is one of `:CEILING`, `:DOWN`, `:FLOOR`, `:HALF_DOWN`, `:HALF_EVEN`, `:HALF_UP`, `:UNNECESSARY`, or `:UP`

```
(dec/scale 2.44697M 0 :HALF_UP)
=> 2M


(dec/scale 2.44697M 1 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.4M


(dec/scale 2.44697M 2 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.45M


(dec/scale 2.44697M 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.447M


(dec/scale 2.44697M 10 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.4469700000M
```

SEE ALSO

dec/add
Adds two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/sub
Subtract y from x and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/mul
Multiplies two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, ...

dec/div
Divides x by y and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

top

dec/sub

```
(dec/sub x y scale rounding-mode)
```

Subtract y from x and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of `:CEILING`, `:DOWN`, `:FLOOR`, `:HALF_DOWN`, `:HALF_EVEN`, `:HALF_UP`, `:UNNECESSARY`, or `:UP`

```
(dec/sub 2.44697M 1.79882M 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 0.648M
```

SEE ALSO

dec/add
Adds two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/mul
Multiplies two decimals and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, ...

dec/div
Divides x by y and scales the result. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

dec/scale
Scales a decimal. rounding-mode is one of :CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, or :UP

top

decimal

```
(decimal x) (decimal x scale rounding-mode)
```

Converts to decimal. rounding-mode is one of (:CEILING, :DOWN, :FLOOR, :HALF_DOWN, :HALF_EVEN, :HALF_UP, :UNNECESSARY, :UP)

```
(decimal 2)
=> 2M

(decimal 2 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.000M

(decimal 2.5787 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.579M

(decimal 2.5787F 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.579M

(decimal 2.5787M 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.579M

(decimal "2.5787" 3 :HALF_UP)
=> 2.579M

(decimal nil)
=> 0M
```

top

decimal?

```
(decimal? n)
```

Returns true if n is a decimal

```
(decimal? 4.0M)
=> true

(decimal? 4.0)
=> false

(decimal? 3)
=> false

(decimal? 3I)
=> false
```

top

dedupe

```
(dedupe coll)
```

Returns a collection with all consecutive duplicates removed.
Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(dedupe [1 2 2 2 3 4 4 2 3])
=> [1 2 3 4 2 3]

(dedupe '(1 2 2 2 3 4 4 2 3))
=> (1 2 3 4 2 3)
```

SEE ALSO

distinct
Returns a collection with all duplicates removed.

top

def

```
(def name expr)
```

Creates a global variable.

```
(def x 5)
=> user/x

(def sum (fn [x y] (+ x y)))
=> user/sum

(def ^{:private true} x 100)
=> user/x
```

SEE ALSO

def
Creates a global variable.

def-
Same as def, yielding non-public def

defonce
Creates a global variable that can not be overwritten

def-dynamic
Creates a dynamic variable that starts off as a global variable and can be bound with 'binding' to a new value on the local thread.

set!
Sets a global or thread-local variable to the value of the expression.

top

def-

```
(def- name expr)
```

Same as `def`, yielding non-public `def`

```
(def- x 100)


(do
  (ns foo)
  (def- x 100)
  (ns bar)
  foo/x)  ; Illegal access of private symbol
```

SEE ALSO

def
Creates a global variable.

top

def-dynamic

```
(def-dynamic name expr)
```

Creates a dynamic variable that starts off as a global variable and can be bound with 'binding' to a new value on the local thread.

```
(do
   (def-dynamic x 100)
   (println x)
   (binding [x 200]
      (println x))
   (println x)))
100
200
100
=> nil


(def-dynamic ^{:private true} x 100)
=> user/x
```

SEE ALSO

binding
Evaluates the expressions and binds the values to dynamic (thread-local) symbols

def
Creates a global variable.

defonce
Creates a global variable that can not be overwritten

set!
Sets a global or thread-local variable to the value of the expression.

top

defmacro

```
(defmacro name [params*] body)
```

Macro definition

```
(defmacro unless [pred a b]
  `(if (not ~pred) ~a ~b))
=> user/unless
```

SEE ALSO

macroexpand
If form represents a macro form, returns its expansion, else returns form.

macroexpand-all
Recursively expands all macros in the form.

top

defmethod

```
(defmethod multifn-name dispatch-val & fn-tail)
```

Creates a new method for a multimethod associated with a dispatch-value.

```
(do
   ;;defmulti with dispatch function
   (defmulti salary (fn [amount] (amount :t)))

   ;;defmethod provides a function implementation for a particular value
   (defmethod salary "com"     [amount] (+ (:b amount) (/ (:b amount) 2)))
   (defmethod salary "bon"     [amount] (+ (:b amount) 99))
   (defmethod salary :default  [amount] (:b amount))

   [(salary {:t "com" :b 1000})
    (salary {:t "bon" :b 1000})
    (salary {:t "xxx" :b 1000})]
)
=> [1500 1099 1000]
```

SEE ALSO

defmulti
Creates a new multimethod with the associated dispatch function.

top

defmulti

```
(defmulti name dispatch-fn)
```

Creates a new multimethod with the associated dispatch function.

```
(do
   ;;defmulti with dispatch function
   (defmulti salary (fn [amount] (amount :t)))
```

```
   ;;defmethod provides a function implementation for a particular value
   (defmethod salary "com"     [amount] (+ (:b amount) (/ (:b amount) 2)))
   (defmethod salary "bon"     [amount] (+ (:b amount) 99))
   (defmethod salary :default  [amount] (:b amount))

   [(salary {:t "com" :b 1000})
    (salary {:t "bon" :b 1000})
    (salary {:t "xxx" :b 1000})]
)
=> [1500 1099 1000]


(do
   ;;dispatch on type
   (defmulti test (fn [x] (type x)))

   (defmethod test :core/number  [x] [x :number])
   (defmethod test :core/string  [x] [x :string])
   (defmethod test :core/boolean [x] [x :boolean])
   (defmethod test :default      [x] [x :default])

   [(test 1)
    (test 1.0)
    (test 1.0M)
    (test "abc")
    (test [1])]
)
=> [[1 :number] [1.0 :number] [1.0M :number] ["abc" :string] [[1] :default]]
```

SEE ALSO

defmethod
Creates a new method for a multimethod associated with a dispatch-value.

top

defn

```
(defn name [args*] condition-map? expr*)
(defn name ([args*] condition-map? expr*)+)
```

Same as `(def name (fn name [args*] condition-map? expr*))` or `(def name (fn name ([args*] condition-map? expr*)+))`

```
(defn sum [x y] (+ x y))
=> user/sum


(defn sum [x y] { :pre [(> x 0)] } (+ x y))
=> user/sum


(defn sum
  ([] 0)
  ([x] x)
  ([x y] (+ x y)))
=> user/sum
```

SEE ALSO

defn-
Same as defn, yielding non-public def

fn
Defines an anonymous function.

def
Creates a global variable.

top

defn-

```
(defn- name [args*] condition-map? expr*)
(defn- name ([args*] condition-map? expr*)+)
```

Same as `defn`, yielding non-public `def`

```
(defn- sum [x y] (+ x y))
=> user/sum
```

SEE ALSO

defn
Same as (def name (fn name [args*] condition-map? expr*)) or (def name (fn name ([args*] condition-map? expr*)+))

fn
Defines an anonymous function.

def
Creates a global variable.

top

defonce

```
(defonce name expr)
```

Creates a global variable that can not be overwritten

```
(defonce x 5)
=> user/x


(defonce ^{:private true} x 5)
=> user/x
```

SEE ALSO

def
Creates a global variable.

def-dynamic
Creates a dynamic variable that starts off as a global variable and can be bound with 'binding' to a new value on the local thread.

top

defprotocol

```
(defprotocol protocol fn-spec*)
```

Defines a new protocol with the supplied function specs.

Formats:

- `(defprotocol P (foo [x]))`
- `(defprotocol P (foo [x] [x y]))`
- `(defprotocol P (foo [x] [x y] nil))`
- `(defprotocol P (foo [x] [x y] 100))`
- `(defprotocol P (foo [x]) (bar [x] [x y]))`

```
(do
   (ns foo)
   (deftype :complex [re :long, im :long])
   (defprotocol XMath (+ [x y])
                      (- [x y]))
   (extend :foo/complex XMath
           (+ [x y] (complex. (core/+ (:re x) (:re y))
                              (core/+ (:im x) (:im y))))
           (- [x y] (complex. (core/- (:re x) (:re y))
                              (core/- (:im x) (:im y)))))
   (extend :core/long XMath
           (+ [x y] (core/+ x y))
           (- [x y] (core/- x y)))
   (foo/+ (complex. 1 1)  (complex. 4 5)))
=> {:custom-type* :foo/complex :re 5 :im 6}


(do
   (ns foo)
   (defprotocol Lifecycle (start [c]) (stop [c]))
   (deftype :component [name :string]
            Lifecycle (start [c] (println "'~(:name c)' started"))
                      (stop [c] (println "'~(:name c)' stopped")))
   (let [c          (component. "test")
         lifecycle? (extends? (type c) Lifecycle)]
     (println "'~(:name c)' extends Lifecycle protocol: ~{lifecycle?}")
     (start c)
     (stop c)))
'test' extends Lifecycle protocol: true
'test' started
'test' stopped
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

extend
Extends protocol for type with the supplied functions.

extends?
Returns true if the type extends the protocol.

defmulti
Creates a new multimethod with the associated dispatch function.

top

deftype

```
(deftype name fields)
```

```
(deftype name fields validator)
```

Defines a new custom *record* type for the name with the fields.

The optional validator is a single arg function receiving the value as the argument and throwing an an exception if the value is not valid.

Venice implicitly creates a builder and a type check function suffixed with a dot and a question mark:

```
    (deftype :point [x :long, y :long])

    (point. 200 300)           ; builder
    (point? (point. 200 300))  ; type check
```

The builder accepts values of any subtype of the field's type.

Validation example:

```
    (deftype :point
             [x :long, y :long]
             (fn [t]
               (assert (pos? (:x t)) "x must be positive!")))
```

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :point [x :long, y :long])
  ; explicitly creating a custom type value
  (def x (.: :point 100 200))
  ; Venice implicitly creates a builder function
  ; suffixed with a '.'
  (def y (point. 200 300))
  ; ... and a type check function
  (point? y)
  y)
=> {:custom-type* :foo/point :x 200 :y 300}

(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :point [x :long, y :long])
  (def x (point. 100 200))
  (type x))
=> :foo/point

(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :point [x :long, y :long]
     (fn [p]
       (assert (pos? (:x p)) "x must be positive")
       (assert (pos? (:y p)) "y must be positive")))
  (def p (point. 100 200))
  [(:x p) (:y p)])
=> [100 200]

(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :named [name :string, value :any])
  (def x (named. "count" 200))
  (def y (named. "seq" [1 2]))
  [x y])
=> [{:custom-type* :foo/named :name "count" :value 200} {:custom-type* :foo/named :name "seq" :value [1 2]}]

;; modifying a custom type field
(do
  (deftype :point [x :long, y :long])
  (def p (point. 0 0))
  (def q (assoc p :x 1 :y 2)) ; q is a 'point'
```

```
  (pr-str q))
=> "{:custom-type* :user/point :x 1 :y 2}"


;; removing a custom type field
(do
  (deftype :point [x :long, y :long])
  (def p (point. 100 200))
  (def q (dissoc p :x)) ; q is just a map now
  (pr-str q))
=> "{:y 200}"
```

SEE ALSO

deftype?
Returns true if type is a custom type else false.

deftype-of
Defines a new custom wrapper type based on a base type.

deftype-or
Defines a new custom choice type.

.:
Instantiates a custom type.

deftype-describe
Describes a custom type.

Object
Defines a protocol to customize the toString and/or the compareTo function of custom datatypes.

assoc
When applied to a map, returns a new map of the same type, that contains the mapping of key(s) to val(s). When applied to a vector, ...

dissoc
Returns a new coll of the same type, that does not contain a mapping for key(s)

top

deftype-describe

```
(deftype-describe type)
```

Describes a custom type.

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
  (deftype-describe :complex))

=> {:type :foo/complex :custom-type :record :field-defs ({:name :real :type :core/long :index 0I :nillable
false} {:name :imaginary :type :core/long :index 1I :nillable false}) :validation-fn nil}


(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :port :long)
  (deftype-describe :port))

=> {:custom-type :wrapping :base-type :core/long :type :foo/port :validation-fn nil}


(do
  (ns foo)
```

```
  (deftype-or :digit 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)
  (deftype-describe :digit))
=> {:type :foo/digit :custom-type :choice :values #{0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9}}
```

SEE ALSO

deftype
Defines a new custom record type for the name with the fields.

deftype?
Returns true if type is a custom type else false.

deftype-or
Defines a new custom choice type.

deftype-of
Defines a new custom wrapper type based on a base type.

.:
Instantiates a custom type.

top

deftype-of

```
(deftype-of name base-type)
(deftype-of name base-type validator)
```

Defines a new custom *wrapper* type based on a base type.

Venice implicitly creates a builder and a type check function suffixed with a dot and a question mark:

```
    (deftype-of :port :long)

    (port. 8080)          ; builder
    (port? (port. 8080))  ; type check
```

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :email-address :string)
  ; explicitly creating a wrapper type value
  (def x (.: :email-address "foo@foo.org"))
  ; Venice implicitly creates a builder function
  ; suffixed with a '.'
  (def y (email-address. "foo@foo.org"))
  ; ... and a type check function
  (email-address? y)
  y)
=> "foo@foo.org"


(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :email-address :string)
  (str "Email: " (email-address. "foo@foo.org")))
=> "Email: foo@foo.org"


(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :email-address :string)
  (def x (email-address. "foo@foo.org"))
  [(type x) (supertype x)])
=> [:foo/email-address :core/string]
```

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :email-address
              :string
              str/valid-email-addr?)
  (email-address. "foo@foo.org"))
=> "foo@foo.org"


(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :contract-id :long)
  (contract-id. 100000))
=> 100000


(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :my-long :long)
  (+ 10 (my-long. 100000)))
=> 100010
```

SEE ALSO

deftype
Defines a new custom record type for the name with the fields.

deftype?
Returns true if type is a custom type else false.

deftype-or
Defines a new custom choice type.

.:
Instantiates a custom type.

deftype-describe
Describes a custom type.

top

deftype-or

```
(deftype-or name val*)
```

Defines a new custom *choice* type.

Venice implicitly creates a builder and a type check function suffixed with a dot and a question mark:

```
   (deftype-or :color :red :green :blue)

   (color. :blue)           ; builder
   (color? (color. :blue))  ; type check
```

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-or :color :red :green :blue)
  ; explicitly creating a wrapper type value
  (def x (.: :color :red))
  ; Venice implicitly creates a builder function
  ; suffixed with a '.'
  (def y (color. :blue))
  ; ... and a type check function
```

```
  (color? y)
  y)
=> "blue"


(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-or :digit 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)
  (digit. 1))
=> 1


(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-or :long-or-double :long :double)
  (long-or-double. 1000))
=> 1000
```

SEE ALSO

deftype
Defines a new custom record type for the name with the fields.

deftype?
Returns true if type is a custom type else false.

deftype-of
Defines a new custom wrapper type based on a base type.

.:
Instantiates a custom type.

deftype-describe
Describes a custom type.

top

deftype?

```
(deftype? type)
```

Returns true if `type` is a custom type else false.

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
  (deftype? :complex))
=> true


(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype-of :email-address :string)
  (deftype? :email-address))
=> true


(do
  (ns foo)
  (deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
  (def x (complex. 100 200))
  (deftype? (type x)))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

deftype
Defines a new custom record type for the name with the fields.

deftype-of
Defines a new custom wrapper type based on a base type.

deftype-or
Defines a new custom choice type.

.:
Instantiates a custom type.

deftype-describe
Describes a custom type.

top

delay

```
(delay & body)
```

Takes a body of expressions and yields a Delay object that will invoke the body only the first time it is forced (with `force` or `deref` / `@`), and will cache the result and return it on all subsequent force calls.

```
(do
  (def x (delay (println "working...") 100))
  (deref x))
working...
=> 100
```

SEE ALSO

deref
Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will ...

force
If x is a delay, returns its value, else returns x

realized?
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

delay?
Returns true if x is a Delay created with delay

memoize
Returns a memoized version of a referentially transparent function.

top

delay-queue

```
(delay-queue)
```

Creates a new delay queue.

A delay-queue is an unbounded blocking queue of delayed elements, in which an element can only be taken when its delay has expired. The head of the queue is that delayed element whose delay expired furthest in the past. If no delay has expired there is no head and `poll!` will return nil. Unexpired elements cannot be removed using `take!` or `poll!`, they are otherwise treated as normal elements. For example, the `count` method returns the count of both expired and unexpired elements. This queue does not permit `nil` elements.

Example rate limiter:

```
    (do
      (defprotocol RateLimiter (init [x]) (aquire [x]))

      (deftype :rate-limiter [queue                :core/delay-queue
                              limit-for-period     :long
                              limit-refresh-period :long]
               RateLimiter
                 (init [this]   (let [q (:queue this)
                                      n (:limit-for-period this)]
                                  (empty q)
                                  (repeatedly n #(put! q :token 0))
                                  this))
                 (aquire [this] (let [q (:queue this)
                                      p (:limit-refresh-period this)]
                                  (take! q)
                                  (put! q :token p))))

      ;; create a limiter with a limit of 5 actions within a 2s period
      (def limiter (init (rate-limiter. (delay-queue) 5 2000)))

      ;; test the limiter
      (doseq [x (range 1 26)]
        (aquire limiter)
        (sleep (rand-long 100)) ;; func simulation
        (printf "%s: run %2d%n" (time/local-date-time) x)))
```

```
(let [q (delay-queue)]
  (put! q 1 100)
  (put! q 1 200)
  (take! q))
=> 1
```

SEE ALSO

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

put!
Puts an item to a queue. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue. Returns always nil.

take!
Retrieves and removes the head value of the queue or the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

poll!
Polls an item from a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite.

empty
Returns an empty collection of the same category as coll, or nil if coll is nil. If the collection is mutable clears the collection ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

delay-queue?
Returns true if coll is a delay-queue

top

delay-queue?

```
(delay-queue? coll)
```

Returns true if coll is a delay-queue

```
(delay-queue? (delay-queue))
=> true
```

top

delay?

```
(delay? x)
```

Returns true if x is a Delay created with delay

```
(do
   (def x (delay (println "working...") 100))
   (delay? x))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

delay
Takes a body of expressions and yields a Delay object that will invoke the body only the first time it is forced (with force or deref ...

deref
Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will ...

realized?
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

top

deliver

```
(deliver ref value)
```

Delivers the supplied value to the promise, releasing any pending derefs. A subsequent call to deliver on a promise will have no effect.

```
(do
   (def p (promise))
   (deliver p 10)
   (deliver p 20) ; no effect
   @p)
=> 10
```

SEE ALSO

deliver-ex
Delivers the supplied exception to the promise, releasing any pending derefs. A subsequent call to deliver on a promise will have no effect.

promise

Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

realized?
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

top

deliver-ex

```
(deliver-ex ref ex)
```

Delivers the supplied exception to the promise, releasing any pending derefs. A subsequent call to deliver on a promise will have no effect.

```
(do
   (def p (promise))
   (deliver-ex p (ex :VncException "error"))
   (deliver p 20)  ; no effect
   (try
     @p
     (catch :VncException e (ex-message e))))
=> "error"
```

SEE ALSO

deliver
Delivers the supplied value to the promise, releasing any pending derefs. A subsequent call to deliver on a promise will have no effect.

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

realized?
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

top

deque

```
(deque)
(deque capacity)
```

Creates a new mutable threadsafe bounded or unbounded deque.

The deque can be turned into a synchronous deque when using the functions `put!` and `take!`. `put!` waits until the value be added and `take! waits until a value is available from queue thus synchronizing the producer and consumer.

```
; unbounded deque
(let [q (deque)]
  (offer! q 1)
  (offer! q 2)
  (offer! q 3)
  (poll! q)
  q)
=> (2 3)


; unbounded deque
(let [q (conj! (deque) 1 2 3)]
  (offer! q 4)
  (poll! q)
```

```
  q)
=> (2 3 4)


; bounded deque
(let [q (deque 10)]
  (offer! q 1000 1)
  (offer! q 1000 2)
  (offer! q 1000 3)
  (poll! q 1000)
  q)
=> (2 3)


; bounded deque
(let [q (conj! (deque 10) 1 2 3)]
  (offer! q 4)
  (poll! q)
  q)
=> (2 3 4)


; synchronous unbounded deque
(let [q (deque)]
  (put! q 1)
  (put! q 2)
  (put! q 3)
  (take! q)
  q)
=> (2 3)


; synchronous bounded deque
(let [q (deque 10)]
  (put! q 1)
  (put! q 2)
  (put! q 3)
  (take! q)
  q)
=> (2 3)
```

SEE ALSO

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

put!
Puts an item to a queue. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue. Returns always nil.

take!
Retrieves and removes the head value of the queue or the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

offer!
Offers an item to tail of the a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait ...

poll!
Polls an item from a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite.

put-head!
Puts an item to the head of a deque. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue.

take-tail!
Retrieves and removes the tail value of the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

offer-head!
Offers an item to the head of a deque with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait ...

poll-tail!
Polls an item from the tail of a deque with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite.

empty
Returns an empty collection of the same category as coll, or nil if coll is nil. If the collection is mutable clears the collection ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

deque?
Returns true if coll is a deque

reduce
f should be a function of 2 arguments. If val is not supplied, returns the result of applying f to the first 2 items in coll, then ...

transduce
Reduce with a transformation of a reduction function f (xf). If init is not supplied, (f) will be called to produce it. f should be ...

docoll
Applies f to the items of the collection presumably for side effects. Returns nil.

into!
Adds all of the items of 'from' conjoined to the mutable 'to' collection

conj!
Returns a new mutable collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj! nil item) returns (item) and (conj! item) returns item.

top

deque?

```
(deque? coll)
```

Returns true if coll is a deque

```
(deque? (deque))
=> true
```

top

deref

```
(deref x)
(deref x timeout-ms timeout-val)
```

Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will block if computation is not complete. The variant taking a timeout can be used for futures and will return `timeout-val` if the timeout (in milliseconds) is reached before a value is available. If a future is deref'd and the waiting thread is interrupted the futures are cancelled.

```
(do
   (def counter (atom 10))
   (deref counter))
=> 10


(do
   (def counter (atom 10))
   @counter)
=> 10
```

```
(do
   (defn task [] 100)
   (let [f (future task)]
      (deref f)))
=> 100

(do
   (defn task [] 100)
   (let [f (future task)]
      @f))
=> 100

(do
   (defn task [] 100)
   (let [f (future task)]
      (deref f 300 :timeout)))
=> 100

(do
   (def x (delay (println "working...") 100))
   @x)
working...
=> 100

(do
   (def p (promise))
   (deliver p 10)
   @p)
=> 10

(do
   (def x (agent 100))
   @x)
=> 100

(do
   (def counter (volatile 10))
   @counter)
=> 10
```

top

deref?

```
(deref? x)
```

Returns true if x is dereferencable.

```
(deref? (atom 10))
=> true

(deref? (delay 100))
=> true

(deref? (promise))
=> true
```

```
(deref? (future (fn [] 10)))
=> true

(deref? (volatile 100))
=> true

(deref? (agent 100))
=> true

(deref? (just 100))
=> true
```

top

difference

```
(difference s1)
(difference s1 s2)
(difference s1 s2 & sets)
```

Return a set that is the first set without elements of the remaining sets

```
(difference (set 1 2 3))
=> #{1 2 3}

(difference (set 1 2) (set 2 3))
=> #{1}

(difference (set 1 2) (set 1) (set 1 4) (set 3))
=> #{2}
```

SEE ALSO

union
Return a set that is the union of the input sets

intersection
Return a set that is the intersection of the input sets

cons
Returns a new collection where x is the first element and coll is the rest.

conj
Returns a new collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj nil item) returns (item) and (conj item) returns item.

disj
Returns a new set with the x, xs removed.

top

digits

```
(digits x)
```

Returns the number of digits of x. The number x must be of type integer, long, or bigint

```
(digits 124)
=> 3

(digits -10)
=> 2

(digits 11111111111111111111111111111111N)
=> 32
```

top

disj

```
(disj set x)
(disj set x & xs)
```

Returns a new set with the x, xs removed.

```
(disj (set 1 2 3) 3)
=> #{1 2}
```

top

dissoc

```
(dissoc coll key)
(dissoc coll key & ks)
```

Returns a new coll of the same type, that does not contain a mapping for key(s)

```
(dissoc {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3} :b)
=> {:a 1 :c 3}

(dissoc {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3} :c :b)
=> {:a 1}

(dissoc [1 2 3] 0)
=> [2 3]

(do
  (deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
  (def x (complex. 100 200))
  (def y (dissoc x :real))
  (pr-str y))
=> "{:imaginary 200}"
```

SEE ALSO

assoc
When applied to a map, returns a new map of the same type, that contains the mapping of key(s) to val(s). When applied to a vector, ...

update
Updates a value in an associative structure, where k is a key and f is a function that will take the old value and any supplied fargs ...

dissoc!

```
(dissoc! coll key)
(dissoc! coll key & ks)
```

Dissociates keys from a mutable map, returns the map

```
(dissoc! (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2 :c 3) :b)
=> {:a 1 :c 3}

(dissoc! (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2 :c 3) :c :b)
=> {:a 1}

(dissoc! (mutable-vector 1 2 3) 0)
=> [2 3]
```

SEE ALSO

assoc!
Associates key/vals with a mutable map, returns the map

update!
Updates a value in a mutable associative structure, where k is a key and f is a function that will take the old value and any supplied ...

dissoc-in

```
(dissoc-in m ks)
```

Dissociates an entrye in a nested associative structure, where ks is a sequence of keys and returns a new nested structure.

```
(do
  (def users [ {:name "James" :age 26}
               {:name "John" :age 43} ])
  (dissoc-in users [1]))
=> [{:name "James" :age 26}]

(do
  (def users [ {:name "James" :age 26}
               {:name "John" :age 43} ])
  (dissoc-in users [1 :age]))
=> [{:name "James" :age 26} {:name "John"}]
```


distinct

```
(distinct coll)
```

Returns a collection with all duplicates removed.
Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(distinct [1 2 3 4 2 3 4])
=> [1 2 3 4]

(distinct '(1 2 3 4 2 3 4))
=> (1 2 3 4)
```

SEE ALSO

dedupe
Returns a collection with all consecutive duplicates removed.

distinct?
Returns true if no two of the arguments are equal

top

distinct?

```
(distinct? x) (distinct? x y) (distinct? x y & more)
```

Returns true if no two of the arguments are equal

```
(distinct? 1 2 3)
=> true

(distinct? 1 2 3 3)
=> false

(distinct? 1 2 3 1)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

distinct
Returns a collection with all duplicates removed.

top

do

```
(do exprs)
```

Evaluates the expressions in order and returns the value of the last.

```
(do (println "Test...") (+ 1 1))
Test...
=> 2
```

top

doall

```
(doall coll)
(doall n coll)
```

When lazy sequences are produced `doall` can be used to force any effects and realize the lazy sequence. Returns the relaized items in a list!

```
(->> (lazy-seq #(rand-long 100))
     (take 4)
     (doall))
=> (54 79 98 59)

(->> (lazy-seq #(rand-long 100))
     (doall 4))
=> (4 85 95 1)
```

SEE ALSO

lazy-seq
Creates a new lazy sequence.

cycle
Returns a lazy (infinite!) sequence of repetitions of the items in coll.

repeat
Returns a lazy sequence of x values or a collection with the value x repeated n times.

cons
Returns a new collection where x is the first element and coll is the rest.

top

dobench

```
(dobench iterations expr)
(dobench warm-up-iterations gc-runs iterations expr)
```

Runs the expr iterations times in the most effective way and returns a list of elapsed nanoseconds for each invocation. It's main purpose is supporting benchmark tests.

Note: For best performance enable `macroexpand-on-load` !

```
(dobench 100 (+ 1 1))
=> (20703 0 0 0
```

```
(doc x)
```

Prints documentation for a var or special form given `x` as its name. Prints the definition of custom types.

Displays the source of a module if `x` is a module: `(doc :ansi)`

If the var could not be found, searches for a similiar var with the **Levenshtein distance** 1.
E.g:

```
> (doc dac)
Symbol 'dac' not found!

Did you mean?
   dag/dag
   dec
```

If you search for functions provided by a module use:

```
(finder "ipc/*")
```

```
;; documentation of function '+'
(doc +)


;; documentation of special form 'def'
(doc def)


;; source code of module ':ascii-table'
(doc :ascii-table)


;; definition/structure of a complex type
(do
  (deftype :complex [real :long, imaginary :long])
  (doc :complex))
```

SEE ALSO

ns–list
Without arg lists the loaded namespaces, else lists all the symbols in the specified namespace ns.

modules
Lists the available Venice modules

finder
Finds symbols that match one more glob patterns or regular expressions.

top

docker/cmd

```
(docker/cmd & args)
```

Runs any Docker command.

```
(println (docker/cmd "ps" "--all"))


;; a single string argument works as well
(println (docker/cmd "ps --all"))


;; run a command with JSON output and parse the JSON output into
;; Venice data
;; use `apply` to apply a vector of arguments
```

```
(-<> (apply docker/cmd ["ps" "--all" "--format" "json"])
     (:out <>)
     (str/split-lines <>)
     (str/join "," <>)
     (str "[" <> "]")
     (json/read-str <>))
```

top

docker/container-exec-by-name

```
(docker/container-exec-by-name name command)
```

Execute a command in the running container with the specified name (always in non detached mode).

Returns the captured stdout text if the command succeeds.

Throws `ShellException` if the command fails. The exception carries the exit code and the captured stderr text.

```
(docker/container-exec-by-name  "myapp" "touch /tmp/execWorks")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/container-exec-by-name&
Execute a command in the running container with the specified name (always in detached mode).

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

docker/container-running-with-name?
Checks if there is container with the specified name in 'running' state.

docker/container-exec-by-name
Execute a command in the running container with the specified name (always in non detached mode).

docker/container-logs
Returns the container logs.

top

docker/container-exec-by-name&

```
(docker/container-exec-by-name& name command)
```

Execute a command in the running container with the specified name (always in detached mode).

Returns always an empty string because the command is run in detached mode. To get the commands captured stdout text use `docker/container-exec-by-name` instead.

Throws a `ShellException` if the command fails. The ShellException carries the exit code, stdout, and stderr text.

```
(docker/container-exec-by-name&  "myapp" "touch /tmp/execWorks")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/container-exec-by-name
Execute a command in the running container with the specified name (always in non detached mode).

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

docker/container-running-with-name?
Checks if there is container with the specified name in 'running' state.

docker/container-exec-by-name
Execute a command in the running container with the specified name (always in non detached mode).

docker/container-logs
Returns the container logs.

top

docker/container-exists-with-name?

```
(docker/container-exists-with-name? name)
```

Returns true if there is container with the specified name else false.

```
(docker/container-exists-with-name? "myapp")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

docker/container-find-by-name
Find all containers with a specified name

top

docker/container-find-by-name

```
(docker/container-find-by-name name)
```

Find all containers with a specified name

```
(docker/container-find-by-name "myapp")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

docker/container-exists-with-name?
Returns true if there is container with the specified name else false.

top

docker/container-image-info-by-name

```
(docker/container-image-info-by-name name)
```

Returns the image info for a container given by its name.

Returns a map (e.g.): `{ :image "arangodb/arangodb:3.10.10" :repo "arangodb/arangodb" :tag "3.10.10" }`

```
(docker/container-image-info-by-name "myapp")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

docker/container-find-by-name
Find all containers with a specified name

docker/container-exists-with-name?
Returns true if there is container with the specified name else false.

docker/container-status-by-name
Returns the status of container with the specified name.

top

docker/container-logs

```
(docker/container-logs name & options)
```

Returns the container logs.

Options:

:tail n	Number of lines to show from the end of the logs
:since ts	Show logs since timestamp or relative (e.g. "42m" for 42 minutes)
:until ts	Show logs until timestamp or relative (e.g. "42m" for 42 minutes)
:follow {true, false}	Follow log output
:details {true, false}	Show extra details provided to logs

```
(docker/container-logs "myapp")

(docker/container-logs "myapp" :since "2m")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

docker/logs
Get the logs of a container

docker/container-running-with-name?
Checks if there is container with the specified name in 'running' state.

top

docker/container-purge-by-name

```
(docker/container-purge-by-name name)
```

Removes a container and its image.

```
(docker/container-purge-by-name "myapp")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

docker/container-find-by-name
Find all containers with a specified name

docker/container-exists-with-name?
Returns true if there is container with the specified name else false.

docker/container-status-by-name
Returns the status of container with the specified name.

top

docker/container-remove-by-name

```
(docker/container-remove-by-name name)
```

Removes a container with the specified name.

```
(docker/container-remove-by-name "myapp")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

docker/container-find-by-name
Find all containers with a specified name

docker/container-exists-with-name?
Returns true if there is container with the specified name else false.

docker/container-status-by-name
Returns the status of container with the specified name.

top

docker/container-running-with-name?

```
(docker/container-running-with-name? name)
```

Checks if there is container with the specified name in 'running' state.

Returns true if running else false.

```
(docker/container-running-with-name? "myapp")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

docker/container-start-by-name
Starts a container with the specified name.

docker/container-stop-by-name
Stops a container with the specified name.

top

docker/container-start-by-name

```
(docker/container-start-by-name name)
```

Starts a container with the specified name.

```
(docker/container-start-by-name "myapp")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

docker/container-running-with-name?
Checks if there is container with the specified name in 'running' state.

docker/container-stop-by-name
Stops a container with the specified name.

docker/container-remove-by-name
Removes a container with the specified name.

docker/container-status-by-name
Returns the status of container with the specified name.

docker/container-logs
Returns the container logs.

top

docker/container-status-by-name

```
(docker/container-status-by-name name)
```

Returns the status of container with the specified name.

```
(docker/container-status-by-name  "myapp")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

docker/container-find-by-name
Find all containers with a specified name

docker/container-exists-with-name?
Returns true if there is container with the specified name else false.

docker/container-remove-by-name
Removes a container with the specified name.

top

docker/container-stop-by-name

```
(docker/container-stop-by-name name)
(docker/container-stop-by-name name time)
```

Stops a container with the specified name.

```
(docker/container-stop-by-name "myapp")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

docker/container-running-with-name?
Checks if there is container with the specified name in 'running' state.

docker/container-stop-by-name
Stops a container with the specified name.

docker/container-remove-by-name
Removes a container with the specified name.

docker/container-status-by-name
Returns the status of container with the specified name.

docker/container-logs
Returns the container logs.

top

docker/cp

```
(docker/cp src-path dst-path & options)
```

Copy files/folders between a container and the local filesystem

Options:

:archive {true, false}	Archive mode (copy all uid/gid information)
:follow-link {true, false}	Always follow symbol link in SRC_PATH
:quiet {true, false}	Suppress progress output during copy. Progress output is automatically suppressed if no terminal is attached

```
;; Copy file from host to docker container
(docker/cp "data.txt" "74789744g489:/data.txt")

;; Copy file from docker container to host
(docker/cp "74789744g489:/data.txt" "data.txt")

;; Copy a folder from host to docker container
(docker/cp "Desktop/images" "74789744g489:/root/img_files/car_photos/images")

;; Copy a folder from docker container to host
(docker/cp "74789744g489:/root/img_files/car_photos/images Desktop/images")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/diff
Inspect changes to files or directories on a container's filesystem.

docker/ps
List containers.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docker/debug

```
(docker/debug mode)
```

Sets the debugging mode.

Without argument returns the current debug mode.

Mode:

:off	No debug output
:on	Prints the raw docker command line to the current stdout channel ahead of running the command
:on-no-exec	Prints the raw docker command line to the current stdout channel without running the command

```
(docker/debug :on)

(docker/debug :on-no-exec)

(docker/debug :off)
```

top

docker/diff

```
(docker/diff container & options)
```

Inspect changes to files or directories on a container's filesystem.

Options:

:format {:string, :json}	Returns the output either as a string or as JSON data

```
(println (docker/diff "74789744g489"))

(docker/diff "74789744g4892" :format :json)
```

SEE ALSO

docker/cp
Copy files/folders between a container and the local filesystem

docker/ps
List containers.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docker/exec

```
(docker/exec container command args)
```

Execute a command in a running container (always in non detached mode).

Returns the captured stdout text if the command succeeds.

Throws `ShellException` if the command fails. The exception carries the exit code and the captured stderr text.

```
(docker/exec "74789744g489" "touch" "/tmp/execWorks")

(println (docker/exec "74789744g489" "ls" "-la" "/var"))
```

SEE ALSO

docker/exec&
Execute a command in a running container (always in detached mode).

docker/ps
List containers.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docker/exec&

```
(docker/exec& container command args)
```

Execute a command in a running container (always in detached mode).

Returns always an empty string because the command is run in detached mode. To get the commands captured stdout text use `docker/exec` instead.

Throws `ShellException` if the command fails. The ShellException carries the exit code, stdout, and stderr text.

```
(docker/exec& "74789744g489" "touch" "/tmp/execWorks")

(docker/exec& "74789744g489" "ls" "/var")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/exec
Execute a command in a running container (always in non detached mode).

docker/ps
List containers.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docker/image-prune

```
(docker/image-prune & options)
```

Remove unused images.

If `:all true` is specified, will also remove all images not referenced by any container. This is what you usually expect

Returns the stdout text from the command.

Options:

:all {true, false} Remove all unused images, not just dangling ones

```
(println (docker/image-prune))


(println (docker/image-prune :all true))
```

SEE ALSO

docker/images
List images.

docker/image-pull
Download an image from a registry.

docker/rmi
Remove an image.

docker/image-rm
Remove an image.

top

docker/image-pull

```
(docker/image-pull name & options)
```

Download an image from a registry.

Images can be pulled by name, name and tag, or digest

Returns the stdout text from the command.

Options:

:quiet {true, false} Suppress verbose output

```
(println (docker/image-pull "arangodb/arangodb:3.10.10"))


(println (docker/image-pull "arangodb/arangodb"))
```

SEE ALSO

docker/images
List images.

docker/rmi
Remove an image.

docker/image-rm

Remove an image.

docker/image-prune
Remove unused images.

top

docker/image-ready?

```
(docker/image-ready? repo tag)
```

Returns true if the image exists locally (is pulled) else false.

```
(docker/image-ready? "arangodb/arangodb" "3.10.10")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/images
List images.

docker/images-query-by-repo
Returns all pulled local images for a given repo.

top

docker/image-rm

```
(docker/image-rm image)
```

Remove an image.

```
(println (docker/image-rm "184e47dd1c58"))
```

SEE ALSO

docker/images
List images.

docker/image-pull
Download an image from a registry.

docker/rmi
Remove an image.

docker/image-prune
Remove unused images.

top

docker/images

```
(docker/images & options)
```

List images.

Options:

:all {true, false}	Show all images (default hides intermediate images)
:digests {true, false}	Show digests
:quiet {true, false}	If true only display image IDs
:no-trunc {true, false}	Don't truncate output
:format f	Returns the output either as a table string or as JSON data. The format is one of{:table, :json}

```
(println (docker/images :format :table))

(docker/images :quiet true :no-trunc true :format :json)

(println (docker/images :format :json))
```

SEE ALSO

docker/image-pull
Download an image from a registry.

docker/rmi
Remove an image.

docker/image-rm
Remove an image.

docker/image-prune
Remove unused images.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

docker/images-query-by-repo
Returns all pulled local images for a given repo.

docker/image-ready?
Returns true if the image exists locally (is pulled) else false.

top

docker/images-query-by-repo

```
(docker/images-query-by-repo repo)
```

Returns all pulled local images for a given repo.

```
(docker/images-query-by-repo "arangodb/arangodb")

;; return a list of ids for "arangodb/arangodb" images
(->> (docker/images-query-by-repoo "arangodb/arangodb")
     (map #(get % "ID")))
```

SEE ALSO

docker/images
List images.

docker/image-ready?
Returns true if the image exists locally (is pulled) else false.

top

docker/logs

```
(docker/logs container & options)
```

Get the logs of a container

Options:

:tail n	Number of lines to show from the end of the logs
:since ts	Show logs since timestamp or relative (e.g. "42m" for 42 minutes)
:until ts	Show logs until timestamp or relative (e.g. "42m" for 42 minutes)
:timestamps {true, false}	Show timestamps
:follow {true, false}	Follow log output
:details {true, false}	Show extra details provided to logs
:stream {:out, :err, :out+err}	Return the :out and/or :err stream from the logs. Defaults to :out

```
(docker/logs "74789744g489")

(docker/logs "74789744g489" :tail 100 :timestamps true :stream :out+err)

(docker/logs "74789744g489" :since "60m" :until "30m")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/pause
Pause all processes within a container

docker/ps
List containers.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docker/pause

```
(docker/pause container)
```

Pause all processes within a container

```
(docker/pause "74789744g489")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/unpause
Unpause all processes within a container

docker/ps
List containers.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docker/prune

```
(docker/prune)
```

Remove all stopped containers.

```
(docker/prune)
```

SEE ALSO

docker/rm
Remove a container.

docker/ps
List containers.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docker/ps

```
(docker/ps & options)
```

List containers.

Options:

:all {true, false}	Show all containers (default shows just running)
:last n	Show n last created containers
:quiet {true, false}	If true only display container IDs
:no-trunc {true, false}	Don't truncate output
:format {:table, :json}	Returns the output either as a table string or as JSON data

```
(println (docker/ps :all true :format :table))

(docker/ps :all true :format :json)

(docker/ps :all true :no-trunc true :format :json)

(docker/ps :all true :no-trunc true :last 3 :format :json)

(println (docker/ps :all true :format :json))
```

SEE ALSO

docker/start
Start a stopped container.

docker/stop
Stop a container.

docker/rm
Remove a container.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docker/rm

```
(docker/rm container & options)
```

Remove a container.

Options:

:force {true, false}	Force the removal of a running container (uses SIGKILL)
:link link	Remove the specified link
:volumes {true, false}	Remove anonymous volumes associated with the container

```
(docker/rm "74789744g489")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/prune
Remove all stopped containers.

docker/ps
List containers.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docker/rmi

```
(docker/rmi image & options)
```

Remove an image.

Images can be removed by name, name and tag, or image id

Options:

:force {true, false}	Force removal of the image
:no-prune {true, false}	Do not delete untagged parents

```
(println (docker/rmi "arangodb/arangodb:3.10.10" :force true))
```

SEE ALSO

docker/images
List images.

docker/image-pull

Download an image from a registry.

docker/image-rm
Remove an image.

docker/image-prune
Remove unused images.

top

docker/run

```
(docker/run image & options)
```

Create and run a new container from an image.

Images can be run by name, name and tag, or image id

Options:

:detach {true, false}	Run container in background and return container ID
:attach s	Attach to STDIN, STDOUT or STDERR. Use one of {:stdin, :stdout, :stderr}
:publish port	Publish a container's port to the host. To expose port 8080 inside the container to port 3000 outside the container, pass "3000:8080"
:envs vars	Set environment variable (a sequence of env var defs)
:memory limit	Memory limit
:name name	Assign a name to the container
:quiet {true, false}	Suppress the pull output
:volumes vol	Bind mount a volume (a sequence of volume defs)
:workdir dir	Working directory inside the container
:args args	Arguments passed to container process (a sequence of args or a string)

See also `cargo/start` / `cargo/stop` for a smarter way to start/stop a container.

```
;; Run an ArangoDB container (use bind mounts, very slow on macOSX)
(docker/run "arangodb/arangodb:3.10.10"
            :name "myapp"
            :publish [ "8529:8529" ]
            :detach true
            :envs ["ARANGO_ROOT_PASSWORD=xxxxxx"
                   "ARANGODB_OVERRIDE_DETECTED_TOTAL_MEMORY=8G"
                   "ARANGODB_OVERRIDE_DETECTED_NUMBER_OF_CORES=1"]
            :volumes ["/Users/foo/arangodb/db:/var/lib/arangodb3"
                      "/Users/foo/arangodb/apps:/var/lib/arangodb3-apps"])

;; Run an ArangoDB container (use docker volume, faster than bind mount)
(do
  (docker/volume-create "arangodb-db")
  (docker/volume-create "arangodb-apps")
  (docker/run "arangodb/arangodb:3.10.10"
              :name "myapp"
              :publish [ "8529:8529" ]
              :detach true
              :envs ["ARANGO_ROOT_PASSWORD=xxxxxx"
                     "ARANGODB_OVERRIDE_DETECTED_TOTAL_MEMORY=8G"
                     "ARANGODB_OVERRIDE_DETECTED_NUMBER_OF_CORES=1"]
              :volumes ["arangodb-db:/var/lib/arangodb3"
                        "arangodb-apps:/var/lib/arangodb3-apps"]
              :args ["--database.auto-upgrade"]))
```

SEE ALSO

cargo/start
Starts a container.

docker/images
List images.

docker/ps
List containers.

docker/start
Start a stopped container.

docker/stop
Stop a container.

docker/rm
Remove a container.

docker/prune
Remove all stopped containers.

docker/exec
Execute a command in a running container (always in non detached mode).

docker/cp
Copy files/folders between a container and the local filesystem

docker/diff
Inspect changes to files or directories on a container's filesystem.

docker/pause
Pause all processes within a container

docker/unpause
Unpause all processes within a container

docker/cp
Copy files/folders between a container and the local filesystem

docker/logs
Get the logs of a container

docker/container−find−by−name
Find all containers with a specified name

docker/container−exists−with−name?
Returns true if there is container with the specified name else false.

docker/container−running−with−name?
Checks if there is container with the specified name in 'running' state.

docker/container−start−by−name
Starts a container with the specified name.

docker/container−stop−by−name
Stops a container with the specified name.

docker/container−remove−by−name
Removes a container with the specified name.

docker/container−status−by−name
Returns the status of container with the specified name.

docker/container−exec−by−name
Execute a command in the running container with the specified name (always in non detached mode).

docker/container−logs
Returns the container logs.

docker/container−purge−by−name

Removes a container and its image.

docker/container-image-info-by-name
Returns the image info for a container given by its name.

top

docker/start

```
(docker/start container & options)
```

Start a stopped container.

Options:

:attach {true, false} Attach STDOUT/STDERR and forward signals

See also `cargo/start` / `cargo/stop` for a smarter way to start/stop a container.

```
(docker/start "74789744g489")
```

SEE ALSO

cargo/start
Starts a container.

docker/container-start-by-name
Starts a container with the specified name.

docker/stop
Stop a container.

docker/ps
List containers.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docker/stop

```
(docker/stop container & options)
```

Stop a container.

Options:

:signal name Signal to send to the container
:time n Seconds to wait before killing the container

See also `cargo/start` / `cargo/stop` for a smarter way to start/stop a container.

```
(docker/stop "74789744g489" :time 30)
```

SEE ALSO

cargo/stop
Stops a container

docker/container-stop-by-name
Stops a container with the specified name.

docker/start
Start a stopped container.

docker/ps
List containers.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docker/unpause

```
(docker/unpause container)
```

Unpause all processes within a container

```
(docker/unpause "74789744g489")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/pause
Pause all processes within a container

docker/ps
List containers.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docker/version

```
(docker/version & options)
```

Returns the Docker version.

Options:

:format f	Returns the output either as a stringor as JSON data. The format is one of {:string, :json}
:version v	Returns full (default), server, or client version. The version is one of {:full, :server, :client}

```
(docker/version)

(docker/version :version :client)

(docker/version :version :server)

(docker/version :format :json)

(println (docker/version :format :string))
```

SEE ALSO

docker/images
List images.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docker/volume-create

```
(docker/volume-create vname & options)
```

Create a volume.

```
(docker/volume-create "hello")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/volume-list
List all the volumes known to Docker.

docker/volume-inspect
Inspects a volume.

docker/volume-rm
Remove a volume.

docker/volume-prune
Remove all unused local volumes. Unused local volumes are those which are not referenced by any containers. Removes both named and ...

docker/volume-exists?
Returns true if the volume with the specified name exists.

top

docker/volume-exists?

```
(docker/volume-exists? name)
```

Returns true if the volume with the specified name exists.

```
(docker/volume-exists?  "hello")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/volume-list
List all the volumes known to Docker.

top

docker/volume-inspect

```
(docker/volume-inspect vname & options)
```

Inspects a volume.

Options:

:format {:string :json} Returns the output either as a ascii or as JSON data

```
(docker/volume-inspect "hello")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/volume-list
List all the volumes known to Docker.

docker/volume-create
Create a volume.

docker/volume-inspect
Inspects a volume.

docker/volume-prune
Remove all unused local volumes. Unused local volumes are those which are not referenced by any containers. Removes both named and ...

docker/volume-exists?
Returns true if the volume with the specified name exists.

top

docker/volume-list

```
(docker/volume-list & options)
```

List all the volumes known to Docker.

Options:

:quiet {true, false} Only display volume names

:format {:table, :json} Returns the output either as a ascii table or as JSON data

```
(docker/volume-list)
```

SEE ALSO

docker/volume-create
Create a volume.

docker/volume-inspect
Inspects a volume.

docker/volume-rm
Remove a volume.

docker/volume-prune
Remove all unused local volumes. Unused local volumes are those which are not referenced by any containers. Removes both named and ...

docker/volume-exists?
Returns true if the volume with the specified name exists.

docker/images
List images.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docker/volume-prune

```
(docker/volume-prune )
```

Remove all unused local volumes. Unused local volumes are those which are not referenced by any containers. Removes both named and anonymous volumes!

```
(docker/volume-prune)
```

SEE ALSO

docker/volume-list
List all the volumes known to Docker.

docker/volume-create
Create a volume.

docker/volume-inspect
Inspects a volume.

docker/volume-rm
Remove a volume.

docker/volume-exists?
Returns true if the volume with the specified name exists.

top

docker/volume-rm

```
(docker/volume-rm name)
```

Remove a volume.

```
(docker/volume-remove "hello")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/volume-list
List all the volumes known to Docker.

docker/volume-create
Create a volume.

docker/volume-inspect
Inspects a volume.

docker/volume-prune
Remove all unused local volumes. Unused local volumes are those which are not referenced by any containers. Removes both named and ...

docker/volume-exists?
Returns true if the volume with the specified name exists.

top

docker/wait

```
(docker/wait & containers)
```

Block until one or more containers stop, then return their exit codes

```
(docker/wait "74789744g4892" "2341428e53535")
```

SEE ALSO

docker/ps
List containers.

docker/rm
Remove a container.

docker/run
Create and run a new container from an image.

top

docoll

```
(docoll f coll)
```

Applies f to the items of the collection presumably for side effects. Returns nil.

If coll is a lazy sequence, `docoll` iterates over the lazy sequence and realizes value by value while calling function f on the realized values.

```
(docoll #(println %) [1 2 3 4])
1
2
3
4
=> nil

(docoll (fn [[k v]] (println (pr-str k v)))
        {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3 :d 4})
:a 1
:b 2
:c 3
:d 4
=> nil

;; docoll all elements of a queue. calls (take! queue) to get the
;; elements of the queue.
;; note: use nil to mark the end of the queue otherwise docoll will
;;       block forever!
(let [q (conj! (queue) 1 2 3 nil)]
  (docoll println q))
1
2
3
=> nil

;; lazy sequence
(let [q (conj! (queue) 1 2 3 nil)]
  (defn f []
    (let [v (poll! q)]
      (println "Producing " v)
      v))
  (docoll #(println "Collecting" %)
```

```
          (lazy-seq f)))
Producing  1
Collecting 1
Producing  2
Collecting 2
Producing  3
Collecting 3
Producing  nil
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

mapv
Returns a vector consisting of the result of applying f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of ...

top

done?

```
(done? f)
```

Returns true if the future or promise is done otherwise false

```
(do
   (def wait (fn [] (sleep 200) 100))
   (let [f (future wait)]
      (sleep 50)
      (printf "After 50ms: done=%b\n" (done? f))
      (sleep 300)
      (printf "After 300ms: done=%b\n" (done? f))))
After 50ms: done=false
After 300ms: done=true
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

future
Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

realized?
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

cancel
Cancels a future or a promise

cancelled?
Returns true if the future or promise is cancelled otherwise false

top

dorun

```
(dorun count expr)
```

Runs the expr count times in the most effective way. It's main purpose is supporting benchmark tests. Returns the expression result of the last invocation.

Note:
For best performance enable `macroexpand-on-load`! The expression is evaluated for every run. Alternatively a zero or one arg function referenced by a symbol can be passed:

```
(let [f (fn [] (+ 1 1))]
  (dorun 10 f))
```

When passing a one arg function `dorun` passes the incrementing counter value (0..N) to the function:

```
(let [f (fn [x] (+ x 1))]
  (dorun 10 f))
```

```
(dorun 10 (+ 1 1))
=> 2
```

top

doseq

```
(doseq seq-exprs & body)
```

Repeatedly executes body (presumably for side-effects) with bindings and filtering as provided by `list-comp`. Does not retain the head of the sequence. Returns `nil`.

Supported modifiers are: `:when` predicate

```
(doseq [x (range 10)] (print x))
0123456789
=> nil

(doseq [x (range 10)] (print x) (print "-"))
0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-
=> nil

(doseq [x (range 5)] (print (* x 2)))
02468
=> nil

(doseq [x (range 10) :when (odd? x)] (print x))
13579
=> nil

(doseq [x (range 10) :when (odd? x)] (print (* x 2)))
26101418
=> nil

(doseq [x [1 2 3] y [1 2 3]] (println [x y]))
[1 1]
[1 2]
[1 3]
[2 1]
[2 2]
[2 3]
[3 1]
[3 2]
[3 3]
=> nil
```

```
(doseq [[x y] [[0 1] [1 2]]] (println [x y]))
[0 1]
[1 2]
=> nil


(doseq [[k v] {:a 1 :b 2}] (println [k v]))
[:a 1]
[:b 2]
=> nil


(doseq [[c vals] (group-by count ["a" "as" "asd" "aa" "asdf" "qwer"])]
  (println c vals))
1 [a]
2 [as aa]
3 [asd]
4 [asdf qwer]
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

for
List comprehension. Takes a vector of one or more binding-form/collection-expr pairs, each followed by zero or more modifiers, and ...

list-comp
List comprehension. Takes a vector of one or more binding-form or collection-expr pairs, each followed by zero or more modifiers, and ...

dotimes
Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.

top

dotimes

```
(dotimes bindings & body)
```

Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.

```
(dotimes [n 3] (println (str "n is " n)))
n is 0
n is 1
n is 2
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

repeat
Returns a lazy sequence of x values or a collection with the value x repeated n times.

repeatedly
Takes a function of no args, presumably with side effects, and returns a collection of n calls to it

doseq
Repeatedly executes body (presumably for side-effects) with bindings and filtering as provided by list-comp. Does not retain the head ...

list-comp
List comprehension. Takes a vector of one or more binding-form or collection-expr pairs, each followed by zero or more modifiers, and ...

top

doto

```
(doto x & forms)
```

Evaluates x then calls all of the methods and functions with the value of x supplied at the front of the given arguments. The forms are evaluated in order. Returns x.

```
(doto (. :java.util.HashMap :new)
      (. :put :a 1)
      (. :put :b 2))
=> {"a" 1 "b" 2}
```

top

double

```
(double x)
```

Converts to double

```
(double 1)
=> 1.0

(double nil)
=> 0.0

(double false)
=> 0.0

(double true)
=> 1.0

(double 1.2)
=> 1.2

(double 1.2F)
=> 1.2000000476837158

(double 1.2M)
=> 1.2

(double "1.2")
=> 1.2
```

top

double-array

```
(double-array coll)
(double-array len)
(double-array len init-val)
```

Returns an array of Java primitive doubles containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value.

To create an array of :java.lang.Double use:

```
(make-array :java.lang.Long 3)
```

```
(double-array '(1.0 2.0 3.0))
=> [1.0, 2.0, 3.0]

(double-array '(1I 2 3.2 3.56M))
=> [1.0, 2.0, 3.2, 3.56]

(double-array 10)
=> [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]

(double-array 10 42.0)
=> [42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0]
```

SEE ALSO

java-double-list
Converts a Venice list/vector to a Java Double list

top

double?

```
(double? n)
```

Returns true if n is a double

```
(double? 4.0)
=> true

(double? 4.0F)
=> false

(double? 3)
=> false

(double? 3I)
=> false

(double? 3.0M)
=> false

(double? true)
=> false

(double? nil)
=> false

(double? {})
=> false
```

top

drop

```
(drop n coll)
```

Returns a collection of all but the first n items in coll.
Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(drop 3 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> [4 5]

(drop 10 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> []
```

top

drop-last

```
(drop-last n coll)
```

Return a sequence of all but the last n items in coll.
Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(drop-last 3 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> [1 2]

(drop-last 10 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> []
```

top

drop-while

```
(drop-while predicate coll)
```

Returns a list of the items in coll starting from the first item for which `(predicate item)` returns logical false.
Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(drop-while neg? [-2 -1 0 1 2 3])
=> [0 1 2 3]
```

top

empty

```
(empty coll)
```

Returns an empty collection of the same category as coll, or nil if coll is nil. If the collection is mutable clears the collection and returns the emptied collection.

```
(empty {:a 1})
=> {}

(empty [1 2])
=> []

(empty '(1 2))
=> ()
```

top

empty-to-nil

```
(empty-to-nil x)
```

Returns nil if x is empty

```
(empty-to-nil "")
=> nil

(empty-to-nil [])
=> nil

(empty-to-nil '())
=> nil

(empty-to-nil {})
=> nil
```

top

empty?

```
(empty? x)
```

Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

```
(empty? {})
=> true

(empty? [])
=> true

(empty? '())
=> true

(empty? nil)
=> true

(empty? "")
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

not-empty?
Returns true if x is not empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

top

entries

```
(entries m)
```

Returns a collection of the map's entries.

```
(entries {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> ([:a 1] [:b 2] [:c 3])


(let [e (entries {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})]
  (println (map key e))
  (println (map val e)))
(:a :b :c)
(1 2 3)
=> nil


;; compare to 'into'
(let [e (into [] {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})]
  (println (map first e))
  (println (map second e)))
(:a :b :c)
(1 2 3)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

map
Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

key
Returns the key of the map entry.

val
Returns the val of the map entry.

keys
Returns a collection of the map's keys.

vals
Returns a collection of the map's values.

map-entry
Creates a new map entry

top

enum?

```
(enum? class)
```

Returns true if class is a Java *enum*.

Get all values of a Java *enum*:

```
(. :java.time.Month :values)
```

Get a Java *enum* value:

```
(let [jan (. :java.time.Month :JANUARY)]
  (. :java.time.LocalDate :of 1994 jan 21))
```

This can be simplified to:

```
(. :java.time.LocalDate :of 1994 :JANUARY 21)
```

```
(enum? :java.time.Month)
=> true
```

top

eval

```
(eval form)
```

Evaluates the form data structure (not text!) and returns the result.

```
(eval '(let [a 10] (+ 3 4 a)))
=> 17

(eval (list + 1 2 3))
=> 6

(eval (read-string "(+ 1 2)"))
=> 3

(let [s "(+ 2 x)" x 10]
  (eval (read-string s)))
=> 12
```

SEE ALSO

read-string
Reads Venice source from a string and transforms its content into a Venice data structure, following the rules of the Venice syntax.

top

even?

```
(even? n)
```

Returns true if n is even, throws an exception if n is not an integer

```
(even? 4)
=> true

(even? 3)
=> false

(even? 3I)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

odd?
Returns true if n is odd, throws an exception if n is not an integer

top

every-pred

```
(every-pred p1 & p)
```

Takes a set of predicates and returns a function f that returns true if all of its composing predicates return a logical true value against all of its arguments, else it returns false. Note that f is short-circuiting in that it will stop execution on the first argument that triggers a logical false result against the original predicates.

```
((every-pred number?) 1)
=> true

((every-pred number?) 1 2)
=> true

((every-pred number? even?) 2 4 6)
=> true
```

top

every?

```
(every? pred coll)
```

Returns true if coll is a collection and the predicate is true for all collection items, false otherwise.

```
(every? number? nil)
=> false

(every? number? [])
=> true

(every? number? [1 2 3 4])
=> true

(every? number? [1 2 3 :a])
=> false

(every? #(>= % 10) [10 11 12])
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

any?
Returns true if the predicate is true for at least one collection item, false otherwise.

not-any?
Returns false if the predicate is true for at least one collection item, true otherwise

not-every?
Returns true if coll is a collection and the predicate is not true for all collection items, false otherwise.

top

ex

```
(ex class)
(ex class args*)
```

Creates an exception of type *class* with optional *args*. The *class* must be a subclass of :java.lang.Exception

The exception types:

- :java.lang.Exception
- :java.lang.RuntimeException
- :com.github.jlangch.venice.VncException
- :com.github.jlangch.venice.ValueException

are imported implicitly so its alias :Exception, :RuntimeException, :VncException, and :ValueException can be used.

Checked vs unchecked exceptions

All exceptions in Venice are *unchecked*.

If *checked* exceptions are thrown in Venice they are immediately wrapped in a :RuntimeException before being thrown!
If Venice catches a *checked* exception from a Java Interop call it wraps it in a :RuntimeException before handling it by the catch block selectors.

```
(try
   (throw (ex :VncException))
   (catch :VncException e "caught :VncException"))
=> "caught :VncException"


(try
   (throw (ex :RuntimeException "#test"))
   (catch :Exception e
          "msg: ~(ex-message e)"))
=> "msg: #test"

(try
   (throw (ex :ValueException 100))
   (catch :ValueException e
          "value: ~(ex-value e)"))
=> "value: 100"


(do
   (defn throw-ex-with-cause []
      (try
         (throw (ex :java.io.IOException "I/O failure"))
         (catch :Exception e
                (throw (ex :VncException "failure" (ex-cause e))))))
   (try
      (throw-ex-with-cause)
      (catch :Exception e
             "msg: ~(ex-message e), cause: ~(ex-message (ex-cause e))")))
=> "msg: failure, cause: I/O failure"
```

SEE ALSO

throw
Throws an exception.

try
Exception handling: try - catch - finally

try-with
try-with-resources allows the declaration of resources to be used in a try block with the assurance that the resources will be closed ...

ex?
Returns true if x is a an instance of :java.lang.Throwable

ex-venice?
Returns true if x is a an instance of :VncException

top

ex-cause

```
(ex-cause x)
```

Returns the exception cause or nil

```
(ex-cause (ex :VncException "a message" (ex :RuntimeException "..cause..")))
=> java.lang.RuntimeException: ..cause..

(ex-cause (ex :VncException "a message"))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

ex
Creates an exception of type class with optional args. The class must be a subclass of :java.lang.Exception

ex-message
Returns the message of the exception

ex-value
Returns the value associated with a :ValueException or nil if the exception is not a :ValueException

top

ex-java-stacktrace

```
(ex-java-stacktrace x)
(ex-java-stacktrace x format)
```

Returns the Java stacktrace for an exception.

The optional format (:string or :list) controls the format of the returned stacktrace. The default format is :string.

```
(println (ex-java-stacktrace (ex :RuntimeException "message")))

(println (ex-java-stacktrace (ex :VncException "message") :list))
```

SEE ALSO

ex
Creates an exception of type class with optional args. The class must be a subclass of :java.lang.Exception

ex-venice-stacktrace

Returns the Venice stacktrace for an exception or nil if the exception is not a venice exception.

top

ex-message

```
(ex-message x)
```

Returns the message of the exception

```
(ex-message (ex :VncException "a message"))
=> "a message"


(ex-message (ex :RuntimeException))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

ex
Creates an exception of type class with optional args. The class must be a subclass of :java.lang.Exception

ex-cause
Returns the exception cause or nil

ex-value
Returns the value associated with a :ValueException or nil if the exception is not a :ValueException

top

ex-value

```
(ex-value x)
```

Returns the value associated with a :ValueException or nil if the exception is not a :ValueException

```
(ex-value (ex :ValueException [10 20]))
=> (10 20)


(ex-value (ex :RuntimeException))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

ex
Creates an exception of type class with optional args. The class must be a subclass of :java.lang.Exception

ex-message
Returns the message of the exception

ex-cause
Returns the exception cause or nil

top

ex-venice-stacktrace

```
(ex-venice-stacktrace x)
(ex-venice-stacktrace x format)
```

Returns the Venice stacktrace for an exception or nil if the exception is not a venice exception.

The optional format (:string or :list) controls the format of the returned stacktrace. The default format is :string.

```
(println (ex-venice-stacktrace (ex :ValueException [10 20])))
Exception in thread "main" ValueException:

[Callstack]
    at: ex (example: line 67, col 43)
=> nil


(println (ex-venice-stacktrace (ex :RuntimeException "message")))
nil
=> nil


(println (ex-venice-stacktrace (ex :ValueException [10 20]) :list))
({:fn ex :file example :line 67 :col 43})
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

ex
Creates an exception of type class with optional args. The class must be a subclass of :java.lang.Exception

ex-java-stacktrace
Returns the Java stacktrace for an exception.

top

ex-venice?

```
(ex-venice? x)
```

Returns true if x is a an instance of :VncException

```
(ex-venice? (ex :VncException))
=> true


(ex-venice? (ex :RuntimeException))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

ex
Creates an exception of type class with optional args. The class must be a subclass of :java.lang.Exception

ex?
Returns true if x is a an instance of :java.lang.Throwable

top

ex?

```
(ex? x)
```

Returns true if x is a an instance of :java.lang.Throwable

```
(ex? (ex :RuntimeException))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

ex
Creates an exception of type class with optional args. The class must be a subclass of :java.lang.Exception

ex-venice?
Returns true if x is a an instance of :VncException

top

excel/add-area-chart

```
(add-area-chart sheet chart-title
                     chart-addr-range
                     legend-position
                     category-axis-title
                     category-axis-position
                     value-axis-title
                     value-axis-position
                     three-dimensional?
                     categories-addr-range
                     series)
```

Adds an area chart.

Arguments:

chart-title	The chart title
chart-addr-range	The chart position in the Excel
legend-position	The legend position: `:TOP`, `:TOP_RIGHT`, `:RIGHT`, `:BOTTOM`, `:LEFT`
category-axis-title	The category axis title
category-axis-position	The category axis position: `:TOP`, `:TOP_RIGHT`, `:RIGHT`, `:BOTTOM`, `:LEFT`
value-axis-title	The value axis title
value-axis-position	The value axis position: `:TOP`, `:TOP_RIGHT`, `:RIGHT`, `:BOTTOM`, `:LEFT`
three-dimensional?	Render in 3D: `true` or `false`
categories-addr-range	The category names in the Excel
series	The value series data. 1 to N series

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")
        data  [["Year"   "Bears" "Dolphins" "Whales"]
               ["2017"        8        150        80 ]
               ["2018"       54         77        54 ]
               ["2019"       93         32       100 ]
               ["2020"      116         11        76 ]
               ["2021"      137          6        93 ]
               ["2022"      184          1        72 ]]]
    (excel/write-data sheet data)
```

```
    (excel/add-area-chart sheet
                          "Bears Population"
                          (excel/cell-address-range 10 25 1 7)
                          :RIGHT
                          "Year"
                          :BOTTOM
                          "Population"
                          :LEFT
                          false
                          (excel/cell-address-range 2 7 1 1)
                          [ (excel/area-data-series
                              "Bears"
                              (excel/cell-address-range 2 7 2 2)) ])

    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-line-chart
Adds a line chart.

excel/add-bar-chart
Adds a bar chart.

excel/add-pie-chart
Adds a pie chart.

excel/area-data-series
Build an area chart data series

excel/cell-address-range
Build a cell address range

top

excel/add-bar-chart

```
(add-bar-chart sheet chart-title
                     chart-addr-range
                     legend-position
                     category-axis-title
                     category-axis-position
                     value-axis-title
                     value-axis-position
                     three-dimensional?
                     direction-bar?
                     grouping
                     vary-colors?
                     categories-addr-range
                     series)
```

Adds a bar chart.

Arguments:

chart-title	The chart title
chart-addr-range	The chart position in the Excel
legend-position	The legend position: `:TOP`, `:TOP_RIGHT`, `:RIGHT`, `:BOTTOM`, `:LEFT`
category-axis-title	The category axis title
category-axis-position	The category axis position: `:TOP`, `:TOP_RIGHT`, `:RIGHT`, `:BOTTOM`, `:LEFT`
value-axis-title	The value axis title

value-axis-position	The value axis position: `:TOP`, `:TOP_RIGHT`, `:RIGHT`, `:BOTTOM`, `:LEFT`
three-dimensional?	Render in 3D: `true` or `false`
direction-bar?	Render as horizintal bars or vertical columns: `true` or `false`
grouping	Bar grouping: `:STANDARD`, `:CLUSTERED`, `:STACKED`, `:PERCENT_STACKED`
vary-colors?	Vary the colors: `true` or `false`
categories-addr-range	The category names in the Excel
series	The value series data. 1 to N series

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")
        data  [["Year"   "Bears" "Dolphins" "Whales"]
               ["2017"        8        150       80 ]
               ["2018"       54         77       54 ]
               ["2019"       93         32      100 ]
               ["2020"      116         11       76 ]
               ["2021"      137          6       93 ]
               ["2022"      184          1       72 ]]]
    (excel/write-data sheet data)

    (excel/add-bar-chart sheet
                         "Bears Population"
                         (excel/cell-address-range 10 25 1 7)
                         :RIGHT
                         "Year"
                         :BOTTOM
                         "Population"
                         :LEFT
                         false
                         false
                         :STANDARD
                         false
                         (excel/cell-address-range 2 7 1 1)
                         [ (excel/bar-data-series
                             "Bears"
                             (excel/cell-address-range 2 7 2 2))
                           (excel/bar-data-series
                             "Dolphins"
                             (excel/cell-address-range 2 7 3 3))
                           (excel/bar-data-series
                             "Whales"
                             (excel/cell-address-range 2 7 4 4)) ])

    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-line-chart
Adds a line chart.

excel/add-area-chart
Adds an area chart.

excel/add-pie-chart
Adds a pie chart.

excel/bar-data-series
Build a bar chart data series

excel/cell-address-range
Build a cell address range

excel/add-column

```
(add-column sheet title)
(add-column sheet title options)
```

Defines a column with optional attributes on the sheet.

Note: The column cell value is just read from the passed tabular dataset. If there is any mapping or conversion needed it has to be applied to the dataset before writing it to the sheet!

Options:

:id id	a column id
:field f	a field, e.g. :first-name
:width n	width in points, e.g. 100
:skip s	skip column, e.g. true, false
:header-style r	style name for header row, e.g. :header
:body-style r	style name for body rows, e.g. :body
:footer-style r	style name for footer row, e.g. :footer
:footer-value v	explicit text or numeric value for the column's footer cell, e.g. "done", 10000.00M, nil
:footer-aggregate e	aggregation mode for the column's footer cell value, e.g. {:min, :max, :avg, :sum, :none}

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"  :weight 70.5 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford" :weight 54.2 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)]
    (excel/add-font wbook :header { :bold true })
    (excel/add-style wbook :header { :font :header
                                     :bg-color :GREY_25_PERCENT
                                     :h-align :center })
    (excel/add-style wbook :weight { :format, "#,##0.0"
                                     :h-align :right })

    (let [sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1"
                                 { :no-header-row false
                                   :default-header-style :header })]
      (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Weight" { :field :weight
                                         :body-style :weight })
      (excel/write-items sheet data)
      (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
      (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-sheet
Adds a sheet with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-font
Add font with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-style
Add a style with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-conditional-bg-color

```
(add-conditional-bg-color sheet
                          rule
                          color-html
                          region-first-row
                          region-last-row
                          region-first-col
                          region-last-col)
```

Add a conditional background color

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/add-conditional-bg-color sheet "ISBLANK(A1)" "#CC636A" 1 2 2 2)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/clear-row
Clears the values and/or styles in a specific row in a sheet.

excel/delete-row
Deletes a specific row from a sheet.

excel/copy-row
Copies a specific row in a sheet.

excel/copy-row-to-end
Copies a specific row from a sheet to end of the sheet.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/add-conditional-border

```
(add-conditional-border sheet
                        rule
```

```
                        border-top-style
                        border-right-style
                        border-bottom-style
                        border-left-style
                        border-top-color-html
                        border-right-color-html
                        border-bottom-color-html
                        border-left-color-html
                        region-first-row
                        region-last-row
                        region-first-col
                        region-last-col)
```

Add a conditional border

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 45)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/add-conditional-border sheet "C1 > 30"
                                  :thin :thin :thin :thin
                                  nil nil nil nil
                                  1 1 3 3)
    (excel/add-conditional-border sheet "C2 > 30"
                                  :thin :thin :thin :thin
                                  nil nil nil nil
                                  2 2 3 3)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/clear-row
Clears the values and/or styles in a specific row in a sheet.

excel/delete-row
Deletes a specific row from a sheet.

excel/copy-row
Copies a specific row in a sheet.

excel/copy-row-to-end
Copies a specific row from a sheet to end of the sheet.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/add-conditional-font-color

```
(add-conditional-font-color sheet
                            rule
                            color-html
                            region-first-row
                            region-last-row
                            region-first-col
                            region-last-col)
```

Add a conditional font color

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 45)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/add-conditional-font-color sheet "C1 > 30" "#CC636A" 1 1 3 3)
    (excel/add-conditional-font-color sheet "C2 > 30" "#CC636A" 2 2 3 3)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/clear−row
Clears the values and/or styles in a specific row in a sheet.

excel/delete−row
Deletes a specific row from a sheet.

excel/copy−row
Copies a specific row in a sheet.

excel/copy−row−to−end
Copies a specific row from a sheet to end of the sheet.

excel/write−items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write−item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell−formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto−size−columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto−size−column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row−height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/add-email-hyperlink

```
(add-email-hyperlink sheet row col text url)
```

Adds an email hyperlink to a cell

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-font wbook :hyperlink { :underline true
                                       :color :BLUE })
    (excel/add-style wbook :hyperlink { :font :hyperlink })
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe")
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford")
    (excel/add-email-hyperlink sheet 1 3 "john.doe@foo.org" "john.doe@foo.org")
    (excel/add-email-hyperlink sheet 2 3 "sue.ford@foo.org" "sue.ford@foo.org")
    (excel/cell-style sheet 1 3 :hyperlink)
    (excel/cell-style sheet 2 3 :hyperlink)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/remove-hyperlink
Remove a cell comment

excel/add-url-hyperlink
Adds an URL hyperlink to a cell

top

excel/add-font

```
(add-font wbook font-id)
(add-font wbook font-id options)
```

Add font with optional attributes to an Excel.

Options:

:name s	font name, e.g. 'Arial'
:height n	height in points, e.g. 12
:bold b	bold, e.g. true, false
:italic b	italic, e.g. true, false
:underline b	underline, e.g. true, false
:color c	color, either an Excel indexed color or a HTML color, e.g. :BLUE, "#00FF00" note: only XLSX supports 24 bit colors

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)]
    (excel/add-font wbook :header { :height 12
                                    :bold true
                                    :italic false
                                    :underline false
                                    :color :BLUE })
    (excel/add-style wbook :header { :font :header })

    (let [sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1"
                                 { :no-header-row false
                                   :default-header-style :header })]
```

```
      (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :field :age })
      (excel/write-items sheet data)
      (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
      (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-style
Add a style with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-sheet
Adds a sheet with optional attributes to an Excel.

top

excel/add-image

```
(add-image sheet row col data type)
(add-image sheet row col data type scale-X scale-Y)
```

Adds an image given by its binary data (a `bytebuf`) to a specific anchor cell given by its row and col. Optionally the image can be scaled by an X and Y axis factor. The image types `:PNG` and `:JPEG` are supported.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")
        image "com/github/jlangch/venice/images/venice.png"
        data  (io/load-classpath-resource image)]
    (excel/add-image sheet 2 2 data :PNG)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))


(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")
        image "com/github/jlangch/venice/images/venice.png"
        data  (io/load-classpath-resource image)]
    (excel/add-image sheet 2 2 data :PNG 0.5 0.5)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/add-line-chart

```
(add-line-chart sheet chart-title
                    chart-addr-range
                    legend-position
                    category-axis-title
                    category-axis-position
                    value-axis-title
                    value-axis-position
                    three-dimensional?
                    vary-colors?
                    categories-addr-range
                    series)
```

Adds a line chart.

Arguments:

chart-title	The chart title
chart-addr-range	The chart position in the Excel
legend-position	The legend position: `:TOP`, `:TOP_RIGHT`, `:RIGHT`, `:BOTTOM`, `:LEFT`
category-axis-title	The category axis title
category-axis-position	The category axis position: `:TOP`, `:TOP_RIGHT`, `:RIGHT`, `:BOTTOM`, `:LEFT`
value-axis-title	The value axis title
value-axis-position	The value axis position: `:TOP`, `:TOP_RIGHT`, `:RIGHT`, `:BOTTOM`, `:LEFT`
three-dimensional?	Render in 3D: `true` or `false`
vary-colors?	Vary the colors: `true` or `false`
categories-addr-range	The category names in the Excel
series	The value series data. 1 to N series

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")
        data  [["Year"   "Bears" "Dolphins" "Whales"]
               ["2017"        8        150       80 ]
               ["2018"       54         77       54 ]
               ["2019"       93         32      100 ]
               ["2020"      116         11       76 ]
               ["2021"      137          6       93 ]
               ["2022"      184          1       72 ]]]
    (excel/write-data sheet data)

    (excel/add-line-chart sheet
                          "Wildlife Population"
                          (excel/cell-address-range 10 25 1 10)
                          :RIGHT
                          "Year"
                          :BOTTOM
                          "Population"
                          :LEFT
                          false
                          true
                          (excel/cell-address-range 2 7 1 1)
                          [ (excel/line-data-series
```

```
                                "Bears"
                                true
                                :CIRCLE
                                (excel/cell-address-range 2 7 2 2))
                             (excel/line-data-series
                                "Dolphins"
                                true
                                :CIRCLE
                                (excel/cell-address-range 2 7 3 3))
                             (excel/line-data-series
                                "Whales"
                                true
                                :CIRCLE
                                (excel/cell-address-range 2 7 4 4)) ])

    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-bar-chart
Adds a bar chart.

excel/add-area-chart
Adds an area chart.

excel/add-pie-chart
Adds a pie chart.

excel/line-data-series
Build a line chart data series

excel/cell-address-range
Build a cell address range

top

excel/add-merge-region

```
(add-merge-region sheet row-from row-to col-from col-to)
```

Add a merge region to the sheet.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Population")]
    (excel/col-width sheet 2 70)
    (excel/col-width sheet 3 70)
    (excel/add-merge-region sheet 2 2 2 3)
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 2 "Contry Population")
    (excel/write-value sheet 3 2 "Country")
    (excel/write-value sheet 3 3 "Population")
    (excel/write-value sheet 4 2 "Germany")
    (excel/write-value sheet 4 3 83_783_942)
    (excel/write-value sheet 5 2 "Italy")
    (excel/write-value sheet 5 3 60_461_826)
    (excel/write-value sheet 6 2 "Austria")
    (excel/write-value sheet 6 3 9_006_398)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-sheet
Adds a sheet with optional attributes to an Excel.

top

excel/add-pie-chart

```
(add-pie-chart sheet chart-title
                    chart-addr-range
                    legend-position
                    three-dimensional?
                    vary-colors?
                    categories-addr-range
                    series)
```

Adds a pie chart.

Arguments:

chart-title	The chart title
chart-addr-range	The chart position in the Excel
legend-position	The legend position: `:TOP`, `:TOP_RIGHT`, `:RIGHT`, `:BOTTOM`, `:LEFT`
three-dimensional?	Render in 3D: `true` or `false`
vary-colors?	Vary the colors: `true` or `false`
categories-addr-range	The category names in the Excel
series	The value series data. 1 series required

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")
        data  [["Year"   "Bears" "Dolphins" "Whales"]
               ["2017"        8        150       80 ]
               ["2018"       54         77       54 ]
               ["2019"       93         32      100 ]
               ["2020"      116         11       76 ]
               ["2021"      137          6       93 ]
               ["2022"      184          1       72 ]]]
    (excel/write-data sheet data)

    (excel/add-pie-chart sheet
                         "Wildlife Population 2017"
                         (excel/cell-address-range 10 25 1 7)
                         :RIGHT
                         false
                         true
                         (excel/cell-address-range 1 1 2 4)
                         [ (excel/pie-data-series
                             (excel/cell-address-range 2 2 2 4)) ])

    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-line-chart
Adds a line chart.

excel/add-bar-chart
Adds a bar chart.

excel/add-area-chart
Adds an area chart.

excel/pie-data-series
Build a pie chart data series

excel/cell-address-range
Build a cell address range

top

excel/add-sheet

```
(add-sheet wbook title)
(add-sheet wbook title options)
```

Adds a sheet with optional attributes to an Excel.

Options:

:no-header-row b	without header row, e.g. true, false
:default-column-width n	default column width in points, e.g. 100
:default-header-style s	default header style, e.g. :header
:default-body-style s	default body style, e.g. :body
:default-footer-style s	default footer style, e.g. :footer
:merged-region r	merged region [row-from row-to col-from col-to], e.g. [1 1 4 10]
:display-zeros b	display zeros, e.g. true, false. Defines if a cell should show 0 (zero) when containing zero value. When false, cells with zero value appear blank instead of showing the number zero.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))

(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)]
    (excel/add-font wbook :bold { :bold true })
    (excel/add-font wbook :italic { :italic true })
    (excel/add-style wbook :header { :font :bold })
    (excel/add-style wbook :body { :font :italic })
    (excel/add-style wbook :footer { :font :bold })

    (let [sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1"
                                 { :no-header-row false
                                   :default-column-width 100
                                   :default-header-style :header
                                   :default-body-style :body
                                   :default-footer-style :footer
                                   :display-zeros true})]
```

```
      (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :field :age })
      (excel/write-items sheet data)
      (excel/auto-size-column sheet 1)
      (excel/auto-size-column sheet 2)
      (excel/auto-size-column sheet 3)
      (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-column
Defines a column with optional attributes on the sheet.

excel/protect-sheet
Protect the sheet.

excel/add-merge-region
Add a merge region to the sheet.

top

excel/add-style

```
(add-style wbook style-id)
(add-style wbook style-id options)
```

Add a style with optional attributes to an Excel.

Options:

:format s	cell format, e.g. "#0" Default formats: - long: "#,##0" - integer: "#,##0" - float: "#,##0.00" - double: "#,##0.00" - date: "d.m.yyyy" - datetime: "d.m.yyyy hh:mm:ss"
:font r	font name, e.g. :header
:bg-color c	background color, either an Excel indexed color or a HTML color, e.g. :PLUM, "#00FF00" Note: only XLSX supports 24 bit colors
:wrap-text b	wrap text, e.g. true, false
:h-align e	horizontal alignment {:left, :center, :right}
:v-align e	vertical alignment {:top, :middle, :bottom}
:rotation r	rotation angle [degree], e.g. 45
:border-top s	border top style, e.g. :thin
:border-right s	border right style, e.g. :none
:border-bottom s	border bottom style, e.g. :thin
:border-left s	border left style, e.g. :none

Available border styles:

:none	:dotted	:medium-dashed	:medium-dash-dot-dot
:thin	:thick	:dash-dot	:slanted-dash-dot
:medium	:double	:medium-dash-dot	
:dashed	:hair	:dash-dot-dot	

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :weight 70.5 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :weight 54.2 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)]
    (excel/add-font wbook :header { :bold true })
    (excel/add-style wbook :header { :font :header
                                     :bg-color :GREY_25_PERCENT
                                     :h-align :center
                                     :rotation 0
                                     :border-top :thin
                                     :border-bottom :thin })
    (excel/add-style wbook :weight { :format "#,##0.0"
                                     :h-align :right })

    (let [sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1"
                                 { :no-header-row false
                                   :default-header-style :header })]
      (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
      (excel/add-column sheet "Weight" { :field :weight
                                         :body-style :weight })
      (excel/write-items sheet data)
      (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
      (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-font
Add font with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-sheet
Adds a sheet with optional attributes to an Excel.

top

excel/add-text-data-validation

```
(add-text-data-validation sheet
                          strings
                          empty-cell-allowed?
                          err-title
                          err-text
                          region-first-row
                          region-last-row
                          region-first-col
                          region-last-col)
```

Adds a text enumeration validation to a cell region in a sheet

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" "male" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" "female" 26)
    (excel/add-text-data-validation sheet
                                    ["male" "female" "unknown"]
                                    true  ;; allow empty cell
                                    "Invalid gender"
                                    "Use one of: 'male', 'female', 'unknown'"
```

```
                                    1 2 3 3)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/clear-row
Clears the values and/or styles in a specific row in a sheet.

excel/delete-row
Deletes a specific row from a sheet.

excel/copy-row
Copies a specific row in a sheet.

excel/copy-row-to-end
Copies a specific row from a sheet to end of the sheet.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/add-url-hyperlink

```
(add-url-hyperlink sheet row col text url)
```

Adds an URL hyperlink to a cell

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-font wbook :hyperlink { :underline true
                                       :color :BLUE })
    (excel/add-style wbook :hyperlink { :font :hyperlink })
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe")
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford")
    (excel/add-url-hyperlink sheet 1 3 "https://john.doe.org/" "https://john.doe.org/")
    (excel/add-url-hyperlink sheet 2 3 "https://sue.ford.org/" "https://sue.ford.org/")
    (excel/cell-style sheet 1 3 :hyperlink)
    (excel/cell-style sheet 2 3 :hyperlink)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/remove-hyperlink

Remove a cell comment

excel/add-email-hyperlink
Adds an email hyperlink to a cell

top

excel/addr->string

```
(addr->string row col)
```

Returns an Excel A1-style cell address string representation for a row and column address

```
(excel/addr->string 1 3)


(excel/addr->string 30 56)


(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:a 100 :b 200 }
                {:a 101 :b 201 }
                {:a 102 :b 202 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1" { :no-header-row true })
        addr  #(excel/addr->string %1 %2)
        sum   #(str "SUM(" %1 "," %2 ")")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "A" { :field :a })
    (excel/add-column sheet "B" { :field :b })
    (excel/add-column sheet "C" { :field :c })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 1 3 (sum (addr 1 1) (addr 1 2)))
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 2 3 (sum (addr 2 1) (addr 2 2)))
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 3 3 (sum (addr 3 1) (addr 3 2)))
    (excel/evaluate-formulas wbook)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/col->string
Returns an Excel A-style column number string representation for a column number

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

top

excel/area-data-series

```
(area-data-series title data-address-range)
```

Build an area chart data series

Arguments:

title	The series title
data-address-range	The series data in the Excel

```
(excel/area-data-series "Countries" (excel/cell-address-range 2 2 1 5))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-address-range
Build a cell address range

top

excel/auto-size-column

```
(auto-size-column sheet col)
```

Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-column sheet 1)
    (excel/auto-size-column sheet 2)
    (excel/auto-size-column sheet 3)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/write-value
Writes a value with an optional to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/auto-size-columns

```
(auto-size-columns sheet)
```

Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/write-value
Writes a value with an optional to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/bar-data-series

```
(bar-data-series title data-address-range)
```

Build a bar chart data series

Arguments:

title	The series title
data-address-range	The series data in the Excel

```
(excel/bar-data-series "Countries" (excel/cell-address-range 2 2 1 5))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-address-range
Build a cell address range

top

excel/bg-color

```
(bg-color sheet row col color)
(bg-color sheet row col-start col-end color)
```

```
(bg-color sheet row-start row-end col-start col-end color & colors)
```

Sets a background color for a single cell, a range of columns within a row, or region of cells.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]

    ;; single cells
    (excel/bg-color sheet 1 1 "#27ae60")
    (excel/bg-color sheet 1 2 "#52be80")
    (excel/bg-color sheet 1 3 "#7dcea0")

    ;; range of cells in row
    (excel/bg-color sheet 1 4 6 "#3498db")

    ;; area of cells
    (excel/bg-color sheet 1 6 7 9 "#aed6f1")
    (excel/bg-color sheet 1 6 10 12 "#bb8fce" "#d2b4de")
    (excel/bg-color sheet 1 6 13 15 "#f1c40f" "#f4d03f" "#f7dc6f")
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))

(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/write-data sheet [[100 101 102]
                             [200 201 203]
                             [300 301 303]
                             [400 401 403]
                             [500 501 503]
                             [600 601 603]])
    (excel/bg-color sheet 1 6 1 3 "#a9cafc" "#d9e7fc")
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-style
Add a style with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-font
Add font with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/cell-style
Apply a defined cell style to a cell

top

excel/cell-address-range

```
(cell-address-range row-first row-last col-first col-last)
```

Build a cell address range

```
(excel/cell-address-range 1 2 1 10)
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-address

Returns the cell address in A1 style for a cell at row/col in a sheet

top

excel/cell-data-format-string

```
(cell-data-format-string sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell data format string

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))

  (let [wbook (excel/open "sample.xlsx")
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/cell-data-format-string sheet 1 3)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-formula-result-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown } after formula ...

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-hidden?
Returns true if the sheet cell is hidden else false.

excel/cell-locked?
Returns true if the sheet cell is locked else false.

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (:java.time.LocalDate).

excel/read-datetime-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a datetime (:java.time.LocalDateTime).

top

excel/cell-empty?

```
(cell-empty? sheet row col)
```

Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
      (excel/write-data sheet [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    [(excel/cell-empty? sheet 1 1)
     (excel/cell-empty? sheet 2 1)
     (excel/cell-empty? sheet 3 1)]))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-hidden?
Returns true if the sheet cell is hidden else false.

excel/cell-locked?
Returns true if the sheet cell is locked else false.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (:java.time.LocalDate).

excel/read-datetime-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a datetime (:java.time.LocalDateTime).

top

excel/cell-formula

```
(cell-formula sheet row col formula)
```

Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:a 100 :b 200 }
                {:a 101 :b 201 }
                {:a 102 :b 202 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1" { :no-header-row true })]
    (excel/add-column sheet "A" { :field :a })
```

```
    (excel/add-column sheet "B" { :field :b })
    (excel/add-column sheet "C" { :field :c })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 1 3 "SUM(A1,B1)")
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 2 3 "SUM(A2,B2)")
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 3 3 "SUM(A3,B3)")
    (excel/evaluate-formulas wbook)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))


(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:a 100 :b 200 }
                {:a 101 :b 201 }
                {:a 102 :b 202 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1" { :no-header-row true })]
    (excel/add-font wbook :bold { :bold true })
    (excel/add-style wbook :bold { :font :bold })
    (excel/add-column sheet "A" { :field :a })
    (excel/add-column sheet "B" { :field :b })
    (excel/add-column sheet "C" { :field :c })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 1 3 "SUM(A1,B1)" :bold)
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 2 3 "SUM(A2,B2)" :bold)
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 3 3 "SUM(A3,B3)" :bold)
    (excel/evaluate-formulas wbook)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/addr->string
Returns an Excel A1-style cell address string representation for a row and column address

excel/sum-formula
Returns a sum formula for the given cell area

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/write-value
Writes a value with an optional to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/cell-formula-result-type

```
(cell-formula-result-type sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown } after formula cell evaluation. For non formula cells this function is the same as the `cell-type` function.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn create-excel []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
      (excel/write-data sheet [[10 20.123 {:formula "SUM(A1,B1)"}]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (create-excel))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/evaluate-formulas wbook)
    (printf "Cell (1,3): %s%n" (excel/cell-type sheet 1 3))
    (printf "Cell (1,3): %s (formula result type)%n"
            (excel/cell-formula-result-type sheet 1 3))))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (:java.time.LocalDate).

excel/read-datetime-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a datetime (:java.time.LocalDateTime).

top

excel/cell-hidden?

```
(cell-hidden? sheet row col)
```

Returns true if the sheet cell is hidden else false.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))
```

```
  (let [wbook (excel/open "sample.xlsx")
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/cell-hidden? sheet 1 1)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-locked?
Returns true if the sheet cell is locked else false.

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

top

excel/cell-lock

```
(cell-lock sheet row col locked?)
```

Locks/unlocks a cell.

Note: Excel locks new cells by default.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/cell-lock sheet 1 1 false)
    (excel/cell-lock sheet 1 2 false)
    (excel/cell-lock sheet 1 3 true)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))

  (let [wbook (excel/open "sample.xlsx")
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    [(excel/cell-locked? sheet 1 1)
     (excel/cell-locked? sheet 1 2)
     (excel/cell-locked? sheet 1 3)]))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-locked?
Returns true if the sheet cell is locked else false.

excel/cell-hidden?
Returns true if the sheet cell is hidden else false.

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

top

excel/cell-locked?

```
(cell-locked? sheet row col)
```

Returns true if the sheet cell is locked else false.

Note: Excel locks new cells by default.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/cell-lock sheet 1 1 false)
    (excel/cell-lock sheet 1 2 false)
    (excel/cell-lock sheet 1 3 true)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))

  (let [wbook (excel/open "sample.xlsx")
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    [(excel/cell-locked? sheet 1 1)
     (excel/cell-locked? sheet 1 2)
     (excel/cell-locked? sheet 1 3)]))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-lock
Locks/unlocks a cell.

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

top

excel/cell-style

```
(cell-style sheet row col style-id)
(cell-style sheet row-from row-to col-from col-to style-id)
```

Apply a defined cell style to a cell

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1" { :no-header-row false })]
    (excel/add-font wbook :bold { :bold true
                                  :color "#54039c" })
    (excel/add-style wbook :style-1 { :font :bold
                                      :h-align :left
                                      :rotation 0 })
    (excel/add-style wbook :style-2 { :bg-color "#cae1fa"
                                      :h-align :center
                                      :rotation 0
                                      :border-top :thin
                                      :border-left :thin
                                      :border-bottom :thin
                                      :border-right :thin})
```

```
    (excel/add-style wbook :style-3 { :h-align :right
                                      :format "#,##0.00" })

    (excel/write-value sheet 2 1 100)
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 2 200)
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 3 300)

    (excel/cell-style sheet 2 1 :style-1)
    (excel/cell-style sheet 2 2 :style-2)
    (excel/cell-style sheet 2 3 :style-3)

    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))


(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1" { :no-header-row false })]
    (excel/add-style wbook :style { :bg-color "#cae1fa"
                                    :h-align :center
                                    :format "#,##0.00" })

    (excel/write-value sheet 2 2 100)
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 3 200)
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 4 300)
    (excel/write-value sheet 3 2 101)
    (excel/write-value sheet 3 3 201)
    (excel/write-value sheet 3 4 301)

    (excel/cell-style sheet 2 3 2 4 :style)

    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-style
Add a style with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-font
Add font with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/write-value
Writes a value with an optional to a specific cell given by its row and col.

top

excel/cell-style-info

```
(cell-style-info sheet row col)
```

Returns a map with the cell's styles.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/cell-style-info sheet 1 1)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-style

Add a style with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-font
Add font with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/cell-style
Apply a defined cell style to a cell

top

excel/cell-type

```
(cell-type sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

Note:

1. Excel returns cells containing long, double, date or datetime values as `:numeric`. The reader decides how to read a numeric cell using either of `excel/read-long-val`, `excel/read-double-val`, or `excel/read-date-val`.
2. To evaluate formulas to values call `excel/evaluate-formulas` on the workbook the right after opening the excel document.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
      (excel/write-data sheet [[100 "101" 102.0]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    [(excel/cell-type sheet 1 1)
     (excel/cell-type sheet 1 2)
     (excel/cell-type sheet 1 3)
     (excel/cell-type sheet 1 4)]))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-formula-result-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown } after formula ...

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-hidden?
Returns true if the sheet cell is hidden else false.

excel/cell-locked?
Returns true if the sheet cell is locked else false.

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (:java.time.LocalDate).

excel/read-datetime-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a datetime (:java.time.LocalDateTime).

top

excel/clear-row

```
(clear-row sheet row)
(clear-row sheet row clear-value clear-style)
```

Clears the values and/or styles in a specific row in a sheet.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/clear-row sheet 2)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/delete-row
Deletes a specific row from a sheet.

excel/copy-row
Copies a specific row in a sheet.

excel/copy-row-to-end
Copies a specific row from a sheet to end of the sheet.

excel/insert-empty-row
Inserts an empty row or multiple empty rows to a sheet.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/col->string

```
(col->string col)
```

Returns an Excel A-style column number string representation for a column number

```
(excel/col->string 1)


(excel/col->string 56)
```

SEE ALSO

excel/addr->string
Returns an Excel A1-style cell address string representation for a row and column address

top

excel/col-hidden?

```
(col-hidden? sheet col)
```

Returns true if the sheet column is hidden else false.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))

  (let [wbook (excel/open "sample.xlsx")
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/col-hidden? sheet 1)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-locked?
Returns true if the sheet cell is locked else false.

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

top

excel/col-width

```
(col-width sheet col width)
```

Set the width of a column (1..n) in the sheet.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [os    (io/file-out-stream "sample.xlsx")
```

```
        data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/col-width sheet 1 80)
    (excel/col-width sheet 2 80)
    (excel/col-width sheet 3 60)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/row−height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/auto−size−columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/write−items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write−item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/write−value
Writes a value with an optional to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/cell−formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto−size−column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/copy-cell-style

```
(copy-cell-style sheet cell-from-row cell-from-col cell-to-row cell-to-col)
```

Copies the style from cell-from to cell-to

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/copy-cell-style sheet 1 1 2 1)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/clear−row
Clears the values and/or styles in a specific row in a sheet.

excel/delete−row
Deletes a specific row from a sheet.

excel/copy−row

Copies a specific row in a sheet.

excel/copy-row-to-end
Copies a specific row from a sheet to end of the sheet.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/copy-row

```
(copy-row sheet row-from row-to)
(copy-row sheet row-from row-to copy-value copy-style)
```

Copies a specific row in a sheet.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/copy-row sheet 1 2)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/clear-row
Clears the values and/or styles in a specific row in a sheet.

excel/delete-row
Deletes a specific row from a sheet.

excel/copy-row-to-end
Copies a specific row from a sheet to end of the sheet.

excel/insert-empty-row
Inserts an empty row or multiple empty rows to a sheet.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/copy-row-to-end

```
(copy-row-to-end sheet row)
(copy-row-to-end sheet row copy-value copy-style)
```

Copies a specific row from a sheet to end of the sheet.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/copy-row-to-end sheet 1)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/clear-row
Clears the values and/or styles in a specific row in a sheet.

excel/delete-row
Deletes a specific row from a sheet.

excel/copy-row
Copies a specific row in a sheet.

excel/insert-empty-row
Inserts an empty row or multiple empty rows to a sheet.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/create

```
(create type)
```

Creates a new Excel for the given type :xls or :xlsx.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/open
Opens an existing Excel for reading or modifying.

excel/add-sheet
Adds a sheet with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-font
Add font with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-style
Add a style with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/write->file
Writes the excel to a file.

excel/write->stream
Writes the excel to a Java :OutputStream.

excel/write->bytebuf
Writes the excel to a bytebuf. Returns the bytebuf.

excel/evaluate-formulas
Evaluate all formulas in a workbook or a sheet.

top

excel/delete-row

```
(delete-row sheet row)
```

Deletes a specific row from a sheet.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/delete-row sheet 1)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/clear-row
Clears the values and/or styles in a specific row in a sheet.

excel/copy-row
Copies a specific row in a sheet.

excel/copy-row-to-end
Copies a specific row from a sheet to end of the sheet.

excel/insert-empty-row
Inserts an empty row or multiple empty rows to a sheet.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/display-grid-lines

```
(display-grid-lines sheet display?)
```

If `true` displays grid lines in the Excel else omits them.

To control grid lines for printed Excels see the function `excel/print-layout`.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/display-grid-lines sheet false)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/print-layout
Sets the sheet's print layout

excel/page-margins
Sets the sheet's page margins (in inches)

excel/header-margin
Sets the sheet's header margin (in inches)

excel/footer-margin
Sets the sheet's footer margin (in inches)

excel/header

Sets the sheet's header text at position (:LEFT, :CENTER, :RIGHT) with a given font-size (in points) and bold style

excel/footer
Sets the sheet's footer text at position (:LEFT, :CENTER, :RIGHT) with a given font-size (in points) and bold style

top

excel/evaluate-formula

```
(evaluate-formula sheet row col)
```

Evaluate the formula a sheet cell.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:a 100 :b 200 }
                {:a 101 :b 201 }
                {:a 102 :b 202 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1" { :no-header-row true })]
    (excel/add-column sheet "A" { :field :a })
    (excel/add-column sheet "B" { :field :b })
    (excel/add-column sheet "C" { :field :c })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 1 3 "SUM(A1,B1)")
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 2 3 "SUM(A2,B2)")
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 3 3 "SUM(A3,B3)")
    (excel/evaluate-formula sheet 1 3)
    (excel/evaluate-formula sheet 2 3)
    (excel/evaluate-formula sheet 3 3)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/evaluate−formulas
Evaluate all formulas in a workbook or a sheet.

excel/cell−formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/remove−formula
Remove a cell formula

top

excel/evaluate-formulas

```
(evaluate-formulas wbook-or-sheet)
```

Evaluate all formulas in a workbook or a sheet.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
```

```
      (excel/write-data sheet [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))]
    (excel/evaluate-formulas wbook)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/evaluate−formula
Evaluate the formula a sheet cell.

excel/cell−formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/remove−formula
Remove a cell formula

top

excel/footer

```
(footer sheet text position font-size bold?)
```

Sets the sheet's footer text at position (`:LEFT` , `:CENTER` , `:RIGHT`) with a given font-size (in points) and bold style

Supported place holders in the text string

{page}	The current page number
{num-pages}	The number of pages
{date}	The current date
{time}	The current time

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/footer sheet "Customer Report" :LEFT 12 false)
    (excel/footer sheet "{page} / {num-pages}" :RIGHT 12 false)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/print−layout
Sets the sheet's print layout

excel/page−margins
Sets the sheet's page margins (in inches)

excel/header−margin
Sets the sheet's header margin (in inches)

excel/footer−margin
Sets the sheet's footer margin (in inches)

excel/header
Sets the sheet's header text at position (:LEFT, :CENTER, :RIGHT) with a given font-size (in points) and bold style

excel/display−grid−lines
If true displays grid lines in the Excel else omits them.

top

excel/footer-margin

```
(footer-margin sheet margin)
```

Sets the sheet's footer margin (in inches)

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/footer-margin sheet 0.25)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/print-layout
Sets the sheet's print layout

excel/page-margins
Sets the sheet's page margins (in inches)

excel/header-margin
Sets the sheet's header margin (in inches)

excel/header
Sets the sheet's header text at position (:LEFT, :CENTER, :RIGHT) with a given font-size (in points) and bold style

excel/footer
Sets the sheet's footer text at position (:LEFT, :CENTER, :RIGHT) with a given font-size (in points) and bold style

excel/display-grid-lines
If true displays grid lines in the Excel else omits them.

top

excel/freeze-pane

```
(freeze-pane sheet rows cols)
```

Creates a split (freezepane). Any existing freezepane or split pane is overwritten.

If both rows and cols are 0 then the existing freeze pane is removed.

rows: the number of rows to freeze (starting from the first row) cols: the number of columns to freeze (starting from the first column)

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1" { :no-header-row false })]
      (excel/write-data sheet [(map #(str "Col " %) (range 1 11))])
      (excel/write-data sheet (partition 10 (range 100 500)) 2 1)
      (excel/freeze-pane sheet 1 0)
      (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
      (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-merge-region
Add a merge region to the sheet.

top

excel/header

```
(header sheet text position font-size bold?)
```

Sets the sheet's header text at position (`:LEFT` , `:CENTER` , `:RIGHT`) with a given font-size (in points) and bold style

Supported place holders in the text string

{page}	The current page number
{num-pages}	The number of pages
{date}	The current date
{time}	The current time

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/header sheet "Sheet Title" :CENTER 24 true)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/print-layout
Sets the sheet's print layout

excel/page-margins
Sets the sheet's page margins (in inches)

excel/header-margin
Sets the sheet's header margin (in inches)

excel/footer-margin
Sets the sheet's footer margin (in inches)

excel/footer
Sets the sheet's footer text at position (:LEFT, :CENTER, :RIGHT) with a given font-size (in points) and bold style

excel/display-grid-lines
If true displays grid lines in the Excel else omits them.

top

excel/header-margin

```
(header-margin sheet margin)
```

Sets the sheet's header margin (in inches)

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/header-margin sheet 0.25)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/print-layout
Sets the sheet's print layout

excel/page-margins
Sets the sheet's page margins (in inches)

excel/footer-margin
Sets the sheet's footer margin (in inches)

excel/header
Sets the sheet's header text at position (:LEFT, :CENTER, :RIGHT) with a given font-size (in points) and bold style

excel/footer
Sets the sheet's footer text at position (:LEFT, :CENTER, :RIGHT) with a given font-size (in points) and bold style

excel/display-grid-lines
If true displays grid lines in the Excel else omits them.

top

excel/hide-columns

```
(hide-columns sheet & columns)
```

Hide columns in the sheet.

```
;; hide column by column index (1...n)
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/hide-columns sheet 2)  ;; hide column #2
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))

;; hide column by column id
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last, :id "lastname"})
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first, :id "firstname"})
```

```
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :field :age, :id "age" })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/hide-columns sheet "firstname")  ;; hide column "firstname"
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/write-value
Writes a value with an optional to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/insert-empty-row

```
(insert-empty-row sheet row)
(insert-empty-row sheet row count)
```

Inserts an empty row or multiple empty rows to a sheet.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/insert-empty-row sheet 2)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/clear-row
Clears the values and/or styles in a specific row in a sheet.

excel/delete-row
Deletes a specific row from a sheet.

excel/copy-row
Copies a specific row in a sheet.

excel/copy-row-to-end
Copies a specific row from a sheet to end of the sheet.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/line-data-series

```
(line-data-series title smooth? marker data-address-range)
```

Build a line chart data series

Arguments:

title	The series title
smooth?	Smooth rendering (splines): `true` or `false`
marker	The marker type: `:CIRCLE`, `:DASH`, `:DIAMOND`, `:DOT`, `:NONE`, `:PLUS`, `:SQUARE`, `:STAR`, `:TRIANGLE`
data-address-range	The series data in the Excel

```
(excel/line-data-series "Countries"
                        false
                        :SQUARE
                        (excel/cell-address-range 2 2 1 5))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-address-range
Build a cell address range

top

excel/open

```
(open source)
```

Opens an existing Excel for reading or modifying.

Supported sources are *string file path*, `bytebuf`, `:java.io.File`, or `:java.io.InputStream`.

- *string file path* -> `(excel/open "/Users/foo/data/test.xlsx")`
- *classpath* -> `(excel/open (io/load-classpath-resource "org/foo/data/test.xlsx"))`
- *:java.io.File* -> `(excel/open (io/file "/Users/foo/data/test.xlsx"))`
- *:java.io.InputStream* -> `(excel/open (io/file-in-stream "/Users/foo/data/test.xlsx"))`
- *bytebuf* -> `(excel/open (io/slurp "/Users/foo/data/test.xlsx" :binary true))`

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
```

```
  ;; create an excel
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))

  ;; open the excel and add another row
  (let [wbook (excel/open "sample.xlsx")
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample1.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/create
Creates a new Excel for the given type :xls or :xlsx.

excel/add-sheet
Adds a sheet with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-font
Add font with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/add-style
Add a style with optional attributes to an Excel.

excel/write->file
Writes the excel to a file.

excel/write->stream
Writes the excel to a Java :OutputStream.

excel/write->bytebuf
Writes the excel to a bytebuf. Returns the bytebuf.

excel/evaluate-formulas
Evaluate all formulas in a workbook or a sheet.

top

excel/page-margins

```
(page-margins sheet left right top bottom)
```

Sets the sheet's page margins (in inches)

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/page-margins sheet 0.25 0.25 0.75 0.75)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/print-layout
Sets the sheet's print layout

excel/header−margin
Sets the sheet's header margin (in inches)

excel/footer−margin
Sets the sheet's footer margin (in inches)

excel/header
Sets the sheet's header text at position (:LEFT, :CENTER, :RIGHT) with a given font-size (in points) and bold style

excel/footer
Sets the sheet's footer text at position (:LEFT, :CENTER, :RIGHT) with a given font-size (in points) and bold style

excel/display−grid−lines
If true displays grid lines in the Excel else omits them.

top

excel/pie-data-series

```
(pie-data-series data-address-range)
```

Build a pie chart data series

Arguments:

data-address-range	The series data in the Excel

```
(excel/pie-data-series (excel/cell-address-range 2 2 1 5))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell−address−range
Build a cell address range

top

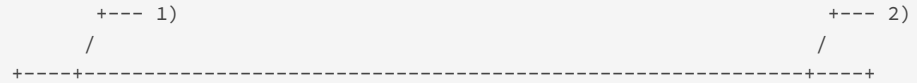
excel/print-layout

```
(print-layout sheet paper-size orientation
                      header-margin footer-margin,
                      grid-lines?
                      fit-to-width? fit-to-page?)
```

Sets the sheet's print layout

Arguments:

paper-size	`:A4` , `:A5` , `:LETTER` , `:LETTER_SMALL` , ...
orientation	`:PORTARIT` or `:LANDSACPE`
header-margin	header margin (in inches)
footer-margin	footer margin (in inches)
grid-lines?	show grid lines { `true` or `false` }
fit-to-width?	fit to page width { `true` or `false` }
fit-to-page?	fit to page { `true` or `false` }



```
    |    |                                                          |    |
    +----+------------------+----------------------+------------------+----+ --- 5)
    |    |   LEFT HEADER    |     CENTER HEADER    |   RIGHT HEADER   |    |
    +----+------------------+----------------------+------------------+----+ --- 3)
    |    |                                                          |    |
    |    |                                                          |    |       1)  page margin left
    |    |                                                          |    |       2)  page margin right
    |    |                         EXCEL CELLS                      |    |       3)  page margin top
    |    |                                                          |    |       4)  page margin bottom
    |    |                                                          |    |       5)  header margin
    |    |                                                          |    |       6)  footer margin
    |    |                                                          |    |
    +----+------------------+----------------------+------------------+----+ --- 4)
    |    |   LEFT FOOTER    |     CENTER FOOTER    |   RIGHT FOOTER   |    |
    +----+------------------+----------------------+------------------+----+ --- 6)
    |    |                                                          |    |
    +----+----------------------------------------------------------+----+

    note: all margins in inches
```

```clojure
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/print-layout sheet :A4 :LANDSCAPE 1.25 1.25 false true true)
    (excel/page-margins sheet 1.25 1.25 2.5 2.5)
    (excel/header sheet "H/LEFT" :LEFT 24 true)
    (excel/header sheet "H/CENTER" :CENTER 24 true)
    (excel/header sheet "H/RIGHT" :RIGHT 24 true)
    (excel/footer sheet "F/LEFT" :LEFT 24 true)
    (excel/footer sheet "F/CENTER" :CENTER 24 true)
    (excel/footer sheet "F/RIGHT" :RIGHT 24 true)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))

(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/print-layout sheet :A4 :LANDSCAPE 1.25 1.25 false true true)
    (excel/page-margins sheet 1.25 1.25 2.5 1.25)
    (excel/header sheet "Example Report" :CENTER 24 true)
    (excel/footer sheet "{date}  {time}" :LEFT 11 false)
    (excel/footer sheet "{page} / {num-pages}" :RIGHT 11 false)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/page-margins
Sets the sheet's page margins (in inches)

excel/header-margin
Sets the sheet's header margin (in inches)

excel/footer-margin
Sets the sheet's footer margin (in inches)

excel/header
Sets the sheet's header text at position (:LEFT, :CENTER, :RIGHT) with a given font-size (in points) and bold style

excel/footer
Sets the sheet's footer text at position (:LEFT, :CENTER, :RIGHT) with a given font-size (in points) and bold style

excel/display-grid-lines
If true displays grid lines in the Excel else omits them.

top

excel/protect-sheet

```
(protect-sheet sheet password)
```

Protect the sheet.

This will ensure that locked cells remain locked and unlocked cells are editable.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/protect-sheet sheet "password")
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-sheet
Adds a sheet with optional attributes to an Excel.

top

excel/read-boolean-val

```
(read-boolean-val sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
      (excel/write-data sheet [[100 true 102]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/read-boolean-val sheet 1 2)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type

Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (:java.time.LocalDate).

excel/read-datetime-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a datetime (:java.time.LocalDateTime).

excel/read-val
Returns the sheet cell value.

top

excel/read-date-val

```
(read-date-val sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell value as a date (`:java.time.LocalDate`).

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet  (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")
          dt1    (time/local-date 2021 1 1)
          dt2    (time/local-date 2022 4 15)]
      (excel/write-data sheet [[100 dt1 dt2 102]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    [(excel/read-date-val sheet 1 2)
     (excel/read-date-val sheet 1 3)]))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-datetime-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a datetime (:java.time.LocalDateTime).

excel/read-val
Returns the sheet cell value.

top

excel/read-datetime-val

```
(read-datetime-val sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell value as a datetime (`:java.time.LocalDateTime`).

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")
          ts1   (time/local-date-time 2021 1 1 15 30 45)
          ts2   (time/local-date-time 2021 1 31 08 00 00)]
      (excel/write-data sheet [[100 ts1 ts2 102]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    [(excel/read-datetime-val sheet 1 2)
     (excel/read-datetime-val sheet 1 3)]))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (:java.time.LocalDate).

excel/read-val
Returns the sheet cell value.

top

excel/read-double-val

```
(read-double-val sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell value as double.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet  (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
      (excel/write-data sheet [[100 101.23 102]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/read-double-val sheet 1 2)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (:java.time.LocalDate).

excel/read-val
Returns the sheet cell value.

top

excel/read-error-code

```
(read-error-code sheet row col)
```

Reads the error code from a cell. Returns a string indicating the error or nil if the cell is nozt in error state.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
      (excel/write-data sheet [[100 200 {:formula "1 / 0"}]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/evaluate-formulas wbook)
    (excel/read-error-code sheet 1 3))) ;; #DIV/0!
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (:java.time.LocalDate).

excel/read-datetime-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a datetime (:java.time.LocalDateTime).

top

excel/read-long-val

```
(read-long-val sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell value as long.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
      (excel/write-data sheet [[100 101 102]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/read-long-val sheet 1 2)))


(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [data  [ {:a 100 :b 200 } ]
          wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data"
                                 { :no-header-row true })]
      (excel/add-column sheet "A" { :field :a })
      (excel/add-column sheet "B" { :field :b })
      (excel/write-items sheet data)
      (excel/cell-formula sheet 1 3 "SUM(A1,B1)")
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
```

```
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/read-long-val sheet 1 3)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (:java.time.LocalDate).

excel/read-datetime-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a datetime (:java.time.LocalDateTime).

excel/read-val
Returns the sheet cell value.

top

excel/read-string-val

```
(read-string-val sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell value as string.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
      (excel/write-data sheet [[100 "101" 102.0]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/read-string-val sheet 1 2)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (:java.time.LocalDate).

excel/read-datetime-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a datetime (:java.time.LocalDateTime).

excel/read-val
Returns the sheet cell value.

top

excel/read-val

```
(read-val sheet row col)
```

Returns the sheet cell value.

Returns a *nil*, *string*, *boolean*, or *double* value depending on the cell's excel type *:blank*, *:string*, *:boolean*, or *:numeri*.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
      (excel/write-data sheet [[100 "101" 102.0]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/read-val sheet 1 2)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/cell-empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (:java.time.LocalDate).

excel/read-datetime-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a datetime (:java.time.LocalDateTime).

top

excel/remove-comment

```
(remove-comment sheet row col)
```

Remove a cell comment

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 45)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/remove-comment sheet 1 1)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/remove-formula
Remove a cell formula

excel/remove-hyperlink
Remove a cell comment

top

excel/remove-formula

```
(remove-formula sheet row col)
```

Remove a cell formula

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:a 100 :b 200 }
                {:a 101 :b 201 }
                {:a 102 :b 202 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1" { :no-header-row true })]
    (excel/add-column sheet "A" { :field :a })
    (excel/add-column sheet "B" { :field :b })
    (excel/add-column sheet "C" { :field :c })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 1 3 (excel/sum-formula sheet 1 1 1 2))
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 2 3 (excel/sum-formula sheet 2 2 1 2))
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 3 3 (excel/sum-formula sheet 3 3 1 2))
    (excel/remove-formula sheet 1 3)
    (excel/evaluate-formulas wbook)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/remove-comment
Remove a cell comment

excel/remove-hyperlink
Remove a cell comment

top

excel/remove-hyperlink

```
(remove-hyperlink sheet row col)
```

Remove a cell comment

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 45)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/remove-hyperlink sheet 1 1)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/add-url-hyperlink
Adds an URL hyperlink to a cell

excel/add-email-hyperlink
Adds an email hyperlink to a cell

excel/remove-comment
Remove a cell comment

excel/remove-formula
Remove a cell formula

top

excel/row-height

```
(row-height sheet row height)
```

Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [os    (io/file-out-stream "sample.xlsx")
        data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/row-height sheet 2 50)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/col−width
Set the width of a column (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/auto−size−columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/write−items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write−item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/write−value
Writes a value with an optional to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/cell−formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto−size−column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/sheet

```
(sheet wbook ref)
```

Returns a sheet from the Excel referenced by its name or sheet index.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet1 (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data1")
          sheet2 (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data2")]
      (excel/write-data sheet1 [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write-data sheet2 [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook  (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet1 (excel/sheet wbook "Data1")
        sheet2 (excel/sheet wbook 2)]
    ))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/sheet−count
Returns the number of sheets in the Excel.

excel/evaluate−formulas
Evaluate all formulas in a workbook or a sheet.

excel/sheet−name
Returns the name of a sheet.

excel/sheet−row−range
Returns the first and the last row with data in a sheet as vector. Returns -1 values if no row exists.

excel/sheet−col−range
Returns the first and the last col with data in a sheet row as vector. Returns -1 values if the row does not exist or the row does ...

excel/cell−empty?
Returns true if the sheet cell given by row/col is empty.

excel/cell-type
Returns the sheet cell type as one of { :notfound, :blank, :string, :boolean, :numeric, :formula, :error, or :unknown }

excel/read-string-val
Returns the sheet cell value as string.

excel/read-boolean-val
Returns the sheet cell value as boolean.

excel/read-long-val
Returns the sheet cell value as long.

excel/read-double-val
Returns the sheet cell value as double.

excel/read-date-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a date (:java.time.LocalDate).

excel/read-datetime-val
Returns the sheet cell value as a datetime (:java.time.LocalDateTime).

top

excel/sheet-col-range

```
(sheet-col-range sheet)
```

Returns the first and the last col with data in a sheet row as vector. Returns -1 values if the row does not exist or the row does not have any columns.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Mary" "Smith" 28)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))

  (let [wbook (excel/open "sample.xlsx")
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/sheet-col-range sheet 1)))


(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn print-cell-meta [sheet row col]
    (println (str (excel/addr->string row col) ">  "
                  "type: " (name (excel/cell-type sheet row col))
                  ", format: " (excel/cell-data-format-string sheet row col)
                  ", empty: " (excel/cell-empty? sheet row col)
                  ", locked: " (excel/cell-locked? sheet row col)
                  ", hidden: " (excel/cell-hidden? sheet row col))))

  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Mary" "Smith" 28)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))
```

```
  (let [wbook     (excel/open "sample.xlsx")
        sheet     (excel/sheet wbook "Sheet 1")
        row       1
        col-range (excel/sheet-col-range sheet 1)
        col-list  (range (first col-range) (inc (second col-range)))]
    (docoll #(print-cell-meta sheet (first %) (second %))
            (map vector (repeat row) col-list))))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/sheet-row-range
Returns the first and the last row with data in a sheet as vector. Returns -1 values if no row exists.

top

excel/sheet-count

```
(sheet-count wbook)
```

Returns the number of sheets in the Excel.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
      (excel/write-data sheet [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))]
    (excel/sheet-count wbook)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/sheet
Returns a sheet from the Excel referenced by its name or sheet index.

excel/evaluate-formulas
Evaluate all formulas in a workbook or a sheet.

top

excel/sheet-index

```
(sheet-index sheet)
```

Returns the index of a sheet.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
      (excel/write-data sheet [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))
```

```
  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/sheet-index sheet)))
```

top

excel/sheet-name

```
(sheet-name sheet)
```

Returns the name of a sheet.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (defn test-xls []
    (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
          sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
      (excel/write-data sheet [[100 101 102] [200 201 202]])
      (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))

  (let [wbook (excel/open (test-xls))
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/sheet-name sheet)))
```

top

excel/sheet-row-range

```
(sheet-row-range sheet)
```

Returns the first and the last row with data in a sheet as vector. Returns -1 values if no row exists.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)

  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Mary" "Smith" 28)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx"))

  (let [wbook (excel/open "sample.xlsx")
        sheet (excel/sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/sheet-row-range sheet)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/sheet-col-range
Returns the first and the last col with data in a sheet row as vector. Returns -1 values if the row does not exist or the row does ...

top

excel/sum-formula

```
(sum-formula sheet row-from row-to col-from col-to)
```

Returns a sum formula for the given cell area

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:a 100 :b 200 }
                {:a 101 :b 201 }
                {:a 102 :b 202 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1" { :no-header-row true })]
    (excel/add-column sheet "A" { :field :a })
    (excel/add-column sheet "B" { :field :b })
    (excel/add-column sheet "C" { :field :c })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 1 3 (excel/sum-formula sheet 1 1 1 2))
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 2 3 (excel/sum-formula sheet 2 2 1 2))
    (excel/cell-formula sheet 3 3 (excel/sum-formula sheet 3 3 1 2))
    (excel/evaluate-formulas wbook)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/addr->string
Returns an Excel A1-style cell address string representation for a row and column address

top

excel/write->bytebuf

```
(write->bytebuf wbook)
```

Writes the excel to a bytebuf. Returns the bytebuf.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->bytebuf wbook)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write->file
Writes the excel to a file.

excel/write->stream
Writes the excel to a Java :OutputStream.

top

excel/write->file

```
(write->file wbook f)
```

Writes the excel to a file.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write->stream
Writes the excel to a Java :OutputStream.

excel/write->bytebuf
Writes the excel to a bytebuf. Returns the bytebuf.

top

excel/write->stream

```
(write->stream wbook os)
```

Writes the excel to a Java :OutputStream.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [os    (io/file-out-stream "sample.xlsx")
        data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->stream wbook os)))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write->file
Writes the excel to a file.

excel/write->bytebuf

Writes the excel to a bytebuf. Returns the bytebuf.

top

excel/write-data

```
(write-data sheet data)
(write-data sheet data row col)
```

Writes the data of a 2D array to an excel sheet.

Optionally the data can written to a region starting at a row/col position.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")
        dt    (time/local-date 2021 1 1)
        ts    (time/local-date-time 2021 1 1 15 30 45)
        data  [[100  101  102  103  104  105]
               [200  "ab" 1.23 dt   ts   false]]]
    (excel/write-data sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))


(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Data")]
    (excel/write-data sheet [[100 101 102] [200 201 203]])
    (excel/write-data sheet [[300 301 302] [400 401 403]] 3 4)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write->stream
Writes the excel to a Java :OutputStream.

excel/write->bytebuf
Writes the excel to a bytebuf. Returns the bytebuf.

top

excel/write-item

```
(write-item sheet item)
```

Render a single data item to the sheet

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :field :age })
```

```
    (excel/write-item sheet {:first "John" :last "Doe"   :age 28 })
    (excel/write-item sheet {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford"  :age 26 })
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-value
Writes a value with an optional to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/write-items

```
(write-items sheet items)
```

Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [data  [ {:first "John" :last "Doe"  :age 28 }
                {:first "Sue"  :last "Ford" :age 26 } ]
        wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-column sheet "First Name" { :field :first })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Last Name" { :field :last })
    (excel/add-column sheet "Age" { :field :age })
    (excel/write-items sheet data)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/write-value
Writes a value with an optional to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height

Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/write-value

```
(write-value sheet row col val)
(write-value sheet row col val style)
```

Writes a value with an optional to a specific cell given by its row and col.

If style is not passed or is `nil` uses a default style to render the value according to its data type:

- string: no format
- boolean: no format
- integer: #,###0
- double: #,##0.00
- date: dd.mm.yyyy
- datetime: dd.mm.yyyy hh:mm:ss

To use the existing cell's style without changing it when modifying the cell's value pass `:keep-style` as style!

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-value sheet 1 1 "John")
    (excel/write-value sheet 1 2 "Doe")
    (excel/write-value sheet 1 3 28)
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 1 "Sue")
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 2 "Ford")
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 3 26)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))


(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/add-font wbook :italic { :italic true })
    (excel/add-font wbook :bold { :bold true })
    (excel/add-style wbook :italic { :font :italic })
    (excel/add-style wbook :bold { :font :bold })
    (excel/write-value sheet 1 1 "John" :italic)
    (excel/write-value sheet 1 2 "Doe"  :italic)
    (excel/write-value sheet 1 3 28     :bold)
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 1 "Sue"  :italic)
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 2 "Ford" :italic)
    (excel/write-value sheet 2 3 26     :bold)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write-values
Writes multiples value to a row starting at col and incrementing col for each value

excel/write-values-keep-style
Writes multiples value to a row starting at col and incrementing col for each value. Keeps the existing cell styles.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/write-values

```
(write-values sheet row col & vals)
```

Writes multiples value to a row starting at col and incrementing col for each value

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write-value
Writes a value with an optional to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/write-values-keep-style
Writes multiples value to a row starting at col and incrementing col for each value. Keeps the existing cell styles.

excel/write-items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write-item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell-formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto-size-columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto-size-column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row-height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

excel/write-values-keep-style

```
(write-values-keep-style sheet row col & vals)
```

Writes multiples value to a row starting at col and incrementing col for each value. Keeps the existing cell styles.

