

talk03 练习与作业

目录

练习和作业说明	1
talk03 内容回顾	1
练习与作业 1, <code>data.frame</code>	2
练习与作业 2, <code>tibble</code>	17
练习与作业 3: IO	24

练习和作业说明

将相关代码填写入以 “{r}” 标志的代码框中，运行并看到正确的结果；

完成后，用工具栏里的 “Knit” 按键生成 PDF 文档；

将生成的 PDF 改为：姓名-学号-talk03 作业.pdf，并提交到老师指定的平台/钉群。

talk03 内容回顾

- 二维表: `data.frame`, `tibble`
 - 声明
 - 操作
 - * 增减行、列
 - * 合并

- 常用相关函数
 - * `nrow`, `ncol`, `dim`, `str`, `head`, `tail`
- `data.frame` 和 `tibble` 的不同
- 高级技巧:
 - * `with`, `within`

- IO

- 系统自带函数
- `readr` 带的函数
- 不同格式的读取
- 从网络、压缩文件读取

练习与作业 1, `data.frame`

注：以下内容来自 <https://www.r-exercises.com/>。

- 生成下面的 `data.frame` 的前三列，之后再增加 `Sex` 这列

	Age	Height	Weight	Sex
Alex	25	177	57	F
Lilly	31	163	69	F
Mark	23	190	83	M
Oliver	52	179	75	M
Martha	76	163	70	F
Lucas	49	183	83	M
Caroline	26	164	53	F

```
## 先生成前三列；
dat1 <-
data.frame( Age = c(25,31,23,52,76,49,26),
            Height = c(177,163,190,179,163,183,164),
```

```
        Weight = c(57,69,83,75,70,83,53)
    )
row.names(dat1) <- c("Alex","Lilly","Mark","Oliver","Martha","Lucas","Caroline")
## 再插入第四列
Sex <- c("F","F","M","M","F","M","F")
dat1 <- cbind(dat1,Sex)
## 显示最终结果
dat1;
```

##	Age	Height	Weight	Sex
## Alex	25	177	57	F
## Lilly	31	163	69	F
## Mark	23	190	83	M
## Oliver	52	179	75	M
## Martha	76	163	70	F
## Lucas	49	183	83	M
## Caroline	26	164	53	F

-
- 生成以下 `data.frame`，确保 `Working` 这列的类型是 `character`，而不是 `factor`

	Working
Alex	Yes
Lilly	No
Mark	No
Oliver	Yes
Martha	Yes
Lucas	No
Caroline	Yes

```
## 生成 data.frame
dat2 <-
data.frame(Working = c("Yes","No","No","Yes","Yes","No","Yes"))
row.names(dat2) <- c("Alex","Lilly","Mark","Oliver","Martha","Lucas","Caroline")
## 显示结果
dat2
```

```
##           Working
## Alex           Yes
## Lilly          No
## Mark           No
## Oliver         Yes
## Martha         Yes
## Lucas          No
## Caroline       Yes
```

```
## 显示 Working 列的性质
```

```
str(dat2)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    7 obs. of  1 variable:
```

```
## $ Working: chr  "Yes" "No" "No" "Yes" ...
```

-
- 检查系统自带变量 `state.center` 的内容，将其转化为 `data.frame`

```
## 代码写这里，并运行；
```

```
state.center
```

```
## $x
```

```
## [1] -86.7509 -127.2500 -111.6250 -92.2992 -119.7730 -105.5130 -72.3573
```

```
## [8] -74.9841 -81.6850 -83.3736 -126.2500 -113.9300 -89.3776 -86.0808
```

```
## [15] -93.3714 -98.1156 -84.7674 -92.2724 -68.9801 -76.6459 -71.5800
```

```
## [22] -84.6870 -94.6043 -89.8065 -92.5137 -109.3200 -99.5898 -116.8510
```

```
## [29] -71.3924 -74.2336 -105.9420 -75.1449 -78.4686 -100.0990 -82.5963
```

```
## [36] -97.1239 -120.0680 -77.4500 -71.1244 -80.5056 -99.7238 -86.4560
```

```
## [43] -98.7857 -111.3300 -72.5450 -78.2005 -119.7460 -80.6665 -89.9941
```

```
## [50] -107.2560
```

```
##
```

```
## $y
```

```
## [1] 32.5901 49.2500 34.2192 34.7336 36.5341 38.6777 41.5928 38.6777 27.8744
```

```
## [10] 32.3329 31.7500 43.5648 40.0495 40.0495 41.9358 38.4204 37.3915 30.6181
```

```
## [19] 45.6226 39.2778 42.3645 43.1361 46.3943 32.6758 38.3347 46.8230 41.3356
```

```
## [28] 39.1063 43.3934 39.9637 34.4764 43.1361 35.4195 47.2517 40.2210 35.5053
```

```
## [37] 43.9078 40.9069 41.5928 33.6190 44.3365 35.6767 31.3897 39.1063 44.2508
```

```
## [46] 37.5630 47.4231 38.4204 44.5937 43.0504
```

```
dat3 <- data.frame(state.center)
```

```
dat3
```

##	x	y
## 1	-86.7509	32.5901
## 2	-127.2500	49.2500
## 3	-111.6250	34.2192
## 4	-92.2992	34.7336
## 5	-119.7730	36.5341
## 6	-105.5130	38.6777
## 7	-72.3573	41.5928
## 8	-74.9841	38.6777
## 9	-81.6850	27.8744
## 10	-83.3736	32.3329
## 11	-126.2500	31.7500
## 12	-113.9300	43.5648
## 13	-89.3776	40.0495
## 14	-86.0808	40.0495
## 15	-93.3714	41.9358
## 16	-98.1156	38.4204
## 17	-84.7674	37.3915
## 18	-92.2724	30.6181
## 19	-68.9801	45.6226
## 20	-76.6459	39.2778
## 21	-71.5800	42.3645
## 22	-84.6870	43.1361
## 23	-94.6043	46.3943
## 24	-89.8065	32.6758
## 25	-92.5137	38.3347
## 26	-109.3200	46.8230
## 27	-99.5898	41.3356
## 28	-116.8510	39.1063
## 29	-71.3924	43.3934
## 30	-74.2336	39.9637
## 31	-105.9420	34.4764
## 32	-75.1449	43.1361

```
## 33 -78.4686 35.4195
## 34 -100.0990 47.2517
## 35 -82.5963 40.2210
## 36 -97.1239 35.5053
## 37 -120.0680 43.9078
## 38 -77.4500 40.9069
## 39 -71.1244 41.5928
## 40 -80.5056 33.6190
## 41 -99.7238 44.3365
## 42 -86.4560 35.6767
## 43 -98.7857 31.3897
## 44 -111.3300 39.1063
## 45 -72.5450 44.2508
## 46 -78.2005 37.5630
## 47 -119.7460 47.4231
## 48 -80.6665 38.4204
## 49 -89.9941 44.5937
## 50 -107.2560 43.0504
```

