

- 標準輸入及輸出: `cat`, `sprint`, `print`, `scan`, `readline`.
- 讀取外部資料檔 (csv, xml, json, xls):
`read.table`, `read.csv`, `read.delim`, `scan`,
`xmlToDataFrame`, `fromJSON`, `read_excel`.

```
> read.table("input_test1.txt")
Error in file(file, "rt") : cannot open the connection
In addition: Warning message:
In file(file, "rt") :
  cannot open file 'input_test1.txt': No such file or directory
```

- 匯入內建資料、匯出資料(輸出)檔
- 使用 ODBC讀取Excel資料/讀取部份資料
- 讀取MySQL資料庫的資料: **RMySQL**
- R環境的記憶體設置、變數之標籤
- 資料中含有中文的編碼問題


政府資料開放平臺
DATA.GOV.TW

檔案格式

☐ CSV(42085)
☐ JSON(14049)
☐ XML(11103)
☐ ZIP(3532)
☐ XLSX(1878)
☐ XLS(988)
☐ ODS(846)
☐ PDF(822)

先確認或設定工作目錄 (建議 **D** 方法)

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```
> getwd()
[1] "C:/Documents and Settings/user/My Documents"
> setwd("C:\\Program Files\\R\\working")
> getwd()
[1] "C:/Program Files/R/working"
```

```
> dir()
[1] "Ccode.R"      "cellcycle"
[3] "data"         "epstopdf.exe"
[5] "fig"          "MWI2016-ts.pdf"
[7] "myC"          "myCcode.c"
```

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The 'Session' menu is open, highlighting 'Set Working Directory' and 'Choose Directory...'. The 'Global Options' dialog box is also open, showing the 'General' tab with the 'Default working directory' set to '~' and a 'Browse...' button. A red circle 'A' is around the 'File' menu, a red circle 'B' is around the 'Session' menu, and a red circle 'C' is around the 'Browse...' button in the 'Global Options' dialog box.

A

B

D

RStudio: 建立一工作專案，
並新增一資料目錄data。
(見Error in file(file, "rt") : cannot open the connection
cannot open file, No such file or directory)



cat {base}: Concatenate and Print

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Description: Outputs the objects, concatenating the representations. cat performs much less conversion than print.

Usage: `cat(... , file = "", sep = " ", fill = FALSE, labels = NULL, append = FALSE)`

```
> stdout()
description      class      mode      text      opened      can read
can write "stdout" "terminal" "w" "text"
"opened"      "no"      "yes"
> ?stdout()
>
> cat("Hello R users!\n")
Hello R users!
> a <- c(1,2,3)
> cat("Here is a list: ", a, "\n")
Here is a list:  1 2 3
>
> cat("3 + 5 =", 3+ 5, "\n" )
3 + 5 = 8
> cat("A test list: ", paste("Test", 1:3, sep="-"), "\n")
A test list:  Test-1 Test-2 Test-3
```

標準輸出，從螢幕輸出: **cat**

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```

C:\Program Files\R\working\Example2.R - R Editor
a1 <- 1.2123344
a2 <- 23.3
a3 <- 10/3

cat("iteration", "\t", "method-1", "\t", "method-2", "\t", "method-3\n")
for (i in 1:3){
  cat(i, "\t", round(a1, 3), "\t", round(a2, 3), "\t", round(a3, 3), "\n")
  a1 <- a1+i
  a2 <- a2*i
  a3 <- a3/i
}

```

```

> a1 <- 1.2123344
> a2 <- 23.3
> a3 <- 10/3
>
> cat("iteration", "\t", "method-1", "\t", "method-2", "\t", "method-3\n")
iteration      method-1      method-2      method-3
> for (i in 1:3){
+   cat(i, "\t", round(a1, 3), "\t", round(a2, 3), "\t", round(a3, 3), "\n")
+   a1 <- a1+i
+   a2 <- a2*i
+   a3 <- a3/i
+ }
1      1.212      23.3      3.333
2      2.212      23.3      3.333
3      4.212      46.6      1.667
>

