



Week 7: *Strings*

🏛️ EMSE 4571: Intro to Programming for Analytics

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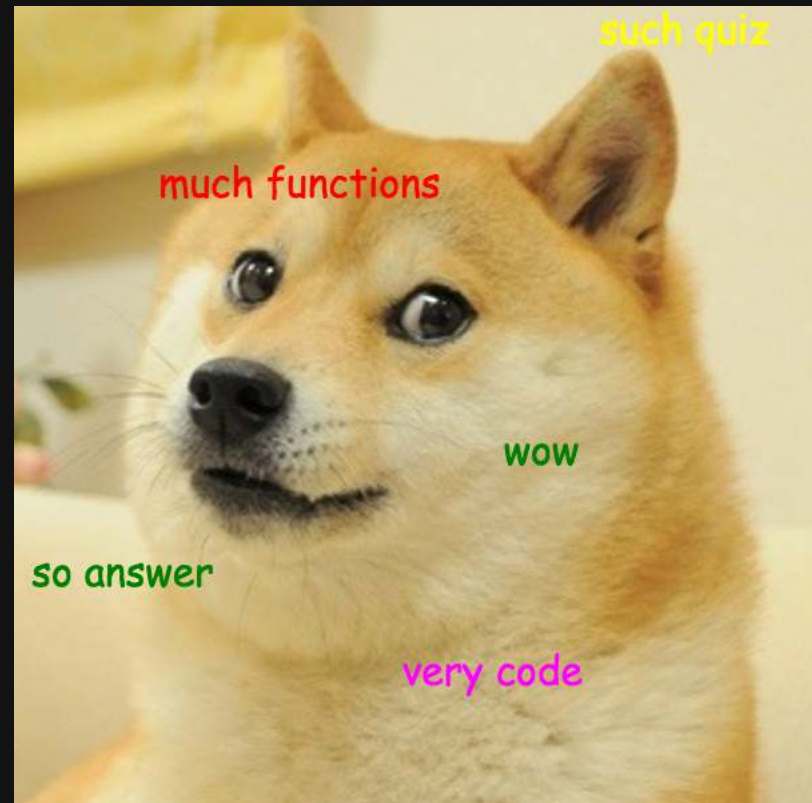
Quiz 4

10:00

Write your name on the quiz!

Rules:

- Work alone; no outside help of any kind is allowed.
- No calculators, no notes, no books, no computers, no phones.



Week 7: *Strings*

1. Making strings
2. Case conversion & substrings
3. Padding, splitting, & merging

BREAK

4. Detecting & replacing

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Install the `stringr` library

```
install.packages("stringr")
```

(Only do this once...and you already did this in HW 2)

Load the `stringr` library

```
library(stringr)
```

(Do this every time you use the package)

Make a string with 'single' or "double" quotes

```
cat("This is a string")
```

```
#> This is a string
```

```
cat('This is a string')
```

```
#> This is a string
```

Use single vs. double quotes where it makes sense

Use double quotes when ' is in the string

```
cat("It's great!")
```

```
#> It's great!
```

Use single quotes when " is in the string

```
cat('I said, "Hello"')
```

```
#> I said, "Hello"
```

What if a string has both ' and " symbols?

Example: `It's nice to say, "Hello"`

```
cat("It's nice to say, "Hello"")
```

```
#> Error: <text>:1:25: unexpected symbol
#> 1: cat("It's nice to say, "Hello
#>                                ^
```

```
cat('It's nice to say, "Hello"')
```

```
#> Error: <text>:1:9: unexpected symbol
#> 1: cat('It's
#>           ^
```


"Escaping" to the rescue!

Use the `\` symbol to "escape" a literal symbol

```
cat("It's nice to say, \"Hello\"") # Double quote
```

```
#> It's nice to say, "Hello"
```

```
cat('It\'s nice to say, "Hello"') # Single quote
```

```
#> It's nice to say, "Hello"
```

Commonly escaped symbols

New line: `\n`

```
cat('This\nthat')
```

```
#> This
#> that
```

Tab space: `\t`

```
cat('This\tthat')
```

```
#> This    that
```

Backslash: `\\`

```
cat('This\\that')
```

```
#> This\that
```

String constants: Sets of common strings

```
letters
```

```
#> [1] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f" "g" "h" "i" "j" "k" "l" "m" "n" "o" "p" "q" "r" "s" "t"  
"u" "v" "w" "x" "y" "z"
```

```
LETTERS
```

```
#> [1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E" "F" "G" "H" "I" "J" "K" "L" "M" "N" "O" "P" "Q" "R" "S" "T"  
"U" "V" "W" "X" "Y" "Z"
```