-
- 生成一个 50 行 * 5 列的 matrix，将其行名改为：row_i 格式，其中 i 为当前的行号，比如 row_1, row_2 等

```
## 代码写这里，并运行；
m1 <- matrix( 1:250, nrow = 50, byrow = T)
rownames(m1) <- rownames(m1, do.NULL = F, prefix = "row_")
m1
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
## row_1    1    2    3    4    5
## row_2    6    7    8    9   10
## row_3   11   12   13   14   15
## row_4   16   17   18   19   20
```

## row_5	21	22	23	24	25
## row_6	26	27	28	29	30
## row_7	31	32	33	34	35
## row_8	36	37	38	39	40
## row_9	41	42	43	44	45
## row_10	46	47	48	49	50
## row_11	51	52	53	54	55
## row_12	56	57	58	59	60
## row_13	61	62	63	64	65
## row_14	66	67	68	69	70
## row_15	71	72	73	74	75
## row_16	76	77	78	79	80
## row_17	81	82	83	84	85
## row_18	86	87	88	89	90
## row_19	91	92	93	94	95
## row_20	96	97	98	99	100
## row_21	101	102	103	104	105
## row_22	106	107	108	109	110
## row_23	111	112	113	114	115
## row_24	116	117	118	119	120
## row_25	121	122	123	124	125
## row_26	126	127	128	129	130
## row_27	131	132	133	134	135
## row_28	136	137	138	139	140
## row_29	141	142	143	144	145
## row_30	146	147	148	149	150
## row_31	151	152	153	154	155
## row_32	156	157	158	159	160
## row_33	161	162	163	164	165
## row_34	166	167	168	169	170
## row_35	171	172	173	174	175
## row_36	176	177	178	179	180
## row_37	181	182	183	184	185


```
## row_38 186 187 188 189 190
## row_39 191 192 193 194 195
## row_40 196 197 198 199 200
## row_41 201 202 203 204 205
## row_42 206 207 208 209 210
## row_43 211 212 213 214 215
## row_44 216 217 218 219 220
## row_45 221 222 223 224 225
## row_46 226 227 228 229 230
## row_47 231 232 233 234 235
## row_48 236 237 238 239 240
## row_49 241 242 243 244 245
## row_50 246 247 248 249 250
```

-
- 使用系统自带变量 `VADeaths`，做如下练习：
 - 检查 `VADeaths` 的类型，如果不是 `data.frame`，则转换之；
 - 添加新的一列，取名 `Total`，其值每行的总合
 - 调整列的顺序，将 `Total` 变为第一列。

```
## 代码写这里，并运行；
```

```
str(VADeaths)
```

```
##  num [1:5, 1:4] 11.7 18.1 26.9 41 66 8.7 11.7 20.3 30.9 54.3 ...
##  - attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
##  ..$ : chr [1:5] "50-54" "55-59" "60-64" "65-69" ...
##  ..$ : chr [1:4] "Rural Male" "Rural Female" "Urban Male" "Urban Female"
```

```
VADeaths <- data.frame(VADeaths)
Total = rowSums(VADeaths)
VADeaths <- cbind(VADeaths,Total)
```

```
VADeaths <- VADeaths[,c(5,1,2,3,4)]
```

```
VADeaths
```

```
##           Total Rural.Male Rural.Female Urban.Male Urban.Female
## 50-54   44.2         11.7          8.7        15.4          8.4
## 55-59   67.7         18.1         11.7        24.3         13.6
## 60-64  103.5         26.9         20.3        37.0         19.3
## 65-69  161.6         41.0         30.9        54.6         35.1
## 70-74  241.4         66.0         54.3        71.1         50.0
```

- 用系统自带的 `swiss` 数据做练习：
- 取子集，选取第 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12 and 13 行，第 `Examination`, `Education` 和 `Infant.Mortality` 列；
- 将 `Sarine` 行 `Infant.Mortality` 列的值改为 `NA`；
- 增加一列，命名为 `Mean`，其值为当前行的平均值；

```
## 代码写这里，并运行；
```

```
swiss
```

```
##           Fertility Agriculture Examination Education Catholic
## Courtelary      80.2         17.0          15          12      9.96
## Delemont        83.1         45.1           6           9     84.84
## Franches-Mnt    92.5         39.7           5           5     93.40
## Moutier         85.8         36.5          12           7     33.77
## Neuveville      76.9         43.5          17          15      5.16
## Porrentruy      76.1         35.3           9           7     90.57
## Broye           83.8         70.2          16           7     92.85
## Glane           92.4         67.8          14           8     97.16
## Gruyere         82.4         53.3          12           7     97.67
## Sarine          82.9         45.2          16          13     91.38
```

## Veveyse	87.1	64.5	14	6	98.61
## Aigle	64.1	62.0	21	12	8.52
## Aubonne	66.9	67.5	14	7	2.27
## Avenches	68.9	60.7	19	12	4.43
## Cossonay	61.7	69.3	22	5	2.82
## Echallens	68.3	72.6	18	2	24.20
## Grandson	71.7	34.0	17	8	3.30
## Lausanne	55.7	19.4	26	28	12.11
## La Vallee	54.3	15.2	31	20	2.15
## Lavaux	65.1	73.0	19	9	2.84
## Morges	65.5	59.8	22	10	5.23
## Moudon	65.0	55.1	14	3	4.52
## Nyone	56.6	50.9	22	12	15.14
## Orbe	57.4	54.1	20	6	4.20
## Oron	72.5	71.2	12	1	2.40
## Payerne	74.2	58.1	14	8	5.23
## Paysd'enhaut	72.0	63.5	6	3	2.56
## Rolle	60.5	60.8	16	10	7.72
## Vevey	58.3	26.8	25	19	18.46
## Yverdon	65.4	49.5	15	8	6.10
## Conthey	75.5	85.9	3	2	99.71
## Entremont	69.3	84.9	7	6	99.68
## Herens	77.3	89.7	5	2	100.00
## Martigwy	70.5	78.2	12	6	98.96
## Monthey	79.4	64.9	7	3	98.22
## St Maurice	65.0	75.9	9	9	99.06
## Sierre	92.2	84.6	3	3	99.46
## Sion	79.3	63.1	13	13	96.83
## Boudry	70.4	38.4	26	12	5.62
## La Chauxdfnd	65.7	7.7	29	11	13.79
## Le Locle	72.7	16.7	22	13	11.22
## Neuchatel	64.4	17.6	35	32	16.92
## Val de Ruz	77.6	37.6	15	7	4.97