```
(do
  (load-module :excel)
  (let [wbook (excel/create :xlsx)
        sheet (excel/add-sheet wbook "Sheet 1")]
    (excel/write-values sheet 1 1 "John" "Doe" 28)
    (excel/write-values sheet 2 1 "Sue" "Ford" 26)
    (excel/auto-size-columns sheet)
    (excel/write->file wbook "sample.xlsx")))
```

SEE ALSO

excel/write−value
Writes a value with an optional to a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/write−values
Writes multiples value to a row starting at col and incrementing col for each value

excel/write−items
Writes the passed data items, a sequence of maps of name/value pairs, to the sheet.

excel/write−item
Render a single data item to the sheet

excel/cell−formula
Set a formula for a specific cell given by its row and col.

excel/auto−size−columns
Auto size the width of all columns in the sheet.

excel/auto−size−column
Auto size the width of column col (1..n) in the sheet.

excel/row−height
Set the height of a row (1..n) in the sheet.

top

exists-class?

```
(exists-class? name)
```

Returns true the Java class for the given name exists otherwise returns false.

```
(exists-class? :java.util.ArrayList)
=> true
```

top

exp

```
(exp x)
```

Returns Euler's number e raised to the power of a value.

```
(exp 10)
=> 22026.465794806718

(exp 10.23)
=> 27722.51006805505

(exp 10.23M)
=> 27722.51006805505
```

SEE ALSO

exp
Returns Euler's number e raised to the power of a value.

top

extend

```
(extend type protocol fns*)
```

Extends protocol for type with the supplied functions.

Formats:

- `(extend :core/long P (foo [x] x))`
- `(extend :core/long P (foo [x] x) (foo [x y] x))`
- `(extend :core/long P (foo [x] x) (bar [x] x))`

```
(do
   (ns foo)
   (deftype :complex [re :long, im :long])
   (defprotocol XMath (+ [x y])
                      (- [x y]))
   (extend :foo/complex XMath
           (+ [x y] (complex. (core/+ (:re x) (:re y))
                              (core/+ (:im x) (:im y))))
           (- [x y] (complex. (core/- (:re x) (:re y))
                              (core/- (:im x) (:im y)))))
   (extend :core/long XMath
           (+ [x y] (core/+ x y))
           (- [x y] (core/- x y)))
   (foo/+ (complex. 1 1)  (complex. 4 5)))
=> {:custom-type* :foo/complex :re 5 :im 6}
```

SEE ALSO

defprotocol
Defines a new protocol with the supplied function specs.

extends?
Returns true if the type extends the protocol.

top

extends?

```
(extends? type protocol)
```

Returns true if the type extends the protocol.

```
(do
   (ns foo)
   (deftype :complex [re :long, im :long])
   (defprotocol XMath (+ [x y])
                      (- [x y]))
   (extend :foo/complex XMath
           (+ [x y] (complex. (core/+ (:re x) (:re y))
                              (core/+ (:im x) (:im y))))
           (- [x y] (complex. (core/- (:re x) (:re y))
                              (core/- (:im x) (:im y)))))
   (extend :core/long XMath
           (+ [x y] (core/+ x y))
           (- [x y] (core/- x y)))
   (extends? :foo/complex XMath))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

defprotocol
Defines a new protocol with the supplied function specs.

extend
Extends protocol for type with the supplied functions.

top

false?

```
(false? x)
```

Returns true if x is false, false otherwise

```
(false? true)
=> false

(false? false)
=> true

(false? nil)
=> false

(false? 0)
=> false

(false? (== 1 2))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

true?

Returns true if x is true, false otherwise

not
Returns true if x is logical false, false otherwise.

top

filter

```
(filter predicate coll)
```

Returns a collection of the items in coll for which `(predicate item)` returns logical true.
Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(filter even? [1 2 3 4 5 6 7])
=> (2 4 6)

(filter #(even? (val %)) {:a 1 :b 2})
=> ([:b 2])

(filter even? #{1 2 3})
=> (2)
```

SEE ALSO

map
Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

reduce
f should be a function of 2 arguments. If val is not supplied, returns the result of applying f to the first 2 items in coll, then ...

top

filter-k

```
(filter-k f map)
```

Returns a map with entries for which the predicate (f key) returns logical true. f is a function with one arguments.

```
(filter-k #(= % :a) {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> {:a 1}
```

SEE ALSO

filter-kv
Returns a map with entries for which the predicate (f key value) returns logical true. f is a function with two arguments.

top

filter-kv

```
(filter-kv f map)
```

Returns a map with entries for which the predicate `(f key value)` returns logical true. f is a function with two arguments.

```
(filter-kv (fn [k v] (= k :a)) {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> {:a 1}

(filter-kv (fn [k v] (= v 2)) {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> {:b 2}
```

SEE ALSO

filter-k
Returns a map with entries for which the predicate (f key) returns logical true. f is a function with one arguments.

top

find

```
(find map key)
```

Returns the map entry for key, or nil if key not present.

```
(find {:a 1 :b 2} :b)
=> [:b 2]

(find {:a 1 :b 2} :z)
=> nil
```

top

finder

```
(finder & args)
```

Finds symbols that match one more glob patterns or regular expressions.

Filters the symbol names by 0 to n glob patterns or regular expressions.

Glob patterns and regular expressions are ANDed, flags are ORed.

Flags:

:function	filter functions
:macro	filter macros
:special-form	filter special forms
:protocol	filter protocols
:value	filter values
:machine	return the result as Venice data otherwise print it in table format

```
(finder "io/zip*")
io/zip                    :core/function
io/zip-append             :core/function
io/zip-file               :core/function
io/zip-list               :core/function
io/zip-list-entry-names   :core/function
io/zip-remove             :core/function
io/zip-size               :core/function
```

```
io/zip?                  :core/function
=> nil

(finder "*delete-file*")
io/delete-file          :core/function
io/delete-file-on-exit  :core/function
io/delete-file-tree     :core/function
io/delete-files-glob    :core/function
=> nil

(finder "io/zip*" :machine)
=> ([io/zip :core/function] [io/zip-append :core/function] [io/zip-file :core/function] [io/zip-list :core
/function] [io/zip-list-entry-names :core/function] [io/zip-remove :core/function] [io/zip-size :core/function]
[io/zip? :core/function])

(finder #"io/zip.*")
io/zip                   :core/function
io/zip-append            :core/function
io/zip-file              :core/function
io/zip-list              :core/function
io/zip-list-entry-names  :core/function
io/zip-remove            :core/function
io/zip-size              :core/function
io/zip?                  :core/function
=> nil

(finder #".*delete-file*.")
io/delete-file          :core/function
io/delete-file-on-exit  :core/function
io/delete-file-tree     :core/function
io/delete-files-glob    :core/function
=> nil

(finder #"io/zip.*" :machine)
=> ([io/zip :core/function] [io/zip-append :core/function] [io/zip-file :core/function] [io/zip-list :core
/function] [io/zip-list-entry-names :core/function] [io/zip-remove :core/function] [io/zip-size :core/function]
[io/zip? :core/function])

(finder zip)
geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile  :core/function
grep/grep-zip                         :core/function
io/gzip                               :core/function
io/gzip-to-stream                     :core/function
io/gzip?                              :core/function
io/ungzip                             :core/function
io/ungzip-to-stream                   :core/function
io/unzip                              :core/function
io/unzip-all                          :core/function
io/unzip-first                        :core/function
io/unzip-nth                          :core/function
io/unzip-to-dir                       :core/function
io/wrap-is-with-gzip-input-stream     :core/function
io/wrap-os-with-gzip-output-stream    :core/function
io/zip                                :core/function
io/zip-append                         :core/function
io/zip-file                           :core/function
io/zip-list                           :core/function
io/zip-list-entry-names               :core/function
io/zip-remove                         :core/function
io/zip-size                           :core/function
io/zip?                               :core/function
zipmap                                :core/function
```

```
zipvault/add-empty-folder             :core/function
zipvault/add-file                     :core/function
zipvault/add-files                    :core/function
zipvault/add-folder                   :core/function
zipvault/add-stream                   :core/function
zipvault/encrypted?                   :core/function
zipvault/entries                      :core/function
zipvault/entropy                      :core/function
zipvault/extract-all                  :core/function
zipvault/extract-file                 :core/function
zipvault/extract-file-data            :core/function
zipvault/remove-files                 :core/function
zipvault/valid-zip-file?              :core/function
zipvault/zip                          :core/function
zipvault/zip-folder                   :core/function
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

doc
Prints documentation for a var or special form given x as its name. Prints the definition of custom types.

ns-list
Without arg lists the loaded namespaces, else lists all the symbols in the specified namespace ns.

modules
Lists the available Venice modules

top

first

```
(first coll)
```

Returns the first element of coll or nil if coll is nil or empty.

```
(first nil)
=> nil

(first [])
=> nil

(first [1 2 3])
=> 1

(first '())
=> nil

(first '(1 2 3))
=> 1

(first "abc")
=> #\a
```

top

flatten

```
(flatten coll)
```

Takes any nested combination of collections (lists, vectors, etc.) and returns their contents as a single, flat sequence. `(flatten nil)` returns an empty list.
Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(flatten [])
=> []

(flatten [[1 2 3] [4 [5 6]] [7 [8 [9]]]])
=> [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]

(flatten [1 2 {:a 3 :b [4 5 6]}])
=> [1 2 {:a 3 :b [4 5 6]}]

(flatten (seq {:a 1 :b 2}))
=> (:a 1 :b 2)
```

SEE ALSO

mapcat
Returns the result of applying concat to the result of applying map to fn and colls. Thus function fn should return a collection.

top

float

```
(float x)
```

Converts x to `:java.lang.Float`.

Note: Venice does not have a built-in float type!

```
(float 1.2F)
=> 1.2F

(float 1)
=> 1.0F

(float nil)
=> 0.0F

(float false)
=> 0.0F

(float true)
=> 1.0F

(float 1.2)
=> 1.2F

(float 1.2M)
=> 1.2F

(float "1.2")
=> 1.2F
```

top

float-array

```
(float-array coll)
(float-array len)
(float-array len init-val)
```

Returns an array of Java primitive floats containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value.

To create an array of :java.lang.Float use:

```
(make-array :java.lang.Long 3)
```

```
(float-array '(1.0F 2.0F 3.0F))
=> [1.0, 2.0, 3.0]

(float-array '(1I 2 3.2 3.56M))
=> [1.0, 2.0, 3.2, 3.56]

(float-array 10)
=> [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]

(float-array 10 42.0F)
=> [42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0, 42.0]
```

SEE ALSO

java-float-list
Converts a Venice list/vector to a Java Float list

top

float?

```
(float? n)
```

Returns true if n is a float

```
(float? 4.0F)
=> true

(float? 4.0)
=> false

(float? 3)
=> false

(float? 3I)
=> false

(float? 3.0M)
=> false
```

```
(float? true)
=> false

(float? nil)
=> false

(float? {})
=> false
```

top

floor

```
(floor x)
```

Returns the largest integer that is less than or equal to x

```
(floor 1.4)
=> 1.0

(floor -1.4)
=> -2.0

(floor 1.23M)
=> 1.00M

(floor -1.23M)
=> -2.00M
```

SEE ALSO

ceil
Returns the largest integer that is greater than or equal to x

top

flush

```
(flush)
(flush os)
```

Without arg flushes the output stream that is the current value of `*out*`. With arg flushes the passed stream that must be a subclass of either `:java.io.OutputStream` or `:java.io.Writer`.

Returns `nil`.

```
(flush)
=> nil

(flush *out*)
=> nil

(flush *err*)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

io/flush
Flushes a :java.io.OutputStream or a :java.io.Writer.

io/close
Closes a :java.io.InputStream, :java.io.OutputStream, :java.io.Reader, or a :java.io.Writer.

top

fn

```
(fn name? [params*] condition-map? expr*)
```

Defines an anonymous function.

```
(do
  (def sum (fn [x y] (+ x y)))
  (sum 2 3))
=> 5

;; multi-arity anonymous function
(let [f (fn ([x] x) ([x y] (+ x y)))]
   [(f 1) (f 4 6)])
=> [1 10]

(map (fn double [x] (* 2 x)) (range 1 5))
=> (2 4 6 8)

(map #(* 2 %) (range 1 5))
=> (2 4 6 8)

(map #(* 2 %1) (range 1 5))
=> (2 4 6 8)

;; anonymous function with two params, the second is destructured
(reduce (fn [m [k v]] (assoc m v k)) {} {:b 2 :a 1 :c 3})
=> {1 :a 2 :b 3 :c}

;; defining a pre-condition
(do
   (def square-root
        (fn [x]
            { :pre [(>= x 0)] }
            (. :java.lang.Math :sqrt x)))
   (square-root 4))
=> 2.0

;; closures
(do
  (defn pow [n]
    (fn [x] (apply * (repeat n x))))  ; closes over n

  ;; n is provided here as 2 and 3, then n goes out of scope
  (def square (pow 2))
  (def cubic (pow 3))
  (square 4))
=> 16
```

```
;; higher-order function
(do
   (def discount
        (fn [percentage]
            { :pre [(and (>= percentage 0) (<= percentage 100))] }
            (fn [price] (- price (* price percentage 0.01)))))
   ((discount 50) 300))
=> 150.0
```

SEE ALSO

defn
Same as (def name (fn name [args*] condition-map? expr*)) or (def name (fn name ([args*] condition-map? expr*)+))

defn-
Same as defn, yielding non-public def

def
Creates a global variable.

top

fn-about

```
(fn-about f)
```

Returns the meta information about a function

```
(fn-about and)
=> {:name "and" :ns "core" :type :macro :visibility :public :native false :class :VncMultiArityFunction :source
{:file "core" :line 482 :column 3}}


(fn-about println)
=> {:name "println" :ns "core" :type :function :visibility :public :native false :class :VncMultiArityFunction :
source {:file "core" :line 1673 :column 3}}


(fn-about +)
=> {:name "+" :ns "core" :type :function :visibility :public :native true :class :VncFunction :source {}}
```

SEE ALSO

fn-name
Returns the qualified name of a function or macro

fn-body
Returns the body (a list of forms) of a function.

fn-args
Returns the argument list of a function.

fn-pre-conditions
Returns the pre-conditions (a vector of forms) of a function.

top

fn-args

```
(fn-args fn)
```

Returns the argument list of a function.

Returns `nil` if fn is not a function or if fn is a native function.

```
;; single arity
(do
  (defn sum [x y]
    (+ x y))
  (fn-args (var-get sum)))
=> ({:params ["x" "y"] :variadic false})

;; single arity, vargs
(do
  (defn sum [x & z]
    (apply + x z))
  (fn-args (var-get sum)))
=> ({:params ["x"] :variadic true :variadic-name "z"})

;; multi arity
(do
  (defn sum
    ([x] x)
    ([x y] (+ x y)))

  (fn-args (var-get sum)))
=> ({:params ["x"] :variadic false} {:params ["x" "y"] :variadic false})
```

SEE ALSO

fn−name
Returns the qualified name of a function or macro

fn−about
Returns the meta information about a function

fn−body
Returns the body (a list of forms) of a function.

fn−pre−conditions
Returns the pre-conditions (a vector of forms) of a function.

top

fn-body

```
(fn-body fn)
(fn-body fn arity)
```

Returns the body (a list of forms) of a function.

Returns `nil` if fn is not a function or if fn is a native function.

```
(do
  (defn calc [& x]
    (->> x
         (filter even?)
         (map #(* % 10))))
  (fn-body (var-get calc)))
=> ((->> x (filter even?) (map (fn [%] (* % 10)))))
```

SEE ALSO

fn-name
Returns the qualified name of a function or macro

fn-about
Returns the meta information about a function

fn-args
Returns the argument list of a function.

fn-pre-conditions
Returns the pre-conditions (a vector of forms) of a function.

top

fn-name

```
(fn-name f)
```

Returns the qualified name of a function or macro

```
(fn-name (fn sum [x y] (+ x y)))
=> "user/sum"


(let [f str/digit?]
  (fn-name f))
=> "str/digit?"
```

SEE ALSO

name
Returns the name string of a string, symbol, keyword, or function. If applied to a string it returns the string itself.

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function. If x is a registered namespace returns x.

fn-about
Returns the meta information about a function

fn-body
Returns the body (a list of forms) of a function.

fn-pre-conditions
Returns the pre-conditions (a vector of forms) of a function.

top

fn-pre-conditions

```
(fn-pre-conditions fn)
(fn-pre-conditions fn arity)
```

Returns the pre-conditions (a vector of forms) of a function.

Returns `nil` if fn is not a function.

```
(do
  (defn sum [x y]
```

```
    { :pre [(> x 0) (> y 0)] }
    (+ x y))
  (fn-pre-conditions (var-get sum)))
=> [(> x 0) (> y 0)]
```

SEE ALSO

fn-name
Returns the qualified name of a function or macro

fn-about
Returns the meta information about a function

fn-body
Returns the body (a list of forms) of a function.

top

fn?

```
(fn? x)
```

Returns true if x is a function

```
(do
   (def sum (fn [x] (+ 1 x)))
   (fn? sum))
=> true
```

top

fnil

```
(fnil f x)
(fnil f x y)
(fnil f x y z)
```

Takes a function f, and returns a function that calls f, replacing a nil first argument to f with the supplied value x. Higher arity versions can replace arguments in the second and third positions (y, z). Note that the function f can take any number of arguments, not just the one(s) being nil-patched.

```
;; e.g.: change the `str/lower-case` handling of nil arguments by
;; returning an empty string instead of nil.
((fnil str/lower-case "") nil)
=> ""


((fnil + 10) nil)
=> 10


((fnil + 10) nil 1)
=> 11


((fnil + 10) nil 1 2)
=> 13
```

```
((fnil + 10) 20 1 2)
=> 23

((fnil + 10) nil 1 2 3 4)
=> 20

((fnil + 1000 100) nil nil)
=> 1100

((fnil + 1000 100) 2000 nil 1)
=> 2101

((fnil + 1000 100) nil 200 1 2)
=> 1203

((fnil + 1000 100) nil nil 1 2 3 4)
=> 1110
```

top

fonts/download-demo-fonts

```
(fonts/download-demo-fonts dir)
(fonts/download-demo-fonts dir silent)
```

Downloads the Venice demo fonts

Family	Download family ref	Type	License
Open Sans	open-sans	TTF	Apache License v2
Roboto	roboto	TTF	Apache License v2
Source Code Pro	source-code-pro	OTF	SIL Open Font License v1.10
JetBrains Mono	jetbrains-mono	TTF	Apache License v2

to the specified dir.

Downloads the font families from the Font Squirrel repository

```
(do
  (load-module :fonts)
  (fonts/download-demo-fonts (repl/libs-dir) false))
```

SEE ALSO

fonts/download-font-family
Downloads a font family from the Font Squirrel (https://www.fontsquirrel.com/) repository

top

fonts/download-font-family

```
(fonts/download-font-family family-name options*)
```

Downloads a font family from the Font Squirrel repository

Some useful font families:

Family	Download family ref	Type	License
Open Sans	open-sans	TTF	Apache License v2
Roboto	roboto	TTF	Apache License v2
Source Code Pro	source-code-pro	OTF	SIL Open Font License v1.10
JetBrains Mono	jetbrains-mono	TTF	Apache License v2

Options:

:extract {true,false}	if true extract the TTF files from the font family ZIP, else just download the ZIP
:dir path	download dir, defaults to "."
:silent {true,false}	if silent is true does not print download info, defaults to true

```
(do
  (load-module :fonts)

  (fonts/download-font-family "open-sans"
                              :dir (repl/libs-dir)
                              :extract true
                              :glob-pattern "*.ttf"
                              :silent false)

  (fonts/download-font-family "roboto"
                              :dir (repl/libs-dir)
                              :extract true
                              :glob-pattern "*.ttf"
                              :silent false)

  (fonts/download-font-family "source-code-pro"
                              :dir (repl/libs-dir)
                              :extract true
                              :glob-pattern "*.otf"
                              :silent false)

  (fonts/download-font-family "jetbrains-mono"
                              :dir (repl/libs-dir)
                              :extract true
                              :glob-pattern "*.ttf"
                              :silent false))
```

SEE ALSO

fonts/download-demo-fonts
Downloads the Venice demo fonts

top

for

```
(for seq-exprs body-expr)
```

List comprehension. Takes a vector of one or more binding-form/collection-expr pairs, each followed by zero or more modifiers, and yields a sequence of evaluations of expr.

Collections are iterated in a nested fashion, rightmost fastest, and nested coll-exprs can refer to bindings created in prior binding-forms.

Supported modifiers are: :let [binding-form expr ...], :while test, :when test.

List comprehensions are used when multiple lists have to be processed down to a single list and some filtering has to be applied.

```
(for [x (range 10)] x)
=> [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]

(for [x (range 5)] (* x 2))
=> [0 2 4 6 8]

(for [x (range 10) :when (odd? x) :let [x (* x 2)]] x)
=> [2 6 10 14 18]

(for [x (range 10) :when (odd? x) :let [y (* x 2)]] [x y])
=> [[1 2] [3 6] [5 10] [7 14] [9 18]]

(for [x [1 2 3] :when (odd? x) y [1 2 3 4] :when (even? y)] [x y])
=> [[1 2] [1 4] [3 2] [3 4]]

(for [x (range 10) :while (< x 4) y (range 2)] [x y])
=> [[0 0] [0 1] [1 0] [1 1] [2 0] [2 1] [3 0] [3 1]]

(for [x (range 10) :while (< x 4) y (range 6) :while (< y 6) :when (even? y)] [x y])
=> [[0 0] [0 2] [0 4] [1 0] [1 2] [1 4] [2 0] [2 2] [2 4] [3 0] [3 2] [3 4]]
```

SEE ALSO

mapcat
Returns the result of applying concat to the result of applying map to fn and colls. Thus function fn should return a collection.

doseq
Repeatedly executes body (presumably for side-effects) with bindings and filtering as provided by list-comp. Does not retain the head ...

dotimes
Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.

top

force

```
(force x)
```

If x is a delay, returns its value, else returns x

```
(do
   (def x (delay (println "working...") 100))
   (force x))
working...
=> 100

(force (+ 1 2))
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

delay
Takes a body of expressions and yields a Delay object that will invoke the body only the first time it is forced (with force or deref ...

deref
Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will ...

realized?
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

formal-type

```
(formal-type object)
```

Returns the *formal type* of a Java object.

The *formal type* of an object is defined as the explicit Java return type given by the function's definition. The *formal type* may differ from the real type of the returned Java object. A type cast will also change the object's formal type and set it to the cast type.

Venice must honor Java's static type system while interacting with Java objects. Therefore Venice adheres to *formal types* strictly when calling methods of Java objects.

Venice

```
;; The Circle constructor returns an object of type Circle
(let [c (. :Circle :new 1.5)]
  (. c :area)      ;; OK    Circle::area()
  (. c :radius))   ;; OK    Circle::radius()

;; Builder::circle returns an object of the formal type Shape
(let [c (. :Builder :circle 1.5)]
  (. c :area)      ;; OK    Shape::area()
  (. c :radius))   ;; FAIL  Shape::radius(), undefined method
```

Java

```
public class Builder {
  public static Shape circle(double radius) {
    return new Circle(radius);
  }
}

public interface Shape {
  double area();
}

public class Circle implements Shape {
  public Circle(double radius) {...}
  public double area() {...}
  public double radius() {...}
}
```

```
(do
   (import :java.awt.Point)
   (import :java.awt.geom.Point2D)

   ;; upcasting :java.awt.Point to :java.awt.geom.Point2D
   ;; Point2D does not define the translate method!
   (let [p1 (. :Point :new 1.0 1.0)
         p2 (cast :Point2D p1)]
     (println "p1 ->" p1)
     (println "p2 ->" p2)
     (println "Formal type p1 ->" (formal-type p1))
     (println "Formal type p2 ->" (formal-type p2))
     (println "p1' ->" (doto p1 (. :translate 2.0 2.0)))
     ;; the translate method is not defined by Point2D
     ;; and will fail with a JavaMethodInvocationException!
     ;; (doto p2 (. :translate 2.0 2.0))
))
p1 -> java.awt.Point[x=1,y=1]
p2 -> java.awt.Point[x=1,y=1]
```

```
Formal type p1 -> :java.awt.Point
Formal type p2 -> :java.awt.geom.Point2D
p1' -> java.awt.Point[x=3,y=3]
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

remove-formal-type
Removes the formal type from a Java object.

cast
Casts a Java object to a specific type

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

top

format-micro-time

```
(format-micro-time time)
(format-micro-time time & options)
```

Formats a time given in microseconds as long or double.

Options:

:precision p e.g :precision 4 (defaults to 3)

```
(format-micro-time 203)
=> "203µs"

(format-micro-time 20389.0 :precision 2)
=> "0.02ms"

(format-micro-time 20389 :precision 2)
=> "0.02ms"

(format-micro-time 20389 :precision 0)
=> "0ms"

(format-micro-time 20386766)
=> "20.387s"

(format-micro-time 20386766 :precision 2)
=> "20.39s"

(format-micro-time 20386766 :precision 6)
=> "20.386766s"
```

SEE ALSO

format-milli-time
Formats a time given in milliseconds as long or double.

format-nano-time
Formats a time given in nanoseconds as long or double.

top

format-milli-time

```
(format-milli-time time)
(format-milli-time time & options)
```

Formats a time given in milliseconds as long or double.

Options:

:precision p e.g :precision 4 (defaults to 3)

```
(format-milli-time 203)
=> "203ms"

(format-milli-time 20389.0 :precision 2)
=> "20.39s"

(format-milli-time 20389 :precision 2)
=> "20.39s"

(format-milli-time 20389 :precision 0)
=> "20s"
```

SEE ALSO

format-micro-time
Formats a time given in microseconds as long or double.

format-nano-time
Formats a time given in nanoseconds as long or double.

top

format-nano-time

```
(format-nano-time time)
(format-nano-time time & options)
```

Formats a time given in nanoseconds as long or double.

Options:

:precision p e.g :precision 4 (defaults to 3)

```
(format-nano-time 203)
=> "203ns"

(format-nano-time 20389.0 :precision 2)
=> "20.39µs"

(format-nano-time 20389 :precision 2)
=> "20.39µs"

(format-nano-time 20389 :precision 0)
=> "20µs"
```

```
(format-nano-time 203867669)
=> "203.868ms"

(format-nano-time 20386766988 :precision 2)
=> "20.39s"

(format-nano-time 20386766988 :precision 6)
=> "20.386767s"
```

SEE ALSO

format-milli-time
Formats a time given in milliseconds as long or double.

format-micro-time
Formats a time given in microseconds as long or double.

nano-time
Returns the current value of the running Java Virtual Machine's high-resolution time source, in nanoseconds.

top

fourth

```
(fourth coll)
```

Returns the fourth element of coll.

```
(fourth nil)
=> nil

(fourth [])
=> nil

(fourth [1 2 3 4 5])
=> 4

(fourth '())
=> nil

(fourth '(1 2 3 4 5))
=> 4
```

top

frequencies

```
(frequencies coll)
```

Returns a map from distinct items in coll to the number of times they appear.

```
(frequencies [:a :b :a :a])
=> {:a 3 :b 1}
```

```
;; Turn a frequency map back into a coll.
(mapcat (fn [[x n]] (repeat n x)) {:a 2 :b 1 :c 3})
=> (:a :a :b :c :c :c)
```

top

future

```
(future fn)
```

Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result and return it on all subsequent calls to deref. If the computation has not yet finished, calls to deref will block, unless the variant of deref with timeout is used.

Thread local vars will be inherited by the future child thread. Changes of the child's thread local vars will not be seen on the parent.

```
(do
   (defn wait [] (sleep 300) 100)
   (let [f (future wait)]
      (deref f)))
=> 100

(let [f (future #(do (sleep 300) 100))]
   (deref f))
=> 100

(do
   (defn wait [x] (sleep 300) (+ x 100))
   (let [f (future (partial wait 10))]
      (deref f)))
=> 110

(do
   (defn sum [x y] (+ x y))
   (let [f (future (partial sum 3 4))]
      (deref f)))
=> 7

;; demonstrates the use of thread locals with futures
(do
   ;; parent thread locals
   (binding [a 10 b 20]
      ;; future with child thread locals
      (let [f (future (fn [] (binding [b 90] {:a a :b b})))]
         {:child @f :parent {:a a :b b}})))
=> {:parent {:a 10 :b 20} :child {:a 10 :b 90}}
```

SEE ALSO

deref
Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will ...

realized?
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

done?
Returns true if the future or promise is done otherwise false

cancel

Cancels a future or a promise

cancelled?
Returns true if the future or promise is cancelled otherwise false

future-task
Takes a function f without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread.

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

futures-fork
Creates a list of count futures. The worker factory is single argument function that gets the worker index (0..count-1) as argument ...

futures-wait
Waits for all futures to get terminated. If the waiting thread is interrupted the futures are cancelled.

top

future-task

```
(future-task f completed-fn)
(future-task f sucess-fn failure-fn)
```

Takes a function f without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread.

If a single completed function is passed it will be called with the future as its argument as soon as the future has completed. If a success and a failure function are passed either the success or failure function will be called as soon as the future has completed. Upon success the success function will be called with the future's result as its argument, upon failure the failure function will be called with the exception as its argument.

In combination with a queue a completion service can be built. The tasks appear in the queue in the order they have completed.

Thread local vars will be inherited by the future child thread. Changes of the child's thread local vars will not be seen on the parent.

```
;; building a completion service
;; CompletionService = incoming worker queue + worker threads + output data queue
(do
   (def q (queue 10))
   (defn process [s v] (sleep s) v)
   (defn failure [s m] (sleep s) (throw (ex :VncException m)))
   (future-task (partial process 200 2) #(offer! q %) #(offer! q %))
   (future-task (partial process 400 4) #(offer! q %) #(offer! q %))
   (future-task (partial process 100 1) #(offer! q %) #(offer! q %))
   (future-task (partial failure 300 "Failed 3") #(offer! q %) #(offer! q %))
   (println (poll! q 1000))
   (println (poll! q 1000))
   (println (poll! q 1000))
   (println (poll! q 1000)))
1
2
com.github.jlangch.venice.VncException: Failed 3
4
=> nil


;; building a completion service (future-task API variant)
(do
   (def q (queue 10))
   (defn process [s v] (sleep s) v)
   (defn failure [s m] (sleep s) (throw (ex :VncException m)))
   (defn print_result [f] (try (println @f) (catch :Exception e (println e))))
   (future-task (partial process 200 2) #(offer! q %))
   (future-task (partial process 400 4) #(offer! q %))
   (future-task (partial process 100 1) #(offer! q %))
```

```
   (future-task (partial failure 300 "Failed 3") #(offer! q %))
   (print_result (poll! q 1000))
   (print_result (poll! q 1000))
   (print_result (poll! q 1000))
   (print_result (poll! q 1000)))
1
2
com.github.jlangch.venice.VncException: Failed 3
4
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

future
Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

top

future?

```
(future? f)
```

Returns true if f is a Future otherwise false

```
(future? (future (fn [] 100)))
=> true
```

top

futures-fork

```
(futures-fork count worker-factory-fn)
```

Creates a list of count futures. The worker factory is single argument function that gets the worker index (0..count-1) as argument and returns a worker function. Returns a list with the created futures.

```
(do
  (def mutex 0)
  (defn log [& xs]
    (locking mutex (println (apply str xs))))
  (defn factory [n]
    (fn [] (log "Worker" n)))
  (apply futures-wait (futures-fork 3 factory)))
Worker0
Worker2
Worker1
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

future
Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

futures-wait
Waits for all futures to get terminated. If the waiting thread is interrupted the futures are cancelled.

futures-thread-pool-info

```
(futures-thread-pool-info)
```

Returns the thread pool info of the ThreadPoolExecutor serving the futures.

core-pool-size	the number of threads to keep in the pool, even if they are idle
maximum-pool-size	the maximum allowed number of threads
current-pool-size	the current number of threads in the pool
largest-pool-size	the largest number of threads that have ever simultaneously been in the pool
active-thread-count	the approximate number of threads that are actively executing tasks
scheduled-task-count	the approximate total number of tasks that have ever been scheduled for execution
completed-task-count	the approximate total number of tasks that have completed execution

```
(futures-thread-pool-info)
=> {:core-pool-size 0 :maximum-pool-size 200 :current-pool-size 4 :largest-pool-size 4 :active-thread-count 0 :
scheduled-task-count 24 :completed-task-count 24}
```

SEE ALSO

future
Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

futures-wait

```
(futures-wait & futures)
```

Waits for all futures to get terminated. If the waiting thread is interrupted the futures are cancelled.

```
(do
  (def mutex 0)
  (defn log [& xs]
    (locking mutex (println (apply str xs))))
  (defn factory [n]
    (fn [] (log "Worker" n)))
  (apply futures-wait (futures-fork 3 factory)))
Worker0
Worker2
Worker1
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

future
Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

futures-fork
Creates a list of count futures. The worker factory is single argument function that gets the worker index (0..count-1) as argument ...

gc

```
(gc)
```

Run the Java garbage collector.

```
(gc)
=> nil
```

top

gensym

```
(gensym)
(gensym prefix)
```

Generates a symbol.

```
(gensym)
=> G__31702

(gensym "prefix_")
=> prefix_31731
```

top

geoip/addr-ranges->trie

```
(geoip/addr-ranges->trie ranges)
```

Creates a trie map from a sequence of address ranges.

```
(do
  (def private-ip4-trie (geoip/addr-ranges->trie geoip/private-ip4-addresses))

  (defn private-ip? [ip]
     (some? (cidr/lookup-reverse private-ip4-trie ip)))

  (private-ip? "192.168.0.1"))
=> true
```

top

geoip/build-maxmind-city-db-url

```
(geoip/build-maxmind-city-db-url)
```

Build the URL for downloading the MaxMind city GEO IP database.

The download requires an account ID and a license key that is sent as part of the basic authentication.

The license key to download the free MaxMind GeoLite databases can be obtained from the MaxMind home page.

```
(do
  (load-module :geoip)
  (geoip/build-maxmind-city-db-url))
=> "https://download.maxmind.com/geoip/databases/GeoLite2-City-CSV/download?suffix=zip"
```

SEE ALSO

geoip/download-maxmind-db
Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database. Returns the DB as bytebuffer. The type is either :country or :city.

geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile
Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database to the given ZIP file. The type is either :country or :city.

top

geoip/build-maxmind-country-db-url

```
(geoip/build-maxmind-country-db-url)
```

Build the URL for the MaxMind country GEO IP database.

The download requires an account ID and a license key that is sent as part of the basic authentication.

The license key to download the free MaxMind GeoLite databases can be obtained from the MaxMind home page.

```
(do
  (load-module :geoip)
  (geoip/build-maxmind-country-db-url))
=> "https://download.maxmind.com/geoip/databases/GeoLite2-Country-CSV/download?suffix=zip"
```

SEE ALSO

geoip/download-maxmind-db
Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database. Returns the DB as bytebuffer. The type is either :country or :city.

geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile
Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database to the given ZIP file. The type is either :country or :city.

top

geoip/country-to-location-resolver

```
(geoip/country-to-location-resolver location-csv)
```

Returns a resolve function that resolves countries given by a country 2-digit ISO code to its latitude/longitude location. The resolve function returns the latitude/longitude or nil if the country is not supported.

The resolver loads Google country database and caches the data for location resolves.

```
(do
  (def rv (geoip/country-to-location-resolver geoip/download-google-country-db))
  (rv "PL")) ;; => ["51.919438", "19.145136"]
```

SEE ALSO

geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile

Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database to the given ZIP file. The type is either :country or :city.

geoip/ip-to-country-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP addresses to its associated country. The resolve function returns the country information ...

geoip/ip-to-country-loc-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated country and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function ...

geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated city and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function ...

geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver-mem-optimized
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated city and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function ...

top

geoip/download-google-country-db-to-csvfile

```
(geoip/download-google-country-db-to-csvfile csvfile)
```

Downloads the Google country GPS database to the given CSV file location. The database holds a mapping from country to location (latitude /longitude).

The Google country database URL is defined in the global var 'geoip/google-country-url'.

```
(do
  (load-module :geoip)
  (geoip/download-google-country-db-to-csvfile "./country-gps.csv"))
```

SEE ALSO

geoip/download-google-country-db
Downloads the Google country database. The database holds a mapping from country to location (latitude/longitude).

top

geoip/download-maxmind-db

```
(geoip/download-maxmind-db type account-id lic-key)
```

Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database. Returns the DB as bytebuffer. The type is either :country or :city.

The download requires an account ID and a license key that is sent as part of the basic authentication.

The license key to download the free MaxMind GeoLite databases can be obtained from the MaxMind home page.

Please ensure that your servers can make HTTPS connections to the following hostname:

mm-prod-geoip-databases.a2649acb697e2c09b632799562c076f2.r2.cloudflarestorage.com

```
(do
  (load-module :geoip)
  (geoip/download-maxmind-db :country
                             "YOUR-MAXMIND-ACCOUNT-ID"
                             "YOUR-MAXMIND-LIC-KEY"))
```

SEE ALSO

geoip/build-maxmind-country-db-url
Build the URL for the MaxMind country GEO IP database.

geoip/build-maxmind-city-db-url
Build the URL for downloading the MaxMind city GEO IP database.

top

geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile

```
(geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile zipfile type account-id lic-key)
```

Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database to the given ZIP file. The type is either :country or :city.

The download requires your personal MaxMind license key. The license to download the free MaxMind GeoLite databases can be obtained from the MaxMind home page.

```
(do
  (load-module :geoip)
  (geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile "./geoip-country.zip"
                                        :country
                                        "YOUR-MAXMIND-ACCOUNT-ID"
                                        "YOUR-MAXMIND-LIC-KEY"))
```

SEE ALSO

geoip/build-maxmind-country-db-url
Build the URL for the MaxMind country GEO IP database.

geoip/build-maxmind-city-db-url
Build the URL for downloading the MaxMind city GEO IP database.

top

geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver

```
(geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver geoip-zip)
```

Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated city and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function returns the city and the latitude/longitude or nil if no data is found.

The MindMax city geoip-zip may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

The resolver loads the MindMax IPv4 and IPv6 city database and caches the data for IP address resolves.

As of July 2020 the MaxMind city database has:

2'917'097	IPv4 blocks
459'294	IPv6 blocks
118'189	cities

Note:
The MaxMind city IPv4 and IPv6 databases have 220MB of size on disk. It takes considerable time to load the data. Preprocessed and ready to work in the GEO IP modules ~3GB of memory is required.
Once the resolver has loaded the data the lookups are very fast.

```
(do
  (def rv (geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver "./geoip-city.zip"))

  (rv "192.241.235.46")) ;; => {:ip "192.241.235.46"
                         ;;     :loc ["37.7353" "-122.3732"]
                         ;;     :country-name "United States"
```

```
;;     :country-iso "US"
;;     :region "California"
;;     :city "San Francisco"}
```

SEE ALSO

geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile
Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database to the given ZIP file. The type is either :country or :city.

geoip/ip-to-country-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP addresses to its associated country. The resolve function returns the country information ...

geoip/ip-to-country-loc-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated country and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function ...

geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver-mem-optimized
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated city and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function ...

geoip/country-to-location-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves countries given by a country 2-digit ISO code to its latitude/longitude location. The resolve ...

top

geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver-mem-optimized

```
(geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver-mem-optimized geoip-zip)
```

Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated city and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function returns the city and the latitude/longitude or nil if no data is found.

The MindMax city geoip-zip may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

The resolver loads the MindMax IPv4 and IPv6 city database and caches the data for IP address resolves.

As of July 2020 the MaxMind city database has:

2'917'097	IPv4 blocks
459'294	IPv6 blocks
118'189	cities

Note:
The MaxMind city IPv4 and IPv6 databases have 220MB of size on disk. It takes considerable time to load the data. This is a memory optimized resolver version on the cost of performance.
For best performance on the cost of memory use the resolver 'geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver' instead!

```
(do
  (def rv (geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver-mem-optimized "./geoip-city.zip"))

  (rv "192.241.235.46")) ;; => {:ip "192.241.235.46"
                         ;;     :loc ["37.7353" "-122.3732"]
                         ;;     :country-name "United States"
                         ;;     :country-iso "US"
                         ;;     :region "California"
                         ;;     :city "San Francisco"}
```

SEE ALSO

geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile
Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database to the given ZIP file. The type is either :country or :city.

geoip/ip-to-country-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP addresses to its associated country. The resolve function returns the country information ...

geoip/ip-to-country-loc-resolver

Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated country and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function ...

geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated city and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function ...

geoip/country-to-location-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves countries given by a country 2-digit ISO code to its latitude/longitude location. The resolve ...

top

geoip/ip-to-country-loc-resolver

```
(geoip/ip-to-country-loc-resolver geoip-zip location-csv)
```

Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated country and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function returns the country and the latitude/longitude or nil if no data is found.

The MindMax country geoip-zip may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

The resolver loads the MindMax IPv4 and IPv6 country and the Google country database and caches the data for IP address resolves.

```
(do
  (def rv (geoip/ip-to-country-loc-resolver
                        "./geoip-country.zip"
                        (geoip/download-google-country-db)))

  (rv "91.223.55.1")) ;; => {:ip "91.223.55.6"
                      ;;     :loc ["51.919438" "19.145136"]
                      ;;     :country-name "Poland"
                      ;;     :country-iso "PL"}
```

SEE ALSO

geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile
Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database to the given ZIP file. The type is either :country or :city.

geoip/ip-to-country-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP addresses to its associated country. The resolve function returns the country information ...

geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated city and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function ...

geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver-mem-optimized
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated city and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function ...

geoip/country-to-location-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves countries given by a country 2-digit ISO code to its latitude/longitude location. The resolve ...

top

geoip/ip-to-country-resolver

```
(geoip/ip-to-country-resolver geoip-zip)
```

Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP addresses to its associated country. The resolve function returns the country information for a given IP address.

The MindMax country geoip-zip may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

The resolver loads the MindMax IPv4 and IPv6 country databases and caches the data for subsequent IP resolves.

As of July 2020 the MaxMind country database has:

303'448	IPv4 blocks
107'641	IPv6 blocks
253	countries

```
(do
  (def rv (geoip/ip-to-country-resolver "./geoip-country.zip"))
  (rv "91.223.55.1")) ;; => { :country-name "Poland"
                      ;;      :country-iso "PL" }
```

SEE ALSO

geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile
Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database to the given ZIP file. The type is either :country or :city.

geoip/ip-to-country-loc-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated country and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function ...

geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated city and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function ...

geoip/ip-to-city-loc-resolver-mem-optimized
Returns a resolve function that resolves an IP address to its associated city and latitude/longitude location. The resolve function ...

geoip/country-to-location-resolver
Returns a resolve function that resolves countries given by a country 2-digit ISO code to its latitude/longitude location. The resolve ...

top

geoip/map-location-to-numerics

```
(map-location-to-numerics loc)
```

Maps a location to numerical coordinates. A location is given as a vector of a latitude and a longitude.

Returns a location vector with a numerical latitude and a longitude.

```
(do
  (load-module :geoip)
  (geoip/map-location-to-numerics ["51.919438", "19.145136"]))
=> [51.919438 19.145136]
```

top

geoip/parse-maxmind-city-db

```
(geoip/parse-maxmind-city-db zip)
```

Parses the MaxMind city-location CSV file. Returns a map with the city geoname-id as key and the city/country data as value.

Return:

```
   { "2643743" {:country-iso "GB" :country-name "England"
                :region "England"  :city "London"}
     "2661881" {:country-iso "CH" :country-name "Switzerland"
                :region "Aargau"  :city "Aarau"} }
```

```
(do
  (load-module :geoip)
```

```
  (geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile "./geoip-city.zip"
                                        :city
                                        "YOUR-MAXMIND-ACCOUNT-ID"
                                        "YOUR-MAXMIND-LIC-KEY")
  (geoip/parse-maxmind-city-db "./geoip-city.zip"))
```

SEE ALSO

geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile
Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database to the given ZIP file. The type is either :country or :city.

geoip/parse-maxmind-country-db
Parses the MaxMind country-location CSV file. Returns a map with the country geoname-id as key and the country data as value.

top

geoip/parse-maxmind-city-ip-db

```
(geoip/parse-maxmind-city-ip-db ip-type zip maxmind-cities)
```

Parses the MaxMind city IP blocks database. Expects a MaxMind city IP database zip. ip-type is either :IPv4 or :IPv6. The zip may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

The maxmind-countries are optional and map the geoname-id to country data.

Returns a trie datastructure with the CIDR address as the key and a map with city/country data as the value.

maxmind-cities:

```
   { "2643743" {:country-iso "GB" :country-name "England"
                :region "England"  :city "London"}
     "2661881" {:country-iso "CH" :country-name "Switzerland"
                :region "Aargau"  :city "Aarau"} }
```

```
(do
  (load-module :geoip)
  (geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile "./geoip-city.zip"
                                        :city
                                        "YOUR-MAXMIND-ACCOUNT-ID"
                                        "YOUR-MAXMIND-LIC-KEY")
  (geoip/parse-maxmind-city-ip-db
      :IPv4
      "./geoip-city.zip"
      nil))


(do
  (load-module :geoip)
  (geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile "./geoip-city.zip"
                                        :city
                                        "YOUR-MAXMIND-ACCOUNT-ID"
                                        "YOUR-MAXMIND-LIC-KEY")
  (geoip/parse-maxmind-city-ip-db
      :IPv6
      "./geoip-city.zip"
      (geoip/parse-maxmind-city-db "./geoip-city.zip")))
```

SEE ALSO

geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile
Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database to the given ZIP file. The type is either :country or :city.

geoip/parse-maxmind-city-db

Parses the MaxMind city-location CSV file. Returns a map with the city geoname-id as key and the city/country data as value.

geoip/parse-maxmind-country-ip-db
Parses the MaxMind country IP blocks database. Expects a Maxmind country IP database zip. ip-type is either :IPv4 or :IPv6. The zip ...

top

geoip/parse-maxmind-country-db

```
(geoip/parse-maxmind-country-db zip)
```

Parses the MaxMind country-location CSV file. Returns a map with the country geoname-id as key and the country data as value.

Return:

```
      { "49518" {:country-iso "RW" :country-name "Rwanda"}
        "51537" {:country-iso "SO" :country-name "Somalia"} }
```

```
(do
  (load-module :geoip)
  (geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile "./geoip-country.zip"
                                        :country
                                        "YOUR-MAXMIND-ACCOUNT-ID"
                                        "YOUR-MAXMIND-LIC-KEY")
  (geoip/parse-maxmind-country-db "./geoip-country.zip"))
```

SEE ALSO

geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile
Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database to the given ZIP file. The type is either :country or :city.

geoip/parse-maxmind-city-db
Parses the MaxMind city-location CSV file. Returns a map with the city geoname-id as key and the city/country data as value.

top

geoip/parse-maxmind-country-ip-db

```
(geoip/parse-maxmind-country-ip-db ip-type zip maxmind-countries)
```

Parses the MaxMind country IP blocks database. Expects a Maxmind country IP database zip. ip-type is either :IPv4 or :IPv6. The zip may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

The maxmind-countries are optional and map the geoname-id to country data.

Returns a trie datastructure with the CIDR address as the key and a map with country data as the value.

maxmind-countries:

```
   { "49518" {:country-iso "RW" :country-name "Rwanda"}
     "51537" {:country-iso "SO" :country-name "Somalia"} }
```

Return:

```
   { 223 [ [(cidr-parse "223.255.254.0/24") {:country-iso "SG"
                                             :country-name"Singapore"}]
           [(cidr-parse "223.255.255.0/24") {:country-iso "AU"
                                             :country-name"Australia"}]
         ] }
```

```
(do
  (load-module :geoip)
  (geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile "./geoip-country.zip"
                                        :country
                                        "YOUR-MAXMIND-ACCOUNT-ID"
                                        "YOUR-MAXMIND-LIC-KEY")
  (geoip/parse-maxmind-country-ip-db
      :IPv4
      "./geoip-country.zip"
      nil))


(do
  (load-module :geoip)
  (geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile "./geoip-country.zip"
                                        :country
                                        "YOUR-MAXMIND-ACCOUNT-ID"
                                        "YOUR-MAXMIND-LIC-KEY")
  (geoip/parse-maxmind-country-ip-db
      :IPv6
      "./geoip-country.zip"
      (geoip/parse-maxmind-country-db "./geoip-country.zip")))
```

SEE ALSO

geoip/download-maxmind-db-to-zipfile
Downloads the MaxMind country or city GEO IP database to the given ZIP file. The type is either :country or :city.

geoip/parse-maxmind-country-db
Parses the MaxMind country-location CSV file. Returns a map with the country geoname-id as key and the country data as value.

geoip/parse-maxmind-city-ip-db
Parses the MaxMind city IP blocks database. Expects a MaxMind city IP database zip. ip-type is either :IPv4 or :IPv6. The zip may be ...

top

get

```
(get map key)
(get map key not-found)
```

Returns the value mapped to key, not-found or nil if key not present.

Note: `(get :x foo)` is almost twice as fast as `(:x foo)`

```
(get {:a 1 :b 2} :b)
=> 2


(get [0 1 2 3] 1)
=> 1


;; keywords act like functions on maps
(:b {:a 1 :b 2})
=> 2
```

top

get-in

```
(get-in m ks)
(get-in m ks not-found)
```

Returns the value in a nested associative structure, where ks is a sequence of keys. Returns nil if the key is not present, or the not-found value if supplied.

```
(get-in {:a 1 :b {:c 2 :d 3}} [:b :c])
=> 2

(get-in [:a :b :c] [0])
=> :a

(get-in [:a :b [:c :d :e]] [2 1])
=> :d

(get-in {:a 1 :b {:c [4 5 6]}} [:b :c 1])
=> 5
```

top

gradle/task

```
(gradle/task name & options)
(gradle/task name out-fn & options)
(gradle/task name out-fn err-fn throw-ex & options)
```

Runs a gradle task

```
(gradle/with-home "/Users/foo/Documents/Tools/gradle-5.6.2"
                  "/Users/foo/Documents/Projects/my-project"
  (gradle/task compile)
  (gradle/task compile "--warning-mode=all" "--stacktrace")
  (gradle/task compile println)
  (gradle/task compile println println true)
  (gradle/task compile println println true "--stacktrace"))
```

top

gradle/version

```
(gradle/version)
```

Returns the Gradle version

```
(gradle/with-home "/Users/foo/Documents/Tools/gradle-5.6.2"
                  "/Users/foo/Documents/Projects/my-project"
  (gradle/version))
```

top

gradle/with-home

```
(with-home gradle-dir proj-dir & forms)
```

Sets the Gradle home and the project directory for all subsequent forms.

```
(gradle/with-home "/Users/foo/Documents/Tools/gradle-5.6.2"
                  "/Users/foo/Documents/Projects/my-project"
  (gradle/version))
```

top

gradlew/run

```
(gradlew/run proj-home out-fn err-fn & args)
```

Runs one or more Gradle tasks.

Note: Use this module only for projects based on the Gradle wrapper

Arguments:

proj-home	The project directory
out-fn	a function with a single string argument that receives line by line from the process' stdout.
err-fn	a function with a single string argument that receives line by line from the process' stderr.
args	Any number of task names and Gradle options

```
(do
  (load-module :gradlew)
  (let [java-home (system-env :JAVA_11_HOME)]
    (gradlew/run "/Users/foo/projects/bar"
                 println
                 println
                 ;; tasks
                 "clean"
                 "build"
                 ;; options
                 "--warning-mode=all"
                 "--console=plain"
                 "--stacktrace"
                 (str "-Dorg.gradle.java.home=\"" java-home "\""))))
```

top

gradlew/run*

```
(gradlew/run* proj-home out-fn err-fn & args)
```

Runs one or more Gradle tasks and prints a list of the tasks and the options taken from the passed arguments.

Note: Use this module only for projects based on the Gradle wrapper

Apart from printing the passed tasks and options the function is identical to `gradlew/run`.

Arguments:

proj-home	The project directory
out-fn	a function with a single string argument that receives line by line from the process' stdout. May be nil.
err-fn	a function with a single string argument that receives line by line from the process' stderr. May be nil.
args	Any number of task names and Gradle options

```
(do
  (load-module :gradlew)
  (let [java-home  (system-env :JAVA_11_HOME)]
    (gradlew/run* "/Users/foo/projects/bar"
                  println
                  println
                  ;; tasks
                  "clean"
                  "build"
                  ;; options
                  "--warning-mode=all"
                  "--console=plain"
                  "--stacktrace"
                  (str "-Dorg.gradle.java.home=\"" java-home "\""))))
```

top

gradlew/version

```
(gradlew/version)
```

Returns the Gradle version

Note: Use this module only for projects based on the Gradle wrapper

```
(do
  (load-module :gradlew)
  (gradlew/version "/Users/foo/projects/bar"))
```

top

grep/grep

```
(grep dir file-glob line-pattern & options)
```

Search for lines that match a regular expression in text files. The search starts from a base directory and chooses all files that match a globbing pattern.

Options:

:print b e.g :print false, defaults to true

With the print option `:print true`, `grep` prints the matches to stdout in a human readable form, one line per match in the format `"{{filename}}:{{lineno}}:{{line}}"`.

With the print option `:print false`, `grep` returns the matches as a list of tuples `[{{filename}}, {{lineno}}, {{line}}]`.

```
(do
  (load-module :grep)
  (grep/grep "/Users/foo/logs" "*.log" ".*Error.*"))
```

SEE ALSO

grep/grep-zip
Search for lines that match a regular expression in text files within ZIP files. The search chooses all files in the ZIP that match ...

io/file-matches-glob?

Returns true if the file f matches the glob pattern. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

grep/grep-zip

```
(grep/grep-zip dir zipfile-glob file-glob line-pattern & options)
```

Search for lines that match a regular expression in text files within ZIP files. The search chooses all files in the ZIP that match a globbing pattern. The search starts from a base directory and chooses all ZIP files that match the zipfile globbing pattern.

Options:

:print b e.g :print false, defaults to true

With the print option `:print true`, `grep-zip` prints the matches to stdout in a human readable form, one line per match in the format `"{{zipfile}}!{{filename}}:{{lineno}}:{{line}}"`.

With the print option `:print false`, `grep` returns the matches as a list of tuples `[{{zipname}}, {{filename}}, {{lineno}}, {{line}}]`.

```
(do
  (load-module :grep)
  (grep/grep-zip "/Users/foo/logs" "logs*.zip" "**/*.log" ".*Error.*"))
```

SEE ALSO

grep/grep
Search for lines that match a regular expression in text files. The search starts from a base directory and chooses all files that ...

io/file-matches-glob?
Returns true if the file f matches the glob pattern. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

group-by

```
(group-by f coll)
```

Returns a map of the elements of coll keyed by the result of f on each element. The value at each key will be a vector of the corresponding elements, in the order they appeared in coll.

```
(group-by count ["a" "as" "asd" "aa" "asdf" "qwer"])
=> {1 ["a"] 2 ["as" "aa"] 3 ["asd"] 4 ["asdf" "qwer"]}


(group-by odd? (range 10))
=> {false [0 2 4 6 8] true [1 3 5 7 9]}


(group-by identity (seq "abracadabra"))
=> {#\a [#\a #\a #\a #\a #\a] #\b [#\b #\b] #\r [#\r #\r] #\c [#\c] #\d [#\d]}
```

top

halt-when

```
(halt-when pred)
```

```
(halt-when pred retf)
```

Returns a transducer that ends transduction when pred returns true for an input. When retf is supplied it must be a fn of 2 arguments - it will be passed the (completed) result so far and the input that triggered the predicate, and its return value (if it does not throw an exception) will be the return value of the transducer. If retf is not supplied, the input that triggered the predicate will be returned. If the predicate never returns true the transduction is unaffected.

```
(do
  (def xf (comp (halt-when #(== % 10)) (filter odd?)))
  (transduce xf conj [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]))
=> [1 3 5 7 9]

(do
  (def xf (comp (halt-when #(> % 5)) (filter odd?)))
  (transduce xf conj [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]))
=> 6
```

top

hash-map

```
(hash-map & keyvals)
(hash-map map)
```

Creates a new hash map containing the items.

```
(hash-map :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(hash-map (sorted-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> {:a 1 :b 2}
```

top

hash-map?

```
(hash-map? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a hash map

```
(hash-map? (hash-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> true
```

top

hexdump/dump

```
(dump s & opts)
```

Prints a hexdump of the given argument to `*out*`. Optionally supply byte offset (:offset, default: 0) and size (:size, default: :all) arguments. Can create hexdump from a collection of values, a bytebuf, a java.io.File, or a string representing a path to a file.

Example: `(hexdump/dump (range 100))`

```
   00000000: 0001 0203 0405 0607 0809 0a0b 0c0d 0e0f  ................
   00000010: 1011 1213 1415 1617 1819 1a1b 1c1d 1e1f  ................
   00000020: 2021 2223 2425 2627 2829 2a2b 2c2d 2e2f   !"#$%&'()*+,-./
   00000030: 3031 3233 3435 3637 3839 3a3b 3c3d 3e3f  0123456789:;<=>?
   00000040: 4041 4243 4445 4647 4849 4a4b 4c4d 4e4f  @ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
   00000050: 5051 5253 5455 5657 5859 5a5b 5c5d 5e5f  PQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_
   00000060: 6061 6263                                `abc
```

```
(hexdump/dump [0 1 2 3])

(hexdump/dump (range 1000))

(hexdump/dump (range 10000) :offset 9000 :size 256)

(hexdump/dump "./img.png")

(hexdump/dump "./img.png" :offset 0 :size 64)

(try-with [ps (io/capturing-print-stream)]
  (binding [*out* ps]
    (hexdump/dump [0 1 2 3])
    (str ps)))
```

top

highlight

```
(highlight form)
```

Syntax highlighting. Reads the form and returns a list of (token, token-class) tuples.

Token classes:

```
      :comment                ; ....
      :whitespaces            "  ", "\n", "  \n"

      :string                 "lorem", """lorem"""
      :number                 100, 100I, 100.0, 100.23M
      :constant               nil, true, false
      :keyword                :alpha
      :symbol                 alpha
      :symbol-special-form    def, loop, ...
      :symbol-function-name   +, println, ...

      :quote                  '
      :quasi-quote            `
      :unquote                ~
      :unquote-splicing       ~@

      :meta                   ^private, ^{:arglist '() :doc "...."}
      :at                     @
      :hash                   #
      :brace-begin            {
      :brace-end              {
      :bracket-begin          [
      :bracket-end            ]
      :parenthesis-begin      (
      :parenthesis-end        )
```

```
      :unknown                anything that could not be classified
```

```
(highlight "(+ 10 20)")
=> (("(" :parenthesis-begin) ("+" :symbol-function-name) (" " :whitespaces) ("10" :number) (" " :whitespaces)
("20" :number) (")" :parenthesis-end))

(highlight "(if (= 1 2) true false)")
=> (("(" :parenthesis-begin) ("if" :symbol-special-form) (" " :whitespaces) ("(" :parenthesis-begin) ("=" :
symbol-function-name) (" " :whitespaces) ("1" :number) (" " :whitespaces) ("2" :number) (")" :parenthesis-end)
(" " :whitespaces) ("true" :constant) (" " :whitespaces) ("false" :constant) (")" :parenthesis-end))
```

top

host-address

```
(host-address)
```

Returns this host's ip address.

```
(host-address)
=> "192.168.178.37"
```

SEE ALSO

host-name
Returns this host's name.

top

host-name

```
(host-name)
```

Returns this host's name.

```
(host-name)
=> "Mac.fritz.box"
```

SEE ALSO

host-address
Returns this host's ip address.

top

http-client-j8/build-url

```
(build-url url)
(build-url url query-params)
(build-url url query-params fragment)
```

Builds an url

Arguments:

:url	An url
:url-query-params	A optional map of url query parameters (name/value). The names and values will be appropriately encodes.
:url-fragment	An optional url fragment

```
   URL:  https://foo.example.org:12346/crm/organisations?name=aviron#detailed
         └──┘   └──────────────┘ └──┘└─────────────────┘ └─────────┘ └──────┘
          scheme  host            port pathname          query       fragment
```

```
(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])
  (hc/build-url "https://foo.example.org:12346/crm/organisations"
                { "name" "aviron 1" }))
=> "https://foo.example.org:12346/crm/organisations?name=aviron+1"

(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])
  (hc/build-url "https://foo.example.org:12346/crm/organisations"
                { "name" "aviron 1" }
                "detailed"))
=> "https://foo.example.org:12346/crm/organisations?name=aviron+1#detailed"
```

SEE ALSO

http-client-j8/create-authorization-bearer
Create a base64 encoded bearer token for an 'Authorization' HTTP header.

top

http-client-j8/create-authorization-bearer

```
(create-authorization-bearer token)
(create-authorization-bearer user password)
```

Create a base64 encoded bearer token for an 'Authorization' HTTP header.

```
   User:     "john.doe"
   Password: "12345"

   =>  "Bearer am9obi5kb2U6MTIzNDU="
```

```
(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])
  (str "Bearer " (hc/create-authorization-bearer "john.doe" "12345")))

=> "Bearer am9obi5kb2U6MTIzNDU="

(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])
  (str "Bearer " (hc/create-authorization-bearer "rfd3@90000")))

=> "Bearer cmZkM0A5MDAwMA=="
```

SEE ALSO

http-client-j8/build-url
Builds an url

top

http-client-j8/process-server-side-events

```
(process-server-side-events response handler)
```

Processes server side events (SSE) and calls for every event the handler 'handler'.

Note: The response must be of the mimetype "text/event-stream" otherwise the processor throws an exception!

The event handler is a three argument function:

`(defn handler [type event event-count] ...)`

type	the notification type: `:opened` - streaming started `:data` - streamed event `:closed` - streaming closed by the server
event	the streamed event, available only if the notification type is `:data`, else `nil`
event-count	the streamed event count, starting with 1 and incremented with every event sent

If the event handler returns the value `:stop` the processer stops handling any further events and closes the data stream to signal the server not to send any further events and close the server side stream as well.

If the event handler throws an exception while processing a data event the event processing will be stopped.

The handler blocks until the stream is either closed by the server or by the client. The timeout can be controlled via the connections' `:read-timeout` parameter.

Server side events are passed as maps to the handler. E.g. :

```
{ :id    "1"
  :event "score"
  :data  [ "GOAL Liverpool 1 - 1 Arsenal"
           "GOAL Manchester United 3 - 3 Manchester City" ] }
```

Warning:

When not used over HTTP/2, SSE suffers from a limitation to the maximum number of open connections, which can be especially painful when opening multiple tabs, as the limit is per browser and is set to a very low number (6). The issue has been marked as "Won't fix" in Chrome and Firefox. This limit is per browser + domain, which means that you can open 6 SSE connections across all of the tabs.

When using HTTP/2, the maximum number of simultaneous HTTP streams is negotiated between the server and the client (defaults to 100).

The Java 8 Http Client does not support HTTP/2!

```
(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])

  (let [response (hc/send :get
                          "http://localhost:8080/events"
                          :headers { "Accept"         "text/event-stream"
                                     "Cache-Control"  "no-cache"
                                     "Connection"     "keep-alive"}
                          :conn-timeout 0
                          :read-timeout 0
                          :debug true)]
    (println "Status:" (:http-status response))

    ;; process the first 10 events and close the stream
    (hc/process-server-side-events
      response
```

```
(fn [type event event-count]
  (case type
    :opened (do (println "\nStreaming started")
                :ok)
    :data   (do (println "Event: " (pr-str event))
                ;; only process 10 events
                (if (< event-count 10) :ok :stop))
    :closed (do (println "Streaming closed")
                :ok))))))
```

SEE ALSO

http-client-j8/slurp-response
Slurps the response data from the response' input stream.

http-client-j8/send
Send a request

top

http-client-j8/send

```
(send method uri & options)
```

Send a request

Request Options:

:url-query-params	A map of url query parameters (name/value). The names and values will be appropriately encoded.
:url-fragment	An url fragment. The fragment will be appropriately encoded.
:headers	A map of request headers. Headers can be single- or multi-value (comma separated): {"X-Header-1" "value1" "X-Header-2" "value1, value2, value3"}
:body	An optional body to send with the request The body may be of type *string*, *bytebuf*, `:java.io.InputStream`
:conn-timeout	An optional connection timeout in milliseconds
:read-timeout	An optional read timeout in milliseconds
:follow-redirects	Sets wether HTTP redirects (requests with response code 3xx) should be automatically followed.
:hostname-verifier	Sets the hostname verifier. An object of type `:javax.net.ssl.HostnameVerifier`. Use only for HTTPS requests
:ssl-socket-factory	Sets the SSL socket factory. An object of type `:javax.net.ssl.SSLSocketFactory`. Use only for HTTPS requests
:use-caches	A boolean indicating wether or not to allow caching. Defaults to false
:user-agent	User agent. Defaults to "Venice HTTP client (legacy)"
:debug	Debug true/false. Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Returns a map with the response fields:

:http-status	The HTTP status (a long)
:content-type	The content type. E.g.: "text/plain; charset=utf8"
:content-type-mimetype	The content type's mimetype. E.g.: "text/plain"
:content-type-charset	The content type's charset. E.g.: :utf-8
:content-encoding	The content transfer encoding (a keyword), if available else nil. E.g.: `:gzip` or `:deflate`

:content-length	The content length (a long), if available else -1
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data-stream	The response data input stream. If the response content encoding is 'gzip' due to a request header "Accept-Encoding: gzip" wrap the data stream with a gzip input stream: (io/wrap-is-with-gzip-input-stream (:data-stream response)) to uncompress the data. See `http-client-j8/slurp-response` to painlessly process responses.

```
   URL:  https://foo.example.org:12346/crm/organisations?name=aviron#detailed
         └──┘   └──────────────┘ └──┘└─────────────────┘ └─────────┘ └──────┘
          scheme  host            port pathname          query       fragment
```

```
;; GET (get)
;;
;; 1/ Start the example REST Server {Venice}/doc/examples/scripts/rest-webapp.venice
;;    (drag & drop the file into a REPL and HIT [RET] to start it)
;; 2/ Run the Http Client commands listed in these examples
;;    (run the Http Client commands from a 2nd REPL)
(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])

  (let [response (hc/send :get
                          "http://localhost:8080/employees"
                          :headers { "Accept" "application/json, text/plain" }
                          :query-params { "status" "active" }
                          :debug true)
        status   (:http-status response)]
    (println "Status:" status)
    (println (slurp-response response :json-parse-mode :pretty-print))))

;; POST (create)
(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])

  (let [response (hc/send :post
                          "http://localhost:8080/employees"
                          :headers {"Accept"       "application/json, text/plain"
                                    "Content-Type" "application/json"}
                          :body (json/write-str { "name" "hanna",
                                                  "role" "secretary" })
                          :debug true)
        status   (:http-status response)]
    (println "Status:" status)
    (println (hc/slurp-response response :json-parse-mode :pretty-print))))

;; PUT (update)
(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])

  (let [response (hc/send :put
                          "http://localhost:8080/employees/1001"
                          :headers {"Accept"       "application/json, text/plain"
                                    "Content-Type" "application/json"}
                          :body (json/write-str { "id"   "1001",
                                                  "name" "john",
                                                  "role" "clerk" })
                          :debug true)
        status   (:http-status response)]
    (println "Status:" status)
    (println (hc/slurp-response response :json-parse-mode :pretty-print))))
```

```
;; DELETE (delete)
(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])

  (let [response (hc/send :delete
                          "http://localhost:8080/employees/1000"
                          :headers { "Accept" "text/plain" }
                          :debug true)
        status   (:http-status response)]
    (println "Status:" status)
    (println (hc/slurp-response response))))

;; GET over SSL
(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])
  (load-module :java ['java :as 'j])

  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.util.ssl.CustomHostnameVerifier)
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.util.ssl.Server_X509TrustManager)
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.util.ssl.TrustAll_X509TrustManager)
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.util.ssl.SSLSocketFactory)
  (import :java.security.cert.X509Certificate)

  (defn verify-host [hostname]
     (case hostname
       "localhost"  true
       "foo.org"    true
       false))

  (defn check-trust-server  [certs auth-type]
    (doseq [c certs] (. c :checkValidity))
    (any? #(= "Foo" (. (. % :getIssuerDN) :getName)) certs))


  (let [trust-manager-all     (. :TrustAll_X509TrustManager :new)
        trust-manager-server  (. :Server_X509TrustManager :new (j/as-bipredicate check-trust-server))
        hostname-verifier     (. :CustomHostnameVerifier :new verify-host)
        response (hc/send :get
                          "https://localhost:8080/employees"
                          :headers { "Accept" "application/json, text/plain" }
                          :hostname-verifier  hostname-verifier
                          :ssl-socket-factory (. :SSLSocketFactory trust-manager-all)
                          :debug true)
        status   (:http-status response)]
    (println "Status:" status)
    (println (hc/slurp-response response))))

;; OAuth blueprint
(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])

  (defn get-access-token [api-key api-key-secret]
    (let [encoded-secret (-> (str api-key ":" api-key-secret)
                             (bytebuf-from-string :utf-8)
                             (str/encode-base64))
          response (hc/send :post
                            "https://.../oauth2/token"
                            :headers { "Accept" "application/json, text/plain"
                                       "Authorization" (str "Basic " encoded-secret)
                                       "Content-Type" "application/x-www-form-urlencoded" }
                            :body "grant_type=client_credentials")
          status   (:http-status response)
          mimetype (:content-type-mimetype response)
          charset  (:content-type-charset response)]
```

```
      (if (and (= 200 status) (= "application/json" mimetype))
        (as-> (:data-stream response) v
              (hc/slurp-json v charset)
              (get v "access_token"))
        (throw (ex VncException "Failed to get OAuth access token")))))

  (defn list-member [access-token list-id]
    (let [response (hc/send :get
                            (str "https://.../1.1/lists/members.json?list_id=" list-id)
                            :headers { "Accept" "application/json, text/plain"
                                       "Authorization" (str "Bearer "  accessToken)})
          status   (:http-status response)]
      (println "Status:" status)
      (println (hc/slurp-response response :json-parse-mode :pretty-print)))))
```

SEE ALSO

http-client-j8/upload-file
Upload a file.

http-client-j8/upload-multipart
Upload multiple parts.

http-client-j8/slurp-response
Slurps the response data from the response' input stream.

http-client-j8/build-url
Builds an url

http-client-j8/create-authorization-bearer
Create a base64 encoded bearer token for an 'Authorization' HTTP header.

top

http-client-j8/slurp-response

```
(slurp-response response & options)
```

Slurps the response data from the response' input stream.

Returns the data according to the mimetype and charset of the 'Content-Type' response header.

Handles a 'Content-Encoding' transparently. Supports the encodings 'gzip' and 'deflate'. Other encodings are rejected with an exception.

application/xml	Returns a string according to the content type charset
application/json	Returns the JSON response according to the content type charset. Depending on the option `:json-parse-mode` returns the JSON parsed to a Venice map, as a JSON pretty printed string, or as a raw JSON string
text/plain	Returns a string according to the content type charset
text/html	Returns a string according to the content type charset
text/xml	Returns a string according to the content type charset
text/csv	Returns a string according to the content type charset
text/css	Returns a string according to the content type charset
text/json	Returns the JSON response according to the content type charset. Depending on the option `:json-parse-mode` returns the JSON parsed to a Venice map, as a JSON pretty printed string, or as a raw JSON string
text/event-stream	Throws an exception. An event stream can not be slurped. Use the function `process-server-side-events` instead!
else	Returns the response data as a byte buffer

Options:

:json-parse-mode	The option is used with JSON mimetypes. `:data` - parse the response to a Venice data map `:raw` - return the reponse as received `:pretty-print` - return a pretty print JSON string Defaults to `:data`
:json-key-fn	A single argument function that transforms JSON property names. This option is only available in `:data` parse mode E.g.: `:json-key-fn keyword`

```
(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])

  (let [response (hc/send :get
                          "http://localhost:8080/employees"
                          :headers {"Accept" "application/json, text/plain"})
        status   (:http-status response)]
    (println "Status:" status)
    (println (hc/slurp-response response :json-parse-mode :pretty-print))))

(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])

  (let [response (hc/send :get
                          "http://localhost:8080/employees"
                          :headers {"Accept" "application/json, text/plain"})
        status   (:http-status response)]
    (println "Status:" status)
    (prn (hc/slurp-response response :json-parse-mode :data :json-key-fn keyword))))
```

SEE ALSO

http-client-j8/process-server-side-events
Processes server side events (SSE) and calls for every event the handler 'handler'.

http-client-j8/send
Send a request

top

http-client-j8/status-client-range?

```
(status-client-range? status)
```

Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the CLIENT codes (400 ... 499) else false.

```
(http-client-j8/status-client-range? 400)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

http-client-j8/status-ok-range?
Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the OK codes (200 ... 299) else false.

http-client-j8/status-redirect-range?
Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the REDIRECT codes (300 ... 399) else false.

http-client-j8/status-server-error-range?
Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the SERVER ERROR codes (500 ... 599) else false.

top

http-client-j8/status-ok-range?

```
(status-ok-range? status)
```

Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the OK codes (200 ... 299) else false.

```
(http-client-j8/status-ok-range? 200)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

http-client-j8/status-redirect-range?
Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the REDIRECT codes (300 ... 399) else false.

http-client-j8/status-client-range?
Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the CLIENT codes (400 ... 499) else false.

http-client-j8/status-server-error-range?
Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the SERVER ERROR codes (500 ... 599) else false.

top

http-client-j8/status-redirect-range?

```
(status-redirect-range? status)
```

Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the REDIRECT codes (300 ... 399) else false.

```
(http-client-j8/status-redirect-range? 300)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

http-client-j8/status-ok-range?
Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the OK codes (200 ... 299) else false.

http-client-j8/status-client-range?
Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the CLIENT codes (400 ... 499) else false.

http-client-j8/status-server-error-range?
Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the SERVER ERROR codes (500 ... 599) else false.

top

http-client-j8/status-server-error-range?

```
(status-server-error-range? status)
```

Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the SERVER ERROR codes (500 ... 599) else false.

```
(http-client-j8/status-server-error-range? 500)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

http-client-j8/status-ok-range?
Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the OK codes (200 ... 299) else false.

http-client-j8/status-redirect-range?
Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the REDIRECT codes (300 ... 399) else false.

http-client-j8/status-client-range?
Returns true if the passed HTTP status code is in the range of the CLIENT codes (400 ... 499) else false.

top

http-client-j8/upload-file

```
(upload-file file uri & options)
```

Upload a file.

Sets an implicit "Content-Type" header that is derived from the files's mimetype.

Request Options:

:url-query-params	A map of url query parameters (name/value). The names and values will be appropriately encoded.
:url-fragment	An url fragment. The fragment will be appropriately encoded.
:headers	A map of request headers. Headers can be single- or multi-value (comma separated): {"X-Header-1" "value1" "X-Header-2" "value1, value2, value3"}
:conn-timeout	An optional connection timeout in milliseconds
:read-timeout	An optional read timeout in milliseconds
:follow-redirects	Sets wether HTTP redirects (requests with response code 3xx) should be automatically followed.
:hostname-verifier	Sets the hostname verifier. An object of type `:javax.net.ssl.HostnameVerifier`. Use only for HTTPS requests
:ssl-socket-factory	Sets the SSL socket factory. An object of type `:javax.net.ssl.SSLSocketFactory`. Use only for HTTPS requests
:use-caches	A boolean indicating wether or not to allow caching. Defaults to false
:user-agent	User agent. Defaults to "Venice HTTP client (legacy)"
:debug	Debug true/false. Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data and info on the uploaded file

Returns a map with the response fields:

:http-status	The HTTP status (a long)
:content-type-mimetype	The content type's mimetype. E.g.: "text/plain"
:content-type-charset	The content type's charset. E.g.: :utf-8
:content-encoding	The content transfer encoding (a keyword), if available else nil. E.g.: `:gzip` or `:deflate`
:content-length	The content length (a long), if available else -1
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data-stream	The response data input stream. See `http-client-j8/slurp-response` to painlessly process responses.

```
(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])
```

```
  (let [response (hc/upload-file
                   (io/file "/Users/foo/image.png")
                   "http://localhost:8080/upload"
                   :headers { "Accept" "text/plain" }
                   :debug true)
        status   (:http-status response)]
    (println "Status:" status)))
```

SEE ALSO

http-client-j8/send
Send a request

http-client-j8/upload-multipart
Upload multiple parts.

http-client-j8/build-url
Builds an url

http-client-j8/create-authorization-bearer
Create a base64 encoded bearer token for an 'Authorization' HTTP header.

top

http-client-j8/upload-multipart

```
(upload-multipart parts uri & options)
```

Upload multiple parts.

The upload supports string parts, file parts, and generic parts. Any number of parts can be uploaded.

Sets the "Content-Type" header to "multipart/form-data".

The parts are passed as a map of part data:

```
  { ;; a string part
    "Part-1" "xxxxxxxxxxx"

    ;; a file part
    "Part-2" (io/file "/Users/juerg/Desktop/image.png")

    ;; a x-www-form-urlencoded (generic) part
    "Part-3" { :mimetype  "application/x-www-form-urlencoded"
               :charset   :utf-8
               :data      "color=blue" }

    ;; a generic part
    ;; The charset of a generic part is only required for text based
    ;; data. When passing binary data the charset can be left out.
    "Part-4" { :filename  "data.xml"
               :mimetype  "application/xml"
               :charset   :utf-8
               :data      "<user><name>foo</name></user>" }})
```

Request Options:

:url-query-params	A map of url query parameters (name/value). The names and values will be appropriately encoded.
:url-fragment	An url fragment. The fragment will be appropriately encoded.
:headers	A map of request headers. Headers can be single- or multi-value (comma separated): {"X-Header-1" "value1" "X-Header-2" "value1, value2, value3"}

:conn-timeout	An optional connection timeout in milliseconds
:read-timeout	An optional read timeout in milliseconds
:follow-redirects	Sets wether HTTP redirects (requests with response code 3xx) should be automatically followed.
:hostname-verifier	Sets the hostname verifier. An object of type `:javax.net.ssl.HostnameVerifier`. Use only for HTTPS requests
:ssl-socket-factory	Sets the SSL socket factory. An object of type `:javax.net.ssl.SSLSocketFactory`. Use only for HTTPS requests
:use-caches	A boolean indicating wether or not to allow caching. Defaults to false
:user-agent	User agent. Defaults to "Venice HTTP client (legacy)"
:debug	Debug true/false. Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request (multipart data included) and the response data

Returns a map with the response fields:

:http-status	The HTTP status (a long)
:content-type-mimetype	The content type's mimetype. E.g.: "text/plain"
:content-type-charset	The content type's charset. E.g.: :utf-8
:content-encoding	The content transfer encoding (a keyword), if available else nil. E.g.: `:gzip` or `:deflate`
:content-length	The content length (a long), if available else -1
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data-stream	The response data input stream. See `http-client-j8/slurp-response` to painlessly process responses.

```
(do
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])

  (let [response (hc/upload-multipart
                    { "image1" (io/file "/Users/foo/image1.png")
                      "image2" (io/file "/Users/foo/image2.png") }
                    "http://localhost:8080/upload"
                    :headers { "Accept" "text/plain" }
                    :debug true)
        status   (:http-status response)]
    (println "Status:" status)))
```

SEE ALSO

http-client-j8/upload-file
Upload a file.

http-client-j8/upload-multipart
Upload multiple parts.

http-client-j8/build-url
Builds an url

http-client-j8/create-authorization-bearer
Create a base64 encoded bearer token for an 'Authorization' HTTP header.

top

identity

```
(identity x)
```

Returns its argument.

```
(identity 4)
=> 4

(filter identity [1 2 3 nil 4 false true 1234])
=> (1 2 3 4 true 1234)
```

top

if

```
(if test then else)
(if test then)
```

Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

```
(if (< 10 20) "yes" "no")
=> "yes"

(if true "yes")
=> "yes"

(if false "yes")
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

if-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

if-not
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

when
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates body in an implicit do.

when-not
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates body in an implicit do.

when-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

top

if-let

```
(if-let bindings then)
(if-let bindings then else)
```

bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.
If test is true, evaluates then with binding-form bound to the value of test, if not, yields else

```
(if-let [value (* 100 2)]
  (str "The expression is true. value=" value)
  (str "The expression is false."))
=> "The expression is true. value=200"
```

SEE ALSO

when-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

let
Evaluates the expressions and binds the values to symbols in the new local context.

top

if-not

```
(if-not test then else)
(if-not test then)
```

Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

```
(if-not (== 1 2) 100 0)
=> 100


(if-not false 100)
=> 100


(if-not true 100)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

if
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

if-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

when
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates body in an implicit do.

when-not
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates body in an implicit do.

when-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

top

images/alpha-channel?

```
(alpha-channel? img)
```

Returns `true` if the image supports an alpha channel else `false`. 'img' is a `:java.awt.Image`.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (->> (images/load (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg"))
       (images/alpha-channel?)))
```

top

images/anti-alias

```
(anti-alias g2d on)
```

Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

`(images/anti-alias on)` is a short form of:

```
   (let [key (. :RenderingHints :KEY_ANTIALIASING)
         val (. :RenderingHints :VALUE_ANTIALIAS_ON)]
     (. g2d :setRenderingHint key val))

   (let [key (. :RenderingHints :KEY_TEXT_ANTIALIASING)
         val (. :RenderingHints :VALUE_TEXT_ANTIALIAS_ON)]
     (. g2d :setRenderingHint key val))
```

See: Rendering Quality

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]

    (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/fill-round-rect g 80 60 100 50 12 12)

    (images/anti-alias g false)   ;; disable anti-alias
    (images/fg-color g images/red)
    (images/fill-round-rect g 220 60 100 50 12 12)

    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/dispose
Disposes of this graphics context and releases any system resources that it is using.

images/stroke
Sets a new stroke on the graphics context

images/fg-color
Sets the foreground color on the graphics context.

images/bg-color
Sets the background color on the graphics context.

images/set-clip
Sets the current clip to the rectangle specified by the given coordinates.

images/get-clip
Returns the current clip shape.

images/get-clip-bounds
Returns the current clip bounds as a :java.awt.Rectangle.

images/apply-ops

```
(apply-ops img ops)
```

Applies one or multiple image operators (:java.awt.image.BufferedImageOp) to the image. Returns a new image.

Examples for image operators:

```
    (import :java.awt.color.ColorSpace
            :java.awt.image.ColorConvertOp
            :java.awt.image.ConvolveOp
            :java.awt.image.Kernel
            :java.awt.image.RescaleOp)

    (def convolve-op-antialias (. :ConvolveOp
                                  :new
                                  (. :Kernel :new 3 3
                                                  [ 0.00F, 0.08F, 0.00F,
                                                    0.08F, 0.68F, 0.08F,
                                                    0.00F, 0.08F, 0.00F ])
                                  (. :ConvolveOp :EDGE_NO_OP)
                                  nil))

    (def rescale-op-darker (. :RescaleOp :new 0.9F 0 nil))

    (def rescale-op-brighter (. :RescaleOp :new 1.1F 0 nil))

    (def color-convert-op-grayscale (as-> (. :ColorSpace :CS_GRAY) cs
                                          (. :ColorSpace :getInstance cs)
                                          (. :ColorConvertOp :new cs nil)))
```

```
;; make the image brighter
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (import :java.awt.image.RescaleOp)

  (let [op-brighter (. :RescaleOp :new 1.3F 0 nil)]
    (-> (images/load (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg"))
        (images/apply-ops [op-brighter])
        (images/save "jpg" (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest-1.jpg")))))

;; convert the image to grayscale
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (import :java.awt.color.ColorSpace)
  (import :java.awt.image.ColorConvertOp)

  (let [op-grayscale (as-> (. :ColorSpace :CS_GRAY) cs
                           (. :ColorSpace :getInstance cs)
                           (. :ColorConvertOp :new cs nil))]
    (-> (images/load (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg"))
        (images/apply-ops [op-grayscale])
        (images/save "jpg" (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest-1.jpg")))))
```


images/bg-color

```
(bg-color g2d color)
```

Sets the background color on the graphics context.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/bg-color g images/blue)
    (images/clear-rect g 150 80 100 50)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/dispose
Disposes of this graphics context and releases any system resources that it is using.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/stroke
Sets a new stroke on the graphics context

images/fg-color
Sets the foreground color on the graphics context.

images/set-clip
Sets the current clip to the rectangle specified by the given coordinates.

images/get-clip
Returns the current clip shape.

images/get-clip-bounds
Returns the current clip bounds as a :java.awt.Rectangle.

top

images/clear-rect

```
(clear-rect g2d x y width height)
```

Clears the specified rectangle by filling it with the current background color.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/bg-color g images/blue)
    (images/clear-rect g 150 80 100 50)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/bg-color
Sets the background color on the graphics context.

images/copy-area
Copies an area of the component by a distance specified by dx and dy.

top

images/convert-to-rgb

```
(convert-to-rgb img)
```

Convert an image to RGB.

Returns a new image.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (let [src (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg")
        dst (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.png")]
    (-> (images/load src)
        (images/convert-to-rgba)
        (images/save "png" dst))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/resize-fit
Resizes an image to a new size, a square of width and height the image should fit within the size.

top

images/convert-to-rgba

```
(convert-to-rgba img)
```

Convert an image to RGBA.

Returns a new image.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (let [src (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg")
        dst (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.png")]
    (-> (images/load src)
        (images/convert-to-rgba)
        (images/save "png" dst))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/resize-fit

Resizes an image to a new size, a square of width and height the image should fit within the size.

top

images/copy

```
(copy img)
```

Creates a copy of `:java.awt.image.BufferedImage`.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (-> (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB)
      (images/copy)
      (images/save :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/load
Loads an image from a :java.io.File, a :java.io.InputStream, or a :java.net.URL.

images/save
Saves an image to 'java.io.File' or an ':java.io.OutputStream'.

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

top

images/copy-area

```
(copy-area g2d x y with height dx dy)
```

Copies an area of the component by a distance specified by dx and dy.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/fill-circle g 100 100 100)
    (images/copy-area g 50 50 100 100 200 30)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/clear-rect

Clears the specified rectangle by filling it with the current background color.

top

images/create

```
(create width height type)
(create width height type color)
```

Creates a new `:java.awt.image.BufferedImage` with the given width, height, and type.

Without color, creates a transparent image (type 'TYPE_INT_ARGB') or black image (type 'TYPE_INT_RGB').

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (-> (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB)
      (images/save :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))


(do
  (load-module :images)
  (-> (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
      (images/save :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/load
Loads an image from a :java.io.File, a :java.io.InputStream, or a :java.net.URL.

images/save
Saves an image to 'java.io.File' or an ':java.io.OutputStream'.

images/copy
Creates a copy of :java.awt.image.BufferedImage.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

top

images/crop

```
(crop img x y width height)
```

Crops an image. Returns a new image.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (-> (images/load (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg"))
      (images/crop 1000 1000 400 200)
      (images/save "jpg" (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest-1.jpg"))))
```

top

images/dimension

```
(dimension f)
```

Returns the images dimensions as a vector [width height]. 'f' may be a `:java.io.File` or a `:java.awt.Image`.

Note: Do not load a file first to get the dimension, passing a `:java.io.File` is much faster!

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (images/dimension (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg")))
```

top

images/draw-circle

```
(draw-circle g2d x y radius)
```

Draws a circle.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/draw-circle g 200 100 100)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))

;; create a mask
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (. g :setComposite (. :java.awt.AlphaComposite :Clear))
    (images/stroke g 10.0)
    (images/draw-circle g 200 100 100)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/stroke
Sets a new stroke on the graphics context

images/draw-oval
Draws an oval.

images/draw-rect
Draws a rectangle.

images/draw-round-rect
Draws a rounded rectangle.

images/draw-polygon
Draws a polygon.

images/draw-string
Draws text with an optional size at the given position.

images/draw-line
Draws a line.

images/draw-image
Draws an image to the position x,y in the graphics context.

top

images/draw-image

```
(draw-image g2d x y)
(draw-image g2d x y width height)
```

Draws an image to the position x,y in the graphics context.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img1 (images/create 50 50 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/blue)
        img2 (images/create 50 50 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/magenta)
        img  (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g    (images/g2d img)]

    (images/draw-image g img1 100 30)
    (images/draw-image g img2 130 60)
    (images/draw-image g img1 160 90)

    (images/draw-image g img1 250 30 30 30)
    (images/draw-image g img2 280 60 30 30)
    (images/draw-image g img1 310 90 30 30)

    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/draw-circle
Draws a circle.

images/draw-oval
Draws an oval.

images/draw-rect
Draws a rectangle.

images/draw-round-rect
Draws a rounded rectangle.

images/draw-polygon
Draws a polygon.

images/draw-string
Draws text with an optional size at the given position.

images/draw-line
Draws a line.

top

images/draw-line

```
(draw-line g2d x1 y1 x2 y2)
```

Draws a line.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias
    (images/stroke g 10.0 images/cap-round images/join-miter)
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/draw-line g 50 50 350 150)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/stroke
Sets a new stroke on the graphics context

images/draw-circle
Draws a circle.

images/draw-oval
Draws an oval.

images/draw-rect
Draws a rectangle.

images/draw-round-rect
Draws a rounded rectangle.

images/draw-polygon
Draws a polygon.

images/draw-string
Draws text with an optional size at the given position.

images/draw-image
Draws an image to the position x,y in the graphics context.

images/draw-oval

```
(draw-oval g2d center-x center-y width height)
```

Draws an oval.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/stroke g 10.0)
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/draw-oval g 200 100 200 100)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/stroke
Sets a new stroke on the graphics context

images/draw-circle
Draws a circle.

images/draw-rect
Draws a rectangle.

images/draw-round-rect
Draws a rounded rectangle.

images/draw-polygon
Draws a polygon.

images/draw-string
Draws text with an optional size at the given position.

images/draw-line
Draws a line.

images/draw-image
Draws an image to the position x,y in the graphics context.

images/draw-polygon

```
(draw-polygon g2d polygon)
```

Draws a polygon.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias
    (images/stroke g 5.0 images/cap-round images/join-miter)

    ;; hexagon
    (->> (images/hexagon-poly)
         (images/scale-points 80)
         (images/translate-points 200 100)
         (images/polygon)
         (images/draw-polygon g))

    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias

    ;; draw an arc of hexagons
    (let [anchor-x 200, anchor-y 170]
      (doseq [angle (range 0 190 10)]
        (->> (images/hexagon-poly)
             (images/scale-points 20)
             (images/rotate-points 90)
             (images/translate-points 50 170)
             (images/rotate-points angle anchor-x anchor-y)
             (images/polygon)
             (images/draw-polygon g))))

    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/draw-circle
Draws a circle.

images/draw-oval
Draws an oval.

images/draw-rect
Draws a rectangle.

images/draw-round-rect
Draws a rounded rectangle.

images/draw-string

Draws text with an optional size at the given position.

images/draw-line
Draws a line.

images/draw-image
Draws an image to the position x,y in the graphics context.

top

images/draw-rect

```
(draw-rect g2d x y width height)
(draw-rect g2d x y width height color)
```

Draws a rectangle.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/stroke g 10.0)
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/draw-rect g 150 70 100 50)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/stroke
Sets a new stroke on the graphics context

images/draw-circle
Draws a circle.

images/draw-oval
Draws an oval.

images/draw-round-rect
Draws a rounded rectangle.

images/draw-polygon
Draws a polygon.

images/draw-string
Draws text with an optional size at the given position.

images/draw-line
Draws a line.

images/draw-image
Draws an image to the position x,y in the graphics context.

top

images/draw-round-rect

```
(draw-round-rect g2d x y width height arc-width arc-height)
```

Draws a rounded rectangle.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]

    (images/stroke g 10.0)

    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias
    (images/draw-round-rect g 80 60 100 50 12 12)

    (images/fg-color g images/red)
    (images/anti-alias g false)   ;; disable anti-alias
    (images/draw-round-rect g 220 60 100 50 12 12)

    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/stroke
Sets a new stroke on the graphics context

images/draw-circle
Draws a circle.

images/draw-oval
Draws an oval.

images/draw-rect
Draws a rectangle.

images/draw-polygon
Draws a polygon.

images/draw-string
Draws text with an optional size at the given position.

images/draw-line
Draws a line.

images/draw-image
Draws an image to the position x,y in the graphics context.

top

images/draw-string

```
(draw-string g2d text x y)
(draw-string g2d text x y size)
```

Draws text with an optional size at the given position.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (import :java.awt.Font)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias
    (images/draw-string g "Hello, world!" 50 120 50)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/stroke
Sets a new stroke on the graphics context

images/draw-circle
Draws a circle.

images/draw-oval
Draws an oval.

images/draw-rect
Draws a rectangle.

images/draw-round-rect
Draws a rounded rectangle.

images/draw-polygon
Draws a polygon.

images/draw-line
Draws a line.

images/draw-image
Draws an image to the position x,y in the graphics context.

top

images/fg-color

```
(fg-color g2d color)
```

Sets the foreground color on the graphics context.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/fill-oval g 200 100 200 100)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/dispose
Disposes of this graphics context and releases any system resources that it is using.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/stroke
Sets a new stroke on the graphics context

images/fg-color
Sets the foreground color on the graphics context.

images/set-clip
Sets the current clip to the rectangle specified by the given coordinates.

images/get-clip
Returns the current clip shape.

images/get-clip-bounds
Returns the current clip bounds as a :java.awt.Rectangle.

top

images/fill-circle

```
(fill-circle g2d x y radius)
```

Draws a filled circle.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/fill-circle g 200 100 100)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))

;; create a mask (fill circle with transparent pixels)
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
```

```
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (. g :setComposite (. :java.awt.AlphaComposite :Clear))
    (images/fill-circle g 200 100 100)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/fill-oval
Draws a filled oval.

images/fill-rect
Draws a filled rectangle.

images/fill-round-rect
Draws a filled rounded rectangle.

images/fill-polygon
Draws a filled polygon.

top

images/fill-oval

```
(fill-oval g2d center-x center-y width height)
```

Draws a filled oval.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/fill-oval g 200 100 200 100)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/fill-circle
Draws a filled circle.

images/fill-rect
Draws a filled rectangle.

images/fill-round-rect
Draws a filled rounded rectangle.

images/fill-polygon
Draws a filled polygon.

top

images/fill-polygon

```
(fill-polygon g2d polygon)
```

Draws a filled polygon.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias

    ;; hexagon
    (->> (images/hexagon-poly)
         (images/scale-points 80)
         (images/translate-points 200 100)
         (images/polygon)
         (images/fill-polygon g))

    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/fill-circle
Draws a filled circle.

images/fill-oval
Draws a filled oval.

images/fill-rect
Draws a filled rectangle.

images/fill-round-rect
Draws a filled rounded rectangle.

top

images/fill-rect

```
(fill-rect g2d x y width height)
```

Draws a filled rectangle.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/fill-rect g 150 80 100 50)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/fill-circle
Draws a filled circle.

images/fill-oval
Draws a filled oval.

images/fill-round-rect
Draws a filled rounded rectangle.

images/fill-polygon
Draws a filled polygon.

top

images/fill-round-rect

```
(fill-round-rect g2d x y width height arc-width arc-height)
```

Draws a filled rounded rectangle.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias
    (images/fill-round-rect g 80 60 100 50 12 12)

    (images/fg-color g images/red)
    (images/anti-alias g false)   ;; disable anti-alias
    (images/fill-round-rect g 220 60 100 50 12 12)

    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/anti−alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/fill−circle
Draws a filled circle.

images/fill−oval
Draws a filled oval.

images/fill−rect
Draws a filled rectangle.

images/fill−polygon
Draws a filled polygon.

top

images/flip

```
(flip img mode)
```

Flips an image vertically or horizontally. Returns a new image.

Mode is either :vertical or :horizontal.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (-> (images/load (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg"))
      (images/flip :vertical)
      (images/save "jpg" (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest-1.jpg"))))
```

top

images/format-names

```
(format-names)
```

Returns a list of format that the image writer supports.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (images/format-names))
=> ["JPG" "jpg" "bmp" "BMP" "gif" "GIF" "WBMP" "png" "PNG" "wbmp" "jpeg" "JPEG"]
```

top

images/g2d

```
(g2d img)
```

Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

See: Rendering Quality

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/stroke g 10.0)
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/fill-oval g 200 100 200 100)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/dispose
Disposes of this graphics context and releases any system resources that it is using.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/stroke
Sets a new stroke on the graphics context

images/fg-color
Sets the foreground color on the graphics context.

images/bg-color
Sets the background color on the graphics context.

images/set-clip
Sets the current clip to the rectangle specified by the given coordinates.

images/get-clip
Returns the current clip shape.

images/get-clip-bounds
Returns the current clip bounds as a :java.awt.Rectangle.

top

images/get-clip

```
(get-clip g2d)
```

Returns the current clip shape.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)
        old (images/get-clip g)]
    (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/set-clip g 0 0 200 200) ;; left half of the img
    (images/fill-oval g 200 100 300 150)
    (images/set-clip g old) ;; restore previous clipping
```

```
    (images/stroke g 10.0 images/cap-round images/join-miter)
    (images/fg-color g images/red)
    (images/draw-line g 50 50 350 150)

    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/dispose
Disposes of this graphics context and releases any system resources that it is using.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/stroke
Sets a new stroke on the graphics context

images/fg-color
Sets the foreground color on the graphics context.

images/bg-color
Sets the background color on the graphics context.

images/set-clip
Sets the current clip to the rectangle specified by the given coordinates.

images/get-clip-bounds
Returns the current clip bounds as a :java.awt.Rectangle.

top

images/get-clip-bounds

```
(get-clip-bounds g2d)
```

Returns the current clip bounds as a :java.awt.Rectangle.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/get-clip-bounds g)))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/dispose
Disposes of this graphics context and releases any system resources that it is using.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/stroke
Sets a new stroke on the graphics context

images/fg-color
Sets the foreground color on the graphics context.

images/bg-color
Sets the background color on the graphics context.

images/set-clip
Sets the current clip to the rectangle specified by the given coordinates.

images/get-clip
Returns the current clip shape.

top

images/get-transform

```
(get-transform g2d)
```

Returns a copy of the current Transform in the Graphics2D context.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/fill-oval g 200 100 200 100)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/set-transform
Overwrites the Transform in the Graphics2D context. 'tx' may be nil.

images/transform
Add an affine transformer to the Graphics2D context.

images/tx-identity
Create identity transformer.

images/tx-translate
Create a translate transformer.

images/tx-scale
Create a scale transformer.

images/tx-rotate
Create a rotate transformer.

images/tx-shear
Create a shear transformer.

top

images/hexagon-poly

```
(hexagon-poly)
```

Creates a normalized (center at (0,0), radius 1) hexagon polygon point list.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (images/hexagon-poly))
```

top

images/load

```
(load file)
```

Loads an image from a `:java.io.File`, a `:java.io.InputStream`, or a `:java.net.URL`.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (images/load (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg")))
```

SEE ALSO

images/save
Saves an image to 'java.io.File' or an ':java.io.OutputStream'.

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/copy
Creates a copy of :java.awt.image.BufferedImage.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

top

images/pad

```
(pad img padding color)
(pad img pad-top pad-right pad-bottom pad-left color)
```

Pads an image. Returns a new image.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (import :java.awt.Color)
  (-> (images/load (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg"))
      (images/pad 200 images/white)
      (images/save "jpg" (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest-1.jpg"))))
```

top

images/point

```
(point x y)
```

Creates a `:java.awt.Point`

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (images/point 0 0))
```

top

images/polygon

```
(polygon points)
```

Creates a `:java.awt.Polygon`

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (images/polygon [[0 0] [0 100] [100 100]  [100 0] [0 0]]))
```

top

images/rectangle

```
(rectangle x y width height)
```

Creates a `:java.awt.Rectangle`

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (images/rectangle 0 0 200 100))
```

top

images/rectangle-poly

```
(rectangle-poly x y width height)
```

Creates a rectangle polygon point list.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (images/rectangle-poly 0 0 200 100))
```

top

images/resize

```
(resize img width height)
(resize img width height resize-mode)
```

Resizes an image to a new width and height.

Resize modes:

`:resize-auto`	(default) chooses best mode
`:resize-performance`	resize for best performance
`:resize-balanced`	balance between performance and quality
`:resize-quality`	resize for quality
`:resize-high-quality`	resize for high quality

Returns a new image.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (let [src (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg")
        dst (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest-1.jpg")]
    (-> (images/load src)
        (images/resize 500 200 :resize-balanced)
        (images/save "jpg" dst))

    (println (io/file-name src) ":" (images/dimension src))
    (println (io/file-name dst) ":" (images/dimension dst))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/resize-fit
Resizes an image to a new size, a square of width and height the image should fit within the size.

top

images/resize-fit

```
(resize-fit img size fit-mode)
(resize img size fit-mode resize-mode)
```

Resizes an image to a new size, a square of width and height the image should fit within the size.

Resize modes:

`:fit-best`	(default), fit within a square box of size 'size', keeps width / height ratio
`:fit-exact`	fit exactly to a square of size 'size', causes distortions
`:fit-width`	fit to width, keeps width / height ratio
`:fit-height`	fit to height, keeps width / height ratio

Resize modes:

`:resize-auto`	(default) chooses best mode
`:resize-performance`	resize for best performance
`:resize-balanced`	balance between performance and quality
`:resize-quality`	resize for quality
`:resize-high-quality`	resize for high quality

Returns a new image.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (let [src (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg")
        dst (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest-1.jpg")]
    (-> (images/load src)
        (images/resize-fit 500 :fit-best :resize-balanced)
        (images/save "jpg" dst))

    (println (io/file-name src) ":" (images/dimension src))
    (println (io/file-name dst) ":" (images/dimension dst))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/resize
Resizes an image to a new width and height.

top

images/rotate

```
(rotate img angle)
```

Rotates an image by 0°, 90°, 180°, or 270° clockwise. Returns a new image.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (-> (images/load (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg"))
      (images/rotate 90)
      (images/save "jpg" (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest-1.jpg"))))
```

top

images/rotate-points

```
(rotate-points angle points)
(rotate-points angle anchor-x anchor-y points)
```

Rotate the points of a polygon point list with an angle in degrees [0..360] around an anchor point. The default anchor point is (0,0)

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (->> (images/rectangle-poly 0 0 200 100)
       (images/rotate-points 45 (square-poly 100 100 100 100))))
```

top

images/save

```
(save img format-name f)
```

Saves an image to 'java.io.File' or an ':java.io.OutputStream'.

Supported formats: "png", "jpg", "jpeg", "gif", "bmp", ...

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (-> (images/load (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg"))
      (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/load
Loads an image from a :java.io.File, a :java.io.InputStream, or a :java.net.URL.

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/copy
Creates a copy of :java.awt.image.BufferedImage.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/format-names
Returns a list of format that the image writer supports.

top

images/scale-points

```
(scale-points factor points)
(scale-points factor-x factor-y points)
```

Scales the points of a polygon point list with factor.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (->> (images/rectangle-poly 0 0 200 100)
       (images/scale-points 4.0 100 50)))
```

top

images/set-clip

```
(set-clip g2d shape)
(set-clip g2d x y width height)
```

Sets the current clip to the rectangle specified by the given coordinates.

A shape can be `nil` to remove any clipping.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/set-clip g 0 0 200 200) ;; left half of the img
    (images/fill-oval g 200 100 300 150)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/dispose
Disposes of this graphics context and releases any system resources that it is using.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/stroke
Sets a new stroke on the graphics context

images/fg-color
Sets the foreground color on the graphics context.

images/bg-color
Sets the background color on the graphics context.

images/get-clip
Returns the current clip shape.

images/get-clip-bounds
Returns the current clip bounds as a :java.awt.Rectangle.

top

images/set-transform

```
(set-transform g2d tx)
```

Overwrites the Transform in the Graphics2D context. 'tx' may be `nil`.

Note: This function should **never** be used to apply a new coordinate transform on top of an existing transform. It should only be used to restore the original transform of the graphics.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/fill-oval g 200 100 200 100)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/get-transform
Returns a copy of the current Transform in the Graphics2D context.

images/transform
Add an affine transformer to the Graphics2D context.

images/tx-identity
Create identity transformer.

images/tx-translate
Create a translate transformer.

images/tx-scale
Create a scale transformer.

images/tx-rotate
Create a rotate transformer.

images/tx-shear
Create a shear transformer.

top

images/shear

```
(shear img shx shy)
(shear img shx shy color)
```

Shears an image vertically and/or horizontally. Returns a new image.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (-> (images/load (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg"))
      (images/shear 0.05 0.0)
      (images/save "jpg" (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest-1.jpg"))))
```

top

images/square-poly

```
(square-poly x y length)
```

Creates a square polygon point list.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (images/square-poly 0 0 100))
```

top

images/stroke

```
(stroke g2d)
(stroke g2d width)
(stroke g2d width cap join)
(stroke g2d width cap join meter-limit)
(stroke g2d width cap join meter-limit dash dash-phase)
```

Sets a new stroke on the graphics context

See: BasicStroke

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/stroke g 10.0 images/cap-round images/join-miter)
    (images/draw-oval g 100 50 200 100)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB)
        g   (images/g2d img)]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/stroke g
                   10.0
                   images/cap-round
                   images/join-miter
                   5.0
                   [20.0]
                   20.0)
    (images/draw-oval g 200 100 200 100)
    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/dispose
Disposes of this graphics context and releases any system resources that it is using.

images/anti-alias
Turns anti-alias on/off on the Graphics2D context

images/fg-color
Sets the foreground color on the graphics context.

images/bg-color
Sets the background color on the graphics context.

images/set-clip
Sets the current clip to the rectangle specified by the given coordinates.

images/get-clip
Returns the current clip shape.

images/get-clip-bounds
Returns the current clip bounds as a :java.awt.Rectangle.

top

images/transform

```
(transform g2d tx)
```

Add an affine transformer to the Graphics2D context.

Note: The last specified transform on the graphics context is applied first!

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img    (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g      (images/g2d img)
        square [[-1 -1] [1 -1] [1 1] [-1 1]]]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias
    (images/stroke g 5.0 images/cap-round images/join-miter)
    (images/transform g (images/tx-translate 200 100))
    (images/transform g (images/tx-scale 15))
    (images/draw-polygon g (images/polygon square))

    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/set−transform
Overwrites the Transform in the Graphics2D context. 'tx' may be nil.

images/get−transform
Returns a copy of the current Transform in the Graphics2D context.

images/tx−identity
Create identity transformer.

images/tx−translate
Create a translate transformer.

images/tx−scale
Create a scale transformer.

images/tx−rotate
Create a rotate transformer.

images/tx−shear
Create a shear transformer.

top

images/translate

```
(translate img x y)
(translate img x y color)
```

Translates from (0, 0) to the current (x, y) position. Returns a new image.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (-> (images/load (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest.jpg"))
      (images/translate 200 100)
      (images/save "jpg" (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/Pink-Forest-1.jpg"))))
```

images/translate-points

```
(translate-points dx dy points)
```

Translate the points of a polygon point list.

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
  (->> (images/rectangle-poly 0 0 200 100)
       (images/translate-points 4.0)))
```


images/tx-identity

```
(tx-identity )
```

Create identity transformer.

Note: The last specified transform on the graphics context is applied first!

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img    (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g      (images/g2d img)
        square [[30 30] [50 30] [50 50] [30 50]]]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias
    (images/stroke g 5.0 images/cap-round images/join-miter)
    (images/transform g (images/tx-identity))
    (images/draw-polygon g (images/polygon square))

    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/set-transform
Overwrites the Transform in the Graphics2D context. 'tx' may be nil.

images/get-transform
Returns a copy of the current Transform in the Graphics2D context.

images/transform
Add an affine transformer to the Graphics2D context.

images/tx-scale
Create a scale transformer.

images/tx-rotate

Create a rotate transformer.

images/tx-shear
Create a shear transformer.

top

images/tx-rotate

```
(tx-rotate angle)
(tx-rotate angle anchor-x anchor-y)
```

Create a rotate transformer.

Note: The last specified transform on the graphics context is applied first!

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img    (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g      (images/g2d img)
        square [[-1 -1] [1 -1] [1 1] [-1 1]]]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias
    (images/stroke g 5.0 images/cap-round images/join-miter)
    (images/transform g (images/tx-translate 200 100))
    (images/transform g (images/tx-rotate 45))
    (images/transform g (images/tx-scale 15))
    (images/draw-polygon g (images/polygon square))

    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/set-transform
Overwrites the Transform in the Graphics2D context. 'tx' may be nil.

images/get-transform
Returns a copy of the current Transform in the Graphics2D context.

images/transform
Add an affine transformer to the Graphics2D context.

images/tx-identity
Create identity transformer.

images/tx-translate
Create a translate transformer.

images/tx-scale
Create a scale transformer.

images/tx-shear
Create a shear transformer.

top

images/tx-scale

```
(tx-scale s)
(tx-scale sx sy)
```

Create a scale transformer.

Take care for strokes when scaling up/down. A stroke width will be scaled as well!

Note: The last specified transform on the graphics context is applied first!

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img    (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g      (images/g2d img)
        square [[-1 -1] [1 -1] [1 1] [-1 1]]]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias
    (images/stroke g 5.0 images/cap-round images/join-miter)
    (images/transform g (images/tx-translate 200 100))
    (images/transform g (images/tx-scale 15))
    (images/draw-polygon g (images/polygon square))

    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/set-transform
Overwrites the Transform in the Graphics2D context. 'tx' may be nil.

images/get-transform
Returns a copy of the current Transform in the Graphics2D context.

images/transform
Add an affine transformer to the Graphics2D context.

images/tx-identity
Create identity transformer.

images/tx-translate
Create a translate transformer.

images/tx-rotate
Create a rotate transformer.

images/tx-shear
Create a shear transformer.

top

images/tx-shear

```
(tx-shear sx sy)
```

Create a shear transformer.

Note: The last specified transform on the graphics context is applied first!

```
(do
  (load-module :images)

  (let [img    (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
        g      (images/g2d img)
        square [[-1 -1] [1 -1] [1 1] [-1 1]]]
    (images/fg-color g images/blue)
    (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias
    (images/stroke g 5.0 images/cap-round images/join-miter)
    (images/transform g (images/tx-translate 200 100))
    (images/transform g (images/tx-shear -0.3 0.0))
    (images/transform g (images/tx-scale 15))
    (images/draw-polygon g (images/polygon square))

    (images/dispose g)
    (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/set-transform
Overwrites the Transform in the Graphics2D context. 'tx' may be nil.

images/get-transform
Returns a copy of the current Transform in the Graphics2D context.

images/transform
Add an affine transformer to the Graphics2D context.

images/tx-identity
Create identity transformer.

images/tx-translate
Create a translate transformer.

images/tx-scale
Create a scale transformer.

images/tx-rotate
Create a rotate transformer.

top

images/tx-translate

```
(tx-translate x y)
```

Create a translate transformer.

Note: The last specified transform on the graphics context is applied first!

```
(do
  (load-module :images)
```

```
(let [img    (images/create 400 200 images/TYPE_INT_ARGB images/white)
      g      (images/g2d img)
      square [[-1 -1] [1 -1] [1 1] [-1 1]]]
  (images/fg-color g images/blue)
  (images/anti-alias g true)   ;; enable anti-alias
  (images/stroke g 5.0 images/cap-round images/join-miter)
  (images/transform g (images/tx-translate 200 100))
  (images/transform g (images/tx-scale 15))
  (images/draw-polygon g (images/polygon square))

  (images/dispose g)
  (images/save img :png (io/file "/Users/foo/Desktop/test.png"))))
```

SEE ALSO

images/create
Creates a new :java.awt.image.BufferedImage with the given width, height, and type.

images/g2d
Creates a Graphics2D context from an image.

images/set−transform
Overwrites the Transform in the Graphics2D context. 'tx' may be nil.

images/get−transform
Returns a copy of the current Transform in the Graphics2D context.

images/transform
Add an affine transformer to the Graphics2D context.

images/tx−identity
Create identity transformer.

images/tx−scale
Create a scale transformer.

images/tx−rotate
Create a rotate transformer.

images/tx−shear
Create a shear transformer.

top

import

```
(import class & classes)
(import class :as alias)
```

Imports one or multiple Java classes. Imports are bound to the current namespace.

Example

Without import

```
(. :java.lang.Math :max 2 10)
```

With import

```
(do
  (import :java.lang.Math)
  (. :Math :max 2 10))
```

Aliases

Aliases are helpful if Java classes have the same name but different packages like `java.util.Date` and `java.sql.Date`:

```
(do
  (import :java.util.Date)
  (import :java.sql.Date :as :SqlDate)

  (println (. :Date :new))
  (println (. :SqlDate :valueOf "2022-06-24")))
```

Static nested classes

Venice

```
(do
  (import :foo.OuterClass)
  (import :foo.OuterClass$NestedStaticClass)

  (-> (. :OuterClass :new)
      (. :message))
  (-> (. :OuterClass$NestedStaticClass :new)
      (. :message)))
```

Java

```
package foo;
public class OuterClass {
  public String message() {
    return "OuterClass::message()";
  }

  public static class NestedStaticClass {
    public String message() {
      return "NestedStaticClass::message()";
    }
  }
}
```

```
(do
  (import :java.lang.Math)
  (. :Math :max 2 10))
=> 10


(do
  (import :java.awt.Point
          :java.lang.Math)
  (. :Math :max 2 10))
=> 10


(do
  (import :java.awt.Color :as :AwtColor)
  (. :AwtColor :new 200I 230I 255I 180I))
=> java.awt.Color[r=200,g=230,b=255]


(do
  (ns util)
  (defn import? [clazz ns_]
    (any? #(== % clazz) (map first (imports ns_))))

  (ns alpha)
  (import :java.lang.Math)
  (println "alpha:" (util/import? :java.lang.Math 'alpha))

  (ns beta)
  (println "beta:" (util/import? :java.lang.Math 'beta))

  (ns alpha)
  (println "alpha:" (util/import? :java.lang.Math 'alpha))
```

```
)
alpha: true
beta: false
alpha: true
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

imports
Without namespace arg returns a list with the registered imports for the current namespace. With namespace arg returns a list with ...

top

imports

```
(imports & options)
(imports ns & options)
```

Without namespace arg returns a list with the registered imports for the current namespace. With namespace arg returns a list with the registered imports for the given namespace.

Options:

:print print the import list to the current value of `*out*`

```
(do
  (import :java.lang.Math)
  (imports))
=> ([:com.github.jlangch.venice.AssertionException :AssertionException] [:com.github.jlangch.venice.
SecurityException :SecurityException] [:com.github.jlangch.venice.ValueException :ValueException] [:com.github.
jlangch.venice.VncException :VncException] [:java.lang.Exception :Exception] [:java.lang.
IllegalArgumentException :IllegalArgumentException] [:java.lang.Math :Math] [:java.lang.NullPointerException :
NullPointerException] [:java.lang.RuntimeException :RuntimeException] [:java.lang.Throwable :Throwable])


(do
  (import :java.lang.Math)
  (imports :print))
:com.github.jlangch.venice.AssertionException :as :AssertionException
:com.github.jlangch.venice.SecurityException :as :SecurityException
:com.github.jlangch.venice.ValueException :as :ValueException
:com.github.jlangch.venice.VncException :as :VncException
:java.lang.Exception :as :Exception
:java.lang.IllegalArgumentException :as :IllegalArgumentException
:java.lang.Math :as :Math
:java.lang.NullPointerException :as :NullPointerException
:java.lang.RuntimeException :as :RuntimeException
:java.lang.Throwable :as :Throwable
=> nil


(do
  (ns foo)
  (import :java.lang.Math)
  (ns bar)
  (imports 'foo))
=> ([:com.github.jlangch.venice.AssertionException :AssertionException] [:com.github.jlangch.venice.
SecurityException :SecurityException] [:com.github.jlangch.venice.ValueException :ValueException] [:com.github.
jlangch.venice.VncException :VncException] [:java.lang.Exception :Exception] [:java.lang.
IllegalArgumentException :IllegalArgumentException] [:java.lang.Math :Math] [:java.lang.NullPointerException :
NullPointerException] [:java.lang.RuntimeException :RuntimeException] [:java.lang.Throwable :Throwable])
```

SEE ALSO

import
Imports one or multiple Java classes. Imports are bound to the current namespace.

top

inc

```
(inc x)
```

Increments the number x

```
(inc 10)
=> 11

(inc 10I)
=> 11I

(inc 10.1)
=> 11.1

(inc 10.12M)
=> 11.12M
```

SEE ALSO

dec
Decrements the number x

top

index-of

```
(index-of sequence val)
(index-of comparefn sequence val)
```

Returns the first index of the sequence value that is equal to val or -1 if not found.

If no compare function is supplied, uses the natural compare to compare the sequence values to the supplied value. The compare function takes two arguments and returns -1, 0, or 1.

```
(index-of [1 2 2 3] 2)
=> 1

(index-of [1 2 3] 6)
=> -1

(index-of [1 2 3] nil)
=> -1

(index-of [1 nil 3] nil)
=> 1
```

```
(index-of nil 7)
=> -1

(index-of compare [1 2 2 3] 2)
=> 1

(index-of #(if (== %1 %2) 0 1) [1 2 2 3] 2)
=> 1
```

SEE ALSO

last-index-of
Returns the last index of the sequence value that is equal to val or -1 if not found.

top

inet/inet-addr

```
(inet/inet-addr addr)
```

Converts a stringified IPv4 or IPv6 to a Java InetAddress.

```
(inet/inet-addr "222.192.0.0")
=> /222.192.0.0

(inet/inet-addr "2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7347")
=> /2001:db8:85a3:8d3:1319:8a2e:370:7347
```

top

inet/inet-addr-from-bytes

```
(inet/inet-addr-bytes addr)
```

Converts a IPv4 or IPv6 byte address (a vector of unsigned integers) to a Java InetAddress.

```
(inet/inet-addr-from-bytes [222I 192I 12I 0I])
=> /222.192.12.0

(inet/inet-addr-from-bytes [32I 1I 13I 184I 133I 163I 8I 211I 19I 25I 138I 46I 3I 112I 115I 71I])
=> /2001:db8:85a3:8d3:1319:8a2e:370:7347
```

top

inet/inet-addr-to-bytes

```
(inet/inet-addr-to-bytes addr)
```

Converts a stringified IPv4/IPv6 address or a Java InetAddress to an InetAddress byte vector.

```
(inet/inet-addr-to-bytes "222.192.12.0")
=> [222I 192I 12I 0I]

(inet/inet-addr-to-bytes "2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7347")
=> [32I 1I 13I 184I 133I 163I 8I 211I 19I 25I 138I 46I 3I 112I 115I 71I]

(inet/inet-addr-to-bytes (inet/inet-addr "222.192.0.0"))
=> [222I 192I 0I 0I]
```

top

inet/ip4?

```
(inet/ip4? addr)
```

Returns true if addr is an IPv4 address.

```
(inet/ip4? "222.192.0.0")
=> true

(inet/ip4? (inet/inet-addr "222.192.0.0"))
=> true
```

top

inet/ip6?

```
(inet/ip6? addr)
```

Returns true if addr is an IPv6 address.

```
(inet/ip6? "2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7347")
=> true

(inet/ip6? (inet/inet-addr "2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7347"))
=> true
```

top

inet/linklocal-addr?

```
(inet/linklocal-addr? addr)
```

Returns true if addr is a link local address.

```
(inet/linklocal-addr? "169.254.0.0")
=> true

(inet/linklocal-addr? (inet/inet-addr "169.254.0.0"))
=> true
```

top

inet/multicast-addr?

```
(inet/multicast-addr? addr)
```

Returns true if addr is a multicast address.

```
(inet/multicast-addr? "224.0.0.1")
=> true


(inet/multicast-addr? (inet/inet-addr "224.0.0.1"))
=> true
```

top

inet/reachable?

```
(inet/reachable? addr timeout)
```

Test whether that address is reachable. Best effort is made by the implementation to try to reach the host, but firewalls and server configuration may block requests resulting in a unreachable status while some specific ports may be accessible. A typical implementation will use ICMP ECHO REQUESTs if the privilege can be obtained, otherwise it will try to establish a TCP connection on port 7 (Echo) of the destination host.