String constants: Sets of common strings

```
month.name
```

```
#> [1] "January" "February" "March" "April" "May" "June" "July"  
"August" "September" "October" "November" "December"
```

```
month.abb
```

```
#> [1] "Jan" "Feb" "Mar" "Apr" "May" "Jun" "Jul" "Aug" "Sep" "Oct" "Nov" "Dec"
```

The **stringr** library has a few *longer* string constants:

fruit, words, sentences

```
length(fruit)
```

```
#> [1] 80
```

```
fruit[1:4]
```

```
#> [1] "apple" "apricot" "avocado" "banana"
```

```
length(words)
```

```
#> [1] 980
```

```
words[1:4]
```

```
#> [1] "a" "able" "about"  
"absolute"
```

```
length(sentences)
```

```
#> [1] 720
```

```
sentences[1:4]
```

```
#> [1] "The birch canoe slid on the smooth  
planks." "Glue the sheet to the dark blue  
background." "It's easy to tell the depth of  
a well." "These days a chicken leg is a  
rare dish."
```

Week 7: *Strings*

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Case conversion & substrings

Function	Description
<code>str_to_lower()</code>	converts string to lower case
<code>str_to_upper()</code>	converts string to upper case
<code>str_to_title()</code>	converts string to title case
<code>str_length()</code>	number of characters
<code>str_sub()</code>	extracts substrings
<code>str_locate()</code>	returns indices of substrings
<code>str_dup()</code>	duplicates characters

Case conversion

```
x <- "Want to hear a joke about paper? Never mind, it's tearable."
```

```
str_to_lower(x)
```

```
#> [1] "want to hear a joke about paper? never mind, it's tearable."
```

```
str_to_upper(x)
```

```
#> [1] "WANT TO HEAR A JOKE ABOUT PAPER? NEVER MIND, IT'S TEARABLE."
```

```
str_to_title(x)
```

```
#> [1] "Want To Hear A Joke About Paper? Never Mind, It's Tearable."
```


Comparing strings

Case matters:

```
a <- "Apples"  
b <- "apples"  
a == b
```

```
#> [1] FALSE
```

Convert case *before* comparing if you want to compare the string text without casing:

```
str_to_lower(a) == str_to_lower(b)
```

```
#> [1] TRUE
```

```
str_to_upper(a) == str_to_upper(b)
```

```
#> [1] TRUE
```

Get the number of characters in a string

The `length()` function returns the *vector* length:

```
length("hello world")
```

```
#> [1] 1
```

To get the # of characters, use `str_length()`:

```
str_length("hello world")
```

```
#> [1] 11
```

```
str_length(" ") # Spaces count
```

```
#> [1] 1
```

```
str_length("") # Empty string
```

```
#> [1] 0
```

Access characters by their index with `str_sub()`

Indices start at 1:

```
str_sub("Apple", 1, 3)
```

```
#> [1] "App"
```

Negative numbers count backwards from end:

```
str_sub("Apple", -3, -1)
```

```
#> [1] "ple"
```

Modify a string with `str_sub()`:

```
x <- 'abcdef'  
str_sub(x, 1, 3) <- 'ABC'  
x
```

```
#> [1] "ABCdef"
```

Get the indices of substrings

Extract the substring "Good" from the following string:

```
x <- 'thisIsGoodPractice'
```

1) Use `str_locate()` to get the **start** and **end** indices:

```
indices <- str_locate(x, 'Good')  
indices
```

```
#>      start end  
#> [1,]     7  10
```

2) Use `str_sub()` to get the substring:

```
str_sub(x, indices[1], indices[2])
```

```
#> [1] "Good"
```

Repeat a string with `str_dup()`

```
str_dup("holla", 3)
```

```
#> [1] "hollahollaholla"
```

Note the difference with `rep()`:

```
rep("holla", 3)
```

```
#> [1] "holla" "holla" "holla"
```

stringr functions work on vectors

```
x <- c("apples", "oranges")  
x
```

```
#> [1] "apples" "oranges"
```

Get the first 3 letters in each string:

```
str_sub(x, 1, 3)
```

```
#> [1] "app" "ora"
```

Duplicate each string twice

```
str_dup(x, 2)
```

```
#> [1] "applesapples" "orangesoranges"
```

Quick practice

Create this string object:

```
x <- 'thisIsGoodPractice'
```

Then use **stringr** functions to transform `x` into the following strings:

- 'thisIsGood'
- 'practice'
- 'GOOD'
- 'thisthisthis'
- 'GOODGOODGOOD'

Hint: You'll need these:

- `str_to_lower()`
- `str_to_upper()`
- `str_locate()`
- `str_sub()`
- `str_dup()`