## ValdeTravers	67.6	18.7	25	7	8.65
## V. De Geneve	35.0	1.2	37	53	42.34
## Rive Droite	44.7	46.6	16	29	50.43
## Rive Gauche	42.8	27.7	22	29	58.33
##	Infant.Mortality				
## Courtelary	22.2				
## Delemont	22.2				
## Franches-Mnt	20.2				
## Moutier	20.3				
## Neuveville	20.6				
## Porrentruy	26.6				
## Broye	23.6				
## Glane	24.9				
## Gruyere	21.0				
## Sarine	24.4				
## Veveyse	24.5				
## Aigle	16.5				
## Aubonne	19.1				
## Avenches	22.7				
## Cossonay	18.7				
## Echallens	21.2				
## Grandson	20.0				
## Lausanne	20.2				
## La Vallee	10.8				
## Lavaux	20.0				
## Morges	18.0				
## Moudon	22.4				
## Nyone	16.7				
## Orbe	15.3				
## Oron	21.0				
## Payerne	23.8				
## Paysd'enhaut	18.0				
## Rolle	16.3				

```
## Vevey          20.9
## Yverdon        22.5
## Conthey        15.1
## Entremont      19.8
## Herens         18.3
## Martigwy       19.4
## Monthey        20.2
## St Maurice     17.8
## Sierre         16.3
## Sion           18.1
## Boudry         20.3
## La Chauxdfnd   20.5
## Le Locle       18.9
## Neuchatel      23.0
## Val de Ruz     20.0
## ValdeTravers   19.5
## V. De Geneve   18.0
## Rive Droite    18.2
## Rive Gauche    19.3
```

```
s1 <- swiss[c(1:3,10:13),c("Examination","Education","Infant.Mortality")]
s1["Sarine","Infant.Mortality"] <- NA
Mean <- apply(s1,1,mean,na.rm = TRUE)
s1 <- cbind(s1,Mean)
s1
```

##	Examination	Education	Infant.Mortality	Mean
## Courtelary	15	12	22.2	16.40000
## Delemont	6	9	22.2	12.40000
## Franches-Mnt	5	5	20.2	10.06667
## Sarine	16	13	NA	14.50000
## Veveyse	14	6	24.5	14.83333
## Aigle	21	12	16.5	16.50000
## Aubonne	14	7	19.1	13.36667

- 将下面三个变量合并生成一个 `data.frame`

```
Id <- LETTERS  
x <- seq(1,43,along.with=Id)  
y <- seq(-20,0,along.with=Id)
```

```
## 代码写这里，并运行；  
Id <- LETTERS  
x <- seq(1,43,along.with=Id)  
y <- seq(-20,0,along.with=Id)  
ID <- data.frame(x,y)  
ID
```

```
##      x      y  
## 1  1.00 -20.0  
## 2  2.68 -19.2  
## 3  4.36 -18.4  
## 4  6.04 -17.6  
## 5  7.72 -16.8  
## 6  9.40 -16.0  
## 7 11.08 -15.2  
## 8 12.76 -14.4  
## 9 14.44 -13.6  
## 10 16.12 -12.8  
## 11 17.80 -12.0  
## 12 19.48 -11.2  
## 13 21.16 -10.4  
## 14 22.84  -9.6  
## 15 24.52  -8.8  
## 16 26.20  -8.0  
## 17 27.88  -7.2
```

```
## 18 29.56 -6.4
## 19 31.24 -5.6
## 20 32.92 -4.8
## 21 34.60 -4.0
## 22 36.28 -3.2
## 23 37.96 -2.4
## 24 39.64 -1.6
## 25 41.32 -0.8
## 26 43.00 0.0
```

问：seq 函数中的 along.with 参数的意义是什么？请举例说明。

答：将生成的向量作为已知向量元素的索引

```
## 代码写这里，并运行；
f1 <- seq(1,20,along.with = LETTERS)
f1
```

```
## [1] 1.00 1.76 2.52 3.28 4.04 4.80 5.56 6.32 7.08 7.84 8.60 9.36
## [13] 10.12 10.88 11.64 12.40 13.16 13.92 14.68 15.44 16.20 16.96 17.72 18.48
## [25] 19.24 20.00
```

-
- 提供代码，合并以下两个 data.frame

> df1 的内容

Id Age

1 14

2 12

3 15

4 10

>df2 的内容

Id Sex Code

```
1 F a
2 M b
3 M c
4 F d
```

合并之后的结果:

```
> M
  Id Age Sex Code
1 14 F  a
2 12 M  b
3 15 M  c
4 10 F  d
```

```
## 代码写这里，并运行；
df1 <- data.frame("Age" = c(14,12,15,10))
df2 <- data.frame("Sex" = c("F","M","M","F"),
                  "Code" = c("a","b","c","d"))
M <- head(cbind(df1,df2))
M
```

```
##   Age Sex Code
## 1  14   F   a
## 2  12   M   b
## 3  15   M   c
## 4  10   F   d
```

-
- 从上面的 `data.frame` 中删除 `code` 列

```
## 代码写这里，并运行；
M <- subset(M, select = -Code)
M
```



```
##   Age Sex
## 1  14   F
## 2  12   M
## 3  15   M
## 4  10   F
```

- 练习，回答代码中的问题

```
## 1. 生成一个10 行2 列的data.frame
df3 <- data.frame( data = 1:10, group = c("A","B") );
## 2. 增加一列，其长度是1，可以吗？
cbind(df3, newcol = 1);
## 3. 增加一列，其长度是10，可以吗？
cbind(df3, newcol = 1:10);
## 4. 增加一列，其长度是2，可以吗？
cbind(df3, newcol = 1:2);
## 5. 增加一列，其长度是3，可以吗？
cbind(df3, newcol = 1:3);
```

答：2. 可行 3. 可行 4. 可行 5. 不可行，因为 10 不能被 3 整除

练习与作业 2, tibble

- 运行以下代码，生成一个新的 tibble:

```
## 如果系统中没有 lubridate 包，则安装：
if (!require("lubridate")){
  chooseCRANmirror();
  install.packages("lubridate");
}
```

```
## 载入需要的程辑包：lubridate
```

```
##
## 载入程辑包: 'lubridate'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

```
library(lubridate);

if (!require("tibble")){
  chooseCRANmirror();
  install.packages("tibble");
}
```

