How can I print all of the rows of a Tibble in R?

Authored by

stats writer

April 18, 2024

Tibble is a data structure in R that is used to store and manipulate data in a table-like format. It is similar to a data frame but with additional features and functionalities. In order to print all of the rows of a Tibble in R, the user can use the "print" or "view" function. The "print" function displays the rows of the Tibble in the console, while the "view" function opens a separate window to display the data. Additionally, the user can also use the "head" or "tail" function to print a certain number of rows from the beginning or end of the Tibble. Using these functions, the user can easily view and analyze the data stored in a Tibble in R.

Print All Rows of a Tibble in R

A tibble is a data frame in R that has a refined print method that only shows the first 10 rows of a data frame. This makes it much easier to work with large data and prevents R from attempting to display every row of a data frame.

For example, consider the following tibble with 80 rows and 2 columns:

```
#load dplyr
library(dplyr)

#make this example reproducible
set.seed(1)

#create tibble
data <- tibble(a = rnorm(80),
b = rnorm(80))
```

```
#view tibble
data

# A tibble: 80 x 2
a b

1 -0.626 -0.569
2 0.184 -0.135
3 -0.836 1.18
4 1.60 -1.52
5 0.330 0.594
6 -0.820 0.333
7 0.487 1.06
8 0.738 -0.304
9 0.576 0.370
10 -0.305 0.267
# ... with 70 more rows
```


When we type in the name of the tibble in R, it will only show the first 10 rows by default. However, it does tell us that there are 70 more rows that are not being displayed.

But in some cases you may actually want to see more than just 10 rows of a tibble.

Note: If you're new to tibbles, a great place to start is the tibbles chapter in *R for Data Science*.

Print a Specific Number of Rows of a Tibble

You can print a specific number of rows of a tibble by specifying a number in the print() function:

```
#print first 20 rows of tibble
print(data, n=20)


# A tibble: 80 x 2
a b

1 -0.626 -0.569
2 0.184 -0.135
3 -0.836 1.18
4 1.60 -1.52
5 0.330 0.594
6 -0.820 0.333
7 0.487 1.06
8 0.738 -0.304
9 0.576 0.370
10 -0.305 0.267
11 1.51 -0.543
```

12 0.390 1.21

13 -0.621 1.16

14 -2.21 0.700

15 1.12 1.59

16 -0.0449 0.558

17 -0.0162 -1.28

18 0.944 -0.573

19 0.821 -1.22

20 0.594 -0.473

 # ... with 60 more rows

You can also use the pipe operator to achieve the same result:

#print first 20 rows of tibble

data %>% print(n=20)

 # A tibble: 80 x 2

a b

1 -0.626 -0.569

2 0.184 -0.135

3 -0.836 1.18

4 1.60 -1.52

5 0.330 0.594
6 -0.820 0.333
7 0.487 1.06
8 0.738 -0.304
9 0.576 0.370
10 -0.305 0.267
11 1.51 -0.543
12 0.390 1.21
13 -0.621 1.16
14 -2.21 0.700
15 1.12 1.59
16 -0.0449 0.558
17 -0.0162 -1.28
18 0.944 -0.573
19 0.821 -1.22
20 0.594 -0.473
... with 60 more rows

Print a All Rows of a Tibble

You can print every row of a tibble by specifying n = Inf:

```
#print all rows of tibble
data %>% print(n=Inf)
```

A tibble: 80 x 2

a b

1 -0.626 -0.569

2 0.184 -0.135

3 -0.836 1.18

4 1.60 -1.52

5 0.330 0.594

6 -0.820 0.333

7 0.487 1.06

8 0.738 -0.304

9 0.576 0.370

10 -0.305 0.267

11 1.51 -0.543

12 0.390 1.21

13 -0.621 1.16

14 -2.21 0.700

15 1.12 1.59

16 -0.0449 0.558

17 -0.0162 -1.28

18 0.944 -0.573

19 0.821 -1.22

20 0.594 -0.473

21 0.919 -0.620

22 0.782 0.0421

23 0.0746 -0.911

24 -1.99 0.158

25 0.620 -0.655

26 -0.0561 1.77

27 -0.156 0.717

28 -1.47 0.910

29 -0.478 0.384

30 0.418 1.68

31 1.36 -0.636

32 -0.103 -0.462

33 0.388 1.43

34 -0.0538 -0.651

35 -1.38 -0.207

36 -0.415 -0.393

37 -0.394 -0.320

38 -0.0593 -0.279

39 1.10 0.494

40 0.763 -0.177

41 -0.165 -0.506

42 -0.253 1.34

43 0.697 -0.215

44 0.557 -0.180

45 -0.689 -0.100

46 -0.707 0.713

47 0.365 -0.0736

48 0.769 -0.0376

49 -0.112 -0.682

50 0.881 -0.324

51 0.398 0.0602

52 -0.612 -0.589

53 0.341 0.531

54 -1.13 -1.52

55 1.43 0.307

56 1.98 -1.54

57 -0.367 -0.301

58 -1.04 -0.528

59 0.570 -0.652

60 -0.135 -0.0569

61 2.40 -1.91

62 -0.0392 1.18

63 0.690 -1.66

64 0.0280 -0.464

65 -0.743 -1.12

66 0.189 -0.751

67 -1.80 2.09

68 1.47 0.0174

69 0.153 -1.29

70 2.17 -1.64

71 0.476 0.450

72 -0.710 -0.0186

73 0.611 -0.318

74 -0.934 -0.929

75 -1.25 -1.49

76 0.291 -1.08

77 -0.443 1.00

78 0.00111 -0.621

79 0.0743 -1.38

80 -0.590 1.87

You can find more R tutorials here.