

Package ‘gdata’

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Title Various R Programming Tools for Data Manipulation

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Suggests RUnit

Description Various R programming tools for data manipulation, including medical unit conversions, combining objects, character vector operations, factor manipulation, obtaining information about R objects, generating fixed-width format files, extracting components of date & time objects, operations on columns of data frames, matrix operations, operations on vectors, operations on data frames, value of last evaluated expression, and a resample() wrapper for sample() that ensures consistent behavior for both scalar and vector arguments.

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URL <https://github.com/r-gregmisc/gdata>

BugReports <https://github.com/r-gregmisc/gdata/issues>

NeedsCompilation no

Author Gregory R. Warnes [aut],
Gregor Gorjanc [aut],
Arni Magnusson [aut, cre],
Liviu Andronic [aut],
Jim Rogers [aut],
Don MacQueen [aut],
Ales Korosec [aut],
Ben Bolker [ctb],
Michael Chirico [ctb],
Gabor Grothendieck [ctb],
Thomas Lumley [ctb],
Brian Ripley [ctb],
inouï llc [fnd]

Maintainer Arni Magnusson <thisisarni@gmail.com>

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Description

Various R programming tools for data manipulation, including:

- Medical unit conversions: [ConvertMedUnits](#), [MedUnits](#)
- Combining objects: [link{bindData}](#), [cbindX](#), [combine](#), [interleave](#)
- Character vector operations: [centerText](#), [startsWith](#), [trim](#)
- Factor manipulation: [levels](#), [reorder.factor](#), [mapLevels](#)
- Obtaining information about R objects: [object_size](#), [env](#), [humanReadable](#), [is.what](#), [ll](#), [keep](#), [ls.funs](#), [Args](#), [nPairs](#), [nobs](#)
- Generating fixed-width format files: [write.fwf](#)
- Extracting components of date & time objects: [getYear](#), [getMonth](#), [getDay](#), [getHour](#), [getMin](#), [getSec](#)
- Operations on columns of data frames: [matchcols](#), [rename.vars](#)
- Matrix operations: [unmatrix](#), [upperTriangle](#), [lowerTriangle](#)
- Operations on vectors: [case](#), [unknownToNA](#), [duplicated2](#), [trimSum](#)
- Operations on data frames: [frameApply](#), [wideByFactor](#)
- Value of last evaluated expression: [ans](#)
- Wrapper for [sample](#) that ensures consistent behavior for both scalar and vector arguments: [resample](#)

Note

[browseVignettes\(\)](#) shows package vignettes.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes, Gregor Gorjanc, Arni Magnusson, Liviu Andronic, Jim Rogers, Don MacQueen, and Ales Korosec, with contributions by Ben Bolker, Michael Chirico, Gabor Grothendieck, Thomas Lumley, and Brian Ripley.

ans	<i>Value of Last Evaluated Expression</i>
-----	---

Description

The function returns the value of the last evaluated *top-level* expression, which is always assigned to `.Last.value` (in `package:base`).

Usage

```
ans()
```

Details

This function retrieves `.Last.value`. For more details see [.Last.value](#).

Value

`.Last.value`

Author(s)

Liviu Andronic

See Also

[.Last.value](#), [eval](#)

Examples

```
2+2          # Trivial calculation
ans()        # See the answer again

gamma(1:15)   # Some intensive calculation
fac14 <- ans() # store the results into a variable

rnorm(20)     # Generate some standard normal values
ans()^2       # Convert to Chi-square(1) values
stem(ans())   # Now show a stem-and-leaf table
```

Description

Display function argument names and corresponding default values, formatted in two columns for easy reading.

Usage

```
Args(name, sort=FALSE)
```

Arguments

name	a function or function name.
sort	whether arguments should be sorted.

Value

A data frame with named rows and a single column called value, containing the default value of each argument.

Note

Primitive functions like `sum` and `all` have no formal arguments. See the [formals](#) help page.

Author(s)

Arni Magnusson

See Also

`Args` is a verbose alternative to [args](#), based on [formals](#).
[help](#) also describes function arguments.

Examples

```
Args(glm)
Args(scan)
Args(legend, sort=TRUE)
```

bindData

Bind two data frames into a multivariate data frame

Description

Usually data frames represent one set of variables and one needs to bind/join them for multivariate analysis. When [merge](#) is not the appropriate solution, bindData might perform an appropriate binding for two data frames. This is especially useful when some variables are measured once, while others are repeated.

Usage

```
bindData(x, y, common)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame
y	data.frame
common	character, list of column names that are common to both input data frames

Details

Data frames are joined in a such a way, that the new data frame has $c + (n_1 - c) + (n_2 - c)$ columns, where c is the number of common columns, and n_1 and n_2 are the number of columns in the first and in the second data frame, respectively.

Value

A data frame.

Author(s)

Gregor Gorjanc

See Also

[merge](#), [wideByFactor](#)

Examples

```
n1 <- 6
n2 <- 12
n3 <- 4
## Single trait 1
num <- c(5:n1, 10:13)
(tmp1 <- data.frame(y1=rnorm(n=n1),
                    f1=factor(rep(c("A", "B"), n1/2)),
                    ch=letters[num],
```

```

fa=factor(letters[num]),
nu=(num) + 0.5,
id=factor(num), stringsAsFactors=FALSE))

## Single trait 2 with repeated records, some subjects also in tmp1
num <- 4:9
(tmp2 <- data.frame(y2=rnorm(n=n2),
  f2=factor(rep(c("C", "D"), n2/2)),
  ch=letters[rep(num, times=2)],
  fa=factor(letters[rep(c(num), times=2)]),
  nu=c((num) + 0.5, (num) + 0.25),
  id=factor(rep(num, times=2)), stringsAsFactors=FALSE))

## Single trait 3 with completely distinct set of subjects
num <- 1:4
(tmp3 <- data.frame(y3=rnorm(n=n3),
  f3=factor(rep(c("E", "F"), n3/2)),
  ch=letters[num],
  fa=factor(letters[num]),
  nu=(num) + 0.5,
  id=factor(num), stringsAsFactors=FALSE))

## Combine all datasets
(tmp12 <- bindData(x=tmp1, y=tmp2, common=c("id", "nu", "ch", "fa")))
(tmp123 <- bindData(x=tmp12, y=tmp3, common=c("id", "nu", "ch", "fa")))

## Sort by subject
tmp123[order(tmp123$ch), ]

```

case

Map elements of a vector according to the provided 'cases'

Description

Map elements of a vector according to the provided 'cases'. This function is useful for mapping discrete values to factor labels and is the vector equivalent to the `switch` function.

Usage

```
case(x, ..., default = NA)
```

Arguments

x	Vector to be converted
...	Map of alternatives, specified as "name"=value
default	Value to be assigned to elements of x not matching any of the alternatives. Defaults to NA.

Details

This function is to switch what ifelse is to if, and is a convenience wrapper for factor.

Value

A factor variables with each element of x mapped into the corresponding level of specified in the mapping.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

factor, switch, ifelse

Examples

```
## default = NA
case(c(1,1,4,3), "a"=1, "b"=2, "c"=3)

## default = "foo"
case(c(1,1,4,3), "a"=1, "b"=2, "c"=3, default="foo")
```

cbindX

Column-bind objects with different number of rows

Description

cbindX column-binds objects with different number of rows.

Usage

```
cbindX(...)
```

Arguments

... matrix and data.frame objects

Details

First the object with maximal number of rows is found. Other objects that have less rows get (via [rbind](#)) additional rows with NA values. Finally, all objects are column-binded (via [cbind](#)).

Value

See details.

Author(s)

Gregor Gorjanc

See AlsoRegular [cbind](#) and [rbind](#)**Examples**

```
df1 <- data.frame(a=1:3, b=c("A", "B", "C"))
df2 <- data.frame(c=as.character(1:5), a=5:1)

ma1 <- matrix(as.character(1:4), nrow=2, ncol=2)
ma2 <- matrix(1:6, nrow=3, ncol=2)

cbindX(df1, df2)
cbindX(ma1, ma2)
cbindX(df1, ma1)
cbindX(df1, df2, ma1, ma2)
cbindX(ma1, ma2, df1, df2)
```

centerText

Center Text Strings

Description

Function to center text strings for display on the text console by prepending the necessary number of spaces to each element.

Usage

```
centerText(x, width = getOption("width"))
```

Arguments

x	Character vector containing text strings to be centered.
width	Desired display width. Defaults to the R display width given by <code>getOption("width")</code> .

Details

Each element will be centered individually by prepending the necessary number of spaces to center the text in the specified display width assuming a fixed width font.

Value

Vector of character strings.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[strwrap](#)

Examples

```
cat(centerText("One Line Test"), "\n\n")

mText <-c("This", "is an example",
         " of a multiline text   ",
         "with ",
         "      leading",
         " and trailing      ",
         "spaces.")
cat("\n", centerText(mText), "\n", sep="\n")
```

combine

Combine R Objects With a Column Labeling the Source

Description

Take a sequence of vector, matrix or data frames and combine into rows of a common data frame with an additional column source indicating the source object.

Usage

