

How can I use the `str_c` function in R to manipulate strings? Can you provide some examples?"

Authored by
stats writer

June 27, 2024

RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). *How can I use the `str_c` function in R to manipulate strings? Can you provide some examples?"*. PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=155546>

The `str_c` function in R is a powerful tool for manipulating strings. It allows users to combine, split, and modify strings in various ways. To use the `str_c` function, simply specify the strings or variables you want to manipulate and the desired actions to be performed. For example, you can use `str_c` to combine two strings into one, split a string into multiple parts, or add a prefix or suffix to a string. Some examples of using the `str_c` function include creating full names from first and last name variables, generating file names from date and name variables, or formatting phone numbers with a specific prefix. Overall, the `str_c` function offers a versatile and efficient way to manipulate strings in R.

Use str_c in R (With Examples)

The `str_c()` function from the package in R can be used to join two or more vectors element-wise into a single character vector.

This function uses the following syntax:

```
str_c(. . ., sep = "")
```

where:

. . .: One or more character vectors
sep: String to insert between vectors

The following examples show how to use this function in practice

Example 1: Use str_c with No Separator

The following code shows how to use the `str_c()`

function to join together two vectors element-wise into a single character vector:

```
library(stringr)
```

```
#define two vectors
```

```
vec1 <- c('Mike', 'Tony', 'Will', 'Chad', 'Rick')
```

```
vec2 <- c('Douglas', 'Atkins', 'Durant', 'Johnson', 'Flair')
```

```
#join vectors together element-wise
```

```
str_c(vec1, vec2)
```

```
"MikeDouglas"    "TonyAtkins"    "WillDurant"  
"ChadJohnson"  "RickFlair"
```

The result is a single character vector.

Note that the vectors have been joined together element-wise with no separator between the elements.

Example 2: Use str_c with Separator

The following code shows how to use the str_c() function to join together two vectors element-wise into a single character vector with an underscore as a separator:

```
library(stringr)
```

```
#define two vectors
```

```
vec1 <- c('Mike', 'Tony', 'Will', 'Chad', 'Rick')
```

```
vec2 <- c('Douglas', 'Atkins', 'Durant', 'Johnson', 'Flair')
```

```
#join vectors together element-wise
```

```
str_c(vec1, vec2, sep="_")
```

```
"Mike_Douglas" "Tony_Atkins" "Will_Durant"  
"Chad_Johnson" "Rick_Flair"
```

The result is a single character vector in which the elements from each vector have been joined with an underscore.

Feel free to use any character you'd like for the sep argument.

For example, you may choose to use a dash:

```
library(stringr)
```

```
#define two vectors
```

```
vec1 <- c('Mike', 'Tony', 'Will', 'Chad', 'Rick')
```

```
vec2 <- c('Douglas', 'Atkins', 'Durant', 'Johnson', 'Flair')
```

#join vectors together element-wise

str_c(vec1, vec2, sep="-")

"Mike-Douglas" "Tony-Atkins" "Will-Durant" "Chad-Johnson" "Rick-Flair"

The result is a single character vector in which the elements from each vector have been joined with a dash.

ARABPSYCHOLOGY.COM