```
## 载入需要的程辑包: tibble
```

```
library(tibble);

tibble(
  a = lubridate::now() + runif(1e3) * 86400,
  b = lubridate::today() + runif(1e3) * 30,
  c = 1:1e3,
  d = runif(1e3),
  e = sample(letters, 1e3, replace = TRUE)
)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1,000 x 5
```

```
##      a                b                c      d e
##      <dtm>            <date>         <int> <dbl> <chr>
## 1 2021-10-16 07:28:56 2021-11-05         1 0.449 a
## 2 2021-10-16 14:22:21 2021-11-05         2 0.740 g
## 3 2021-10-16 05:29:32 2021-10-17         3 0.923 z
## 4 2021-10-15 23:06:59 2021-10-29         4 0.521 k
## 5 2021-10-16 21:51:57 2021-11-08         5 0.805 r
```

```
## 6 2021-10-16 10:26:27 2021-11-01      6 0.129 w
## 7 2021-10-15 23:41:23 2021-10-20      7 0.300 e
## 8 2021-10-16 12:26:57 2021-11-07      8 0.539 k
## 9 2021-10-16 01:57:21 2021-11-12      9 0.591 r
## 10 2021-10-16 14:31:22 2021-10-21     10 0.550 w
## # ... with 990 more rows
```

从中可以看出，`tibble` 支持一些细分数据类型，包括：

- `<dtm>`
- `<date>`

等；

-
- 生成一个如下的 `tibble`，完成以下任务：

```
df <- tibble(
  x = runif(5),
  y = rnorm(5)
)
```

任务：

- 取一列，比如 `x` 这一列，得到一个 `tibble`；
- 取一列，比如 `y` 这一列，得到一个 `vector`；

```
## 代码写这里，并运行；
df <- tibble(
  x = runif(5),
  y = rnorm(5)
)
df[,c("x")]
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 1
##       x
##   <dbl>
## 1 0.782
## 2 0.166
## 3 0.176
## 4 0.484
## 5 0.355
```

```
class(df[[2]])
```

```
## [1] "numeric"
```

-
- 用 `tibble` 函数创建一个新的空表，并逐行增加一些随机的数据，共增加三行：

```
## 代码写这里，并运行；
## 新 tibble, with defined columns ... 创建表头
tb <- tibble( name = character(), age = integer(), salary = double() );

## 增加三行随机数据；
tb <- tibble(name = LETTERS[1:3],
             age = runif(3,min = 20, max = 50),
             salary = rnorm(3,mean = 5000,sd = 2000))
tb
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##   name    age salary
##   <chr> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 A      46.7  4999.
## 2 B      33.2  6835.
## 3 C      45.2  6639.
```

-
- ** 请解释为什么下面第一行代码能够运行成功，但第二个不行？ **

这个可以：

```
data.frame(a = 1:6, b = LETTERS[1:2]);
```

但下面这个不行：

```
tibble(a = 1:6, b = LETTERS[1:2]);
```

问：为什么？ tibble 循环的规则是什么？

答：因为 tibble 仅限于长度为 1 或等长的循环，不能同时多次循环

- **attach 和 detach:**

问：这两个函数的用途是什么？请用 iris 这个系统自带变量举例说明。

答：attach 是将变量与对象名联系起来，便于直接获取数据 detach 是取消 attach 的操作

```
head(iris, n = 3);
```

```
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
## 1          5.1          3.5          1.4          0.2  setosa
## 2          4.9          3.0          1.4          0.2  setosa
## 3          4.7          3.2          1.3          0.2  setosa
```

```
attach(iris);
head(Petal.Length, n = 5);
```

```
## [1] 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.4
```

```
detach(iris);
```

-
- 使用内置变量 `airquality`;
 - 检查它是否是 `tibble`;
 - 如果不是, 转化为 `tibble`;

```
## 代码写这里, 并运行;
```

```
str(airquality)
```

```
## 'data.frame':   153 obs. of  6 variables:
## $ Ozone   : int  41 36 12 18 NA 28 23 19 8 NA ...
## $ Solar.R: int  190 118 149 313 NA NA 299 99 19 194 ...
## $ Wind    : num  7.4 8 12.6 11.5 14.3 14.9 8.6 13.8 20.1 8.6 ...
## $ Temp    : int  67 72 74 62 56 66 65 59 61 69 ...
## $ Month   : int  5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 ...
## $ Day     : int  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
```

```
airquality <- tibble(airquality)
```

-
- 问: `tibble::enframe` 函数的用途是什么? 请举例说明:

答: 将向量转化为 `tibble` 形式

```
c(a = 1, b = 2)
```

```
## a b
```

```
## 1 2
```

```
tibble::enframe(c(a = 1, b = 2))
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   name  value
##   <chr> <dbl>
## 1 a      1
## 2 b      2
```

- 简述 `tibble` 相比 `data.frame` 的优势？并用实例展示

答：`tibble` 是逐行输入的，因此可以直接引用已创建的变量来生成新变量，而 `data.frame` 不可以

```
## 代码写这里，并运行；
tibble( x = 1:10,
        y = 2,
        z = x ^ 2 + y
      )
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 x 3
##       x     y     z
##   <int> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1     1     2     3
## 2     2     2     6
## 3     3     2    11
## 4     4     2    18
## 5     5     2    27
## 6     6     2    38
## 7     7     2    51
## 8     8     2    66
## 9     9     2    83
## 10    10     2   102
```

练习与作业 3: IO

- 提供代码，正确读取以下文件：

注：数据在当前目录下的 `data/` 子目录里

- Table0.txt
- Table1.txt
- Table2.txt
- Table3.txt
- Table4.txt
- Table5.txt
- Table6.txt
- states1.csv
- states2.csv

注 2: 每个文件读取需要提供两种方法，一种是利用系统自带函数，另一种是 `readr` 包的函数；

```
## 用系统自带函数，并显示读取的内容；  
read.table("data/Table0.txt");
```

```
##           V1 V2  V3 V4 V5  
## 1      Alex 25 177 57  F  
## 2     Lilly 31 163 69  F  
## 3       Mark 23 190 83  M  
## 4    Oliver 52 179 75  M  
## 5    Martha 76 163 70  F  
## 6     Lucas 49 183 83  M  
## 7 Caroline 26 164 53  F
```

```
read.table("data/Table1.txt");
```

```
##           V1 V2      V3      V4 V5
```



```
## 1      Name Age Height Weight Sex
## 2      Alex  25   177    57   F
## 3      Lilly 31   163    69   F
## 4       Mark 23   190    83   M
## 5     Oliver 52   179    75   M
## 6     Martha 76   163    70   F
## 7      Lucas 49   183    83   M
## 8 Caroline 26   164    53   F
```