```

```

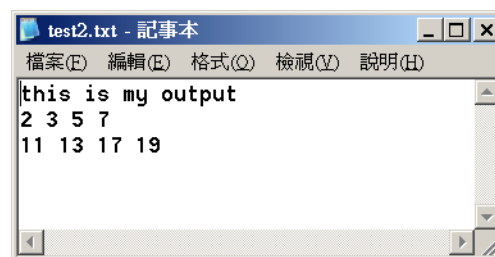
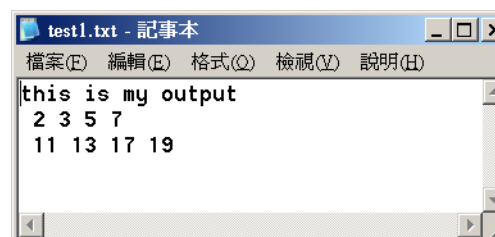
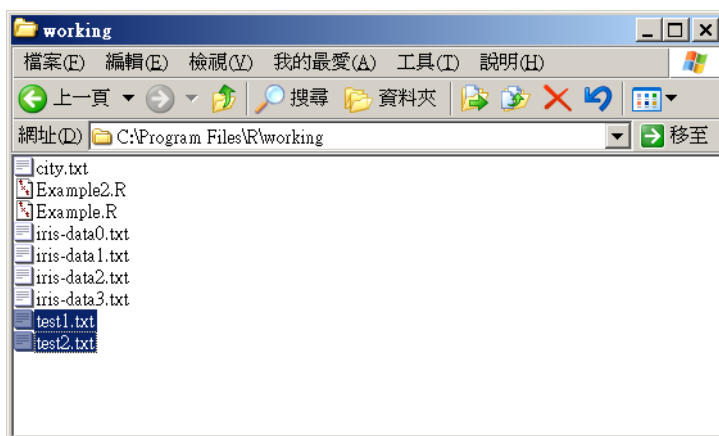
> source("Example2.R")
iteration method-1 method-2 method-3
1      1.212      23.3      3.333
2      2.212      23.3      3.333
3      4.212      46.6      1.667

```

標準輸出，輸出至檔案: **cat**

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```
> cat("this is my output","\n", "2 3 5 7","\n", "11 13 17 19", file = "test1.txt")  
> cat("this is my output", "2 3 5 7", "11 13 17 19", file = "test2.txt", sep = "\n")
```



```
> cat("today", "is", date(), sep="\t", "\n")  
today    is      Wed Nov 08 00:14:43 2017
```

See also:

- `print`
- `sprintf`
- `print.data.frame`
- `paste`



Use C-style String Formatting Commands

Description: A wrapper for the C function `sprintf`, that returns a character vector containing a formatted combination of text and variable values.

Usage: `sprintf(fmt, ...)`

```
> sprintf("%f", pi)
[1] "3.141593"
> sprintf("%.3f", pi)
[1] "3.142"
> sprintf("%1.0f", pi)
[1] "3"
> sprintf("%5.1f", pi)
[1] " 3.1"
> sprintf("%05.1f", pi)
[1] "003.1"
> sprintf("%+f", pi)
[1] "+3.141593"
> sprintf("% f", pi)
[1] " 3.141593"
> sprintf("%-10f", pi) # left justified
[1] "3.141593  "
> sprintf("%e", pi)
[1] "3.141593e+00"
> sprintf("%s is %f feet tall", "Sven", 7.1)
[1] "Sven is 7.100000 feet tall"
> sprintf("%.0f%% said yes (out of a sample of size %.0f)", 66.666, 3)
[1] "67% said yes (out of a sample of size 3)"
```

```
> pi
[1] 3.141593
```

- **d**: Integer value.
- **f**: Double precision value, in "fixed point" decimal notation
- **e**: Double precision value, in "exponential" decimal notation.
- **s**: Character string.
- **%m.n**: denoting the field width (**m**) and the precision (**n**).
- **%-**: Left adjustment of converted argument in its field.

```
> a <- c(0, 1, 12, 123)
> sprintf("name_%03d", a)
[1] "name_000" "name_001" "name_012" "name_123"
> paste("name", formatC(a, width=3, flag="0"), sep="_")
[1] "name_000" "name_001" "name_012" "name_123"
```



cat() 和 print()

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```
> cat("hello")
hello> print("hello")
[1] "hello"
> class(cat("hello"))
hello[1] "NULL"
> class(print("hello"))
[1] "hello"
[1] "character"
>
> a <- cat("hello")
hello> b <- print("hello")
[1] "hello"
> class(a)
[1] "NULL"
> class(b)
[1] "character"
>
> cat("Today is: ", date(), "\n")
Today is: Wed Nov 08 00:48:25 2017
> print("Today is: ", date())
Error in print.default("Today is: ", date()) : 'digits' 引數不正確
此外: Warning message:
In print.default("Today is: ", date()) : 強制變更過程中產生了 NA
>
> cat(head(iris, 2))
Error in cat(list(...), file, sep, fill, labels, append) :
  'cat' 目前還不能用 1 引數 (類型 'list')
> print(head(iris, 2))
  Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
1           5.1           3.5           1.4           0.2  setosa
2           4.9           3.0           1.4           0.2  setosa
```

```
> dice1 <- sample(1:6, 10, replace=TRUE)
> dice2 <- sample(1:6, 10, replace=TRUE)
> mytable <- table(dice1, dice2)
> mytable
      dice2
dice1 1 2 4 5 6
  1 1 0 1 0 0
  3 0 1 0 0 0
  4 0 0 0 0 1
  5 1 0 0 1 1
  6 1 0 0 1 1
> print(mytable, zero.print = ".")
      dice2
dice1 1 2 4 5 6
  1 1 . 1 . .
  3 . 1 . . .
  4 . . . . 1
  5 1 . . 1 1
  6 1 . . 1 1
```