The timeout value, in milliseconds, indicates the maximum amount of time the try should take. If the operation times out before getting an answer, the host is deemed unreachable.

```
(inet/reachable? "google.com" 500)
=> false


(inet/reachable? "74.125.193.113" 500)
=> false
```

top

inet/sitelocal-addr?

```
(inet/sitelocal-addr? addr)
```

Returns true if addr is a site local address.

```
(inet/sitelocal-addr? "192.168.0.0")
=> true


(inet/sitelocal-addr? (inet/inet-addr "192.168.0.0"))
=> true
```

top

infinite?

```
(infinite? x)
```

Returns true if x is infinite else false. x must be a double!

```
(infinite? 1.0E300)
=> false


(infinite? (* 1.0E300 1.0E100))
=> true


(infinite? (/ 1.0 0))
=> true


(pr (/ 4.1 0))
:Infinite
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

nan?
Returns true if x is a NaN else false. x must be a double!

double
Converts to double

top

installer/clean

```
(clean dir)
```

Remove Java libraries (except any Jansi library) and TTF font files from the specified directory.

The removal does NOT recursively traverse the directory tree.

```
(do
  (load-module :installer)
  (installer/clean (repl/libs-dir)))
```

SEE ALSO

installer/install
Install Java artifacts and its dependencies.

installer/install-module
Install the 3rdparty libraries for a Venice extension module.

installer/install-libs
Install Java libraries (artifacts). Does not install the library's dependencies!

top

installer/install

```
(install artifacts options*)
```

Install Java artifacts and its dependencies.

Options:

:dir path	download dir, defaults to "." except when run in a REPL where it defaults to the value of `(repl/libs-dir)`
:silent {true,false}	if silent is true does not show a progress bar, defaults to true
:force {true,false}	if force is true download the artifact even if it exist already on the download dir, else skip the download if it exists. Defaults to true.

```
(do
  (load-module :installer)
  (installer/install [ "dev.langchain4j:langchain4j:0.30.0"
                       "dev.langchain4j:langchain4j-open-ai:0.30.0" ]
                     :dir (repl/libs-dir)
                     :silent false))
```

SEE ALSO

installer/install−libs
Install Java libraries (artifacts). Does not install the library's dependencies!

installer/install−module
Install the 3rdparty libraries for a Venice extension module.

installer/clean
Remove Java libraries (except any Jansi library) and TTF font files from the specified directory.

top

installer/install-demo

```
(install-demo options*)
```

Install all demo fonts and the 3rdparty libraries for all Venice extension modules that require Java libraries:

- :jansi
- :bouncycastle
- :docx4j-8
- :excel
- :jtokkit
- :langchain
- :pdf
- :postgresql-jdbc
- :qdrant-client
- :qrbill
- :qrcode
- :tomcat
- :xchart
- :yaml
- :postgresql-jdbc

Options:

:dir path	download dir, defaults to "." except when run in a REPL where it defaults to the value of `(repl/libs-dir)`
:silent {true,false}	if silent is true does not show a progress bar, defaults to true
:clean {true,false}	if clean is true cleans the install dir before installing, defaults to false
:force {true,false}	if force is true download the artifact even if it exist already on the download dir, else skip the download if it exists.

Defaults to true.

In the REPL run:

```
venice> (load-module :installer)
venice> (installer/install-demo)
venice> !restart
```

The installed libraries and fonts can be cleaned with:

```
(installer/clean (repl/libs-dir))
```

This removes all JAR lib and the fonts, except the JAnsi and the Venice libs.

```
;; install the demo modules
(do
  (load-module :installer)
  (installer/install-demo :dir (repl/libs-dir) :silent false))

;; clean install dir before installing the demo modules
(do
  (load-module :installer)
  (installer/install-demo :dir (repl/libs-dir) :silent false :clean true))
```

SEE ALSO

installer/install-demo-fonts
Install the Venice demo fonts.

installer/clean
Remove Java libraries (except any Jansi library) and TTF font files from the specified directory.

top

installer/install-demo-fonts

```
(install-demo-fonts options*)
```

Install the Venice demo fonts.

Installs the open source font families from

Family	Download family ref	Type	License
Open Sans	open-sans	TTF	Apache License v2
Roboto	roboto	TTF	Apache License v2
Source Code Pro	source-code-pro	OTF	SIL Open Font License v1.10
JetBrains Mono	jetbrains-mono	TTF	Apache License v2

Downloads the font families from the Font Squirrel repository

Options:

:dir path	download dir, defaults to "." except when run in a REPL where it defaults to the value of `(repl/libs-dir)`
:silent {true,false}	if silent is true does not show a progress bar, defaults to true

In the REPL run:

```
venice> (load-module :installer)
venice> (installer/install-demo-fonts)
venice> !restart
```

The installed libraries and fonts can be cleaned with:

```
(installer/clean (repl/libs-dir))
```

```
(do
  (load-module :installer)
  (installer/install-demo-fonts :dir (repl/libs-dir) :silent false))
```

SEE ALSO

installer/install-demo
Install all demo fonts and the 3rdparty libraries for all Venice extension modules that require Java libraries:

installer/clean
Remove Java libraries (except any Jansi library) and TTF font files from the specified directory.

top

installer/install-libs

```
(install-libs libs options*)
```

Install Java libraries (artifacts). Does not install the library's dependencies!

Options:

:dir path	download dir, defaults to "." except when run in a REPL where it defaults to the value of `(repl/libs-dir)`
:silent {true,false}	if silent is true does not show a progress bar, defaults to true
:force {true,false}	if force is true download the artifact even if it exist already on the download dir, else skip the download if it exists. Defaults to true.

```
(do
  (load-module :installer)
  (installer/install-libs ["org.fusesource.jansi:jansi:2.4.1"]
                          :dir (repl/libs-dir)
                          :silent false))
```

SEE ALSO

installer/install
Install Java artifacts and its dependencies.

installer/install-module
Install the 3rdparty libraries for a Venice extension module.

installer/clean
Remove Java libraries (except any Jansi library) and TTF font files from the specified directory.

top

installer/install-module

```
(install-module name options*)
```

Install the 3rdparty libraries for a Venice extension module.

Options:

:dir path	download dir, defaults to "." except when run in a REPL where it defaults to the value of `(repl/libs-dir)`

:silent {true,false}	if silent is true does not show a progress bar, defaults to true
:force {true,false}	if force is true download the artifact even if it exist already on the download dir, else skip the download if it exists. Defaults to true.

```
(do
  (load-module :installer)
  (installer/install-module :pdf :dir (repl/libs-dir) :silent false))
```

SEE ALSO

installer/install
Install Java artifacts and its dependencies.

installer/install-libs
Install Java libraries (artifacts). Does not install the library's dependencies!

installer/clean
Remove Java libraries (except any Jansi library) and TTF font files from the specified directory.

top

instance-of?

```
(instance-of? type x)
```

Returns true if x is an instance of the given type

```
(instance-of? :long 500)
=> true


(instance-of? :java.math.BigInteger 500)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

type
Returns the type of x.

supertype
Returns the super type of x.

supertypes
Returns the super types of x.

top

int

```
(int x)
```

Converts to int

```
(int 1)
=> 1I
```

```
(int nil)
=> 0I

(int false)
=> 0I

(int true)
=> 1I

(int 1.2)
=> 1I

(int 1.2F)
=> 1I

(int 1.2M)
=> 1I

(int "1")
=> 1I

(int (char "A"))
=> 65I
```

top

int-array

```
(int-array coll)
(int-array len)
(int-array len init-val)
```

Returns an array of Java primitive ints containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value.

To create an array of :java.lang.Integer use:

```
(make-array :java.lang.Integer 3)
```

```
(int-array '(1I 2I 3I))
=> [1, 2, 3]

(int-array '(1I 2 3.2 3.56M))
=> [1, 2, 3, 3]

(int-array 10)
=> [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

(int-array 10 42I)
=> [42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42]
```

SEE ALSO

java-int-list
Converts a Venice list/vector to a Java Integer list

top

int?

```
(int? n)
```

Returns true if n is an int

```
(int? 4I)
=> true

(int? 4)
=> false

(int? 3.1)
=> false

(int? true)
=> false

(int? nil)
=> false

(int? {})
=> false
```

top

interleave

```
(interleave c1 c2)
(interleave c1 c2 & colls)
```

Returns a collection of the first item in each coll, then the second etc.

Supports lazy sequences as long at least one collection is not a lazy sequence.

```
(interleave [:a :b :c] [1 2])
=> (:a 1 :b 2)

(interleave [:a :b :c] (lazy-seq 1 inc))
=> (:a 1 :b 2 :c 3)

(interleave (lazy-seq (constantly :v)) [1 2 3])
=> (:v 1 :v 2 :v 3)
```

top

interpose

```
(interpose sep coll)
```

Returns a collection of the elements of coll separated by sep.

```
(interpose ", " [1 2 3])
=> (1 ", " 2 ", " 3)

(apply str (interpose ", " [1 2 3]))
=> "1, 2, 3"
```

top

intersection

```
(intersection s1)
(intersection s1 s2)
(intersection s1 s2 & sets)
```

Return a set that is the intersection of the input sets

```
(intersection (set 1))
=> #{1}

(intersection (set 1 2) (set 2 3))
=> #{2}

(intersection (set 1 2) (set 3 4))
=> #{}
```

SEE ALSO

union
Return a set that is the union of the input sets

difference
Return a set that is the first set without elements of the remaining sets

cons
Returns a new collection where x is the first element and coll is the rest.

conj
Returns a new collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj nil item) returns (item) and (conj item) returns item.

disj
Returns a new set with the x, xs removed.

top

into

```
(into)
(into to)
(into to from)
```

Returns a new coll consisting of to coll with all of the items of from coll conjoined.

```
(into (sorted-map) [ [:a 1] [:c 3] [:b 2] ])
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(into (sorted-map) [ {:a 1} {:c 3} {:b 2} ])
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}
```

```
(into (sorted-map) [(map-entry :b 2) (map-entry :c 3) (map-entry :a 1)])
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(into (sorted-map) {:b 2 :c 3 :a 1})
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(into [] {:a 1, :b 2})
=> [[:a 1] [:b 2]]

(into [] '(1 2 3))
=> [1 2 3]

(into '() '(1 2 3))
=> (3 2 1)

(into [1 2 3] '(4 5 6))
=> [1 2 3 4 5 6]

(into '(1 2 3) '(4 5 6))
=> (6 5 4 1 2 3)

(into [] (bytebuf [0 1 2]))
=> [0 1 2]

(into '() (bytebuf [0 1 2]))
=> (0 1 2)

(into [] "abc")
=> [#\a #\b #\c]

(into '() "abc")
=> (#\a #\b #\c)
```

SEE ALSO

concat
Returns a list of the concatenation of the elements in the supplied collections.

merge
Returns a map that consists of the rest of the maps conj-ed onto the first. If a key occurs in more than one map, the mapping from ...

top

into!

```
(into!)
(into! to)
(into! to from)
```

Adds all of the items of 'from' conjoined to the mutable 'to' collection

```
(into! (queue) [1 2 3 4])
=> (1 2 3 4)

(into! (stack) [1 2 3 4])
=> (4 3 2 1)
```

```
(do
   (into! (. :java.util.concurrent.CopyOnWriteArrayList :new)
          (doto (. :java.util.ArrayList :new)
                (. :add 3)
                (. :add 4))))
=> (3 4)

(do
   (into! (. :java.util.concurrent.CopyOnWriteArrayList :new)
          '(3 4)))
=> (3 4)
```

SEE ALSO

concat
Returns a list of the concatenation of the elements in the supplied collections.

merge
Returns a map that consists of the rest of the maps conj-ed onto the first. If a key occurs in more than one map, the mapping from ...

top

io/->path

```
(io/->path f)
```

Converts to a :java.nio.Path. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/->path "some.txt")
=> some.txt

(io/->path "/tmp/test/some.txt")
=> /tmp/test/some.txt

(io/->path (io/file "/tmp/test/some"))
=> /tmp/test/some
```

SEE ALSO

io/path?
Returns true if f is a :java.nio.Path.

top

io/->uri

```
(io/->uri s)
(io/->uri scheme user-info host port path)
(io/->uri scheme user-info host port path query)
(io/->uri scheme user-info host port path query fragment)
```

Converts s to an URI or builds an URI from its spec elements.

s may be:

- a string (a spec string to be parsed as a URI.)

- a `java.io.File`
- a `java.nio.file.Path`
- a `java.net.URL`

Arguments:
scheme Scheme name
userInfo User name and authorization information
host Host name
port Port number
path Path
query Query
fragment Fragment

```
(io/->uri "file:/tmp/test.txt")
=> file:/tmp/test.txt


(io/->uri (io/file "/tmp/test.txt"))
=> file:/tmp/test.txt


(io/->uri (io/->url (io/file "/tmp/test.txt")))
=> file:/tmp/test.txt


(str (io/->uri (io/file "/tmp/test.txt")))
=> "file:/tmp/test.txt"


;; to create an URL from spec details:
(io/->uri "http" nil "foo.org" 8080 "/info.html" nil nil)
=> http://foo.org:8080/info.html
```

SEE ALSO

io/file
Returns a java.io.File from file path, or from a parent path and one or multiple children. The path and parent may be a file or a string ...

io/->url
Converts s to an URL or builds an URL from its spec elements.

top

io/->url

```
(io/->url s)
(io/->url protocol host port file)
```

Converts s to an URL or builds an URL from its spec elements.

s may be:

- a string (a spec string to be parsed as a URL.)
- a `java.io.File`
- a `java.nio.file.Path`
- a `java.net.URI`

Arguments:
protocol the name of the protocol to use.
host the name of the host.
port the port number on the host.
file the file on the host

```
(io/->url "file:/tmp/test.txt")
=> file:/tmp/test.txt


(io/->url (io/file "/tmp/test.txt"))
=> file:/tmp/test.txt


(io/->url (io/->uri (io/file "/tmp/test.txt")))
=> file:/tmp/test.txt


(str (io/->url (io/file "/tmp/test.txt")))
=> "file:/tmp/test.txt"


;; to create an URL from spec details:
(io/->url "http" "foo.org" 8080 "/info.html")
=> http://foo.org:8080/info.html
```

SEE ALSO

io/file
Returns a java.io.File from file path, or from a parent path and one or multiple children. The path and parent may be a file or a string ...

io/->uri
Converts s to an URI or builds an URI from its spec elements.

top

io/await-for

```
(io/await-for timeout time-unit file & modes)
```

Blocks the current thread until the file has been created, deleted, or modified according to the passed modes {:created, :deleted, :modified}, or the timeout has elapsed. Returns logical false if returning due to timeout, logical true otherwise.

Supported time units are: {:milliseconds, :seconds, :minutes, :hours, :days}

```
(io/await-for 10 :seconds "/tmp/data.json" :created)
```

SEE ALSO

io/watch-dir
Watch a directory for changes, and call the function event-fn when it does. Calls the optional failure-fn if errors occur. On closing ...

top

io/buffered-reader

```
(io/buffered-reader f & options)
```

Create a `java.io.Reader` from f.

f may be a:

- string
- bytebuffer
- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.nio.file.Path`

- `java.io.InputStream`
- `java.io.Reader`
- `java.net.URL`
- `java.net.URI`

Options:

:encoding enc e.g.: `:encoding :utf-8`, defaults to :utf-8

`io/buffered-reader` supports load paths. See the `loadpath/paths` doc for a description of the *load path* feature.

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the reader!

```
(let [data (bytebuf [108 105 110 101 32 49 10 108 105 110 101 32 50])]
  (try-with [rd (io/buffered-reader data :encoding :utf-8)]
    (println (read-line rd))
    (println (read-line rd))))
line 1
line 2
=> nil


(try-with [rd (io/buffered-reader "1\n2\n3\n4")]
  (println (read-line rd))
  (println (read-line rd)))
1
2
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

read−line
Without arg reads the next line from the stream that is the current value of *in*. With arg reads the next line from the passed stream ...

io/string−reader
Creates a java.io.StringReader from a string.

io/buffered−writer
Creates a java.io.Writer for f.

top

io/buffered-writer

```
(io/buffered-writer f & options)
```

Creates a `java.io.Writer` for f.

f may be a:

- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.nio.file.Path`
- `java.io.OutputStream`
- `java.io.Writer` Options:

:append true/false e.g.: `:append true`, defaults to false

:encoding enc e.g.: `:encoding :utf-8`, defaults to :utf-8

`io/buffered-writer` supports load paths. See the `loadpath/paths` doc for a description of the *load path* feature.

SEE ALSO

println
Prints the values xs to the stream that is the current value of *out* or to the passed output stream os if given followed by a (newline).

io/string-writer
Creates a java.io.StringWriter.

io/buffered-reader
Create a java.io.Reader from f.

top

io/bytebuf-in-stream

```
(io/bytebuf-in-stream buf)
```

Returns a `java.io.InputStream` from a bytebuf.

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the stream!

```
(try-with [is (io/bytebuf-in-stream (bytebuf [97 98 99]))]
    ; do something with is
  )
```

SEE ALSO

io/slurp-stream
Slurps binary or string data from a java.io.InputStream is. Supports the option :binary to either slurp binary or string data. For ...

io/file-in-stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream for the file f.

io/string-in-stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream for the string s.

top

io/bytebuf-out-stream

```
(io/bytebuf-out-stream)
```

Returns a new `java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream`.

Dereferencing a :ByteArrayOutputStream returns the captured bytebuf.

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the stream!

```
(try-with [os (io/bytebuf-out-stream)]
   (io/spit-stream os (bytebuf [97 98 99]) :flush true)
   (str/format-bytebuf @os ", " :prefix0x))
=> "0x61, 0x62, 0x63"
```

SEE ALSO

io/slurp-stream
Slurps binary or string data from a java.io.InputStream is. Supports the option :binary to either slurp binary or string data. For ...

io/file-in-stream

Returns a java.io.InputStream for the file f.

io/string-in-stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream for the string s.

top

io/capturing-print-stream

```
(io/capturing-print-stream)
```

Creates a new capturing print stream.

Dereferencing a capturing print stream returns the captured string.

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the stream!

```
(try-with [ps (io/capturing-print-stream)]
  (binding [*out* ps]
    (println 100)
    (println 200)
    (flush)
    @ps))
=> "100\n200\n"

(try-with [ps (io/capturing-print-stream)]
  (println ps 100)
  (println ps 200)
  (flush ps)
  @ps)
=> "100\n200\n"
```

top

io/classpath-resource?

```
(io/classpath-resource? name)
```

Returns true if the classpath resource exists otherwise false.

```
(io/classpath-resource? "com/github/jlangch/venice/images/venice.png")
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

io/load-classpath-resource
Loads a classpath resource. Returns a bytebuf

top

io/close

```
(io/close s)
```

Closes a `:java.io.InputStream`, `:java.io.OutputStream`, `:java.io.Reader`, or a `:java.io.Writer`.

Often it is more elegant to use try-with to let Venice implicitly close the stream when its leaves the scope:

```
(let [file (io/file "foo.txt")]
  (try-with [is (io/file-in-stream file)]
     (io/slurp-stream is :binary false)))
```

SEE ALSO

io/flush
Flushes a :java.io.OutputStream or a :java.io.Writer.

top

io/close-watcher

```
(io/close-watcher watcher)
```

Closes a watcher created from 'io/watch-dir'.

SEE ALSO

io/watch−dir
Watch a directory for changes, and call the function event-fn when it does. Calls the optional failure-fn if errors occur. On closing ...

io/registered−watch−dirs
Returns the registred watch directories of a watcher.

top

io/copy-file

```
(io/copy-file source dest & options)
```

Copies source to dest. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source must be a file or a string (file path), dest must be a file, a string (file path), or an `java.io.OutputStream`.

Options:

:replace true/false	e.g.: if true replace an existing file, defaults to false
:copy-attributes true/false	e.g.: if true copy attributes to the new file, defaults to false
:no-follow-links true/false	e.g.: if true do not follow symbolic links, defaults to false

SEE ALSO

io/copy−files−glob
Copies all files that match the glob pattern from a source to a destination directory. src-dir and dst-dir must be a file or a string ...

io/copy−file−tree
Copies a file tree from source to dest. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source must be a file or a string (file path), dest must ...

io/move−file
Moves source to target. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source and target must be a file or a string (file path).

io/delete−file
Deletes one or multiple files. Silently skips delete if the file does not exist. If f is a directory the directory must be empty. f ...

io/touch−file
Updates the lastModifiedTime of the file to the current time, or creates a new empty file if the file doesn't already exist. File must ...

io/copy−stream
Copies the input stream to the output stream. Returns nil on sucess or throws a VncException on failure. Input and output must be a ...

top

io/copy-file-tree

```
(io/copy-file-tree source dest & options)
```

Copies a file tree from source to dest. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source must be a file or a string (file path), dest must be a file, a string (file path), or an `java.io.OutputStream`.

Options:

:replace true/false	e.g.: if true replace an existing file, defaults to false
:copy-attributes true/false	e.g.: if true copy attributes to the new file, defaults to false
:no-follow-links true/false	e.g.: if true do not follow symbolic links, defaults to false

SEE ALSO

io/copy−file
Copies source to dest. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source must be a file or a string (file path), dest must be a file, a ...

io/copy−files−glob
Copies all files that match the glob pattern from a source to a destination directory. src-dir and dst-dir must be a file or a string ...

io/move−file
Moves source to target. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source and target must be a file or a string (file path).

io/delete−file
Deletes one or multiple files. Silently skips delete if the file does not exist. If f is a directory the directory must be empty. f ...

io/touch−file
Updates the lastModifiedTime of the file to the current time, or creates a new empty file if the file doesn't already exist. File must ...

io/copy−stream
Copies the input stream to the output stream. Returns nil on sucess or throws a VncException on failure. Input and output must be a ...

top

io/copy-files-glob

```
(io/copy-files-glob src-dir dst-dir glob & options)
```

Copies all files that match the glob pattern from a source to a destination directory. src-dir and dst-dir must be a file or a string (file path).

Options:

:replace true/false	e.g.: if true replace an existing file, defaults to false
:copy-attributes true/false	e.g.: if true copy attributes to the new file, defaults to false
:no-follow-links true/false	e.g.: if true do not follow symbolic links, defaults to false

Globbing patterns

`*.txt`	Matches a path that represents a file name ending in .txt
`*.*`	Matches file names containing a dot
`*.{txt,xml}`	Matches file names ending with .txt or .xml

`foo.?[xy]`	Matches file names starting with foo. and a single character extension followed by a 'x' or 'y' character
`/home/*/*`	Matches `/home/gus/data` on UNIX platforms
`/home/**`	Matches `/home/gus` and `/home/gus/data` on UNIX platforms
`C:\\*`	Matches `C:\\foo` and `C:\\bar` on the Windows platform

Ranges

The pattern `[A-E]` would match any character that included ABCDE. Ranges can be used in conjunction with each other to make powerful patterns. Alphanumerical strings are matched by `[A-Za-z0-9]`. This would match the following:

- `[A-Z]` All uppercase letters from A to Z
- `[a-z]` All lowercase letters from a to z
- `[0-9]` All numbers from 0 to 9

Complementation

Globs can be used in complement with special characters that can change how the pattern works. The two complement characters are exclamation marks `(!)` and backslashes `(\)`.

The exclamation mark can negate a pattern that it is put in front of. As `[CBR]at` matches Cat, Bat, or Rat the negated pattern `[!CBR]at` matches anything like Kat, Pat, or Vat.

Backslashes are used to remove the special meaning of single characters `'?'`, `'*'`, and `'['`, so that they can be used in patterns.

```
(io/copy-files-glob "from" "to" "*.log")
```

SEE ALSO

io/copy−file
Copies source to dest. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source must be a file or a string (file path), dest must be a file, a ...

io/copy−file−tree
Copies a file tree from source to dest. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source must be a file or a string (file path), dest must ...

io/move−files−glob
Move all files that match the glob pattern from a source to a destination directory. src-dir and dst-dir must be a file or a string (file path).

io/delete−files−glob
Removes all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

io/list−files−glob
Lists all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path). Returns files as java.io.File

top

io/copy-stream

```
(io/copy-stream in-stream out-stream)
```

Copies the input stream to the output stream. Returns `nil` on sucess or throws a VncException on failure. Input and output must be a `java.io.InputStream` and `java.io.OutputStream`.

SEE ALSO

io/copy−file
Copies source to dest. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source must be a file or a string (file path), dest must be a file, a ...

top

io/create-hard-link

```
(io/create-hard-link link target)
```

Creates a hard link to a target. link and target must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/create-hard-link "/tmp/hard-link" "/tmp/test.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

io/create−symbolic−link
Creates a symbolic link to a target. link and target must be a file or a string (file path).

io/symbolic−link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/create-symbolic-link

```
(io/create-symbolic-link link target)
```

Creates a symbolic link to a target. link and target must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/create-symbolic-link "/tmp/sym-link" "/tmp/test.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

io/create−hard−link
Creates a hard link to a target. link and target must be a file or a string (file path).

io/symbolic−link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/default-charset

```
(io/default-charset)
```

Returns the default charset.

top

io/deflate

```
(io/deflate bytebuf)
```

deflates (compresses) a bytebuf using ZLIB compression.

```
(-> (bytebuf-from-string "abcdef" :utf-8)
    (io/deflate))
=> [120 156 75 76 74 78 73 77 3 0 8 30 2 86]
```

SEE ALSO

io/inflate
inflates (decompresses) a bytebuf using ZLIB compression.

top

io/delete-file

```
(io/delete-file f & files)
```

Deletes one or multiple files. Silently skips delete if the file does not exist. If f is a directory the directory must be empty. f must be a file or a string (file path).

SEE ALSO

io/delete-files-glob
Removes all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

io/delete-file-tree
Deletes a file or a directory with all its content. Silently skips delete if the file or directory does not exist. f must be a file ...

io/delete-file-on-exit
Requests that the files or directories be deleted when the virtual machine terminates. Files (or directories) are deleted in the reverse ...

io/copy-file
Copies source to dest. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source must be a file or a string (file path), dest must be a file, a ...

io/move-file
Moves source to target. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source and target must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/delete-file-on-exit

```
(io/delete-file-on-exit f & fs)
```

Requests that the files or directories be deleted when the virtual machine terminates. Files (or directories) are deleted in the reverse order that they are registered. Invoking this method to delete a file or directory that is already registered for deletion has no effect. Deletion will be attempted only for normal termination of the virtual machine, as defined by the Java Language Specification.

f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(let [file1 (io/temp-file "test-", ".data")
      file2 (io/temp-file "test-", ".data")]
  (io/delete-file-on-exit file1 file2)
  (io/spit file1 "123")
  (io/spit file2 "ABC"))
```

SEE ALSO

io/delete-file
Deletes one or multiple files. Silently skips delete if the file does not exist. If f is a directory the directory must be empty. f ...

io/delete-file-tree

Deletes a file or a directory with all its content. Silently skips delete if the file or directory does not exist. f must be a file ...

io/delete−files−glob
Removes all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/delete-file-tree

```
(io/delete-file-tree f & files)
```

Deletes a file or a directory with all its content. Silently skips delete if the file or directory does not exist. f must be a file or a string (file path)

SEE ALSO

io/delete−files−glob
Removes all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

io/delete−file
Deletes one or multiple files. Silently skips delete if the file does not exist. If f is a directory the directory must be empty. f ...

io/delete−file−on−exit
Requests that the files or directories be deleted when the virtual machine terminates. Files (or directories) are deleted in the reverse ...

top

io/delete-files-glob

```
(io/delete-files-glob dir glob)
```

Removes all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

Globbing patterns

`*.txt`	Matches a path that represents a file name ending in .txt
`*.*`	Matches file names containing a dot
`*.{txt,xml}`	Matches file names ending with .txt or .xml
`foo.?[xy]`	Matches file names starting with foo. and a single character extension followed by a 'x' or 'y' character
`/home/*/*`	Matches `/home/gus/data` on UNIX platforms
`/home/**`	Matches `/home/gus` and `/home/gus/data` on UNIX platforms
`C:\\*`	Matches `C:\\foo` and `C:\\bar` on the Windows platform

Ranges

The pattern `[A-E]` would match any character that included ABCDE. Ranges can be used in conjunction with each other to make powerful patterns. Alphanumerical strings are matched by `[A-Za-z0-9]`. This would match the following:

- `[A-Z]` All uppercase letters from A to Z
- `[a-z]` All lowercase letters from a to z
- `[0-9]` All numbers from 0 to 9

Complementation

Globs can be used in complement with special characters that can change how the pattern works. The two complement characters are exclamation marks `(!)` and backslashes `(\)`.

The exclamation mark can negate a pattern that it is put in front of. As `[CBR]at` matches Cat, Bat, or Rat the negated pattern `[!CBR]at` matches anything like Kat, Pat, or Vat.

Backslashes are used to remove the special meaning of single characters `'?'`, `'*'`, and `'['`, so that they can be used in patterns.

```
(io/delete-files-glob "." "*.log")
```

SEE ALSO

io/delete−file
Deletes one or multiple files. Silently skips delete if the file does not exist. If f is a directory the directory must be empty. f ...

io/delete−file−tree
Deletes a file or a directory with all its content. Silently skips delete if the file or directory does not exist. f must be a file ...

io/move−files−glob
Move all files that match the glob pattern from a source to a destination directory. src-dir and dst-dir must be a file or a string (file path).

io/copy−files−glob
Copies all files that match the glob pattern from a source to a destination directory. src-dir and dst-dir must be a file or a string ...

io/list−files−glob
Lists all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path). Returns files as java.io.File

top

io/download

```
(io/download uri & options)
```

Downloads the content from the uri and reads it as text (string) or binary (bytebuf). Supports http and https protocols!

Options:

:binary b	e.g.: `:binary true`, defaults to false
:user-agent agent	e.g.: `:user-agent "Mozilla"`, defaults to nil
:encoding enc	e.g.: `:encoding :utf-8,` defaults to :utf-8
:user u	optional user for basic authentication
:password p	optional password for basic authentication
:follow-redirects b	e.g.: `:follow-redirects true`, defaults to false
:conn-timeout val	e.g.: `:conn-timeout 10000`, connection timeout in milliseconds. 0 is interpreted as an infinite timeout.
:read-timeout val	e.g.: `:read-timeout 10000`, read timeout in milliseconds. 0 is interpreted as an infinite timeout.
:progress-fn fn	an optional progress function that takes 2 args [1] progress (0..100%) [2] status {:start :progress :end :failed}
:debug-fn fn	an optional debug function that takes a message as argument

Note:
If the server returns the HTTP response status code 403 (*Access Denied*) sending a user agent like "Mozilla" may fool the website and solve the problem.

To debug pass a printing function like: `(io/download https://foo.org/bar :debug-fn println)`

```
(-<> "https://live.staticflickr.com/65535/51007202541_ea453871d8_o_d.jpg"
     (io/download <> :binary true :user-agent "Mozilla")
     (io/spit "space-x.jpg" <>))
```

```
(do
  (load-module :ansi)
  (-<> "https://live.staticflickr.com/65535/51007202541_ea453871d8_o_d.jpg"
       (io/download <> :binary true
                       :user-agent "Mozilla"
                       :progress-fn (ansi/progress :caption "Download:"))
       (io/spit "space-x.jpg" <>)))
```

top

io/exists-dir?

```
(io/exists-dir? f)
```

Returns true if the file f exists and is a directory. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/exists-dir? (io/file "/temp"))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

io/exists−file?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a file. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/symbolic−link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/exists-file?

```
(io/exists-file? f)
```

Returns true if the file f exists and is a file. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/exists-file? "/tmp/test.txt")
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

io/exists−dir?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a directory. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/symbolic−link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/exists?

```
(io/exists? f)
```

Returns true if the file or directory f exists. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/exists? "/tmp/test.txt")
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

io/exists-file?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a file. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/exists-dir?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a directory. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/symbolic-link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/file

```
(io/file path)
(io/file parent child)
(io/file parent child & children)
```

Returns a java.io.File from file path, or from a parent path and one or multiple children. The path and parent may be a file or a string (file path), child and children must be strings.

```
(io/file "/tmp/test.txt")
=> /tmp/test.txt

(io/file "/temp" "test.txt")
=> /temp/test.txt

(io/file "/" "temp" "test" "test.txt")
=> /temp/test/test.txt

(io/file (io/file "/" "temp") "test" "test.txt")
=> /temp/test/test.txt

(io/file (. :java.io.File :new "/tmp/test.txt"))
=> /tmp/test.txt

;; Windows:
;;   (io/file "C:\\tmp\\test.txt")
;;   (io/file "C:/tmp/test.txt")

;;   (io/file "C:" "tmp" "test.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-name
Returns the name of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-parent
Returns the parent file of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-path
Returns the path of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-absolute
Returns the absolute path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-canonical
Returns the canonical path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

str/normalize-utf
Normalizes an UTF string.

top

io/file-absolute

```
(io/file-absolute f)
```

Returns the absolute path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-absolute (io/file "/tmp/test/x.txt"))
=> /tmp/test/x.txt
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-path
Returns the path of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-canonical
Returns the canonical path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file
Returns a java.io.File from file path, or from a parent path and one or multiple children. The path and parent may be a file or a string ...

io/file-absolute?
Returns true if file f has an absolute path else false. f must be a file or a string (file path).

str/normalize-utf
Normalizes an UTF string.

top

io/file-absolute?

```
(io/file-absolute? f)
```

Returns true if file f has an absolute path else false. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-absolute? (io/file "/tmp/test/x.txt"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-path
Returns the path of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-canonical
Returns the canonical path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file
Returns a java.io.File from file path, or from a parent path and one or multiple children. The path and parent may be a file or a string ...

io/file-absolute
Returns the absolute path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/file-basename

```
(io/file-basename f)
```

Returns the base name (file name without file extension) of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-basename (io/file "/tmp/test/x.txt"))
=> "x"
```

SEE ALSO

io/file−name
Returns the name of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file−parent
Returns the parent file of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file−ext
Returns the file extension of a file. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file
Returns a java.io.File from file path, or from a parent path and one or multiple children. The path and parent may be a file or a string ...

str/normalize−utf
Normalizes an UTF string.

top

io/file-can-execute?

```
(io/file-can-execute? f)
```

Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be executed. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-can-execute? "/tmp/test.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

io/file−set−executable
Set the owner's execute permission to the file or directory f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file−can−read?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be read. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file−can−write?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be written. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file−hidden?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and is hidden. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/symbolic−link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/file-can-read?

```
(io/file-can-read? f)
```

Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be read. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-can-read? "/tmp/test.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

io/file−set−readable
Set the owner's read permission to the file or directory f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file−can−write?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be written. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file−can−execute?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be executed. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file−hidden?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and is hidden. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/symbolic−link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/file-can-write?

```
(io/file-can-write? f)
```

Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be written. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-can-write? "/tmp/test.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

io/file−set−writable
Set the owner's write permission to the file or directory f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file−can−read?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be read. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file−can−execute?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be executed. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file−hidden?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and is hidden. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/symbolic−link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/file-canonical

```
(io/file-canonical f)
```

Returns the canonical path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-canonical (io/file "/tmp/test/../x.txt"))
=> /private/tmp/x.txt
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-path
Returns the path of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-absolute
Returns the absolute path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file
Returns a java.io.File from file path, or from a parent path and one or multiple children. The path and parent may be a file or a string ...

str/normalize-utf
Normalizes an UTF string.

top

io/file-ext

```
(io/file-ext f)
```

Returns the file extension of a file. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-ext "some.txt")
=> "txt"

(io/file-ext "/tmp/test/some.txt")
=> "txt"

(io/file-ext "/tmp/test/some")
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-ext?
Returns true if the file f hast the extension ext. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-basename
Returns the base name (file name without file extension) of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/file-ext?

```
(io/file-ext? f ext & exts)
```

Returns true if the file f hast the extension ext. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-ext? "/tmp/test/x.txt" "txt")
=> true
```

```
(io/file-ext? (io/file "/tmp/test/x.txt") ".txt")
=> true


(io/file-ext? "/tmp/test/x.docx" "doc" "docx")
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-ext
Returns the file extension of a file. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/file-hidden?

```
(io/file-hidden? f)
```

Returns true if the file or directory f exists and is hidden. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-hidden? "/tmp/test.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-can-read?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be read. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-can-write?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be written. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-can-execute?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be executed. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/symbolic-link?
Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/file-in-stream

```
(io/file-in-stream f)
```

Returns a `java.io.InputStream` for the file f.

f may be a:

- string file path, e.g: "/temp/foo.json"
- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`

`io/file-in-stream` supports load paths. See the `loadpath/paths` doc for a description of the *load path* feature.

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the stream!

SEE ALSO

io/slurp
Reads the content of file f as text (string) or binary (bytebuf).

io/slurp-stream

Slurps binary or string data from a java.io.InputStream is. Supports the option :binary to either slurp binary or string data. For ...

io/string-in-stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream for the string s.

io/bytebuf-in-stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream from a bytebuf.

loadpath/paths
Returns the list of the defined load paths. A load path is either a file, a ZIP file, or a directory. Load paths are defined at the ...

top

io/file-last-modified

```
(io/file-last-modified f)
```

Returns the last modification time (a Java LocalDateTime) of f or nil if f does not exist. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-last-modified "/tmp/test.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-can-read?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be read. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-can-write?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be written. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-can-execute?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be executed. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/file-matches-glob?

```
(io/file-matches-glob? glob f)
```

Returns true if the file f matches the glob pattern. f must be a file or a string (file path).

Globbing patterns

`*.txt`	Matches a path that represents a file name ending in .txt
`*.*`	Matches file names containing a dot
`*.{txt,xml}`	Matches file names ending with .txt or .xml
`foo.?[xy]`	Matches file names starting with foo. and a single character extension followed by a 'x' or 'y' character
`/home/*/*`	Matches `/home/gus/data` on UNIX platforms
`/home/**`	Matches `/home/gus` and `/home/gus/data` on UNIX platforms
`C:\\*`	Matches `C:\\foo` and `C:\\bar` on the Windows platform

Ranges

The pattern `[A-E]` would match any character that included ABCDE. Ranges can be used in conjunction with each other to make powerful patterns. Alphanumerical strings are matched by `[A-Za-z0-9]` . This would match the following:

- `[A-Z]` All uppercase letters from A to Z
- `[a-z]` All lowercase letters from a to z

- `[0-9]` All numbers from 0 to 9

Complementation

Globs can be used in complement with special characters that can change how the pattern works. The two complement characters are exclamation marks `(!)` and backslashes `(\)`.

The exclamation mark can negate a pattern that it is put in front of. As `[CBR]at` matches Cat, Bat, or Rat the negated pattern `[!CBR]at` matches anything like Kat, Pat, or Vat.

Backslashes are used to remove the special meaning of single characters `'?'`, `'*'`, and `'['`, so that they can be used in patterns.

```
(io/file-matches-glob? "*.log" "file.log")
=> true

(io/file-matches-glob? "**/*.log" "x/y/file.log")
=> true

(io/file-matches-glob? "**/*.log" "file.log") ; take care, doesn't match!
=> false

(io/file-matches-glob? (io/glob-path-matcher "*.log") (io/file "file.log"))
=> true

(io/file-matches-glob? (io/glob-path-matcher "**/*.log") (io/file "x/y/file.log"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

io/glob-path-matcher
Returns a file matcher for glob file patterns.

io/list-files-glob
Lists all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path). Returns files as java.io.File

top

io/file-name

```
(io/file-name f)
```

Returns the name of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-name (io/file "/tmp/test/x.txt"))
=> "x.txt"
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-basename
Returns the base name (file name without file extension) of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-parent
Returns the parent file of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file
Returns a java.io.File from file path, or from a parent path and one or multiple children. The path and parent may be a file or a string ...

str/normalize-utf
Normalizes an UTF string.

top

io/file-normalize-utf

```
(io/file-normalize-utf file)
(io/file-normalize-utf file form)
```

Normalizes the UTF string of a file path.

On MacOS file names with umlauts like ä are just encoded as 'a' plus the combining diaresis character. Therefore an 'ä' (\u00FC) and an 'ä' (a + \u0308) from a MacOS file name are different! Under normal circumstances this not problem. But as soon as some file name processing is in place (comparing, matching, ...) this can result in strange behaviour due of the two different technical representations of umlaut characters.

The *form* argument defaults to :NFC and is one of:

- :NFD Canonical decomposition
- :NFC Canonical decomposition, followed by canonical composition
- :NFKD Compatibility decomposition
- :NFKC Compatibility decomposition, followed by canonical composition

Returns an UTF normalized java.io.File from a file path

See the function `str/normalize-utf` for details on UTF normalization.

```
(io/file-normalize-utf "/tmp/test_u\u0308.txt")


(io/file-normalize-utf (io/file "/tmp/test_u\u0308.txt"))
```

SEE ALSO

str/normalize-utf
Normalizes an UTF string.

top

io/file-out-stream

```
(io/file-out-stream f options)
```

Returns a `java.io.OutputStream` for the file f.

f may be a:

- string file path, e.g: "/temp/foo.json"
- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`

Options:

:append true/false e.g.: `:append true`, defaults to false

:encoding enc e.g.: `:encoding :utf-8`, defaults to :utf-8

`io/file-out-stream` supports load paths. See the `loadpath/paths` doc for a description of the *load path* feature.

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the stream!

SEE ALSO

io/slurp
Reads the content of file f as text (string) or binary (bytebuf).

io/slurp-stream
Slurps binary or string data from a java.io.InputStream is. Supports the option :binary to either slurp binary or string data. For ...

io/string-in-stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream for the string s.

io/bytebuf-in-stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream from a bytebuf.

loadpath/paths
Returns the list of the defined load paths. A load path is either a file, a ZIP file, or a directory. Load paths are defined at the ...

top

io/file-parent

```
(io/file-parent f)
```

Returns the parent file of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-path (io/file-parent (io/file "/tmp/test/x.txt")))
=> "/tmp/test"
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-name
Returns the name of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file
Returns a java.io.File from file path, or from a parent path and one or multiple children. The path and parent may be a file or a string ...

top

io/file-path

```
(io/file-path f)
```

Returns the path of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-path (io/file "/tmp/test/x.txt"))
=> "/tmp/test/x.txt"
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-absolute
Returns the absolute path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-canonical
Returns the canonical path of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file
Returns a java.io.File from file path, or from a parent path and one or multiple children. The path and parent may be a file or a string ...

str/normalize-utf
Normalizes an UTF string.

top

io/file-path-slashify

```
(io/file-path-slashify f)
```

Returns the path of the file f as a string, turns backslashes into slashes.

f must be a file or a string (file path).

C:\Users\foo\image.png -> C:/Users/foo/image.png

Note: Windows only. On other OSs works identical to 'io/file-path'.

```
(io/file-path-slashify (io/file "C:" "Users" "foo" "image.png"))
=> "C:/Users/foo/image.png"
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-path
Returns the path of the file f as a string. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/file-set-executable

```
(io/file-set-executable f executable owner-only)
```

Set the owner's execute permission to the file or directory f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

Returns true if and only if the operation succeeded. The operation will fail if the user does not have permission to change the access permissions of this abstract pathname. If 'readable' is false and the underlying file system does not implement a read permission, then the operation will fail.

If 'executable' is true sets the access permission to allow execute operations; if false to disallow execute operations.

If 'owner-only' is true the execute permission applies only to the owner's execute permission; otherwise, it applies to everybody. If the underlying file system can not distinguish the owner's execute permission from that of others, then the permission will apply to everybody, regardless of this value.

```
(io/file-set-executable "/tmp/test.txt" true true)
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-can-execute?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be executed. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-set-readable
Set the owner's read permission to the file or directory f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-set-writable
Set the owner's write permission to the file or directory f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/file-set-readable

```
(io/file-set-readable f readable owner-only)
```

Set the owner's read permission to the file or directory f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

Returns true if and only if the operation succeeded. The operation will fail if the user does not have permission to change the access permissions of this abstract pathname. If 'readable' is false and the underlying file system does not implement a read permission, then the operation will fail.

If 'readable' is true sets the access permission to allow read operations; if false to disallow read operations.

If 'owner-only' is true the read permission applies only to the owner's read permission; otherwise, it applies to everybody. If the underlying file system can not distinguish the owner's read permission from that of others, then the permission will apply to everybody, regardless of this value.

```
(io/file-set-readable "/tmp/test.txt" true true)
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-can-read?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be read. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-set-writable
Set the owner's write permission to the file or directory f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-set-executable
Set the owner's execute permission to the file or directory f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/file-set-writable

```
(io/file-set-writable f writable owner-only)
```

Set the owner's write permission to the file or directory f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

Returns true if and only if the operation succeeded. The operation will fail if the user does not have permission to change the access permissions of this abstract pathname. If 'writable' is false and the underlying file system does not implement a read permission, then the operation will fail.

If 'writable' is true sets the access permission to allow write operations; if false to disallow write operations.

If 'owner-only' is true the write permission applies only to the owner's write permission; otherwise, it applies to everybody. If the underlying file system can not distinguish the owner's write permission from that of others, then the permission will apply to everybody, regardless of this value.

```
(io/file-set-writable "/tmp/test.txt" true true)
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-can-write?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be written. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-set-readable
Set the owner's read permission to the file or directory f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-set-executable
Set the owner's execute permission to the file or directory f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/file-size

```
(io/file-size f)
```

Returns the size of the file f. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/file-size "/tmp/test.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

io/file
Returns a java.io.File from file path, or from a parent path and one or multiple children. The path and parent may be a file or a string ...

top

io/file-within-dir?

```
(io/file-within-dir? dir file)
```

Returns true if the file is within the dir else false.

The file and dir args must be absolute paths.

```
(io/file-within-dir? (io/file "/temp/foo")
                     (io/file "/temp/foo/img.png"))
=> true

(io/file-within-dir? (io/file "/temp/foo")
                     (io/file "/temp/foo/../bar/img.png"))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

io/file
Returns a java.io.File from file path, or from a parent path and one or multiple children. The path and parent may be a file or a string ...

top

io/file?

```
(io/file? f)
```

Returns true if x is a :java.io.File.

```
(io/file? (io/file "/tmp/test.txt"))
=> true
```

top

io/filesystem-total-space

```
(io/filesystem-total-space)
(io/filesystem-total-space file)
```

Returns the total diskspace in bytes. With no args returns the total disk space of the current working directory's file store. With a file argument returns the total disk space of the file store the file is located.

```
(io/filesystem-total-space)
```

SEE ALSO

io/filesystem-usable-space
Returns the usable diskspace in bytes. With no args returns the usable disk space of the current working directory's file store. With ...

top

io/filesystem-usable-space

```
(io/filesystem-usable-space)
(io/filesystem-usable-space file)
```

Returns the usable diskspace in bytes. With no args returns the usable disk space of the current working directory's file store. With a file argument returns the usable disk space of the file store the file is located.

```
(io/filesystem-usable-space)
```

SEE ALSO

io/filesystem-total-space
Returns the total diskspace in bytes. With no args returns the total disk space of the current working directory's file store. With ...

top

io/flush

```
(io/flush s)
```

Flushes a `:java.io.OutputStream` or a `:java.io.Writer`.

SEE ALSO

io/close
Closes a :java.io.InputStream, :java.io.OutputStream, :java.io.Reader, or a :java.io.Writer.

top

io/glob-path-matcher

```
(io/glob-path-matcher pattern)
```

Returns a file matcher for glob file patterns.

Globbing patterns

`*.txt`	Matches a path that represents a file name ending in .txt
`*.*`	Matches file names containing a dot
`*.{txt,xml}`	Matches file names ending with .txt or .xml
`foo.?[xy]`	Matches file names starting with foo. and a single character extension followed by a 'x' or 'y' character

`/home/*/*`	Matches `/home/gus/data` on UNIX platforms
`/home/**`	Matches `/home/gus` and `/home/gus/data` on UNIX platforms
`C:\\*`	Matches `C:\\foo` and `C:\\bar` on the Windows platform

Ranges

The pattern `[A-E]` would match any character that included ABCDE. Ranges can be used in conjunction with each other to make powerful patterns. Alphanumerical strings are matched by `[A-Za-z0-9]`. This would match the following:

- `[A-Z]` All uppercase letters from A to Z
- `[a-z]` All lowercase letters from a to z
- `[0-9]` All numbers from 0 to 9

Complementation

Globs can be used in complement with special characters that can change how the pattern works. The two complement characters are exclamation marks `(!)` and backslashes `(\)`.

The exclamation mark can negate a pattern that it is put in front of. As `[CBR]at` matches Cat, Bat, or Rat the negated pattern `[!CBR]at` matches anything like Kat, Pat, or Vat.

Backslashes are used to remove the special meaning of single characters `'?'`, `'*'`, and `'['`, so that they can be used in patterns.

```
(io/glob-path-matcher "*.log")


(io/glob-path-matcher "**/*.log")
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-matches-glob?
Returns true if the file f matches the glob pattern. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/list-files-glob
Lists all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path). Returns files as java.io.File

top

io/gzip

```
(io/gzip f)
```

gzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

```
(->> (io/gzip "a.txt")
     (io/spit "a.gz"))


(io/gzip (bytebuf-from-string "abcdef" :utf-8))
```

SEE ALSO

io/gzip?
Returns true if f is a gzipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

io/ungzip
ungzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

io/zip
Creates a zip containing the entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a file, a string ...

io/spit

Opens file f, writes content, and then closes f. f may be a file or a string (file path). The content may be a string or a bytebuf.

top

io/gzip-to-stream

```
(io/gzip f os)
```

gzips f to the OutputStream os. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream.

```
(do
  (import :java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream)
  (try-with [os (. :ByteArrayOutputStream :new)]
      (-> (bytebuf-from-string "abcdef" :utf-8)
          (io/gzip-to-stream os))
      (-> (. os :toByteArray)
          (io/ungzip)
          (bytebuf-to-string :utf-8))))
=> "abcdef"
```

SEE ALSO

io/gzip
gzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

top

io/gzip?

```
(io/gzip? f)
```

Returns true if f is a gzipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

```
(-> (io/gzip (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8))
    (io/gzip?))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

io/gzip
gzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

top

io/in-stream?

```
(io/in-stream? is)
```

Returns true if 'is' is a `java.io.InputStream`

```
(try-with [is (io/string-in-stream "123")]
  (io/in-stream? is))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

io/out-stream?
Returns true if 'os' is a java.io.OutputStream

top

io/inflate

```
(io/inflate bytebuf)
```

inflates (decompresses) a bytebuf using ZLIB compression.

```
(-> (bytebuf-from-string "abcdef" :utf-8)
    (io/deflate)
    (io/inflate))
=> [97 98 99 100 101 102]
```

SEE ALSO

io/deflate
deflates (compresses) a bytebuf using ZLIB compression.

top

io/internet-avail?

```
(io/internet-avail?)
(io/internet-avail? url)
```

Checks if an internet connection is present for a given url. Defaults to URL *http://www.google.com*.

```
(io/internet-avail?)

(io/internet-avail? "http://www.google.com")
```

top

io/list-file-tree

```
(io/list-file-tree dir)
(io/list-file-tree dir filter-fn)
```

Lists all files in a directory tree. dir must be a file or a string (file path). `filter-fn` is an optional filter that filters the files found. The filter gets a `java.io.File` as argument.

Returns files as `java.io.File`

```
(io/list-file-tree "/tmp")

(io/list-file-tree "/tmp" #(io/file-ext? % ".log"))
```

SEE ALSO

io/list-file-tree-lazy
Returns a lazy sequence of all the files in a directory tree. dir must be a file or a string (file path). filter-fn is an optional ...

io/list-files
Lists files in a directory. dir must be a file or a string (file path). filter-fn is an optional filter that filters the files found.

io/list-files-glob
Lists all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path). Returns files as java.io.File

top

io/list-file-tree-lazy

```
(io/list-file-tree-lazy dir)
(io/list-file-tree-lazy dir filter-fn)
```

Returns a lazy sequence of all the files in a directory tree. dir must be a file or a string (file path). `filter-fn` is an optional filter that filters the files found. The filter gets a `java.io.File` as argument.

The lazy sequence returns files as `java.io.File`

```
(->> (io/list-file-tree-lazy "/tmp")
     (docoll println))

(->> (io/list-file-tree-lazy "/tmp" #(io/file-ext? % ".log"))
     (docoll println))
```

SEE ALSO

io/list-file-tree
Lists all files in a directory tree. dir must be a file or a string (file path). filter-fn is an optional filter that filters the files ...

io/list-files
Lists files in a directory. dir must be a file or a string (file path). filter-fn is an optional filter that filters the files found.

io/list-files-glob
Lists all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path). Returns files as java.io.File

top

io/list-files

```
(io/list-files dir)
(io/list-files dir filter-fn)
```

Lists files in a directory. dir must be a file or a string (file path). `filter-fn` is an optional filter that filters the files found. The filter gets a `java.io.File` as argument.

Returns files as `java.io.File`

```
(io/list-files "/tmp")

(io/list-files "/tmp" #(io/file-ext? % ".log"))
```

SEE ALSO

io/list-files-glob
Lists all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path). Returns files as java.io.File

io/list-file-tree
Lists all files in a directory tree. dir must be a file or a string (file path). filter-fn is an optional filter that filters the files ...

io/list-file-tree-lazy
Returns a lazy sequence of all the files in a directory tree. dir must be a file or a string (file path). filter-fn is an optional ...

top

io/list-files-glob

```
(io/list-files-glob dir glob)
```

Lists all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path). Returns files as `java.io.File`

Globbing patterns

`*.txt`	Matches a path that represents a file name ending in .txt
`*.*`	Matches file names containing a dot
`*.{txt,xml}`	Matches file names ending with .txt or .xml
`foo.?[xy]`	Matches file names starting with foo. and a single character extension followed by a 'x' or 'y' character
`/home/*/*`	Matches `/home/gus/data` on UNIX platforms
`/home/**`	Matches `/home/gus` and `/home/gus/data` on UNIX platforms
`C:\\*`	Matches `C:\\foo` and `C:\\bar` on the Windows platform

Ranges

The pattern `[A-E]` would match any character that included ABCDE. Ranges can be used in conjunction with each other to make powerful patterns. Alphanumerical strings are matched by `[A-Za-z0-9]`. This would match the following:

- `[A-Z]` All uppercase letters from A to Z
- `[a-z]` All lowercase letters from a to z
- `[0-9]` All numbers from 0 to 9

Complementation

Globs can be used in complement with special characters that can change how the pattern works. The two complement characters are exclamation marks `(!)` and backslashes `(\)`.

The exclamation mark can negate a pattern that it is put in front of. As `[CBR]at` matches Cat, Bat, or Rat the negated pattern `[!CBR]at` matches anything like Kat, Pat, or Vat.

Backslashes are used to remove the special meaning of single characters `'?'`, `'*'`, and `'['`, so that they can be used in patterns.

```
(io/list-files-glob "." "sample*.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

io/list-files
Lists files in a directory. dir must be a file or a string (file path). filter-fn is an optional filter that filters the files found.

io/list-file-tree
Lists all files in a directory tree. dir must be a file or a string (file path). filter-fn is an optional filter that filters the files ...

io/list-file-tree-lazy
Returns a lazy sequence of all the files in a directory tree. dir must be a file or a string (file path). filter-fn is an optional ...

top

io/load-classpath-resource

```
(io/load-classpath-resource name)
```

Loads a classpath resource. Returns a bytebuf

```
(io/load-classpath-resource "com/github/jlangch/venice/images/venice.png")
=> [137 80 78 71 13 10 26 10 0 0 0 13 73 72 68 82 0 0 3 254 0 0 0 242 8 6 0 0 0 244 182 30 43 0 0 12 70 105 67
67 80 73 67 67 32 80 114 111 102 105 108 101 0 0 72 137 149 87 7 88 83 201 22 158 91 82 73 104 129 8 72 9 189
137 82 164 75 9 161 69 16 144 42 216 8 73 32 161 196 144 16 68 236 46 203 42 184 118 17 1 ...]
```

SEE ALSO

io/classpath−resource?
Returns true if the classpath resource exists otherwise false.

top

io/log

```
(io/log logger-name level message)
(io/log logger-name level message exception)
```

Logs a message at a given level to a Java Util Logger (JUL).

```
(do
  ;; note: define the log filehandler just once at app startup!
  (io/log-filehandler "venice"
                      "/var/log/myapp/venice_%g.log"
                      16_000_000
                      8)

  (io/log "venice" :info    "message 1")
  (io/log "venice" :warning "message 2")
  (io/log "venice" :severe  "message 3" (ex :VncException "test")))
```

SEE ALSO

io/log−filehandler
Creates a file handler for a Java Util Logger (JUL).

top

io/log-filehandler

```
(io/log-filehandler logger-name file-name-pattern)
(io/log-filehandler logger-name file-name-pattern file-size-limit)
(io/log-filehandler logger-name file-name-pattern file-size-limit max-file-count)
(io/log-filehandler logger-name file-name-pattern file-size-limit max-file-count, formatter)
```

Creates a file handler for a Java Util Logger (JUL).

The file name pattern determines the output file location and naming scheme:

- %t = system temp directory
- %h = user home directory
- %u = unique number to resolve conflicts
- %g = generation number for rotated logs
- %% = escapes the % character

If no "%g" field has been specified and the file count is greater than one, then the generation number will be added to the end of the generated filename, after a dot. Thus for example a pattern of "%t/java%g.log" with a count of 2 would typically cause log files to be written on Linux to /var/tmp/java0.log and /var/tmp/java1.log whereas on Windows they would be typically written to C:\TEMP\java0.log and C:\TEMP\java1.log

Generation numbers follow the sequence 0, 1, 2, etc.

Normally the "%u" unique field is set to 0. However, if the FileHandler tries to open the filename and finds the file is currently in use by another process it will increment the unique number field and try again. This will be repeated until FileHandler finds a file name that is not currently in use. If there is a conflict and no "%u" field has been specified, it will be added at the end of the filename after a dot. (This will be after any automatically added generation number.)

Thus if three processes were all trying to log to fred%u.%g.txt then they might end up using fred0.0.txt, fred1.0.txt, fred2.0.txt as the first file in their rotating sequences.

Note that the use of unique ids to avoid conflicts is only guaranteed to work reliably when using a local disk file system.

Examples:

- `/var/log/myapp/app.log`
- `/var/log/myapp/app_%g.log`
- `%t/app_%g.log`
- `%h/app_%g.log`

```
(do
  ;; note: define the log filehandler just once at app startup!
  (io/log-filehandler "venice"
                      "/var/log/myapp/venice_%g.log"
                      16_000_000
                      8)

  (io/log "venice" :info    "message 1")
  (io/log "venice" :warning "message 2")
  (io/log "venice" :severe  "message 3"))

(do
  (def tf (time/formatter "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.SSS"))

  (defn formatter [log-record]
     (str/format "%s|%s|%s%s%n"
                 (time/format (:timestamp log-record) tf)
                 (:level log-record)
                 (:message log-record)
                 (:throwable log-record)))

  ;; note: define the log filehandler just once at app startup!
  (io/log-filehandler "venice"
                      "/var/log/myapp/venice_%g.log"
                      16_000_000
                      8
                      formatter)

  (io/log "venice" :info    "message 1")
  (io/log "venice" :warning "message 2")
  (io/log "venice" :severe  "message 3" (ex :VncException "test")))
```

SEE ALSO

io/log
Logs a message at a given level to a Java Util Logger (JUL).

top

io/mime-type

```
(io/mime-type file)
```

Returns the mime-type for the file if available else nil.

```
(io/mime-type "document.pdf")
=> "application/pdf"


(io/mime-type (io/file "document.pdf"))
=> "application/pdf"
```

top

io/mkdir

```
(io/mkdir dir)
```

Creates the directory. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

SEE ALSO

io/mkdirs
Creates the directory including any necessary but nonexistent parent directories. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/mkdirs

```
(io/mkdirs dir)
```

Creates the directory including any necessary but nonexistent parent directories. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

SEE ALSO

io/mkdir
Creates the directory. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/move-file

```
(io/move-file source target & options)
```

Moves source to target. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source and target must be a file or a string (file path).

Options:

:replace true/false	e.g.: if true replace an existing file, defaults to false
:atomic-move true/false	e.g.: if true move the file as an atomic file system operation, defaults to false

SEE ALSO

io/copy−file
Copies source to dest. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source must be a file or a string (file path), dest must be a file, a ...

io/delete−file
Deletes one or multiple files. Silently skips delete if the file does not exist. If f is a directory the directory must be empty. f ...

io/touch−file
Updates the lastModifiedTime of the file to the current time, or creates a new empty file if the file doesn't already exist. File must ...

top

io/move-files-glob

```
(io/move-files-glob src-dir dst-dir glob & options)
```

Move all files that match the glob pattern from a source to a destination directory. src-dir and dst-dir must be a file or a string (file path).

Options:

:replace true/false	e.g.: if true replace an existing file, defaults to false
:atomic-move true/false	e.g.: if true move the file as an atomic file system operation, defaults to false

Globbing patterns

`*.txt`	Matches a path that represents a file name ending in .txt
`*.*`	Matches file names containing a dot
`*.{txt,xml}`	Matches file names ending with .txt or .xml
`foo.?[xy]`	Matches file names starting with foo. and a single character extension followed by a 'x' or 'y' character
`/home/*/*`	Matches `/home/gus/data` on UNIX platforms
`/home/**`	Matches `/home/gus` and `/home/gus/data` on UNIX platforms
`C:\\*`	Matches `C:\\foo` and `C:\\bar` on the Windows platform

Ranges

The pattern `[A-E]` would match any character that included ABCDE. Ranges can be used in conjunction with each other to make powerful patterns. Alphanumerical strings are matched by `[A-Za-z0-9]`. This would match the following:

- `[A-Z]` All uppercase letters from A to Z
- `[a-z]` All lowercase letters from a to z
- `[0-9]` All numbers from 0 to 9

Complementation

Globs can be used in complement with special characters that can change how the pattern works. The two complement characters are exclamation marks `(!)` and backslashes `(\)`.

The exclamation mark can negate a pattern that it is put in front of. As `[CBR]at` matches Cat, Bat, or Rat the negated pattern `[!CBR]at` matches anything like Kat, Pat, or Vat.

Backslashes are used to remove the special meaning of single characters `'?'`, `'*'`, and `'['`, so that they can be used in patterns.

```
(io/move-files-glob "from" "to" "*.log")
```

SEE ALSO

io/move-file
Moves source to target. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source and target must be a file or a string (file path).

io/move-files-glob
Move all files that match the glob pattern from a source to a destination directory. src-dir and dst-dir must be a file or a string (file path).

io/copy-files-glob
Copies all files that match the glob pattern from a source to a destination directory. src-dir and dst-dir must be a file or a string ...

io/delete-files-glob
Removes all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path).

io/list-files-glob
Lists all files in a directory that match the glob pattern. dir must be a file or a string (file path). Returns files as java.io.File

top

io/out-stream?

```
(io/out-stream? os)
```

Returns true if 'os' is a `java.io.OutputStream`

```
(try-with [os (io/bytebuf-out-stream)]
  (io/out-stream? os))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

io/in-stream?
Returns true if 'is' is a java.io.InputStream

top

io/path?

```
(io/path f)
```

Returns true if f is a :java.nio.Path.

```
(io/path? (io/->path "some.txt"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

io/->path
Converts to a :java.nio.Path. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/print

```
(io/print os s)
```

Prints a string s to an output stream. The output stream may be a `:java.io.Writer` or a `:java.io.PrintStream`!

top

io/print-line

```
(io/print-line os)
(io/print-line os s)
```

Prints a string s to an output stream. The output stream may be a `:java.io.Writer` or a `:java.io.PrintStream`!

top

io/read-char

```
(io/read-char is)
```

With arg reads the next char from the passed stream that must be a subclass of `:java.io.Reader`.

Returns `nil` if the end of the stream is reached.

SEE ALSO

io/read-line
Reads the next line from the passed stream that must be a subclass of :java.io.BufferedReader.

top

io/read-line

```
(io/read-line is)
```

Reads the next line from the passed stream that must be a subclass of `:java.io.BufferedReader`.

Returns `nil` if the end of the stream is reached.

SEE ALSO

io/read-char
With arg reads the next char from the passed stream that must be a subclass of :java.io.Reader.

top

io/reader?

```
(io/reader? rd)
```

Returns true if 'rd' is a `java.io.Reader`

```
(try-with [rd (io/string-reader "123")]
  (io/reader? rd))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

io/writer?
Returns true if 'rd' is a java.io.Writer

top

io/registered-watch-dirs

```
(io/registered-watch-dirs watcher)
```

Returns the registred watch directories of a watcher.

SEE ALSO

io/watch−dir
Watch a directory for changes, and call the function event-fn when it does. Calls the optional failure-fn if errors occur. On closing ...

io/close−watcher
Closes a watcher created from 'io/watch-dir'.

top

io/slurp

```
(io/slurp f & options)
```

Reads the content of file f as text (string) or binary (bytebuf).

f may be a:

- string file path, e.g: "/temp/foo.json"
- bytebuffer
- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.io.InputStream`
- `java.io.Reader`
- `java.nio.file.Path`
- `java.net.URL`
- `java.net.URI`

Returns a `bytebuf` or string depending on the passed :binary option.

Options:

:binary true/false e.g.: `:binary true`, defaults to false

:encoding enc e.g.: `:encoding :utf-8`, defaults to :utf-8

`io/slurp` supports load paths. See the `loadpath/paths` doc for a description of the *load path* feature.

Note: For HTTP and HTTPS downloads prefer to use `io/download`.

SEE ALSO

io/slurp−lines
Read all lines from f.

io/slurp−stream
Slurps binary or string data from a java.io.InputStream is. Supports the option :binary to either slurp binary or string data. For ...

io/slurp−reader
Slurps string data from a java.io.Reader rd.Note:

io/spit
Opens file f, writes content, and then closes f. f may be a file or a string (file path). The content may be a string or a bytebuf.

io/download
Downloads the content from the uri and reads it as text (string) or binary (bytebuf). Supports http and https protocols!

loadpath/paths
Returns the list of the defined load paths. A load path is either a file, a ZIP file, or a directory. Load paths are defined at the ...

top

io/slurp-lines

```
(io/slurp-lines f & options)
```

Read all lines from f.

f may be a:

- string file path, e.g: "/temp/foo.json"
- bytebuffer
- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.io.InputStream`
- `java.io.Reader`
- `java.nio.file.Path`
- `java.net.URL`
- `java.net.URI`

Returns the a list of strings.

Options:

:encoding enc e.g.: `:encoding :utf-8`, defaults to :utf-8

`io/slurp-lines` supports load paths. See the `loadpath/paths` doc for a description of the *load path* feature.

```
(->> "1\n2\n3"
     io/string-in-stream
     io/slurp-lines)
=> ("1" "2" "3")
```

SEE ALSO

str/split−lines
Splits s into lines.

io/slurp
Reads the content of file f as text (string) or binary (bytebuf).

io/slurp−stream
Slurps binary or string data from a java.io.InputStream is. Supports the option :binary to either slurp binary or string data. For ...

io/spit
Opens file f, writes content, and then closes f. f may be a file or a string (file path). The content may be a string or a bytebuf.

io/string-in-stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream for the string s.

loadpath/paths
Returns the list of the defined load paths. A load path is either a file, a ZIP file, or a directory. Load paths are defined at the ...

top

io/slurp-reader

```
(io/slurp-reader rd)
```

Slurps string data from a `java.io.Reader` rd.Note:

`io/slurp-reader` offers the same functionality as `io/slurp` but it opens more flexibility with sandbox configuration. `io/slurp` can be blacklisted to prevent reading data from the filesystem and still having `io/slurp-reader` for readers input available!

```
(do
   (let [file (io/temp-file "test-", ".txt")]
      (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
      (io/spit file "123456789" :append true)
      (try-with [rd (io/buffered-reader file :encoding :utf-8)]
         (io/slurp-reader rd)))
)
=> "123456789"
```

SEE ALSO

io/slurp-stream
Slurps binary or string data from a java.io.InputStream is. Supports the option :binary to either slurp binary or string data. For ...

io/slurp
Reads the content of file f as text (string) or binary (bytebuf).

io/slurp-lines
Read all lines from f.

io/spit
Opens file f, writes content, and then closes f. f may be a file or a string (file path). The content may be a string or a bytebuf.

io/uri-stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream from the uri.

io/file-in-stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream for the file f.

io/string-in-stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream for the string s.

io/bytebuf-in-stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream from a bytebuf.

top

io/slurp-stream

```
(io/slurp-stream is & options)
```

Slurps binary or string data from a `java.io.InputStream` is. Supports the option :binary to either slurp binary or string data. For string data an optional encoding can be specified.

Returns the result as a `bytebuf` or string depending on the passed :binary option.

Options:

:binary true/false e.g.: `:binary true`, defaults to false

:encoding enc e.g.: `:encoding :utf-8`, defaults to :utf-8

Note:

`io/slurp-stream` offers the same functionality as `io/slurp` but it opens more flexibility with sandbox configuration. `io/slurp` can be blacklisted to prevent reading data from the filesystem and still having `io/slurp-stream` for stream input available!

```
(do
   (let [file (io/temp-file "test-", ".txt")]
      (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
      (io/spit file "123456789" :append true)
      (try-with [is (io/file-in-stream file)]
         (io/slurp-stream is :binary false)))
)
=> "123456789"
```

SEE ALSO

io/slurp−reader
Slurps string data from a java.io.Reader rd.Note:

io/slurp
Reads the content of file f as text (string) or binary (bytebuf).

io/slurp−lines
Read all lines from f.

io/spit
Opens file f, writes content, and then closes f. f may be a file or a string (file path). The content may be a string or a bytebuf.

io/uri−stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream from the uri.

io/file−in−stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream for the file f.

io/string−in−stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream for the string s.

io/bytebuf−in−stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream from a bytebuf.

top

io/spit

```
(io/spit f content & options)
```

Opens file f, writes content, and then closes f. f may be a file or a string (file path). The content may be a string or a bytebuf.

Options:

:append true/false e.g.: `:append true`, defaults to false

:encoding enc e.g.: `:encoding :utf-8`, defaults to :utf-8

`io/spit` supports load paths. See the `loadpath/paths` doc for a description of the *load path* feature.

SEE ALSO

io/spit−stream
Writes content (string or bytebuf) to the java.io.OutputStream os. If content is of type string an optional encoding (defaults to UTF-8) ...

io/spit−writer
Writes text to the java.io.Writer wr. The writer can optionally be flushed after the operation.

io/slurp
Reads the content of file f as text (string) or binary (bytebuf).

io/slurp−lines
Read all lines from f.

loadpath/paths
Returns the list of the defined load paths. A load path is either a file, a ZIP file, or a directory. Load paths are defined at the ...

top

io/spit-stream

```
(io/spit-stream os content & options)
```

Writes content (string or bytebuf) to the `java.io.OutputStream` os. If content is of type string an optional encoding (defaults to UTF-8) is supported. The stream can optionally be flushed after the operation.

Options:

:flush true/false	e.g.: :flush true, defaults to false
:encoding enc	e.g.: :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8

Note:

`io/spit-stream` offers the same functionality as `io/spit` but it opens more flexibility with sandbox configuration. `io/spit` can be blacklisted to prevent writing data to the filesystem and still having `io/spit-stream` for stream output available!

```
(do
   (let [file (io/temp-file "test-", ".txt")]
      (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
      (try-with [os (io/file-out-stream file)]
         (io/spit-stream os "123456789" :flush true))))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

io/spit−writer
Writes text to the java.io.Writer wr. The writer can optionally be flushed after the operation.

io/spit
Opens file f, writes content, and then closes f. f may be a file or a string (file path). The content may be a string or a bytebuf.

top

io/spit-writer

```
(io/spit-writer wr text)
```

Writes text to the `java.io.Writer` wr. The writer can optionally be flushed after the operation.

Options:

:flush true/false e.g.: :flush true, defaults to false

Note:

`io/spit-writer` offers the same functionality as `io/spit` but it opens more flexibility with sandbox configuration. `io/spit` can be blacklisted to prevent writing data to the filesystem and still having `io/spit-writer` for stream output available!

```
(do
   (let [file (io/temp-file "test-", ".txt")
         os   (io/file-out-stream file)]
      (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
      (try-with [wr (io/buffered-writer os :encoding :utf-8)]
         (io/spit-writer wr "123456789" :flush true))))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

io/spit−stream
Writes content (string or bytebuf) to the java.io.OutputStream os. If content is of type string an optional encoding (defaults to UTF-8) ...

io/spit
Opens file f, writes content, and then closes f. f may be a file or a string (file path). The content may be a string or a bytebuf.

top

io/string-in-stream

```
(io/string-in-stream s & options)
```

Returns a `java.io.InputStream` for the string s.

Options:

:encoding enc e.g.: `:encoding :utf-8`, defaults to :utf-8

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the stream!

```
(let [text "The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog"]
  (try-with [is (io/string-in-stream text)]
    ; do something with is
  ))
```

SEE ALSO

io/slurp−stream
Slurps binary or string data from a java.io.InputStream is. Supports the option :binary to either slurp binary or string data. For ...

io/file−in−stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream for the file f.

io/bytebuf−in−stream
Returns a java.io.InputStream from a bytebuf.

top

io/string-reader

```
(io/string-reader s)
```

Creates a `java.io.StringReader` from a string.

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the reader!

```
(try-with [rd (io/string-reader "1234")]
  (println (read-char rd))
  (println (read-char rd))
  (println (read-char rd)))
1
2
3
=> nil

(let [rd (io/string-reader "1\n2\n3\n4")]
  (try-with [br (io/buffered-reader rd)]
    (println (read-line br))
    (println (read-line br))
    (println (read-line br))))
1
2
3
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

read-line
Without arg reads the next line from the stream that is the current value of *in*. With arg reads the next line from the passed stream ...

io/buffered-reader
Create a java.io.Reader from f.

io/string-writer
Creates a java.io.StringWriter.

top

io/string-writer

```
(io/string-writer)
```

Creates a `java.io.StringWriter`.

Dereferencing a string writer returns the captured string.

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the writer!

```
(try-with [sw (io/string-writer)]
  (print sw 100)
  (print sw "-")
  (print sw 200)
  (flush sw)
  (println @sw))
100-200
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

println
Prints the values xs to the stream that is the current value of *out* or to the passed output stream os if given followed by a (newline).

io/buffered-writer
Creates a java.io.Writer for f.

io/buffered-reader
Create a java.io.Reader from f.

top

io/symbolic-link?

```
(io/symbolic-link? f)
```

Returns true if the file f exists and is a symbolic link. f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/symbolic-link? "/tmp/test.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-hidden?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and is hidden. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-can-read?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be read. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-can-write?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be written. f must be a file or a string (file path).

io/file-can-execute?
Returns true if the file or directory f exists and can be executed. f must be a file or a string (file path).

top

io/temp-dir

```
(io/temp-dir prefix)
```

Creates a new temp directory with prefix. Returns a :java.io.File.

```
(io/temp-dir "test-")
=> /var/folders/q0/gg9f6pqx5079cfvp9g5lqbzh0000gn/T/test-3418796289788703796
```

SEE ALSO

io/tmp-dir
Returns the tmp dir as a java.io.File.

io/temp-file
Creates an empty temp file with the given prefix and suffix. Returns a :java.io.File.

top

io/temp-file

```
(io/temp-file prefix suffix)
```

Creates an empty temp file with the given prefix and suffix. Returns a :java.io.File.

```
(do
  (let [file (io/temp-file "test-", ".txt")]
    (io/spit file "123456789" :append true)
    (io/slurp file :binary false :remove true))
)
=> "123456789"
```

SEE ALSO

io/temp-dir
Creates a new temp directory with prefix. Returns a :java.io.File.

io/delete-file-on-exit
Requests that the files or directories be deleted when the virtual machine terminates. Files (or directories) are deleted in the reverse ...

top

io/tmp-dir

```
(io/tmp-dir)
```

Returns the tmp dir as a `java.io.File`.

```
(io/tmp-dir)
=> /var/folders/q0/gg9f6pqx5079cfvp9g5lqbzh0000gn/T
```

SEE ALSO

io/user-dir
Returns the user dir (current working dir) as a java.io.File.

io/user-home-dir
Returns the user's home dir as a java.io.File.

io/temp-dir
Creates a new temp directory with prefix. Returns a :java.io.File.

top

io/touch-file

```
(io/touch-file file)
```

Updates the *lastModifiedTime* of the file to the current time, or creates a new empty file if the file doesn't already exist. File must be a file or a string (file path). Returns the file

SEE ALSO

io/move-file
Moves source to target. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source and target must be a file or a string (file path).

io/copy-file
Copies source to dest. Returns nil or throws a VncException. Source must be a file or a string (file path), dest must be a file, a ...

io/delete-file
Deletes one or multiple files. Silently skips delete if the file does not exist. If f is a directory the directory must be empty. f ...

top

io/truncate-from-start-keep-lines

```
(io/truncate-from-start-keep-lines f max-size)
```

Truncates a text file to the given max size beginning at the start, honoring complete lines.

The ideal `cutoff` position is `file-size - max-size`. If there is no newline found after cutoff, the tail is a single (too long) line; to keep line integrity and size limit, keep nothing. If there is a newline found after cutoff, the effective cutoff will be the character position after the newline.

f must be a file or a string (file path).

```
(io/truncate-from-start-keep-lines "/tmp/test.txt" 1_000_000)
```

SEE ALSO

io/file
Returns a java.io.File from file path, or from a parent path and one or multiple children. The path and parent may be a file or a string ...

top

io/ungzip

```
(io/ungzip f)
```

ungzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

```
(-> (bytebuf-from-string "abcdef" :utf-8)
    (io/gzip)
    (io/ungzip))
=> [97 98 99 100 101 102]
```

SEE ALSO

io/gzip
gzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

io/gzip?
Returns true if f is a gzipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

io/ungzip-to-stream
ungzips a bytebuf returning an InputStream to read the deflated data from.

top

io/ungzip-to-stream

```
(io/ungzip-to-stream buf)
```

ungzips a bytebuf returning an InputStream to read the deflated data from.

```
(-> (bytebuf-from-string "abcdef" :utf-8)
    (io/gzip)
    (io/ungzip-to-stream)
```

```
    (io/slurp-stream :binary false :encoding :utf-8))
=> "abcdef"
```

SEE ALSO

io/gzip
gzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

top

io/unzip

```
(io/unzip f entry-name)
```

Unzips an entry from zip f the entry's data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

```
(-> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abcdef" :utf-8))
    (io/unzip "a.txt"))
=> [97 98 99 100 101 102]
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip
Creates a zip containing the entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a file, a string ...

io/zip?
Returns true if f is a zipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

top

io/unzip-all

```
(io/unzip-all f)
(io/unzip-all glob f)
```

Unzips all entries of the zip f returning a map with the entry names as key and the entry data as bytebuf values. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

An optional globbing pattern can be passed to filter the files to be unzipped.

Note: globbing patterns with unzip are always relative. E.g. `static/**/*.png`

Globbing patterns:

`*.txt`	Matches a path that represents a file name ending in .txt
`*.*`	Matches file names containing a dot
`*.{txt,xml}`	Matches file names ending with .txt or .xml
`foo.?`	Matches file names starting with foo. and a single character extension
`/home/*/*`	Matches `/home/gus/data` on UNIX platforms
`/home/**`	Matches `/home/gus` and `/home/gus/data` on UNIX platforms
`C:\\*`	Matches `C:\\foo` and `C:\\bar` on the Windows platform

```
(-> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
            "b.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "def" :utf-8)
            "c.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "ghi" :utf-8))
    (io/unzip-all))
=> {"a.txt" [97 98 99] "b.txt" [100 101 102] "c.txt" [103 104 105]}
```

```
(->> (io/zip "foo/a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
             "bar/b.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "def" :utf-8)
             "bar/c.log" (bytebuf-from-string "ghi" :utf-8))
     (io/unzip-all "bar/*.txt"))
=> {"bar/b.txt" [100 101 102]}
```

SEE ALSO

io/unzip-to-dir
Unzips the zip f to a directory. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream.

io/unzip-nth
Unzips the nth (zero.based) entry of the zip f returning its data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or ...

io/unzip-first
Unzips the first entry of the zip f returning its data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

io/zip
Creates a zip containing the entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a file, a string ...

io/zip?
Returns true if f is a zipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

top

io/unzip-first

```
(io/unzip-first zip)
```

Unzips the first entry of the zip f returning its data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

```
(-> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
            "b.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "def" :utf-8))
    (io/unzip-first))
=> [97 98 99]
```

SEE ALSO

io/unzip-to-dir
Unzips the zip f to a directory. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream.

io/unzip-nth
Unzips the nth (zero.based) entry of the zip f returning its data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or ...

io/unzip-all
Unzips all entries of the zip f returning a map with the entry names as key and the entry data as bytebuf values. f may be a bytebuf, ...

io/zip
Creates a zip containing the entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a file, a string ...

io/zip?
Returns true if f is a zipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

top

io/unzip-nth

```
(io/unzip-nth zip n)
```

Unzips the nth (zero.based) entry of the zip f returning its data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

```
(-> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
            "b.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "def" :utf-8)
            "c.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "ghi" :utf-8))
    (io/unzip-nth 1))
=> [100 101 102]
```

SEE ALSO

io/unzip−to−dir
Unzips the zip f to a directory. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream.

io/unzip−first
Unzips the first entry of the zip f returning its data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

io/unzip−all
Unzips all entries of the zip f returning a map with the entry names as key and the entry data as bytebuf values. f may be a bytebuf, ...

io/zip
Creates a zip containing the entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a file, a string ...

io/zip?
Returns true if f is a zipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

top

io/unzip-to-dir

```
(io/unzip-to-dir f dir)
```

Unzips the zip f to a directory. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream.

```
(-> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
            "b.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "def" :utf-8)
            "c.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "ghi" :utf-8))
    (io/unzip-to-dir "."))
```

SEE ALSO

io/unzip
Unzips an entry from zip f the entry's data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

io/unzip−nth
Unzips the nth (zero.based) entry of the zip f returning its data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or ...

io/unzip−first
Unzips the first entry of the zip f returning its data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

io/unzip−all
Unzips all entries of the zip f returning a map with the entry names as key and the entry data as bytebuf values. f may be a bytebuf, ...

io/zip
Creates a zip containing the entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a file, a string ...

io/zip?
Returns true if f is a zipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

top

io/uri-stream

```
(io/uri-stream uri)
```

Returns a `java.io.InputStream` from the uri.

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the stream!

```
(let [url "https://www.w3schools.com/xml/books.xm"]
  (try-with [is (io/uri-stream url)]
    (io/slurp-stream is :binary false :encoding :utf-8)))
```

SEE ALSO

io/slurp-stream
Slurps binary or string data from a java.io.InputStream is. Supports the option :binary to either slurp binary or string data. For ...

top

io/user-dir

```
(io/user-dir)
```

Returns the user dir (current working dir) as a java.io.File.

SEE ALSO

io/tmp-dir
Returns the tmp dir as a java.io.File.

io/user-home-dir
Returns the user's home dir as a java.io.File.

top

io/user-home-dir

```
(io/user-home-dir)
```

Returns the user's home dir as a `java.io.File`.

SEE ALSO

user-name
Returns the logged-in's user name.

io/user-dir
Returns the user dir (current working dir) as a java.io.File.

io/tmp-dir
Returns the tmp dir as a java.io.File.

top

io/watch-dir

```
(io/watch-dir dir & options)
```

Watch a directory for changes, and call the function `event-fn` when it does. Calls the optional `failure-fn` if errors occur. On closing the watcher `termination-fn` is called.

Options:

:include-all-subdirs true/false	If `true` includes in addtion to the main dir recursively all subdirs. If `false` just watches on the main dir. Defaults to `false`.
:file-fn fn	A four argument function that receives the 'path', a dir? (true if path is a dir), a file? (true if path is a file), and an 'action' {:created, :deleted, :modified} of the changed file. Defaults to `nil`.
:error-fn fn	A two argument function called in error case that receives the watch path and the failure exception. Defaults to `nil`.
:termination-fn fn	A one argument function called when the watcher terminates. It receives the main watch dir. Defaults to `nil`.

Specific MacOS options (fswatch):

:fswatch-monitor m	An optional platform dependent monitor {:fsevents_monitor, :kqueue_monitor, :poll_monitor} to use with `fswatch`. Pass `nil` to let `fswatch` choose the optimal platform. Defaults to `nil`. Run `fswatch --list-monitors` to get list of the available platform monitors.
:fswatch-program p	An optional path to the `fswatch` program, e.g.: "fswatch", "/opt/homebrew/bin/fswatch". Defaults to `"/opt/homebrew/bin/fswatch"`.

Important

The *watcher* is a resource that **must be closed** with either `(io/close-watcher w)` or by using a `(try-with [w (io/watch-dir ...` resource protection statement!

Linux

On Linux the Java WatchService is used to watch dirs for file changes!

MacOS

The Java WatchService doesn't run properly on MacOS due to limitations in the Java WatchService implementation! As a workaround on MacOS the file watcher is impemented on top of the *fswatch* tool. The required *fswatch* tool can be installed from *Homebrew*.

```
$ brew install fswatch
```

Documentation:

- fswatch Github
- fswatch Manual
- fswatch Installation

```
(try-with [w (io/watch-dir "/tmp" #(println %1 %2))]
  ;; wait 30s and terminate
  (sleep 30 :seconds))


(do
  (def dir (io/temp-dir "watchdir-"))
  (io/delete-file-on-exit dir)

  (def lock 0)

  (defn log [format & args]
    (locking lock (println (apply str/format format args))))

  (defn file-event [path dir? file? action]
    (log "File:       %s %-9s, dir: %b, file: %b"
         path action dir? file?))

  (defn error-event [path exception]
```

```
    (log "Failure:    %s %s" path (:message e)))

  (defn termination-event [path]
    (log "Terminated: %s" path))

  (log "Watching:  %s" dir)

  (try-with [w (io/watch-dir dir
                  dir
                  :include-all-subdirs true
                  :file-fn             file-event
                  :error-fn            error-event
                  :termination-fn      termination-event)]

                  ;; on MacOS you might want to add the option
                  ;; :fswatch-program  "/opt/homebrew/bin/fswatch"

    (let [f (io/file dir "test1.txt")]
      (io/touch-file f)                   ;; created
      (io/delete-file-on-exit f)
      (sleep 1000)
      (io/spit f "AAA" :append true)    ;; modifed
      (sleep 1000)
      (io/delete-file f))                 ;; deleted

    ;; wait that all events can be processed before the watcher is closed
    (sleep 3000))

  ;; wait to receive the termination event
  (sleep 1 :seconds))
```

SEE ALSO

io/registered-watch-dirs
Returns the registred watch directories of a watcher.

io/close-watcher
Closes a watcher created from 'io/watch-dir'.

io/await-for
Blocks the current thread until the file has been created, deleted, or modified according to the passed modes {:created, :deleted, ...

top

io/wrap-is-with-buffered-reader

```
(io/wrap-is-with-buffered-reader is encoding?)
```

Wraps an `java.io.InputStream` is with a `java.io.BufferedReader` using an optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8).

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the reader!

```
(let [data (bytebuf [108 105 110 101 32 49 10 108 105 110 101 32 50])]
  (try-with [is   (io/bytebuf-in-stream data)
             rd (io/wrap-is-with-buffered-reader is :utf-8)]
    (println (read-line rd))
    (println (read-line rd))))
line 1
line 2
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

io/buffered-reader
Create a java.io.Reader from f.

top

io/wrap-is-with-gzip-input-stream

```
(io/wrap-is-with-gzip-input-stream is)
```

Wraps a `:java.io.InputStream` is with a `:java.io.GZIPInputStream` to read compressed data in the GZIP format.

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the reader!

```
(let [text      "hello, hello, hello"
      gzip-buf  (-> (bytebuf-from-string text :utf-8)
                    (io/gzip))]
  (try-with [is (-> (io/bytebuf-in-stream gzip-buf)
                    (io/wrap-is-with-gzip-input-stream))]
    (-> (io/slurp is :binary true)
        (bytebuf-to-string :utf-8))))
=> "hello, hello, hello"
```

SEE ALSO

io/wrap-os-with-gzip-output-stream
Wraps a :java.io.OutputStream is with a :java.io.GZIPOutputStream to write compressed data in the GZIP format.

top

io/wrap-is-with-inflater-input-stream

```
(io/wrap-is-with-inflater-input-stream is)
```

Wraps a `:java.io.InputStream` is with a `:java.io.InflaterInputStream` to read compressed data in the 'zlib' format.

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the reader!

```
(let [text      "hello, hello, hello"
      zlib-buf  (-> (bytebuf-from-string text :utf-8)
                    (io/deflate))]
  (try-with [is (-> (io/bytebuf-in-stream zlib-buf)
                    (io/wrap-is-with-inflater-input-stream))]
    (-> (io/slurp is :binary true)
        (bytebuf-to-string :utf-8))))
=> "hello, hello, hello"
```

SEE ALSO

io/wrap-os-with-deflater-output-stream
Wraps a :java.io.OutputStream is with a :java.io.DeflaterOutputStream to write compressed data in the 'zlib' format.

top

io/wrap-os-with-buffered-writer

```
(io/wrap-os-with-buffered-writer os encoding?)
```

Wraps a `java.io.OutputStream` os with a `java.io.BufferedWriter` using an optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8).

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the writer!

```
(try-with [os (io/bytebuf-out-stream)
           wr (io/wrap-os-with-buffered-writer os :utf-8)]
  (println wr "100")
  (println wr "200")
  (flush wr)
  (bytebuf-to-string @os :utf-8))
=> "100\n200\n"
```

SEE ALSO

io/wrap-os-with-print-writer
Wraps an java.io.OutputStream os with a java.io.PrintWriter using an optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8).

top

io/wrap-os-with-deflater-output-stream

```
(io/wrap-os-with-deflater-output-stream is)
```

Wraps a `:java.io.OutputStream` is with a `:java.io.DeflaterOutputStream` to write compressed data in the 'zlib' format.

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the reader!

```
(let [text  "hello, hello, hello"
      bos   (io/bytebuf-out-stream)]
  (try-with [gos (io/wrap-os-with-deflater-output-stream bos)]
    (io/spit gos text :encoding :utf-8)
    (io/flush gos)
    (io/close gos)
    (-> (io/inflate @bos)
        (bytebuf-to-string :utf-8))))
=> "hello, hello, hello"
```

SEE ALSO

io/wrap-is-with-inflater-input-stream
Wraps a :java.io.InputStream is with a :java.io.InflaterInputStream to read compressed data in the 'zlib' format.

top

io/wrap-os-with-gzip-output-stream

```
(io/wrap-os-with-gzip-output-stream is)
```

Wraps a `:java.io.OutputStream` is with a `:java.io.GZIPOutputStream` to write compressed data in the GZIP format.

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the reader!

```
(let [text  "hello, hello, hello"
      bos   (io/bytebuf-out-stream)]
  (try-with [gos (io/wrap-os-with-gzip-output-stream bos)]
    (io/spit gos text :encoding :utf-8)
    (io/flush gos)
    (io/close gos)
    (-> (io/ungzip @bos)
        (bytebuf-to-string :utf-8))))
=> "hello, hello, hello"
```

SEE ALSO

io/wrap-is-with-gzip-input-stream
Wraps a :java.io.InputStream is with a :java.io.GZIPInputStream to read compressed data in the GZIP format.

top

io/wrap-os-with-print-writer

```
(io/wrap-os-with-print-writer os encoding?)
```

Wraps an `java.io.OutputStream` os with a `java.io.PrintWriter` using an optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8).

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the writer!

```
(let [os (io/bytebuf-out-stream)]
  (try-with [pr (io/wrap-os-with-print-writer os :utf-8)]
    (println pr "line 1")
    (println pr "line 2")
    (flush pr)
    @os))
=> [108 105 110 101 32 49 10 108 105 110 101 32 50 10]
```

SEE ALSO

io/wrap-os-with-buffered-writer
Wraps a java.io.OutputStream os with a java.io.BufferedWriter using an optional encoding (defaults to :utf-8).

top

io/writer?

```
(io/writer? rd)
```

Returns true if 'rd' is a `java.io.Writer`

```
(try-with [wr (io/string-writer)]
  (io/writer? wr))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

io/reader?
Returns true if 'rd' is a java.io.Reader

io/zip

```
(io/zip & entries)
```

Creates a zip containing the entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path), or an InputStream.
An entry name with a trailing '/' creates a directory. Returns the zip as bytebuf.

```
; single entry
(->> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8))
     (io/spit "test.zip"))

; multiple entries
(->> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
             "b.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "def" :utf-8)
             "c.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "ghi" :utf-8))
     (io/spit "test.zip"))

; multiple entries with subdirectories
(->> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
             "x/b.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "def" :utf-8)
             "x/y/c.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "ghi" :utf-8))
     (io/spit "test.zip"))

; empty directory z/
(->> (io/zip "a.txt" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)
             "z/" nil)
     (io/spit "test.zip"))
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip-file
Zips files and directories recursively. Does not zip hidden files and does not follow symbolic links. The zip-file my be a file, a ...

io/unzip
Unzips an entry from zip f the entry's data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

io/gzip
gzips f. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf or an InputStream. Returns a bytebuf.

io/spit
Opens file f, writes content, and then closes f. f may be a file or a string (file path). The content may be a string or a bytebuf.

io/zip-list
List the content of a the zip f and prints it to the current value of out. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path), or an ...

io/zip-list-entry-names
Returns a list of the zip's entry names.

io/zip-append
Appends entries to an existing zip file f. Overwrites existing entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be ...

io/zip-remove
Remove entries from a zip file f.

io/zip-append

```
(io/zip-append f & entries)
```

Appends entries to an existing zip file f. Overwrites existing entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path), or an InputStream.
An entry name with a trailing '/' creates a directory.

```
(let [data (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8)]
    ; create the zip with a first file
    (->> (io/zip "a.txt" data)
         (io/spit "test.zip"))
    ; add text files
    (io/zip-append "test.zip" "b.txt" data "x/c.txt" data)
    ; add an empty directory
    (io/zip-append "test.zip" "x/y/" nil))
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip−file
Zips files and directories recursively. Does not zip hidden files and does not follow symbolic links. The zip-file my be a file, a ...

io/zip−remove
Remove entries from a zip file f.

top

io/zip-file

```
(io/zip-file options* zip-file & files)
```

Zips files and directories recursively. Does not zip hidden files and does not follow symbolic links. The zip-file my be a file, a string (file path) or an OutputStream.

Options:

:filter-fn fn	a predicate function that filters the files to be added to the zip.
:mapper-fn fn	a mapper function that can map the file content of a file before it gets zipped. Returns nil or a :java.io.InputStream. The real file is used when nil is returned.
:silent b	if false prints the added entries to *out*, defaults to false

Example:

```
venice> (io/zip-file :silent false "test.zip" "dirA" "dirB")
Output:
  adding: dirA/
  adding: dirA/a1.png
  adding: dirA/a2.png
  adding: dirB/
  adding: dirB/b1.png
```

```
; zip files
(io/zip-file "test.zip" "a.txt" "x/b.txt")

; zip all files from a directory
(io/zip-file "test.zip" "dir")

; zip all files in from two directories
(io/zip-file "test.zip" "dirA" "dirB")
```

```
; zip all files in from two directories and print the added entries
(io/zip-file :silent false "test.zip" "dirA" "dirB")

; zip all *.txt files from a directory
(io/zip-file :filter-fn (fn [dir name] (str/ends-with? name ".txt"))
             "test.zip"
             "dir")
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip
Creates a zip containing the entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a file, a string ...

io/zip-list
List the content of a the zip f and prints it to the current value of out. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path), or an ...

top

io/zip-list

```
(io/zip-list options* f)
```

List the content of a the zip f and prints it to the current value of *out*. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path), or an InputStream. Returns nil in print mode otherwise returns a list with attributes for each zip file entry.

Options:

:verbose b if true print verbose output, defaults to false

:print b if true print the entries to *out*, defaults to true

Example:

```
venice> (io/zip-list "test.zip")
  Length         Date/Time Name
--------  ---------------- -------------
       0  2021-01-05 10:32 dirA/
  309977  2021-01-05 10:32 dirA/a1.png
  309977  2021-01-05 10:32 dirA/a2.png
       0  2021-01-05 10:32 dirB/
  309977  2021-01-05 10:32 dirB/b1.png
--------  ---------------- -------------
  929931                   5 files
=> nil

venice> (io/zip-list :verbose true "test.zip")
  Length  Method      Size  Cmpr         Date/Time    CRC-32  Name
--------  ------  --------  ----  ----------------  --------  -------------
       0  Stored         0    0%  2021-01-05 10:32  00000000  dirA/
  309977  Defl:N    297691    4%  2021-01-05 10:32  C7F24B5C  dirA/a1.png
  309977  Defl:N    297691    4%  2021-01-05 10:32  C7F24B5C  dirA/a2.png
       0  Stored         0    0%  2021-01-05 10:32  00000000  dirB/
  309977  Defl:N    297691    4%  2021-01-05 10:32  C7F24B5C  dirB/b1.png
--------  ------  --------  ----  ----------------  --------  -------------
  929931    null    893073    4%                              5 files
=> nil

venice> (io/zip-list :print false "test.zip")
=> ({:size 0 :method "Stored" :name "dirA/" ...} ...)
```

```
(io/zip-list "test-file.zip")
```

```
(io/zip-list :verbose true "test-file.zip")
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip-list-entry-names
Returns a list of the zip's entry names.

io/zip-file
Zips files and directories recursively. Does not zip hidden files and does not follow symbolic links. The zip-file my be a file, a ...

io/zip
Creates a zip containing the entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a file, a string ...

io/unzip
Unzips an entry from zip f the entry's data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

top

io/zip-list-entry-names

```
(io/zip-list-entry-names)
```

Returns a list of the zip's entry names.

```
(io/zip-list-entry-names "test-file.zip")
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip-list
List the content of a the zip f and prints it to the current value of out. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path), or an ...

io/zip
Creates a zip containing the entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a file, a string ...

io/unzip
Unzips an entry from zip f the entry's data as a bytebuf. f may be a bytebuf, a file, a string (file path) or an InputStream.

top

io/zip-remove

```
(io/zip-remove f & entry-names)
```

Remove entries from a zip file f.

```
; remove files from zip
(io/zip-remove "test.zip" "x/a.txt" "x/b.txt")


; remove directory from zip
(io/zip-remove "test.zip" "x/y/")
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip-file
Zips files and directories recursively. Does not zip hidden files and does not follow symbolic links. The zip-file my be a file, a ...

io/zip-append
Appends entries to an existing zip file f. Overwrites existing entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be ...

top

io/zip?

```
(io/zip? f)
```

Returns true if f is a zipped file. f may be a file, a string (file path), a bytebuf, or an InputStream

```
(-> (io/zip "a" (bytebuf-from-string "abc" :utf-8))
    (io/zip?))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

io/zip-file
Zips files and directories recursively. Does not zip hidden files and does not follow symbolic links. The zip-file my be a file, a ...

io/zip
Creates a zip containing the entries. An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a file, a string ...

top

ip-private?

```
(ip-private? addr)
```

Returns true if the IP address is private.

IPv4 addresses reserved for private networks:

- 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255
- 172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255
- 10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255

```
(ip-private? "192.168.170.181")
=> true
```

top

ipc/binary-message

```
(ipc/binary-message request-id topic mimetype data)
(ipc/binary-message request-id topic mimetype data durable)
(ipc/binary-message request-id topic mimetype data durable expires-at)
(ipc/binary-message request-id topic mimetype data durable expires-val expires-unit)
```

Creates a binary message.

Arguments:

request-id r	A request ID (string, may be `nil`). May be used for idempotency checks by the receiver
topic t	A topic (string or keyword)
mimetype m	The mimetype of the payload data. A string like 'application/octet-stream', 'image/png'

data d	The message payload binary data (a bytebuf)
durable b	If `true` create a durable message if the server supports durable queues. Defaults to `false`.
expires-at t	Message expiration time in millis since epoch (may be `nil`)
expires-val v	Message expiration duration. E.g.: 2 (may be `nil`)
expires-unit u	Message expiration time unit. Units: {:years :months :weeks :days :hours :minutes :seconds :milliseconds}

```
(->> (ipc/binary-message "100" :test
                         "application/octet-stream"
                         (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7]))
     (ipc/message->map)
     (println))

(->> (ipc/binary-message "100" "test"
                         "application/octet-stream"
                         (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7]))
     (ipc/message->map)
     (println))

(->> (ipc/binary-message "100" "test"
                         "application/octet-stream"
                         (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7])
                         false
                         (-> (time/local-date-time)
                             (time/plus :hours 2)
                             (time/to-millis)))
     (ipc/message->map)
     (println))

(->> (ipc/binary-message "100" "test"
                         "application/octet-stream"
                         (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7])
                         false
                         2 :hours)
     (ipc/message->map)
     (println))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/text−message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain−text−message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice−message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/message−>map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

ipc/message−>json
Converts message to a Json string with optional pretty printing.

ipc/oneway?
Returns true if the message is one-way else false.

ipc/response-ok?
Returns true if the message response status is :OK else false.

ipc/response-err?
Returns true if the message has a response error status else false.

top

ipc/client

```
(ipc/client port)
(ipc/client host port & options)
```

Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

Arguments:

port p	The server's TCP/IP port
host h	The server's TCP/IP host

Options:

:max-message-size n	The max size of the message payload. Defaults to `200MB`. The max size can be specified as a number like `20000` or a number with a unit like `:20KB` or `:20MB`
:compress-cutoff-size n	The compression cutoff size for payload messages. With a negative cutoff size payload messages will not be compressed. If the payload message size is greater than the cutoff size it will be compressed. Defaults to -1 (no compression) The cutoff size can be specified as a number like `1000` or a number with a unit like `:1KB` or `:2MB`
:encrypt b	If `true` encrypt the payload data of all messages exchanged between this client and its associated server. The data is AES-256-GCM encrypted using a secret that is created and exchanged using the Diffie-Hellman key exchange algorithm.

The client is NOT thread safe!

The client must be closed after use!

See Inter-Process-Communication

```
(do
  (defn echo-handler [m]
    (println "REQUEST:  " (ipc/message->map m))
    m)

  (defn send [client msg]
    (->> (ipc/send client msg)
         (ipc/message->map)
         (println "RESPONSE: ")))

  (try-with [server   (ipc/server 33333 echo-handler)
             client-1 (ipc/client 33333)
             client-2 (ipc/client "localhost" 33333 :compress-cutoff-size 0)
             client-3 (ipc/client :localhost 33333 :encrypt true)]
    (send client-1 (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello"))
    (send client-2 (ipc/plain-text-message "2" "test" "hello"))
    (send client-3 (ipc/plain-text-message "3" "test" "hello"))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/close

Closes a server or client

ipc/running?
Return true if the server or client is running else false

ipc/send
Sends a message to the server the client is associated with.

ipc/send−oneway
Sends a one-way message to the server the client is associated with.

ipc/publish
Publishes a messages to all clients that have subscribed to the message's topic.

ipc/subscribe
Subscribe to a topic.

ipc/offer
Offers a message to the named queue.

ipc/poll
Polls a message from the named queue.

ipc/text−message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain−text−message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/binary−message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/message−>map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

ipc/message−>json
Converts message to a Json string with optional pretty printing.

top

ipc/clone

```
(ipc/clone client)
```

Clone a client with all its configuration

```
(do
  (defn echo-handler [m]
    (println "REQUEST:  " (ipc/message->map m))
    m)

  (defn send [client msg]
    (->> (ipc/send client msg)
         (ipc/message->map)
         (println "RESPONSE: ")))

  (try-with [server   (ipc/server 33333 echo-handler)
             client-1 (ipc/client "localhost" 33333 :encrypted true)
             client-2 (ipc/clone client-1)
             client-3 (ipc/clone client-1)]
    (send client-1 (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello 1"))
    (send client-2 (ipc/plain-text-message "2" "test" "hello 2"))
    (send client-3 (ipc/plain-text-message "3" "test" "hello 3"))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/close
Closes a server or client

ipc/running?
Return true if the server or client is running else false

top

ipc/close

```
(ipc/close server)
(ipc/close client)
```

Closes a server or client

```
;; prefer try-with-resources to safely close server and client
(do
  (defn echo-handler [m] m)
  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 echo-handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (println "Server running:" (ipc/running? server))
    (println "Client running:" (ipc/running? client))))

;; explicitly closing server and client
(do
  (defn echo-handler [m] m)
  (let [server (ipc/server 33333 echo-handler)
        client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (println "Server running:" (ipc/running? server))
    (println "Client running:" (ipc/running? client))
    (ipc/close client)
    (ipc/close server)))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/running?
Return true if the server or client is running else false

top

ipc/create-queue

```
(ipc/create-queue node name capacity)
(ipc/create-queue node name capacity type)
(ipc/create-queue node name capacity type durable)
```

Creates a named queue on the server. Messages can be exchanged asynchronously between two clients using a queue. Each message is delivered to exactly one client. 1 to N clients can *offer* / *poll* messages *from* / *to* the queue.

Queues live as long as server lives if they are not durable.

A queue can be bounded or circular. Bounded queues block when offering new messages and the queue is full.
Circular queues never block but just keep the last 'capacity' messages. The oldest messages get discarded if the buffer is full and new messages are offered to the queue.

A queue name must only contain the characters 'a-z', 'A-Z', '0-9', '_', '-', or '/'. Up to 80 characters are allowed.

Use `ipc/offer` to offer a new message to a queue.
Use `ipc/poll` to poll a message from a queue.

Returns always `nil` or throws an exception if the named queue already exists.

Arguments:

node s	A server or a client
name s	A queue name (string or keyword)
capacity n	The queue's capacity (max number of messages)
type t	Optional queue type `:bounded` or `:circular`. Defaults to `:bounded`.
durable b	If `true` create a durable queue (if the server supports it), else create a nondurable queue. Defaults to `false`.

```
(do
  (try-with [server  (ipc/server 33333)
             client1 (ipc/client 33333)
             client2 (ipc/client 33333)]
    (let [order  (ipc/venice-message
                    "1"
                    :order
                    {:item "espresso", :count 2})]
      (ipc/create-queue server :orders 100)
      (->> (ipc/message->json true order)
           (println "ORDER:"))
      (->> (ipc/offer client1 :orders 300 order)
           (ipc/message->json true)
           (println "OFFERED:"))
      (->> (ipc/poll client2 :orders 300)
           (ipc/message->json true)
           (println "POLLED:")))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/create-temporary-queue
Creates a named temporary queue on the server. Temporary queues live as long as the client, that created it, lives.

ipc/remove-queue
Removes a named queue.

ipc/exists-queue?
Returns true if the named queue exists else false.

ipc/queue-status
Returns a map with the queue status key - values.

ipc/offer
Offers a message to the named queue.

ipc/poll
Polls a message from the named queue.

ipc/offer-async
Offers a message to the named queue.

ipc/poll-async
Polls a message from the named queue.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

top

ipc/create-temporary-queue

```
(ipc/create-temporary-queue client capacity)
```

Creates a named temporary queue on the server. Temporary queues live as long as the client, that created it, lives.

Venice can create a temporary queue dynamically for use as a dedicated reply queue for a client. You can use this to ensure that a reply message can be sent to the appropriate queue and reaches the desired client.

Returns the name of the created temporary queue.

Use `ipc/offer` to offer a new message to a temporary queue.
Use `ipc/poll` to poll a message from a temporary queue.

Arguments:

client c	A client. Can only be called on behalf of a client!
capacity n	The queue's capacity (max number of messages)

```
(do
  (try-with [server  (ipc/server 33333)
             client1 (ipc/client 33333)
             client2 (ipc/client 33333)]

    (ipc/create-queue server :orders 100)

    (let [confirm-queue  (ipc/create-temporary-queue client1 100)]
      ;; client1 sends an order to the order queue
      (ipc/offer client1 :orders confirm-queue 300
                 (ipc/venice-message
                           "1"
                           :order
                           {:item "espresso", :count 2}))

      ;; client2 receives order from order queue and replies to the reply-to queue
      (let [order          (ipc/poll client2 :orders 300)
            request-id     (ipc/message-field order :request-id)
            reply-to-queue (ipc/message-field order :reply-to-queue-name)
            order-data     (ipc/message-field order :payload-venice)
            reply-message  (ipc/venice-message request-id "confirmed" order-data)]
        (ipc/offer client2 reply-to-queue 1_000 reply-message))

      ;; client1 receives confirmation
      (println (ipc/poll client2 confirm-queue 300)))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/create-queue
Creates a named queue on the server. Messages can be exchanged asynchronously between two clients using a queue. Each message is delivered ...

ipc/remove-queue
Removes a named queue.

ipc/exists-queue?

Returns true if the named queue exists else false.

ipc/queue-status
Returns a map with the queue status key - values.

ipc/offer
Offers a message to the named queue.

ipc/poll
Polls a message from the named queue.

ipc/offer-async
Offers a message to the named queue.

ipc/poll-async
Polls a message from the named queue.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

top

ipc/exists-queue?

```
(ipc/exists-queue? node name)
```

Returns `true` if the named queue exists else `false`.

Arguments:

node n	A server or client
name n	A queue name (string or keyword)

```
(try-with [server (ipc/server 33333)]
  (ipc/create-queue server :orders 100)
  ;; ...
  (ipc/exists-queue? server :orders))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/create-queue
Creates a named queue on the server. Messages can be exchanged asynchronously between two clients using a queue. Each message is delivered ...

ipc/create-temporary-queue
Creates a named temporary queue on the server. Temporary queues live as long as the client, that created it, lives.

ipc/remove-queue
Removes a named queue.

ipc/queue-status
Returns a map with the queue status key - values.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

top

ipc/message->json

```
(ipc/message->json message)
(ipc/message->json pretty message)
```

Converts message to a Json string with optional pretty printing.

Returns a Json string.

```
(->> (ipc/text-message "1" "test"
                       "text/plain" :UTF-8 "hello")
     (ipc/message->json true))

(->> (ipc/venice-message "1" "test"
                         {:a 100, :b 200})
     (ipc/message->json true))

(->> (ipc/binary-message "1" "test"
                         "application/octet-stream"
                         (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4]))
     (ipc/message->json true))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/text-message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain-text-message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice-message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary-message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/message-field
Returns a specific field from the message.

ipc/message-expired?
Returns true the message has expired else false.

ipc/message->map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

top

ipc/message->map

```
(ipc/message->map message)
```

Converts a message to a Venice map.

Returns a Venice map with the keys:

- `:type`
- `:status`
- `:timestamp`
- `:expires-at`
- `:oneway?`
- `:durable?`
- `:request-id`
- `:topic`
- `:mimetype`
- `:charset`
- `:text` (only set if there is a messsage charset defined)
- `:data`

```
(->> (ipc/text-message "1" "test"
                       "text/plain" :UTF-8 "hello")
     (ipc/message->map))

(->> (ipc/venice-message "1" "test"
                         {:a 100, :b 200})
     (ipc/message->map))

(->> (ipc/binary-message "1" "test"
                         "application/octet-stream"
                         (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4]))
     (ipc/message->map))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/text−message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain−text−message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice−message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary−message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/message−field
Returns a specific field from the message.

ipc/message−expired?
Returns true the message has expired else false.

ipc/message−>json
Converts message to a Json string with optional pretty printing.

top

ipc/message-expired?

```
(ipc/message-expired? message)
```

Returns `true` the message has expired else `false`.

```
(let [m (ipc/text-message "100"
                          "test"
                          "text/plain"
                          :UTF-8
                          "Hello!")]
  (println (ipc/message-expired? m)))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/text−message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain−text−message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice−message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/message−field
Returns a specific field from the message.

ipc/message−>map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

ipc/message−>json
Converts message to a Json string with optional pretty printing.

top

ipc/message-field

```
(ipc/message-field message field)
```

Returns a specific field from the message.

Message	Originator
ID	send, publish/subscribe method
Message Type	send, publish/subscribe method
Oneway	client or framework method
Durable	client or framework method
Response Status	server response processor
Timestamp	message creator
ExpiresAt	client (may be null)
Request ID	client (may be used for idempotency checks the receiver)

```
| Topic                          |   client
|--------------------------------|
| Queue Name                     |   client  (offer/poll, else null)
|--------------------------------|
| ReplyTo Queue Name             |   client  (offer/poll, may be null)
|--------------------------------|
| Payload Mimetype               |   client
|--------------------------------|
| Payload Charset                |   client if payload data is a string else null
|--------------------------------|
| Payload data                   |   client
|________________________________|
```

Supported field names:

- `:id` - the message's technical ID
- `:type` - the message type (request, response, ..)
- `:oneway?` - `true` if one-way message else `false`
- `:durable?` - `true` if durable message else `false`
- `:response-status` - the response status (ok, bad request, ...)
- `:timestamp` - the message's creation timestamp in milliseconds since epoch
- `:expires-at` - the message's expiry timestamp in milliseconds since epoch (may be nil)
- `:request-id` - the request ID (may be nil)
- `:topic` - the topic
- `:queue-name` - the queue name
- `:reply-to-queue-name` - the reply to queue name
- `:payload-mimetype` - the payload data mimetype
- `:payload-charset` - the payload data charset (if payload is a text form)
- `:payload-text` - the payload converted to text data if payload is textual data else error
- `:payload-binary` - the payload binary data (the raw message binary data)
- `:payload-venice` - the payload converted venice data if mimetype is 'application/json' else error

Message type:

- `:REQUEST` - a request message
- `:PUBLISH` - a publish message
- `:SUBSCRIBE` - a subscribe message
- `:UNSUBSCRIBE` - an unsubscribe message
- `:OFFER` - an offer message for a queue
- `:POLL` - a poll message from a queue
- `:CREATE_QUEUE` - a queue create request message
- `:CREATE_TEMP_QUEUE` - a temporary queue create request message
- `:REMOVE_QUEUE` - a queue remove request message
- `:STATUS_QUEUE` - a queue status request message
- `:RESPONSE` - a response to a request message
- `:NULL` - a message with yet undefined type

Response status:

- `:OK` - a response message for a successfully processed request
- `:SERVER_ERROR` - a response indicating a server side error while processing the request
- `:BAD_REQUEST` - invalid request
- `:HANDLER_ERROR` - a server handler error in the server's request processing
- `:QUEUE_NOT_FOUND` - the required queue does not exist
- `:QUEUE_EMPTY` - the adressed queue in a poll request is empty

- `:QUEUE_FULL` - the adressed queue in offer request is full
- `:NULL` - a message with yet undefined status

```
(let [m (ipc/text-message "100"
                          "test"
                          "text/plain"
                          :UTF-8
                          "Hello!")]
  (println (ipc/message-field m :id))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :type))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :oneway?))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :durable?))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :timestamp))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :expires-at))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :response-status))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :request-id))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :topic))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :payload-mimetype))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :payload-charset))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :payload-text))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :payload-binary)))

(let [m (ipc/binary-message "100"
                            "test"
                            "application/octet-stream"
                            (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7]))]
  (println (ipc/message-field m :id))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :type))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :oneway?))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :durable?))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :timestamp))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :expires-at))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :response-status))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :request-id))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :topic))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :payload-mimetype))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :payload-charset))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :payload-binary)))

(let [m (ipc/venice-message "100" "test"
                            {:a 100, :b 200})]
  (println (ipc/message-field m :id))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :type))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :oneway?))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :durable?))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :timestamp))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :expires-at))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :response-status))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :request-id))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :topic))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :payload-mimetype))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :payload-charset))
  (println (ipc/message-field m :payload-venice)))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/text-message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain-text-message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice-message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/message-expired?
Returns true the message has expired else false.

ipc/message->map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

ipc/message->json
Converts message to a Json string with optional pretty printing.

top

ipc/offer

```
(ipc/offer client queue-name queue-offer-timeout message)
(ipc/offer client queue-name reply-to-queue-name queue-offer-timeout message)
```

Offers a message to the named queue.

Returns the server's response message.

Arguments:

client c	A client to send the offer message from
queue-name q	A queue name (string or keyword) to offer the message to
reply-to-queue-name q	An optional reply-to queue name (string or keyword) where replies are sent to
queue-offer-timeout t	The maximum time in milliseconds the server waits offering the message to the queue. A timeout of -1 means wait as long as it takes.
message m	The offer request message

The server returns a response message with one of these status:

- `:OK` - message added to the queue
- `:SERVER_ERROR` - indicates a server while offering the message to the queue
- `:BAD_REQUEST` - invalid request, details in the payload
- `:QUEUE_NOT_FOUND` - the queue does not exist
- `:QUEUE_FULL` - the queue is full, offer rejected

```
(do
  ;; thread-safe printing
  (defn println [& msg] (locking println (apply core/println msg)))

  (try-with [server  (ipc/server 33333)
             client1 (ipc/client 33333)
             client2 (ipc/client 33333)]
    ;; create a queue to allow client1 and client2 to exchange messages
    (ipc/create-queue server :orders 100)

    ;; client1 offers order Venice data message to the queue
    ;;   requestId="1" and "2", topic="order", payload={:item "espresso", :count 2}
    (let [order (ipc/venice-message "1" "order" {:item "espresso", :count 2})]
      (println "ORDER:" (ipc/message->json true order))
```

```
    ;; publish the order
    (->> (ipc/offer client1 :orders 300 order)
         (ipc/message->json true)
         (println "OFFERED:")))

;; client2 pulls next order from the queue
(->> (ipc/poll client2 :orders 300)
     (ipc/message->json true)
     (println "POLLED:"))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/offer−async
Offers a message to the named queue.

ipc/poll
Polls a message from the named queue.

ipc/poll−async
Polls a message from the named queue.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/text−message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain−text−message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice−message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary−message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/create−queue
Creates a named queue on the server. Messages can be exchanged asynchronously between two clients using a queue. Each message is delivered ...

ipc/remove−queue
Removes a named queue.

top

ipc/offer-async

```
(ipc/offer client queue-name queue-offer-timeout message)
(ipc/offer client queue-name reply-to-queue-name queue-offer-timeout message)
```

Offers a message to the named queue.

Returns a future with the server's response message.

Arguments:

client c	A client to send the offer message from
queue-name q	A queue name (string or keyword) to offer the message to
reply-to-queue-name q	An optional reply-to queue name (string or keyword) where replies are sent to
queue-offer-timeout t	The maximum time in milliseconds the server waits offering the message to the queue. A timeout of -1 means wait as long as it takes.
message m	The offer request message

The server returns a response message with one of these status:

- `:OK` - message added to the queue
- `:SERVER_ERROR` - indicates a server while offering the message to the queue
- `:BAD_REQUEST` - invalid request, details in the payload
- `:QUEUE_NOT_FOUND` - the queue does not exist
- `:QUEUE_FULL` - the queue is full, offer rejected

```
(do
  ;; thread-safe printing
  (defn println [& msg] (locking println (apply core/println msg)))

  (try-with [server  (ipc/server 33333)
             client1 (ipc/client 33333)
             client2 (ipc/client 33333)]
    ;; create a queue to allow client1 and client2 to exchange messages
    (ipc/create-queue server :orders 100)

    ;; client1 offers order Venice data message to the queue
    ;;   requestId="1" and "2", topic="order", payload={:item "espresso", :count 2}
    (let [order (ipc/venice-message "1" "order" {:item "espresso", :count 2})]
      (println "ORDER:" (ipc/message->json true order))

      ;; publish the order
      (-<> (ipc/offer-async client1 :orders 300 order)
           (deref <> 1_000 :timeout)
           (ipc/message->json true <>)
           (println "OFFERED:" <>)))

    ;; client2 pulls next order from the queue
    (-<> (ipc/poll-async client2 :orders 300)
         (deref <> 1_000 :timeout)
         (ipc/message->json true <>)
         (println "POLLED:" <>))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/offer
Offers a message to the named queue.

ipc/poll
Polls a message from the named queue.

ipc/poll-async
Polls a message from the named queue.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/text-message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain-text-message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice-message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary-message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/create-queue
Creates a named queue on the server. Messages can be exchanged asynchronously between two clients using a queue. Each message is delivered ...

ipc/remove-queue
Removes a named queue.

top

ipc/oneway?

```
(ipc/oneway? message)
```

Returns `true` if the message is one-way else `false`.