```
read.table("data/Table2.txt", fill = TRUE, header = TRUE);
```

```
##      Table X2.  Name.   Age. Height. Weight and Sex from X7 people
## 1      Name Age Height Weight      Sex      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
## 2    /Alex/  25   177    57    /F/      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
## 3   /Lilly/ 31   163    69    /F/      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
## 4    /Mark/ 23   190    83    /M/      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
## 5  /Oliver/ 52   179    75    /M/      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
## 6  /Martha/ 76   163    70    /F/      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
## 7   /Lucas/ 49   183    83    /M/      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
## 8 /Caroline/ 26   164    53    /F/      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
```

```
read.table("data/Table3.txt", fill = TRUE, header = TRUE);
```

```
##      Table X2.  Name.   Age. Height. Weight and Sex from X7 people
## 1      Name Age Height Weight      Sex      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
## 2      Alex  25   177    57      F      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
## 3      Lilly 31   <NA>    69      F      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
## 4       Mark --   190    83      M      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
## 5     Oliver 52   179    75      M      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
## 6     Martha 76      *    70      F      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
## 7      Lucas 49   183    **     M      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
## 8 Caroline 26   164    53      F      NA NA NA  NA NA      NA
```

```
read.table("data/Table4.txt");
```

```
##           V1  V2      V3      V4  V5
## 1      Name Age Height Weight Sex
## 2      Alex 25   1,77    57   F
## 3     Lilly 31   <NA>    69   F
## 4       Mark --   1,90    83   M
## 5    Oliver 52   1,79    75   M
## 6    Martha 76      *    70   F
## 7     Lucas 49   1,83    **   M
## 8 Caroline 26   1,64    53   F
```

```
read.table("data/Table5.txt");
```

```
##                               V1
## 1 Name;Age;Height;Weight;Sex
## 2      Alex;25;1,77;57;F
## 3     Lilly;31;NA;69;F
## 4      Mark;--;1,90;83;M
## 5    Oliver;52;1,79;75;M
## 6     Martha;76;;70;F
## 7     Lucas;49;1,83;**;M
## 8    Caroline;26;1,64;53;F
```

```
read.table("data/Table6.txt", fill = TRUE, header = TRUE);
```

```
##      Table X2.  Name.   Age. Height.      Weight and Sex from X7 people
## 1      Name Age Height Weight      Sex      NA  NA  NA NA  NA
## 2      Alex 25   177    57      F      @Boss NA  NA  NA NA  NA
## 3     Lilly 31   163    69      F @Secretary NA  NA  NA NA  NA
## 4       Mark 23   190    83      M      NA  NA  NA NA  NA
## 5    Oliver 52   179    75      M      NA  NA  NA NA  NA
## 6    Martha 76   163    70      F      NA  NA  NA NA  NA
```

## 7	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 8	Caroline	26	164	53	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 9	Alex	25	177	57	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 10	Lilly	31	163	69	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 11	Mark	23	190	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 12	Oliver	52	179	75	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 13	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 14	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 15	Caroline	26	164	53	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 16	Alex	25	177	57	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 17	Lilly	31	163	69	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 18	Mark	23	190	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 19	Oliver	52	179	75	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 20	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 21	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 22	Caroline	26	164	53	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 23	Alex	25	177	57	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 24	Lilly	31	163	69	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 25	Mark	23	190	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 26	Oliver	52	179	75	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 27	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 28	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 29	Caroline	26	164	53	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 30	Alex	25	177	57	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 31	Lilly	31	163	69	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 32	Mark	23	190	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 33	Oliver	52	179	75	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 34	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 35	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 36	Caroline	26	164	53	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 37	Alex	25	177	57	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 38	Lilly	31	163	69	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 39	Mark	23	190	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

## 40	Oliver	52	179	75	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 41	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 42	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 43	Caroline	26	164	53	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 44	Alex	25	177	57	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 45	Lilly	31	163	69	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 46	Mark	23	190	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 47	Oliver	52	179	75	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 48	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 49	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 50	Caroline	26	164	53	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 51	Alex	25	177	57	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 52	Lilly	31	163	69	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 53	Mark	23	190	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 54	Oliver	52	179	75	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 55	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 56	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 57	Caroline	26	164	53	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 58	Alex	25	177	57	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 59	Lilly	31	163	69	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 60	Mark	23	190	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 61	Oliver	52	179	75	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 62	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 63	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 64	Caroline	26	164	53	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 65	Alex	25	177	57	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 66	Lilly	31	163	69	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 67	Mark	23	190	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 68	Oliver	52	179	75	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 69	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 70	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 71	Caroline	26	164	53	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 72	Alex	25	177	57	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

## 73	Lilly	31	163	69	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 74	Mark	23	190	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 75	Oliver	52	179	75	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 76	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 77	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 78	Caroline	26	164	53	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 79	Alex	25	177	57	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 80	Lilly	31	163	69	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 81	Mark	23	190	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 82	Oliver	52	179	75	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 83	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 84	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 85	Caroline	26	164	53	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 86	Alex	25	177	57	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 87	Lilly	31	163	69	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 88	Mark	23	190	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 89	Oliver	52	179	75	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 90	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 91	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 92	Caroline	26	164	53	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 93	Alex	25	177	57	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 94	Lilly	31	163	69	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 95	Mark	23	190	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 96	Oliver	52	179	75	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 97	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 98	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 99	Caroline	26	164	53	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 100	Alex	25	177	57	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 101	Lilly	31	163	69	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 102	Mark	23	190	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 103	Oliver	52	179	75	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 104	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 105	Lucas	49	183	83	M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

