Package ‘stringi’

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Title Character String Processing Facilities
Description A collection of character string/text/natural language processing tools for pattern searching (e.g., with 'Java'-like regular expressions or the 'Unicode' collation algorithm), random string generation, case mapping, string transliteration, concatenation, sorting, padding, wrapping, Unicode normalisation, date-time formatting and parsing, and many more. They are fast, consistent, convenient, and - thanks to 'ICU' (International Components for Unicode) - portable across all locales and platforms.
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Passing Arguments to Functions in stringi

Description

Below we explain how stringi deals with its functions’ arguments.

If some function violates one of the following rules (for a very important reason), this is clearly indicated in its documentation (with discussion).

Coercion of Arguments

When a character vector argument is expected, factors and other vectors coercible to characters vectors are silently converted with as.character, otherwise an error is generated. Coercion from a list which does not consist of length-1 atomic vectors issues a warning.

When a logical, numeric, or integer vector argument is expected, factors are converted with as.*(as.character(...)), and other coercible vectors are converted with as.*, otherwise an error is generated.

Vectorization

Almost all functions are vectorized with respect to all their arguments and the recycling rule is applied whenever necessary. Due to this property you may, for instance, search for one pattern in each given string, search for each pattern in one given string, and search for the i-th pattern within the i-th string.

We of course took great care of performance issues: e.g., in regular expression searching, regex matchers are reused from iteration to iteration, as long as it is possible.

Functions with some non-vectorized arguments are rare: e.g., regular expression matcher’s settings are established once per each call.

Some functions assume that a vector with one element is given as an argument (like collapse in stri_join). In such cases, if an empty vector is given you will get an error and for vectors with more than 1 elements - a warning will be generated (only the first element will be used).

You may find details on vectorization behavior in the man pages on each particular function of your interest.
Handling Missing Values (NAs)

`stringi` handles missing values consistently. For any vectorized operation, if at least one vector element is missing, then the corresponding resulting value is also set to `NA`.

Preserving Object Attributes

Generally, all our functions drop input objects’ attributes (e.g., `names`, `dim`, etc.). This is due to deep vectorization as well as for efficiency reasons. If the preservation of attributes is needed, important attributes can be manually copied. Alternatively, the notation `x[] <- stri_...(x, ...)` can sometimes be used too.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other stringi_general_topics: about_encoding, about_locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_charclass, about_search_coll, about_search_fixed, about_search_regex, about_search, about_stringi

Description

This manual page explains how `stringi` deals with character strings in various encodings.

In particular we should note that:

- R lets strings in ASCII, UTF-8, and your platform’s native encoding coexist. A character vector printed on the console by calling `print` or `cat` is silently re-encoded to the native encoding.

- Functions in `stringi` process each string internally in Unicode, the most universal character encoding ever. Even if a string is given in the native encoding, i.e., your platform’s default one, it will be converted to Unicode (precisely: UTF-8 or UTF-16).

- Most `stringi` functions always return UTF-8 encoded strings, regardless of the input encoding. What is more, the functions have been optimized for UTF-8/ASCII input (they have competitive, if not better performance, especially when performing more complex operations like string comparison, sorting, and even concatenation). Thus, it is best to rely on cascading calls to `stringi` operations solely.
Details

Quoting the ICU User Guide, 'Hundreds of encodings have been developed over the years, each for small groups of languages and for special purposes. As a result, the interpretation of text, input, sorting, display, and storage depends on the knowledge of all the different types of character sets and their encodings. Programs have been written to handle either one single encoding at a time and switch between them, or to convert between external and internal encodings.'

'Unicode provides a single character set that covers the major languages of the world, and a small number of machine-friendly encoding forms and schemes to fit the needs of existing applications and protocols. It is designed for best interoperability with both ASCII and ISO-8859-1 (the most widely used character sets) to make it easier for Unicode to be used in almost all applications and protocols' (see the ICU User Guide).

The Unicode Standard determines the way to map any possible character to a numeric value – a so-called code point. Such code points, however, have to be stored somehow in computer’s memory. The Unicode Standard encodes characters in the range U+0000..U+10FFFF, which amounts to a 21-bit code space. Depending on the encoding form (UTF-8, UTF-16, or UTF-32), each character will then be represented either as a sequence of one to four 8-bit bytes, one or two 16-bit code units, or a single 32-bit integer (compare the ICU FAQ).

Unicode can be thought of as a superset of the spectrum of characters supported by any given code page.

UTF-8 and UTF-16

For portability reasons, the UTF-8 encoding is the most natural choice for representing Unicode character strings in R. UTF-8 has ASCII as its subset (code points 1–127 represent the same characters in both of them). Code points larger than 127 are represented by multi-byte sequences (from 2 to 4 bytes: Please note that not all sequences of bytes are valid UTF-8, compare stri_enc_isutf8).

Most of the computations in stringi are performed internally using either UTF-8 or UTF-16 encodings (this depends on type of service you request: some ICU services are designed only to work with UTF-16). Due to such a choice, with stringi you get the same result on each platform, which is – unfortunately – not the case of base R’s functions (for instance, it is known that performing a regular expression search under Linux on some texts may give you a different result to those obtained under Windows). We really had portability in our minds while developing our package!

We have observed that R correctly handles UTF-8 strings regardless of your platform’s native encoding (see below). Therefore, we decided that most functions in stringi will output its results in UTF-8 – this speeds up computations on cascading calls to our functions: the strings does not have to be re-encoded each time.

Note that some Unicode characters may have an ambiguous representation. For example, “a” with ogonek” (one character) and “a”+“ogonek” (two graphemes) are semantically the same. stringi provides functions to normalize character sequences, see stri_trans_nfc for discussion. However, it is observed that denormalized strings do appear very rarely in typical string processing activities.

Additionally, do note that stringi silently removes byte order marks (BOMs - they may incidentally appear in a string read from a text file) from UTF8-encoded strings, see stri_enc_toutf8.

Character Encodings in R

Data in memory are just bytes (small integer values) – an encoding is a way to represent characters with such numbers, it is a semantic ‘key’ to understand a given byte sequence. For example, in ISO-
8859-2 (Central European), the value 177 represents Polish “a with ogonek”, and in ISO-8859-1 (Western European), the same value denotes the “plus-minus” sign. Thus, a character encoding is a translation scheme: we need to communicate with R somehow, relying on how it represents strings.

Overall, R has a very simple encoding marking mechanism, see `stri_enc_mark`. There is an implicit assumption that your platform’s default (native) encoding always extends ASCII – `stringi` checks that whenever your native encoding is being detected automatically on ICU’s initialization and each time when you change it manually by calling `stri_enc_set`.

Character strings in R (internally) can be declared to be in:

- UTF-8;
- latin1, i.e., either ISO-8859-1 (Western European on Linux, OS X, and other Unixes) or WINDOWS-1252 (Windows);
- bytes – for strings that should be manipulated as sequences of bytes.

Moreover, there are two other cases:

- ASCII – for strings consisting only of byte codes not greater than 127;
- native (a.k.a. unknown in Encoding; quite a misleading name: no explicit encoding mark) – for strings that are assumed to be in your platform’s native (default) encoding. This can represent UTF-8 if you are an OS X user, or some 8-bit Windows code page, for example. The native encoding used by R may be determined by examining the LC_CTYPE category, see `Sys.getlocale`.

Intuitively, “native” strings result from reading a string from stdin (e.g., keyboard input). This makes sense: your operating system works in some encoding and provides R with some data. Each time when a `stringi` function encounters a string declared in native encoding, it assumes that the input data should be translated from the default encoding, i.e., the one returned by `stri_enc_get` (unless you know what you are doing, the default encoding should only be changed if the automatic encoding detection process fails on `stringi` load).

Functions which allow 'bytes' encoding markings are very rare in `stringi`, and were carefully selected. These are: `stri_enc_toutf8` (with argument `is_unknown_8bit=TRUE`), `stri_enc_toascii`, and `stri_encode`.

Finally, note that R lets strings in ASCII, UTF-8, and your platform’s native encoding coexist. A character vector printed with `print`, `cat`, etc., is silently re-encoded so that it can be properly shown, e.g., on the console.

**Encoding Conversion**

Apart from automatic conversion from the native encoding, you may re-encode a string manually, for example when you read it from a file created on a different platform. Call `stri_enc_list` for the list of encodings supported by ICU. Note that converter names are case-insensitive and ICU tries to normalize the encoding specifiers. Leading zeroes are ignored in sequences of digits (if further digits follow), and all non-alphanumeric characters are ignored. Thus the strings ‘UTF-8’, ‘utf_8’, ‘u*Tf08’ and ‘Utf 8’ are equivalent.

The `stri_encode` function allows you to convert between any given encodings (in some cases you will obtain bytes-marked strings, or even lists of raw vectors (i.e., for UTF-16). There are also some useful more specialized functions, like `stri_enc_toutf32` (converts a character vector
to a list of integers, where one code point is exactly one numeric value) or `stri_enc_toascii` (substitutes all non-ASCII bytes with the SUBSTITUTE CHARACTER, which plays a similar role as R’s NA value).

There are also some routines for automated encoding detection, see, e.g., `stri_enc_detect`.

**Encoding Detection**

Given a text file, one has to know how to interpret (encode) raw data in order to obtain meaningful information.

Encoding detection is always an imprecise operation and needs a considerable amount of data. However, in case of some encodings (like UTF-8, ASCII, or UTF-32) a “false positive” byte sequence is quite rare (statistically speaking).

Check out `stri_enc_detect` (among others) for a useful function in this category.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**References**


**See Also**

The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other `stringi` general topics: `about_arguments`, `about_locale`, `about_search_boundaries`, `about_search_charclass`, `about_search_coll`, `about_search_fixed`, `about_search_regex`, `about_search`, `about_stringi`

Other encoding_management: `stri_enc_info()`, `stri_enc_list()`, `stri_enc_mark()`, `stri_enc_set()`

Other encoding_detection: `stri_enc_detect2()`, `stri_enc_detect()`, `stri_enc_isascii()`, `stri_enc_isutf16be()`, `stri_enc_isutf8()`

Other encoding_conversion: `stri_enc_fromutf32()`, `stri_enc_toascii()`, `stri_enc_tonative()`, `stri_enc_toutf32()`, `stri_enc_toutf8()`, `stri_encode()`
Description

In this section we explain how we specify locales in \texttt{stringi}. Locale is a fundamental concept in ICU. It identifies a specific user community, i.e., a group of users who have similar culture and language expectations for human-computer interaction.

Details

Because a locale is just an identifier of a region, no validity check is performed when you specify a Locale. ICU is implemented as a set of services. If you want to verify whether particular resources are available in the locale you asked for, you must query those resources. Note: when you ask for a resource for a particular locale, you get back the best available match, not necessarily precisely the one you requested.

Locale Identifiers

ICU services are parametrized by locale, to deliver culturally correct results. Locales are identified by character strings of the form Language code, Language\_Country code, or Language\_Country\_Variant code, e.g., 'en\_US'.

The two-letter Language code uses the ISO-639-1 standard, e.g., 'en' stands for English, 'pl' – Polish, 'fr' – French, and 'de' for German.

Country is a two-letter code following the ISO-3166 standard. This is to reflect different language conventions within the same language, for example in US-English ('en\_US') and Australian-English ('en\_AU').

Differences may also appear in language conventions used within the same country. For example, the Euro currency may be used in several European countries while the individual country’s currency is still in circulation. In such a case, ICU Variant '_EURO' could be used for selecting locales that support the Euro currency.

The final (optional) element of a locale is a list of keywords together with their values. Keywords must be unique. Their order is not significant. Unknown keywords are ignored. The handling of keywords depends on the specific services that utilize them. Currently, the following keywords are recognized: calendar, collation, currency, and numbers, e.g., fr@collation=phonebook;calendar=islamic-civil is a valid French locale specifier together with keyword arguments. For more information, refer to the ICU user guide.

For a list of locales that are recognized by ICU, call \texttt{stri\_locale\_list}.

A Note on Default Locales

Each locale-sensitive function in \texttt{stringi} selects the current default locale if an empty string or \texttt{NULL} is provided as its locale argument. Default locales are available to all the functions: they are initially set to be the system locale on that platform, and may be changed with \texttt{stri\_locale\_set}, for example, if automatic detection fails to recognize your locale properly.
It is suggested that your program should avoid changing the default locale. All locale-sensitive functions may request any desired locale per-call (by specifying the `locale` argument), i.e., without referencing to the default locale. During many tests, however, we did not observe any improper behavior of `stringi` while using a modified default locale.

Locale-Sensitive Functions in stringi

One of many examples of locale-dependent services is the Collator, which performs a locale-aware string comparison. It is used for string comparing, ordering, sorting, and searching. See `stri_opts_collator` for the description on how to tune its settings, and its `locale` argument in particular.

Other locale-sensitive functions include, e.g., `stri_trans_tolower` (that does character case mapping).

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References


See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other locale_management: `stri_locale_info()`, `stri_locale_list()`, `stri_locale_set()`

Other locale_sensitive: `%s<%()`, `about_search_boundaries`, `about_search_coll`, `stri_compare()`, `stri_count_boundaries()`, `stri_duplicated()`, `stri_enc_detect2()`, `stri_extract_all_boundaries()`, `stri_locate_all_boundaries()`, `stri_opts_collator()`, `stri_order()`, `stri_rank()`, `stri_sort_key()`, `stri_sort()`, `stri_split_boundaries()`, `stri_trans_tolower()`, `stri_unique()`, `stri_wrap()`

Other stringi_general_topics: `about_arguments`, `about_encoding`, `about_search_boundaries`, `about_search_charclass`, `about_search_coll`, `about_search_fixed`, `about_search_regex`, `about_search`, `about_stringi`
Details

The following independent string searching engines are available in `stringi`.

- `stri_*_regex` – ICU’s regular expressions (regexes), see `about_search_regex`,
- `stri_*_fixed` – locale-independent byte-wise pattern matching, see `about_search_fixed`,
- `stri_*_coll` – ICU’s StringSearch, locale-sensitive, Collator-based pattern search, useful for natural language processing tasks, see `about_search_coll`,
- `stri_*_charclass` – character classes search, e.g., Unicode General Categories or Binary Properties, see `about_search_charclass`,
- `stri_*_boundaries` – text boundary analysis, see `about_search_boundaries`

Each search engine is able to perform many search-based operations. These may include:

- `stri_detect_*` - detect if a pattern occurs in a string, see, e.g., `stri_detect`,
- `stri_count_*` - count the number of pattern occurrences, see, e.g., `stri_count`,
- `stri_locate_*` - locate all, first, or last occurrences of a pattern, see, e.g., `stri_locate`,
- `stri_extract_*` - extract all, first, or last occurrences of a pattern, see, e.g., `stri_extract` and, in case of regexes, `stri_match`,
- `stri_replace_*` - replace all, first, or last occurrences of a pattern, see, e.g., `stri_replace` and also `stri_trim`,
- `stri_split_*` - split a string into chunks indicated by occurrences of a pattern, see, e.g., `stri_split`,
- `stri_startswith_*` and `stri_endswith_*` detect if a string starts or ends with a pattern match, see, e.g., `stri_startswith`,
- `stri_subset_*` - return a subset of a character vector with strings that match a given pattern, see, e.g., `stri_subset`.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other text_boundaries: `about_search_boundaries(), stri_count_boundaries(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_brkiter(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_split_lines(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_wrap()`

Other search_regex: `about_search_regex(), stri_opts_regex()`

Other search_fixed: `about_search_fixed(), stri_opts_fixed()`

Other search_coll: `about_search_coll(), stri_opts_collator()`

Other search_charclass: `about_search_charclass(), stri_trim_both()`

Other search_detect: `stri_detect(), stri_startswith()`

Other search_count: `stri_count_boundaries(), stri_count()`
Text Boundary Analysis in stringi

Description

Text boundary analysis is the process of locating linguistic boundaries while formatting and handling text.

Details

Examples of the boundary analysis process include:

- Locating positions to word-wrap text to fit within specific margins while displaying or printing, see `stri_wrap` and `stri_split_boundaries`.
- Counting characters, words, sentences, or paragraphs, see `stri_count_boundaries`.
- Making a list of the unique words in a document, see `stri_extract_all_words` and then `stri_unique`.
- Capitalizing the first letter of each word or sentence, see also `stri_trans_totitle`.
- Locating a particular unit of the text (for example, finding the third word in the document), see `stri_locate_all_boundaries`.

Generally, text boundary analysis is a locale-dependent operation. For example, in Japanese and Chinese one does not separate words with spaces - a line break can occur even in the middle of a word. These languages have punctuation and diacritical marks that cannot start or end a line, so this must also be taken into account.

stringi uses ICU’s BreakIterator to locate specific text boundaries. Note that the BreakIterator’s behavior may be controlled in some cases, see `stri_opts_brkiter`.

- The character boundary iterator tries to match what a user would think of as a “character” – a basic unit of a writing system for a language – which may be more than just a single Unicode code point.
- The word boundary iterator locates the boundaries of words, for purposes such as “Find whole words” operations.
about_search_charclass

- The line_break iterator locates positions that would be appropriate to wrap lines when displaying the text.
- The break iterator of type sentence locates sentence boundaries.

For technical details on different classes of text boundaries refer to the ICU User Guide, see below.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References


See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other locale_sensitive: %s<%(), about_locale, about_search_coll, stri_compare(), stri_count_boundaries(), stri_duplicated(), stri_enc_detect2(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_collator(), stri_order(), stri_rank(), stri_sort_key(), stri_sort(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_unique(), stri_wrap()

Other text_boundaries: about_search, stri_count_boundaries(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_brkiter(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_split_lines(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_wrap()

Other stringi_general_topics: about_arguments, about_encoding, about_locale, about_search_charclass, about_search_coll, about_search_fixed, about_search_regex, about_search, about_stringi

about_search_charclass

Character Classes in stringi

Description

Here we describe how character classes (sets) can be specified in the stringi package. These are useful for defining search patterns (note that the ICU regex engine uses the same scheme for denoting character classes) or, e.g., generating random code points with stri_rand_strings.

Details

All stri_*_charclass functions in stringi perform a single character (i.e., Unicode code point) search-based operations. You may obtain the same results using about_search_regex. However, these very functions aim to be faster.

Character classes are defined using ICU’s UnicodeSet patterns. Below we briefly summarize their syntax. For more details refer to the bibliographic References below.
UnicodeSet patterns

A UnicodeSet represents a subset of Unicode code points (recall that stringi converts strings in your native encoding to Unicode automatically). Legal code points are U+0000 to U+10FFFF, inclusive.

Patterns either consist of series of characters bounded by square brackets (such patterns follow a syntax similar to that employed by regular expression character classes) or of Perl-like Unicode property set specifiers.


[a-z] denotes a set consisting of characters “a” through “z” inclusively, in Unicode code point order.

Some set-theoretic operations are available. ^ denotes the complement, e.g.,[^a-z] contains all characters but “a” through “z”. Moreover, [[pat1][pat2]], [[pat1]&[pat2]], and [[pat1]-[pat2]] denote union, intersection, and asymmetric difference of sets specified by pat1 and pat2, respectively.

Note that all white-spaces are ignored unless they are quoted or back-slashed (white spaces can be freely used for clarity, as [acd-fm] means the same as [acd fm]). stringi does not allow including multi-character strings (see UnicodeSet API documentation). Also, empty string patterns are disallowed.

Any character may be preceded by a backslash in order to remove its special meaning.

A malformed pattern always results in an error.

Set expressions at a glance (according to https://unicode-org.github.io/icu/userguide/strings/regexp.html):

Some examples:

[abc]  Match any of the characters a, b or c.
[^abc]  Negation – match any character except a, b or c.
[A-M]  Range – match any character from A to M. The characters to include are determined by Unicode code point ordering.
[\u0000-\u0010ffff]  Range – match all characters.
[\p{Letter}] or [p{General_Category=Letter}] or \p{L}  Characters with Unicode Category = Letter. All forms shown are equivalent.
[^\p{Letter}]  Negated property (Note the upper case ^P) – match everything except Letters.
[\p{numeric_value=9}]  Match all numbers with a numeric value of 9. Any Unicode Property may be used in set expressions.
[\p{Letter}&\p{script=cyrillic}]  Set intersection – match the set of all Cyrillic letters.
[\p{Letter}&\p{script=latin}]  Set difference – match all non-Latin letters.
[[a-z][A-Z][0-9]] or [a-zA-Z0-9]  Implicit union of sets – match ASCII letters and digits (the two forms are equivalent).
[:script=Greek:]  Alternative POSIX-like syntax for properties – equivalent to \p{script=Greek}. 
Unicode properties

Unicode property sets are specified with a POSIX-like syntax, e.g., [:Letter:], or with a (extended) Perl-style syntax, e.g., \p{L}. The complements of the above sets are [:^Letter:] and \P{L}, respectively.

The names are normalized before matching (for example, the match is case-insensitive). Moreover, many names have short aliases.

Among predefined Unicode properties we find, e.g.:

- Unicode General Categories, e.g., Lu for uppercase letters,
- Unicode Binary Properties, e.g., \WHITE_SPACE,

and many more (including Unicode scripts).

Each property provides access to the large and comprehensive Unicode Character Database. Generally, the list of properties available in ICU is not well-documented. Please refer to the References section for some links.

Please note that some classes might overlap. However, e.g., General Category Z (some space) and Binary Property \WHITE_SPACE matches different character sets.

Unicode General Categories

The Unicode General Category property of a code point provides the most general classification of that code point. Each code point falls into one and only one Category.

- Cc a C0 or C1 control code.
- Cf a format control character.
- Cn a reserved unassigned code point or a non-character.
- Co a private-use character.
- Cs a surrogate code point.
- Lc the union of Lu, Ll, Lt.
- Ll a lowercase letter.
- Ln a modifier letter.
- Lo other letters, including syllables and ideographs.
- Lt a digraphic character, with first part uppercase.
- Lu an uppercase letter.
- Me a spacing combining mark (positive advance width).
- Me an enclosing combining mark.
- Mn a non-spacing combining mark (zero advance width).
- Nd a decimal digit.
- Nl a letter-like numeric character.
- No a numeric character of other type.
- Pd a dash or hyphen punctuation mark.
- Ps an opening punctuation mark (of a pair).
Pe  a closing punctuation mark (of a pair).
Pc  a connecting punctuation mark, like a tie.
Po  a punctuation mark of other type.
P1  an initial quotation mark.
Pf  a final quotation mark.
Sm  a symbol of mathematical use.
Sc  a currency sign.
Sk  a non-letter-like modifier symbol.
So  a symbol of other type.
Zs  a space character (of non-zero width).
Zl  U+2028 LINE SEPARATOR only.
Zp  U+2029 PARAGRAPH SEPARATOR only.
C  the union of Cc, Cf, Cs, Co, Cn.
L  the union of Lu, Li, Lt, Lm, Lo.
M  the union of Mn, Mc, Me.
N  the union of Nd, Ni, No.
P  the union of Pc, Pd, Ps, Pe, Pi, Pf, Po.
S  the union of Sm, Sc, Sk, So.
Z  the union of Zs, Zl, Zp

Unicode Binary Properties

Each character may follow many Binary Properties at a time.
Here is a comprehensive list of supported Binary Properties:

ALPHABETIC  alphabetic character.
ASCII_HEX_DIGIT  a character matching the [0-9A-Fa-f] charclass.
BIDI_CONTROL  a format control which have specific functions in the Bidi (bidirectional text) Algorithm.
BIDI_MIRRORED  a character that may change display in right-to-left text.
DASH  a kind of a dash character.
DEFAULT_IGNORABLE_CODE_POINT  characters that are ignorable in most text processing activities, e.g., <2060..206F, FFF0..FFFF, E0000..E0FFF>.
DEPRECATED  a deprecated character according to the current Unicode standard (the usage of deprecated characters is strongly discouraged).
DIACRITIC  a character that linguistically modifies the meaning of another character to which it applies.
EXTENDER  a character that extends the value or shape of a preceding alphabetic character, e.g., a length and iteration mark.
HEX_DIGIT  a character commonly used for hexadecimal numbers, see also ASCII_HEX_DIGIT.
HYPHEN a dash used to mark connections between pieces of words, plus the Katakana middle dot.
ID_CONTINUE a character that can continue an identifier, ID_START+Mn+Mc+Nd+Pc.
ID_START a character that can start an identifier, Lu+Lt+Lm+Lo+NI.
IDEOGRAPHIC a CJKV (Chinese-Japanese-Korean-Vietnamese) ideograph.
LOWERCASE...
MATM...
NONCHARACTER_CODE_POINT...
QUOTATION_MARK...
SOFT_DOTTED a character with a “soft dot”, like i or j, such that an accent placed on this character causes the dot to disappear.
TERMINAL_PUNCTUATION a punctuation character that generally marks the end of textual units.
UPPERCASE...
WHITE_SPACE a space character or TAB or CR or LF or ZWSP or ZWNBSP.
CASE_SENSITIVE...
POSIX_ALNUM...
POSIX_BLANK...
POSIX_GRAPH...
POSIX_PRINT...
POSIX_XDIGIT...
CASED...
CASE_IGNORABLE...
CHANGES_WHEN_LOWERCASED...
CHANGES_WHEN_UPPERCASED...
CHANGES_WHEN_TITLECASED...
CHANGES_WHEN_CASEFOLDED...
CHANGES_WHEN_CASEMAPPED...
CHANGES_WHEN_NFKC_CASEFOLDED...
EMOJI Since ICU 57
EMOJI_PRESENTATION Since ICU 57
EMOJI_MODIFIER Since ICU 57
EMOJI_MODIFIER_BASE Since ICU 57

POSIX Character Classes

Avoid using POSIX character classes, e.g., [:punct:]. The ICU User Guide (see below) states that in general they are not well-defined, so you may end up with something different than you expect.

In particular, in POSIX-like regex engines, [:punct:] stands for the character class corresponding to the ispunct() classification function (check out man 3 ispunct on UNIX-like systems). According to ISO/IEC 9899:1990 (ISO C90), the ispunct() function tests for any printing character
except for space or a character for which isalnum() is true. However, in a POSIX setting, the
details of what characters belong into which class depend on the current locale. So the [:punct:] class does not lead to a portable code (again, in POSIX-like regex engines).

Therefore, a POSIX flavor of [:punct:] is more like \[p\{P\}\p\{S\}\] in ICU. You have been warned.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References

The Unicode Character Database – Unicode Standard Annex #44, https://www.unicode.org/
reports/tr44/

unicodeset.html

html

posix.html

Unicode Script Data, https://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/Scripts.txt

icu::Unicodeset Class Reference – ICU4C API Documentation, https://unicode-org.github.io/icu-
docs/apidoc/dev/icu4c/classicu_1_1UnicodeSet.html

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other search_charclass: about_search, stri_trim_both()

Other stringi_general_topics: about_arguments, about_encoding, about_locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_coll, about_search_fixed, about_search_regex, about_search, about_stringi

---

Locale-Sensitive Text Searching in stringi

Description

String searching facilities described here provide a way to locate a specific piece of text. Interestingly, locale-sensitive searching, especially on a non-English text, is a much more complex process than it seems at the first glance.
Locale-Aware String Search Engine

All stri_*_coll functions in stringi use ICU’s StringSearch engine, which implements a locale-sensitive string search algorithm. The matches are defined by using the notion of “canonical equivalence” between strings.

Tuning the Collator’s parameters allows you to perform correct matching that properly takes into account accented letters, conjoined letters, ignorable punctuation and letter case.

For more information on ICU’s Collator and the search engine and how to tune it up in stringi, refer to stri_opts_collator.

