Package 'stringr'

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Title Make it easier to work with strings.

Type Package

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Description stringr is a set of simple wrappers that make R's string functions more consistent, simpler and easier to use. It does this by ensuring that: function and argument names (and positions) are consistent, all functions deal with NA's and zero length character appropriately, and the output data structures from each function matches the input data structures of other functions.

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Depends R (>= 2.14)

Suggests testthat (>= 0.3)

Collate
'c.r' 'checks.r' 'count.r' 'detect.r' 'dup.r' 'extract.r''length.r' 'locate.r' 'match.r' 'modifiers.r' 'pad-trim.r''replace.r' 'split.r' 'sub.r' 'vectorise.r' 'word.r' 'wrap.r''utils.r'

Repository CRAN

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NeedsCompilation no

R topics documented:

`fixed` *Match fixed characters, not regular expression.*

Description

This function specifies that a pattern is a fixed string, rather than a regular expression. This can yield substantial speed ups, if regular expression matching is not needed.

Usage

```
fixed(string)
```

Arguments

`string`	string to match exactly as is

See Also

Other modifiers: `ignore.case`, `perl`

Examples

```
pattern <- "a.b"
strings <- c("abb", "a.b")
str_detect(strings, pattern)
str_detect(strings, fixed(pattern))
```

`ignore.case` *Ignore case of match.*

Description

This function specifies that a pattern should ignore the case of matches.

Usage

```
ignore.case(string)
```

Arguments

`string`	pattern for which to ignore case

See Also

Other modifiers: `fixed`, `perl`

Examples

```
pattern <- "a.b"
strings <- c("ABB", "aaB", "aab")
str_detect(strings, pattern)
str_detect(strings, ignore.case(pattern))
```

`invert_match` *Switch location of matches to location of non-matches.*

Description

Invert a matrix of match locations to match the opposite of what was previously matched.

Usage

```
invert_match(loc)
```

Arguments

`loc`	matrix of match locations, as from `str_locate_all`

Value

numeric match giving locations of non-matches

Examples

```
numbers <- "1 and 2 and 4 and 456"
num_loc <- str_locate_all(numbers, "[0-9]+")[[1]]
str_sub(numbers, num_loc[, "start"], num_loc[, "end"])

text_loc <- invert_match(num_loc)
str_sub(numbers, text_loc[, "start"], text_loc[, "end"])
```

`perl` *Use perl regular expressions.*

Description

This function specifies that a pattern should use the Perl regular expression egine, rather than the default POSIX 1003.2 extended regular expressions

Usage

```
perl(string)
```

Arguments

`string`	pattern to match with Perl regexps

See Also

Other modifiers: `fixed`, `ignore.case`

Examples

```
pattern <- "(?x)a.b"
strings <- c("abb", "a.b")
## Not run: str_detect(strings, pattern)
str_detect(strings, perl(pattern))
```

str_c *Join multiple strings into a single string.*

Description

To understand how str_c works, you need to imagine that you are building up a matrix of strings. Each input argument forms a column, and is expanded to the length of the longest argument, using the usual recyling rules. The sep string is inserted between each column. If collapse is NULL each row is collapsed into a single string. If non-NULL that string is inserted at the end of each row, and the entire matrix collapsed to a single string.

Usage

```
str_c(..., sep = "", collapse = NULL)
```

Arguments

...	one or more character vectors. Zero length arguments are removed
sep	string to insert between input vectors
collapse	optional string used to combine input vectors into single string

Value

If collapse = NULL (the default) a character vector with length equal to the longest input string. If collapse is non- NULL, a character vector of length 1.

See Also

paste which this function wraps

Examples

```
str_c("Letter: ", letters)
str_c("Letter", letters, sep = ": ")
str_c(letters, " is for", "...")
str_c(letters[-26], " comes before ", letters[-1])

str_c(letters, collapse = "")
str_c(letters, collapse = ", ")
```

`str_count` *Count the number of matches in a string.*

Description

Vectorised over `string` and `pattern`, shorter is recycled to same length as longest.

Usage

```
str_count(string, pattern)
```

Arguments

`string`	input vector. This must be an atomic vector, and will be coerced to a character vector
`pattern`	pattern to look for, as defined by a POSIX regular expression. See the "Extended Regular Expressions" section of `regex` for details. See `fixed`, `ignore.case` and `perl` for how to use other types of matching: fixed, case insensitive and perl-compatible.