cat is valid only for atomic types (logical, integer, real, complex, character) and names. (not on a non-empty list or any type of object.)
print is a generic function so you can define a specific implementation for a certain S3 class.



標準輸入 (Standard Input)

從螢幕/鍵盤輸入: `scan()`

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> stdin()	description	class	mode	text	opened	can read	can write
	"stdin"	"terminal"	"r"	"text"	"opened"	"yes"	"no"

```
> a <- scan()
1: 1 2
3: 3
4:
Read 3 items
> a
[1] 1 2 3
> b <- scan(nmax=1)
1: 5
Read 1 item
> b
[1] 5
> b <- scan(nmax=1, quiet=TRUE)
1: 5
> b
[1] 5
```

logical, integer, numeric, complex,
character, raw and list

↓

```
> cc <- scan(what = "character", quiet = TRUE)
1: this is a test
5:
> cc
[1] "this" "is"    "a"     "test"
```

```
> cc <- scan(what = "character", quiet = TRUE)
1: "this is a test" "are you ok?"
3:
> cc
[1] "this is a test" "are you ok?"
```



標準輸入 (Standard Input)

從螢幕/鍵盤輸入: `scan()`, `readline()`

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```
> d <- scan(what = list(name = "character", age = "numeric", isboy = "logical"))
1: john 28 true
2: mary 11 false
3:
Read 2 records
> d
$name
[1] "john" "mary"

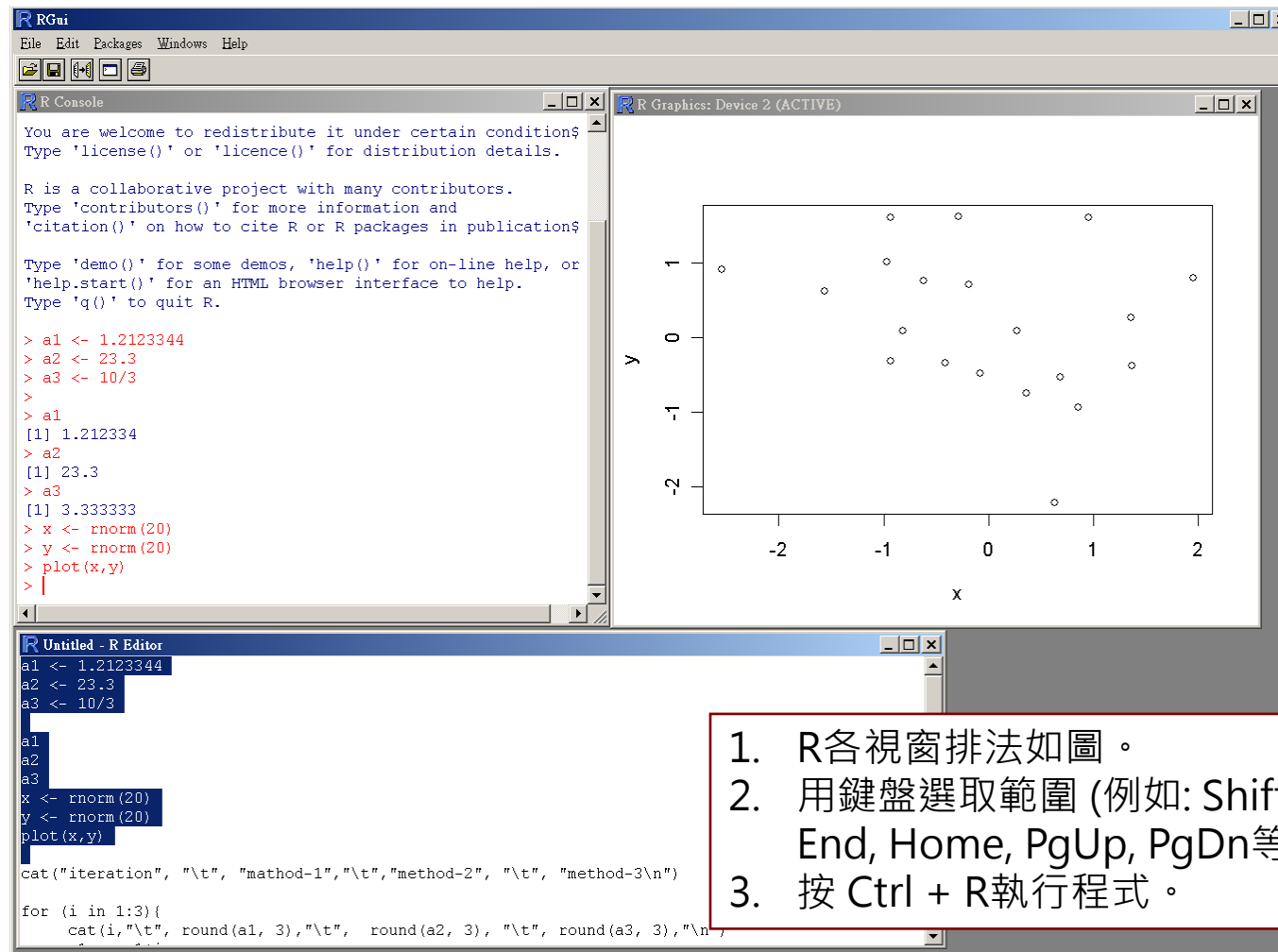
$age
[1] "28" "11"