```
## 106 Caroline 26 164 53 F NA NA NA NA NA
```

```
read.csv("data/states1.csv");
```

##		X Population	Income	Illiteracy	Life.Exp	Murder	HS.Grad	Frost
## 1	Alabama	3615	3624	2.1	69.05	15.1	41.3	20
## 2	Alaska	365	6315	1.5	69.31	11.3	66.7	152
## 3	Arizona	2212	4530	1.8	70.55	7.8	58.1	15
## 4	Arkansas	2110	3378	1.9	70.66	10.1	39.9	65
## 5	California	21198	5114	1.1	71.71	10.3	62.6	20
## 6	Colorado	2541	4884	0.7	72.06	6.8	63.9	166
## 7	Connecticut	3100	5348	1.1	72.48	3.1	56.0	139
## 8	Delaware	579	4809	0.9	70.06	6.2	54.6	103
## 9	Florida	8277	4815	1.3	70.66	10.7	52.6	11
## 10	Georgia	4931	4091	2.0	68.54	13.9	40.6	60
## 11	Hawaii	868	4963	1.9	73.60	6.2	61.9	0
## 12	Idaho	813	4119	0.6	71.87	5.3	59.5	126
## 13	Illinois	11197	5107	0.9	70.14	10.3	52.6	127
## 14	Indiana	5313	4458	0.7	70.88	7.1	52.9	122
## 15	Iowa	2861	4628	0.5	72.56	2.3	59.0	140
## 16	Kansas	2280	4669	0.6	72.58	4.5	59.9	114
## 17	Kentucky	3387	3712	1.6	70.10	10.6	38.5	95
## 18	Louisiana	3806	3545	2.8	68.76	13.2	42.2	12
## 19	Maine	1058	3694	0.7	70.39	2.7	54.7	161
## 20	Maryland	4122	5299	0.9	70.22	8.5	52.3	101
## 21	Massachusetts	5814	4755	1.1	71.83	3.3	58.5	103
## 22	Michigan	9111	4751	0.9	70.63	11.1	52.8	125
## 23	Minnesota	3921	4675	0.6	72.96	2.3	57.6	160
## 24	Mississippi	2341	3098	2.4	68.09	12.5	41.0	50
## 25	Missouri	4767	4254	0.8	70.69	9.3	48.8	108
## 26	Montana	746	4347	0.6	70.56	5.0	59.2	155
## 27	Nebraska	1544	4508	0.6	72.60	2.9	59.3	139
## 28	Nevada	590	5149	0.5	69.03	11.5	65.2	188
## 29	New Hampshire	812	4281	0.7	71.23	3.3	57.6	174

## 30	New Jersey	7333	5237	1.1	70.93	5.2	52.5	115
## 31	New Mexico	1144	3601	2.2	70.32	9.7	55.2	120
## 32	New York	18076	4903	1.4	70.55	10.9	52.7	82
## 33	North Carolina	5441	3875	1.8	69.21	11.1	38.5	80
## 34	North Dakota	637	5087	0.8	72.78	1.4	50.3	186
## 35	Ohio	10735	4561	0.8	70.82	7.4	53.2	124
## 36	Oklahoma	2715	3983	1.1	71.42	6.4	51.6	82
## 37	Oregon	2284	4660	0.6	72.13	4.2	60.0	44
## 38	Pennsylvania	11860	4449	1.0	70.43	6.1	50.2	126
## 39	Rhode Island	931	4558	1.3	71.90	2.4	46.4	127
## 40	South Carolina	2816	3635	2.3	67.96	11.6	37.8	65
## 41	South Dakota	681	4167	0.5	72.08	1.7	53.3	172
## 42	Tennessee	4173	3821	1.7	70.11	11.0	41.8	70
## 43	Texas	12237	4188	2.2	70.90	12.2	47.4	35
## 44	Utah	1203	4022	0.6	72.90	4.5	67.3	137
## 45	Vermont	472	3907	0.6	71.64	5.5	57.1	168
## 46	Virginia	4981	4701	1.4	70.08	9.5	47.8	85
## 47	Washington	3559	4864	0.6	71.72	4.3	63.5	32
## 48	West Virginia	1799	3617	1.4	69.48	6.7	41.6	100
## 49	Wisconsin	4589	4468	0.7	72.48	3.0	54.5	149
## 50	Wyoming	376	4566	0.6	70.29	6.9	62.9	173
##	Area							
## 1	50708							
## 2	566432							
## 3	113417							
## 4	51945							
## 5	156361							
## 6	103766							
## 7	4862							
## 8	1982							
## 9	54090							
## 10	58073							
## 11	6425							

## 12	82677
## 13	55748
## 14	36097
## 15	55941
## 16	81787
## 17	39650
## 18	44930
## 19	30920
## 20	9891
## 21	7826
## 22	56817
## 23	79289
## 24	47296
## 25	68995
## 26	145587
## 27	76483
## 28	109889
## 29	9027
## 30	7521
## 31	121412
## 32	47831
## 33	48798
## 34	69273
## 35	40975
## 36	68782
## 37	96184
## 38	44966
## 39	1049
## 40	30225
## 41	75955
## 42	41328
## 43	262134
## 44	82096


```
## 45 9267
## 46 39780
## 47 66570
## 48 24070
## 49 54464
## 50 97203
```

```
read.csv("data/states2.csv", header = FALSE);
```

```
##
## 1 ;Population;Income;Illiteracy;Life Exp;Murder;HS Grad;Frost;Area
## 2 Alabama;3615;3624;2 1;69
## 3 Alaska;365;6315;1 5;69
## 4 Arizona;2212;4530;1 8;70
## 5 Arkansas;2110;3378;1 9;70
## 6 California;21198;5114;1 1;71
## 7 Colorado;2541;4884;0 7;72
## 8 Connecticut;3100;5348;1 1;72
## 9 Delaware;579;4809;0 9;70
## 10 Florida;8277;4815;1 3;70
## 11 Georgia;4931;4091;2;68 54;13
## 12 Hawaii;868;4963;1 9;73
## 13 Idaho;813;4119;0 6;71
## 14 Illinois;11197;5107;0 9;70
## 15 Indiana;5313;4458;0 7;70
## 16 Iowa;2861;4628;0 5;72
## 17 Kansas;2280;4669;0 6;72
## 18 Kentucky;3387;3712;1 6;70
## 19 Louisiana;3806;3545;2 8;68
## 20 Maine;1058;3694;0 7;70
## 21 Maryland;4122;5299;0 9;70
## 22 Massachusetts;5814;4755;1 1;71
## 23 Michigan;9111;4751;0 9;70
## 24 Minnesota;3921;4675;0 6;72
```

## 25				Mississippi;2341;3098;2	4;68
## 26				Missouri;4767;4254;0	8;70
## 27				Montana;746;4347;0	6;70
## 28				Nebraska;1544;4508;0	6;72
## 29				Nevada;590;5149;0	5;69
## 30				New Hampshire;812;4281;0	7;71
## 31				New Jersey;7333;5237;1	1;70
## 32				New Mexico;1144;3601;2	2;70
## 33				New York;18076;4903;1	4;70
## 34				North Carolina;5441;3875;1	8;69
## 35				North Dakota;637;5087;0	8;72
## 36				Ohio;10735;4561;0	8;70
## 37				Oklahoma;2715;3983;1	1;71
## 38				Oregon;2284;4660;0	6;72
## 39				Pennsylvania;11860;4449;1;70	43;6
## 40				Rhode Island;931;4558;1	3;71
## 41				South Carolina;2816;3635;2	3;67
## 42				South Dakota;681;4167;0	5;72
## 43				Tennessee;4173;3821;1	7;70
## 44				Texas;12237;4188;2	2;70
## 45				Utah;1203;4022;0	6;72
## 46				Vermont;472;3907;0	6;71
## 47				Virginia;4981;4701;1	4;70
## 48				Washington;3559;4864;0	6;71
## 49				West Virginia;1799;3617;1	4;69
## 50				Wisconsin;4589;4468;0	7;72
## 51				Wyoming;376;4566;0	6;70
##	V3	V4	V5		
## 1					
## 2	05;15	1;41	3;20;50708		
## 3	31;11	3;66	7;152;566432		
## 4	55;7	8;58	1;15;113417		
## 5	66;10	1;39	9;65;51945		

## 6	71;10	3;62	6;20;156361
## 7	06;6	8;63	9;166;103766
## 8	48;3	1;56;139;4862	
## 9	06;6	2;54	6;103;1982
## 10	66;10	7;52	6;11;54090
## 11	9;40	6;60;58073	
## 12	6;6	2;61	9;0;6425
## 13	87;5	3;59	5;126;82677
## 14	14;10	3;52	6;127;55748
## 15	88;7	1;52	9;122;36097
## 16	56;2	3;59;140;55941	
## 17	58;4	5;59	9;114;81787
## 18	1;10	6;38	5;95;39650
## 19	76;13	2;42	2;12;44930
## 20	39;2	7;54	7;161;30920
## 21	22;8	5;52	3;101;9891
## 22	83;3	3;58	5;103;7826
## 23	63;11	1;52	8;125;56817
## 24	96;2	3;57	6;160;79289
## 25	09;12	5;41;50;47296	
## 26	69;9	3;48	8;108;68995
## 27	56;5;59	2;155;145587	
## 28	6;2	9;59	3;139;76483
## 29	03;11	5;65	2;188;109889
## 30	23;3	3;57	6;174;9027
## 31	93;5	2;52	5;115;7521
## 32	32;9	7;55	2;120;121412
## 33	55;10	9;52	7;82;47831
## 34	21;11	1;38	5;80;48798
## 35	78;1	4;50	3;186;69273
## 36	82;7	4;53	2;124;40975
## 37	42;6	4;51	6;82;68782
## 38	13;4	2;60;44;96184	

