

How to use the str_sub function in R?

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The str_sub function in R is a useful tool for extracting substrings from a string. It allows users to specify the starting and ending position of the substring, as well as the number of characters to be extracted. To use the str_sub function, first load the stringr package in R. Then, use the function by providing the string, the starting and ending position, and the desired number of characters. The function will return the specified substring. It is important to note that the starting and ending position follows the index of the string, starting at 1. Additionally, a negative value can be used to indicate counting backwards from the end of the string. Overall, the str_sub function is a convenient tool for manipulating strings in R.

Use str_sub in R (With Examples)

The str_sub() function from the package in R can be used to extract or replace substrings in a string.

This function uses the following syntax:

str_sub(string, start, end)

where:

string: Character vector
start: Position of the first character
end: Position of the last character

This tutorial provides several examples of how to use this function in practice with the following data frame:

#create data frame

```
df <- data.frame(team=c('team_A', 'team_B', 'team_C',  
'team_D'),
```

```
conference=c('West', 'West', 'East', 'East'),  
points=c(88, 97, 94, 104))
```

```
#view data frame  
df
```

```
team conference points
```

```
1 team_A West 88
```

```
2 team_B West 97
```

```
3 team_C East 94
```

```
4 team_D East 104
```

Example 1: Extract Substring in a String

The following code shows how to extract the substring that starts in position 5 and ends in position 6 for each string in the "team" column:

```
library(stringr)#extract characters in positions 5  
through 6 of 'team' column  
str_sub(string=df$team, start=5, end=6)
```

```
"_A" "_B" "_C" "_D"
```

Example 2: Extract Substring Up to Specific Position

The following code shows how to extract every character up to position 4 for each string in the "team" column:

```
library(stringr)#extract all characters up to position 4 in  
'team' column  
str_sub(string=df$team, end=4)
```

```
"team" "team" "team" "team"
```

Example 3: Extract Substring Starting at Specific Position

The following code shows how to extract every character after position 3 for each string in the "team" column:

```
library(stringr)#extract all characters after position 2 in  
'team' column  
str_sub(string=df$team, start=3)
```

```
"am_A" "am_B" "am_C" "am_D"
```

Example 4: Replace Substring in a String

```
library(stringr)#replace all characters between position  
1 and 5 in 'team' column
```

```
str_sub(string=df$team, start=1, end=5) <- 'TEAM'
```

```
#view updated data frame
```

```
df
```

```
team conference points
```

```
1 TEAMA West 88
```

```
2 TEAMB West 97
```

```
3 TEAMC East 94
```

```
4 TEAMD East 104
```

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