Value

integer vector

See Also

`regexpr` which this function wraps

`str_locate`/`str_locate_all` to locate position of matches

Examples

```
fruit <- c("apple", "banana", "pear", "pineapple")
str_count(fruit, "a")
str_count(fruit, "p")
str_count(fruit, "e")
str_count(fruit, c("a", "b", "p", "p"))
```

`str_detect` *Detect the presence or absence of a pattern in a string.*

Description

Vectorised over `string` and `pattern`.

Usage

```
str_detect(string, pattern)
```

Arguments

`string`	input vector. This must be an atomic vector, and will be coerced to a character vector
`pattern`	pattern to look for, as defined by a POSIX regular expression. See the "Extended Regular Expressions" section of `regex` for details. See `fixed`, `ignore.case` and `perl` for how to use other types of matching: fixed, case insensitive and perl-compatible.

Value

boolean vector

See Also

`grepl` which this function wraps

Examples

```
fruit <- c("apple", "banana", "pear", "pinapple")
str_detect(fruit, "a")
str_detect(fruit, "^a")
str_detect(fruit, "a$")
str_detect(fruit, "b")
str_detect(fruit, "[aeiou]")

# Also vectorised over pattern
str_detect("aecfg", letters)
```

str_dup *Duplicate and concatenate strings within a character vector.*

Description

Vectorised over `string` and `times`.

Usage

```
str_dup(string, times)
```

Arguments

`string`	input character vector
`times`	number of times to duplicate each string

Value

character vector

Examples

```
fruit <- c("apple", "pear", "banana")
str_dup(fruit, 2)
str_dup(fruit, 1:3)
str_c("ba", str_dup("na", 0:5))
```

str_extract *Extract first piece of a string that matches a pattern.*

Description

Vectorised over `string`. `pattern` should be a single pattern, i.e. a character vector of length one.

Usage

```
str_extract(string, pattern)
```

Arguments

`string`	input vector. This must be an atomic vector, and will be coerced to a character vector
`pattern`	pattern to look for, as defined by a POSIX regular expression. See the "Extended Regular Expressions" section of `regex` for details. See `fixed`, `ignore.case` and `perl` for how to use other types of matching: fixed, case insensitive and perl-compatible.

Value

character vector.

See Also

`str_extract_all` to extract all matches

Examples

```
shopping_list <- c("apples x4", "flour", "sugar", "milk x2")
str_extract(shopping_list, "\\d")
str_extract(shopping_list, "[a-z]+")
str_extract(shopping_list, "[a-z]{1,4}")
str_extract(shopping_list, "\\b[a-z]{1,4}\\b")
```

---

str_extract_all *Extract all pieces of a string that match a pattern.*

Description

Vectorised over `string`. `pattern` should be a single pattern, i.e. a character vector of length one.

Usage

```
str_extract_all(string, pattern)
```

Arguments

`string`	input vector. This must be an atomic vector, and will be coerced to a character vector
`pattern`	pattern to look for, as defined by a POSIX regular expression. See the "Extended Regular Expressions" section of `regex` for details. See `fixed`, `ignore.case` and `perl` for how to use other types of matching: fixed, case insensitive and perl-compatible.

Value

list of character vectors.

See Also

`str_extract` to extract the first match

Examples

```
shopping_list <- c("apples x4", "bag of flour", "bag of sugar", "milk x2")
str_extract_all(shopping_list, "[a-z]+")
str_extract_all(shopping_list, "\\b[a-z]+\\b")
str_extract_all(shopping_list, "\\d")
```

str_length *The length of a string (in characters).*

Description

The length of a string (in characters).

Usage

```
str_length(string)
```

Arguments

string	input vector. This must be an atomic vector, and will be coerced to a character vector

Value

numeric vector giving number of characters in each element of the character vector. Missing string have missing length.

See Also

nchar which this function wraps

Examples

```
str_length(letters)
str_length(c("i", "like", "programming", NA))
```

str_locate *Locate the position of the first occurence of a pattern in a string.*

Description

Vectorised over string and pattern, shorter is recycled to same length as longest.

Usage

```
str_locate(string, pattern)
```

Arguments

string	input vector. This must be an atomic vector, and will be coerced to a character vector
pattern	pattern to look for, as defined by a POSIX regular expression. See the "Extended Regular Expressions" section of regex for details. See fixed, ignore.case and perl for how to use other types of matching: fixed, case insensitive and perl-compatible.