Week 7: *Strings*

1. Making strings
2. Case conversion & substrings
3. **Padding, splitting, & merging**

BREAK

4. Detecting & replacing

Padding, splitting, & merging

Function	Description
<code>str_trim()</code>	removes leading and trailing whitespace
<code>str_pad()</code>	pads a string
<code>paste()</code>	string concatenation
<code>str_split()</code>	split a string into a vector

Remove excess white space with `str_trim()`

```
x <- "      aStringWithSpace      "  
x
```

```
#> [1] "      aStringWithSpace      "
```

```
str_trim(x) # Trims both sides by default
```

```
#> [1] "aStringWithSpace"
```

```
str_trim(x, side = "left") # Only trim left side
```

```
#> [1] "aStringWithSpace      "
```

```
str_trim(x, side = "right") # Only trim right side
```

```
#> [1] "      aStringWithSpace"
```

Add white space (or other characters) with `str_pad()`

```
x <- "hello"  
x
```

```
#> [1] "hello"
```

```
str_pad(x, width = 10) # Inserts pad on left by default
```

```
#> [1] "    hello"
```

```
str_pad(x, width = 10, side = "both") # Pad both sides
```

```
#> [1] "  hello  "
```

```
str_pad(x, width = 10, side = "both", pad = '*') # Specify the pad
```

```
#> [1] "**hello**"
```

Combine strings into one string with `paste()`

```
paste('x', 'y', 'z')
```

```
#> [1] "x y z"
```

Control separation with `sep` argument (default is " "):

```
paste('x', 'y', 'z', sep = "-")
```

```
#> [1] "x-y-z"
```

Combine strings into one string with `paste()`

Note the difference with *vectors* of strings:

```
paste(c('x', 'y', 'z'))
```

```
#> [1] "x" "y" "z"
```

To make a single string from a vector of strings, use `collapse`:

```
paste(c('x', 'y', 'z'), collapse = "")
```

```
#> [1] "xyz"
```

Split a string into multiple strings with `str_split()`

```
x <- 'This string has spaces-and-dashes'  
x
```

```
#> [1] "This string has spaces-and-dashes"
```

```
str_split(x, " ") # Split on the spaces
```

```
#> [[1]]  
#> [1] "This"          "string"        "has"           "spaces-and-dashes"
```

```
str_split(x, "-") # Split on the dashes
```

```
#> [[1]]  
#> [1] "This string has spaces" "and"           "dashes"
```

What's with the `[[1]]` thing?

`str_split()` returns a `list` of vectors

```
x <- c('babble', 'scrabblebabble')
str_split(x, 'bb')
```

```
#> [[1]]
#> [1] "ba" "le"
#>
#> [[2]]
#> [1] "scra" "leba" "le"
```

If you're only splitting one string, add `[[1]]` to get the first vector:

```
str_split('hooray', 'oo')[[1]]
```

```
#> [1] "h" "ray"
```

Common splits (**memorize these!**)

Splitting on "" breaks a string into *characters*:

```
str_split("apples", "")[[1]]
```

```
#> [1] "a" "p" "p" "l" "e" "s"
```

Splitting on " " breaks a *sentence* into words:

```
x <- "If you want to view paradise, simply look around and view it"  
str_split(x, " ")[[1]]
```

```
#> [1] "If" "you" "want" "to" "view" "paradise," "simply"  
"look" "around" "and" "view" "it"
```


Quick practice:

Create the following objects:

```
x <- 'this_is_good_practice'  
y <- c('hello', 'world')
```

Use `stringr` functions to transform `x` and `y` into the following:

- "hello world"
- "***hello world***"
- c("this", "is", "good", "practice")
- "this is good practice"
- "hello world, this is good practice"

Hint: You'll need these:

- `str_trim()`
- `str_pad()`
- `paste()`
- `str_split()`

Your turn

1) `reverseString(s)`

Write a function that returns the string `s` in reverse order.

- `reverseString("aWordWithCaps") == "spaChtiWdroWa"`
- `reverseString("abcde") == "edcba"`
- `reverseString("") == ""`

2) `isPalindrome(s)`

Write a function that returns `TRUE` if the string `s` is a [Palindrome](#) and `FALSE` otherwise.