```
combine(..., names=NULL)
```

Arguments

... vectors or matrices to combine.
 names character vector of names to use when creating source column.

Details

If there are several matrix arguments, they must all have the same number of columns. The number of columns in the result will be one larger than the number of columns in the component matrixes. If all of the arguments are vectors, these are treated as single column matrixes. In this case, the column containing the combined vector data is labeled data.

When the arguments consist of a mix of matrices and vectors the number of columns of the result is determined by the number of columns of the matrix arguments. Vectors are considered row vectors and have their values recycled or subsetting (if necessary) to achieve this length.

The source column is created as a factor with levels corresponding to the name of the object from which the each row was obtained. When the names argument is omitted, the name of each object is obtained from the specified argument name in the call (if present) or from the name of the object. See below for examples.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[rbind](#), [merge](#)

Examples

```
a <- matrix(rnorm(12),ncol=4,nrow=3)
b <- 1:4
combine(a,b)

combine(x=a,b)
combine(x=a,y=b)
combine(a,b,names=c("one","two"))

c <- 1:6
combine(b,c)
```

ConvertMedUnits	<i>Convert medical measurements between International Standard (SI) and US 'Conventional' Units.</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Convert Medical measurements between International Standard (SI) and US 'Conventional' Units.

Usage

```
ConvertMedUnits(x, measurement, abbreviation,
               to = c("Conventional", "SI", "US"),
               exact = !missing(abbreviation))
```

Arguments

x	Vector of measurement values
measurement	Name of the measurement
abbreviation	Measurement abbreviation
to	Target units
exact	Logical indicating whether matching should be exact

Details

Medical laboratories and practitioners in the United States use one set of units (the so-called 'Conventional' units) for reporting the results of clinical laboratory measurements, while the rest of the world uses the International Standard (SI) units. It often becomes necessary to translate between these units when participating in international collaborations.

This function converts between SI and US 'Conventional' units.

If `exact=FALSE`, `grep` will be used to do a case-insensitive sub-string search for matching measurement names. If more than one match is found, an error will be generated, along with a list of the matching entries.

Value

Returns a vector of converted values. The attribute 'units' will contain the target units converted.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

References

<https://globalrph.com/medical/conventional-units-international-units/>

See Also

The data set `MedUnits` provides the conversion factors.

Examples

```
data(MedUnits)

# Show available conversions
MedUnits$Measurement

# Convert SI Glucose measurement to 'Conventional' units
GlucoseSI <- c(5, 5.4, 5, 5.1, 5.6, 5.1, 4.9, 5.2, 5.5) # in SI Units
GlucoseUS <- ConvertMedUnits(GlucoseSI, "Glucose", to="US")
cbind(GlucoseSI, GlucoseUS)

## Not run:
# See what happens when there is more than one match
ConvertMedUnits(27.5, "Creatin", to="US")

## End(Not run)

# To solve the problem do:
ConvertMedUnits(27.5, "Creatinine", to="US", exact=TRUE)
```

drop.levels	<i>Drop unused factor levels</i>
-------------	----------------------------------

Description

Drop unused levels in a factor

Usage

```
drop.levels(x, reorder=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object to be processed
reorder	should factor levels be reordered using reorder.factor ?
...	additional arguments to reorder.factor

Details

`drop.levels` is a generic function, where default method does nothing, while method for factor `s` drops all unused levels. Drop is done with `x[, drop=TRUE]`.

There are also convenient methods for `list` and `data.frame`, where all unused levels are dropped in all factors (one by one) in a `list` or a `data.frame`.

Value

Input object without unused levels.

Author(s)

Jim Rogers <james.a.rogers@pfizer.com> and Gregor Gorjanc

Examples

```
f <- factor(c("A", "B", "C", "D"))[1:3]
drop.levels(f)

l <- list(f=f, i=1:3, c=c("A", "B", "D"))
drop.levels(l)

df <- as.data.frame(l)
str(df)
str(drop.levels(df))
```

duplicated2	<i>Determine Duplicate Elements</i>
-------------	-------------------------------------

Description

duplicated2() determines which elements of a vector or data frame are duplicates, and returns a logical vector indicating which elements (rows) are duplicates.

Usage

```
duplicated2(x, bothWays=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a vector or a data frame or an array or NULL.
bothWays	if TRUE (the default), duplication should be considered from both sides. For more information see the argument fromLast to the function duplicated .
...	further arguments passed down to duplicated() and its methods.

Details

The standard [duplicated](#) function (in package:base) only returns TRUE for the second and following copies of each duplicated value (second-to-last and earlier when fromLast=TRUE). This function returns all duplicated elements, including the first (last) value.

When bothWays is FALSE, duplicated2() defaults to a [duplicated](#) call. When bothWays is TRUE, the following call is being executed: duplicated(x, ...) | duplicated(x, fromLast=TRUE, ...)

Value

For a vector input, a logical vector of the same length as x. For a data frame, a logical vector with one element for each row. For a matrix or array, and when MARGIN = 0, a logical array with the same dimensions and dimnames.

For more details see [duplicated](#).

Author(s)

Liviu Andronic

See Also

[duplicated](#), [unique](#)

Examples

```
iris[duplicated(iris), ]           # 2nd duplicated value
iris[duplicated(iris, fromLast=TRUE), ] # 1st duplicated value
iris[duplicated2(iris), ]          # both duplicated values
```

`env`*Describe All Loaded Environments*

Description

Display name, number of objects, and size of all loaded environments.

Usage

```
env(unit="KB", digits=0)
```

Arguments

<code>unit</code>	unit for displaying environment size: "bytes", "KB", "MB", or first letter.
<code>digits</code>	number of decimals to display when rounding environment size.

Value

A data frame with the following columns:

Environment	environment name.
Objects	number of objects in environment.
KB	environment size (<i>see notes</i>).

Note

The name of the environment size column is the same as the unit used.

Author(s)

Arni Magnusson

See Also

`env` is a verbose alternative to [search](#).

[l1](#) is a related function that describes objects in an environment.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
env()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

first	<i>Return first or last element of an object</i>
-------	--

Description

Return first or last element of an object. These functions are convenience wrappers for `head(x, n=1, ...)` and `tail(x, n=1, ...)`.

Usage

```
first(x, n=1, ...)
last(x, n=1, ...)
first(x, n=1, ...) <- value
last(x, n=1, ...) <- value
```

Arguments

x	data object
n	a single integer. If positive, size for the resulting object: number of elements for a vector (including lists), rows for a matrix or data frame or lines for a function. If negative, all but the 'n' last/first number of elements of 'x'.
...	arguments to be passed to or from other methods.
value	a vector of values to be assigned (should be of length n)

Value

An object (usually) like 'x' but generally smaller.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[head](#), [tail](#), [left](#), [right](#)

Examples

```
## Vector
v <- 1:10
first(v)
last(v)

first(v) <- 9
v

last(v) <- 20
v
```

```
## List
l <- list(a=1, b=2, c=3)
first(l)
last(l)

first(l) <- "apple"
last(l) <- "banana"
l

## Data frame
df <- data.frame(a=1:2, b=3:4, c=5:6)
first(df)
last(df)

first(df) <- factor(c("red", "green"))
last(df) <- list(c(20,30)) # note the enclosing list!
df

## Matrix
m <- as.matrix(df)
first(m)
last(m)

first(m) <- "z"
last(m) <- "q"
m
```

frameApply

Subset analysis on data frames

Description

Apply a function to row subsets of a data frame.

Usage

```
frameApply(x, by=NULL, on=by[1], fun=function(xi) c(Count=nrow(xi)),
           subset=TRUE, simplify=TRUE, byvar.sep="\$\\@\\$", ...)
```

Arguments

x	a data frame
by	names of columns in x specifying the variables to use to form the subgroups. None of the by variables should have the name "sep" (you will get an error if one of them does; a bit of laziness in the code). Unused levels of the by variables will be dropped. Use by = NULL (the default) to indicate that all of the data is to be treated as a single (trivial) subgroup.

on	names of columns in x specifying columns over which fun is to be applied. These can include columns specified in by, (as with the default) although that is not usually the case.
fun	a function that can operate on data frames that are row subsets of x[on]. If simplify = TRUE, the return value of the function should always be either a try-error (see try), or a vector of fixed length (i.e. same length for every subset), preferably with named elements.
subset	logical vector (can be specified in terms of variables in data). This row subset of x is taken before doing anything else.
simplify	logical. If TRUE (the default), return value will be a data frame including the by columns and a column for each element of the return vector of fun. If FALSE, the return value will be a list, sometimes necessary for less structured output (see description of return value below).
byvar.sep	character. This can be any character string not found anywhere in the values of the by variables. The by variables will be pasted together using this as the separator, and the result will be used as the index to form the subgroups.
...	additional arguments to fun.

Details

This function accomplishes something similar to [by](#). The main difference is that `frameApply` is designed to return data frames and lists instead of objects of class 'by'. Also, `frameApply` works only on the unique combinations of the by that are actually present in the data, not on the entire cartesian product of the by variables. In some cases this results in great gains in efficiency, although `frameApply` is hardly an efficient function.

Value

A data frame if `simplify = TRUE` (the default), assuming there is sufficiently structured output from `fun`. If `simplify = FALSE` and `by` is not `NULL`, the return value will be a list with two elements. The first element, named "by", will be a data frame with the unique rows of `x[by]`, and the second element, named "result" will be a list where the *i*th component gives the result for the *i*th row of the "by" element.

Author(s)

Jim Rogers <james.a.rogers@pfizer.com>

Examples

```
data(ELISA, package="gtools")

# Default is slightly unintuitive, but commonly useful:
frameApply(ELISA, by = c("PlateDay", "Read"))

# Wouldn't actually recommend this model! Just a demo:
frameApply(ELISA, on = c("Signal", "Concentration"), by = c("PlateDay", "Read"),
  fun = function(dat) coef(lm(Signal ~ Concentration, data = dat)))
```

```

frameApply(ELISA, on = "Signal", by = "Concentration",
  fun = function(dat) {
    x <- dat[[1]]
    out <- c(Mean = mean(x, na.rm=TRUE),
             SD = sd(x, na.rm=TRUE),
             N = sum(x, na.rm=TRUE))},
  subset = !is.na(Concentration))

```

gdata-defunct

*Defunct Functions in Package 'gdata'***Description**

The functions or variables listed here are no longer part of 'gdata'.

Usage

```
aggregate.table(x, by1, by2, FUN=mean, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data to be summarized.
by1	first grouping factor.
by2	second grouping factor.
FUN	a scalar function to compute the summary statistics which can be applied to all data subsets. Defaults to mean.
...	optional arguments for FUN.

