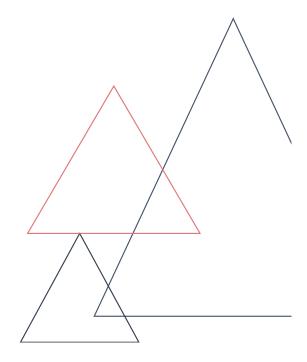
# Stringr&Lubridate

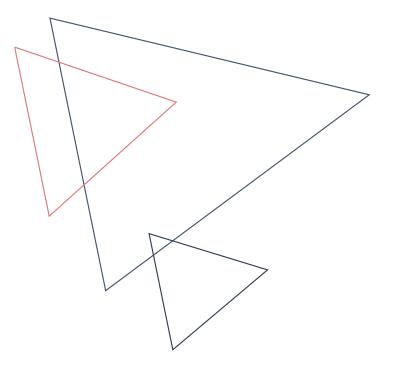
数据分析工具实践

第一组

组长:张学思

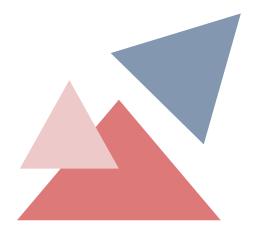
组员:陈静、陈若愚、孙一辰



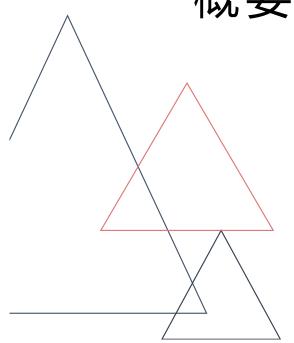


# Stringr

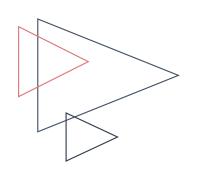
- 1 概要介绍
- 2 主要函数



# PART ONE 概要介绍







# 字符处理 stringr

作用

R语言支持字符处理,内置了系列函数(grep、gsub等),但系列函数定义混乱,对使用者极不方便。stringr包是专门用于字符处理的R包,函数定义简洁、使用方式统一,是

使用率较高的R包。

函数

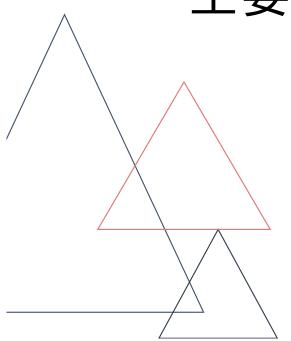
stringr包中的大部分函数具有统一风格的命名方式,以str\_开头,正则表达式也完全适用该包。

安装

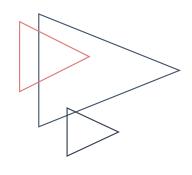
install.packages("strin
gr")

3

# PART TWO 主要函数







# 字符串拼接——str\_c

#### 默认无向量分割符拼接

str\_c("a","b")

"ab "





#### 指定向量分隔符

str\_c("a","b",sep = "\_")

"a\_b"



str\_c(c("a","b","c"),collapse = "\_")

"a\_b\_c"



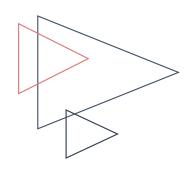


#### 混合应用

str\_c(c("a","b"),c("c","d"),sep = "/",collapse = "\_")

"a/c\_b/d"





# 字符计数——str\_count

#### 单个目标字符计数

str\_count(string =
c("sql","json","java"),pattern = "s")

110

#### 多个目标字符计数

str\_count(string =
c("sql","json","java"),pattern = c("s","j","a "))

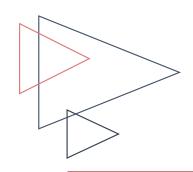
112

#### 元字符查找计数 (fixed包裹元字符)

str\_count(string =
"a..b",pattern = fixed("."))

2





## 字符检查、复制、长度

#### 字符检查 str\_detect

str\_detect(string =
c("sql","json","java"),pattern = "s")

TRUE TRUE FALSE

#### 字符复制 str\_dup

str\_dup(string =
c("sql","json","java"),times = 2)

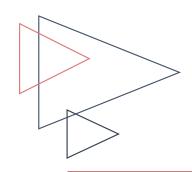
"sqlsql" "jsonjson" "javajava"

#### 字符串长度 str\_length

str\_length(string = "banana")

6





# 字符提取——str\_ extract、str\_extract\_all

#### 提取第一个匹配到的字符

str\_extract(string =
"banana",pattern = "a")

"a"

#### 提取所有匹配到的字符(返回列表)

str\_extract\_all(string =
"banana",pattern = "a")

"a" "a" "a"

#### 提取所有匹配到的字符(返回矩阵)

str\_extract\_all(string =
"banana",pattern =
"a",simplify = T)

"a" "a" "a"





# 字符串格式化、提取、匹配

#### 字符串格式化

str glue

#### #定义全局变量

name <- "jack" age <- 12

#### #字符串格式化

str\_glue("My name is
{name},","\nmy age is {age}.")

