

Data Management With R: Working with Strings

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Final project datasets

UNHCR Statistics

Description: The database contains data about UNHCR's populations of concern from 1951 to 2014.

Goal: Investigate different aspects of UNHCR's populations their general composition by location of residence or origin, their status (refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, etc.), their evolution over time, and so on.

Prerequisites:

- Download the individual tables from the UNHCR website: <http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview> or access the API directly in R: http://data.unhcr.org/wiki/index.php/API_Documentation.html
- Put the tables in a database

Armed Conflict Location & Event Data

Description: This dataset codes the dates and locations of all reported political violence and protest events in developing countries. Political violence includes events that occur within civil wars and periods of instability.

Goal: Find out where and why violent conflicts broke out and how they developed over time.

Prerequisites:

- Download either the Africa (ACLED Version 7 (1997 – 2016)) or the Asia (ACLED Asia) datasets (or both):

<https://www.acleddata.com/data/>

Scottish Witchcraft

Description: This database contains a variety of information on the almost 4,000 people who were accused of practicing witchcraft between 1563 and 1736 in Scotland.

Goal: Find out what it took to be accused of witchcraft.

Prerequisites

- Download the .zip from GitHub (<https://github.com/mhaber/HertieDataScience/blob/master/finalProject/history-scottish-witchcraft.zip>) and access it directly in R and extract the tables.
- Put the tables in a database

Prerequisites

Packages

```
library(tidyverse)  
library(stringr) #install.packages("stringr")
```

Strings

Creating strings

Strings are wrapped in ' or " quotes:

```
string1 <- "This is a string"  
string2 <- 'If I want to include a "quote" inside  
a string, I use single quotes'
```

You can use \ to “escape” single or double quotes inside a string:

```
double_quote <- "\"\" # or ''  
single_quote <- '\'' # or '\"'
```

Special characters

- `\n` newline
- `\r` carriage return
- `\t` tab
- `\b` backspace
- `\a` alert (bell)
- `\f` form feed
- `\v` vertical tab
- `\\` backslash `\`

Functions for strings

Length

```
str_length("Data Management with R")
```

```
## [1] 22
```

Combining strings

```
str_c("Data Management", "with R", sep = " ")
```

```
## [1] "Data Management with R"
```

Functions for strings

#Subsetting strings

```
x <- c("Apple", "Banana", "Pear")  
str_sub(x, 1, 3)
```

```
## [1] "App" "Ban" "Pea"
```

```
str_sub(x, -3, -1)
```

```
## [1] "ple" "ana" "ear"
```

Functions for strings

Changing case

```
str_to_upper(c("a", "b"))
```

```
## [1] "A" "B"
```

```
str_to_lower(c("A", "B"))
```

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

Functions for strings

`stringr` has 43 functions to manipulate strings. If you need more, then use `stringi`, which has 232 functions. The main difference between the functions in both packages is the prefix: `str_` vs. `stri_`.

Regular expressions

Regular expressions

Regular Expressions (regex) are a language or syntax to search in texts. Regex are used by most search engines in one form or another and are part of almost any programming language. In R, many string functions in base R as well as in `stringr` package use regular expressions, even Rstudio's search and replace allows regular expression.

Regular expression syntax

Regular expressions typically specify characters to seek out, possibly with information about repeats and location within the string. This is accomplished with the help of metacharacters that have specific meaning:

- `$ * + . ? [] ^ { } | () \.`

String functions related to regular expression

- To identify match to a pattern
 - `grep(..., value = FALSE), grepl(), stringr::str_detect()`
- To extract match to a pattern
 - `grep(..., value = TRUE), stringr::str_extract(), stringr::str_extract_all()`
- To locate pattern within a string
 - `regexpr(), gregexpr(), stringr::str_locate(), stringr::str_locate_all()`
- To replace a pattern
 - `sub(), gsub(), stringr::str_replace(), stringr::str_replace_all()`
- To split a string using a pattern
 - `strsplit(), stringr::str_split()`

Pattern matching

The simplest patterns match exact strings:

```
x <- c("apple", "banana", "pear")  
str_view(x, "an")
```

```
apple  
banana  
pear
```

Pattern matching

- . matches any character (except a newline):

```
str_view(x, ".a.")
```

```
apple  
banana  
pear
```

Position of pattern within the string

`^` matches the start of the string.

```
x <- c("apple", "banana", "pear")  
str_view(x, "^a")
```

```
apple  
banana  
pear
```

Position of pattern within the string

\$ matches the end of the string.

```
str_view(x, "a$")
```

```
apple
banana
pear
```

\b matches the empty string at either edge of a *word*.