Please note that ICU’s StringSearch-based functions are often much slower that those to perform fixed pattern searches.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References


See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other search_coll: about_search, stri_opts_collator()

Other locale_sensitive: %s<%(), about_locale, about_search_boundaries, stri_compare(), stri_count_boundaries(), stri_duplicated(), stri_enc_detect2(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_collator(), stri_order(), stri_rank(), stri_sort_key(), stri_sort(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_unique(), stri_wrap()

Other stringi_general_topics: about_arguments, about_encoding, about_locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_charclass, about_search_fixed, about_search_regex, about_search, about_stringi

Description

String searching facilities described here provide a way to locate a specific sequence of bytes in a string. The search engine’s settings may be tuned up (for example to perform case-insensitive search) via a call to the stri_opts_fixed function.
Byte Compare

The fast Knuth-Morris-Pratt search algorithm, with worst time complexity of $O(n+p)$ ($n = \text{length}(\text{str})$, $p = \text{length}(\text{pattern})$) is implemented (with some tweaks for very short search patterns).

Be aware that, for natural language processing, fixed pattern searching might not be what you actually require. It is because a bitwise match will not give correct results in cases of:

1. accented letters;
2. conjoined letters;
3. ignorable punctuation;
4. ignorable case,

see also about_search_coll.

Note that the conversion of input data to Unicode is done as usual.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other search_fixed: about_search, stri_opts_fixed()

Other stringi_general_topics: about_arguments, about_encoding, about.locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_charclass, about_search_coll, about_search_regex, about_search, about_stringi

Description

A regular expression is a pattern describing, possibly in a very abstract way, a text fragment. With so many regex functions in stringi, regular expressions may be a very powerful tool to perform string searching, substring extraction, string splitting, etc., tasks.

Details

All stri_*_regex functions in stringi use the ICU regex engine. Its settings may be tuned up (for example to perform case-insensitive search) via the stri_opts_regex function.

Regular expression patterns in ICU are quite similar in form and behavior to Perl’s regexes. Their implementation is loosely inspired by JDK 1.4 java.util.regex. ICU Regular Expressions conform to the Unicode Technical Standard #18 (see References section) and its features are summarized in the ICU User Guide (see below). A good general introduction to regexes is (Friedl, 2002). Some general topics are also covered in the R manual, see regex.
ICU Regex Operators at a Glance

Here is a list of operators provided by the ICU User Guide on regexes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alternation. A</th>
<th>B matches either A or B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Match 0 or more times. Match as many times as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Match 1 or more times. Match as many times as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Match zero or one times. Prefer one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{n}</td>
<td>Match exactly n times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{n,}</td>
<td>Match at least n times. Match as many times as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{n,m}</td>
<td>Match between n and m times. Match as many times as possible, but not more than m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*?</td>
<td>Match 0 or more times. Match as few times as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+?</td>
<td>Match 1 or more times. Match as few times as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>??</td>
<td>Match zero or one times. Prefer zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{n}?</td>
<td>Match exactly n times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{n,}?</td>
<td>Match at least n times, but no more than required for an overall pattern match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{n,m}?</td>
<td>Match between n and m times. Match as few times as possible, but not less than n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Match 0 or more times. Match as many times as possible when first encountered, do not retry with fewer even if overall match fails (Possessive Match).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>++</td>
<td>Match 1 or more times. Possessive match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>??+</td>
<td>Match zero or one times. Possessive match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{n}+</td>
<td>Match exactly n times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{n,}+</td>
<td>Match at least n times. Possessive Match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{n,m}+</td>
<td>Match between n and m times. Possessive Match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( . . . )</td>
<td>Capturing parentheses. Range of input that matched the parenthesized sub-expression is available after the match, see stri_match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(?: . . . )</td>
<td>Non-capturing parentheses. Groups the included pattern, but does not provide capturing of matching text. Somewhat more efficient than capturing parentheses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(?= . . . )</td>
<td>Atomic-match parentheses. First match of the parenthesized sub-expression is the only one tried; if it does not lead to an overall pattern match, back up the search for a match to a position before the (?&gt;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(?# . . . )</td>
<td>Free-format comment (?# comment ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(?= . . . )</td>
<td>Look-ahead assertion. True if the parenthesized pattern matches at the current input position, but does not advance the input position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(?! . . . )</td>
<td>Negative look-ahead assertion. True if the parenthesized pattern does not match at the current input position. Does not advance the input position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(?&lt;= . . . )</td>
<td>Look-behind assertion. True if the parenthesized pattern matches text preceding the current input position, with the last character of the match being the input character just before the current position. Does not alter the input position. The length of possible strings matched by the look-behind pattern must not be unbounded (no * or + operators.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(?<!...) Negative Look-behind assertion. True if the parenthesized pattern does not match text preceding the current input position, with the last character of the match being the input character just before the current position. Does not alter the input position. The length of possible strings matched by the look-behind pattern must not be unbounded (no * or + operators.)

(?<name>...) Named capture group, where name (enclosed within the angle brackets) is a sequence like [A-Za-z][A-Za-z0-9]*

(?ismwx-ismwx:...) Flag settings. Evaluate the parenthesized expression with the specified flags enabled or ~disabled, see also stri_opts_regex.

(?ismwx-ismwx) Flag settings. Change the flag settings. Changes apply to the portion of the pattern following the setting. For example, (?i) changes to a case insensitive match, see also stri_opts_regex.

**ICU Regex Meta-characters at a Glance**

Here is a list of meta-characters provided by the ICU User Guide on regexes.

\a Match a BELL, \u0007.

\A Match at the beginning of the input. Differs from ^, in that \A will not match after a new line within the input.

\b Match if the current position is a word boundary. Boundaries occur at the transitions between word (\w) and non-word (\W) characters, with combining marks ignored. For better word boundaries, see ICU Boundary Analysis, e.g., stri_extract_all_words.

\B Match if the current position is not a word boundary.

\cX Match a control-X character.

\d Match any character with the Unicode General Category of Nd (Number, Decimal Digit.).

\D Match any character that is not a decimal digit.

\e Match an ESCAPE, \u001B.

\E Terminates a \Q ... \E quoted sequence.

\f Match a FORM FEED, \u000C.

\g Match if the current position is at the end of the previous match.

\h Match a Horizontal White Space character. They are characters with Unicode General Category of Space_Separator plus the ASCII tab, \u0009. [Since ICU 55]

\H Match a non-Horizontal White Space character. [Since ICU 55]

\k<name> Named Capture Back Reference. [Since ICU 55]

\n Match a LINE FEED, \u000A.

\N{UNICODE CHARACTER NAME} Match the named character.

\p{UNICODE PROPERTY NAME} Match any character with the specified Unicode Property.

\P{UNICODE PROPERTY NAME} Match any character not having the specified Unicode Property.

\q Quotes all following characters until \e.

\r Match a CARRIAGE RETURN, \u000D.

\s Match a white space character. White space is defined as [\t\n\f\r\p{Z}].
\S  Match a non-white space character.
\t  Match a HORIZONTAL TABULATION, \u0009.
\uhhhh  Match the character with the hex value hhhh.
\Uhhhhhhhh  Match the character with the hex value hhhhhhh. Exactly eight hex digits must be provided, even though the largest Unicode code point is \U0010ffff.
\w  Match a word character. Word characters are \[\p{Alphabetic}\p{Mark}\p{Decimal_Number}\p{Connector_Punctuation}\p{Graph} \u200c\u200d\].
\W  Match a non-word character.
\x{hhhh}  Match the character with hex value hhhh. From one to six hex digits may be supplied.
\xhh  Match the character with two digit hex value hh
\X  Match a Grapheme Cluster.
\Z  Match if the current position is at the end of input, but before the final line terminator, if one exists.
\z  Match if the current position is at the end of input.
^n  Back Reference. Match whatever the nth capturing group matched. n must be a number > 1 and < total number of capture groups in the pattern.
\0ooo  Match an Octal character. ‘ooo’ is from one to three octal digits. 0377 is the largest allowed Octal character. The leading zero is required; it distinguishes Octal constants from back references.
[pattern]  Match any one character from the set.
.  Match any character except for - by default - newline, compare stri_opts_regex.
^  Match at the beginning of a line.
$  Match at the end of a line.
\[outside of sets\] Quotes the following character. Characters that must be quoted to be treated as literals are *, ?, +, [ ( ) { } ^ $ | \ .
\[inside sets\] Quotes the following character. Characters that must be quoted to be treated as literals are [ ] \; Characters that may need to be quoted, depending on the context are -&.

Character Classes
The syntax is similar, but not 100% compatible with the one described in about_search_charclass. In particular, whitespaces are not ignored and set-theoretic operations are denoted slightly differently. However, other than this about_search_charclass is a good reference on the capabilities offered.
The ICU User Guide on regexes lists what follows.
[abc]  Match any of the characters a, b, or c
[^abc]  Negation – match any character except a, b, or c
[^A-M]  Range – match any character from A to M (based on Unicode code point ordering)
[\p{L}], [\p{Letter}], [\p{General_Category=Letter}], [:letter:]  Characters with Unicode Category = Letter (4 equivalent forms)
[\P{Letter}]  Negated property – match everything except Letters
[\p{numeric_value=9}]  Match all numbers with a numeric value of 9
[\p{Letter}&&\p{script=cyrillic}]  Intersection; match the set of all Cyrillic letters
[\p{Letter}--\p{script=latin}]  Set difference; match all non-Latin letters
[[a-z][A-Z][0-9]], [a-zA-Z0-9]  Union; match ASCII letters and digits (2 equivalent forms)
**Regex Functions in stringi**

Note that if a given regex pattern is empty, then all the functions in `stringi` give `NA` in result and generate a warning. On a syntax error, a quite informative failure message is shown.

If you wish to search for a fixed pattern, refer to `about_search_coll` or `about_search_fixed`. They allow to perform a locale-aware text lookup, or a very fast exact-byte search, respectively.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**References**


*Unicode Regular Expressions* – Unicode Technical Standard #18, [https://www.unicode.org/reports/tr18/](https://www.unicode.org/reports/tr18/)

*Unicode Regular Expressions* – Regex tutorial, [https://www.regular-expressions.info/unicode.html](https://www.regular-expressions.info/unicode.html)

**See Also**

The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other search_regex: `about_search`, `stri_opts_regex()`

Other stringi_general_topics: `about_arguments`, `about_encoding`, `about_locale`, `about_search_boundaries`, `about_search_charclass`, `about_search_coll`, `about_search_fixed`, `about_search`, `about_stringi`

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**about_stringi**

**THE String Processing Package**

**Description**

`stringi` is THE R package for fast, correct, consistent, and convenient string/text manipulation. It gives predictable results on every platform, in each locale, and under any native character encoding.

**Keywords**: R, text processing, character strings, internationalization, localization, ICU, ICU4C, i18n, l10n, Unicode.

**Homepage**: [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

**License**: The BSD-3-clause license for the package code, the ICU license for the accompanying ICU4C distribution, and the UCD license for the Unicode Character Database. See the COPYRIGHTS and LICENSE file for more details.
about_stringi

Details

Manual pages on general topics:

- **about_encoding** – character encoding issues, including information on encoding management in stringi, as well as on encoding detection and conversion.
- **about_locale** – locale issues, including locale management and specification in stringi, and the list of locale-sensitive operations. In particular, see **stri_opts_collator** for a description of the string collation algorithm, which is used for string comparing, ordering, ranking, sorting, case-folding, and searching.
- **about_arguments** – information on how stringi handles the arguments passed to its function.

Facilities available

Refer to the following:

- **about_search** for string searching facilities; these include pattern searching, matching, string splitting, and so on. The following independent search engines are provided:
  - **about_search_regex** – with ICU (Java-like) regular expressions,
  - **about_search_fixed** – fast, locale-independent, byte-wise pattern matching,
  - **about_search_coll** – locale-aware pattern matching for natural language processing tasks,
  - **about_search_charclass** – seeking elements of particular character classes, like “all whitespaces” or “all digits”,
  - **about_search_boundaries** – text boundary analysis.
- **stri_datetime_format** for date/time formatting and parsing. Also refer to the links therein for other date/time/time zone-related operations.
- **stri_stats_general** and **stri_stats_latex** for gathering some fancy statistics on a character vector’s contents.
- **stri_join**, **stri_dup**, %s+, and **stri_flatten** for concatenation-based operations.
- **stri_sub** for extracting and replacing substrings, and **stri_reverse** for a joyful function to reverse all code points in a string.
- **stri_length** (among others) for determining the number of code points in a string. See also **stri_count_boundaries** for counting the number of Unicode characters and **stri_width** for approximating the width of a string.
- **stri_trim** (among others) for trimming characters from the beginning or/and end of a string, see also **about_search_charclass**, and **stri_pad** for padding strings so that they are of the same width. Additionally, **stri_wrap** wraps text into lines.
- **stri_trans_tolower** (among others) for case mapping, i.e., conversion to lower, UPPER, or Title Case, **stri_trans_nfsc** (among others) for Unicode normalization, **stri_trans_char** for translating individual code points, and **stri_trans_general** for other universal yet powerful text transforms, including transliteration.
- **stri_cmp**, %s<%, **stri_order**, **stri_sort**, **stri_rank**, **stri_unique**, and **stri_duplicated** for collation-based, locale-aware operations, see also **about_locale**.
- **stri_split_lines** (among others) to split a string into text lines.
- **stri_escape_unicode** (among others) for escaping some code points.
• `stri_rand_strings`, `stri_rand_shuffle`, and `stri_rand_lipsum` for generating (pseudo)random strings.
• `stri_read_raw`, `stri_read_lines`, and `stri_write_lines` for reading and writing text files.

Note that each man page provides many further links to other interesting facilities and topics.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski, with contributions from Bartek Tartanus and many others. ICU4C was developed by IBM, Unicode, Inc., and others.

**References**

- **stringi Package homepage**, [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)
- **ICU – International Components for Unicode**, [https://icu.unicode.org/](https://icu.unicode.org/)
- **ICU4C API Documentation**, [https://unicode-org.github.io/icu-docs/apidoc/dev/icu4c/](https://unicode-org.github.io/icu-docs/apidoc/dev/icu4c/)
- **The Unicode Consortium**, [https://home.unicode.org/](https://home.unicode.org/)

**See Also**

The official online manual of **stringi** at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other stringi_general_topics: `about_arguments`, `about_encoding`, `about_locale`, `about_search_boundaries`, `about_search_charclass`, `about_search_coll`, `about_search_fixed`, `about_search_regex`, `about_search`

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**stri_compare**  
*Compare Strings with or without Collation*

**Description**

These functions may be used to determine if two strings are equal, canonically equivalent (this is performed in a much more clever fashion than when testing for equality), or to check whether they are in a specific lexicographic order.

**Usage**

```r
stri_compare(e1, e2, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
stri_cmp(e1, e2, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
stri_cmp_eq(e1, e2)
stri_cmp_neq(e1, e2)
```
stri_compare

stri_cmp_equiv(e1, e2, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
stri_cmp_nequiv(e1, e2, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
stri_cmp_lt(e1, e2, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
stri_cmp_gt(e1, e2, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
stri_cmp_le(e1, e2, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
stri_cmp_ge(e1, e2, ..., opts_collator = NULL)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e1, e2</td>
<td>character vectors or objects coercible to character vectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>additional settings for opts_collator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opts_collator</td>
<td>a named list with ICU Collator’s options, see stri_opts_collator, NULL for the default collation options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

All the functions listed here are vectorized over e1 and e2.

stri_cmp_eq tests whether two corresponding strings consist of exactly the same code points, while stri_cmp_neq allows to check whether there is any difference between them. These are locale-independent operations: for natural language processing, where the notion of canonical equivalence is more valid, this might not be exactly what you are looking for, see Examples. Please note that stringi always silently removes UTF-8 BOMs from input strings, therefore, e.g., stri_cmp_eq does not take BOMs into account while comparing strings.

stri_cmp_equiv tests for canonical equivalence of two strings and is locale-dependent. Additionally, the ICU’s Collator may be tuned up so that, e.g., the comparison is case-insensitive. To test whether two strings are not canonically equivalent, call stri_cmp_nequiv.

stri_cmp_le tests whether the elements in the first vector are less than or equal to the corresponding elements in the second vector, stri_cmp_ge tests whether they are greater or equal, stri_cmp_lt if less, and stri_cmp_gt if greater, see also, e.g., %s<%.

stri_compare is an alias to stri_cmp. They both perform exactly the same locale-dependent operation. Both functions provide a C library’s strcmp() look-and-feel, see Value for details.

For more information on ICU’s Collator and how to tune its settings refer to stri_opts_collator. Note that different locale settings may lead to different results (see the examples below).

Value

The stri_cmp and stri_compare functions return an integer vector representing the comparison results: -1 if e1[...] < e2[...], 0 if they are canonically equivalent, and 1 if greater.

All the other functions return a logical vector that indicates whether a given relation holds between two corresponding elements in e1 and e2.
Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References


See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other locale_sensitive: %s<%(), about_locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_coll,
stri_count_boundaries(), stri_duplicated(), stri_enc_detect2(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(),
stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_collator(), stri_order(), stri_rank(), stri_sort_key(),
stri_sort(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_unique(), stri_wrap()

Examples

# in Polish, ch < h:
stri_cmp_lt('hladny', 'chladny', locale='pl_PL')

# in Slovak, ch > h:
stri_cmp_lt('hladny', 'chladny', locale='sk.SK')

# < or > (depends on locale):
stri_cmp('hladny', 'chladny')

# ignore case differences:
stri_cmp_equiv('hladny', 'HLADNY', strength=2)

# also ignore diacritical differences:
stri_cmp_equiv('hladn\u00FD', 'hladny', strength=1, locale='sk.SK')

marios <- c('Mario', 'mario', 'M
\u00e1rio', 'm\u00e1rio')
stri_cmp_equiv(marios, 'mario', case_level=TRUE, strength=2L)
stri_cmp_equiv(marios, 'mario', case_level=TRUE, strength=1L)
stri_cmp_equiv(marios, 'mario', strength=1L)
stri_cmp_equiv(marios, 'mario', strength=2L)

# non-Unicode-normalized vs normalized string:
stri_cmp_equiv(stri_trans_nfkd('\u0105'), '\u105')

# note the difference:
stri_cmp_eq(stri_trans_nfkd('\u0105'), '\u105')

# ligatures:
stri_cmp_equiv('\ufb00', 'ff', strength=2)

# phonebook collation
stri_cmp_equiv('G\u00e4rtner', 'Gaertner', locale='de_DE@collation=phonebook', strength=1L)
stri_cmp_equiv('G\u00e4rtner', 'Gaertner', locale='de_DE', strength=1L)
**stri_count**

*Count the Number of Pattern Occurrences*

**Description**

These functions count the number of occurrences of a pattern in a string.

**Usage**

```r
stri_count(str, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass)
stri_count_charclass(str, pattern)
stri_count_coll(str, pattern, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
stri_count_fixed(str, pattern, ..., opts_fixed = NULL)
stri_count_regex(str, pattern, ..., opts_regex = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `str`: character vector; strings to search in
- `...`: supplementary arguments passed to the underlying functions, including additional settings for `opts_collator`, `opts_regex`, `opts_fixed`, and so on
- `pattern`, `regex`, `fixed`, `coll`, `charclass`: character vector; search patterns; for more details refer to `stringi-search`
- `opts_collator`, `opts_fixed`, `opts_regex`: a named list used to tune up the search engine’s settings; see `stri_opts_collator`, `stri_opts_fixed`, and `stri_opts_regex`, respectively; NULL for the defaults

**Details**

Vectorized over `str` and `pattern` (with recycling of the elements in the shorter vector if necessary). This allows to, for instance, search for one pattern in each given string, search for each pattern in one given string, and search for the i-th pattern within the i-th string.

If `pattern` is empty, then the result is `NA` and a warning is generated.

`stri_count` is a convenience function. It calls either `stri_count_regex`, `stri_count_fixed`, `stri_count_coll`, or `stri_count_charclass`, depending on the argument used.

**Value**

All the functions return an integer vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors
See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other search_count: about_search, stri_count_boundaries()

Examples

```r
s <- 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.'
stri_count(s, fixed='dolor')
stri_count(s, regex='\p{L}+')
stri_count_fixed(s, 'dolor')
stri_count_fixed(s, 'it')
stri_count_fixed(s, letters)
stri_count_fixed('babab', 'b')
stri_count_fixed(c('stringi', '123'), 'string')
stri_count_charclass(c('stRRRingi', 'STrrrINGI', '123'),
                     c('\p{Ll}', '\p{Lu}', '\p{Zs}'))
stri_count_charclass(c(' ', '\n', '\p{WHITE_SPACE}')) # white space - binary property
stri_count_charclass(c(' ', '\n', '\p{Z}')) # white-space - general category (note the difference)
stri_count_regex(s, 'it')
stri_count_regex(s, 'i.i')
stri_count_regex(s, '.it')
stri_count_regex('bab baab baaab', c('b.*?b', 'b.b'))
stri_count_regex(c('stringi', '123'), '^\(s|1\)')
```

---

**stri_count_boundaries**  
*Count the Number of Text Boundaries*

**Description**

These functions determine the number of text boundaries (like character, word, line, or sentence boundaries) in a string.

**Usage**

```r
stri_count_boundaries(str, ..., opts_brkiter = NULL)
stri_count_words(str, locale = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `str`: character vector or an object coercible to
- `...`: additional settings for `opts_brkiter`
stri_count_boundaries

opts_brkiter a named list with ICU BreakIterator’s settings, see stri_opts_brkiter; NULL for the default break iterator, i.e., line_break
locale NULL or '' for text boundary analysis following the conventions of the default locale, or a single string with locale identifier, see stringi-locale

Details

Vectorized over str.

For more information on text boundary analysis performed by ICU’s BreakIterator, see stringi-search-boundaries.

In case of stri_count_words, just like in stri_extract_all_words and stri_locate_all_words, ICU’s word BreakIterator iterator is used to locate the word boundaries, and all non-word characters (UBRK_WORD_NONE rule status) are ignored. This function is equivalent to a call to stri_count_boundaries(str,type='word',skip_word_none=TRUE,locale=locale).

Note that a BreakIterator of type character may be used to count the number of Unicode characters in a string. The stri_length function, which aims to count the number of Unicode code points, might report different results.

Moreover, a BreakIterator of type sentence may be used to count the number of sentences in a text piece.

Value

Both functions return an integer vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other search_count: about_search, stri_count()
Other locale_sensitive: %s<%(), about_locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_coll, stri_compare(), stri_duplicated(), stri_enc_detect2(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_collator(), stri_order(), stri_rank(), stri_sort_key(), stri_sort(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_unique(), stri_wrap()
Other text_boundaries: about_search_boundaries, about_search, stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_brkiter(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_split_lines(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_wrap()

Examples

test <- 'The\u00a0above-mentioned features are very useful. Spam, spam, eggs, bacon, and spam.'
stri_count_boundaries(test, type='word')
stri_count_boundaries(test, type='sentence')
stri_count_boundaries(test, type='character')
stri_count_words(test)
**stri_datetime_add**

Date and Time Arithmetic

Description

Modifies a date-time object by adding a specific amount of time units.

Usage

```r
stri_datetime_add(
  time,
  value = 1L,
  units = "seconds",
  tz = NULL,
  locale = NULL
)
```

`.dispatch` <- `stri_datetime_add(time, units = "seconds", tz = NULL, locale = NULL)` <- value

Arguments

- **time**: an object of class `POSIXct` (as `as.POSIXct` will be called on character vectors and objects of class `POSIXlt`, `Date`, and `factor`)
- **value**: integer vector; signed number of units to add to `time`
- **units**: single string; one of 'years', 'months', 'weeks', 'days', 'hours', 'minutes', 'seconds', or 'milliseconds'
- **tz**: NULL or '' for the default time zone or a single string with a timezone identifier,
- **locale**: NULL or '' for default locale, or a single string with locale identifier; a non-Gregorian calendar may be specified by setting the `@calendar=name` keyword

Details

Vectorized over `time` and `value`.

Note that, e.g., January, 31 + 1 month = February, 28 or 29.

Value

Both functions return an object of class `POSIXct`.

The replacement version of `stri_datetime_add` modifies the state of the `time` object.
**stri_datetime_create**

**Create a Date-Time Object**

**Description**

Constructs date-time objects from numeric representations.

**Usage**

```r
stri_datetime_create(
  year,
  month,
  day,
  hour = 12L,
  minute = 0L,
  second = 0,
  lenient = FALSE,
  tz = NULL,
  locale = NULL
)
```

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**References**


**See Also**

The official online manual of **stringi** at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other datetime: `stri_datetime_create()`, `stri_datetime_fields()`, `stri_datetime_format()`, `stri_datetime_fstr()`, `stri_datetime_now()`, `stri_datetime_symbols()`, `stri_timezone_get()`, `stri_timezone_info()`, `stri_timezone_list()`

**Examples**

```r
x <- stri_datetime_now()
stri_datetime_add(x, units='months') <- 2
print(x)
stri_datetime_add(x, -2, units='months')
stri_datetime_add(stri_datetime_create(2014, 4, 20), 1, units='years')
stri_datetime_add(stri_datetime_create(2014, 4, 20), 1, units='years', locale='@calendar=hebrew')
stri_datetime_add(stri_datetime_create(2016, 1, 31), 1, units='months')
```
Arguments

- `year` integer vector; 0 is 1BC, -1 is 2BC, etc.
- `month` integer vector; months are 1-based
- `day` integer vector
- `hour` integer vector
- `minute` integer vector
- `second` numeric vector; fractional seconds are allowed
- `lenient` single logical value; should the operation be lenient?
- `tz` NULL or '' for the default time zone or a single string with time zone identifier, see `stri_timezone_list`
- `locale` NULL or '' for default locale, or a single string with locale identifier; a non-Gregorian calendar may be specified by setting `@calendar=name` keyword

Details

Vectorized over `year`, `month`, `day`, `hour`, `hour`, `minute`, and `second`.

Value

Returns an object of class `POSIXct`.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other datetime: `stri_datetime_add()`, `stri_datetime_fields()`, `stri_datetime_format()`, `stri_datetime_fstr()`, `stri_datetime_now()`, `stri_datetime_symbols()`, `stri_timezone_get()`, `stri_timezone_info()`, `stri_timezone_list()`

Examples

```r
stri_datetime_create(2015, 12, 31, 23, 59, 59.999)
stri_datetime_create(5775, 8, 1, locale='',@calendar=hebrew)  # 1 Nisan 5775 -> 2015-03-21
stri_datetime_create(2015, 02, 29)
stri_datetime_create(2015, 02, 29, lenient=TRUE)
```
**stri_datetime_fields**  
*Get Values for Date and Time Fields*

**Description**
Computes and returns values for all date and time fields.

**Usage**

\[
\text{stri_datetime_fields}(\text{time}, \text{tz} = \text{attr}(\text{time}, "tzone"), \text{locale} = \text{NULL})
\]

**Arguments**

- **time**: an object of class `POSIXct` (as `as.POSIXct` will be called on character vectors and objects of class `POSIXlt`, `Date`, and `factor`)
- **tz**: `NULL` or `'` for the default time zone or a single string with time zone identifier, see `stri_timezone_list`
- **locale**: `NULL` or `'` for the current default locale, or a single string with a locale identifier; a non-Gregorian calendar may be specified by setting `@calendar=name` keyword

**Details**
Vectorized over `time`.

**Value**
Returns a data frame with the following columns:

1. Year (0 is 1BC, -1 is 2BC, etc.)
2. Month (1-based, i.e., 1 stands for the first month, e.g., January; note that the number of months depends on the selected calendar, see `stri_datetime_symbols`)
3. Day
4. Hour (24-h clock)
5. Minute
6. Second
7. Millisecond
8. WeekOfYear (this is locale-dependent)
9. WeekOfMonth (this is locale-dependent)
10. DayOfYear
11. DayOfWeek (1-based, 1 denotes Sunday; see `stri_datetime_symbols`)
12. Hour12 (12-h clock)
13. AmPm (see `stri_datetime_symbols`)
14. Era (see `stri_datetime_symbols`)

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other datetime: stri_datetime_add(), stri_datetime_create(), stri_datetime_format(), stri_datetime_fstr(), stri_datetime_now(), stri_datetime_symbols(), stri_timezone_get(), stri_timezone_info(), stri_timezone_list()

Examples

stri_datetime_fields(stri_datetime_now())
stri_datetime_fields(stri_datetime_now(), locale=@calendar=hebrew)
stri_datetime_symbols(locale=@calendar=hebrew)$Month[
    stri_datetime_fields(stri_datetime_now(), locale=@calendar=hebrew)$Month
]

stri_datetime_format Date and Time Formatting and Parsing

Description

These functions convert a given date/time object to a character vector, or vice versa.