Value

integer matrix. First column gives start postion of match, and second column gives end position.

See Also

regexpr which this function wraps

str_extract for a convenient way of extracting matches str_locate_all to locate position of all matches

Examples

```
fruit <- c("apple", "banana", "pear", "pinapple")
str_locate(fruit, "a")
str_locate(fruit, "e")
str_locate(fruit, c("a", "b", "p", "p"))
```

---

str_locate_all *Locate the position of all occurences of a pattern in a string.*

Description

Vectorised over string and pattern, shorter is recycled to same length as longest.

Usage

```
str_locate_all(string, pattern)
```

Arguments

string	input vector. This must be an atomic vector, and will be coerced to a character vector
pattern	pattern to look for, as defined by a POSIX regular expression. See the "Extended Regular Expressions" section of regex for details. See fixed, ignore.case and perl for how to use other types of matching: fixed, case insensitive and perl-compatible.

Details

If the match is of length 0, (e.g. from a special match like $) end will be one character less than start.

Value

list of integer matrices. First column gives start postion of match, and second column gives end position.

See Also

`regexpr` which this function wraps

`str_extract` for a convenient way of extracting matches

`str_locate` to locate position of first match

Examples

```
fruit <- c("apple", "banana", "pear", "pineapple")
str_locate_all(fruit, "a")
str_locate_all(fruit, "e")
str_locate_all(fruit, c("a", "b", "p", "p"))
```

---

str_match *Extract first matched group from a string.*

Description

Vectorised over `string`. `pattern` should be a single pattern, i.e. a character vector of length one.

Usage

```
str_match(string, pattern)
```

Arguments

`pattern`	pattern to look for, as defined by a POSIX regular expression. Pattern should contain groups, defined by (). See the "Extended Regular Expressions" section of `regex` for details.
`string`	input vector. This must be an atomic vector, and will be coerced to a character vector

Value

character matrix. First column is the complete match, followed by one for each capture group

Examples

```
strings <- c(" 219 733 8965", "329-293-8753 ", "banana", "595 794 7569",
  "387 287 6718", "apple", "233.398.9187  ", "482 952 3315",
  "239 923 8115", "842 566 4692", "Work: 579-499-7527", "$1000",
  "Home: 543.355.3679")
phone <- "([2-9][0-9]{2})[- .]([0-9]{3})[- .]([0-9]{4})"

str_extract(strings, phone)
str_match(strings, phone)
```

`str_match_all` *Extract all matched groups from a string.*

Description

Vectorised over `string`. `pattern` should be a single pattern, i.e. a character vector of length one.

Usage

```
str_match_all(string, pattern)
```

Arguments

`pattern`	pattern to look for, as defined by a POSIX regular expression. Pattern should contain groups, defined by (). See the "Extended Regular Expressions" section of `regex` for details.
`string`	input vector. This must be an atomic vector, and will be coerced to a character vector

Value

list of character matrices, as given by `str_match`

Examples

```
strings <- c("Home: 219 733 8965.  Work: 229-293-8753 ",
  "banana pear apple", "595 794 7569 / 387 287 6718")
phone <- "([2-9][0-9]{2})[- .]([0-9]{3})[- .]([0-9]{4})"

str_extract_all(strings, phone)
str_match_all(strings, phone)
```

str_pad *Pad a string.*

Description

Vectorised over `string`. All other inputs should be of length 1.

Usage

```
str_pad(string, width, side = "left", pad = " ")
```

Arguments

`string`	input character vector
`width`	pad strings to this minimum width
`side`	side on which padding character is added (left, right or both)
`pad`	single padding character (default is a space)

Value

character vector

See Also

`str_trim` to remove whitespace

Examples

```
rbind(
  str_pad("hadley", 30, "left"),
  str_pad("hadley", 30, "right"),
  str_pad("hadley", 30, "both")
)
# Longer strings are returned unchanged
str_pad("hadley", 3)
```

`str_replace` *Replace first occurrence of a matched pattern in a string.*

Description

Vectorised over `string`, `pattern` and `replacement`. Shorter arguments will be expanded to length of longest.

