

Introducción a



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3.4.1. Funciones básicas

write.table ()

?write.table

write.csv()

?write.csv

3.4.1. Funciones básicas

```
> data(airquiality)
```

```
> head(airquality)
```

	Ozone	Solar.R	Wind	Temp	Month	Day
1	41	190	7.4	67	5	1
2	36	118	8.0	72	5	2
3	12	149	12.6	74	5	3
4	18	313	11.5	62	5	4
5	NA	NA	14.3	56	5	5
628	NA	14.9	66	5	6	

```
> write.table(x=airquality, file="aiquality.exportado.txt",sep="\t",row.names=F,quote=F)
```

3.4.2. Funciones básicas

> ?write.table

```
write.table {utils}
```

Data Output

Description

`write.table` prints its required argument `x` (after converting it to a data frame if it is not one nor a matrix) to a file or [connection](#).

Usage

```
write.table(x, file = "", append = FALSE, quote = TRUE, sep = " ",  
            eol = "\n", na = "NA", dec = ".", row.names = TRUE,  
            col.names = TRUE, qmethod = c("escape", "double"),  
            fileEncoding = "")
```

```
write.csv(...)  
write.csv2(...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the object to be written, preferably a matrix or data frame. If not, it is attempted to coerce <code>x</code> to a data frame.
<code>file</code>	either a character string naming a file or a connection open for writing. "" indicates output to the console.
<code>append</code>	logical. Only relevant if <code>file</code> is a character string. If <code>TRUE</code> , the output is appended to the file. If <code>FALSE</code> , any existing file of the name <code>file</code> is removed.
<code>quote</code>	a logical value (<code>TRUE</code> or <code>FALSE</code>) or a numeric vector. If <code>TRUE</code> , any character or factor columns will be surrounded by double quotes, and any NA values will be written as NA. If <code>FALSE</code> , only character and factor columns are quoted. In both cases, row and column names are quoted if they are written. If <code>TRUE</code> , NA values are written as NA. If <code>FALSE</code> , nothing is written for NA values.
<code>sep</code>	the field separator string. Values within each row of <code>x</code> are separated by this string.
<code>eol</code>	the character(s) to print at the end of each line (row). For example, <code>eol = "\r\n"</code> will produce Windows' line endings on a Unix system. If <code>eol</code> is not specified, the default is <code>"\n"</code> on Unix and <code>"\r\n"</code> on Windows.
<code>na</code>	the string to use for missing values in the data.
<code>dec</code>	the string to use for decimal points in numeric or complex columns: must be a single character.

Ejercicios del 1 al 3

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3.4.3. Exportar otros formatos

```
library("foreign")
```

```
write.foreign(mydata, "c:/mydata.txt", "c:/mydata.sas", package="SAS")
```

```
write.foreign(mydata, "c:/mydata.txt", "c:/mydata.sps", package="SPSS")
```

```
write.dta(mydata, "c:/mydata.dta")
```

```
library("readstata13")
```

```
save.dta13()
```

```
library("xlsx")
```

```
write.xlsx(mydata, "c:/mydata.xlsx")
```

Ejercicio 4

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3.4.4. Exportación formato R

- Vamos a hablar de guardar en este caso
- Formato: Rdata o **RData**
- Guardar datos, funciones, etc, para ser usados en otras sesiones de R.
- Datos pueden compartirse entre sesiones de R en distintos sistemas operativos.
 - > a1 <- rnorm(10)**
 - > a2 <- 1:10**
 - > a3 <- letters[10:20]**
 - > save(a1, a2, file="unos.datos.guardados.RData")**
- Podemos salvar todos los objetos con
 - > save.image() # salvado como ".RData"**
 - > save.image(file = "un.nombre.RData")**

Ejercicios del 5 y 6

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