Usage

stri_datetime_format(
    time,
    format = "uuuu-MM-dd HH:mm:ss",
    tz = NULL,
    locale = NULL
)

stri_datetime_parse(
    str,
    format = "uuuu-MM-dd HH:mm:ss",
    lenient = FALSE,
    tz = NULL,
    locale = NULL
)
**stri_datetime_format**

Arguments

- **time**: an object of class `POSIXct` (as `POSIXct` will be called on character vectors and objects of class `POSIXlt`, `Date`, and `factor`)
- **format**: character vector, see Details; see also `stri_datetime_fstr`
- **tz**: NULL or `'` for the default time zone or a single string with a timezone identifier, see `stri_timezone_get` and `stri_timezone_list`
- **locale**: NULL or `'` for the default locale, or a single string with locale identifier; a non-Gregorian calendar may be specified by setting the `@calendar=name` keyword
- **str**: character vector
- **lenient**: single logical value; should date/time parsing be lenient?

Details

Vectorized over `format` and `time` or `str`.

By default, `stri_datetime_format` (for the sake of compatibility with the `strptime` function) formats a date/time object using the current default time zone.

`format` may be one of `DT_STYLE` or `DT_relative_STYLE`, where `DT` is equal to `date`, `time`, or `datetime`, and `STYLE` is equal to `full`, `long`, `medium`, or `short`. This gives a locale-dependent date and/or time format. Note that currently ICU does not support relative time formats, thus this flag is currently ignored in such a context.

Otherwise, `format` is a pattern: a string where specific sequences of characters are replaced with date/time data from a calendar when formatting or used to generate data for a calendar when parsing. For example, `y` stands for 'year'. Characters may be used multiple times: `yy` might produce 99, whereas `yyyy` yields 1999. For most numerical fields, the number of characters specifies the field width. For example, if `h` is the hour, `h` might produce 5, but `hh` yields `05`. For some characters, the count specifies whether an abbreviated or full form should be used.

Two single quotes represent a literal single quote, either inside or outside single quotes. Text within single quotes is not interpreted in any way (except for two adjacent single quotes). Otherwise, all ASCII letters from `a` to `z` and `A` to `Z` are reserved as syntax characters, and require quoting if they are to represent literal characters. In addition, certain ASCII punctuation characters may become available in the future (e.g., `:` being interpreted as the time separator and `/` as a date separator, and replaced by respective locale-sensitive characters in display).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example(s)</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>era designator</td>
<td>G, GG, or GGG</td>
<td>AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GGGG</td>
<td>Anno Domini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GGGGG</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>year</td>
<td>yy</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>y or yyyy</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>extended year</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>4601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>cyclic year name, as in Chinese lunar calendar</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>related Gregorian year</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>quarter</td>
<td>Q or QQ</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>QQQ</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>QQQQ</td>
<td>2nd quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>QQQQQ</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Example Values</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>Stand Alone quarter</td>
<td>q or qq, qqq, qqqq, qqqqq, 02, Q2, 2nd quarter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>month in year</td>
<td>M or MM, MMM, MMMMM, 09, Sep, September, S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Stand Alone month in year</td>
<td>L or LL, LLL, LLLLL, 09, Sep, September, S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>week of year</td>
<td>w or ww, 27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>week of month</td>
<td>W, 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>day in month</td>
<td>d, 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>day of year</td>
<td>D, 189</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>day of week in month</td>
<td>F, 2 (2nd Wed in July)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>modified Julian day</td>
<td>g, 2451334</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>day of week</td>
<td>E, EE, or EEE, EEEEE, EEEEEEE, Tue, Tuesday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>local day of week</td>
<td>e or ee, 2, eee, eeee, eeeeee, Tu, Tuesday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Stand Alone local day of week</td>
<td>c or cc, 2, ccc, ccccc, cccccc, Tue, Tuesday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>am/pm marker</td>
<td>a, pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>hour in am/pm (1~12)</td>
<td>h, 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>hour in day (0~23)</td>
<td>H, 0, HH, 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>hour in day (1~24)</td>
<td>k, 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>hour in am/pm (0~11)</td>
<td>K, 0, KK, 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>minute in hour</td>
<td>m, 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>second in minute</td>
<td>s, 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>fractional second - truncates (like other time fields) to the count of letters when formatting. Appends</td>
<td>S, 2, SS, 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
zeros if more than 3 letters specified. Truncates at three significant digits when parsing.

A milliseconds in day

z Time Zone: specific non-location

Z Time Zone: ISO8601 basic hms? / RFC 822
Time Zone: long localized GMT (=OOOO)
Time Zone: ISO8601 extended hms? (=XXXXX)

O Time Zone: short localized GMT
Time Zone: long localized GMT (=ZZZZ)

v Time Zone: generic non-location
(v falls back first to VVVV)

V Time Zone: short time zone ID
Time Zone: long time zone ID
Time Zone: time zone exemplar city
Time Zone: generic location (falls back to OOOO)

X Time Zone: ISO8601 basic hm?, with Z for 0
Time Zone: ISO8601 basic hm, with Z
Time Zone: ISO8601 extended hm, with Z
Time Zone: ISO8601 extended hms?, with Z

x Time Zone: ISO8601 basic hm?, without Z for 0
Time Zone: ISO8601 basic hm, without Z
Time Zone: ISO8601 extended hm, without Z
Time Zone: ISO8601 extended hms?, without Z

' escape for text
'' two single quotes produce one

Note that any characters in the pattern that are not in the ranges of [a-z] and [A-Z] will be treated as quoted text. For instance, characters like :, . (a space), # and @ will appear in the resulting time text even if they are not enclosed within single quotes. The single quote is used to “escape” the letters. Two single quotes in a row, inside or outside a quoted sequence, represent a “real” single quote.

A few examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example Pattern</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yyyy.MM.dd ’at’ HH:mm:ss zzz z</td>
<td>2015.12.31 at 23:59:59 GMT+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEE, MMM d, ’yy</td>
<td>czw., gru 31, ’15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h:mm a</td>
<td>11:59 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh ’o’clock’ a, zzz</td>
<td>11 o’clock PM, GMT+01:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K:mm a, z</td>
<td>11:59 PM, GMT+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yyyy.yy.MMMMM.dd GGG hh:mm aaa</td>
<td>2015.grudnia.31 n.e. 11:59 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uuuu-MM-dd’T’HH:mm:ssZ</td>
<td>2015-12-31T23:59:59+0100 (the ISO 8601 guideline)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Value**

`stri_datetime_format` returns a character vector.
`stri_datetime_parse` returns an object of class `POSIXct`.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**References**


**See Also**

The official online manual of stringi at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other datetime: `stri_datetime_add()`, `stri_datetime_create()`, `stri_datetime_fields()`, `stri_datetime_fstr()`, `stri_datetime_now()`, `stri_datetime_symbols()`, `stri_timezone_get()`, `stri_timezone_info()`, `stri_timezone_list()`

**Examples**

```r
stri_datetime_parse(c("2015-02-28", "2015-02-29"), "yyyy-MM-dd")
stri_datetime_parse(c("2015-02-28", "2015-02-29"), "yyyy-MM-dd", lenient=TRUE)
stri_datetime_parse("19 lipca 2015", "date_long", locale="pl_PL")
stri_datetime_format(stri_datetime_now(), "datetime_relative_medium")
```

---

**stri_datetime_fstr**  
*Convert strptime-Style Format Strings*

**Description**

This function converts `strptime` or `strftime`-style format strings to ICU format strings that may be used in `stri_datetime_parse` and `stri_datetime_format` functions.

**Usage**

```r
stri_datetime_fstr(x, ignore_special = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: character vector of date/time format strings
- **ignore_special**: if FALSE, special identifiers like "datetime_full" or date_relative_short (see `stri_datetime_format`) are left as-is
\texttt{stri_datetime_now}

Details

For more details on conversion specifiers please refer to the manual page of \texttt{strptime}. Most of the formatters of the form %x, where x is a letter, are supported. Moreover, each %% is replaced with %.

Warnings are given in the case of %x, %X, %u, %w, %g, %G, %c, %U, and %W as in such circumstances either ICU does not support the functionality requested using the string format API or there are some inconsistencies between base R and ICU.

Value

Returns a character vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of \texttt{stringi} at \url{https://stringi.gagolewski.com/}

Other datetime: \texttt{stri_datetime_add()}, \texttt{stri_datetime_create()}, \texttt{stri_datetime_fields()}, \texttt{stri_datetime_format()}, \texttt{stri_datetime_now()}, \texttt{stri_datetime_symbols()}, \texttt{stri_timezone_get()}, \texttt{stri_timezone_info()}, \texttt{stri_timezone_list()}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
stri_datetime_fstr("'Y-\%m-%d \%H:\%M:\%S'")
\end{verbatim}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\texttt{stri_datetime_now} & \textit{Get Current Date and Time} \\
\end{tabular}

Description

Returns the current date and time.

Usage

\texttt{stri_datetime_now()}

Details

The current date and time in \texttt{stringi} is represented as the (signed) number of seconds since 1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC. UTC leap seconds are ignored.

Value

Returns an object of class \texttt{POSIXct}.
Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/
Other datetime: stri_datetime_add(), stri_datetime_create(), stri_datetime_fields(), stri_datetime_format(), stri_datetime_fstr(), stri_datetime_symbols(), stri_timezone_get(), stri_timezone_info(), stri_timezone_list()

stri_datetime_symbols  List Localizable Date-Time Formatting Data

Description

Returns a list of all localizable date-time formatting data, including month and weekday names, localized AM/PM strings, etc.

Usage

stri_datetime_symbols(locale = NULL, context = "standalone", width = "wide")

Arguments

locale NULL or '' for default locale, or a single string with locale identifier
context single string; one of: 'format', 'standalone'
width single string; one of: 'abbreviated', 'wide', 'narrow'

Details

context stands for a selector for date formatting context and width - for date formatting width.

Value

Returns a list with the following named components:

1. Month - month names,
2. Weekday - weekday names,
3. Quarter - quarter names,
4. AmPm - AM/PM names,
5. Era - era names.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors
\textbf{References}

- \textit{DateFormatSymbols} class – ICU API Documentation, \url{https://unicode-org.github.io/icu-docs/apidoc/dev/icu4c/classicu_1_1DateFormatSymbols.html}

\textbf{See Also}

The official online manual of \texttt{stringi} at \url{https://stringi.gagolewski.com/}

Other datetime: \texttt{stri_datetime_add()}, \texttt{stri_datetime_create()}, \texttt{stri_datetime_fields()}, \texttt{stri_datetime_format()}, \texttt{stri_datetime_fstr()}, \texttt{stri_datetime_now()}, \texttt{stri_timezone_get()}, \texttt{stri_timezone_info()}, \texttt{stri_timezone_list()}

\textbf{Examples}

\begin{verbatim}
stri_datetime_symbols() # uses the Gregorian calendar in most locales
stri_datetime_symbols('@calendar=hebrew')
stri_datetime_symbols('he_IL@calendar=hebrew')
stri_datetime_symbols('@calendar=islamic')
stri_datetime_symbols('@calendar=persian')
stri_datetime_symbols('@calendar=indian')
stri_datetime_symbols('@calendar=coptic')
stri_datetime_symbols('@calendar=japanese')

stri_datetime_symbols('ja_JP_TRADITIONAL') # uses the Japanese calendar by default
stri_datetime_symbols('th_TH_TRADITIONAL') # uses the Buddhist calendar

stri_datetime_symbols('pl_PL', context='format')
stri_datetime_symbols('pl_PL', context='standalone')

stri_datetime_symbols(width='wide')
stri_datetime_symbols(width='abbreviated')
stri_datetime_symbols(width='narrow')
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Description}

These functions determine, for each string in \texttt{str}, if there is at least one match to a corresponding pattern.
Usage

```r
stri_detect(str, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass)
stri_detect_fixed(
  str,
  pattern,
  negate = FALSE,
  max_count = -1,
  ...,
  opts_fixed = NULL
)
stri_detect_charclass(str, pattern, negate = FALSE, max_count = -1)
stri_detect_coll(
  str,
  pattern,
  negate = FALSE,
  max_count = -1,
  ...,
  opts_collator = NULL
)
stri_detect_regex(
  str,
  pattern,
  negate = FALSE,
  max_count = -1,
  ...,
  opts_regex = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `str` character vector; strings to search in
- `...` supplementary arguments passed to the underlying functions, including additional settings for `opts_collator`, `opts_regex`, `opts_fixed`, and so on
- `pattern, regex, fixed, coll, charclass` character vector; search patterns; for more details refer to `stringi-search`
- `negate` single logical value; whether a no-match to a pattern is rather of interest
- `max_count` single integer; allows to stop searching once a given number of occurrences is detected; -1 (the default) inspects all elements
- `opts_collator, opts_fixed, opts_regex` a named list used to tune up the search engine’s settings; see `stri_opts_collator`, `stri_opts_fixed`, and `stri_opts_regex`, respectively; NULL for the defaults
**Details**

Vectorized over `str` and `pattern` (with recycling of the elements in the shorter vector if necessary). This allows to, for instance, search for one pattern in each given string, search for each pattern in one given string, and search for the i-th pattern within the i-th string.

If `pattern` is empty, then the result is `NA` and a warning is generated.

`stri_detect` is a convenience function. It calls either `stri_detect_regex`, `stri_detect_fixed`, `stri_detect_coll`, or `stri_detect_charclass`, depending on the argument used.

See also `stri_starts_with` and `stri_ends_with` for testing whether a string starts or ends with a match to a given pattern. Moreover, see `stri_subset` for a character vector subsetting.

If `max_count` is negative, then all strings are examined. Otherwise, searching terminates once `max_count` matches (or, if `negate` is TRUE, no-matches) are detected. The uninspected cases are marked as missing in the return vector. Be aware that, unless `pattern` is a singleton, the elements in `str` might be inspected in a non-consecutive order.

**Value**

Each function returns a logical vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

The official online manual of `stringi` at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other search_detect: `about_search`, `stri_starts_with()`

**Examples**

```r
stri_detect_fixed(c('stringi R', 'R STRINGI', '123'), c('i', 'R', '0'))
stri_detect_fixed(c('stringi R', 'R STRINGI', '123'), 'R')

stri_detect_charclass(c('strRRRin gi', 'R STRINGI', '123'),
                      c('\p{l}', '\p{Lu}', '\p{Zs}'))

stri_detect_regex(c('stringi R', 'R STRINGI', '123'), 'R.')
stri_detect_regex(c('stringi R', 'R STRINGI', '123'), '[[:alpha:]]*?')
stri_detect_regex(c('stringi R', 'R STRINGI', '123'), '[a-zC1]')
stri_detect_regex(c('stringi R', 'R STRINGI', '123'), '(R|RE)')
stri_detect_regex('stringi', 'STRING.', case_sensitive=TRUE)

stri_detect_regex(c('abc', 'def', '123', 'ghi', '456', '789', 'jkl'),
                  '[0-9]+', max_count=1)
stri_detect_regex(c('abc', 'def', '123', 'ghi', '456', '789', 'jkl'),
                  '[0-9]+', max_count=2)
stri_detect_regex(c('abc', 'def', '123', 'ghi', '456', '789', 'jkl'),
                  '[0-9]+', negate=TRUE, max_count=3)
```
Describe

Duplicates each `str(e1)` string `times(e2)` times and concatenates the results.

Usage

```
stri_dup(str, times)
```

```
e1 %s*% e2
e1 %stri*% e2
```

Arguments

- `str, e1`: a character vector of strings to be duplicated
- `times, e2`: an integer vector with the numbers of times to duplicate each string

Details

Vectorized over all arguments.

```
e1 %s*% e2 and e1 %stri*% e2 are synonyms for stri_dup(e1,e2)
```

Value

Returns a character vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other join: `%s*%`, `stri_flatten()`, `stri_join_list()`, `stri_join()`

Examples

```
stri_dup('a', 1:5)
stri_dup(c('a', NA, 'ba'), 4)
stri_dup(c('abc', 'pqrst'), c(4, 2))
```

```
"a" %s*% 5
```
Determine Duplicated Elements

Description

`stri_duplicated()` determines which strings in a character vector are duplicates of other elements.

`stri_duplicated_any()` determines if there are any duplicated strings in a character vector.

Usage

```r
stri_duplicated(
  str,
  from_last = FALSE,
  fromLast = from_last,
  ...,
  opts_collator = NULL
)

stri_duplicated_any(
  str,
  from_last = FALSE,
  fromLast = from_last,
  ...,
  opts_collator = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `str`: a character vector
- `from_last`: a single logical value; indicates whether search should be performed from the last to the first string
- `fromLast`: [DEPRECATED] alias of `from_last`
- `...`: additional settings for `opts_collator`
- `opts_collator`: a named list with ICU Collator's options, see `stri_opts_collator`, NULL for default collation options

Details

Missing values are regarded as equal.

Unlike `duplicated` and `anyDuplicated`, these functions test for canonical equivalence of strings (and not whether the strings are just bytewise equal) Such operations are locale-dependent. Hence, `stri_duplicated` and `stri_duplicated_any` are significantly slower (but much better suited for natural language processing) than their base R counterparts.

See also `stri_unique` for extracting unique elements.
Value

stri_duplicated() returns a logical vector of the same length as str. Each of its elements indicates whether a canonically equivalent string was already found in str.

stri_duplicated_any() returns a single non-negative integer. Value of 0 indicates that all the elements in str are unique. Otherwise, it gives the index of the first non-unique element.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References


See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other locale_sensitive: %s<%(), about_locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_coll, stri_compare(), stri_count_boundaries(), stri_enc_detect2(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_collator(), stri_order(), stri_rank(), stri_sort_key(), stri_sort(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_unique(), stri_wrap()

Examples

# In the following examples, we have 3 duplicated values,
# 'a' - 2 times, NA - 1 time
stri_duplicated(c('a', 'b', 'a', NA, 'a', NA))
stri_duplicated(c('a', 'b', 'a', NA, 'a', NA), from_last=TRUE)
stri_duplicated_any(c('a', 'b', 'a', NA, 'a', NA))

# compare the results:
stri_duplicated(c('ą', stri_trans_nfkd('ą')))  
duplicated(c('ą', stri_trans_nfkd('ą')))  
stri_duplicated(c('gro\u00df', 'GROSS', 'Gro\u00df', 'Gross'), strength=1)  
duplicated(c('gro\u00df', 'GROSS', 'Gro\u00df', 'Gross'))

---

stri_encode  

Convert Strings Between Given Encodings

Description

These functions convert strings between encodings. They aim to serve as a more portable and faster replacement for R’s own iconv.
stri_encode

Usage

stri_encode(str, from = NULL, to = NULL, to_raw = FALSE)
stri_conv(str, from = NULL, to = NULL, to_raw = FALSE)

Arguments

str
  a character vector, a raw vector, or a list of raw vectors to be converted
from
  input encoding: NULL or ' ' for the default encoding or internal encoding marks' usage (see Details); otherwise, a single string with encoding name, see stri_enc_list
to
  target encoding: NULL or ' ' for default encoding (see stri_enc_get), or a single string with encoding name
to_raw
  a single logical value; indicates whether a list of raw vectors rather than a character vector should be returned

Details

stri_conv is an alias for stri_encode.

Refer to stri_enc_list for the list of supported encodings and stringi-encoding for a general discussion.

If from is either missing, ' ', or NULL, and if str is a character vector then the marked encodings are used (see stri_enc_mark) – in such a case bytes-declared strings are disallowed. Otherwise, i.e., if str is a raw-type vector or a list of raw vectors, we assume that the input encoding is the current default encoding as given by stri_enc_get.

However, if from is given explicitly, the internal encoding declarations are always ignored.

For to_raw=FALSE, the output strings always have the encodings marked according to the target converter used (as specified by to) and the current default Encoding (ASCII, latin1, UTF-8, native, or bytes in all other cases).

Note that some issues might occur if to indicates, e.g., UTF-16 or UTF-32, as the output strings may have embedded NULs. In such cases, please use to_raw=TRUE and consider specifying a byte order marker (BOM) for portability reasons (e.g., set UTF-16 or UTF-32 which automatically adds the BOMs).

Note that stri_encode(as.raw(data), 'encodingname') is a clever substitute for rawToChar.

In the current version of stringi, if an incorrect code point is found on input, it is replaced with the default (for that target encoding) 'missing/erroneous' character (with a warning), e.g., the SUBSTITUTE character (U+001A) or the REPLACEMENT one (U+FFFD). Occurrences thereof can be located in the output string to diagnose the problematic sequences, e.g., by calling: stri_locate_all_regex(converted_string, '\ufffd\001a'.

Because of the way this function is currently implemented, maximal size of a single string to be converted cannot exceed ~0.67 GB.

Value

If to_raw is FALSE, then a character vector with encoded strings (and appropriate encoding marks) is returned. Otherwise, a list of vectors of type raw is produced.
stri_enc_detect

Detect Character Set and Language

Description

This function uses the ICU engine to determine the character set, or encoding, of character data in an unknown format.

Usage

stri_enc_detect(str, filter_angle_brackets = FALSE)

Arguments

- str: character vector, a raw vector, or a list of raw vectors
- filter_angle_brackets: logical; If filtering is enabled, text within angle brackets ('<' and '>') will be removed before detection, which will remove most HTML or XML markup.

Details

Vectorized over str and filter_angle_brackets.

For a character vector input, merging all text lines via `stri_flatten(str, collapse='\n')` might be needed if str has been obtained via a call to readLines and in fact represents an image of a single text file.

This is, at best, an imprecise operation using statistics and heuristics. Because of this, detection works best if you supply at least a few hundred bytes of character data that is mostly in a single language. However, because the detection only looks at a limited amount of the input data, some of the returned character sets may fail to handle all of the input data. Note that in some cases, the language can be determined along with the encoding.

Several different techniques are used for character set detection. For multi-byte encodings, the sequence of bytes is checked for legible patterns. The detected characters are also checked against a list of frequently used characters in that encoding. For single byte encodings, the data is checked...
against a list of the most commonly occurring three letter groups for each language that can be written using that encoding.

The detection process can be configured to optionally ignore HTML or XML style markup (using ICU’s internal facilities), which can interfere with the detection process by changing the statistics.

This function should most often be used for byte-marked input strings, especially after loading them from text files and before the main conversion with `stri_encode`. The input encoding is of course not taken into account here, even if marked.

The following table shows all the encodings that can be detected:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character_Set</th>
<th>Languages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTF-8</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTF-16BE</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTF-16LE</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTF-32BE</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTF-32LE</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shift_JIS</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO-2022-CN</td>
<td>Simplified Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB18030</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big5</td>
<td>Traditional Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUC-JP</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUC-KR</td>
<td>Korean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO-8859-1</td>
<td>Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Swedish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO-8859-2</td>
<td>Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO-8859-5</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO-8859-6</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO-8859-7</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO-8859-8</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO-8859-9</td>
<td>Turkish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windows-1250</td>
<td>Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windows-1251</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windows-1252</td>
<td>Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Swedish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windows-1253</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windows-1254</td>
<td>Turkish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windows-1255</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windows-1256</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOI8-R</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM420</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM424</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value**

Returns a list of length equal to the length of `str`. Each list element is a data frame with the following three named vectors representing all the guesses:

- **Encoding** – string; guessed encodings; NA on failure,
• Language – string; guessed languages; NA if the language could not be determined (e.g., in case of UTF-8),
• Confidence – numeric in [0,1]; the higher the value, the more confidence there is in the match; NA on failure.

The guesses are ordered by decreasing confidence.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References


See Also

The official online manual of *stringi* at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other encoding_detection: *about_encoding*, *stri_enc_detect2()*, *stri_enc_isascii()*, *stri_enc_isutf16be()*, *stri_enc_isutf8()*

Examples

```r
## Not run:
## f <- rawToChar(readBin("/quotesingle.Var test.txt" /quotesingle.Var, "raw", 100000))
## stri_enc_detect(f)
```

---

**stri_enc_detect2**  
[DEPRECATED] Detect Locale-Sensitive Character Encoding

Description

This function tries to detect character encoding in case the language of text is known.

Usage

```r
stri_enc_detect2(str, locale = NULL)
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>str</td>
<td>character vector, a raw vector, or a list of raw vectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locale</td>
<td>NULL or '' for default locale, NA for just checking the UTF-* family, or a single string with locale identifier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Details

Vectorized over str.

First, the text is checked whether it is valid UTF-32BE, UTF-32LE, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF-8 (as in `stri_enc_detect`, this is roughly inspired by ICU’s i18n/csrucode.cpp) or ASCII.

If locale is not NA and the above fails, the text is checked for the number of occurrences of language-specific code points (data provided by the ICU library) converted to all possible 8-bit encodings that fully cover the indicated language. The encoding is selected based on the greatest number of total byte hits.

The guess is of course imprecise, as it is obtained using statistics and heuristics. Because of this, detection works best if you supply at least a few hundred bytes of character data that is in a single language.

If you have no initial guess on the language and encoding, try with `stri_enc_detect` (uses ICU facilities).

Value

Just like `stri_enc_detect`, this function returns a list of length equal to the length of str. Each list element is a data frame with the following three named components:

- Encoding – string; guessed encodings; NA on failure (if and only if encodings is empty),
- Language – always NA,
- Confidence – numeric in [0,1]; the higher the value, the more confidence there is in the match; NA on failure.

The guesses are ordered by decreasing confidence.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other locale_sensitive: %s<%(), about_locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_coll, stri_compare(), stri_count_boundaries(), stri_duplicated(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_collator(), stri_order(), stri_rank(), stri_sort_key(), stri_sort(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_unique(), stri_wrap()

Other encoding_detection: about_encoding, stri_enc_detect(), stri_enc_isascii(), stri_enc_isutf16be(), stri_enc_isutf8()
**stri_enc_fromutf32**  
*Convert From UTF-32*

**Description**
This function converts integer vectors, representing sequences of UTF-32 code points, to UTF-8 strings.

**Usage**
```r
stri_enc_fromutf32(vec)
```

**Arguments**
- `vec` a list of integer vectors (or objects coercible to such vectors) or NULLs. For convenience, a single integer vector can also be given.

**Details**
UTF-32 is a 32-bit encoding where each Unicode code point corresponds to exactly one integer value.

This function is a vectorized version of `intToUtf8`. As usual in `stringi`, it returns character strings in UTF-8. See `stri_enc_toutf32` for a dual operation.

If an ill-defined code point is given, a warning is generated and the corresponding string is set to `NA`. Note that 0s are not allowed in `vec`, as they are used internally to mark the end of a string (in the C API).

See also `stri_encode` for decoding arbitrary byte sequences from any given encoding.

**Value**
Returns a character vector (in UTF-8). NULLs in the input list are converted to `NA_character_`.

**Author(s)**
Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**
The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other encoding_conversion: `about_encoding`, `stri_enc_toascii()`, `stri_enc_tonative()`, `stri_enc_toutf32()`, `stri_enc_toutf8()`, `stri_encode()`
stri_enc_info  Query a Character Encoding

Description

Gets basic information on a character encoding.

Usage

stri_enc_info(enc = NULL)

Arguments

enc  NULL or ' ' for the default encoding, or a single string with encoding name

Details

An error is raised if the provided encoding is unknown to ICU (see stri_enc_list for more details).