Details

aggregate.table(x, by1, by2, FUN=mean, ...) should be replaced by tapply(X=x, INDEX=list(by1, by2), FUN=FUN, ...).

getYear

*Get date/time parts from date and time objects***Description**

Experimental approach for extracting the date/time parts from objects of a date/time class. They are designed to be intuitive and thus lowering the learning curve for work with date and time classes in R.

Usage

```
getYear(x, format, ...)  
getMonth(x, format, ...)  
getDay(x, format, ...)  
getHour(x, format, ...)  
getMin(x, format, ...)  
getSec(x, format, ...)
```

Arguments

x	generic, date/time object
format	character, format
...	arguments passed to other methods

Value

Character

Author(s)

Gregor Gorjanc

See Also

[Date](#), [DateTimeClasses](#), [strptime](#)

Examples

```
## Date  
tmp <- Sys.Date()  
tmp  
getYear(tmp)  
getMonth(tmp)  
getDay(tmp)  
  
## POSIXct  
tmp <- as.POSIXct(tmp)  
getYear(tmp)  
getMonth(tmp)  
getDay(tmp)  
  
## POSIXlt  
tmp <- as.POSIXlt(tmp)  
getYear(tmp)  
getMonth(tmp)  
getDay(tmp)
```

humanReadable	<i>Print Byte Size in Human Readable Format</i>
---------------	---

Description

Convert integer byte sizes to a human readable units such as kB, MB, GB, etc.

Usage

```
humanReadable(x, units="auto", standard=c("IEC", "SI", "Unix"),
              digits=1, width=NULL, sep=" ", justify=c("right", "left"))
```

Arguments

x	integer, byte size
standard	character, "IEC" for powers of 1024 ('MiB'), "SI" for powers of 1000 ('MB'), or "Unix" for powers of 1024 ('M'). See details.
units	character, unit to use for all values (optional), one of "auto", "bytes", or an appropriate unit corresponding to standard.
digits	integer, number of digits after decimal point
width	integer, width of number string
sep	character, separator between number and unit
justify	two-element vector specify the alignment for the number and unit components of the size. Each element should be one of "none", "left", "right", or "center"

Details

The basic unit used to store information in computers is a bit. Bits are represented as zeroes and ones - binary number system. Although, the binary number system is not the same as the decimal number system, decimal prefixes for binary multiples such as kilo and mega are often used. In the decimal system kilo represent 1000, which is close to $1024 = 2^{10}$ in the binary system. This sometimes causes problems as it is not clear which powers (2 or 10) are used in a notation like 1 kB. To overcome this problem International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) has provided the following solution to this problem:

Name	System	Symbol	Size	Conversion
byte	binary	B	2^3	8 bits
kilobyte	decimal	kB	10^3	1000 bytes
kibibyte	binary	KiB	2^{10}	1024 bytes
megabyte	decimal	MB	$(10^3)^2$	1000 kilobytes
mebibyte	binary	MiB	$(2^{10})^2$	1024 kibibytes
gigabyte	decimal	GB	$(10^3)^3$	1000 megabytes
gibibyte	binary	GiB	$(2^{10})^3$	1024 mebibytes
terabyte	decimal	TB	$(10^3)^4$	1000 gigabytes
tebibyte	binary	TiB	$(2^{10})^4$	1024 gibibytes

petabyte	decimal	PB	$(10^3)^5$	1000 terabytes
pebibyte	binary	PiB	$(2^{10})^5$	1024 tebibytes
exabyte	decimal	EB	$(10^3)^6$	1000 petabytes
exbibyte	binary	EiB	$(2^{10})^6$	1024 pebibytes
zettabyte	decimal	ZB	$(10^3)^7$	1000 exabytes
zebibyte	binary	ZiB	$(2^{10})^7$	1024 exbibytes
yottabyte	decimal	YB	$(10^3)^8$	1000 zettabytes
yebibyte	binary	YiB	$(2^{10})^8$	1024 zebibytes

where Zi and Yi are GNU extensions to IEC. To get the output in the decimal system (powers of 1000) use `standard="SI"`. To obtain IEC standard (powers of 1024) use `standard="IEC"`.

In addition, single-character units are provided that follow (and extend) the Unix pattern (use `standard="Unix"`):

Name	System	Symbol	Size	Conversion
byte	binary	B	2^3	8 bits
kibibyte	binary	K	2^{10}	1024 bytes
mebibyte	binary	M	$(2^{10})^2$	1024 kibibytes
gibibyte	binary	G	$(2^{10})^3$	1024 mebibytes
tebibyte	binary	T	$(2^{10})^4$	1024 gibibytes
pebibyte	binary	P	$(2^{10})^5$	1024 tebibytes
exbibyte	binary	E	$(2^{10})^6$	1024 pebibytes
zebibyte	binary	Z	$(2^{10})^7$	1024 exbibytes
yottabyte	binary	Y	$(2^{10})^8$	1024 zebibytes

For printout both digits and width can be specified. If width is NULL, all values have given number of digits. If width is not NULL, output is rounded to a given width and formatted similar to human readable format of the Unix `ls`, `df` or `du` shell commands.

Value

Byte size in human readable format as character with proper unit symbols added at the end of the string.

Author(s)

Ales Korosec, Gregor Gorjanc, and Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

References

Wikipedia: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byte> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SI_prefix
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_prefix

GNU manual for coreutils: https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/manual/html_node/Block-size.html

See Also

`object.size` in package 'gdata', `object.size` in package 'utils', [11](#)

Examples

```
# Simple example: maximum addressible size of 32 bit pointer
humanReadable(2^32-1)
humanReadable(2^32-1, standard="IEC")
humanReadable(2^32-1, standard="SI")
humanReadable(2^32-1, standard="Unix")

humanReadable(2^32-1, unit="MiB")
humanReadable(2^32-1, standard="IEC", unit="MiB")
humanReadable(2^32-1, standard="SI", unit="MB")
humanReadable(2^32-1, standard="Unix", unit="M")

# Vector of sizes
matrix(humanReadable(c(60810, 124141, 124, 13412513), width=4))
matrix(humanReadable(c(60810, 124141, 124, 13412513), width=4, unit="KiB"))

# Specify digits rather than width
matrix(humanReadable(c(60810, 124141, 124, 13412513), width=NULL, digits=2))

# Change the justification
matrix(humanReadable(c(60810, 124141, 124, 13412513), width=NULL,
                      justify=c("right", "right")))
```

interleave

Interleave Rows of Data Frames or Matrices

Description

Interleave rows of data frames or matrices.

Usage

```
interleave(..., append.source=TRUE, sep=": ", drop=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	objects to be interleaved.
<code>append.source</code>	boolean flag. When TRUE (the default) the argument name will be appended to the row names to show the source of each row.
<code>sep</code>	separator between the original row name and the object name.
<code>drop</code>	boolean flag - when TRUE, matrices containing one column will be converted to vectors.

Details

This function creates a new matrix or data frame from its arguments.

The new object will have all of the rows from the source objects interleaved. Starting with row 1 of object 1, followed by row 1 of object 2, ..., row 1 of object 'n', row 2 of object 1, row 2 of object 2, ..., row 2 of object 'n', etc.

Value

Matrix containing the interleaved rows of the function arguments.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[cbind](#), [rbind](#), [combine](#)

Examples

```
# Simple example
a <- matrix(1:10,ncol=2,byrow=TRUE)
b <- matrix(letters[1:10],ncol=2,byrow=TRUE)
c <- matrix(LETTERS[1:10],ncol=2,byrow=TRUE)
interleave(a,b,c)

# Create a 2-way table of means, standard errors, and nobs
g1 <- sample(letters[1:5], 1000, replace=TRUE)
g2 <- sample(LETTERS[1:3], 1000, replace=TRUE)
dat <- rnorm(1000)

stderr <- function(x) sqrt(var(x,na.rm=TRUE) / nobs(x))

means <- tapply(dat, list(g1, g2), mean)
stderrs <- tapply(dat, list(g1, g2), stderr)
ns <- tapply(dat, list(g1, g2), nobs)
blanks <- matrix(" ", nrow=5, ncol=3)

tab <- interleave("Mean"=round(means,2),
                  "Std Err"=round(stderrs,2),
                  "N"=ns, " " =blanks, sep=" ")
print(tab, quote=FALSE)

# Using drop to control coercion to a lower dimensions
m1 <- matrix(1:4)
m2 <- matrix(5:8)

interleave(m1, m2, drop=TRUE) # this will be coerced to a vector
interleave(m1, m2, drop=FALSE) # this will remain a matrix
```

`is.what`*Run Multiple is.* Tests on a Given Object*

Description

Run multiple `is.*` tests on a given object: `is.na`, `is.numeric`, and many others.

Usage

```
is.what(object, verbose=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	any R object.
<code>verbose</code>	whether negative tests should be included in output.

