R Strings

String Literals

Strings are used for storing text.

A string is surrounded by either single quotation marks, or double quotation marks:

"hello" is the same as 'hello':

Assign a String to a Variable

Assigning a string to a variable is done with the variable followed by the <- operator and the string:

**Examples**

str <- "Hello"

str # print the value of str

Multiline Strings

You can assign a multiline string to a variable like this:

str <- "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,

consectetur adipiscing elit,

sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt

ut labore et dolore magna aliqua."

str # print the value of str

**Combine Two Strings**

Use the paste() function to merge/concatenate two strings:

**Example**

str1 <- "Hello"

str2 <- "World"

paste(str1, str2)

**R Booleans / Logical Values**

In programming, you often need to know if an expression is true or false.

You can evaluate any expression in R, and get one of two answers, TRUE or FALSE.

When you compare two values, the expression is evaluated and R returns the logical answer:

Example

10 > 9 # TRUE because 10 is greater than 9

10 == 9 # FALSE because 10 is not equal to 9

10 < 9 # FALSE because 10 is greater than 9

**String Length**

There are many usesful string functions in R.

For example, to find the number of characters in a string, use the nchar() function:

Example

**str <- "Hello World!"**

**nchar(str)**

**Check a String**

Use the grepl() function to check if a character or a sequence of characters are present in a string:

str <- "Hello World!"

grepl("H", str)

grepl("Hello", str)

grepl("X", str)