Value

Returns a list with the following components:

- **Name.friendly** – friendly encoding name: MIME Name or JAVA Name or ICU Canonical Name (the first of provided ones is selected, see below);
- **Name.ICU** – encoding name as identified by ICU;
- **Name.*** – other standardized encoding names, e.g., Name.UTR22, Name.IBM, Name.WINDOWS, Name.JAVA, Name.IANA, Name.MIME (some of them may be unavailable for all the encodings);
- **ASCII.subset** – is ASCII a subset of the given encoding?;
- **Unicode.1to1** – for 8-bit encodings only: are all characters translated to exactly one Unicode code point and is the translation scheme reversible?;
- **CharSize.8bit** – is this an 8-bit encoding, i.e., do we have CharSize.min == CharSize.max and CharSize.min == 1?;
- **CharSize.min** – minimal number of bytes used to represent a UChar (in UTF-16, this is not the same as UChar32)
- **CharSize.max** – maximal number of bytes used to represent a UChar (in UTF-16, this is not the same as UChar32, i.e., does not reflect the maximal code point representation size)

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/
Other encoding_management: about_encoding, stri_enc_list(), stri_enc_mark(), stri_enc_set()
Description
The function checks whether all bytes in a string are \( \leq 127 \).

Usage
\[
\text{stri_enc_isascii}(\text{str})
\]

Arguments
\begin{align*}
\text{str} & \quad \text{character vector, a raw vector, or a list of raw vectors}
\end{align*}

Details
This function is independent of the way \texttt{R} marks encodings in character strings (see \texttt{Encoding} and \texttt{stringi-encoding}).

Value
Returns a logical vector. The \( i \)-th element indicates whether the \( i \)-th string corresponds to a valid ASCII byte sequence.

Author(s)
Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also
The official online manual of \texttt{stringi} at \url{https://stringi.gagolewski.com/}
Other encoding detection: \texttt{about_encoding}, \texttt{stri_enc_detect2()}, \texttt{stri_enc_detect()}, \texttt{stri_enc_isutf16be()}, \texttt{stri_enc_isutf8()}

Examples
\begin{verbatim}
stri_enc_isascii(letters[1:3])
stri_enc_isascii(\"\u0105\u0104\")
\end{verbatim}
\texttt{stri_enc_isutf16be} \quad \textit{Check If a Data Stream Is Possibly in UTF-16 or UTF-32}

\section*{Description}

These functions detect whether a given byte stream is valid UTF-16LE, UTF-16BE, UTF-32LE, or UTF-32BE.

\section*{Usage}

\begin{verbatim}
stri_enc_isutf16be(str)
stri_enc_isutf16le(str)
stri_enc_isutf32be(str)
stri_enc_isutf32le(str)
\end{verbatim}

\section*{Arguments}

\begin{verbatim}
str \quad \text{character vector, a raw vector, or a list of raw vectors}
\end{verbatim}

\section*{Details}

These functions are independent of the way \texttt{R} marks encodings in character strings (see \texttt{Encoding} and \texttt{stringi-encoding}). Most often, these functions act on raw vectors.

A result of \texttt{FALSE} means that a string is surely not valid UTF-16 or UTF-32. However, false positives are possible.

Also note that a data stream may be sometimes classified as both valid UTF-16LE and UTF-16BE.

\section*{Value}

Returns a logical vector.

\section*{Author(s)}

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

\section*{See Also}

The official online manual of \texttt{stringi} at \url{https://stringi.gagolewski.com/}

Other encoding detection: \texttt{about_encoding}, \texttt{stri_enc_detect2()}, \texttt{stri_enc_detect()}, \texttt{stri_enc_isascii()}, \texttt{stri_enc_isutf8()}

Check If a Data Stream Is Possibly in UTF-8

Description

The function checks whether given sequences of bytes forms a proper UTF-8 string.

Usage

\texttt{stri\_enc\_isutf8(str)}

Arguments

\texttt{str} character vector, a raw vector, or a list of raw vectors

Details

FALSE means that a string is certainly not valid UTF-8. However, false positives are possible. For instance, \texttt{(c4,85)} represents ('a with ogonek') in UTF-8 as well as ('A umlaut', 'Ellipsis') in WINDOWS-1250. Also note that UTF-8, as well as most 8-bit encodings, extend ASCII (note that \texttt{stri\_enc\_isascii} implies that \texttt{stri\_enc\_isutf8}).

However, the longer the sequence, the greater the possibility that the result is indeed in UTF-8 – this is because not all sequences of bytes are valid UTF-8.

This function is independent of the way \texttt{R} marks encodings in character strings (see Encoding and stringi-encoding).

Value

Returns a logical vector. Its i-th element indicates whether the i-th string corresponds to a valid UTF-8 byte sequence.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of \texttt{stringi} at \url{https://stringi.gagolewski.com/}

Other encoding_detection: \texttt{about\_encoding}, \texttt{stri\_enc\_detect2()}, \texttt{stri\_enc\_detect()}, \texttt{stri\_enc\_isascii()}, \texttt{stri\_enc\_isutf16be()}

Examples

\texttt{stri\_enc\_isutf8(letters[1:3])}
\texttt{stri\_enc\_isutf8(\texttt{/quotesingle.Var\u0105\u0104/quotesingle.Var})}
\texttt{stri\_enc\_isutf8(\texttt{/quotesingle.Var\u1234\u0222/quotesingle.Var})}
**stri_enc_list**

---

### Description

Gives the list of encodings that are supported by ICU.

### Usage

```r
stri_enc_list(simplify = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

- **simplify**
  - single logical value; return a character vector or a list of character vectors?

### Details

Apart from given encoding identifiers and their aliases, some other specifiers might additionally be available. This is due to the fact that ICU tries to normalize converter names. For instance, `UTF8` is also valid, see stringi-encoding for more information.

### Value

If `simplify` is `FALSE`, a list of character vectors is returned. Each list element represents a unique character encoding. The name attribute gives the ICU Canonical Name of an encoding family. The elements (character vectors) are its aliases.

If `simplify` is `TRUE` (the default), then the resulting list is coerced to a character vector and sorted, and returned with removed duplicated entries.

### Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

### See Also

- The official online manual of stringi at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)
- Other encoding_management: `about_encoding, stri_enc_info(), stri_enc_mark(), stri_enc_set()`

### Examples

```r
stri_enc_list()
stri_enc_list(FALSE)
```
stri_enc_mark  
Get Declared Encodings of Each String

Description
Reads declared encodings for each string in a character vector as seen by stringi.

Usage
stri_enc_mark(str)

Arguments
str  character vector or an object coercible to a character vector

Details
According to Encoding, R has a simple encoding marking mechanism: strings can be declared to be in latin1, UTF-8 or bytes.

Moreover, we may check (via the R/C API) whether a string is in ASCII (R assumes that this holds if and only if all bytes in a string are not greater than 127, so there is an implicit assumption that your platform uses an encoding that extends ASCII) or in the system’s default (a.k.a. unknown in Encoding) encoding.

Intuitively, the default encoding should be equivalent to the one you use on stdin (e.g., your ‘keyboard’). In stringi we assume that such an encoding is equivalent to the one returned by stri_enc_get. It is automatically detected by ICU to match – by default – the encoding part of the LC_CTYPE category as given by Sys.getlocale.

Value
Returns a character vector of the same length as str. Unlike in the Encoding function, here the possible encodings are: ASCII, latin1, bytes, native, and UTF-8. Additionally, missing values are handled properly.

This gives exactly the same data that is used by all the functions in stringi to re-encode their inputs.

Author(s)
Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also
The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/
Other encoding_management: about_encoding, stri_enc_info(), stri_enc_list(), stri_enc_set()
**stri_enc_set**

*Set or Get Default Character Encoding in stringi*

**Description**

**stri_enc_set** sets the encoding used to re-encode strings internally (i.e., by R) declared to be in native encoding, see `stringi-encoding` and `stri_enc_mark`. **stri_enc_get** returns the currently used default encoding.

**Usage**

```r
stri_enc_set(enc)
stri_enc_get()
```

**Arguments**

- **enc**: single string; character encoding name, see `stri_enc_list` for the list of supported encodings.

**Details**

**stri_enc_get** is the same as `stri_enc_info(NULL)$Name.friendly`. Note that changing the default encoding may have undesired consequences. Unless you are an expert user and you know what you are doing, **stri_enc_set** should only be used if **ICU** fails to detect your system’s encoding correctly (while testing `stringi` we only encountered such a situation on a very old Solaris machine). Note that **ICU** tries to match the encoding part of the **LC_CTYPE** category as given by `Sys.getlocale`.

If you set a default encoding that is neither a superset of ASCII, nor an 8-bit encoding, a warning will be generated, see `stringi-encoding` for discussion.

**stri_enc_set** has no effect if the system **ICU** assumes that the default charset is always UTF-8 (i.e., where the internal `U_CHARSET_IS_UTF8` is defined and set to 1), see `stri_info`.

**Value**

- **stri_enc_set** returns a string with previously used character encoding, invisibly.
- **stri_enc_get** returns a string with current default character encoding.

**Author(s)**

- Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

- The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)
- Other encoding management: `about_encoding`, `stri_enc_info()`, `stri_enc_list()`, `stri_enc_mark()`
**stri_enc_toascii**  *Convert To ASCII*

**Description**

This function converts input strings to ASCII, i.e., to character strings consisting of bytes not greater than 127.

**Usage**

```r
stri_enc_toascii(str)
```

**Arguments**

- `str` a character vector to be converted

**Details**

All code points greater than 127 are replaced with the ASCII SUBSTITUTE CHARACTER (0x1A). R encoding declarations are always used to determine which encoding is assumed for each input, see `stri_enc_mark`. If ill-formed byte sequences are found in UTF-8 byte streams, a warning is generated.

A bytes-marked string is assumed to be in an 8-bit encoding extending the ASCII map (a common assumption in R itself).

Note that the SUBSTITUTE CHARACTER (\x1a == \032) may be interpreted as the ASCII missing value for single characters.

**Value**

Returns a character vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

The official online manual of **stringi** at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other encoding conversion: `about_encoding`, `stri_enc_fromutf32()`, `stri_enc_tonative()`, `stri_enc_toutf32()`, `stri_enc_toutf8()`, `stri_encode()`
**stri_enc_tonative**  
*Convert Strings To Native Encoding*

Description

Converts character strings with declared encodings to the current native encoding.

Usage

`stri_enc_tonative(str)`

Arguments

- **str**: a character vector to be converted

Details

This function just calls `stri_encode(str, NULL, NULL)`. The current native encoding can be read with `stri_enc_get`. Character strings declared to be in bytes encoding will fail here.

Note that if working in a UTF-8 environment, resulting strings will be marked with UTF-8 and not native, see `stri_enc_mark`.

Value

Returns a character vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other encoding_conversion: `about_encoding`, `stri_enc_fromutf32()`, `stri_enc_toascii()`, `stri_enc_toutf32()`, `stri_enc_toutf8()`, `stri_encode()`
stri_enc_toutf32  Convert Strings To UTF-32

Description

UTF-32 is a 32-bit encoding where each Unicode code point corresponds to exactly one integer value. This function converts a character vector to a list of integer vectors so that, e.g., individual code points may be easily accessed, changed, etc.

Usage

stri_enc_toutf32(str)

Arguments

str  a character vector (or an object coercible to) to be converted

Details

See stri_enc_fromutf32 for a dual operation.

This function is roughly equivalent to a vectorized call to utf8ToInt(enc2utf8(str)). If you want a list of raw vectors on output, use stri_encode.

Unlike utf8ToInt, if ill-formed UTF-8 byte sequences are detected, a corresponding element is set to NULL and a warning is generated. To deal with such issues, use e.g., stri_enc_toutf8.

Value

Returns a list of integer vectors. Missing values are converted to NULLs.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other encoding_conversion: about_encoding, stri_enc_fromutf32(), stri_enc_toascii(), stri_enc_tonative(), stri_enc_toutf8(), stri_encode()


**stri_enc_toutf8**  
Convert Strings To UTF-8

---

**Description**

Converts character strings with declared marked encodings to UTF-8 strings.

**Usage**

`stri_enc_toutf8(str, is_unknown_8bit = FALSE, validate = FALSE)`

**Arguments**

- `str` a character vector to be converted
- `is_unknown_8bit` a single logical value, see Details
- `validate` a single logical value (can be `NA`), see Details

**Details**

If `is_unknown_8bit` is set to `FALSE` (the default), then R encoding marks are used, see `stri_enc_mark`. Bytes-marked strings will cause the function to fail.

If a string is in UTF-8 and has a byte order mark (BOM), then the BOM will be silently removed from the output string.

If the default encoding is UTF-8, see `stri_enc_get`, then strings marked with `native` are – for efficiency reasons – returned as-is, i.e., with unchanged markings. A similar behavior is observed when calling `enc2utf8`.

For `is_unknown_8bit=TRUE`, if a string is declared to be neither in ASCII nor in UTF-8, then all byte codes > 127 are replaced with the Unicode REPLACEMENT CHARACTER (\Ufffd). Note that the REPLACEMENT CHARACTER may be interpreted as Unicode missing value for single characters. Here a bytes-marked string is assumed to use an 8-bit encoding that extends the ASCII map.

What is more, setting `validate` to `TRUE` or `NA` in both cases validates the resulting UTF-8 byte stream. If `validate=TRUE`, then in case of any incorrect byte sequences, they will be replaced with the REPLACEMENT CHARACTER. This option may be used in a case where you want to fix an invalid UTF-8 byte sequence. For `NA`, a bogus string will be replaced with a missing value.

**Value**

Returns a character vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors
See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other encoding_conversion: `about_encoding`, `stri_enc_fromutf32()`, `stri_enc_toascii()`, `stri_enc_tonative()`, `stri_enc_toutf32()`, `stri_encode()`

---

**stri_escape_unicode**  
Escape Unicode Code Points

### Description

Escapes all Unicode (not ASCII-printable) code points.

### Usage

```
stri_escape_unicode(str)
```

### Arguments

- **str**: character vector

### Details

For non-printable and certain special (well-known, see also R man page `Quotes`) ASCII characters the following (also recognized in R) convention is used. We get `\a`, `\b`, `\t`, `\n`, `\v`, `\f`, `\r`, `"`, `'`, `\` or either `\uXXXX` (4 hex digits) or `\UXXXXXXXX` (8 hex digits) otherwise.

As usual, any input string is converted to Unicode before executing the escape process.

### Value

Returns a character vector.

### Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

### See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other escape: `stri_unescape_unicode()`

### Examples

```
stri_escape_unicode('a\u0105!')
```
Description

These functions extract all substrings matching a given pattern.

\texttt{stri_extract_all} extracts all the matches. \texttt{stri_extract_first} and \texttt{stri_extract_last} yield the first or the last matches, respectively.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
stri_extract_all(str, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass)

stri_extract_first(str, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass)

stri_extract_last(str, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass)

stri_extract(
  str,
  ..., 
  regex, 
  fixed, 
  coll, 
  charclass, 
  mode = c("first", "all", "last")
)

stri_extract_all_charclass(
  str,
  pattern, 
  merge = TRUE, 
  simplify = FALSE, 
  omit_no_match = FALSE
)

stri_extract_first_charclass(str, pattern)

stri_extract_last_charclass(str, pattern)

stri_extract_all_coll(
  str,
  pattern, 
  simplify = FALSE, 
  omit_no_match = FALSE, 
  ..., 
  opts_collator = NULL
\end{verbatim}
stri_extract_all

)

stri_extract_first_coll(str, pattern, ..., opts_collator = NULL)

stri_extract_last_coll(str, pattern, ..., opts_collator = NULL)

stri_extract_all_regex(
    str,
    pattern,
    simplify = FALSE,
    omit_no_match = FALSE,
    ..., 
    opts_regex = NULL
)

stri_extract_first_regex(str, pattern, ..., opts_regex = NULL)

stri_extract_last_regex(str, pattern, ..., opts_regex = NULL)

stri_extract_all_fixed(
    str,
    pattern,
    simplify = FALSE,
    omit_no_match = FALSE,
    ..., 
    opts_fixed = NULL
)

stri_extract_first_fixed(str, pattern, ..., opts_fixed = NULL)

stri_extract_last_fixed(str, pattern, ..., opts_fixed = NULL)

Arguments

str character vector; strings to search in

... supplementary arguments passed to the underlying functions, including additional settings for opts_collator, opts_regex, and so on

mode single string; one of: 'first' (the default), 'all', 'last'

pattern, regex, fixed, coll, charclass character vector; search patterns; for more details refer to stringi-search

merge single logical value; indicates whether consecutive pattern matches will be merged into one string; stri_extract_all_charclass only

simplify single logical value; if TRUE or NA, then a character matrix is returned; otherwise (the default), a list of character vectors is given, see Value; stri_extract_all_ only

omit_no_match single logical value; if FALSE, then a missing value will indicate that there was no match; stri_extract_all_ only
**stri_extract_all**

```r
opts_collator, opts_fixed, opts_regex
```
a named list to tune up the search engine’s settings; see `stri_opts_collator`, `stri_opts_fixed`, and `stri_opts_regex`, respectively; NULL for the defaults

**Details**

Vectorized over `str` and `pattern` (with recycling of the elements in the shorter vector if necessary). This allows to, for instance, search for one pattern in each given string, search for each pattern in one given string, and search for the i-th pattern within the i-th string.

Check out `stri_match` for the extraction of matches to individual regex capture groups.

`stri_extract`, `stri_extract_all`, `stri_extract_first`, and `stri_extract_last` are convenience functions. They merely call `stri_extract_*_*`, depending on the arguments used.

**Value**

For `stri_extract_all_*`, if `simplify=FALSE` (the default), then a list of character vectors is returned. Each list element represents the results of a different search scenario. If a pattern is not found and `omit_no_match=FALSE`, then a character vector of length 1 with single NA value will be generated.

Otherwise, i.e., if `simplify` is not FALSE, then `stri_list2matrix` with `byrow=TRUE` argument is called on the resulting object. In such a case, the function yields a character matrix with an appropriate number of rows (according to the length of `str`, `pattern`, etc.). Note that `stri_list2matrix`’s `fill` argument is set either to an empty string or NA, depending on whether `simplify` is TRUE or NA, respectively.

`stri_extract_first_*` and `stri_extract_last_*` return a character vector. A NA element indicates a no-match.

Note that `stri_extract_last_regex` searches from start to end, but skips overlapping matches, see the example below.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other search_extract: `about_search, stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_match_all()`

**Examples**

```r
stri_extract_all('XaaaaX', regex=c('\p{Ll}', '\p{Ll}+', '\p{Ll}{2,3}', '\p{Ll}{2,3}?'))
stri_extract_all('Bartolini', coll='i')
stri_extract_all('stringi is so good!', charclass='\p{Zs}') # all white-spaces

stri_extract_all_charclass(c('AbcdeFgHijK', 'abc', 'ABC'), '\p{Ll}')
stri_extract_all_charclass(c('AbcdeFgHijK', 'abc', 'ABC'), '\p{Ll}', merge=FALSE)
stri_extract_first_charclass('AaBbCc', '\p{Ll}')
stri_extract_last_charclass('AaBbCc', '\p{Ll}')
```
# Not run:
# emoji support available since ICU 57
stri_extract_all_charclass(stri_enc_fromutf32(32:55200), '\p{EMOJI}')

# (Not run)

stri_extract_all_coll(c('AaaaaaaA', 'AAAA'), 'a')
stri_extract_first_coll(c('Yyý', 'AAA'), 'y', strength=2, locale='sk_SK')
stri_extract_last_coll(c('Yyý', 'AAA'), 'y', strength=1, locale='sk.SK')
stri_extract_all_regex('XaaaaX', c('\p{Ll}', '\p{Ll}+', '\p{Ll}(2,3)', '\p{Ll}(2,3)?'))
stri_extract_first_regex('Xaaaa', c('\p{Ll}', '\p{Ll}+', '\p{Ll}(2,3)', '\p{Ll}(2,3)?'))
stri_extract_last_regex('Xaaaa', c('\p{Ll}', '\p{Ll}+', '\p{Ll}(2,3)', '\p{Ll}(2,3)?'))
stri_list2matrix(stri_extract_all_regex('XaaaaX', c('\p{Ll}', '\p{Ll}+')))
stri_extract_all_regex('XaaaaX', c('\p{Ll}', '\p{Ll}+'), simplify=TRUE)
stri_extract_all_regex('XaaaaX', c('\p{Ll}', '\p{Ll}+'), simplify=NA)
stri_extract_all_fixed('abaBAbA', 'Aba', case_insensitive=TRUE)
stri_extract_all_fixed('abaBAbA', 'Aba', case_insensitive=TRUE, overlap=TRUE)

# Searching for the last occurrence:
# Note the difference - regex searches left to right, with no overlaps.
stri_extract_last_fixed("agAGA", "aga", case_insensitive=TRUE)
stri_extract_last_regex("agAGA", "aga", case_insensitive=TRUE)

---

**stri_extract_all_boundaries**

*Extract Data Between Text Boundaries*

**Description**

These functions extract data between text boundaries.

**Usage**

```r
stri_extract_all_boundaries(
  str,
  simplify = FALSE,
  omit_no_match = FALSE,
  ...,
  opts_brkiter = NULL
)

stri_extract_last_boundaries(str, ..., opts_brkiter = NULL)

stri_extract_first_boundaries(str, ..., opts_brkiter = NULL)
```
stri_extract_all_boundaries

stri_extract_all_words(str, simplify = FALSE, omit_no_match = FALSE, locale = NULL)

stri_extract_first_words(str, locale = NULL)
stri_extract_last_words(str, locale = NULL)

Arguments

str character vector or an object coercible to simplify single logical value; if TRUE or NA, then a character matrix is returned; otherwise (the default), a list of character vectors is given, see Value omit_no_match single logical value; if FALSE, then a missing value will indicate that there are no words ... additional settings for opts_brkiter opts_brkiter a named list with ICU BreakIterator’s settings, see stri_opts_brkiter; NULL for the default break iterator, i.e., line_break locale NULL or ' ' for text boundary analysis following the conventions of the default locale, or a single string with locale identifier, see stringi-locale

Details

Vectorized over str.

For more information on text boundary analysis performed by ICU’s BreakIterator, see stringi-search-boundaries.

In case of stri_extract_*_words, just like in stri_count_words, ICU’s word BreakIterator iterator is used to locate the word boundaries, and all non-word characters (UBRK_WORD_NONE rule status) are ignored.

Value

For stri_extract_all_*, if simplify=FALSE (the default), then a list of character vectors is returned. Each string consists of a separate word. In case of omit_no_match=FALSE and if there are no words or if a string is missing, a single NA is provided on output.

Otherwise, stri_list2matrix with byrow=TRUE argument is called on the resulting object. In such a case, a character matrix with length(str) rows is returned. Note that stri_list2matrix’s fill argument is set to an empty string and NA, for simplify TRUE and NA, respectively.

For stri_extract_first_* and stri_extract_last_*, a character vector is returned. A NA element indicates a no-match.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors
See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other `search_extract`: `about_search, stri_extract_all(), stri_match_all()`

Other locale_sensitive: `%s<%(),.about_locale,.about_search_boundaries,.about_search_coll, stri_compare(),stri_count_boundaries(),stri_duplicate(),stri_enc_detect2(),stri_locate_all_boundaries(),stri_opts_collator(),stri_order(),stri_rank(),stri_sort_key(),stri_sort(),stri_split_boundaries(),stri_trans_tolower(),stri_unique(),stri_wrap()`

Other text_boundaries: `about_search_boundaries,.about_search,stri_count_boundaries(),stri_locate_all_boundaries(),stri_opts_brkiter(),stri_split_boundaries(),stri_split_lines(),stri_trans_tolower(),stri_wrap()`

Examples

```r
stri_extract_all_words('stringi: THE string processing package 123.48...')
```

---

### stri_flatten

**Flatten a String**

**Description**

Joins the elements of a character vector into one string.

**Usage**

```r
stri_flatten(str, collapse = "", na_empty = FALSE, omit_empty = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `str` a vector of strings to be coerced to character
- `collapse` a single string denoting the separator
- `na_empty` single logical value; should missing values in `str` be treated as empty strings (TRUE) or be omitted whatsoever (NA)?
- `omit_empty` single logical value; should empty strings in `str` be omitted?

**Details**

The `stri_flatten(str,collapse='XXX')` call is equivalent to `paste(str,collapse='XXX',sep='')`.

If you wish to use some more fancy (e.g., differing) separators between flattened strings, call `stri_join(str,separators,collapse='')`.

If `str` is not empty, then a single string is returned. If `collapse` has length > 1, then only the first string will be used.

**Value**

Returns a single string, i.e., a character vector of length 1.
Description

Gives the current default settings used by the ICU library.

Usage

stri_info(short = FALSE)

Arguments

short logical; whether or not the results should be given in a concise form; defaults to TRUE

Value

If short is TRUE, then a single string providing information on the default character encoding, locale, and Unicode as well as ICU version is returned.

Otherwise, a list with the following components is returned:

- Unicode.version – version of Unicode supported by the ICU library;
- ICU.version – ICU library version used;
- Locale – contains information on default locale, as returned by stri_locale_info;
- Charset.internal – fixed at c(‘UTF-8’, ‘UTF-16’);
- Charset.native – information on the default encoding, as returned by stri_enc_info;
- ICU.system – logical; TRUE indicates that the system ICU libs are used, otherwise ICU was built together with stringi;
- ICU.UTF8 – logical; TRUE if the internal U_CHARSET_IS_UTF8 flag is defined and set.

Examples

stri_flatten(LETTERS)
stri_flatten(LETTERS, collapse=’,’)
stri_flatten(stri_dup(letters[1:6], 1:3))
stri_flatten(c(NA, ‘’, ‘A’, ‘’, ‘B’, NA, ‘C’), collapse=’,’, na_empty=TRUE, omit_empty=TRUE)
stri_flatten(c(NA, ‘’, ‘A’, ‘’, ‘B’, NA, ‘C’), collapse=’,’, na_empty=NA)
stri_isempty

Determine if a String is of Length Zero

Description

This is the fastest way to find out whether the elements of a character vector are empty strings.

Usage

stri_isempty(str)

Arguments

str character vector or an object coercible to

Details

Missing values are handled properly.

Value

Returns a logical vector of the same length as str.

Examples

stri_isempty(letters[1:3])
stri_isempty(c(',', ' ', 'abc', '123', '\u0105\u0104'))
stri_isempty(character(1))
Description

These are the stringi's equivalents of the built-in paste function. stri_c and stri_paste are aliases for stri_join.

Usage

stri_join(..., sep = "", collapse = NULL, ignore_null = FALSE)
stri_c(..., sep = "", collapse = NULL, ignore_null = FALSE)
stri_paste(..., sep = "", collapse = NULL, ignore_null = FALSE)

Arguments

... character vectors (or objects coercible to character vectors) whose corresponding elements are to be concatenated
sep a single string; separates terms
collapse a single string or NULL; an optional results separator
ignore_null a single logical value; if TRUE, then empty vectors provided via ... are silently ignored

Details

Vectorized over each atomic vector in '...'.
Unless collapse is NULL, the result will be a single string. Otherwise, you get a character vector of length equal to the length of the longest argument.
If any of the arguments in '...' is a vector of length 0 (not to be confused with vectors of empty strings) and ignore_null is FALSE, then you will get a 0-length character vector in result.
If collapse or sep has length greater than 1, then only the first string will be used.
In case where there are missing values in any of the input vectors, NA is set to the corresponding element. Note that this behavior is different from paste, which treats missing values as ordinary strings like 'NA'. Moreover, as usual in stringi, the resulting strings are always in UTF-8.

Value

Returns a character vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors
See Also
The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/
Other join: %s+%, stri_dup(), stri_flatten(), stri_join_list()

Examples

stri_join(1:13, letters)
stri_join(1:13, letters, sep=',',)
stri_join(1:13, letters, collapse='; ')
stri_join(1:13, letters, sep=';', collapse='; ')
stri_join(c('abc', '123', 'xyz'), ###, 1:6, sep=';')
stri_join(c('abc', '123', 'xyz'), ###, 1:6, sep=';', collapse='; ')

stri_join_list
Concatenate Strings in a List

Description
These functions concatenate all the strings in each character vector in a given list. stri_c_list and stri_paste_list are aliases for stri_join_list.