Note: the oneway flag on the message is delayed until a message is sent from the client to the server or vice versa.

```
(do
  (defn echo-handler [m]
     (if (ipc/oneway? m) nil m))

  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 echo-handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (->> (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello")
         (ipc/send client)
         (ipc/message->map)
         (println))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/response-ok?
Returns true if the message response status is :OK else false.

ipc/response-err?
Returns true if the message has a response error status else false.

ipc/text-message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain-text-message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice-message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary-message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/message->map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

ipc/message->json
Converts message to a Json string with optional pretty printing.

top

ipc/plain-text-message

```
(ipc/plain-text-message request-id topic text)
(ipc/plain-text-message request-id topic text durable)
(ipc/plain-text-message request-id topic text durable expires-at)
```

```
(ipc/plain-text-message request-id topic text durable expires-val expires-unit)
```

Creates a plain text message with mimetype `text/plain` and charset `:UTF-8`.

Arguments:

request-id r	A request ID (string, may be `nil`). May be used for idempotency checks by the receiver
topic t	A topic (string or keyword)
text t	The message payload text (a string)
durable b	If `true` create a durable message if the server supports durable queues. Defaults to `false`.
expires-at t	Message expiration time in millis since epoch (may be `nil`)
expires-val v	Message expiration duration. E.g.: 2 (may be `nil`)
expires-unit u	Message expiration time unit. Units: {:years :months :weeks :days :hours :minutes :seconds :milliseconds}

```
(->> (ipc/plain-text-message "1" :test "hello")
     (ipc/message->map)
     (println))

(->> (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello")
     (ipc/message->map)
     (println))

(->> (ipc/plain-text-message "100" "test" "hello"
                             false
                             2 :hours)
     (ipc/message->map)
     (println))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/text−message
Creates a text message

ipc/venice−message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary−message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/message−>map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

ipc/message−>json
Converts message to a Json string with optional pretty printing.

ipc/oneway?
Returns true if the message is one-way else false.

ipc/response−ok?
Returns true if the message response status is :OK else false.

ipc/response−err?
Returns true if the message has a response error status else false.

top

ipc/poll

```
(ipc/poll client queue-name queue-poll-timeout)
```

Polls a message from the named queue.

Returns the server's response message.

Arguments:

client c	A client to send the poll message from
queue-name q	A queue name (string or keyword) to poll the message to
queue-poll-timeout t	The maximum time in milliseconds the server waits to poll a the message from the queue. A timeout of -1 means wait as long as it takes.
message m	The poll request message

The server returns a response message with one of these status:

- `:OK` - message successfully polled from the queue, response holds the data
- `:SERVER_ERROR` - indicates a server while polling a message from the queue
- `:BAD_REQUEST` - invalid request, details in the payload
- `:QUEUE_NOT_FOUND` - the queue does not exist
- `:QUEUE_EMPTY` - the queue is empty

```
(do
  ;; thread-safe printing
  (defn println [& msg] (locking println (apply core/println msg)))

  (try-with [server  (ipc/server 33333)
             client1 (ipc/client 33333)
             client2 (ipc/client 33333)]
    ;; create a queue to allow client1 and client2 to exchange messages
    (ipc/create-queue server :orders 100)

    ;; client1 offers order Venice data message to the queue
    ;;   requestId="1" and "2", topic="order", payload={:item "espresso", :count 2}
    (let [order (ipc/venice-message "1" "order" {:item "espresso", :count 2})]
      (println "ORDER:" (ipc/message->json true order))

      ;; publish the order
      (->> (ipc/offer client1 :orders 300 order)
           (ipc/message->json true)
           (println "OFFERED:")))

    ;; client2 pulls next order from the queue
    (->> (ipc/poll client2 :orders 300)
         (ipc/message->json true)
         (println "POLLED:"))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/poll−async
Polls a message from the named queue.

ipc/offer
Offers a message to the named queue.

ipc/offer−async
Offers a message to the named queue.

ipc/server

Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/text−message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain−text−message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice−message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary−message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/create−queue
Creates a named queue on the server. Messages can be exchanged asynchronously between two clients using a queue. Each message is delivered ...

ipc/remove−queue
Removes a named queue.

top

ipc/poll-async

```
(ipc/poll-async client queue-name, queue-poll-timeout)
```

Polls a message from the named queue.

Returns a future with the server's response message.

Arguments:

client c	A client to send the poll message from
queue-name q	A queue name (string or keyword) to poll the message to
queue-poll-timeout t	The maximum time in milliseconds the server waits to poll a the message from the queue. A timeout of -1 means wait as long as it takes.
message m	The poll request message

The server returns a response message with one of these status:

- `:OK` - message successfully polled from the queue, response holds the data
- `:SERVER_ERROR` - indicates a server while polling a message from the queue
- `:BAD_REQUEST` - invalid request, details in the payload
- `:QUEUE_NOT_FOUND` - the queue does not exist
- `:QUEUE_EMPTY` - the queue is empty

```
(do
  ;; thread-safe printing
  (defn println [& msg] (locking println (apply core/println msg)))

  (try-with [server  (ipc/server 33333)
             client1 (ipc/client 33333)
             client2 (ipc/client 33333)]
    ;; create a queue to allow client1 and client2 to exchange messages
    (ipc/create-queue server :orders 100)

    ;; client1 offers order Venice data message to the queue
    ;;   requestId="1" and "2", topic="order", payload={:item "espresso", :count 2}
```

```
    (let [order (ipc/venice-message "1" "order" {:item "espresso", :count 2})]
      (println "ORDER:" (ipc/message->json true order))

      ;; publish the order
      (-<> (ipc/offer-async client1 :orders 300 order)
           (deref <> 1_000 :timeout)
           (ipc/message->json true <>)
           (println "OFFERED:" <>)))

    ;; client2 pulls next order from the queue
    (-<> (ipc/poll-async client2 :orders 300)
         (deref <> 1_000 :timeout)
         (ipc/message->json true <>)
         (println "POLLED:" <>))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/poll
Polls a message from the named queue.

ipc/offer-async
Offers a message to the named queue.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/text-message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain-text-message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice-message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary-message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/create-queue
Creates a named queue on the server. Messages can be exchanged asynchronously between two clients using a queue. Each message is delivered ...

ipc/remove-queue
Removes a named queue.

top

ipc/publish

```
(ipc/publish client message)
```

Publishes a messages to all clients that have subscribed to the message's topic.

Returns the server's response message.

The response message has one of these status:

- `:OK` - message successfully published
- `:SERVER_ERROR` - indicates a server side error while processing the request
- `:BAD_REQUEST` - invalid request, details in the payload

Note: a client in subscription mode can not send or publish messages!

```
(do
  ;; thread-safe printing
  (defn println [& msg] (locking println (apply core/println msg)))

  (defn client-subscribe-handler [m]
    (println "SUBSCRIBED:" (ipc/message->json true m)))

  (try-with [server  (ipc/server 33333)
             client1 (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)
             client2 (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]

    ;; client1 subscribes to messages with topic 'test'
    (ipc/subscribe client1 "test" client-subscribe-handler)

    ;; client2 publishes a plain text message:
    ;;   requestId="1", topic="test", payload="hello"
    (let [m (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello")]
      (println "PUBLISHING:" (ipc/message->json true m))
      (->> (ipc/publish client2 m)
           (ipc/message->json true)
           (println "PUBLISHED:")))

    (sleep 300)))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/subscribe
Subscribe to a topic.

ipc/publish-async
Publishes a messages to all clients that have subscribed to the message's topic.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/text-message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain-text-message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice-message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary-message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/message->map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

top

ipc/publish-async

```
(ipc/publish-async client message)
```

Publishes a messages to all clients that have subscribed to the message's topic.

Returns a future with the server's response message.

The response message has one of these status:

- `:OK` - message successfully published
- `:SERVER_ERROR` - indicates a server side error while processing the request
- `:BAD_REQUEST` - invalid request, details in the payload

Note: a client in subscription mode can not send or publish messages!

```
(do
  ;; thread-safe printing
  (defn println [& msg] (locking println (apply core/println msg)))

  (defn client-subscribe-handler [m]
    (println "SUBSCRIBED:" (ipc/message->json true m)))

  (try-with [server  (ipc/server 33333)
             client1 (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)
             client2 (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]

    ;; client1 subscribes to messages with topic 'test'
    (ipc/subscribe client1 "test" client-subscribe-handler)

    ;; client2 publishes a plain text message:
    ;;   requestId="1", topic="test", payload="hello"
    (let [m (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello")]
      (println "PUBLISHING:" (ipc/message->json true m))
      (-<> (ipc/publish-async client2 m)
           (deref <> 1_000 :timeout)
           (ipc/message->json true <>)
           (println "PUBLISHED:" <>)))

    (sleep 300)))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/publish
Publishes a messages to all clients that have subscribed to the message's topic.

ipc/subscribe
Subscribe to a topic.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/text−message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain−text−message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice−message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary−message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/message−>map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

top

ipc/queue-status

```
(ipc/queue-status client name)
```

Returns a map with the queue status key - values.

Arguments:

client c	A client
name n	A queue name (string or keyword)

Queue status map keys:

:name	The queue name (string)
:exists	Queue exists: `true` or `false`
:type	Queue type "bounded" or "circular"
:temporary	Queue is temporary: `true` or `false`
:capycity	The capacity (long)
:size	The current size (long)

```
(try-with [server (ipc/server 33333)
           client (ipc/client 33333)]
   (ipc/create-queue server :orders 100)
   ;; ...
   (ipc/queue-status client :orders))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/create-queue
Creates a named queue on the server. Messages can be exchanged asynchronously between two clients using a queue. Each message is delivered ...

ipc/create-temporary-queue
Creates a named temporary queue on the server. Temporary queues live as long as the client, that created it, lives.

ipc/remove-queue
Removes a named queue.

ipc/exists-queue?
Returns true if the named queue exists else false.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

top

ipc/remove-queue

```
(ipc/remove-queue node name)
```

Removes a named queue.

Returns always `nil` or throws an exception.

Arguments:

node s	A server or a client

name n A queue name (string or keyword)

```
(try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 echo-handler)]
  (ipc/create-queue server :orders 100)
  ;; ...
  (ipc/remove-queue server :orders))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/create-queue
Creates a named queue on the server. Messages can be exchanged asynchronously between two clients using a queue. Each message is delivered ...

ipc/create-temporary-queue
Creates a named temporary queue on the server. Temporary queues live as long as the client, that created it, lives.

ipc/exists-queue?
Returns true if the named queue exists else false.

ipc/queue-status
Returns a map with the queue status key - values.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

top

ipc/response-err?

```
(ipc/response-err? message)
```

Returns `true` if the message has a response error status else `false`.

```
(do
  (defn echo-handler [m] m)
  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 echo-handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (->> (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello")
         (ipc/send client)
         (ipc/response-err?))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/oneway?
Returns true if the message is one-way else false.

ipc/response-ok?
Returns true if the message response status is :OK else false.

ipc/text-message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain-text-message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice-message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary-message

Creates a binary message.

ipc/message->map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

ipc/message->json
Converts message to a Json string with optional pretty printing.

top

ipc/response-ok?

```
(ipc/response-ok? message)
```

Returns `true` if the message response status is `:OK` else `false`.

```
(do
  (defn echo-handler [m] m)
  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 echo-handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (->> (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello")
         (ipc/send client)
         (ipc/response-ok?))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/oneway?
Returns true if the message is one-way else false.

ipc/response-err?
Returns true if the message has a response error status else false.

ipc/text-message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain-text-message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice-message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary-message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/message->map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

ipc/message->json
Converts message to a Json string with optional pretty printing.

top

ipc/running?

```
(ipc/running? server)
(ipc/running? client)
```

Return `true` if the server or client is running else `false`

```
(do
  (defn echo-handler [m] m)
  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 echo-handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (println "Server running:" (ipc/running? server))
    (println "Client running:" (ipc/running? client))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/close
Closes a server or client

top

ipc/send

```
(ipc/send client message)
```

Sends a message to the server the client is associated with.

Returns the server's response message or `nil` if the message is declared as one-way message. Throws a timeout exception if the response is not received within the timeout time.

The response message has one of these status:

- `:OK` - request handled successfully and response holds the data
- `:SERVER_ERROR` - indicates a server side error while processing the request
- `:BAD_REQUEST` - invalid request, details in the payload
- `:HANDLER_ERROR` - an error in the server's request processing handler

Arguments:

client c	A client to send the message from
message m	The message to send

Note

If the server's handler function takes more than a couple of 10 milliseconds to process the request, consider to use *offer/poll* with a reply queue to improve the system throughput!

```
;; echo handler
;; request: "hello" => echo => response: "hello"
(do
  (defn echo-handler [m] m)
  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 echo-handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (->> (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello")
         (ipc/send client)
         (ipc/message->map)
         (println))))

;; handler processing JSON message data
;; request: {"x": 100, "y": 200} => add => response: {"z": 300}
(do
  (defn handler [m]
    (let [data   (json/read-str (. m :getText))
```

```
          result (json/write-str { "z" (+ (get data "x") (get data "y"))})]
      (ipc/text-message (. m :getRequestId)
                        (. m :getTopic)
                        "application/json" :UTF-8
                        result)))
  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (->> (ipc/text-message "1"
                           "test"
                           "application/json" :UTF-8
                           (json/write-str {"x" 100 "y" 200}))
         (ipc/send client)
         (ipc/message->map)
         (println))))

;; handler with remote code execution
;; request: "(+ 1 2)" => exec => response: "3"
(do
  (defn handler [m]
    (let [cmd    (. m :getText)
          result (str (eval (read-string cmd)))]
      (ipc/plain-text-message (. m :getRequestId)
                              (. m :getTopic)
                              result)))
  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (->> (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "exec" "(+ 1 2)")
         (ipc/send client)
         (ipc/message->map)
         (println))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/send-async
Sends a message to the server the client is associated with.

ipc/send-oneway
Sends a one-way message to the server the client is associated with.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/close
Closes a server or client

ipc/running?
Return true if the server or client is running else false

ipc/text-message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain-text-message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice-message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary-message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/message->map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

ipc/send-async

```
(ipc/send-async client message)
```

Sends a message to the server the client is associated with.

Returns a future with the server's response message. The response message is `nil` if the message is declared as one-way message.

The response message has one of these status:

- `:OK` - request handled successfully and response holds the data
- `:SERVER_ERROR` - indicates a server side error while processing the request
- `:BAD_REQUEST` - invalid request, details in the payload
- `:HANDLER_ERROR` - an error in the server's request processing handler

Arguments:

client c	A client to send the message from
message m	The message to send

Note

If the server's handler function takes more than a couple of 10 milliseconds to process the request, consider to use *offer/poll* with a reply queue to improve the system throughput!

```
;; echo handler
;; request: "hello" => echo => response: "hello"
(do
  (defn echo-handler [m] m)
  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 echo-handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (-<> (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello")
         (ipc/send-async client <>)
         (deref <> 1_000 :timeout)
         (ipc/message->map <>)
         (println <>))))

;; handler processing JSON message data
;; request: {"x": 100, "y": 200} => add => response: {"z": 300}
(do
  (defn handler [m]
    (let [data   (json/read-str (. m :getText))
          result (json/write-str { "z" (+ (get data "x") (get data "y"))})]
      (ipc/text-message (. m :getRequestId)
                        (. m :getTopic)
                        "application/json" :UTF-8
                        result)))
  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (-<> (ipc/text-message "1"
                           "test"
                           "application/json" :UTF-8
                           (json/write-str {"x" 100 "y" 200}))
         (ipc/send-async client <>)
         (deref <> 1_000 :timeout)
         (ipc/message->map <>)
         (println <>))))
```

```
;; handler with remote code execution
;; request: "(+ 1 2)" => exec => response: "3"
(do
  (defn handler [m]
    (let [cmd    (. m :getText)
          result (str (eval (read-string cmd)))]
      (ipc/plain-text-message (. m :getRequestId)
                              (. m :getTopic)
                              result)))
  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (-<> (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "exec" "(+ 1 2)")
         (ipc/send-async client <>)
         (deref <> 1_000 :timeout)
         (ipc/message->map <>)
         (println <>))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/send
Sends a message to the server the client is associated with.

ipc/send-oneway
Sends a one-way message to the server the client is associated with.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/close
Closes a server or client

ipc/running?
Return true if the server or client is running else false

ipc/text-message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain-text-message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice-message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary-message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/message->map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

top

ipc/send-oneway

```
(ipc/send-oneway client message)
```

Sends a one-way message to the server the client is associated with.

Does not wait for a response and returns always `nil`.

```
(do
  ;; thread-safe printing
  (defn println [& msg] (locking println (apply core/println msg)))

  (defn handler [m]
    (println "REQUEST:" (ipc/message->json true m))
    nil)

  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    ;; send a plain text messages:
    ;;    requestId="1" and "2", topic="test", payload="hello"
    (ipc/send-oneway client (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello"))
    (ipc/send-oneway client (ipc/plain-text-message "2" "test" "hello"))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/send
Sends a message to the server the client is associated with.

ipc/send-async
Sends a message to the server the client is associated with.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/close
Closes a server or client

ipc/running?
Return true if the server or client is running else false

ipc/text-message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain-text-message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice-message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary-message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/message->map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

top

ipc/server

```
(ipc/server port & options)
(ipc/server port handler & options)
```

Create a new server on the specified port.

Arguments:

port p	The TCP/IP port
handler h	A single argument handler function. E.g.: a simple echo handler: `(fn [m] m)`. The handler receives the request messsage and returns a response message. In case of a one-way request message the server

discards the handler's response if it is not `nil`.
A handler is only required for send/receive message passing style. It is not required for offer/poll and publish/subscribe!

Options:

:max-connections n	The number of the max connections the server can handle in parallel. Defaults to 20.
:max-message-size n	The max size of the message payload. Defaults to `200MB`. The max size can be specified as a number like `20000` or a number with a unit like `:20KB` or `:20MB`
:max-queues n	The number of the max queues the server can handle. Defaults to 20.
:compress-cutoff-size n	The compression cutoff size for payload messages. With a negative cutoff size payload messages will not be compressed. If the payload message size is greater than the cutoff size it will be compressed. The cutoff size can be specified as a number like `1000` or a number with a unit like `:1KB` or `:2MB`. Defaults to -1 (no compression)
:write-ahead-log-dir f	Provide a write-ahead-log directory to support durable queues. Defaults to `nil`.
:write-ahead-log-compress b	If `true` compresses the write-ahead-log records. Defaults to `false`.
:write-ahead-log-compact b	If `true` compacts the write-ahead-logs at server start. Defaults to `false`.

The server must be closed after use!

See Inter-Process-Communication

```
(do
  (defn echo-handler [m]
    (println "REQUEST:  " (ipc/message->map m))
    m)

  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 echo-handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (->> (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello")
         (ipc/send client)
         (ipc/message->map)
         (println "RESPONSE: "))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/close
Closes a server or client

ipc/running?
Return true if the server or client is running else false

ipc/send
Sends a message to the server the client is associated with.

ipc/send−oneway
Sends a one-way message to the server the client is associated with.

ipc/publish
Publishes a messages to all clients that have subscribed to the message's topic.

ipc/subscribe
Subscribe to a topic.

ipc/text−message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain-text-message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/binary-message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/message->map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

ipc/message->json
Converts message to a Json string with optional pretty printing.

ipc/create-queue
Creates a named queue on the server. Messages can be exchanged asynchronously between two clients using a queue. Each message is delivered ...

ipc/remove-queue
Removes a named queue.

ipc/server-status
Returns the status and statistics of the server the client is connected to.

ipc/server-thread-pool-statistics
Returns the server's thread pool statistics the client is connected to.

top

ipc/server-status

```
(ipc/server-status client)
```

Returns the status and statistics of the server the client is connected to.

```
(do
  (defn echo-handler [m] m)
  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 echo-handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (->> (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello")
         (ipc/send client))
    (println "STATUS:" (ipc/server-status client))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/server-thread-pool-statistics
Returns the server's thread pool statistics the client is connected to.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/close
Closes a server or client

ipc/running?
Return true if the server or client is running else false

top

ipc/server-thread-pool-statistics

```
(ipc/server-thread-pool-statistics client)
```

Returns the server's thread pool statistics the client is connected to.

```
(do
  (defn echo-handler [m] m)
  (try-with [server (ipc/server 33333 echo-handler)
             client (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]
    (->> (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello")
         (ipc/send client))
    (println "STATS:" (ipc/server-thread-pool-statistics client))))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/server−status
Returns the status and statistics of the server the client is connected to.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/close
Closes a server or client

ipc/running?
Return true if the server or client is running else false

top

ipc/subscribe

```
(ipc/subscribe client topic msg-handler)
```

Subscribe to a topic.

Puts this client into subscription mode and listens for messages of the specified topic.

To unsubscribe from the topics just close the client.

Returns the server's response message.

The response message has one of these status:

- `:OK` - subscription added. Subscribed messages will be delivered through the 'msg-handler'
- `:SERVER_ERROR` - indicates a server side error while processing the request
- `:BAD_REQUEST` - invalid request, details in the payload

```
(do
  ;; thread-safe printing
  (defn println [& msg] (locking println (apply core/println msg)))

  (defn client-subscribe-handler [m]
    (println "SUBSCRIBED:" (ipc/message->json true m)))

  (try-with [server  (ipc/server 33333)
             client1 (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)
             client2 (ipc/client "localhost" 33333)]

    ;; client1 subscribes to messages with topic 'test'
    (ipc/subscribe client1 "test" client-subscribe-handler)

    ;; client2 publishes a plain text message:
```

```
    ;;   requestId="1", topic="test", payload="hello"
    (let [m (ipc/plain-text-message "1" "test" "hello")]
      (println "PUBLISHED:" (ipc/message->json true m))
      (ipc/publish client2 m))

    (sleep 300)))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/publish
Publishes a messages to all clients that have subscribed to the message's topic.

ipc/publish−async
Publishes a messages to all clients that have subscribed to the message's topic.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/text−message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain−text−message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice−message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary−message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/message−>map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

top

ipc/text-message

```
(ipc/text-message request-id topic mimetype charset text)
(ipc/text-message request-id topic mimetype charset text durable)
(ipc/text-message request-id topic mimetype charset text durable expires-at)
(ipc/text-message request-id topic mimetype charset text durable expires-val expires-unit)
```

Creates a text message

Arguments:

request-id r	A request ID (string, may be `nil`). May be used for idempotency checks by the receiver
topic t	A topic (string or keyword)
mimetype m	The mimetype of the payload text. A string like 'text/plain'
charset c	The charset of the payload text. A keyword like `:UTF-8`
text t	The message payload text (a string)
durable b	If `true` create a durable message if the server supports durable queues. Defaults to `false`.
expires-at t	Message expiration time in millis since epoch (may be `nil`)
expires-val v	Message expiration duration. E.g.: 2 (may be `nil`)
expires-unit u	Message expiration time unit. Units: {:years :months :weeks :days :hours :minutes :seconds :milliseconds}

```
(->> (ipc/text-message "1" :test
                       "text/plain" :UTF-8 "hello")
     (ipc/message->map)
     (println))

(->> (ipc/text-message "1" "test"
                       "text/plain" :UTF-8 "hello")
     (ipc/message->map)
     (println))

(->> (ipc/text-message "1" "test"
                       "text/plain" :UTF-8 "hello"
                       false
                       2 :hours)
     (ipc/message->map)
     (println))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/plain-text-message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/venice-message
Creates a venice message.

ipc/binary-message
Creates a binary message.

ipc/message->map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

ipc/message->json
Converts message to a Json string with optional pretty printing.

ipc/oneway?
Returns true if the message is one-way else false.

ipc/response-ok?
Returns true if the message response status is :OK else false.

ipc/response-err?
Returns true if the message has a response error status else false.

top

ipc/venice-message

```
(ipc/venice-message request-id topic data)
(ipc/venice-message request-id topic data durable)
(ipc/venice-message request-id topic data durable expires-at)
(ipc/venice-message request-id topic data durable expires-val expires-unit)
```

Creates a venice message.

The Venice data is serialized as JSON (mimetype: 'application/json') for transport within the message.

Arguments:

request-id r A request ID (string, may be `nil`). May be used for idempotency checks by the receiver

topic t	A topic (string or keyword)
data d	The message payload Venice data (e.g.: a map, list, ...)
durable b	If `true` create a durable message if the server supports durable queues. Defaults to `false`.
expires-at t	Message expiration time in millis since epoch (may be `nil`)
expires-val v	Message expiration duration. E.g.: 2 (may be `nil`)
expires-unit u	Message expiration time unit. Units: {:years :months :weeks :days :hours :minutes :seconds :milliseconds}

```
(->> (ipc/venice-message "100" :test {:a 100, :b 200})
     (ipc/message->map)
     (println))

(->> (ipc/venice-message "100" "test" {:a 100, :b 200})
     (ipc/message->map)
     (println))

(->> (ipc/venice-message "100" "test"
                         {:a 100, :b 200}
                         false
                         2 :hours)
     (ipc/message->map)
     (println))
```

SEE ALSO

ipc/server
Create a new server on the specified port.

ipc/client
Create a new client connecting to a server on the specified host and port.

ipc/text−message
Creates a text message

ipc/plain−text−message
Creates a plain text message with mimetype text/plain and charset :UTF-8.

ipc/message−>map
Converts a message to a Venice map.

ipc/message−>json
Converts message to a Json string with optional pretty printing.

ipc/oneway?
Returns true if the message is one-way else false.

ipc/response−ok?
Returns true if the message response status is :OK else false.

ipc/response−err?
Returns true if the message has a response error status else false.

top

jansi-version

```
(jansi-version)
```

Returns the Jansi version or nil if not available.

top

jar-maven-manifest-version

```
(jar-maven-manifest-version group-id artefact-id)
```

Returns the Maven version for a loaded JAR's manifest or nil if there is no Maven manifest.

Reads the version from the JAR's Maven 'pom.properties' file at:
/META-INF/maven/{group-id}/{artefact-id}/pom.properties

A 'pom.properties' may look like:
- artifactId=xchart
- groupId=org.knowm.xchart
- version=3.8.0

```
(jar-maven-manifest-version :com.github.librepdf :openpdf)
=> "1.3.35"
```

SEE ALSO

java-package-version
Returns version information for a Java package or nil if the package does not exist or is not visible.

top

java-double-list

```
(java-double-list l)
```

Converts a Venice list/vector to a Java `Double` list

```
(java-double-list '(1.0 2.0 3.0))
=> [1.0, 2.0, 3.0]


(java-double-list '(1I 2 3.2 3.56M))
=> [1.0, 2.0, 3.2, 3.56]
```

SEE ALSO

java-float-list
Converts a Venice list/vector to a Java Float list

double-array
Returns an array of Java primitive doubles containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value.

top

java-enumeration-to-list

```
(java-enumeration-to-list e)
```

Converts a Java enumeration to a list

top

java-float-list

```
(java-float-list l)
```

Converts a Venice list/vector to a Java `Float` list

```
(java-float-list '(1.0F 2.0F 3.0F))
=> [1.0, 2.0, 3.0]

(java-float-list '(1I 2 3.2 3.56M))
=> [1.0, 2.0, 3.2, 3.56]
```

SEE ALSO

java-double-list
Converts a Venice list/vector to a Java Double list

float-array
Returns an array of Java primitive floats containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value.

top

java-int-list

```
(java-int-list l)
```

Converts a Venice list/vector to a Java `Integer` list

```
(java-int-list '(1I 2I 3I))
=> [1, 2, 3]

(java-int-list '(1I 2 3.2 3.56M))
=> [1, 2, 3, 3]
```

SEE ALSO

int-array
Returns an array of Java primitive ints containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value.

top

java-iterator-to-list

```
(java-iterator-to-list e)
```

Converts a Java iterator to a list

top

java-long-list

```
(java-long-list l)
```

Converts a Venice list/vector to a Java `Long` list

```
(java-long-list '(1 2 3))
=> [1, 2, 3]


(java-long-list '(1I 2 3.2 3.56M))
=> [1, 2, 3, 3]
```

SEE ALSO

long-array
Returns an array of Java primitive longs containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value.

top

java-major-version

```
(java-major-version)
```

Returns the Java major version (8, 9, 11, ...).

```
(java-major-version)
=> 8
```

SEE ALSO

java-version
Returns the Java VM version (1.8.0_252, 11.0.7, ...)

java-version-info
Returns the Java VM version info.

top

java-obj?

```
(java-obj? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a Java object

```
(java-obj? (. :java.math.BigInteger :new "0"))
=> true
```

top

java-package-version

```
(java-package-version class)
```

Returns version information for a Java package or nil if the package does not exist or is not visible.

```
(java-package-version :java.lang.String)
=> {:implementation-title "Java Runtime Environment" :implementation-vendor "Azul Systems, Inc." :
implementation-version "1.8.0_462" :specification-title "Java Platform API Specification" :specification-vendor
"Oracle Corporation" :specification-version "1.8"}


(java-package-version (class :java.lang.String))
=> {:implementation-title "Java Runtime Environment" :implementation-vendor "Azul Systems, Inc." :
implementation-version "1.8.0_462" :specification-title "Java Platform API Specification" :specification-vendor
"Oracle Corporation" :specification-version "1.8"}
```

SEE ALSO

jar-maven-manifest-version
Returns the Maven version for a loaded JAR's manifest or nil if there is no Maven manifest.

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

top

java-source-location

```
(java-source-location class)
```

Returns the path of the source location of a class (fully qualified class name).

E.g.:

```
(java-source-location :com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice)

=> /Users/foo/venice/libs/venice-1.12.57.jar
```

```
(java-source-location :com.github.jlangch.venice.Venice)
```

top

java-string-list

```
(java-string-list l)
```

Converts a Venice list/vector to a Java `String` list

```
(java-string-list '("ab" "cd" "ef"))
=> [ab, cd, ef]


(java-string-list '("ab" 1I 2 3.2 3.56M))
=> [ab, 1, 2, 3.2, 3.56]
```

SEE ALSO

string-array
Returns an array of Java strings containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value

top

java-unwrap-optional

```
(java-unwrap-optional val)
```

Unwraps a Java :java.util.Optional to its contained value or nil

top

java-version

```
(java-version)
```

Returns the Java VM version (1.8.0_252, 11.0.7, ...)

```
(java-version)
=> "1.8.0_462"
```

SEE ALSO

java-major-version
Returns the Java major version (8, 9, 11, ...).

java-version-info
Returns the Java VM version info.

top

java-version-info

```
(java-version-info)
```

Returns the Java VM version info.

```
(java-version-info)
=> {:version "1.8.0_462" :vendor "Azul Systems, Inc." :vm-version "25.462-b08" :vm-name "OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM" :vm-vendor "Azul Systems, Inc."}
```

SEE ALSO

java-version
Returns the Java VM version (1.8.0_252, 11.0.7, ...)

java-major-version
Returns the Java major version (8, 9, 11, ...).

top

java/as-biconsumer

```
(as-biconsumer f)
```

Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiConsumer

```
(do
  (load-module :java ['java :as 'j])
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.FunctionalInterfaces)

  ;; public static void testBiConsumer(BiConsumer<Long,Long> f, Long t, Long u) {
  ;;   f.accept(t,u);
  ;; }

  (defn op [t u] (println "consumed" t u))
  (. :FunctionalInterfaces :testBiConsumer (j/as-biconsumer op) 1 2))
consumed 1 2
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

java/as-bipredicate
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiPredicate (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiPredicate.html)

java/as-bifunction
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiFunction (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiFunction.html)

java/as-unaryoperator
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.UnnaryOperator (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/UnaryOperator.html)

java/as-binaryoperator
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BinaryOperator (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BinaryOperator.html)

top

java/as-bifunction

```
(as-bifunction f)
```

Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiFunction

```
(do
  (load-module :java ['java :as 'j])
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.FunctionalInterfaces)

  ;; public static Long testBiFunction(BiFunction<Long,Long,Long> f, Long t, Long u) {
  ;;   return f.apply(t,u);
  ;; }

  (defn op [t u] (+ t u))
  (. :FunctionalInterfaces :testBiFunction (j/as-bifunction op) 1 2))
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

java/as-bipredicate
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiPredicate (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiPredicate.html)

java/as-biconsumer
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiConsumer (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiConsumer.html)

java/as-unaryoperator
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.UnnaryOperator (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/UnaryOperator.html)

java/as-binaryoperator
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BinaryOperator (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BinaryOperator.html)

top

java/as-binaryoperator

```
(as-binaryoperator f)
```

Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BinaryOperator

```
(do
  (load-module :java ['java :as 'j])
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.FunctionalInterfaces)

  ;; public static Long testBinaryOperator(BinaryOperator<Long> f, Long t, Long u) {
  ;;   return f.apply(t,u);
  ;; }

  (defn op [t u] (+ t u))
  (. :FunctionalInterfaces :testBinaryOperator (j/as-binaryoperator op) 1 2))
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

java/as-bipredicate
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiPredicate (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiPredicate.html)

java/as-bifunction
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiFunction (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiFunction.html)

java/as-biconsumer
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiConsumer (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiConsumer.html)

java/as-unaryoperator
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.UnnaryOperator (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/UnaryOperator.html)

top

java/as-bipredicate

```
(as-bipredicate f)
```

Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiPredicate

```
(do
  (load-module :java ['java :as 'j])
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.FunctionalInterfaces)

  ;; public static boolean testBiPredicate(BiPredicate<Long,Long> f, Long t, Long u) {
  ;;   return f.test(t,u);
  ;; }

  (defn op [t u] (> t u))
  (. :FunctionalInterfaces :testBiPredicate (j/as-bipredicate op) 1 2))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

java/as-bifunction
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiFunction (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiFunction.html)

java/as-biconsumer
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiConsumer (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiConsumer.html)

java/as-unaryoperator
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.UnnaryOperator (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/UnaryOperator.html)

java/as-binaryoperator
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BinaryOperator (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BinaryOperator.html)

top

java/as-callable

```
(as-callable f)
```

Wraps the function f in a java.util.concurrent.Callable

```
(do
  (load-module :java ['java :as 'j])
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.FunctionalInterfaces)

  ;; public static Long testCallable(Callable<Long> c) throws Exception {
  ;;   return c.call();
  ;; }

  (defn op [] 4)
  (. :FunctionalInterfaces :testCallable (j/as-callable op)))
=> 4
```

SEE ALSO

java/as-runnable
Wraps the function f in a java.lang.Runnable (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Runnable.html)

java/as-predicate
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Predicate (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Predicate.html)

java/as-function
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Function (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Function.html)

java/as-consumer
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Consumer (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Consumer.html)

java/as-supplier
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Supplier (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Supplier.html)

top

java/as-consumer

```
(as-consumer f)
```

Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Consumer

```
(do
  (load-module :java ['java :as 'j])
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.FunctionalInterfaces)

  ;; public static void testConsumer(Consumer<Long> f, Long t) {
  ;;   f.accept(t);
  ;; }

  (defn op [t] (println "consumed" t))
  (. :FunctionalInterfaces :testConsumer (j/as-consumer op) 4))
consumed 4
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

java/as-runnable
Wraps the function f in a java.lang.Runnable (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Runnable.html)

java/as-callable
Wraps the function f in a java.util.concurrent.Callable (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/Callable.html)

java/as-predicate
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Predicate (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Predicate.html)

java/as-function
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Function (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Function.html)

java/as-supplier
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Supplier (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Supplier.html)

top

java/as-function

```
(as-function f)
```

Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Function

```
(do
  (load-module :java ['java :as 'j])
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.FunctionalInterfaces)

  ;; public static Long testFunction(Function<Long,Long> f, Long t) {
  ;;   return f.apply(t);
  ;; }

  (defn op [t] (+ t 1))
  (. :FunctionalInterfaces :testFunction (j/as-function op) 4))
=> 5
```

SEE ALSO

java/as-runnable
Wraps the function f in a java.lang.Runnable (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Runnable.html)

java/as-callable
Wraps the function f in a java.util.concurrent.Callable (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/Callable.html)

java/as-predicate
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Predicate (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Predicate.html)

java/as-consumer
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Consumer (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Consumer.html)

java/as-supplier
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Supplier (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Supplier.html)

top

java/as-predicate

```
(as-predicate f)
```

Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Predicate

```
(do
  (load-module :java ['java :as 'j])
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.FunctionalInterfaces)

  ;; public static boolean testPredicate(Predicate<Long> p, Long t) {
  ;;   return p.test(t);
  ;; }

  (defn op [t] (pos? t))
  (. :FunctionalInterfaces :testPredicate (j/as-predicate op) 4))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

java/as-runnable
Wraps the function f in a java.lang.Runnable (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Runnable.html)

java/as-callable
Wraps the function f in a java.util.concurrent.Callable (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/Callable.html)

java/as-function
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Function (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Function.html)

java/as-consumer
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Consumer (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Consumer.html)

java/as-supplier
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Supplier (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Supplier.html)

top

java/as-runnable

```
(as-runnable f)
```

Wraps the function f in a java.lang.Runnable

```
(do
  (load-module :java ['java :as 'j])
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.FunctionalInterfaces)

  ;; public static void testRunnable(final Runnable r) {
  ;;   r.run();
  ;; }

  (defn op [] (println "running"))
```

```
  (. :FunctionalInterfaces :testRunnable (j/as-runnable op)))
running
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

java/as-callable
Wraps the function f in a java.util.concurrent.Callable (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/Callable.html)

java/as-predicate
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Predicate (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Predicate.html)

java/as-function
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Function (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Function.html)

java/as-consumer
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Consumer (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Consumer.html)

java/as-supplier
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Supplier (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Supplier.html)

top

java/as-supplier

```
(as-supplier f)
```

Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Supplier

```
(do
  (load-module :java ['java :as 'j])
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.FunctionalInterfaces)

  ;; public static Long testSupplier(Supplier<Long> f) {
  ;;   return f.get();
  ;; }

  (defn op [] 5)
  (. :FunctionalInterfaces :testSupplier (j/as-supplier op)))
=> 5
```

SEE ALSO

java/as-runnable
Wraps the function f in a java.lang.Runnable (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Runnable.html)

java/as-callable
Wraps the function f in a java.util.concurrent.Callable (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/Callable.html)

java/as-predicate
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Predicate (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Predicate.html)

java/as-function
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Function (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Function.html)

java/as-consumer
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Consumer (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Consumer.html)

top

java/as-unaryoperator

```
(as-unaryoperator f)
```

Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.UnnaryOperator

```
(do
  (load-module :java ['java :as 'j])
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.FunctionalInterfaces)

  ;; public static Long testUnaryOperator(UnaryOperator<Long> f, Long t) {
  ;;   return f.apply(t);
  ;; }

  (defn op [t] (+ t 1))
  (. :FunctionalInterfaces :testUnaryOperator (j/as-unaryoperator op) 1))
=> 2
```

SEE ALSO

java/as-bipredicate
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiPredicate (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiPredicate.html)

java/as-bifunction
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiFunction (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiFunction.html)

java/as-biconsumer
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiConsumer (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiConsumer.html)

java/as-binaryoperator
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BinaryOperator (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BinaryOperator.html)

top

java/javadoc

```
(javadoc class-or-object)
```

Opens a browser window displaying the javadoc for argument.

```
(java/javadoc :java.lang.String)
```

top

jdbc-core/auto-commit!

```
(auto-commit! conn on)
```

Activate/Deactivate auto commit on a connection

```
(jdbc-core/auto-commit! conn true)
(jdbc-core/auto-commit! conn false)
(jdbc-core/auto-commit! conn :on)
(jdbc-core/auto-commit! conn :off)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/tx-isolation
Returns transaction isolation level of the connection

jdbc-core/tx-isolation!
Set the transaction isolation level for the connection

jdbc-core/auto-commit?
Returns true if auto commit is enabled on the connection else false

jdbc-core/commit!
Commit the current transaction on the connection

jdbc-core/rollback!
Rollback the current transaction on the connection

top

jdbc-core/auto-commit?

```
(auto-commit? conn)
```

Returns true if auto commit is enabled on the connection else false

```
(jdbc-core/auto-commit? conn)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/tx-isolation
Returns transaction isolation level of the connection

jdbc-core/tx-isolation!
Set the transaction isolation level for the connection

jdbc-core/auto-commit!
Activate/Deactivate auto commit on a connection

jdbc-core/commit!
Commit the current transaction on the connection

jdbc-core/rollback!
Rollback the current transaction on the connection

top

jdbc-core/blob-bytebuf

```
(blob-bytebuf blob)
```

Returns the blob data as a bytebuf

```
(jdbc-core/blob-bytebuf b)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/blob?
Returns true if val is a:java.sql.Blob

jdbc-core/blob-length
Returns the length of a blob

jdbc-core/blob-in-stream
Returns a :java.io.InputStream to read the blob data

jdbc-core/blob-free
Frees the Blob object and releases the resources the resources that it holds.

top

jdbc-core/blob-free

```
(blob-free blob)
```

Frees the Blob object and releases the resources the resources that it holds.

```
(jdbc-core/blob-free b)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/blob?
Returns true if val is a:java.sql.Blob

jdbc-core/blob-length
Returns the length of a blob

jdbc-core/blob-in-stream
Returns a :java.io.InputStream to read the blob data

jdbc-core/blob-bytebuf
Returns the blob data as a bytebuf

top

jdbc-core/blob-in-stream

```
(blob-in-stream blob)
```

Returns a :java.io.InputStream to read the blob data

```
(jdbc-core/blob-in-stream b)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/blob?
Returns true if val is a:java.sql.Blob

jdbc-core/blob-length
Returns the length of a blob

jdbc-core/blob-bytebuf
Returns the blob data as a bytebuf

jdbc-core/blob-free
Frees the Blob object and releases the resources the resources that it holds.

top

jdbc-core/blob-length

```
(blob-length blob)
```

Returns the length of a blob

```
(jdbc-core/blob-length b)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/blob?
Returns true if val is a:java.sql.Blob

jdbc-core/blob-in-stream
Returns a :java.io.InputStream to read the blob data

jdbc-core/blob-bytebuf
Returns the blob data as a bytebuf

jdbc-core/blob-free
Frees the Blob object and releases the resources the resources that it holds.

top

jdbc-core/blob?

```
(blob? val)
```

Returns true if val is a:java.sql.Blob

```
(jdbc-core/blob? v)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/blob-length
Returns the length of a blob

jdbc-core/blob-in-stream
Returns a :java.io.InputStream to read the blob data

jdbc-core/blob-bytebuf
Returns the blob data as a bytebuf

jdbc-core/blob-free
Frees the Blob object and releases the resources the resources that it holds.

top

jdbc-core/clob-free

```
(clob-free clob)
```

Frees the Clob object and releases the resources the resources that it holds.

```
(jdbc-core/clob-free c)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/clob?
Returns true if val is a:java.sql.Clob

jdbc-core/clob-length
Returns the length of a clob

jdbc-core/clob-reader
Returns a :java.io.Reader to read the clob data

top

jdbc-core/clob-length

```
(clob-length clob)
```

Returns the length of a clob

```
(jdbc-core/clob-length vc
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/clob?
Returns true if val is a:java.sql.Clob

jdbc-core/clob-reader
Returns a :java.io.Reader to read the clob data

jdbc-core/clob-free
Frees the Clob object and releases the resources the resources that it holds.

top

jdbc-core/clob-reader

```
(clob-reader clob)
```

Returns a :java.io.Reader to read the clob data

```
(jdbc-core/clob-reader c)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/clob?
Returns true if val is a:java.sql.Clob

jdbc-core/clob-length
Returns the length of a clob

jdbc-core/clob-free
Frees the Clob object and releases the resources the resources that it holds.

top

jdbc-core/clob?

```
(clob? val)
```

Returns true if val is a:java.sql.Clob

```
(jdbc-core/clob? v)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/clob-length
Returns the length of a clob

jdbc-core/clob-reader
Returns a :java.io.Reader to read the clob data

jdbc-core/clob-free
Frees the Clob object and releases the resources the resources that it holds.

top

jdbc-core/closed?

```
(closed? conn)
```

Returns true the connections is closed else false.

top

jdbc-core/collect-result-set

```
(collect-result-set rs)
```

Collects data form a JDBC `:java.sql.ResultSet` returns it as map with the column names and a vector of row values.

Row values may be of type:

- string
- boolean
- int
- long
- double
- decimal
- :java.sql.Clob
- :java.sql.Blob

```
{ :col-names ["name" "age"]
  :rows [ ["john" 29]
          ["mary" 32] ] }
```

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")
             stmt (jdbc/create-statement conn)
             rs   (jdbc/execute-query* stmt "SELECT * FROM foo")]
    (jdbc/collect-result-set rs)))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/render-query-result
Renders the result from an execute-query in an ascii table format. Returns an ascii table formatted string.

jdbc-core/print-query-result
Prints the result from a execute-query in an ascii table format. Returns nil.

jdbc-core/execute
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement.

jdbc-core/execute-query
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement or connection.

jdbc-core/execute-update
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement.

top

jdbc-core/columns

```
(columns conn table)
```

List the columns of a database table

Example PostgreSQL Chinook database "genre" table:

```
   [ { :name "genre_id"
       :type :INTEGER
       :size "10"
       :nullable? "NO"
       :auto-inc? "YES" }
     { :name "name"
       :type :VARCHAR
       :size "120"
       :nullable? "YES"
       :auto-inc? "NO" } ]
```

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])
  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "chinook" "pg" "pg")
    (jdbc/columns conn "genre")))
```

top

jdbc-core/commit!

```
(commit! conn)
```

Commit the current transaction on the connection

```
(jdbc-core/auto-commit! conn false)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/tx-isolation
Returns transaction isolation level of the connection

jdbc-core/tx-isolation!
Set the transaction isolation level for the connection

jdbc-core/auto-commit?
Returns true if auto commit is enabled on the connection else false

jdbc-core/auto-commit!
Activate/Deactivate auto commit on a connection

jdbc-core/rollback!
Rollback the current transaction on the connection

top

jdbc-core/count-rows

```
(count-rows conn table)
```

Returns the row count of a table.

```
;; using a prepared statement
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn  (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")]
    (jdbc/count-rows conn "Albums")))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/execute-query
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement or connection.

top

jdbc-core/create-database

```
(create-database conn database)
(create-database conn database force)
```

Creates a new database. If force flag is true drops the database first if it exists.

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])
  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "pg" "pg")]
    (jdbc/create-database conn "test")))

(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])
  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "pg" "pg")]
    (jdbc/create-database conn "test" true)))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/drop-database

Drops a database if it exists.

top

jdbc-core/create-statement

```
(create-statement conn)
```

Create a statement

```
(jdbc-core/create-statement conn)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/prepare-statement
Create a prepared statement

top

jdbc-core/drop-database

```
(drop-database conn database)
(drop-database conn database force)
```

Drops a database if it exists.

The force option will attempt to terminate all existing connections to the database.

Note: The force option is supported for PostgreSQL only and disconnects all connections prior to dropping the database!

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])
  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "pg" "pg")]
    (jdbc/drop-database conn "test")))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/create-database
Creates a new database. If force flag is true drops the database first if it exists.

top

jdbc-core/execute

```
(execute pstmt)
(execute stmt sql)
```

Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement.

```
;; using a prepared statement
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])
```

```
  (try-with [conn  (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")
             pstmt (jdbc/prepare-statement conn "INSERT INTO foo VALUES(?,?)")]
    (jdbc/ps-int pstmt 1 1I)
    (jdbc/ps-string pstmt 2 "Harry Potter")
    (jdbc/execute pstmt)))

;; running an SQL statement on a JDBC statement
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")
             stmt (jdbc/create-statement conn)]
    (jdbc/execute stmt "INSERT INTO foo VALUES(1, "Harry Potter")")))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/execute-query
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement or connection.

jdbc-core/execute-query*
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement.

jdbc-core/execute-update
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement.

top

jdbc-core/execute-query

```
(execute-query pstmt)
(execute-query stmt sql)
```

Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement or connection.

Returns the JDBC `:java.sql.ResultSet` parsed as map with the column names and a vector of row values.

Row values may be of type:

- string
- boolean
- int
- long
- double
- decimal
- :java.sql.Clob
- :java.sql.Blob

```
 { :col-names ["name" "age"]
   :rows [ ["john" 29]
           ["mary" 32] ] }
```

```
;; using a prepared statement
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])
```

```
  (try-with [conn  (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")
             pstmt (jdbc/prepare-statement conn "SELECT * FROM foo")]
    (jdbc/execute-query pstmt)))

;; running an SQL statement on a JDBC statement
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")
             stmt (jdbc/create-statement conn)]
    (->  (jdbc/execute-query stmt "SELECT * FROM foo")
         (jdbc-core/print-query-result))))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/render-query-result
Renders the result from an execute-query in an ascii table format. Returns an ascii table formatted string.

jdbc-core/print-query-result
Prints the result from a execute-query in an ascii table format. Returns nil.

jdbc-core/execute
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement.

jdbc-core/execute-update
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement.

top

jdbc-core/execute-query*

```
(execute-query* pstmt)
(execute-query* stmt sql)
```

Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement.

Returns a JDBC `:java.sql.ResultSet`.

Note: The returned ResultSet has to be closed after use!

```
;; using a prepared statement
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn  (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")
             pstmt (jdbc/prepare-statement conn "SELECT * FROM foo")
             rs    (jdbc/execute-query* pstmt)]
    (while (jdbc/rs-next! rs)
      (println (jdbc/rs-string rs 1)))))

;; running an SQL statement on a JDBC statement
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")
             stmt (jdbc/create-statement conn)
             rs   (jdbc/execute-query* stmt "SELECT * FROM foo")]
    (while (jdbc/rs-next! rs)
      (println (jdbc/rs-string rs 1)))))
```

```
;; running an SQL statement on a JDBC statement
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")
             stmt (jdbc/create-statement conn)
             rs   (jdbc/execute-query* stmt "SELECT * FROM foo")]
    (jdbc/print-query-result rs)))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/collect-result-set
Collects data form a JDBC :java.sql.ResultSet returns it as map with the column names and a vector of row values.

jdbc-core/render-query-result
Renders the result from an execute-query in an ascii table format. Returns an ascii table formatted string.

jdbc-core/print-query-result
Prints the result from a execute-query in an ascii table format. Returns nil.

jdbc-core/execute
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement.

jdbc-core/execute-query
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement or connection.

jdbc-core/execute-update
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement.

top

jdbc-core/execute-update

```
(execute-update pstmt)
(execute-update stmt sql & options)
```

Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement.

Returns an integer value that reports the number of rows affected by the SQL statement.

Options:

:gen-key Provide access to the generated keys.
The generated keys can be retrieved by a call to `(jdbc-core/generated-keys stmt)`.

Values:
`true` Return all generated keys
`["id"]` Return only the generated keys in the specified list

```
;; using a prepared statement
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn  (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")
             pstmt (jdbc/prepare-statement conn "INSERT INTO foo VALUES(?,?)")]
    (jdbc/ps-int pstmt 1 1I)
    (jdbc/ps-string pstmt 2 "Harry Potter")
    (jdbc/execute-update pstmt)))
```

```
;; running an SQL statement on a JDBC statement
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")
             stmt (jdbc/create-statement conn)]
    (jdbc/execute-update stmt "INSERT INTO foo VALUES(1, "Harry Potter")")))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/execute
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement.

jdbc-core/execute-query
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement or connection.

jdbc-core/execute-query*
Executes the SQL statement in prepared statement or executes an SQL statement on a JDBC statement.

top

jdbc-core/features

```
(features conn)
```

List the database' features

Example PostgreSQL features:

```
   { :supports-stored-procedures true
     :supports-full-outer-joins true
     :supports-savepoints true
     :supports-batch-updates true
     :supports-transactions true }
```

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])
  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "pg" "pg")]
    (jdbc/features conn)))
```

top

jdbc-core/generated-keys

```
(generated-keys stmt)
```

Return a vector with generated keys.

```
(jdbc-core/generated-keys stmt)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/create-statement
Create a statement

jdbc-core/prepare-statement

Create a prepared statement

top

jdbc-core/meta-data

```
(meta-data conn)
```

List the meta data of a database

Example PostgreSQL meta data:

```
   { :product-name "PostgreSQL"
     :driver-name "PostgreSQL JDBC Driver"
     :driver-version "42.7.3"
     :product-version "16.2 (Debian 16.2-1.pgdg120+2)" }
```

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])
  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "pg" "pg")]
    (jdbc/meta-data conn)))
```

top

jdbc-core/postgresql?

```
(postgresql? conn)
```

Returns true if 'conn' is a PostgreSQL connection else false.

top

jdbc-core/prepare-statement

```
(prepare-statement conn sql)
(prepare-statement conn sql & options)
```

Create a prepared statement

Options:

:gen-key Provide access to the generated keys.
The generated keys can be retrieved by a call to `(jdbc-core/generated-keys stmt)`.

Values:
`true` Return all generated keys
`["id"]` Return only the generated keys in the specified list

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])
```

```
  (try-with [conn  (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")
             pstmt (jdbc/prepare-statement conn "INSERT INTO foo VALUES(?,?)")]
    (jdbc/ps-int pstmt 1 1I)
    (jdbc/ps-string pstmt 2 "Harry Potter")
    (jdbc/execute pstmt)))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/create-statement
Create a statement

top

jdbc-core/print-query-result

```
(print-query-result data)
(print-query-result data max-col-width)
```

Prints the result from a `execute-query` in an ascii table format. Returns `nil`.

The functions accepts a JDBC ':java.sql.ResultSet' or a collected result set as returned from `jdbc-core/collect-result-set`.

max-col-width is limited to the range [5..200]

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")
             stmt (jdbc/create-statement conn)
             rs   (jdbc/execute-query* stmt "SELECT * FROM foo")]
    (jdbc/print-query-result rs)))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/collect-result-set
Collects data form a JDBC :java.sql.ResultSet returns it as map with the column names and a vector of row values.

jdbc-core/render-query-result
Renders the result from an execute-query in an ascii table format. Returns an ascii table formatted string.

top

jdbc-core/ps-blob

```
(ps-blob ps idx val)
```

Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given blob value.

The value may be a `bytebuf` or a `:java.io.InputStream`.

```
(jdbc-core/ps-decimal ps 1 (bytebuf [1 2 3]))


(jdbc-core/ps-decimal ps 1 (io/bytebuf-in-stream (bytebuf [1 2 3])))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/ps-clear-parameters

Clears the prepared statment parameter.

jdbc-core/ps-clob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given clob value.

jdbc-core/ps-decimal
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given decimal value.

jdbc-core/ps-boolean
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given boolean value.

jdbc-core/ps-double
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-float
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-int
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given int value.

jdbc-core/ps-long
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given long value.

jdbc-core/ps-string
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given string value.

jdbc-core/ps-date
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given date value.

jdbc-core/ps-timestamp
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given timestamp value.

top

jdbc-core/ps-boolean

```
(ps-boolean ps idx val)
```

Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given boolean value.

```
(jdbc-core/ps-boolean ps 1 true)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/ps-clear-parameters
Clears the prepared statment parameter.

jdbc-core/ps-blob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given blob value.

jdbc-core/ps-clob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given clob value.

jdbc-core/ps-decimal
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given decimal value.

jdbc-core/ps-double
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-float
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-int
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given int value.

jdbc-core/ps-long

Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given long value.

jdbc-core/ps-string
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given string value.

jdbc-core/ps-date
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given date value.

jdbc-core/ps-timestamp
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given timestamp value.

top

jdbc-core/ps-clear-parameters

```
(ps-clear-parameters ps)
```

Clears the prepared statment parameter.

```
(jdbc-core/ps-clear-parameters ps)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/ps-blob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given blob value.

jdbc-core/ps-clob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given clob value.

jdbc-core/ps-decimal
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given decimal value.

jdbc-core/ps-boolean
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given boolean value.

jdbc-core/ps-double
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-float
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-int
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given int value.

jdbc-core/ps-long
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given long value.

jdbc-core/ps-string
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given string value.

jdbc-core/ps-date
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given date value.

jdbc-core/ps-timestamp
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given timestamp value.

top

jdbc-core/ps-clob

```
(ps-clob ps idx val)
```

Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given clob value.

The value may be a `string` or a `:java.io.Reader`.

```
(jdbc-core/ps-decimal ps 1 "123456")


(jdbc-core/ps-decimal ps 1 (io/string-reader "123456"))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/ps-clear-parameters
Clears the prepared statment parameter.

jdbc-core/ps-blob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given blob value.

jdbc-core/ps-decimal
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given decimal value.

jdbc-core/ps-boolean
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given boolean value.

jdbc-core/ps-double
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-float
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-int
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given int value.

jdbc-core/ps-long
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given long value.

jdbc-core/ps-string
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given string value.

jdbc-core/ps-date
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given date value.

jdbc-core/ps-timestamp
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given timestamp value.

top

jdbc-core/ps-date

```
(ps-date ps idx val)
```

Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given date value.

```
(jdbc-core/ps-date ps 1 (time/date))


(jdbc-core/ps-date ps 1 (time/local-date 2020 1 1))


(jdbc-core/ps-date ps 1 (time/local-date-time 2020 1 1 14 0 0))


(jdbc-core/ps-date ps 1 (time/zoned-date-time "UTC" 2020 1 1 14 0 0))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/ps-clear-parameters

Clears the prepared statment parameter.

jdbc-core/ps-blob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given blob value.

jdbc-core/ps-clob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given clob value.

jdbc-core/ps-decimal
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given decimal value.

jdbc-core/ps-boolean
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given boolean value.

jdbc-core/ps-double
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-float
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-int
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given int value.

jdbc-core/ps-long
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given long value.

jdbc-core/ps-string
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given string value.

jdbc-core/ps-timestamp
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given timestamp value.

top

jdbc-core/ps-decimal

```
(ps-decimal ps idx val)
```

Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given decimal value.

```
(jdbc-core/ps-decimal ps 1 3.1415M)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/ps-clear-parameters
Clears the prepared statment parameter.

jdbc-core/ps-blob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given blob value.

jdbc-core/ps-clob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given clob value.

jdbc-core/ps-boolean
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given boolean value.

jdbc-core/ps-double
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-float
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-int
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given int value.

jdbc-core/ps-long

Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given long value.

jdbc-core/ps-string
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given string value.

jdbc-core/ps-date
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given date value.

jdbc-core/ps-timestamp
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given timestamp value.

top

jdbc-core/ps-double

```
(ps-double ps idx val)
```

Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

```
(jdbc-core/ps-double ps 1 1.24)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/ps-clear-parameters
Clears the prepared statment parameter.

jdbc-core/ps-blob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given blob value.

jdbc-core/ps-clob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given clob value.

jdbc-core/ps-decimal
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given decimal value.

jdbc-core/ps-boolean
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given boolean value.

jdbc-core/ps-float
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-int
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given int value.

jdbc-core/ps-long
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given long value.

jdbc-core/ps-string
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given string value.

jdbc-core/ps-date
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given date value.

jdbc-core/ps-timestamp
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given timestamp value.

top

jdbc-core/ps-float

```
(ps-float ps idx val)
```

Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

```
(jdbc-core/ps-float ps 1 1.24)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/ps-clear-parameters
Clears the prepared statment parameter.

jdbc-core/ps-blob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given blob value.

jdbc-core/ps-clob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given clob value.

jdbc-core/ps-decimal
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given decimal value.

jdbc-core/ps-boolean
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given boolean value.

jdbc-core/ps-double
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-int
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given int value.

jdbc-core/ps-long
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given long value.

jdbc-core/ps-string
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given string value.

jdbc-core/ps-date
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given date value.

jdbc-core/ps-timestamp
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given timestamp value.

top

jdbc-core/ps-int

```
(ps-int ps idx val)
```

Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given int value.

```
(jdbc-core/ps-int ps 1 10I)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/ps-clear-parameters
Clears the prepared statment parameter.

jdbc-core/ps-blob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given blob value.

jdbc-core/ps-clob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given clob value.

jdbc-core/ps-decimal
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given decimal value.

jdbc-core/ps-boolean

Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given boolean value.

jdbc-core/ps-double
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-float
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-long
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given long value.

jdbc-core/ps-string
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given string value.

jdbc-core/ps-date
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given date value.

jdbc-core/ps-timestamp
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given timestamp value.

top

jdbc-core/ps-long

```
(ps-long ps idx val)
```

Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given long value.

```
(jdbc-core/ps-long ps 1 10)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/ps-clear-parameters
Clears the prepared statment parameter.

jdbc-core/ps-blob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given blob value.

jdbc-core/ps-clob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given clob value.

jdbc-core/ps-decimal
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given decimal value.

jdbc-core/ps-boolean
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given boolean value.

jdbc-core/ps-double
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-float
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-int
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given int value.

jdbc-core/ps-string
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given string value.

jdbc-core/ps-date
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given date value.

jdbc-core/ps-timestamp
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given timestamp value.

top

jdbc-core/ps-string

```
(ps-string ps idx val)
```

Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given string value.

```
(jdbc-core/ps-string ps 1 "abcdef")
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/ps-clear-parameters
Clears the prepared statment parameter.

jdbc-core/ps-blob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given blob value.

jdbc-core/ps-clob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given clob value.

jdbc-core/ps-decimal
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given decimal value.

jdbc-core/ps-boolean
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given boolean value.

jdbc-core/ps-double
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-float
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-int
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given int value.

jdbc-core/ps-long
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given long value.

jdbc-core/ps-date
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given date value.

jdbc-core/ps-timestamp
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given timestamp value.

top

jdbc-core/ps-timestamp

```
(ps-timestamp ps idx val)
```

Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given timestamp value.

```
(jdbc-core/ps-timestamp ps 1 (time/date))

(jdbc-core/ps-timestamp ps 1 (time/local-date 2020 1 1))

(jdbc-core/ps-timestamp ps 1 (time/local-date-time 2020 1 1 14 0 0))

(jdbc-core/ps-timestamp ps 1 (time/zoned-date-time "UTC" 2020 1 1 14 0 0))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/ps-clear-parameters
Clears the prepared statment parameter.

jdbc-core/ps-blob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given blob value.

jdbc-core/ps-clob
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given clob value.

jdbc-core/ps-decimal
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given decimal value.

jdbc-core/ps-boolean
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given boolean value.

jdbc-core/ps-double
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-float
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given double value.

jdbc-core/ps-int
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given int value.

jdbc-core/ps-long
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given long value.

jdbc-core/ps-string
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given string value.

jdbc-core/ps-date
Sets the prepared statment parameter to the given date value.

top

jdbc-core/render-query-result

```
(render-query-result data)
(render-query-result data max-col-width)
```

Renders the result from an `execute-query` in an ascii table format. Returns an ascii table formatted string.

The functions accepts a JDBC ':java.sql.ResultSet' or a collected result set as returned from `jdbc-core/collect-result-set`.

max-col-width is limited to the range [15..200]

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")
             stmt (jdbc/create-statement conn)
             rs   (jdbc/execute-query* stmt "SELECT * FROM foo")]
    (jdbc/render-query-result rs)))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/collect-result-set
Collects data form a JDBC :java.sql.ResultSet returns it as map with the column names and a vector of row values.

jdbc-core/print-query-result
Prints the result from a execute-query in an ascii table format. Returns nil.

top

jdbc-core/rollback!

```
(rollback! conn)
```

Rollback the current transaction on the connection

```
(jdbc-core/rollback! conn)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/tx-isolation
Returns transaction isolation level of the connection

jdbc-core/tx-isolation!
Set the transaction isolation level for the connection

jdbc-core/auto-commit?
Returns true if auto commit is enabled on the connection else false

jdbc-core/auto-commit!
Activate/Deactivate auto commit on a connection

jdbc-core/commit!
Commit the current transaction on the connection

top

jdbc-core/rs-blob

```
(rs-blob rs name-or-index)
```

Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a `:java.sql.Blob`.

```
(jdbc-core/rs-blob rs 1)


(jdbc-core/rs-blob rs "data")
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/blob-length
Returns the length of a blob

jdbc-core/blob-in-stream
Returns a :java.io.InputStream to read the blob data

jdbc-core/blob-bytebuf
Returns the blob data as a bytebuf

jdbc-core/blob-free
Frees the Blob object and releases the resources the resources that it holds.

jdbc-core/rs-string
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a string.

jdbc-core/rs-boolean
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a boolean.

jdbc-core/rs-int
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a int.

jdbc-core/rs-long
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a long.

jdbc-core/rs-float
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-double
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-decimal
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a decimal.

jdbc-core/rs-date
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDate.

jdbc-core/rs-time
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalTime.

jdbc-core/rs-timestamp
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDateTime.

jdbc-core/rs-clob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Clob.

jdbc-core/rs-object
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object converted tostring, boolean, int, long, double, ...

top

jdbc-core/rs-boolean

```
(rs-boolean rs name-or-index)
```

Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a `boolean`.

```
(jdbc-core/rs-boolean rs 1)

(jdbc-core/rs-boolean rs "openBill")
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/rs-string
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a string.

jdbc-core/rs-int
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a int.

jdbc-core/rs-long
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a long.

jdbc-core/rs-float
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-double
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-decimal
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a decimal.

jdbc-core/rs-date
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDate.

jdbc-core/rs-time
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalTime.

jdbc-core/rs-timestamp
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDateTime.

jdbc-core/rs-clob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Clob.

jdbc-core/rs-blob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Blob.

jdbc-core/rs-object
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object converted tostring, boolean, int, long, double, ...

top

jdbc-core/rs-clob

```
(rs-clob rs name-or-index)
```

Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a `:java.sql.Clob`.

```
(jdbc-core/rs-clob rs 1)

(jdbc-core/rs-clob rs "remarks")
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/clob-length
Returns the length of a clob

jdbc-core/clob-reader
Returns a :java.io.Reader to read the clob data

jdbc-core/clob-free
Frees the Clob object and releases the resources the resources that it holds.

jdbc-core/rs-string
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a string.

jdbc-core/rs-boolean
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a boolean.

jdbc-core/rs-int
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a int.

jdbc-core/rs-long
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a long.

jdbc-core/rs-float
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-double
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-decimal
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a decimal.

jdbc-core/rs-date
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDate.

jdbc-core/rs-time
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalTime.

jdbc-core/rs-timestamp
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDateTime.

jdbc-core/rs-blob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Blob.

jdbc-core/rs-object
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object converted tostring, boolean, int, long, double, ...

top

jdbc-core/rs-date

```
(rs-date rs name-or-index)
```

Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a `:java.time.LocalDate`.

```
(jdbc-core/rs-date rs 1)


(jdbc-core/rs-date rs "birthDate")
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/rs-string
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a string.

jdbc-core/rs-boolean
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a boolean.

jdbc-core/rs-int
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a int.

jdbc-core/rs-long
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a long.

jdbc-core/rs-float
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-double
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-decimal
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a decimal.

jdbc-core/rs-time
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalTime.

jdbc-core/rs-timestamp
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDateTime.

jdbc-core/rs-clob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Clob.

jdbc-core/rs-blob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Blob.

jdbc-core/rs-object
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object converted tostring, boolean, int, long, double, ...

top

jdbc-core/rs-decimal

```
(rs-decimal rs name-or-index)
```

Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a `decimal`.

```
(jdbc-core/rs-decimal rs 1)


(jdbc-core/rs-decimal rs "billAmount")
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/rs-string
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a string.

jdbc-core/rs-boolean
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a boolean.

jdbc-core/rs-int
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a int.

jdbc-core/rs-long
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a long.

jdbc-core/rs-float
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-double
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-date
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDate.

jdbc-core/rs-time
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalTime.

jdbc-core/rs-timestamp
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDateTime.

jdbc-core/rs-clob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Clob.

jdbc-core/rs-blob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Blob.

jdbc-core/rs-object
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object converted tostring, boolean, int, long, double, ...

top

jdbc-core/rs-double

```
(rs-double rs name-or-index)
```

Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a `double`.

```
(jdbc-core/rs-double rs 1)


(jdbc-core/rs-double rs "weight")
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/rs-string

Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a string.

jdbc-core/rs-boolean
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a boolean.

jdbc-core/rs-int
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a int.

jdbc-core/rs-long
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a long.

jdbc-core/rs-float
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-decimal
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a decimal.

jdbc-core/rs-date
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDate.

jdbc-core/rs-time
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalTime.

jdbc-core/rs-timestamp
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDateTime.

jdbc-core/rs-clob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Clob.

jdbc-core/rs-blob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Blob.

jdbc-core/rs-object
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object converted tostring, boolean, int, long, double, ...

top

jdbc-core/rs-first!

```
(rs-first! rs)
```

Moves the cursor to the first row in this ResultSet object.

Returns true if the cursor is on a valid row; false if there are no rows in the result set

```
(jdbc-core/rs-first! rs)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/rs-next!
Moves the cursor forward one row from its current position. A ResultSet cursor is initially positioned before the first row; the first ...

jdbc-core/rs-last!
Moves the cursor to the last row in this ResultSet object.

top

jdbc-core/rs-float

```
(rs-float rs name-or-index)
```

Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a `double`.

```
(jdbc-core/rs-float rs 1)

(jdbc-core/rs-float rs "weight")
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/rs-string
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a string.

jdbc-core/rs-boolean
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a boolean.

jdbc-core/rs-int
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a int.

jdbc-core/rs-long
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a long.

jdbc-core/rs-double
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-decimal
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a decimal.

jdbc-core/rs-date
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDate.

jdbc-core/rs-time
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalTime.

jdbc-core/rs-timestamp
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDateTime.

jdbc-core/rs-clob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Clob.

jdbc-core/rs-blob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Blob.

jdbc-core/rs-object
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object converted tostring, boolean, int, long, double, ...

top

jdbc-core/rs-int

```
(rs-int rs name-or-index)
```

Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a `int`.

```
(jdbc-core/rs-int rs 1)

(jdbc-core/rs-int rs "age")
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/rs-string
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a string.

jdbc-core/rs-boolean
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a boolean.

jdbc-core/rs-long
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a long.

jdbc-core/rs-float
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-double
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-decimal
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a decimal.

jdbc-core/rs-date
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDate.

jdbc-core/rs-time
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalTime.

jdbc-core/rs-timestamp
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDateTime.

jdbc-core/rs-clob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Clob.

jdbc-core/rs-blob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Blob.

jdbc-core/rs-object
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object converted tostring, boolean, int, long, double, ...

top

jdbc-core/rs-last!

```
(rs-last! rs)
```

Moves the cursor to the last row in this ResultSet object.

Returns true if the cursor is on a valid row; false if there are no rows in the result set

```
(jdbc-core/rs-last! rs)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/rs-first!
Moves the cursor to the first row in this ResultSet object.

jdbc-core/rs-next!
Moves the cursor forward one row from its current position. A ResultSet cursor is initially positioned before the first row; the first ...

top

jdbc-core/rs-long

```
(rs-long rs name-or-index)
```

Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a `long`.

```
(jdbc-core/rs-long rs 1)
```

```
(jdbc-core/rs-long rs "age")
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/rs-string
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a string.

jdbc-core/rs-boolean
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a boolean.

jdbc-core/rs-int
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a int.

jdbc-core/rs-float
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-double
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-decimal
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a decimal.

jdbc-core/rs-date
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDate.

jdbc-core/rs-time
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalTime.

jdbc-core/rs-timestamp
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDateTime.

jdbc-core/rs-clob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Clob.

jdbc-core/rs-blob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Blob.

jdbc-core/rs-object
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object converted tostring, boolean, int, long, double, ...

top

jdbc-core/rs-next!

```
(rs-next! rs)
```

Moves the cursor forward one row from its current position. A ResultSet cursor is initially positioned before the first row; the first call to the method next makes the first row the current row; the second call makes the second row the current row, and so on.

Returns true if the new current row is valid; false if there are no more rows

```
(jdbc-core/rs-next! rs)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/rs-first!
Moves the cursor to the first row in this ResultSet object.

jdbc-core/rs-last!
Moves the cursor to the last row in this ResultSet object.

top

jdbc-core/rs-string

```
(rs-string rs name-or-index)
```

Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a `string`.

```
(jdbc-core/rs-string rs 1)

(jdbc-core/rs-string rs "firstName")
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/rs-boolean
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a boolean.

jdbc-core/rs-int
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a int.

jdbc-core/rs-long
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a long.

jdbc-core/rs-float
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-double
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-decimal
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a decimal.

jdbc-core/rs-date
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDate.

jdbc-core/rs-time
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalTime.

jdbc-core/rs-timestamp
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDateTime.

jdbc-core/rs-clob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Clob.

jdbc-core/rs-blob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Blob.

jdbc-core/rs-object
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object converted tostring, boolean, int, long, double, ...

top

jdbc-core/rs-timestamp

```
(rs-timestamp rs name-or-index)
```

Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a `:java.time.LocalDateTime`.

```
(jdbc-core/rs-timestamp rs 1)

(jdbc-core/rs-timestamp rs "createdAt")
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/rs-string
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a string.

jdbc-core/rs-boolean
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a boolean.

jdbc-core/rs-int
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a int.

jdbc-core/rs-long
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a long.

jdbc-core/rs-float
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-double
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a double.

jdbc-core/rs-decimal
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a decimal.

jdbc-core/rs-date
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalDate.

jdbc-core/rs-time
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.time.LocalTime.

jdbc-core/rs-clob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Clob.

jdbc-core/rs-blob
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object as a :java.sql.Blob.

jdbc-core/rs-object
Retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of the ResultSet object converted tostring, boolean, int, long, double, ...

top

jdbc-core/schemas

```
(schemas conn)
```

List the schemas of a database

Example PostgreSQL schemas:

```
   [ { :schem "information_schema"
       :catalog nil
     }
     { :schem "pg_catalog"
       :catalog nil
     }
     { :schem "public"
       :catalog nil
     } ]
```

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])
  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "pg" "pg")]
    (jdbc/schemas conn)))
```

top

jdbc-core/tables

```
(tables conn)
```

List the tables of a database

Example PostgreSQL Chinook database:

```
   [ "album"
     "artist"
     "customer"
     "employee"
     "genre"
     "invoice"
     "invoice_line"
     "media_type"
     "playlist"
     "playlist_track"
     "track" ]
```

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])
  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "chinook" "pg" "pg")]
    (jdbc/tables conn)))
```

top

jdbc-core/tx-isolation

```
(tx-isolation conn)
```

Returns transaction isolation level of the connection

Levels:

- `:tx-none`
- `:tx-read-commited`
- `:tx-read-uncommited`
- `:tx-repeatable-read`
- `:tx-serializable`

```
(jdbc-core/tx-isolation conn)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/tx-isolation!
Set the transaction isolation level for the connection

jdbc-core/auto-commit?
Returns true if auto commit is enabled on the connection else false

jdbc-core/auto-commit!
Activate/Deactivate auto commit on a connection

jdbc-core/commit!

Commit the current transaction on the connection

jdbc-core/rollback!
Rollback the current transaction on the connection

top

jdbc-core/tx-isolation!

```
(tx-isolation! conn level)
```

Set the transaction isolation level for the connection

Levels:

- `:tx-none`
- `:tx-read-commited`
- `:tx-read-uncommited`
- `:tx-repeatable-read`
- `:tx-serializable`

```
(jdbc-core/tx-isolation! conn :tx-repeatable-read)
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/tx-isolation
Returns transaction isolation level of the connection

jdbc-core/auto-commit?
Returns true if auto commit is enabled on the connection else false

jdbc-core/auto-commit!
Activate/Deactivate auto commit on a connection

jdbc-core/commit!
Commit the current transaction on the connection

jdbc-core/rollback!
Rollback the current transaction on the connection

top

jdbc-core/with-conn

```
(with-conn conn & forms)
```

Sets the thread local var *conn* to the passed connection, wraps the connection in a `try-with` form to close the connection automatically at the end of the template and runs the forms.

The forms have access to the connection via the *conn* thread local var.

While thread local vars may work fine (most ORMs like *Hibernate* or *JPA* rely on thread local vars), using Venice *Components* for connection management give a cleaner and more functional architecture.

```
(do
 (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
 (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])
```

```
 (jdbc/with-conn [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432
                                               "test" "pg" "pg")]
   (try-with [stmt (jdbc/create-statement *conn*)])
     (-> (jdbc/execute-update stmt "INSERT INTO foo VALUES(100,3.1456)")
         (jdbc-core/print-query-result)))))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/with-tx
Runs the forms within a JDBC transaction, commits the transaction at the end or rolls the transaction back if the forms throw an exception.

top

jdbc-core/with-tx

```
(with-tx conn & forms)
```

Runs the forms within a JDBC transaction, commits the transaction at the end or rolls the transaction back if the forms throw an exception.

Restores the auto-commit mode on the connection at the end of the successful or failed transaction.

Throws a `:com.github.jlangch.venice.TransactionException` after rolling back.

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")]
    (jdbc/with-tx conn
      (try-with [stmt (jdbc/create-statement conn)])
        (->  (jdbc/execute-update stmt "INSERT INTO foo VALUES(100,3.1415)")
             (jdbc-core/print-query-result))))))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/with-conn
Sets the thread local var conn to the passed connection, wraps the connection in a try-with form to close the connection automatically ...

top

jdbc-postgresql/create-connection

```
(create-connection user password)
(create-connection host port user password)
(create-connection host port database user password)
(create-connection host port database user password properties)
```

Creates a PostgreSQL connection.

Arguments:

user	A mandatory ser name
password	A mandatory password
host	An optional host. Defaults to "localhost"
port	An optional port. Defaults to 5432
database	A mandatory database name
properties	Optional properties (a map).

E.g.: { "ssl" "true", "options" "-c statement_timeout=90000" }

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-core ['jdbc-core :as 'jdbc])
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")]
    (-> (jdbc/execute-query conn "SELECT * FROM mytable WHERE foo = 500")
        (jdbc/print-query-result))))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-core/create-database
Creates a new database. If force flag is true drops the database first if it exists.

jdbc-core/drop-database
Drops a database if it exists.

top

jdbc-postgresql/describe-table

```
(describe-table conn table & options)
```

Describe the schema of a table.

Options:

:mode In `:print` mode prints the table description, in `:data` mode returns the description as a data structure. Defaults to `:print`.

Example PostgreSQL Chinook database "album" table:

```
   column_name data_type         character_maximum_length is_nullable column_default
   ----------- ----------------- ------------------------ ----------- --------------
   album_id    integer           <null>                   NO          <null>
   artist_id   integer           <null>                   NO          <null>
   title       character varying 160                      NO          <null>
```

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")]
    (jdbp/describe-table conn "album")))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-postgresql/foreign-key-constraints
List the foreign key constraints in a database

top

jdbc-postgresql/foreign-key-constraints

```
(foreign-key-constraints conn & options)
```

List the foreign key constraints in a database

Options:

:mode In `:print` mode prints the foreign key constraints, in `:data` mode returns the constraints as a data structure. Defaults to `:print`.

Example PostgreSQL Chinook database foreign key constraints:

```
    table_name     foreign_key                     pg_get_constraintdef
    -------------- ------------------------------- ------------------------------------------------------------
    album          album_artist_id_fkey            FOREIGN KEY (artist_id) REFERENCES artist(artist_id)
    customer       customer_support_rep_id_fkey    FOREIGN KEY (support_rep_id) REFERENCES employee(employee_id)
    employee       employee_reports_to_fkey        FOREIGN KEY (reports_to) REFERENCES employee(employee_id)
    invoice        invoice_customer_id_fkey        FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES customer(customer_id)
    invoice_line   invoice_line_invoice_id_fkey    FOREIGN KEY (invoice_id) REFERENCES invoice(invoice_id)
    invoice_line   invoice_line_track_id_fkey      FOREIGN KEY (track_id) REFERENCES track(track_id)
    playlist_track playlist_track_playlist_id_fkey FOREIGN KEY (playlist_id) REFERENCES playlist(playlist_id)
    playlist_track playlist_track_track_id_fkey    FOREIGN KEY (track_id) REFERENCES track(track_id)
    track          track_album_id_fkey             FOREIGN KEY (album_id) REFERENCES album(album_id)
    track          track_genre_id_fkey             FOREIGN KEY (genre_id) REFERENCES genre(genre_id)
    track          track_media_type_id_fkey        FOREIGN KEY (media_type_id) REFERENCES
                                                                                  media_type(media_type_id)
```

```
(do
  (load-module :jdbc-postgresql ['jdbc-postgresql :as 'jdbp])

  (try-with [conn (jdbp/create-connection "localhost" 5432 "test" "pg" "pg")]
    (jdbp/foreign-key-constraints conn)))
```

SEE ALSO

jdbc-postgresql/describe-table
Describe the schema of a table.

top

json/pretty-print

```
(json/pretty-print s & options)
```

Pretty prints a JSON string

Options:

:indent s The indent for indented output. Must contain spaces or tabs only. Defaults to two spaces.

```
(-> (json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100 :c [1 2 3]})
    (json/pretty-print)
    (println))
{
  "a": 100,
  "b": 100,
  "c": [1,2,3]
}
=> nil
```

```
(-> (json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100 :c [1 2 {:x 7 :y 8}] :d {:z 9}})
    (json/pretty-print :indent "    ")
    (println))
{
    "a": 100,
    "b": 100,
    "c": [1,2,{
        "x": 7,
        "y": 8
    }],
    "d": {
        "z": 9
    }
}
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

json/write-str
Writes the val to a JSON string.

json/read-str
Reads a JSON string and returns it as a Venice datatype.

json/spit
Spits the JSON converted val to the output.

json/slurp
Slurps a JSON data from a source and returns it as a Venice data.

top

json/read-str

```
(json/read-str s & options)
```

Reads a JSON string and returns it as a Venice datatype.

Options:

:key-fn fn	Single argument function called on JSON property names; return value will replace the property names in the output. Default is 'identity', use 'keyword' to get keyword properties.
:value-fn fn	Function to transform values in JSON objects in the output. For each JSON property, value-fn is called with two arguments: the property name (transformed by key-fn) and the value. The return value of value-fn will replace the value in the output. The default value-fn returns the value unchanged.
:decimal b	If true use BigDecimal for decimal numbers instead of Double. Default is false.

```
(json/read-str (json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100}))
=> {"a" 100 "b" 100}


(json/read-str (json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100}) :key-fn keyword)
=> {:a 100 :b 100}


(json/read-str (json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100})
                   :value-fn (fn [k v] (if (== "a" k) (inc v) v)))
=> {"a" 101 "b" 100}
```

SEE ALSO

json/write-str
Writes the val to a JSON string.

json/spit
Spits the JSON converted val to the output.

json/slurp
Slurps a JSON data from a source and returns it as a Venice data.

json/pretty-print
Pretty prints a JSON string

top

json/slurp

```
(json/slurp source & options)
```

Slurps a JSON data from a source and returns it as a Venice data.

The source may be a:

- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.nio.Path`
- `java.io.InputStream`
- `java.io.Reader`

Options:

:key-fn fn	Single-argument function called on JSON property names; return value will replace the property names in the output. Default is 'identity', use 'keyword' to get keyword properties.
:value-fn fn	Function to transform values in JSON objects in the output. For each JSON property, value-fn is called with two arguments: the property name (transformed by key-fn) and the value. The return value of value-fn will replace the value in the output. The default value-fn returns the value unchanged.
:decimal b	If true use BigDecimal for decimal numbers instead of Double. Default is false.
:encoding e	e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8

```
(let [json (json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100 :c 1.233})]
  (try-with [in (io/string-reader json)]
    (pr-str (json/slurp in))))
=> "{\"a\" 100 \"b\" 100 \"c\" 1.233}"


(let [json (json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100 :c 1.233})]
  (try-with [in (io/string-reader json)]
    (pr-str (json/slurp in :decimal true :key-fn keyword))))
=> "{:a 100 :b 100 :c 1.233M}"
```

SEE ALSO

json/write-str
Writes the val to a JSON string.

json/read-str
Reads a JSON string and returns it as a Venice datatype.

json/spit
Spits the JSON converted val to the output.

json/pretty-print
Pretty prints a JSON string

top

json/spit

```
(json/spit out val & options)
```

Spits the JSON converted val to the output.

The out may be a:

- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.nio.Path`
- `java.io.OutputStream`
- `java.io.Writer`

Options:

:pretty b	Enables/disables pretty printing. Defaults to false.
:decimal-as-double b	If true emit a decimal as double else as string. Defaults to false.
:encoding e	e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8

```
(try-with [out (io/bytebuf-out-stream)]
  (json/spit out {:a 100 :b 100 :c [10 20 30]})
  (flush out)
  (bytebuf-to-string @out :utf-8))
=> "{\"a\":100,\"b\":100,\"c\":[10,20,30]}"
```

SEE ALSO

json/write-str
Writes the val to a JSON string.

json/read-str
Reads a JSON string and returns it as a Venice datatype.

json/slurp
Slurps a JSON data from a source and returns it as a Venice data.

json/pretty-print
Pretty prints a JSON string

top

json/write-str

```
(json/write-str val & options)
```

Writes the val to a JSON string.

Options:

:pretty b	Enables/disables pretty printing. Defaults to false.
:decimal-as-double b	If true emit a decimal as double else as string. Defaults to false.

```
(json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100})
=> "{\"a\":100,\"b\":100}"


(json/write-str {:a 100 :b 100} :pretty true)
=> "{\n  \"a\": 100,\n  \"b\": 100\n}"
```

SEE ALSO

json/read-str
Reads a JSON string and returns it as a Venice datatype.

json/spit
Spits the JSON converted val to the output.

json/slurp
Slurps a JSON data from a source and returns it as a Venice data.

json/pretty-print
Pretty prints a JSON string

top

jsonl/lazy-seq-slurper

```
(jsonl/lazy-seq-slurper in & options)
```

Returns a lazy sequence of the parsed JSON line strings from the input 'in'.

'in' may be a:

- `java.io.InputStream`
- `java.io.Reader`

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the in stream/reader!

Options:

:key-fn fn	Single argument function called on JSON property names; return value will replace the property names in the output. Default is 'identity', use 'keyword' to get keyword properties.
:value-fn fn	Function to transform values in JSON objects in the output. For each JSON property, value-fn is called with two arguments: the property name (transformed by key-fn) and the value. The return value of value-fn will replace the value in the output. The default value-fn returns the value unchanged.
:decimal b	If true use BigDecimal for decimal numbers instead of Double. Default is false.
:filter-fn fn	Single argument function called on every read value from a JSON line. If it returns true the value will be kept otherwise it will be skipped
:encoding e	e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8

`jsonl/lazy-seq-slurper` supports load paths. See the `loadpath/paths` doc for a description of the *load path* feature.

```
;; use a lazy sequence to read the JSON lines data
(do
  (load-module :jsonl)
  (let [file (io/temp-file "data-" ".jsonl")]
    (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
    (try-with [wr (io/buffered-writer file)]
      (jsonl/spit wr [{:a 100 :b 200} {:a 101 :b 201} {:a 102 :b 202}])
      (flush wr))
    (try-with [rd (io/buffered-reader file)]
      (let [slurper (jsonl/lazy-seq-slurper rd :key-fn keyword)]
        ;; realize the lazy sequence
        (doall slurper)))))

=> ({:a 100 :b 200} {:a 101 :b 201} {:a 102 :b 202})


;; use a transducer to efficiently map and filter the JSON lines data
(do
  (load-module :jsonl)
```

```
  (defn test-data []
    (try-with [sw (io/string-writer)]
      (println sw (json/write-str {:a 100 :b 200 :c 300}))
      (println sw (json/write-str {:a 101 :b 201 :c 301}))
      (println sw (json/write-str {:a 100 :b 202 :c 302}))
      (flush sw)
      @sw))

  (def xform (comp (map #(dissoc % :c))
                   (map #(update % :b (fn [x] (+ x 5))))
                   (filter #(= 100 (:a %)))))

  (let [json (test-data)]
    (try-with [rd (io/buffered-reader json)]
      (let [slurper (jsonl/lazy-seq-slurper rd :key-fn keyword)]
        ;; transduce the lazy sequence
        (pr-str (transduce xform conj slurper))))))
=> "[{:a 100 :b 205} {:a 100 :b 207}]"
```

SEE ALSO

jsonl/slurp
Slurps a list of JSON line strings from the input 'in' and returns it as a list of Venice data types.

jsonl/read-str
Reads a JSON line string 's' and returns it as a Venice data type.

top

jsonl/read-str

```
(jsonl/read-str s & options)
```

Reads a JSON line string 's' and returns it as a Venice data type.

Options:

:key-fn fn	Single argument function called on JSON property names; return value will replace the property names in the output. Default is 'identity', use 'keyword' to get keyword properties.
:value-fn fn	Function to transform values in JSON objects in the output. For each JSON property, value-fn is called with two arguments: the property name (transformed by key-fn) and the value. The return value of value-fn will replace the value in the output. The default value-fn returns the value unchanged.
:decimal b	If true use BigDecimal for decimal numbers instead of Double. Default is false.

```
(do
  (load-module :jsonl)
  (let [json (jsonl/write-str {:a 100 :b 200})]
    (jsonl/read-str json :key-fn keyword)))
=> ({:a 100 :b 200})

(do
  (load-module :jsonl)
  (let [json (jsonl/write-str [{:a 100 :b 200} {:a 100 :b 200}])]
    (jsonl/read-str json :key-fn keyword)))
=> ({:a 100 :b 200} {:a 100 :b 200})

(do
  (load-module :jsonl)
  (try-with [sw (io/string-writer)]
```

```
    (println sw (jsonl/write-str {:a 100 :b 200}))
    (println sw (jsonl/write-str {:a 101 :b 201}))
    (println sw (jsonl/write-str {:a 102 :b 202}))
    (flush sw)
    (let [json @sw]
      (jsonl/read-str json :key-fn keyword))))
=> ({:a 100 :b 200} {:a 101 :b 201} {:a 102 :b 202})
```

SEE ALSO

jsonl/write-str
Writes the value 'val' to a JSON lines string.

top

jsonl/slurp

```
(jsonl/slurp in & options)
```

Slurps a list of JSON line strings from the input 'in' and returns it as a list of Venice data types.

'in' may be a:

- string
- bytebuf
- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.nio.file.Path`
- `java.io.InputStream`
- `java.io.Reader`

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the in stream/reader!

Options:

:key-fn fn	Single argument function called on JSON property names; return value will replace the property names in the output. Default is 'identity', use 'keyword' to get keyword properties.
:value-fn fn	Function to transform values in JSON objects in the output. For each JSON property, value-fn is called with two arguments: the property name (transformed by key-fn) and the value. The return value of value-fn will replace the value in the output. The default value-fn returns the value unchanged.
:decimal b	If true use BigDecimal for decimal numbers instead of Double. Default is false.
:filter-fn fn	Single argument function called on every read value from a JSON line. If it returns true the value will be kept otherwise it will be skipped. The filter is applied after the 'key-fn' and the 'value-fn' have been applied to the line data value.
:encoding e	e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8

`jsonl/slurp` supports load paths. See the `loadpath/paths` doc for a description of the *load path* feature.

```
(do
  (load-module :jsonl)
  (let [file (io/temp-file "data-" ".jsonl")]
    (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
    (try-with [wr (io/buffered-writer file)]
      (jsonl/spit wr [{:a 100 :b 200} {:a 101 :b 201} {:a 102 :b 202}])
      (flush wr))
    (try-with [rd (io/buffered-reader file)]
      (jsonl/slurp rd :key-fn keyword))))
=> ({:a 100 :b 200} {:a 101 :b 201} {:a 102 :b 202})


;; slurp JSON Lines applying mapping functions and a filter on the lines
(do
```

```
  (load-module :jsonl)
  (let [file (io/temp-file "data-" ".jsonl")
        now  (time/local-date-time)]
    (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
    (try-with [wr (io/buffered-writer file)]
      (jsonl/spit wr [{:a 100 :b (time/plus now :days 1) :c 10.12M}
                      {:a 101 :b (time/plus now :days 2) :c 20.12M}
                      {:a 100 :b (time/plus now :days 3) :c 30.12M}])
      (flush wr))
    (try-with [rd (io/buffered-reader file)]
      (jsonl/slurp rd :key-fn keyword
                      :value-fn (fn [k v]
                                  (case k
                                    :b (time/local-date-time-parse v :iso)
                                    :c (decimal v)
                                    v))
                      :filter-fn #(= 100 (:a %))))))
=> ({:a 100 :b 2025-12-11T11:29:45.069 :c 10.12M} {:a 100 :b 2025-12-13T11:29:45.069 :c 30.12M})
```

SEE ALSO

jsonl/read-str
Reads a JSON line string 's' and returns it as a Venice data type.

jsonl/lazy-seq-slurper
Returns a lazy sequence of the parsed JSON line strings from the input 'in'.

top

jsonl/spit

```
(jsonl/spit out val & options)
```

Spits the JSON Lines converted value 'val' to the output 'out'.

The 'out' may be a:

- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.nio.Path`
- `java.io.OutputStream`
- `java.io.Writer`

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the out stream/writer!

Any reasonable Venice value like string, integer, long, double, decimal, boolean, list, vector, set, or map can be passed. Sequences like list or vector are converted to multiple JSON lines, one line for each value in the sequence. All other types are converted to a single JSON line.

Options:

:decimal-as-double b	If true emit a decimal as double else as string. Defaults to false.
:append true/false	e.g.: `:append true`, defaults to false
:encoding e	e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8

`jsonl/spit` supports load paths. See the `loadpath/paths` doc for a description of the *load path* feature.

```
(do
  (load-module :jsonl)
  (let [file (io/temp-file "data-" ".jsonl")]
    (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
    (try-with [wr (io/buffered-writer file)]
      (jsonl/spit wr [{:a 100 :b 200} {:a 101 :b 201} {:a 102 :b 202}])
```

```
      (flush wr))
    ;; print the json lines data
    (println (io/slurp file :encoding :utf-8))))
{"a":100,"b":200}
{"a":101,"b":201}
{"a":102,"b":202}
=> nil

;; spit a list of json lines (linefeeds are added implicitely )
(do
  (load-module :jsonl)
  (let [file (io/temp-file "data-" ".jsonl")]
    (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
    (try-with [wr (io/buffered-writer file)]
      (jsonl/spit wr [{"a" 100, "b" 200}
                      {"a" 101, "b" 201}
                      {"a" 102, "b" 202}])
      (flush wr))
      ;; print the json lines data
      (println (io/slurp file :encoding :utf-8))))
{"a":100,"b":200}
{"a":101,"b":201}
{"a":102,"b":202}
=> nil

;; spit a list of json lines line by line (linefeeds must be added exlicitely)
(do
  (load-module :jsonl)
  (let [file (io/temp-file "data-" ".jsonl")]
    (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
    (try-with [wr (io/buffered-writer file)]
      (jsonl/spit wr {"a" 100, "b" 200})
      (println wr)
      (jsonl/spit wr {"a" 101, "b" 201})
      (println wr)
      (jsonl/spit wr {"a" 102, "b" 202})
      (flush wr))
    ;; print the json lines data
    (println (io/slurp file :encoding :utf-8))))
{"a":100,"b":200}
{"a":101,"b":201}
{"a":102,"b":202}
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

jsonl/write-str
Writes the value 'val' to a JSON lines string.

jsonl/slurp
Slurps a list of JSON line strings from the input 'in' and returns it as a list of Venice data types.

top

jsonl/spitln

```
(jsonl/spitln out val & options)
```

Spits the JSON Lines converted value 'val' to the output 'out' and adds a new line after the last emitted line.

This function is useful when lines are spitted to a stream/writer line by line.

The 'out' may be a:

- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.nio.Path`
- `java.io.OutputStream`
- `java.io.Writer`

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the out stream/writer!

Any reasonable Venice value like string, integer, long, double, decimal, boolean, list, vector, set, or map can be passed. Sequences like list or vector are converted to multiple JSON lines, one line for each value in the sequence. All other types are converted to a single JSON line.

Options:

:decimal-as-double b	If true emit a decimal as double else as string. Defaults to false.
:append true/false	e.g.: `:append true`, defaults to false
:encoding e	e.g :encoding :utf-8, defaults to :utf-8

`jsonl/spitln` supports load paths. See the `loadpath/paths` doc for a description of the *load path* feature.

```
;; spit a list of json lines line by line
(do
  (load-module :jsonl)
  (let [file (io/temp-file "data-" ".jsonl")]
    (io/delete-file-on-exit file)
    (try-with [wr (io/buffered-writer file)]
      (jsonl/spitln wr {"a" 100, "b" 200})
      (jsonl/spitln wr {"a" 101, "b" 201})
      (jsonl/spit wr {"a" 102, "b" 202})     ;; last line no LF
      (flush wr))
    ;; print the json lines from the written file
    (println (io/slurp file :encoding :utf-8))))
{"a":100,"b":200}
{"a":101,"b":201}
{"a":102,"b":202}
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

jsonl/write-str
Writes the value 'val' to a JSON lines string.

jsonl/slurp
Slurps a list of JSON line strings from the input 'in' and returns it as a list of Venice data types.

top

jsonl/write-str

```
(jsonl/write-str val & options)
```

Writes the value 'val' to a JSON lines string.

Any reasonable Venice value like string, integer, long, double, decimal, boolean, list, vector, set, or map can be passed. Sequences like list or vector are converted to multiple JSON lines, one line for each value in the sequence. All other types are converted to a single JSON line.

Options:

:decimal-as-double b	If true emit a decimal as double else as string. Defaults to false

```
(do
  (load-module :jsonl)
```

```
  (println (jsonl/write-str {:a 100 :b 200})))
{"a":100,"b":200}
=> nil


(do
  (load-module :jsonl)
  (println (jsonl/write-str [{:a 100 :b 200}
                             {:a 101 :b 201}
                             {:a 102 :b 202}])))
{"a":100,"b":200}
{"a":101,"b":201}
{"a":102,"b":202}
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

jsonl/spit
Spits the JSON Lines converted value 'val' to the output 'out'.

jsonl/read-str
Reads a JSON line string 's' and returns it as a Venice data type.

top

jtokkit/count-tokens

```
(count-tokens encoding text)
```

Encodes the given text into a list of token ids and returns the number of tokens.

The argument 'encoding' may be an encding type like `:O200K_BASE` or a model type like `:GPT_4O`

```
(do
  (load-module :jtokkit ['jtokkit :as 'jt])
  ;; e.g. model types:  :GPT_4, :GPT_4O, :GPT_4O_MINI
  (-> (jt/encoding :GPT_4O)
      (jt/count-tokens "hello world")))


(do
  (load-module :jtokkit ['jtokkit :as 'jt])
  ;; e.g. encoding types:  :CL100K_BASE, :O200K_BASE
  (-> (jt/encoding :O200K_BASE)
      (jt/count-tokens "hello world")))
```

SEE ALSO

jtokkit/encoding
Returns the encoding (:com.knuddels.jtokkit.api.Encoding) object for the given encoding or model type.

jtokkit/encoding-types
Returns the defined encoding types. Actually from the enum type :com.knuddels.jtokkit.api.EncodingType.

jtokkit/model-types
Returns the defined model types. Actually from the enum type :com.knuddels.jtokkit.api.ModelType.

jtokkit/encode
Encodes the given text into a list of token ids.

top

jtokkit/encode

```
(encode encoding text)
```

Encodes the given text into a list of token ids.

The argument 'encoding' may be an encding type like `:O200K_BASE` or a model type like `:GPT_4O`

```
(do
  (load-module :jtokkit ['jtokkit :as 'jt])
  ;; e.g. model types:  :GPT_4, :GPT_4O, :GPT_4O_MINI
  (-> (jt/encoding :GPT_4O)
      (jt/encode "hello world")))


(do
  (load-module :jtokkit ['jtokkit :as 'jt])
  ;; e.g. encoding types:  :CL100K_BASE, :O200K_BASE
  (-> (jt/encoding :O200K_BASE)
      (jt/encode "hello world")))
```

SEE ALSO

jtokkit/encoding
Returns the encoding (:com.knuddels.jtokkit.api.Encoding) object for the given encoding or model type.

jtokkit/encoding-types
Returns the defined encoding types. Actually from the enum type :com.knuddels.jtokkit.api.EncodingType.

jtokkit/model-types
Returns the defined model types. Actually from the enum type :com.knuddels.jtokkit.api.ModelType.

jtokkit/count-tokens
Encodes the given text into a list of token ids and returns the number of tokens.

top

jtokkit/encoding

```
(encoding type)
```

Returns the encoding (:com.knuddels.jtokkit.api.Encoding) object for the given encoding or model type.

Returns `nil` if it does not exist.

```
(do
  (load-module :jtokkit ['jtokkit :as 'jt])
  ;; for a list of encoding types see `(jtokkit/encoding-types)`
  (jt/encoding :CL100K_BASE))


(do
  (load-module :jtokkit ['jtokkit :as 'jt])
  ;; for a list of model types see `(jtokkit/model-types)`
  (jt/encoding :GPT_3_5_TURBO))
```

SEE ALSO

jtokkit/encode
Encodes the given text into a list of token ids.

jtokkit/encoding-types
Returns the defined encoding types. Actually from the enum type :com.knuddels.jtokkit.api.EncodingType.

jtokkit/model-types
Returns the defined model types. Actually from the enum type :com.knuddels.jtokkit.api.ModelType.

jtokkit/count-tokens
Encodes the given text into a list of token ids and returns the number of tokens.

top

jtokkit/encoding-types

```
(encoding-types)
```

Returns the defined encoding types. Actually from the enum type :com.knuddels.jtokkit.api.EncodingType.

```
(do
  (load-module :jtokkit ['jtokkit :as 'jt])
  (jt/encoding-types))
```

SEE ALSO

jtokkit/encode
Encodes the given text into a list of token ids.

jtokkit/model-types
Returns the defined model types. Actually from the enum type :com.knuddels.jtokkit.api.ModelType.

top

jtokkit/model-types

```
(model-types)
```

Returns the defined model types. Actually from the enum type :com.knuddels.jtokkit.api.ModelType.

```
(do
  (load-module :jtokkit ['jtokkit :as 'jt])
  (jt/model-types))
```

SEE ALSO

jtokkit/encode
Encodes the given text into a list of token ids.

jtokkit/encoding-types
Returns the defined encoding types. Actually from the enum type :com.knuddels.jtokkit.api.EncodingType.

top

just

```
(just x)
```

Creates a wrapped x, that is dereferenceable

```
(just 10)
=> (just 10)

(just "10")
=> (just "10")

(deref (just 10))
=> 10
```

top

just?

```
(just? x)
```

Returns true if x is of type just

```
(just? (just 1))
=> true
```

top

juxt

```
(juxt f)
(juxt f g)
(juxt f g h)
(juxt f g h & fs)
```

Takes a set of functions and returns a fn that is the juxtaposition of those fns. The returned fn takes a variable number of args, and returns a vector containing the result of applying each fn to the args (left-to-right).

`((juxt a b c) x) => [(a x) (b x) (c x)]`

```
((juxt first last) '(1 2 3 4))
=> [1 4]


(do
  (defn index-by [coll key-fn]
     (into {} (map (juxt key-fn identity) coll)))

  (index-by [{:id 1 :name "foo"}
             {:id 2 :name "bar"}
             {:id 3 :name "baz"}]
            :id))
=> {1 {:name "foo" :id 1} 2 {:name "bar" :id 2} 3 {:name "baz" :id 3}}
```

top

keep

```
(keep f coll)
```

Returns a sequence of the non-nil results of `(f item)`. Note, this means false return values will be included. f must be free of side-effects. Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(keep even? (range 1 4))
=> (false true false)

(keep (fn [x] (if (odd? x) x)) (range 4))
=> (1 3)

(keep #{3 5 7} '(1 3 5 7 9))
=> (3 5 7)
```

top

key

```
(key e)
```

Returns the key of the map entry.

```
(key (find {:a 1 :b 2} :b))
=> :b

(key (first (entries {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})))
=> :a
```

SEE ALSO

map
Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

entries
Returns a collection of the map's entries.

val
Returns the val of the map entry.

keys
Returns a collection of the map's keys.

top

keys

```
(keys map)
```

Returns a collection of the map's keys.

Please note that the functions 'keys' and 'vals' applied to the same map are not guaranteed not return the keys and vals in the same order!

To achieve this, keys and vals can calculated based on the map's entry list:

```
(let [e (entries {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})]
  (println (map key e))
  (println (map val e)))
```

```
(keys {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> (:a :b :c)
```

SEE ALSO

vals
Returns a collection of the map's values.

entries
Returns a collection of the map's entries.

map
Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

top

keystores/aliases

```
(aliases keystore)
```

Returns the list of aliases defined for the keystore.

```
(do
  (load-module :keystores)
  (let [ks    (keystores/load (io/file "cert.p12") "12345")]
    (keystores/aliases ks)))
```

SEE ALSO

keystores/load
Loads a certificate into a Java KeyStore. Reads it from the input 'in' and returns it as a Java :java.security.KeyStore.

keystores/certificate
Returns the certificate (of type X509Certificate) with the given alias name from the keystore.

keystores/subject-dn
Returns the subject DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/issuer-dn
Returns the issuer DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/expiry-date
Returns the expiry date as a :java.time.LocalDateTime for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/expired?
Returns true if the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore has expired else false.

top

keystores/certificate

```
(certificate keystore alias)
```

Returns the certificate (of type `X509Certificate`) with the given alias name from the keystore.

```
(do
  (load-module :keystores)
  (let [ks    (keystores/load (io/file "cert.p12") "12345")
```

```
        alias (first (keystores/aliases ks))]
    (keystores/certificate ks alias)))
```

SEE ALSO

keystores/load
Loads a certificate into a Java KeyStore. Reads it from the input 'in' and returns it as a Java :java.security.KeyStore.

keystores/aliases
Returns the list of aliases defined for the keystore.

keystores/subject-dn
Returns the subject DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/issuer-dn
Returns the issuer DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/expiry-date
Returns the expiry date as a :java.time.LocalDateTime for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/expired?
Returns true if the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore has expired else false.

top

keystores/expired?

```
(expired? keystore alias)
```

Returns true if the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore has expired else false.

```
(do
  (load-module :keystores)
  (let [ks    (keystores/load (io/file "cert.p12") "12345")
        alias (first (keystores/aliases ks))]
    (keystores/expired? ks alias)))
```

SEE ALSO

keystores/load
Loads a certificate into a Java KeyStore. Reads it from the input 'in' and returns it as a Java :java.security.KeyStore.

keystores/aliases
Returns the list of aliases defined for the keystore.

keystores/certificate
Returns the certificate (of type X509Certificate) with the given alias name from the keystore.

keystores/subject-dn
Returns the subject DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/issuer-dn
Returns the issuer DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/expiry-date
Returns the expiry date as a :java.time.LocalDateTime for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

top

keystores/expiry-date

```
(expiry-date keystore alias)
```

Returns the expiry date as a `:java.time.LocalDateTime` for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

```
(do
  (load-module :keystores)
  (let [ks    (keystores/load (io/file "cert.p12") "12345")
        alias (first (keystores/aliases ks))]
    (keystores/expiry-date ks alias)))
```

SEE ALSO

keystores/load
Loads a certificate into a Java KeyStore. Reads it from the input 'in' and returns it as a Java :java.security.KeyStore.

keystores/aliases
Returns the list of aliases defined for the keystore.

keystores/certificate
Returns the certificate (of type X509Certificate) with the given alias name from the keystore.

keystores/subject-dn
Returns the subject DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/issuer-dn
Returns the issuer DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/expired?
Returns true if the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore has expired else false.

top

keystores/issuer-dn

```
(issuer-dn keystore alias)
```

Returns the issuer DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

```
(do
  (load-module :keystores)
  (let [ks    (keystores/load (io/file "cert.p12") "12345")
        alias (first (keystores/aliases ks))]
    (keystores/issuer-dn ks alias)))
```

SEE ALSO

keystores/load
Loads a certificate into a Java KeyStore. Reads it from the input 'in' and returns it as a Java :java.security.KeyStore.

keystores/aliases
Returns the list of aliases defined for the keystore.

keystores/certificate
Returns the certificate (of type X509Certificate) with the given alias name from the keystore.

keystores/subject-dn
Returns the subject DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/parse-dn
Parses a DN and returns a map with the DN's elements.

keystores/expiry-date
Returns the expiry date as a :java.time.LocalDateTime for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/expired?
Returns true if the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore has expired else false.

top

keystores/load

```
(load in password)
```

Loads a certificate into a Java `KeyStore`. Reads it from the input 'in' and returns it as a Java `:java.security.KeyStore`.

'in' may be a:

- bytebuf
- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.json")`
- `java.nio.file.Path`
- `java.io.InputStream`

Note: The caller is responsible for closing the in stream!

```
(do
  (load-module :keystores)
  (keystores/load (io/file "cert.p12") "12345"))
```

SEE ALSO

keystores/aliases
Returns the list of aliases defined for the keystore.

keystores/certificate
Returns the certificate (of type X509Certificate) with the given alias name from the keystore.

keystores/subject-dn
Returns the subject DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/issuer-dn
Returns the issuer DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/expiry-date
Returns the expiry date as a :java.time.LocalDateTime for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/expired?
Returns true if the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore has expired else false.

top

keystores/parse-dn

```
(parse-dn dn)
```

Parses a DN and returns a map with the DN's elements.

Typical elements of an LDAP distinguished name are:

CN	Common name
O	Organisation
OU	Organisational unit
ST	State or province

OID.2.5.4.17	Zip code
L	Locality name (city)
C	Country

```
(do
  (load-module :keystores)
  (let [ks    (keystores/load (io/file "cert.p12") "12345")
        alias (first (keystores/aliases ks))]
    (-> (keystores/subject-dn ks alias)
        (keystores/parse-dn))))
```

SEE ALSO

keystores/load
Loads a certificate into a Java KeyStore. Reads it from the input 'in' and returns it as a Java :java.security.KeyStore.

keystores/aliases
Returns the list of aliases defined for the keystore.

keystores/certificate
Returns the certificate (of type X509Certificate) with the given alias name from the keystore.

keystores/subject-dn
Returns the subject DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/issuer-dn
Returns the issuer DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/expiry-date
Returns the expiry date as a :java.time.LocalDateTime for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/expired?
Returns true if the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore has expired else false.

top

keystores/subject-dn

```
(subject-dn keystore alias)
```

Returns the subject DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

```
(do
  (load-module :keystores)
  (let [ks    (keystores/load (io/file "cert.p12") "12345")
        alias (first (keystores/aliases ks))]
    (keystores/subject-dn ks alias)))
```

SEE ALSO

keystores/load
Loads a certificate into a Java KeyStore. Reads it from the input 'in' and returns it as a Java :java.security.KeyStore.

keystores/aliases
Returns the list of aliases defined for the keystore.

keystores/certificate
Returns the certificate (of type X509Certificate) with the given alias name from the keystore.

keystores/issuer-dn
Returns the issuer DN for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/parse-dn
Parses a DN and returns a map with the DN's elements.

keystores/expiry-date
Returns the expiry date as a :java.time.LocalDateTime for the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore.

keystores/expired?
Returns true if the certificate with the given alias name in the keystore has expired else false.

top

keyword

```
(keyword name)
(keyword ns name)
```

Returns a keyword from the given name

```
(keyword "a")
=> :a

(keyword :a)
=> :a

(keyword :foo/a)
=> :foo/a

(keyword "foo" "a")
=> :foo/a

(keyword (. :java.time.Month :JANUARY)) ;; java enum to keyword
=> :JANUARY

(name :foo/a)
=> "a"

(namespace :foo/a)
=> "foo"
```

SEE ALSO

name
Returns the name string of a string, symbol, keyword, or function. If applied to a string it returns the string itself.

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function. If x is a registered namespace returns x.

top

keyword?

```
(keyword? x)
```

Returns true if x is a keyword

```
(keyword? (keyword "a"))
=> true

(keyword? :a)
=> true

(keyword? nil)
=> false

(keyword? 'a)
=> false
```

top

kira/escape-html

```
(kira/escape-html val)
(kira/escape-html val f)
```

Returns a HTML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.

An optional function f transforms the value before being converted to a string and HTML escaped.

```
(do
  (ns test)
  (load-module :kira)

  (println (kira/eval "<div><%= (kira/escape-html formula) %></div>"
                      { :formula "x > 100" }))

  (defn format [t] (time/format t "yyyy-MM-dd"))
  (println (kira/eval "<div><%= (kira/escape-html date test/format) %></div>"
                      { :date (time/local-date 2000 8 1) })))
<div>x &gt; 100</div>
<div>2000-08-01</div>
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

kira/escape-xml
Returns an XML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.

top

kira/escape-xml

```
(kira/escape-xml val)
(kira/escape-xml val f)
```

Returns an XML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.

An optional function f transforms the value before being converted to a string and XML escaped.

```
(do
  (ns test)
  (load-module :kira)
```

```
  (println (kira/eval "<formula><%= (kira/escape-xml formula) %></formula>"
                      { :formula "x > 100" }))

  (defn format [t] (time/format t "yyyy-MM-dd"))
  (println (kira/eval "<date><%= (kira/escape-xml date test/format) %></date>"
                      { :date (time/local-date 2000 8 1) })))
<formula>x &gt; 100</formula>
<date>2000-08-01</date>
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

kira/escape-html
Returns a HTML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.

top

kira/eval

```
(kira/eval source)
(kira/eval source bindings)
(kira/eval source delimiters bindings)
```

Evaluate a template using the supplied bindings. The template source may be a string, or an I/O source such as a File, Reader or InputStream.

```
(do
  (ns test)
  (load-module :kira)

  (println (kira/eval "Hello <%= name %>" { :name "Alice" }))
  (println (kira/eval "1 + 2 = <%= (+ 1 2) %>"))
  (println (kira/eval "2 + 3 = <% (print (+ 2 3)) %>"))
  (println (kira/eval "${=x}$ + ${=y}$ = ${= (+ x y) }$"
                      ["${" "}$"]
                      {:x 4 :y 5}))

  (println (kira/eval "margin: <%= (if large 100 10) %>"
                      { :large false }))
  (println (kira/eval "fruits: <% (doseq [f fruits] %><%= f %> <% ) %>"
                      { :fruits '("apple" "peach") }))
  (println (kira/eval "fruits: <% (doseq [f fruits] %><%= f %> <% ) %>"
                      { :fruits '("apple" "peach") }))

  (println (kira/eval "when: <% (when large %>is large<% ) %>"
                      { :large true }))
  (println (kira/eval "if: <% (if large (do %>100<% ) (do %>1<% )) %>"
                      { :large true }))

  (println (kira/eval "<div><%= (kira/escape-html formula) %></div>"
                      { :formula "12 < 15" })))
Hello Alice
1 + 2 = 3
2 + 3 = 5
4 + 5 = 9
margin: 10
fruits: apple peach
fruits: apple peach
when: is large
```

```
if: 100
<div>12 &lt; 15</div>
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

kira/fn
Compile a template into a function that takes the supplied arguments. The template source may be a string, or an I/O source such as ...

kira/escape-xml
Returns an XML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.

kira/escape-html
Returns a HTML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.

top

kira/fn

```
(kira/fn args source)
(kira/fn args source delimiters)
```

Compile a template into a function that takes the supplied arguments. The template source may be a string, or an I/O source such as a File, Reader or InputStream.

```
(do
  (load-module :kira)

  (def hello (kira/fn [name] "Hello <%= name %>"))
  (println (hello "Alice"))
  (println (hello "Bob")))
Hello Alice
Hello Bob
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

kira/eval
Evaluate a template using the supplied bindings. The template source may be a string, or an I/O source such as a File, Reader or InputStream.

kira/escape-xml
Returns an XML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.

kira/escape-html
Returns a HTML escaped string. If the passed data is not of type string it will be converted first to a string using the 'str' function.

top

last

```
(last coll)
```

Returns the last element of coll.

```
(last nil)
=> nil
```

```
(last [])
=> nil

(last [1 2 3])
=> 3

(last '())
=> nil

(last '(1 2 3))
=> 3

(last "abc")
=> #\c
```

top

last-index-of

```
(last-index-of sequence val)
(last-index-of comparefn sequence val)
```

Returns the last index of the sequence value that is equal to val or -1 if not found.

If no compare function is supplied, uses the natural compare to compare the sequence values to the supplied value. The compare function takes two arguments and returns -1, 0, or 1.

```
(last-index-of [1 2 2 3] 2)
=> 2

(last-index-of [1 2 3] 6)
=> -1

(last-index-of [1 2 3] nil)
=> -1

(last-index-of [1 nil 3] nil)
=> 1

(last-index-of nil 7)
=> -1

(last-index-of compare [1 2 2 3] 2)
=> 2

(last-index-of #(if (== %1 %2) 0 1) [1 2 2 3] 2)
=> 2
```

SEE ALSO

index-of
Returns the first index of the sequence value that is equal to val or -1 if not found.

top

lazy-seq

```
(lazy-seq)
(lazy-seq f)
(lazy-seq seed f)
(lazy-seq head tail-lazy-seq)
```

Creates a new lazy sequence.

`(lazy-seq)`
empty lazy sequence

`(lazy-seq f)`
(theoretically) infinitely lazy sequence using a repeatedly invoked supplier function for each next value. The supplier function f is a no arg function. The sequence ends if the supplier function returns nil.

`(lazy-seq seed f)`
(theoretically) infinitely lazy sequence with a seed value and a supplier function to calculate the next value based on the previous. f is a single arg function. The sequence ends if the supplier function returns nil.

`(lazy-seq head tail-lazy-seq)`
Constructs a lazy sequence of a head element and a lazy sequence tail supplier.

```
; empty lazy sequence
(->> (lazy-seq)
     (doall))
=> ()

; lazy sequence with a supplier function producing random longs
(->> (lazy-seq rand-long)
     (take 4)
     (doall))
=> (7214393625384752514 3806704877161204878 5856855216387097302 1227686301205197416)

; lazy sequence with a constant value
(->> (lazy-seq (constantly 5))
     (take 4)
     (doall))
=> (5 5 5 5)

; lazy sequence with a seed value and a supplier function
; producing of all positive numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, ...)
(->> (lazy-seq 1 inc)
     (take 10)
     (doall))
=> (1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10)

; producing of all positive even numbers (2, 4, 6, ...)
(->> (lazy-seq 2 #(+ % 2))
     (take 10)
     (doall))
=> (2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20)

; lazy sequence as value producing function
(interleave [:a :b :c] (lazy-seq 1 inc))
=> (:a 1 :b 2 :c 3)

; lazy sequence with a mapping
(->> (lazy-seq 1 (fn [x] (do (println "realized" x)
                             (inc x))))
     (take 10)
```

```
     (map #(* 10 %))
     (take 2)
     (doall))
realized 1
=> (10 20)

; finite lazy sequence from a vector
(->> (lazy-seq [1 2 3 4])
     (doall))
=> (1 2 3 4)

; finite lazy sequence with a supplier function that
; returns nil to terminate the sequence
(do
   (def counter (atom 5))
   (defn generate []
      (swap! counter dec)
      (if (pos? @counter) @counter nil))
   (doall (lazy-seq generate)))
=> (4 3 2 1)

; lazy sequence from a head element and a tail lazy
; sequence
(->> (cons -1 (lazy-seq 0 #(+ % 1)))
     (take 5)
     (doall))
=> (-1 0 1 2 3)

; lazy sequence from a head element and a tail lazy
; sequence
(->> (lazy-seq -1 (lazy-seq 0 #(+ % 1)))
     (take 5)
     (doall))
=> (-1 0 1 2 3)

; lazy sequence show its power to generate the Fibonacci sequence
(do
  (def fib (map first (lazy-seq [0N 1N] (fn [[a b]] [b (+ a b)]))))
  (doall (take 10 fib)))
=> (0N 1N 1N 2N 3N 5N 8N 13N 21N 34N)
```

SEE ALSO

doall
When lazy sequences are produced doall can be used to force any effects and realize the lazy sequence. Returns the relaized items in a list!

lazy-seq?
Returns true if obj is a lazyseq

cons
Returns a new collection where x is the first element and coll is the rest.

cycle
Returns a lazy (infinite!) sequence of repetitions of the items in coll.

repeat
Returns a lazy sequence of x values or a collection with the value x repeated n times.

top

lazy-seq?

```
(lazy-seq? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a lazyseq

```
(lazy-seq? (lazy-seq rand-long))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

lazy-seq
Creates a new lazy sequence.

top

let

```
(let [bindings*] exprs*)
```

Evaluates the expressions and binds the values to symbols in the new local context.

```
(let [x 1] x)
=> 1


(let [x 1
      y 2]
  (+ x y))
=> 3


;; Destructured list
(let [[x y] '(1 2)]
  (printf "x: %d, y: %d%n" x y))
x: 1, y: 2
=> nil


;; Destructured map
(let [{:keys [width height title ]
       :or {width 640 height 500}
       :as styles}
      {:width 1000 :title "Title"}]
     (println "width: " width)
     (println "height: " height)
     (println "title: " title)
     (println "styles: " styles))
width:  1000
height:  500
title:  Title
styles:  {:width 1000 :title Title}
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

letfn
Takes a vector of function specs and a body, and generates a set of bindings of functions to their names. All of the names are available ...

if-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

when-let

bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

binding
Evaluates the expressions and binds the values to dynamic (thread-local) symbols

top

letfn

```
(letfn [fnspec*] exprs*)
```

Takes a vector of function specs and a body, and generates a set of bindings of functions to their names. All of the names are available in all of the definitions of the functions, as well as the body.

fnspec ==> `(fname [params*] exprs)` or `(fname ([params*] exprs)+)`

`(letfn [(foo [] "abc")] (foo))`

is equivalent to

`(let [foo (fn [] "abc")] (foo))`

```
(letfn [(foo [] "abc")
        (bar [] (str (foo) "def"))]
   (bar))
=> "abcdef"
```

SEE ALSO

let
Evaluates the expressions and binds the values to symbols in the new local context.

top

license

```
(license)
```

Returns the Venice license text.

```
(println (license))
```

top

license-all

```
(license-all)
```

Returns the Venice license text with all 3rd party licenses.

```
(println (license-all))
```

top

list

```
(list & items)
```

Creates a new list containing the items.

```
(list)
=> ()

(list 1 2 3)
=> (1 2 3)

(list 1 2 3 [:a :b])
=> (1 2 3 [:a :b])
```

top

list*

```
(list* args)
(list* a args)
(list* a b args)
(list* a b c args)
(list* a b c d & more)
```

Creates a new list containing the items prepended to the rest, the last of which will be treated as a collection.