Value

A character vector containing positive tests, or when `verbose` is `TRUE`, a data frame showing all test results.

Note

The following procedure is used to look for valid tests:

1. Find all objects named `is.*` in all loaded environments.
2. Discard objects that are not functions.
3. Include test result only if it is of class `"logical"`, not an `NA`, and of length 1.

Author(s)

Arni Magnusson, inspired by `demo(is.things)`.

See Also

[is.na](#) and [is.numeric](#) are commonly used tests.

Examples

```
is.what(pi)
is.what(NA, verbose=TRUE)
is.what(lm(1~1))
is.what(is.what)
```

keep*Remove All Objects, Except Those Specified*

Description

Remove all objects from the user workspace, except those specified.

Usage

```
keep(..., list=character(), all=FALSE, sure=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	objects to be kept, specified one by one, quoted or unquoted.
<code>list</code>	character vector of object names to be kept.
<code>all</code>	whether hidden objects (beginning with a <code>.</code>) should be removed, unless explicitly kept.
<code>sure</code>	whether to perform the removal, otherwise return names of objects that would be removed.

Details

Implemented with safety caps: objects whose name starts with a `.` are not removed unless `all=TRUE`, and an explicit `sure=TRUE` is required to remove anything.

Value

A character vector containing object names that are deleted if `sure=TRUE`.

Author(s)

Arni Magnusson

See Also

`keep` is a convenient interface to [rm](#) for removing most objects from the user workspace.

Examples

```
data(trees, C02)
keep(trees)
# To remove all objects except trees, run:
# keep(trees, sure=TRUE)
```

left	<i>Return the leftmost or rightmost columns of a matrix or data frame</i>
------	---

Description

Return the leftmost or rightmost or columns of a matrix or data frame

Usage

```
right(x, n = 6L, ...)
left(x, n=6L, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
right(x, n=6L, add.col.nums=TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
left(x, n=6L, add.col.nums=TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
right(x, n=6L, add.col.nums=TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
left(x, n=6L, add.col.nums=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Matrix or data frame
n	If positive, number of columns to return. If negative, number of columns to omit. See examples.
add.col.nums	Logical. If no column names are present, add names giving original column number. (See example below.)
...	Additional arguments used by methods

Value

An object consisting of the leftmost or rightmost n columns of x.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[first](#), [last](#), [head](#), [tail](#)

Examples

```

m <- matrix(1:100, ncol=10)
colnames(m) <- paste("Col",1:10, sep="_")

left(m)
right(m)

# When no column names are present, they are added by default
colnames(m) <- NULL

left(m)
colnames(left(m))

right(m)
colnames(right(m))

# Prevent addition of column numbers
left(m, add.col.nums = FALSE)
colnames(left(m, add.col.nums = FALSE))

right(m, add.col.nums = FALSE)      # columns are labeled 1:6
colnames(right(m, add.col.nums = FALSE)) # instead of 5:10

# Works for data frames too!
d <- data.frame(m)
left(d)
right(d)

# Use negative n to specify number of columns to omit
left(d, -3)
right(d, -3)

```

Description

Display name, class, size, and dimensions of each object in a given environment. Alternatively, if the main argument is an object, its elements are listed and described.

Usage

```

ll(pos=1, unit="KB", digits=0, dim=FALSE, sort=FALSE, class=NULL,
  invert=FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

pos	environment position number, environment name, data frame, list, model, S4 object, or any object that is <code>.list</code> .
-----	---

<code>unit</code>	unit for displaying object size: "B", "KB", "MB", "GB", or first letter (case-insensitive).
<code>digits</code>	number of decimals to display when rounding object size.
<code>dim</code>	whether object dimensions should be returned.
<code>sort</code>	whether elements should be sorted by name.
<code>class</code>	character vector for limiting the output to specified classes.
<code>invert</code>	whether to invert the <code>class</code> filter, so specified classes are excluded.
<code>...</code>	passed to <code>ls</code> .

Value

A data frame with named rows and the following columns:

<code>Class</code>	object class.
<code>KB</code>	object size (<i>see note</i>).
<code>Dim</code>	object dimensions (<i>optional</i>).

Note

The name of the object size column is the same as the unit used.

Author(s)

Arni Magnusson, with contributions by Jim Rogers and Michael Chirico.

See Also

`ll` is a verbose alternative to `ls` (objects in an environment), `names` (elements in a list-like object), and `slotNames` (S4 object).

`str` and `summary` also describe elements in a list-like objects.

`env` is a related function that describes all loaded environments.

Examples

```
ll()
ll(all=TRUE)
ll("package:base")
ll("package:base", class="function", invert=TRUE)

ll(infert)
model <- glm(case~spontaneous+induced, family=binomial, data=infert)
ll(model, dim=TRUE)
ll(model, sort=TRUE)
ll(model$family)
```

`ls.funs`*List function objects*

Description

Return a character vector giving the names of function objects in the specified environment.

Usage

```
ls.funs(...)
```

Arguments

... Arguments passed to `ls`. See the help for [ls](#) for details.

Details

This function calls `ls` and then returns a character vector containing only the names of only function objects.

Value

character vector

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[ls](#), [is.function](#)

Examples

```
## List functions defined in the global environment:
ls.funs()

## List functions available in the base package:
ls.funs("package:base")
```

mapLevels

*Mapping levels***Description**

mapLevels produces a map with information on levels and/or internal integer codes. As such can be conveniently used to store level mapping when one needs to work with internal codes of a factor and later transform back to factor or when working with several factors that should have the same levels and therefore the same internal coding.

Usage

```
mapLevels(x, codes=TRUE, sort=TRUE, drop=FALSE, combine=FALSE, ...)
mapLevels(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x	object whose levels will be mapped, look into details
codes	boolean, create integer levelsMap (with internal codes) or character levelsMap (with level names)
sort	boolean, sort levels of character x, look into details
drop	boolean, drop unused levels
combine	boolean, combine levels, look into details
...	additional arguments for sort
value	levelsMap or listLevelsMap, output of mapLevels methods or constructed by user, look into details

Value

mapLevels() returns “levelsMap” or “listLevelsMap” objects as described in levelsMap and listLevelsMap section.

Result of mapLevels<- is always a factor with remapped levels or a “list/data.frame” with remapped factors.

mapLevels

The mapLevels function was written primarily for work with “factors”, but is generic and can also be used with “character”, “list” and “data.frame”, while “default” method produces error. Here the term levels is also used for unique character values.

When codes=TRUE **integer “levelsMap”** with information on mapping internal codes with levels is produced. Output can be used to transform integer to factor or remap factor levels as described below. With codes=FALSE **character “levelsMap”** is produced. The later is usefull, when one would like to remap factors or combine factors with some overlap in levels as described in mapLevels<- section and shown in examples.

sort argument provides possibility to sort levels of “character” x and has no effect when x is a “factor”.

Argument combine has effect only in “list” and “data.frame” methods and when codes=FALSE i.e. with **character “levelsMaps”**. The later condition is necessary as it is not possible to combine maps with different mapping of level names and integer codes. It is assumed that passed “list” and “data.frame” have all components for which methods exist. Otherwise an error is produced.

levelsMap and listLevelsMap

Function mapLevels returns a map of levels. This map is of class “levelsMap”, which is actually a list of length equal to number of levels and with each component of length 1. Components need not be of length 1. There can be either integer or character “levelsMap”. **Integer “levelsMap”** (when codes=TRUE) has names equal to levels and components equal to internal codes. **Character “levelsMap”** (when codes=FALSE) has names and components equal to levels. When mapLevels is applied to “list” or “data.frame”, result is of class “listLevelsMap”, which is a list of “levelsMap” components described previously. If combine=TRUE, result is a “levelsMap” with all levels in x components.

For ease of inspection, print methods unlists “levelsMap” with proper names. mapLevels<- methods are fairly general and therefore additional convenience methods are implemented to ease the work with maps: is.levelsMap and is.listLevelsMap; as.levelsMap and as.listLevelsMap for coercion of user defined maps; generic “[” and c for both classes (argument recursive can be used in c to coerce “listLevelsMap” to “levelsMap”) and generic unique and sort (generic from R 2.4) for “levelsMap”.

mapLevels<-

Workhorse under mapLevels<- methods is `levels<-`. mapLevels<- just control the assignment of “levelsMap” (integer or character) or “listLevelsMap” to x. The idea is that map values are changed to map names as indicated in `levels` examples. **Integer “levelsMap”** can be applied to “integer” or “factor”, while **character “levelsMap”** can be applied to “character” or “factor”. Methods for “list” and “data.frame” can work only on mentioned atomic components/columns and can accept either “levelsMap” or “listLevelsMap”. Recycling occurs, if length of value is not the same as number of components/columns of a “list/data.frame”.