Usage

stri_join_list(x, sep = "", collapse = NULL)
stri_c_list(x, sep = "", collapse = NULL)
stri_paste_list(x, sep = "", collapse = NULL)

Arguments

x a list consisting of character vectors
sep a single string; separates strings in each of the character vectors in x
collapse a single string or NULL; an optional results separator

Details
Unless collapse is NULL, the result will be a single string. Otherwise, you get a character vector of length equal to the length of x.
Vectors in x of length 0 are silently ignored.
If collapse or sep has length greater than 1, then only the first string will be used.

Value
Returns a character vector.
**stri_length**

**Count the Number of Code Points**

**Description**

This function returns the number of code points in each string.

**Usage**

```
stri_length(str)
```

**Arguments**

- `str` character vector or an object coercible to
Details

Note that the number of code points is not the same as the ‘width’ of the string when printed on the console.

If a given string is in UTF-8 and has not been properly normalized (e.g., by stri_trans_nfc), the returned counts may sometimes be misleading. See stri_count_boundaries for a method to count Unicode characters. Moreover, if an incorrect UTF-8 byte sequence is detected, then a warning is generated and the corresponding output element is set to NA, see also stri_enc_toutf8 for a method to deal with such cases.

Missing values are handled properly. For ‘byte’ encodings we get, as usual, an error.

Value

Returns an integer vector of the same length as str.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other length: %s%%(), stri_isempty(), stri_numbytes(), stri_pad_both(), stri_sprintf(), stri_width()

Examples

stri_length(LETTERS)
stri_length(c('abc', '123', '\u0105\u0104'))
stri_length('\u0105') # length is one, but...
stri_numbytes('\u0105') # 2 bytes are used
stri_numbytes(stri_trans_nfkd('\u0105')) # 3 bytes here but...
stri_length(stri_trans_nfkd('\u0105')) # ...two code points (!)
stri_count_boundaries(stri_trans_nfkd('\u0105'), type='character') # ...and one Unicode character
**Usage**

```r
stri_list2matrix(
  x,
  byrow = FALSE,
  fill = NA_character_,
  n_min = 0,
  by_row = byrow
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: a list of atomic vectors
- `byrow`: a single logical value; should the resulting matrix be transposed?
- `fill`: a single string, see Details
- `n_min`: a single integer value; minimal number of rows (byrow==FALSE) or columns (otherwise) in the resulting matrix
- `by_row`: alias of `byrow`

**Details**

This function is similar to the built-in `simplify2array` function. However, it always returns a character matrix, even if each element in `x` is of length 1 or if elements in `x` are not of the same lengths. Moreover, the elements in `x` are always coerced to character vectors.

If `byrow` is `FALSE`, then a matrix with `length(x)` columns is returned. The number of rows is the length of the longest vector in `x`, but no less than `n_min`. Basically, we have `result[i,j] == x[[j]][i]` if `i <= length(x[[j]])` and `result[i,j] == fill` otherwise, see Examples.

If `byrow` is `TRUE`, then the resulting matrix is a transposition of the above-described one.

This function may be useful, e.g., in connection with `stri_split` and `stri_extract_all`.

**Value**

Returns a character matrix.

**Author(s)**

- Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other util: `stri_na2empty()`, `stri_remove_empty()`, `stri_replace_na()`
Examples

simplify2array(list(c('a', 'b'), c('c', 'd'), c('e', 'f')))
stri_list2matrix(list(c('a', 'b'), c('c', 'd'), c('e', 'f')))
stri_list2matrix(list(c('a', 'b'), c('c', 'd'), c('e', 'f')), byrow=TRUE)

simplify2array(list('a', c('b', 'c')))
stri_list2matrix(list('a', c('b', 'c')))
stri_list2matrix(list('a', c('b', 'c')), fill='')
stri_list2matrix(list('a', c('b', 'c')), fill='', n_min=5)

---

**stri_locale_info**

### Query Given Locale

**Description**

Provides some basic information on a given locale identifier.

**Usage**

```r
stri_locale_info(locale = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `locale` NULL or '' for default locale, or a single string with locale identifier.

**Details**

With this function you may obtain some basic information on any provided locale identifier, even if it is unsupported by ICU or if you pass a malformed locale identifier (the one that is not, e.g., of the form Language_Country). See stringi-locale for discussion.

This function does not do anything really complicated. In many cases it is similar to a call to `as.list(stri_split_fixed(locale, '_', 3L)[[1]])`, with locale case mapped. It may be used, however, to get insight on how ICU understands a given locale identifier.

**Value**

Returns a list with the following named character strings: Language, Country, Variant, and Name, being their underscore separated combination.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

The official online manual of stringi at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other locale management: about_locale, stri_locale_list(), stri_locale_set()
Examples

    stri_locale_info('pl_PL')
    stri_locale_info('Pl_pl')  # the same result

---

**stri_locale_list**  
*List Available Locales*

**Description**

Creates a character vector with all available locale identifies.

**Usage**

    stri_locale_list()

**Details**

Note that some of the services may be unavailable in some locales. Querying for locale-specific services is always performed during the resource request.

See stringi-locale for more information.

**Value**

Returns a character vector with locale identifiers that are known to ICU.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/  
Other locale_management: about_locale, stri_locale_info(), stri_locale_set()

**Examples**

    stri_locale_list()}
stri_locale_set changes the default locale for all the functions in the stringi package, i.e., establishes the meaning of the “NULL locale” argument of locale-sensitive functions. stri_locale_get gives the current default locale.

Usage

stri_locale_set(locale)
stri_locale_get()

Arguments

locale single string of the form Language, Language_Country, or Language_Country_Variant, e.g., 'en_US', see stri_locale_list.

Details

See stringi-locale for more information on the effect of changing the default locale.
stri_locale_get is the same as stri_locale_info(NULL)$Name.

Value

stri_locale_set returns a string with previously used locale, invisibly.
stri_locale_get returns a string of the form Language, Language_Country, or Language_Country_Variant, e.g., 'en_US'.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/
Other locale_management: about_locale, stri_locale_info(), stri_locale_list()

Examples

```r
## Not run:
oldloc <- stri_locale_set('pt_BR')
# ... some locale-dependent operations
# ... note that you may always modify a locale per-call
# ... changing the default locale is convenient if you perform
```
# ... many operations
stri_locale_set(oldloc) # restore the previous default locale

## End(Not run)

---

### `stri_locate_all` Locate Pattern Occurrences

#### Description

These functions find the indexes (positions) where there is a match to some pattern. The functions `stri_locate_all_*` locate all the matches. `stri_locate_first_*` and `stri_locate_last_*` give the first and the last matches, respectively.

#### Usage

```r
stri_locate_all(str, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass)
stri_locate_first(str, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass)
stri_locate_last(str, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass)
stri_locate(
  str,
  ..., 
  regex, 
  fixed,
  coll,
  charclass,
  mode = c("first", "all", "last")
)
stri_locate_all_charclass(
  str, 
  pattern,
  merge = TRUE,
  omit_no_match = FALSE,
  get_length = FALSE
)
stri_locate_first_charclass(str, pattern, get_length = FALSE)
stri_locate_last_charclass(str, pattern, get_length = FALSE)
stri_locate_all_coll(
  str, 
  pattern,
)```
omit_no_match = FALSE,
get_length = FALSE,
..., 
opts_collator = NULL)

stri_locate_first_coll(
  str,
  pattern,
  get_length = FALSE,
  ..., 
  opts_collator = NULL)

stri_locate_last_coll(
  str,
  pattern,
  get_length = FALSE,
  ..., 
  opts_collator = NULL)

stri_locate_all_regex(
  str,
  pattern,
  omit_no_match = FALSE,
  capture_groups = FALSE,
  get_length = FALSE,
  ..., 
  opts_regex = NULL)

stri_locate_first_regex(
  str,
  pattern,
  capture_groups = FALSE,
  get_length = FALSE,
  ..., 
  opts_regex = NULL)

stri_locate_last_regex(
  str,
  pattern,
  capture_groups = FALSE,
  get_length = FALSE,
  ..., 
  opts_regex = NULL)
Arguments

str character vector; strings to search in
...
 supplementary arguments passed to the underlying functions, including additional settings for opts_collator, opts_regex, opts_fixed, and so on
mode single string; one of: 'first' (the default), 'all', 'last'
pattern, regex, fixed, charclass character vector; search patterns; for more details refer to stringi-search
merge single logical value; indicates whether consecutive sequences of indexes in the resulting matrix should be merged; stri_locate_all_charclass only
omit_no_match single logical value; if TRUE, a no-match will be indicated by a matrix with 0 rows stri_locate_all_* only
get_length single logical value; if FALSE (default), generate from-to matrices; otherwise, output from-length ones
opts_collator, opts_fixed, opts_regex named list used to tune up the selected search engine’s settings; see stri_opts_collator, stri_opts_fixed, and stri_opts_regex, respectively; NULL for the defaults
capture_groups single logical value; whether positions of matches to parenthesized subexpressions should be returned too (as capture_groups attribute); stri_locate_*_regex only
Details

Vectorized over \texttt{str} and \texttt{pattern} (with recycling of the elements in the shorter vector if necessary). This allows to, for instance, search for one pattern in each string, search for each pattern in one string, and search for the \texttt{i}-th pattern within the \texttt{i}-th string.

The matches may be extracted by calling \texttt{stri_sub} or \texttt{stri_sub_all}. Alternatively, you may call \texttt{stri_extract} directly.

\texttt{stri_locate}, \texttt{stri_locate_all}, \texttt{stri_locate_first}, and \texttt{stri_locate_last} are convenience functions. They just call \texttt{stri_locate\_\_\*}, depending on the arguments used.

Value

For \texttt{stri_locate\_all\_\*}, a list of integer matrices is returned. Each list element represents the results of a separate search scenario. The first column gives the start positions of the matches, and the second column gives the end positions. Moreover, two \texttt{NA}s in a row denote \texttt{NA} arguments or a no-match (the latter only if \texttt{omit_no_match} is \texttt{FALSE}).

\texttt{stri_locate\_first\_\*} and \texttt{stri_locate\_last\_\*} return an integer matrix with two columns, giving the start and end positions of the first or the last matches, respectively, and two \texttt{NA}s if and only if they are not found.

For \texttt{stri_locate\_\*\_regex}, if the match is of zero length, end will be one character less than start. Note that \texttt{stri_locate\_last\_regex} searches from start to end, but skips overlapping matches, see the example below.

Setting \texttt{get\_length=}\texttt{TRUE} results in the 2nd column representing the length of the match instead of the end position. In this case, negative length denotes a no-match.

If \texttt{capture\_groups=}\texttt{TRUE}, then the outputs are equipped with the \texttt{capture\_groups} attribute, which is a list of matrices giving the start-end positions of matches to parenthesized subexpressions. Similarly to \texttt{stri_match\_regex}, capture group names are extracted unless looking for first/last occurrences of many different patterns.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of \texttt{stringi} at \url{https://stringi.gagolewski.com/}

Other search\_locate: \texttt{about\_search}, \texttt{stri_locate\_all\_boundaries()}

Other indexing: \texttt{stri_locate\_all\_boundaries()}, \texttt{stri\_sub\_all()}, \texttt{stri\_sub()}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
stri_locate_all('stringi', fixed='i')

stri_locate_first_coll('hladn\u00fd', 'HLADNY', strength=1, locale='sk_SK')

stri_locate_all_regex(
  c('breakfast=eggs; lunch=pizza', 'breakfast=spam', 'no food here'),
  '(<?when>\\w+)=(<?what>\\w+)')
\end{verbatim}
str_locate_all_boundaries

**Locate Text Boundaries**

**Description**

These functions locate text boundaries (like character, word, line, or sentence boundaries). Use `str_locate_all_*` to locate all the matches. `str_locate_first_*` and `str_locate_last_*` give the first or the last matches, respectively.

**Usage**

```r
str_locate_all_boundaries(
  str,
  omit_no_match = FALSE,
  get_length = FALSE,
  ..., 
  opts_brkiter = NULL
)
```

```r
str_locate_last_boundaries(str, get_length = FALSE, ..., opts_brkiter = NULL)
```

```r
str_locate_first_boundaries(str, get_length = FALSE, ..., opts_brkiter = NULL)
```

```r
str_locate_all_words(
  str,
  omit_no_match = FALSE,
```
locale = NULL,
get_length = FALSE
)

stri_locate_last_words(str, locale = NULL, get_length = FALSE)
stri_locate_first_words(str, locale = NULL, get_length = FALSE)

Arguments

str character vector or an object coercible to
omit_no_match single logical value; if TRUE, a no-match will be indicated by a matrix with 0 rows stri_locate_all_* only
get_length single logical value; if FALSE (default), generate from-to matrices; otherwise, output from-length ones
... additional settings for opts_brkiter
opts_brkiter named list with ICU BreakIterator’s settings, see stri_opts_brkiter; NULL for default break iterator, i.e., line_break
locale NULL or '' for text boundary analysis following the conventions of the default locale, or a single string with locale identifier, see stringi-locale

Details

Vectorized over str.
For more information on text boundary analysis performed by ICU’s BreakIterator, see stringi-search-boundaries.
For stri_locate_*_words, just like in stri_extract_all_words and stri_count_words, ICU’s word BreakIterator iterator is used to locate the word boundaries, and all non-word characters (UBRK_WORD_NONE rule status) are ignored. This function is equivalent to a call to stri_locate_*_boundaries(str,type='word',skip_word_none=TRUE,locale=locale)

Value

stri_locate_all_* yields a list of length(str) integer matrices. stri_locate_first_* and stri_locate_last_* generate return an integer matrix. See stri_locate for more details.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/
Other search_locate: about_search, stri_locate_all()
Other indexing: stri_locate_all(), stri_sub_all(), stri_sub()
Other locale_sensitive: %s<%(), about_locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_coll, stri_compare(), stri_count_boundaries(), stri_duplicated(), stri_enc_detect2(), stri_extract_all_boundaries,
**stri_match_all**

*Extract Regex Pattern Matches, Together with Capture Groups*

**Description**

These functions extract substrings in `str` that match a given regex pattern. Additionally, they extract matches to every *capture group*, i.e., to all the sub-patterns given in round parentheses.

**Usage**

```r
stri_match_all(str, ..., regex)
stri_match_first(str, ..., regex)
stri_match_last(str, ..., regex)
stri_match(str, ..., regex, mode = c("first", "all", "last"))
stri_match_all_regex(
  str,
  pattern,
  omit_no_match = FALSE,
  cg_missing = NA_character_,
  ...
  opts_regex = NULL
)
stri_match_first_regex(
  str,
```
stri_match_all

```r
stri_match_all(
  str,
  pattern,
  cg_missing = NA_character_,
  ..., 
  opts_regex = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- `str` character vector; strings to search in
- `...` supplementary arguments passed to the underlying functions, including additional settings for `opts_regex`
- `mode` single string; one of: 'first' (the default), 'all', 'last'
- `pattern, regex` character vector; search patterns; for more details refer to `stringi-search`
- `omit_no_match` single logical value; if `FALSE`, then a row with missing values will indicate that there was no match; `stri_match_all_*` only
- `cg_missing` single string to be used if a capture group match is unavailable
- `opts_regex` a named list with ICU Regex settings, see `stri_opts_regex`; NULL for default settings

**Details**

Vectorized over `str` and `pattern` (with recycling of the elements in the shorter vector if necessary). This allows to, for instance, search for one pattern in each given string, search for each pattern in one given string, and search for the `i`-th pattern within the `i`-th string.

If no pattern match is detected and `omit_no_match=FALSE`, then NAs are included in the resulting matrix (matrices), see Examples.

`stri_match, stri_match_all, stri_match_first, and stri_match_last` are convenience functions. They merely call `stri_match_*_regex` and are provided for consistency with other string searching functions’ wrappers, see, among others, `stri_extract`.

**Value**

For `stri_match_all_*`, a list of character matrices is returned. Each list element represents the results of a different search scenario.

For `stri_match_first_*` and `stri_match_last_*` a character matrix is returned. Each row corresponds to a different search result.

The first matrix column gives the whole match. The second one corresponds to the first capture group, the third – the second capture group, and so on.
If regular expressions feature a named capture group, the matrix columns will be named accordingly. However, for `stri_match_first*` and `stri_match_last*` this will only be the case if there is a single pattern.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other search_extract: `about_search`, `stri_extract_all_boundaries()`, `stri_extract_all()

Examples

```r
stri_match_all_regex('[breakfast=eggs, lunch=pizza, dessert=icecream', 
  '([^\w]+)=([^\w]+)')
stri_match_all_regex(c('[breakfast=eggs', 'lunch=pizza', 'no food here'), 
  '([^\w]+)=([^\w]+)')
stri_match_all_regex(c('[breakfast=eggs;lunch=pizza', 
  'breakfast=bacon;lunch=spaghetti', 'no food here'), 
  '(\w+)=([^\w]+)')
stri_match_all_regex(c('[breakfast=eggs;lunch=pizza', 
  'breakfast=bacon;lunch=spaghetti', 'no food here'), 
  '(?<when>\w+)=(?<what>\w+)')  # named capture groups

stri_match_first_regex(c('[breakfast=eggs;lunch=pizza', 
  'breakfast=bacon;lunch=spaghetti', 'no food here'), 
  '(\w+)=([^\w]+)')

stri_match_last_regex(c('[breakfast=eggs;lunch=pizza', 
  'breakfast=bacon;lunch=spaghetti', 'no food here'), 
  '(\w+)=([^\w]+)')

stri_match_first_regex(c('[abcd', ':abcd', ':abcd:', ':abcd:], 
  '([^:]*)(:)?$')

stri_match_first_regex(c('[abcd', ':abcd', ':abcd:', ':abcd:], 
  '([^:]*)(:)?$', cg_missing='')

# Match all the pattern of the form XYX, including overlapping matches:
stri_match_all_regex('[ACAGACTTTTAGATAGAGA', 
  '(?=((\[ACGT\])\[ACGT\]\2))')

# Compare the above to:
stri_extract_all_regex('[ACAGACTTTTAGATAGAGA', 
  '\[ACGT\]\1', \[1\], 2]
```

---

**stri_na2empty**

_Replace NAs with Empty Strings_

Description

This function replaces all missing values with empty strings. See `stri_replace_na` for a generalization.
Usage

stri_na2empty(x)

Arguments

x a character vector

Value

Returns a character vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other utils: stri_list2matrix(), stri_remove_empty(), stri_replace_na()

Examples

stri_na2empty(c('a', NA, '', 'b'))

---

**str**i**_**numbytes  **Count the Number of Bytes**

Description

Counts the number of bytes needed to store each string in the computer's memory.

Usage

stri_numbytes(str)

Arguments

str character vector or an object coercible to
Details

Often, this is not the function you would normally use in your string processing activities. See \texttt{stri_length} instead.

For 8-bit encoded strings, this is the same as \texttt{stri_length}. For UTF-8 strings, the returned values may be greater than the number of code points, as UTF-8 is not a fixed-byte encoding: one code point may be encoded by 1-4 bytes (according to the current Unicode standard).

Missing values are handled properly.

The strings do not need to be re-encoded to perform this operation.

The returned values do not include the trailing NUL bytes, which are used internally to mark the end of string data (in C).

Value

Returns an integer vector of the same length as \texttt{str}.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of \texttt{stringi} at \url{https://stringi.gagolewski.com/}

Other length: \texttt{\%s\%s()}, \texttt{stri_isempty()}, \texttt{stri_length()}, \texttt{stri_pad_both()}, \texttt{stri_sprintf()}, \texttt{stri_width()}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
stri_numbytes(letters)
stri_numbytes(c('abc', '123', '\u0105\u0104'))

## Not run:
# this used to fail on Windows, where there were no native support
# for 4-bytes Unicode characters; see, however, stri_unescape_unicode():
stri_numbytes('\U001F600') # compare stri_length('\U001F600')

## End(Not run)
\end{verbatim}

\section*{stri_opts_brkiter \hspace{1cm} \textit{Generate a List with BreakIterator Settings}}

\begin{description}
\item[Description]
A convenience function to tune the \texttt{ICU} BreakIterator’s behavior in some text boundary analysis functions, see \texttt{stringi-search-boundaries}.
\end{description}
Usage

```r
stri_opts_brkiter(
  type,
  locale,
  skip_word_none,
  skip_word_number,
  skip_word_letter,
  skip_word_kana,
  skip_word_ideo,
  skip_line_soft,
  skip_line_hard,
  skip_sentence_term,
  skip_sentence_sep,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **type**: single string; either the break iterator type, one of character, line_break, sentence, word, or a custom set of ICU break iteration rules; see `stringi-search-boundaries`
- **locale**: single string, NULL or '' for default locale
- **skip_word_none**: logical; perform no action for 'words' that do not fit into any other categories
- **skip_word_number**: logical; perform no action for words that appear to be numbers
- **skip_word_letter**: logical; perform no action for words that contain letters, excluding hiragana, katakana, or ideographic characters
- **skip_word_kana**: logical; perform no action for words containing kana characters
- **skip_word_ideo**: logical; perform no action for words containing ideographic characters
- **skip_line_soft**: logical; perform no action for soft line breaks, i.e., positions where a line break is acceptable but not required
- **skip_line_hard**: logical; perform no action for hard, or mandatory line breaks
- **skip_sentence_term**: logical; perform no action for sentences ending with a sentence terminator ('.', ',', '?', '!'), possibly followed by a hard separator (CR, LF, PS, etc.)
- **skip_sentence_sep**: logical; perform no action for sentences that do not contain an ending sentence terminator, but are ended by a hard separator or end of input
- **...**: [DEPRECATED] any other arguments passed to this function generate a warning; this argument will be removed in the future

Details

The `skip_*` family of settings may be used to prevent performing any special actions on particular types of text boundaries, e.g., in case of the `stri_locate_all_boundaries` and `stri_split_boundaries` functions.
Note that custom break iterator rules (advanced users only) should be specified as a single string. For a detailed description of the syntax of RBBI rules, please refer to the ICU User Guide on Boundary Analysis.

Value

Returns a named list object. Omitted skip_* values act as they have been set to FALSE.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References

ubrk. h*File Reference* – ICU4C API Documentation, [https://unicode-org.github.io/icu-docs/apidoc/dev/icu4c/ubrk_8h.html](https://unicode-org.github.io/icu-docs/apidoc/dev/icu4c/ubrk_8h.html)


See Also

The official online manual of stringi at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other text_boundaries: about_search_boundaries, about_search, stri_count_boundaries(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_split_lines(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_wrap()

---

**stri_opts_collator**

*Generate a List with Collator Settings*

**Description**

A convenience function to tune the ICU Collator’s behavior, e.g., in stri_compare, stri_order, stri_unique, stri_duplicated, as well as stri_detect_coll and other stringi-search-coll functions.

**Usage**

```r
stri_opts_collator(
  locale = NULL,
  strength = 3L,
  alternate_shifted = FALSE,
  french = FALSE,
  uppercase_first = NA,
  case_level = FALSE,
  normalization = FALSE,
  normalisation = normalization,
  numeric = FALSE,
  ...
)```
"]

stri_coll(
    locale = NULL,
    strength = 3L,
    alternate_shifted = FALSE,
    french = FALSE,
    uppercase_first = NA,
    case_level = FALSE,
    normalization = FALSE,
    normalisation = normalization,
    numeric = FALSE,
    ...
)

Arguments

locale single string, `NULL` or `'` for default locale
strength single integer in `{1,2,3,4}`, which defines collation strength; 1 for the most permissive collation rules, 4 for the strictest ones
alternate_shifted single logical value; `FALSE` treats all the code points with non-ignorable primary weights in the same way, `TRUE` causes code points with primary weights that are equal or below the variable top value to be ignored on primary level and moved to the quaternary level
french single logical value; used in Canadian French; `TRUE` results in secondary weights being considered backwards
uppercase_first single logical value; `NA` orders upper and lower case letters in accordance to their tertiary weights, `TRUE` forces upper case letters to sort before lower case letters, `FALSE` does the opposite
case_level single logical value; controls whether an extra case level (positioned before the third level) is generated or not
normalization single logical value; if `TRUE`, then incremental check is performed to see whether the input data is in the FCD form. If the data is not in the FCD form, incremental NFD normalization is performed
normalisation alias of `normalization`
numeric single logical value; when turned on, this attribute generates a collation key for the numeric value of substrings of digits; this is a way to get `'100'` to sort AFTER `'2'`

[DEPRECATED] any other arguments passed to this function generate a warning; this argument will be removed in the future

Details

**ICU**’s `collator` performs a locale-aware, natural-language alike string comparison. This is a more reliable way of establishing relationships between strings than the one provided by base `R`, and definitely one that is more complex and appropriate than ordinary bytewise comparison.
**stri_opts_fixed**

Generate a List with Fixed Pattern Search Engine’s Settings

**Description**

A convenience function used to tune up the behavior of stri_*_fixed functions, see stringi-search-fixed.

**Usage**

```r
stri_opts_fixed(caseInsensitive = FALSE, overlap = FALSE, ...)
```

**Value**

Returns a named list object; missing settings are left with default values.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**References**


icu::Collator Class Reference – ICU4C API Documentation, [https://unicode-org.github.io/icu-docs/apidoc/dev/icu4c/classicu_1_1Collator.html](https://unicode-org.github.io/icu-docs/apidoc/dev/icu4c/classicu_1_1Collator.html)

**See Also**

The official online manual of stringi at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other locale_sensitive: %s<%(), about_locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_coll, stri_compare(), stri_count_boundaries(), stri_duplicated(), stri_enc_detect2(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_order(), stri_rank(), stri_sort_key(), stri_sort(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_unique(), stri_wrap()

Other search_coll: about_search_coll, about_search

**Examples**

```r
stri_cmp('number100', 'number2')
stri_cmp('number100', 'number2', opts_collator=stri_opts_collator(numeric=TRUE))
stri_cmp('number100', 'number2', numeric=TRUE) # equivalent
stri_cmp('above mentioned', 'above-mentioned')
stri_cmp('above mentioned', 'above-mentioned', alternate_shifted=TRUE)
```


### Arguments

- **case_insensitive**
  - logical; enable simple case insensitive matching
- **overlap**
  - logical; enable overlapping matches’ detection
- ...  
  [DEPRECATED] any other arguments passed to this function generate a warning; this argument will be removed in the future

### Details

Case-insensitive matching uses a simple, single-code point case mapping (via ICU’s `u_toupper()` function). Full case mappings should be used whenever possible because they produce better results by working on whole strings. They also take into account the string context and the language, see `stringi-search-coll`.

Searching for overlapping pattern matches is available in `stri_extract_all_fixed`, `stri_locate_all_fixed`, and `stri_count_fixed` functions.

### Value

Returns a named list object.

### Author(s)

- Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

### References


### See Also

- The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)
- Other search_fixed: `about_search_fixed`, `about_search`

### Examples

```r
stri_detect_fixed('ala', 'ALA')  # case-sensitive by default
stri_detect_fixed('ala', 'ALA', opts_fixed=stri_opts_fixed(case_insensitive=TRUE))
stri_detect_fixed('ala', 'ALA', case_insensitive=TRUE)  # equivalent
```
Description
A convenience function to tune the ICU regular expressions matcher’s behavior, e.g., in `stri_count_regex` and other `stringi-search-regex` functions.