```
(list* 1 '(2 3))
=> (1 2 3)

(list* 1 2 3 [4])
=> (1 2 3 4)

(list* 1 2 3 '(4 5))
=> (1 2 3 4 5)

(list* '(1 2) 3 [4])
=> ((1 2) 3 4)

(list* nil)
=> nil

(list* nil [2 3])
=> (nil 2 3)

(list* 1 2 nil)
=> (1 2)
```

SEE ALSO

cons
Returns a new collection where x is the first element and coll is the rest.

conj
Returns a new collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj nil item) returns (item) and (conj item) returns item.

concat
Returns a list of the concatenation of the elements in the supplied collections.

vector*
Creates a new vector containing the items prepended to the rest, the last of which will be treated as a collection.

top

list-comp

```
(list-comp seq-exprs body-expr)
```

List comprehension. Takes a vector of one or more binding-form or collection-expr pairs, each followed by zero or more modifiers, and yields a collection of evaluations of expr.

Supported modifiers are: `:when` predicate

List comprehensions are used when multiple lists have to be processed down to a single list and some filtering has to be applied.

Please use the `for` list comprehension instead.

```
(list-comp [x (range 10)] x)
=> (0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)

(list-comp [x (range 5)] (* x 2))
=> (0 2 4 6 8)

(list-comp [x (range 10) :when (odd? x)] x)
=> (1 3 5 7 9)

(list-comp [x (range 10) :when (odd? x)] (* x 2))
=> (2 6 10 14 18)

(list-comp [x [1 2 3 4] :when (odd? x)
            y [1 2 3 4] :when (even? y)]
           [x y])
=> ([1 2] [1 4] [3 2] [3 4])
```

SEE ALSO

for
List comprehension. Takes a vector of one or more binding-form/collection-expr pairs, each followed by zero or more modifiers, and ...

mapcat
Returns the result of applying concat to the result of applying map to fn and colls. Thus function fn should return a collection.

doseq
Repeatedly executes body (presumably for side-effects) with bindings and filtering as provided by list-comp. Does not retain the head ...

dotimes
Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.

top

list?

```
(list? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a list

```
(list? (list 1 2))
=> true

(list? '(1 2))
=> true
```

top

load-classpath-file

```
(load-classpath-file f)
(load-classpath-file f force)
(load-classpath-file f nsalias)
(load-classpath-file f force nsalias)
```

Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the classpath file. The function is restricted to classpath files with the extension '.venice'.

Returns a tuple with the file's name and the keyword `:loaded` if the file has been successfully loaded or `:already-loaded` if the file has been already loaded. Throws an exception on any loading error.

With 'force' set to `false` (the default) the file is only loaded once and interpreted once. Subsequent load attempts will be skipped. With 'force' set to `true` it is always loaded and interpreted.

Loaded files are cached by Venice and subsequent loads are just skipped. To enforce a reload call the file load with the force flag set to true: `(load-classpath-file "com/github/jlangch/venice/test.venice" true)`

An optional namespace alias can passed: `(load-classpath-file "com/github/jlangch/venice/test.venice" ['test :as 't])`

`load-classpath-file` supports load paths. See the `loadpath/paths` doc for a description of the *load path* feature.

```
(do
  (load-classpath-file "com/github/jlangch/venice/test-support.venice")
  (test-support/test-fn "hello"))
=> "test: hello"


(do
  (load-classpath-file "com/github/jlangch/venice/test-support.venice")
  (test-support/test-fn "hello")
  ; reload the classpath file
  (ns-remove 'test-support)
  (load-classpath-file "com/github/jlangch/venice/test-support.venice" true)
  (test-support/test-fn "hello"))
=> "test: hello"


;; namespace aliases
(do
  (load-classpath-file "com/github/jlangch/venice/test-support.venice" ['test-support :as 't])
  (t/test-fn "hello"))
=> "test: hello"
```

SEE ALSO

load-file
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the file.

load-string
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the string.

load-module
Loads a Venice predefined extension module.

loadpath/paths
Returns the list of the defined load paths. A load path is either a file, a ZIP file, or a directory. Load paths are defined at the ...

top

load-file

```
(load-file f)
(load-file f force)
(load-file f nsalias)
(load-file f force nsalias)
```

Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the file.

If the file is found on one of the defined load paths it is read and the forms it contains are evaluated. If the file is not found an exception is raised.

Returns a tuple with the file's name and the keyword `:loaded` if the file has been successfully loaded or `:already-loaded` if the file has been already loaded. Throws an exception on any loading error.

With 'force' set to `false` (the default) the file is only loaded once and interpreted once. Subsequent load attempts will be skipped. With 'force' set to `true` it is always loaded and interpreted.

The function is restricted to load files with the extension '.venice'. If the file extension is missing '.venice' will be implicitely added.

An optional namespace alias can passed: `(load-file "coffee.venice" ['coffee :as 'c])`

`load-file` supports load paths. See the `loadpath/paths` doc for a description of the *load path* feature.

```
;; With load-paths: [/users/foo/scripts]
;;        -> loads: /users/foo/scripts/coffee.venice
(load-file "coffee")

;; With load-paths: [/users/foo/scripts]
;;        -> loads: /users/foo/scripts/coffee.venice
(load-file "coffee.venice")

;; With load-paths: [/users/foo/scripts]
;;        -> loads: /users/foo/scripts/beverages/coffee.venice
(load-file "beverages/coffee")

;; With load-paths: [/users/foo/resources.zip]
;;        -> loads: /users/foo/resources.zip!beverages/coffee.venice
(load-file "beverages/coffee")
```

SEE ALSO

load-classpath-file
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the classpath file. The function is restricted to classpath files with ...

load-string
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the string.

load-module
Loads a Venice predefined extension module.

loadpath/paths
Returns the list of the defined load paths. A load path is either a file, a ZIP file, or a directory. Load paths are defined at the ...

load-module

```
(load-module m)
(load-module m force)
(load-module m nsalias)
(load-module m force nsalias)
```

Loads a Venice predefined extension module.

Returns a tuple with the module's name and the keyword `:loaded` if the module has been successfully loaded or `:already-loaded` if the module has been already loaded. Throws an exception on any loading error.

With 'force' set to `false` (the default) the module is only loaded once and interpreted once. Subsequent load attempts will be skipped. With 'force' set to `true` it is always loaded and interpreted.

Loaded modules are cached by Venice and subsequent loads are just skipped. To enforce a reload call the module load with the force flag set to true: `(load-module :hexdump true)`

An optional namespace alias can passed: `(load-module :hexdump ['hexdump :as 'h])`

`load-module` supports load paths. See the `loadpath/paths` doc for a description of the *load path* feature.

```
(load-module :trace)

;; loading the :trace modul and define a ns alias 't for namespace
;; 'trace used in the module
(load-module :trace ['trace :as 't])

;; reloading a module
(do
  (load-module :trace)
  ; reload the module
  (ns-remove 'trace)
  (load-module :trace true))

;; namespace aliases
(do
  (load-module :hexdump ['hexdump :as 'h])
  (h/dump (range 32 64)))

;; dynamically load a module
(let [mname (keyword "hexdump")]
  (load-module mname))
```

SEE ALSO

load-file
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the file.

load-classpath-file
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the classpath file. The function is restricted to classpath files with ...

load-string
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the string.

loaded-modules
Returns the names of the loaded modules.

loadpath/paths
Returns the list of the defined load paths. A load path is either a file, a ZIP file, or a directory. Load paths are defined at the ...

doc
Prints documentation for a var or special form given x as its name. Prints the definition of custom types.

top

load-string

```
(load-string s)
```

Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the string.

```
(do
  (load-string "(def x 1)")
  (+ x 2))
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

load−file
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the file.

load−classpath−file
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the classpath file. The function is restricted to classpath files with ...

loaded−modules
Returns the names of the loaded modules.

top

loaded-modules

```
(loaded-modules)
```

Returns the names of the loaded modules.

SEE ALSO

load−module
Loads a Venice predefined extension module.

top

loadpath/normalize

```
(loadpath/normalize f)
```

Normalize a relative file regarding the load paths.

With the load paths: `["/Users/foo/img.png", "/Users/foo/resources"]`

- `(loadpath/normalize "img.png")` -> "/Users/foo/img.png"
- `(loadpath/normalize "test.json")` -> "/Users/foo/resources/test.json"
- `(loadpath/normalize "/tmp/data.json")` -> "/tmp/data.json"

SEE ALSO

loadpath/paths
Returns the list of the defined load paths. A load path is either a file, a ZIP file, or a directory. Load paths are defined at the ...

loadpath/unrestricted?
Returns true if the load paths are unrestricted.

top

loadpath/paths

```
(loadpath/paths)
```

Returns the list of the defined load paths. A load path is either a file, a ZIP file, or a directory. Load paths are defined at the application level. They are passed as part of the sandbox to theVenice evaluator.

The functions that support load paths try sequentially every load path to access files. If a load path is a ZIP file, files can be read from within that ZIP file.

Example:

```
/Users/foo/demo
  |
  +--- resources.zip
  |
  +--- /data
        |
        +--- config.json
        |
        +--- /scripts
              |
              +--- script1.venice
```

With a load path configuration of `["/Users/foo/demo/resources.zip", "/Users/foo/demo/data"]`

- `(io/slurp "config.json")` -> slurps /Users/foo/demo/data/config.json
- `(io/slurp "scripts/script1.venice")` -> slurps /Users/foo/demo/data/scripts/script1.venice
- `(io/slurp "img1.png")` -> slurps /Users/foo/demo/resources.zip!img1.png

I/O functions with support for load paths:

- `load-file`
- `io/slurp`
- `io/slurp-lines`
- `io/spit`
- `io/file-in-stream`
- `io/file-out-stream`
- `io/delete-file`

To enforce a Venice script to read/write files on the load paths only:

- Define a custom sandbox
- Disable all I/O functions
- Enable the I/O functions that support load paths

SEE ALSO

loadpath/unrestricted?

Returns true if the load paths are unrestricted.

loadpath/normalize
Normalize a relative file regarding the load paths.

load−file
Sequentially read and evaluate the set of forms contained in the file.

top

loadpath/unrestricted?

```
(loadpath/unrestricted?)
```

Returns true if the load paths are unrestricted.

SEE ALSO

loadpath/paths
Returns the list of the defined load paths. A load path is either a file, a ZIP file, or a directory. Load paths are defined at the ...

loadpath/normalize
Normalize a relative file regarding the load paths.

top

lock

```
(lock)
```

Creates a new lock object.

The lock object implements the Java `AutoClosable` interface thus it can be used with try-with-resources.

```
(let [l (lock)]
  (acquire l)
  ;; do something
  (release l))
=> nil


(let [l (lock)]
  (try-with [l (acquire l)]
     ;; do something
     ))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

acquire
Acquires a lock, blocking until the lock is available.

try−acquire
Acquires a lock within the given timeout time. Without a timeout returns immediately if the lock is not available.

release
Releases a lock.

locked?
Returns true if the lock is in use else false.

lock?
Returns true if o is a lock object else false.

top

lock?

```
(lock? o)
```

Returns `true` if o is a lock object else `false`.

```
(let [l (lock)]
  (lock? l))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

acquire
Acquires a lock, blocking until the lock is available.

try-acquire
Acquires a lock within the given timeout time. Without a timeout returns immediately if the lock is not available.

release
Releases a lock.

locked?
Returns true if the lock is in use else false.

top

locked?

```
(locked? lock)
```

Returns `true` if the lock is in use else `false`.

```
(let [l (lock)]
  (acquire l)
  (locked? l))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

lock
Creates a new lock object.

acquire
Acquires a lock, blocking until the lock is available.

try-acquire
Acquires a lock within the given timeout time. Without a timeout returns immediately if the lock is not available.

release
Releases a lock.

top

locking

```
(locking x & exprs)
```

Executes 'exprs' in an implicit do, while holding the monitor of 'x'. Will release the monitor of 'x' in all circumstances. Locking operates like the synchronized keyword in Java.

```
(do
   (def x 1)
   (locking x
      (println 100)
      (println 200)))
100
200
=> nil

;; Locks are reentrant
(do
   (def x 1)
   (locking x
      (locking x
         (println "in"))
      (println "out")))
in
out
=> nil

(do
  (defn log [msg] (locking log (println msg)))
  (log "message"))
message
=> nil
```

top

log

```
(log x)
```

Returns the natural logarithm (base e) of a value

```
(log 10)
=> 2.302585092994046

(log 10.23)
=> 2.325324579963535

(log 10.23M)
=> 2.325324579963535
```

SEE ALSO

log10
Returns the base 10 logarithm of a value

log2

Returns the base 2 logarithm of a value

top

log10

```
(log10 x)
```

Returns the base 10 logarithm of a value

```
(log10 10)
=> 1.0

(log10 10.23)
=> 1.0098756337121602

(log10 10.23M)
=> 1.0098756337121602

;; the number of digits
(long (+ (floor (log10 235)) 1))
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

log
Returns the natural logarithm (base e) of a value

log2
Returns the base 2 logarithm of a value

top

log2

```
(log2 x)
```

Returns the base 2 logarithm of a value

```
(log2 8)
=> 3.0

(log2 10.23)
=> 3.354734239970604

(log2 10.23M)
=> 3.354734239970604
```

SEE ALSO

log
Returns the natural logarithm (base e) of a value

log10
Returns the base 10 logarithm of a value

logger/console-logger

```
(console-logger)
(console-logger formatter)
```

Create a console logger with either the default log message formatter or a custom formatter.

The console logger has the fix id `:console`.

```
(do
  (load-module :logger)

  ;; create the console logger
  (logger/console-logger)

  ;; get the :console logger
  (def log(logger/logger :console))

  ;; log some messages
  (log :info "test message")
  (log :info "kermit" "test message")
  (log :info "kermit" "test message" (ex :VncException "test exception")))

(do
  (load-module :logger)

  ;; custom formatter
  (defn custom-formatter [level principal msg exc]
    (let [ex-msg (logger/format-ex exc)]
      (str/format "%s [%s] [%s] [%s] %s%n"
                  (time/format (time/local-date-time) "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.SSS")
                  (logger/format-level level)
                  (thread-name)
                  (if (keyword? principal) (name principal) (str principal))
                  (if (nil? ex-msg) msg (str msg logger/linefeed ex-msg)))))

  ;; create the console logger with a custom formatter
  (logger/console-logger custom-formatter)

  ;; get the :console logger
  (def log (logger/logger :console))

  ;; log some messages
  (log :info "test message")
  (log :info "kermit" "test message")
  (log :info "kermit" "test message" (ex :VncException "test exception")))
```

SEE ALSO

logger/logger
Returns the logger with the specified ID.

logger/file-logger
Create a file logger. The logger is identified by it's ID.

logger/format-level
Formats a log level. The 'level' must be a keyword!

logger/format-ex
Formats an exception. The exception may be a Venice exception or a Java exception.

top

logger/enable-auto-start-rotation-scheduler

```
(enable-auto-start-rotation-scheduler activate)
```

Enable or disable the auto starting of the rotation scheduler. Default is deactivated.

If enabled, the scheduler starts when the first rotating file logger is created. As long as no rotating file logger exists, the scheduler remains inactive to conserve resources.

```
(do
  (load-module :logger)

  ;; disable auto start (auto start is enabled by default)
  (logger/enable-auto-start-rotation-scheduler false)

  (logger/file-logger :venice "/logs/venice.log"
                              :rotate-mode :daily
                              :rotate-dir "/logs/archive")

  (def log (logger/logger :venice))

  (log :info "test message 1")
  (log :info "test message 2"))
```

SEE ALSO

logger/rotation-scheduler-running?
Returns true if a rotation scheduler is running else false.

logger/start-rotation-scheduler
Manually start the rotation scheduler.

logger/rotate
Manually rotates the log file of the logger with the ID 'id' if the logger has file rotation enabled.

logger/rotate-all
Manually rotates the log files of all loggers that have file rotation enabled.

logger/requires-rotation?
Returns true if there is at least on logger that has log file rotation enabled.

top

logger/file-logger

```
(file-logger id file & options)
```

Create a file logger. The logger is identified by it's ID.

Arguments:

id The mandatory logger ID. ID's are of type keyword like `:venice`.

file The mandatory file to log to. The parent dir must exist!

Options:

:max-size n The max size of the file in bytes. If the size is reached, the file will be truncated at a line boundary to the given max size.

	Defaults to `-1` meaning there is no limit in size. The max size can be specified as a number like `20000` or a number with a unit like `:20KB`, `:20MB`, or `:2GB`
:formatter f	A custom formatter. Defaults to `nil` to activate the default formatter
:rotate-mode k	A file rotation mode { `:none`, `:daily`, `:monthly` }. Defaults to `:none` Name convetion for rotated files: daily: venice.log venice-{yyyy.mm.dd}.log monthly: venice.log venice-{yyyy.mm}.log
:rotate-dir f	The file rotation directory. The directory must be specified and must exist if the rotate mode is `:daily` or `:monthly`. `nil` is passed for mode `:none`

```
(do
  (load-module :logger)

  ;; create the file loggers
  (logger/file-logger :venice "/data/logs/venice.log")
  (logger/file-logger :database "/data/logs/database.log" :max-size :20MB)

  ;; get the loggers
  (def log-venice (logger/logger :venice))
  (def log-database (logger/logger :database))

  ;; log some messages
  (log-venice :info "test message")
  (log-venice :info "kermit" "test message")
  (log-venice :info "kermit" "test message" (ex :VncException "test exception"))
  (log-database :info "test message"))

(do
  (load-module :logger)

  ;; create the rotating file logger
  (logger/file-logger :venice
                      "/data/logs/venice.log"
                      :max-size :20MB
                      :rotate-mode :daily
                      :rotate-dir "/data/logs/archive")

  ;; get the logger
  (def log (logger/logger :venice))

  ;; log some messages
  (log :info "test message")
  (log :info "kermit" "test message")
  (log :info "kermit" "test message" (ex :VncException "test exception")))

(do
  (load-module :logger)

  ;; custom formatter
  (defn custom-formatter [level principal msg exc]
    (let [ex-msg  (logger/format-ex exc)]
      (str/format "%s [%s] [%s] [%s] %s%n"
                  (time/format (time/local-date-time) "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.SSS")
                  (logger/format-level level)
                  (thread-name)
                  (if (keyword? principal) (name principal) (str principal))
                  (if (nil? ex-msg) msg (str msg logger/linefeed ex-msg)))))

  ;; create the file logger with a custom formatter
  (logger/file-logger :venice "/data/logs/venice.log"
                              :formatter custom-formatter)
```

```
  ;; get the :venice logger
  (def log (logger/logger :venice))

  ;; log some messages
  (log :info "test message")
  (log :info "kermit" "test message")
  (log :info "kermit" "test message" (ex :VncException "test exception")))
```

SEE ALSO

logger/logger
Returns the logger with the specified ID.

logger/console−logger
Create a console logger with either the default log message formatter or a custom formatter.

logger/format−level
Formats a log level. The 'level' must be a keyword!

logger/format−ex
Formats an exception. The exception may be a Venice exception or a Java exception.

top

logger/format-level

```
(format-level level)
```

Formats a log level. The 'level' must be a keyword!

```
(do
  (load-module :logger)

  (logger/format-level :info)
  (logger/format-level :warn))
```

top

logger/level

```
(level id)
(level id new-level)
```

Returns or sets the log level of logger with the specified ID.

Level is one of `:debug`, `:info`, `:warn`, `:error`, or `:fatal`

```
(do
  (load-module :logger)

  (println (logger/level :console)) ;; get log level

  (logger/level :console :warn)  ;; set log level

  (println (logger/level :console))) ;; get log level
```

SEE ALSO

logger/level-all
Sets the log level of all registered loggers.

top

logger/level-all

```
(level-all new-level)
```

Sets the log level of all registered loggers.

Level is one of `:debug`, `:info`, `:warn`, `:error`, or `:fatal`

```
(do
  (load-module :logger)

  (println (logger/level :console)) ;; get log level

  (logger/level-all :warn)  ;; set log level

  (println (logger/level :console))) ;; get log level
```

SEE ALSO

logger/level
Returns or sets the log level of logger with the specified ID.

top

logger/logger

```
(logger id)
```

Returns the logger with the specified ID.

The returned logger is a function with 1, 2, 3, and 4 arguments to log messages.

1-arg log fn: `(fn [msg] ...)` (logs at :info level)

2-arg log fn: `(fn [level msg] ...)`

3-arg log fn: `(fn [level principal msg] ...)`

4-arg log fn: `(fn [level principal msg exc] ...)`

The logger supports the levels `:debug`, `:info`, `:warn`, `:error`, and `:fatal`

If there is no logger with the specified id returns the default `:console` logger.

```
(do
  (load-module :logger)

  ;; create a file logger
  (logger/file-logger :venice "/data/logs/venice.log")

  ;; get the logger
  (def log (logger/logger :venice))

  ;; log some messages
  (log :info "test message")
```

```
  (log :info "kermit" "test message")
  (log :info "kermit" "test message" (ex :VncException "test")))
```

SEE ALSO

logger/console-logger
Create a console logger with either the default log message formatter or a custom formatter.

logger/file-logger
Create a file logger. The logger is identified by it's ID.

logger/format-level
Formats a log level. The 'level' must be a keyword!

logger/format-ex
Formats an exception. The exception may be a Venice exception or a Java exception.

top

logger/requires-rotation?

```
(requires-rotation?)
```

Returns `true` if there is at least on logger that has log file rotation enabled.

```
(do
  (load-module :logger)

  ;; disable auto start (auto start is enabled by default)
  (logger/enable-auto-start-rotation-scheduler false)

  (logger/file-logger :venice "/logs/venice.log"
                              :rotate-mode :daily
                              :rotate-dir "/logs/archive")

  (def log (logger/logger :venice))

  (log :info "test message 1")
  (log :info "test message 2")

  (logger/requires-rotation?))
```

SEE ALSO

logger/rotation-scheduler-running?
Returns true if a rotation scheduler is running else false.

logger/enable-auto-start-rotation-scheduler
Enable or disable the auto starting of the rotation scheduler. Default is deactivated.

logger/start-rotation-scheduler
Manually start the rotation scheduler.

logger/rotate
Manually rotates the log file of the logger with the ID 'id' if the logger has file rotation enabled.

logger/rotate-all
Manually rotates the log files of all loggers that have file rotation enabled.

top

logger/rotate

```
(rotate id)
```

Manually rotates the log file of the logger with the ID 'id' if the logger has file rotation enabled.

```
(do
  (load-module :logger)

  ;; disable auto start (auto start is enabled by default)
  (logger/enable-auto-start-rotation-scheduler false)

  (logger/file-logger :venice "/logs/venice.log"
                              :rotate-mode :daily
                              :rotate-dir "/logs/archive")

  (def log (logger/logger :venice))

  (log :info "test message 1")
  (log :info "test message 2")

  ;; rotate the :venice logger manually
  (logger/rotate :venice))
```

SEE ALSO

logger/rotation-scheduler-running?
Returns true if a rotation scheduler is running else false.

logger/enable-auto-start-rotation-scheduler
Enable or disable the auto starting of the rotation scheduler. Default is deactivated.

logger/start-rotation-scheduler
Manually start the rotation scheduler.

logger/rotate-all
Manually rotates the log files of all loggers that have file rotation enabled.

logger/requires-rotation?
Returns true if there is at least on logger that has log file rotation enabled.

top

logger/rotate-all

```
(rotate-all)
```

Manually rotates the log files of all loggers that have file rotation enabled.

```
(do
  (load-module :logger)

  ;; disable auto start (auto start is enabled by default)
  (logger/enable-auto-start-rotation-scheduler false)

  (logger/file-logger :venice "/logs/venice.log"
                              :rotate-mode :daily
                              :rotate-dir "/logs/archive")
```

```
  (def log (logger/logger :venice))

  (log :info "test message 1")
  (log :info "test message 2")

  ;; rotate all loggers manually
  (logger/rotate-all))
```

SEE ALSO

logger/rotation-scheduler-running?
Returns true if a rotation scheduler is running else false.

logger/enable-auto-start-rotation-scheduler
Enable or disable the auto starting of the rotation scheduler. Default is deactivated.

logger/start-rotation-scheduler
Manually start the rotation scheduler.

logger/rotate
Manually rotates the log file of the logger with the ID 'id' if the logger has file rotation enabled.

logger/requires-rotation?
Returns true if there is at least on logger that has log file rotation enabled.

top

logger/rotation-scheduler-running?

```
(rotation-scheduler-running?)
```

Returns `true` if a rotation scheduler is running else `false`.

The scheduler is started when the first file logger with enabled file rotation is created!

```
(do
  (load-module :logger)

  (logger/file-logger :venice "/logs/venice.log"
                              :rotate-mode :daily
                              :rotate-dir "/logs/archive")

  ;; check after creation of the first file logger with file rotation
  (logger/rotation-scheduler-running?))
```

SEE ALSO

logger/enable-auto-start-rotation-scheduler
Enable or disable the auto starting of the rotation scheduler. Default is deactivated.

logger/start-rotation-scheduler
Manually start the rotation scheduler.

logger/rotate
Manually rotates the log file of the logger with the ID 'id' if the logger has file rotation enabled.

logger/rotate-all
Manually rotates the log files of all loggers that have file rotation enabled.

logger/requires-rotation?
Returns true if there is at least on logger that has log file rotation enabled.

top

logger/start-rotation-scheduler

```
(start-rotation-scheduler)
```

Manually start the rotation scheduler.

Note: Consider to use `(logger/enable-auto-start-rotation-scheduler true)` instead of manually starting the scheduler.

```
(do
  (load-module :logger)

  ;; disable auto start (auto start is enabled by default)
  (logger/enable-auto-start-rotation-scheduler false)

  ;; start the scheduler manually
  (logger/start-rotation-scheduler)

  (logger/file-logger :venice "/logs/venice.log"
                              :rotate-mode :daily
                              :rotate-dir "/logs/archive")

  (def log (logger/logger :venice))

  (log :info "test message 1")
  (log :info "test message 2"))
```

SEE ALSO

logger/rotation-scheduler-running?
Returns true if a rotation scheduler is running else false.

logger/enable-auto-start-rotation-scheduler
Enable or disable the auto starting of the rotation scheduler. Default is deactivated.

logger/rotate
Manually rotates the log file of the logger with the ID 'id' if the logger has file rotation enabled.

logger/rotate-all
Manually rotates the log files of all loggers that have file rotation enabled.

logger/requires-rotation?
Returns true if there is at least on logger that has log file rotation enabled.

top

logo

```
(logo)
```

Returns the Venice logo, a map with the keys `:name`, `:mimetype`, and `:data`

```
(logo)


(let [l (logo)]
  (io/spit (io/file (:name l)) (:data l)))
```

top

long

```
(long x)
```

Converts to long

```
(long 1)
=> 1

(long nil)
=> 0

(long false)
=> 0

(long true)
=> 1

(long 1.2F)
=> 1

(long 1.2)
=> 1

(long 1.2M)
=> 1

(long "1")
=> 1

(long (char "A"))
=> 65
```

top

long-array

```
(long-array coll)
(long-array len)
(long-array len init-val)
```

Returns an array of Java primitive longs containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value.

To create an array of :java.lang.Long use:

```
    (make-array :java.lang.Long 3)
```

```
(long-array '(1 2 3))
=> [1, 2, 3]

(long-array '(1I 2 3.2 3.56M))
=> [1, 2, 3, 3]

(long-array 10)
=> [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
```

```
(long-array 10 42)
=> [42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42]
```

SEE ALSO

java-long-list
Converts a Venice list/vector to a Java Long list

top

long?

```
(long? n)
```

Returns true if n is a long

```
(long? 4)
=> true

(long? 4I)
=> false

(long? 3.1)
=> false

(long? true)
=> false

(long? nil)
=> false

(long? {})
=> false
```

top

loop

```
(loop [bindings*] exprs*)
```

Evaluates the exprs and binds the bindings. Creates a recursion point with the bindings.

```
;; tail recursion
(loop [x 1]                 ; <-+ loop
  (when (< x 4)             ;   |
    (println x)             ;   |
    (recur (inc x))))       ; --+
1
2
3
=> nil

;; tail recursion (nested loops)
(loop [x 1]                 ; <----+ outer loop
```

```
  (when (< x 4)             ;      |
    (loop [y 1]             ; <-+ inner loop
      (when (< y 3)         ;   |  |
        (println [x y])     ;   |  |
        (recur (inc y))))   ; --+  |
    (recur (inc x))))       ; -----+
[1 1]
[1 2]
[2 1]
[2 2]
[3 1]
[3 2]
=> nil


;; tail recursion
(do
  (defn sum [n]
    (loop [cnt n acc 0]
      (if (zero? cnt)
        acc
        (recur (dec cnt) (+ acc cnt)))))
  (sum 10000))
=> 50005000
```

SEE ALSO

recur
Evaluates the exprs and rebinds the bindings of the recursion point to the values of the exprs. The recur expression must be at the ...

top

macro?

```
(macro? x)
```

Returns true if x is a macro

```
(macro? and)
=> true
```

top

macroexpand

```
(macroexpand form)
```

If form represents a macro form, returns its expansion, else returns form.

To recursively expand all macros in a form use `(macroexpand-all form)`.

```
(macroexpand '(-> c (+ 3) (* 2)))
=> (* (+ c 3) 2)
```

SEE ALSO

defmacro
Macro definition

macroexpand-all
Recursively expands all macros in the form.

top

macroexpand-all

```
(macroexpand-all form)
```

Recursively expands all macros in the form.

```
(macroexpand-all '(and true true))
=> (let [cond__29291__auto true] (if cond__29291__auto true cond__29291__auto))

(macroexpand-all '(and true (or true false) true))
=> (let [cond__29319__auto true] (if cond__29319__auto (let [cond__29319__auto (let [cond__29320__auto true]
(if cond__29320__auto cond__29320__auto false))] (if cond__29319__auto true cond__29319__auto))
cond__29319__auto))

(macroexpand-all '(let [n 5] (cond (< n 0) -1 (> n 0) 1 :else 0)))
=> (let [n 5] (if (< n 0) -1 (if (> n 0) 1 (if :else 0 nil))))
```

SEE ALSO

macroexpand
If form represents a macro form, returns its expansion, else returns form.

defmacro
Macro definition

top

macroexpand-on-load?

```
(macroexpand-on-load?)
```

Returns true if `macroexpand-on-load` feature is enabled else false.

The activation of `macroexpand-on-load` (upfront macro expansion) results in 3x to 15x better performance. Upfront macro expansion can be activated through the `!macroexpand` command in the REPL.

```
(macroexpand-on-load?)
=> false
```

top

make-array

```
(make-array type len)
(make-array type dim &more-dims)
```

Returns an array of the given type and length

```
(str (make-array :long 5))
=> "[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]"

(str (make-array :java.lang.Long 5))
=> "[nil, nil, nil, nil, nil]"

(str (make-array :long 2 3))
=> "[[0 0 0], [0 0 0]]"

(aset (make-array :java.lang.Long 5) 3 9999)
=> [nil, nil, nil, 9999, nil]
```

top

map

```
(map f coll colls*)
```

Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the colls is exhausted.
Any remaining items in other colls are ignored.
Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.
Note: if Java collections are used the mapper converts all mapped items back to Java data types to keep Java compatibilty as much as possible!
To avoid this just convert the Java collection to a Venice collection. E.g.: `(into [] ...)`.

```
(map inc [1 2 3 4])
=> (2 3 4 5)

(map + [1 2 3 4] [10 20 30 40])
=> (11 22 33 44)

(map list '(1 2 3 4) '(10 20 30 40))
=> ((1 10) (2 20) (3 30) (4 40))

(map vector (lazy-seq 1 inc) [10 20 30 40])
=> ([1 10] [2 20] [3 30] [4 40])

(map (fn [[k v]] [k v]) {:a 1 :b 2})
=> ([:a 1] [:b 2])

(map (fn [e] [(key e) (inc (val e))]) {:a 1 :b 2})
=> ([:a 2] [:b 3])

(map inc #{1 2 3})
=> (2 3 4)

;; Venice enforces Java types when using java collections instead
;; of Venice collections!
;; -> The returned element type is a 'java.util.ArrayList'
;;    and not a 'core/vector'
(->> (doto (. :java.util.ArrayList :new) (. :add 1) (. :add 2))
     (map (fn [x] [(inc x)]))  ;; map to a 'core/vector'
     (first)
     (type))
=> :java.util.ArrayList

;; Same example with a Venice collection!
;; -> The returned element type is a 'core/vector'
```

```
(->> [1 2]
     (map (fn [x] [(inc x)]))  ;; map to a 'core/vector'
     (first)
     (type))
=> :core/vector
```

SEE ALSO

filter
Returns a collection of the items in coll for which (predicate item) returns logical true.

reduce
f should be a function of 2 arguments. If val is not supplied, returns the result of applying f to the first 2 items in coll, then ...

map-indexed
Returns a collection of applying f to 0 and the first item of coll, followed by applying f to 1 and the second item of coll, etc. until ...

top

map-entry

```
(map-entry key val)
```

Creates a new map entry

```
(map-entry :a 1)
=> [:a 1]

(key (map-entry :a 1))
=> :a

(val (map-entry :a 1))
=> 1

(entries {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> ([:a 1] [:b 2] [:c 3])
```

SEE ALSO

map-entry?
Returns true if m is a map entry

entries
Returns a collection of the map's entries.

map
Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

key
Returns the key of the map entry.

val
Returns the val of the map entry.

top

map-entry?

```
(map-entry? m)
```

Returns true if m is a map entry

```
(map-entry? (map-entry :a 1))
=> true


(map-entry? (first (entries {:a 1 :b 2})))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

map-entry
Creates a new map entry

entries
Returns a collection of the map's entries.

map
Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

top

map-indexed

```
(map-indexed f coll)
```

Returns a collection of applying f to 0 and the first item of coll, followed by applying f to 1 and the second item of coll, etc. until coll is exhausted. Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(map-indexed (fn [idx val] [idx val]) [:a :b :c])
=> ([0 :a] [1 :b] [2 :c])


(map-indexed vector [:a :b :c])
=> ([0 :a] [1 :b] [2 :c])


;; start at index 1 instead of zero
(map-indexed #(vector (inc %1) %2) [:a :b :c])
=> ([1 :a] [2 :b] [3 :c])


(map-indexed vector "abcdef")
=> ([0 #\a] [1 #\b] [2 #\c] [3 #\d] [4 #\e] [5 #\f])


(map-indexed hash-map [:a :b :c])
=> ({0 :a} {1 :b} {2 :c})
```

SEE ALSO

map
Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

top

map-invert

```
(map-invert m)
```

Returns the map with the vals mapped to the keys.

```
(map-invert {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> {1 :a 2 :b 3 :c}
```

top

map-keys

```
(map-keys f m)
```

Applys function f to the keys of the map m.

```
(map-keys name {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> {"a" 1 "b" 2 "c" 3}
```

SEE ALSO

map-vals
Applys function f to the values of the map m.

map-invert
Returns the map with the vals mapped to the keys.

top

map-vals

```
(map-vals f m)
```

Applys function f to the values of the map m.

```
(map-vals inc {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> {:a 2 :b 3 :c 4}


(map-vals :len {:a {:col 1 :len 10} :b {:col 2 :len 20} :c {:col 3 :len 30}})
=> {:a 10 :b 20 :c 30}
```

SEE ALSO

map-keys
Applys function f to the keys of the map m.

map-invert
Returns the map with the vals mapped to the keys.

top

map?

```
(map? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a map

```
(map? {:a 1 :b 2})
=> true
```

top

mapcat

```
(mapcat fn & colls)
```

Returns the result of applying concat to the result of applying map to fn and colls. Thus function fn should return a collection.

```
(mapcat identity [[1 2 3] [4 5 6] [7 8 9]])
=> (1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)

(mapcat identity [[1 2 [3 4]] [5 6 [7 8]]])
=> (1 2 [3 4] 5 6 [7 8])

(mapcat reverse [[3 2 1 ] [6 5 4] [9 8 7]])
=> (1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)

(mapcat list [:a :b :c] [1 2 3])
=> (:a 1 :b 2 :c 3)

(mapcat #(remove even? %) [[1 2] [2 2] [2 3]])
=> (1 3)

(mapcat #(repeat 2 %) [1 2])
=> (1 1 2 2)

(mapcat (fn [& x] [(apply + x)]) [10 11 12] [1 2 3])
=> (11 13 15)

(mapcat (juxt inc dec)  [1 2 3 4])
=> (2 0 3 1 4 2 5 3)

;; Turn a frequency map back into a coll.
(mapcat (fn [[x n]] (repeat n x)) {:a 2 :b 1 :c 3})
=> (:a :a :b :c :c :c)
```

SEE ALSO

map
Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

flatten
Takes any nested combination of collections (lists, vectors, etc.) and returns their contents as a single, flat sequence. (flatten ...

top

mapv

```
(mapv f coll colls*)
```

Returns a vector consisting of the result of applying f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the colls is exhausted. Any remaining items in other colls are ignored.

```
(mapv inc [1 2 3 4])
=> [2 3 4 5]


(mapv + [1 2 3 4] [10 20 30 40])
=> [11 22 33 44]


(mapv vector [1 2 3 4] [10 20 30 40])
=> [[1 10] [2 20] [3 30] [4 40]]
```

SEE ALSO

docoll
Applies f to the items of the collection presumably for side effects. Returns nil.

top

match?

```
(match? s regex)
```

Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

The argument 'regex' may be a string representing a regular expression or a :java.util.regex.Pattern.

See the functions in the 'regex' namespace if more than a simple regex match is required! E.g. `regex/matches?` performs much better on matching many strings against the same pattern:

```
(let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "")]
  (filter #(regex/matches? m %) ["100" "1a1" "200"]))
```

```
(match? "1234" "[0-9]+")
=> true


(match? "1234ss" "[0-9]+")
=> false


(match? "1234" #"[0-9]+")
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

not-match?
Returns true if the string s does not match the regular expression regex.

regex/matches?
Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern. Returns true if the patterns matches the string else false.

regex/matches-not?
Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern. Returns false if the patterns matches the string else true.

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher.

regex/matches
Returns the matches, if any, for the matcher with the pattern of a string, using java.util.regex.Matcher.matches().

regex/find
Returns the next regex match or nil if there is no further match. Returns nil if there is no match.

regex/find-all
Returns all regex matches as list or an empty list if there are no matches.

top

math/acos

```
(math/acos x)
```

Returns the arc cosine of a value; the returned angle is in the range `0.0` through `pi`

```
(math/acos 0.5)
=> 1.0471975511965979
```

SEE ALSO

math/cos
Returns the trigonometric cosine of an angle given in radians

math/asin
Returns the arc sine of a value; the returned angle is in the range -pi/2 through pi/2

math/atan
Returns the arc tangent of a value; the returned angle is in the range -pi/2 through pi/2.

top

math/asin

```
(math/asin x)
```

Returns the arc sine of a value; the returned angle is in the range `-pi/2` through `pi/2`

```
(math/asin 0.8660254037844386)
=> 1.0471975511965976
```

SEE ALSO

math/sin
Returns the trigonometric sine of an angle given in radians

math/acos
Returns the arc cosine of a value; the returned angle is in the range 0.0 through pi

math/atan
Returns the arc tangent of a value; the returned angle is in the range -pi/2 through pi/2.

top

math/atan

```
(math/atan x)
```

Returns the arc tangent of a value; the returned angle is in the range `-pi/2` through `pi/2`.

```
(math/atan 1.7320508075688767)
=> 1.0471975511965976
```

SEE ALSO

math/tan
Returns the trigonometric tangent of an angle given in radians

math/asin
Returns the arc sine of a value; the returned angle is in the range -pi/2 through pi/2

math/acos
Returns the arc cosine of a value; the returned angle is in the range 0.0 through pi

top

math/cos

```
(math/cos x)
```

Returns the trigonometric cosine of an angle given in radians

```
(math/cos (/ math/PI 3.0))
=> 0.5000000000000001
```

SEE ALSO

math/sin
Returns the trigonometric sine of an angle given in radians

math/tan
Returns the trigonometric tangent of an angle given in radians

top

math/mean

```
(math/mean x)
(math/mean x y)
(math/mean x y & more)
```

Returns the mean value of the values

```
(math/mean 10 20 30)
=> 20.0

(math/mean 1.4 3.6)
=> 2.5

(math/mean 2.8M 6.4M)
=> 4.6000000000000000M
```

SEE ALSO

math/median
Returns the median of the values

math/standard-deviation
Returns the standard deviation of the values for data sample type :population or :sample.

math/quantile
Returns the quantile [0.0 .. 1.0] of the values

math/quartiles
Returns the quartiles (1st, 2nd, and 3rd) of the values

top

math/median

```
(math/median coll)
```

Returns the median of the values

```
(math/median '(3 1 2))
=> 2.0

(math/median '(3 2 1 4))
=> 2.5

(math/median '(3.6 1.4 4.8))
=> 3.6

(math/median '(3.6M 1.4M 4.8M))
=> 3.6M
```

SEE ALSO

math/mean
Returns the mean value of the values

math/standard-deviation
Returns the standard deviation of the values for data sample type :population or :sample.

math/quantile
Returns the quantile [0.0 .. 1.0] of the values

math/quartiles
Returns the quartiles (1st, 2nd, and 3rd) of the values

top

math/quantile

```
(math/quantile q coll)
```

Returns the quantile [0.0 .. 1.0] of the values

```
(math/quantile 0.5 '(3, 7, 8, 5, 12, 14, 21, 13, 18))
=> 12.0
```

```
(math/quantile 0.5 '(3, 7, 8, 5, 12, 14, 21, 15, 18, 14))
=> 13.0
```

SEE ALSO

math/mean
Returns the mean value of the values

math/median
Returns the median of the values

math/standard-deviation
Returns the standard deviation of the values for data sample type :population or :sample.

math/quartiles
Returns the quartiles (1st, 2nd, and 3rd) of the values

top

math/quartiles

```
(math/quartiles coll)
```

Returns the quartiles (1st, 2nd, and 3rd) of the values

```
(math/quartiles '(3, 7, 8, 5, 12, 14, 21, 13, 18))
=> (6.0 12.0 16.0)


(math/quartiles '(3, 7, 8, 5, 12, 14, 21, 15, 18, 14))
=> (7.0 13.0 15.0)
```

SEE ALSO

math/mean
Returns the mean value of the values

math/median
Returns the median of the values

math/standard-deviation
Returns the standard deviation of the values for data sample type :population or :sample.

math/quantile
Returns the quantile [0.0 .. 1.0] of the values

top

math/sin

```
(math/sin x)
```

Returns the trigonometric sine of an angle given in radians

```
(math/sin (/ math/PI 3.0))
=> 0.8660254037844386
```

SEE ALSO

math/cos
Returns the trigonometric cosine of an angle given in radians

math/tan
Returns the trigonometric tangent of an angle given in radians

top

math/softmax

```
(math/softmax coll)
```

Softmax algorithm

```
(math/softmax [3.2 1.3 0.2 0.8])
=> [0.7751495482986049 0.1159380476300716 0.03859242355646149 0.07031998051486205]
```

top

math/standard-deviation

```
(math/standard-deviation type coll)
```

Returns the standard deviation of the values for data sample type `:population` or `:sample`.

```
(math/standard-deviation :sample '(10 8 30 22 15))
=> 9.055385138137417

(math/standard-deviation :population '(10 8 30 22 15))
=> 8.099382692526634

(math/standard-deviation :sample '(1.4 3.6 7.8 9.0 2.2))
=> 3.40587727318528

(math/standard-deviation :sample '(2.8M 6.4M 2.0M 4.4M))
=> 1.942506971244462
```

SEE ALSO

math/mean
Returns the mean value of the values

math/median
Returns the median of the values

math/quantile
Returns the quantile [0.0 .. 1.0] of the values

math/quartiles
Returns the quartiles (1st, 2nd, and 3rd) of the values

top

math/tan

```
(math/tan x)
```

Returns the trigonometric tangent of an angle given in radians

```
(math/tan (/ math/PI 3.0))
=> 1.7320508075688767
```

SEE ALSO

math/sin
Returns the trigonometric sine of an angle given in radians

math/cos
Returns the trigonometric cosine of an angle given in radians

top

math/to-degrees

```
(math/to-degrees x)
```

Converts an angle measured in radians to an approximately equivalent angle measured in degrees. The conversion from radians to degrees is generally inexact; users should not expect (cos (to-radians 90.0)) to exactly equal 0.0

```
(math/to-degrees 3)
=> 171.88733853924697

(math/to-degrees 3.1415926)
=> 179.99999692953102

(math/to-degrees 3.1415926M)
=> 179.99999692953102
```

SEE ALSO

math/to-radians
Converts an angle measured in degrees to an approximately equivalent angle measured in radians. The conversion from degrees to radians ...

top

math/to-radians

```
(math/to-radians x)
```

Converts an angle measured in degrees to an approximately equivalent angle measured in radians. The conversion from degrees to radians is generally inexact.

```
(math/to-radians 90)
=> 1.5707963267948966

(math/to-radians 90.0)
=> 1.5707963267948966
```

```
(math/to-radians 90.0M)
=> 1.5707963267948966
```

SEE ALSO

math/to-degrees
Converts an angle measured in radians to an approximately equivalent angle measured in degrees. The conversion from radians to degrees ...

top

matrix/add-column-at-end

```
(matrix/add-column-at-end m c)
```

Add a column to a matrix after the last column.

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)

  ;; | 1 2 3 |  +  | 4 8 |  =>   | 1 2 3 4 |
  ;; | 5 6 7 |                   | 5 6 7 8 |

  (matrix/add-column-at-end [[1 2 3] [5 6 7]] [4 8]))
=> [[1 2 3 4] [5 6 7 8]]
```

top

matrix/add-column-at-start

```
(matrix/add-column-at-start m c)
```

Add a column to a matrix before the first column.

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)

  ;; | 2 3 4 |  +  | 1 5 |  =>  | 1 2 3 4 |
  ;; | 6 7 8 |                  | 5 6 7 8 |

  (matrix/add-column-at-start [[2 3 4] [6 7 8]] [1 5]))
=> [[1 2 3 4] [5 6 7 8]]
```

top

matrix/add-row-at-end

```
(matrix/add-row-at-end m r)
```

Add a row to a matrix after the last row.

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)
```

```
  ;; | 1 2 3 |  +  | 7 8 9 |  =>   | 1 2 3 |
  ;; | 4 5 6 |                     | 4 5 6 |
  ;;                               | 7 8 9 |

  (matrix/add-row-at-end [[1 2 3] [ 4 5 6]] [7 8 9]))
=> [[1 2 3] [4 5 6] [7 8 9]]
```

top

matrix/add-row-at-start

```
(matrix/add-row-at-start m r)
```

Add a row to a matrix before the first row.

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)

  ;; | 4 5 6 |  +  | 1 2 3 |  =>   | 1 2 3 |
  ;; | 7 8 9 |                     | 4 5 6 |
  ;;                               | 7 8 9 |

  (matrix/add-row-at-start [[ 4 5 6 ] [7 8 9]] [1 2 3]))
=> [[1 2 3] [4 5 6] [7 8 9]]
```

top

matrix/assoc-element

```
(matrix/assoc-element m row col val)
```

Replaces an element in the matrix

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)
  (matrix/assoc-element [[1 2 3] [4 5 6]] 1 2 9))
=> [[1 2 3] [4 5 9]]
```

top

matrix/column

```
(matrix/column m n)
```

Returns the matrix column n

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)
  (matrix/column [[1 2 3] [4 5 6]] 1))
=> [2 5]
```

top

matrix/columns

```
(matrix/columns m)
```

Returns the number of columns in the matrix

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)
  (matrix/columns [[1 2 3]
                   [4 5 6]]))
=> 3
```

top

matrix/element

```
(matrix/element m row col)
```

Returns the matrix element at the row and column

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)
  (matrix/element [[1 2 3] [4 5 6]] 1 2))
=> 6
```

top

matrix/empty?

```
(matrix/empty? m)
```

Returns true if the matrix is empty else false

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)
  (matrix/empty? []))
=> true
```

top

matrix/format

```
(matrix/format m)
(matrix/format m fmt)
```

Formats a matrix.

```
   (println (matrix/format [[1 2] [3 4] [5 6]]))
```

```
| 1  2 |
| 3  4 |
| 5  6 |
```

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)
  (println (matrix/format [[1 2] [3 14] [10 6]]))
  (println)
  (println (matrix/format [[1.8 2.0] [3.0 4.8] [5.1 6.8]]))
  (println)
  (println (matrix/format [[1.845 2.009] [3.054 4.889] [5.132 6.878]]
                          (fn [x] (str/format "%.2f" x)))))
|  1   2 |
|  3  14 |
| 10   6 |

| 1.8  2.0 |
| 3.0  4.8 |
| 5.1  6.8 |

| 1.85  2.01 |
| 3.05  4.89 |
| 5.13  6.88 |
=> nil
```

top

matrix/remove-column

```
(matrix/remove-column m n)
```

Remove a column from a matrix.

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)
  (matrix/remove-column [[2 3 4] [6 7 8]] 1))
=> [[2 4] [6 8]]
```

top

matrix/remove-row

```
(matrix/remove-row m n)
```

Remove a row from a matrix.

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)
  (matrix/remove-row [[1 2] [3 4] [5 6]] 1))
=> [[1 2] [5 6]]
```

top

matrix/row

```
(matrix/row m n)
```

Returns the matrix row n

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)
  (matrix/row [[1 2 3] [4 5 6]] 1))
=> [4 5 6]
```

top

matrix/rows

```
(matrix/rows m)
```

Returns the number of rows in the matrix

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)
  (matrix/rows [[1 2 3]
                [4 5 6]]))
=> 2
```

top

matrix/transpose

```
(matrix/transpose m)
```

Transposes a matrix. A matrix is a vector of vectors [[1 2] [3 4]]

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)

  ;; | 1 2 3 |   =>   | 1 4 |
  ;; | 4 5 6 |        | 2 5 |
  ;;                  | 3 6 |
  (matrix/transpose [[1 2 3]
                     [4 5 6]]))
=> [[1 4] [2 5] [3 6]]
```

top

matrix/validate

```
(matrix/validate m)
```

Validates a matrix. A matrix is a vector of vectors [[1 2] [3 4]]

Returns the matrix if valid else throws an exception.

- A matrix must be an empty vector or a vector of vectors!

- All rows must have the same number of columns

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)
  (matrix/validate [[1 2 3]
                    [4 5 6]]))
=> [[1 2 3] [4 5 6]]
```

top

matrix/vector2d

```
(matrix/vector2d m)
```

Converts a 2D sequential collection into a 2D vector

```
(do
  (load-module :matrix)
  (matrix/vector2d (list (list 1 2 3) (list 4 5 6))))
=> [[1 2 3] [4 5 6]]
```

top

maven/artifact-filename

```
(maven/artifact-filename artifact file-suffix)
```

Returns the artifact file name

"org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6" -> "xchart-3.8.6.jar"

```
(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/artifact-filename "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6" ".jar"))


(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/artifact-filename "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6" "-sources.jar"))
```

SEE ALSO

maven/parse-artifact
Parses a Maven artifact

maven/artifact-uri
Returns the artifact URI

maven/download
Downloads an artifact in the format 'group-id:artifact-id:version' from a Maven repository. Can download any combination of the jar, ...

maven/get
Downloads artifact in the format 'group-id:artifact-id:version' from a Maven repository. The artifact type 'type' is one of {:jar, ...

top

maven/artifact-uri

```
(maven/artifact-uri artifact file-suffix)
(maven/artifact-uri artifact file-suffix repo)
```

Returns the artifact URI

"org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6" -> "https://repo1.maven.org/maven2/org/knowm/xchart/xchart-3.8.6.jar"

```
(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/artifact-uri "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6" ".jar"))

(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/artifact-uri "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6" "-sources.jar"))

(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/artifact-uri "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6" ".pom"))

(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/artifact-uri "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6"
                      ".jar"
                      "https://repo1.maven.org/maven2"))
```

SEE ALSO

maven/parse-artifact
Parses a Maven artifact

maven/artifact-filename
Returns the artifact file name

maven/download
Downloads an artifact in the format 'group-id:artifact-id:version' from a Maven repository. Can download any combination of the jar, ...

maven/get
Downloads artifact in the format 'group-id:artifact-id:version' from a Maven repository. The artifact type 'type' is one of {:jar, ...

top

maven/dependencies

```
(maven/dependencies artifacts & options)
```

Returns the dependency tree of an artifact

Relies on the environment variable `MAVEN_HOME` to access Maven.

Options:

:scope s	A scope. :compile, :provided, :runtime, :test. Defaults to :compile
:verbose v	if true invokes for verbose output else standard output. Defaults to false
:excludes e	A list of excluded dependencies
:format f	An output format. :raw, :tree, or :list. Defaults to :tree
:print p	If true prints the data else returns the data. Defaults to true.

If true print the generated pom for debugging purposes. Defaults to false.

:print-pom p

:managed-dependencies d An optional list of managed dependencies (artifacts). See example 2.

The scope is one of:

- `:compile` - build, test and run
- `:provided` - build and test
- `:runtime` - test and run
- `:test` - compile and test

Excludes dependencies with the group ids (except for :test scope):

- org.junit.*
- org.opentest4j
- org.apiguardian
- junit

Example 1:

```
(maven/dependencies [ "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6" ])
```

```
org.knowm.xchart:xchart:jar:3.8.6:compile
+- de.erichseifert.vectorgraphics2d:VectorGraphics2D:jar:0.13:compile
+- de.rototor.pdfbox:graphics2d:jar:3.0.0:compile
|  \- org.apache.pdfbox:pdfbox:jar:3.0.0:compile
|     +- org.apache.pdfbox:pdfbox-io:jar:3.0.0:compile
|     +- org.apache.pdfbox:fontbox:jar:3.0.0:compile
|     \- commons-logging:commons-logging:jar:1.2:compile
\- com.madgag:animated-gif-lib:jar:1.4:compile
```

Example 2:

lock down a transitive dependency to a specific version using Maven managed dependencies

```
(maven/dependencies ["org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6"]
                    :managed-dependencies ["org.apache.pdfbox:pdfbox:2.0.27"])
```

```
org.knowm.xchart:xchart:jar:3.8.6::compile
+- de.erichseifert.vectorgraphics2d:VectorGraphics2D:jar:0.13:runtime
+- de.rototor.pdfbox:graphics2d:jar:3.0.0:runtime
|  \- org.apache.pdfbox:pdfbox:jar:2.0.27:runtime
|     +- org.apache.pdfbox:fontbox:jar:2.0.27:runtime
|     \- commons-logging:commons-logging:jar:1.2:runtime
\- com.madgag:animated-gif-lib:jar:1.4:runtime
```

```
(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/dependencies [ "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6" ]))


(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/dependencies [ "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6" ]
                      :scope :compile
                      :verbose true))


(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/dependencies [ "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6" ]
                      :scope :runtime
                      :format :list))
```

top

maven/download

```
(maven/download artifact options*)
```

Downloads an artifact in the format 'group-id:artifact-id:version' from a Maven repository. Can download any combination of the jar, sources, or pom artifacts to a directory.

Accepts a sequence of artifacts as well.

Options:

:jar {true,false}	download the jar, defaults to true
:sources {true,false}	download the sources, defaults to false
:pom {true,false}	download the pom, defaults to false
:dir path	download dir, defaults to "."
:repo maven-repo	a maven repo, defaults to "https://repo1.maven.org/maven2"
:silent {true,false}	if silent is true does not show a progress bar, defaults to true
:force {true,false}	if force is true download the artifact even if it exist already on the download dir, else skip the download if it exists. Defaults to true.

```
(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/download "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6"))

(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/download "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6"
                  :sources true
                  :pom true))

(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/download "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6"
                  :dir "."
                  :jar false
                  :sources true))

(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/download "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6"
                  :dir "."
                  :sources true))

(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/download "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6"
                  :dir "."
                  :sources true
                  :repo "https://repo1.maven.org/maven2"))

(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/download "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6"
                  :dir "."
                  :silent false))

(do
  (load-module :maven)
  ;; download all langchain4j artifacts
```

```
  (maven/download (maven/dependencies
                      [ "dev.langchain4j:langchain4j:0.28.0" ]
                      :format :list
                      :scope :runtime
                      :print false)
                  :dir "."
                  :silent false))
```

SEE ALSO

maven/get
Downloads artifact in the format 'group-id:artifact-id:version' from a Maven repository. The artifact type 'type' is one of {:jar, ...

maven/parse-artifact
Parses a Maven artifact

top

maven/get

```
(maven/get artifact type options*)
```

Downloads artifact in the format 'group-id:artifact-id:version' from a Maven repository. The artifact type 'type' is one of {:jar, :sources, :pom}.

Returns the artifact as byte buffer.

Options:

:repo maven-repo	a maven repo, defaults to "https://repo1.maven.org/maven2"
:silent {true,false}	if silent is true does not show a progress bar, defaults to true

```
(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/get "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6" :jar))

(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/get "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6" :jar :silent false))

(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/get "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6" :sources))

(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/get "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6"
             :jar
             :repo "https://repo1.maven.org/maven2"))
```

SEE ALSO

maven/download
Downloads an artifact in the format 'group-id:artifact-id:version' from a Maven repository. Can download any combination of the jar, ...

maven/parse-artifact
Parses a Maven artifact

top

maven/home-dir

```
(maven/home-dir)
```

Returns the Apache Maven home directory or nil if Maven is not installed.

If a REPL is active checks first for local Apache Maven installation in the REPL, if none is available checks the environment variable 'MAVEN_HOME'.

If a REPL is not active checks the environment variable 'MAVEN_HOME'.

```
(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/home-dir))
```

SEE ALSO

maven/mvn
Runs a Maven command

maven/version
Runs the Maven version command and prints the commands output.

top

maven/install

```
(maven/install)
(maven/install version)
```

Installs Apache Maven to {repl-home-dir}/tools/apache-maven-x.y.z

Installation is possible from within a REPL only!

Manually download Maven:

```
curl https://archive.apache.org/dist/maven/maven-3/3.9.6/binaries/apache-maven-3.9.6-bin.zip
     --output /Users/juerg/Desktop/apache-maven-3.9.6-bin.zip
```

```
(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/install))  ;; installs default version 3.9.6


(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/install "3.9.5"))
```

SEE ALSO

maven/home-dir
Returns the Apache Maven home directory or nil if Maven is not installed.

maven/uninstall
Uninstalls Apache Maven from {repl-home-dir}/tools

top

maven/mvn

```
(maven/mvn proj-dir & args)
```

Runs a Maven command

Relies on the environment variable `MAVEN_HOME` to access Maven.

```
(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (->> (maven/mvn "/Users/foo/projects/my-project" "compile")
       (println)))


(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (->> (maven/mvn "/Users/foo/projects/my-project" "-X" "package")
       (println)))
```

SEE ALSO

maven/version
Runs the Maven version command and prints the commands output.

maven/home-dir
Returns the Apache Maven home directory or nil if Maven is not installed.

top

maven/parse-artifact

```
(maven/parse-artifact artifact)
```

Parses a Maven artifact

Form 1: "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6"

```
   { :group-id     "org.knowm.xchart"
     :artifact-id  "xchart"
     :version      "3.8.6" }
```

Form 2: "org.knowm.xchart:jar:xchart:3.8.6"

```
   { :group-id     "org.knowm.xchart"
     :artifact-id  "xchart"
     :version      "3.8.6"
     :type         :jar }
```

Form 3: "org.knowm.xchart:jar:xchart:3.8.6:compile"

```
   { :group-id     "org.knowm.xchart"
     :artifact-id  "xchart"
     :version      "3.8.6"
     :type         :jar
     :scope        :compile }
```

```
(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/parse-artifact "org.knowm.xchart:xchart:3.8.6"))
```

SEE ALSO

maven/artifact-filename
Returns the artifact file name

maven/artifact-uri
Returns the artifact URI

maven/download
Downloads an artifact in the format 'group-id:artifact-id:version' from a Maven repository. Can download any combination of the jar, ...

maven/get
Downloads artifact in the format 'group-id:artifact-id:version' from a Maven repository. The artifact type 'type' is one of {:jar, ...

top

maven/uninstall

```
(maven/uninstall)
```

Uninstalls Apache Maven from {repl-home-dir}/tools

Uninstallation is possible from within a REPL only!

```
(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/uninstall))
```

SEE ALSO

maven/home-dir
Returns the Apache Maven home directory or nil if Maven is not installed.

maven/install
Installs Apache Maven to {repl-home-dir}/tools/apache-maven-x.y.z

top

maven/version

```
(maven/version)
```

Runs the Maven version command and prints the commands output.

Relies on the environment variable `MAVEN_HOME` to access Maven.

```
(do
  (load-module :maven)
  (maven/version))
```

SEE ALSO

maven/mvn
Runs a Maven command

maven/home-dir
Returns the Apache Maven home directory or nil if Maven is not installed.

top

max

```
(max x)
(max x y)
(max x y & more)
```

Returns the greatest of the values

```
(max 1)
=> 1

(max 1 2)
=> 2

(max 4 3 2 1)
=> 4

(max 1I 2I)
=> 2I

(max 1.0)
=> 1.0

(max 1.0 2.0)
=> 2.0

(max 4.0 3.0 2.0 1.0)
=> 4.0

(max 1.0M)
=> 1.0M

(max 1.0M 2.0M)
=> 2.0M

(max 4.0M 3.0M 2.0M 1.0M)
=> 4.0M

(max 1.0M 2)
=> 2
```

SEE ALSO

min
Returns the smallest of the values

clamp
Restricts a given value between a lower and upper bound. In this way, it acts like a combination of the min and max functions.

top

mbean/attribute

```
(mbean/attribute object-name attribute-name)
```

Returns the value of a Java MBean attribute.

```
// Java MBean example
public interface HelloMBean {
```

```
        int getMaxCount();
        void setMaxCount(int c);
    }

    public class Hello implements HelloMBean {
        @Override
        public int getMaxCount() {
           return maxCount;
        }

        @Override
        public coid setMaxCount(int c) {
           maxCount = c;
        }

        private int maxCount = 42;
    }
```

```
(-> (mbean/object-name "java.lang:type=OperatingSystem")
    (mbean/attribute :ProcessCpuLoad))

(-> (mbean/object-name "java.lang:type=OperatingSystem")
    (mbean/attribute :SystemCpuLoad))

;; static MBean
(do
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.mbean.Hello)
  (let [bean (. :Hello :new)
        name (mbean/object-name "venice:type=Hello")]
    (mbean/register bean name)
    (mbean/attribute name :MaxCount)))

;; dynamic MBean
(do
  (let [bean (atom (hash-map :count 10))
        name (mbean/object-name "venice:type=Data")]
    (mbean/register-dynamic bean name)
    (mbean/attribute name :count)))
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/platform-mbean-server
Returns the Java platform MBean server

mbean/query-mbean-object-names
Returns a list of the registered Java MBean object names.

mbean/object-name
Creates a Java MBean object name

mbean/info
Return the MBean info of a Java MBean.

mbean/attribute!
Set the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/invoke
Invoke a Java MBean operation and return its result value.

mbean/register
Register a Java MBean

mbean/register-dynamic
Register a bean (a map wrapped by an atom or a volatile) as a dynamic Java MBean.

mbean/unregister
Unregister a Java MBean

top

mbean/attribute!

```
(mbean/attribute! object-name attribute-name attribute-value)
```

Set the value of a Java MBean attribute.

```
;; static MBean
(do
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.mbean.Hello)
  (let [bean (. :Hello :new)
        name (mbean/object-name "venice:type=Hello")]
    (mbean/register bean name)
    (mbean/attribute! name :MaxCount 64I)
    (mbean/attribute name :MaxCount)))


;; dynamic MBean
(do
  (let [bean (atom (hash-map :count 10))
        name (mbean/object-name "venice:type=Data")]
    (mbean/register-dynamic bean name)
    (mbean/attribute! name :count 20)
    (mbean/attribute name :count)))
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/platform-mbean-server
Returns the Java platform MBean server

mbean/query-mbean-object-names
Returns a list of the registered Java MBean object names.

mbean/object-name
Creates a Java MBean object name

mbean/info
Return the MBean info of a Java MBean.

mbean/attribute
Returns the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/invoke
Invoke a Java MBean operation and return its result value.

mbean/register
Register a Java MBean

mbean/register-dynamic
Register a bean (a map wrapped by an atom or a volatile) as a dynamic Java MBean.

mbean/unregister
Unregister a Java MBean

top

mbean/info

```
(mbean/info object-name)
```

Return the MBean info of a Java MBean.

Example MBean:

```
public interface HelloMBean {
    void sayHello();
    int add(int x, int y);
    int getMaxCount();
    void setMaxCount(int c);
}
```

Example MBean info:

```
{:classname "com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.mbean.Hello"
 :notifications {}
 :operations {:add {:parameters {:p1 {:descriptor {}
                                      :type "int"
                                      :description ""}
                                 :p2 {:descriptor {}
                                      :type "int"
                                      :description ""}}
                    :descriptor {}
                    :return-type "int"
                    :description "Operation exposed for management"}
              :sayHello {:parameters {}
                         :descriptor {}
                         :return-type "void"
                         :description "Operation exposed for management"}}
 :attributes {:MaxCount {:descriptor {}
                         :type "int"
                         :description "Attribute exposed for management"}}
 :constructors {:com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.mbean.Hello
                {:parameters {}
                 :descriptor {}
                 :description "Public constructor of the MBean"}}
 :description "Information on the management interface of the MBean"}
```

```
(let [name (mbean/object-name "java.lang:type=OperatingSystem")]
  (mbean/info name))


(do
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.mbean.Hello)
  (let [bean (. :Hello :new)
        name (mbean/object-name "venice:type=Hello")]
    (mbean/register bean name)
    (mbean/info name)))
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/platform-mbean-server
Returns the Java platform MBean server

mbean/query-mbean-object-names
Returns a list of the registered Java MBean object names.

mbean/object-name
Creates a Java MBean object name

mbean/attribute
Returns the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/attribute!
Set the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/invoke
Invoke a Java MBean operation and return its result value.

mbean/register
Register a Java MBean

mbean/register-dynamic
Register a bean (a map wrapped by an atom or a volatile) as a dynamic Java MBean.

mbean/unregister
Unregister a Java MBean

top

mbean/invoke

```
(mbean/invoke object-name operation params)
(mbean/invoke object-name operation params signature)
```

Invoke a Java MBean operation and return its result value.

Supported for static MBeans only!

```
// Java MBean example
public interface HelloMBean {
    void sayHello();
    int add(int x, int y);
}

public class Hello implements HelloMBean {
    @Override
    public void sayHello() {
       System.out.println("Hello, world!");
    }

    @Override
    public int add(int x, int y) {
        return x + y;
    }
}
```

```
(do
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.mbean.Hello)
  (let [bean (. :Hello :new)
        name (mbean/object-name "venice:type=Hello")]
    (mbean/register bean name)
    ;; use an explicit operation signature
    (mbean/invoke name :add [1I 2I] ["int" "int"])))


(do
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.mbean.Hello)
  (let [bean (. :Hello :new)
        name (mbean/object-name "venice:type=Hello")]
    (mbean/register bean name)
    ;; use the :add operation signature from the MBeanInfo
    (mbean/invoke name :add [1I 2I])))
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/platform-mbean-server
Returns the Java platform MBean server

mbean/query-mbean-object-names
Returns a list of the registered Java MBean object names.

mbean/object-name
Creates a Java MBean object name

mbean/info
Return the MBean info of a Java MBean.

mbean/attribute
Returns the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/attribute!
Set the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/register
Register a Java MBean

mbean/register-dynamic
Register a bean (a map wrapped by an atom or a volatile) as a dynamic Java MBean.

mbean/unregister
Unregister a Java MBean

top

mbean/jmx-connector-server-alive?

```
(mbean/jmx-connector-server-alive? server)
```

Returns true if the JMX connector server is running else false.

```
(let [cs (mbean/jmx-connector-server-start 9999)]
  (mbean/jmx-connector-server-alive? cs)
  (mbean/jmx-connector-server-stop cs))
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/jmx-connector-server-start
Start a JMX connector server on a given port.

mbean/jmx-connector-server-stop
Stop a JMX connector server

top

mbean/jmx-connector-server-start

```
(mbean/jmx-connector-server-start port)
```

Start a JMX connector server on a given port.

A connector server is required if the MBeans should be accessible from a remote Java VM.

It is strongly recommended to configure SSL and authentication for the JMX connector!

```
(let [registry (mbean/jmx-connector-server-start 9999)]
  (mbean/jmx-connector-server-alive? registry)
  (mbean/jmx-connector-server-stop registry))
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/jmx-connector-server-stop
Stop a JMX connector server

mbean/jmx-connector-server-alive?
Returns true if the JMX connector server is running else false.

top

mbean/jmx-connector-server-stop

```
(mbean/jmx-connector-server-stop server)
```

Stop a JMX connector server

```
(let [cs (mbean/jmx-connector-server-start 9999)]
  (mbean/jmx-connector-server-alive? cs)
  (mbean/jmx-connector-server-stop cs))
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/jmx-connector-server-start
Start a JMX connector server on a given port.

mbean/jmx-connector-server-alive?
Returns true if the JMX connector server is running else false.

top

mbean/memory-mxbean

```
(mbean/memory-mxbean)
```

Returns the Java Memory MXBean

```
(mbean/memory-mxbean)
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/platform-mbean-server
Returns the Java platform MBean server

mbean/operating-system-mxbean
Returns the Java Operating System MXBean

mbean/runtime-mxbean
Returns the Java Runtime MXBean

top

mbean/object-name

```
(mbean/object-name name)
(mbean/object-name domain key value)
```

Creates a Java MBean object name

```
(mbean/object-name "java.lang:type=OperatingSystem")

(mbean/object-name "java.lang" "type" "OperatingSystem")
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/platform-mbean-server
Returns the Java platform MBean server

mbean/query-mbean-object-names
Returns a list of the registered Java MBean object names.

mbean/info
Return the MBean info of a Java MBean.

mbean/attribute
Returns the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/attribute!
Set the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/invoke
Invoke a Java MBean operation and return its result value.

mbean/register
Register a Java MBean

mbean/register-dynamic
Register a bean (a map wrapped by an atom or a volatile) as a dynamic Java MBean.

mbean/unregister
Unregister a Java MBean

top

mbean/operating-system-mxbean

```
(mbean/operating-system-mxbean)
```

Returns the Java Operating System MXBean

```
(mbean/operating-system-mxbean)
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/platform-mbean-server
Returns the Java platform MBean server

mbean/runtime-mxbean
Returns the Java Runtime MXBean

mbean/memory-mxbean
Returns the Java Memory MXBean

top

mbean/platform-mbean-server

```
(mbean/platform-mbean-server)
```

Returns the Java platform MBean server

```
(mbean/platform-mbean-server)
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/query-mbean-object-names
Returns a list of the registered Java MBean object names.

mbean/object-name
Creates a Java MBean object name

mbean/info
Return the MBean info of a Java MBean.

mbean/attribute
Returns the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/attribute!
Set the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/invoke
Invoke a Java MBean operation and return its result value.

mbean/register
Register a Java MBean

mbean/register-dynamic
Register a bean (a map wrapped by an atom or a volatile) as a dynamic Java MBean.

mbean/unregister
Unregister a Java MBean

mbean/operating-system-mxbean
Returns the Java Operating System MXBean

mbean/runtime-mxbean
Returns the Java Runtime MXBean

mbean/memory-mxbean
Returns the Java Memory MXBean

top

mbean/query-mbean-object-names

```
(mbean/query-mbean-object-names)
```

Returns a list of the registered Java MBean object names.

```
(mbean/query-mbean-object-names)
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/platform-mbean-server
Returns the Java platform MBean server

mbean/object-name
Creates a Java MBean object name

mbean/info

Return the MBean info of a Java MBean.

mbean/attribute
Returns the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/attribute!
Set the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/invoke
Invoke a Java MBean operation and return its result value.

mbean/register
Register a Java MBean

mbean/register-dynamic
Register a bean (a map wrapped by an atom or a volatile) as a dynamic Java MBean.

mbean/unregister
Unregister a Java MBean

top

mbean/register

```
(mbean/register mbean name)
```

Register a Java MBean

```
(do
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.mbean.Hello)
  (let [bean (. :Hello :new)
        name (mbean/object-name "venice:type=Hello")]
    (mbean/register bean name)))
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/platform-mbean-server
Returns the Java platform MBean server

mbean/query-mbean-object-names
Returns a list of the registered Java MBean object names.

mbean/object-name
Creates a Java MBean object name

mbean/info
Return the MBean info of a Java MBean.

mbean/attribute
Returns the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/attribute!
Set the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/invoke
Invoke a Java MBean operation and return its result value.

mbean/register-dynamic
Register a bean (a map wrapped by an atom or a volatile) as a dynamic Java MBean.

mbean/unregister
Unregister a Java MBean

top

mbean/register-dynamic

```
(mbean/register-dynamic bean name)
```

Register a bean (a map wrapped by an atom or a volatile) as a dynamic Java MBean.

```
(do
  (let [bean (atom {:count 10})
        name (mbean/object-name "venice:type=Data")]
    (mbean/register-dynamic bean name)
    (println ":count  " (mbean/attribute name :count))
    (mbean/attribute! name :count 20)
    (println ":count  " (mbean/attribute name :count))))
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/platform-mbean-server
Returns the Java platform MBean server

mbean/query-mbean-object-names
Returns a list of the registered Java MBean object names.

mbean/object-name
Creates a Java MBean object name

mbean/info
Return the MBean info of a Java MBean.

mbean/attribute
Returns the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/attribute!
Set the value of a Java MBean attribute.

mbean/invoke
Invoke a Java MBean operation and return its result value.

mbean/register
Register a Java MBean

mbean/unregister
Unregister a Java MBean

top

mbean/runtime-mxbean

```
(mbean/runtime-mxbean)
```

Returns the Java Runtime MXBean

```
(mbean/runtime-mxbean)
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/platform-mbean-server
Returns the Java platform MBean server

mbean/operating-system-mxbean
Returns the Java Operating System MXBean

mbean/memory-mxbean
Returns the Java Memory MXBean

top

mbean/unregister

```
(mbean/unregister name)
```

Unregister a Java MBean

```
(do
  (import :com.github.jlangch.venice.demo.mbean.Hello)
  (let [bean (. :Hello :new)
        name (mbean/object-name "venice:type=Hello")]
    (mbean/register bean name)
    (mbean/unregister name)))
```

SEE ALSO

mbean/platform-mbean-server
Returns the Java platform MBean server

mbean/object-name
Creates a Java MBean object name

mbean/register
Register a Java MBean

mbean/register-dynamic
Register a bean (a map wrapped by an atom or a volatile) as a dynamic Java MBean.

top

memoize

```
(memoize f)
```

Returns a memoized version of a referentially transparent function.

Note:
Use memoization for expensive calculations. If used with fast calculations it has the opposite effect and can slow it down actually!

```
(do
  (def fibonacci
    (memoize
      (fn [n]
        (cond
          (<= n 0) 0
          (< n 2) 1
          :else (+ (fibonacci (- n 1)) (fibonacci (- n 2)))))))

  (time (fibonacci 25)))
Elapsed time: 5.78ms
=> 75025


(do
  (defn test [a b]
```

```
    (println (str "calculating a=" a ", b=" b))
    (+ a b))

  (def test-memo (memoize test))

  (test-memo 1 1)
  (test-memo 1 2)
  (test-memo 1 1)
  (test-memo 1 2)
  (test-memo 1 1))
calculating a=1, b=1
calculating a=1, b=2
=> 2
```

SEE ALSO

delay
Takes a body of expressions and yields a Delay object that will invoke the body only the first time it is forced (with force or deref ...

top

merge

```
(merge & maps)
```

Returns a map that consists of the rest of the maps conj-ed onto the first. If a key occurs in more than one map, the mapping from the latter (left-to-right) will be the mapping in the result.

```
(merge {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3} {:b 9 :d 4})
=> {:a 1 :b 9 :c 3 :d 4}

(merge {:a 1} nil)
=> {:a 1}

(merge nil {:a 1})
=> {:a 1}

(merge nil nil)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

merge-with
Returns a map that consists of the rest of the maps conj-ed onto the first. If a key occurs in more than one map, the mapping(s) from ...

merge-deep
Recursively merges maps.

into
Returns a new coll consisting of to coll with all of the items of from coll conjoined.

concat
Returns a list of the concatenation of the elements in the supplied collections.

top

merge-deep

```
(merge-deep values)
(merge-deep strategy & values)
```

Recursively merges maps.

If the first parameter is a keyword it defines the strategy to use when merging non-map collections. Options are:

1. *:replace*, the default, the last value is used
2. *:into*, if the value in every map is a collection they are concatenated using `into`. Thus the type of (first) value is maintained.

```
(merge-deep {:a {:c 2}} {:a {:b 1}})
=> {:a {:b 1 :c 2}}

(merge-deep :replace {:a [1]} {:a [2]})
=> {:a [2]}

(merge-deep :into {:a [1]} {:a [2]})
=> {:a [1 2]}

(merge-deep {:a 1} nil)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

merge
Returns a map that consists of the rest of the maps conj-ed onto the first. If a key occurs in more than one map, the mapping from ...

merge-with
Returns a map that consists of the rest of the maps conj-ed onto the first. If a key occurs in more than one map, the mapping(s) from ...

top

merge-with

```
(merge-with f & maps)
```

Returns a map that consists of the rest of the maps conj-ed onto the first. If a key occurs in more than one map, the mapping(s) from the latter (left-to-right) will be combined with the mapping in the result by calling (f val-in-result val-in-latter).

```
(merge-with + {:a 1 :b 2} {:a 9 :b 98 :c 0})
=> {:a 10 :b 100 :c 0}

(merge-with into {:a [1] :b [2]} {:b [3 4] :c [5 6]})
=> {:a [1] :b [2 3 4] :c [5 6]}
```

SEE ALSO

merge
Returns a map that consists of the rest of the maps conj-ed onto the first. If a key occurs in more than one map, the mapping from ...

merge-deep
Recursively merges maps.

top

meta

```
(meta obj)
```

Returns the metadata of obj, returns nil if there is no metadata.

```
(meta (vary-meta [1 2] assoc :foo 3))
=> {:foo 3 :line 67 :column 28 :file "example"}
```

SEE ALSO

vary-meta
Returns a copy of the object obj, with (apply f (meta obj) args) as its metadata.

with-meta
Returns a copy of the object obj, with a map m as its metadata.

var-val-meta
Returns the var's value meta data.

var-sym-meta
Returns the var's symbol meta data.

top

mimetypes/probe-content-type

```
(probe-content-type f)
```

Probes the content type of a file.

The function uses a built-in "mime.types" data file to lookup the file's mimetype based on the file extension.

f must be a string or a :java.io.File.

Returns `nil` if a mapping is not defined.

```
(do
  (load-module :mimetypes)
  (mimetypes/probe-content-type "foo.png"))
=> "image/png"
```

top

min

```
(min x)
(min x y)
(min x y & more)
```

Returns the smallest of the values

```
(min 1)
=> 1

(min 1 2)
=> 1
```

```
(min 4 3 2 1)
=> 1

(min 1I 2I)
=> 1I

(min 1.0)
=> 1.0

(min 1.0 2.0)
=> 1.0

(min 4.0 3.0 2.0 1.0)
=> 1.0

(min 1.0M)
=> 1.0M

(min 1.0M 2.0M)
=> 1.0M

(min 4.0M 3.0M 2.0M 1.0M)
=> 1.0M

(min 1.0M 2)
=> 1.0M
```

SEE ALSO

max
Returns the greatest of the values

clamp
Restricts a given value between a lower and upper bound. In this way, it acts like a combination of the min and max functions.

top

mod

```
(mod n d)
```

Modulus of n and d.

```
(mod 10 4)
=> 2

(mod -1 5)
=> 4

(mod 10I 4I)
=> 2I
```

SEE ALSO

mod-floor
floor a number towards 0 to the nearest multiple of a number

top

mod-floor

```
(mod-floor n m)
```

floor a number towards 0 to the nearest multiple of a number

```
(mod-floor 9 3)
=> 9

(mod-floor 10 3)
=> 9

(mod-floor 11 3)
=> 9

(mod-floor -11 3)
=> -9
```

SEE ALSO

mod
Modulus of n and d.

top

module-name

```
(module-name class)
```

Returns the Java module name of a class.

```
(module-name (class :java.util.ArrayList))
```

SEE ALSO

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

class-name
Returns the Java class name of a class.

top

modules

```
(modules)
```

Lists the available Venice modules

SEE ALSO

load-module
Loads a Venice predefined extension module.

doc
Prints documentation for a var or special form given x as its name. Prints the definition of custom types.

ns-list
Without arg lists the loaded namespaces, else lists all the symbols in the specified namespace ns.

top

multipart/http-content-type-header

```
(http-content-type-header)
```

Returns the HTTP content type header value for *multipart/form-data* HTTP requests.

The `multipart/render` function uses this boundary.

E.g: Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=1234567890N

```
(do
  (load-module :multipart ['multipart :as 'm])

  (m/http-content-type-header))
```

SEE ALSO

multipart/render
Renders a map of named parts as multipart/form-data format.

multipart/parse
Parses a multipart bytebuf.

top

multipart/parse

```
(parse buffer boundary)
```

Parses a multipart bytebuf.

```
(do
  (load-module :multipart ['multipart :as 'm])
  (load-module :hexdump ['hexdump :as 'h])

  (defn render []
    (m/render { "Part-1" "xxxxxxxxxxx"
                "Part-4" { :filename  "data.xml"
                           :mimetype  "application/xml"
                           :charset   :utf-8
                           :data      "<user><name>foo</name></user>" }}))
  (let [mp (render)]
    (m/parse mp (m/boundary))))

  ;; Returns a list of part maps:
```

```
;; ( { :name "Part-1"
;;     :filename nil
;;     :mimetype nil
;;     :charset nil
;;     :data [120 ... 120]  ;; shortened for brevity
;;     :data-len 11 }
;;   { :name "Part-4"
;;     :filename "data.xml"
;;     :mimetype "application/xml"
;;     :charset "utf-8"
;;     :data [60 ... 62]   ;; shortened for brevity
;;     :data-len 29 })
```

SEE ALSO

multipart/render
Renders a map of named parts as multipart/form-data format.

multipart/http−content−type−header
Returns the HTTP content type header value for multipart/form-data HTTP requests.

top

multipart/render

```
(render parts)
```

Renders a map of named parts as *multipart/form-data* format.

The part name must be a string and the part data may be of type:

- string
- string ("file:/user/foo/image.png" to reference a file)
- map (describing a part as :name, :mimetype, :data (string or bytebuf), and an optional charset) elements)
- io/file
- all other part data types are converted with `(str data)` to a string

Returns a bytebuf with all the rendered parts.

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
HOST: host.example.com
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=12345

--12345
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="notes"
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8

Lorem ipsum ...
--12345
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="foo"; filename="foo.json"
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8

content of foo.json
--12345
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="image"; filename="picture.png"
Content-Type: image/png

content of picture.png
--12345--
```

See multipart/form-data

```
(do
  (load-module :multipart ['multipart :as 'm])

  (->> (m/render { "Part-1" "xxxxxxxxxxx"
                   "Part-2" "yyyyyyyyyyy"})
       (bytebuf-to-string)
       (println)))


(do
  (load-module :multipart ['multipart :as 'm])

  (m/render { "Part-1" "xxxxxxxxxxx"
              "Part-2" "file:/user/foo/image.png"
              "Part-3" (io/file "/user/foo/image.png")
              "Part-4" { :filename  "data.xml"
                         :mimetype  "application/xml"
                         :charset   :utf-8
                         :data      "<user><name>foo</name></user>" }})
```

SEE ALSO

multipart/parse
Parses a multipart bytebuf.

multipart/http-content-type-header
Returns the HTTP content type header value for multipart/form-data HTTP requests.

top

mutable-list

```
(mutable-list & items)
```

Creates a new mutable list containing the items.

The list is backed by `java.util.ArrayList` and is not thread-safe.

```
(mutable-list)
=> ()

(mutable-list 1 2 3)
=> (1 2 3)

(mutable-list 1 2 3 [:a :b])
=> (1 2 3 [:a :b])
```

top

mutable-list?

```
(mutable-list? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a mutable list

```
(mutable-list? (mutable-list 1 2))
=> true
```

top

mutable-map

```
(mutable-map & keyvals)
(mutable-map map)
```

Creates a new mutable threadsafe map containing the items.

```
(mutable-map :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(mutable-map {:a 1 :b 2})
=> {:a 1 :b 2}
```

top

mutable-map?

```
(mutable-map? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a mutable map

```
(mutable-map? (mutable-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> true
```

top

mutable-set

```
(mutable-set & items)
```

Creates a new mutable set containing the items.

```
(mutable-set)
=> #{}

(mutable-set nil)
=> #{nil}

(mutable-set 1)
=> #{1}

(mutable-set 1 2 3)
=> #{1 2 3}

(mutable-set [1 2] 3)
=> #{3 [1 2]}
```

top

mutable-set?

```
(mutable-set? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a mutable-set

```
(mutable-set? (mutable-set 1))
=> true
```

top

mutable-vector

```
(mutable-vector & items)
```

Creates a new mutable threadsafe vector containing the items.

```
(mutable-vector)
=> []

(mutable-vector 1 2 3)
=> [1 2 3]

(mutable-vector 1 2 3 [:a :b])
=> [1 2 3 [:a :b]]
```

top

mutable-vector?

```
(mutable-vector? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a mutable vector

```
(mutable-vector? (mutable-vector 1 2))
=> true
```

top

name

```
(name x)
```

Returns the name string of a string, symbol, keyword, or function. If applied to a string it returns the string itself.

```
(name 'foo)  ;; symbol
=> "foo"
```

```
(name 'user/foo)  ;; symbol
=> "foo"

(name (symbol "user/foo"))  ;; symbol
=> "foo"

(name :foo)  ;; keyword
=> "foo"

(name :user/foo)  ;; keyword
=> "foo"

(name +)  ;; function
=> "+"

(name str/digit?)  ;; function
=> "digit?"

(name "ab/text")  ;; string
=> "ab/text"

(name (. :java.time.Month :JANUARY))  ;; java enum
=> "JANUARY"
```

SEE ALSO

qualified-name
Returns the qualified name String of a string, symbol, keyword, or function

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function. If x is a registered namespace returns x.

fn-name
Returns the qualified name of a function or macro

top

namespace

```
(namespace x)
```

Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function. If x is a registered namespace returns x.

Throws an exception if x does not support namespaces like `(namespace 2)`.

```
(namespace 'user/foo)  ;; symbol
=> "user"

(namespace (symbol "user/foo"))  ;; symbol
=> "user"

(namespace :user/foo)  ;; keyword
=> "user"

(namespace str/digit?)  ;; function
=> "str"
```

```
(namespace *ns*)  ;; symbol
=> "user"
```

SEE ALSO

name
Returns the name string of a string, symbol, keyword, or function. If applied to a string it returns the string itself.

fn-name
Returns the qualified name of a function or macro

ns
Opens a namespace.

ns
The current namespace

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol.

top

nan?

```
(nan? x)
```

Returns true if x is a NaN else false. x must be a double!

```
(nan? 0.0)
=> false

(nan? (/ 0.0 0))
=> true

(nan? (sqrt -1))
=> true

(pr (sqrt -1))
:NaN
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

infinite?
Returns true if x is infinite else false. x must be a double!

double
Converts to double

top

nano-time

```
(nano-time)
```

Returns the current value of the running Java Virtual Machine's high-resolution time source, in nanoseconds.

```
(nano-time)
=> 1154318928873916


(let [t (nano-time)
      _ (sleep 100)
      e (nano-time)]
  (format-nano-time (- e t) :precision 2))
=> "102.69ms"
```

SEE ALSO

current-time-millis
Returns the current time in milliseconds.

format-nano-time
Formats a time given in nanoseconds as long or double.

top

neg?

```
(neg? x)
```

Returns true if x smaller than zero else false

```
(neg? -3)
=> true


(neg? 3)
=> false


(neg? -3I)
=> true


(neg? -3.2F)
=> true


(neg? -3.2)
=> true


(neg? -3.2M)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

zero?
Returns true if x zero else false

pos?
Returns true if x greater than zero else false

negate
Negates x

top

negate

```
(negate x)
```

Negates x

```
(negate 10)
=> -10

(negate 10I)
=> -10I

(negate 1.23)
=> -1.23

(negate 1.23M)
=> -1.23M
```

SEE ALSO

abs
Returns the absolute value of the number

sgn
sgn function for a number.

top

newline

```
(newline)
(newline os)
```

Without arg writes a platform-specific newline to the output channel that is the current value of `*out*`. With arg writes a newline to the passed stream that must be a subclass of either `:java.io.PrintStream` or `:java.io.Writer`.

Returns `nil`.

```
(newline)
=> nil

(newline *out*)
=> nil

(newline *err*)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

print
Prints the values xs to the stream that is the current value of *out* or to the passed stream os that must be a subclass of either ...

println
Prints the values xs to the stream that is the current value of *out* or to the passed output stream os if given followed by a (newline).

printf
Without output stream prints formatted output as per format to the stream that is the current value of *out*. With a stream prints ...

top

nfirst

```
(nfirst coll n)
```

Returns a collection of the first n items

```
(nfirst nil 2)
=> ()

(nfirst [] 2)
=> []

(nfirst [1] 2)
=> [1]

(nfirst [1 2 3] 2)
=> [1 2]

(nfirst '() 2)
=> ()

(nfirst '(1) 2)
=> (1)

(nfirst '(1 2 3) 2)
=> (1 2)

(nfirst "abcdef" 2)
=> (#\a #\b)

(nfirst (lazy-seq 1 #(+ % 1)) 4)
=> (...)
```

SEE ALSO

str/nfirst
Returns a string of the n first characters of s.

top

nil?

```
(nil? x)
```

Returns true if x is nil, false otherwise

```
(nil? nil)
=> true

(nil? 0)
=> false

(nil? false)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

some?
Returns true if x is not nil, false otherwise

top

nlast

```
(nlast coll n)
```

Returns a collection of the last n items

```
(nlast nil 2)
=> ()

(nlast [] 2)
=> []

(nlast [1] 2)
=> [1]

(nlast [1 2 3] 2)
=> [2 3]

(nlast '() 2)
=> ()

(nlast '(1) 2)
=> (1)

(nlast '(1 2 3) 2)
=> (2 3)

(nlast "abcdef" 2)
=> (#\e #\f)
```

SEE ALSO

str/nlast
Returns a string of the n last characters of s.

top

not

```
(not x)
```

Returns true if x is logical false, false otherwise.

```
(not true)
=> false
```

```
(not (== 1 2))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

and
Ands the predicate forms

or
Ors the predicate forms

top

not-any?

```
(not-any? pred coll)
```

Returns false if the predicate is true for at least one collection item, true otherwise

```
(not-any? number? nil)
=> true


(not-any? number? [])
=> true


(not-any? number? [1 :a :b])
=> false


(not-any? number? [1 2 3])
=> false


(not-any? #(>= % 10) [1 5 10])
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

any?
Returns true if the predicate is true for at least one collection item, false otherwise.

every?
Returns true if coll is a collection and the predicate is true for all collection items, false otherwise.

not-every?
Returns true if coll is a collection and the predicate is not true for all collection items, false otherwise.

top

not-contains?

```
(not-contains? coll key)
```

Returns true if key is not present in the given collection, otherwise returns false.

```
(not-contains? #{:a :b} :c)
=> true
```

```
(not-contains? {:a 1 :b 2} :c)
=> true

(not-contains? [10 11 12] 1)
=> false

(not-contains? [10 11 12] 5)
=> true

(not-contains? "abc" 1)
=> false

(not-contains? "abc" 5)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

contains?
Returns true if key is present in the given collection, otherwise returns false.

top

not-empty?

```
(not-empty? x)
```

Returns true if x is not empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

```
(not-empty? {:a 1})
=> true

(not-empty? [1 2])
=> true

(not-empty? '(1 2))
=> true

(not-empty? "abc")
=> true

(not-empty? nil)
=> false

(not-empty? "")
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

top

not-every?

```
(not-every? pred coll)
```

Returns true if coll is a collection and the predicate is not true for all collection items, false otherwise.

```
(not-every? number? nil)
=> false

(not-every? number? [])
=> true

(not-every? number? [1 2 3 4])
=> false

(not-every? number? [1 2 3 :a])
=> true

(not-every? #(>= % 10) [10 11 12])
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

every?
Returns true if coll is a collection and the predicate is true for all collection items, false otherwise.

any?
Returns true if the predicate is true for at least one collection item, false otherwise.

not-any?
Returns false if the predicate is true for at least one collection item, true otherwise

top

not-match?

```
(not-match? s regex)
```

Returns true if the string s does not match the regular expression regex.

The argument 'regex' may be a string representing a regular expression or a :java.util.regex.Pattern.

See the functions in the 'regex' namespace if more than a simple regex match is required! E.g. `regex/matches-not?` performs much better on matching many strings against the same pattern:

```
(let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "")]
  (filter #(regex/matches-not? m %) ["100" "1a1" "200"]))
```

```
(not-match? "S1000" "[0-9]+")
=> true

(not-match? "S1000" #"[0-9]+")
=> true

(not-match? "1000" "[0-9]+")
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/matches-not?
Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern. Returns false if the patterns matches the string else true.

regex/matches?
Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern. Returns true if the patterns matches the string else false.

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher.

regex/matches
Returns the matches, if any, for the matcher with the pattern of a string, using java.util.regex.Matcher.matches().

regex/find
Returns the next regex match or nil if there is no further match. Returns nil if there is no match.

regex/find-all
Returns all regex matches as list or an empty list if there are no matches.

top

not=

```
(not= x)
(not= x y)
(not= x y & more)
```

Same as (not (= x y))

```
(not= "abc" "abc")
=> false

(not= 0 0)
=> false

(not= 0 1)
=> true

(not= 0 0.0)
=> true

(not= 0 0.0M)
=> true

(not= "0" 0)
=> true

(not= 4)
=> false

(not= 1 2 3)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

=
Returns true if both operands have equivalent type and value

==
Returns true if both operands have equivalent value.

top

ns

```
(ns sym)
```

Opens a namespace.

```
(do
  (ns xxx)
  (def foo 1)
  (ns yyy)
  (def foo 5)
  (println xxx/foo foo yyy/foo))
1 5 5
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

ns
The current namespace

ns?
Returns true if n is an existing namespace that has been defined with (ns n) else false.

ns-unmap
Removes the mappings for the symbol from the namespace.

ns-remove
Removes the mappings for all symbols from the namespace.

ns-list
Without arg lists the loaded namespaces, else lists all the symbols in the specified namespace ns.

ns-alias
Add an alias in the current namespace to another namespace. Arguments are two symbols: the alias to be used, and the symbolic name ...

ns-meta
Returns the meta data of the namespace n or nil if n is not an existing namespace

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function. If x is a registered namespace returns x.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol.

top

ns-alias

```
(ns-alias alias namespace-sym)
```

Add an alias in the current namespace to another namespace. Arguments are two symbols: the alias to be used, and the symbolic name of the target namespace.

```
(ns-alias 'p 'parsatron)
=> nil


(do
  (load-module :hexdump)
  (ns-alias 'h 'hexdump)
  (h/dump [0 1 2 3]))
00000000: 0001 0203                                ....
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

ns-unalias
Removes a namespace alias in the current namespace.

ns-aliases
Returns a map of the aliases defined in the current namespace.

ns
The current namespace

ns
Opens a namespace.

top

ns-aliases

```
(ns-aliases)
```

Returns a map of the aliases defined in the current namespace.

```
(ns-aliases)
=> {}


(do
  (ns-alias 'h 'hexdump)
  (ns-alias 'p 'parsatron)
  (ns-aliases))
=> {h hexdump p parsatron}
```

SEE ALSO

ns-alias
Add an alias in the current namespace to another namespace. Arguments are two symbols: the alias to be used, and the symbolic name ...

ns-unalias
Removes a namespace alias in the current namespace.

ns
The current namespace

ns
Opens a namespace.

top

ns-list

```
(ns-list)
(ns-list ns)
```

Without arg lists the loaded namespaces, else lists all the symbols in the specified namespace ns.

```
(ns-list 'regex)
=> (regex/count regex/find regex/find+ regex/find-all regex/find-all+ regex/find? regex/group regex/groups regex
/matcher regex/matches regex/matches-not? regex/matches? regex/pattern regex/reset)


(ns-list)
=> ("ansi" "app" "ascii-canvas" "ascii-charts" "ascii-table" "aviron" "aviron-cycler" "aviron-limiter" "aviron-
queue" "benchmark" "cargo" "cargo-arangodb" "cargo-postgresql" "cargo-qdrant" "chinook-postgresql" "cidr"
"component" "config" "cron" "crypt" "csv" "dag" "dec" "docker" "excel" "fonts" "geoip" "gradle" "gradlew"
"grep" "hexdump" "http-client-j8" "images" "inet" "installer" "io" "ipc" "java" "jdbc-core" "jdbc-postgresql"
"json" "jsonl" "jtokkit" "keystores" "kira" "loadpath" "logger" "math" "matrix" "maven" "mbean" "mimetypes"
"multipart" "openai" "parsifal" "pdf" "qrbill" "qrcode" "qrref" "regex" "ring" "ring-multipart" "ring-mw" "ring-
session" "ring-util" "sandbox" "semver" "server-side-events" "sh" "shell" "stopwatch" "str" "test" "time"
"timing" "tomcat" "trace" "xchart" "xml" "zipvault")
```

SEE ALSO

ns
Opens a namespace.

ns
The current namespace

ns-unmap
Removes the mappings for the symbol from the namespace.

ns-remove
Removes the mappings for all symbols from the namespace.

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function. If x is a registered namespace returns x.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol.

top

ns-meta

```
(ns-meta n)
```

Returns the meta data of the namespace n or `nil` if n is not an existing namespace

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (ns-meta foo))
=> {}

(do
  (ns foo)
  (ns-meta 'foo))
=> {}

(do
  (ns foo)
  (def n 'foo)
```

```
  (ns-meta (var-get n)))
=> {}
```

SEE ALSO

alter-ns-meta!
Alters the metadata for a namespace. f must be free of side-effects.

reset-ns-meta!
Resets the metadata for a namespace

ns
Opens a namespace.

top

ns-remove

```
(ns-remove ns)
```

Removes the mappings for all symbols from the namespace.

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def x 1)
  (ns bar)
  (def y 1)
  (ns-remove 'foo)
  (println "ns foo:" (ns-list 'foo))
  (println "ns bar:" (ns-list 'bar)))
ns foo: ()
ns bar: (bar/y)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

ns
Opens a namespace.

ns-unmap
Removes the mappings for the symbol from the namespace.

ns-list
Without arg lists the loaded namespaces, else lists all the symbols in the specified namespace ns.

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function. If x is a registered namespace returns x.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol.

top

ns-unalias

```
(ns-unalias alias)
```

Removes a namespace alias in the current namespace.

```
(do
  (ns-alias 'h 'hexdump)
  (ns-unalias 'h))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

ns-alias
Add an alias in the current namespace to another namespace. Arguments are two symbols: the alias to be used, and the symbolic name ...

ns-aliases
Returns a map of the aliases defined in the current namespace.

ns
The current namespace

ns
Opens a namespace.

top

ns-unmap

```
(ns-unmap ns sym)
```

Removes the mappings for the symbol from the namespace.

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def x 1)
  (ns-unmap 'foo 'x)
  (ns-unmap *ns* 'x))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

ns
Opens a namespace.

ns
The current namespace

ns-remove
Removes the mappings for all symbols from the namespace.

ns-list
Without arg lists the loaded namespaces, else lists all the symbols in the specified namespace ns.

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function. If x is a registered namespace returns x.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol.

top

ns?

```
(ns? n)
```

Returns true if n is an existing namespace that has been defined with `(ns n)` else false.

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (ns? foo))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

ns
Opens a namespace.

top

nth

```
(nth coll idx)
(nth coll idx defaultVal)
```

Returns the nth element of coll.

Throws an exception if the index does not exist and there is no default value passed else returns the default value.

```
(nth nil 1)
=> nil

(nth [1 2 3] 1)
=> 2

(nth '(1 2 3) 1)
=> 2

(nth "abc" 2)
=> #\c

(nth nil 1 9)
=> nil

(nth [1 2 3] 6 9)
=> 9

(nth '(1 2 3) 6 9)
=> 9

(nth "abc" 6 9)
=> 9
```

top

number?

```
(number? n)
```

Returns true if n is a number (int, long, double, or decimal)

```
(number? 4I))
=> true

(number? 4)
=> true

(number? 4.0M)
=> true

(number? 4.0)
=> true

(number? true)
=> false

(number? "a")
=> false
```

top

object-array

```
(object-array coll)
(object-array len)
(object-array len init-val)
```

Returns an array of Java Objects containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value

```
(object-array '(1 2 3 4 5))
=> [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

(object-array '(1 2.0 3.45M "4" true))
=> [1, 2.0, 3.45, 4, true]

(object-array 10)
=> [nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil]

(object-array 10 42)
=> [42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42]
```

top

odd?

```
(odd? n)
```

Returns true if n is odd, throws an exception if n is not an integer

```
(odd? 3)
=> true

(odd? 4)
=> false
```

```
(odd? 4I)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

even?
Returns true if n is even, throws an exception if n is not an integer

top

offer!

```
(offer! queue v)
(offer! queue timeout v)
```

Offers an item to tail of the a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait time if necessary for space to become available. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite. If no timeout is given returns immediately false if the queue does not have any more capacity. Returns true if the element was added to this queue, else false.

```
(let [q (queue)]
  (offer! q 1)
  (offer! q 1000 2)
  (offer! q :indefinite 3)
  (offer! q 3)
  (poll! q)
  q)
=> (2 3 3)
```

SEE ALSO

queue
Creates a new mutable threadsafe bounded or unbounded queue.

put!
Puts an item to a queue. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue. Returns always nil.

take!
Retrieves and removes the head value of the queue or the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

poll!
Polls an item from a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite.

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

offer-head!

```
(offer-head! deque v)
(offer-head! deque timeout v)
```

Offers an item to the head of a deque with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait time if necessary for space to become available. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite. If no timeout is given returns immediately false if the queue does not have any more capacity. Returns true if the element was added to this queue, else false.

```
(let [q (deque)]
  (offer! q 1)
  (offer! q 1000 2)
  (offer! q :indefinite 3)
  (offer-head! q 0)
  (println (poll! q))
  (println q))
0
(1 2 3)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

deque
Creates a new mutable threadsafe bounded or unbounded deque.

put!
Puts an item to a queue. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue. Returns always nil.

take!
Retrieves and removes the head value of the queue or the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

poll!
Polls an item from a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite.

put-head!
Puts an item to the head of a deque. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue.

take-tail!
Retrieves and removes the tail value of the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

poll-tail!
Polls an item from the tail of a deque with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite.

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

openai/assert-response-http-ok

```
(assert-response-http-ok response)
```

Throws an exception if the response HTTP status is not HTTP_OK.

The exception holds the response details.

top

openai/assistant-create

```
(assistant-create name model & options)
```

Create an assistant with a model and instructions.

Parameter «name»

The name of the assistant. The maximum length is 256 characters.

Parameter «model»

ID of the model to use. E.g.: `:gpt-4o`

Parameter «options»

:description	The description of the assistant. The maximum length is 512 characters.
:instructions	The system instructions that the assistant uses. The maximum length is 256,000 characters.
:tools	A list of tool enabled on the assistant. There can be a maximum of 128 tools per assistant. Tools can be of types "code_interpreter", "file_search", or "function".
:tool-resources	A set of resources that are used by the assistant's tools. The resources are specific to the type of tool. For example, the code_interpreter tool requires a list of file IDs, while the file_search tool requires a list of vector store IDs.
:assistant-opts	A map of additional assistant options like "metadata", "temperature", "top_p", "response_format". See: OpenAI Request Options
:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI assistants URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/assistants". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/assistants"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Models API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/assistant-create
                     "Math Tutor"
                     :gpt-4o
                     :instructions (str "You are a personal math tutor. When asked "
                                        "a question, write and run Python code to "
                                        "answer the question.")
                      :tools [ { "type" "code_interpreter" } ]
                     :headers { "OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2" })]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/assistant-create
Create an assistant with a model and instructions.

openai/assistant-list
Returns a list of assistants.

openai/assistant-retrieve
Retrieves an assistant.

openai/assistant-delete
Delete an assistant.

top

openai/assistant-delete

```
(assistant-delete assistant-id & options)
```

Delete an assistant.

Parameter «assistant-id»

The ID of the assistant to delete.

Parameter «options»

:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI assistants URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/assistants/{assistant-id}". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/assistants/{assistant-id}"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Models API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/assistant-delete "asst_abc123"
                                           :headers { "OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2" })]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/assistant-create
Create an assistant with a model and instructions.

openai/assistant−list
Returns a list of assistants.

openai/assistant−retrieve
Retrieves an assistant.

openai/assistant−delete
Delete an assistant.

top

openai/assistant-list

```
(assistant-list & options)
```

Returns a list of assistants.

Parameter «options»

:limit	A limit on the number of objects to be returned. Limit can range between 1 and 100, and the default is 20.
:order	Sort order by the created_at timestamp of the objects. "asc" for ascending order and "desc" for descending order.
:after	A cursor for use in pagination. after is an object ID that defines your place in the list. For instance, if you make a list request and receive 100 objects, ending with obj_foo, your subsequent call can include after=obj_foo in order to fetch the next page of the list.
:before	A cursor for use in pagination. before is an object ID that defines your place in the list. For instance, if you make a list request and receive 100 objects, ending with obj_foo, your subsequent call can include before=obj_foo in order to fetch the previous page of the list.
:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI assistants URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/assistants". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/assistants"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Models API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/assistant-list :limit 10
                                         :order "asc"
                                         :headers { "OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2" })]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/assistant−create
Create an assistant with a model and instructions.

openai/assistant−list
Returns a list of assistants.

openai/assistant−retrieve
Retrieves an assistant.

openai/assistant−delete
Delete an assistant.

top

openai/assistant-modify

```
(assistant-modify assistant-id & options)
```

Modifies an assistant.

Parameter «name»

The name of the assistant. The maximum length is 256 characters.

Parameter «model»

ID of the model to use. E.g.: `:gpt-4o`

Parameter «options»

:name	The name of the assistant. The maximum length is 256 characters.
:model	The ID of the model to use. E.g.: `:gpt-4o`
:description	The description of the assistant. The maximum length is 512 characters.
:instructions	The system instructions that the assistant uses. The maximum length is 256,000 characters.
:tools	A list of tool enabled on the assistant. There can be a maximum of 128 tools per assistant. Tools can be of types "code_interpreter", "file_search", or "function".
:tool-resources	A set of resources that are used by the assistant's tools. The resources are specific to the type of tool. For example, the code_interpreter tool requires a list of file IDs, while the file_search tool requires a list of vector store IDs.
:assistant-opts	A map of additional assistant options like "metadata", "temperature", "top_p", "response_format". See: OpenAI Request Options
:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI assistants URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/assistants". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/assistants"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Models API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/assistant-create
                    :instructions (str "You are an HR bot, and you have access to "
                                       "files to answer employee questions about "
                                       "company policies. Always response with info "
                                       "from either of the files.")
                    :tools [ { "type" "file_search" } ]
                    :headers { "OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2" })]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/assistant−create
Create an assistant with a model and instructions.

openai/assistant−list
Returns a list of assistants.

openai/assistant−retrieve
Retrieves an assistant.

openai/assistant−delete
Delete an assistant.

top

openai/assistant-retrieve

```
(assistant-retrieve assistant-id & options)
```

Retrieves an assistant.

Parameter «assistant-id»

The ID of the assistant to retrieve.

Parameter «options»

:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI assistants URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/assistants/{assistant-id}". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/assistants/{assistant-id}"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Models API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/assistant-retrieve "asst_abc123"
                                             :headers { "OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2" })]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/assistant−create
Create an assistant with a model and instructions.

openai/assistant−list
Returns a list of assistants.

openai/assistant−retrieve
Retrieves an assistant.

openai/assistant−delete
Delete an assistant.

top

openai/audio-file-ext

```
(audio-file-ext mimetype)
```

Returns the file extension for an audio mimetype.

Examples:

mimetype	file extension
audio/aac	"aac"
audio/flac	"flac"
audio/mpeg	"mp3"
audio/mp4	"mp4"
audio/mpega	"mpega"
audio/opus	"opus"
audio/ogg	"ogg"
audio/pcm	"pcm"
audio/wav	"wav"
audio/webm	"webm"
else	"binary"

top

openai/audio-speech-generate

```
(audio-speech-generate text voice response-format & options)
```

Generates audio from the input text.

Parameter «text»

```
"The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog."
```

Parameter «voice»

The voice to use when generating the audio.

- `:alloy`
- `:echo`
- `:fable`
- `:onyx`
- `:nova`
- `:shimmer`

Parameter «response-format»

The format in which the generated images are returned

- `:mp3` (mimetype: audio/mpeg)
- `:opus` (mimetype: audio/opus)
- `:aac` (mimetype: audio/aac)
- `:flac` (mimetype: audio/flac)
- `:wav` (mimetype: audio/wav)
- `:pcm` (mimetype: audio/pcm)

Parameter request «options»

:model	An OpenAI model. E.g.: "tts-1". Defaults to "tts-1". The model can also be passed as a keyword. E.g.: `:tts-1`, `:tts-1-hd`, ...
:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:audio-opts	An optional map of OpenAI audio options. Map keys can be keywords or strings. E.g. `{ :speed 1.0 }`. See: OpenAI Request Options
:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "audio=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI audio speech URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/audio/speech". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/audio/speech"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Audio API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [text      "The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog."
        response  (openai/audio-speech-generate text
                                                :alloy
                                                :mp3
                                                :model :tts-1
                                                :audio-opts { :speed 1.0 })]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (let [audio     (:data response)
          size      (/ (count audio) 1024.0)
          file-ext  (openai/audio-file-ext (:mimetype response))
          file      (str "./audio." file-ext)]
      (printf "Saving audio (%.1fKB) to: %s%n" size file)
      (io/spit file audio))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/audio-speech-transcribe
Transcribes audio into the input language.

openai/audio-speech-translate
Translates audio into English.

openai/audio-file-ext
Returns the file extension for an audio mimetype.

top

openai/audio-speech-transcribe

```
(audio-speech-transcribe data audio-type response-format & options)
```

Transcribes audio into the input language.

Parameter «data»

The audio data (a byte buffer)

Parameter «audio-type»

The audio type

- `:flac` (mimetype: audio/flac)
- `:mp3` (mimetype: audio/mpeg)
- `:mp4` (mimetype: audio/mp4)
- `:m4a` (mimetype: audio/m4a)
- `:mpega` (mimetype: audio/mpega)
- `:ogg` (mimetype: audio/ogg)
- `:wav` (mimetype: audio/wav)
- `:webm` (mimetype: audio/webm)

Parameter «response-format»

The format in which the transcribed text is returned

- `:json`
- `:text`

- `:srt`
- `:verbose_json`
- `:vtt`

Parameter «options»

:model	An OpenAI model. E.g.: "whisper-1". Defaults to "whisper-1". The model can also be passed as a keyword. E.g.: `:whisper-1`,...
:audio-opts	An optional map of OpenAI audio options. Map keys can be keywords or strings. E.g. `{ :language "en", :temperature 0, :timestamp_granularities "word"}`. See: OpenAI Request Options
:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "audio=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI audio speech URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/audio/transcriptions". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/audio/transcriptions"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Audio API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (defn generate-mp3-audio [text]
    (let [response  (openai/audio-speech-generate text
                                                  :alloy
                                                  :mp3
                                                  :model :tts-1)]
      (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
      (:data response)))

  (let [text       "The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog."
        audio-data (generate-mp3-audio text)
        response   (openai/audio-speech-transcribe audio-data
                                                   :mp3
                                                   :json)]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (println (:text (:data response)))))

(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (defn generate-mp3-audio [text]
    (let [response  (openai/audio-speech-generate text
                                                  :alloy
                                                  :mp3
                                                  :model :tts-1)]
      (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
```

```
      (:data response)))

  (let [text       "The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog."
        audio-data (generate-mp3-audio text)
        audio-opts { :language "en"    ;; ISO-639-1
                     :temperature 0
                     :timestamp_granularities "word" }
        response   (openai/audio-speech-transcribe audio-data
                                                   :mp3
                                                   :verbose_json
                                                   :audio-opts audio-opts)]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/audio-speech-generate
Generates audio from the input text.

openai/audio-speech-translate
Translates audio into English.

openai/audio-file-ext
Returns the file extension for an audio mimetype.

top

openai/audio-speech-translate

```
(audio-speech-translate data audio-type response-format & options)
```

Translates audio into English.

Parameter «data»

The audio data (a byte buffer)

Parameter «audio-type»

The audio type

- `:flac` (mimetype: audio/flac)
- `:mp3` (mimetype: audio/mpeg)
- `:mp4` (mimetype: audio/mp4)
- `:m4a` (mimetype: audio/m4a)
- `:mpega` (mimetype: audio/mpega)
- `:ogg` (mimetype: audio/ogg)
- `:wav` (mimetype: audio/wav)
- `:webm` (mimetype: audio/webm)

Parameter «response-format»

The format in which the transcribed text is returned

- `:json`
- `:text`
- `:srt`
- `:verbose_json`

- `:vtt`

Parameter «options»

:model	An OpenAI model. E.g.: "whisper-1". Defaults to "whisper-1". The model can also be passed as a keyword. E.g.: `:whisper-1`,...
:audio-opts	An optional map of OpenAI audio options. Map keys can be keywords or strings. E.g. `{ :temperature 0, :prompt "....."}`. See: OpenAI Request Options
:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "audio=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI audio speech URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/audio/translations". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/audio/translations"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Audio API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (defn generate-mp3-audio [text]
    (let [response  (openai/audio-speech-generate text
                                                  :alloy
                                                  :mp3
                                                  :model :tts-1)]
      (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
      (:data response)))

  (let [text       "Der schnelle braune Fuchs sprang über den faulen Hund."
        audio-data (generate-mp3-audio text)
        response   (openai/audio-speech-translate audio-data
                                                  :mp3
                                                  :json)]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (println (:text (:data response)))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/audio-speech-generate
Generates audio from the input text.

openai/audio-speech-transcribe
Transcribes audio into the input language.

openai/audio-file-ext
Returns the file extension for an audio mimetype.

openai/chat-completion

```
(chat-completion prompt & options)
```

Runs a chat completion.

To run the request asynchronously just wrap it in a `future` and deref it, when the result is required.

Parameter «prompt»

A prompt is either a simple string like:

```
"Who won the world series in 2020?"
```

or a list of prompt messages:

```
[ {"role": "system", "content": "You are a helpful assistant."},
  {"role": "user", "content": "Who won the world series in 2020?"},
  {"role": "assistant", "content": "The Los Angeles Dodgers won the World Series in 2020."},
  {"role": "user", "content": "Where was it played?"} ]
```

Using prompt roles:

system	Allows to specify the way the model answers questions. Classic example: "You are a helpful assistant."
user	Equivalent to the queries made by the user.
assistant	Assistent roles are the model's responses, based on the user messages.

Parameter request «options»

:model	An OpenAI model. E.g.: "gpt-4o". Defaults to "gpt-4o". The model can also be passed as a keyword. E.g.: `:gpt-4o`, `:gpt-4-turbo`, ...
:tools	a list of tools. e.g.: function definitions (see OpenAI api for details)
:tool-choice	a tool choice. e.g.: function definitions (see OpenAI api for details) This forces the model to use a specific function: `{:type "function", :function {:name "get_n_day_weather_forecast"}`
:chat-opts	An optional map of OpenAI chat request options Map keys can be keywords or strings. E.g. `{ :temperature 0.2 }`. See: OpenAI Request Options
:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: { "OpenAI-Beta" "chats=v2" "OpenAI-Organization" "YOUR_ORG_ID" "OpenAI-Project" "YOUR_PROJECT_ID" }
:uri	An OpenAI chat completion URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/chat/completions". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/chat/completions"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Tools options (a Venice map) for passing a function definition:

```
[
  { :type "function"
    :function {
        :name "get_current_weather"
        :description "Get the current weather"
        :parameters {
            :type "object"
            :properties {
                :location {
                    :type "string"
```

```
                    :description "The city and state, e.g. San Francisco, CA"
                }
                :format {
                    :type "string"
                    :enum ["celsius", "fahrenheit"]
                    :description "The temperature unit to use. Infer this from the users location."
                }
            }
            :required ["location", "format"]
        }
    }
  }
]
```

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:*

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:message	The final chat completion message if the OpenAI server returned the HTTP status `HTTP_OK`, else `nil`
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Chat Completions API
- OpenAI API Reference
- OpenAI API Messages
- OpenAI API Functions
- OpenAI API Functions Cookbook
- OpenAI API Examples
- OpenAI API Examples Prompts

```
;; print the full OpenAI response message
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [prompt    (str "Count to 10, with a comma between each number and "
                       "no newlines.
E.g., 1, 2, 3, ...")
        response  (openai/chat-completion prompt
                                          :model :gpt-4o)]
    (println "Status:  " (:status response))
    (println "Mimetype:" (:mimetype response))
    (if (=  (:status response) 200)
      (println "Message:" (openai/pretty-print-json (:data response)))
      (println "Error:"   (:data response)))))

;; print only the OpenAI response message content
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [prompt    """
                  Count to 10, with a comma between each number and no newlines.
                  E.g., 1, 2, 3, ...
                  """
        response  (openai/chat-completion prompt
                                          :model :gpt-4o)]
```

```
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (println "Message:" (-> (:data response)
                           (openai/chat-extract-response-message-content)
                           (pr-str)))))

;; Dealing with prompt options
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [prompt      [ { :role     "system"
                        :content  (str "You will be provided with statements, and your "
                                       "task is to convert them to standard English.") }
                      { :role     "user"
                        :content  "She no went to the market." } ]
        response    (openai/chat-completion prompt
                                            :model :gpt-4o
                                            :chat-opts { :temperature 0.7
                                                         :max_tokens 64
                                                         :top_p 1 } )]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (println "Message:" (-> (:data response)
                           (openai/chat-extract-response-message-content)
                           (openai/pretty-print-json)))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/chat-completion-streaming
Runs a chat completion in streaming mode.

openai/chat-extract-response-message-content
Returns the message content of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/pretty-print-json
Returns a pretty printed Venice JSON data value.

top

openai/chat-completion-streaming

```
(chat-completion-streaming prompt handler & options)
```

Runs a chat completion in streaming mode.

Processes OpenAI server side events (SSE) and calls for every event the handler 'handler'.

Parameter «prompt»

A prompt is either a simple string like:

```
"Who won the world series in 2020?"
```

or a list of prompt messages:

```
[ {"role": "system", "content": "You are a helpful assistant."},
  {"role": "user", "content": "Who won the world series in 2020?"},
  {"role": "assistant", "content": "The Los Angeles Dodgers won the World Series in 2020."},
  {"role": "user", "content": "Where was it played?"} ]
```

Parameter «handler»

The event handler is a three argument function:

```
(defn handler [delta accumulated status] ...)
```

Handler arguments:

delta	the delta message sent with the event
accumulated	the accumulated message
type	the notification type: `:opened` - streaming started `:data` - streamed event `:done` - streaming done by the server

Parameter request «options»

:model	An OpenAI model. E.g.: "gpt-4o". Defaults to "gpt-4o". The model can also be passed as a keyword. E.g.: `:gpt-4o`, `:gpt-4-turbo`, ...
:sync	if *true* runs the request syncronously and waits until the full message response is available. if *false* runs the request asyncronously and returns immediately with the response :data field holding a `future` that can be deref'd (with an optional timeout) to get the full message. Defaults to *true*
:chat-opts	An optional map of OpenAI chat request options Map keys can be keywords or strings. E.g. `{ :temperature 0.2 }`. E.g. `{ :stream_options { :include_usage true } }. See: OpenAI Request Options
:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "chats=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI chat completion URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/chat/completions". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/chat/completions"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:message	The final chat completion message if the OpenAI server returned the HTTP status `HTTP_OK`, else `nil`
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data field contains the chat completion message and token usage: {:message "1234" :usage nil } If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

Note: The streaming mode does not support functions!

See:

- OpenAI Chat Completions API
- OpenAI API Reference
- OpenAI API Messages
- OpenAI API Examples
- OpenAI API Examples Prompts

```
;; synchronous
;; prints the arriving events asynchronously, the response is only
;; returned when the final message is available or the request is bad
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [prompt    (str "Count to 10, with a comma between each number and "
                       "no newlines.
```

```
E.g., 1, 2, 3, ...")
        handler   (fn [delta accumulated status]
                    (case status
                      :opened  (println "Started...")
                      :data    (println "Delta:" (pr-str delta))
                      :done    (println "Completed.")))
        response  (openai/chat-completion-streaming
                      prompt
                      handler
                      :model :gpt-4o
                      :sync true
                      :chat-opts { :temperature 0.1
                                   :stream_options { :include_usage true } })]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (let [data (:data response)]
      (println "Usage:  " (pr-str (:usage data)))
      (println "Message:" (pr-str (:message data))))))


;; asynchronous
;; prints the arriving events asynchronously, returns the response
;; immediately with the data  `(:data response)` as a future that can
;; be deref'd to get the final message.
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [prompt    (str "Count to 10, with a comma between each number and "
                       "no newlines.
E.g., 1, 2, 3, ...")
        handler   (fn [delta accumulated status]
                    (case status
                      :opened  (println "Started...")
                      :data    (println "Delta:" (pr-str delta))
                      :done    (println "Completed.")))
        response  (openai/chat-completion-streaming
                      prompt
                      handler
                      :model :gpt-4o
                      :sync false
                      :chat-opts { :temperature 0.1
                                   :stream_options { :include_usage true } } )]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (let [data @(:data response)]
      (println "Usage:  " (pr-str (:usage data)))
      (println "Message:" (pr-str (:message data))))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/chat-completion
Runs a chat completion.

openai/chat-process-streaming-events
Processes OpenAI server side events (SSE) and calls for every event the passed handler function.

top

openai/chat-extract-function-name

```
(chat-extract-function-name response)
(chat-extract-function-name response choice-idx tools-calls-idx)
```

Returns the function name of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

SEE ALSO

openai/chat-extract-response-message
Returns the message of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-response-message-role
Returns the message role of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-response-message-content
Returns the message content of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-response-tool-calls-id
Returns the message "tool_calls" id of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

top

openai/chat-extract-response-message

```
(chat-extract-response-message response)
(chat-extract-response-message response choice-idx)
```

Returns the message of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

SEE ALSO

openai/chat-extract-response-message
Returns the message of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-response-message-role
Returns the message role of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-response-message-content
Returns the message content of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-response-tool-calls-id
Returns the message "tool_calls" id of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-function-name
Returns the function name of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

top

openai/chat-extract-response-message-content

```
(chat-extract-response-message-content response)
(chat-extract-response-message-content response choice-idx)
```

Returns the message content of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

SEE ALSO

openai/chat-extract-response-message
Returns the message of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-response-message-role
Returns the message role of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-response-tool-calls-id

Returns the message "tool_calls" id of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-function-name
Returns the function name of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

top

openai/chat-extract-response-message-role

```
(chat-extract-response-message-role response)
(chat-extract-response-message-role response choice-idx)
```

Returns the message role of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

SEE ALSO

openai/chat-extract-response-message
Returns the message of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-response-message-content
Returns the message content of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-response-tool-calls-id
Returns the message "tool_calls" id of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-function-name
Returns the function name of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

top

openai/chat-extract-response-tool-calls-id

```
(chat-extract-response-tool-calls-id response)
(chat-extract-response-tool-calls-id response choice-idx)
```

Returns the message "tool_calls" id of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

SEE ALSO

openai/chat-extract-response-message
Returns the message of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-response-message-role
Returns the message role of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-response-message-content
Returns the message content of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

openai/chat-extract-function-name
Returns the function name of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

top

openai/chat-finish-reason

```
(chat-finish-reason response)
```

```
(chat-finish-reason response choice-idx)
```

Returns the finish reason text from an OpenAI JSON response.