Author(s)

Gregor Gorjanc

See Also

`factor`, `levels` and `unclass`

Examples

```
## Integer levelsMap
(f <- factor(sample(letters, size=20, replace=TRUE)))
(mapInt <- mapLevels(f))

## Integer to factor
```

```

(int <- as.integer(f))
(mapLevels(int) <- mapInt)
all.equal(int, f)

## Remap levels of a factor
(fac <- factor(as.integer(f)))
(mapLevels(fac) <- mapInt) # the same as levels(fac) <- mapInt
all.equal(fac, f)

## Character levelsMap
f1 <- factor(letters[1:10])
f2 <- factor(letters[5:14])

## Internal codes are the same, but levels are not
as.integer(f1)
as.integer(f2)

## Get character levelsMaps and combine them
mapCha1 <- mapLevels(f1, codes=FALSE)
mapCha2 <- mapLevels(f2, codes=FALSE)
(mapCha <- c(mapCha1, mapCha2))

## Remap factors
mapLevels(f1) <- mapCha # the same as levels(f1) <- mapCha
mapLevels(f2) <- mapCha # the same as levels(f2) <- mapCha

## Internal codes are now "consistent" among factors
as.integer(f1)
as.integer(f2)

## Remap characters to get factors
f1 <- as.character(f1); f2 <- as.character(f2)
mapLevels(f1) <- mapCha
mapLevels(f2) <- mapCha

## Internal codes are now "consistent" among factors
as.integer(f1)
as.integer(f2)

```

matchcols

Select columns names matching certain criteria

Description

This function allows easy selection of the column names of an object using a set of inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Usage

```
matchcols(object, with, without, method=c("and", "or"), ...)
```

Arguments

object	Matrix or data frame
with, without	Vector of regular expression patterns
method	One of "and" or "or"
...	Optional arguments to grep

Value

Vector of column names which match all (method="and") or any (method="or") of the patterns specified in with, but none of the patterns specified in without.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[grep](#)

Examples

```
# Create a matrix with many named columns
x <- matrix(ncol=30, nrow=5)
colnames(x) <- c("AffyID", "Overall Group Means: Control",
  "Overall Group Means: Moderate",
  "Overall Group Means: Marked",
  "Overall Group Means: Severe",
  "Overall Group StdDev: Control",
  "Overall Group StdDev: Moderate",
  "Overall Group StdDev: Marked",
  "Overall Group StdDev: Severe",
  "Overall Group CV: Control",
  "Overall Group CV: Moderate",
  "Overall Group CV: Marked",
  "Overall Group CV: Severe",
  "Overall Model P-value",
  "Overall Model: (Intercept): Estimate",
  "Overall Model: Moderate: Estimate",
  "Overall Model: Marked: Estimate",
  "Overall Model: Severe: Estimate",
  "Overall Model: (Intercept): Std. Error",
  "Overall Model: Moderate: Std. Error",
  "Overall Model: Marked: Std. Error",
  "Overall Model: Severe: Std. Error",
  "Overall Model: (Intercept): t value",
  "Overall Model: Moderate: t value",
  "Overall Model: Marked: t value",
  "Overall Model: Severe: t value",
  "Overall Model: (Intercept): Pr(>|t|)",
  "Overall Model: Moderate: Pr(>|t|)",
```

```

"Overall Model: Marked: Pr(>|t|)",
"Overall Model: Severe: Pr(>|t|)")

# Get the columns which give estimates or p-values
# only for marked and severe groups
matchcols(x, with=c("Pr", "Std. Error"),
          without=c("Intercept", "Moderate"),
          method="or")

# Get just the column which give the p-value for the intercept
matchcols(x, with=c("Intercept", "Pr"))

```

MedUnits	<i>Table of conversions between International Standard (SI) and US 'Conventional' Units for common medical measurements.</i>
----------	--

Description

Table of conversions between International Standard (SI) and US 'Conventional' Units for common medical measurements.

Usage

```
data(MedUnits)
```

Format

A data frame with the following 5 variables.

Abbreviation Common Abbreviation (mostly missing)

Measurement Measurement Name

ConventionalUnit Conventional Unit

Conversion Conversion factor

SIUnit SI Unit

Details

Medical laboratories and practitioners in the United States use one set of units (the so-called 'Conventional' units) for reporting the results of clinical laboratory measurements, while the rest of the world uses the International Standard (SI) units. It often becomes necessary to translate between these units when participating in international collaborations.

This data set provides constants for converting between SI and US 'Conventional' units.

To perform the conversion from SI units to US 'Conventional' units do:

Measurement in ConventionalUnit = (Measurement in SIUnit) / Conversion

To perform conversion from 'Conventional' to SI units do:

Measurement in SIUnit = (Measurement in ConventionalUnit) * Conversion

Source

<https://globalrph.com/medical/conventional-units-international-units/>

See Also

The function `ConvertMedUnits` automates the conversion task.

Examples

```
data(MedUnits)
# Show available conversions
MedUnits$Measurement

# Utility function
matchUnits <- function(X) MedUnits[grepl(X, MedUnits$Measurement),]

# Convert SI Glucose measurement to 'Conventional' units
GlucoseSI = c(5, 5.4, 5, 5.1, 5.6, 5.1, 4.9, 5.2, 5.5) # in SI Units
GlucoseUS = GlucoseSI / matchUnits("Glucose")$Conversion
cbind(GlucoseSI, GlucoseUS)

# Also consider using ConvertMedUnits()
ConvertMedUnits(GlucoseSI, "Glucose", to="US")
```

mv

Rename an Object

Description

Rename an object.

Usage

```
mv(from, to, envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

from	Character scalar giving the source object name
to	Character scalar giving the destination object name
envir	Environment in which to do the rename

Details

This function renames an object by the value of object a to the name b, and removing a.

Value

Invisibly returns the value of the object.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[rm](#), [assign](#)

Examples

```
a <- 1:10
a
mv("a", "b")
b
exists("a")
```

nobs

Compute the Number of Non-Missing Observations

Description

Compute the number of non-missing observations. Provides a new default method to handle numeric and logical vectors, and a method for data frames.

Usage

```
nobs(object, ...)
## Default S3 method:
nobs(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
nobs(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'lm'
nobs(object, ...)
n_obs(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Numeric or logical vector, data frame, or a model object.
...	Further arguments to be passed to methods.

Value

Either single numeric value (for vectors) or a vector of numeric values (for data frames) giving the number of non-missing values.

Note

The base R package `stats` provides a generic `nobs` function with methods for fitted model objects. The `gdata` package adds methods for numeric and logical vectors, as well as data frames.

An alias function `n_obs` is also provided, equivalent to `gdata::nobs`. Using `n_obs` in scripts makes it explicitly clear that the `gdata` implementation is being used.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[nobs](#) in package 'stats' for the base R implementation, [is.na](#), [length](#)

Examples

```
x <- c(1, 2, 3, 5, NA, 6, 7, 1, NA)
length(x)
nobs(x)

df <- data.frame(x=rnorm(100), y=rnorm(100))
df[1,1] <- NA
df[1,2] <- NA
df[2,1] <- NA
nobs(df)

fit <- lm(y~x, data=df)
nobs(fit)
n_obs(fit)

# Comparison
# gdata
nobs(x)
nobs(df)
# stats
length(na.omit(x))
sapply(df, function(x) length(na.omit(x)))
```

nPairs

Number of variable pairs

Description

Count the number of pairs between variables.

Usage

```
nPairs(x, margin=FALSE, names=TRUE, abbrev=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame or a matrix
margin	logical, calculate the cumulative number of “pairs”
names	logical, add row/col-names to the output
abbrev	logical, abbreviate names
...	other arguments passed to abbreviate

Details

The class of returned matrix is nPairs and matrix. There is a summary method, which shows the opposite information - counts how many times each variable is known, while the other variable of a pair is not. See examples.

Value

Matrix of order k , where k is the number of columns in x. Values in a matrix represent the number of pairs between columns/variables in x. If margin=TRUE, the number of columns is $k + 1$ and the last column represents the cumulative number of pairing all variables.

Author(s)

Gregor Gorjanc

See Also

[abbreviate](#)

Examples

```
# Test data
test <- data.frame(V1=c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5),
                  V2=c(NA, 2, 3, 4, 5),
                  V3=c(1, NA, NA, NA, NA),
                  V4=c(1, 2, 3, NA, NA))

# Number of variable pairs
nPairs(x=test)

# Without names
nPairs(x=test, names=FALSE)

# Longer names
colnames(test) <- c("Variable1", "Variable2", "Variable3", "Variable4")
nPairs(x=test)

# Margin
nPairs(x=test, margin=TRUE)

# Summary
summary(object=nPairs(x=test))
```

object_size

*Report the Space Allocated for Objects***Description**

Provides an estimate of the memory that is being used to store R objects.

Usage

```
object_size(...)