\B matches the empty string provided it is not at an edge of a word.

Quantifiers specify the number of repetitions of the pattern.

- `*`: matches at least 0 times.
- `+`: matches at least 1 times.
- `?`: matches at most 1 times.
- `{n}`: matches exactly n times.
- `{n,}`: matches at least n times.
- `{n,m}`: matches between n and m times.

Quantifiers

```
strings <- c("a", "ab", "acb", "accb", "acccb", "accccb")  
grep("ac*b", strings, value = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "ab"      "acb"     "accb"    "acccb"   "accccb"
```

```
grep("ac+b", strings, value = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "acb"     "accb"    "acccb"   "accccb"
```

```
grep("ac?b", strings, value = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "ab"     "acb"
```


Quantifiers

```
grep("ac{2}b", strings, value = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "accb"
```

```
grep("ac{2,}b", strings, value = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "accb"    "acccb"   "accccb"
```

```
grep("ac{2,3}b", strings, value = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "accb" "acccb"
```

More operators

- `\`: suppress the special meaning of metacharacters in regular expression, i.e. `$ * + . ? [] ^ { } | () \`, similar to its usage in escape sequences. Since `\` itself needs to be escaped in R, we need to escape these metacharacters with double backslash like `\\$`.
- `[...]`: a character list, matches any one of the characters inside the square brackets. We can also use `-` inside the brackets to specify a range of characters.
- `[^...]`: an inverted character list, similar to `[...]`, but matches any characters **except** those inside the square brackets.

More operators

- `|`: an “or” operator, matches patterns on either side of the `|`.
- `(...)`: grouping in regular expressions which allows to retrieve the bits that matched various parts of your regular expression. Each group can then be referred using `\\N`, with `N` being the No. of `(...)` used. This is called **backreference**.

Operators

```
strings <- c("^ab", "ab", "abc", "abd", "abe", "ab 12")  
grep("ab[c-e]", strings, value = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "abc" "abd" "abe"
```

```
grep("ab[^c]", strings, value = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "abd"    "abe"    "ab 12"
```

Operators

```
grep("^ab", strings, value = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "ab"      "abc"     "abd"     "abe"     "ab 12"
```

```
grep("\\^ab", strings, value = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "^ab"
```

```
grep("abc|abd", strings, value = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "abc" "abd"
```

```
gsub("(ab) 12", "\\1 34", strings)
```

```
## [1] "^ab"      "ab"       "abc"      "abd"      "abe"      "ab 34"
```

Character classes

Character classes allow to specify entire classes of characters, such as numbers, letters, etc. There are two flavors of character classes, one uses `[: and :]` around a predefined name inside square brackets and the other uses `\` and a special character. They are sometimes interchangeable.

- `[:digit:]` or `\d`: digits, 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9, equivalent to `[0-9]`.
- `\D`: non-digits, equivalent to `[^0-9]`.
- `[:lower:]`: lower-case letters, equivalent to `[a-z]`.
- `[:upper:]`: upper-case letters, equivalent to `[A-Z]`.
- `[:alpha:]`: alphabetic characters, equivalent to `[[:lower:][:upper:]]` or `[A-z]`.
- `[:alnum:]`: alphanumeric characters, equivalent to `[[:alpha:][:digit:]]` or `[A-z0-9]`.

Character classes

- `\w`: word characters, equivalent to `[[:alnum:]]` or `[A-z0-9_]`.
- `\W`: not word, equivalent to `[^A-z0-9_]`.
- `[:xdigit:]`: hexadecimal digits (base 16), 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F a b c d e f, equivalent to `[0-9A-Fa-f]`.
- `[:blank:]`: blank characters, i.e. space and tab.
- `[:space:]`: space characters: tab, newline, vertical tab, form feed, carriage return, space.
- `\s`: space, ' '.
- `\S`: not space.
- `[:punct:]`: punctuation characters, ! " # \$ % & ' () - + , - . / : ; < = > ? @ [] ^ _ ' { | } ~.

Character classes

- `[graph:]`: graphical (human readable) characters: equivalent to `[[alnum:][:punct:]]`.
- `[print:]`: printable characters, equivalent to `[[alnum:][:punct:]]\s`.
- `[cntrl:]`: control characters, like `\n` or `\r`, `[\x00-\x1F\x7F]`.

Note:

- `[...:]` has to be used inside square brackets, e.g. `[[digit:]]`.
- `\` itself is a special character that needs escape, e.g. `\\d`. Do not confuse these regular expressions with R escape sequences such as `\t`.

General modes for patterns

There are different syntax standards for regular expressions, and R offers two:

- POSIX extended regular expressions (default)
- Perl-like regular expressions.