The text depends may be "stop" or "tool_calls". The first signals that the response contains an answer from the model to the passed question. With the ladder the models signals to the caller that functions must be executed to get specific data to answer the question.

SEE ALSO

openai/chat−finish−reason−stop?
Returns true if the OpenAI JSON response provides an answer to the prompt.

openai/chat−finish−reason−tool−calls?
Returns true if the OpenAI JSON response contains tool calls (functions) that it wants the client to run

openai/exec−fn
Execute all functions from an OpenAI JSON response.

top

openai/chat-finish-reason-stop?

```
(chat-finish-reason-stop? response)
(chat-finish-reason-stop? response choice-idx)
```

Returns true if the OpenAI JSON response provides an answer to the prompt.

SEE ALSO

openai/chat−finish−reason
Returns the finish reason text from an OpenAI JSON response.

openai/chat−finish−reason−tool−calls?
Returns true if the OpenAI JSON response contains tool calls (functions) that it wants the client to run

openai/exec−fn
Execute all functions from an OpenAI JSON response.

top

openai/chat-finish-reason-tool-calls?

```
(chat-finish-reason-tool-calls? response)
(chat-finish-reason-tool-calls? response choice-idx)
```

Returns true if the OpenAI JSON response contains tool calls (functions) that it wants the client to run

SEE ALSO

openai/chat−finish−reason
Returns the finish reason text from an OpenAI JSON response.

openai/chat−finish−reason−stop?
Returns true if the OpenAI JSON response provides an answer to the prompt.

openai/exec−fn
Execute all functions from an OpenAI JSON response.

openai/chat-process-streaming-events

```
(chat-process-streaming-events response handler & options)
```

Processes OpenAI server side events (SSE) and calls for every event the passed handler function.

Returns a `future`. This gives the caller the choice to synchronously or asynchronously process the events from the OpenAI server.

Note: The response from the server must be of the mimetype "text/event-stream" otherwise the processor throws an exception!

The event handler is a three argument function:

`(defn handler [delta accumulated status] ...)`

delta	the delta message sent with the event
accumulated	the accumulated message
type	the notification type: `:opened` - streaming started `:data` - streamed event `:done` - streaming done by the server

Parameter «options»

:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the streaming response data

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])

  (let [api-key   (system-env "OPENAI_API_KEY")
        content   (str "Count to 10, with a comma between each number "
                       "and no newlines.
E.g., 1, 2, 3, ...")
        body      { :model    :gpt-4o
                    :messages [ { :role   "user"
                                  :content content  } ]
                    :stream   true }
        response  (hc/send :post
                    "https://api.openai.com/v1/chat/completions"
                    :headers { "Content-Type" "application/json"
                               "Authorization" (str "Bearer " api-key)}
                    :body (json/write-str body)
                    :debug false)]
    (println "Status:" (:http-status response))
    (if (= "text/event-stream" (:content-type-mimetype response))
      (let [data @(openai/chat-process-streaming-events
                    response
                    (fn [delta accumulated status]
                      (case status
                        :opened  (println "Started...")
                        :data    (println "Delta:" (pr-str delta))
                        :done    (println "Completed."))))]
        (println "Message:" (pr-str (message data))))
      (println (hc/slurp-response response :json-parse-mode :pretty-print)))))
```

SEE ALSO

http-client-j8/slurp-response

Slurps the response data from the response' input stream.

top

openai/embedding-create

```
(embedding-create input & options)
```

Creates an embedding vector representing the input text.

Parameter «input»

The input text to embed

Parameter «options»

:model	An OpenAI model. E.g.: "text-embedding-ada-002". Defaults to "text-embedding-ada-002". The model can also be passed as a keyword. E.g.: `:text-embedding-ada-002`, `:text-embedding-3-small`, `:text-embedding-3-large`
:embed-opts	An optional map of OpenAI embedding request options Map keys can be keywords or strings. E.g. `{ :encoding_format :float }`. E.g. `{ :dimensions 1536 }`. See: OpenAI Request Options
:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI assistants URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/embeddings". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/embeddings"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Models API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/embedding-create
                     "Happy Christmas ..."
                     :embed-opts { :model "text-embedding-ada-002"
                                   :encoding_format :float} )]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (let [data       (:data response)
          embed-vec  (:embedding (first (:data data)))]
      (prn data))))
```

top

openai/exec-fn

```
(exec-fn response fn-map)
```

Execute all functions from an OpenAI JSON response.

`fn-map` is map of named functions:

```
{ "get_current_weather"        get-current-weather
  "get_n_day_weather_forecast" get-n-day-weather-forecast }
```

Returns a list of function results, one for each function called.

OK result `{ :ok value }`. E.g: `{ :ok "15°C" }`

ERROR result `{ :err exception }`.

SEE ALSO

openai/chat-finish-reason
Returns the finish reason text from an OpenAI JSON response.

openai/chat-finish-reason-stop?
Returns true if the OpenAI JSON response provides an answer to the prompt.

openai/chat-finish-reason-tool-calls?
Returns true if the OpenAI JSON response contains tool calls (functions) that it wants the client to run

top

openai/file-delete

```
(file-delete file-id & options)
```

Delete a file.

Parameter «file-id»

The ID of the file to use for this request.

Parameter «options»

:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "files=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI files URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/files/{file-id}". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/files/{file-id}"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Files API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/file-delete "file-uo1oroO3MMRFwRAypupJX0pO")]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/file−upload
Upload a file that can be used across various endpoints. Individual files can be up to 512 MB, and the size of all files uploaded by ...

openai/file−list
Returns a list of files that belong to the user's organization.

openai/file−retrieve
Returns information about a specific file.

openai/file−retrieve−content
Returns the contents of the specified file.

top

openai/file-list

```
(file-list purpose & options)
```

Returns a list of files that belong to the user's organization.

Parameter «purpose»

The optional purpose is one of `nil`, "assistants", "vision", "batch", "fine-tune"

Parameter «options»

:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "files=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI files URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/files?purpose={purpose}". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/files?purpose={purpose}"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Files API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/file-list nil)]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))

(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/file-list "assistants")]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/file-upload
Upload a file that can be used across various endpoints. Individual files can be up to 512 MB, and the size of all files uploaded by ...

openai/file-retrieve
Returns information about a specific file.

openai/file-delete
Delete a file.

openai/file-retrieve-content
Returns the contents of the specified file.

top

openai/file-retrieve

```
(file-retrieve file-id & options)
```

Returns information about a specific file.

Parameter «file-id»

The ID of the file to use for this request.

Parameter «options»

:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "files=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI files URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/files/{file-id}". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/files/{file-id}"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Files API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/file-retrieve "file-uo1oroO3MMRFwRAypupJX0pO")]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/file−upload
Upload a file that can be used across various endpoints. Individual files can be up to 512 MB, and the size of all files uploaded by ...

openai/file−list
Returns a list of files that belong to the user's organization.

openai/file−delete
Delete a file.

openai/file−retrieve−content
Returns the contents of the specified file.

top

openai/file-retrieve-content

```
(file-retrieve-content file-id & options)
```

Returns the contents of the specified file.

Parameter «file-id»

The ID of the file to use for this request.

Parameter «options»

:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "files=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI files URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/files/{file-id}/content". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/files/{file-id}/content"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Files API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/file-retrieve-content "file-uo1oroO3MMRFwRAypupJX0pO")]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (let [data       (:data response)
          file       "./example.pdf"]
      (io/spit file data)
      (prn "Saved to:" file))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/file−upload
Upload a file that can be used across various endpoints. Individual files can be up to 512 MB, and the size of all files uploaded by ...

openai/file−list
Returns a list of files that belong to the user's organization.

openai/file−retrieve
Returns information about a specific file.

openai/file−delete
Delete a file.

top

openai/file-upload

```
(file-upload file-data file-name file-mimetype purpose & options)
```

Upload a file that can be used across various endpoints. Individual files can be up to 512 MB, and the size of all files uploaded by one organization can be up to 100 GB.

Parameters file

«file-data» The file data, a `bytebuf` «file-name» The file name. E.g.: "product-indo-pdf" «file-mimetype» The file mimetype. E.g.: "application/pdf"

Parameter «purpose»

Purpose is one of "assistants", "vision", "batch", "fine-tune"

Parameter «options»

:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "files=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI files URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/files". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/files"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Files API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [file      "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jlangch/venice/master/doc/pdfs/fonts-example.pdf"
        response  (openai/file-upload  (io/download file :binary true)
                                       "example.pdf"
                                       "application/pdf"
                                       "assistants")]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/file−list
Returns a list of files that belong to the user's organization.

openai/file−retrieve
Returns information about a specific file.

openai/file−delete
Delete a file.

openai/file−retrieve−content
Returns the contents of the specified file.

top

openai/image-create

```
(image-create prompt response-format & options)
```

Create images.

Parameter «prompt»

```
"A portrait of a dog in a library, Sigma 85mm f/1.4"
```

Parameter «response-format»

The format in which the generated images are returned

- `:url`
- `:b64_json`

Note: URLs are only valid for 60 minutes after the image has been generated.

Parameter request «options»

:model	An OpenAI model. E.g.: "dall-e-3". Defaults to "dall-e-3". The model can also be passed as a keyword. E.g.: `:dall-e-2`, `:dall-e-3`, ...
:image-opts	An optional map of OpenAI image request options Map keys can be keywords or strings. E.g. `{ :style "vivid" :size "1024x1024", :quality "hd" :n 1 }`. See: OpenAI Request Options
:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "images=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI chat completion URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/images/generations".

	Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/images/generations"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Image Guide
- OpenAI Image API

```
;; :url => print the full OpenAI response message
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [prompt    "A portrait of a dog in a library, Sigma 85mm f/1.4"
        response  (openai/image-create prompt
                                       :url
                                       :model :dall-e-3
                                       :image-opts {:quality "hd"})]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (println "Response:" (openai/pretty-print-json (:data response)))))

;; :b64_json => print the full OpenAI response message
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [prompt    "A portrait of a dog in a library, Sigma 85mm f/1.4"
        response  (openai/image-create prompt
                                       :b64_json
                                       :model :dall-e-3
                                       :image-opts {:quality "hd"})]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (println "Response:" (openai/pretty-print-json (:data response)))))

;; :url => save the image
(do
  (load-module :openai)
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])

  (let [prompt    "A portrait of a dog in a library, Sigma 85mm f/1.4"
        response  (openai/image-create prompt
                                       :url
                                       :model :dall-e-3
                                       :image-opts {:quality "hd"})]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (let [data       (:data (:data response))
          img-data   (first data) ;; 1st image data
          url        (:url img-data)
          _          (println "Downloading image...")
          img        (openai/image-download url "image-1")
          file       (str "./" (:name img))]
      (io/spit file (:data img))
      (println "Saved image to:" file))))
```

```
;; :b64_json => save the image
(do
  (load-module :openai)
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])

  (let [prompt    "A portrait of a dog in a library, Sigma 85mm f/1.4"
        response  (openai/image-create prompt
                                       :b64_json
                                       :model :dall-e-3
                                       :image-opts {:quality "hd"})]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (let [data       (:data (:data response))
          img-data   (first data) ;; 1st image data
          img        (->> (get img-data :b64_json)
                          (str/decode-base64))
          file       "./image-2.png"]
      (io/spit file img)
      (println "Saved image to:" file))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/image-variants
Create image variants.

openai/image-edits
Edits an image.

openai/pretty-print-json
Returns a pretty printed Venice JSON data value.

openai/image-download
Downloads an image from the given url.

top

openai/image-download

```
(image-download url basename)
```

Downloads an image from the given url.

Returns a map with the image data.

E.g.: basename = image-1

```
{ :name     image-1.png
  :mimetype "image/png"
  :data     <bytebuf> }
```

top

openai/image-edits

```
(image-edits image mask prompt response-format & options)
```

Edits an image.

Parameter «image»

The image to edit.

Parameter «mask»

The mask image.

Parameter «prompt»

A text description of the desired image.

Parameter «response-format»

The format in which the generated images are returned

- `:url`
- `:b64_json`

Note: URLs are only valid for 60 minutes after the image has been generated.

Parameter request «options»

:model	An OpenAI model. E.g.: "dall-e-2". Defaults to "dall-e-2". The model can also be passed as a keyword. E.g.: `:dall-e-2`, `:dall-e-3`, ...
:image-opts	An optional map of OpenAI image request options Map keys can be keywords or strings. E.g. `{ :size "1024x1024", :n 1 }`. See: OpenAI Request Options
:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "images=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI chat completion URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/images/edits". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/images/edits"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Image Guide
- OpenAI Image API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])
  (load-module :images)

  (defn create-image [prompt img-file]
    (println "Requesting image...")
    (let [response  (openai/image-create prompt
                                         :b64_json
                                         :model :dall-e-3
                                         :image-opts {:size "1024x1024", :quality "hd"})]
      (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
      (let [data       (:data (:data response))
```

```
          img-data   (first data) ;; 1st image data
          img        (->> (get img-data :b64_json)
                          (str/decode-base64))]
      (io/spit img-file img)
      (println "Saved image to:" img-file))))

(defn create-image-mask [img-file mask-file]
  (println "Creating mask...")
  (let [img    (->> (images/load (io/file img-file))
                    (images/convert-to-rgba))
        [w h]  (images/dimension img)
        g2d    (images/g2d img)]
    (. g2d :setComposite (. :java.awt.AlphaComposite :Clear))
    (images/fg-color g2d images/white)
    (images/fill-circle g2d (/ w 2) (/ h 2) (/ w 4))
    (images/dispose g2d)
    (images/save img :png (io/file mask-file))
    (println "Saved mask to:" mask-file)))

(defn create-image-edit [prompt img-file mask-file result-file]
  (println "Requesting image edit...")
  (let [response  (openai/image-edits (io/slurp img-file :binary true)
                                      (io/slurp mask-file :binary true)
                                      prompt
                                      :b64_json
                                      :model :dall-e-2
                                      :image-opts {:size "1024x1024", :n 1})]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (let [data       (:data (:data response))
          img-data   (first data) ;; 1st image data
          img        (->> (get img-data :b64_json)
                          (str/decode-base64))]
      (io/spit result-file img)
      (println "Saved edited image to:" result-file))))

;; create the initial image
(create-image "A sunlit indoor lounge area with a large pool at the center of the image"
              "./image-edit-source.png")

;; derive an image with a mask at the center for placing the flamingo
(create-image-mask "./image-edit-source.png"
                   "./image-edit-mask.png")

;; place the flamingo in the mask area at the center
(create-image-edit "A sunlit indoor lounge area with a pool containing a flamingo"
                   "./image-edit-source.png"
                   "./image-edit-mask.png"
                   "./image-edit-result.png"))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/image-create
Create images.

openai/image-variants
Create image variants.

openai/pretty-print-json
Returns a pretty printed Venice JSON data value.

openai/image-download
Downloads an image from the given url.

top

openai/image-variants

```
(image-variants image response-format & options)
```

Create image variants.

It only supports "dall-e-2". The quality of the variants is poor. Looks like OpenAI is giving it up.

Parameter «image»

The image to create variants from.

Parameter «response-format»

The format in which the generated images are returned

- `:url`
- `:b64_json`

Note: URLs are only valid for 60 minutes after the image has been generated.

Parameter request «options»

:model	An OpenAI model. E.g.: "dall-e-2". Defaults to "dall-e-2". The model can also be passed as a keyword. E.g.: `:dall-e-2`, `:dall-e-3`, ...
:image-opts	An optional map of OpenAI image request options Map keys can be keywords or strings. E.g. `{ :size "1024x1024", :n 1 }`. See: OpenAI Request Options
:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "images=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI chat completion URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/images/variations". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/images/variations"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Image Guide
- OpenAI Image API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)
  (load-module :http-client-j8 ['http-client-j8 :as 'hc])

  (defn create-image [img-file]
    (println "Requesting image...")
    (let [prompt    "A portrait of a dog in a library, Sigma 85mm f/1.4"
          response  (openai/image-create prompt :b64_json
                                         :model :dall-e-3
```

```
                                        :image-opts {:size "1024x1024", :quality "hd"})]
      (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
      (let [data       (:data (:data response))
            img-data   (first data) ;; 1st image data
            img        (->> (get img-data :b64_json)
                            (str/decode-base64))]
        (io/spit img-file img)
        (println "Saved image to:" img-file))))

  (defn create-image-variant [img-file img-variant-file]
    (println "Requesting image variant...")
    (let [img       (io/slurp img-file :binary true)
          response  (openai/image-variants img
                                           :b64_json
                                           :model :dall-e-3
                                           :image-opts {:size "1024x1024", :n 1})]
      (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
      (let [data       (:data (:data response))
            img-data   (first data) ;; 1st image data
            img        (->> (get img-data :b64_json)
                            (str/decode-base64))]
        (io/spit img-variant-file img)
        (println "Saved variant to:" img-variant-file))))

  (create-image "./image-variant-1.png")            ;; create an image
  (create-image-variant "./image-variant-1.png"
                        "./image-variant-2.png"))  ;; create a variant of the image
```

SEE ALSO

openai/image-create
Create images.

openai/image-edits
Edits an image.

openai/pretty-print-json
Returns a pretty printed Venice JSON data value.

openai/image-download
Downloads an image from the given url.

top

openai/me

```
(me & options)
```

If you need to find the user and organizations associated with an API key, you can do so by calling the 'me' endpoint. The request just needs the the API key.

Parameter request «options»

:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:uri	An OpenAI chat completion URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/me". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/me"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)
```

```
(let [response (openai/me)]
  (println "Status:  " (:status response))
  (println "Mimetype:" (:mimetype response))
  (if (=  (:status response) 200)
    (println "Message:" (openai/pretty-print-json (:data response)))
    (println "Error:"   (:data response)))))
```

top

openai/model-delete

```
(model-delete model & options)
```

Deletes a model instance.

Parameter «model»

The ID of the model to use for this request
Parameter «options»

:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "models=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI models URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/models/{model}". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/models/{model}"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Models API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/model-delete "xyz")]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/model−list
Returns a list of the currently available models, and provides basic information about each one such as the owner and availability.

openai/model−retrieve
Retrieves a model instance, providing basic information about the model such as the owner and permissioning.

top

openai/model-list

```
(model-list & options)
```

Returns a list of the currently available models, and provides basic information about each one such as the owner and availability.

Parameter «options»

:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "models=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI models URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/models". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/models"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Models API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/model-list)]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/model−retrieve
Retrieves a model instance, providing basic information about the model such as the owner and permissioning.

openai/model−delete
Deletes a model instance.

top

openai/model-retrieve

```
(model-retrieve model & options)
```

Retrieves a model instance, providing basic information about the model such as the owner and permissioning.

Parameter «model»

The ID of the model to use for this request

Parameter «options»

:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "models=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI models URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/models/{model}". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/models/{model}"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Models API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/model-retrieve "gpt-4o")]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/model−list
Returns a list of the currently available models, and provides basic information about each one such as the owner and availability.

openai/model−delete
Deletes a model instance.

top

openai/openapi-yaml

```
(openapi-yaml)
```

Returns the current OpenAI OpenAPI YAML definition.

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)
  (println (openai/openapi-yaml)))

(do
  (load-module :openai)
  (io/spit "openapi.yaml" (openai/openapi-yaml)))
```

top

openai/pretty-print-json

```
(pretty-print-json data)
```

Returns a pretty printed Venice JSON data value.

SEE ALSO

openai/chat-extract-response-message-content
Returns the message content of an OpenAI chat JSON response.

top

openai/thread-create

```
(thread-create & options)
```

Create a thread that assistants can interact with.

Parameter «options»

:messages	A list of messages
:tool-resources	A set of resources that are made available to the assistant's tools in this thread. The resources are specific to the type of tool. For example, the code_interpreter tool requires a list of file IDs, while the file_search tool requires a list of vector store IDs.
:metadata	Set of 16 key-value pairs that can be attached to an object. This can be useful for storing additional information about the object in a structured format. Keys can be a maximum of 64 characters long and values can be a maxium of 512 characters long.
:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI assistants URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/threads". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/threads"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Models API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/thread-create
```

```
                    :headers { "OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2" })]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/thread-create
Create a thread that assistants can interact with.

openai/thread-retrieve
Retrieves a thread.

top

openai/thread-retrieve

```
(thread-retrieve thread-id & options)
```

Retrieves a thread.

Parameter thread-id»

The ID of the thread to retrieve.

Parameter «options»

:openai-api-key	An optional OpenAI API Key. As default the key is read from the environment variable "OPENAI_API_KEY".
:headers	Additional headers. E.g.: {"OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2"}
:uri	An OpenAI assistants URI. E.g.: "https://api.openai.com/v1/threads/{thread-id}". Defaults to "https://api.openai.com/v1/threads/{thread-id}"
:debug	An optional debug flag (true/false). Defaults to false. In debug mode prints the HTTP request and response data

Return value

Returns a map with the response data:

:status	The HTTP status (a long)
:mimetype	The content type's mimetype
:headers	A map of headers. key: header name, value: list of header values
:data	If the response HTTP status is `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains the chat completion message. If the response HTTP status is not `HTTP_OK` the data fields contains an error message formatted as plain or JSON string.

See:

- OpenAI Models API

```
(do
  (load-module :openai)

  (let [response  (openai/thread-retrieve "thread_abc123"
                                          :headers { "OpenAI-Beta" "assistants=v2" })]
    (openai/assert-response-http-ok response)
    (prn (:data response))))
```

SEE ALSO

openai/thread-create
Create a thread that assistants can interact with.

openai/thread-retrieve
Retrieves a thread.

top

or

```
(or x)
(or x & next)
```

Ors the predicate forms

```
(or true false)
=> true

(or false false)
=> false

(or nil 100)
=> 100

(or)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

and
Ands the predicate forms

not
Returns true if x is logical false, false otherwise.

top

or-timeout

```
(or-timeout p time time-unit)
```

Exceptionally completes the promise with a TimeoutException if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

```
(-> (promise (fn [] (sleep 100) "The quick brown fox"))
    (or-timeout 500 :milliseconds)
    (then-apply str/upper-case)
    (deref))
=> "THE QUICK BROWN FOX"

(-> (promise (fn [] (sleep 300) "The quick brown fox"))
    (or-timeout 200 :milliseconds)
    (then-apply str/upper-case)
    (deref))
=> TimeoutException: java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException

(-> (promise (fn [] (sleep 300) "The quick brown fox"))
    (then-apply str/upper-case)
    (or-timeout 200 :milliseconds)
```

```
    (deref))
=> TimeoutException: java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException
```

SEE ALSO

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

then-accept
Returns a new promise that, when this promise completes normally, is executing the function f with this stage's result as the argument.

then-accept-both
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executing the function f with the two ...

then-apply
Applies a function f on the result of the previous stage of the promise p.

then-combine
Applies a function f to the result of the previous stage of promise p and the result of another promise p-other

then-compose
Composes the result of two promises. f receives the result of the first promise p and returns a new promise that composes that value ...

when-complete
Returns the promise p with the same result or exception at this stage, that executes the action f. Passes the current stage's result ...

accept-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completess normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

apply-to-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

complete-on-timeout
Completes the promise with the given value if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

top

ordered-map

```
(ordered-map & keyvals)
(ordered-map map)
```

Creates a new ordered map containing the items.

```
(ordered-map :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(ordered-map (hash-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> {:a 1 :b 2}
```

top

ordered-map?

```
(ordered-map? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is an ordered map

```
(ordered-map? (ordered-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> true
```

top

os-arch

```
(os-arch)
```

Returns the OS architecture. E.g: "x86_64"

```
(os-arch)
=> "aarch64"
```

SEE ALSO

os-type
Returns the OS type. Type is one of :windows, :mac-osx, :linux, :unix, or :unknown

os-type?
Returns true if the OS id of the type otherwise false. Type is one of :windows, :mac-osx, :linux, or :unix

os-name
Returns the OS name. E.g.: "Mac OS X"

os-version
Returns the OS version

top

os-name

```
(os-name)
```

Returns the OS name. E.g.: "Mac OS X"

```
(os-name)
=> "Mac OS X"
```

SEE ALSO

os-type
Returns the OS type. Type is one of :windows, :mac-osx, :linux, :unix, or :unknown

os-type?
Returns true if the OS id of the type otherwise false. Type is one of :windows, :mac-osx, :linux, or :unix

os-arch
Returns the OS architecture. E.g: "x86_64"

os-version
Returns the OS version

top

os-type

```
(os-type)
```

Returns the OS type. Type is one of `:windows`, `:mac-osx`, `:linux`, `:unix`, or `:unknown`

```
(os-type)
=> :mac-osx
```

SEE ALSO

os-type?
Returns true if the OS id of the type otherwise false. Type is one of :windows, :mac-osx, :linux, or :unix

os-arch
Returns the OS architecture. E.g: "x86_64"

os-name
Returns the OS name. E.g.: "Mac OS X"

os-version
Returns the OS version

top

os-type?

```
(os-type? type)
```

Returns true if the OS id of the type otherwise false. Type is one of `:windows`, `:mac-osx`, `:linux`, or `:unix`

```
(os-type? :mac-osx)
=> true


(os-type? :windows)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

os-type
Returns the OS type. Type is one of :windows, :mac-osx, :linux, :unix, or :unknown

os-arch
Returns the OS architecture. E.g: "x86_64"

os-name
Returns the OS name. E.g.: "Mac OS X"

os-version
Returns the OS version

top

os-version

```
(os-version)
```

Returns the OS version

```
(os-version)
=> "26.1"
```

SEE ALSO

os-type
Returns the OS type. Type is one of :windows, :mac-osx, :linux, :unix, or :unknown

os-type?
Returns true if the OS id of the type otherwise false. Type is one of :windows, :mac-osx, :linux, or :unix

os-arch
Returns the OS architecture. E.g: "x86_64"

os-name
Returns the OS name. E.g.: "Mac OS X"

top

parsifal/>>

```
(>> p)
(>> p q)
(>> p q & ps)
```

Returns a new parser that parses a list of parsers. Returns the value of the last parser if all parsers succeed, else the parser fails.

Note: *Parsifal* is not implementing backtracking by default, and instead relies on the programmer to implement backtracking using constructs like `lookahead` and `attempt`.

The parser `>>` does not rewind the input state if any of the sub parsers fails. `>>*` is the backtracking version of `>>` that wraps the parsers within a call to `attempt`. See the backtracking example below.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/>> (p/char #\lparen) (p/digit) (p/char #\rparen)) "(1)")
  ; => #\)

  ; Using bindings
  (p/run (p/let->> [l (p/char #\lparen)
                    d (p/digit)
                    r (p/char #\rparen)]
           (p/always (str l d r)))
         "(1)")
  ; => "(1)"
)

; Backtracking demo
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  ; No backtracking with `>>` parser
  (p/run (p/either (p/>> (p/letter) (p/digit))
                   (p/letter))
         "abc")
  ; => ParseError: Unexpected token 'b' at line: 1 column: 2

  ; Backtracking with `>>*` parser
  (p/run (p/either (p/>>* (p/letter) (p/digit))
                   (p/letter))
         "abc")
```

```
  ; => #\a
)
```

top

parsifal/SourcePosition

Defines a protocol to add line and column information for custom tokens.

Definition:

```
(defprotocol SourcePosition
  (line [p])
  (column [p]))
```

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (deftype :Token [type :keyword, val :string, line :long, column :long]
    Object
      (toString [this] (str/format "[%s %s (%d,%d)]"
                                   (pr-str (:type this))
                                   (pr-str (:val this))
                                   (:line this)
                                   (:column this)))
    p/SourcePosition
      (line [this] (:line this))
      (column [this] (:column this)))

  (p/defparser lbracket []
    (p/let->> [[l c] (p/pos)
               t     (p/char #\[)]
      (p/always (Token. :lbracket (str t) l c))))

  (p/run (lbracket) "[1,2,3]")
  ; => [:lbracket "[" (1,1)]
)
```

SEE ALSO

defprotocol
Defines a new protocol with the supplied function specs.

deftype
Defines a new custom record type for the name with the fields.

top

parsifal/always

```
(always x)
```

A parser that always succeeds with the value given and consumes no input.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/defparser integer []
    (p/let->> [t (p/many1 (p/digit))]
```

```
      (p/always (long (apply str t)))))

  (p/run (integer) "400")
  ; => 400
)

(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/defparser optional [p default-value]
    (p/either (p/attempt p)
              (p/always default-value)))

  (p/run (optional (p/char #\X) #\?) "X400")
  ; => #\X

  (p/run (optional (p/char #\X) #\?) "400")
  ; => #\?
)
```

top

parsifal/any

```
(any)
```

Consume any single item from the head of the input. This parser will fail to consume if the input is empty.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/any) "Cats")
  ; => #\C

  (p/run (p/any) [#\C #\a #\t #\s])
  ; => #\C
)
```

top

parsifal/any-char

```
(any-char)
```

Consume any character.

Note: Works with char items only!

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/any-char) "Cats")
  ; => #\C

  (p/run (p/any-char) [#\C #\a #\t #\s])
  ; => #\C
)
```

top

parsifal/any-char-of

```
(any-char-of s)
```

Consume any of the characters given in the string. E.g.: `(any-char-of "([{")`.

Note: Works with char items only!

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/any-char-of "HXYZ") "Hello, world!")
  ; => #\H
)
```

top

parsifal/attempt

```
(attempt p)
```

A parser that will attempt to parse `p`, and upon failure never consume any input.

Note: *Parsifal* is not implementing backtracking by default, and instead relies on the programmer to implement backtracking using constructs like `lookahead` and `attempt`.

The parsers `>>` and `let->>` do not rewind the input state if any of the sub parsers fails. To add backtracking parsers can be wrapped with `attempt`!

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/defparser optional [p default-value]
    (p/either (p/attempt p)
              (p/always default-value)))

  (p/run (optional (p/char #\X) #\?) "400")
  ; => #\?
)


(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  ; Backtracking

  ; No implicit backtracking with `>>` parser!
  (p/run (p/either (p/>> (p/letter) (p/digit))
                   (p/letter))
         "abc")
  ; => ParseError: Unexpected token 'b' at line: 1 column: 2

  ; Explicit backtracking with `>>` parser using `attempt`!
  (p/run (p/either (p/attempt (p/>> (p/letter) (p/digit)))
                   (p/letter))
         "abc")
```

```
  ; => #\a
)
```

top

parsifal/between

```
(between open close p)
```

Returns a new parser that parses `open`, `p`, and `close` returning the value of `p` and discarding the values of `open` and `close`.
Does not consume any input on failure.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])
  (p/run (p/between (p/char #\lparen)
                    (p/char #\rparen)
                    (p/many1 (p/digit)))
         "(123)")
  ; => [#\1 #\2 #\3]
)
```

top

parsifal/char

```
(char)
```

Consume the given character.

Note: Works with char items only!

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/char #\H) "Hello")
  ; => #\H

  (p/run (p/char #\H) [#\H #\e #\l #\l #\o])
  ; => #\H
)
```

top

parsifal/choice

```
(choice & p)
```

Returns a new parser that tries each given parsers in turn, returning the value of the first one that succeeds.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/choice (p/many1 (p/digit)) (p/many1 (p/letter))) "Hello")
```

```
  ; => [#\H #\e #\l #\l #\o]

  (p/run (p/choice (p/many1 (p/digit)) (p/many1 (p/letter))) "42")
  ; => [#\4 #\2]
)
```

top

parsifal/defparser

```
(defparser name args & body)
```

The `defparser` macro defines _functions_ that create parsers.

Note: *Parsifal* is not implementing backtracking by default, and instead relies on the programmer to implement backtracking using constructs like `lookahead` and `attempt`.

The parsers created by this macro do not rewind the input state if one of the sub parsers fails. To allow backtracking `attempt` can be used!

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/defparser sample []
    (p/string "Hello")
    (p/always 42))

  (p/run (sample) "Hello, world!")
  ; => 42
)


(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  ; Backtracking

  (p/defparser letter-and-digit []
    (p/letter)
    (p/digit))

  ; No implicit backtracking!
  (p/run (p/either (letter-and-digit) (p/letter)) "abc")
  ; => ParseError: Unexpected token 'b' at line: 1 column: 2

  ; Explicit backtracking with `attempt`!
  (p/run (p/either (p/attempt (letter-and-digit)) (p/letter)) "abc")
  ; => #\a
)
```

top

parsifal/digit

```
(digit)
```

Consume a digit [0-9] character.

Note: Works with char items only!

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/digit) "123")
  ; => #\1

  (p/run (p/any-char) [#\1 #\2 #\3])
  ; => #\1
)
```

top

parsifal/either

```
(either p q)
```

Returns a new parser that tries `p`, upon success, returning its value, and upon failure (if no input was consumed) tries to parse `q`

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/either (p/many1 (p/digit)) (p/many1 (p/letter))) "Hello")
  ; => [#\H #\e #\l #\l #\o]

  (p/run (p/either (p/many1 (p/digit)) (p/many1 (p/letter))) "42")
  ; => [#\4 #\2]
)
```

top

parsifal/eof

```
(eof)
(eof err-msg)
```

A parser to detect the end of input. If there is nothing more to consume from the underlying input, this parser suceeds with a `nil` value, otherwise it fails.

A custom error message can be provided for the case the parser fails.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/eof) "")
  ; => nil

  (p/run (p/eof) "a")
  ; => ParseError: Expected end of input at line: 1 column: 1
)
```

top

parsifal/hexdigit

```
(hexdigit)
```

Consume a hex digit [0-9a-fA-F] character.

Note: Works with char items only!

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/hexdigit) "A00")
  ; => #\A

  (p/run (p/hexdigit) [#\A #\0 #\0])
  ; => #\A
)
```

top

parsifal/let->>

```
(let->> [[& bindings_] & body])
```

Binds parser results to names for further processing input.

Note: *Parsifal* is not implementing backtracking by default, and instead relies on the programmer to implement backtracking using constructs like `lookahead` and `attempt`.

The parser `let->>` does not rewind the input state if one of the sub parsers fails. `let->>*` is the backtracking version of `let->>` that wraps the parsers within a call to `attempt`. See the backtracking example below.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/defparser float []
    (p/let->> [i (p/many1 (p/digit))
               d (p/char #\.)
               f (p/many1 (p/digit))]
       (p/always (apply str (flatten (list i d f))))))

  (p/run (float) "10.56")
  ; => "10.56"
)


(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/defparser int []
    (p/let->> [i (p/many1 (p/digit))]
       (let [n (long (apply str i))]
         (if (even? n)
           (p/always (str n " is even"))
           (p/always (str n " is odd"))))))

  (p/run (int) "500")
  ; => "500 is even"
)


; Backtracking demo
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])
```

```
  ; No backtracking with `let->>` parser!
  (p/run (p/either (p/let->> [c (p/letter)
                              d (p/digit)]
                     (p/always (list c d)))
                   (p/letter))
         "abc")
  ; => ParseError: Unexpected token 'b' at line: 1 column: 2

  ; Backtracking with `let->>*` parser
  (p/run (p/either (p/let->>* [c (p/letter)
                               d (p/digit)]
                     (p/always (list c d)))
                   (p/letter))
         "abc")
  ; => #\a
)
```

top

parsifal/letter

```
(letter)
```

Consume a letter character defined by Java `Character.isLetter(ch)`.

Note: Works with char items only!

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/letter) "Cats")
  ; => #\C

  (p/run (p/letter) [#\C #\a #\t #\s])
  ; => #\C
)
```

top

parsifal/letter-or-digit

```
(letter-or-digit)
```

Consume a letter or digit character defined by Java `Character.isLetterOrDigit(ch)`.

Note: Works with char items only!

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/letter-or-digit) "Cats")
  ; => #\C

  (p/run (p/letter-or-digit) "5Cats")
  ; => #\5

  (p/run (p/letter-or-digit) [#\C #\a #\t #\s])
```

```
  ; => #\C
)
```

top

parsifal/lineno

```
(lineno)
```

A parser that returns the current line number. It consumes no input.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/defparser integer []
    (p/let->> [l (p/lineno)
               t (p/many1 (p/digit))]
       (p/always [:int (apply str t) l])))

  (p/run (integer) "400")
  ; => [:int "400" 1]
)
```

top

parsifal/lookahead

```
(lookahead p)
```

A parser that upon success consumes no input, but returns what was parsed.

Note: *Parsifal* is not implementing backtracking by default, and instead relies on the programmer to implement backtracking using constructs like `lookahead` and `attempt`.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/defparser block-string-tok []
    (p/between (p/times 3 (p/char #\quote))
               (p/times 3 (p/char #\quote))
               (p/many (p/let->> [cs (p/lookahead (p/times 3 (p/any-char)))]
                         (if (= cs [#\quote #\quote #\quote])
                             (p/never)
                             (p/any-char))))))

  (p/defparser block-string []
    (p/let->> [s (block-string-tok)]
       (p/always (apply str s))))

  (p/run (block-string) "\"\"\"A \"string\" with quotes!\"\"\"")
  ; => "A \"string\" with quotes!"
)
```

top

parsifal/many

```
(many p)
```

Returns a new parser that will parse zero or more items that match the given parser `p`. The matched items are concatenated into a sequence.

Note: A ParseError will be thrown if this combinator is applied to a parser that accepts the empty string, as that would cause the parser to loop forever.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/many (p/digit)) "1234-0000")
  ; => [#\1 #\2 #\3 #\4]

  (p/run (p/many (p/digit)) "ABC-12345")
  ; => []
)
```

top

parsifal/many1

```
(many1 p)
```

Returns a new parser that will parse one or more items that match the given parser `p`. The matched items are concatenated into a sequence.

Note: A ParseError will be thrown if this combinator is applied to a parser that accepts the empty string, as that would cause the parser to loop forever.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/many1 (p/digit)) "1234-0000")
  ; => [#\1 #\2 #\3 #\4]

  (p/run (p/many1 (p/digit)) "ABC-12345")
  ; => ParseError: Unexpected token 'A' at line: 1 column: 1
)
```

top

parsifal/never

```
(never)
(never err-msg)
(never err-msg line column)
```

A parser that always fails, consuming no input.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  ;; parse a string with a single integer
```

```
  (p/defparser single-integer []
     (p/let->> [i (p/many1 (p/digit))
                t (p/either (p/eof) (p/any))]
        (if (nil? t)
          (p/always (apply str i))
          (p/never (str "Unexpected token '" t "'")))))

  (p/run (single-integer) "400")
  ; => "400"

  (p/run (single-integer) "400-")
  ; => ParseError: Unexpected token '-' at line: 1 column: 5
)
```

top

parsifal/none-char-of

```
(none-char-of s)
```

Consume all but of the characters given in the string. E.g.: `(none-char-of "([{")`.

Note: Works with char items only!

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/none-char-of "()[]{}") "Hello, world!")
  ; => #\H
)
```

top

parsifal/not-char

```
(not-char)
```

Consume all but the given character

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/not-char #\x) "Cats")
  ; => #\C

  (p/run (p/not-char #\x) [#\C #\a #\t #\s])
  ; => #\C
)
```

top

parsifal/pos

```
(pos)
```

A parser that returns the current line/column number as tuple of `[line col]`. It consumes no input.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/defparser integer []
    (p/let->> [[l c] (p/pos)
               t     (p/many1 (p/digit))]
       (p/always [:int (apply str t) (list l c)])))


  (p/run (integer) "400")
  ; => [:int "400" (1,1)]
)
```

top

parsifal/run

```
(run p input)
```

Run a parser p over some input. The input can be a string or a seq of tokens, if the parser produces an error, its message is wrapped in a *ParseError* and thrown, and if the parser succeeds, its value is returned.

Parsifal is port of Nate Young's Clojure Parsatron parser combinators project.

Parsifal is not implementing backtracking by default, and instead relies on the programmer to implement backtracking using constructs like `lookahead` and `attempt`.

A simple parser example:

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/char #\H) "Hello")
  ; => #\H

  (p/run (p/char #\H) [#\H #\e #\l #\l #\o])
  ; => #\H
)
```

top

parsifal/string

```
(string s)
```

Consume the given string and returns a string. Does not consume any input upon failure.

Note: Works with char items only!

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/string "Hello") "Hello, world!")
  ; => "Hello"

  (p/run (p/string "Hello") (seq "Hello, world!"))
```

```
  ; => "Hello"
)

(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/either (p/string "Hello") (p/letter)) "Hello, world!")
  ; => "Hello"

  (p/run (p/either (p/string "HellO") (p/letter)) "Hello, world!")
  ; => #\H
)
```

top

parsifal/times

```
(times n p)
```

Returns a new parser that consumes exactly n times what the parser `p` matches. The matched items are concatenated into a sequence. Does not consume any input if not all of the repetitions match.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/times 5 (p/letter)) "Hello, world!")
  ; => [#\H #\e #\l #\l #\o]

  ;; Note: `p/times` is different from parsing letters explicitely
  (p/run (p/>> (p/letter)
               (p/letter)
               (p/letter)
               (p/letter)
               (p/letter))
         "Hello, world!")
  ; => [#\o]
)
```

top

parsifal/token

```
(token)
```

Consume a single item from the head of the input if `(consume? item)` predicate is not `nil`. This parser will fail to consume if either the `consume?` test returns `false` or if the input is empty.

```
(do
  (load-module :parsifal ['parsifal :as 'p])

  (p/run (p/token #(< % 5)) [3 5 7])
  ; => 3

  (p/run (p/token str/upper-case) "Hello")
  ; => #\H
)
```

top

partial

```
(partial f args*)
```

Takes a function f and fewer than the normal arguments to f, and returns a fn that takes a variable number of additional args. When called, the returned function calls f with args + additional args.

```
((partial * 2) 3)
=> 6

(map (partial * 2) [1 2 3 4])
=> (2 4 6 8)

(map (partial reduce +) [[1 2 3 4] [5 6 7 8]])
=> (10 26)

(do
   (def hundred-times (partial * 100))
   (hundred-times 5))
=> 500
```

top

partition

```
(partition n coll)
(partition n step coll)
(partition n step padcoll coll)
```

Returns a collection of lists of n items each, at offsets step apart. If step is not supplied, defaults to n, i.e. the partitions do not overlap. If a padcoll collection is supplied, use its elements as necessary to complete last partition upto n items. In case there are not enough padding elements, return a partition with less than n items. padcoll may be a lazy sequence

```
(partition 3 [0 1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> ([0 1 2] [3 4 5])

(partition 3 3 (repeat 99) [0 1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> ([0 1 2] [3 4 5] [6 99 99])

(partition 3 3 [] [0 1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> ([0 1 2] [3 4 5] [6])

(partition 2 3 [0 1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> ([0 1] [3 4])

(partition 3 1 [0 1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> ([0 1 2] [1 2 3] [2 3 4] [3 4 5] [4 5 6])

(partition 3 6 ["a"] (range 20))
=> ((0 1 2) (6 7 8) (12 13 14) (18 19 "a"))
```

```
(partition 4 6 ["a" "b" "c" "d"] (range 20))
=> ((0 1 2 3) (6 7 8 9) (12 13 14 15) (18 19 "a" "b"))
```

SEE ALSO

partition-all
Returns a collection of lists of n items each, at offsets step apart. If step is not supplied, defaults to n, i.e. the partitions do ...

partition-by
Applies f to each value in coll, splitting it each time f returns a new value.

partition-at
Applies the predicate f to each value in coll, splitting it each time f returns true.

top

partition-all

```
(partition-all n coll)
(partition-all n step coll)
```

Returns a collection of lists of n items each, at offsets step apart. If step is not supplied, defaults to n, i.e. the partitions do not overlap. May include partitions with fewer than n items at the end.

```
(partition-all 3 [0 1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> ([0 1 2] [3 4 5] [6])

(partition-all 2 3 [0 1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> ([0 1] [3 4] [6])

(partition-all 3 1 [0 1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> ([0 1 2] [1 2 3] [2 3 4] [3 4 5] [4 5 6] [5 6])

(partition-all 3 6 ["a"])
=> (["a"])

(partition-all 2 2 ["a" "b" "c" "d"])
=> (["a" "b"] ["c" "d"])
```

SEE ALSO

partition
Returns a collection of lists of n items each, at offsets step apart. If step is not supplied, defaults to n, i.e. the partitions do ...

partition-by
Applies f to each value in coll, splitting it each time f returns a new value.

partition-at
Applies the predicate f to each value in coll, splitting it each time f returns true.

top

partition-at

```
(partition-at f coll)
```

Applies the predicate f to each value in coll, splitting it each time f returns true.

```
(partition-at even? [1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> ((1) (2 3) (4 5) (6))

(partition-at even? [1 2 4 3 5 7])
=> ((1) (2) (4 3 5 7))

(partition-at identity (seq "ABBA"))
=> ((#\A #\B #\B #\A))
```

SEE ALSO

partition-by
Applies f to each value in coll, splitting it each time f returns a new value.

partition-all
Returns a collection of lists of n items each, at offsets step apart. If step is not supplied, defaults to n, i.e. the partitions do ...

partition
Returns a collection of lists of n items each, at offsets step apart. If step is not supplied, defaults to n, i.e. the partitions do ...

top

partition-by

```
(partition-by f coll)
```

Applies f to each value in coll, splitting it each time f returns a new value.

```
(partition-by even? [1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> ((1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6))

(partition-by even? [1 2 4 3 5 7])
=> ((1) (2 4) (3 5 7))

(partition-by identity (seq "ABBA"))
=> ((#\A) (#\B #\B) (#\A))

(partition-by identity [1 1 1 1 2 2 3])
=> ((1 1 1 1) (2 2) (3))
```

SEE ALSO

partition-at
Applies the predicate f to each value in coll, splitting it each time f returns true.

partition
Returns a collection of lists of n items each, at offsets step apart. If step is not supplied, defaults to n, i.e. the partitions do ...

partition-all
Returns a collection of lists of n items each, at offsets step apart. If step is not supplied, defaults to n, i.e. the partitions do ...

top

pcalls

```
(pcalls & fns)
```

Executes the no-arg *fns* in parallel, returning a sequence of their values in the same order the functions are passed. In contrast, side effects of *fns* (if any) are coming in random order!

`pcalls` is implemented using Venice futures and processes `(+ 2 (cpus))` functions in parallel.

```
(pcalls #(+ 1 2) #(+ 2 3) #(+ 3 4))
=> (3 5 7)
```

SEE ALSO

pmap
Like map, except f is applied in parallel. Only useful for computationally intensive functions where the time of f dominates the coordination ...

preduce
Reduces a collection using a parallel reduce-combine strategy. The collection is partitioned into groups of approximately n items, ...

cpus
Returns the number of available processors or number of hyperthreads if the CPU supports hyperthreads.

top

pdf/available?

```
(pdf/available?)
```

Checks if the 3rd party libraries required for generating PDFs are available.

```
(pdf/available?)
```

top

pdf/check-required-libs

```
(pdf/check-required-libs)
```

Checks if the 3rd party libraries required for generating PDFs are available. Throws an exception if not.

```
(pdf/check-required-libs)
```

top

pdf/copy

```
(pdf/copy pdf & page-nr)
```

Copies pages from a PDF to a new PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

```
; copy the first and second page
(pdf/copy pdf :1 :2)
```

```
; copy the last and second last page
(pdf/copy pdf :-1 :-2)

; copy the pages 1, 2, 6-10, and 12
(pdf/copy pdf :1 :2 :6-10 :12)
```

SEE ALSO

pdf/merge
Merge multiple PDFs into a single PDF. The PDFs are passed as bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

pdf/pages
Returns the number of pages of a PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf.

pdf/watermark
Adds a watermark text to the pages of a PDF. The passed PDF pdf is a bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

top

pdf/extract-urls

```
(pdf/extract-urls pdf)
```

Extracts the URLs from a PDF.

pdf may be a:

- string file path, e.g: "/temp/foo.pdf"
- bytebuffer
- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.pdf")`
- `java.io.InputStream`

Returns a list of URLs given as maps with the keys: `:url`, `:url-text`, and `:page-num`

```
(do
   (def xhtml """
              <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
              <html lang="en" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
                <body>
                   <a href="https://github.com/">GitHub</a>
                   <a href="https://duckduckgo.com/">DuckDuckGo</a>
                </body>
              </html>
              """)

     (pdf/extract-urls (pdf/render xhtml)))
```

SEE ALSO

pdf/render
Renders a PDF.

top

pdf/merge

```
(pdf/merge pdfs)
```

Merge multiple PDFs into a single PDF. The PDFs are passed as bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

```
(pdf/merge pdf1 pdf2)

(pdf/merge pdf1 pdf2 pdf3)
```

SEE ALSO

pdf/copy
Copies pages from a PDF to a new PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

pdf/pages
Returns the number of pages of a PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf.

pdf/watermark
Adds a watermark text to the pages of a PDF. The passed PDF pdf is a bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

top

pdf/page-count

```
(pdf/page-count pdf)
```

Returns the number of pages in a PDF.

Uses the pdfbox libraries.

SEE ALSO

pdf/render
Renders a PDF.

pdf/to-text
Extracts the text from a PDF.

top

pdf/page-to-image

```
(pdf/page-to-image pdf page-nr)
(pdf/page-to-image pdf page-nr dpi)
```

Converts a page from the PDF to an image buffer.

The passed PDF pdf is a bytebuf. Returns the image buffer as a:java.awt.image.BufferedImage that can be further processed or saved with the `:images` module.

SEE ALSO

pdf/render
Renders a PDF.

pdf/to-text
Extracts the text from a PDF.

pdf/pages

```
(pdf/pages pdf)
```

Returns the number of pages of a PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf.

Uses the openPDF libraries.

```
(->> (str/lorem-ipsum :paragraphs 30)
     (pdf/text-to-pdf)
     (pdf/pages))
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

pdf/merge
Merge multiple PDFs into a single PDF. The PDFs are passed as bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

pdf/copy
Copies pages from a PDF to a new PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

pdf/watermark
Adds a watermark text to the pages of a PDF. The passed PDF pdf is a bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

pdf/render

```
(pdf/render xhtml & options)
```

Renders a PDF.

Options:

:base-url url	a base url for resources . E.g.: "classpath:/"
:resources resmap	a resource map for dynamic resources

```
(do
   (load-module :kira)

   (defn format-ts [t] (time/format t "yyyy-MM-dd"))

   ;; define the template
   (def template (str/strip-indent
      """<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
      <html lang="en" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
        <body>
          <div>${ (kira/escape-xml title) }$</div>
          <div>${ (kira/escape-xml ts test/format-ts) }$</div>
        </body>
      </html>
      """))

   (def data { :title "Hello, world"
               :ts (time/local-date 2000 8 1) })

   (def xhtml (kira/eval template ["${" "}$"] data))
```

```
   (pdf/render xhtml))

(pdf/render xhtml :base-url "classpath:/")

(pdf/render xhtml
            :base-url "classpath:/"
            :resources {"/chart_1.png" (chart-create :2018)
                        "/chart_2.png" (chart-create :2019) })
```

SEE ALSO

pdf/text-to-pdf
Creates a PDF from simple text. The tool process line-feeds '\n' and form-feeds. To start a new page just insert a form-feed marker ...

top

pdf/text-to-pdf

```
(pdf/text-to-pdf text & options)
```

Creates a PDF from simple text. The tool process line-feeds '\n' and form-feeds. To start a new page just insert a form-feed marker "<form-feed>".

Options:

:font-size n	font size in pt (double), defaults to 9.0
:font-weight n	font weight (0...1000) (long), defaults to 200
:font-monospace b	if true use monospaced font, defaults to false

```
(->> (pdf/text-to-pdf "Lorem Ipsum...")
     (io/spit "text.pdf"))
```

SEE ALSO

pdf/render
Renders a PDF.

pdf/to-text
Extracts the text from a PDF.

top

pdf/to-text

```
(pdf/to-text pdf)
```

Extracts the text from a PDF.

pdf may be a:

- string file path, e.g: "/temp/foo.pdf"
- bytebuffer
- `java.io.File`, e.g: `(io/file "/temp/foo.pdf")`
- `java.io.InputStream`

```
(-> (pdf/text-to-pdf "Lorem Ipsum...")
    (pdf/to-text)
    (println))
```

SEE ALSO

pdf/text-to-pdf
Creates a PDF from simple text. The tool process line-feeds '\n' and form-feeds. To start a new page just insert a form-feed marker ...

pdf/render
Renders a PDF.

top

pdf/watermark

```
(pdf/watermark pdf options-map)
(pdf/watermark pdf & options)
```

Adds a watermark text to the pages of a PDF. The passed PDF pdf is a bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

Options:

:text s	watermark text (string), defaults to "WATERMARK"
:font-size n	font size in pt (double), defaults to 24.0
:font-char-spacing n	font character spacing (double), defaults to 0.0
:color s	font color (HTML color string), defaults to #000000
:opacity n	opacity 0.0 ... 1.0 (double), defaults to 0.4
:outline-color s	font outline color (HTML color string), defaults to #000000
:outline-opacity n	outline opacity 0.0 ... 1.0 (double), defaults to 0.8
:outline-witdh n	outline width 0.0 ... 10.0 (double), defaults to 0.5
:angle n	angle 0.0 ... 360.0 (double), defaults to 45.0
:over-content b	print text over the content (boolean), defaults to true
:skip-top-pages n	the number of top pages to skip (long), defaults to 0
:skip-bottom-pages n	the number of bottom pages to skip (long), defaults to 0

```
(pdf/watermark pdf :text "CONFIDENTIAL" :font-size 64 :font-char-spacing 10.0)

(let [watermark { :text "CONFIDENTIAL"
                  :font-size 64
                  :font-char-spacing 10.0 } ]
   (pdf/watermark pdf watermark))
```

SEE ALSO

pdf/merge
Merge multiple PDFs into a single PDF. The PDFs are passed as bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

pdf/copy
Copies pages from a PDF to a new PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf. Returns the new PDF as a bytebuf.

pdf/pages
Returns the number of pages of a PDF. The PDF is passed as bytebuf.

top

peek

```
(peek coll)
```

For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the head element (or nil if the queue is empty).

```
(peek '(1 2 3 4))
=> 1

(peek [1 2 3 4])
=> 4

(let [s (conj! (stack) 1 2 3 4)]
   (peek s))
=> 4

(let [q (conj! (queue) 1 2 3 4)]
   (peek q))
=> 1
```

top

perf

```
(perf expr warmup-iterations test-iterations)
```

Performance test with the given expression.

Runs the test in 3 phases:

1. Runs the expr in a warmup phase to allow the HotSpot compiler to do optimizations.
2. Runs the garbage collector.
3. Runs the expression under profiling. Returns nil.

After a test run metrics data can be obtained with (prof :data-formatted)

```
(do
  (perf (+ 120 200) 12000 1000)
  (println (prof :data-formatted)))
```

SEE ALSO

time
Evaluates expr and prints the time it took. Returns the value of expr.

prof
Controls the code profiling. See the companion functions/macros 'dorun' and 'perf'. The perf macro is built on prof and dorun and provides ...

top

pid

```
(pid)
```

Returns the PID of this process.

```
(pid)
=> "26764"
```

top

pmap

```
(pmap f coll)
(pmap f coll & colls)
```

Like `map`, except *f* is applied in parallel. Only useful for computationally intensive functions where the time of *f* dominates the coordination overhead.

The result collection is sorted in the same way as for `map`, i.e. it preserves the items' order in the *coll* (or *colls*) parameter(s) of `pmap`. In other words: calculation is done parallel, but the result is delivered in the order the input came (in *coll*/*colls*). In contrast, side effects of *f* (if any) are coming in random order!

`pmap` is implemented using Venice futures and processes `(+ 2 (cpus))` items in parallel.

```
;; With `pmap`, the total elapsed time is just over 2 seconds:
(do
  (defn long-running-job [n]
    (sleep 2000)  ; wait for 2 seconds
    (+ n 10))
  (time (pmap long-running-job (range 4))))
Elapsed time: 2.01s
=> (10 11 12 13)


;; With `map`, the total elapsed time is roughly 4 * 2 seconds:
(do
  (defn long-running-job [n]
    (sleep 2000)  ; wait for 2 seconds
    (+ n 10))
  (time (map long-running-job (range 4))))
Elapsed time: 8.01s
=> (10 11 12 13)
```

SEE ALSO

pcalls
Executes the no-arg fns in parallel, returning a sequence of their values in the same order the functions are passed. In contrast, ...

preduce
Reduces a collection using a parallel reduce-combine strategy. The collection is partitioned into groups of approximately n items, ...

map
Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

cpus
Returns the number of available processors or number of hyperthreads if the CPU supports hyperthreads.

top

poll!

```
(poll! queue)
(poll! queue timeout)
```

Polls an item from a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite. If no timeout is given returns the item if one is available else returns nil. With a timeout returns the item if one is available within the given timeout else returns nil.

```
(let [q (conj! (queue) 1 2 3 4)]
  (poll! q)
  (poll! q 1000)
  q)
=> (3 4)
```

SEE ALSO

queue
Creates a new mutable threadsafe bounded or unbounded queue.

put!
Puts an item to a queue. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue. Returns always nil.

take!
Retrieves and removes the head value of the queue or the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

offer!
Offers an item to tail of the a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait ...

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

poll-tail!

```
(poll-tail! queue)
(poll-tail! queue timeout)
```

Polls an item from the tail of a deque with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite. If no timeout is given returns the item if one is available else returns nil. With a timeout returns the item if one is available within the given timeout else returns nil.

```
(let [q (conj! (deque) 1 2 3 4)]
  (println q)
  (println (poll! q))
  (println (poll-tail! q 300))
  (println (poll! q))
  (println q))
(1 2 3 4)
1
4
2
(3)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

deque
Creates a new mutable threadsafe bounded or unbounded deque.

put!
Puts an item to a queue. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue. Returns always nil.

take!
Retrieves and removes the head value of the queue or the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

offer!
Offers an item to tail of the a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait ...

put-head!
Puts an item to the head of a deque. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue.

take-tail!
Retrieves and removes the tail value of the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

offer-head!
Offers an item to the head of a deque with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait ...

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

pop

```
(pop coll)
```

For a list, returns a new list without the first item, for a vector, returns a new vector without the last item.

```
(pop '(1 2 3 4))
=> (2 3 4)


(pop [1 2 3 4])
=> [1 2 3]
```

top

pop!

```
(pop! stack)
```

Pops an item from a stack.

```
(let [s (stack)]
   (push! s 1)
   (push! s 2)
   (push! s 3)
   (pop! s))
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

stack

Creates a new mutable threadsafe stack.

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

push!
Pushes an item to a stack.

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

pos?

```
(pos? x)
```

Returns true if x greater than zero else false

```
(pos? 3)
=> true

(pos? -3)
=> false

(pos? 3I)
=> true

(pos? 3.2F)
=> true

(pos? 3.2)
=> true

(pos? 3.2M)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

zero?
Returns true if x zero else false

neg?
Returns true if x smaller than zero else false

top

postwalk

```
(postwalk f form)
```

Performs a depth-first, post-order traversal of form. Calls f on each sub-form, uses f's return value in place of the original.

```
(postwalk (fn [x] (println "Walked:" (pr-str x)) x)
          '(1 2 {:a 1 :b 2}))
Walked: 1
Walked: 2
Walked: :a
Walked: 1
Walked: [:a 1]
Walked: :b
Walked: 2
Walked: [:b 2]
Walked: {:a 1 :b 2}
Walked: (1 2 {:a 1 :b 2})
=> (1 2 {:a 1 :b 2})
```

SEE ALSO

prewalk
Performs a depth-last, pre-order traversal of form. Calls f on each sub-form, uses f's return value in place of the original.

top

postwalk-replace

```
(postwalk-replace smap form)
```

Recursively transforms form by replacing keys in smap with their values. Like `replace` but works on any data structure. Does replacement at the leaves of the tree first.

`postwalk-replace` is the equivalent of *Common Lisp's* `sublis` function.

```
(postwalk-replace {:a 1 :b 2} [:a :b])
=> [1 2]

(postwalk-replace {:a 1 :b 2} [:a :b :c])
=> [1 2 :c]

(postwalk-replace {:a 1 :b 2} [:a :b [:a :b] :c])
=> [1 2 [1 2] :c]

(postwalk-replace {'x 1 'y 2} '(+ x y))
=> (+ 1 2)
```

SEE ALSO

prewalk-replace
Recursively transforms form by replacing keys in smap with their values. Like replace but works on any data structure. Does replacement ...

postwalk
Performs a depth-first, post-order traversal of form. Calls f on each sub-form, uses f's return value in place of the original.

top

pow

```
(pow x y)
```

Returns the value of x raised to the power of y

```
(pow 10 2)
=> 100.0

(pow 10.23 2)
=> 104.6529

(pow 10.23 2.5)
=> 334.7257199023319
```

top

pr

```
(pr & xs)
(pr os & xs)
```

Prints the values `xs` to the output stream that is the current value of `*out*` or to the passed output stream `os` if given. The passed stream must be a subclass of either `:java.io.PrintStream` or `:java.io.Writer`.

Prints the values, separated by spaces if there is more than one. `pr` and `prn` print in a way that objects can be read by the reader.

Returns `nil`.

```
(pr "hello")
"hello"
=> nil

(pr {:foo "hello" :bar 34.5})
{:foo "hello" :bar 34.5}
=> nil

(pr ['a :b "\n" #\space "c"])
[a :b "\n" #\space "c"]
=> nil

(pr *out* [10 20 30])
[10 20 30]
=> nil

(pr *err* [10 20 30])
[10 20 30]
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

prn
Prints the values xs to the output stream that is the current value of *out* or to the passed stream os if given followed by a (newline).

newline
Without arg writes a platform-specific newline to the output channel that is the current value of *out*. With arg writes a newline ...

pr-str
With no args, returns the empty string. With one arg x, returns x.toString(). With more than one arg, returns the concatenation of ...

top

pr-str

```
(pr-str & xs)
```

With no args, returns the empty string. With one arg x, returns x.toString(). With more than one arg, returns the concatenation of the str values of the args with delimiter ' '.

```
(pr-str)
=> ""

(pr-str 1 2 3)
=> "1 2 3"

(pr-str 1I)
=> "1I"

(pr-str 3.1415927M)
=> "3.1415927M"

(pr-str +)
=> "+"

(pr-str [1 2 3])
=> "[1 2 3]"

(pr-str "total " 100)
=> "\"total \" 100"

(pr-str #\h #\i)
=> "#\\h #\\i"
```

SEE ALSO

str
With no args, returns the empty string. With one arg x, returns x.toString(). (str nil) returns the empty string. With more than one ...

top

preduce

```
(preduce n combine-fn combine-seed reduce-fn reduce-seed coll)
(preduce n reduce-fn reduce-seed coll)
```

Reduces a collection using a parallel reduce-combine strategy. The collection is partitioned into groups of approximately n items, each of which is reduced with reduce-fn (with reduce-seed as its seed value) in parallel. The results of these reductions are then reduced with the combine-fn (with combine-seed as its seed value). Withhout an explicit combine-fn the reduce-fn and its seed reduce-seed will be used as combine-fn and combine-seed.

```
(preduce 3 + 0 + 0 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> 15

(preduce 3 (fn [acc x] (+ acc x)) 0 (fn [acc x] (+ acc x)) 0 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> 15
```

```
(preduce 3 + 0 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> 15


(preduce 3 (fn [acc x] (+ acc x)) 0 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> 15
```

SEE ALSO

reduce
f should be a function of 2 arguments. If val is not supplied, returns the result of applying f to the first 2 items in coll, then ...

map
Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

filter
Returns a collection of the items in coll for which (predicate item) returns logical true.

pmap
Like map, except f is applied in parallel. Only useful for computationally intensive functions where the time of f dominates the coordination ...

pcalls
Executes the no-arg fns in parallel, returning a sequence of their values in the same order the functions are passed. In contrast, ...

top

prewalk

```
(prewalk f form)
```

Performs a depth-last, pre-order traversal of form. Calls f on each sub-form, uses f's return value in place of the original.

```
(prewalk (fn [x] (println "Walked:" (pr-str x)) x)
         '(1 2 {:a 1 :b 2}))
Walked: (1 2 {:a 1 :b 2})
Walked: 1
Walked: 2
Walked: {:a 1 :b 2}
Walked: [:a 1]
Walked: :a
Walked: 1
Walked: [:b 2]
Walked: :b
Walked: 2
=> (1 2 {:a 1 :b 2})
```

SEE ALSO

postwalk
Performs a depth-first, post-order traversal of form. Calls f on each sub-form, uses f's return value in place of the original.

top

prewalk-replace

```
(prewalk-replace smap form)
```

Recursively transforms form by replacing keys in smap with their values. Like `replace` but works on any data structure. Does replacement at the root of the tree first.

```
(prewalk-replace {:a 1 :b 2} [:a :b])
=> [1 2]

(prewalk-replace {:a 1 :b 2} [:a :b :c])
=> [1 2 :c]

(prewalk-replace {:a 1 :b 2} [:a :b [:a :b] :c])
=> [1 2 [1 2] :c]

(prewalk-replace {'x 1 'y 2} '(+ x y))
=> (+ 1 2)
```

SEE ALSO

postwalk-replace
Recursively transforms form by replacing keys in smap with their values. Like replace but works on any data structure. Does replacement ...

prewalk
Performs a depth-last, pre-order traversal of form. Calls f on each sub-form, uses f's return value in place of the original.

top

print

```
(print & xs)
(print os & xs)
```

Prints the values `xs` to the stream that is the current value of `*out*` or to the passed stream `os` that must be a subclass of either `:java.io.PrintStream` or `:java.io.Writer`.

Prints the values, separated by spaces if there is more than one. `print` and `println` print in a human readable form.

If the printed data needs to be read back by a Venice reader use the functions `pr` and `prn` instead.

Returns `nil`.

```
(print [10 20 30])
[10 20 30]
=> nil

(print *out* [10 20 30])
[10 20 30]
=> nil

(print *err* [10 20 30])
[10 20 30]
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

println
Prints the values xs to the stream that is the current value of *out* or to the passed output stream os if given followed by a (newline).

printf
Without output stream prints formatted output as per format to the stream that is the current value of *out*. With a stream prints ...

newline
Without arg writes a platform-specific newline to the output channel that is the current value of *out*. With arg writes a newline ...

top

printf

```
(printf fmt & args)
(printf os fmt & args)
```

Without output stream prints formatted output as per format to the stream that is the current value of `*out*`. With a stream prints to that stream that must be a subclass of either `:java.io.PrintStream` or `:java.io.Writer`.

Prints like `print` and `println` in a human readable form.

Returns `nil`.

See: Java Formatter

```
(printf "%s: %d" "abc" 100)
abc: 100
=> nil

(printf "line 1: %s%nline 2: %s%n" "123" "456")
line 1: 123
line 2: 456
=> nil

(printf "%d%%" 42)
42%
=> nil

(printf *out* "%s: %d" "abc" 100)
abc: 100
=> nil

(printf *err* "%s: %d" "abc" 100)
abc: 100
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

print
Prints the values xs to the stream that is the current value of *out* or to the passed stream os that must be a subclass of either ...

println
Prints the values xs to the stream that is the current value of *out* or to the passed output stream os if given followed by a (newline).

newline
Without arg writes a platform-specific newline to the output channel that is the current value of *out*. With arg writes a newline ...

top

println

```
(println & xs)
(println os & xs)
```

Prints the values `xs` to the stream that is the current value of `*out*` or to the passed output stream `os` if given followed by a `(newline)`. The passed stream must be a subclass of either `:java.io.PrintStream` or `:java.io.Writer`.

Prints the values, separated by spaces if there is more than one. `print` and `println` print in a human readable form.

If the printed data needs to be read back by a Venice reader use the functions `pr` and `prn` instead.

Returns `nil`.

```
(println 200)
200
=> nil

(println [10 20 30])
[10 20 30]
=> nil

(println *out* 200)
200
=> nil

(println *err* 200)
200
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

print
Prints the values xs to the stream that is the current value of *out* or to the passed stream os that must be a subclass of either ...

printf
Without output stream prints formatted output as per format to the stream that is the current value of *out*. With a stream prints ...

newline
Without arg writes a platform-specific newline to the output channel that is the current value of *out*. With arg writes a newline ...

top

prn

```
(prn & xs)
(prn os & xs)
```

Prints the values `xs` to the output stream that is the current value of `*out*` or to the passed stream `os` if given followed by a `(newline)`. The passed stream must be a subclass of either `:java.io.PrintStream` or `:java.io.Writer`.

Prints the values, separated by spaces if there is more than one. `pr` and `prn` print in a way that objects can be read by the reader.

Returns `nil`.

```
(prn "hello")
"hello"
=> nil

(prn {:foo "hello" :bar 34.5})
{:foo "hello" :bar 34.5}
=> nil

(prn ['a :b "\n" #\space "c"])
[a :b "\n" #\space "c"]
=> nil
```

```
(prn *out* [10 20 30])
[10 20 30]
=> nil


(prn *err* [10 20 30])
[10 20 30]
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

pr
Prints the values xs to the output stream that is the current value of *out* or to the passed output stream os if given. The passed ...

newline
Without arg writes a platform-specific newline to the output channel that is the current value of *out*. With arg writes a newline ...

pr-str
With no args, returns the empty string. With one arg x, returns x.toString(). With more than one arg, returns the concatenation of ...

top

prof

```
(prof opts)
```

Controls the code profiling. See the companion functions/macros 'dorun' and 'perf'. The perf macro is built on prof and dorun and provides all for simple Venice profiling.

The profiler reports a function's elapsed time as "time with children"!

Profiling recursive functions:
Because the profiler reports "time with children" and accumulates the elapsed time across all recursive calls the resulting time for a particular recursive function is higher than the effective time.

```
(do
  (prof :on)   ; turn profiler on
  (prof :off)   ; turn profiler off
  (prof :status)   ; returns the profiler on/off staus
  (prof :clear)   ; clear profiler data captured so far
  (prof :data)   ; returns the profiler data as map
  (prof :data-formatted)   ; returns the profiler data as formatted text
  (prof :data-formatted "Metrics")   ; returns the profiler data as formatted text with a title
  nil)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

perf
Performance test with the given expression.

time
Evaluates expr and prints the time it took. Returns the value of expr.

top

promise

```
(promise)
```

```
(promise fn)
```

Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, unless the variant of deref with timeout is used. All subsequent derefs will return the same delivered value without blocking.

Promises are implemented on top of Java's `CompletableFuture`.

```
(do
   (def p (promise))
   (deliver p 10)
   (deliver p 20) ; no effect
   @p)
=> 10


;; deliver the promise from a future
(do
   (def p (promise))
   (defn task1 [] (sleep 500) (deliver p 10))
   (defn task2 [] (sleep 800) (deliver p 20))
   (future task1)
   (future task2)
   @p)
=> 10


;; deliver the promise from a task's return value
(do
   (defn task [] (sleep 300) 10)
   (def p (promise task))
   @p)
=> 10


(let [p (promise #(do (sleep 300) 10))]
   @p)
=> 10
```

SEE ALSO

deliver
Delivers the supplied value to the promise, releasing any pending derefs. A subsequent call to deliver on a promise will have no effect.

promise?
Returns true if f is a Promise otherwise false

realized?
Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

deref
Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will ...

done?
Returns true if the future or promise is done otherwise false

cancel
Cancels a future or a promise

cancelled?
Returns true if the future or promise is cancelled otherwise false

all-of
Returns a new promise that is completed when all of the given promises complete. If any of the given promises complete exceptionally, ...

any-of
Returns a new promise that is completed when any of the given promises complete, with the same result. Otherwise, if it completed exceptionally, ...

then-accept

Returns a new promise that, when this promise completes normally, is executing the function f with this stage's result as the argument.

then-accept-both
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executing the function f with the two ...

then-apply
Applies a function f on the result of the previous stage of the promise p.

then-combine
Applies a function f to the result of the previous stage of promise p and the result of another promise p-other

then-compose
Composes the result of two promises. f receives the result of the first promise p and returns a new promise that composes that value ...

when-complete
Returns the promise p with the same result or exception at this stage, that executes the action f. Passes the current stage's result ...

accept-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completess normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

apply-to-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

or-timeout
Exceptionally completes the promise with a TimeoutException if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

complete-on-timeout
Completes the promise with the given value if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

timeout-after
Returns a promise that timouts afer the specified time. The promise throws a TimeoutException.

top

promise?

```
(promise? p)
```

Returns true if f is a Promise otherwise false

```
(promise? (promise))
=> true
```

top

proxify

```
(proxify interface method-map)
```

Proxifies a Java interface to be passed as a Callback object to Java functions. The interface's methods are implemented by Venice functions.

The dynamic invocation handler takes care that the methods are called in the context of a Venice sandbox even if the Java method that invokes the callback methods is running in another thread.

Supports default method implementations in the proxied Java interface. These Java interface methods can be either overriden by a Venice function or just be omitted. In the latter case the return value of methods default implementation will be handed back.

In case a Java `FunctionalInterface` is required the proxy wrappers from the `:java` module are often simpler to use:

- `java/as-runnable`
- `java/as-callable`
- `java/as-predicate`

- `java/as-function`
- `java/as-consumer`
- `java/as-supplier`
- `java/as-bipredicate`
- `java/as-bifunction`
- `java/as-biconsumer`
- `java/as-binaryoperator`

```
(do
   (import :java.io.File :java.io.FilenameFilter)

   (def file-filter
      (fn [dir name] (str/ends-with? name ".xxx")))

   (let [dir (io/tmp-dir)]
      ;; create a dynamic proxy for the interface FilenameFilter
      ;; and implement its function 'accept' by 'file-filter'
      (. dir :list (proxify :FilenameFilter {:accept file-filter}))))
=> []

;; Instead of explicit proxies, functional interface wrappers are
;; often simpler to use
(do
   (load-module :java)
   (import :java.util.stream.Collectors)

   (-> (. [1 2 3 4] :stream)
       (. :filter (java/as-predicate #(> % 2)))
       (. :map (java/as-function #(* % 10)))
       (. :collect (. :Collectors :toList))))
=> (30 40)
```

SEE ALSO

java/as-runnable
Wraps the function f in a java.lang.Runnable (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Runnable.html)

java/as-callable
Wraps the function f in a java.util.concurrent.Callable (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/Callable.html)

java/as-predicate
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Predicate (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Predicate.html)

java/as-function
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Function (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Function.html)

java/as-consumer
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Consumer (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Consumer.html)

java/as-supplier
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.Supplier (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Supplier.html)

java/as-bipredicate
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiPredicate (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiPredicate.html)

java/as-bifunction
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiFunction (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiFunction.html)

java/as-biconsumer
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BiConsumer (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiConsumer.html)

java/as-binaryoperator
Wraps the function f in a java.util.function.BinaryOperator (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BinaryOperator.html)

top

push!

```
(push! stack v)
```

Pushes an item to a stack.

```
(let [s (stack)]
   (push! s 1)
   (push! s 2)
   (push! s 3)
   (pop! s))
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

stack
Creates a new mutable threadsafe stack.

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

pop!
Pops an item from a stack.

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

put!

```
(put! queue val)
(put! queue val delay)
```

Puts an item to a queue. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue. Returns always nil.

queue: `(put! queue val)`
Puts the value 'val' to the tail of the queue.

delay-queue: `(put! queue val delay)`
Puts the value 'val' with a delay of 'delay' milliseconds to a delay-queue

```
(let [q (queue)]
  (put! q 1)
  (poll! q)
  q)
=> ()


(let [q (delay-queue)]
  (put! q 1 100)
  (take! q))
=> 1
```

SEE ALSO

queue
Creates a new mutable threadsafe bounded or unbounded queue.

take!
Retrieves and removes the head value of the queue or the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

offer!
Offers an item to tail of the a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait ...

poll!
Polls an item from a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite.

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

put-head!

```
(put-head! deque val)
```

Puts an item to the head of a deque. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue. Returns always nil.

```
(let [q (deque)]
  (put! q 1)
  (put! q 2)
  (put! q 3)
  (put-head! q 0)
  (println (poll! q))
  (println q))
0
(1 2 3)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

deque
Creates a new mutable threadsafe bounded or unbounded deque.

take!
Retrieves and removes the head value of the queue or the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

offer!
Offers an item to tail of the a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait ...

poll!
Polls an item from a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite.

take-tail!
Retrieves and removes the tail value of the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

offer-head!
Offers an item to the head of a deque with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait ...

poll-tail!
Polls an item from the tail of a deque with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite.

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

qrbill/address

```
(address name line1 line2)
(address name street house-no postal-code town)
```

Create a combined or structured address

Note: Starting November 25, 2025, banks will no longer accept payments using combined address elements!

```
;; structured addresses
(do
  (load-module :qrbill ['qrbill :as 'q])

  (q/address "Peter Meier"
             "Bahnhofstrasse" "2"
             "8000" "Wil"))


;; combined addresses
(do
  (load-module :qrbill ['qrbill :as 'q])

   (q/address "Peter Meier"
              "Bahnhofstrasse 2"
              "8000 Wil"))
```

SEE ALSO

qrbill/bill
Create a bill data object

qrbill/write
Write the bill to a file.

top

qrbill/bill

```
(bill account amount qr-ref msg debtor creditor)
```

Create a bill data object

Note: Starting November 25, 2025, banks will no longer accept payments using combined address elements!

```
(do
  (load-module :qrbill ['qrbill :as 'q])

  ;; use structured debtor and creditor addresses
```

```
  (let [debtor    (q/address "Peter Meier"
                             "Bahnhofstrasse" "2"
                             "8000" "Wil")
        creditor  (q/address "Travag GmbH"
                             "Bahnhofstrasse" "3"
                             "8000" "Wil")]
    (q/bill "CH00 3000 2000 1000 0000 0"
            300.00M
            "000004"
            "Testrechnung 4"
            debtor
            creditor)))
```

SEE ALSO

qrbill/address
Create a combined or structured address

qrbill/write
Write the bill to a file.

top

qrbill/write

```
(write bill out-file)
(write bill payment-slip-pdf-type invoice-pdf-file out-dir)
```

Write the bill to a file.

Note: Starting November 25, 2025, banks will no longer accept payments using combined address elements!

```
(do
  (load-module :qrbill ['qrbill :as 'q])

  ;; use structured debtor and creditor addresses
  (let [debtor    (q/address "Peter Meier"
                             "Bahnhofstrasse" "2"
                             "8000" "Wil")
        creditor  (q/address "Travag GmbH"
                             "Bahnhofstrasse" "3"
                             "8000" "Wil")
        bill      (q/bill "CH00 3000 2000 1000 0000 0"
                          300.00M
                          "000004"
                          "Testrechnung 4"
                          debtor
                          creditor)]

    ;; create a PDF invoice with just the payment slip
    (q/write bill "./Meier-Rechnung-1.pdf")

    ;; create a PDF invoice with the payment slip added on the last
    ;; page of the file "./Meier-Rechnung-2.pdf"
    (q/write bill :last-page "./Meier-Rechnung-2.pdf" ".")

    ;; create a PDF invoice with the payment slip added on a new
    ;; page to the file "./Meier-Rechnung-3.pdf"
    (q/write bill :new-page-at-end "./Meier-Rechnung-3.pdf" ".")))
```

```
(do
  (load-module :qrbill ['qrbill :as 'q])

  ;; use structured debtor and creditor addresses
  ;; the fields :debtor, :amount, :message, and :file-in are optional
  (q/write  { :debtor      { :name  "Peter Meier"
                             :street "Aarestrasse"
                             :house-no "2"
                             :postal-code "9500"
                             :town "Wil" }
              :creditor    { :name  "Kenag GmbH"
                             :street "Aarestrasse"
                             :house-no "3"
                             :postal-code "9500 "
                             :town "Wil" }
              :bill        { :account   "CH00 3000 2000 1000 0000 0"
                             :amount    "300.00"
                             :reference "000004"
                             :message   "Testrechnung 4" }
              :qr-slip-pos :new-page-at-end    ;; :last-page
              :file-in     "./Meier-Rechnung-1.pdf"
              :file-out    "./Meier-Rechnung-QR-1.pdf" }))
```

SEE ALSO

qrbill/address
Create a combined or structured address

qrbill/bill
Create a bill data object

top

qrcode/decode

```
(decode source)
```

Decode a QR code image. Returns the text decoded from the QR code image.

Loads the image from a `:java.io.File`, `:java.io.InputStream` or a :java.awt.image.BufferedImage

```
(do
  (load-module :qrcode)

  (qrcode/decode (io/file "./example.png")))
```

SEE ALSO

qrcode/encode
Encodes text into a PNG QR code image. Writes the generated QR code image to the supplied output stream.

top

qrcode/encode

```
(encode text width height margin os)
```

Encodes text into a PNG QR code image. Writes the generated QR code image to the supplied output stream.

Arguments:

text	The text to encode in the QR code image
width	the image width in pixels
height	the image height in pixels
margin	the image margin in pixels
os	The output stream to write the image to

```
(do
  (load-module :qrcode)

  (qrcode/encode "Hello" 600 600 3 (io/file-out-stream "./example.png")))
```

SEE ALSO

qrcode/decode
Decode a QR code image. Returns the text decoded from the QR code image.

top

qrref/checksum

```
(checksum ref)
```

Computes the checksum for a raw reference.

The passed ref my be a raw QR reference or a QR reference with a checksum digit. It may contain spaces.

Returns the computed checksum digit 0..9.

If the passed ref is a QR reference with a correct checksum digit the computed checksum digit will always be 0. This fact is used for QR reference validation!

```
(do
  (load-module :qrref ['qrref :as 'qr])
  (qr/checksum "230 55361 34663 9301")
  (qr/checksum "23055361346639301")
  (qr/checksum "00 00000 00230 55361 34663 9301")
  (qr/checksum "000000000230553613466393 01"))
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

qrref/create
Creates a QR reference according to the Swiss payment standards.

qrref/valid?
Returns true if ref is a valid QR reference else false. The reference may contain spaces.

qrref/format
Format a QR reference.

top

qrref/create

```
(create ref-raw)
```

Creates a QR reference according to the Swiss payment standards.

A QR reference has 27 digits. The raw reference plus a checksum digit as the last digit.

The raw reference passed must not have more than 26 digits. With less than 26 digits leading '0' will be used to fill up to 26 digits.

Raw reference: "23055361346639301"

QR reference: "000000000230553613466393013"

The QR reference can be formatted to "00 00000 00230 55361 34663 93013" using:

```
(qrref/format "000000000230553613466393013")
```

Swiss Payment Standards / de

Swiss Payment Standards / en

```
(do
  (load-module :qrref ['qrref :as 'qr])
  (qr/create "1234")
  (qr/create "23055361346639301"))
=> "000000000230553613466393013"
```

SEE ALSO

qrref/valid?
Returns true if ref is a valid QR reference else false. The reference may contain spaces.

qrref/format
Format a QR reference.

qrref/checksum
Computes the checksum for a raw reference.

top

qrref/format

```
(format ref)
```

Format a QR reference.

```
(do
  (load-module :qrref ['qrref :as 'qr])
  (qr/format "000000000230553613466393013"))
=> "00 00000 00230 55361 34663 93013"
```

SEE ALSO

qrref/create
Creates a QR reference according to the Swiss payment standards.

qrref/valid?
Returns true if ref is a valid QR reference else false. The reference may contain spaces.

qrref/checksum
Computes the checksum for a raw reference.

top

qrref/valid?

```
(valid? ref)
```

Returns true if ref is a valid QR reference else false. The reference may contain spaces.

A valid QR reference must have 27 digits and the checksum must be correct. The last digit is the checksum digits for the first 26 digits.

```
(do
  (load-module :qrref ['qrref :as 'qr])
  (qr/valid? "000000000230553613466393013")
  (qr/valid? "00 00000 00230 55361 34663 93013"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

qrref/create
Creates a QR reference according to the Swiss payment standards.

qrref/format
Format a QR reference.

qrref/checksum
Computes the checksum for a raw reference.

top

qualified-name

```
(name x)
```

Returns the qualified name String of a string, symbol, keyword, or function

```
(qualified-name :user/x)
=> "user/x"


(qualified-name 'x)
=> "x"


(qualified-name "x")
=> "x"


(qualified-name str/digit?)
=> "str/digit?"
```

SEE ALSO

name
Returns the name string of a string, symbol, keyword, or function. If applied to a string it returns the string itself.

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function. If x is a registered namespace returns x.

fn-name
Returns the qualified name of a function or macro

top

qualified-symbol?

```
(qualified-symbol? x)
```

Returns true if x is a qualified symbol

```
(qualified-symbol? 'foo/a)
=> true

(qualified-symbol? (symbol "foo/a"))
=> true

(qualified-symbol? 'a)
=> false

(qualified-symbol? nil)
=> false

(qualified-symbol? :a)
=> false
```

top

quasiquote

```
(quasiquote form)
```

Quasi quotes also called syntax quotes (a backquote) suppress evaluation of the form that follows it and all the nested forms.

unquote:
It is possible to unquote part of the form that is quoted with `~`. Unquoting allows you to evaluate parts of the syntax quoted expression.

unquote-splicing:
Unquote evaluates to a collection of values and inserts the collection into the quoted form. But sometimes you want to unquote a list and insert its elements (not the list) inside the quoted form. This is where `~@` (unquote-splicing) comes to rescue.

```
(quasiquote (16 17 (inc 17)))
=> (16 17 (inc 17))

`(16 17 (inc 17))
=> (16 17 (inc 17))

`(16 17 ~(inc 17))
=> (16 17 18)

`(16 17 ~(map inc [16 17]))
=> (16 17 (17 18))

`(16 17 ~@(map inc [16 17]))
=> (16 17 17 18)

`(1 2 ~@#{1 2 3})
=> (1 2 1 2 3)
```

```
`(1 2 ~@{:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> (1 2 [:a 1] [:b 2] [:c 3])
```

SEE ALSO

quote
There are two equivalent ways to quote a form either with quote or with '. They prevent the quoted form from being evaluated.

top

queue

```
(queue)
(queue capacity)
```

Creates a new mutable threadsafe bounded or unbounded queue.

The queue can be turned into a synchronous queue when using the functions `put!` and `take!`. `put!` waits until the value be added and `take! waits until a value is available from queue thus synchronizing the producer and consumer.

```
; unbounded queue
(let [q (queue)]
  (offer! q 1)
  (offer! q 2)
  (offer! q 3)
  (poll! q)
  q)
=> (2 3)

; unbounded queue
(let [q (conj! (queue) 1 2 3)]
  (offer! q 4)
  (poll! q)
  q)
=> (2 3 4)

; bounded queue
(let [q (queue 10)]
  (offer! q 1000 1)
  (offer! q 1000 2)
  (offer! q 1000 3)
  (poll! q 1000)
  q)
=> (2 3)

; bounded queue
(let [q (conj! (queue 10) 1 2 3)]
  (offer! q 4)
  (poll! q)
  q)
=> (2 3 4)

; synchronous unbounded queue
(let [q (queue)]
  (put! q 1)
  (put! q 2)
  (put! q 3)
  (take! q)
```

```
  q)
=> (2 3)


; synchronous bounded queue
(let [q (queue 10)]
  (put! q 1)
  (put! q 2)
  (put! q 3)
  (take! q)
  q)
=> (2 3)
```

SEE ALSO

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

put!
Puts an item to a queue. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue. Returns always nil.

take!
Retrieves and removes the head value of the queue or the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

offer!
Offers an item to tail of the a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait ...

poll!
Polls an item from a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite.

empty
Returns an empty collection of the same category as coll, or nil if coll is nil. If the collection is mutable clears the collection ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

queue?
Returns true if coll is a queue

reduce
f should be a function of 2 arguments. If val is not supplied, returns the result of applying f to the first 2 items in coll, then ...

transduce
Reduce with a transformation of a reduction function f (xf). If init is not supplied, (f) will be called to produce it. f should be ...

docoll
Applies f to the items of the collection presumably for side effects. Returns nil.

into!
Adds all of the items of 'from' conjoined to the mutable 'to' collection

conj!
Returns a new mutable collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj! nil item) returns (item) and (conj! item) returns item.

top

queue?

```
(queue? coll)
```

Returns true if coll is a queue

```
(queue? (queue))
=> true
```

top

quote

```
(quote form)
```

There are two equivalent ways to quote a form either with `quote` or with `'`. They prevent the quoted form from being evaluated.

Regular quotes work recursively with any kind of forms and types: strings, maps, lists, vectors...

```
(quote (1 2 3))
=> (1 2 3)

(quote (+ 1 2))
=> (+ 1 2)

'(1 2 3)
=> (1 2 3)

'(+ 1 2)
=> (+ 1 2)

'(a (b (c d (+ 1 2))))
=> (a (b (c d (+ 1 2))))
```

SEE ALSO

quasiquote
Quasi quotes also called syntax quotes (a backquote) suppress evaluation of the form that follows it and all the nested forms.

top

rand-bigint

```
(rand-bigint bits)
```

Constructs a randomly generated BigInteger, uniformly distributed over the range 0 to (2^N - 1), inclusive.

```
(rand-bigint 256)
=> 63349867018473602595329800285574255512622315507496989120787265242916500080 72N
```

SEE ALSO

rand-long
Without argument returns a random long between 0 and MAX_LONG. With argument max returns a random long between 0 and max exclusive.

rand-double
Without argument returns a double between 0.0 and 1.0. With argument max returns a random double between 0.0 and max.

rand-gaussian
Without argument returns a Gaussian distributed double value with mean 0.0 and standard deviation 1.0. With argument mean and stddev ...

bytebuf-allocate-random
Allocates a new bytebuf. The buffer will be preset with random bytes.

top

rand-double

```
(rand-double)
(rand-double max)
```

Without argument returns a double between 0.0 and 1.0. With argument max returns a random double between 0.0 and max.

This function is based on a cryptographically strong random number generator (RNG).

```
(rand-double)
=> 0.29994428568645204


(rand-double 100.0)
=> 85.9087494174684
```

SEE ALSO

rand−long
Without argument returns a random long between 0 and MAX_LONG. With argument max returns a random long between 0 and max exclusive.

rand−bigint
Constructs a randomly generated BigInteger, uniformly distributed over the range 0 to (2^N - 1), inclusive.

rand−gaussian
Without argument returns a Gaussian distributed double value with mean 0.0 and standard deviation 1.0. With argument mean and stddev ...

bytebuf−allocate−random
Allocates a new bytebuf. The buffer will be preset with random bytes.

top

rand-gaussian

```
(rand-gaussian)
(rand-gaussian mean stddev)
```

Without argument returns a Gaussian distributed double value with mean 0.0 and standard deviation 1.0. With argument mean and stddev returns a Gaussian distributed double value with the given mean and standard deviation.

This function is based on a cryptographically strong random number generator (RNG)

```
(rand-gaussian)
=> 0.635530753239233


(rand-gaussian 0.0 5.0)
=> -10.385470507710966
```

SEE ALSO

rand−long
Without argument returns a random long between 0 and MAX_LONG. With argument max returns a random long between 0 and max exclusive.

rand−double
Without argument returns a double between 0.0 and 1.0. With argument max returns a random double between 0.0 and max.

rand−bigint

Constructs a randomly generated BigInteger, uniformly distributed over the range 0 to (2^N - 1), inclusive.

bytebuf-allocate-random
Allocates a new bytebuf. The buffer will be preset with random bytes.

top

rand-long

```
(rand-long)
(rand-long max)
```

Without argument returns a random long between 0 and MAX_LONG. With argument max returns a random long between 0 and max exclusive.

This function is based on a cryptographically strong random number generator (RNG).

```
(rand-long)
=> 3018023424053667525


(rand-long 100)
=> 75
```

SEE ALSO

rand-double
Without argument returns a double between 0.0 and 1.0. With argument max returns a random double between 0.0 and max.

rand-bigint
Constructs a randomly generated BigInteger, uniformly distributed over the range 0 to (2^N - 1), inclusive.

rand-gaussian
Without argument returns a Gaussian distributed double value with mean 0.0 and standard deviation 1.0. With argument mean and stddev ...

bytebuf-allocate-random
Allocates a new bytebuf. The buffer will be preset with random bytes.

top

range

```
(range)
(range end)
(range start end)
(range start end step)
```

Returns a collection of numbers from start (inclusive) to end (exclusive), by step, where start defaults to 0 and step defaults to 1. When start is equal to end, returns empty list. Without args returns a lazy sequence generating numbers starting with 0 and incrementing by 1.

```
(range 10)
=> (0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)


(range 10 20)
=> (10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19)


(range 10 20 3)
=> (10 13 16 19)
```

```
(range (int 10) (int 20))
=> (10I 11I 12I 13I 14I 15I 16I 17I 18I 19I)

(range (int 10) (int 20) (int 3))
=> (10I 13I 16I 19I)

(range 10 15 0.5)
=> (10 10.5 11.0 11.5 12.0 12.5 13.0 13.5 14.0 14.5)

(range 1.1M 2.2M 0.1M)
=> (1.1M 1.2M 1.3M 1.4M 1.5M 1.6M 1.7M 1.8M 1.9M 2.0M 2.1M)

(range 100N 200N 10N)
=> (100N 110N 120N 130N 140N 150N 160N 170N 180N 190N)

;; capital letters
(map char (range (int #\A) (inc (int #\Z))))
=> (#\A #\B #\C #\D #\E #\F #\G #\H #\I #\J #\K #\L #\M #\N #\O #\P #\Q #\R #\S #\T #\U #\V #\W #\X #\Y #\Z)
```

top

read-char

```
(read-char)
(read-char is)
```

Without arg reads the next char from the stream that is the current value of `*in*`. With arg reads the next char from the passed stream that must be a subclass of `:java.io.Reader`.

Returns `nil` if the end of the stream is reached.

```
(try-with [rd (io/buffered-reader "1234")]
  (println (read-char rd))
  (println (read-char rd)))
1
2
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

read-line
Without arg reads the next line from the stream that is the current value of *in*. With arg reads the next line from the passed stream ...

top

read-line

```
(read-line)
(read-line is)
```

Without arg reads the next line from the stream that is the current value of `*in*`. With arg reads the next line from the passed stream that must be a subclass of `:java.io.BufferedReader`.

Returns `nil` if the end of the stream is reached.

```
(try-with [rd (io/buffered-reader "1\n2\n3\n4")]
  (println (read-line rd))
  (println (read-line rd)))
1
2
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

read-char
Without arg reads the next char from the stream that is the current value of *in*. With arg reads the next char from the passed stream ...

top

read-string

```
(read-string s)
(read-string s origin)
```

Reads Venice source from a string and transforms its content into a Venice data structure, following the rules of the Venice syntax.

```
(do
  (eval (read-string "(def x 100)" "test"))
  x)
=> 100
```

SEE ALSO

eval
Evaluates the form data structure (not text!) and returns the result.

top

realized?

```
(realized? x)
```

Returns true if a value has been produced for a promise, delay, or future.

```
(do
   (def task (fn [] 100))
   (let [f (future task)]
      (println (realized? f))
      (println @f)
      (println (realized? f))))
false
100
true
=> nil


(do
   (def p (promise))
   (println (realized? p))
   (deliver p 123)
   (println @p)
   (println (realized? p)))
```

```
false
123
true
=> nil


(do
   (def x (delay 100))
   (println (realized? x))
   (println @x)
   (println (realized? x)))
false
100
true
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

future
Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

delay
Takes a body of expressions and yields a Delay object that will invoke the body only the first time it is forced (with force or deref ...

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

top

recur

```
(recur expr*)
```

Evaluates the exprs and rebinds the bindings of the recursion point to the values of the exprs. The recur expression must be at the tail position. The tail position is a postion which an expression would return a value from.

```
;; tail recursion
(loop [x 10]
   (when (> x 1)
      (println x)
      (recur (- x 2))))
10
8
6
4
2
=> nil


;; tail recursion
(do
   (defn sum [n]
         (loop [cnt n acc 0]
            (if (zero? cnt)
                acc
                (recur (dec cnt) (+ acc cnt)))))
   (sum 10000))
=> 50005000
```

SEE ALSO

loop

Evaluates the exprs and binds the bindings. Creates a recursion point with the bindings.

top

reduce

```
(reduce f coll)
(reduce f val coll)
```

f should be a function of 2 arguments. If val is not supplied, returns the result of applying f to the first 2 items in coll, then applying f to that result and the 3rd item, etc. If coll contains no items, f must accept no arguments as well, and reduce returns the result of calling f with no arguments. If coll has only 1 item, it is returned and f is not called. If val is supplied, returns the result of applying f to val and the first item in coll, then applying f to that result and the 2nd item, etc. If coll contains no items, returns val and f is not called.

`reduce` can work with queues as collection, given that the end of the queue is marked by addding a `nil` element. Otherwise the reducer does not not when to stop reading elements from the queue.

```
(reduce + [1 2 3 4 5 6 7])
=> 28

(reduce + 10 [1 2 3 4 5 6 7])
=> 38

(reduce (fn [x y] (+ x y 10)) [1 2 3 4 5 6 7])
=> 88

(reduce (fn [x y] (+ x y 10)) 10 [1 2 3 4 5 6 7])
=> 108

((reduce comp [(partial + 1) (partial * 2) (partial + 3)]) 100)
=> 207

(reduce (fn [m [k v]] (assoc m k v)) {} [[:a 1] [:b 2] [:c 3]])
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}

(reduce (fn [m [k v]] (assoc m v k)) {} {:b 2 :a 1 :c 3})
=> {1 :a 2 :b 3 :c}

(reduce (fn [m c] (assoc m (first c) c)) {} [[:a 1] [:b 2] [:c 3]])
=> {:a [:a 1] :b [:b 2] :c [:c 3]}

;; sliding window (width 3) average
(->> (partition 3 1 (repeatedly 10 #(rand-long 30)))
     (map (fn [window] (/ (reduce + window) (count window)))))
=> (14 13 14 10 17 19 15 6)

;; reduce all elements of a queue.
;; calls (take! queue) to get the elements of the queue.
;; note: use nil to mark the end of the queue otherwise
;;       reduce will block forever!
(let [q (conj! (queue) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 nil)]
  (reduce + q))
=> 28

;; reduce data supplied by a finit lazy seq
(do
  (def counter (atom 5))
  (defn generate []
```

```
    (swap! counter dec)
    (if (pos? @counter) @counter nil))
  (reduce + 100 (lazy-seq generate)))
=> 110
```

SEE ALSO

reduce-kv
Reduces an associative collection. f should be a function of 3 arguments. Returns the result of applying f to init, the first key and ...

map
Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

filter
Returns a collection of the items in coll for which (predicate item) returns logical true.

top

reduce-kv

```
(reduce-kv f init coll)
```

Reduces an associative collection. f should be a function of 3 arguments. Returns the result of applying f to init, the first key and the first value in coll, then applying f to that result and the 2nd key and value, etc. If coll contains no entries, returns init and f is not called. Note that reduce-kv is supported on vectors, where the keys will be the ordinals.

```
(reduce-kv (fn [m k v] (assoc m v k))
           {}
           {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> {1 :a 2 :b 3 :c}

(reduce-kv (fn [m k v] (assoc m k (:col v)))
           {}
           {:a {:col :red   :len 10}
            :b {:col :green :len 20}
            :c {:col :blue  :len 30} })
=> {:a :red :b :green :c :blue}
```

SEE ALSO

reduce
f should be a function of 2 arguments. If val is not supplied, returns the result of applying f to the first 2 items in coll, then ...

map
Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

filter
Returns a collection of the items in coll for which (predicate item) returns logical true.

top

reduced

```
(reduced x)
```

Wraps x in a way such that a reduce will terminate with the value x.

top

reduced?

```
(reduced? x)
```

Returns true if x is the result of a call to reduced.

top

regex/count

```
(regex/count matcher)
```

Returns the matcher's group count.

```
(let [m (regex/matcher #"([0-9]+)(.*)" "100abc")]
   (regex/count m))
=> 2
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher.

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

top

regex/find

```
(regex/find matcher)
(regex/find pattern s)
```

Returns the next regex match or nil if there is no further match. Returns `nil` if there is no match.

To get the positional data for the matched group use `(regex/find+ matcher)`.

```
(regex/find #"[0-9]+" "672-345-456-3212")
=> "672"


(let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "672-345-456-3212")]
  (println (regex/find m))
  (println (regex/find m))
  (println (regex/find m))
  (println (regex/find m))
  (println (regex/find m)))
672
345
456
```

```
3212
nil
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/find-all
Returns all regex matches as list or an empty list if there are no matches.

regex/find+
Returns the next regex match and returns the group with its positional data. Returns nil if there is no match.

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher.

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

top

regex/find+

```
(regex/find+ matcher)
(regex/find+ pattern s)
```

Returns the next regex match and returns the group with its positional data. Returns `nil` if there is no match.

```
(regex/find+ #"[0-9]+" "672-345-456-3212")
=> {:start 0 :end 3 :group "672"}


(let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "672-345-456-3212")]
   (println (regex/find+ m))
   (println (regex/find+ m))
   (println (regex/find+ m))
   (println (regex/find+ m))
   (println (regex/find+ m)))

{:start 0 :end 3 :group 672}
{:start 4 :end 7 :group 345}
{:start 8 :end 11 :group 456}
{:start 12 :end 16 :group 3212}
nil
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/find-all+
Returns the all regex matches and returns the groups with its positional data. Returns an empty list if there are no matches.

regex/find
Returns the next regex match or nil if there is no further match. Returns nil if there is no match.

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher.

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

top

regex/find-all

```
(regex/find-all matcher)
(regex/find-all pattern s)
```

Returns all regex matches as list or an empty list if there are no matches.

To get the positional data for the matched groups use 'regex/find-all+'.

```
(regex/find-all #"\d+" "672-345-456-3212")
=> ("672" "345" "456" "3212")


(->> (regex/matcher #"\d+" "672-345-456-3212")
     (regex/find-all))
=> ("672" "345" "456" "3212")


(->> (regex/matcher "([^\"]\\S*|\".+?\")\\s*" "1 2 \"3 4\" 5")
     (regex/find-all))
=> ("1 " "2 " "\"3 4\" " "5")
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/find
Returns the next regex match or nil if there is no further match. Returns nil if there is no match.

regex/find-all+
Returns the all regex matches and returns the groups with its positional data. Returns an empty list if there are no matches.

regex/groups
Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern and returns all matched groups. The entire regions is the first item in the ...

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher.

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

top

regex/find-all+

```
(regex/find-all+ matcher)
(regex/find-all+ pattern s)
```

Returns the all regex matches and returns the groups with its positional data. Returns an empty list if there are no matches.

```
(regex/find-all+ #"[0-9]+" "672-345-456-3212")
=> ({:start 0 :end 3 :group "672"} {:start 4 :end 7 :group "345"} {:start 8 :end 11 :group "456"} {:start 12 :
end 16 :group "3212"})


(let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "672-345-456-3212")]
  (regex/find-all+ m))
```

```
=> ({:start 0 :end 3 :group "672"} {:start 4 :end 7 :group "345"} {:start 8 :end 11 :group "456"} {:start 12 :
end 16 :group "3212"})
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/find+
Returns the next regex match and returns the group with its positional data. Returns nil if there is no match.

regex/find−all
Returns all regex matches as list or an empty list if there are no matches.

regex/groups
Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern and returns all matched groups. The entire regions is the first item in the ...

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher.

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

top

regex/find?

```
(regex/find? matcher)
```

Attempts to find the next subsequence that matches the pattern. If the match succeeds then more information can be obtained via the `regex/group` function

```
(let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "100")]
  (regex/find? m))
=> true


(let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "xxx: 100")]
  (regex/find? m))
=> true


(let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "xxx: 100 200")]
  (when (regex/find? m)
    (println (regex/group m 0)))
  (when (regex/find? m)
    (println (regex/group m 0)))
  (when (regex/find? m)
    (println (regex/group m 0))))
100
200
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/group
Returns the input subsequence captured by the given group during the previous match operation.

regex/matches?
Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern. Returns true if the patterns matches the string else false.

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

top

regex/group

```
(regex/group matcher group)
```

Returns the input subsequence captured by the given group during the previous match operation.

Note: Do not forget to call the `regex/matches?` function!

```
(let [m (regex/matcher #"(\d+)(.*)" "100abc")]
  (if (regex/matches? m)
    [(regex/group m 1) (regex/group m 2)]
    []))
=> ["100" "abc"]


(do
  (ns-alias 'r 'regex)
  (defn swap [s]
    (let [m (r/matcher #"(\d+)([^\d]*)(\d+)" s)]
      (if (r/matches? m)
        (str (r/group m 3) (r/group m 2) (r/group m 1))
        s)))
  (swap "100::200"))
=> "200::100"
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/groups
Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern and returns all matched groups. The entire regions is the first item in the ...

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher.

regex/matches?
Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern. Returns true if the patterns matches the string else false.

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

top

regex/groups

```
(regex/groups matcher)
```

Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern and returns all matched groups. The entire regions is the first item in the returned group list. Returns an empty list if the entire region does not match the pattern.

```
(let [m (regex/matcher #"(\d+)(.*)" "100abc")]
  (regex/groups m))
=> ("100abc" "100" "abc")
```

```
(let [m (regex/matcher #"(\d+)([a-z]+)" "100abc:")]
  (regex/groups m))
=> ()
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/group
Returns the input subsequence captured by the given group during the previous match operation.

regex/find-all
Returns all regex matches as list or an empty list if there are no matches.

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher.

regex/matches?
Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern. Returns true if the patterns matches the string else false.

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

top

regex/matcher

```
(regex/matcher pattern str)
```

Returns an instance of `java.util.regex.Matcher`.
The pattern can be either a string or a pattern created by `(regex/pattern s)`.

Matchers are mutable and are not safe for use by multiple concurrent threads!

JavaDoc: Pattern

```
(regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "100")
=> java.util.regex.Matcher[pattern=[0-9]+ region=0,3 lastmatch=]

(regex/matcher (regex/pattern"[0-9]+") "100")
=> java.util.regex.Matcher[pattern=[0-9]+ region=0,3 lastmatch=]

(regex/matcher "[0-9]+" "100")
=> java.util.regex.Matcher[pattern=[0-9]+ region=0,3 lastmatch=]
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

regex/matches?
Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern. Returns true if the patterns matches the string else false.

regex/find?
Attempts to find the next subsequence that matches the pattern. If the match succeeds then more information can be obtained via the ...

regex/reset
Resets the matcher with a new string

regex/matches
Returns the matches, if any, for the matcher with the pattern of a string, using java.util.regex.Matcher.matches().

regex/find
Returns the next regex match or nil if there is no further match. Returns nil if there is no match.

regex/find-all
Returns all regex matches as list or an empty list if there are no matches.

top

regex/matches

```
(regex/matches pattern str)
```

Returns the matches, if any, for the matcher with the pattern of a string, using `java.util.regex.Matcher.matches()`.
If the matcher's pattern matches the entire region sequence returns a list with the entire region sequence and the matched groups otherwise returns an empty list.

Returns matching info as meta data on the region and the groups.

Region meta data:

:start	start pos of the overall group
:end	end pos of the overall group
:group-count	the number of matched elements groups

Group meta data:

:start	start pos of the element group
:end	end pos of the element group

JavaDoc: Pattern

```
;; Entire region sequence matched
(regex/matches "hello, (.*)" "hello, world")
=> ("hello, world" "world")


;; Entire region sequence not matched
(regex/matches "HEllo, (.*)" "hello, world")
=> ()


;; Matching multiple groups
(regex/matches "([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)" "672-345-456-212")
=> ("672-345-456-212" "672" "345" "456" "212")


;; Matching multiple groups
(let [p (regex/pattern "([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)")]
  (regex/matches p "672-345"))
=> ("672-345" "672" "345")


;; Access matcher's region meta info
(let [pattern "([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)"
      matches (regex/matches pattern "672-345-456-212")]
   (println "meta info:" (pr-str (meta matches)))
   (println "matches:  " (pr-str matches)))
meta info: {:group-count 4 :start 0 :end 15}
matches:   ("672-345-456-212" "672" "345" "456" "212")
=> nil
```

```
;; Access matcher's region meta info and the meta info of each group
(let [pattern "([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)-([0-9]+)"
      matches (regex/matches pattern "672-345-456-212")]
  (println "region info:   " (pr-str (meta matches)))
  (println "group count:   " (count matches) "(region included)")
  (println "group matches: " (pr-str (nth matches 0)) (meta (nth matches 0)))
  (println "               " (pr-str (nth matches 1)) (meta (nth matches 1)))
  (println "               " (pr-str (nth matches 2)) (meta (nth matches 2)))
  (println "               " (pr-str (nth matches 3)) (meta (nth matches 3)))
  (println "               " (pr-str (nth matches 4)) (meta (nth matches 4))))
region info:    {:group-count 4 :start 0 :end 15}
group count:    5 (region included)
group matches:  "672-345-456-212" {:start 0 :end 15}
                "672" {:start 0 :end 3}
                "345" {:start 4 :end 7}
                "456" {:start 8 :end 11}
                "212" {:start 12 :end 15}
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

top

regex/matches-not?

```
(regex/matches-not? matcher)
(regex/matches-not? matcher str)
```

Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern. Returns false if the patterns matches the string else true.

```
(let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "10A")]
  (regex/matches-not? m))
=> true


(let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "value: 10A")]
  (regex/matches-not? m))
=> true


(let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "")]
  (filter #(regex/matches-not? m %) ["100" "10A" "200"]))
=> ("10A")
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher.

regex/matches
Returns the matches, if any, for the matcher with the pattern of a string, using java.util.regex.Matcher.matches().

regex/pattern

Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

top

regex/matches?

```
(regex/matches? matcher)
(regex/matches? matcher str)
```

Attempts to match the entire region against the pattern. Returns true if the patterns matches the string else false.

```
(let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "100")]
  (regex/matches? m))
=> true


(let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "value: 100")]
  (regex/matches? m))
=> false


(let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "")]
  (filter #(regex/matches? m %) ["100" "1a1" "200"]))
=> ("100" "200")
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher.

regex/matches
Returns the matches, if any, for the matcher with the pattern of a string, using java.util.regex.Matcher.matches().

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

top

regex/pattern

```
(regex/pattern s)
```

Returns an instance of `java.util.regex.Pattern`.

Patterns are immutable and are safe for use by multiple concurrent threads!

Alternatively regex pattern literals can be used to define a pattern: `#"[0-9+]"`

```
    "\\d" ;; regex string to match one digit
```

Notice that you have to escape the backslash to get a literal backslash in the string. However, regex pattern literals are smart. They don't need to double escape:

```
    #"\d" ;; regex pattern literal to match one digit
```

JavaDoc: Pattern

```
(regex/pattern "[0-9]+")
=> [0-9]+
```

```
(regex/pattern "\\d+")
=> \d+

#"[0-9]+"
=> [0-9]+

#"\d+"
=> \d+
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher.

regex/matches
Returns the matches, if any, for the matcher with the pattern of a string, using java.util.regex.Matcher.matches().

regex/find
Returns the next regex match or nil if there is no further match. Returns nil if there is no match.

regex/find-all
Returns all regex matches as list or an empty list if there are no matches.

top

regex/reset

```
(regex/reset matcher str)
```

Resets the matcher with a new string

```
(do
  (let [m (regex/matcher #"[0-9]+" "100")]
    (println (regex/find m))
    (let [m (regex/reset m "200")]
      (println (regex/find m)))))
100
200
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

match?
Returns true if the string s matches the regular expression regex.

regex/matcher
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Matcher.

regex/pattern
Returns an instance of java.util.regex.Pattern.

top

release

```
(release lock)
```

Releases a lock.

```
(let [l (lock)]
  (acquire l)
  ;; do something
  (release l))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

lock
Creates a new lock object.

acquire
Acquires a lock, blocking until the lock is available.

try-acquire
Acquires a lock within the given timeout time. Without a timeout returns immediately if the lock is not available.

locked?
Returns true if the lock is in use else false.

top

remove

```
(remove predicate coll)
```

Returns a collection of the items in coll for which `(predicate item)` returns logical false.
Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(remove nil? [1 nil nil 4 5 6])
=> (1 4 5 6)

(remove even? [1 2 3 4 5 6 7])
=> (1 3 5 7)

(remove #{3 5} '(1 3 5 7 9))
=> (1 7 9)

(remove #(= 3 %) '(1 2 3 4 5 6))
=> (1 2 4 5 6)
```

top

remove-formal-type

```
(remove-formal-type object)
```

Removes the *formal type* from a Java object.

This is identical to casting an object back to its real type without knowing its real type.

```
(do
   (let [p0 (. :java.awt.Point :new 0 0)
         p1 (cast :java.lang.Object p0)
         p2 (remove-formal-type p1)]
     (println "p0 ->" (formal-type p0))
     (println "p1 ->" (formal-type p1))
     (println "p2 ->" (formal-type p2))))
p0 -> :java.awt.Point
p1 -> :java.lang.Object
p2 -> :java.awt.Point
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

formal-type
Returns the formal type of a Java object.

cast
Casts a Java object to a specific type

class
Returns the Java class for the given name. Throws an exception if the class is not found.

top

remove-tap

```
(remove-tap f)
```

Remove f from the tap set.

```
(do
  (add-tap prn)
  (remove-tap prn))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

add-tap
adds f, a fn of one argument, to the tap set. This function will be called with anything sent via tap>.

tap>
Sends x to any taps. Will not block. Returns true if there was room in the queue, false if not (x is dropped).

top

remove-watch

```
(remove-watch ref key)
```

Removes a watch function from an agent/atom reference.

```
(do
   (def x (agent 10))
   (defn watcher [key ref old new]
         (println "watcher: " key))
```

```
   (add-watch x :test watcher)
   (remove-watch x :test))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

repeat

```
(repeat x)
(repeat n x)
```

Returns a lazy sequence of x values or a collection with the value x repeated n times.

```
(repeat 3 "hello")
=> ("hello" "hello" "hello")


(repeat 5 [1 2])
=> ([1 2] [1 2] [1 2] [1 2] [1 2])


(repeat ":")
=> (...)


(interleave [:a :b :c] (repeat 100))
=> (:a 100 :b 100 :c 100)
```

SEE ALSO

repeatedly
Takes a function of no args, presumably with side effects, and returns a collection of n calls to it

dotimes
Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.

constantly
Returns a function that takes any number of arguments and returns always the value x.

top

repeatedly

```
(repeatedly n fn)
```

Takes a function of no args, presumably with side effects, and returns a collection of n calls to it

```
(repeatedly 5 #(rand-long 11))
=> (9 8 4 4 10)


;; compare with repeat, which only calls the 'rand-long'
;; function once, repeating the value five times.
(repeat 5 (rand-long 11))
=> (0 0 0 0 0)
```

SEE ALSO

repeat
Returns a lazy sequence of x values or a collection with the value x repeated n times.

dotimes
Repeatedly executes body with name bound to integers from 0 through n-1.

constantly
Returns a function that takes any number of arguments and returns always the value x.

top

repl/add-env

```
(repl/add-env name value)
```

Add (or replace) an env var to the REPL's local env file.

The REPL env file ('repl.env' on Unix or 'repl.env.bat' on Windows) is 'sourced' at REPL start time to make the contained vars available as system env vars!

DO NO FORGET to restart the REPL after adding an env var!

Note: This function is only available when called from within a REPL!

Example

1. Add env var:

```
(repl/add-env "DEMO" "100")
```

2. Restart the REPL:

```
venice> !restart
```

3. Test:

```
(system-env "DEMO")
```

```
(repl/add-env "DEMO" "100")
```

SEE ALSO

system-env
Returns the system env variable with the given name. Returns the default-val if the variable does not exist or it's value is nil.

repl?
Returns true if running within a REPL.

repl/home-dir
Returns the REPL home directory.

repl/get-env
Returns the value of a REPL local env var.

repl/cat-env
Returns the content of the REPL's local env file.

repl/remove-env
Remove an env var to the REPL's local env file.

top

repl/cat-env

```
(repl/cat-env)
```

Returns the content of the REPL's local env file.

The REPL env file ('repl.env' on Unix or 'repl.env.bat' on Windows) is 'sourced' at REPL start time to make the contained vars available as system env vars!

Note: This function is only available when called from within a REPL!

```
(printl (repl/cat-env))
```

SEE ALSO

system-env
Returns the system env variable with the given name. Returns the default-val if the variable does not exist or it's value is nil.

repl?
Returns true if running within a REPL.

repl/home-dir
Returns the REPL home directory.

repl/get-env
Returns the value of a REPL local env var.

repl/add-env
Add (or replace) an env var to the REPL's local env file.

repl/remove-env
Remove an env var to the REPL's local env file.

top

repl/color-theme

```
(repl/color-theme)
```

Returns REPL's color theme (:light, :dark, :none)

```
(repl/color-theme)
```

SEE ALSO

repl?
Returns true if running within a REPL.

repl/color-theme!
Set the REPL's color theme (:light, :dark)

repl/prompt!
Sets the REPL prompt string

repl/handler!
Sets the REPL command handler

repl/info
Returns information on the REPL.

top

repl/color-theme!

```
(repl/color-theme! theme)
```

Set the REPL's color theme (:light, :dark)

```
(repl/color-theme!)
```

SEE ALSO

repl?
Returns true if running within a REPL.

repl/color-theme
Returns REPL's color theme (:light, :dark, :none)

repl/prompt!
Sets the REPL prompt string

repl/handler!
Sets the REPL command handler

repl/info
Returns information on the REPL.

top

repl/get-env

```
(repl/get-env name)
```

Returns the value of a REPL local env var.

The REPL env file ('repl.env' on Unix or 'repl.env.bat' on Windows) is 'sourced' at REPL start time to make the contained vars available as system env vars!

Note: This function is only available when called from within a REPL!

```
(repl/get-env "DEMO")
```

SEE ALSO

system-env
Returns the system env variable with the given name. Returns the default-val if the variable does not exist or it's value is nil.

repl?
Returns true if running within a REPL.

repl/home-dir
Returns the REPL home directory.

repl/cat-env
Returns the content of the REPL's local env file.

repl/add-env
Add (or replace) an env var to the REPL's local env file.

repl/remove-env
Remove an env var to the REPL's local env file.

top

repl/handler!

```
(repl/handler! f)
```

Sets the REPL command handler

```
(do
  (defn handle-command [cmd]
     ;; run the command 'cmd'
     (println "Demo:" cmd))

  (repl/handler! handle-command))
```

SEE ALSO

repl?
Returns true if running within a REPL.

repl/prompt!
Sets the REPL prompt string

repl/color-theme
Returns REPL's color theme (:light, :dark, :none)

repl/info
Returns information on the REPL.

top

repl/home-dir

```
(repl/home-dir)
```

Returns the REPL home directory.

Note: This function is only available when called from within a REPL!

SEE ALSO

repl?
Returns true if running within a REPL.

repl/libs-dir
Returns the REPL libs directory

top

repl/info

```
(repl/info)
```

Returns information on the REPL.

Note: This function is only available when called from within a REPL!

E.g.:

```
   { :term-name "JLine terminal"
     :term-type "xterm-256color"
     :term-cols 80
     :term-rows 24
     :term-colors 256
     :term-class :org.repackage.org.jline.terminal.impl.PosixSysTerminal
     :color-mode :light }
```

SEE ALSO

repl?
Returns true if running within a REPL.

repl/term-rows
Returns number of rows in the REPL terminal.

repl/term-cols
Returns number of columns in the REPL terminal.

top

repl/libs-dir

```
(repl/libs-dir)
```

Returns the REPL libs directory

Note: This function is only available when called from within a REPL!

SEE ALSO

repl?
Returns true if running within a REPL.

repl/home-dir
Returns the REPL home directory.

top

repl/prompt!

```
(repl/prompt! s)
```

Sets the REPL prompt string

```
(repl/prompt! "venice> ")
```

SEE ALSO

repl?
Returns true if running within a REPL.

repl/handler!
Sets the REPL command handler

repl/color-theme

Returns REPL's color theme (:light, :dark, :none)

repl/info
Returns information on the REPL.

top

repl/remove-env

```
(repl/remove-env name)
```

Remove an env var to the REPL's local env file.

The REPL env file ('repl.env' on Unix or 'repl.env.bat' on Windows) is 'sourced' at REPL start time to make the contained vars available as system env vars!

To take a removed env var into effect a whole new REPL has to be started! A simple restart does not work!

Note: This function is only available when called from within a REPL!

```
(repl/remove-env "DEMO")
```

SEE ALSO

system-env
Returns the system env variable with the given name. Returns the default-val if the variable does not exist or it's value is nil.

repl?
Returns true if running within a REPL.

repl/home-dir
Returns the REPL home directory.

repl/get-env
Returns the value of a REPL local env var.

repl/cat-env
Returns the content of the REPL's local env file.

repl/add-env
Add (or replace) an env var to the REPL's local env file.

top

repl/term-cols

```
(repl/term-cols)
```

Returns number of columns in the REPL terminal.