## S3 method for class 'object_sizes'
is(x)

## S3 method for class 'object_sizes'
as(x)

## S3 method for class 'object_sizes'
c(..., recursive=FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'object_sizes'
format(x, humanReadable=getOption("humanReadable"),
       standard="IEC", units, digits=1, width=NULL, sep=" ",
       justify=c("right", "left"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'object_sizes'
print(x, quote=FALSE,
      humanReadable=getOption("humanReadable"), standard="IEC", units, digits=1,
      width=NULL, sep=" ", justify=c("right", "left"), ...)
```

Arguments

...	object_size: R objects; print and format: arguments to be passed to other methods.
x	output from object_size.
quote	whether or not the result should be printed with surrounding quotes.
humanReadable	whether to use the “human readable” format.
standard, units, digits, width, sep, justify	passed to humanReadable .
recursive	passed to the c method.

Details

The base R package `utils` provides an `object.size` function that handles a single object. The `gdata` package provides a similar `object_size` function that handles multiple objects.

Both the `utils` and `gdata` implementations store the object size in bytes, but offer a slightly different user interface for showing the object size in other formats. The `gdata` implementation offers human readable format similar to `ls`, `df` or `du` shell commands, by calling `humanReadable` directly, calling `print` with the argument `humanReadable=TRUE`, or by setting `options(humanReadable=TRUE)`.

The 3.0.0 release of `gdata` renamed this function to `object_size`, allowing users to explicitly call the `gdata` implementation. This eliminates ambiguity and makes it less likely to get errors when running parts of an existing script without first loading the `gdata` package. The old `object.size` function name is now deprecated in the `gdata` package, pointing users to `object_size` and `utils::gdata` instead.

Value

A numeric vector class `c("object_sizes", "numeric")` containing estimated memory allocation attributable to the objects in bytes.

See Also

`object.size` in package 'utils' for the base R implementation, [Memory-limits](#) for the design limitations on object size, [humanReadable](#) for human readable format.

Examples

```
object_size(letters)
object_size(ls)

# Find the 10 largest objects in the base package
allObj <- sapply(ls("package:base"), function(x)
  object_size(get(x, envir=baseenv())))
(bigObj <- as.object_sizes(rev(sort(allObj))[1:10]))
print(bigObj, humanReadable=TRUE)

as.object_sizes(14567567)

oldopt <- options(humanReadable=TRUE)
(z <- object_size(letters,
  c(letters, letters),
  rep(letters, 100),
  rep(letters, 10000)))
is.object_sizes(z)
as.object_sizes(14567567)
options(oldopt)

# Comparison
# gdata
print(object_size(loadNamespace), humanReadable=TRUE)
print(bigObj, humanReadable=TRUE)
# utils
print(utils::object.size(loadNamespace), units="auto")
sapply(bigObj, utils::format.object_size, units="auto")
# ll
ll("package:base")[order(-ll("package:base")$KB)[1:10],]
```

`rename.vars`*Remove or rename variables in a data frame*

Description

Remove or rename a variables in a data frame.

Usage

```
rename.vars(data, from="", to="", info=TRUE)
remove.vars(data, names="", info=TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	data frame to be modified.
<code>from</code>	character vector containing the current name of each variable to be renamed.
<code>to</code>	character vector containing the new name of each variable to be renamed.
<code>names</code>	character vector containing the names of variables to be removed.
<code>info</code>	boolean value indicating whether to print details of the removal/renaming. Defaults to TRUE.

Value

The updated data frame with variables listed in `from` renamed to the corresponding element of `to`.

Author(s)

Code by Don MacQueen <macq@llnl.gov>. Documentation by Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>.

See Also

[names](#), [colnames](#), [data.frame](#)

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(x=1:10,y=1:10,z=1:10)
names(data)
data <- rename.vars(data, c("x","y","z"), c("first","second","third"))
names(data)

data <- remove.vars(data, "second")
names(data)
```

reorder.factor	<i>Reorder the Levels of a Factor</i>
----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Reorder the levels of a factor.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'factor'  
reorder(x, X, FUN, ..., order=is.ordered(x), new.order,  
        sort=mixedsort)
```

Arguments

x	factor
X	auxillary data vector
FUN	function to be applied to subsets of X determined by x, to determine factor order
...	optional parameters to FUN
order	logical value indicating whether the returned object should be an ordered factor
new.order	a vector of indexes or a vector of label names giving the order of the new factor levels
sort	function to use to sort the factor level names, used only when new.order is missing

Details

This function changes the order of the levels of a factor. It can do so via three different mechanisms, depending on whether, *X* and FUN, new.order or sort are provided.

If *X* and FUN are provided: The data in *X* is grouped by the levels of *x* and FUN is applied. The groups are then sorted by this value, and the resulting order is used for the new factor level names.

If new.order is a numeric vector, the new factor level names are constructed by reordering the factor levels according to the numeric values. If new.order is a character vector, new.order gives the list of new factor level names. In either case levels omitted from new.order will become missing (NA) values.

If sort is provided (as it is by default): The new factor level names are generated by calling the function specified by sort to the existing factor level *names*. With sort=mixedsort (the default) the factor levels are sorted so that combined numeric and character strings are sorted in according to character rules on the character sections (including ignoring case), and the numeric rules for the numeric sections. See [mixedsort](#) for details.

Value

A new factor with reordered levels

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[factor](#) and [reorder](#)

Examples

```
# Create a 4 level example factor
trt <- factor(sample(c("PLACEBO", "300 MG", "600 MG", "1200 MG"),
                    100, replace=TRUE))
summary(trt)
# Note that the levels are not in a meaningful order.

# Change the order to something useful
# - default "mixedsort" ordering
trt2 <- reorder(trt)
summary(trt2)
# - using indexes:
trt3 <- reorder(trt, new.order=c(4, 2, 3, 1))
summary(trt3)
# - using label names:
trt4 <- reorder(trt, new.order=c("PLACEBO", "300 MG", "600 MG", "1200 MG"))
summary(trt4)
# - using frequency
trt5 <- reorder(trt, X=rnorm(100), FUN=mean)
summary(trt5)

# Drop out the '300 MG' level
trt6 <- reorder(trt, new.order=c("PLACEBO", "600 MG", "1200 MG"))
summary(trt6)
```

resample

Consistent Random Samples and Permutations

Description

Take a sample of the specified size from the elements of x using either with or without replacement.

Usage

```
resample(x, size, replace = FALSE, prob = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric, complex, character or logical vector from which to choose.
size	Non-negative integer giving the number of items to choose.

replace	Should sampling be with replacement?
prob	A vector of probability weights for obtaining the elements of the vector being sampled.

Details

resample differs from the S/R sample function in resample always considers x to be a vector of elements to select from, while sample treats a vector of length one as a special case and samples from 1:x. Otherwise, the functions have identical behavior.

Value

Vector of the same length as the input, with the elements permuted.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[sample](#)

Examples

```
## Sample behavior differs if first argument is scalar vs vector
sample(c(10))
sample(c(10, 10))

## Resample has the consistent behavior for both cases
resample(c(10))
resample(c(10, 10))
```

startsWith	<i>Does String Start or End With Another String?</i>
------------	--

Description

Determines if entries of x start with a string prefix, where strings are recycled to common lengths.

Usage

```
startsWith(x, prefix, trim=FALSE, ignore.case=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	character vector whose “starts” are considered.
prefix	character vector, typically of length one, i.e., a string.
trim	whether leading and trailing spaces should be removed from x before testing for a match.
ignore.case	whether case should be ignored when testing for a match.

Value

A logical vector, of “common length” of `x` and `prefix`, i.e., of the longer of the two lengths unless one of them is zero when the result is also of zero length. A shorter input is recycled to the output length.

Note

The base package provides the underlying `startsWith` function that performs the string comparison. The `gdata` package adds the `trim` and `ignore.case` features.

An alias function `starts_with` is also provided, equivalent to `gdata::startsWith`. Using `starts_with` in scripts makes it explicitly clear that the `gdata` implementation is being used.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[startsWith](#) for the ‘base’ package implementation, [grepl](#), [substring](#)

Examples

```
## Simple example
startsWith("Testing", "Test")

## Vector examples
s <- c("Testing", " Testing", "testing", "Texting")
names(s) <- s

startsWith(s, "Test")          # " Testing", "testing", and "Texting" do not match
startsWith(s, "Test", trim=TRUE) # Now " Testing" matches
startsWith(s, "Test", ignore.case=TRUE) # Now "testing" matches

# Comparison
# gdata
startsWith(s, "Test", trim=TRUE)
startsWith(s, "Test", ignore.case=TRUE)
# base
startsWith(trimws(s), "Test")
startsWith(tolower(s), tolower("Test"))
```

trim

Remove leading and trailing spaces from character strings

Description

Remove leading and trailing spaces from character strings and other related objects.

Usage

```
trim(s, recode.factor=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>s</code>	object to be processed
<code>recode.factor</code>	should levels of a factor be recoded, see below
<code>...</code>	arguments passed to other methods, currently only to reorder.factor for factors

Details

`trim` is a generic function, where default method does nothing, while method for character `s` trims its elements and method for factor `s` trims [levels](#). There are also methods for `list` and `data.frame`.

Trimming character strings can change the sort order in some locales. For factors, this can affect the coding of levels. By default, factor levels are recoded to match the trimmed sort order, but this can be disabled by setting `recode.factor=FALSE`. Recoding is done with [reorder.factor](#).

Value

`s` with all leading and trailing spaces removed in its elements.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net> with contributions by Gregor Gorjanc

See Also

[trimws](#), [sub](#), [gsub](#) as well as argument `strip.white` in [read.table](#) and [reorder.factor](#)

Examples

```
s <- "   this is an example string   "
trim(s)

f <- factor(c(s, s, " A", " B ", "  C ", "D "))
levels(f)

trim(f)
levels(trim(f))

trim(f, recode.factor=FALSE)
levels(trim(f, recode.factor=FALSE))

l <- list(s=rep(s, times=6), f=f, i=1:6)
trim(l)

df <- as.data.frame(l)
trim(df)
```

trimSum	<i>Trim a vector such that the last/first value represents the sum of trimmed values</i>
---------	--

Description

Trim (shorten) a vector in such a way that the last or first value represents the sum of trimmed values. User needs to specify the desired length of a trimmed vector.

Usage

```
trimSum(x, n, right=TRUE, na.rm=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	numeric, a vector of numeric values
n	numeric, desired length of the output
right	logical, trim on the right/bottom or the left/top side
na.rm	logical, remove NA values when applying a function
...	arguments passed to other methods - currently not used

Value

Trimmed vector with a last/first value representing the sum of trimmed values

Author(s)

Gregor Gorjanc

See Also

[trim](#)

Examples

```
x <- 1:10
trimSum(x, n=5)
trimSum(x, n=5, right=FALSE)

x[9] <- NA
trimSum(x, n=5)
trimSum(x, n=5, na.rm=TRUE)
```

unknownToNA

Change unknown values to NA and vice versa

Description

Unknown or missing values (NA in R) can be represented in various ways (as 0, 999, etc.) in different programs. `isUnknown`, `unknownToNA`, and `NAToUnknown` can help to change unknown values to NA and vice versa.