Usage

```
str_replace(string, pattern, replacement)
```

Arguments

`replacement`	replacement string. References of the form `\1`, `\2` will be replaced with the contents of the respective matched group (created by `()`) within the pattern.
`string`	input vector. This must be an atomic vector, and will be coerced to a character vector
`pattern`	pattern to look for, as defined by a POSIX regular expression. See the "Extended Regular Expressions" section of `regex` for details. See `fixed`, `ignore.case` and `perl` for how to use other types of matching: fixed, case insensitive and perl-compatible.

Value

character vector.

See Also

`sub` which this function wraps, `str_replace_all` to replace all matches

Examples

```
fruits <- c("one apple", "two pears", "three bananas")
str_replace(fruits, "[aeiou]", "-")
str_replace_all(fruits, "[aeiou]", "-")

str_replace(fruits, "([aeiou])", "")
str_replace(fruits, "([aeiou])", "\\1\\1")
str_replace(fruits, "[aeiou]", c("1", "2", "3"))
str_replace(fruits, c("a", "e", "i"), "-")
```

`str_replace_all` *Replace all occurrences of a matched pattern in a string.*

Description

Vectorised over `string`, `pattern` and `replacement`. Shorter arguments will be expanded to length of longest.

Usage

```
str_replace_all(string, pattern, replacement)
```

Arguments

`replacement`	replacement string. References of the form `\1`, `\2` will be replaced with the contents of the respective matched group (created by `()`) within the pattern.
`string`	input vector. This must be an atomic vector, and will be coerced to a character vector
`pattern`	pattern to look for, as defined by a POSIX regular expression. See the "Extended Regular Expressions" section of `regex` for details. See `fixed`, `ignore.case` and `perl` for how to use other types of matching: fixed, case insensitive and perl-compatible.

Value

character vector.

See Also

`gsub` which this function wraps, `str_replace` to replace a single match

Examples

```
fruits <- c("one apple", "two pears", "three bananas")
str_replace(fruits, "[aeiou]", "-")
str_replace_all(fruits, "[aeiou]", "-")

str_replace_all(fruits, "([aeiou])", "")
str_replace_all(fruits, "([aeiou])", "\\1\\1")
str_replace_all(fruits, "[aeiou]", c("1", "2", "3"))
str_replace_all(fruits, c("a", "e", "i"), "-")
```

`str_split` *Split up a string into a variable number of pieces.*

Description

Vectorised over `string`. `pattern` should be a single pattern, i.e. a character vector of length one.

Usage

```
str_split(string, pattern, n = Inf)
```

Arguments

`string`	input character vector
`pattern`	pattern to split up by, as defined by a POSIX regular expression. See the "Extended Regular Expressions" section of `regex` for details. If `NA`, returns original string. If `""` splits into individual characters.
`n`	maximum number of pieces to return. Default (Inf) uses all possible split positions.

Value

a list of character vectors.

See Also

`str_split_fixed` for fixed number of splits

Examples

```
fruits <- c(
  "apples and oranges and pears and bananas",
  "pineapples and mangos and guavas"
)
str_split(fruits, " and ")

# Specify n to restrict the number of possible matches
str_split(fruits, " and ", n = 3)
str_split(fruits, " and ", n = 2)
# If n greater than number of pieces, no padding occurs
str_split(fruits, " and ", n = 5)
```

`str_split_fixed` *Split up a string into a fixed number of pieces.*

Description

Vectorised over `string`. `pattern` should be a single pattern, i.e. a character vector of length one.

Usage

```
str_split_fixed(string, pattern, n)
```

Arguments

`string`	input character vector
`pattern`	pattern to split up by, as defined by a POSIX regular expression. See the "Extended Regular Expressions" section of `regex` for details. If `NA`, returns original string. If `""` splits into individual characters.
`n`	number of pieces to return. Default (Inf) uses all possible split positions. If `n` is greater than the number of pieces, the result will be padded with empty strings.

Value

character matrix with `n` columns.

See Also

`str_split` for variable number of splits

Examples

```
fruits <- c(
  "apples and oranges and pears and bananas",
  "pineapples and mangos and guavas"
)
str_split_fixed(fruits, " and ", 3)
str_split_fixed(fruits, " and ", 4)
```

str_sub *Extract substrings from a character vector.*

Description

str_sub will recycle all arguments to be the same length as the longest argument. If any arguments are of length 0, the output will be a zero length character vector.