Usage

```r
stri_opts_regex(
    case_insensitive,
    comments,
    dotall,
    dot_all = dotall,
    literal,
    multiline,
    multi_line = multiline,
    unix_lines,
    uword,
    error_on_unknown_escapes,
    time_limit = 0L,
    stack_limit = 0L,
    ...
)
```

Arguments

- `case_insensitive` logical; enables case insensitive matching [regex flag (?i)]
- `comments` logical; allows white space and comments within patterns [regex flag (?x)]
- `dotall` logical; if set, ‘.’ matches line terminators, otherwise matching of ‘.’ stops at a line end [regex flag (?s)]
- `dot_all` alias of `dotall`
- `literal` logical; if set, treat the entire pattern as a literal string: metacharacters or escape sequences in the input sequence will be given no special meaning; note that in most cases you would rather use the `stringi-search-fixed` facilities in this case
- `multiline` logical; controls the behavior of ‘$’ and ‘^’. If set, recognize line terminators within a string, otherwise, match only at start and end of input string [regex flag (?m)]
- `multi_line` alias of `multiline`
- `unix_lines` logical; Unix-only line endings; when enabled, only U+000a is recognized as a line ending by ‘.’, ‘$’, and ‘^’.
uword logical; Unicode word boundaries; if set, uses the Unicode TR 29 definition of word boundaries; warning: Unicode word boundaries are quite different from traditional regex word boundaries. [regex flag (?w)] See https://unicode.org/reports/tr29/#Word_Boundaries

error_on_unknown_escapes logical; whether to generate an error on unrecognized backslash escapes; if set, fail with an error on patterns that contain backslash-escaped ASCII letters without a known special meaning; otherwise, these escaped letters represent themselves

time_limit integer; processing time limit, in ~milliseconds (but not precisely so, depends on the CPU speed), for match operations; setting a limit is desirable if poorly written regexes are expected on input; 0 for no limit

stack_limit integer; maximal size, in bytes, of the heap storage available for the match backtracking stack; setting a limit is desirable if poorly written regexes are expected on input; 0 for no limit

... [DEPRECATED] any other arguments passed to this function generate a warning; this argument will be removed in the future

Details

Note that some regex settings may be changed using ICU regex flags inside regexes. For example, '\(?!pattern' performs a case-insensitive match of a given pattern, see the ICU User Guide entry on Regular Expressions in the References section or stringi-search-regex.

Value

Returns a named list object; missing settings are left with default values.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References


See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other search_regex: about_search_regex, about_search
**Examples**

```
stri_detect_regex('ala', 'ALA') # case-sensitive by default
stri_detect_regex('ala', 'ALA', opts_regex=stri_opts_regex(caseInsensitive=TRUE))
stri_detect_regex('ala', 'ALA', caseInsensitive=TRUE) # equivalent
stri_detect_regex('ala', '(?i)ALA') # equivalent
```

**Description**

This function finds a permutation which rearranges the strings in a given character vector into the ascending or descending locale-dependent lexicographic order.

**Usage**

```
stri_order(str, decreasing = FALSE, na_last = TRUE, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **str**: a character vector
- **decreasing**: a single logical value; should the sort order be nondecreasing (FALSE, default) or nonincreasing (TRUE)?
- **na_last**: a single logical value; controls the treatment of NAs in str. If TRUE, then missing values in str are put at the end; if FALSE, they are put at the beginning; if NA, then they are removed from the output
- **...**: additional settings for opts_collator
- **opts_collator**: a named list with ICU Collator’s options, see `stri_opts_collator`, NULL for default collation options

**Details**

For more information on ICU’s Collator and how to tune it up in stringi, refer to `stri_opts_collator`.

As usual in stringi, non-character inputs are coerced to strings, see an example below for a somewhat non-intuitive behavior of lexicographic sorting on numeric inputs.

This function uses a stable sort algorithm (STL’s stable_sort), which performs up to $N \ast \log^2(N)$ element comparisons, where $N$ is the length of str.

For ordering with regards to multiple criteria (such as sorting data frames by more than 1 column), see `stri_rank`.

**Value**

The function yields an integer vector that gives the sort order.
Author(s)
Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References

See Also
The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/
Other locale_sensitive: %s<%(, about_locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_coll, stri_compare(), stri_count_boundaries(), stri_duplicated(), stri_enc_detect2(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_collator(), stri_rank(), stri_sort_key(), stri_sort(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_unique(), stri_wrap()

Examples
stri_order(c('hladny', 'chladny'), locale='pl_PL')
stri_order(c('hladny', 'chladny'), locale='sk_SK')
stri_order(c(1, 100, 2, 101, 11, 10))
stri_order(c(1, 100, 2, 101, 11, 10), numeric=TRUE)

-----------------------------
stri_pad_both  Pad (Center/Left/Right Align) a String
-----------------------------

Description
Add multiple pad characters at the given side(s) of each string so that each output string is of total width of at least width. These functions may be used to center or left/right-align each string.

Usage
stri_pad_both(
  str,
  width = floor(0.9 * getOption("width")),
  pad = " ",
  use_length = FALSE
)
stri_pad_left(
  str,
  width = floor(0.9 * getOption("width")),
  pad = " ",
  use_length = FALSE
)
```
stri_pad_right(
  str,
  width = floor(0.9 * getOption("width")),
  pad = " ",
  use_length = FALSE
)

stri_pad(
  str,
  width = floor(0.9 * getOption("width")),
  side = c("left", "right", "both"),
  pad = " ",
  use_length = FALSE
)

Arguments

str character vector
width integer vector giving minimal output string lengths
pad character vector giving padding code points
use_length single logical value; should the number of code points be used instead of the
      total code point width (see stri_width)?
side [stri_pad only] single character string; sides on which padding character is
      added (left (default), right, or both)

Details

Vectorized over str, width, and pad. Each string in pad should consist of a code points of total
      width equal to 1 or, if use_length is TRUE, exactly one code point.

stri_pad is a convenience function, which dispatches to stri_pad_.*.

Note that Unicode code points may have various widths when printed on the console and that, by
      default, the function takes that into account. By changing the state of the use_length argument,
this function starts acting like each code point was of width 1. This feature should rather be used
      with text in Latin script.

See stri_trim_left (among others) for reverse operation. Also check out stri_wrap for line
      wrapping.

Value

These functions return a character vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors
stri_rand_lipsum

Description
Generates (pseudo)random *lorem ipsum* text consisting of a given number of text paragraphs.

Usage
stri_rand_lipsum(n_paragraphs, start_lipsum = TRUE, nparagraphs = n_paragraphs)

Arguments

- **n_paragraphs**: single integer, number of paragraphs to generate
- **start_lipsum**: single logical value; should the resulting text start with *Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet*?
- **nparagraphs**: deprecated alias of n_paragraphs

Details

*Lorem ipsum* is a dummy text often used as a source of data for string processing and displaying/layouting exercises.

The current implementation is very simple: words are selected randomly from a Zipf distribution (based on a set of ca. 190 predefined Latin words). The number of words per sentence and sentences per paragraph follows a discretized, truncated normal distribution. No Markov chain modeling, just i.i.d. word selection.

Value

Returns a character vector of length n_paragraphs.
**stri_rand_shuffle**

**Description**

Generates a (pseudo)random permutation of the code points in each string.

**Usage**

```r
stri_rand_shuffle(str)
```

**Arguments**

- `str` character vector

**Details**

This operation may result in non-Unicode-normalized strings and may give peculiar outputs in case of bidirectional strings.

See also `stri_reverse` for reversing the order of code points.

**Value**

Returns a character vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors
See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/
Other random: stri_rand_lipsum(), stri_rand_strings()

Examples

```r
stri_rand_shuffle(c('abcdefg hi', '0123456789'))
# you can do better than this with stri_rand_strings:
stri_rand_shuffle(rep(stri_paste(letters, collapse=''), 10))
```

---

`stri_rand_strings`    *Generate Random Strings*

Description

Generates (pseudo)random strings of desired lengths.

Usage

```r
stri_rand_strings(n, length, pattern = "[A-Za-z0-9]")
```

Arguments

- `n`: single integer, number of observations
- `length`: integer vector, desired string lengths
- `pattern`: character vector specifying character classes to draw elements from, see stringi-search-charclass

Details

Vectorized over `length` and `pattern`. If length of `length` or `pattern` is greater than `n`, then redundant elements are ignored. Otherwise, these vectors are recycled if necessary.

This operation may result in non-Unicode-normalized strings and may give peculiar outputs for bidirectional strings.

Sampling of code points from the set specified by `pattern` is always done with replacement and each code point appears with equal probability.

Value

Returns a character vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors
See Also

The official online manual of **stringi** at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other random: `stri_rand_lipsum()`, `stri_rand_shuffle()`

Examples

```r
stri_rand_strings(5, 10) # 5 strings of length 10
stri_rand_strings(5, sample(1:10, 5, replace=TRUE)) # 5 strings of random lengths
stri_rand_strings(10, 5, `\p{script=latin}&\p{Ll}`) # small letters from the Latin script

# generate n random passwords of length in [8, 14]
# consisting of at least one digit, small and big ASCII letter:
# n <- 10
stri_rand_shuffle(stri_paste(
    stri_rand_strings(n, 1, '[0-9]'),
    stri_rand_strings(n, 1, '[a-z]'),
    stri_rand_strings(n, 1, '[A-Z]'),
    stri_rand_strings(n, sample(5:11, 5, replace=TRUE), '[a-zA-Z0-9]')
))
```

---

### stri_rank

#### Description

This function ranks each string in a character vector according to a locale-dependent lexicographic order. It is a portable replacement for the base `xtfrm` function.

#### Usage

```r
stri_rank(str, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
```

#### Arguments

- `str` a character vector
- `...` additional settings for `opts_collator`
- `opts_collator` a named list with **ICU** Collator's options, see `stri_opts_collator`, `NULL` for default collation options

#### Details

Missing values result in missing ranks and tied observations receive the same ranks (based on min).

For more information on **ICU**'s Collator and how to tune it up in `stringi`, refer to `stri_opts_collator`.

#### Value

The result is a vector of ranks corresponding to each string in `str`. 
stri_read_lines

**Read Text Lines from a Text File**

**Description**

Reads a text file in its entirety, re-encodes it, and splits it into text lines.

**Usage**

```r
stri_read_lines(con, encoding = NULL, fname = con, fallback_encoding = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `con` name of the output file or a connection object (opened in the binary mode)
- `encoding` single string; input encoding; `NULL` or `''` for the current default encoding.
- `fname` deprecated alias of `con`
- `fallback_encoding` deprecated argument, no longer used
Details

This aims to be a substitute for the \texttt{readLines} function, with the ability to re-encode the input file in a much more robust way, and split the text into lines with \texttt{stri_split_lines1} (which conforms with the Unicode guidelines for newline markers).

The function calls \texttt{stri_read_raw}, \texttt{stri_encode}, and \texttt{stri_split_lines1}, in this order.

Because of the way this function is currently implemented, maximal file size cannot exceed \textasciitilde 0.67 GB.

Value

Returns a character vector, each text line is a separate string. The output is always marked as UTF-8.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of \texttt{stringi} at \url{https://stringi.gagolewski.com/}

Other files: \texttt{stri_read_raw()}, \texttt{stri_write_lines()}

---

\texttt{stri_read_raw} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Read Text File as Raw}

Description

Reads a text file as-is, with no conversion or text line splitting.

Usage

\texttt{stri_read_raw(con, fname = con)}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{con} name of the output file or a connection object (opened in the binary mode)
  \item \texttt{fname} deprecated alias of \texttt{con}
\end{itemize}

Details

Once a text file is read into memory, encoding detection (see \texttt{stri_enc_detect}), conversion (see \texttt{stri_encode}), and/or splitting of text into lines (see \texttt{stri_split_lines1}) can be performed.

Value

Returns a vector of type \texttt{raw}. 
stri_remove_empty

**Description**

stri_remove_empty (alias stri_omit_empty) removes all empty strings from a character vector, and, if na_empty is TRUE, also gets rid of all missing values.
stri_remove_empty_na (alias stri_omit_empty_na) removes both empty strings and missing values.
stri_remove_na (alias stri_omit_na) returns a version of x with missing values removed.

**Usage**

stri_remove_empty(x, na_empty = FALSE)
stri_omit_empty(x, na_empty = FALSE)
stri_remove_empty_na(x)
stri_omit_empty_na(x)
stri_remove_na(x)
stri_omit_na(x)

**Arguments**

- x: a character vector
- na_empty: should missing values be treated as empty strings?

**Value**

Returns a character vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors
stri_replace_all

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/
Other utils: stri_list2matrix(), stri_na2empty(), stri_replace_na()

Examples

stri_remove_empty(stri_na2empty(c('a', NA, '', 'b')))
stri_remove_empty(c('a', NA, '', 'b'))
stri_remove_empty(c('a', NA, '', 'b'), TRUE)

stri_omit_empty_na(c('a', NA, '', 'b'))

stri_replace_all

Replace Pattern Occurrences

Description

These functions replace, with the given replacement string, every/first/last substring of the input that matches the specified pattern.

Usage

stri_replace_all(str, replacement, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass)
stri_replace_first(str, replacement, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass)
stri_replace_last(str, replacement, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass)
stri_replace(
  str,
  replacement,
  ...,                    
  regex,                 
  fixed,                 
  coll,                  
  charclass,             
  mode = c("first", "all", "last")
)
stri_replace_all_charclass(
  str,                   
  pattern,               
  replacement,           
  merge = FALSE,         
  vectorize_all = TRUE,  
  vectorise_all = vectorize_all
)
stri_replace_all

stri_replace_first_charclass(str, pattern, replacement)
stri_replace_last_charclass(str, pattern, replacement)
stri_replace_all_coll(
    str,
    pattern,
    replacement,
    vectorize_all = TRUE,
    vectorise_all = vectorize_all,
    ..., 
    opts_collator = NULL
)
stri_replace_first_coll(str, pattern, replacement, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
stri_replace_last_coll(str, pattern, replacement, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
stri_replace_all_fixed(
    str,
    pattern,
    replacement,
    vectorize_all = TRUE,
    vectorise_all = vectorize_all,
    ..., 
    opts_fixed = NULL
)
stri_replace_first_fixed(str, pattern, replacement, ..., opts_fixed = NULL)
stri_replace_last_fixed(str, pattern, replacement, ..., opts_fixed = NULL)
stri_replace_all_regex(
    str,
    pattern,
    replacement,
    vectorize_all = TRUE,
    vectorise_all = vectorize_all,
    ..., 
    opts_regex = NULL
)
stri_replace_first_regex(str, pattern, replacement, ..., opts_regex = NULL)
stri_replace_last_regex(str, pattern, replacement, ..., opts_regex = NULL)
**Arguments**

- `str` character vector; strings to search in
- `replacement` character vector with replacements for matched patterns
- `...` supplementary arguments passed to the underlying functions, including additional settings for `opts_collator`, `opts_regex`, `opts_fixed`, and so on
- `mode` single string; one of: 'first' (the default), 'all', 'last'
- `pattern, regex, fixed, charclass` character vector; search patterns; for more details refer to stringi-search
- `merge` single logical value; should consecutive matches be merged into one string; `stri_replace_all_charclass` only
- `vectorize_all` single logical value; should each occurrence of a pattern in every string be replaced by a corresponding replacement string; `stri_replace_all_*` only
- `vectorise_all` alias of `vectorize_all`
- `opts_collator, opts_fixed, opts_regex` a named list used to tune up the search engine's settings; see `stri_opts_collator`, `stri_opts_fixed`, and `stri_opts_regex`, respectively; NULL for the defaults

**Details**

By default, all the functions are vectorized over `str`, `pattern`, `replacement` (with recycling of the elements in the shorter vector if necessary). Input that is not part of any match is left unchanged; each match is replaced in the result by the replacement string.

However, for `stri_replace_all_*`, if `vectorize_all` is FALSE, then each substring matching any of the supplied patterns is replaced by a corresponding replacement string. In such a case, the vectorization is over `str`, and independently over `pattern` and `replacement`. In other words, this is equivalent to something like for (i in 1:npatterns) `str <- stri_replace_all(str, pattern[i], replacement[i])`

Note that you must set `length(pattern) >= length(replacement)`.

In case of `stri_replace_*_regex`, the replacement string may contain references to capture groups (in round parentheses). References are of the form $n$, where $n$ is the number of the capture group ($\$1$ denotes the first group). For the literal $\$, escape it with a backslash. Moreover, ${name}$ are used for named capture groups.

Note that `stri_replace_last_regex` searches from start to end, but skips overlapping matches, see the example below.

`stri_replace, stri_replace_all, stri_replace_first, and stri_replace_last` are convenience functions; they just call `stri_replace_*_*` variants, depending on the arguments used.

If you wish to remove white-spaces from the start or end of a string, see `stri_trim`.

**Value**

All the functions return a character vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors
See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other search_replace: `about_search`, `stri_replace_rstr()`, `stri_trim_both()`

Examples

```r
stri_replace_all_charclass('aaaa', '[a]', 'b', merge=c(TRUE, FALSE))
stri_replace_all_charclass('a\nb\tc d', '\p{WHITE_SPACE}', ' ')
stri_replace_all_charclass('a\nb\tc d', '\p{WHITE_SPACE}', ' ', merge=TRUE)

s <- 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.'
stri_replace_all_fixed(s, ' ', '#')
stri_replace_all_fixed(s, 'o', 'O')

stri_replace_all_fixed(c('1', 'NULL', '3'), 'NULL', NA)

stri_replace_all_regex(s, '.*? ', '#')
stri_replace_all_regex(s, '(el|s)it', '1234')
stri_replace_all_regex('abaca', 'a', c('!', '*'))
stri_replace_all_regex('123|456|789', '(\p{N})'.(\p{N})', '$2-$1')
stri_replace_all_regex(c('stringi R', 'REXAMINE', '123'), '( R|R.)', ' r ')

# named capture groups are available since ICU 55
## Not run:
stri_replace_all_regex('words 123 and numbers 456', '(?<numbers>[0-9]+)', '!${numbers}!')

## End(Not run)

# Compare the results:
stri_replace_all_fixed('The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.',
  c('quick', 'brown', 'fox'), c('slow', 'black', 'bear'), vectorize_all=TRUE)
stri_replace_all_fixed('The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.',
  c('quick', 'brown', 'fox'), c('slow', 'black', 'bear'), vectorize_all=FALSE)

# Compare the results:
stri_replace_all_fixed('The quicker brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.',
  c('quick', 'brown', 'fox'), c('slow', 'black', 'bear'), vectorize_all=FALSE)
stri_replace_all_regex('The quicker brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.',
  '\b%s+%c('quick', 'brown', 'fox')%s+%\b', c('slow', 'black', 'bear'), vectorize_all=FALSE)

# Searching for the last occurrence:
# Note the difference - regex searches left to right, with no overlaps.
stri_replace_last_fixed("agAGA", "aga", "*", case_insensitive=TRUE)
stri_replace_last_regex("agAGA", "aga", "*", case_insensitive=TRUE)
```

stri_replace_na

Replace Missing Values in a Character Vector

Description

This function gives a convenient way to replace each missing (NA) value with a given string.

Usage

stri_replace_na(str, replacement = "NA")

Arguments

str character vector or an object coercible to single string
replacement

Details

This function is roughly equivalent to str2 <- stri_enc_toutf8(str); str2[is.na(str2)] <- stri_enc_toutf8(replacement); str2. It may be used, e.g., wherever the 'plain R' NA handling is desired, see Examples.

Value

Returns a character vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/
Other utils: stri_list2matrix(), stri_na2empty(), stri_remove_empty()

Examples

x <- c('test', NA)
stri_paste(x, 1:2)  # 'test1' NA
paste(x, 1:2)       # 'test 1' 'NA 2'
stri_paste(stri_replace_na(x), 1:2, sep=' ') # 'test 1' 'NA 2'
stri_replace_rstr | Convert gsub-Style Replacement Strings

**Description**

Converts a `gsub`-style replacement strings to those which can be used in `stri_replace`. In particular, \$ becomes \$ and \1 becomes $1.

**Usage**

```r
stri_replace_rstr(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` character vector

**Value**

Returns a character vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other search_replace: `about_search`, `stri_replace_all()`, `stri_trim_both()`

---

stri_reverse | Reverse Each String

**Description**

Reverses the order of the code points in every string.

**Usage**

```r
stri_reverse(str)
```

**Arguments**

- `str` character vector
stri_sort

**Details**

Note that this operation may result in non-Unicode-normalized strings and may give peculiar outputs for bidirectional strings.

See also **stri_rand_shuffle** for a random permutation of code points.

**Value**

Returns a character vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

The official online manual of **stringi** at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

**Examples**

- stri_reverse(c('123', 'abc d e f'))
- stri_reverse('ZXY (\u0105\u0104123$^).')
- stri_reverse(stri_trans_nfd('\u0105')) == stri_trans_nfd('\u0105') # A, ogonek -> agonek, A

---

**stri_sort**

**Sorting**

**Description**

This function sorts a character vector according to a locale-dependent lexicographic order.

**Usage**

```
stri_sort(str, decreasing = FALSE, na_last = NA, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `str` : a character vector
- `decreasing` : a single logical value; should the sort order be nondecreasing (FALSE, default, i.e., weakly increasing) or nonincreasing (TRUE)?
- `na_last` : a single logical value; controls the treatment of NAs in `str`. If TRUE, then missing values in `str` are put at the end; if FALSE, they are put at the beginning; if NA, then they are removed from the output
- `...` : additional settings for `opts_collator`
- `opts_collator` : a named list with **ICU** Collator's options, see **stri_opts_collator**, NULL for default collation options
Details

For more information on ICU’s Collator and how to tune it up in stringi, refer to `stri_opts_collator`. As usual in stringi, non-character inputs are coerced to strings, see an example below for a somewhat non-intuitive behavior of lexicographic sorting on numeric inputs.

This function uses a stable sort algorithm (STL’s `stable_sort`), which performs up to $N \times \log^2(N)$ element comparisons, where $N$ is the length of `str`.

Value

The result is a sorted version of `str`, i.e., a character vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References


See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other locale_sensitive: `%<%()`, `about_locale`, `about_search_boundaries`, `about_search_coll`, `stri_compare()`, `stri_count_boundaries()`, `stri_duplicated()`, `stri_enc_detect2()`, `stri_extract_all_boundaries()`, `stri_locate_all_boundaries()`, `stri_opts_collator()`, `stri_order()`, `stri_rank()`, `stri_sort_key()`, `stri_split_boundaries()`, `stri_trans_tolower()`, `stri_unique()`, `stri_wrap()`

Examples

```r
stri_sort(c("hladny", "chladny"), locale="pl_PL")
stri_sort(c("hladny", "chladny"), locale="sk_SK")
stri_sort(sample(LETTERS))
stri_sort(c(1, 100, 2, 101, 11, 10))
stri_sort(c(1, 100, 2, 101, 11, 10), numeric=TRUE)
```

---

### stri_sort_key

#### Sort Keys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stri_sort_key</th>
<th>Sort Keys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>stri_sort_key</code></td>
<td><code>Sort Keys</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

This function computes a locale-dependent sort key, which is an alternative character representation of the string that, when ordered in the C locale (which orders using the underlying bytes directly), will give an equivalent ordering to the original string. It is useful for enhancing algorithms that sort only in the C locale (e.g., the `strcmp` function in libc) with the ability to be locale-aware.

Usage

```r
stri_sort_key(str, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
```
stri_sort_key

Arguments

str  a character vector
...
additional settings for opts_collator

opts_collator  a named list with ICU Collator’s options, see stri_opts_collator, NULL for default collation options

Details

For more information on ICU’s Collator and how to tune it up in stringi, refer to stri_opts_collator.

See also stri_rank for ranking strings with a single character vector, i.e., generating relative sort keys.

Value

The result is a character vector with the same length as str that contains the sort keys. The output is marked as bytes-encoded.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References


See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other locale_sensitive: %s<%(), about_locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_coll, stri_compare(), stri_count_boundaries(), stri_duplicated(), stri_enc_detect2(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_collator(), stri_order(), stri_rank(), stri_sort(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_unique(), stri_wrap()

Examples

stri_sort_key(c('hladny', 'chladny'), locale='pl_PL')
stri_sort_key(c('hladny', 'chladny'), locale='sk_SK')
\textbf{stri_split} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Split a String By Pattern Matches}

\textbf{Description}

These functions split each element in \texttt{str} into substrings. \texttt{pattern} defines the delimiters that separate the inputs into tokens. The input data between the matches become the fields themselves.

\textbf{Usage}

\begin{verbatim}
stri_split(str, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass)
stri_split_fixed(
    str,
    pattern,
    n = -1L,
    omit_empty = FALSE,
    tokens_only = FALSE,
    simplify = FALSE,
    ...,
    opts_fixed = NULL
)
stri_split_regex(
    str,
    pattern,
    n = -1L,
    omit_empty = FALSE,
    tokens_only = FALSE,
    simplify = FALSE,
    ...,
    opts_regex = NULL
)
stri_split_coll(
    str,
    pattern,
    n = -1L,
    omit_empty = FALSE,
    tokens_only = FALSE,
    simplify = FALSE,
    ...,
    opts_collator = NULL
)
stri_split_charclass(
    str,

\end{verbatim}
str_split

pattern,
  n = -1L,
  omit_empty = FALSE,
  tokens_only = FALSE,
  simplify = FALSE
)

Arguments

str character vector; strings to search in
...
... supplementary arguments passed to the underlying functions, including additional settings for opts_collator, opts_regex, opts_fixed, and so on
pattern, regex, fixed, coll, charclass character vector; search patterns; for more details refer to stringi-search
n integer vector, maximal number of strings to return, and, at the same time, maximal number of text boundaries to look for
omit_empty logical vector; determines whether empty tokens should be removed from the result (TRUE or FALSE) or replaced with NAs (NA)
tokens_only single logical value; may affect the result if n is positive, see Details
simplify single logical value; if TRUE or NA, then a character matrix is returned; otherwise (the default), a list of character vectors is given, see Value
opts_collator, opts_fixed, opts_regex a named list used to tune up the search engine’s settings; see stri_opts_collator, stri_opts_fixed, and stri_opts_regex, respectively; NULL for the defaults

Details

Vectorized over str, pattern, n, and omit_empty (with recycling of the elements in the shorter vector if necessary).

If n is negative, then all pieces are extracted. Otherwise, if tokens_only is FALSE (which is the default), then n-1 tokens are extracted (if possible) and the n-th string gives the remainder (see Examples). On the other hand, if tokens_only is TRUE, then only full tokens (up to n pieces) are extracted.

omit_empty is applied during the split process: if it is set to TRUE, then tokens of zero length are ignored. Thus, empty strings will never appear in the resulting vector. On the other hand, if omit_empty is NA, then empty tokens are substituted with missing strings.

Empty search patterns are not supported. If you wish to split a string into individual characters, use, e.g., stri_split_boundaries(str, type='character') for THE Unicode way.

stri_split is a convenience function. It calls either stri_split_regex, stri_split_fixed, stri_split_coll, or stri_split_charclass, depending on the argument used.

Value

If simplify=FALSE (the default), then the functions return a list of character vectors.

Otherwise, stri_list2matrix with byrow=TRUE and n_min=n arguments is called on the resulting object. In such a case, a character matrix with an appropriate number of rows (according to the
length of str, pattern, etc.) is returned. Note that \texttt{stri_list2matrix}'s \texttt{fill} argument is set to an empty string and \texttt{NA}, for simplify equal to \texttt{TRUE} and \texttt{NA}, respectively.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

The official online manual of \texttt{stringi} at \url{https://stringi.gagolewski.com/}

Other search_split: \texttt{about_search, stri_split_boundaries()}, \texttt{stri_split_lines()}

**Examples**

\begin{verbatim}
stri_split_fixed('a_b_c_d', '_')
stri_split_fixed('a_b_c_d', '_', omit_empty=TRUE)
stri_split_fixed('a_b_c_d', '_', n=2, tokens_only=FALSE)  # 'a' & remainder
stri_split_fixed('a_b_c_d', '_', n=2, tokens_only=TRUE)   # 'a' & 'b' only
stri_split_fixed('a_b_c_d', '_', n=4, omit_empty=TRUE, tokens_only=TRUE)
stri_split_fixed('a_b_c_d', '_', n=4, omit_empty=FALSE, tokens_only=TRUE)
stri_split_fixed('a_b_c_d', '_', omit_empty=NA)
stri_split_fixed('a_b_c_d', '_', n=1, tokens_only=TRUE, omit_empty=TRUE)
stri_split_fixed('a_b_c_d', '_', n=2, tokens_only=TRUE, omit_empty=TRUE)
stri_split_fixed('a_b_c_d', '_', n=3, tokens_only=TRUE, omit_empty=TRUE)

stri_list2matrix(stri_split_fixed(c('ab_c', 'd_ef_g', 'h', ''), '_', n=1, tokens_only=TRUE, omit_empty=TRUE))
stri_list2matrix(stri_split_fixed(c('ab_c', 'd_ef_g', 'h', ''), '_', n=2, tokens_only=TRUE, omit_empty=TRUE))
stri_list2matrix(stri_split_fixed(c('ab_c', 'd_ef_g', 'h', ''), '_', n=3, tokens_only=TRUE, omit_empty=TRUE))

stri_split_regex(c('ab_c', 'd_ef_g', 'h', ''), '\p{WHITE_SPACE}+\p{WHITE_SPACE}+\p{WHITE_SPACE}+', nk=3, simplify=TRUE)

stri_split_charclass('Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet', '\p{WHITE_SPACE}+', nk=3, omit_empty=c(FALSE, TRUE))

stri_split_regex('Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet', '\p{Z}+')  # see also stri_split_charclass
\end{verbatim}

**Description**

This function locates text boundaries (like character, word, line, or sentence boundaries) and splits strings at the indicated positions.
Usage

```r
stri_split_boundaries(
  str,
  n = -1L,
  tokens_only = FALSE,
  simplify = FALSE,
  ..., 
  opts_brkiter = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `str`: character vector or an object coercible to
- `n`: integer vector, maximal number of strings to return
- `tokens_only`: single logical value; may affect the result if `n` is positive, see Details
- `simplify`: single logical value; if TRUE or NA, then a character matrix is returned; otherwise (the default), a list of character vectors is given, see Value
- `opts_brkiter`: additional settings for `opts_brkiter`
- `opts_brkiter`: a named list with ICU BreakIterator’s settings, see `stri_opts_brkiter`; NULL for the default break iterator, i.e., `line_break`

Details

Vectorized over `str` and `n`.