```
## 39      1;50      2;126;44966
## 40      9;2        4;46    4;127;1049
## 41     96;11       6;37    8;65;30225
## 42      08;1       7;53   3;172;75955
## 43 11;11;41      8;70;41328
## 44      9;12       2;47   4;35;262134
## 45      9;4       5;67   3;137;82096
## 46     64;5       5;57   1;168;9267
## 47      08;9      5;47   8;85;39780
## 48     72;4      3;63   5;32;66570
## 49     48;6      7;41   6;100;24070
## 50  48;3;54     5;149;54464
## 51     29;6      9;62   9;173;97203
```

```
## 用 readr 包的函数读取，并显示读取的内容；
library(tidyverse);
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --

## v ggplot2 3.3.5      v dplyr  1.0.7
## v tidyr  1.1.4      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr  2.0.2      v forcats 0.5.1
## v purrr  0.3.4

## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x lubridate::as.difftime() masks base::as.difftime()
## x lubridate::date()        masks base::date()
## x dplyr::filter()          masks stats::filter()
## x lubridate::intersect()   masks base::intersect()
## x dplyr::lag()             masks stats::lag()
## x lubridate::setdiff()     masks base::setdiff()
## x lubridate::union()       masks base::union()
```

```
library(readr);
read_table("data/Table0.txt");

##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   Alex = col_character(),
##   `25` = col_double(),
##   `177` = col_double(),
##   `57` = col_double(),
##   F = col_character()
## )

## # A tibble: 6 x 5
##   Alex      `25` `177` `57` F
##   <chr>    <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
## 1 Lilly      31   163    69 F
## 2 Mark       23   190    83 M
## 3 Oliver     52   179    75 M
## 4 Martha     76   163    70 F
## 5 Lucas      49   183    83 M
## 6 Caroline   26   164    53 F

read_table("data/Table1.txt");
```

```
##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   Name = col_character(),
##   Age = col_double(),
##   Height = col_double(),
##   Weight = col_double(),
##   Sex = col_character()
## )
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 5
##   Name      Age Height Weight Sex
##   <chr>    <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl> <chr>
## 1 Alex      25    177    57 F
## 2 Lilly     31    163    69 F
## 3 Mark      23    190    83 M
## 4 Oliver    52    179    75 M
## 5 Martha    76    163    70 F
## 6 Lucas     49    183    83 M
## 7 Caroline  26    164    53 F
```

```
read_table("data/Table2.txt");
```

```
## Warning: Missing column names filled in: 'X12' [12]
```

```
##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   Table = col_character(),
##   `2:` = col_character(),
##   `Name,` = col_character(),
##   `Age,` = col_character(),
##   `Height,` = col_character(),
##   Weight = col_character(),
##   and = col_character(),
##   Sex = col_character(),
##   from = col_character(),
##   `7` = col_character(),
##   people = col_character(),
##   X12 = col_character()
## )
```

```
## Warning: 9 parsing failures.
```

```
## row col   expected    actual      file
```

```
## 1 -- 12 columns 1 columns 'data/Table2.txt'
## 2 -- 12 columns 5 columns 'data/Table2.txt'
## 3 -- 12 columns 5 columns 'data/Table2.txt'
## 4 -- 12 columns 5 columns 'data/Table2.txt'
## 5 -- 12 columns 5 columns 'data/Table2.txt'
## ... ..
## See problems(...) for more details.
```

A tibble: 9 x 12

##	Table	`2:`	`Name`,`	`Age`,`	`Height`,`	Weight	and	Sex	from	`7`	people
##	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>
## 1	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
## 2	Name	Age	Height	Weight	Sex	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
## 3	/Alex/	25	177	57	/F/	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
## 4	/Lilly/	31	163	69	/F/	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
## 5	/Mark/	23	190	83	/M/	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
## 6	/Oliver/	52	179	75	/M/	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
## 7	/Martha/	76	163	70	/F/	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
## 8	/Lucas/	49	183	83	/M/	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>
## 9	/Caroline/	26	164	53	/F/	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>

... with 1 more variable: X12 <chr>

```
read_table("data/Table3.txt");
```

```
##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   Table = col_character(),
##   `2:` = col_character(),
##   `Name`,` = col_character(),
##   `Age`,` = col_character(),
##   `Height`,` = col_character(),
##   Weight = col_character(),
##   and = col_character(),
```

```
## Sex = col_character(),
## from = col_character(),
## `7` = col_character(),
## people = col_character()
## )

## Warning: 8 parsing failures.
## row col expected actual file
## 1 -- 11 columns 5 columns 'data/Table3.txt'
## 2 -- 11 columns 5 columns 'data/Table3.txt'
## 3 -- 11 columns 5 columns 'data/Table3.txt'
## 4 -- 11 columns 5 columns 'data/Table3.txt'
## 5 -- 11 columns 5 columns 'data/Table3.txt'
## ... ..
## See problems(...) for more details.

