

Introduction to R Software

Strings – Display and Formatting

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Print and Format Function

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Strings

- **Formatting and Display of Strings**
- **Operations with Strings**

We need formatting and display of strings to obtain the results of specific operations in required format.

Formatting and Display of Strings

Important commands regarding formatting and display are

`print`, `format`, `cat`, and `paste`.

`print` function prints its argument.

Usage

`print()`

`print()` is a generic command that is available for every object class.

Formatting and Display of Strings

Examples:

```
> print( sqrt(2) )  
[1] 1.414214
```

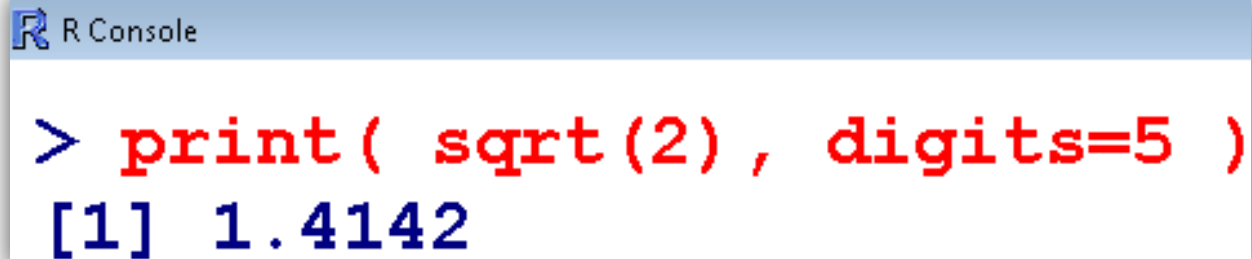
 R Console

```
> print( sqrt(2) )  
[1] 1.414214
```

Formatting and Display of Strings

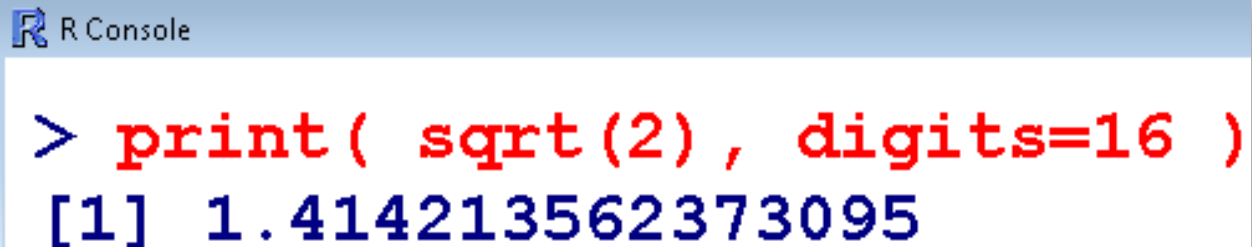
Examples:

```
> print( sqrt(2), digits=5 )  
[1] 1.4142
```

A screenshot of an R console window. The title bar is light blue with the R logo and the text 'R Console'. The console area is white and displays the command '> print(sqrt(2), digits=5)' in red text and the output '[1] 1.4142' in blue text.

```
> print( sqrt(2), digits=5 )  
[1] 1.4142
```

```
> print( sqrt(2), digits=16 )  
[1] 1.414213562373095
```

A screenshot of an R console window. The title bar is light blue with the R logo and the text 'R Console'. The console area is white and displays the command '> print(sqrt(2), digits=16)' in red text and the output '[1] 1.414213562373095' in blue text.

```
> print( sqrt(2), digits=16 )  
[1] 1.414213562373095
```

Formatting and Display of Strings

Format an R object for pretty printing.

Usage

```
format(x, ...)
```

x is any R object; typically numeric.

Formatting and Display of Strings

Usage

```
format(x, trim = FALSE, digits = NULL, nsmall  
= 0L, justify = c("left", "right", "centre",  
"none"), width = NULL, ...)
```

digits shows how many significant digits are to be used

nsmall shows the minimum number of digits to the right of the decimal point

justify provides left-justified (the default), right-justified, or centred.

Formatting and Display of Strings

```
> print( format( 0.5, digits=10, nsmall=15 ) )  
[1] "0.5000000000000000"
```

R Console

```
> print( format( 0.5, digits=10, nsmall=15 ) )  
[1] "0.5000000000000000"
```


Formatting and Display of Strings

Example:

```
> x <- matrix(nrow=3, ncol=2, data=1:6, byrow=T)
```

```
> print(x)
```

```
      [,1] [,2]  
[1,]    1    2  
[2,]    3    4  
[3,]    5    6
```

Here, a matrix is displayed in the R command window.

One can specify the desired number of digits with the option `digits`.

Formatting and Display of Strings

R Console

```
> x <- matrix(nrow=3, ncol=2, data=1:6, byrow=T)
>
> print(x)
```

	[,1]	[,2]
[1,]	1	2
[2,]	3	4
[3,]	5	6

Formatting and Display of Strings

The `print` function has a significant limitation that it prints only one object at a time.

Trying to print multiple items gives error message:

```
> print("The zero occurs at", 2*pi, "radians.")  
Error in print.default("The zero occurs at", 2 *  
pi, "radians.") :  
  invalid 'quote' argument
```

R Console

```
> print("The zero occurs at", 2*pi, "radians.")  
Error in print.default("The zero occurs at", 2 * pi, "radians.") :  
  invalid 'quote' argument
```

Formatting and Display of Strings

The only way to print multiple items is to print them one at a time

```
> print("The zero occurs at"); print(2*pi);  
print("radians")
```

```
[1] "The zero occurs at"
```

```
[1] 6.283185
```

```
[1] "radians"
```

The `cat` function is an alternative to print that lets you combine multiple items into a continuous output.