If `n` is negative (the default), then all text pieces are extracted.

Otherwise, if `tokens_only` is FALSE (which is the default), then \( n-1 \) tokens are extracted (if possible) and the `n`-th string gives the (non-split) remainder (see Examples). On the other hand, if `tokens_only` is TRUE, then only full tokens (up to `n` pieces) are extracted.

For more information on text boundary analysis performed by ICU’s BreakIterator, see `stringi-search-boundaries`.

Value

If `simplify`=FALSE (the default), then the functions return a list of character vectors.

Otherwise, `stri_list2matrix` with `byrow=TRUE` and `n_min=n` arguments is called on the resulting object. In such a case, a character matrix with `length(str)` rows is returned. Note that `stri_list2matrix`’s `fill` argument is set to an empty string and NA, for `simplify` equal to TRUE and NA, respectively.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors
See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other search_split: about_search, stri_split_lines(), stri_split()

Other locale_sensitive: %s<%(), about_locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_coll, stricompare(), stri_count_boundaries(), stri_duplicated(), stri_enc_detect2(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_collator(), stri_order(), stri_rank(), stri_sort_key(), stri_sort(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_unique(), stri_wrap()

Other locale_sensitive: %s<%(), about_locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_coll, stricompare(), stri_count_boundaries(), stri_duplicated(), stri_enc_detect2(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_collator(), stri_order(), stri_rank(), stri_sort_key(), stri_sort(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_unique(), stri_wrap()

Examples

```r
test <- 'The\u00a0above-mentioned features are very useful. ' %s+% 
 'Spam, spam, eggs, bacon, and spam. 123 456 789'
stri_split_boundaries(test, type='line')
stri_split_boundaries(test, type='word')
stri_split_boundaries(test, type='word', skip_word_none=TRUE)
stri_split_boundaries(test, type='word', skip_word_none=TRUE, skip_word_letter=TRUE)
stri_split_boundaries(test, type='word', skip_word_none=TRUE, skip_word_number=TRUE)
stri_split_boundaries(test, type='sentence')
stri_split_boundaries(test, type='sentence', skip_sentence_sep=TRUE)
stri_split_boundaries(test, type='character')

# a filtered break iterator with the new ICU:
stri_split_boundaries('Mr. Jones and Mrs. Brown are very happy.
So am I, Prof. Smith.', type='sentence', locale='en_US@ss=standard') # ICU >= 56 only
```

---

### stri_split_lines

**Split a String Into Text Lines**

**Description**

These functions split each character string in a given vector into text lines.

**Usage**

```r
stri_split_lines(str, omit_empty = FALSE)
stri_split_lines1(str)
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>str</th>
<th>character vector (stri_split_lines) or a single string (stri_split_lines1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>omit_empty</td>
<td>logical vector; determines whether empty strings should be removed from the result [stri_split_lines only]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Details

Vectorized over str and omit_empty.

omit_empty is applied when splitting. If set to TRUE, then empty strings will never appear in the resulting vector.

Newlines are represented with the Carriage Return (CR, 0x0D), Line Feed (LF, 0x0A), CRLF, or Next Line (NEL, 0x85) characters, depending on the platform. Moreover, the Unicode Standard defines two unambiguous separator characters, the Paragraph Separator (PS, 0x2029) and the Line Separator (LS, 0x2028). Sometimes also the Vertical Tab (VT, 0x0B) and the Form Feed (FF, 0x0C) are used for this purpose.

These stringi functions follow UTR#18 rules, where a newline sequence corresponds to the following regular expression: \[(?:\u{D A}|(?![\u{D A}])[^\u{A}-\u{D}\u{85}\u{2028}\u{2029}]). Each match serves as a text line separator.

Value

stri_split_lines returns a list of character vectors. If any input string is NA, then the corresponding list element is a single NA string.

stri_split_lines1(str) is equivalent to stri_split_lines(str[1])[1] (with default parameters), therefore it returns a character vector. Moreover, if the input string ends with a newline sequence, the last empty string is omitted from the file’s contents into text lines.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References


Unicode Regular Expressions – Unicode Technical Standard #18, https://www.unicode.org/reports/tr18/

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other search_split: about_search, stri_split_boundaries(), stri_split()

Other text_boundaries: about_search_boundaries, about_search, stri_count_boundaries(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_brkiter(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_wrap()
Description

`stri_sprintf` (synonym: `stri_string_format`) is a Unicode-aware replacement for and enhancement of the built-in `sprintf` function. Moreover, `stri_printf` prints formatted strings.

Usage

```r
stri_sprintf(
  format,
  ..., 
  na_string = NA_character_,
  inf_string = "Inf",
  nan_string = "NaN",
  use_length = FALSE
)

stri_string_format(
  format,
  ..., 
  na_string = NA_character_,
  inf_string = "Inf",
  nan_string = "NaN",
  use_length = FALSE
)

stri_printf(
  format,
  ..., 
  file = "", 
  sep = "\n",
  append = FALSE,
  na_string = "NA",
  inf_string = "Inf",
  nan_string = "NaN",
  use_length = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- **format** character vector of format strings
- **...** vectors (coercible to integer, real, or character)
- **na_string** single string to represent missing values; if NA, missing values in ... result in the corresponding outputs be missing too; use "NA" for compatibility with base R
Vectorized over format and all vectors passed via \ldots .

Unicode code points may have various widths when printed on the console (compare `stri_width`). These functions, by default (see the `use_length` argument), take this into account.

These functions are not locale sensitive. For instance, numbers are always formatted in the "POSIX" style, e.g., \(-123456.789\) (no thousands separator, dot as a fractional separator). Such a feature might be added at a later date, though.

All arguments passed via \ldots are evaluated. If some of them are unused, a warning is generated. Too few arguments result in an error.

Note that `stri_printf` treats missing values in \ldots as "NA" strings by default.

All format specifiers supported `sprintf` are also available here. For the formatting of integers and floating-point values, currently the system `std::snprintf()` is called, but this may change in the future. Format specifiers are normalized and necessary sanity checks are performed.

Supported conversion specifiers: `dioxX` (integers) `feEgGaA` (floats) and `s` (character strings). Supported flags: `-` (left-align), `+` (force output sign or blank when NaN or NA; numeric only), `<space>` (output minus or space for a sign; numeric only) `0` (pad with 0s; numeric only), `#` (alternative output of some numerics).

Value

`stri_printf` is used for its side effect, which is printing text on the standard output or other connection/file. Hence, it returns `invisible(NULL)`.

The other functions return a character vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References

`printf` in glibc, [https://man.archlinux.org/man/printf.3](https://man.archlinux.org/man/printf.3)


See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other length: `%s$()`, `stri_isempty()`, `stri_length()`, `stri_numbytes()`, `stri_pad_both()`, `stri_width()`
Examples

```r
stri_printf("%4s=%.3f", c("e", "e\u00b2", "\u03c0", "\u03c0\u00b2"),
c(exp(1), exp(2), pi, pi^2))

x <- c(
  "xxabcd",
  "xx\u0105\u0106\u0107\u0108",
  stri_paste(
    "\u200b\u200b\u200b\u200b",
    "\U0001F3F4\U000E0067\U000E0062\U000E0073\U000E0063\U000E0074\U000E007F",
    "abcd"
  )
)
stri.printf("[%10s]", x)  # minimum width = 10
stri_printf("[%-10.3s]", x)  # output of max width = 3, but pad to width of 10
stri_printf("[%10s]", x, use_length=TRUE)  # minimum number of Unicode code points = 10

# vectorization wrt all arguments:
p <- runif(10)
stri_sprintf(ifelse(p > 0.5, "P(Y=1)=%1$.2f", "P(Y=0)=%2$.2f"), p, 1-p)

# using a "preformatted" logical vector:
x <- c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, NA, TRUE, FALSE)
stri_sprintf("%s %s", letters[seq_along(x)], c("\u2718", "\u2713")[(x+1)])

# custom NA/Inf/NaN strings:
stri_printf("%+10.3f", c(-Inf, -0, 0, Inf, NaN, NA_real_),
  na_string="<NA>", nan_string="\U0001F4A9", inf_string="\u221E")

stri_sprintf("UNIX time %1$f is %1$s.", Sys.time())

# the following do not work in sprintf()
stri_sprintf("%1$#- *2$.*3$f", 1.23456, 10, 3)  # two asterisks
stri_sprintf(c("%s", "%f"), pi)  # re-coercion needed
stri.sprintf("%1$s is %1$f UNIX time.", Sys.time())  # re-coercion needed
stri.sprintf(c("%d", "%s"), factor(11:12))  # re-coercion needed
stri_sprintf(c("%s", "%d"), factor(11:12))  # re-coercion needed
```

stri_startswith

Determine if the Start or End of a String Matches a Pattern

Description

These functions check if a string starts or ends with a match to a given pattern. Also, it is possible to check if there is a match at a specific position.

Usage

`stri_startswith(str, ..., fixed, coll, charclass)`
stri_startswith\(\text{str, ...}, \text{fixed, coll, charclass}\)\n
stri_startswith_fixed(
  \text{str},
  \text{pattern},
  \text{from} = 1L,
  \text{negate} = \text{FALSE},
  ...
  \text{opts_fixed} = \text{NULL}
)\n
stri_endswith_fixed(
  \text{str},
  \text{pattern},
  \text{to} = -1L,
  \text{negate} = \text{FALSE},
  ...
  \text{opts_fixed} = \text{NULL}
)\n
stri_startswith_charclass(\text{str, pattern}, \text{from} = 1L, \text{negate} = \text{FALSE})\n
stri_endswith_charclass(\text{str, pattern}, \text{to} = -1L, \text{negate} = \text{FALSE})\n
stri_startswith_coll(
  \text{str},
  \text{pattern},
  \text{from} = 1L,
  \text{negate} = \text{FALSE},
  ...
  \text{opts_collator} = \text{NULL}
)\n
stri_endswith_coll(
  \text{str},
  \text{pattern},
  \text{to} = -1L,
  \text{negate} = \text{FALSE},
  ...
  \text{opts_collator} = \text{NULL}
)\n
\textbf{Arguments}\n
\textit{str} \hspace{1cm} \text{character vector}\n
\textit{...} \hspace{1cm} \text{supplementary arguments passed to the underlying functions, including additional settings for opts_collator, opts_fixed, and so on.}
pattern, fixed, coll, charclass
character vector defining search patterns; for more details refer to stringi-search
from integer vector
negate single logical value; whether a no-match to a pattern is rather of interest
to integer vector
opts_collator, opts_fixed
a named list used to tune up the search engine’s settings; see stri_opts_collator and stri_opts_fixed, respectively; NULL for the defaults

Details
Vectorized over str, pattern, and from or to (with recycling of the elements in the shorter vector if necessary).
If pattern is empty, then the result is NA and a warning is generated.
Argument start controls the start position in str where there is a match to a pattern. to gives the end position.
Indexes given by from or to are of course 1-based, i.e., an index 1 denotes the first character in a string. This gives a typical R look-and-feel.
For negative indexes in from or to, counting starts at the end of the string. For instance, index -1 denotes the last code point in the string.
If you wish to test for a pattern match at an arbitrary position in str, use stri_detect.
stri_startswith and stri_endswith are convenience functions. They call either stri_*_fixed, stri_*_coll, or stri_*_charclass, depending on the argument used. Relying on these underly-
ing functions directly will make your code run slightly faster.
Note that testing for a pattern match at the start or end of a string has not been implemented sepa-
rately for regex patterns. For that you may use the ‘^’ and ‘$’ meta-characters, see stringi-search-
regex.

Value
Each function returns a logical vector.

Author(s)
Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also
The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/
Other search_detect: about_search, stri_detect()
Examples

```r
stri_startswith_charclass(' trim me! ', '\p{WSpace}')
stri_startswith_fixed(c('a1', 'a2', 'b3', 'a4', 'c5'), 'a')
stri_detect_regex(c('a1', 'a2', 'b3', 'a4', 'c5'), '^a')
stri_startswith_fixed('ababa', 'ba')
stri_startswith_coll(c('a1', 'A2', 'b3', 'A4', 'C5'), 'a', strength=1)
pat <- stri_paste("\u0635\u0644\u0649 \
\u0627\u0644\u0645XYZ",
                    "\u0639\u064a\u0647 XYZ")
stri_endswith_coll(pat, strength=1)
```

stri_stats_general

General Statistics for a Character Vector

Description

This function gives general statistics for a character vector, e.g., obtained by loading a text file with the `readLines` or `stri_read_lines` function, where each text line is represented by a separate string.

Usage

```r
stri_stats_general(str)
```

Arguments

- `str` character vector to be aggregated

Details

None of the strings may contain `\r` or `\n` characters, otherwise you will get an error.

Below by ‘white space’ we mean the Unicode binary property `\n{WSpace}`, see `stringi-search-charclass`.

Value

Returns an integer vector with the following named elements:

1. `Lines` - number of lines (number of non-missing strings in the vector);
2. `LinesNEmpty` - number of lines with at least one non-
   `\n{WSpace}` character;
3. `Chars` - total number of Unicode code points detected;
4. `CharsNWhite` - number of Unicode code points that are not `\n{WSpace}`;
5. ... (Other stuff that may appear in future releases of `stringi`).

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors
See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other stats: `stri_stats_latex()`

Examples

```r
s <- c('Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.',
       'nibh augue, suscipit a, scelerisque sed, lacinia in, mi.',
       'Cras vel lorem. Etiam pellentesque aliquet tellus.',
       ')
stri_stats_general(s)
```

---

### stri_stats_latex

**Statistics for a Character Vector Containing LaTeX Commands**

**Description**

This function gives LaTeX-oriented statistics for a character vector, e.g., obtained by loading a text file with the `readLines` function, where each text line is represented by a separate string.

**Usage**

```r
stri_stats_latex(str)
```

**Arguments**

- `str` character vector to be aggregated

**Details**

We use a slightly modified LaTeX Word Count algorithm implemented in Kile 2.1.3, see https://kile.sourceforge.io/team.php for the original contributors.

**Value**

Returns an integer vector with the following named elements:

1. **CharsWord** - number of word characters;
2. **CharsCmdEnvir** - command and words characters;
3. **CharsWhite** - LaTeX white spaces, including { and } in some contexts;
4. **Words** - number of words;
5. **Cmds** - number of commands;
6. **Envirs** - number of environments;
7. ... (Other stuff that may appear in future releases of `stringi`).
**stri_sub**

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

The official online manual of stringi at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other stats: `stri_stats_general()`

**Examples**

```r
s <- c('Lorem \textbf{ipsum} dolor sit \textit{amet}, consectetur adipisicing elit.',
       '\begin{small}Proin nibh augue,\end{small} suscipit a, scelerisque sed, lacinia in, mi.',
       '')
stri_stats_latex(s)
```

---

**stri_sub**

*Extract a Substring From or Replace a Substring In a Character Vector*

**Description**

`stri_sub` extracts particular substrings at code point-based index ranges provided. Its replacement version allows to substitute (in-place) parts of a string with given replacement strings. `stri_sub_replace` is its forward pipe operator-friendly variant that returns a copy of the input vector.

For extracting/replacing multiple substrings from/within each string, see `stri_sub_all`.

**Usage**

```r
stri_sub(
  str,
  from = 1L,
  to = -1L,
  length,
  use_matrix = TRUE,
  ignore_negative_length = FALSE
)
```

```r
stri_sub(str, from = 1L, to = -1L, length, omit_na = FALSE, use_matrix = TRUE) <- value
```

```r
stri_sub_replace(..., replacement, value = replacement)
```
Arguments

- **str**: character vector
- **from**: integer vector giving the start indexes; alternatively, if use_matrix=TRUE, a two-column matrix of type cbind(from,to) (unnamed columns or the 2nd column named other than length) or cbind(from,length=length) (2nd column named length)
- **to**: integer vector giving the end indexes; mutually exclusive with length and from being a matrix
- **length**: integer vector giving the substring lengths; mutually exclusive with to and from being a matrix
- **use_matrix**: single logical value; see from
- **ignore_negative_length**: single logical value; whether negative lengths should be ignored or result in missing values
- **omit_na**: single logical value; indicates whether missing values in any of the indexes or in value leave the corresponding input string unchanged [replacement function only]
- **value**: a character vector defining the replacement strings [replacement function only]
- **...**: arguments to be passed to stri_sub<-
- **replacement**: alias of value [wherever applicable]

Details

Vectorized over str, [value], from and (to or length). Parameters to and length are mutually exclusive.

Indexes are 1-based, i.e., the start of a string is at index 1. For negative indexes in from or to, counting starts at the end of the string. For instance, index -1 denotes the last code point in the string. Non-positive length gives an empty string.

Argument from gives the start of a substring to extract. Argument to defines the last index of a substring, inclusive. Alternatively, its length may be provided.

If from is a two-column matrix, then these two columns are used as from and to, respectively, unless the second column is named length. In such a case anything passed explicitly as to or length is ignored. Such types of index matrices are generated by stri_locate_first and stri_locate_last. If extraction based on stri_locate_all is needed, see stri_sub_all.

In stri_sub, out-of-bound indexes are silently corrected. If from > to, then an empty string is returned. By default, negative length results in the corresponding output being NA, see ignore_negative_length, though.

In stri_sub<-, some configurations of indexes may work as substring 'injection' at the front, back, or in middle. Negative length does not alter the corresponding input string.

If both to and length are provided, length has priority over to.

Note that for some Unicode strings, the extracted substrings might not be well-formed, especially if input strings are not normalized (see stri_trans_nfc), include byte order marks, Bidirectional text marks, and so on. Handle with care.
**stri_subset**

**Select Elements that Match a Given Pattern**

**Description**

These functions return or modify a sub-vector where there is a match to a given pattern. In other words, they are roughly equivalent (but faster and easier to use) to a call to `str[stri_detect(str,...)]` or `str[stri_detect(str,...)] <-value`.

**Usage**

```r
stri_subset(str, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass)
stri_subset(str, ..., regex, fixed, coll, charclass) <- value
stri_subset_fixed(
```

**Value**

`stri_sub` and `stri_sub_replace` return a character vector. `stri_sub<-` changes the str object 'in-place'.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

The official online manual of stringi at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other indexing: `stri_locate_all_boundaries()`, `stri_locate_all()`, `stri_sub_all()`

**Examples**

```r
s <- c("spam, spam, bacon, and spam", "eggs and spam")
stri_sub(s, from=-4)
stri_sub(s, from=1, length=c(10, 4))
(stri_sub(s, 1, 4) <- 'stringi')

x <- c('12 3456 789', 'abc', '', NA, '667')
stri_sub(x, stri Locate_first_regex(x, '[0-9]+')) # see stri_extract_first
stri_sub(x, stri Locate_last_regex(x, '[0-9]+')) # see stri_extract last

stri_sub_replace(x, stri Locate_first_regex(x, '[0-9]+'),
                 omit_na=TRUE, replacement='***') # see stri_replace_first
stri_sub_replace(x, stri Locate_last_regex(x, '[0-9]+'),
                 omit_na=TRUE, replacement='***') # see stri_replace_last

## Not run: x |> stri_sub_replace(1, 5, replacement='new_substring')
```
### Arguments

- **str**
  - character vector; strings to search within
- **...**
  - supplementary arguments passed to the underlying functions, including additional settings for `opts_collator`, `opts_regex`, `opts_fixed`, and so on
- **value**
  - non-empty character vector of replacement strings; replacement function only
- **pattern, regex, fixed, coll, charclass**
  - character vector; search patterns (no more than the length of `str`); for more details refer to `stringi-search`
- **omit_na**
  - single logical value; should missing values be excluded from the result?
- **negate**
  - single logical value; whether a no-match is rather of interest
stri_sub_all

opts_collator, opts_fixed, opts_regex

- a named list used to tune up the search engine's settings; see stri_opts_collator,
  stri_opts_fixed, and stri_opts_regex, respectively; NULL for the defaults

Details

Vectorized over str as well as partially over pattern and value, with recycling of the elements in
the shorter vector if necessary. As the aim here is to subset str, pattern cannot be longer than the
former. Moreover, if the number of items to replace is not a multiple of length of value, a warning
is emitted and the unused elements are ignored. Hence, the length of the output will be the same as
length of str.

stri_subset and stri_subset<- are convenience functions. They call either stri_subset_regex,
stri_subset_fixed, stri_subset_coll, or stri_subset_charclass, depending on the argu-
ment used.

Value

The stri_subset_* functions return a character vector. As usual, the output encoding is UTF-8.
The stri_subset_<<- functions modifies str 'in-place'.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other search_subset: about_search

Examples

stri_subset_regex(c('stringi R', '123', 'ID456', ''), '^[0-9]+$')

x <- c('stringi R', '123', 'ID456', '')

`stri_subset_regex<-(x, '[0-9]+$', negate=TRUE, value=NA) # returns a copy
stri_subset_regex(x, '[0-9]+$') <- NA # modifies `x` in-place
print(x)

stri_sub_all Extract or Replace Multiple Substrings

Description

stri_sub_all extracts multiple substrings from each string. Its replacement version substitutes
(in-place) multiple substrings with the corresponding replacement strings. stri_sub_replace_all
(alias stri_sub_all_replace) is its forward pipe operator-friendly variant, returning a copy of the
input vector.

For extracting/replacing single substrings from/within each string, see stri_sub.
Usage

stri_sub_all(
  str,
  from = list(1L),
  to = list(-1L),
  length,
  use_matrix = TRUE,
  ignore_negative_length = TRUE
)

stri_sub_all(
  str,
  from = list(1L),
  to = list(-1L),
  length,
  omit_na = FALSE,
  use_matrix = TRUE
) <- value

stri_sub_replace_all(..., replacement, value = replacement)

stri_sub_all_replace(..., replacement, value = replacement)

Arguments

str character vector
from list of integer vector giving the start indexes; alternatively, if use_matrix=TRUE, a list of two-column matrices of type cbind(from, to) (unnamed columns or the 2nd column named other than length) or cbind(from, length=length) (2nd column named length)
to list of integer vectors giving the end indexes
length list of integer vectors giving the substring lengths
use_matrix single logical value; see from
ignore_negative_length single logical value; whether negative lengths should be ignored or result in missing values
omit_na single logical value; indicates whether missing values in any of the indexes or in value leave the part of the corresponding input string unchanged [replacement function only]
value a list of character vectors defining the replacement strings [replacement function only]
... arguments to be passed to stri_sub_all<-
replacement alias of value [wherever applicable]
Details

Vectorized over str, [value], from and (to or length). Just like in \texttt{stri_sub}, parameters to and length are mutually exclusive.

In one of the simplest scenarios, \texttt{stri_sub_all}(str, from, to), the i-th element of the resulting list generated like \texttt{stri_sub(str[i], from[[i]], to[[i]])}. As usual, if one of the inputs is shorter than the others, recycling rule is applied.

If any of from, to, length, or value is not a list, it is wrapped into a list.

If from consists of a two-column matrix, then these two columns are used as from and to, respectively, unless the second column is named length. Such types of index matrices are generated by \texttt{stri_locate_all}. If extraction or replacement based on \texttt{stri_locate_first} or \texttt{stri_locate_last} is needed, see \texttt{stri_sub}.

In the replacement function, the index ranges must be sorted with respect to from and must be mutually disjoint. Negative length does not result in any altering of the corresponding input string. On the other hand, in \texttt{stri_sub_all}, this make the corresponding chunk be ignored, see \texttt{ignore_negative_length}, though.

Value

\texttt{stri_sub_all} returns a list of character vectors. Its replacement versions modify the input ‘in-place’.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of \texttt{stringi} at \url{https://stringi.gagolewski.com/}

Other indexing: \texttt{stri_locate_all_boundaries()}, \texttt{stri_locate_all()}, \texttt{stri_sub()}

Examples

x <- c('12 3456 789', 'abc', '', NA, '667')
\texttt{stri_sub_all(x, stri_locate_all_regex(x, '[0-9]+'))} # see \texttt{stri_extract_all} 
\texttt{stri_sub_all(x, stri_locate_all_regex(x, '[0-9]+', omit_no_match=TRUE))}

\texttt{stri_sub_all(x, stri_locate_all_regex(x, '[0-9]+', omit_no_match=TRUE))} <- '***'
\texttt{print(x)}

\texttt{stri_sub_replace_all('a b c', c(1, 3, 5), c(1, 3, 5), replacement=c('A', 'B', 'C'))}
stri_timezone_get  

Set or Get Default Time Zone in stringi

Description

stri_timezone_set changes the current default time zone for all functions in the stringi package, i.e., establishes the meaning of the “NULL time zone” argument to date/time processing functions.

stri_timezone_get gets the current default time zone.

For more information on time zone representation in ICU and stringi, refer to stri_timezone_list.

Usage

stri_timezone_get()
stri_timezone_set(tz)

Arguments

tz  

single string; time zone identifier

Details

Unless the default time zone has already been set using stri_timezone_set, the default time zone is determined by querying the OS with methods in ICU’s internal platform utilities.

Value

stri_timezone_set returns a string with previously used timezone, invisibly.
stri_timezone_get returns a single string with the current default time zone.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References

TimeZone class – ICU API Documentation, https://unicode-org.github.io/icu-docs/apidoc/dev/icu4c/classicu_1_1TimeZone.html

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other datetime: stri_datetime_add(), stri_datetime_create(), stri_datetime_fields(), stri_datetime_format(), stri_datetime_fstr(), stri_datetime_now(), stri_datetime_symbols(), stri_timezone_info(), stri_timezone_list()

Other timezone: stri_timezone_info(), stri_timezone_list()
Examples

```r
## Not run:
oldtz <- stri_timezone_set('Europe/Warsaw')
# ... many time zone-dependent operations
stri_timezone_set(oldtz) # restore previous default time zone

## End(Not run)
```

---

### stri_timezone_info

**Query a Given Time Zone**

**Description**

Provides some basic information on a given time zone identifier.

**Usage**

```r
stri_timezone_info(tz = NULL, locale = NULL, display_type = "long")
```

**Arguments**

- `tz`: NULL or `'` for default time zone, or a single string with time zone ID otherwise
- `locale`: NULL or `'` for default locale, or a single string with locale identifier
- `display_type`: single string; one of `'short'`, `'long'`, `'generic_short'`, `'generic_long'`, `'gmt_short'`, `'gmt_long'`, `'common'`, `'generic_location'`

**Details**

Used to fetch basic information on any supported time zone.