## My name is jack, ## my age is 12.

#### 字符位置提取

str\_locate和str\_locate\_all

#### #返回第一个匹配到的字符的位置

str\_locate(string = "banana",pattern = "a")

## start end

## [1,] 2 2

#### #返回所有匹配到的字符的位置

str\_locate\_all(string = "banana",pattern = "a")

## [[1]]

## start end

## [1,] 2 2

## [2,] 4 4

## [3,] 6 6

#### 字符匹配

str\_match和str\_match\_all

#### #返回第一个匹配到的字符(矩阵)

str match(string = "banana",pattern = "a")

## [,1]

## [1,] "a"

#### #返回所有匹配到的字符(列表)

str\_match\_all(string = "banana",pattern = "a")

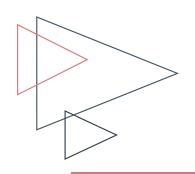
## [[1]]

## [,1]

## [1,] "a"

## [2,] "a"

## [3,] "a"



# 字符串补齐、删除

#### 字符补齐 str pad

#### #默认字符串左边补齐

str\_pad(string = "jack",width = 6,pad = "S")
## [1] "SSjack"

#### #字符串右边补齐

str\_pad(string = "jack",width = 6,side = "right",pad = "S")
## [1] "jackSS"

#### #字符串两边补齐

str\_pad(string = "jack",width = 6,side = "both",pad = "S")
## [1] "SjackS"

#### 字符删除

str\_remove和str\_remove\_all

#### #删除第一个匹配到的字符

str\_remove(string = "banana",pattern = "a")
## [1] "bnana"

#### #删除所有匹配到的字符

str\_remove\_all(string = "banana",pattern =
"a")
## [1] "bnn"





# 字符串替换、过滤

#### 字符替换

str\_replace、str\_replace\_all和 str\_replace\_na

#### #替换第一个匹配到的字符

str\_replace(string = "banana",pattern = "a",replacement = "A")
## [1] "bAnana"

#### #替换所有匹配到的字符

str\_replace\_all(string = "banana",pattern = "a",replacement =
"A")

## [1] "bAnAnA"

#### # NA替换成NA字符

str\_replace\_na(string = c("banana",NA))
## [1] "banana" "NA"

#### 字符过滤

str\_replace、str\_replace\_all和 str\_replace\_na

• #字符过滤(正向索引)

str\_sub(string = "banana",start = 1,end = 3)
## [1] "ban"

## [1] "ban"

#字符过滤(反向索引)

str\_sub(string = "banana",start = -2,end = -1)
## [1] "na"

• #字符过滤,并赋值

x <- "banana"

str\_sub(string = x,start = 1,end = 1) <- "A" ## [1] "Aanana"

• #字符串过滤(返回字符串)

str\_subset(string = c("java","sql","python"),pattern = "^s")
## [1] "sql"

#字符串过滤(返回位置)

str\_which(string = c("java","sql","python"),pattern = "^s")
## [1] 2



# 字符串排序、分割

## 字符排序

str\_sort和str\_order

```
#字符向量升序排序,返回字符向量
str_sort(c("sql","json","python"))
##[1] "json" "python" "sql"
```

#字符向量降序排序,返回字符向量 str\_sort(c("sql","json","python"),decreasing = TRUE) ##[1] "sql" "python" "json"

#字符向量升序排序,返回索引向量 str\_order(c("sql","json","pythn")) ##[1]231

## 字符分割

str\_split和str\_split\_fixed

```
#字符分割,返回列表

str_split(string = "banana",pattern = "")

## [[1]]

## [1] "b" "a" "n" "a" "n" "a"

#字符分割,返回矩阵

str_split(string = "banana",pattern = "",simplify = T)

## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6]

## [1,] "b" "a" "n" "a" "n" "a"

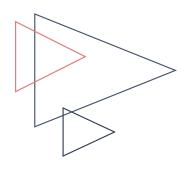
#字符分割,指定分割块数

str_split_fixed(string = "banana",pattern = "",n = 3)

## [,1] [,2] [,3]

## [1,] "b" "a" "nana"
```



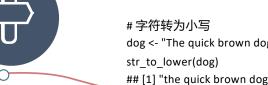


# 其他

#删除字符串两边的空格 str\_trim(string = " you are beautiful! " ## [1] "you are beautiful!"



