R String Arrays

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String Arrays

Go to the RMD, R, PDF, or HTML version of this file. Go back to fan's REconTools Package, R Code Examples Repository (bookdown site), or Intro Stats with R Repository (bookdown site).

String Replace

- r string wildcard replace between regex
- R replace part of a string using wildcards

String replaces a segment, search by wildcard. Given the string below, delete all text between carriage return and pound sign:

```
st_tex_text <- "\n% Lat2ex Comments\n\newcommand{\\exa}{\\text{from external file: } \\alpha + \\beta}
st_clean_a1 <- gsub("\\%.*?\\n", "", st_tex_text)
st_clean_a2 <- gsub("L.*?x", "[LATEX]", st_tex_text)
print(paste0('st_tex_text:', st_tex_text))</pre>
```

```
## [1] "st_tex_text:\n% Lat2ex Comments\n\\newcommand{\\exa}{\\text{from external file: } \\alpha + \\b
print(paste0('st_clean_a1:', st_clean_a1))
```

```
## [1] "st_clean_a1:\n\\newcommand{\\exa}{\\text{from external file: } \\alpha + \\beta}\n"
print(paste0('st_clean_a2:', st_clean_a2))
```

String delete after a particular string:

```
st_tex_text <- "\\end{equation}\n\n\n Even more comments from Latex preamble"
st_clean_a1 <- gsub("\\n\.*","", st_tex_text)
print(paste0('st_tex_text:', st_tex_text))</pre>
```

[1] "st_tex_text:\\end{equation}\n}\n% Even more comments from Latex preamble"

```
print(paste0('st_clean_a1:', st_clean_a1))
## [1] "st_clean_a1:\\end{equation}\\n}"
```

Search If and Which String Contains

- r if string contains
- r if string contains either or grepl
- Use grepl to search either of multiple substrings in a text

Search for a single substring in a single string:

```
st_example_a <- 'C:/Users/fan/R4Econ/amto/tibble/fs_tib_basics.Rmd'
st_example_b <- 'C:/Users/fan/R4Econ/amto/tibble/_main.html'
grepl('_main', st_example_a)</pre>
```

```
## [1] FALSE
grepl('_main', st_example_b)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

Search for if one of a set of substring exists in a set of strings. In particular which one of the elements of ls_spn contains at least one of the elements of $ls_str_if_contains$. In the example below, only the first path does not contain either the word aggregate or index in the path. This can be used after all paths have been found recursively in some folder to select only desired paths from the full set of possibilities:

```
## [1] FALSE TRUE TRUE
```

```
# Simple Collapse
vars.group.by <- c('abc', 'efg')
paste0(vars.group.by, collapse='|')</pre>
```

String Concatenate

```
## [1] "abc|efg"
```

```
# Add Leading zero for integer values to allow for sorting when
# integers are combined into strings
it_z_n <- 1
it_a_n <- 192
print(sprintf("%02d", it_z_n))</pre>
```

String Add Leading Zero

```
## [1] "01"
print(sprintf("%04d", it_a_n))
```

```
## [1] "0192"
```

Substring and File Name From path, get file name without suffix.

• r string split

```
• r list last element
  • r get file name from path
  • r get file path no name
st_example <- 'C:/Users/fan/R4Econ/amto/tibble/fs_tib_basics.Rmd'</pre>
st_file_wth_suffix <- tail(strsplit(st_example, "/")[[1]],n=1)</pre>
st_file_wno_suffix <- sub('\\.Rmd$', '', basename(st_example))</pre>
st_fullpath_nosufx <- sub('\\.Rmd$', '', st_example)</pre>
st_lastpath_noname <- (dirname(st_example))</pre>
st_fullpath_noname <- dirname(st_example)</pre>
print(strsplit(st_example, "/"))
## [[1]]
## [1] "C:"
                             "Users"
                                                   "fan"
                                                                        "R4Econ"
                                                                                              "amto"
print(st_file_wth_suffix)
## [1] "fs_tib_basics.Rmd"
print(st_file_wno_suffix)
## [1] "fs_tib_basics"
print(st_fullpath_nosufx)
## [1] "C:/Users/fan/R4Econ/amto/tibble/fs_tib_basics"
print(st_lastpath_noname)
## [1] "C:/Users/fan/R4Econ/amto/tibble"
print(st_fullpath_noname)
## [1] "C:/Users/fan/R4Econ/amto/tibble"
```