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Introducción a 

3. Manejo básico de datos

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3.4. Exportación

3.4.1. Funciones básicas

Guardar datos (data frame) en txt o csv

> **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
6	28	NA	14.9	66	5	6

Función que guarda el objeto (data frame) airquality en un fichero de TXT llamado “exportado.txt” con separación de tabulación, sin numeración y sin comillas dobles en los datos.

```
> write.table(x=airquality, file="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

`x`	the object to be written, preferably a matrix or data frame. If not, it is attempted to coerce `x` to a data frame.
`file`	either a character string naming a file or a connection open for writing. `""` indicates output to the console.
`append`	logical. Only relevant if `file` is a character string. If `TRUE`, the output is appended to the file. If `FALSE`, any existing file of the na
`quote`	a logical value (`TRUE` or `FALSE`) or a numeric vector. If `TRUE`, any character or factor columns will be surrounded by double quot taken as the indices of columns to quote. In both cases, row and column names are quoted if they are written. If `FALSE`, nothing
`sep`	the field separator string. Values within each row of `x` are separated by this string.
`eol`	the character(s) to print at the end of each line (row). For example, `eol = "\r\n"` will produce Windows' line endings on a Uni produce files as expected by Excel:mac 2004.
`na`	the string to use for missing values in the data.
`dec`	the string to use for decimal points in numeric or complex columns: must be a single character.

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Ejercicios del 1 al 3

EJERCICIOS ejercicios.exportacion.R

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(”openxlsx")

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

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Ejercicio 4

EJERCICIOS ejercicios.exportacion.R

3.4.4. Exportación formato R

- Guardar objetos en formato R (base de datos, listas, vectores,…)
- 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")
```

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Ejercicios del 5 y 6

EJERCICIOS ejercicios.exportacion.R