#删除字符串中多余的空格 str\_squish(string = " you are beautiful! ") ## [1] "you are beautiful!"





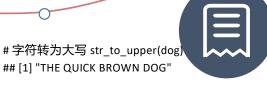
dog <- "The quick brown dog" ## [1] "the quick brown dog"



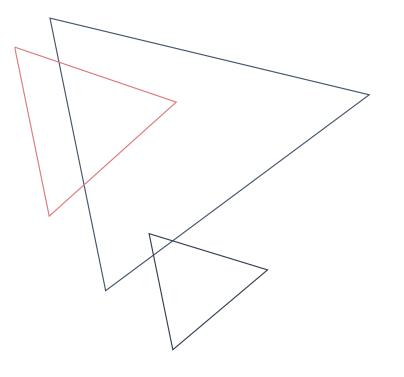
#字符转为标题 str\_to\_title(dog) ## [1] "The Quick Brown Dog"



#字符转为语句 str\_to\_sentence ## [1] "The quick brown dog"





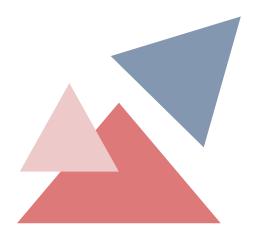


# Lubridate

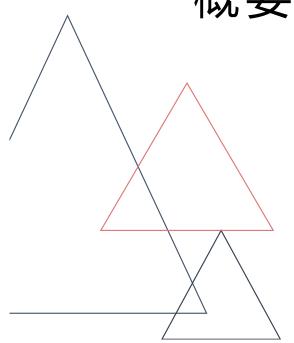
1 概要介绍

2 主要函数

3 实际运用



# PART ONE 概要介绍

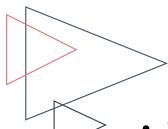






- Hadley·Wickham:作为RStudio的Chief Scientist,他为R用户贡献了多个重量级的package(ggplot2、dplyr等等)。而今天介绍的这个lubridate包,也是由他所编写,专注于对日期时间数据(Date-time data)的处理。
- · 对于日期时间数据, R在基础包中提供了两种类型的时间数据:
  - · 一类是Date日期数据,它不包括时间和时区信息;
  - ・另一类是<u>POSIXct/POSIXIt类型数据</u>,其中包括了日期、时间 和时区信息。

(一般来讲,R语言中建立时序数据是通过字符型转化而来,但由于时序数据形式多样,而且R中存贮格式也是五花八门,例如Date/ts/xts/zoo/tis/fts等等。用户很容易被一系列的数据格式所迷惑,所以时序数据的转化和操作并不是非常方便。)



# 概要介绍

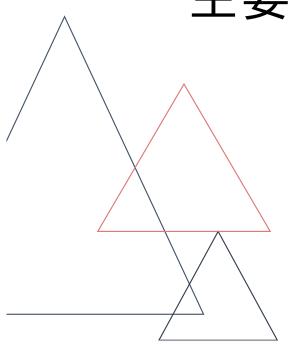
- ・ 为此,我们引入第三方包lubridate,该包主要有两类函数:
  - ・一类用于处理<u>时点数据(time instants)</u>
  - ・另一类则用于处理<u>时段数据(time spans)</u>。
- · 虽然这些基础功能R Base也能实现,但实现方式及其繁琐,通过下图的对比,我们可以看 到同样是时间数据处理,lubridate包比R的基础包的操作是何等的简洁。

#### 2. Motivation

To see how **lubridate** simplifies things, consider a common scenario. Given a character string, we would like to read it in as a date-time, extract the month, and change it to February (i.e. 2). On the left are the base R methods we'd use for these three tasks. On the right are the **lubridate** methods.



