

String manipulation with stringr : : CHEATSHEET



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**, negate = FALSE)
Detect the presence of a pattern match in a string. Also **str_like()** for SQL **LIKE**-style wildcard matching (always case-sensitive) and **str_iliike()** for case-insensitive **ILIKE**-style matching.
`str_detect(fruit, "a"), str_iliike(fruit, "AP%")`

 **str_starts**(string, **pattern**, negate = FALSE)
Detect the presence of a pattern match at the beginning of a string. Also **str_ends()**.
`str_starts(fruit, "a")`

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

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

 **str_count**(string, **pattern**) Count the number of matches in a string. `str_count(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**, negate = FALSE)
Return only the strings that contain a pattern match. `str_subset(fruit, "p")`

 **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) ([^+])")`

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(sentences, 6)`

 **str_trim**(string, side = c("both", "left", "right")) Trim whitespace from the start and/or end of a string. `str_trim(str_pad(fruit, 17))`

 **str_squish**(string) Trim whitespace from each end and collapse multiple spaces into single spaces. `str_squish(str_pad(fruit, 17, "both"))`

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. Also **str_remove()**.
`str_replace(fruit, "p", "-")`

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

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

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

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

 **str_to_camel**(string) Convert strings between programming case styles. Also **str_to_snake()**, **str_to_kebab()**. `str_to_camel("convert this string")`

Join and Split

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

 **str_flatten**(string, collapse = "") Combines into a single string, separated by collapse.
`str_flatten(fruit, ",")`

 **str_dup**(string, times, sep = "") Repeat strings times times, optionally separated by sep. Also **str_unique()** to remove duplicates. `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 and **str_split_i()** to return the ith substring. `str_split_fixed(sentences, " ", n=3)`

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

 **str_glue_data**(.x, ..., .sep = "", .envir = parent.frame(), .na = "NA") Use a data frame, list, or environment to create a string from strings and {expressions} to evaluate. `str_glue_data(mtcars, "{rownames(mtcars)} has {hp} hp")`

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. `fruit[str_order(fruit)]`

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

Helpers

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

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

 **str_equal**(x, y, locale = "en", ignore_case = FALSE, ...) ¹ Determine if two strings are equivalent. `str_equal(c("a", "b"), c("a", "c"))`

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

¹ See bit.ly/ISO639-1 for a complete list of locales.

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.)	<code>see("a")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
\\.	\\.	.	<code>see("\\.")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
\\!	\\!	!	<code>see("\\!")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
\\?	\\?	?	<code>see("\\?")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
\\	\\		<code>see("\\ ")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
\\(	\\(	(	<code>see("\\(")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
\\)	\\)	)	<code>see("\\)")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
\\{	\\{	{	<code>see("\\{")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
\\}	\\}	}	<code>see("\\}")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
\\n	\\n	new line (return)	<code>see("\\n")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
\\t	\\t	tab	<code>see("\\t")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
\\s	\\s	any whitespace (S for non-whitespaces)	<code>see("\\s")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
\\d	\\d	any digit (D for non-digits)	<code>see("\\d")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
\\w	\\w	any word character (W for non-word chars)	<code>see("\\w")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
\\b	\\b	word boundaries	<code>see("\\b")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
	[digit:] ¹	digits	<code>see("[digit:]")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
	[alpha:] ¹	letters	<code>see("[alpha:]")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
	[lower:] ¹	lowercase letters	<code>see("[lower:]")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
	[upper:] ¹	uppercase letters	<code>see("[upper:]")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
	[alnum:] ¹	letters and numbers	<code>see("[alnum:]")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
	[punct:] ¹	punctuation	<code>see("[punct:]")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
	[graph:] ¹	letters, numbers, and punctuation	<code>see("[graph:]")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
	[space:] ¹	space characters (i.e. \s)	<code>see("[space:]")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
	[blank:] ¹	space and tab (but not new line)	<code>see("[blank:]")</code> abc ABC 123 .!?\()\
	.	every character except a new line	<code>see(".")</code> 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:]	[symbol:]
. , : ; ? ! / * @ #	` = + ^
- _ " ' [] { } ()	~ < > \$
[alnum:]	
[digit:]	
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
[alpha:]	
[lower:]	[upper:]
a b c d e f	A B C D E F
g h i j k l	G H I J K L
m n o p q r	M N O P Q R
s t u v w x	S T U V W X
y z	Y Z

ALTERNATES

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

ANCHORS

regex	matches	example
<code>^a</code>	start of string	<code>anchor("^a")</code> aaa
<code>a\$</code>	end of string	<code>anchor("a\$")</code> aaa

LOOK AROUNDS

regex	matches	example
<code>a(=?c)</code>	followed by	<code>look("a(=?c)")</code> bacad
<code>a(!c)</code>	not followed by	<code>look("a(!c)")</code> bacad
<code>(?<=b)a</code>	preceded by	<code>look("(?<=b)a")</code> bacad
<code>(?!b)a</code>	not preceded by	<code>look("(?!b)a")</code> bacad

QUANTIFIERS

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

GROUPS

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

regex	matches	example
<code>(ab d)e</code>	sets precedence	<code>alt("(ab d)e")</code> 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"))
<code>\\1</code>	<code>\\1</code> (etc.)	first () group, etc.	<code>ref("(a)(b)\\2\\1")</code> abbaab