Usage

```
str_sub(string, start = 1L, end = -1L)
```

Arguments

string	input character vector.
start	integer vector giving position of first charater in substring, defaults to first character. If negative, counts backwards from last character.
end	integer vector giving position of last character in substring, defaults to last character. If negative, counts backwards from last character.

Details

Substrings are inclusive - they include the characters at both start and end positions. str_sub(string, 1, -1) will return the complete substring, from the first character to the last.

Value

character vector of substring from start to end (inclusive). Will be length of longest input argument.

See Also

substring which this function wraps, and link{str_sub_replace} for the replacement version

Examples

```
hw <- "Hadley Wickham"

str_sub(hw, 1, 6)
str_sub(hw, end = 6)
str_sub(hw, 8, 14)
str_sub(hw, 8)
str_sub(hw, c(1, 8), c(6, 14))

str_sub(hw, -1)
str_sub(hw, -7)
str_sub(hw, end = -7)
```

```
str_sub(hw, seq_len(str_length(hw)))
str_sub(hw, end = seq_len(str_length(hw)))
```

`str_sub_replace` *Replace substrings in a character vector.* `str_sub<-` *will recycle all arguments to be the same length as the longest argument.*

Description

Replace substrings in a character vector. `str_sub<-` will recycle all arguments to be the same length as the longest argument.

Usage

```
str_sub(string, start = 1L, end = -1L) <- value
```

Arguments

`string`	input character vector.
`start`	integer vector giving position of first charater in substring, defaults to first character. If negative, counts backwards from last character.
`end`	integer vector giving position of last character in substring, defaults to last character. If negative, counts backwards from last character.
`value`	replacement string

Value

character vector of substring from `start` to `end` (inclusive). Will be length of longest input argument.

Examples

```
x <- "BBCDEF"
str_sub(x, 1, 1) <- "A"; x
str_sub(x, -1, -1) <- "K"; x
str_sub(x, -2, -2) <- "GHIJ"; x
str_sub(x, 2, -2) <- ""; x
```

str_trim *Trim whitespace from start and end of string.*

Description

Trim whitespace from start and end of string.

Usage

```
str_trim(string, side = "both")
```

Arguments

string	input character vector
side	side on which whitespace is removed (left, right or both)

Value

character vector with leading and trailing whitespace removed

See Also

str_pad to add whitespace

Examples

```
str_trim("  String with trailing and leading white space\t")
str_trim("\n\nString with trailing and leading white space\n\n")
```

str_wrap *Wrap strings into nicely formatted paragraphs.*

Description

This is currently implemented as thin wrapper over strwrap, but is vectorised over stringr, and collapses output into single strings. See strwrap for more details.

Usage

```
str_wrap(string, width = 80, indent = 0, exdent = 0)
```

Arguments

string	character vector of strings to reformat.
width	positive integer giving target line width in characters.
indent	non-negative integer giving indentation of first line in each paragraph
exdent	non-negative integer giving indentation of following lines in each paragraph

Value

a character vector of reformatted strings.

Examples

```
thanks_path <- file.path(R.home("doc"), "THANKS")
thanks <- str_c(readLines(thanks_path), collapse = "\n")
thanks <- word(thanks, 1, 3, fixed("\n\n"))
cat(str_wrap(thanks), "\n")
cat(str_wrap(thanks, width = 40), "\n")
cat(str_wrap(thanks, width = 60, indent = 2), "\n")
cat(str_wrap(thanks, width = 60, exdent = 2), "\n")
```

---

word *Extract words from a sentence.*

Description

Extract words from a sentence.

Usage

```
word(string, start = 1L, end = start, sep = fixed(" "))
```

Arguments

string	input character vector.
start	integer vector giving position of first word to extract. Defaults to first word. If negative, counts backwards from last character.
end	integer vector giving position of last word to extract. Defaults to first word. If negative, counts backwards from last character.
sep	separator between words. Defaults to single space.

Value

character vector of words from `start` to `end` (inclusive). Will be length of longest input argument.

Examples

```
sentences <- c("Jane saw a cat", "Jane sat down")
word(sentences, 1)
word(sentences, 2)
word(sentences, -1)
word(sentences, 2, -1)

# Also vectorised over start and end
word(sentences[1], 1:3, -1)
word(sentences[1], 1, 1:4)
```

```
# Can define words by other separators
str <- 'abc.def..123.4568.999'
word(str, 1, sep = fixed('..'))
word(str, 2, sep = fixed('..'))
```

Index