Note: This function is only available when called from within a REPL!

SEE ALSO

repl?
Returns true if running within a REPL.

repl/term-rows
Returns number of rows in the REPL terminal.

repl/info

Returns information on the REPL.

top

repl/term-rows

```
(repl/term-rows)
```

Returns number of rows in the REPL terminal.

Note: This function is only available when called from within a REPL!

SEE ALSO

repl?
Returns true if running within a REPL.

repl/term-cols
Returns number of columns in the REPL terminal.

repl/info
Returns information on the REPL.

top

repl?

```
(repl?)
```

Returns true if running within a REPL.

```
(repl?)
```

top

replace

```
(replace smap coll)
```

Given a map of replacement pairs and a collection, returns a collection with any elements that are a key in smap replaced with the corresponding value in smap.

```
(replace {2 :two, 4 :four} [4 2 3 4 5 6 2])
=> [:four :two 3 :four 5 6 :two]

(replace {2 :two, 4 :four} #{1 2 3 4 5})
=> #{1 3 5 :four :two}

(replace {[:a 10] [:c 30]} {:a 10 :b 20})
=> {:b 20 :c 30}
```

top

reset!

```
(reset! box newval)
```

Sets the value of an atom or a volatile to newval without regard for the current value. Returns newval.

```
(do
  (def counter (atom 0))
  (reset! counter 99)
  @counter)
=> 99


(do
  (def counter (atom 0))
  (reset! counter 99))
=> 99


(do
  (def counter (volatile 0))
  (reset! counter 99)
  @counter)
=> 99
```

SEE ALSO

atom
Creates an atom with the initial value x.

volatile
Creates a volatile with the initial value x

top

reset-ns-meta!

```
(reset-ns-meta! n datamap)
```

Resets the metadata for a namespace

```
(do
  (ns foo)
  (reset-ns-meta! foo {}))
=> {}


(do
  (ns foo)
  (def n 'foo)
  (reset-ns-meta! (var-get n) {})
  (pr-str (ns-meta (var-get n))))
=> "{}"
```

SEE ALSO

ns-meta
Returns the meta data of the namespace n or nil if n is not an existing namespace

alter-ns-meta!

Alters the metadata for a namespace. f must be free of side-effects.

ns
Opens a namespace.

top

resolve

```
(resolve symbol)
```

Resolves a symbol.

```
(resolve '+)
=> +

(resolve 'y)
=> nil

(resolve (symbol "+"))
=> +

((resolve (symbol "core" "+")) 1 2)
=> 3

((-> "first" symbol resolve) [1 2 3])
=> 1
```

SEE ALSO

symbol
Returns a symbol from the given name

top

rest

```
(rest coll)
```

Returns a possibly empty collection of the items after the first.

```
(rest nil)
=> nil

(rest [])
=> []

(rest [1])
=> []

(rest [1 2 3])
=> [2 3]
```

```
(rest '())
=> ()

(rest '(1))
=> ()

(rest '(1 2 3))
=> (2 3)

(rest "1234")
=> (#\2 #\3 #\4)
```

SEE ALSO

str/rest
Returns a possibly empty string of the characters after the first.

top

restart-agent

```
(restart-agent agent state)
```

When an agent is failed, changes the agent state to new-state and then un-fails the agent so that sends are allowed again.

```
(do
   (def x (agent 100))
   (restart-agent x 200)
   (deref x))
=> 200
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

reverse

```
(reverse coll)
```

Returns a collection of the items in coll in reverse order.
Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(reverse [1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> [6 5 4 3 2 1]

(reverse "abcdef")
=> (#\f #\e #\d #\c #\b #\a)
```

SEE ALSO

str/reverse

Reverses a string

top

rf-any?

```
(rf-any? pred)
```

Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for at least one the items, false otherwise.

```
(transduce (filter number?) (rf-any? pos?) [true -1 1 2 false])
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

rf-first
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the first item.

rf-last
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the last item.

rf-every?
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for all the items, false otherwise.

top

rf-every?

```
(rf-every? pred)
```

Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for all the items, false otherwise.

```
(transduce (filter number?) (rf-every? pos?) [1 2 3])
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

rf-first
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the first item.

rf-last
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the last item.

rf-any?
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for at least one the items, false otherwise.

top

rf-first

```
(rf-first)
```

Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the first item.

```
(transduce (filter number?) rf-first [false 1 2])
=> 1


(transduce identity rf-first [nil 1 2])
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

rf-last
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the last item.

rf-any?
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for at least one the items, false otherwise.

rf-every?
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for all the items, false otherwise.

top

rf-last

```
(rf-last)
```

Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the last item.

```
(transduce (filter number?) rf-last [false 1 2])
=> 2


(transduce identity rf-last [1 2 1.2])
=> 1.2
```

SEE ALSO

rf-first
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns the first item.

rf-any?
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for at least one the items, false otherwise.

rf-every?
Returns a reducing function for a transducer that returns true if the predicate is true for all the items, false otherwise.

top

ring-multipart/multipart-request?

```
(ring-multipart/multipart-request? req)
```

Returns true if the request is a multipart request 'multipart/form-data'

SEE ALSO

ring-multipart/parts
Returns a list of parts of a multipart HTTP request.

ring-multipart/parts-delete-all
Safely deletes for all parts the underlying storage for the file items, including deleting any associated temporary disk files.

top

ring-multipart/parts

```
(ring-multipart/parts req)
```

Returns a list of parts of a multipart HTTP request.

A part is map with the fields:

:name	The name of the part
:file-name	The file-name of the part or *nil* if not available
:size	The size of the file
:content-type	The content type of the part
:headers	A map of part's headers. key: header name, value: list of header values. The header names are mapped to lower case. Use `(first ("xxxx" :headers))` to get a single value header
:in-stream	The content part as input stream
:delete-fn	A function that deletes the underlying storage for a file item, including deleting any associated temporary disk file.

The part list is empty if the request is not a multipart request.

SEE ALSO

ring-multipart/multipart-request?
Returns true if the request is a multipart request 'multipart/form-data'

ring-multipart/parts-delete-all
Safely deletes for all parts the underlying storage for the file items, including deleting any associated temporary disk files.

top

ring-multipart/parts-delete-all

```
(ring-multipart/parts-delete-all req)
```

Safely deletes for all parts the underlying storage for the file items, including deleting any associated temporary disk files.

Calls the *delete-fn* on every part data map.

SEE ALSO

ring-multipart/multipart-request?
Returns true if the request is a multipart request 'multipart/form-data'

ring-multipart/parts
Returns a list of parts of a multipart HTTP request.

top

ring-mw/mw-debug

```
(ring-mw/mw-debug handler option)
```

Turns handler debug flag on the request on/off and then calls the handler with the modified request.

SEE ALSO

ring-mw/mw-identity
Identity, does effectively just delegate to the handler

ring-mw/mw-print-uri
Prints the URI from the request and then calls the handler

ring-mw/mw-request-counter
Increments the number requests, stores it in the attribute 'request-counter' in the session, and then calls the handler.

ring-mw/mw-add-session
Adds the session to the request. If a new session is created the given timeout is set as the MaxInactiveInterval. If a timeout is not ...

ring-mw/mw-dump-request
Dumps the request and then calls the handler.

ring-mw/mw-dump-response
Calls the handler and the dumps the handler's response.

top

ring-mw/mw-dump-request

```
(ring-mw/mw-dump-request handler)
```

Dumps the request and then calls the handler.

SEE ALSO

ring-mw/mw-identity
Identity, does effectively just delegate to the handler

ring-mw/mw-debug
Turns handler debug flag on the request on/off and then calls the handler with the modified request.

ring-mw/mw-print-uri
Prints the URI from the request and then calls the handler

ring-mw/mw-request-counter
Increments the number requests, stores it in the attribute 'request-counter' in the session, and then calls the handler.

ring-mw/mw-add-session
Adds the session to the request. If a new session is created the given timeout is set as the MaxInactiveInterval. If a timeout is not ...

ring-mw/mw-dump-response
Calls the handler and the dumps the handler's response.

top

ring-mw/mw-dump-response

```
(ring-mw/mw-dump-response handler)
```

Calls the handler and the dumps the handler's response.

SEE ALSO

ring-mw/mw-identity
Identity, does effectively just delegate to the handler

ring-mw/mw-debug
Turns handler debug flag on the request on/off and then calls the handler with the modified request.

ring-mw/mw-print-uri
Prints the URI from the request and then calls the handler

ring-mw/mw-request-counter
Increments the number requests, stores it in the attribute 'request-counter' in the session, and then calls the handler.

ring-mw/mw-add-session
Adds the session to the request. If a new session is created the given timeout is set as the MaxInactiveInterval. If a timeout is not ...

ring-mw/mw-dump-request
Dumps the request and then calls the handler.

ring-mw/mw-dump-response
Calls the handler and the dumps the handler's response.

top

ring-mw/mw-identity

```
(ring-mw/mw-identity handler)
```

Identity, does effectively just delegate to the handler

SEE ALSO

ring-mw/mw-debug
Turns handler debug flag on the request on/off and then calls the handler with the modified request.

ring-mw/mw-print-uri
Prints the URI from the request and then calls the handler

ring-mw/mw-request-counter
Increments the number requests, stores it in the attribute 'request-counter' in the session, and then calls the handler.

ring-mw/mw-add-session
Adds the session to the request. If a new session is created the given timeout is set as the MaxInactiveInterval. If a timeout is not ...

ring-mw/mw-dump-request
Dumps the request and then calls the handler.

ring-mw/mw-dump-response
Calls the handler and the dumps the handler's response.

top

ring-mw/mw-print-uri

```
(ring-mw/mw-print-uri handler)
```

Prints the URI from the request and then calls the handler

SEE ALSO

ring-mw/mw-identity

Identity, does effectively just delegate to the handler

ring-mw/mw-debug
Turns handler debug flag on the request on/off and then calls the handler with the modified request.

ring-mw/mw-request-counter
Increments the number requests, stores it in the attribute 'request-counter' in the session, and then calls the handler.

ring-mw/mw-add-session
Adds the session to the request. If a new session is created the given timeout is set as the MaxInactiveInterval. If a timeout is not ...

ring-mw/mw-dump-request
Dumps the request and then calls the handler.

ring-mw/mw-dump-response
Calls the handler and the dumps the handler's response.

top

ring-mw/mw-request-counter

```
(ring-mw/mw-request-counter handler)
```

Increments the number requests, stores it in the attribute 'request-counter' in the session, and then calls the handler.

SEE ALSO

ring-mw/mw-identity
Identity, does effectively just delegate to the handler

ring-mw/mw-debug
Turns handler debug flag on the request on/off and then calls the handler with the modified request.

ring-mw/mw-print-uri
Prints the URI from the request and then calls the handler

ring-mw/mw-add-session
Adds the session to the request. If a new session is created the given timeout is set as the MaxInactiveInterval. If a timeout is not ...

ring-mw/mw-dump-request
Dumps the request and then calls the handler.

ring-mw/mw-dump-response
Calls the handler and the dumps the handler's response.

top

ring-session/session-clear

```
(ring-session/session-clear req)
```

Removes all attributes from the session

SEE ALSO

ring-session/session-invalidate
Invalidate the session

ring-session/session-id
Get the session ID

ring-session/session-set-value
Sets a value on the session

ring-session/session-get-value
Get a value from the session

ring-session/session-remove-value
Remove a value from the session

ring-session/session-last-access-time
Returns the time (milliseconds since epoch) when this session was last accessed.

ring-session/session-creation-time
Returns the time (milliseconds since epoch) when this session was created.

top

ring-session/session-creation-time

```
(ring-session/session-creation-time req)
```

Returns the time (milliseconds since epoch) when this session was created.

SEE ALSO

ring-session/session-invalidate
Invalidate the session

ring-session/session-clear
Removes all attributes from the session

ring-session/session-id
Get the session ID

ring-session/session-set-value
Sets a value on the session

ring-session/session-get-value
Get a value from the session

ring-session/session-remove-value
Remove a value from the session

ring-session/session-last-access-time
Returns the time (milliseconds since epoch) when this session was last accessed.

top

ring-session/session-get-value

```
(ring-session/session-get-value req name)
```

Get a value from the session

SEE ALSO

ring-session/session-invalidate
Invalidate the session

ring-session/session-clear

Removes all attributes from the session

ring-session/session-id
Get the session ID

ring-session/session-set-value
Sets a value on the session

ring-session/session-remove-value
Remove a value from the session

ring-session/session-last-access-time
Returns the time (milliseconds since epoch) when this session was last accessed.

ring-session/session-creation-time
Returns the time (milliseconds since epoch) when this session was created.

top

ring-session/session-id

```
(ring-session/session-id req)
```

Get the session ID

SEE ALSO

ring-session/session-invalidate
Invalidate the session

ring-session/session-clear
Removes all attributes from the session

ring-session/session-set-value
Sets a value on the session

ring-session/session-get-value
Get a value from the session

ring-session/session-remove-value
Remove a value from the session

ring-session/session-last-access-time
Returns the time (milliseconds since epoch) when this session was last accessed.

ring-session/session-creation-time
Returns the time (milliseconds since epoch) when this session was created.

top

ring-session/session-invalidate

```
(ring-session/session-invalidate req)
```

Invalidate the session

SEE ALSO

ring-session/session-clear
Removes all attributes from the session

ring-session/session-id
Get the session ID

ring-session/session-set-value
Sets a value on the session

ring-session/session-get-value
Get a value from the session

ring-session/session-remove-value
Remove a value from the session

ring-session/session-last-access-time
Returns the time (milliseconds since epoch) when this session was last accessed.

ring-session/session-creation-time
Returns the time (milliseconds since epoch) when this session was created.

top

ring-session/session-remove-value

```
(ring-session/session-remove-value req name)
```

Remove a value from the session

SEE ALSO

ring-session/session-invalidate
Invalidate the session

ring-session/session-clear
Removes all attributes from the session

ring-session/session-id
Get the session ID

ring-session/session-set-value
Sets a value on the session

ring-session/session-get-value
Get a value from the session

ring-session/session-last-access-time
Returns the time (milliseconds since epoch) when this session was last accessed.

ring-session/session-creation-time
Returns the time (milliseconds since epoch) when this session was created.

top

ring-util/debug?

```
(ring-util/debug? req)
```

Returns true if debugging is turned on else false

top

ring-util/get-request-header

```
(ring-util/get-request-header req name)
```

Returns the first value of the specified case independent request header name.

If the request did not include a header of the specified name, this method returns `nil`. If there are multiple headers with the same name, this method returns the first header in the request.

top

ring-util/get-request-header-accept-mimetypes

```
(ring-util/get-request-header-accept-mimetypes req)
```

Returns all 'Accept' header mime-types of the request as a set. Strips off the ratings

top

ring-util/get-request-long-parameter

```
(ring-util/get-request-long-parameter request name)
(ring-util/get-request-long-parameter request name value)
```

Returns the first parameter a the multi value request parameter with the name 'name'. Accepts an optional default value.

Converts the parameter value to long. Returns the default value if the parameter is not of type long.

Returns `nil` if the parameter does not exist and a default value is not passed.

top

ring-util/get-request-parameter

```
(ring-util/get-request-parameter req name)
```

Returns the first value of the specified case independent request parameter name.

If the request did not include a parameter of the specified name, this method returns `nil`. If there are multiple headers with the same name, this method returns the first parameter in the request.

top

ring-util/get-request-parameters

```
(ring-util/get-request-parameters req name)
```

Returns all values of the specified case independent request parameter name as a list.

top

ring-util/html-request?

```
(ring-util/html-request? req)
```

Returns true if the request has content type 'text/html'

top

ring-util/json-request?

```
(ring-util/json-request? req)
```

Returns true if the request has content type 'application/json'

top

ring-util/not-found-response

```
(ring-util/not-found-response)
(ring-util/not-found-response msg)
```

Create a HTTP Not-Found 404 response with content-type text/html.

top

ring-util/parse-charset

```
(ring-util/parse-charset header)
```

Parses the charset from a header value

E.g.: Returns `utf-8` for a content tye header like: `Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8`

top

ring-util/redirect

```
(ring-util/redirect request url)
```

Redirect to the given URL.

top

ring/create-servlet

```
(ring/create-servlet handler)
```

Create a ring servlet.

SEE ALSO

ring/match−routes
Compile the routes and return a function that calls the handler matching the URI.

top

ring/match-routes

```
(ring/match-routes routes)
```

Compile the routes and return a function that calls the handler matching the URI.

A route is defined by a HTTP verb, a URI filter and a handle function. If multiple routes match the route with the longest URI filter will be chosen.

```
(def routes [
  [:get    "/**"                   hello-world-handler]
  [:get    "/test/**"              test-handler]
  [:get    "/static/images/*.png"  image-handler]

  [:get    "/employees"             get-all-employees]
  [:get    "/employees/:id"         get-employee]
  [:post   "/employees"             create-employee]
  [:put    "/employees/:id"         update-employee]
  [:delete "/employees/:id"         delete-employee] ])
```

Routing URI pattern filters:

- "/**"
- "/app/**"
- "/static/images/chart.png"
- "/static/images/*.png"
- "/static/**/*.png"

A routing handler is single argument function that receives the request and returns a response.

Handler request:

:server-port	The server port. E.g.: 8080
:server-name	The server name. E.g.: localhost
:remote-addr	The remote address. E.g.: "0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1"
:uri	The request URI. E.g.: "/employees"
:query-string	The query string
:scheme	The scheme {:http, :https }
:request-method	The lower case request method. {:get, :post, :put, :delete, :head, :options, :trace }
:protocol	The protocol. E.g. "HTTP/1.1"
:headers	A map of part's headers. Key: header name, value: list of header values. The header names are mapped to lower case. Use `(first ("xxxx" :headers))` to get a single value header
:parameters	A name/value map of the request parameters
:cookies	A map of the cookies. Key: cookie name, value: the Java servlet cookie object

:content-type	The content type (may be nil)
:content-length	The content length
:character-encoding	The character encoding
:ssl-client-cert	The client certificate, if available
:parts	A list of parts, empty for non multipart requests
:body	The content part as input stream

Handler response:

```
{ :status 400
  :headers { "Content-Type" "text/plain" }
  :body "Not a json request!" }
```

The `:body` element of a handler response may be a:

- string
- bytebuf
- :java.io.InputStream
- :java.io.File

Rigging up a Ring WEB App and starting Tomcat:

```
(tc/run-tomcat
  (ring/create-servlet (-> (ring/match-routes routes)     ; >--+
                                                          ;    |
                           (ring-mw/mw-dump-request)      ; ^  |
                           (ring-mw/mw-request-counter)   ; |  |
                           (ring-mw/mw-add-session 3600)  ; |  |
                           (ring-mw/mw-print-uri)         ; |  |
                           (ring-mw/mw-debug :on)))       ; +--+
  {:await? false})
```

SEE ALSO

ring/create-servlet
Create a ring servlet.

top

run!

```
(run! f coll)
```

Runs the supplied function, for purposes of side effects, on successive items in the collection. Returns `nil`

```
(run! prn [1 2 3 4])
1
2
3
4
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

docoll
Applies f to the items of the collection presumably for side effects. Returns nil.

mapv
Returns a vector consisting of the result of applying f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of ...

top

sandbox/functions

```
(sandbox/functions group)
```

Lists the sandboxed functions defined by a sandbox function group.

Groups:

- :io
- :print
- :concurrency
- :java-interop
- :system
- :special-forms
- :unsafe

```
(sandbox/functions :print)
```

SEE ALSO

sandboxed?
Returns true if there is a sandbox other than :AcceptAllInterceptor otherwise false.

top

sandbox/type

```
(sandbox/type)
```

Returns the sandbox type.

Venice sandbox types:

- `:AcceptAllInterceptor` - accepts all (no restrictions)
- `:RejectAllInterceptor` - safe sandbox, rejects access to all I/O functions, system properties, environment vars, extension modules, dynamic code loading, multi-threaded functions (futures, agents, ...), and Java calls
- `:SandboxInterceptor` - customized sandbox

```
(sandbox/type)
=> :AcceptAllInterceptor
```

SEE ALSO

sandboxed?
Returns true if there is a sandbox other than :AcceptAllInterceptor otherwise false.

top

sandboxed?

```
(sandboxed?)
```

Returns true if there is a sandbox other than `:AcceptAllInterceptor` otherwise false.

```
(sandboxed?)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

sandbox/type
Returns the sandbox type.

top

schedule-at-fixed-rate

```
(schedule-at-fixed-rate fn initial-delay period time-unit)
```

Creates and executes a periodic action that becomes enabled first after the given initial delay, and subsequently with the given period.
Returns a future. `(future? f)`, `(cancel f)`, and `(done? f)` will work on the returned future.
Time unit is one of :milliseconds, :seconds, :minutes, :hours, or :days.

```
(schedule-at-fixed-rate #(println "test") 1 2 :seconds)

(let [s (schedule-at-fixed-rate #(println "test") 1 2 :seconds)]
   (sleep 16 :seconds)
   (cancel s))
```

SEE ALSO

schedule-delay
Creates and executes a one-shot action that becomes enabled after the given delay.

top

schedule-delay

```
(schedule-delay fn delay time-unit)
```

Creates and executes a one-shot action that becomes enabled after the given delay.
Returns a future. `(deref f)`, `(future? f)`, `(cancel f)`, and `(done? f)` will work on the returned future.
Time unit is one of :milliseconds, :seconds, :minutes, :hours, or :days.

```
(schedule-delay (fn[] (println "test")) 1 :seconds)

(deref (schedule-delay (fn [] 100) 2 :seconds))
```

SEE ALSO

schedule-at-fixed-rate
Creates and executes a periodic action that becomes enabled first after the given initial delay, and subsequently with the given period.

top

second

```
(second coll)
```

Returns the second element of coll.

```
(second nil)
=> nil

(second [])
=> nil

(second [1 2 3])
=> 2

(second '())
=> nil

(second '(1 2 3))
=> 2
```

top

select-keys

```
(select-keys map keyseq)
```

Returns a map containing only those entries in map whose key is in keys

```
(select-keys {:a 1 :b 2} [:a])
=> {:a 1}

(select-keys {:a 1 :b 2} [:a :c])
=> {:a 1}

(select-keys {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3} [:a :c])
=> {:a 1 :c 3}
```

SEE ALSO

keys
Returns a collection of the map's keys.

entries
Returns a collection of the map's entries.

map
Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

top

semver/cmp

```
(semver/cmp a b)
```

Compares versions a and b, returning -1 if a is older than b, 0 if they're the same version, and 1 if a is newer than b.

```
(semver/cmp "1.2.3" "1.5.4")
=> -1


(semver/cmp (semver/version "1.2.3") (semver/version "1.5.4"))
=> -1
```

SEE ALSO

semver/equal?
Is version a the same as version b?

semver/newer?
Is version a newer than version b?

semver/older?
Is version a older than version b?

top

semver/equal?

```
(semver/equal? a b)
```

Is version a the same as version b?

```
(semver/newer? "1.2.3" "1.2.3")
=> false


(semver/newer? (semver/version "1.2.3") (semver/version "1.2.3"))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

semver/newer?
Is version a newer than version b?

semver/older?
Is version a older than version b?

semver/cmp
Compares versions a and b, returning -1 if a is older than b, 0 if they're the same version, and 1 if a is newer than b.

top

semver/newer?

```
(semver/newer? a b)
```

Is version a newer than version b?

```
(semver/newer? "1.5.4" "1.2.3")
=> true
```

```
(semver/newer? (semver/version "1.5.4") (semver/version "1.2.3"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

semver/older?
Is version a older than version b?

semver/equal?
Is version a the same as version b?

semver/cmp
Compares versions a and b, returning -1 if a is older than b, 0 if they're the same version, and 1 if a is newer than b.

top

semver/older?

```
(semver/older? a b)
```

Is version a older than version b?

```
(semver/newer? "1.2.3" "1.5.4")
=> false


(semver/newer? (semver/version "1.2.3") (semver/version "1.5.4"))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

semver/newer?
Is version a newer than version b?

semver/equal?
Is version a the same as version b?

semver/cmp
Compares versions a and b, returning -1 if a is older than b, 0 if they're the same version, and 1 if a is newer than b.

top

semver/parse

```
(semver/parse s)
```

Parses string 's' into a semantic version map.

Semantic verioning format:

```
      standard
         version:        1.0.0
         pre-release:    1.0.0-beta
         meta data:      1.0.0-beta+001

      with revision
         version:        1.0.0.0
         pre-release:    1.0.0.0-beta
         meta data:      1.0.0.0-beta+001
```

```
    E.g.: { :major 1, :minor 3, :patch 5 }
          { :major 1, :minor 3, :patch 5 :pre-release "beta"}
          { :major 1, :minor 3, :patch 5 :pre-release "beta"}
          { :major 1, :minor 3, :patch 5 :pre-release "beta" :meta "001"}
```

```
(semver/parse "1.2.3")
=> {:patch 3 :meta-data nil :minor 2 :major 1 :revision nil :pre-release nil}


(semver/parse "1.2.3-beta")
=> {:patch 3 :meta-data nil :minor 2 :major 1 :revision nil :pre-release "beta"}


(semver/parse "1.2.3-beta+001")
=> {:patch 3 :meta-data "001" :minor 2 :major 1 :revision nil :pre-release "beta"}
```

SEE ALSO

semver/version
If 'o' is a valid version map, returns the map. Otherwise, it'll attempt to parse 'o' and return a version map.

semver/valid-format?
Checks the string 's' for semantic versioning formatting

top

semver/valid-format?

```
(semver/valid-format? s)
```

Checks the string 's' for semantic versioning formatting

```
(semver/valid-format? "1.2.3")
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

semver/parse
Parses string 's' into a semantic version map.

semver/valid?
Checks if the supplied version map is valid regarding semantic versioning or not.

top

semver/valid?

```
(semver/valid? v)
```

Checks if the supplied version map is valid regarding semantic versioning or not.

```
(semver/valid? (semver/parse "1.2.3"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

semver/parse
Parses string 's' into a semantic version map.

semver/valid?
Checks if the supplied version map is valid regarding semantic versioning or not.

top

semver/version

```
(semver/version o)
```

If 'o' is a valid version map, returns the map. Otherwise, it'll attempt to parse 'o' and return a version map.

```
(semver/version "1.2.3")
=> {:patch 3 :meta-data nil :minor 2 :major 1 :revision nil :pre-release nil}
```

SEE ALSO

semver/parse
Parses string 's' into a semantic version map.

top

send

```
(send agent action-fn args)
```

Dispatch an action to an agent. Returns the agent immediately.

The state of the agent will be set to the value of:
`(apply action-fn state-of-agent args)`

```
(do
   (def x (agent 100))
   (send x + 5)
   (send x (partial + 7))
   (sleep 100)
   (deref x))
=> 112
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

send-off
Dispatch a potentially blocking action to an agent. Returns the agent immediately.

top

send-off

```
(send-off agent fn args)
```

Dispatch a potentially blocking action to an agent. Returns the agent immediately.

The state of the agent will be set to the value of:
`(apply action-fn state-of-agent args)`

```
(do
   (def x (agent 100))
   (send-off x + 5)
   (send-off x (partial + 7))
   (sleep 100)
   (deref x))
=> 112
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

send
Dispatch an action to an agent. Returns the agent immediately.

top

seq

```
(seq coll)
```

Returns a sequence on the collection.

If the collection is empty, returns nil!! `(seq nil)` returns nil.

seq also works on strings and converts Java streams to lists.

```
(seq nil)
=> nil

(seq [])
=> nil

(seq [1 2 3])
=> (1 2 3)

(seq '(1 2 3))
=> (1 2 3)

(seq {:a 1 :b 2})
=> ([:a 1] [:b 2])

(seq "abcd")
=> (#\a #\b #\c #\d)

(flatten (seq {:a 1 :b 2}))
=> (:a 1 :b 2)
```

top

sequential?

```
(sequential? coll)
```

Returns true if coll is a sequential collection

```
(sequential? '(1))
=> true

(sequential? [1])
=> true

(sequential? {:a 1})
=> false

(sequential? nil)
=> false

(sequential? "abc")
=> false
```

top

server-side-events/parse

```
(parse s)
```

Parses a server side event in string representation to a map.

```
(do
  (load-module :server-side-events ['server-side-events :as 'sse])
  (-> (sse/render { :id "100"
                    :event "scores"
                    :data ["100" "200"] } )
      (sse/parse)))
=> {:data ["100" "200"] :event "scores" :id "100"}
```

SEE ALSO

server-side-events/render
Renders a server side event to a string.

top

server-side-events/read-event

```
(read-event rd)
```

Read a single event from a :java.io.BufferedReader.

Returns the event or `nil` if the underlying stream has been closed.

```
(do
  (load-module :server-side-events ['server-side-events :as 'sse])

  (defn sample-events []
    (str (sse/render { :id "100"  :event "scores"   :data ["100"] } )
```

```
        (sse/render { :id "101"  :event "scores"   :data ["101"] } )
        (sse/render { :id "102"  :event "scores"   :data ["102"] } )))

  (try-with [is (io/string-in-stream (sample-events))
             rd (io/wrap-is-with-buffered-reader is :utf-8)]
    (sse/read-event rd)))
=> {:data ["100"] :event "scores" :id "100"}
```

SEE ALSO

server-side-events/read-events
Reads multiple events from a :java.io.BufferedReader.

top

server-side-events/read-events

```
(read-events rd limit)
```

Reads multiple events from a :java.io.BufferedReader.

Returns a list of events. Stops reading events if the limit is reached or the underlying stream has been closed.

```
(do
  (load-module :server-side-events ['server-side-events :as 'sse])

  (defn sample-events []
    (str (sse/render { :id "100"  :event "scores"   :data ["100"] } )
         (sse/render { :id "101"  :event "scores"   :data ["101"] } )
         (sse/render { :id "102"  :event "scores"   :data ["102"] } )
         (sse/render { :id "103"  :event "scores"   :data ["103"] } )))

  (try-with [is (io/string-in-stream (sample-events))
             rd (io/wrap-is-with-buffered-reader is :utf-8)]
    (sse/read-events rd 3)))
=> [{:data ["100"] :event "scores" :id "100"} {:data ["101"] :event "scores" :id "101"} {:data ["102"] :event
"scores" :id "102"}]
```

SEE ALSO

server-side-events/read-event
Read a single event from a :java.io.BufferedReader.

top

server-side-events/render

```
(render event)
```

Renders a server side event to a string.

Returns the event as string or `nil` if the event is `nil` or all its fields are empty or `nil`,

Note: SSE is restricted to transporting UTF-8 messages.

The event is a map. E.g. :

```
  { :id    "1"
    :event "score"
```

```
     :data  [ "GOAL Liverpool 1 - 1 Arsenal"
              "GOAL Manchester United 3 - 3 Manchester City" ] }
```

with the text representation

```
id: 1\n
event: score\n
data: GOAL Liverpool 1 - 1 Arsenal\n
data: GOAL Manchester United 3 - 3 Manchester City\n\n
```

The event fields :id, :event, and :data must not contain newline, carriage return, backspace, or formfeed characters!

A HTTP request to initiate SSE streaming looks like:

```
GET /api/v1/live-scores
Accept: text/event-stream
Cache-Control: no-cache
Connection: keep-alive
```

```
(do
  (load-module :server-side-events ['server-side-events :as 'sse])
  (sse/render { :id "100"
                :event "scores"
                :data ["100" "200"] } ))
=> "id: 100\r\nevent: scores\r\ndata: 100\r\ndata: 200\r\n\r\n"
```

SEE ALSO

server-side-events/parse
Parses a server side event in string representation to a map.

top

service

```
(service name method & args)
```

Calls a service with the specified name from the Venice's service registry.

Venice's service registry is used with application scripting scenarios where multiple external services must be made available to Venice. E.g.: the service registry can be used to register an application's *Spring Framework* services and make them discoverable by a Venice script.

Example:

```
Venice venice = new Venice();

venice.getServiceRegistry()
     .register("Calculator", new Calculator())
     .registerServiceDiscovery(new TestServiceDiscovery());

long r = (Long)venice.eval("(service :Calculator :multiply 10 20)");
venice.eval("(service :Logger :log (version))");
```

while `Calculator` and `TestServiceDiscovery` are defined as:

```
public static class TestServiceDiscovery implements IServiceDiscovery {
    @Override public Object lookup(final String name) {
        if (name == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("A service name must not be null");
        }
        else if (name.equals("Logger")) {
          return logger;
        }
        else {
          throw new VncException("Service " + name + " is not registered");
```

```
            }
        }
        private final Logger logger = new Logger();
    }

    public class Calculator {
      public long multiply(long v1, long v2) {
        return v1 * v2;
      }
    }

    public static class Logger {
      public void log(String message) {
        System.out.println(message);
      }
    }
```

```
(service :UserService :find "Smith" "John")
```

SEE ALSO

service?
Returns true if the named service exists otherwise false

top

service?

```
(service? name)
```

Returns true if the named service exists otherwise false

```
(service? :UserService
```

SEE ALSO

service
Calls a service with the specified name from the Venice's service registry.

top

set

```
(set & items)
```

Creates a new set containing the items.

```
(set)
=> #{}

(set nil)
=> #{nil}

(set 1)
=> #{1}
```

```
(set 1 2 3)
=> #{1 2 3}

(set [1 2] 3)
=> #{[1 2] 3}
```

top

set!

```
(set! var-symbol expr)
```

Sets a global or thread-local variable to the value of the expression.

```
(do
  (def x 10)
  (set! x 20)
  x)
=> 20

(do
   (def-dynamic x 100)
   (set! x 200)
   x)
=> 200

(do
   (def-dynamic x 100)
   (with-out-str
      (print x)
      (binding [x 200]
        (print (str "-" x))
        (set! x (inc x))
        (print (str "-" x)))
      (print (str "-" x))))
=> "100-200-201-100"
```

SEE ALSO

def
Creates a global variable.

def-dynamic
Creates a dynamic variable that starts off as a global variable and can be bound with 'binding' to a new value on the local thread.

top

set-error-handler!

```
(set-error-handler! agent handler-fn)
```

Sets the error-handler of an agent to `handler-fn`. If an action being run by the agent throws an exception `handler-fn` will be called with two arguments: the agent and the exception.

```
(do
   (def x (agent 100))
   (defn err-handler-fn [ag ex]
      (println "error occured: "
               (:message ex)
               " and we still have value"
               @ag))
   (set-error-handler! x err-handler-fn)
   (send x (fn [n] (/ n 0))))
=> (agent :value 100)
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

agent-error-mode
Returns the agent's error mode

agent-error
Returns the exception thrown during an asynchronous action of the agent if the agent is failed. Returns nil if the agent is not failed.

top

set?

```
(set? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a set

```
(set? (set 1))
=> true
```

top

sgn

```
(sgn x)
```

sgn function for a number.

```
   -1 if x < 0
    0 if x = 0
    1 if x > 0
```

```
(sgn -10)
=> -1

(sgn 0)
=> 0

(sgn 10)
=> 1

(sgn -10I)
=> -1
```

```
(sgn -10.1)
=> -1


(sgn -10.12M)
=> -1
```

SEE ALSO

abs
Returns the absolute value of the number

negate
Negates x

top

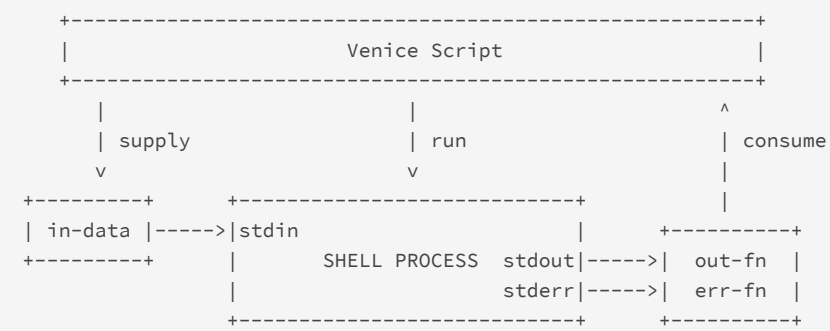
sh

```
(sh & args)
```

Launches a new sub-process.

Options:

:in	may be given followed by input source as InputStream, Reader, File, ByteBuf, or String, to be fed to the sub-process's stdin.
:in-enc	option may be given followed by a String, used as a character encoding name (for example "UTF-8" or "ISO-8859-1") to convert the input string specified by the :in option to the sub-process's stdin. Defaults to "UTF-8". If the :in option provides a byte array, then the bytes are passed unencoded, and this option is ignored.
:out-enc	option may be given followed by :bytes or a String. If a String is given, it will be used as a character encoding name (for example "UTF-8" or "ISO-8859-1") to convert the sub-process's stdout to a String which is returned. If :bytes is given, the sub-process's stdout will be stored in a Bytebuf and returned. Defaults to UTF-8.
:out-fn	a function with a single string argument that receives line by line from the process' stdout. If passed the :out value in the return map will be empty.
:err-fn	a function with a single string argument that receives line by line from the process' stderr. If passed the :err value in the return map will be empty.
:env	override the process env with a map.
:dir	override the process dir with a String or java.io.File.
:throw-ex	If true throw an exception if the exit code is not equal to zero, if false returns the exit code. Defaults to false. It's recommended to use `(with-sh-throw (sh "ls" "-l"))` instead.
:timeout	A timeout in milliseconds



You can bind :env, :dir for multiple operations using `with-sh-env` or `with-sh-dir`. `with-sh-throw` is binds *:throw-ex* as *true*.

`sh` returns a map of:

```
   :exit => sub-process's exit code
   :out  => sub-process's stdout (as Bytebuf or String)
   :err  => sub-process's stderr (String via platform default encoding)
```

E.g.:

```
   (sh "uname" "-r")
   => {:err "" :out "20.5.0\n" :exit 0}
```

```
(println (sh "ls" "-l"))

(println (sh "ls" "-l" "/tmp"))

(println (sh "sed" "s/[aeiou]/oo/g" :in "hello there\n"))

(println (sh "cat" :in "x\u25bax\n"))

(println (sh "echo" "x\u25bax"))

(println (sh "/bin/sh" "-c" "ls -l"))

(sh "ls" "-l" :out-fn println)

(sh "ls" "-l" :out-fn println :err-fn println)

;; background process
(println (sh "/bin/sh" "-c" "sleep 30 >/dev/null 2>&1 &"))

(println (sh "/bin/sh" "-c" "nohup sleep 30 >/dev/null 2>&1 &"))

;; asynchronously slurping stdout and stderr
(sh "/bin/sh"
    "-c" "for i in {1..5}; do sleep 1; echo \"Hello $i\"; done"
    :out-fn println
    :err-fn println)

;; asynchronously slurping stdout and stderr with a timeout
(sh "/bin/sh"
    "-c" "for i in {1..5}; do sleep 1; echo \"Hello $i\"; done"
    :out-fn println
    :err-fn println
    :timeout 2500)

;; reads 4 single-byte chars
(println (sh "echo" "x\u25bax" :out-enc "ISO-8859-1"))

;; reads binary file into bytes[]
(println (sh "cat" "birds.jpg" :out-enc :bytes))

;; working directory
(println (with-sh-dir "/tmp" (sh "ls" "-l") (sh "pwd")))

(println (sh "pwd" :dir "/tmp"))

;; throw an exception if the shell's subprocess exit code is not equal to 0
(println (with-sh-throw (sh "ls" "-l")))

(println (sh "ls" "-l" :throw-ex true))
```

```
;; windows
(println (sh "cmd" "/c dir 1>&2"))
```

SEE ALSO

with-sh-throw
Shell commands executed within a with-sh-throw context throw an exception if the spawned shell process returns an exit code other than 0.

with-sh-dir
Sets the directory for use with sh, see sh for details.

with-sh-env
Sets the environment for use with sh.

top

sh/alive?

```
(sh/alive? pid)
```

Returns true if the process represented by the PID is alive otherwise false.

Runs internally the Unix command `ps -p {pid}` to check if there is a process with the given pid.

Note: This function is available for Linux and MacOS only!

```
(sh/alive? "2345")
```

SEE ALSO

sh
Launches a new sub-process.

sh/kill
Kills a process.

sh/killall
Kills all processes with the given name.

sh/pgrep
Returns a list of all pids for a process with the given name or nil if there are no processes matching the name.

sh/pkill
Sends a signal to all processes with the given name.

sh/pargs
Returns a process' command line.

top

sh/kill

```
(sh/kill pid)
(sh/kill pid signal)
```

Kills a process.

The signal to be sent is one of {:sighup, :sigint, :sigquit, :sigkill, :sigterm}. If no signal is specified, the :sigterm signal is sent.

Runs the Unix command: `kill -signal {pid}`

Throws an exception if the process does not exist or cannot be killed!

Note: This function is available for Linux and MacOS only!

```
(sh/kill "2345")

(sh/kill "2345" :sigkill)
```

SEE ALSO

sh
Launches a new sub-process.

sh/alive?
Returns true if the process represented by the PID is alive otherwise false.

sh/killall
Kills all processes with the given name.

sh/pgrep
Returns a list of all pids for a process with the given name or nil if there are no processes matching the name.

sh/pkill
Sends a signal to all processes with the given name.

sh/pargs
Returns a process' command line.

top

sh/killall

```
(sh/killall name)
(sh/killall name signal)
```

Kills all processes with the given name.

The signal to be sent is one of {:sighup, :sigint, :sigquit, :sigkill, :sigterm}. If no signal is specified, the :sigterm signal is sent.

Runs the Unix command: `killall -signal -e {name}`

Note: This function is available for Linux and MacOS only!

```
(sh/killall "clamd")

(sh/killall "clamd" :sigkill)
```

SEE ALSO

sh
Launches a new sub-process.

sh/alive?
Returns true if the process represented by the PID is alive otherwise false.

sh/kill
Kills a process.

sh/pgrep
Returns a list of all pids for a process with the given name or nil if there are no processes matching the name.

sh/pkill
Sends a signal to all processes with the given name.

sh/pargs

Returns a process' command line.

top

sh/load-pid

```
(sh/load-pid pid-file)
```

Load a process PID from a PID file.

Returns the PID or `nil` if the file does not exist or is empty

```
(sh/load-pid "/data/scan.pid")
```

SEE ALSO

sh
Launches a new sub-process.

sh/alive?
Returns true if the process represented by the PID is alive otherwise false.

sh/kill
Kills a process.

sh/killall
Kills all processes with the given name.

sh/pgrep
Returns a list of all pids for a process with the given name or nil if there are no processes matching the name.

sh/pkill
Sends a signal to all processes with the given name.

sh/pargs
Returns a process' command line.

top

sh/open

```
(sh/open f)
```

Opens a *file* or an *URL* with the associated platform specific application.

Uses the OS commands:

- *MacOS*: `/usr/bin/open f`
- *Windows*: `cmd /C start f`
- *Linux*: `/usr/bin/xdg-open f`

Note: `sh/open` can only be run from a REPL!

```
(sh/open "sample.pdf")

(sh/open "https://github.com/jlangch/venice")
```

top

sh/pargs

```
(sh/pargs pid)
(sh/pargs :parse pid)
```

Returns a process' command line.

Without the `:parse` option returns the command line as a string or `nil` if there is no process matching the PID. With the `:parse` option returns a list of the command line arguments or an empty list the process does not exist.

Runs the Unix command: `ps -p {pid} -ww -o args` to get the command line.

Note: This function is available for Linux and MacOS only!

```
(sh/pargs "1234")


(sh/pargs :parse "1234")
```

SEE ALSO

sh
Launches a new sub-process.

sh/alive?
Returns true if the process represented by the PID is alive otherwise false.

sh/kill
Kills a process.

sh/killall
Kills all processes with the given name.

sh/pgrep
Returns a list of all pids for a process with the given name or nil if there are no processes matching the name.

sh/pkill
Sends a signal to all processes with the given name.

top

sh/pgrep

```
(sh/pgrep name)
```

Returns a list of all pids for a process with the given name or `nil` if there are no processes matching the name.

Runs the Unix command: `pgrep -x {name}`

Note: This function is available for Linux and MacOS only!

```
(sh/pgrep "clamd")
```

SEE ALSO

sh
Launches a new sub-process.

sh/alive?
Returns true if the process represented by the PID is alive otherwise false.

sh/kill

Kills a process.

sh/killall
Kills all processes with the given name.

sh/pkill
Sends a signal to all processes with the given name.

sh/pargs
Returns a process' command line.

top

sh/pkill

```
(sh/pkill name)
(sh/pkill name signal)
```

Sends a signal to all processes with the given name.

The signal to be sent is one of {:sighup, :sigint, :sigquit, :sigkill, :sigterm}.If no signal is specified, the :sigterm signal is sent.

Runs the Unix command: `pkill -signal -x {name}`

Note: This function is available for Linux and MacOS only!

```
(sh/pkill "clamd")


(sh/pkill "clamd" :sigkill)
```

SEE ALSO

sh
Launches a new sub-process.

sh/alive?
Returns true if the process represented by the PID is alive otherwise false.

sh/kill
Kills a process.

sh/killall
Kills all processes with the given name.

sh/pgrep
Returns a list of all pids for a process with the given name or nil if there are no processes matching the name.

sh/pargs
Returns a process' command line.

top

sh/pwd

```
(sh/pwd)
```

Returns the current working directory.

Note:
You can't change the current working directory of the Java VM but if you were to launch another process using (sh & args) you can specify the working directory for the new spawned process.

```
(sh/pwd)
```

SEE ALSO

sh
Launches a new sub-process.

top

sh/which

```
(sh/which program)
```

Locates a program's file in the user's path.

Returns the program's full path or `nil` if not found.

E.g. `(sh/which "ps")` returns /"bin/ps" for MacOSX and "/usr/bin/ps" for Linux RHEL variants.

Note: This function is available for Linux and MacOS only!

```
(sh/which "ps")
```

SEE ALSO

sh
Launches a new sub-process.

sh/alive?
Returns true if the process represented by the PID is alive otherwise false.

sh/kill
Kills a process.

sh/killall
Kills all processes with the given name.

sh/pgrep
Returns a list of all pids for a process with the given name or nil if there are no processes matching the name.

sh/pargs
Returns a process' command line.

top

shell/alive?

```
(alive? pid)
(alive? process-handle)
```

Returns true if the process represented by a PID or a process handle is alive otherwise false.

Requires Java 9+.

```
(shell/alive? 4556)
```

SEE ALSO

shell/pid

Without argument returns the PID (type long) of this process. With a process-handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) returns the PID for ...

shell/processes
Returns a snapshot of all processes visible to the current process. Returns a list of :java.lang.ProcessHandle for the processes.

top

shell/descendant-processes

```
(descendant-processes pid)
(descendant-processes process-handle)
```

Returns the descendants (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) of a process represented by a PID or a process handle.

Requires Java 9+.

```
(shell/descendant-processes 4556)


(->> (shell/current-process)
     (shell/descendant-processes)
     (map shell/process-info))
```

SEE ALSO

shell/process-info
Returns the process info for a process represented by a PID or a process handle.

shell/pid
Without argument returns the PID (type long) of this process. With a process-handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) returns the PID for ...

top

shell/diff

```
(diff file1 file2)
```

Compare two files and print the differences.

```
(diff "/tmp/x.txt" "/tmp/y.txt")
```

top

shell/exists-process-with-pid?

```
(exists-process-with-pid? pid)
```

Returns `true` if a process with given pid exists else `false`.

Runs a "ps -p {pid}" command under the hood.

Is available on Mac OSX or Linux only! Runs on Java 8+.

```
(shell/exists-process-with-pid? 12345)
```

SEE ALSO

shell/pid
Without argument returns the PID (type long) of this process. With a process-handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) returns the PID for ...

shell/kill
Requests the process to be killed. Returns true if the process is killed and false if the process stays alive. Returns nil if the process ...

shell/wait−for−process−exit
Waits until the process with the pid exits. Waits max timeout seconds. Returns nil if the process exits before reaching the timeout, ...

top

shell/get-process-pids

```
(get-process-pids process-name)
```

Returns a list of the pids of all processes running with the given name.

Runs a "pgrep {name}" command under the hood.

Is available on Mac OSX or Linux only! Runs on Java 8+.

```
(shell/get-process-pids "clamscan")
```

SEE ALSO

shell/pid
Without argument returns the PID (type long) of this process. With a process-handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) returns the PID for ...

shell/kill
Requests the process to be killed. Returns true if the process is killed and false if the process stays alive. Returns nil if the process ...

shell/wait−for−process−exit
Waits until the process with the pid exits. Waits max timeout seconds. Returns nil if the process exits before reaching the timeout, ...

top

shell/kill

```
(kill pid)
(kill process-handle)
```

Requests the process to be killed. Returns true if the process is killed and false if the process stays alive. Returns nil if the process does not exist. Accepts a PID or a process handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle).

Requires Java 9+.

```
(shell/kill 4556)
```

SEE ALSO

shell/pid
Without argument returns the PID (type long) of this process. With a process-handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) returns the PID for ...

shell/kill−forcibly
Requests the process to be killed forcibly. Returns true if the process is killed and false if the process stays alive. Returns nil ...

shell/processes
Returns a snapshot of all processes visible to the current process. Returns a list of :java.lang.ProcessHandle for the processes.

top

shell/kill-forcibly

```
(kill-forcibly pid)
(kill-forcibly process-handle)
```

Requests the process to be killed forcibly. Returns true if the process is killed and false if the process stays alive. Returns nil if the process does not exist. Accepts a PID or a process handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle).

Requires Java 9+.

```
(shell/kill-forcibly 4556)
```

SEE ALSO

shell/pid
Without argument returns the PID (type long) of this process. With a process-handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) returns the PID for ...

shell/kill
Requests the process to be killed. Returns true if the process is killed and false if the process stays alive. Returns nil if the process ...

shell/processes
Returns a snapshot of all processes visible to the current process. Returns a list of :java.lang.ProcessHandle for the processes.

top

shell/nice

```
(nice n)
(nice pid n)
```

The *Nice* command in linux allows users to prioritize process execution. The nice value determines the priority of a process, with lower values indicating higher priority.

A niceness of -20 is the lowest niceness, or highest priority. The default niceness for processes is inherited from its parent process and is usually 0.

Systems have diverged on what priority is the lowest. Linux systems document a niceness of 19 as the lowest priority, BSD systems document 20 as the lowest priority. In both cases, the "lowest" priority is documented as running only when nothing else wants to.

`(nice n)` change the nice value of this process

`(nice pid n)` change the nice value of this process with the given pid

Command line equivalent: `nice -n -10 tar cvzf archive.tgz largefile`

Requires Java 9+.

```
(shell/nice -10)


(shell/nice (shell/pid) -10)
```

SEE ALSO

shell/pid
Without argument returns the PID (type long) of this process. With a process-handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) returns the PID for ...

top

shell/open

```
(open url)
```

Opens a file or an url with the associated platform specific application.

```
(shell/open "img.png")

(shell/open "https://www.heise.de/")
```

SEE ALSO

shell/open-macos-app
Opens a Mac OSX app.

top

shell/open-macos-app

```
(open-macos-app name & args)
```

Opens a Mac OSX app.

```
(shell/open-macos-app "Calendar")

(shell/open-macos-app "Maps")

(shell/open-macos-app "TextEdit" "example.txt")
```

SEE ALSO

shell/open
Opens a file or an url with the associated platform specific application.

top

shell/parent-process

```
(parent-process pid)
(parent-process process-handle)
```

Returns the parent (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) of a process represented by a PID or a process handle.

Requires Java 9+.

```
(shell/parent-process 4556)

(->> (shell/current-process)
     (shell/parent-process)
     (shell/process-info))
```

SEE ALSO

shell/process-info
Returns the process info for a process represented by a PID or a process handle.

shell/pid
Without argument returns the PID (type long) of this process. With a process-handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) returns the PID for ...

shell/processes
Returns a snapshot of all processes visible to the current process. Returns a list of :java.lang.ProcessHandle for the processes.

top

shell/pid

```
(pid)
(pid process-handle)
```

Without argument returns the PID (type long) of this process. With a process-handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) returns the PID for the process represented by the handle.

Requires Java 9+.

```
(shell/pid)
```

SEE ALSO

shell/process-handle
Returns the process handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) for a PID or nil if there is no process.

shell/process-info
Returns the process info for a process represented by a PID or a process handle.

shell/alive?
Returns true if the process represented by a PID or a process handle is alive otherwise false.

shell/kill
Requests the process to be killed. Returns true if the process is killed and false if the process stays alive. Returns nil if the process ...

shell/processes
Returns a snapshot of all processes visible to the current process. Returns a list of :java.lang.ProcessHandle for the processes.

top

shell/process-handle

```
(process-handle pid)
```

Returns the process handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) for a PID or nil if there is no process.

Requires Java 9+.

```
(shell/process-handle 4556)
```

SEE ALSO

shell/pid
Without argument returns the PID (type long) of this process. With a process-handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) returns the PID for ...

shell/alive?

Returns true if the process represented by a PID or a process handle is alive otherwise false.

shell/process-info
Returns the process info for a process represented by a PID or a process handle.

shell/kill
Requests the process to be killed. Returns true if the process is killed and false if the process stays alive. Returns nil if the process ...

top

shell/process-handle?

```
(process-handle? p)
```

Returns true if p is a process handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle).

Requires Java 9+.

top

shell/process-info

```
(process-info pid)
(process-info process-handle)
```

Returns the process info for a process represented by a PID or a process handle.

The process info is a map with the keys:

:pid	the PID
:alive	true if the process is alive else false
:arguments	the list of strings of the arguments of the process
:command	the executable pathname of the process
:command-line	the command line of the process
:start-time	the start time of the process
:total-cpu-millis	the total cputime accumulated of the process
:user	the user of the process.

Requires Java 9+.

```
(shell/process-info 4556)


;; find the PID of the ArangoDB process
;; like: pgrep -lf ArangoDB3 | cut -d ' ' -f 1
(->> (shell/processes)
     (map shell/process-info)
     (filter #(str/contains? (:command-line %) "ArangoDB3"))
     (map :pid))
```

SEE ALSO

shell/pid
Without argument returns the PID (type long) of this process. With a process-handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) returns the PID for ...

shell/process-handle
Returns the process handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) for a PID or nil if there is no process.

top

shell/processes

```
(processes)
```

Returns a snapshot of all processes visible to the current process. Returns a list of :java.lang.ProcessHandle for the processes.

Requires Java 9+.

```
(shell/processes)

;; find the PID of the ArangoDB process
;; like: pgrep -lf ArangoDB3 | cut -d ' ' -f 1
(->> (shell/processes)
     (map shell/process-info)
     (filter #(str/contains? (:command-line %) "ArangoDB3"))
     (map :pid))
```

SEE ALSO

shell/processes-info
Returns a snapshot of all processes visible to the current process. Returns a list of process infos for the processes.

top

shell/processes-info

```
(processes-info)
```

Returns a snapshot of all processes visible to the current process. Returns a list of process infos for the processes.

The process info is a map with the keys:

:pid	the PID
:alive	true if the process is alive else false
:arguments	the list of strings of the arguments of the process
:command	the executable pathname of the process
:command-line	the command line of the process
:start-time	the start time of the process
:total-cpu-millis	the total cputime accumulated of the process
:user	the user of the process.

Requires Java 9+.

```
(shell/processes-info)

;; find the PID of the ArangoDB process
;; like: pgrep -lf ArangoDB3 | cut -d ' ' -f 1
(->> (shell/processes-info)
     (filter #(str/contains? (:command-line %) "ArangoDB3"))
     (map :pid))
```

SEE ALSO

shell/processes

Returns a snapshot of all processes visible to the current process. Returns a list of :java.lang.ProcessHandle for the processes.

top

shell/wait-for-process-exit

```
(wait-for-process-exit pid timeout)
(wait-for-process-exit process-handle timeout)
```

Waits until the process with the pid exits. Waits max timeout seconds. Returns nil if the process exits before reaching the timeout, else the pid is returned. Accepts a PID or a process handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle).

Requires Java 9+.

```
(shell/wait-for-process-exit 12345 20)
```

SEE ALSO

shell/pid
Without argument returns the PID (type long) of this process. With a process-handle (:java.lang.ProcessHandle) returns the PID for ...

shell/kill
Requests the process to be killed. Returns true if the process is killed and false if the process stays alive. Returns nil if the process ...

shell/processes
Returns a snapshot of all processes visible to the current process. Returns a list of :java.lang.ProcessHandle for the processes.

top

shuffle

```
(shuffle coll)
```

Returns a collection of the items in coll in random order.

```
(shuffle '(1 2 3 4 5 6))
=> (3 6 1 2 4 5)

(shuffle [1 2 3 4 5 6])
=> [3 2 5 6 1 4]

(shuffle "abcdef")
=> (#\a #\d #\c #\b #\e #\f)
```

top

shutdown-agents

```
(shutdown-agents)
```

Initiates a shutdown of the thread pools that back the agent system. Running actions will complete, but no new actions will been accepted

```
(do
   (def x1 (agent 100))
   (def x2 (agent 100))
   (shutdown-agents))
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

shutdown-agents?

```
(shutdown-agents?)
```

Returns true if the thread-pool that backs the agents is shut down

```
(do
   (def x1 (agent 100))
   (def x2 (agent 100))
   (shutdown-agents)
   (sleep 300)
   (shutdown-agents?))
```

SEE ALSO

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

shutdown-hook

```
(shutdown-hook f)
```

Registers the function f as a JVM shutdown hook.

Shutdown hooks can be tested in a REPL:

- start a REPL
- run `(shutdown-hook (fn [] (println "SHUTDOWN") (sleep 3000)))`
- exit the REPL with `!exit`

The sandbox is active within the shutdown hook:

- start a REPL
- run `!sandbox customized`
- run `!sandbox add-rule blacklist:venice:func:+`
- run `(shutdown-hook (fn [] (try (+ 1 2) (catch :SecurityException ex (println ex) (sleep 3000)))))`
- exit the REPL with `!exit`

```
(shutdown-hook (fn [] (println "shutdown")))
```

top

sleep

```
(sleep n)
(sleep n time-unit)
```

Sleep for the time n. The default time unit is milliseconds.
Time unit is one of :milliseconds, :seconds, :minutes, :hours, or :days or their abbreviations :msec, :ms, :sec, :s, :min, :hr, :h, :d.

```
(sleep 30)
=> nil

(sleep 30 :milliseconds)
=> nil

(sleep 30 :msec)
=> nil

(sleep 5 :seconds)
=> nil

(sleep 5 :sec)
=> nil
```

top

some

```
(some pred coll)
```

Returns the first logical true value of (pred x) for any x in coll, else nil.

Stops processing the collection if the first value is found that meets the predicate.

```
(some even? '(1 2 3 4))
=> true

(some even? '(1 3 5 7))
=> nil

(some #{5} [1 2 3 4 5])
=> 5

(some #(== 5 %) [1 2 3 4 5])
=> true

(some #(if (even? %) %) [1 2 3 4])
=> 2
```

top

some->

```
(some-> expr & forms)
```

When expr is not nil, threads it into the first form (via `->`), and when that result is not nil, through the next etc.

```
(some-> {:y 3 :x 5}
        :y
        (- 2))
=> 1

(some-> {:y 3 :x 5}
        :z
        (- 2))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

some->>
When expr is not nil, threads it into the first form (via ->>), and when that result is not nil, through the next etc.

top

some->>

```
(some->> expr & forms)
```

When expr is not nil, threads it into the first form (via `->>`), and when that result is not nil, through the next etc.

```
(some->> {:y 3 :x 5}
         :y
         (- 2))
=> -1

(some->> {:y 3 :x 5}
         :z
         (- 2))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

some->
When expr is not nil, threads it into the first form (via ->), and when that result is not nil, through the next etc.

top

some?

```
(some? x)
```

Returns true if x is not nil, false otherwise

```
(some? nil)
=> false
```

```
(some? 0)
=> true

(some? 4.0)
=> true

(some? false)
=> true

(some? [])
=> true

(some? {})
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

nil?
Returns true if x is nil, false otherwise

top

sort

```
(sort coll)
(sort comparefn coll)
```

Returns a sorted list of the items in coll. If no compare function comparefn is supplied, uses the natural compare. The compare function takes two arguments and returns -1, 0, or 1

```
(sort [3 2 5 4 1 6])
=> [1 2 3 4 5 6]

(sort compare [3 2 5 4 1 6])
=> [1 2 3 4 5 6]

; reversed
(sort (comp - compare) [3 2 5 4 1 6])
=> [6 5 4 3 2 1]

(sort {:c 3 :a 1 :b 2})
=> ([:a 1] [:b 2] [:c 3])
```

SEE ALSO

sort-by
Returns a sorted sequence of the items in coll, where the sort order is determined by comparing (keyfn item). If no comparator is supplied, ...

top

sort-by

```
(sort-by keyfn coll)
(sort-by keyfn compfn coll)
```

Returns a sorted sequence of the items in coll, where the sort order is determined by comparing (keyfn item). If no comparator is supplied, uses compare.

To sort by multiple values use `juxt`, see the examples below.

```
(sort-by :id [{:id 2 :name "Smith"} {:id 1 :name "Jones"} ])
=> [{:name "Jones" :id 1} {:name "Smith" :id 2}]

(sort-by count ["aaa" "bb" "c"])
=> ["c" "bb" "aaa"]

; reversed
(sort-by count (comp - compare) ["aaa" "bb" "c"])
=> ["aaa" "bb" "c"]

(sort-by first [[1 2] [3 4] [2 3]])
=> [[1 2] [2 3] [3 4]]

; sort tuples by first value, and where first value is equal,
; sort by second value
(sort-by (juxt first second) [[3 2] [1 3] [3 1] [1 2]])
=> [[1 2] [1 3] [3 1] [3 2]]

; reversed
(sort-by first (comp - compare) [[1 2] [3 4] [2 3]])
=> [[3 4] [2 3] [1 2]]

(sort-by :rank [{:rank 2} {:rank 3} {:rank 1}])
=> [{:rank 1} {:rank 2} {:rank 3}]

; reversed
(sort-by :rank (comp - compare) [{:rank 2} {:rank 3} {:rank 1}])
=> [{:rank 3} {:rank 2} {:rank 1}]

;sort entries in a map by value
(sort-by val {:foo 7, :bar 3, :baz 5})
=> ([:bar 3] [:baz 5] [:foo 7])

; sort by :foo, and where :foo is equal, sort by :bar
(do
  (def x [ {:foo 2 :bar 11}
           {:foo 1 :bar 99}
           {:foo 2 :bar 55}
           {:foo 1 :bar 77} ])
  (sort-by (juxt :foo :bar) x))
=> [{:foo 1 :bar 77} {:foo 1 :bar 99} {:foo 2 :bar 11} {:foo 2 :bar 55}]

; sort by a given key order
(do
  (def x [ {:foo 2 :bar 11}
           {:foo 1 :bar 99}
           {:foo 2 :bar 55}
           {:foo 1 :bar 77} ])
  (def order [55 77 99 11])
  (sort-by #((into {} (map-indexed (fn [i e] [e i]) order)) (:bar %))
           x))
=> [{:foo 2 :bar 55} {:foo 1 :bar 77} {:foo 1 :bar 99} {:foo 2 :bar 11}]
```

SEE ALSO

sort

Returns a sorted list of the items in coll. If no compare function comparefn is supplied, uses the natural compare. The compare function ...

top

sorted

```
(sorted cmp coll)
```

Returns a sorted collection using the compare function cmp. The compare function takes two arguments and returns -1, 0, or 1.
Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(sorted compare [4 2 1 5 6 3])
=> [1 2 3 4 5 6]

(sorted (comp (partial * -1) compare) [4 2 1 5 6 3])
=> [6 5 4 3 2 1]
```

top

sorted-map

```
(sorted-map & keyvals)
(sorted-map map)
```

Creates a new sorted map containing the items.

```
(sorted-map :a 1 :b 2)
=> {:a 1 :b 2}

(sorted-map (hash-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> {:a 1 :b 2}
```

top

sorted-map?

```
(sorted-map? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a sorted map

```
(sorted-map? (sorted-map :a 1 :b 2))
=> true
```

top

sorted-set

```
(sorted-set & items)
```

Creates a new sorted-set containing the items.

```
(sorted-set)
=> #{}

(sorted-set nil)
=> #{nil}

(sorted-set 1)
=> #{1}

(sorted-set 6 2 4)
=> #{2 4 6}

(str (sorted-set [2 3] [1 2]))
=> "#{[1 2] [2 3]}"
```

top

sorted-set?

```
(sorted-set? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a sorted-set

```
(sorted-set? (sorted-set 1))
=> true
```

top

split-at

```
(split-at n coll)
```

Returns a vector of [(take n coll) (drop n coll)]

```
(split-at 2 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> [(1 2) (3 4 5)]

(split-at 3 [1 2])
=> [(1 2) ()]
```

top

split-with

```
(split-with pred coll)
```

Splits the collection at the first false/nil predicate result in a vector with two lists

```
(split-with odd? [1 3 5 6 7 9])
=> [(1 3 5) (6 7 9)]

(split-with odd? [1 3 5])
=> [(1 3 5) ()]

(split-with odd? [2 4 6])
=> [() (2 4 6)]
```

top

sqrt

```
(sqrt x)
```

Square root of x

```
(sqrt 10)
=> 3.1622776601683795

(sqrt 10I)
=> 3.1622776601683795

(sqrt 10.23)
=> 3.1984371183438953

(sqrt 10.23M)
=> 3.198437118343895324557024650857783854007720947265625M

(sqrt 10N)
=> 3.162277660168379522787063251598738133907318115234375M
```

SEE ALSO

square
Square of x

top

square

```
(square x)
```

Square of x

```
(square 10)
=> 100

(square 10I)
=> 100I

(square 10.23)
=> 104.6529
```

```
(square 10.23M)
=> 104.6529M
```

SEE ALSO

sqrt
Square root of x

top

stack

```
(stack)
```

Creates a new mutable threadsafe stack.

```
(let [s (stack)]
   (push! s 1)
   (push! s 2)
   (push! s 3))
=> (3 2 1)
```

SEE ALSO

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

pop!
Pops an item from a stack.

push!
Pushes an item to a stack.

empty
Returns an empty collection of the same category as coll, or nil if coll is nil. If the collection is mutable clears the collection ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

into!
Adds all of the items of 'from' conjoined to the mutable 'to' collection

conj!
Returns a new mutable collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj! nil item) returns (item) and (conj! item) returns item.

stack?
Returns true if coll is a stack

top

stack?

```
(stack? coll)
```

Returns true if coll is a stack

```
(stack? (stack))
=> true
```

top

stacktrace

```
(stacktrace ex)
```

Returns the stacktrace of a java exception

```
(println (stacktrace (. :VncException :new (str "test"))))
```

top

stopwatch/copy

```
(copy sw)
```

Copies a stop watch with its internal state.

Returns the copied stop watch.

```
(do
  (load-module :stopwatch ['stopwatch :as 'sw])
  (let [sw-1 (sw/create)]
    (sleep 500)
    (let [sw-2 (sw/copy sw-1)]
      (sw/stop sw-1)
      (sw/stop sw-2)
      (println (str "sw-1: " (sw/elapsed sw-1) "ms"))
      (println (str "sw-2: " (sw/elapsed sw-2) "ms")))))
```

SEE ALSO

stopwatch/create
Create a new stop watch and implicitely starts it by setting the start time as now. The stop watch has a resolution of milliseconds.

stopwatch/start
Restart a stop watch by resetting the start time to now.

stopwatch/stop
Stops a stop watch. Remembers the elapsed time and sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/resume
Resumes a stop watch. Sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/split
Returns the split time (now - start time) in milli seconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) in milliseconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed-formatted
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) formatted.

top

stopwatch/create

```
(create)
```

Create a new stop watch and implicitely starts it by setting the start time as now. The stop watch has a resolution of milliseconds.

Returns the created stop watch.

```
(do
  (load-module :stopwatch ['stopwatch :as 'sw])
  (let [sw (sw/create)]
    (sleep 500)
    (sw/stop sw)
    (println (str (sw/elapsed sw) "ms"))))
```

SEE ALSO

stopwatch/create-time-limit
Create a new stop watch with a time limit and implicitely starts it by setting the start time as now. The stop watch has a resolution ...

stopwatch/copy
Copies a stop watch with its internal state.

stopwatch/start
Restart a stop watch by resetting the start time to now.

stopwatch/stop
Stops a stop watch. Remembers the elapsed time and sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/resume
Resumes a stop watch. Sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/split
Returns the split time (now - start time) in milli seconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) in milliseconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed-formatted
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) formatted.

top

stopwatch/create-time-limit

```
(create-time-limit unit n)
```

Create a new stop watch with a time limit and implicitely starts it by setting the start time as now. The stop watch has a resolution of milliseconds.

This stop watch has the same functionality as a standard stop watch. But in addition the time limit can be checked with `expired?`

Returns the created stop watch.

```
(do
  (load-module :stopwatch ['stopwatch :as 'sw])
  (let [sw (sw/create-time-limit :seconds 3)]
    (sleep 2000)
    (println "Expired:" (sw/expired? sw))
    (sleep 2000)
    (println "Expired:" (sw/expired? sw))
```

```
    (sw/stop sw)
    (println (str (sw/elapsed sw) "ms"))))
```

SEE ALSO

stopwatch/expired?
Returns true if the stop watch has expired, meaning it exceeded the time limit, else false.

stopwatch/create
Create a new stop watch and implicitely starts it by setting the start time as now. The stop watch has a resolution of milliseconds.

stopwatch/copy
Copies a stop watch with its internal state.

stopwatch/start
Restart a stop watch by resetting the start time to now.

stopwatch/stop
Stops a stop watch. Remembers the elapsed time and sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/resume
Resumes a stop watch. Sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/split
Returns the split time (now - start time) in milli seconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) in milliseconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed−formatted
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) formatted.

top

stopwatch/elapsed

```
(elapsed sw)
(elapsed sw time-unit)
```

Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) in milliseconds or in the requested time unit.

time-unit:

- `:milliseconds`
- `:seconds`
- `:minutes`
- `:hours`
- `:days`

Returns the elapsed time.

```
(do
  (load-module :stopwatch ['stopwatch :as 'sw])
  (let [sw (sw/create)]
    (sleep 500)
    (sw/stop sw)
    (println (str (sw/elapsed sw) "ms"))
    (println (str (sw/elapsed sw :milliseconds) "ms"))))

(do
  (load-module :stopwatch ['stopwatch :as 'sw])
  (let [sw (sw/create)]
```

```
    (sleep 500)
    (sw/stop sw)
    (println (str (sw/elapsed sw) "ms"))
    (sleep 300)
    (sw/stop sw)
    (println (str (sw/elapsed sw) "ms"))))
```

SEE ALSO

stopwatch/create
Create a new stop watch and implicitely starts it by setting the start time as now. The stop watch has a resolution of milliseconds.

stopwatch/copy
Copies a stop watch with its internal state.

stopwatch/start
Restart a stop watch by resetting the start time to now.

stopwatch/stop
Stops a stop watch. Remembers the elapsed time and sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/resume
Resumes a stop watch. Sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/split
Returns the split time (now - start time) in milli seconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed−formatted
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) formatted.

top

stopwatch/elapsed-formatted

```
(elapsed-formatted sw)
```

Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) formatted.

Format:
* 245ms - for elapsed times < 1s

- 45s 245ms - for elapsed times < 1h
- 10m 45s - for elapsed times >= 1h

Returns the formatted elapsed time.

```
(do
  (load-module :stopwatch ['stopwatch :as 'sw])
  (let [sw (sw/create)]
    (sleep 500)
    (sw/stop sw)
    (println (sw/elapsed-formatted sw))))
```

SEE ALSO

stopwatch/create
Create a new stop watch and implicitely starts it by setting the start time as now. The stop watch has a resolution of milliseconds.

stopwatch/copy
Copies a stop watch with its internal state.

stopwatch/start
Restart a stop watch by resetting the start time to now.

stopwatch/stop
Stops a stop watch. Remembers the elapsed time and sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/resume
Resumes a stop watch. Sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/split
Returns the split time (now - start time) in milli seconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) in milliseconds or in the requested time unit.

top

stopwatch/expired?

```
(expired? sw)
```

Returns `true` if the stop watch has expired, meaning it exceeded the time limit, else `false`.

```
(do
  (load-module :stopwatch ['stopwatch :as 'sw])
  (let [sw (sw/create-time-limit :seconds 3)]
    (sleep 2000)
    (println "Expired:" (sw/expired? sw))
    (sleep 2000)
    (println "Expired:" (sw/expired? sw))
    (sw/stop sw)
    (println (str (sw/elapsed sw) "ms"))))
```

SEE ALSO

stopwatch/create-time-limit
Create a new stop watch with a time limit and implicitely starts it by setting the start time as now. The stop watch has a resolution ...

stopwatch/elapsed
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) in milliseconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed-formatted
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) formatted.

top

stopwatch/resume

```
(resume sw)
```

Resumes a stop watch. Sets the start time to now.

Returns the stop watch.

```
(do
  (load-module :stopwatch ['stopwatch :as 'sw])
  (let [sw (sw/create)]
    (sleep 500)
    (sw/resume sw)
    (sleep 300)
    (sw/stop sw)
    (println (str (sw/elapsed sw) "ms"))))
```

SEE ALSO

stopwatch/create
Create a new stop watch and implicitely starts it by setting the start time as now. The stop watch has a resolution of milliseconds.

stopwatch/copy
Copies a stop watch with its internal state.

stopwatch/start
Restart a stop watch by resetting the start time to now.

stopwatch/stop
Stops a stop watch. Remembers the elapsed time and sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/split
Returns the split time (now - start time) in milli seconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) in milliseconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed−formatted
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) formatted.

top

stopwatch/split

```
(split sw)
(split sw time-unit)
```

Returns the split time (now - start time) in milli seconds or in the requested time unit.

time-unit:

- `:milliseconds`
- `:seconds`
- `:minutes`
- `:hours`
- `:days`

Returns the split time.

```
(do
  (load-module :stopwatch ['stopwatch :as 'sw])
  (let [sw (sw/create)]
    (sleep 500)
    (println (str (sw/split sw) "ms"))
    (sleep 300)
    (println (str (sw/split sw) "ms"))
    (println (str (sw/split sw :milliseconds) "ms"))))
```

SEE ALSO

stopwatch/create
Create a new stop watch and implicitely starts it by setting the start time as now. The stop watch has a resolution of milliseconds.

stopwatch/copy
Copies a stop watch with its internal state.

stopwatch/start
Restart a stop watch by resetting the start time to now.

stopwatch/stop
Stops a stop watch. Remembers the elapsed time and sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/resume
Resumes a stop watch. Sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/elapsed
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) in milliseconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed-formatted
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) formatted.

top

stopwatch/start

```
(start sw)
```

Restart a stop watch by resetting the start time to now.

Returns the stop watch.

```
(do
  (load-module :stopwatch ['stopwatch :as 'sw])
  (let [sw (sw/create)]
    (sleep 500)
    (sw/start sw)
    (sleep 200)
    (sw/stop sw)
    (println (str (sw/elapsed sw) "ms"))))
```

SEE ALSO

stopwatch/create
Create a new stop watch and implicitely starts it by setting the start time as now. The stop watch has a resolution of milliseconds.

stopwatch/copy
Copies a stop watch with its internal state.

stopwatch/stop
Stops a stop watch. Remembers the elapsed time and sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/resume
Resumes a stop watch. Sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/split
Returns the split time (now - start time) in milli seconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) in milliseconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed-formatted
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) formatted.

top

stopwatch/stop

```
(stop sw)
```

Stops a stop watch. Remembers the elapsed time and sets the start time to now.

Returns the stop watch.

```
(do
  (load-module :stopwatch ['stopwatch :as 'sw])
  (let [sw (sw/create)]
    (sleep 500)
    (sw/stop sw)
    (println (str (sw/elapsed sw) "ms"))))

(do
  (load-module :stopwatch ['stopwatch :as 'sw])
  (let [sw (sw/create)]
    (sleep 500)
    (sw/stop sw)
    (println (str (sw/elapsed sw) "ms"))
    (sleep 300)
    (sw/stop sw)
    (println (str (sw/elapsed sw) "ms"))))
```

SEE ALSO

stopwatch/create
Create a new stop watch and implicitely starts it by setting the start time as now. The stop watch has a resolution of milliseconds.

stopwatch/copy
Copies a stop watch with its internal state.

stopwatch/start
Restart a stop watch by resetting the start time to now.

stopwatch/resume
Resumes a stop watch. Sets the start time to now.

stopwatch/split
Returns the split time (now - start time) in milli seconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) in milliseconds or in the requested time unit.

stopwatch/elapsed−formatted
Returns the elapsed time (now - last stop time) formatted.

top

str

```
(str & xs)
```

With no args, returns the empty string. With one arg x, returns x.toString(). (str nil) returns the empty string. With more than one arg, returns the concatenation of the str values of the args.

```
(str)
=> ""

(str 1 2 3)
=> "123"

(str 1I)
=> "1"
```

```
(str 3.1415927M)
=> "3.1415927"


(str +)
=> "+"


(str [1 2 3])
=> "[1 2 3]"


(str "total " 100)
=> "total 100"


(str #\h #\i)
=> "hi"
```

SEE ALSO

pr-str
With no args, returns the empty string. With one arg x, returns x.toString(). With more than one arg, returns the concatenation of ...

top

str/align

```
(str/align width align overflow text)
```

Aligns a text within a string of width characters.

align: :left, :center, :right

overflow: :newline :clip-left, :clip-right, :ellipsis-left, :ellipsis-right

```
(str/align 6 :left :clip-right "abc")
=> "abc   "


(str/align 6 :center :clip-right "abc")
=> "  abc "


(str/align 6 :right :clip-right "abc")
=> "   abc"


(str/align 6 :left :clip-left "abcdefgh")
=> "cdefgh"


(str/align 6 :left :ellipsis-left "abcdefgh")
=> "…defgh"


(str/align 6 :left :ellipsis-right "abcdefgh")
=> "abcde…"
```

SEE ALSO

str/trim-to-nil
Trims leading and trailing whitespaces from s. Returns nil if the resulting string is empty

str/trim-left
Trims leading whitespaces from s.

str/trim-right

Trims trailing whitespaces from s.

top

str/blank?

```
(str/blank? s)
```

True if s is nil, empty, or contains only whitespace.

```
(str/blank? nil)
=> true

(str/blank? "")
=> true

(str/blank? "  ")
=> true

(str/blank? "abc")
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

str/not-blank?
True if s contains at least one non whitespace char.

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

not-empty?
Returns true if x is not empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

nil?
Returns true if x is nil, false otherwise

top

str/butlast

```
(str/butlast s)
```

Returns a possibly empty string of the characters without the last.

```
(str/butlast "abcdef")
=> "abcde"
```

top

str/butnlast

```
(str/butnlast s n)
```

Returns a possibly empty string of the characters without the n last characters.

```
(str/butnlast "abcdef" 3)
=> "abc"
```

top

str/bytebuf-to-hex

```
(str/bytebuf-to-hex data)
(str/bytebuf-to-hex data :upper)
```

Converts byte data to a hex string using the hexadecimal digits: `0123456789abcdef`.
If the :upper options is passed the hex digits `0123456789ABCDEF` are used.

```
(str/bytebuf-to-hex (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6]))
=> "00010203040506"

(str/bytebuf-to-hex (bytebuf [202 254]) :upper)
=> "CAFE"
```

top

str/char?

```
(str/char? s)
```

Returns true if s is a char or a single char string.

```
(str/char? "x")
=> true

(str/char? #\x)
=> true
```

top

str/chars

```
(str/chars s)
```

Converts a string to a char list.

```
(str/chars "abcdef")
=> (#\a #\b #\c #\d #\e #\f)

(str/join (str/chars "abcdef"))
=> "abcdef"
```

top

str/contains?

```
(str/contains? s substr)
```

True if s contains with substr.

```
(str/contains? "abc" "ab")
=> true

(str/contains? "abc" #\b)
=> true
```

top

str/cr-lf

```
(str/cr-lf s mode)
```

Convert a text to use LF or CR-LF.

```
(str/cr-lf "line1
line2
line3" :cr-lf)

(str/cr-lf "line1
line2
line3" :lf)
```

top

str/crlf-to-lf

```
(str/crlf-to-lf s)
```

Converts CR-LF to LF

```
(str/crlf-to-lf nil)

(str/crlf-to-lf "100
200
")
```

SEE ALSO

str/cr-lf
Convert a text to use LF or CR-LF.

top

str/decode-base64

```
(str/decode-base64 s)
(str/decode-base64 s schema)
```

Base64 decode.

Decoding schema:

- `:Standard` (RFC4648)
- `:UrlSafe` (RFC4648_URLSAFE)

Standard Base64 uses: [A-Z], [a-z], [0-9], '+', '/' URL safe Base64 uses: [A-Z], [a-z], [0-9], '-', '_'

```
(-> (str/encode-base64 (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6]))
    (str/decode-base64))
=> [0 1 2 3 4 5 6]

(-> (str/encode-base64 (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6]) :Standard)
    (str/decode-base64 :Standard))
=> [0 1 2 3 4 5 6]

(-> (str/encode-base64 (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6]) :UrlSafe)
    (str/decode-base64 :UrlSafe))
=> [0 1 2 3 4 5 6]
```

top

str/decode-url

```
(str/decode-url s)
```

URL decode.

```
(str/decode-url "The+string+%C3%BC%40foo-bar")
=> "The string ü@foo-bar"
```

top

str/digit?

```
(str/digit? s)
```

True if s is a char and the char is a digit.

Defined by Java Character.isDigit(ch).

```
(str/digit? #\8)
=> true

(str/digit? "8")
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

str/letter?
True if s is a char and the char is a letter.

str/hexdigit?
True if s is a char and the char is a hex digit.

top

str/double-quote

```
(str/double-quote str)
```

Double quotes a string.

```
(str/double-quote "abc")
=> "\"abc\""

(str/double-quote "")
=> "\"\""
```

top

str/double-quoted?

```
(str/double-quoteed? str)
```

Returns true if the string is double quoted.

```
(str/double-quoted? "\"abc\"")
=> true
```

top

str/double-unquote

```
(str/double-unquote str)
```

Unquotes a double quoted string.

```
(str/double-unquote "\"abc\"")
=> "abc"

(str/double-unquote "\"\"")
=> ""

(str/double-unquote nil)
=> nil
```

top

str/encode-base64

```
(str/encode-base64 data)
(str/encode-base64 data schema)
```

Base64 encode.

Encoding schema:

- `:Standard` (RFC4648)
- `:UrlSafe` (RFC4648_URLSAFE)

Standard Base64 uses: [A-Z], [a-z], [0-9], '+', '/' URL safe Base64 uses: [A-Z], [a-z], [0-9], '-', '_'

```
(str/encode-base64 (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6]))
=> "AAECAwQFBg=="

(str/encode-base64 (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6]) :Standard)
=> "AAECAwQFBg=="

(str/encode-base64 (bytebuf [0 1 2 3 4 5 6]) :UrlSafe)
=> "AAECAwQFBg=="
```

top

str/encode-url

```
(str/encode-url s)
```

URL encode.

```
(str/encode-url "The string ü@foo-bar")
=> "The+string+%C3%BC%40foo-bar"
```

top

str/ends-with?

```
(str/ends-with? s substr)
```

True if s ends with substr.

```
(str/ends-with? "abc"  "bc")
=> true
```

top

str/equals-ignore-case?

```
(str/equals-ignore-case? s1 s2)
```

Compares two strings ignoring case. True if both are equal.

```
(str/equals-ignore-case? "abc"  "abC")
=> true
```

top

str/escape-html

```
(str/escape-html s)
```

HTML escape. Escapes `&`, `<`, `>`, `"`, `'`, and the non blocking space `U+00A0`

```
(str/escape-html "1 2 3 & < > \" ' \u00A0")
=> "1 2 3 &amp; &lt; &gt; &quot; &apos;  "
```

top

str/escape-xml

```
(str/escape-xml s)
```

XML escape. Escapes `&`, `<`, `>`, `"`, `'`

```
(str/escape-xml "1 2 3 & < > \" '")
=> "1 2 3 &amp; &lt; &gt; &quot; &apos;"
```

top

str/expand

```
(str/expand s len fill mode*)
```

Expands a string to the max lenght len. Fills up with the fillstring if the string needs to be expanded. The fill string is added to the start or end of the string depending on the mode :start, :end. The mode defaults to :end

```
(str/expand "abcdefghij" 8 ".")
=> "abcdefghij"

(str/expand "abcdefghij" 20 ".")
=> "abcdefghij.........."

(str/expand "abcdefghij" 20 "." :start)
=> ".........abcdefghij"

(str/expand "abcdefghij" 20 "." :end)
=> "abcdefghij.........."

(str/expand "abcdefghij" 30 "1234" :start)
=> "123412341234123412341234abcdefghij"

(str/expand "abcdefghij" 30 "1234" :end)
=> "abcdefghij123412341234123412341234"
```

top

str/format

```
(str/format format args*)
(str/format locale format args*)
```

Returns a formatted string using the specified format string and arguments.
Venice uses the Java format syntax.

JavaDoc: Format Syntax

```
(str/format "value: %.4f" 1.45)
=> "value: 1.4500"

(str/format (. :java.util.Locale :new "de" "DE") "value: %.4f" 1.45)
=> "value: 1,4500"

(str/format (. :java.util.Locale :GERMANY) "value: %.4f" 1.45)
=> "value: 1,4500"

(str/format (. :java.util.Locale :new "de" "CH") "value: %,d" 2345000)
=> "value: 2'345'000"

(str/format [ "de" ] "value: %,.2f" 100000.45)
=> "value: 100.000,45"

(str/format [ "de" "DE" ] "value: %,.2f" 100000.45)
=> "value: 100.000,45"

(str/format [ "de" "CH" ] "value: %,.2f" 100000.45)
=> "value: 100'000.45"

(str/format [ "en" "US" ] "value: %,.2f" 100000.45)
=> "value: 100,000.45"

(str/format [ "de" "DE" ] "value: %,d" 2345000)
=> "value: 2.345.000"
```

top

str/format-bytebuf

```
(str/format-bytebuf data delimiter & options)
```

Formats a bytebuffer.

Options

:prefix0x prefix with 0x

```
(str/format-bytebuf (bytebuf [0 34 67 -30 -1]) nil)
=> "002243E2FF"
```

```
(str/format-bytebuf (bytebuf [0 34 67 -30 -1]) "")
=> "002243E2FF"

(str/format-bytebuf (bytebuf [0 34 67 -30 -1]) ", ")
=> "00, 22, 43, E2, FF"

(str/format-bytebuf (bytebuf [0 34 67 -30 -1]) ", " :prefix0x)
=> "0x00, 0x22, 0x43, 0xE2, 0xFF"
```

top

str/hex-to-bytebuf

```
(str/hex-to-bytebuf hex)
```

Converts a hex string to a bytebuf

```
(str/hex-to-bytebuf "005E4AFF")
=> [0 94 74 255]

(str/hex-to-bytebuf "005e4aff")
=> [0 94 74 255]
```

top

str/hexdigit?

```
(str/hexdigit? s)
```

True if s is a char and the char is a hex digit.

```
(str/hexdigit? #\8)
=> true

(str/hexdigit? #\a)
=> true

(str/hexdigit? #\A)
=> true

(str/hexdigit? #\Y)
=> false
```

top

str/index-of

```
(str/index-of s value)
(str/index-of s value from-index)
```

Return index of value (string or char) in s, optionally searching forward from from-index. Return nil if value not found.

```
(str/index-of "abcdefabc" "ab")
=> 0
```

SEE ALSO

str/index−of−char
Return index of the first char of chars (string or sequence of chars) in s, optionally searching forward from from-index. Return nil ...

str/index−of−not−char
Return index of the first char not of chars (string or sequence of chars) in s, optionally searching forward from from-index. Return ...

str/last−index−of
Return last index of value (string or char) in s, optionally searching backward from from-index. Return nil if value not found.

top

str/index-of-char

```
(str/index-of-char s chars)
(str/index-of-char s chars from-index)
```

Return index of the first char of chars (string or sequence of chars) in s, optionally searching forward from from-index. Return nil if value not found.

```
(str/index-of-char "-+-123-+-123" "012")
=> 3


(str/index-of-char "-+-123-+-123" [#\0 #\1 #\2])
=> 3


(str/index-of-char "-+-123-+-123" "012" 7)
=> 9
```

SEE ALSO

str/index−of−not−char
Return index of the first char not of chars (string or sequence of chars) in s, optionally searching forward from from-index. Return ...

str/index−of
Return index of value (string or char) in s, optionally searching forward from from-index. Return nil if value not found.

str/last−index−of
Return last index of value (string or char) in s, optionally searching backward from from-index. Return nil if value not found.

top

str/index-of-not-char

```
(str/index-of-not-char s chars)
(str/index-of-not-char s chars from-index)
```

Return index of the first char not of chars (string or sequence of chars) in s, optionally searching forward from from-index. Return nil if value not found.

```
(str/index-of-not-char "-+-123-+-123" "-+")
=> 3


(str/index-of-not-char "-+-123-+-123" [#\- #\+])
=> 3


(str/index-of-not-char "-+-123-+-123" "-+" 7)
=> 9
```

SEE ALSO

str/index-of-char
Return index of the first char of chars (string or sequence of chars) in s, optionally searching forward from from-index. Return nil ...

str/index-of
Return index of value (string or char) in s, optionally searching forward from from-index. Return nil if value not found.

str/last-index-of
Return last index of value (string or char) in s, optionally searching backward from from-index. Return nil if value not found.

top

str/join

```
(str/join coll)
(str/join separator coll)
```

Joins all elements in coll separated by an optional separator.

```
(str/join [1 2 3])
=> "123"


(str/join "-" [1 2 3])
=> "1-2-3"


(str/join "-" [(char "a") 1 "xyz" 2.56M])
=> "a-1-xyz-2.56"


(str/join #\- [1 2 3])
=> "1-2-3"
```

top

str/last-index-of

```
(str/last-index-of s value)
(str/last-index-of s value from-index)
```

Return last index of value (string or char) in s, optionally searching backward from from-index. Return nil if value not found.

```
(str/last-index-of "abcdefabc" "ab")
=> 6


(str/last-index-of "abcdefabc" "de" 6)
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

str/index-of
Return index of value (string or char) in s, optionally searching forward from from-index. Return nil if value not found.

str/index-of-char
Return index of the first char of chars (string or sequence of chars) in s, optionally searching forward from from-index. Return nil ...

str/index-of-not-char
Return index of the first char not of chars (string or sequence of chars) in s, optionally searching forward from from-index. Return ...

top

str/letter?

```
(str/letter? s)
```

True if s is a char and the char is a letter.

Defined by Java Character.isLetter(ch).

```
(str/letter? #\x)
=> true
```

top

str/levenshtein

```
(str/levenshtein s1 s2)
```

Returns the *Levenshtein* distance of two strings.

The *Damerau-Levenshtein* algorithm is an extension to the *Levenshtein* algorithm which solves the edit distance problem between a source string and a target string with the following operations:

- Character Insertion
- Character Deletion
- Character Replacement
- Adjacent Character Swap

Note that the adjacent character swap operation is an edit that may be applied when two adjacent characters in the source string match two adjacent characters in the target string, but in reverse order, rather than a general allowance for adjacent character swaps.

This implementation allows the client to specify the costs of the various edit operations with the restriction that the cost of two swap operations must not be less than the cost of a delete operation followed by an insert operation. This restriction is required to preclude two swaps involving the same character being required for optimality which, in turn, enables a fast dynamic programming solution.

The cost of the *Damerau-Levenshtein* algorithm is `O(n*m)` where `n` is the length of the source string and `m is the length of the target string. This implementation consumes` O(n*m)` space.

```
(str/levenshtein "Tier" "Tor")
=> 2


(str/levenshtein "Tier" "tor")
=> 3
```

top

str/linefeed?

```
(str/linefeed? s)
```

True if s is a char and the char is a linefeed.

```
(str/linefeed? #\newline)
=> true


(str/linefeed? (first "
"))
=> true
```

top

str/lorem-ipsum

```
(str/lorem-ipsum & options)
```

Creates an arbitrary length Lorem Ipsum text.

Options:

:chars n	returns n characters (limited to 1000000)
:paragraphs n	returns n paragraphs (limited to 100)

```
(str/lorem-ipsum :chars 250)
=> "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Praesent ac iaculis turpis. Duis dictum id sem et consectetur. Nullam lobortis, libero non consequat aliquet, lectus diam fringilla velit, finibus eleifend ipsum urna at lacus. Phasellus sit am"


(str/lorem-ipsum :paragraphs 1)
=> "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Praesent ac iaculis turpis. Duis dictum id sem et consectetur. Nullam lobortis, libero non consequat aliquet, lectus diam fringilla velit, finibus eleifend ipsum urna at lacus. Phasellus sit amet nisl fringilla, cursus est in, mollis lacus. Proin dignissim rhoncus dolor. Cras tellus odio, elementum sed erat sit amet, euismod tincidunt nisl. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Duis aliquam sollicitudin tempor. Sed gravida tincidunt felis at fringilla. Morbi tempor enim at commodo vulputate. Aenean et ultrices lorem, placerat pretium augue. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Cras fringilla ligula quis interdum hendrerit. Etiam at massa tempor, facilisis lacus placerat, congue erat."
```

top

str/lower-case

```
(str/lower-case s)
(str/lower-case locale s)
```

Converts s to lowercase.

Since case mappings are not always 1:1 character mappings when a locale is given, the resulting string may be a different length than the original!

```
(str/lower-case "aBcDeF")
=> "abcdef"
```

```
(str/lower-case #\A)
=> #\a

(str/lower-case (. :java.util.Locale :new "de" "DE") "aBcDeF")
=> "abcdef"

(str/lower-case (. :java.util.Locale :GERMANY) "aBcDeF")
=> "abcdef"

(str/lower-case (. :java.util.Locale :new "de" "CH") "aBcDeF")
=> "abcdef"

(str/lower-case [ "de"] "aBcDeF")
=> "abcdef"

(str/lower-case [ "de" "DE"] "aBcDeF")
=> "abcdef"

(str/lower-case [ "de" "DE"] "aBcDeF")
=> "abcdef"
```

SEE ALSO

str/upper-case
Converts s to uppercase.

top

str/lower-case?

```
(str/lower-case? s)
```

True if s is a char and the char is a lower case char.

Defined by Java Character.isLowerCase(ch).

```
(str/lower-case? #\x)
=> true

(str/lower-case? #\X)
=> false

(str/lower-case? #\8)
=> false
```

top

str/nfirst

```
(str/nfirst s n)
```

Returns a string of the n first characters of s.

```
(str/nfirst "abcdef" 2)
=> "ab"

(str/nfirst "abcdef" 10)
=> "abcdef"

(str/nfirst "abcdef" 0)
=> ""
```

top

str/nlast

```
(str/nlast s n)
```

Returns a string of the n last characters of s.

```
(str/nlast "abcdef" 2)
=> "ef"

(str/nlast "abcdef" 10)
=> "abcdef"

(str/nlast "abcdef" 0)
=> ""
```

top

str/normalize-utf

```
(str/normalize-utf text form)
```

Normalizes an UTF string.

On MacOS umlauts like ä are just encoded as 'a' plus the combining diaresis character. Therefore an 'ä' (\u00FC) and an 'ä' (a + \u0308) from a MacOS filename are different!

This function normalizes UTF strings to simplify processing.

The *form* argument is one of:

- :NFD Canonical decomposition
- :NFC Canonical decomposition, followed by canonical composition
- :NFKD Compatibility decomposition
- :NFKC Compatibility decomposition, followed by canonical composition

```
(load-module :hexdump  ['hexdump :as 'h])

 ;; Even though printed the same these two strings are NOT equal
 ;; 1: "ü"          prints to "ü"
 ;; 2: "u\u0308"   prints to "ü"

«If it looks like a duck and quacks like a duck, then it probably is a duck» is definitely WRONG here!

;; ü represented as u with combining diaresis char: \u0308  ¨
(println "u\u0308")
;; => u¨   (actually prints as ü on a terminal)
```

```
;; ü: \u00FC
(println "\u00FC")
;; => ü

;; u with combining diaresis character  ¨
(h/dump (bytebuf-from-string "u\u0308"))
;; 00000000: 75cc 88                                  u..

;; ü
(h/dump (bytebuf-from-string "ü"))
;; 00000000: c3bc                                     ..

;; ü: \u00FC
(h/dump (bytebuf-from-string "\u00FC"))
;; 00000000: c3bc                                     ..

;; u with combined diaresis character normalized to get a standard ü
(h/dump (bytebuf-from-string (str/normalize-utf "u\u0308" :NFC)))
;; 00000000: c3bc                                     ..

;; the reverse (decomposition)
(h/dump (bytebuf-from-string (str/normalize-utf "\u00FC" :NFD)))
;; 00000000: 75cc 88                                  u..
```

SEE ALSO

io/file-normalize-utf
Normalizes the UTF string of a file path.

top

str/not-blank?

```
(str/not-blank? s)
```

True if s contains at least one non whitespace char.

```
(str/not-blank? "abc")
=> true


(str/not-blank? " a ")
=> true


(str/not-blank? nil)
=> false


(str/not-blank? "")
=> false


(str/not-blank? "  ")
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

str/blank?
True if s is nil, empty, or contains only whitespace.

empty?

Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

not-empty?
Returns true if x is not empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

nil?
Returns true if x is nil, false otherwise

top

str/nrest

```
(str/nrest s n)
```

Returns a possibly empty string of the characters after the n first characters.

```
(str/nrest "abcdef" 3)
=> "def"
```

top

str/platform-lf

```
(str/platform-lf)
```

Returns the platform linefeed: LF or CR-LF.

```
(str/platform-lf
```

top

str/pos

```
(str/pos s pos)
```

Returns the 0 based row/column position within a string based on absolute character position. Returns a map with the keys 'row' and 'col'.

Note: CR & LF count together as one each regarding the absolute position.

```
(str/pos "abcdefghij" 4)
=> {:col 4 :row 0}


(str/pos "ab
cdefghij" 6)
=> {:col 3 :row 1}
```

top

str/quote

```
(str/quote str q)
```

```
(str/quote str start end)
```

Quotes a string.

```
(str/quote "abc" "-")
=> "-abc-"

(str/quote "abc" "<" ">")
=> "<abc>"
```

top

str/quoted?

```
(str/quoted? str q)
(str/quoted? str start end)
```

Returns true if the string is quoted.

```
(str/quoted? "-abc-" "-")
=> true

(str/quoted? "<abc>" "<" ">")
=> true
```

top

str/repeat

```
(str/repeat s n)
(str/repeat s n sep)
```

Repeats s n times with an optional separator.

```
(str/repeat "abc" 0)
=> ""

(str/repeat "abc" 3)
=> "abcabcabc"

(str/repeat "abc" 3 "-")
=> "abc-abc-abc"

(str/repeat #\* 0)
=> ""

(str/repeat #\* 3)
=> "***"

(str/repeat #\* 3 #\-)
=> "*-*-*"
```

top

str/replace-all

```
(str/replace-all s search replacement)
```

Replaces the all occurrances of search in s. The search arg may be a string or a regex pattern

```
(str/replace-all "abcdefabc" "ab" "__")
=> "__cdef__c"

(str/replace-all "a0b01c012d" (regex/pattern "[0-9]+") "_")
=> "a_b_c_d"

(str/replace-all "a0b01c012d" #"[0-9]+" "_")
=> "a_b_c_d"
```

SEE ALSO

str/replace−first
Replaces the first occurrance of search in s. The search arg may be astring or a regex pattern. If the search arg is of type string ...

str/replace−last
Replaces the last occurrance of search in s.

top

str/replace-first

```
(str/replace-first s search replacement & options)
```

Replaces the first occurrance of search in s. The search arg may be astring or a regex pattern. If the search arg is of type string the options : ignore-case and :nfirst are supported.

Options:

:ignore-case b	if true ignores case, defaults to false
:nfirst n	e.g :nfirst 2, defaults to 1

```
(str/replace-first "ab-cd-ef-ab-cd" "ab" "XYZ")
=> "XYZ-cd-ef-ab-cd"

(str/replace-first "AB-CD-EF-AB-CD" "ab" "XYZ" :ignore-case true)
=> "XYZ-CD-EF-AB-CD"

(str/replace-first "ab-ab-cd-ab-ef-ab-cd" "ab" "XYZ" :nfirst 3)
=> "XYZ-XYZ-cd-XYZ-ef-ab-cd"

(str/replace-first "a0b01c012d" (regex/pattern "[0-9]+") "_")
=> "a_b01c012d"

(str/replace-first "a0b01c012d" #"[0-9]+" "_")
=> "a_b01c012d"
```

SEE ALSO

str/replace−last

Replaces the last occurrance of search in s.

str/replace-all
Replaces the all occurrances of search in s. The search arg may be a string or a regex pattern

top

str/replace-last

```
(str/replace-last s search replacement & options)
```

Replaces the last occurrance of search in s.

Options:

:ignore-case b if true ignores case, defaults to false

```
(str/replace-last "abcdefabc" "ab" "XYZ")
=> "abcdefXYZc"


(str/replace-last "foo.JPG" ".jpg" ".png" :ignore-case true)
=> "foo.png"
```

SEE ALSO

str/replace-first
Replaces the first occurrance of search in s. The search arg may be astring or a regex pattern. If the search arg is of type string ...

str/replace-all
Replaces the all occurrances of search in s. The search arg may be a string or a regex pattern

top

str/rest

```
(str/rest s)
```

Returns a possibly empty string of the characters after the first.

```
(str/rest "abcdef")
=> "bcdef"
```

top

str/reverse

```
(str/reverse s)
```

Reverses a string

```
(str/reverse "abcdef")
=> "fedcba"
```

top

str/split

```
(str/split s regex)
(str/split s regex limit)
```

Splits string on a regular expression. Optional argument limit is the maximum number of splits. Returns a list of the splits.

```
(str/split "abc,def,ghi" ",")
=> ("abc" "def" "ghi")

(str/split "James Peter Robert" " " 2)
=> ("James" "Peter Robert")

(str/split "abc , def ,  ghi" " *, *")
=> ("abc" "def" "ghi")

(str/split "abc,def,ghi" "((?<=,)|(?=,))")
=> ("abc" "," "def" "," "ghi")

(str/split "q1w2e3r4t5y6u7i8o9p0" #"\d+")
=> ("q" "w" "e" "r" "t" "y" "u" "i" "o" "p")

(str/split "q1w2e3r4t5y6u7i8o9p0" #"\d+" 5)
=> ("q" "w" "e" "r" "t5y6u7i8o9p0")

(str/split "1234567890" #"(?<=\G.{4})")
=> ("1234" "5678" "90")

(str/split "1234567890" #"(?=(.{4})+$)")
=> ("12" "3456" "7890")

(str/split " q1w2 " #"")
=> (" " "q" "1" "w" "2" " ")

(str/split nil ",")
=> ()
```

SEE ALSO

str/split-lines
Splits s into lines.

top

str/split-at

```
(str/split-at s pos)
```

Splits string at the given position. Returns a list of the splits.

```
(str/split-at nil 1)
=> ("" "")
```

```
(str/split-at "" 1)
=> ("" "")

(str/split-at "abc" 0)
=> ("" "abc")

(str/split-at "abc" 1)
=> ("a" "bc")

(str/split-at "abc" 2)
=> ("ab" "c")

(str/split-at "abc" 3)
=> ("abc" "")
```

SEE ALSO

str/split−lines
Splits s into lines.

top

str/split-columns

```
(str/split-columns s cols)
```

Splits a string into columns. The columns are given by their start positions.

```
(str/split-columns "1abc  2d    3gh" [0 6 12])
=> ("1abc" "2d" "3gh")
```

SEE ALSO

str/split
Splits string on a regular expression. Optional argument limit is the maximum number of splits. Returns a list of the splits.

top

str/split-lines

```
(str/split-lines s)
```

Splits s into lines.

```
(str/split-lines "line1
line2
line3")
=> ("line1" "line2" "line3")
```

SEE ALSO

str/split
Splits string on a regular expression. Optional argument limit is the maximum number of splits. Returns a list of the splits.

io/slurp−lines

Read all lines from f.

top

str/starts-with?

```
(str/starts-with? s substr)
```

True if s starts with substr.

```
(str/starts-with? "abc"  "ab")
=> true
```

top

str/strip-end

```
(str/strip-end s substr)
```

Removes a substr only if it is at the end of a s, otherwise returns s.

```
(str/strip-end "abcdef" "def")
=> "abc"

(str/strip-end "abcdef" "abc")
=> "abcdef"
```

top

str/strip-indent

```
(str/strip-indent s)
```

Strip the indent of a multi-line string. The first line's leading whitespaces define the indent.

```
(str/strip-indent "  line1
    line2
    line3")
=> "line1\n  line2\n  line3"
```

top

str/strip-margin

```
(str/strip-margin s)
```

Strips leading whitespaces upto and including the margin '|' from each line in a multi-line string.

```
(str/strip-margin "line1
  |  line2
  |  line3")
=> "line1\n  line2\n  line3"
```

top

str/strip-start

```
(str/strip-start s substr)
```

Removes a substr only if it is at the beginning of a s, otherwise returns s.

```
(str/strip-start "abcdef" "abc")
=> "def"


(str/strip-start "abcdef" "def")
=> "abcdef"
```

top

str/subs

```
(str/subs s start)
(str/subs s start end)
```

Returns the substring of s beginning at start inclusive, and ending at end (defaults to length of string), exclusive.

```
(str/subs "abcdef" 2)
=> "cdef"


(str/subs "abcdef" 2 5)
=> "cde"
```

top

str/trim

```
(str/trim s)
```

Trims leading and trailing whitespaces from s.

```
(str/trim " abc  ")
=> "abc"
```

SEE ALSO

str/trim-to-empty
Trims leading and trailing whitespaces from s. Returns an empty string if s is nil.

str/trim-to-nil
Trims leading and trailing whitespaces from s. Returns nil if the resulting string is empty

str/trim-left
Trims leading whitespaces from s.

str/trim-right
Trims trailing whitespaces from s.

top

str/trim-left

```
(str/trim-left s)
```

Trims leading whitespaces from s.

```
(str/trim-left " abc ")
=> "abc "
```

SEE ALSO

str/trim-right
Trims trailing whitespaces from s.

str/trim
Trims leading and trailing whitespaces from s.

str/trim-to-nil
Trims leading and trailing whitespaces from s. Returns nil if the resulting string is empty

top

str/trim-right

```
(str/trim-right s)
```

Trims trailing whitespaces from s.

```
(str/trim-right " abc ")
=> " abc"
```

SEE ALSO

str/trim-left
Trims leading whitespaces from s.

str/trim
Trims leading and trailing whitespaces from s.

str/trim-to-nil
Trims leading and trailing whitespaces from s. Returns nil if the resulting string is empty

top

str/trim-to-empty

```
(str/trim-to-empty s)
```

Trims leading and trailing whitespaces from s. Returns an empty string if s is nil.

```
(str/trim-to-empty "")
=> ""


(str/trim-to-empty "    ")
=> ""


(str/trim-to-empty nil)
=> ""


(str/trim-to-empty " abc   ")
=> "abc"
```

SEE ALSO

str/trim
Trims leading and trailing whitespaces from s.

str/trim-left
Trims leading whitespaces from s.

str/trim-right
Trims trailing whitespaces from s.

top

str/trim-to-nil

```
(str/trim-to-nil s)
```

Trims leading and trailing whitespaces from s. Returns nil if the resulting string is empty

```
(str/trim-to-nil "")
=> nil


(str/trim-to-nil "    ")
=> nil


(str/trim-to-nil nil)
=> nil


(str/trim-to-nil " abc   ")
=> "abc"
```

SEE ALSO

str/trim-to-empty
Trims leading and trailing whitespaces from s. Returns an empty string if s is nil.

str/trim
Trims leading and trailing whitespaces from s.

str/trim-left
Trims leading whitespaces from s.

str/trim-right
Trims trailing whitespaces from s.

top

str/truncate

```
(str/truncate s maxlen marker mode*)
```

Truncates a string to the max lenght maxlen and adds the marker if the string needs to be truncated. The marker is added to the start, middle, or end of the string depending on the mode :start, :middle, :end. The mode defaults to :end

```
(str/truncate "abcdefghij" 20 "...")
=> "abcdefghij"

(str/truncate "abcdefghij" 9 "...")
=> "abcdef..."

(str/truncate "abcdefghij" 4 "...")
=> "a..."

(str/truncate "abcdefghij" 7 "..." :start)
=> "...ghij"

(str/truncate "abcdefghij" 7 "..." :middle)
=> "ab...ij"

(str/truncate "abcdefghij" 7 "..." :end)
=> "abcd..."
```

top

str/upper-case

```
(str/upper-case s)
(str/upper-case locale s)
```

Converts s to uppercase.

Since case mappings are not always 1:1 character mappings when a locale is given, the resulting string may be a different length than the original!

```
(str/upper-case "aBcDeF")
=> "ABCDEF"

(str/upper-case #\a)
=> #\A

(str/upper-case (. :java.util.Locale :new "de" "DE") "aBcDeF")
=> "ABCDEF"

(str/upper-case (. :java.util.Locale :GERMANY) "aBcDeF")
=> "ABCDEF"

(str/upper-case (. :java.util.Locale :new "de" "CH") "aBcDeF")
=> "ABCDEF"
```

```
(str/upper-case [ "de"] "aBcDeF")
=> "ABCDEF"

(str/upper-case [ "de" "DE"] "aBcDeF")
=> "ABCDEF"

(str/upper-case [ "de" "DE"] "aBcDeF")
=> "ABCDEF"
```

SEE ALSO

str/lower-case
Converts s to lowercase.

top

str/upper-case?

```
(str/upper-case? s)
```

True if s is a char and the char is an upper case char.

Defined by Java Character.isUpperCase(ch).

```
(str/upper-case? #\x)
=> false

(str/upper-case? #\X)
=> true

(str/upper-case? #\8)
=> false
```

top

str/valid-email-addr?

```
(str/valid-email-addr? e)
```

Returns true if e is a valid email address according to RFC5322, else returns false

```
(str/valid-email-addr? "user@domain.com")
=> true

(str/valid-email-addr? "user@domain.co.in")
=> true

(str/valid-email-addr? "user.name@domain.com")
=> true

(str/valid-email-addr? "user_name@domain.com")
=> true
```

```
(str/valid-email-addr? "username@yahoo.corporate.in")
=> true
```

top

str/whitespace?

```
(str/whitespace? s)
```

True if s is char and the char is a whitespace.

Defined by Java Character.isWhitespace(ch).

```
(str/whitespace? #\space)
=> true
```

top

str/wrap

```
(str/wrap text & options)
```

Wraps ascii text to lines with a length of maxlen characters .

Options:

:maxlen n	the max len of line (default 80)
:line-wrap {: anywhere, :break-word}	controls the line wrap

```
(-> (str/lorem-ipsum :paragraphs 1)
    (str/wrap :maxlen 80 :line-wrap :break-word))
=> "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Praesent ac iaculis\nturpis. Duis dictum id sem et
consectetur. Nullam lobortis, libero non consequat\naliquet, lectus diam fringilla velit, finibus eleifend
ipsum urna at lacus.\nPhasellus sit amet nisl fringilla, cursus est in, mollis lacus. Proin dignissim\nrhoncus
dolor. Cras tellus odio, elementum sed erat sit amet, euismod tincidunt\nnisl. In hac habitasse platea
dictumst. Duis aliquam sollicitudin tempor. Sed\ngravida tincidunt felis at fringilla. Morbi tempor enim at
commodo vulputate.\nAenean et ultrices lorem, placerat pretium augue. In hac habitasse platea\ndictumst. Cras
fringilla ligula quis interdum hendrerit. Etiam at massa tempor,\nfacilisis lacus placerat, congue erat."
```

top

string-array

```
(string-array coll)
(string-array len)
(string-array len init-val)
```

Returns an array of Java strings containing the contents of coll or returns an array with the given length and optional init value

```
(string-array '("1" "2" "3"))
=> [1, 2, 3]

(string-array 10)
=> [nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil, nil]

(string-array 10 "42")
=> [42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42]
```

SEE ALSO

java-string-list
Converts a Venice list/vector to a Java String list

top

string?

```
(string? x)
```

Returns true if x is a string

```
(string? "abc")
=> true

(string? 1)
=> false

(string? nil)
=> false
```

top

sublist

```
(sublist l start) (sublist l start end)
```

Returns a list of the items in list from start (inclusive) to end (exclusive). If end is not supplied, defaults to (count list).

`sublist` accepts a lazy-seq if both start and end is given.

```
(sublist '(1 2 3 4 5 6) 2)
=> (3 4 5 6)

(sublist '(1 2 3 4 5 6) 2 3)
=> (3)

(doall (sublist (lazy-seq 1 inc) 3 7))
=> (4 5 6 7)
```

SEE ALSO

subvec
Returns a vector of the items in vector from start (inclusive) to end (exclusive). If end is not supplied, defaults to (count vector)

top

subset?

```
(subset? set1 set2)
```

Return true if set1 is a subset of set2

```
(subset? #{2 3} #{1 2 3 4})
=> true


(subset? #{2 5} #{1 2 3 4})
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

set
Creates a new set containing the items.

superset?
Return true if set1 is a superset of set2

union
Return a set that is the union of the input sets

difference
Return a set that is the first set without elements of the remaining sets

intersection
Return a set that is the intersection of the input sets

top

subvec

```
(subvec v start) (subvec v start end)
```

Returns a vector of the items in vector from start (inclusive) to end (exclusive). If end is not supplied, defaults to (count vector)

```
(subvec [1 2 3 4 5 6] 2)
=> [3 4 5 6]


(subvec [1 2 3 4 5 6] 2 3)
=> [3]
```

SEE ALSO

sublist
Returns a list of the items in list from start (inclusive) to end (exclusive). If end is not supplied, defaults to (count list).

top

supers

```
(supers class)
```

Returns the immediate and indirect superclasses and interfaces of class, if any.

```
(supers :java.util.ArrayList)
=> (:java.util.AbstractList :java.util.AbstractCollection :java.util.List :java.util.Collection :java.lang.
Iterable)
```

top

superset?

```
(superset? set1 set2)
```

Return true if set1 is a superset of set2

```
(superset? #{1 2 3 4} #{2 3} )
=> true


(superset? #{1 2 3 4} #{2 5})
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

set
Creates a new set containing the items.

subset?
Return true if set1 is a subset of set2

union
Return a set that is the union of the input sets

difference
Return a set that is the first set without elements of the remaining sets

intersection
Return a set that is the intersection of the input sets

top

supertype

```
(supertype x)
```

Returns the super type of x.

```
(supertype 5)
=> :core/number


(supertype [1 2])
=> :core/sequence


(supertype (. :java.math.BigInteger :valueOf 100))
=> :java.lang.Number
```

SEE ALSO

type
Returns the type of x.

supertypes
Returns the super types of x.

instance-of?
Returns true if x is an instance of the given type

top

supertypes

```
(supertypes x)
```

Returns the super types of x.

```
(supertypes 5)
=> (:core/number :core/val)


(supertypes [1 2])
=> (:core/sequence :core/collection :core/val)


(supertypes (. :java.math.BigInteger :valueOf 100))
=> (:java.lang.Number :java.lang.Object)
```

SEE ALSO

type
Returns the type of x.

supertype
Returns the super type of x.

instance-of?
Returns true if x is an instance of the given type

top

swap!

```
(swap! box f & args)
```

Atomically swaps the value of an atom or a volatile to be: `(apply f current-value-of-box args)`. Note that f may be called multiple times, and thus should be free of side effects. Returns the value that was swapped in.

```
(do
   (def counter (atom 0))
   (swap! counter inc))
=> 1


(do
   (def counter (atom 0))
   (swap! counter inc)
   (swap! counter + 1)
   (swap! counter #(inc %))
   (swap! counter (fn [x] (inc x)))
```

```
   @counter)
=> 4


(do
   (def fruits (atom ()))
   (swap! fruits conj :apple)
   (swap! fruits conj :mango)
   @fruits)
=> (:apple :mango)


(do
   (def counter (volatile 0))
   (swap! counter (partial + 6))
   @counter)
=> 6
```

SEE ALSO

swap-vals!
Atomically swaps the value of an atom to be: (apply f current-value-of-atom args). Note that f may be called multiple times, and thus ...

reset!
Sets the value of an atom or a volatile to newval without regard for the current value. Returns newval.

compare-and-set!
Atomically sets the value of atom to newval if and only if the current value of the atom is identical to oldval. Returns true if set ...

atom
Creates an atom with the initial value x.

volatile
Creates a volatile with the initial value x

top

swap-vals!

```
(swap-vals! atom f & args)
```

Atomically swaps the value of an atom to be: `(apply f current-value-of-atom args)`. Note that f may be called multiple times, and thus should be free of side effects. Returns [old new], the value of the atom before and after the swap.

```
(do
   (def queue (atom '(1 2 3)))
   (swap-vals! queue pop))
=> [(1 2 3) (2 3)]
```

SEE ALSO

swap!
Atomically swaps the value of an atom or a volatile to be: (apply f current-value-of-box args). Note that f may be called multiple ...

reset!
Sets the value of an atom or a volatile to newval without regard for the current value. Returns newval.

compare-and-set!
Atomically sets the value of atom to newval if and only if the current value of the atom is identical to oldval. Returns true if set ...

atom
Creates an atom with the initial value x.

volatile

Creates a volatile with the initial value x

top

symbol

```
(symbol name)
(symbol ns name)
```

Returns a symbol from the given name

```
(symbol "a")
=> a

(symbol "foo" "a")
=> foo/a

(symbol *ns* "a")
=> user/a

(symbol 'a)
=> a

((resolve (symbol "core" "+")) 1 2)
=> 3

(name str/reverse)
=> "reverse"

(namespace str/reverse)
=> "str"
```

SEE ALSO

resolve
Resolves a symbol.

name
Returns the name string of a string, symbol, keyword, or function. If applied to a string it returns the string itself.

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function. If x is a registered namespace returns x.

top

symbol?

```
(symbol? x)
```

Returns true if x is a symbol

```
(symbol? 'a)
=> true
```

```
(symbol? (symbol "a"))
=> true

(symbol? nil)
=> false

(symbol? :a)
=> false
```

top

system-env

```
(system-env)
(system-env name)
(system-env name default-val)
```

Returns the system env variable with the given name. Returns the default-val if the variable does not exist or it's value is nil.

Without arguments returns all system env variables authorized by the configured sandbox.

```
(system-env :SHELL)
=> "/bin/zsh"

(system-env :FOO "test")
=> "test"

(system-env "SHELL")
=> "/bin/zsh"
```

SEE ALSO

system-prop
Returns the system property with the given name. Returns the default-val if the property does not exist or it's value is nil.

top

system-exit-code

```
(system-exit-code code)
```

Defines the exit code that is used if the Java VM exits. Defaults to 0.

Note:
The exit code is only used when the Venice launcher has been used to run a script file, a command line script, a Venice app archive, or the REPL.

```
(system-exit-code 0)
```

top

system-prop

```
(system-prop)
(system-prop name)
(system-prop name default-val)
```

Returns the system property with the given name. Returns the default-val if the property does not exist or it's value is nil.

Without arguments returns all system properties authorized by the configured sandbox.

```
(system-prop :os.name)
=> "Mac OS X"

(system-prop :foo.org "abc")
=> "abc"

(system-prop "os.name")
=> "Mac OS X"
```

SEE ALSO

system-env
Returns the system env variable with the given name. Returns the default-val if the variable does not exist or it's value is nil.

top

tail-pos

```
(tail-pos)
(tail-pos name)
```

Throws a NotInTailPositionException if the expr is not in tail position otherwise returns nil.

Definition:
The tail position is a position which an expression would return a value from. There are no more forms evaluated after the form in the tail position is evaluated.

```
;; in tail position
(do 1 (tail-pos))
=> nil

;; not in tail position
(do (tail-pos) 1)
=> NotInTailPositionException: Not in tail position
```

top

take

```
(take n coll)
```

Returns a collection of the first n items in coll, or all items if there are fewer than n.
Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided. Returns a lazy sequence if coll is a lazy sequence.

```
(take 3 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> [1 2 3]
```

```
(take 10 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> [1 2 3 4 5]

(doall (take 4 (repeat 3)))
=> (3 3 3 3)

(doall (take 10 (cycle (range 0 3))))
=> (0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0)
```

top

take!

```
(take! queue)
```

Retrieves and removes the head value of the queue or the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

```
(let [q (queue)]
  (put! q 1)
  (take! q)
  q)
=> ()
```

SEE ALSO

queue
Creates a new mutable threadsafe bounded or unbounded queue.

put!
Puts an item to a queue. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue. Returns always nil.

offer!
Offers an item to tail of the a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait ...

poll!
Polls an item from a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite.

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

take-last

```
(take-last n coll)
```

Return a sequence of the last n items in coll.
Returns a stateful transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(take-last 3 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> [3 4 5]
```

```
(take-last 10 [1 2 3 4 5])
=> [1 2 3 4 5]
```

top

take-tail!

```
(take-tail! deque)
```

Retrieves and removes the tail value of the deque, waiting if necessary until a value becomes available.

```
(let [q (deque)]
  (put! q 1)
  (put! q 2)
  (put! q 3)
  (put! q 4)
  (println q)
  (println (take-tail! q))
  (println (take! q))
  (println q))
(1 2 3 4)
4
1
(2 3)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

deque
Creates a new mutable threadsafe bounded or unbounded deque.

put!
Puts an item to a queue. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue. Returns always nil.

offer!
Offers an item to tail of the a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait ...

poll!
Polls an item from a queue with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite.

put-head!
Puts an item to the head of a deque. The operation is synchronous, it waits indefinitely until the value can be placed on the queue.

offer-head!
Offers an item to the head of a deque with an optional timeout in milliseconds. If a timeout is given waits up to the specified wait ...

poll-tail!
Polls an item from the tail of a deque with an optional timeout in milliseconds. For an indefinite timeout pass the timeout value :indefinite.

peek
For a list, same as first, for a vector, same as last, for a stack the top element (or nil if the stack is empty), for a queue the ...

empty?
Returns true if x is empty. Accepts strings, collections and bytebufs.

count
Returns the number of items in the collection. (count nil) returns 0. Also works on strings, and Java Collections

top

take-while

```
(take-while predicate coll)
```

Returns a list of successive items from coll while `(predicate item)` returns logical true.
Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.