# PART TWO 主要函数



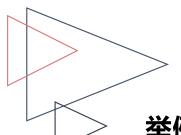


- 一、解析日期与时间(Parsing dates and times)
- ・ 首先 , 在使用lubridate包识别日期前 , 我们需要告诉它年(y)月(m)日(d) 的排列顺序

Journal of Statistical Software

Order of elements in date-time	Parse function
year, month, day	ymd()
year, day, month	ydm()
month, day, year	mdy()
day, month, year	dmy()
hour, minute	hm()
hour, minute, second	hms()
year, month, day, hour, minute, second	ymd_hms()





## 举例:

```
> ymd(20170629);myd(06201729);dmy(29062017)
[1] "2017-06-29"
[1] "2017-06-29"
[1] "2017-06-29"
```

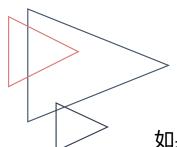
## 增加:

- · 具体时间的数据→加上小时(h)分钟(m)和秒(s);
- · 具有特定时区的时间→tz选项

```
> test_date <- ymd_hms("2017-06-29-12-01-30", tz = "Pacific/Auckland")
> test_date
[1] "2017-06-29 12:01:30 NZST"
```

注:lubriadate非常灵活,它可以"智能"的判断我们的输入格式,最好的得到标准的时间格式,甚至即使你的输入不完全,通过一个truncated选项,也可以识别不完整信息的日期输入格式。





如果拿到的数据年月日是无序排列的?

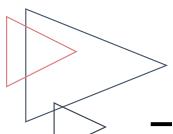
#### parse\_date\_time()

• 它可以将格式各样的日期时间字符转换为日期时间类型的数据。该函数中有一个重要的参数,即orders,通过该参数指定可能的日期格式顺序,如年-月-日或月-日-年等顺序。

test\_date <- c('20131113','120315','12/17/1996','09-01-01') > parse\_date\_time(test\_date,<u>order</u> = c('ymd','mdy','dmy','ymd'))

[1] "2013-11-13 UTC" "2012-03-15 UTC" "1996-12-17 UTC" "2009-01-01 UTC"





二、设置与提取信息(Setting and Extracting information)

#### 1. 精确提取

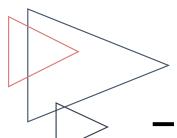
second(), minute(), hour(), day(), wday(), yday(), week(), month(), year(), tz()分别可以提取秒,分,小时,天,周的第几天,年的第几天,星期,月,年和时区的信息。

#### 举例:

```
> test <- ymd_hms('2017/06/29/12/00/00')
> test
[1] "2017-06-29 12:00:00 UTC"
> second(test) <- 30
> test
[1] "2017-06-29 12:00:30 UTC"
```

```
> wday(test)
[1] 5
> wday(test,label = TRUE)
[1] Thurs
Levels: Sun < Mon < Tues < Wed < Thurs < Fri < Sat</pre>
```





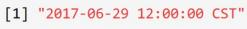
- 二、设置与提取信息 (Setting and Extracting information )
- 模糊提取(取整)
   模糊取整即截断函数,即将日期时间型数据取整到不同的单位,如年、季、月、日、时等。

四舍五入取整:round\_date()

向下取整: floor\_date() 向上取整: ceiling\_date()

```
举例: > test_date <- as.POSIXct("2017-06-29 12:34:59")
> round_date(test_date,'hour')
[1] "2017-06-29 13:00:00 CST"
> ceiling_date(test_date,'hour')
[1] "2017-06-29 13:00:00 CST"
```

> floor\_date(test\_date,'hour')



- 三、时区 ( Time Zones )
- 1. 显示同一个时间点在不同时区的时间(变换时区)
  - with\_tz()
- 2. 结合某个时间点和给定时区,新建一个给定时区的时间点(固定时区)
  - force tz()

#### 举例:

```
> test_date <- ymd_hms("2017-06-29 09:00:00", tz = "Pacific/Auckland")
> with_tz(test_date, "America/New_York")
[1] "2017-06-28 17:00:00 EDT"
```

```
# 给定时间和时区,新建一个给定时区的对应时间点
> test_date <- ymd_hms("2017-06-29 12:00:00", tz = "America/Chicago")
> test_date
[1] "2017-06-29 12:00:00 CDT"
> test_date_1 <- force_tz(test_date,tz="Europe/London")
> test_date_1
[1] "2017-06-29 12:00:00 BST"
```

## 四、时间间隔(Time Intervals)

```
> begin1 <- ymd_hms("20150903,12:00:00")
> end1 <- ymd_hms("20160804,12;30:00")
> begin2 <- ymd_hms("20151203,12:00:00")
> end2 <- ymd_hms("20160904,12;30:00")</pre>
```

```
> test_date_1 <- interval(begin1,end1)
> test_date_1
[1] 2015-09-03 12:00:00 UTC--2016-08-04 12:30:00 UTC
> test_date_2 <- interval(begin2,end2)
# 判断两段时间是否有重叠
> int_overlaps(test_date_1,test_date_2)
[1] TRUE
```

