An outline of the \textit{Ruuid} package and its required functionality. A uuid is a 16 byte (128 bit) unsigned char. There is also a 36 byte string representation. As I read the spec neither is NULL terminated. I propose representing a uuid in R as an S4 class. Instances have two slots, \texttt{uuid} and \texttt{string}; both of which will be length one character vectors. Each will contain a \texttt{CHAR} SXP which will be NULL terminated.

The R interface will consist of four functions that mimic the underlying C structure.

\texttt{getuuid} \hspace{1em} Return one object of class \texttt{uuid}.

\texttt{str2uuid} \hspace{1em} Take a string and return the relevant uuid (as a length one character vector).

\texttt{uuid2str} \hspace{1em} Take a uuid and return a string.

Note that all three functions should probably be implemented using a interface function. That is, R calls \texttt{Ruuid\_something}, that calls the real C routine. This will allow us to share the second set of C entry points with other libraries. It is very unlikely that much uuid processing will happen at the R level, but it will happen at the C level.

The windows interface is different from the Linux one. There is an example at \url{http://www.codeproject.com/string/uniquestring.asp}. Here, rather than build Ts’o’s library we should just link to the built in one (\texttt{rpcrt4.lib}). This has (at least) one more function, \texttt{UuidCreateSequential} which we should probably provide and R interface for (for Unix just make it the same as \texttt{getuuid}).

An interesting question is whether a uuid created under Windows (and serialized via R’s mechanism) will restore on Unix and will have the same relationship between uuid and its string representation. You might want to create two rda’s (one with a Unix version and one with a Windows version), then testing on any platform could be designed to say whether string \texttt{<->} uuid equality is preserved.