
Clashgap

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GETTING STARTED

1	How it works	3
2	Getting Started	5
3	Fundamental Functions	7
4	Advanced Features	9
5	About Clashgap	13

Clashgap is a diff/compression module in Python

HOW IT WORKS

In case if you have two strings:

“This is a sentence...” and “This is a word...”

you could “clash” both of them together and find their gap, to get an array looking something like:

[“This is a”, [“sentence”, “word”], “...”]

As you can the clashgap algorithm looks for collisions in the two strings to find the gap. The clashgaped string maybe used for compression or as the diff of the input strings

GETTING STARTED

To start using the package you would have to install it. Have a look at the Installation guide. After that out of the way, give it a try by following the instructions at the Give it a try guide

- *Installing Clashgap*
- *Give it a try*

2.1 Installation

The installation is simple and obvious. Assuming you have Python and pip installed, enter the following into the command line

```
$pip install clashgap
```

This will install clashgap and all it's dependencies. After installation, you may want to *give it a try*

2.2 Give it a try

This page assumes that you have already *installed clashgap*

Open a compatible Python shell and follow along

```
>>> import clashgap as cg

>>> cg.gap(["spam", "ham"])
[['sp', 'h'], 'am']

>>> cg.fill(['sp', 'h'], 'am')
["spam", "ham"]
```

You have successfully demonstrated the usage of the *gap* and *fill* functions, which are the most fundamental function in the clashgap module. Also check out other features in the module like the *Clash class*.

FUNDAMENTAL FUNCTIONS

The fundamental functions of the package is `gap()` and `fill()`

- *The `gap()` function*
- *The `fill()` function*

3.1 The `fill()` function

The `fill` function is used to combine a gap object, to get the clash. It accepts a list representing the gap as parameter, and returns another list representing the clash

```
fill(clash: list) -> list
```

Here is a demonstration of it's usage

```
import clashgap
gap = clashgap.fill(["sp", "h"], "am")
print(gap)
```

stdout:

```
["spam", "ham"]
```

The `gap()` and `fill()` functions are inverse of each other. So `gap(fill(x)) == x` and `fill(gap(y)) == y` are both True, for any valid `x` and `y`

Note: The `fill` function currently only supports input list of length two

3.2 The `gap()` functions

The `gap` function is used to combine a list with two elements into a gap object. It accepts a list with two elements as parameter, and returns another list representing the gap of the input list

```
gap(clash: list) -> list
```

Here is a demonstration of it's usage

```
import clashgap
gap = clashgap.gap(["spam", "ham"])
print(gap)
```

stdout:

```
[["sp", "h"], "am"]]
```

The `gap()` and `fill()` functions are inverse of each other. So `fill(gap(x)) == x` and `gap(fill(y)) == y` are both True, for any valid `x` and `y`

Note: The `gap` function currently only supports input list of length two

ADVANCED FEATURES

You could also check out the Clash class, which enables you to instantiate a Clash object, with the input array.

- *The Clash class*

4.1 Using the Clash class

Clash is a name given to the combination of multiple strings which is used to find the gap of the strings. Think of it as an object between gap and fill.

You could make use of the Clash class implemented in the clashgap module to Clash two strings and find its gap and fill. The Clash can be initialized by passing the input strings as a list. Here is a demonstration

```
clash = Clash(["spam", "ham"])
```

Note: The Clash class currently only supports input list of length two

4.1.1 Constituent Methods

Name	Description
<i>gap()</i>	use this method to find the gap of the clash
<i>fill()</i>	this method returns the filled gap

gap

Clash.gap() method returns the gap of the clash as a list

```
def gap(self: Clash) -> list
```

Here is a demonstration on how you can call the function

```
>>> clash = Clash(["spam", "ham"])
>>> clash.gap()
[["sp", "h"], "am"]
```

fill

Clash.fill() method returns the clash itself as a list

```
def fill(self: Clash) -> list
```

Here is a demonstration on how you can call the function

```
>>> clash = Clash(["spam", "ham"])
>>> clash.fill()
["spam", "ham"]
```

As you see, the fill() just returns the clash as a list. `Clash(x).fill() == x` is True for any valid x

4.1.2 Using in-built function on Clash objects

In-built functions	Description
<code>str()</code>	<code>str(clash)</code> returns the gap of Clash as a string
<code>repr()</code>	<code>repr(clash)</code> returns the gap of Clash as a string

`__str__`

```
def __str__(self: Clash) -> str
```

The `__str__` is a magic method used to define the behaviour on using the in-built `str()` function on a Clash object. Passing a Clash object on the `str` function will return the gap of the Clash object as a string

Here is a demonstration

```
>>> clash = Clash(["spam", "ham"])
>>> str(clash)
"['sp', 'h'], 'am']"
>>> type(str(clash))
<class 'str'>
```

As per the demonstration, `str(x) == str(x.gap())` is True, for any valid Clash x

`__repr__`

```
def __repr__(self: Clash) -> str
```

The `__repr__` is a magic method used to define the behaviour on using the in-built `repr()` function on a Clash object. Passing a Clash object on the `repr` function will return the gap of the Clash object as a string

Here is a demonstration

```
>>> clash = Clash(["spam", "ham"])
>>> repr(clash)
"['sp', 'h'], 'am']"
>>> type(repr(clash))
<class 'str'>
```

As per the demonstration, `repr(x) == str(x.gap())` is True, for any valid Clash `x`

ABOUT CLASHGAP

To find more about the project, you may head on to any of these links

- [PyPI project page](#)
- [GitHub repo](#)
- [Changelog](#)
- [All Links](#)

5.1 Changelog

All notable changes to this project will be documented in this file.

The format is based on [Keep a Changelog](#), and this project adheres to [Semantic Versioning](#).

5.1.1 Unreleased

5.1.2 v1.0.0: The fill() function - 2021-07-29

Added

- Introducing CHANGELOG
- You can now find the Changelog link on the PyPI project page
- Implemented fill() function
- Defined `__all__`; Now you can use `from clashgap import *`

Changed

- Internal code quality improvements and standardization

5.1.3 v0.2.0: Quality Rollup 0x00 - 2021-07-23

Added

- Now you can use the `str()` function for clash objects
- You can now find Issue Tracker link on the PyPI project page

Changed

- Several Internal code quality improvements and standardization

5.1.4 v0.1.0: The Birth! - 2021-07-22

- Initial release

5.2 Project Links

Links	Description
Repository	The Source Code of the module lies here
Documentation	You are here
Changelog	All notable changes to this project are documented here
Bug Tracker	Bug-reports and feature-requests goes here
PyPI project page	This is where the project is hosted
LGTM analysis Page	Igtm analysis our source and makes sure the quality of the code is at it's best