Usage

```
isUnknown(x, unknown=NA, ...)
unknownToNA(x, unknown, warning=FALSE, ...)
NAToUnknown(x, unknown, force=FALSE, call.=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	generic, object with unknown value(s)
<code>unknown</code>	generic, value used instead of NA
<code>warning</code>	logical, issue warning if <code>x</code> already has NA
<code>force</code>	logical, force to apply already existing value in <code>x</code>
<code>...</code>	arguments passed to other methods (as <code>character</code> for <code>POSIXlt</code> in case of <code>isUnknown</code>)
<code>call.</code>	logical, look in warning

Details

This functions were written to handle different variants of “other NA” like representations that are usually used in various external data sources. `unknownToNA` can help to change unknown values to NA for work in R, while `NAToUnknown` is meant for the opposite and would usually be used prior to export of data from R. `isUnknown` is a utility function for testing for unknown values.

All functions are generic and the following classes were tested to work with latest version: “integer”, “numeric”, “character”, “factor”, “Date”, “POSIXct”, “POSIXlt”, “list”, “data.frame” and “matrix”. For others default method might work just fine.

`unknownToNA` and `isUnknown` can cope with multiple values in `unknown`, but those should be given as a “vector”. If not, coercing to vector is applied. Argument `unknown` can be feed also with “list” in “list” and “data.frame” methods.

If named “list” or “vector” is passed to argument `unknown` and `x` is also named, matching of names will occur.

Recycling occurs in all “list” and “data.frame” methods, when `unknown` argument is not of the same length as `x` and `unknown` is not named.

Argument `unknown` in `NAToUnknown` should hold value that is not already present in `x`. If it does, error is produced and one can bypass that with `force=TRUE`, but be warned that there is no way to distinguish values after this action. Use at your own risk! Anyway, warning is issued about new

value in `x`. Additionally, caution should be taken when using `NAToUnknown` on factors as additional level (value of `unknown`) is introduced. Then, as expected, `unknownToNA` removes defined level in `unknown`. If `unknown="NA"`, then `"NA"` is removed from factor levels in `unknownToNA` due to consistency with conversions back and forth.

Unknown representation in `unknown` should have the same class as `x` in `NAToUnknown`, except in factors, where `unknown` value is coerced to character anyway. Silent coercing is also applied, when “integer” and “numeric” are in question. Otherwise warning is issued and coercing is tried. If that fails, R introduces NA and the goal of `NAToUnknown` is not reached.

`NAToUnknown` accepts only single value in `unknown` if `x` is atomic, while “list” and “data.frame” methods accept also “vector” and “list”.

“list/data.frame” methods can work on many components/columns. To reduce the number of needed specifications in `unknown` argument, default `unknown` value can be specified with component `".default"`. This matches component/column `".default"` as well as all other undefined components/columns! Look in examples.

Value

`unknownToNA` and `NAToUnknown` return modified `x`. `isUnknown` returns logical values for object `x`.

Author(s)

Gregor Gorjanc

See Also

[is.na](#)

Examples

```
xInt <- c(0, 1, 0, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, NA)
isUnknown(x=xInt, unknown=0)
isUnknown(x=xInt, unknown=c(0, NA))
(xInt <- unknownToNA(x=xInt, unknown=0))
(xInt <- NAToUnknown(x=xInt, unknown=0))

xFac <- factor(c("0", 1, 2, 3, NA, "NA"))
isUnknown(x=xFac, unknown=0)
isUnknown(x=xFac, unknown=c(0, NA))
isUnknown(x=xFac, unknown=c(0, "NA"))
isUnknown(x=xFac, unknown=c(0, "NA", NA))
(xFac <- unknownToNA(x=xFac, unknown="NA"))
(xFac <- NAToUnknown(x=xFac, unknown="NA"))

xList <- list(xFac=xFac, xInt=xInt)
isUnknown(xList, unknown=c("NA", 0))
isUnknown(xList, unknown=list("NA", 0))
tmp <- c(0, "NA")
names(tmp) <- c(".default", "xFac")
isUnknown(xList, unknown=tmp)
tmp <- list(.default=0, xFac="NA")
```

```
isUnknown(xList, unknown=tmp)

(xList <- unknownToNA(xList, unknown=tmp))
(xList <- NAToUnknown(xList, unknown=999))
```

unmatrix*Convert a matrix into a vector, with appropriate names*

Description

Convert a matrix into a vector, with element names constructed from the row and column names of the matrix.

Usage

```
unmatrix(x, byrow=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	matrix
byrow	Logical. If FALSE, the elements within columns will be adjacent in the resulting vector, otherwise elements within rows will be adjacent.

Value

A vector with names constructed from the row and column names from the matrix. If the row or column names are missing, ('r1', 'r2', ...) or ('c1', 'c2', ...) will be used as appropriate.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[as.vector](#)

Examples

```
# Simple example
m <- matrix(letters[1:10], ncol=5)
m
unmatrix(m)

# Unroll model output
x <- rnorm(100)
y <- rnorm(100, mean=3+5*x, sd=0.25)
m <- coef(summary(lm(y ~ x)))
unmatrix(m)
```

update.list

Update the elements of a list, or rows of a data frame

Description

For a list, update the elements of a list to contain all of the named elements of a new list, overwriting elements with the same name, and (optionally) copying unnamed elements. For a data frame, replace the rows of a data frame by corresponding rows in 'new' with the same value for 'by'.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'list'
update(object, new, unnamed=FALSE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
update(object, new, by, by.x=by, by.y=by,
        append=TRUE, verbose=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	List or data frame to be updated.
new	List or data frame containing new elements/rows.
unnamed	Logical. If TRUE, unnamed list elements of new will be appended to object.
by, by.x, by.y	Character. Name of column to use for matching data frame rows.
append	Logical. If TRUE, items in new with no match in object will be appended to the data frame.
verbose	Logical. If TRUE progress messages will be displayed.
...	optional method arguments (ignored).

Value

update.list	a list a constructed from the elements of object, with named elements of new replacing corresponding named elements from object, and non-corresponding elements of new appended. If unnamed=TRUE, unnamed elements of new will be appended.
update.data.frame	a data frame constructed from the rows of object with rows where values in by.x equal the values in by.y replaced by the corresponding row in new. If append=TRUE, any elements of new without no matching rows in object will be appended.

Note

These methods can be called directly or as via the S3 base method for update.

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[update](#), [merge](#)

Examples

```
# Update list
old <- list(a=1,b="red",c=1.37)
new <- list(b="green",c=2.4)

update(old, new)
update.list(old,new) # equivalent

older <- list(a=0, b="orange", 4, 5, 6)
newer <- list(b="purple", 7, 8, 9)
update(older, newer) # ignores unnamed elements of newer
update(older, newer, unnamed=TRUE) # appends unnamed elements of newer

# Update data frame
old <- data.frame(letter=letters[1:5], number=1:5)
new <- data.frame(letter=letters[c(5, 1, 7)], number=c(-5, -1, -7))

update(old, new, by="letter") # default is append=TRUE
update(old, new, by="letter", append=FALSE)
update(old, new, by="letter", verbose=FALSE)
```

upperTriangle

Extract or replace the upper/lower triangular portion of a matrix

Description

Extract or replace the upper/lower triangular portion of a matrix.

Usage

```
upperTriangle(x, diag=FALSE, byrow=FALSE)
upperTriangle(x, diag=FALSE, byrow=FALSE) <- value
lowerTriangle(x, diag=FALSE, byrow=FALSE)
lowerTriangle(x, diag=FALSE, byrow=FALSE) <- value
```

Arguments

x	Matrix
diag	Logical. If TRUE, include the matrix diagonal.

byrow	Logical. If FALSE, return/replace elements in column-wise order. If TRUE, return/replace elements in row-wise order.
value	Either a single value or a vector of length equal to that of the current upper/lower triangular. Should be of a mode which can be coerced to that of x.

Value

`upperTriangle(x)` and `lowerTriangle(x)` return the upper or lower triangle of matrix `x`, respectively. The assignment forms replace the upper or lower triangular area of the matrix with the provided value(s).