You can easily switch between by specifying `perl = FALSE/TRUE` in base R functions, such as `grep()` and `sub()`. For functions in the `stringr` package, wrap the pattern with `perl()`.

General modes for patterns

By default, pattern matching is case sensitive in R, but you can turn it off with `ignore.case = TRUE` (base R functions) or wrapping with `ignore.case()` (stringr functions). Alternatively, you can use `tolower()` and `toupper()` functions to convert everything to lower or upper case. Take the same example above:

```
pattern <- "a.b"  
grep(pattern, strings, value = TRUE)
```

```
## character(0)
```

```
grep(pattern, strings, value = TRUE, ignore.case = TRUE)
```

```
## character(0)
```

Regular expression vs shell globbing

The term globbing refers to pattern matching based on wildcard characters. A wildcard character can be used to substitute for any other character or characters in a string. Globbing is commonly used for matching file names or paths, and has a much simpler syntax. Below is a list of globbing syntax and their comparisons to regular expression:

- `*`: matches any number of unknown characters, same as `.*` in regular expression.
- `?`: matches one unknown character, same as `.` in regular expression.
- `\`: same as regular expression.
- `[...]`: same as regular expression.
- `[!...]`: same as `[^...]` in regular expression.

Detect matches

To determine if a character vector matches a pattern, use `str_detect()`. It returns a logical vector the same length as the input:

```
x <- c("apple", "banana", "pear")  
str_detect(x, "e")
```

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

Detect matches

How many common words start with b?

```
sum(str_detect(words, "^b"))
```

```
## [1] 58
```

What proportion of common words end with a vowel?

```
mean(str_detect(words, "[aeiou]$"))
```

```
## [1] 0.2765306
```

Detect matches

A variation on `str_detect()` is `str_count()`: rather than a simple yes or no, it tells you how many matches there are in a string:

```
x <- c("apple", "banana", "pear")  
str_count(x, "a")
```

```
## [1] 1 3 1
```

On average, how many vowels per word?

```
mean(str_count(words, "[aeiou]"))
```

```
## [1] 1.991837
```

Replace matches

`str_replace()` and `str_replace_all()` allow you to replace matches with new strings. The simplest use is to replace a pattern with a fixed string:

```
x <- c("apple", "pear", "banana")  
str_replace(x, "[aeiou]", "-")
```

```
## [1] "-pple"  "p-ar"   "b-nana"
```

```
str_replace_all(x, "[aeiou]", "-")
```

```
## [1] "-ppl-"  "p--r"   "b-n-n-"
```

Replace matches

With `str_replace_all()` you can perform multiple replacements by supplying a named vector:

```
x <- c("1 house", "2 cars", "3 people")  
str_replace_all(x, c("1" = "one", "2" = "two", "3" = "three"))
```

```
## [1] "one house"      "two cars"       "three people"
```


String splitting

Use `str_split()` to split a string up into pieces.

```
"a|b|c|d" %>%  
  str_split("\\|")
```

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

```
## [1] "a" "b" "c" "d"
```

- Regular expression in R official document.
- Perl-like regular expression: regular expression in perl manual.
- `qdapRegex` package: a collection of handy regular expression tools, including handling abbreviations, dates, email addresses, hash tags, phone numbers, times, emoticons, and URL etc.
- On these websites, you can simply paste your test data and write regular expression, and matches will be highlighted.
 - `regexpal`
 - `RegExr`

Group exercises

Group exercises

1. Given the corpus of common words in `stringr::words`, create regular expressions that find all words that:
 - 1.1 Start with “y”.
 - 1.2 End with “x”
 - 1.3 Start with a vowel.
 - 1.4 That only contain consonants.
 - 1.5 End with ed, but not with eed.
 - 1.6 End with ing or ise.
 - 1.7 Start with three consonants.
 - 1.8 Have three or more vowels in a row.
 - 1.9 Have two or more vowel-consonant pairs in a row.
 - 1.10 Contain a repeated pair of letters (e.g. “church” contains “ch” repeated twice.)

2. Describe in words what these regular expressions match:

2.2 `^.*$`

2.3 `"\\{.+\\}"`

2.4 `\d{4}-\d{2}-\d{2}`

2.5 `"\\\\{4}"`

2.6 `(.)\1\1`

2.7 `"(.)()\2\1"`

3. Solve the beginner regexp crosswords at

<https://regexcrossword.com/challenges/beginner>.

Homework Exercises

Homework Exercises

For this week's homework exercises go to Moodle and answer the Quiz posted in the Working with Strings section.

Deadline: Sunday, November 5 before midnight.

That's it for today. Questions?