## # A tibble: 8 x 11
## Table `2:` `Name,` `Age,` `Height,` Weight and Sex from `7` people
## <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr>
## 1 Name Age Height Weight Sex <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 2 Alex 25 177 57 F <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 3 Lilly 31 <NA> 69 F <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 4 Mark -- 190 83 M <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 5 Oliver 52 179 75 M <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 6 Martha 76 * 70 F <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 7 Lucas 49 183 ** M <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 8 Caroline 26 164 53 F <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>

read_table("data/Table4.txt");

##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
## Name = col_character(),
```



```
## Age = col_character(),
## Height = col_character(),
## Weight = col_character(),
## Sex = col_character()
## )
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 5
##   Name      Age Height Weight Sex
##   <chr>    <chr> <chr>  <chr> <chr>
## 1 Alex      25    1,77   57    F
## 2 Lilly     31    <NA>   69    F
## 3 Mark      --    1,90   83    M
## 4 Oliver    52    1,79   75    M
## 5 Martha    76    *      70    F
## 6 Lucas     49    1,83   **    M
## 7 Caroline 26    1,64   53    F
```

```
read_table("data/Table5.txt");
```

```
##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   `Name;Age;Height;Weight;Sex` = col_character()
## )
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 1
##   `Name;Age;Height;Weight;Sex`
##   <chr>
## 1 Alex;25;1,77;57;F
## 2 Lilly;31;NA;69;F
## 3 Mark;--;1,90;83;M
## 4 Oliver;52;1,79;75;M
## 5 Martha;76;;70;F
## 6 Lucas;49;1,83;**;M
```

```
## 7 Caroline;26;1,64;53;F
```

```
read_table("data/Table6.txt");
```

```
##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   Table = col_character(),
##   `2:` = col_character(),
##   `Name,` = col_character(),
##   `Age,` = col_character(),
##   `Height,` = col_character(),
##   Weight = col_character(),
##   and = col_character(),
##   Sex = col_character(),
##   from = col_character(),
##   `7` = col_character(),
##   people = col_character()
## )

## Warning: 106 parsing failures.
## row col   expected   actual           file
##  1  -- 11 columns 5 columns 'data/Table6.txt'
##  2  -- 11 columns 6 columns 'data/Table6.txt'
##  3  -- 11 columns 6 columns 'data/Table6.txt'
##  4  -- 11 columns 5 columns 'data/Table6.txt'
##  5  -- 11 columns 5 columns 'data/Table6.txt'
## ... ..
## See problems(...) for more details.

## # A tibble: 106 x 11
##   Table   `2:` `Name,` `Age,` `Height,` Weight and Sex from `7` people
##   <chr>   <chr> <chr>  <chr> <chr>    <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr>
## 1 Name    Age   Height Weight Sex      <NA>  <NA>  <NA>  <NA>  <NA>  <NA>
```

```
## 2 Alex      25    177    57    F      @Boss <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 3 Lilly     31    163    69    F      @Secr~ <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 4 Mark      23    190    83    M      <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 5 Oliver    52    179    75    M      <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 6 Martha    76    163    70    F      <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 7 Lucas     49    183    83    M      <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 8 Caroline  26    164    53    F      <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 9 Alex      25    177    57    F      <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 10 Lilly    31    163    69    F      <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA> <NA>
## # ... with 96 more rows
```

```
read_csv("data/states1.csv");
```

```
## New names:
```

```
## * `` -> ...1
```

```
## Rows: 50 Columns: 9
```

```
## -- Column specification -----
```

```
## Delimiter: ","
```

```
## chr (1): ...1
```

```
## dbl (8): Population, Income, Illiteracy, Life Exp, Murder, HS Grad, Frost, Area
```

```
##
```

```
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
```

```
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
```

```
## # A tibble: 50 x 9
```

```
##   ...1      Population Income Illiteracy `Life Exp` Murder `HS Grad` Frost   Area
##   <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Alabama    3615  3624        2.1      69.0  15.1      41.3   20  50708
## 2 Alaska      365  6315        1.5      69.3  11.3      66.7  152 566432
## 3 Arizona    2212  4530        1.8      70.6   7.8      58.1   15 113417
## 4 Arkans~    2110  3378        1.9      70.7  10.1      39.9   65  51945
```

```
## 5 Califo~      21198   5114      1.1      71.7   10.3      62.6    20 156361
## 6 Colora~      2541   4884      0.7      72.1    6.8      63.9   166 103766
## 7 Connec~      3100   5348      1.1      72.5    3.1      56     139  4862
## 8 Delawa~       579   4809      0.9      70.1    6.2      54.6   103  1982
## 9 Florida      8277   4815      1.3      70.7   10.7      52.6    11  54090
## 10 Georgia     4931   4091      2        68.5   13.9      40.6    60  58073
## # ... with 40 more rows
```

```
read_csv("data/states2.csv");
```

```
## Rows: 50 Columns: 1
```

```
## -- Column specification -----
```

```
## Delimiter: ","
```

```
## chr (1): ;Population;Income;Illiteracy;Life Exp;Murder;HS Grad;Frost;Area
```

```
##
```

```
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
```

```
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
```

```
## Warning: One or more parsing issues, see `problems()` for details
```

```
## # A tibble: 50 x 1
```

```
##   `;Population;Income;Illiteracy;Life Exp;Murder;HS Grad;Frost;Area`
```

```
##   <chr>
```

```
## 1 Alabama;3615;3624;2,1;69,05;15,1;41,3;20;50708
```

```
## 2 Alaska;365;6315;1,5;69,31;11,3;66,7;152;566432
```

```
## 3 Arizona;2212;4530;1,8;70,55;7,8;58,1;15;113417
```

```
## 4 Arkansas;2110;3378;1,9;70,66;10,1;39,9;65;51945
```

```
## 5 California;21198;5114;1,1;71,71;10,3;62,6;20;156361
```

```
## 6 Colorado;2541;4884;0,7;72,06;6,8;63,9;166;103766
```

```
## 7 Connecticut;3100;5348;1,1;72,48;3,1;56;139;4862
```

```
## 8 Delaware;579;4809;0,9;70,06;6,2;54,6;103;1982
```

```
## 9 Florida;8277;4815;1,3;70,66;10,7;52,6;11;54090
```

```
## 10 Georgia;4931;4091;2;68,54;13,9;40,6;60;58073
## # ... with 40 more rows
```