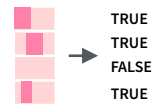


Work with strings with stringr : : CHEAT SHEET

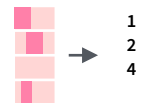


The **stringr** package provides a set of internally consistent tools for working with character strings, i.e. sequences of characters surrounded by quotation marks.

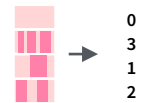
Detect Matches



str_detect(string, **pattern**) Detect the presence of a pattern match in a string. `str_detect(fruit, "a")`



str_which(string, **pattern**) Find the indexes of strings that contain a pattern match. `str_which(fruit, "a")`



str_count(string, **pattern**) Count the number of matches in a string. `str_count(fruit, "a")`

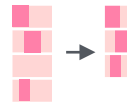


str_locate(string, **pattern**) Locate the positions of pattern matches in a string. Also **str_locate_all**. `str_locate(fruit, "a")`

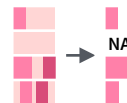
Subset Strings



str_sub(string, start = 1L, end = -1L) Extract substrings from a character vector. `str_sub(fruit, 1, 3); str_sub(fruit, -2)`



str_subset(string, **pattern**) Return only the strings that contain a pattern match. `str_subset(fruit, "b")`



str_extract(string, **pattern**) Return the first pattern match found in each string, as a vector. Also **str_extract_all** to return every pattern match. `str_extract(fruit, "[aeiou]")`

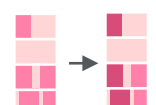


str_match(string, **pattern**) Return the first pattern match found in each string, as a matrix with a column for each () group in pattern. Also **str_match_all**. `str_match(sentences, "(a|the) ([^]+)")`

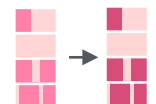
Mutate Strings



str_sub() <- value. Replace substrings by identifying the substrings with `str_sub()` and assigning into the results. `str_sub(fruit, 1, 3) <- "str"`



str_replace(string, **pattern**, replacement) Replace the first matched pattern in each string. `str_replace(fruit, "a", "-")`



str_replace_all(string, **pattern**, replacement) Replace all matched patterns in each string. `str_replace_all(fruit, "a", "-")`

A STRING
↓
a string

str_to_lower(string, locale = "en")¹ Convert strings to lower case. `str_to_lower(sentences)`

a string
↓
A STRING

str_to_upper(string, locale = "en")¹ Convert strings to upper case. `str_to_upper(sentences)`

a string
↓
A String

str_to_title(string, locale = "en")¹ Convert strings to title case. `str_to_title(sentences)`

Join and Split



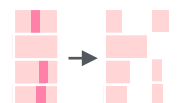
str_c(..., sep = "", collapse = NULL) Join multiple strings into a single string. `str_c(letters, LETTERS)`



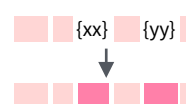
str_c(..., sep = "", **collapse** = NULL) Collapse a vector of strings into a single string. `str_c(letters, collapse = "")`



str_dup(string, times) Repeat strings times times. `str_dup(fruit, times = 2)`



str_split_fixed(string, **pattern**, n) Split a vector of strings into a matrix of substrings (splitting at occurrences of a pattern match). Also **str_split** to return a list of substrings. `str_split_fixed(fruit, "", n=2)`



glue::glue(..., .sep = "", .envir = parent.frame(), .open = "{", .close = "}") Create a string from strings and {expressions} to evaluate. `glue::glue("Pi is {pi}")`

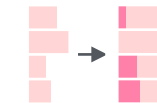


glue::glue_data(.x, ..., .sep = "", .envir = parent.frame(), .open = "{", .close = "}") Use a data frame, list, or environment to create a string from strings and {expressions} to evaluate. `glue::glue_data(mtcars, "{rownames(mtcars)} has {hp} hp")`

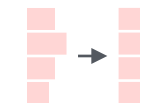
Manage Lengths



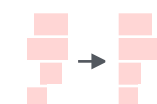
str_length(string) The width of strings (i.e. number of code points, which generally equals the number of characters). `str_length(fruit)`



str_pad(string, width, side = c("left", "right", "both"), pad = " ") Pad strings to constant width. `str_pad(fruit, 17)`



str_trunc(string, width, side = c("right", "left", "center"), ellipsis = "...") Truncate the width of strings, replacing content with ellipsis. `str_trunc(fruit, 3)`



str_trim(string, side = c("both", "left", "right")) Trim whitespace from the start and/or end of a string. `str_trim(fruit)`

Order Strings



str_order(x, decreasing = FALSE, na_last = TRUE, locale = "en", numeric = FALSE, ...) ¹ Return the vector of indexes that sorts a character vector. `x[str_order(x)]`



str_sort(x, decreasing = FALSE, na_last = TRUE, locale = "en", numeric = FALSE, ...) ¹ Sort a character vector. `str_sort(x)`

Helpers

apple
banana
pear

str_conv(string, encoding) Override the encoding of a string. `str_conv(fruit, "ISO-8859-1")`

apple
banana
pear

str_view(string, **pattern**, match = NA) View HTML rendering of first regex match in each string. `str_view(fruit, "[aeiou]")`

str_view_all(string, **pattern**, match = NA) View HTML rendering of all regex matches. `str_view_all(fruit, "[aeiou]")`

str_wrap(string, width = 80, indent = 0, exdent = 0) Wrap strings into nicely formatted paragraphs. `str_wrap(sentences, 20)`

Need to Know

Pattern arguments in stringr are interpreted as regular expressions *after any special characters have been parsed*.