注:其他操作时间间隔的函数还包括:int\_start, int\_end, int\_flip, int\_shift, int\_aligns, union, intersect和%within%等。

- 五、日期时间的计算(Arithmetic with date times)
- 1. 时间跨度 (durations和periods)
  - 时间间隔:特定的时间跨度(因为它绑定在特定时间点上)
  - · 时间跨度:一般的时间跨度
    - durations
    - periods

```
# periods
> minutes(1)
[1] "1M 0S"
# durations[加前缀'd']
> dminutes(1)
[1] "60s"
```

# **T**

# 主要函数

- 五、日期时间的计算(Arithmetic with date times)
- 1. 时间跨度 (durations和periods)
  - durations VS. periods
    - · 为什么要这两个不同的类呢?因为时间线(timeline)并没有数字线 (number line)那样可靠。
    - · durations类:通常提供了更准确的运算结果。一个duration年总是等于365 天。
    - · periods类:随着时间线的波动而给出更理性的结果。

举例:这一特点在建立时钟时间(clock times)的模型时非常有用。比方说,durations遇到闰年时,结果就太死板,而periods给出的结果就灵活很多:

```
> leap_year(2016)
[1] TRUE
> ymd(20160101)+years(1)
[1] "2017-01-01"
> ymd(20160101)+dyears(1)
[1] "2016-12-31"
```

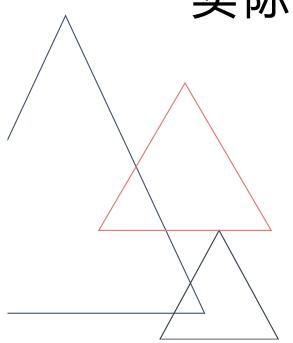


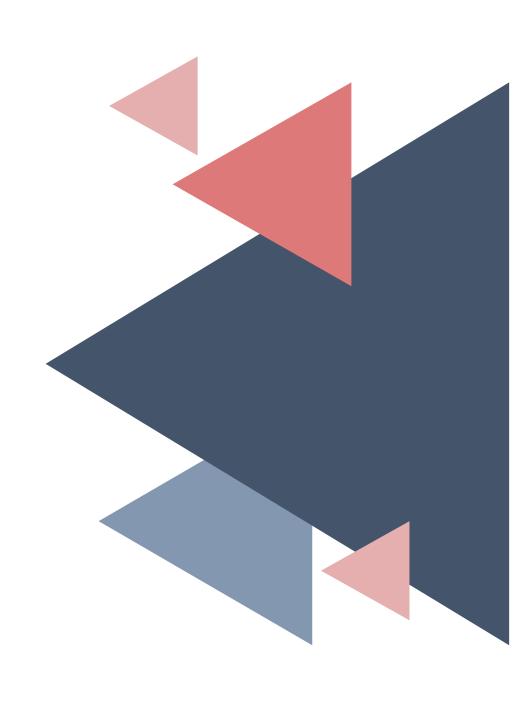
## 五、日期时间的计算(Arithmetic with date times)

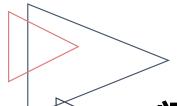
- 2. %m+%
  - · 在时间计算时,由于日期数据的特殊性,如果我们需要得到每个月的最后一天的日期数据,直接在某一个月的最后一天上加上月份很明显是错误的。为此我们引入%m+%函数:

```
> test_date_0 <- as.Date('2015-01-31')
> test_date_2 <- test_date_0 %m+% months(0:11)
> test_date_2
[1] "2015-01-31" "2015-02-28" "2015-03-31" "2015-04-30" "2015-05-31" "2015-06-30"
[7] "2015-07-31" "2015-08-31" "2015-09-30" "2015-10-31" "2015-11-30" "2015-12-31"
```

# PART THREE 实际运用







# 实际运用

# 问题:计算2010年Thanksgiving时间

有些节日,如感恩节(美国)和阵亡将士纪念日(美国)并不发生在固定的日期。相反,他们是按照一个规则来庆祝的。例如,感恩节是在十一月的第四个星期四庆祝的。





## 为了得到感恩节是在2010年什么时间举行的,我们可以从2010的第一天开始计

```
R> date <- ymd("2010-01-01")
[1] "2010-01-01 UTC"
```





```
R> wday(date, label = T, abbr = F)
[1] Monday
```



```
R> date <- date + days(3) 第一个星期四。

[1] "2010-11-04 UTC"

R> wday(date, label = T, abbr = F)

[1] Thursday
```





# 感谢观看

数据分析工具实践

第一组

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