For more information on time zone representation in ICU, see `stri_timezone_list`.

**Value**

Returns a list with the following named components:

1. `ID` (time zone identifier),
2. `Name` (localized human-readable time zone name),
3. `Name.Daylight` (localized human-readable time zone name when DST is used, if available),
4. `Name.Windows` (Windows time zone ID, if available),
5. `RawOffset` (raw GMT offset, in hours, before taking daylight savings into account), and
6. `UsesDaylightTime` (states whether a time zone uses daylight savings time in the current Gregorian calendar year).
Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other datetime: stri_datetime_add(), stri_datetime_create(), stri_datetime_fields(), stri_datetime_format(), stri_datetime_fstr(), stri_datetime_now(), stri_datetime_symbols(), stri_timezone_get(), stri_timezone_list()

Other timezone: stri_timezone_get(), stri_timezone_list()

Examples

stri_timezone_info()
stri_timezone_info(locale='sk_SK')
sapply(c('short', 'long', 'generic_short', 'generic_long',
       'gmt_short', 'gmt_long', 'common', 'generic_location'),
       function(e) stri_timezone_info('Europe/London', display_type=e))

---

stri_timezone_list

List Available Time Zone Identifiers

Description

Returns a list of available time zone identifiers.

Usage

stri_timezone_list(region = NA_character_, offset = NA_integer_)

Arguments

region single string; a ISO 3166 two-letter country code or UN M.49 three-digit area code; NA for all regions
offset single numeric value; a given raw offset from GMT, in hours; NA for all offsets

Details

If offset and region are NA (the default), then all time zones are returned. Otherwise, only time zone identifiers with a given raw offset from GMT and/or time zones corresponding to a given region are provided. Note that the effect of daylight savings time is ignored.

A time zone represents an offset applied to the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) to obtain local time (Universal Coordinated Time, or UTC, is similar, but not precisely identical, to GMT; in ICU the two terms are used interchangeably since ICU does not concern itself with either leap seconds or historical behavior). The offset might vary throughout the year, if daylight savings time (DST)
used, or might be the same all year long. Typically, regions closer to the equator do not use DST. If DST is in use, then specific rules define the point where the offset changes and the amount by which it changes.

If DST is observed, then three additional bits of information are needed:

1. The precise date and time during the year when DST begins. In the first half of the year it is in the northern hemisphere, and in the second half of the year it is in the southern hemisphere.
2. The precise date and time during the year when DST ends. In the first half of the year it is in the southern hemisphere, and in the second half of the year it is in the northern hemisphere.
3. The amount by which the GMT offset changes when DST is in effect. This is almost always one hour.

Value

Returns a character vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References

TimeZone class – ICU API Documentation, https://unicode-org.github.io/icu-docs/apidoc/dev/icu4c/classicu_1_1TimeZone.html


See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other datetime: stri_datetime_add(), stri_datetime_create(), stri_datetime_fields(), stri_datetime_format(), stri_datetime_fstr(), stri_datetime_now(), stri_datetime_symbols(), stri_timezone_get(), stri_timezone_info()

Other timezone: stri_timezone_get(), stri_timezone_info()

Examples

stri_timezone_list()
stri_timezone_list(offset=1)
stri_timezone_list(offset=5.5)
stri_timezone_list(offset=5.75)
stri_timezone_list(region='PL')
stri_timezone_list(region='US', offset=-10)

# Fetch information on all time zones
do.call(rbind.data.frame,
  lapply(stri_timezone_list(), function(tz) stri_timezone_info(tz)))
**stri_trans_char**

*Translate Characters*

**Description**

Translates Unicode code points in each input string.

**Usage**

\[
\text{stri_trans_char}(\text{str}, \text{pattern}, \text{replacement})
\]

**Arguments**

- **str**: character vector
- **pattern**: a single character string providing code points to be translated
- **replacement**: a single character string giving translated code points

**Details**

Vectorized over `str` and with respect to each code point in `pattern` and `replacement`.

If `pattern` and `replacement` consist of a different number of code points, then the extra code points in the longer of the two are ignored, with a warning.

If code points in a given `pattern` are not unique, the last corresponding replacement code point is used.

Time complexity for each string in `str` is \(O(\text{stri_length}(\text{str}) \times \text{stri_length}(\text{pattern}))\).

**Value**

Returns a character vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

The official online manual of **stringi** at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other transform: `stri_trans_general()`, `stri_trans_list()`, `stri_trans_nfc()`, `stri_trans_tolower()`

**Examples**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{stri_trans_char('id.123', '.')}, '1' \\
\text{stri_trans_char('babaab', 'ab', '01')} \\
\text{stri_trans_char('GCUACGGAGCUUGAGCUAG', 'ACGT', 'TGCA')}
\end{align*}
\]
**Description**

ICU General transforms provide different ways for processing Unicode text. They are useful in handling a variety of different tasks, including:

- Upper Case, Lower Case, Title Case, Full/Halfwidth conversions,
- Normalization,
- Hex and Character Name conversions,
- Script to Script conversion/transliteration.

**Usage**

```r
stri_trans_general(str, id, rules = FALSE, forward = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `str`: character vector
- `id`: a single string with transform identifier, see `stri_trans_list`, or custom transliteration rules
- `rules`: if TRUE, treat `id` as a string with semicolon-separated transliteration rules (see the ICU manual);
- `forward`: transliteration direction (TRUE for forward, FALSE for reverse)

**Details**

ICU Transforms were mainly designed to transliterate characters from one script to another (for example, from Greek to Latin, or Japanese Katakana to Latin). However, these services are also capable of handling a much broader range of tasks. In particular, the Transforms include pre-built transformations for case conversions, for normalization conversions, for the removal of given characters, and also for a variety of language and script transliterations. Transforms can be chained together to perform a series of operations and each step of the process can use a UnicodeSet to restrict the characters that are affected.

To get the list of available transforms, call `stri_trans_list`.

Note that transliterators are often combined in sequence to achieve a desired transformation. This is analogous to the composition of mathematical functions. For example, given a script that converts lowercase ASCII characters from Latin script to Katakana script, it is convenient to first (1) separate input base characters and accents, and then (2) convert uppercase to lowercase. To achieve this, a compound transform can be specified as follows: NFKD; Lower; Latin-Katakana; (with the default rules=FALSE).

Custom rule-based transliteration is also supported, see the ICU manual and below for some examples.
Value

Returns a character vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References


See Also

The official online manual of *stringi* at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other transform: *stri_trans_char()*,*stri_trans_list()*,*stri_trans_nfc()*,*stri_trans_tolower()*

Examples

```r
stri_trans_general("gro\u00df", 'latin-ascii')
stri_trans_general("stringi", 'latin-greek')
stri_trans_general("stringi", 'latin-cyrillic')
stri_trans_general("stringi", 'upper') # see stri_trans_toupper
stri_trans_general("\u0104", 'nfd; lower') # compound id; see stri_trans_nfd
stri_trans_general("Marek G\u0105golewski", 'pl-pl_FONIPA')
stri_trans_general("\u2620", 'any-name') # character name
stri_trans_general("\N{latin small letter a}", 'name-any') # decode name
stri_trans_general("\u2620", 'hex/c') # to hex
```

```r
x <- "\uC885로구 \uC0AC직동"
stringi::stri_trans_general(x, "Hangul-Latin")
# Deviate from the ICU rules of romanisation of Korean,
# see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanization_of_Korean
id <- 
  :: NFD;
  \u11A8 > k;
  \u11AE > t;
  \u11B8 > p;
  \u1105 > r;
  :: Hangul-Latin;
"

stringi::stri_trans_general(x, id, rules=TRUE)
```
**stri_trans_list**  
*List Available Text Transforms and Transliterators*

---

**Description**

Returns a list of available text transform identifiers. Each of them may be used in `stri_trans_general` tasks.

**Usage**

`stri_trans_list()`

**Value**

Returns a character vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**References**


**See Also**

The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other transform: `stri_trans_char()`, `stri_trans_general()`, `stri_trans_nfc()`, `stri_trans_tolower()`

**Examples**

`stri_trans_list()`

---

**stri_trans_nfc**  
*Perform or Check For Unicode Normalization*

---

**Description**

These functions convert strings to NFC, NFKC, NFD, NFKD, or NFKC_Casefold Unicode Normalization Form or check whether strings are normalized.
Usage

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{stri\_trans\_nfc(str)}
  \item \texttt{stri\_trans\_nfd(str)}
  \item \texttt{stri\_trans\_nfkd(str)}
  \item \texttt{stri\_trans\_nfkc(str)}
  \item \texttt{stri\_trans\_nfkc\_casefold(str)}
  \item \texttt{stri\_trans\_isnfc(str)}
  \item \texttt{stri\_trans\_isnfd(str)}
  \item \texttt{stri\_trans\_isnfkd(str)}
  \item \texttt{stri\_trans\_isnfkc(str)}
  \item \texttt{stri\_trans\_isnfkc\_casefold(str)}
\end{itemize}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{str} \hspace{1cm} character vector to be encoded
\end{itemize}

Details

Unicode Normalization Forms are formally defined normalizations of Unicode strings which, e.g., make possible to determine whether any two strings are equivalent. Essentially, the Unicode Normalization Algorithm puts all combining marks in a specified order, and uses rules for decomposition and composition to transform each string into one of the Unicode Normalization Forms. The following Normalization Forms (NFs) are supported:

\begin{itemize}
  \item NFC (Canonical Decomposition, followed by Canonical Composition),
  \item NFD (Canonical Decomposition),
  \item NFKC (Compatibility Decomposition, followed by Canonical Composition),
  \item NFKD (Compatibility Decomposition),
  \item NFKC\_Casefold (combination of NFKC, case folding, and removing ignorable characters which was introduced with Unicode 5.2).
\end{itemize}

Note that many W3C Specifications recommend using NFC for all content, because this form avoids potential interoperability problems arising from the use of canonically equivalent, yet different, character sequences in document formats on the Web. Thus, you will rather not use these functions in typical string processing activities. Most often you may assume that a string is in NFC, see RFC\#5198.

As usual in \texttt{stringi}, if the input character vector is in the native encoding, it will be automatically converted to UTF-8.

For more general text transforms refer to \texttt{stri\_trans\_general}.
The `stri_trans_nf*` functions return a character vector of the same length as input (the output is always in UTF-8).

`stri_trans_isnf*` return a logical vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**References**

*Unicode Normalization Forms* – Unicode Standard Annex #15, [https://unicode.org/reports/tr15/](https://unicode.org/reports/tr15/)


*Character Model for the World Wide Web 1.0: Normalization* – W3C Working Draft, [https://www.w3.org/TR/charm-mod-norm/](https://www.w3.org/TR/charm-mod-norm/)


**See Also**

The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other transform: `stri_trans_char()`, `stri_trans_general()`, `stri_trans_list()`, `stri_trans_tolower()`

**Examples**

```r
stri_trans_nfd('\u0105') # a with ogonek -> a, ogonek
stri_trans_nfkc('\ufdfa') # 1 codepoint -> 18 codepoints
```

---

**Description**

These functions transform strings either to lower case, UPPER CASE, or Title Case or perform case folding.
Usage

\begin{verbatim}
stri_trans_tolower(str, locale = NULL)
stri_trans_toupper(str, locale = NULL)
stri_trans_casefold(str)
stri_trans_totitle(str, ..., opts_brkiter = NULL)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{str} : character vector
\item \texttt{locale} : NULL or '' for case mapping following the conventions of the default locale, or a single string with locale identifier, see \texttt{stringi-locale}.
\item ... additional settings for \texttt{opts_brkiter}
\item \texttt{opts_brkiter} : a named list with ICU BreakIterator’s settings, see \texttt{stri_opts_brkiter}; NULL for default break iterator, i.e., word; \texttt{stri_trans_totitle} only
\end{itemize}

Details

Vectorized over \texttt{str}.

\textbf{ICU} implements full Unicode string case mappings. It is worth noting that, generally, case mapping:

\begin{itemize}
\item can change the number of code points and/or code units of a string,
\item is language-sensitive (results may differ depending on the locale), and
\item is context-sensitive (a character in the input string may map differently depending on surrounding characters).
\end{itemize}

With \texttt{stri_trans_totitle}, if word BreakIterator is used (the default), then the first letter of each word will be capitalized and the rest will be transformed to lower case. With the break iterator of type \texttt{sentence}, the first letter of each sentence will be capitalized only. Note that according the \textbf{ICU} User Guide, the string ‘one. two. three.’ consists of one sentence.

Case folding, on the other hand, is locale-independent. Its purpose is to make two pieces of text that differ only in case identical. This may come in handy when comparing strings.

For more general (but not locale dependent) text transforms refer to \texttt{stri_trans_general}.

Value

Each function returns a character vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References

**stri_trim_both**

**_trim_characters_from_the_left_and/or_right_side_of_a_string**

**Description**

These functions may be used, e.g., to remove unnecessary white-spaces from strings. Trimming ends at the first or starts at the last pattern match.

**Usage**

- `stri_trim_both(str, pattern = "\P{Wspace}", negate = FALSE)`
- `stri_trim_left(str, pattern = "\P{Wspace}", negate = FALSE)`
- `stri_trim_right(str, pattern = "\P{Wspace}", negate = FALSE)`

```r
stri_trim(  
  str,  
  side = c("both", "left", "right"),  
  pattern = "\P{Wspace}",  
  negate = FALSE  
)
```
**stri_trim_both**

**Arguments**

- `str`  
a character vector of strings to be trimmed
- `pattern`  
a single pattern, specifying the class of characters (see stringi-search-charclass) to to be preserved (if negate is FALSE; default) or trimmed (otherwise)
- `negate`  
either TRUE or FALSE; see pattern
- `side`  
character [stri_trim only]; defaults to 'both'

**Details**

Vectorized over `str` and `pattern`.

`stri_trim` is a convenience wrapper over `stri_trim_left` and `stri_trim_right`.

Contrary to many other string processing libraries, our trimming functions are universal. The class of characters to be retained or trimmed can be adjusted.

For replacing pattern matches with an arbitrary replacement string, see `stri_replace`.

Trimming can also be used where you would normally rely on regular expressions. For instance, you may get '23.5' out of 'total of 23.5 bitcoins'.

For trimming white-spaces, please note the difference between Unicode binary property '\p{Wspace}' (more universal) and general character category '\p{Z}', see stringi-search-charclass.

**Value**

All functions return a character vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

The official online manual of stringi at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other search_replace: `about_search, stri_replace_all(), stri_replace_rstr()`

Other search_charclass: `about_search_charclass, about_search`

**Examples**

```r
stri_trim_left('aaa')
stri_trim_right('r-project.org/', '\P{P}')
stri_trim_both('Total of 23.5 bitcoins.', '\P{N}')
stri_trim_both('Total of 23.5 bitcoins.', '\P{N}', negate=TRUE)
```
stri_unescape_unicode  Un-escape All Escape Sequences

Description

Un-escapes all known escape sequences

Usage

stri_unescape_unicode(str)

Arguments

str character vector

Details

Uses ICU facilities to un-escape Unicode character sequences. The following ASCII standard escapes are recognized: \a, \b, \t, \n, \v, \?, \e, \f, \r, ", \', \.
Moreover, the function understands the following ones: \uXXXX (4 hex digits), \UXXXXXXXX (8 hex digits), \xXX (1-2 hex digits), \ooo (1-3 octal digits), \cX (control-X; X is masked with 0x1F). For \xXX and \ooo, beware of non-valid UTF-8 byte sequences. Note that some versions of R on windows cannot handle characters defined with \UXXXXXXXX. We are working on that.

Value

Returns a character vector. If an escape sequence is ill-formed, result will be NA and a warning will be given.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/
Other escape: stri_escape_unicode()

Examples

stri_unescape_unicode('a\u0105!\u0032\n')
**stri_unique**

*Extract Unique Elements*

**Description**

This function returns a character vector like `str`, but with duplicate elements removed.

**Usage**

```r
stri_unique(str, ..., opts_collator = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `str`: a character vector
- `...`: additional settings for `opts_collator`
- `opts_collator`: a named list with ICU Collator's options, see `stri_opts_collator`, NULL for default collation options

**Details**

As usual in `stringi`, no attributes are copied. Unlike `unique`, this function tests for canonical equivalence of strings (and not whether the strings are just bytewise equal). Such an operation is locale-dependent. Hence, `stri_unique` is significantly slower (but much better suited for natural language processing) than its base R counterpart.

See also `stri_duplicated` for indicating non-unique elements.

**Value**

Returns a character vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**References**


**See Also**

The official online manual of `stringi` at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other locale_sensitive: `%s<%()`, `about_locale`, `about_search_boundaries`, `about_search_coll`, `stri_compare()`, `stri_count_boundaries()`, `stri_duplicated()`, `stri_enc_detect2()`, `stri_extract_all_boundaries()`, `stri_locate_all_boundaries()`, `stri_opts_collator()`, `stri_order()`, `stri_rank()`, `stri_sort_key()`, `stri_sort()`, `stri_split_boundaries()`, `stri_trans_tolower()`, `stri_wrap()`
Examples

# normalized and non-Unicode-normalized version of the same code point:
stri_unique(c('\u0105', stri_trans_nfkd('\u0105')))
unique(c('\u0105', stri_trans_nfkd('\u0105')))
stri_unique(c('gro\u00df', 'GROSS', 'Gro\u00df', 'Gross'), strength=1)

---

**stri_width**

*Determine the Width of Code Points*

**Description**

Approximates the number of text columns the `cat()` function might use to print a string using a mono-spaced font.

**Usage**

`stri_width(str)`

**Arguments**

- **str** character vector or an object coercible to

**Details**

The Unicode standard does not formalize the notion of a character width. Roughly based on [https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~mgk25/ucs/wcwidth.c](https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~mgk25/ucs/wcwidth.c), [https://github.com/nodejs/node/blob/master/src/node_i18n.cc](https://github.com/nodejs/node/blob/master/src/node_i18n.cc), and UAX #11 we proceed as follows. The following code points are of width 0:

- code points with general category (see stringi-search-charclass) Me, Mn, and Cf,
- C0 and C1 control codes (general category Cc) - for compatibility with the nchar function,
- Hangul Jamo medial vowels and final consonants (code points with enumerable property UCHAR_HANGUL_SYLLABLE_TYPE equal to U_HST_VOWEL_JAMO or U_HST_TRAILING_JAMO; note that applying the NFC normalization with stri_trans_nfc is encouraged),
- ZERO WIDTH SPACE (U+200B),

Characters with the UCHAR_EAST_ASIAN_WIDTH enumerable property equal to U_EA_FULLWIDTH or U_EA_WIDE are of width 2.

Most emojis and characters with general category So (other symbols) are of width 2.

SOFT HYPHEN (U+00AD) (for compatibility with nchar) as well as any other characters have width 1.

**Value**

Returns an integer vector of the same length as str.
Word Wrap Text to Format Paragraphs

Description

This function breaks text paragraphs into lines, of total width (if it is possible) at most given width.

Usage

```r
stri_wrap(
  str,
  width = floor(0.9 * getOption("width")),
  cost_exponent = 2,
  simplify = TRUE,
  normalize = TRUE,
  normalise = normalize,
  indent = 0,
  exdent = 0,
  prefix = "",
  initial = prefix,
  whitespace_only = FALSE,
  use_length = FALSE,
  locale = NULL
)
```
**Arguments**

- **str**: character vector of strings to reformat
- **width**: single integer giving the suggested maximal total width/number of code points per line
- **cost_exponent**: single numeric value, values not greater than zero will select a greedy word-wrapping algorithm; otherwise this value denotes the exponent in the cost function of a (more aesthetic) dynamic programming-based algorithm (values in \([2, 3]\) are recommended)
- **simplify**: single logical value, see Value
- **normalize**: single logical value, see Details
- **normalise**: alias of **normalize**
- **indent**: single non-negative integer; gives the indentation of the first line in each paragraph
- **exdent**: single non-negative integer; specifies the indentation of subsequent lines in paragraphs
- **prefix, initial**: single strings; **prefix** is used as prefix for each line except the first, for which **initial** is utilized
- **whitespace_only**: single logical value; allow breaks only at white-spaces? if FALSE, **ICU**’s line break iterator is used to determine text boundaries where a line break is possible. This is a locale-dependent operation. Otherwise, the breaks are only at white-spaces.
- **use_length**: single logical value; should the number of code points be used instead of the total code point width (see **stri_width**)?
- **locale**: **NULL** or `'` for text boundary analysis following the conventions of the default locale, or a single string with locale identifier, see **stringi-locale**

**Details**

Vectorized over **str**.

If **whitespace_only** is FALSE, then **ICU**’s **line-BreakIterator** is used to determine text boundaries where a line break is possible. This is a locale-dependent operation. Otherwise, the breaks are only at white-spaces.

Note that Unicode code points may have various widths when printed on the console and that this function, by default, takes that into account. By changing the state of the **use_length** argument, this function starts to act as if each code point was of width 1.

If **normalize** is FALSE, then multiple white spaces between the word boundaries are preserved within each wrapped line. In such a case, none of the strings can contain `\r`, `\n`, or other new line characters, otherwise you will get an error. You should split the input text into lines or, for example, substitute line breaks with spaces before applying this function.

If **normalize** is TRUE, then all consecutive white space (ASCII space, horizontal TAB, CR, LF) sequences are replaced with single ASCII spaces before actual string wrapping. Moreover, **stri_split_lines** and **stri_trans_nfc** is called on the input character vector. This is for compatibility with **strwrap**.
The greedy algorithm (for cost_exponent being non-positive) provides a very simple way for word wrapping. It always puts as many words in each line as possible. This method – contrary to the dynamic algorithm – does not minimize the number of space left at the end of every line. The dynamic algorithm (a.k.a. Knuth’s word wrapping algorithm) is more complex, but it returns text wrapped in a more aesthetic way. This method minimizes the squared (by default, see cost_exponent) number of spaces (raggedness) at the end of each line, so the text is more arranged evenly. Note that the cost of printing the last line is always zero.

Value

If simplify is TRUE, then a character vector is returned. Otherwise, you will get a list of length(str) character vectors.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

References


See Also

The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other locale_sensitive: %s<%(, about_locale, about_search_boundaries, about_search_coll, stri_compare(), stri_count_boundaries(), stri_duplicated(), stri_enc_detect2(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_collator(), stri_order(), stri_rank(), stri_sort_key(), stri_sort(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_trans_tolower(), stri_unique()

Other text_boundaries: about_search_boundaries, about_search, stri_count_boundaries(), stri_extract_all_boundaries(), stri_locate_all_boundaries(), stri_opts_brkiter(), stri_split_boundaries(), stri_split_lines(), stri_trans_tolower()

Examples

```r
s <- stri_paste("Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Proin ",
  "nibh augue, suscipit a, scelerisque sed, lacinia in, mi. Cras vel ",
  "lorem. Etiam pellentesque tellus."")
cat(stri_wrap(s, 20, 0.0), sep='\n') # greedy
cat(stri_wrap(s, 20, 2.0), sep='\n') # dynamic
cat(stri_pad(stri_wrap(s), side='both'), sep='\n')
```
Description
Write Text Lines to a Text File

Writes a text file in such a way that each element of a given character vector becomes a separate text line.

Usage
stri_write_lines(
  str,
  con,
  encoding = "UTF-8",
  sep = ifelse(.Platform$OS.type == "windows", "\r\n", "\n"),
  fname = con
)

Arguments
- str: character vector with data to write.
- con: name of the output file or a connection object (opened in the binary mode).
- encoding: output encoding, NULL or '' for the current default one.
- sep: newline separator.
- fname: deprecated alias of con.

Details
It is a substitute for the R `writeLines` function, with the ability to easily re-encode the output. We suggest using the UTF-8 encoding for all text files: thus, it is the default one for the output.

Value
This function returns nothing noteworthy.

Author(s)
Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also
The official online manual of stringi at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/
Other files: `stri_read_lines()`, `stri_read_raw()`
**Concatenate Two Character Vectors**

**Description**

Binary operators for joining (concatenating) two character vectors, with a typical R look-and-feel.

**Usage**

```
e1 %s+% e2
```

```
e1 %stri+% e2
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e1</td>
<td>a character vector or an object coercible to a character vector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e2</td>
<td>a character vector or an object coercible to a character vector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Details**

Vectorized over `e1` and `e2`.

These operators act like a call to `stri_join(e1, e2, sep=' ')`. However, note that joining 3 vectors, e.g., `e1 %s+% e2 %s+% e3` is slower than `stri_join(e1, e2, e3, sep=' ')`, because it creates a new (temporary) result vector each time the operator is applied.

**Value**

Returns a character vector.

**Author(s)**

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

**See Also**

The official online manual of stringi at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other join: `stri_dup()`, `stri_flatten()`, `stri_join_list()`, `stri_join()`

**Examples**

```
c('abc', '123', 'xy') %s+% letters[1:6]
'ID_' %s+% 1:5
```
Compare Strings with or without Collation

Description

Relational operators for comparing corresponding strings in two character vectors, with a typical R look-and-feel.

Usage

e1 %s<% e2

e1 %s=<% e2

e1 %s>% e2

e1 %s>=% e2

e1 %s==% e2

e1 %s!=% e2

e1 %s===% e2

e1 %s!==% e2

e1 %stri<% e2

e1 %stri<=% e2

e1 %stri>% e2

e1 %stri>=% e2

e1 %stri==% e2

e1 %stri===% e2

e1 %stri!==% e2

e1 %stri!==% e2

Arguments

e1, e2  character vectors or objects coercible to character vectors
Details

These functions call `stri_cmp_le` or its friends, using the default collator options. As a consequence, they are vectorized over `e1` and `e2`.

`%stri==%` tests for canonical equivalence of strings (see `stri_cmp_equiv`) and is a locale-dependent operation.

`%stri==%` performs a locale-independent, code point-based comparison.

Value

All the functions return a logical vector indicating the result of a pairwise comparison. As usual, the elements of shorter vectors are recycled if necessary.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at https://stringi.gagolewski.com/

Other locale_sensitive: `about_locale`, `about_search_boundaries`, `about_search_coll`, `stri_compare()`, `stri_count_boundaries()`, `stri_duplicate()`, `stri_enc_detect2()`, `stri_extract_all_boundaries()`, `stri_locate_all_boundaries()`, `stri_opt_collator()`, `stri_order()`, `stri_rank()`, `stri_sort_key()`, `stri_sort()`, `stri_split_boundaries()`, `stri_trans_tolower()`, `stri_unique()`, `stri_wrap()`

Examples

```
'a' %stri<% 'b'
c('a', 'b', 'c') %stri>=% 'b'
```

---

### C-Style Formatting with `stri_sprintf` as a Binary Operator

**Description**

Provides access to `stri_sprintf` in form of a binary operator in a way similar to Python’s `%` overloaded for strings.

Missing values and empty vectors are propagated as usual.

**Usage**

```
e1 %s$s e2
```

```
e1 %stri$s e2
```
Arguments

- **e1**: format strings, see `stri_sprintf` for syntax
- **e2**: a list of atomic vectors to be passed to `stri_sprintf` or a single atomic vector

Details

Vectorized over `e1` and `e2`. 

- `e1 %s%% atomic_vector` is equivalent to `e1 %s%% list(atomic_vector)`.

Value

Returns a character vector.

Author(s)

Marek Gagolewski and other contributors

See Also

The official online manual of `stringi` at [https://stringi.gagolewski.com/](https://stringi.gagolewski.com/)

Other length: `stri_isempty()`, `stri_length()`, `stri_numbytes()`, `stri_pad_both()`, `stri_sprintf()`, `stri_width()`

Examples

```
"value='\%d'" %s%% 3
"value='\%d'" %s%% 1:3
"%s='\%d'" %s%% list("value", 3)
"%s='\%d'" %s%% list("value", 1:3)
"%s='\%d'" %s%% list(c("a", "b", "c"), 1)
"%s='\%d'" %s%% list(c("a", "b", "c"), 1:3)
```

```
x <- c("abcd", "éèü", "abcdef")
cat("[\%6s]" %s%% x, sep="\n") # width used, not the number of bytes
```
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