- `isPalindrome("abcba") == TRUE`
- `isPalindrome("abcb") == FALSE`
- `isPalindrome("321123") == TRUE`

Break

05:00

Week 7: *Strings*

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Detecting & replacing

Function	Description
<code>str_sort()</code>	sort a string alphabetically
<code>str_order()</code>	get the order of a sorted string
<code>str_detect()</code>	match a string in another string
<code>str_replace()</code>	replace a string in another string

Sort string vectors alphabetically with `str_sort()`

```
x <- c('Y', 'M', 'C', 'A')  
x
```

```
#> [1] "Y" "M" "C" "A"
```

```
str_sort(x)
```

```
#> [1] "A" "C" "M" "Y"
```

```
str_sort(x, decreasing = TRUE)
```

```
#> [1] "Y" "M" "C" "A"
```

Detect pattern in string: `str_detect(string, pattern)`

```
tenFruit <- fruit[1:10]
tenFruit
```

```
#> [1] "apple"      "apricot"    "avocado"    "banana"    "bell pepper"
"bilberry"   "blackberry" "blackcurrant" "blood orange" "blueberry"
```

```
str_detect(tenFruit, "berry")
```

```
#> [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE TRUE
```

How many in vector have the string "berry"?

```
sum(str_detect(tenFruit, "berry"))
```

```
#> [1] 3
```

Count number of times pattern appears in string

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

```
x <- c("apple", "banana", "pear")  
str_count(x, "a")
```

```
#> [1] 1 3 1
```

Note the difference with `str_detect()`:

```
str_detect(x, "a")
```

```
#> [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE
```


Detect if string *starts* with pattern

Which fruits **start** with "a"?

```
fiveFruit <- fruit[1:5]
fiveFruit
```

```
#> [1] "apple"      "apricot"    "avocado"    "banana"     "bell pepper"
```

Wrong:

```
str_detect(fiveFruit, "a")
```

```
#> [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE
```

Right:

```
str_detect(fiveFruit, "^a")
```

```
#> [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

Detect if string *ends* with pattern

Which fruits **end** with an "e"?

```
fiveFruit
```

```
#> [1] "apple"      "apricot"    "avocado"    "banana"     "bell pepper"
```

Wrong:

```
str_detect(fiveFruit, "e")
```

```
#> [1] TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE
```

Right:

```
str_detect(fiveFruit, "e$")
```

```
#> [1] TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

Remember:

If you *start* with power (^), you'll *end* up with money (\$).

```
fiveFruit
```

```
#> [1] "apple"      "apricot"    "avocado"    "banana"     "bell pepper"
```

```
str_detect(fiveFruit, "^a") # Start with power (^)
```

```
#> [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

```
str_detect(fiveFruit, "e$") # End with money ($)
```

```
#> [1] TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

Quick practice:

```
fruit[1:5]
```

```
#> [1] "apple"      "apricot"    "avocado"    "banana"     "bell pepper"
```

Use `stringr` functions to answer the following questions about the `fruit` vector:

1. How many fruit have the string `"rr"` in it?
2. Which fruit end with string `"fruit"`?
3. Which fruit contain more than one `"o"` character?

Hint: You'll need to use `str_detect()` and `str_count()`

Replace matched strings with new string

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

```
x <- c("apple", "pear", "banana")
```

```
str_replace(x, "a", "-") # Only replaces the first match
```

```
#> [1] "-pple" "pe-r" "b-nana"
```

```
str_replace_all(x, "a", "-") # Replaces all matches
```

```
#> [1] "-pple" "pe-r" "b-n-n-"
```

Quick practice redux

```
x <- 'this_is_good_practice'
```

Convert `x` into: `"this is good practice"`

We did this earlier:

```
paste(str_split(x, "_")[[1]], collapse = " ")
```

```
#> [1] "this is good practice"
```

But now we can do this!

```
str_replace_all(x, "_", " ")
```

```
#> [1] "this is good practice"
```

Your turn

1) `sortString(s)`: Write the function `sortString(s)` that takes a string `s` and returns back an alphabetically sorted string.

- `sortString("cba") == "abc"`
- `sortString("abedhg") == "abdegh"`
- `sortString("AbacBc") == "aAbBcc"`

2) `areAnagrams(s1, s2)`: Write the function `areAnagrams(s1, s2)` that takes two strings, `s1` and `s2`, and returns `TRUE` if the strings are anagrams, and `FALSE` otherwise. **Treat lower and upper case as the same letters.**

- `areAnagrams("", "") == TRUE`
- `areAnagrams("aabbccdd", "bbccdde") == FALSE`
- `areAnagrams("TomMarvoloRiddle", "IAmLordVoldemort") == TRUE`

Homework 7

- Deadline extended to the Wednesday after the midterm: **March 14**

Midterm

- In class next week.
- 100 minutes (finish by 2:25pm).
- You can bring a single 8.5 × 11 sheet of paper (front & back) with anything on it.
- You must turn in your note sheet with your exam (I'll give it back after grading).