```
(take-while neg? [-2 -1 0 1 2 3])
=> [-2 -1]
```

top

tap>

```
(tap> x)
```

Sends x to any taps. Will not block. Returns true if there was room in the queue, false if not (x is dropped).

```
(do
  (add-tap prn)
  (tap> {:foo "hello" :bar 34.5}))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

add-tap
adds f, a fn of one argument, to the tap set. This function will be called with anything sent via tap>.

remove-tap
Remove f from the tap set.

clear-taps
Removes all tap sets.

top

test/deftest

```
(deftest name & body)
```

Defines a test function with no arguments.

All assertion macros are available for test assertions within the test function body:

- `assert`
- `assert-false`
- `assert-eq`
- `assert-ne`
- `assert-throws`
- `assert-does-not-throw`
- `assert-throws-with-msg`

It's recommended to use dedicated test namespaces for the tests and to group tests by namespaces.

Note: Actually, the test body goes in the :test metadata on the var, and the real function (the value of the var) calls test-var on itself.

```
(do
  (load-module :test)

  (ns foo-test)

  (test/deftest add-test []
    (assert-eq 0 (+ 0 0))
    (assert-eq 3 (+ 1 2)))

  (test/deftest mul-test []
    (assert-eq 6 (* 2 3)))

  (ns bar)
  (test/run-tests 'foo-test))

Testing namespace 'foo-test

PASS foo-test/add-test
PASS foo-test/mul-test

Ran 2 tests with 3 assertions
0 failures, 0 errors.
=> {:assert 3 :error 0 :pass 2 :test 2 :type :summary :fail 0}

;; Explicit setup/teardown
(do
  (ns foo-test)
  (load-module :test)

  (test/deftest sum-test []
    (let [f (io/temp-file "test-", ".txt")]
      (try
        (io/spit f "1234" :append true)
        (assert-eq "1234" (io/slurp f :binary false))
        (finally
          (io/delete-file f)))))

  (test/run-tests *ns*))

Testing namespace 'foo-test

PASS foo-test/sum-test

Ran 1 tests with 1 assertions
0 failures, 0 errors.
=> {:assert 1 :error 0 :pass 1 :test 1 :type :summary :fail 0}
```

SEE ALSO

test/run-tests
Runs all tests in the given namespaces; prints results. The tests are run grouped the namespace.

test/run-test-var
Runs a single test; prints results. Returns a map summarizing the test results.

test/use-fixtures
Wrap test runs in a fixture function to perform setup and teardown. Fixtures are always bound to a namespace, hence tests from different ...

test/successful?
Returns true if the given test summary indicates all tests were successful, false otherwise.

assert
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to logical true.

assert-false

Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not evaluate to logical false.

assert-eq
Assert that expected and actual are equal. Throws an :AssertionException exception if they are not equal.

assert-ne
Assert that unexpected and actual are not equal. Throws an :AssertionException exception if they are equal.

assert-throws
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does not throw the expected exception of type ex-type.

assert-does-not-throw
Evaluates expr and throws an :AssertionException exception if it does throw any kind of exception.

top

test/run-test-var

```
(run-test-var v)
```

Runs a single test; prints results. Returns a map summarizing the test results.

```
(do
  (ns foo-test)
  (load-module :test)

  (test/deftest plus-test []
    (assert-eq 3 (+ 1 2)))

  (test/run-test-var plus-test))

Testing namespace 'foo-test

PASS foo-test/plus-test

Ran 1 tests with 1 assertions
0 failures, 0 errors.
=> {:assert 1 :error 0 :pass 1 :test 1 :type :summary :fail 0}
```

SEE ALSO

test/deftest
Defines a test function with no arguments.

test/run-tests
Runs all tests in the given namespaces; prints results. The tests are run grouped the namespace.

test/use-fixtures
Wrap test runs in a fixture function to perform setup and teardown. Fixtures are always bound to a namespace, hence tests from different ...

top

test/run-tests

```
(run-tests & namespaces)
```

Runs all tests in the given namespaces; prints results. The tests are run grouped the namespace.

Returns a map summarizing test results.

```
(do
  (load-module :test)

  (ns foo-test)
  (test/deftest add-test []
    (assert-eq 3 (+ 1 2)))
  (test/deftest sub-test []
    (assert-eq 1 (- 2 1)))

  (ns bar-test)
  (test/deftest mul-test []
    (assert-eq 2 (* 1 2)))

  (test/run-tests 'foo-test 'bar-test))

Testing namespace 'foo-test

PASS foo-test/add-test
PASS foo-test/sub-test

Testing namespace 'bar-test

PASS bar-test/mul-test

Ran 3 tests with 3 assertions
0 failures, 0 errors.
=> {:assert 3 :error 0 :pass 3 :test 3 :type :summary :fail 0}
```

SEE ALSO

test/deftest
Defines a test function with no arguments.

test/run-test-var
Runs a single test; prints results. Returns a map summarizing the test results.

test/use-fixtures
Wrap test runs in a fixture function to perform setup and teardown. Fixtures are always bound to a namespace, hence tests from different ...

top

test/successful?

```
(successful? summary)
```

Returns true if the given test summary indicates all tests were successful, false otherwise.

```
(do
  (ns foo-test)
  (load-module :test)

  (test/deftest plus-test []
    (assert-eq 3 (+ 1 2)))

  (let [summary (test/run-tests 'foo-test)]
    (test/successful? summary)))

Testing namespace 'foo-test

PASS foo-test/plus-test
```

```
Ran 1 tests with 1 assertions
0 failures, 0 errors.
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

test/deftest
Defines a test function with no arguments.

test/run-tests
Runs all tests in the given namespaces; prints results. The tests are run grouped the namespace.

test/run-test-var
Runs a single test; prints results. Returns a map summarizing the test results.

test/use-fixtures
Wrap test runs in a fixture function to perform setup and teardown. Fixtures are always bound to a namespace, hence tests from different ...

top

test/use-fixtures

```
(use-fixtures ns fixture-type & fixture-fns)
```

Wrap test runs in a fixture function to perform setup and teardown. Fixtures are always bound to a namespace, hence tests from different namespaces have different fixtures.

A fixture of type `:each` is called before and after each test in the fixture's namespace.

A fixture of type `:once` is called before the first and after the last test in the fixture's namespace serving as an initial setup and final teardown.

To pass a value from a fixture to the tests dynamic vars can be used. See the 3rd example below.

```
;; Fixtures :each
;; Adds logic for a setup and teardown method that will be called
;; before and after each test
(do
  (load-module :test)

  (defn each-time-setup []
    (println "FIXTURE each time setup"))

  (defn each-time-teardown []
    (println "FIXTURE each time teardown"))

  (defn each-fixture [f]
    (each-time-setup)
    (try
      (f)
      (finally (each-time-teardown))))

  ;; register as an each-time callback
  (test/use-fixtures *ns* :each each-fixture)

  (test/deftest add-test []
    (assert-eq 3 (+ 1 2)))

  (test/deftest sub-test []
    (assert-eq 3 (- 4 1)))

  (test/run-tests *ns*))

Testing namespace 'user
```

```
FIXTURE each time setup
PASS user/add-test
FIXTURE each time teardown
FIXTURE each time setup
PASS user/sub-test
FIXTURE each time teardown

Ran 2 tests with 2 assertions
0 failures, 0 errors.
=> {:assert 2 :error 0 :pass 2 :test 2 :type :summary :fail 0}
```

```
;; Fixtures :once
;; Adds logic for a setup and teardown method that will be called
;; before the first and after the last test as an initial setup
;; and final teardown
(do
  (load-module :test)

  (defn one-time-setup []
    (println "FIXTURE one time setup"))

  (defn one-time-teardown []
    (println "FIXTURE one time teardown"))

  (defn one-fixture [f]
    (one-time-setup)
    (try
      (f)
      (finally (one-time-teardown))))

  ;; register as a one-time callback
  (test/use-fixtures *ns* :once one-fixture)

  (test/deftest add-test []
    (assert-eq 3 (+ 1 2)))

  (test/deftest sub-test []
    (assert-eq 3 (- 4 1)))

  (test/run-tests *ns*))
```

```
Testing namespace 'user

FIXTURE one time setup
PASS user/add-test
PASS user/sub-test
FIXTURE one time teardown

Ran 2 tests with 2 assertions
0 failures, 0 errors.
=> {:assert 2 :error 0 :pass 2 :test 2 :type :summary :fail 0}
```

```
;; Passing a value from a setup fixture to the tests
(do
  (load-module :test)

  (def-dynamic *state* 0)

  (defn one-time-setup []
    (println "FIXTURE one-time setup")
    100)

  (defn one-time-teardown []
```

```
    (println "FIXTURE one-time teardown"))

  (defn one-fixture [f]
    (binding [*state* (one-time-setup)]
      (try
        (f)
        (finally (one-time-teardown)))))

  ;; register as a one-time callback
  (test/use-fixtures *ns* :once one-fixture)

  (test/deftest add-test []
    (println "state user/add-test:" *state*)
    (assert-eq 3 (+ 1 2)))

  (test/deftest sub-test []
    (println "state user/sub-test:" *state*)
    (assert-eq 3 (- 4 1)))

  (test/run-tests *ns*))

Testing namespace 'user

FIXTURE one-time setup
state user/add-test: 100
PASS user/add-test
state user/sub-test: 100
PASS user/sub-test
FIXTURE one-time teardown

Ran 2 tests with 2 assertions
0 failures, 0 errors.
=> {:assert 2 :error 0 :pass 2 :test 2 :type :summary :fail 0}
```

SEE ALSO

test/deftest
Defines a test function with no arguments.

test/run-tests
Runs all tests in the given namespaces; prints results. The tests are run grouped the namespace.

test/run-test-var
Runs a single test; prints results. Returns a map summarizing the test results.

top

then-accept

```
(then-accept p f)
```

Returns a new promise that, when this promise completes normally, is executing the function f with this stage's result as the argument.

```
(-> (promise (fn [] "the quick brown fox"))
    (then-accept (fn [v] (println (pr-str v))))
    (deref))
"the quick brown fox"
=> nil


(let [result (promise)
      p      (promise)]
```

```
  (thread #(deliver p 5))
  (then-accept p (fn [v] (deliver result (+ v 2))))
  [@p @result]))
=> [5 7]
```

SEE ALSO

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

then-accept-both
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executing the function f with the two ...

then-apply
Applies a function f on the result of the previous stage of the promise p.

then-combine
Applies a function f to the result of the previous stage of promise p and the result of another promise p-other

then-compose
Composes the result of two promises. f receives the result of the first promise p and returns a new promise that composes that value ...

when-complete
Returns the promise p with the same result or exception at this stage, that executes the action f. Passes the current stage's result ...

accept-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completess normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

apply-to-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

or-timeout
Exceptionally completes the promise with a TimeoutException if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

complete-on-timeout
Completes the promise with the given value if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

top

then-accept-both

```
(then-accept-both p p-other f)
```

Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executing the function f with the two results as arguments.

```
(-> (promise (fn [] (sleep 200) "The quick brown fox"))
    (then-accept-both (promise (fn [] (sleep 100) "jumps over the lazy dog"))
                      (fn [u v] (println (pr-str (str u " " v)))))
    (deref))
"The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog"
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

then-accept
Returns a new promise that, when this promise completes normally, is executing the function f with this stage's result as the argument.

then-apply
Applies a function f on the result of the previous stage of the promise p.

apply-to-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

then-combine
Applies a function f to the result of the previous stage of promise p and the result of another promise p-other

then-compose
Composes the result of two promises. f receives the result of the first promise p and returns a new promise that composes that value ...

when-complete
Returns the promise p with the same result or exception at this stage, that executes the action f. Passes the current stage's result ...

accept-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completess normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

or-timeout
Exceptionally completes the promise with a TimeoutException if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

complete-on-timeout
Completes the promise with the given value if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

top

then-apply

```
(then-apply p f)
```

Applies a function f on the result of the previous stage of the promise p.

```
(-> (promise (fn [] "the quick brown fox"))
    (then-apply str/upper-case)
    (then-apply #(str % " jumps over the lazy dog"))
    (deref))
=> "THE QUICK BROWN FOX jumps over the lazy dog"
```

SEE ALSO

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

then-accept
Returns a new promise that, when this promise completes normally, is executing the function f with this stage's result as the argument.

then-accept-both
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executing the function f with the two ...

then-combine
Applies a function f to the result of the previous stage of promise p and the result of another promise p-other

then-compose
Composes the result of two promises. f receives the result of the first promise p and returns a new promise that composes that value ...

when-complete
Returns the promise p with the same result or exception at this stage, that executes the action f. Passes the current stage's result ...

accept-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completess normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

apply-to-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

or-timeout
Exceptionally completes the promise with a TimeoutException if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

complete-on-timeout

Completes the promise with the given value if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

top

then-combine

```
(then-combine p p-other f)
```

Applies a function f to the result of the previous stage of promise p and the result of another promise p-other

```
(-> (promise (fn [] "The Quick Brown Fox"))
    (then-apply str/upper-case)
    (then-combine (-> (promise (fn [] "Jumps Over The Lazy Dog"))
                      (then-apply str/lower-case))
                  #(str %1 " " %2))
    (deref))
=> "THE QUICK BROWN FOX jumps over the lazy dog"
```

SEE ALSO

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

then-accept
Returns a new promise that, when this promise completes normally, is executing the function f with this stage's result as the argument.

then-accept-both
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executing the function f with the two ...

then-apply
Applies a function f on the result of the previous stage of the promise p.

then-compose
Composes the result of two promises. f receives the result of the first promise p and returns a new promise that composes that value ...

when-complete
Returns the promise p with the same result or exception at this stage, that executes the action f. Passes the current stage's result ...

accept-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completess normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

apply-to-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

or-timeout
Exceptionally completes the promise with a TimeoutException if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

complete-on-timeout
Completes the promise with the given value if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

top

then-compose

```
(then-compose p f)
```

Composes the result of two promises. f receives the result of the first promise p and returns a new promise that composes that value with this promise.

```
(-> (promise (fn [] "The Quick Brown Fox"))
    (then-apply str/upper-case)
    (then-compose (fn [x] (-> (promise (fn [] "Jumps Over The Lazy Dog"))
                              (then-apply str/lower-case)
                              (then-apply #(str x " " %1)))))
    (deref))
=> "THE QUICK BROWN FOX jumps over the lazy dog"
```

SEE ALSO

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

then-accept
Returns a new promise that, when this promise completes normally, is executing the function f with this stage's result as the argument.

then-accept-both
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executing the function f with the two ...

then-apply
Applies a function f on the result of the previous stage of the promise p.

then-combine
Applies a function f to the result of the previous stage of promise p and the result of another promise p-other

when-complete
Returns the promise p with the same result or exception at this stage, that executes the action f. Passes the current stage's result ...

accept-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completess normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

apply-to-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

or-timeout
Exceptionally completes the promise with a TimeoutException if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

complete-on-timeout
Completes the promise with the given value if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

top

third

```
(third coll)
```

Returns the third element of coll.

```
(third nil)
=> nil

(third [])
=> nil

(third [1 2 3])
=> 3

(third '())
=> nil

(third '(1 2 3))
=> 3
```

top

thread

```
(thread f)
(thread f name)
(thread f name type)
```

Executes the function f in another thread, returning immediately to the calling thread. Returns a `promise` which will receive the result of calling the function f when completed. Optionally a name can be assigned to the spawned thread.

The thread can be given a name by passing the *name* argument. By default the thread name is set to "venice-thread". For each thread spawned on a name the thread's name will be suffixed with an incrementing index starting from 1.

The thread type (*daemon* or *user*) can be controlled by the *type* argument that must be one of {:daemon, :user}. By default a daemon thread is spawned.

Note: Each call to `thread` creates a new expensive system thread. Consider to use futures or promises that use an *ExecutorService* to deal efficiently with threads.

```
@(thread #(do (sleep 100) 1))
=> 1


@(thread #(do (sleep 100) (thread-name)))
=> "venice-thread-3"


@(thread #(do (sleep 100) (thread-name)) "job")
=> "job-1"


@(thread #(do (sleep 100) (thread-name)) "job" :daemon)
=> "job-2"


;; consumer / producer
(do
  (defn produce [q]
    (doseq [x (range 4)] (put! q x) (sleep 100))
    (put! q nil))
  (defn consume [q]
    (transduce (map println) (constantly nil) q))
  (let [q (queue 10)]
    (thread #(produce q))
    @(thread #(consume q))))
0
1
2
3
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

future
Takes a function without arguments and yields a future object that will invoke the function in another thread, and will cache the result ...

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

agent
Creates and returns an agent with an initial value of state and zero or more options.

top

thread-daemon?

```
(thread-daemon?)
```

Returns true if this Thread is a daemon thread else false.

```
(thread-daemon?)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

thread-name
Returns this thread's name.

top

thread-id

```
(thread-id)
```

Returns the identifier of this Thread. The thread ID is a positive number generated when this thread was created. The thread ID is unique and remains unchanged during its lifetime. When a thread is terminated, this thread ID may be reused.

```
(thread-id)
=> 1
```

SEE ALSO

thread-name
Returns this thread's name.

top

thread-interrupted

```
(thread-interrupted)
```

Tests whether the current thread has been interrupted. The interrupted status of the thread is cleared by this method. In other words, if this method were to be called twice in succession, the second call would return false (unless the current thread were interrupted again, after the first call had cleared its interrupted status and before the second call had examined it).

Returns true if the current thread has been interrupted else false.

```
(thread-interrupted)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

thread-interrupted?
Tests whether this thread has been interrupted. The interrupted status of the thread is unaffected by this method. Returns true if ...

top

thread-interrupted?

```
(thread-interrupted?)
```

Tests whether this thread has been interrupted. The interrupted status of the thread is unaffected by this method. Returns true if the current thread has been interrupted else false.

```
(thread-interrupted?)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

thread-interrupted
Tests whether the current thread has been interrupted. The interrupted status of the thread is cleared by this method. In other words, ...

top

thread-local

```
(thread-local)
```

Creates a new thread-local accessor

```
(do
  (assoc! (thread-local) :a 1)
  (get (thread-local) :a))
=> 1

(do
  (assoc! (thread-local) :a 1)
  (get (thread-local) :b 999))
=> 999

(do
  (thread-local :a 1 :b 2)
  (get (thread-local) :a))
=> 1

(do
  (thread-local { :a 1 :b 2 })
  (get (thread-local) :a))
=> 1

(do
  (thread-local-clear)
  (assoc! (thread-local) :a 1 :b 2)
  (dissoc! (thread-local) :a)
  (get (thread-local) :a 999))
=> 999
```

SEE ALSO

thread-local-clear
Removes all thread local vars

thread-local-map

Returns a snaphost of the thread local vars as a map.

assoc!
Associates key/vals with a mutable map, returns the map

dissoc!
Dissociates keys from a mutable map, returns the map

get
Returns the value mapped to key, not-found or nil if key not present.

top

thread-local-clear

```
(thread-local-clear)
```

Removes all thread local vars

```
(thread-local-clear)
=> thread-local-clear
```

SEE ALSO

thread-local
Creates a new thread-local accessor

dissoc!
Dissociates keys from a mutable map, returns the map

top

thread-local-map

```
(thread-local-map)
```

Returns a snaphost of the thread local vars as a map.

Note:
The returned map is a copy of the current thread local vars. Thus modifying this map is not modifying the thread local vars! Use `assoc!` and `dissoc!` for that purpose!

```
(do
  (thread-local-clear)
  (thread-local :a 1 :b 2)
  (thread-local-map))
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :*assertions* (0)}
```

SEE ALSO

thread-local
Creates a new thread-local accessor

get
Returns the value mapped to key, not-found or nil if key not present.

assoc!
Associates key/vals with a mutable map, returns the map

dissoc!
Dissociates keys from a mutable map, returns the map

top

thread-local?

```
(thread-local? x)
```

Returns true if x is a thread-local, otherwise false

```
(do
  (def x (thread-local))
  (thread-local? x))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

thread-local
Creates a new thread-local accessor

top

thread-name

```
(thread-name)
```

Returns this thread's name.

```
(thread-name)
=> "main"
```

SEE ALSO

thread-id
Returns the identifier of this Thread. The thread ID is a positive number generated when this thread was created. The thread ID is ...

top

throw

```
(throw)
(throw val)
(throw ex)
```

Throws an exception.

`(throw)`
Throws a :ValueException with `nil` as its value.

`(throw val)`
With *val* as a Venice value throws a :ValueException with *val* as its value.
E.g: `(throw [1 2 3])`

`(throw ex)`
With a *ex* as an exception type throws the exception.
E.g: `(throw (ex :VncException "invalid data"))`

```
(try
   (+ 100 200)
   (catch :Exception e
          "caught ~(ex-message e)"))
=> 300

(try
   (+ 100 200)
   (throw)
   (catch :ValueException e
          "caught ~(pr-str (ex-value e))"))
=> "caught nil"

(try
   (+ 100 200)
   (throw 100)
   (catch :ValueException e
          "caught ~(ex-value e)"))
=> "caught 100"

;; The finally block is just for side effects, like
;; closing resources. It never returns a value!
(try
   (+ 100 200)
   (throw [100 {:a 3}])
   (catch :ValueException e
          "caught ~(ex-value e)")
   (finally (println "#finally")
            :finally))
#finally
=> "caught [100 {:a 3}]"

(try
   (throw (ex :RuntimeException "#test"))
   (catch :RuntimeException e
          "caught ~(ex-message e)"))
=> "caught #test"

;; Venice wraps thrown checked exceptions with a RuntimeException!
(do
   (import :java.io.IOException)
   (try
      (throw (ex :IOException "#test"))
      (catch :RuntimeException e
             "caught ~(ex-message (ex-cause e))")))
=> "caught #test"
```

SEE ALSO

ex
Creates an exception of type class with optional args. The class must be a subclass of :java.lang.Exception

try
Exception handling: try - catch - finally

try-with
try-with-resources allows the declaration of resources to be used in a try block with the assurance that the resources will be closed ...

top

time

```
(time expr)
```

Evaluates expr and prints the time it took. Returns the value of expr.

```
(time (+ 100 200))
Elapsed time: 5.38µs
=> 300
```

SEE ALSO

dorun
Runs the expr count times in the most effective way. It's main purpose is supporting benchmark tests. Returns the expression result ...

top

time/after?

```
(time/after? date1 date2)
(time/after? date1 date2 & more)
```

Returns true if all dates are ordered from the latest to the earliest (same semantics as `>`)

```
(time/after? (time/local-date 2019 1 1)
             (time/local-date 2018 1 1))
=> true

(time/after? (time/local-date-time "2019-01-01T10:00:00.000")
             (time/local-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000"))
=> true

(time/after? (time/zoned-date-time "2019-01-01T10:00:00.000+01:00")
             (time/zoned-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000+01:00"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

time/before?
Returns true if all dates are ordered from the earliest to the latest (same semantics as <)

time/not-after?
Returns true if date1 is not-after date2 else false (same semantics as <=)

time/not-before?
Returns true if date1 is not-before date2 else false (same semantics as >=)

top

time/before?

```
(time/before? date1 date2)
```

```
(time/before? date1 date2 & more)
```

Returns true if all dates are ordered from the earliest to the latest (same semantics as `<`)

```
(time/before? (time/local-date 2018 1 1)
              (time/local-date 2019 1 1))
=> true

(time/before? (time/local-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000")
              (time/local-date-time "2019-01-01T10:00:00.000"))
=> true

(time/before? (time/zoned-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000+01:00")
              (time/zoned-date-time "2019-01-01T10:00:00.000+01:00"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

time/after?
Returns true if all dates are ordered from the latest to the earliest (same semantics as >)

time/not−after?
Returns true if date1 is not-after date2 else false (same semantics as <=)

time/not−before?
Returns true if date1 is not-before date2 else false (same semantics as >=)

top

time/between

```
(time/between date1 date2 unit)
```

Calculates the amount of time between two date/time values. Unit is one of :millis, :seconds, :minutes, :hours, :days, :weeks, :months, :years.

Note: the units :millis, :seconds, :minutes, and :hours are not supported for local-date type.

```
(time/between (time/local-date 2018 1 1)
              (time/local-date 2019 1 1)
              :days)
=> 365

(time/between (time/local-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000")
              (time/local-date-time "2019-03-01T10:00:00.000")
              :seconds)
=> 36633600

(time/between (time/local-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000")
              (time/local-date-time "2019-03-01T10:00:00.000")
              :minutes)
=> 610560

(time/between (time/local-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000")
              (time/local-date-time "2019-03-01T10:00:00.000")
              :hours)
=> 10176

(time/between (time/local-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000")
              (time/local-date-time "2019-03-01T10:00:00.000")
```

```
              :days)
=> 424

(time/between (time/local-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000")
              (time/local-date-time "2019-03-01T10:00:00.000")
              :weeks)
=> 60

(time/between (time/local-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000")
              (time/local-date-time "2019-03-01T10:00:00.000")
              :months)
=> 14

(time/between (time/local-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000")
              (time/local-date-time "2019-03-01T10:00:00.000")
              :years)
=> 1

(time/between (time/zoned-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000+01:00")
              (time/zoned-date-time "2019-03-01T10:00:00.000+01:00")
              :months)
=> 14
```

SEE ALSO

time/after?
Returns true if all dates are ordered from the latest to the earliest (same semantics as >)

time/before?
Returns true if all dates are ordered from the earliest to the latest (same semantics as <)

time/not-after?
Returns true if date1 is not-after date2 else false (same semantics as <=)

time/not-before?
Returns true if date1 is not-before date2 else false (same semantics as >=)

top

time/date

```
(time/date)
(time/date x)
```

Creates a new date of type 'java.util.Date'. x can be a long representing milliseconds since the epoch, a 'java.time.LocalDate', a 'java.time.LocalDateTime', or a 'java.time.ZonedDateTime'

```
(time/date)
=> Wed Dec 10 11:29:30 CET 2025
```

top

time/date?

```
(time/date? date)
```

Returns true if date is a 'java.util.Date' else false

```
(time/date? (time/date))
=> true
```

top

time/day-of-month

```
(time/day-of-month date)
```

Returns the day of the month (1..31)

```
(time/day-of-month (time/local-date))
=> 10


(time/day-of-month (time/local-date-time))
=> 10


(time/day-of-month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 10
```

SEE ALSO

time/year
Returns the year of the date

time/month
Returns the month of the date 1..12

time/day-of-year
Returns the day of the year (1..366)

time/first-day-of-month
Returns the first day of a month as a local-date.

time/last-day-of-month
Returns the last day of a month as a local-date.

time/day-of-week
Returns the day of the week (:MONDAY ... :SUNDAY)

top

time/day-of-week

```
(time/day-of-week date)
```

Returns the day of the week (:MONDAY ... :SUNDAY)

```
(time/day-of-week (time/local-date))
=> :WEDNESDAY


(time/day-of-week (time/local-date-time))
=> :WEDNESDAY


(time/day-of-week (time/zoned-date-time))
=> :WEDNESDAY
```

SEE ALSO

time/year
Returns the year of the date

time/month
Returns the month of the date 1..12

time/day-of-year
Returns the day of the year (1..366)

time/day-of-month
Returns the day of the month (1..31)

time/first-day-of-month
Returns the first day of a month as a local-date.

time/last-day-of-month
Returns the last day of a month as a local-date.

top

time/day-of-year

```
(time/day-of-year date)
```

Returns the day of the year (1..366)

```
(time/day-of-year (time/local-date))
=> 344


(time/day-of-year (time/local-date-time))
=> 344


(time/day-of-year (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 344
```

SEE ALSO

time/year
Returns the year of the date

time/month
Returns the month of the date 1..12

time/day-of-month
Returns the day of the month (1..31)

time/first-day-of-month
Returns the first day of a month as a local-date.

time/last-day-of-month
Returns the last day of a month as a local-date.

time/day-of-week
Returns the day of the week (:MONDAY ... :SUNDAY)

top

time/earliest

```
(time/earliest coll)
```

Returns the earliest date from a collection of dates. All dates must be of equal type. The coll may be empty or nil.

```
(time/earliest [(time/local-date 2018 8 4) (time/local-date 2018 8 3)])
=> 2018-08-03
```

top

time/first-day-of-month

```
(time/first-day-of-month date)
```

Returns the first day of a month as a local-date.

```
(time/first-day-of-month (time/local-date))
=> 2025-12-01


(time/first-day-of-month (time/local-date-time))
=> 2025-12-01


(time/first-day-of-month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 2025-12-01
```

SEE ALSO

time/year
Returns the year of the date

time/month
Returns the month of the date 1..12

time/day-of-year
Returns the day of the year (1..366)

time/day-of-month
Returns the day of the month (1..31)

time/last-day-of-month
Returns the last day of a month as a local-date.

time/day-of-week
Returns the day of the week (:MONDAY ... :SUNDAY)

top

time/first-day-of-month?

```
(time/first-day-of-month? date)
```

Returns `true` if the date is the first day of a month otherwise `false`.

```
(time/first-day-of-month? (time/local-date))
=> false
```

```
(time/first-day-of-month? (time/local-date-time))
=> false


(time/first-day-of-month? (time/zoned-date-time))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

time/year
Returns the year of the date

time/month
Returns the month of the date 1..12

time/day-of-year
Returns the day of the year (1..366)

time/day-of-month
Returns the day of the month (1..31)

time/first-day-of-month
Returns the first day of a month as a local-date.

time/day-of-week
Returns the day of the week (:MONDAY ... :SUNDAY)

top

time/format

```
(time/format date format)
(time/format date format locale)
(time/format date formatter)
(time/format date formatter locale)
```

Formats a date with a format.

To format a large number of dates a pre instantiated formatter delivers best performance:

```
    (let [fmt (time/formatter "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss")]
      (dotimes [n 100] (time/format (time/local-date-time) fmt)))
```

```
(time/format (time/local-date) "dd-MM-yyyy")
=> "10-12-2025"


(time/format (time/local-date) (time/formatter "dd-MM-yyyy"))
=> "10-12-2025"


(time/format (time/local-date) :iso)
=> "2025-12-10"


(time/format (time/local-date-time) "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss")
=> "2025-12-10T11:29:34"


(time/format (time/local-date-time) (time/formatter "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss"))
=> "2025-12-10T11:29:34"


(time/format (time/local-date-time) :iso)
=> "2025-12-10T11:29:34.673"
```

```
(time/format (time/zoned-date-time) "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSz")
=> "2025-12-10T11:29:34.705CET"

(time/format (time/zoned-date-time) :iso)
=> "2025-12-10T11:29:34.737+01:00"

(time/format (time/zoned-date-time) (time/formatter "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSz"))
=> "2025-12-10T11:29:34.770CET"
```

SEE ALSO

time/formatter
Creates a formatter

top

time/formatter

```
(time/formatter format)
(time/formatter format locale)
```

Creates a formatter

```
(time/formatter "dd-MM-yyyy")

(time/formatter "dd-MM-yyyy" :en_EN)

(time/formatter "dd-MM-yyyy" "en_EN")

(time/formatter "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSz")

(time/formatter :ISO_OFFSET_DATE_TIME)
```

SEE ALSO

time/format
Formats a date with a format.

top

time/hour

```
(time/hour date)
```

Returns the hour of the date 0..23

```
(time/hour (time/local-date))
=> 0

(time/hour (time/local-date-time))
=> 11
```

```
(time/hour (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 11
```

SEE ALSO

time/minute
Returns the minute of the date 0..59

time/second
Returns the second of the date 0..59

time/milli
Returns the millis of the date 0..999

top

time/last-day-of-month

```
(time/last-day-of-month date)
```

Returns the last day of a month as a local-date.

```
(time/last-day-of-month (time/local-date))
=> 2025-12-31


(time/last-day-of-month (time/local-date-time))
=> 2025-12-31


(time/last-day-of-month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 2025-12-31
```

SEE ALSO

time/year
Returns the year of the date

time/month
Returns the month of the date 1..12

time/day-of-year
Returns the day of the year (1..366)

time/day-of-month
Returns the day of the month (1..31)

time/first-day-of-month
Returns the first day of a month as a local-date.

time/day-of-week
Returns the day of the week (:MONDAY ... :SUNDAY)

top

time/last-day-of-month?

```
(time/last-day-of-month? date)
```

Returns `true` if the date is the last day of a month otherwise `false`.

```
(time/last-day-of-month? (time/local-date))
=> false


(time/last-day-of-month? (time/local-date-time))
=> false


(time/last-day-of-month? (time/zoned-date-time))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

time/year
Returns the year of the date

time/month
Returns the month of the date 1..12

time/day-of-year
Returns the day of the year (1..366)

time/day-of-month
Returns the day of the month (1..31)

time/first-day-of-month
Returns the first day of a month as a local-date.

time/day-of-week
Returns the day of the week (:MONDAY ... :SUNDAY)

top

time/latest

```
(time/latest coll)
```

Returns the latest date from a collection of dates. All dates must be of equal type. The coll may be empty or nil.

```
(time/latest [(time/local-date 2018 8 1) (time/local-date 2018 8 3)])
=> 2018-08-03
```

top

time/leap-year?

```
(time/leap-year? date)
```

Checks if the year is a leap year.

```
(time/leap-year? 2000)
=> true


(time/leap-year? (time/local-date 2000 1 1))
=> true
```

```
(time/leap-year? (time/local-date-time))
=> false


(time/leap-year? (time/zoned-date-time))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

time/length-of-year
Returns the length of the year represented by this date.

time/length-of-month
Returns the length of the month represented by this date.

top

time/length-of-month

```
(time/length-of-month date)
```

Returns the length of the month represented by this date.

This returns the length of the month in days. For example, a date in January would return 31.

```
(time/length-of-month (time/local-date 2000 2 1))
=> 29


(time/length-of-month (time/local-date 2001 2 1))
=> 28


(time/length-of-month (time/local-date-time))
=> 31


(time/length-of-month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 31
```

SEE ALSO

time/length-of-year
Returns the length of the year represented by this date.

time/leap-year?
Checks if the year is a leap year.

top

time/length-of-year

```
(time/length-of-year date)
```

Returns the length of the year represented by this date.

This returns the length of the year in days, either 365 or 366.

```
(time/length-of-year (time/local-date 2000 1 1))
=> 366
```

```
(time/length-of-year (time/local-date 2001 1 1))
=> 365


(time/length-of-year (time/local-date-time))
=> 365


(time/length-of-year (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 365
```

SEE ALSO

time/length-of-month
Returns the length of the month represented by this date.

time/leap-year?
Checks if the year is a leap year.

top

time/local-date

```
(time/local-date)
(time/local-date year month day)
(time/local-date date)
```

Creates a new local-date. A local-date is represented by 'java.time.LocalDate'

```
(time/local-date)
=> 2025-12-10


(time/local-date 2018 8 1)
=> 2018-08-01


(time/local-date "2018-08-01")
=> 2018-08-01


(time/local-date (time/local-date-time 2018 8 1 14 20 10))
=> 2018-08-01


(time/local-date 1375315200000)
=> 2013-08-01


(time/local-date (. :java.util.Date :new))
=> 2025-12-10
```

SEE ALSO

time/local-date-time
Creates a new local-date-time. A local-date-time is represented by 'java.time.LocalDateTime'

time/zoned-date-time
Creates a new zoned-date-time. A zoned-date-time is represented by 'java.time.ZonedDateTime'

top

time/local-date-parse

```
(time/local-date-parse str format
(time/local-date-parse str format locale
```

Parses a local-date.

To parse a large number of dates a pre instantiated formatter delivers best performance:

```
   (let [fmt (time/formatter "yyyy-MM-dd")]
     (dotimes [n 100] (time/local-date-parse "2018-12-01" fmt)))
```

```
(time/local-date-parse "2018-12-01" "yyyy-MM-dd")
=> 2018-12-01

(time/local-date-parse "2018-Dec-01" "yyyy-MMM-dd" :ENGLISH)
=> 2018-12-01

(time/local-date-parse "2018-12-01" :iso)
=> 2018-12-01
```

top

time/local-date-time

```
(time/local-date-time)
(time/local-date-time year month day)
(time/local-date-time year month day hour minute second)
(time/local-date-time year month day hour minute second millis)
(time/local-date-time date)
```

Creates a new local-date-time. A local-date-time is represented by 'java.time.LocalDateTime'

```
(time/local-date-time)
=> 2025-12-10T11:29:31.429

(time/local-date-time 2018 8 1)
=> 2018-08-01T00:00

(time/local-date-time 2018 8 1 14 20 10)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10

(time/local-date-time 2018 8 1 14 20 10 200)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10.200

(time/local-date-time "2018-08-01T14:20:10.200")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10.200

(time/local-date-time (time/local-date 2018 8 1))
=> 2018-08-01T00:00

(time/local-date-time 1375315200000)
=> 2013-08-01T02:00

(time/local-date-time (. :java.util.Date :new))
=> 2025-12-10T11:29:31.866
```

SEE ALSO

time/local-date
Creates a new local-date. A local-date is represented by 'java.time.LocalDate'

time/zoned-date-time
Creates a new zoned-date-time. A zoned-date-time is represented by 'java.time.ZonedDateTime'

top

time/local-date-time-parse

```
(time/local-date-time-parse str format
(time/local-date-time-parse str format locale
```

Parses a local-date-time.

To parse a large number of dates a pre instantiated formatter delivers best performance:

```
   (let [fmt (time/formatter "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss")]
     (dotimes [n 100] (time/local-date-time-parse "2018-12-01 14:20:01" fmt)))
```

```
(time/local-date-time-parse "2018-08-01 14:20" "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20

(time/local-date-time-parse "2018-08-01 14:20:01.231" "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.SSS")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:01.231

(time/local-date-time-parse "2018-08-01T14:20:01.231" :iso)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:01.231
```

top

time/local-date-time?

```
(time/local-date-time? date)
```

Returns true if date is a local-date-time ('java.time.LocalDateTime') else false

```
(time/local-date-time? (time/local-date-time))
=> true
```

top

time/local-date?

```
(time/local-date? date)
```

Returns true if date is a locale date ('java.time.LocalDate') else false

```
(time/local-date? (time/local-date))
=> true
```

top

time/milli

```
(time/milli date)
```

Returns the millis of the date 0..999

```
(time/milli (time/local-date))
=> 0

(time/milli (time/local-date-time))
=> 919

(time/milli (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 951
```

SEE ALSO

time/hour
Returns the hour of the date 0..23

time/minute
Returns the minute of the date 0..59

time/second
Returns the second of the date 0..59

top

time/minus

```
(time/minus date unit n)
(time/minus date temporal)
```

Subtracts the n units from the date. Units: {:years :months :weeks :days :hours :minutes :seconds :milliseconds}

In the two argument version subtracts a :java.time.Temporal (Period, Duration) from the date.

```
(time/minus (time/local-date) :days 2)
=> 2025-12-08

(time/minus (time/local-date-time) :days 2)
=> 2025-12-08T11:29:36.341

(time/minus (time/zoned-date-time) :days 2)
=> 2025-12-08T11:29:36.375+01:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/minus (time/local-date) (. :java.time.Period :ofDays 2))
=> 2025-12-08

(time/minus (time/local-date-time) (. :java.time.Period :ofDays 2))
=> 2025-12-08T11:29:36.445

(time/minus (time/zoned-date-time) (. :java.time.Period :ofDays 2))
=> 2025-12-08T11:29:36.479+01:00[Europe/Zurich]
```

SEE ALSO

time/plus
Adds the n units to the date. Units: {:years :months :weeks :days :hours :minutes :seconds :milliseconds}

top

time/minute

```
(time/minute date)
```

Returns the minute of the date 0..59

```
(time/minute (time/local-date))
=> 0


(time/minute (time/local-date-time))
=> 29


(time/minute (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 29
```

SEE ALSO

time/hour
Returns the hour of the date 0..23

time/second
Returns the second of the date 0..59

time/milli
Returns the millis of the date 0..999

top

time/month

```
(time/month date)
```

Returns the month of the date 1..12

```
(time/month (time/local-date))
=> 12


(time/month (time/local-date-time))
=> 12


(time/month (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 12
```

SEE ALSO

time/year
Returns the year of the date

time/day-of-year
Returns the day of the year (1..366)

time/day-of-month
Returns the day of the month (1..31)

time/first-day-of-month
Returns the first day of a month as a local-date.

time/last-day-of-month
Returns the last day of a month as a local-date.

time/day-of-week
Returns the day of the week (:MONDAY ... :SUNDAY)

top

time/not-after?

```
(time/not-after? date1 date2)
```

Returns true if date1 is not-after date2 else false (same semantics as `<=`)

```
(time/not-after? (time/local-date 2018 1 1)
                 (time/local-date 2019 1 1))
=> true

(time/not-after? (time/local-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000")
                 (time/local-date-time "2019-01-01T10:00:00.000"))
=> true

(time/not-after? (time/zoned-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000+01:00")
                 (time/zoned-date-time "2019-01-01T10:00:00.000+01:00"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

time/after?
Returns true if all dates are ordered from the latest to the earliest (same semantics as >)

time/before?
Returns true if all dates are ordered from the earliest to the latest (same semantics as <)

time/not-before?
Returns true if date1 is not-before date2 else false (same semantics as >=)

top

time/not-before?

```
(time/not-before? date1 date2)
```

Returns true if date1 is not-before date2 else false (same semantics as `>=`)

```
(time/not-before? (time/local-date 2019 1 1)
                  (time/local-date 2019 1 1))
=> true
```

```
(time/not-before? (time/local-date-time "2019-01-01T10:00:00.000")
                  (time/local-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000"))
=> true

(time/not-before? (time/zoned-date-time "2019-01-01T10:00:00.000+01:00")
                  (time/zoned-date-time "2018-01-01T10:00:00.000+01:00"))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

time/after?
Returns true if all dates are ordered from the latest to the earliest (same semantics as >)

time/before?
Returns true if all dates are ordered from the earliest to the latest (same semantics as <)

time/not−after?
Returns true if date1 is not-after date2 else false (same semantics as <=)

top

time/period

```
(time/period from to unit)
```

Returns the period interval of two dates in the specified unit.
Units: {:years :months :weeks :days :hours :minutes :seconds :milliseconds}

```
(time/period (time/local-date) (time/plus (time/local-date) :days 3) :days)
=> 3

(time/period (time/local-date-time) (time/plus (time/local-date-time) :days 3) :days)
=> 3

(time/period (time/zoned-date-time) (time/plus (time/zoned-date-time) :days 3) :days)
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

time/local−date
Creates a new local-date. A local-date is represented by 'java.time.LocalDate'

time/local−date−time
Creates a new local-date-time. A local-date-time is represented by 'java.time.LocalDateTime'

time/zoned−date−time
Creates a new zoned-date-time. A zoned-date-time is represented by 'java.time.ZonedDateTime'

top

time/plus

```
(time/plus date unit n)
(time/minus plus temporal)
```

Adds the n units to the date. Units: {:years :months :weeks :days :hours :minutes :seconds :milliseconds}

In the two argument version add a :java.time.Temporal (Period, Duration) to the date.

```
(time/plus (time/local-date) :days 2)
=> 2025-12-12

(time/plus (time/local-date-time) :days 2)
=> 2025-12-12T11:29:36.140

(time/plus (time/zoned-date-time) :days 2)
=> 2025-12-12T11:29:36.174+01:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/plus (time/local-date) (. :java.time.Period :ofDays 2))
=> 2025-12-12

(time/plus (time/local-date-time) (. :java.time.Period :ofDays 2))
=> 2025-12-12T11:29:36.241

(time/plus (time/zoned-date-time) (. :java.time.Period :ofDays 2))
=> 2025-12-12T11:29:36.274+01:00[Europe/Zurich]
```

SEE ALSO

time/minus
Subtracts the n units from the date. Units: {:years :months :weeks :days :hours :minutes :seconds :milliseconds}

top

time/second

```
(time/second date)
```

Returns the second of the date 0..59

```
(time/second (time/local-date))
=> 0

(time/second (time/local-date-time))
=> 33

(time/second (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 33
```

SEE ALSO

time/hour
Returns the hour of the date 0..23

time/minute
Returns the minute of the date 0..59

time/milli
Returns the millis of the date 0..999

top

time/to-millis

```
(time/to-millis date)
```

Converts the passed date to milliseconds since epoch

```
(time/to-millis (time/date))
=> 1765362576723

(time/to-millis (time/local-date))
=> 1765321200000

(time/to-millis (time/local-date-time))
=> 1765362576787

(time/to-millis (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 1765362576820
```

top

time/unix-timestamp

```
(time/unix-timestamp)
(time/unix-timestamp year month day)
(time/unix-timestamp year month day hour minute second)
(time/unix-timestamp year month day hour minute second millis)
(time/unix-timestamp date)
```

Returns a unix timestamp. Seconds since Jan 01 1970 (UTC).

See: Unix Timestamp

```
(time/unix-timestamp)
=> 1765366172

(time/unix-timestamp 2018 8 1)
=> 1533081600

(time/unix-timestamp 2018 8 1 14 20 10)
=> 1533133210

(time/unix-timestamp 2018 8 1 14 20 10 200)
=> 1533133210

(time/unix-timestamp "2018-08-01T14:20:10.200")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10.200

(time/unix-timestamp (time/local-date-time))
=> 1765366172

(time/unix-timestamp (time/local-date 2018 8 1))
=> 1533081600

(time/unix-timestamp (. :java.util.Date :new))
=> 1765366173
```

SEE ALSO

time/unix−timestamp−to−local−date−time
Converts a unix timestamp (seconds since Jan 01 1970 (UTC)) to a java :LocalDateTime.

time/local−date−time
Creates a new local-date-time. A local-date-time is represented by 'java.time.LocalDateTime'

time/local−date
Creates a new local-date. A local-date is represented by 'java.time.LocalDate'

time/zoned−date−time
Creates a new zoned-date-time. A zoned-date-time is represented by 'java.time.ZonedDateTime'

top

time/unix-timestamp-to-local-date-time

```
(time/unix-timestamp-to-local-date-time seconds-since-epoch)
```

Converts a unix timestamp (seconds since Jan 01 1970 (UTC)) to a java :LocalDateTime.

See: Unix Timestamp

```
(time/unix-timestamp-to-local-date-time (time/unix-timestamp))
=> 2025-12-10T11:29:33
```

SEE ALSO

time/unix−timestamp
Returns a unix timestamp. Seconds since Jan 01 1970 (UTC).

top

time/with-time

```
(time/with-time date hour minute second)
(time/with-time date hour minute second millis)
```

Sets the time of a date. Returns a new date

```
(time/with-time (time/local-date) 22 00 15 333)
=> 2025-12-10T22:00:15.333

(time/with-time (time/local-date-time) 22 00 15 333)
=> 2025-12-10T22:00:15.333

(time/with-time (time/zoned-date-time) 22 00 15 333)
=> 2025-12-10T22:00:15.333+01:00[Europe/Zurich]
```

SEE ALSO

time/local−date
Creates a new local-date. A local-date is represented by 'java.time.LocalDate'

time/local−date−time
Creates a new local-date-time. A local-date-time is represented by 'java.time.LocalDateTime'

time/zoned−date−time
Creates a new zoned-date-time. A zoned-date-time is represented by 'java.time.ZonedDateTime'

top

time/within?

```
(time/within? date start end)
```

Returns true if the date is after or equal to the start and is before or equal to the end. All three dates must be of the same type. The start and end date may each be nil meaning start is -infinity and end is +infinity. (same semantics as `start <= date <= end`)

```
(time/within? (time/local-date 2018 8 15)
              (time/local-date 2018 8 10)
              (time/local-date 2018 8 20))
=> true

(time/within? (time/local-date 2018 8 25)
              (time/local-date 2018 8 10)
              (time/local-date 2018 8 20))
=> false

(time/within? (time/local-date 2018 8 20)
              (time/local-date 2018 8 10)
              nil)
=> true

(time/within? (time/local-date-time "2019-01-01T10:00:00.000")
              (time/local-date-time "2010-01-01T10:00:00.000")
              (time/local-date-time "2020-01-01T10:00:00.000"))
=> true

(time/within? (time/zoned-date-time "2010-01-01T10:00:00.000+01:00")
              (time/zoned-date-time "2019-01-01T10:00:00.000+01:00")
              (time/zoned-date-time "2020-01-01T10:00:00.000+01:00"))
=> false
```

top

time/year

```
(time/year date)
```

Returns the year of the date

```
(time/year (time/local-date))
=> 2025

(time/year (time/local-date-time))
=> 2025

(time/year (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 2025
```

SEE ALSO

time/month

Returns the month of the date 1..12

time/day-of-year
Returns the day of the year (1..366)

time/day-of-month
Returns the day of the month (1..31)

time/first-day-of-month
Returns the first day of a month as a local-date.

time/last-day-of-month
Returns the last day of a month as a local-date.

time/day-of-week
Returns the day of the week (:MONDAY ... :SUNDAY)

top

time/zone

```
(time/zone date)
```

Returns the zone of the date

```
(time/zone (time/zoned-date-time))
=> "Europe/Zurich"
```

top

time/zone-ids

```
(time/zone-ids)
```

Returns all available zone ids with time offset

```
(nfirst (seq (time/zone-ids)) 10)
=> (["Africa/Abidjan" "+00:00"] ["Africa/Accra" "+00:00"] ["Africa/Addis_Ababa" "+03:00"] ["Africa/Algiers"
"+01:00"] ["Africa/Asmara" "+03:00"] ["Africa/Asmera" "+03:00"] ["Africa/Bamako" "+00:00"] ["Africa/Bangui"
"+01:00"] ["Africa/Banjul" "+00:00"] ["Africa/Bissau" "+00:00"])
```

top

time/zone-offset

```
(time/zone-offset date)
```

Returns the zone-offset of the date in minutes

```
(time/zone-offset (time/zoned-date-time))
=> 60
```

SEE ALSO

time/zoned-date-time

Creates a new zoned-date-time. A zoned-date-time is represented by 'java.time.ZonedDateTime'

top

time/zoned-date-time

```
(time/zoned-date-time)
(time/zoned-date-time year month day)
(time/zoned-date-time year month day hour minute second)
(time/zoned-date-time year month day hour minute second millis)
(time/zoned-date-time date)
(time/zoned-date-time zone-id)
(time/zoned-date-time zone-id year month day)
(time/zoned-date-time zone-id year month day hour minute second)
(time/zoned-date-time zone-id year month day hour minute second millis)
(time/zoned-date-time zone-id date)
```

Creates a new zoned-date-time. A zoned-date-time is represented by 'java.time.ZonedDateTime'

```
(time/zoned-date-time)
=> 2025-12-10T11:29:32.043+01:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time 2018 8 1)
=> 2018-08-01T00:00+02:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time 2018 8 1 14 20 10)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10+02:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time 2018 8 1 14 20 10 200)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10.200+02:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time "2018-08-01T14:20:10.200+01:00")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10.200+01:00

(time/zoned-date-time (time/local-date 2018 8 1))
=> 2018-08-01T00:00+02:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time (time/local-date-time 2018 8 1 14 20 10))
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10+02:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time 1375315200000)
=> 2013-08-01T02:00+02:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time (. :java.util.Date :new))
=> 2025-12-10T11:29:32.316+01:00[Europe/Zurich]

(time/zoned-date-time "UTC")
=> 2025-12-10T10:29:32.350Z[UTC]

(time/zoned-date-time "UTC" 2018 8 1)
=> 2018-08-01T00:00Z[UTC]

(time/zoned-date-time "UTC" 2018 8 1 14 20 10)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10Z[UTC]

(time/zoned-date-time "UTC" 2018 8 1 14 20 10 200)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10.200Z[UTC]
```

```
(time/zoned-date-time "UTC" "2018-08-01T14:20:10.200+01:00")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10.200Z[UTC]

(time/zoned-date-time "UTC" (time/local-date 2018 8 1))
=> 2018-08-01T00:00Z[UTC]

(time/zoned-date-time "UTC" (time/local-date-time 2018 8 1 14 20 10))
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:10Z[UTC]

(time/zoned-date-time "UTC" 1375315200000)
=> 2013-08-01T00:00Z[UTC]

(time/zoned-date-time "UTC" (. :java.util.Date :new))
=> 2025-12-10T10:29:32.612Z[UTC]
```

SEE ALSO

time/local-date
Creates a new local-date. A local-date is represented by 'java.time.LocalDate'

time/local-date-time
Creates a new local-date-time. A local-date-time is represented by 'java.time.LocalDateTime'

top

time/zoned-date-time-parse

```
(time/zoned-date-time-parse str format
(time/zoned-date-time-parse str format locale
```

Parses a zoned-date-time.

To parse a large number of dates a pre instantiated formatter delivers best performance:

```
   (let [fmt (time/formatter "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ssz")]
     (dotimes [n 100] (time/zoned-date-time-parse "2018-12-01T14:20:01+01:00" fmt)))
```

```
(time/zoned-date-time-parse "2018-08-01T14:20:01+01:00" "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ssz")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:01+01:00

(time/zoned-date-time-parse "2018-08-01T14:20:01.000+01:00" "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSz")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:01+01:00

(time/zoned-date-time-parse "2018-08-01T14:20:01.000+01:00" :iso)
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:01+01:00

(time/zoned-date-time-parse "2018-08-01 14:20:01.000 +01:00" "yyyy-MM-dd' 'HH:mm:ss.SSS' 'z")
=> 2018-08-01T14:20:01+01:00
```

top

time/zoned-date-time?

```
(time/zoned-date-time? date)
```

Returns true if date is a zoned-date-time ('java.time.ZonedDateTime') else false

```
(time/zoned-date-time? (time/zoned-date-time))
=> true
```

top

timeout-after

```
(timeout-after p time time-unit)
```

Returns a promise that timouts afer the specified time. The promise throws a TimeoutException.

```
(-> (promise (fn [] (sleep 100) "The quick brown fox"))
    (accept-either (timeout-after 500 :milliseconds)
                   (fn [v] (println (pr-str v))))
    (deref))
"The quick brown fox"
=> nil

(-> (promise (fn [] (sleep 1000) "The quick brown fox"))
    (accept-either (timeout-after 500 :milliseconds)
                   (fn [v] (println (pr-str v))))
    (deref))
=> TimeoutException: java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException

(-> (promise (fn [] (sleep 1000) "The quick brown fox"))
    (accept-either (timeout-after 500 :milliseconds)
                   (fn [v] (println (pr-str v))))
    (deref 2000 :timeout))
=> :timeout

(-> (promise (fn [] (sleep 200) "The quick brown fox"))
    (apply-to-either (timeout-after 100 :milliseconds)
                     identity)
    (deref))
=> TimeoutException: java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException
```

SEE ALSO

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

then-accept
Returns a new promise that, when this promise completes normally, is executing the function f with this stage's result as the argument.

then-accept-both
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executing the function f with the two ...

then-apply
Applies a function f on the result of the previous stage of the promise p.

then-combine
Applies a function f to the result of the previous stage of promise p and the result of another promise p-other

then-compose
Composes the result of two promises. f receives the result of the first promise p and returns a new promise that composes that value ...

when-complete
Returns the promise p with the same result or exception at this stage, that executes the action f. Passes the current stage's result ...

accept-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completess normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

apply-to-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

or-timeout
Exceptionally completes the promise with a TimeoutException if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

complete-on-timeout
Completes the promise with the given value if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

top

timing/elapsed

```
(timing/elapsed f)
```

Runs a function f and returns the elapsed time in milliseconds.

```
(timing/elapsed #(sleep 500))
=> 505
```

SEE ALSO

timing/run
Runs a function f with printing the elapsed time. Returns the value that f has produced.

top

timing/run

```
(timing/run f)
(timing/run f start-msg)
```

Runs a function f with printing the elapsed time. Returns the value that f has produced.

```
(timing/run #(sleep 500))
Elapsed: 505ms
=> nil

(timing/run #(sleep 500) "Sleeping...")
Sleeping...
Elapsed: 505ms
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

timing/elapsed
Runs a function f and returns the elapsed time in milliseconds.

top

tomcat/create-servlet

```
(create-servlet handler-map)
```

Creates a servlet from a HTTP method handler map

```
;; minimal servlet
(tomcat/create-servlet
  { :doGet (fn [req res servlet] (tomcat/send-ok res "Hello World")) })

;; servlet with lifecycle and all HTTP methods
(tomcat/create-servlet
   { :init (fn [config] nil)
     :destroy (fn [servlet] nil)
     :doGet (fn [req res servlet] (tomcat/send-ok res "Hello World"))
     :doHead (fn [req res servlet] (tomcat/send-not-implemented res "HTTP Method HEAD"))
     :doPost (fn [req res servlet] (tomcat/send-not-implemented res "HTTP Method POST"))
     :doPut (fn [req res servlet] (tomcat/send-not-implemented res "HTTP Method PUT"))
     :doDelete (fn [req res servlet] (tomcat/send-not-implemented res "HTTP Method DELETE"))
     :getLastModified (fn [req] -1) })
```

top

tomcat/destroy

```
(destroy server)
```

Destroys a Tomcat server after having stopped it.

```
(do
  (load-module :tomcat ['tomcat :as 'tc])
  (let [server  (tc/start (tc/hello-world-servlet)
                          {:await? false, :base-dir ".", :port 8080})]
    (tc/state server)
    (sleep 20_000)
    (tc/stop server)
    (tc/destroy server)))
```

SEE ALSO

tomcat/start
Start a Tomcat to serve given servlet with supplied options:

tomcat/state
Returns the state of a Tomcat server.

tomcat/stop
Stops a Tomcat server.

tomcat/shutdown
Shutdown a Tomcat server.

top

tomcat/hello-world-servlet

'Hello World' demo servlet

top

tomcat/shutdown

```
(shutdown server)
```

Shutdown a Tomcat server.

Shutdown effectively calls

- `(stop server)`
- `(destroy server)`

on the server

```
(do
  (load-module :tomcat ['tomcat :as 'tc])
  (let [server  (tc/start (tc/hello-world-servlet)
                          {:await? false, :base-dir ".", :port 8080})]
    (tc/state server)
    (sleep 20_000)
    (tc/shutdown server)))
```

SEE ALSO

tomcat/start
Start a Tomcat to serve given servlet with supplied options:

tomcat/state
Returns the state of a Tomcat server.

tomcat/stop
Stops a Tomcat server.

tomcat/destroy
Destroys a Tomcat server after having stopped it.

top

tomcat/start

```
(start servlet options)
(start servlet context-path context-doc-base options)
```

Start a Tomcat to serve given servlet with supplied options:

Server options:

:base-dir	the server's base directory (default: ".")
:await?	block the thread until server get shutdown command (default: true)
:http?	create http connector (default: true)
:port	the port to listen on http connector (default: 8080)
:https?	create https connector (default: false)
:https-port	the port to listen on https connector (default: 8443)
:keystore	path to keystore file include server certificate
:key-pass	password of keystore file

:tls-hostname	hostname to listen for https connector (default: _default_)
:tls-protocol	list of SSL/TLS protocol to support for https connector (default: TLS)
:tls-ciphers	list of SSL/TLS ciphers to support for https connector
:executor?	use executor (default: true)
:executor-name	name of executor (default: tc-executor)
:max-threads	max number of threads in executor (default: 200)
:min-spare-threads	minimum number of spare threads in executor (default: 25)
:max-idle-time	max milliseconds before an idle thread shutsdown (default: 60000)

| :max-post-size | max post size for file uploads. Tomcat defaults to 2MB. A value of -1 specifies a indefinite upload size

Servlet options:

:name	the servlet's name (default: "venice-servlet")
:mapping	the servlet's mapping path (default: "/*") single or multiple mappings are possible for a servlet: - single: "/employees" - multiple: ["/employees" "/employees/*"]
:async-support	if true add async support for servlet (default: false)
:load-on-startup	the load-on-startup order value, a negative value means load on first call. (default: -1)
:file-upload	if true configure as file-upload servlet (default: false)
:location	file-upload location (default: "")
:max-file-size	file-upload max file size in bytes (default: -1)
:max-request-size	file-upload max request size in bytes (default: -1)
:file-size-threshold	file-upload max file threshold in bytes (default: 0l)

```
;; Example 1:
;; start Tomcat with
;;   - a servlet
;;   - server options
(tomcat/start (tomcat/hello-world-servlet)
              {:await? false, :base-dir ".", :port 8080})

;; Example 2:
;; start Tomcat with
;;   - a servlet
;;   - web app context-path
;;   - web app context-doc-base
;;   - server options
(tomcat/start (tomcat/hello-world-servlet)
              ""
              "."
              {:await? false, :base-dir ".", :port 8080})

;; Example 3:
;; start Tomcat with
;;   - a single servlet with servlet options
;;   - web app context-path
;;   - web app context-doc-base
;;   - server options
(tomcat/start [ [ (tomcat/hello-world-servlet)
                  {:name "hello-servlet"  :mapping "/*"} ] ]
              ""
              "."
              {:await? false, :base-dir ".", :port 8080})
```

```
;; Example 4:
;; start Tomcat with
;;   - a single fileupload servlet with servlet options
;;   - web app context-path
;;   - web app context-doc-base
;;   - server options
(tomcat/start [ [ (upload-servlet)
                  {:name                "upload-servlet"
                   :mapping             "/upload"
                   :file-upload         true
                   :location            "/tmp"
                   :max-file-size       10485760
                   :max-request-size    10485760
                   :file-size-threshold -1} ] ]
              ""
              "."
              {:await? false, :base-dir ".", :port 8080})
```

SEE ALSO

tomcat/state
Returns the state of a Tomcat server.

tomcat/stop
Stops a Tomcat server.

tomcat/destroy
Destroys a Tomcat server after having stopped it.

tomcat/shutdown
Shutdown a Tomcat server.

top

tomcat/state

```
(state server)
```

Returns the state of a Tomcat server.

A Tomcat server state is of:

- `:NEW`
- `:INITIALIZING`
- `:INITIALIZED`
- `:STARTING_PREP`
- `:STARTING`
- `:STARTED`
- `:STOPPING_PREP`
- `:STOPPING`
- `:STOPPED`
- `:DESTROYING`
- `:DESTROYED`
- `:FAILED`

```
(do
  (load-module :tomcat ['tomcat :as 'tc])
```

```
  (let [server  (tc/start (tc/hello-world-servlet)
                          {:await? false, :base-dir ".", :port 8080})]
    (tc/state server)
    (sleep 20_000)
    (tc/shutown server)))
```

SEE ALSO

tomcat/start
Start a Tomcat to serve given servlet with supplied options:

tomcat/stop
Stops a Tomcat server.

tomcat/destroy
Destroys a Tomcat server after having stopped it.

tomcat/shutdown
Shutdown a Tomcat server.

top

tomcat/stop

```
(stop server)
```

Stops a Tomcat server.

Note: Do not forget to call `destroy` on the server after having stopped it.

```
(do
  (load-module :tomcat ['tomcat :as 'tc])
  (let [server  (tc/start (tc/hello-world-servlet)
                          {:await? false, :base-dir ".", :port 8080})]
    (tc/state server)
    (sleep 20_000)
    (tc/stop server)
    (tc/destroy server)))
```

SEE ALSO

tomcat/start
Start a Tomcat to serve given servlet with supplied options:

tomcat/state
Returns the state of a Tomcat server.

tomcat/destroy
Destroys a Tomcat server after having stopped it.

tomcat/shutdown
Shutdown a Tomcat server.

top

total-memory

```
(total-memory)
```

Returns the total amount of memory available to the Java VM.

```
(total-memory)
=> "2449.0MB"
```

SEE ALSO

used-memory
Returns the currently used memory by the Java VM.

top

trace/tee

```
(tee x)
```

Allows to branch off values passed to `tee` to a printer.

The form is equivalent to:
`(tee-> x #(println "trace:" %))`
`(tee->> x #(println "trace:" %))`
when used with the threading macros `->` and `->>`

```
(do
  (load-module :trace ['trace :as 't])

  (-> 5
      (+ 3)
      t/tee
      (/ 2)
      t/tee
      (- 1)))
trace: 8
trace: 4
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

trace/tee->
Allows to branch off values passed through the forms of a -> macro

trace/tee->>
Allows to branch off values passed through the form of a ->> macro

top

trace/tee->

```
(tee-> x f!)
```

Allows to branch off values passed through the forms of a `->` macro

```
(do
  (load-module :trace ['trace :as 't])

  (-> 5
```

```
      (+ 3)
      (t/tee-> #(println "trace:" %))
      (/ 2)
      (t/tee-> #(println "trace:" %))
      (- 1)))
trace: 8
trace: 4
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

trace/tee->>
Allows to branch off values passed through the form of a ->> macro

trace/tee
Allows to branch off values passed to tee to a printer.

top

trace/tee->>

```
(tee->> f! x)
```

Allows to branch off values passed through the form of a `->>` macro

```
(do
  (load-module :trace ['trace :as 't])

  (->> 5
       (+ 3)
       (t/tee->> #(println "trace:" %))
       (/ 32)
       (t/tee->> #(println "trace:" %))
       (- 1)))
trace: 8
trace: 4
=> -3
```

SEE ALSO

trace/tee->
Allows to branch off values passed through the forms of a -> macro

trace/tee
Allows to branch off values passed to tee to a printer.

top

trace/trace

```
(trace val)
(trace name val)
```

Sends name (optional) and value to the tracer function, then returns value. May be wrapped around any expression without affecting the result.

```
(trace/trace (+ 1 2))
TRACE: 3
=> 3

(trace/trace "add" (+ 1 2))
TRACE add: 3
=> 3

(* 4 (trace/trace (+ 1 2)))
TRACE: 3
=> 12
```

SEE ALSO

trace/trace-var
Traces the var

trace/trace-str-limit
Manages the trace string limit for the current thread. Without argument returns the current limit. With argument sets the trace string ...

top

trace/trace-str-limit

```
(trace-str-limit)
(trace-str-limit n)
```

Manages the trace string limit for the current thread. Without argument returns the current limit. With argument sets the trace string length limit to n. The limit defaults to 80.

```
(trace/trace-str-limit 120)
=> 120
```

SEE ALSO

trace/trace-var
Traces the var

trace/trace
Sends name (optional) and value to the tracer function, then returns value. May be wrapped around any expression without affecting the result.

top

trace/trace-var

```
(trace-var v)
```

Traces the var

```
(do
  (load-module :trace ['trace :as 't])

  (t/trace-var +)

  (+ 1 2))
```

```
TRACE t111382: (core/+ 1 2)
TRACE t111382: | => 3
=> 3


(do
  (load-module :trace ['trace :as 't])

  (defn foo [x] (+ x 2))
  (defn zoo [x] (foo x))
  (defn bar [x] (zoo x))

  (t/trace-var +)
  (t/trace-var foo)
  (t/trace-var bar)

  (bar 5))
TRACE t111411: (user/bar 5)
TRACE t111412: | (user/foo 5)
TRACE t111413: | | (core/+ 5 2)
TRACE t111413: | | | => 7
TRACE t111412: | | => 7
TRACE t111411: | => 7
=> 7


(do
  (load-module :trace ['trace :as 't])

  (defn foo [x] (/ x 0)) ;; division by zero!
  (defn bar [x] (foo x))

  (t/trace-var /)
  (t/trace-var foo)
  (t/trace-var bar)

  (bar 5))
TRACE t111442: (user/bar 5)
TRACE t111443: | (user/foo 5)
TRACE t111444: | | (core// 5 0)
TRACE t111444: | | | => com.github.jlangch.venice.VncException: / by zero
TRACE t111443: | | => com.github.jlangch.venice.VncException: / by zero
TRACE t111442: | => com.github.jlangch.venice.VncException: / by zero
=> VncException: / by zero
```

SEE ALSO

trace/untrace-var
Untraces the var

trace/traced?
Returns true if the given var is currently traced, false otherwise

trace/traceable?
Returns true if the given var can be traced, false otherwise

trace/trace
Sends name (optional) and value to the tracer function, then returns value. May be wrapped around any expression without affecting the result.

trace/trace-str-limit
Manages the trace string limit for the current thread. Without argument returns the current limit. With argument sets the trace string ...

top

trace/traceable?

```
(traceable? v)
```

Returns true if the given var can be traced, false otherwise

```
(trace/traceable? +)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

trace/trace-var
Traces the var

trace/traced?
Returns true if the given var is currently traced, false otherwise

top

trace/traced?

```
(traced? v)
```

Returns true if the given var is currently traced, false otherwise

```
(trace/traced? +)
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

trace/trace-var
Traces the var

trace/untrace-var
Untraces the var

trace/traceable?
Returns true if the given var can be traced, false otherwise

trace/trace
Sends name (optional) and value to the tracer function, then returns value. May be wrapped around any expression without affecting the result.

top

trace/untrace-var

```
(untrace-var v)
```

Untraces the var

```
(trace/untrace-var +)
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

trace/trace-var
Traces the var

trace/traced?
Returns true if the given var is currently traced, false otherwise

top

trampoline

```
(trampoline f)
(trampoline f & args)
```

trampoline can be used to convert algorithms requiring mutual recursion without stack consumption. Calls f with supplied args, if any. If f returns a fn, calls that fn with no arguments, and continues to repeat, until the return value is not a fn, then returns that non-fn value.

Note that if you want to return a fn as a final value, you must wrap it in some data structure and unpack it after trampoline returns.

```
(do
  (defn factorial
    ([n] #(factorial n 1N))
    ([n acc] (if (< n 2)
               acc
               #(factorial (dec n) (* acc n)))))

  (trampoline (factorial 20)))
=> 2432902008176640000N
```

top

transduce

```
(transduce xform f coll)
(transduce xform f init coll)
```

Reduce with a transformation of a reduction function f (xf). If init is not supplied, `(f)` will be called to produce it. f should be a reducing step function that accepts both 1 and 2 arguments. Returns the result of applying (the transformed) xf to init and the first item in coll, then applying xf to that result and the 2nd item, etc. If coll contains no items, returns init and f is not called.

`transduce` can work with queues as collection, given that the end of the queue is marked by addding a `nil` element. Otherwise the transducer does not not when to stop reading elements from the queue.

```
   Transformations            Reductions            Control
   -----------------------    ------------------    ---------
   map         map-indexed    rf-first              halt-when
   filter      flatten        rf-last
   drop        drop-while     rf-any?
   drop-last   remove         rf-every?
   take        take-while
   take-last   keep           conj
   dedupe      distinct       +, *
   sorted      reverse        max, min
```

```
(transduce identity + [1 2 3 4])
=> 10


(transduce (map #(+ % 3)) + [1 2 3 4])
=> 22
```

```
(transduce identity max [1 2 3])
=> 3

(transduce identity rf-last [1 2 3])
=> 3

(transduce identity (rf-every? pos?) [1 2 3])
=> true

(transduce (map inc) conj [1 2 3])
=> [2 3 4]

;; transduce all elements of a queue or a deque.
;; calls (take! queue) to get the elements of the queue.
;; note: use nil to mark the end of the queue otherwise
;;       transduce will block forever!
(let [q (conj! (queue) 1 2 3 nil)]
  (transduce (map inc) conj q))
=> [2 3 4]

;; reduce data supplied by a finit lazy seq
(do
  (def counter (atom 5))
  (defn generate []
    (swap! counter dec)
    (if (pos? @counter) @counter nil))
  (transduce (map inc) conj (lazy-seq generate)))
=> [5 4 3 2]

(do
  (def xform (comp (drop 2) (take 3)))
  (transduce xform conj [1 2 3 4 5 6]))
=> [3 4 5]

(do
  (def xform (comp
               (map #(* % 10))
               (map #(+ % 1))
               (sorted compare)
               (drop 3)
               (take 2)
               (reverse)))
  (transduce xform conj [1 2 3 4 5 6]))
=> [51 41]
```

top

true?

```
(true? x)
```

Returns true if x is true, false otherwise

```
(true? true)
=> true
```

```
(true? false)
=> false

(true? nil)
=> false

(true? 0)
=> false

(true? (== 1 1))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

false?
Returns true if x is false, false otherwise

not
Returns true if x is logical false, false otherwise.

top

try

```
(try expr*)
(try expr* (catch selector ex-sym expr*)*)
(try expr* (catch selector ex-sym expr*)* (finally expr*))
```

Exception handling: try - catch - finally

`(try)` without any expression returns `nil`.

The exception types

- :java.lang.Exception
- :java.lang.RuntimeException
- :com.github.jlangch.venice.VncException
- :com.github.jlangch.venice.ValueException

are imported implicitly so its alias :Exception, :RuntimeException, :VncException, and :ValueException can be used as selector without an import of the class.

Selectors

- a class: (e.g., :RuntimeException, :java.text.ParseException), matches any instance of that class
- a key-values vector: (e.g., [key val & kvs]), matches any instance of :ValueException where the exception's value meets the expression `(and (= (get ex-value key) val) ...)`
- a predicate: (a function of one argument like map?, set?), matches any instance of :ValueException where the predicate applied to the exception's value returns true

Notes:

The finally block is just for side effects, like closing resources. It never returns a value!

All exceptions in Venice are *unchecked*. If *checked* exceptions are thrown in Venice they are immediately wrapped in a :RuntimeException before being thrown! If Venice catches a *checked* exception from a Java interop call it wraps it in a :RuntimeException before handling it by the catch block selectors.

Venice follows the Java rules when propagating exceptions:

1. exception from finally block

2. exception from catch block
3. exception from body block

```
(try
   (throw "test")
   (catch :ValueException e
          "caught ~(ex-value e)"))
=> "caught test"

(try
   (throw 100)
   (catch :Exception e -100))
=> -100

(try
   (throw 100)
   (catch :ValueException e (ex-value e))
   (finally (println "...finally")))
...finally
=> 100

(try
   (throw (ex :RuntimeException "message"))
   (catch :RuntimeException e (ex-message e)))
=> "message"

;; exception type selector:
(try
   (throw [1 2 3])
   (catch :ValueException e (ex-value e))
   (catch :RuntimeException e "runtime ex")
   (finally (println "...finally")))
...finally
=> [1 2 3]

;; key-value selector:
(try
   (throw {:a 100, :b 200})
   (catch [:a 100] e
      (println "ValueException, value: ~(ex-value e)"))
   (catch [:a 100, :b 200] e
      (println "ValueException, value: ~(ex-value e)")))
ValueException, value: {:a 100 :b 200}
=> nil

;; key-value selector (exception cause):
(try
   (throw (ex :java.io.IOException "failure"))
   (catch [:cause-type :java.io.IOException] e
      (println "IOException, msg: ~(ex-message (ex-cause e))"))
   (catch :RuntimeException e
      (println "RuntimeException, msg: ~(ex-message e)")))
IOException, msg: failure
=> nil

;; predicate selector:
(try
   (throw {:a 100, :b 200})
   (catch long? e
      (println "ValueException, value: ~(ex-value e)"))
   (catch map? e
```

```
      (println "ValueException, value: ~(ex-value e)"))
   (catch #(and (map? %) (= 100 (:a %))) e
      (println "ValueException, value: ~(ex-value e)"))))
ValueException, value: {:a 100 :b 200}
=> nil


;; predicate selector with custom types:
(do
   (deftype :my-exception1 [message :string, position :long])
   (deftype :my-exception2 [message :string])

   (try
      (throw (my-exception1. "error" 100))
      (catch my-exception1? e
         (println (:value e)))
      (catch my-exception2? e
         (println (:value e)))))
{:custom-type* :user/my-exception1 :message error :position 100}
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

try-with
try-with-resources allows the declaration of resources to be used in a try block with the assurance that the resources will be closed ...

throw
Throws an exception.

ex
Creates an exception of type class with optional args. The class must be a subclass of :java.lang.Exception

top

try-acquire

```
(try-acquire lock)
(try-acquired lock timeout time-unit)
```

Acquires a lock within the given timeout time. Without a timeout returns immediately if the lock is not available.

Returns `true` if the lock could be acquired within the given time else `false`.

```
(let [l (lock)]
  (when (try-acquire l)
    ;; do something
    (release l)))
=> nil


(let [l (lock)]
  (when (try-acquire l 3 :seconds)
    ;; do something
    (release l)))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

lock
Creates a new lock object.

acquire
Acquires a lock, blocking until the lock is available.

release
Releases a lock.

locked?
Returns true if the lock is in use else false.

top

try-with

```
(try-with [bindings*] expr*)
(try-with [bindings*] expr* (catch selector ex-sym expr*)*)
(try-with [bindings*] expr* (catch selector ex-sym expr*)* (finally expr))
```

try-with-resources allows the declaration of resources to be used in a try block with the assurance that the resources will be closed after execution of that block. The resources declared must implement the Closeable or AutoCloseable interface.

Venice follows the Java rules when propagating exceptions:

1. exception from finally block
2. exception from catch block
3. exception from body block
4. exception from resource auto-close

```
(do
  (let [file (io/temp-file "test-", ".txt")]
    (io/spit file "123456789" :append true)
    (try-with [is (io/file-in-stream file)]
      (io/slurp-stream is :binary false))))
=> "123456789"
```

SEE ALSO

try
Exception handling: try - catch - finally

throw
Throws an exception.

ex
Creates an exception of type class with optional args. The class must be a subclass of :java.lang.Exception

top

type

```
(type x)
```

Returns the type of x.

```
(type 5)
=> :core/long


(type [1 2])
=> :core/vector
```

```
(type (. :java.math.BigInteger :valueOf 100))
=> :java.math.BigInteger
```

SEE ALSO

supertype
Returns the super type of x.

supertypes
Returns the super types of x.

instance-of?
Returns true if x is an instance of the given type

top

union

```
(union s1)
(union s1 s2)
(union s1 s2 & sets)
```

Return a set that is the union of the input sets

```
(union (set 1 2 3))
=> #{1 2 3}

(union (set 1 2) (set 2 3))
=> #{1 2 3}

(union (set 1 2 3) (set 1 2) (set 1 4) (set 3))
=> #{1 2 3 4}
```

SEE ALSO

difference
Return a set that is the first set without elements of the remaining sets

intersection
Return a set that is the intersection of the input sets

cons
Returns a new collection where x is the first element and coll is the rest.

conj
Returns a new collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj nil item) returns (item) and (conj item) returns item.

disj
Returns a new set with the x, xs removed.

top

update

```
(update m k f)
(update m k f & fargs)
```

Updates a value in an associative structure, where k is a key and f is a function that will take the old value and any supplied fargs and return the new value. Returns a new structure.

If the key does not exist, `nil` is passed as the old value. The optional fargs are passed to the function f as `(f old-value (f old-value arg1 arg2 ...) ...)`.

```
(update [] 0 (fn [x] 5))
=> [5]

(update [0 1 2] 0 (fn [x] 5))
=> [5 1 2]

(update [0 1 2] 1 (fn [x] (+ x 3)))
=> [0 4 2]

(update {} :a (fn [x] 5))
=> {:a 5}

(update {:a 0} :b (fn [x] 5))
=> {:a 0 :b 5}

(update {:a 0 :b 1} :a (fn [x] (+ x 5)))
=> {:a 5 :b 1}

(update [0 1 2] 1 + 3)
=> [0 4 2]

(update {:a 0 :b 1} :b * 4)
=> {:a 0 :b 4}
```

SEE ALSO

assoc
When applied to a map, returns a new map of the same type, that contains the mapping of key(s) to val(s). When applied to a vector, ...

dissoc
Returns a new coll of the same type, that does not contain a mapping for key(s)

top

update!

```
(update! m k f & fargs)
```

Updates a value in a mutable associative structure, where k is a key and f is a function that will take the old value and any supplied fargs and return the new value. Returns a new structure.

If the key does not exist, `nil` is passed as the old value. The optional fargs are passed to the function f as `(f old-value arg1 arg2 ...)`.

```
(update! (mutable-vector) 0 (fn [x] 5))
=> [5]

(update! (mutable-vector 0 1 2) 0 (fn [x] 5))
=> [5 1 2]

(update! (mutable-vector 0 1 2) 0 (fn [x] (+ x 1)))
=> [1 1 2]
```

```
(update! (mutable-map) :a (fn [x] 5))
=> {:a 5}

(update! (mutable-map :a 0) :b (fn [x] 5))
=> {:a 0 :b 5}

(update! (mutable-map :a 0 :b 1) :a (fn [x] 5))
=> {:a 5 :b 1}

(update! (mutable-vector 0 1 2) 0 + 4)
=> [4 1 2]

(update! (mutable-map :a 0 :b 1) :b * 4)
=> {:a 0 :b 4}
```

SEE ALSO

assoc!
Associates key/vals with a mutable map, returns the map

dissoc!
Dissociates keys from a mutable map, returns the map

top

update-in

```
(update-in [m ks f & fargs])
```

Updates' a value in a nested associative structure, where ks is a sequence of keys and f is a function that will take the old value and any supplied fargs and return the new value, and returns a new nested structure.

If any levels do not exist, hash-maps will be reated.

```
(do
  (def users [ {:name "James" :age 26}
               {:name "John" :age 43} ])
  (update-in users [1 :age] inc))
=> [{:name "James" :age 26} {:name "John" :age 44}]

(update-in {:a 12} [:a] * 4)
=> {:a 48}

(update-in {:a 12} [:a] + 3 4)
=> {:a 19}
```

top

used-memory

```
(used-memory)
```

Returns the currently used memory by the Java VM.

```
(used-memory)
=> "337.5MB"
```

SEE ALSO

total-memory
Returns the total amount of memory available to the Java VM.

top

user-name

```
(user-name)
```

Returns the logged-in's user name.

```
(user-name)
=> "juerg"
```

SEE ALSO

io/user-home-dir
Returns the user's home dir as a java.io.File.

top

uuid

```
(uuid)
```

Generates a UUID.

```
(uuid)
=> "436286e4-ffb0-4c71-be7c-febdae160af1"
```

top

val

```
(val e)
```

Returns the val of the map entry.

```
(val (find {:a 1 :b 2} :b))
=> 2


(val (first (entries {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})))
=> 1
```

SEE ALSO

map

Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

entries
Returns a collection of the map's entries.

key
Returns the key of the map entry.

vals
Returns a collection of the map's values.

top

vals

```
(vals map)
```

Returns a collection of the map's values.

Please note that the functions 'keys' and 'vals' applied to the same map are not guaranteed not return the keys and vals in the same order!

To achieve this, keys and vals can calculated based on the map's entry list:

```
   (let [e (entries {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})]
     (println (map key e))
     (println (map val e)))
```

```
(vals {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3})
=> (1 2 3)
```

SEE ALSO

keys
Returns a collection of the map's keys.

entries
Returns a collection of the map's entries.

map
Applys f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the ...

top

var-get

```
(var-get v)
```

Returns a var's value.

The var must exist (bound with a value) otherwise nil is returned.

```
(var-get +)
=> +


(var-get '+)
=> +


(var-get (symbol "+"))
=> +
```

```
((var-get +) 1 2)
=> 3


(do
  (def x 10)
  (var-get 'x))
=> 10
```

SEE ALSO

var-sym
Returns the var's symbol.

var-name
Returns the unqualified name of the var's symbol.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol.

var-val-meta
Returns the var's value meta data.

var-local?
Returns true if the var is local else false

var-global?
Returns true if the var is global else false

var-thread-local?
Returns true if the var is thread-local else false

top

var-global?

```
(var-global? v)
```

Returns true if the var is global else false

```
(var-global? +)
=> true


(var-global? '+)
=> true


(var-global? (symbol "+"))
=> true


(do
  (def x 10)
  (var-global? x))
=> true


(let [x 10]
  (var-global? x))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

var-get

Returns a var's value.

var-name
Returns the unqualified name of the var's symbol.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol.

var-local?
Returns true if the var is local else false

var-thread-local?
Returns true if the var is thread-local else false

bound?
Returns true if the symbol is bound to a value else false

top

var-local?

```
(var-local? v)
```

Returns true if the var is local else false

```
(var-local? +)
=> true

(var-local? '+)
=> true

(var-local? (symbol "+"))
=> true

(let [x 10]
  (var-local? x))
=> true

(do
  (def x 10)
  (var-local? x))
=> false
```

SEE ALSO

var-get
Returns a var's value.

var-name
Returns the unqualified name of the var's symbol.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol.

var-global?
Returns true if the var is global else false

var-thread-local?
Returns true if the var is thread-local else false

bound?
Returns true if the symbol is bound to a value else false

var-name

```
(var-name v)
```

Returns the unqualified name of the var's symbol.

The var must exist (bound with a value) otherwise nil is returned.

```
(var-name +)
=> "+"


(var-name '+)
=> "+"


(var-name (symbol "+"))
=> "+"


;; aliased function
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (var-name add))
=> "add"


(do
  (def x 10)
  (var-name x))
=> "x"


(let [x 10]
  (var-name x))
=> "x"


;; compare with name
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (name add))
=> "+"


;; compare aliased function with name
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (name add))
=> "+"
```

SEE ALSO

name
Returns the name string of a string, symbol, keyword, or function. If applied to a string it returns the string itself.

var-get
Returns a var's value.

var-sym
Returns the var's symbol.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol.

var-sym-meta
Returns the var's symbol meta data.

var-local?
Returns true if the var is local else false

var-global?
Returns true if the var is global else false

var-thread-local?
Returns true if the var is thread-local else false

top

var-ns

```
(var-ns v)
```

Returns the namespace of the var's symbol.

The var must exist (bound with a value) otherwise nil is returned.

```
(var-ns +)
=> "core"

(var-ns '+)
=> "core"

(var-ns (symbol "+"))
=> "core"

;; aliased function
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (var-ns add))
=> "foo"

(do
  (def x 10)
  (var-ns x))
=> "user"

(let [x 10]
  (var-ns x))
=> nil

;; compare with namespace
(do
  (ns foo)
  (def add +)
  (namespace add))
=> nil

;; compare aliased function with namespace
(do
  (ns foo)
```

```
  (def add +)
  (namespace add))
=> nil
```

SEE ALSO

namespace
Returns the namespace string of a symbol, keyword, or function. If x is a registered namespace returns x.

var-get
Returns a var's value.

var-name
Returns the unqualified name of the var's symbol.

var-local?
Returns true if the var is local else false

var-global?
Returns true if the var is global else false

var-thread-local?
Returns true if the var is thread-local else false

top

var-sym

```
(var-sym v)
```

Returns the var's symbol.

The var must exist (bound with a value) otherwise nil is returned.

```
(var-sym +)
=> core/+

(var-sym '+)
=> core/+

(var-sym (symbol "+"))
=> core/+

(do
  (ns test)
  (defn x [] nil)
  (var-sym x))
=> test/x

(let [x 100] (var-sym x))
=> x

(binding [x 100] (var-sym x))
=> x

(do
  (defn foo [x] (var-sym x))
  (foo nil))
=> x
```

SEE ALSO

var-get
Returns a var's value.

var-name
Returns the unqualified name of the var's symbol.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol.

var-sym-meta
Returns the var's symbol meta data.

var-local?
Returns true if the var is local else false

var-global?
Returns true if the var is global else false

var-thread-local?
Returns true if the var is thread-local else false

top

var-sym-meta

```
(var-sym-meta v)
```

Returns the var's symbol meta data.

The var must exist (bound with a value) otherwise nil is returned.

```
(do
  (def ^{:foo 3} x 100)
  (:foo (var-sym-meta 'x)))
=> 3


(do
  (let [^{:foo 3} x 100]
    (:foo (var-sym-meta 'x))))
=> 3


(do
  (defn bar [^{:foo 3} x]
    (:foo (var-sym-meta 'x)))
  (bar 100))
=> 3
```

SEE ALSO

var-val-meta
Returns the var's value meta data.

var-get
Returns a var's value.

var-sym
Returns the var's symbol.

var-name
Returns the unqualified name of the var's symbol.

bound?
Returns true if the symbol is bound to a value else false

top

var-thread-local?

```
(var-thread-local? v)
```

Returns true if the var is thread-local else false

```
(binding [x 100]
  (var-thread-local? x))
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

var-get
Returns a var's value.

var-name
Returns the unqualified name of the var's symbol.

var-ns
Returns the namespace of the var's symbol.

var-local?
Returns true if the var is local else false

var-global?
Returns true if the var is global else false

bound?
Returns true if the symbol is bound to a value else false

top

var-val-meta

```
(var-val-meta v)
```

Returns the var's value meta data.

The var must exist (bound with a value) otherwise nil is returned.

```
(do
  (def x ^{:foo 4} 100)
  (:foo (var-val-meta 'x)))
=> 4


(do
  (def x (vary-meta 100 assoc :foo 4))
  (:foo (var-val-meta 'x)))
=> 4
```

```
(do
  (let [x ^{:foo 4} 100]
    (:foo (var-val-meta 'x))))
=> 4


(do
  (defn bar [x]
    (:foo (var-val-meta 'x)))
  (bar (vary-meta 100 assoc :foo 4)))
=> 4
```

SEE ALSO

var-sym-meta
Returns the var's symbol meta data.

var-get
Returns a var's value.

var-sym
Returns the var's symbol.

var-name
Returns the unqualified name of the var's symbol.

bound?
Returns true if the symbol is bound to a value else false

top

vary-meta

```
(vary-meta obj f & args)
```

Returns a copy of the object obj, with (apply f (meta obj) args) as its metadata.

```
(meta (vary-meta [1 2] assoc :foo 3))
=> {:foo 3 :line 67 :column 28 :file "example"}
```

SEE ALSO

meta
Returns the metadata of obj, returns nil if there is no metadata.

with-meta
Returns a copy of the object obj, with a map m as its metadata.

var-val-meta
Returns the var's value meta data.

var-sym-meta
Returns the var's symbol meta data.

top

vector

```
(vector & items)
```

Creates a new vector containing the items.

```
(vector)
=> []

(vector 1 2 3)
=> [1 2 3]

(vector 1 2 3 [:a :b])
=> [1 2 3 [:a :b]]

(vector "abc")
=> ["abc"]
```

top

vector*

```
(vector* args)
(vector* a args)
(vector* a b args)
(vector* a b c args)
(vector* a b c d & more)
```

Creates a new vector containing the items prepended to the rest, the last of which will be treated as a collection.

```
(vector* 1 [2 3])
=> [1 2 3]

(vector* 1 2 3 [4])
=> [1 2 3 4]

(vector* 1 2 3 '(4 5))
=> [1 2 3 4 5]

(vector* '[1 2] 3 [4])
=> [[1 2] 3 4]

(vector* nil)
=> nil

(vector* nil [2 3])
=> [nil 2 3]

(vector* 1 2 nil)
=> (1 2)
```

SEE ALSO

cons
Returns a new collection where x is the first element and coll is the rest.

conj
Returns a new collection with the x, xs 'added'. (conj nil item) returns (item) and (conj item) returns item.

concat
Returns a list of the concatenation of the elements in the supplied collections.

list*
Creates a new list containing the items prepended to the rest, the last of which will be treated as a collection.

top

vector?

```
(vector? obj)
```

Returns true if obj is a vector

```
(vector? (vector 1 2))
=> true

(vector? [1 2])
=> true
```

top

version

```
(version)
```

Returns the Venice version.

```
(version)
=> "0.0.0"
```

top

volatile

```
(volatile x)
```

Creates a volatile with the initial value x

```
(do
  (def counter (volatile 0))
  (swap! counter inc)
  (deref counter))
=> 1

(do
  (def counter (volatile 0))
  (reset! counter 9)
  @counter)
=> 9
```

SEE ALSO

deref
Dereferences an atom, a future or a promise object. When applied to an atom, returns its current state. When applied to a future, will ...

reset!
Sets the value of an atom or a volatile to newval without regard for the current value. Returns newval.

swap!
Atomically swaps the value of an atom or a volatile to be: (apply f current-value-of-box args). Note that f may be called multiple ...

top

volatile?

```
(volatile? x)
```

Returns true if x is a volatile, otherwise false

```
(do
   (def counter (volatile 0))
   (volatile? counter))
=> true
```

top

when

```
(when test & body)
```

Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates body in an implicit do.

```
(when (== 1 1) true)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

when-not
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates body in an implicit do.

when-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

if
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

if-not
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

if-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

top

when-complete

```
(when-complete p f)
```

Returns the promise p with the same result or exception at this stage, that executes the action f. Passes the current stage's result value as first and a possible exception as second argument to the function. The asynchronous function f is called presumably for handling side effects.

```
(-> (promise (fn [] "The Quick Brown Fox"))
    (then-apply str/upper-case)
    (when-complete (fn [v,e] (println (pr-str {:value v :ex e}))))
    (then-apply str/lower-case)
    (deref))
{:value "THE QUICK BROWN FOX" :ex nil}
=> "the quick brown fox"
```

SEE ALSO

promise
Returns a promise object that can be read with deref, and set, once only, with deliver. Calls to deref prior to delivery will block, ...

then-accept
Returns a new promise that, when this promise completes normally, is executing the function f with this stage's result as the argument.

then-accept-both
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executing the function f with the two ...

then-apply
Applies a function f on the result of the previous stage of the promise p.

then-combine
Applies a function f to the result of the previous stage of promise p and the result of another promise p-other

then-compose
Composes the result of two promises. f receives the result of the first promise p and returns a new promise that composes that value ...

accept-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completess normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

apply-to-either
Returns a new promise that, when either this or the other given promise completes normally, is executed with the corresponding result ...

or-timeout
Exceptionally completes the promise with a TimeoutException if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

complete-on-timeout
Completes the promise with the given value if not otherwise completed before the given timeout.

top

when-let

```
(when-let bindings & body)
```

bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

If test is true, evaluates the body expressions with binding-form bound to the value of test, if not, yields nil

```
(when-let [value (* 100 2)]
  (str "The expression is true. value=" value))
=> "The expression is true. value=200"
```

SEE ALSO

if-let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

let
Evaluates the expressions and binds the values to symbols in the new local context.

when-not

```
(when-not test & body)
```

Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates body in an implicit do.

```
(when-not (== 1 2) true)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

when
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates body in an implicit do.

when−let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

if
Evaluates test. If logical true, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

if−not
Evaluates test. If logical false, evaluates and returns then expression, otherwise else expression, if supplied, else nil.

if−let
bindings is a vector with 2 elements: binding-form test.

while

```
(while test & body)
```

Repeatedly executes body while test expression is true. Presumes some side-effect will cause test to become false/nil. Returns nil.

```
(do
  (def a (atom 5))
  (while (pos? @a)
    (println @a)
    (swap! a dec)))
5
4
3
2
1
=> nil
```


with-err-str

```
(with-err-str & forms)
```

Evaluates exprs in a context in which `*err*` is bound to a capturing output stream. Returns the string created by any nested printing calls. `with-err-str` can be nested.

```
(with-err-str (println *err* "a string"))
=> "a string\n"
```

SEE ALSO

with-out-str
Evaluates exprs in a context in which *out* is bound to a capturing output stream. Returns the string created by any nested printing ...

top

with-jmx-connection

```
(with-jmx-connection url ssl env & forms)
```

Establishes a JMX connection to access MBeans of a local or remote Java VM.

Without an explicit JMX connection local MBeans will be accessed. This is the default setup.

It is strongly recommended to configure SSL and authentication for the JMX connector!

Authentication

To enable authentication, the server JVM must be started with these system properties:

```
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.port=9999
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.authenticate=true
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.ssl=false
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.password.file=/path/to/jmxremote.password
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.access.file=/path/to/jmxremote.access
```

Example password file (jmxremote.password):

```
admin secret
```

Set file permissions strictly:

```
chmod 600 /path/to/jmxremote.password
```

Example access file (jmxremote.access):

```
admin readwrite
```

SSL

Step 1: Generate Keystore and Truststore

For both client and server, the same keystore can be used for testing:

```
keytool -genkeypair -alias jmxssl -keyalg RSA -keystore jmx.keystore -storepass changeit -validity 365
```

Export the certificate:

```
keytool -export -alias jmxssl -keystore jmx.keystore -file jmx.cer -storepass changeit
```

Create a truststore (to trust the server's certificate):

```
keytool -import -alias jmxssl -file jmx.cer -keystore jmx.truststore -storepass changeit -noprompt
```

Step 2: JMX Server Configuration with SSL

```
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.port=9999
```

```
   -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.rmi.port=9999
   -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.ssl=true
   -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.authenticate=true
   -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.access.file=/path/to/jmxremote.access
   -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.password.file=/path/to/jmxremote.password

   # SSL configuration
   -Djavax.net.ssl.keyStore=/path/to/jmx.keystore
   -Djavax.net.ssl.keyStorePassword=changeit
   -Djavax.net.ssl.trustStore=/path/to/jmx.truststore
   -Djavax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword=changeit
```

```
(with-jmx-connection "service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://localhost:9999/jmxrmi"
                     nil
                     nil
  (let [name (mbean/object-name "java.lang:type=OperatingSystem")]
    (mbean/info name)))

;; example with ssl and username/password authentication
(with-jmx-connection "service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://localhost:9999/jmxrmi"
                     { "javax.net.ssl" true
                       "javax.net.ssl.trustStore" "/path/to/jmx.truststore"
                       "javax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword" "changeit" }
                     { "jmx.remote.credentials" ["username" "password"] }
  (let [name (mbean/object-name "java.lang:type=OperatingSystem")]
    (mbean/info name)))

;; local access (without explicit JMX connection)
(let [name (mbean/object-name "java.lang:type=OperatingSystem")]
  (mbean/info name))
```

top

with-meta

```
(with-meta obj m)
```

Returns a copy of the object obj, with a map m as its metadata.

```
(meta (with-meta [1 2] {:foo 3}))
=> {:foo 3}
```

SEE ALSO

meta
Returns the metadata of obj, returns nil if there is no metadata.

vary-meta
Returns a copy of the object obj, with (apply f (meta obj) args) as its metadata.

var-val-meta
Returns the var's value meta data.

var-sym-meta
Returns the var's symbol meta data.

top

with-out-str

```
(with-out-str & forms)
```

Evaluates exprs in a context in which `*out*` is bound to a capturing output stream. Returns the string created by any nested printing calls. `with-out-str` can be nested.

```
(with-out-str (println "a string"))
=> "a string\n"
```

SEE ALSO

with-err-str
Evaluates exprs in a context in which *err* is bound to a capturing output stream. Returns the string created by any nested printing ...

top

with-sh-dir

```
(with-sh-dir dir & forms)
```

Sets the directory for use with sh, see sh for details.

```
(with-sh-dir "/tmp" (sh "ls" "-l"))
```

SEE ALSO

sh
Launches a new sub-process.

with-sh-env
Sets the environment for use with sh.

with-sh-throw
Shell commands executed within a with-sh-throw context throw an exception if the spawned shell process returns an exit code other than 0.

top

with-sh-env

```
(with-sh-env env & forms)
```

Sets the environment for use with `sh`.

```
(with-sh-env {"NAME" "foo"} (sh "ls" "-l"))
```

SEE ALSO

sh
Launches a new sub-process.

with-sh-dir
Sets the directory for use with sh, see sh for details.

with-sh-throw
Shell commands executed within a with-sh-throw context throw an exception if the spawned shell process returns an exit code other than 0.

top

with-sh-throw

```
(with-sh-throw forms)
```

Shell commands executed within a `with-sh-throw` context throw an exception if the spawned shell process returns an exit code other than 0.

For use with `sh`, see sh for details. `with-sh-throw` can be nested.

```
(with-sh-throw (sh "ls" "-l"))
```

SEE ALSO

sh
Launches a new sub-process.

with-sh-env
Sets the environment for use with sh.

with-sh-dir
Sets the directory for use with sh, see sh for details.

top

xml/children

```
(xml/children nodes)
```

Returns the children of the XML nodes collection

```
(do
  (load-module :xml)
  (xml/children
    (list (xml/parse-str "<a><b>B</b></a>"))))
=> ({:content ["B"] :tag "b"})
```

top

xml/parse

```
(xml/parse s)
(xml/parse s handler)
```

Parses and loads the XML from the source s with the parser XMLHandler handler. The source may be an InputSource or an InputStream.

Returns a tree of XML element maps with the keys :tag, :attrs, and :content.

top

xml/parse-str

```
(xml/parse-str s)
(xml/parse-str s handler)
```

Parses an XML from the string s. Returns a tree of XML element maps with the keys :tag, :attrs, and :content.

```
(do
  (load-module :xml)
  (xml/parse-str "<a><b>B</b></a>"))
=> {:content [{:content ["B"] :tag "b"}] :tag "a"}
```

top

xml/path->

```
(xml/path-> path nodes)
```

Applies the path to a node or a collection of nodes

```
(do
  (load-module :xml)
  (let [nodes (xml/parse-str "<a><b><c>C</c></b></a>")
        path [(xml/tag= "b")
              (xml/tag= "c")
              xml/text
              first]]
    (xml/path-> path nodes)))
=> "C"
```

top

xml/text

```
(xml/text nodes)
```

Returns a list of text contents of the XML nodes collection

```
(do
  (load-module :xml)
  (let [nodes (xml/parse-str "<a><b>B</b></a>")
        path [(xml/tag= "b")
              xml/text]]
    (xml/path-> path nodes)))
=> ("B")
```

top

zero?

```
(zero? x)
```

Returns true if x zero else false

```
(zero? 0)
=> true

(zero? 2)
=> false

(zero? 0I)
=> true

(zero? 0.0F)
=> true

(zero? 0.0)
=> true

(zero? 0.0M)
=> true
```

SEE ALSO

neg?
Returns true if x smaller than zero else false

pos?
Returns true if x greater than zero else false

top

zipmap

```
(zipmap keys vals)
```

Returns a map with the keys mapped to the corresponding vals.

To create a list of tuples from two or more lists use
`(map list '(1 2 3) '(4 5 6))`.

```
(zipmap [:a :b :c :d :e] [1 2 3 4 5])
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3 :d 4 :e 5}

(zipmap [:a :b :c] [1 2 3 4 5])
=> {:a 1 :b 2 :c 3}
```

top

zipvault/add-empty-folder

```
(zipvault/add-empty-folder zip passphrase name)
```

Adds an empty folder to the zip file.

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  ;; create "vault.zip"
  ;;          └── data/
  ;;          └── doc/
  ;;              └── setup/

  (let [zip (io/file "vault.zip")]
    (zipvault/add-empty-folder zip "pwd" "data")
    (zipvault/add-empty-folder zip "pwd" "doc/setup")))
```

SEE ALSO

zipvault/zip
Creates an AES-256 encrypted and password protected zip form the entries and writes it to out. out may be a file or an output stream.

zipvault/add-file
Adds a file to the zip.

zipvault/add-files
Adds a list of files to the zip.

zipvault/add-folder
Adds a folder to the zip file.

zipvault/add-stream
Creates a new entry in the zip file and adds the content of the input stream to the zip file.

zipvault/remove-files
Removes all files from the zip file that match the names in the input list.

top

zipvault/add-file

```
(zipvault/add-file zip passphrase file)
(zipvault/add-file zip passphrase filename-in-zip file)
```

Adds a file to the zip.

`filename-in-zip` Set the filename that will be used to include a file into the ZIP file to a different name that given by the source filename added to the ZIP file. The `filename-in-zip` must adhere to the ZIP filename specification, including the use of forward slash '/' as the directory separator, and it must also be a relative file.

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  ;; create "vault.zip"
  ;;          ├── a.txt
  ;;          └── b.txt

  (let [zip   (io/file "vault.zip")
        tmp-1 (io/file (io/tmp-dir) "a.txt")
        tmp-2 (io/file (io/tmp-dir) "b.txt")]
    (io/spit tmp-1 "1234")
    (io/spit tmp-2 "2345")
    (io/delete-file-on-exit tmp-1)
    (io/delete-file-on-exit tmp-2)

    (zipvault/add-file zip "pwd" tmp-1)
    (zipvault/add-file zip "pwd" tmp-2)))
```

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  ;; create "vault.zip"
  ;;          └── test/
  ;;              ├── aa1.txt
  ;;              └── bb2.txt

  (let [zip   (io/file "vault.zip")
        tmp-1 (io/file (io/tmp-dir) "a1.txt")
        tmp-2 (io/file (io/tmp-dir) "b2.txt")]
    (io/spit tmp-1 "1234")
    (io/spit tmp-2 "2345")
    (io/delete-file-on-exit tmp-1)
    (io/delete-file-on-exit tmp-2)

    (zipvault/add-file zip "pwd" "test/aa1.txt" tmp-1)
    (zipvault/add-file zip "pwd" "test/bb2.txt" tmp-2)))
```

SEE ALSO

zipvault/zip
Creates an AES-256 encrypted and password protected zip form the entries and writes it to out. out may be a file or an output stream.

zipvault/add-files
Adds a list of files to the zip.

zipvault/add-folder
Adds a folder to the zip file.

zipvault/add-empty-folder
Adds an empty folder to the zip file.

zipvault/add-stream
Creates a new entry in the zip file and adds the content of the input stream to the zip file.

zipvault/remove-files
Removes all files from the zip file that match the names in the input list.

top

zipvault/add-files

```
(zipvault/add-files zip passphrase root-folder-name-in-zip & files)
```

Adds a list of files to the zip.

'root-folder-name-in-zip' set the folder name that will be prepended to the filenames in the ZIP. Must be either `nil` or a non blank string!

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  ;; create "vault.zip"
  ;;          ├── a1.txt
  ;;          ├── b2.txt
  ;;          └── copies/
  ;;              ├── a1.txt
  ;;              └── b2.txt

  (let [zip   (io/file "vault.zip")
        tmp-1 (io/file (io/tmp-dir) "a1.txt")
        tmp-2 (io/file (io/tmp-dir) "b2.txt")]
```

```
    (io/spit tmp-1 "1234")
    (io/spit tmp-2 "2345")
    (io/delete-file-on-exit tmp-1)
    (io/delete-file-on-exit tmp-2)

    (zipvault/zip zip "pwd" "a.txt" "A")
    (zipvault/add-files zip "pwd" nil tmp-1 tmp-2)
    (zipvault/add-files zip "pwd" "copies/" tmp-1 tmp-2)))
```

SEE ALSO

zipvault/zip
Creates an AES-256 encrypted and password protected zip form the entries and writes it to out. out may be a file or an output stream.

zipvault/add−file
Adds a file to the zip.

zipvault/add−folder
Adds a folder to the zip file.

zipvault/add−empty−folder
Adds an empty folder to the zip file.

zipvault/add−stream
Creates a new entry in the zip file and adds the content of the input stream to the zip file.

zipvault/remove−files
Removes all files from the zip file that match the names in the input list.

top

zipvault/add-folder

```
(zipvault/add-folder zip passphrase folder)
(zipvault/add-folder zip passphrase folder include-root-folder?)
(zipvault/add-folder zip passphrase folder include-root-folder? exclude-fn)
(zipvault/add-folder zip passphrase folder root-folder-name-in-zip include-root-folder? exclude-fn)
```

Adds a folder to the zip file.

'root-folder-name-in-zip' set the folder name that will be prepended to the filenames in the ZIP. Must be either `nil` or a non blank string!

If 'include-root-folder?' (default true) is true the root folder name will be added to the entry name as folder.

The 'exclude-fn' filters the files in the folder that are to be excluded from the zip. 'exclude-fn' is a single argument function that receives a file and returns true if the files is to be excluded otherwise it returns false. May be `nil`.

Note: To add a folder but without any files of the folder

```
   (let [zip (io/file "data.zip")]
      (zipvault/add-folder zip "123" (io/file "/tmp/test/data") true (fn [x] true)))
```

This creates the zip "data.zip" with the empty folder "data".

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  ;; create "vault.zip"
  ;;          ├── a1.txt
  ;;          └── b2.txt

  (let [zip        (io/file "vault.zip")
        tmp-folder (io/file (io/tmp-dir) "data")
        tmp-1      (io/file tmp-folder "a1.txt")
        tmp-2      (io/file tmp-folder "b2.txt")]
```

```
    (io/mkdir tmp-folder)
    (io/spit tmp-1 "1234")
    (io/spit tmp-2 "2345")
    (io/delete-file-on-exit tmp-folder)

    (zipvault/add-folder zip "pwd" tmp-folder false)))

(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  ;; create "vault.zip"
  ;;          └── data/
  ;;              ├── a1.txt
  ;;              └── b2.txt

  (defn exclude-fn [file] (io/file-ext? file "log"))

  (let [zip        (io/file "vault.zip")
        tmp-folder (io/file (io/tmp-dir) "data")
        tmp-1      (io/file tmp-folder "a1.txt")
        tmp-2      (io/file tmp-folder "b2.txt")
        tmp-3      (io/file tmp-folder "c3.log")]
    (io/mkdir tmp-folder)
    (io/spit tmp-1 "12")
    (io/spit tmp-2 "23")
    (io/spit tmp-3 "34")
    (io/delete-file-on-exit tmp-folder)

    (zipvault/zip zip "pwd")
    (zipvault/add-folder zip "pwd" tmp-folder true exclude-fn)))

(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  ;; create "vault.zip"
  ;;          └── backup/
  ;;              ├── a1.txt
  ;;              └── b2.txt

  (let [zip        (io/file "vault.zip")
        tmp-folder (io/file (io/tmp-dir) "data")
        tmp-1      (io/file tmp-folder "a1.txt")
        tmp-2      (io/file tmp-folder "b2.txt")]
    (io/mkdir tmp-folder)
    (io/spit tmp-1 "12")
    (io/spit tmp-2 "23")
    (io/delete-file-on-exit tmp-folder)

    (zipvault/add-folder zip "pwd" tmp-folder "backup" true nil)))
```

SEE ALSO

zipvault/zip
Creates an AES-256 encrypted and password protected zip form the entries and writes it to out. out may be a file or an output stream.

zipvault/add-file
Adds a file to the zip.

zipvault/add-files
Adds a list of files to the zip.

zipvault/add-empty-folder
Adds an empty folder to the zip file.

zipvault/add-stream

Creates a new entry in the zip file and adds the content of the input stream to the zip file.

zipvault/remove-files
Removes all files from the zip file that match the names in the input list.

top

zipvault/add-stream

```
(zipvault/add-stream zip passphrase name is)
```

Creates a new entry in the zip file and adds the content of the input stream to the zip file.

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  (let [zip (io/file "vault.zip")
        is  (io/string-in-stream "100")]
    (zipvault/add-stream zip "pwd" "100.txt" is)))


(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  ;; create "vault.zip"
  ;;          ├── a.txt
  ;;          └── data/
  ;;              ├── b.txt
  ;;              └── c.txt

  (let [zip (io/file "vault.zip")
        is1  (io/string-in-stream "100")
        is2  (io/string-in-stream "200")
        is3  (io/string-in-stream "300")]
    (zipvault/add-stream zip "pwd" "a.txt" is1)
    (zipvault/add-stream zip "pwd" "data/b.txt" is2)
    (zipvault/add-stream zip "pwd" "data/c.txt" is3)))

(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  ;; create "vault.zip"
  ;;          └── data/
  ;;              ├── a.txt
  ;;              └── old/
  ;;                  ├── b.txt
  ;;                  └── c.txt

  (let [zip (io/file "vault.zip")
        is1  (io/string-in-stream "100")
        is2  (io/string-in-stream "200")
        is3  (io/string-in-stream "300")]
    (zipvault/add-stream zip "pwd" "data/a.txt" is1)
    (zipvault/add-stream zip "pwd" "data/old/b.txt" is2)
    (zipvault/add-stream zip "pwd" "data/old/c.txt" is3)))
```

SEE ALSO

zipvault/zip
Creates an AES-256 encrypted and password protected zip form the entries and writes it to out. out may be a file or an output stream.

zipvault/add-file
Adds a file to the zip.

zipvault/add-files
Adds a list of files to the zip.

zipvault/add-folder
Adds a folder to the zip file.

zipvault/add-empty-folder
Adds an empty folder to the zip file.

zipvault/remove-files
Removes all files from the zip file that match the names in the input list.

top

zipvault/encrypted?

```
(zipvault/encrypted? zip)
```

Extracts a specific file from the zip file to the destination path.

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  (zipvault/zip (io/file "vault.zip") "pwd" "a.txt" "abc")
  (zipvault/encrypted? (io/file "vault.zip")))
```

top

zipvault/entropy

```
(zipvault/entropy passphrase)
```

Returns the passphrase's entropy in bits.

The password entropy using the formula: **E = log2(RL)**

- **E** stands for password entropy, measured in bits
- **Log2** is a mathematical formula that converts the total number of possible character combinations to bits
- **R** stands for the range of characters
- **L** stands for the number of characters in a password

The entropy is calculated based on 26 lower and upper case letters, 10 digits, and 24 symbols like °+*%&/()=?'`^:_,.-$£!#~;

Note: The function just calculates the entropy. A strong passphrase does not rely on the entropy solely. Avoid passphrases containing words from the dictionary ("admin_passw0rd"), dates (birthdate, ...), repetitions ("aaaaa"), or sequences ("123456")!

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)
  (zipvault/entropy "uibsd6b38hs7b_La'sdgk898wbver"))
=> 186.36167788636087
```

SEE ALSO

zipvault/zip
Creates an AES-256 encrypted and password protected zip form the entries and writes it to out. out may be a file or an output stream.

top

zipvault/extract-all

```
(zipvault/extract-all zip destpath)
(zipvault/extract-all zip passphrase destpath)
```

Extracts all files from the zip file to the destination path.

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  (zipvault/zip (io/file "vault.zip")
                "pwd"
                "a.txt" "abc"
                "b.txt" "def")

  (zipvault/extract-all (io/file "vault.zip")
                        "pwd"
                        "."))
```

SEE ALSO

zipvault/zip
Creates an AES-256 encrypted and password protected zip form the entries and writes it to out. out may be a file or an output stream.

zipvault/extract−file
Extracts a specific file or folder from the zip file to the destination path.

zipvault/extract−file−data
Extracts a specific file from the zip file and returns it as binary data. in may be a file or an input stream.

top

zipvault/extract-file

```
(zipvault/extract-file zip password filename destpath)
```

Extracts a specific file or folder from the zip file to the destination path.

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  (zipvault/zip (io/file "vault.zip")
                "pwd"
                "a.txt" "abc"
                "b.txt" "def")

  ;; extract a file
  (zipvault/extract-file (io/file "vault.zip")
                         "pwd"
                         "a.txt"
                         "."))

(do
  (load-module :zipvault)
```

```
  (zipvault/zip (io/file "vault.zip")
                "pwd"
                "words/one.txt" "one"
                "words/two.txt" "two"
                "logs/001.log" "xxx")

  ;; extract a folder
  (zipvault/extract-file (io/file "vault.zip")
                         "pwd"
                         "words/"
                         "."))
```

SEE ALSO

zipvault/zip
Creates an AES-256 encrypted and password protected zip form the entries and writes it to out. out may be a file or an output stream.

zipvault/extract−all
Extracts all files from the zip file to the destination path.

zipvault/extract−file−data
Extracts a specific file from the zip file and returns it as binary data. in may be a file or an input stream.

top

zipvault/extract-file-data

```
(zipvault/extract-file-data in passphrase filename)
```

Extracts a specific file from the zip file and returns it as binary data. in may be a file or an input stream.

Returns `nil` if the file does not exist.

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  (zipvault/zip (io/file "vault.zip")
                "pwd"
                "a.txt" "abc"
                "b.txt" "def")

  (zipvault/extract-file-data (io/file "vault.zip")
                              "pwd"
                              "a.txt"))
```

SEE ALSO

zipvault/zip
Creates an AES-256 encrypted and password protected zip form the entries and writes it to out. out may be a file or an output stream.

zipvault/extract−file
Extracts a specific file or folder from the zip file to the destination path.

zipvault/extract−all
Extracts all files from the zip file to the destination path.

top

zipvault/remove-files

```
(zipvault/remove-files zip passphrase & files)
```

Removes all files from the zip file that match the names in the input list.

If any of the files is a directory, all the files and directories under this directory will be removed as well.

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  (let [zip (io/file "vault.zip")]
    (zipvault/zip zip "pwd" "a.txt" "A" "b.txt" "B")
    (zipvault/remove-files zip "pwd" "a.txt")))
```

SEE ALSO

zipvault/zip
Creates an AES-256 encrypted and password protected zip form the entries and writes it to out. out may be a file or an output stream.

zipvault/add-file
Adds a file to the zip.

zipvault/add-files
Adds a list of files to the zip.

zipvault/add-folder
Adds a folder to the zip file.

zipvault/add-stream
Creates a new entry in the zip file and adds the content of the input stream to the zip file.

top

zipvault/valid-zip-file?

```
(zipvault/valid-zip-file? zip)
```

Returns true if the zip is a valid zip file else false.

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  (zipvault/zip (io/file "vault.zip") "pwd" "a.txt" "abc")
  (zipvault/valid-zip-file? (io/file "vault.zip")))
```

top

zipvault/zip

```
(zipvault/zip out passphrase & entries)
```

Creates an AES-256 encrypted and password protected zip form the entries and writes it to out. out may be a file or an output stream.

An entry is given by a name and data. The entry data may be nil, a bytebuf, a string, a file, an input stream, or a producer function. An entry name with a trailing '/' creates a directory.

Entry value types:

nil	an empty file is written to the zip entry
bytebuf	the bytes are written to the zip entry

string	the string is written to the zip entry
file	the content of the file is written to the zip entry
input stream	the slurped input stream data is written to the zip entry
function	a producer function with a single output stream argument. All data written to the stream is written to the zip entry. The stream can be flushed but must not be closed!

Passphrases:

The AES-256 algorithm requires a 256-bit key as input. One should use a passphrase with at least 128 bits of entropy (that's roughly a 20-character passphrase of random upper/lower/digits/symbols). Less is dropping below general limits of safety, and more than 256 bits won't accomplish anything.

See function: `zipvault/entropy`

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)
  (zipvault/zip (io/file "vault.zip") "pwd")) ; empty zip


(do
  (load-module :zipvault)
  (zipvault/zip (io/file "vault.zip") "pwd" "a.txt" "abc"))


(do
  (load-module :zipvault)
  (zipvault/zip (io/file-out-stream "vault.zip")
                "pwd"
                "a.txt"       "abc"
                "b.txt"       (bytebuf [100 101 102])))


(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  (let [file (io/file (io/tmp-dir) "c.txt")]
    (io/spit file "1234")
    (io/delete-file-on-exit c-tmp)

    ;; create "vault.zip"
    ;;          ├── a.txt
    ;;          ├── b.txt
    ;;          ├── c.txt
    ;;          ├── d.txt
    ;;          ├── e.txt
    ;;          ├── empty.txt
    ;;          └── xx/
    ;;              └── g.txt
    (zipvault/zip
        (io/file "vault.zip")
        "pwd"
        "a.txt"       "abc"
        "b.txt"       (bytebuf "def")
        file          file  ; aquivalent:  (io/file-basename file) file
        "d.txt"       (io/string-in-stream "ghi")
        "e.txt"       (fn [os]
                        (let [wr (io/wrap-os-with-buffered-writer os)]
                          (println wr "200")
                          (flush wr)))
        "empty.txt"   nil
        "xx/g.txt"    "jkl")))
```

SEE ALSO

zipvault/zip-folder
Creates an AES-256 encrypted and password protected zip from the folder.

zipvault/entries
Returns a list of the entry names in the zip.

zipvault/add−file
Adds a file to the zip.

zipvault/add−files
Adds a list of files to the zip.

zipvault/add−folder
Adds a folder to the zip file.

zipvault/add−empty−folder
Adds an empty folder to the zip file.

zipvault/add−stream
Creates a new entry in the zip file and adds the content of the input stream to the zip file.

zipvault/remove−files
Removes all files from the zip file that match the names in the input list.

zipvault/extract−file
Extracts a specific file or folder from the zip file to the destination path.

zipvault/extract−all
Extracts all files from the zip file to the destination path.

zipvault/extract−file−data
Extracts a specific file from the zip file and returns it as binary data. in may be a file or an input stream.

zipvault/entropy
Returns the passphrase's entropy in bits.

top

zipvault/zip-folder

```
(zipvault/zip-folder out passphrase folder)
(zipvault/zip-folder out passphrase folder include-root-folder?)
(zipvault/zip-folder out passphrase folder include-root-folder? exclude-fn)
```

Creates an AES-256 encrypted and password protected zip from the folder.

If 'include-root-folder?' (default true) is true the root folder name will be added to the entry name as folder.

The 'exclude-fn' filters the files in the folder that are to be excluded from the zip. 'exclude-fn' is a single argument function that receives a file and returns true if the files is to be excluded otherwise it returns false.

```
(do
  (load-module :zipvault)

  (let [zip        (io/file "vault.zip")
        tmp-folder (io/file (io/tmp-dir) "ziptest")
        tmp-1      (io/file tmp-folder "a1.txt")
        tmp-2      (io/file tmp-folder "a2.txt")]
    (io/mkdir tmp-folder)
    (io/spit tmp-1 "1234")
    (io/spit tmp-2 "2345")
    (io/delete-file-on-exit tmp-folder)

    (zipvault/zip-folder zip "pwd" tmp-folder)))


(do
  (load-module :zipvault)
```

```
(defn exclude-fn [file] (io/file-ext? file "log"))

(let [zip        (io/file "vault.zip")
      tmp-folder (io/file (io/tmp-dir) "ziptest")
      tmp-1      (io/file tmp-folder "a.txt")
      tmp-2      (io/file tmp-folder "b.txt")
      tmp-3      (io/file tmp-folder "c.log")]
  (io/mkdir tmp-folder)
  (io/spit tmp-1 "12")
  (io/spit tmp-2 "23")
  (io/spit tmp-3 "34")
  (io/delete-file-on-exit tmp-folder)

  (zipvault/zip-folder zip "pwd" tmp-folder true exclude-fn)))
```

SEE ALSO

zipvault/zip
Creates an AES-256 encrypted and password protected zip form the entries and writes it to out. out may be a file or an output stream.

zipvault/add−file
Adds a file to the zip.

zipvault/add−files
Adds a list of files to the zip.

zipvault/add−folder
Adds a folder to the zip file.

zipvault/add−empty−folder
Adds an empty folder to the zip file.

zipvault/add−stream
Creates a new entry in the zip file and adds the content of the input stream to the zip file.

top

{}

Creates a hash map.

```
{:a 10 :b 20}
=> {:a 10 :b 20}
```