In R, you write regular expressions as *strings*, sequences of characters surrounded by quotes ("" or '') or single quotes('').

Some characters cannot be represented directly in an R string. These must be represented as **special characters**, sequences of characters that have a specific meaning, e.g.

| Special Character | Represents |
|-------------------|------------|
| \\ | \ |
| \" | " |
| \n | new line |

Run `?\"` to see a complete list

Because of this, whenever a \ appears in a regular expression, you must write it as \\ in the string that represents the regular expression.

Use `writeLines()` to see how R views your string after all special characters have been parsed.

```
writeLines("\\.")
# \.
```

```
writeLines("\\ is a backslash")
# \ is a backslash
```

INTERPRETATION

Patterns in stringr are interpreted as regexs To change this default, wrap the pattern in one of:

regex(pattern, ignore_case = FALSE, multiline = FALSE, comments = FALSE, dotall = FALSE, ...) Modifies a regex to ignore cases, match end of lines as well of end of strings, allow R comments within regex's, and/or to have . match everything including \n. `str_detect("I", regex("i", TRUE))`

fixed() Matches raw bytes but will miss some characters that can be represented in multiple ways (fast). `str_detect("\u0130", fixed("i"))`

coll() Matches raw bytes and will use locale specific collation rules to recognize characters that can be represented in multiple ways (slow). `str_detect("\u0130", coll("i", TRUE, locale = "tr"))`

boundary() Matches boundaries between characters, line_breaks, sentences, or words. `str_split(sentences, boundary("word"))`

Regular Expressions - Regular expressions, or *regexps*, are a concise language for describing patterns in strings.

MATCH CHARACTERS

| string (type this) | regex (to mean this) | matches (which matches this) | example |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| | a (etc.) | a (etc.) | |
| \\. | \\. | . | see("a") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| \\! | \\! | ! | see("\\.") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| \\? | \\? | ? | see("\\!") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| \\\\ | \\\\ | \\ | see("\\?") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| \\(| \\(| (| see("\\\\") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| \\) | \\) |) | see("\\(") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| \\{ | \\{ | { | see("\\)") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| \\} | \\} | } | see("\\{") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| \\n | \\n | new line (return) | see("\\}") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| \\t | \\t | tab | see("\\n") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| \\s | \\s | any whitespace (S for non-whitespaces) | see("\\t") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| \\d | \\d | any digit (D for non-digits) | see("\\s") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| \\w | \\w | any word character (W for non-word chars) | see("\\d") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| \\b | \\b | word boundaries | see("\\w") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| | [digit:] ¹ | digits | see("\\b") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| | [alpha:] ¹ | letters | see("[digit:]") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| | [lower:] ¹ | lowercase letters | see("[alpha:]") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| | [upper:] ¹ | uppercase letters | see("[lower:]") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| | [alnum:] ¹ | letters and numbers | see("[upper:]") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| | [punct:] ¹ | punctuation | see("[alnum:]") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| | [graph:] ¹ | letters, numbers, and punctuation | see("[punct:]") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| | [space:] ¹ | space characters (i.e. \s) | see("[graph:]") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| | [blank:] ¹ | space and tab (but not new line) | see("[space:]") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |
| | . | every character except a new line | see("[blank:]") abc ABC 123 .!?\()\} |

¹ Many base R functions require classes to be wrapped in a second set of [], e.g. `[digit:]`

[space:]
new line

[blank:]
space
tab

[graph:]

[punct:]

. , : ; ? ! \ | / ` = * + - ^
_ ~ " ' [] { } () < > @ # \$

[alnum:]

[digit:]

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

[alpha:]

[lower:]

a b c d e f
g h i j k l
m n o p q r
s t u v w x
z

[upper:]

A B C D E F
G H I J K L
M N O P Q R
S T U V W X
Z

ALTERNATES

| regex | matches | example |
|--------|--------------|------------------------|
| ab d | or | alt("ab d") abcde |
| [abe] | one of | alt("[abe]") abcde |
| [^abe] | anything but | alt("[^abe]") abcde |
| [a-c] | range | alt("[a-c]") abcde |

ANCHORS

| regex | matches | example |
|-------|-----------------|----------------------|
| ^a | start of string | anchor("^a") aaa |
| a\$ | end of string | anchor("a\$") aaa |

LOOK AROUNDS

| regex | matches | example |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a(?=c) | followed by | look("a(?=c)") bacad |
| a(?!c) | not followed by | look("a(?!c)") bacad |
| (?<=b)a | preceded by | look("(?<=b)a") bacad |
| (?<!b)a | not preceded by | look("(?<!b)a") bacad |

QUANTIFIERS

| regex | matches | example |
|--------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| a? | zero or one | quant("a?") .a.aa.aaa |
| a* | zero or more | quant("a*") .a.aa.aaa |
| a+ | one or more | quant("a+") .a.aa.aaa |
| a{n} | exactly n | quant("a{2}") .a.aa.aaa |
| a{n,} | n or more | quant("a{2,}") .a.aa.aaa |
| a{n,m} | between n and m | quant("a{2,4}") .a.aa.aaa |

GROUPS

Use parentheses to set precedent (order of evaluation) and create groups

| regex | matches | example |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| (ab d)e | sets precedence | alt("(ab d)e") abcde |

Use an escaped number to refer to and duplicate parentheses groups that occur earlier in a pattern. Refer to each group by its order of appearance

| string (type this) | regex (to mean this) | matches (which matches this) | example (the result is the same as ref("abba")) |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---|
| \\1 | \\1 (etc.) | first () group, etc. | ref("(a)(b)\\2\\1") abbaab |