Note

By default, the elements are returned/replaced in R's default column-wise order. Thus

```
lowerTriangle(x) <- upperTriangle(x)
```

will not yield a symmetric matrix. Instead use:

```
lowerTriangle(x) <- upperTriangle(x, byrow=TRUE)
```

or equivalently:

```
lowerTriangle(x, byrow=TRUE) <- upperTriangle(x)
```

Author(s)

Gregory R. Warnes <greg@warnes.net>

See Also

[diag](#), [lower.tri](#), [upper.tri](#)

Examples

```
x <- matrix(1:25, nrow=5, ncol=5)
x
upperTriangle(x)
upperTriangle(x, diag=TRUE)
upperTriangle(x, diag=TRUE, byrow=TRUE)

lowerTriangle(x)
lowerTriangle(x, diag=TRUE)
lowerTriangle(x, diag=TRUE, byrow=TRUE)

upperTriangle(x) <- NA
x

upperTriangle(x, diag=TRUE) <- 1:15
x
```

```

lowerTriangle(x) <- NA
x

lowerTriangle(x, diag=TRUE) <- 1:15
x

## Copy lower triangle into upper triangle to make
## the matrix (diagonally) symmetric
x <- matrix(LETTERS[1:25], nrow=5, ncol=5, byrow=TRUE)
x
lowerTriangle(x) = upperTriangle(x, byrow=TRUE)
x

```

wideByFactor

Create multivariate data by a given factor

Description

Modify data frame in such a way that variables are “separated” into several columns by factor levels.

Usage

```
wideByFactor(x, factor, common, sort=TRUE, keepFactor=TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	data frame
factor	character, column name of a factor by which variables will be divided
common	character, column names of (common) columns that should not be divided
sort	logical, sort resulting data frame by factor levels
keepFactor	logical, keep the ‘factor’ column

Details

Given data frame is modified so that the output represents a data frame with $c + f + n * v$ columns, where c is a number of common columns for all levels of a factor, f is a factor column, n is a number of levels in factor f and v is a number of variables that should be divided for each level of a factor. Number of rows stays the same.

Value

A data frame where divided variables have sort of “diagonalized” structure.

Author(s)

Gregor Gorjanc

See Also

[reshape](#) in the **stats** package.

Examples

```
n <- 10
f <- 2
tmp <- data.frame(y1=rnorm(n=n),
                  y2=rnorm(n=n),
                  f1=factor(rep(letters[1:f], n/2)),
                  f2=factor(c(rep("M", n/2), rep("F", n/2))),
                  c1=1:n,
                  c2=2*(1:n))

wideByFactor(x=tmp, factor="f1", common=c("c1", "c2", "f2"))
wideByFactor(x=tmp, factor="f1", common=c("c1", "c2"))
```

write.fwf

Write object to file in fixed width format

Description

Write object to file in fixed width (fwf) format.

Usage

```
write.fwf(x, file="", append=FALSE, quote=FALSE, sep=" ", na="",
          rownames=FALSE, colnames=TRUE, rowCol=NULL, justify="left",
          formatInfo=FALSE, quoteInfo=TRUE, width=NULL, eol="\n",
          qmethod=c("escape", "double"), scientific=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame or matrix, the object to be written.
file	character, name of file or connection, look in write.table for more.
append	logical, append to existing data in file.
quote	logical, quote data in output.
na	character, the string to use for missing values (NA) in the output.
sep	character, separator between columns in output.
rownames	logical, print row names.
colnames	logical, print column names.
rowCol	character, rownames column name.
justify	character, alignment of character columns, see format .
formatInfo	logical, return information on number of levels, widths and format.

quoteInfo	logical, should formatInfo account for quotes.
width	numeric, width of the columns in the output.
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 Unix-alike OS, and eol="\r" will produce files as expected by Mac OS Excel 2004.
qmethod	a character string specifying how to deal with embedded double quote characters when quoting strings. Must be one of "escape" (default), in which case the quote character is escaped in C style by a backslash, or "double", in which case it is doubled. You can specify just the initial letter.
scientific	logical, allow numeric values to be formatted using scientific notation.
...	further arguments to <code>format.info</code> and <code>format</code> .

Details

Output is similar to `print(x)` or `format(x)`. Formatting is done completely by `format` on a column basis. Columns in the output are by default separated with a space i.e. empty column with a width of one character, but that can be changed with `sep` argument as passed to `write.table` via ...

As mentioned formatting is done completely by `format`. Arguments can be passed to `format` via ... to further modify the output. However, note that the returned `formatInfo` might not properly account for this, since `format.info` (which is used to collect information about formatting) lacks the arguments of `format`.

`quote` can be used to quote fields in the output. Since all columns of `x` are converted to character (via `format`) during the output, all columns will be quoted! If quotes are used, `read.table` can be easily used to read the data back into R. Check examples. Do read the details about `quoteInfo` argument.

Use only true characters, i.e., avoid use of tabs, i.e., "\t" or similar separators via argument `sep`. Width of the separator is taken as the number of characters evaluated via `nchar(sep)`.

Use argument `na` to convert missing/unknown values. Only single value can be specified. Use `NAToUnknown` prior to export if you need greater flexibility.

If `rowCol` is not NULL and `rownames=TRUE`, `rownames` will also have column name with `rowCol` value. This is mainly for flexibility with tools outside R. Note that it may not be easy to import data back to R with `read.fwf` if you also export `rownames`. This is the reason, that default is `rownames=FALSE`.

Information about format of output will be returned if `formatInfo=TRUE`. Returned value is described in value section. This information is gathered by `format.info` and care was taken to handle numeric properly. If output contains `rownames`, values account for this. Additionally, if `rowCol` is not NULL returned values contain also information about format of `rownames`.

If `quote=TRUE`, the output is of course wider due to quotes. Return value (with `formatInfo=TRUE`) can account for this in two ways; controlled with argument `quoteInfo`. However, note that there is no way to properly read the data back to R if `quote=TRUE` and `quoteInfo=FALSE` arguments were used for export. `quoteInfo` applies only when `quote=TRUE`. Assume that there is a file with quoted data as shown below (column numbers in first three lines are only for demonstration of the values in the output).

```
123456789 12345678 # for position
123 1234567 123456 # for width with quoteInfo=TRUE
1 12345 1234 # for width with quoteInfo=FALSE
"a" "hsgdh" " 9"
" " " bb" " 123"
```

With quoteInfo=TRUE write.fwf will return

```
colname position width
V1          1      3
V2          5      7
V3         13      6
```

or (with quoteInfo=FALSE)

```
colname position width
V1          2      1
V2          6      5
V3         14      4
```

Argument width can be used to increase the width of the columns in the output. This argument is passed to the width argument of [format](#) function. Values in width are recycled if there is less values than the number of columns. If the specified width is too short in comparison to the "width" of the data in particular column, error is issued.

Value

Besides its effect to write/export data write.fwf can provide information on format and width. If formatInfo = FALSE, then a data frame is returned with the following columns:

colname	name of the column
nlevels	number of unique values (unused levels of factors are dropped), 0 for numeric column
position	starting column number in the output
width	width of the column
digits	number of digits after the decimal point
exp	width of exponent in exponential representation; 0 means there is no exponential representation, while 1 represents exponent of length one i.e. 1e+6 and 2 1e+06 or 1e+16

Author(s)

Gregor Gorjanc.

See Also

[format.info](#), [format](#), [NAToUnknown](#), [write.table](#), [read.fwf](#), [read.table](#) and [trim](#).

Examples

```
## Some data
num <- round(c(733070.345678, 1214213.78765456, 553823.798765678,
              1085022.8876545678, 571063.88765456, 606718.3876545678,
              1053686.6, 971024.187656, 631193.398765456, 879431.1),
            digits=3)

testData <- data.frame(num1=c(1:10, NA),
                      num2=c(NA, seq(from=1, to=5.5, by=0.5)),
                      num3=c(NA, num),
                      int1=c(as.integer(1:4), NA, as.integer(4:9)),
                      fac1=factor(c(NA, letters[1:9], "hjh")),
                      fac2=factor(c(letters[6:15], NA)),
                      cha1=c(letters[17:26], NA),
                      cha2=c(NA, "longer", letters[25:17]),
                      stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
levels(testData$fac1) <- c(levels(testData$fac1), "unusedLevel")
testData$Date <- as.Date("1900-1-1")
testData$Date[2] <- NA
testData$POSIXt <- as.POSIXct(strptime("1900-1-1 01:01:01",
                                       format="%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S"))

testData$POSIXt[5] <- NA

## Default
write.fwf(x=testData)

## NA should be -
write.fwf(x=testData, na="-")
## NA should be -NA-
write.fwf(x=testData, na="-NA-")

## Some other separator than space
write.fwf(x=testData[, 1:4], sep="-mySep-")

## Force wider columns
write.fwf(x=testData[, 1:5], width=20)

## Show effect of 'scientific' option
testData$num3 <- testData$num3 * 1e8
write.fwf(testData, scientific=TRUE)
write.fwf(testData, scientific=FALSE)
testData$num3 <- testData$num3 / 1e8

## Write to file and report format and fixed width information
file <- tempfile()
formatInfo <- write.fwf(x=testData, file=file, formatInfo=TRUE)
formatInfo

## Read exported data back to R (note +1 due to separator)
## - without header
read.fwf(file=file, widths=formatInfo$width + 1, header=FALSE, skip=1,
        strip.white=TRUE)
```

```
## - with header, via postimport modification
tmp <- read.fwf(file=file, widths=formatInfo$width + 1, skip=1,
               strip.white=TRUE)
colnames(tmp) <- read.table(file=file, nrow=1, as.is=TRUE)
tmp

## - with header, persuading read.fwf to accept header properly
## (thanks to Marc Schwartz)
read.fwf(file=file, widths=formatInfo$width + 1, strip.white=TRUE,
         skip=1, col.names=read.table(file=file, nrow=1, as.is=TRUE))

## - with header, using quotes
write.fwf(x=testData, file=file, quote=TRUE)
read.table(file=file, header=TRUE, strip.white=TRUE)

## Tidy up
unlink(file)
```

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