$isboy
[1] "true" "false"

> e <- scan()
1: 1 2 3
4: 4 5 6
7: 7 8 9
10:
Read 9 items
> e.mat <- matrix(e, ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE)
> e.mat
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    2    3
[2,]    4    5    6
[3,]    7    8    9
```

```
> my.name <- readline("請輸入您的姓字: ")
請輸入您的姓字: 吳小銘
> my.age <- readline("請輸入您的年紀: ")
請輸入您的年紀: 25
> my.age <- as.numeric(my.age)
> cat("您輸入的資訊如下:\n", "姓名: ", my.name, ",
年紀: ", my.age, "\n")
您輸入的資訊如下:
姓名: 吳小銘 , 年紀: 25
```

建議使用RStudio建立一個工作專案(Project)，進程式撰寫及執行。



1. R各視窗排法如圖。
2. 用鍵盤選取範圍 (例如: Shift配合上下左右鍵，End, Home, PgUp, PgDn等等)。
3. 按 Ctrl + R執行程式。

課堂練習

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(1) 設定目錄

(4)
執行
程式

(3) 存檔

(2) 打好程式

```
RGui
File Edit Packages Windows Help

R Console
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.
Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.type()' for help on the HTML browser interface to help.
> getwd()
[1] "C:/Documents and Settings/user/My Documents"
> setwd("C:\\Program Files\\R\\working")
> getwd()
[1] "C:/Program Files/R/working"
> source("Example.R")
#####
# Name: Example1.R
# for demonstration
# Author: Han-Ming Wu
# Date: 2008/10/08
# Input: ....
# Output: ....
#####
Please select a algorithm:
(1): algorithm 1
(2): algorithm 2
(3): algorithm 3
1: |

R C:\Program Files\R\working\Example.R - R Editor
cat("#####\n")
cat("# Name: Example1.R\n")
cat("# for demonstration\n")
cat("# Author: Han-Ming Wu\n")
cat("# Date: 2008/10/08\n")
cat("# Input: ....\n")
cat("# Output: ....\n")
cat("#####\n")

cat("Please select a algorithm: \n")
cat(" (1): algorithm 1\n")
cat(" (2): algorithm 2\n")
cat(" (3): algorithm 3\n")
a <- scan(nmax=1, quiet=TRUE)
cat("Your selection is algorithm", a, "\n")
cat("Progrm End! \n")
```

(5) 請用RStudio建立一個專案，並實作課堂練習1



讀取外部純文字表格資料檔: `read.table()`

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Reads a file in table format and creates a data frame from it, with cases corresponding to lines and variables to fields in the file.

```
read.table(file, header = FALSE, sep = "", quote = "\"\"",
           dec = ".", row.names, col.names,
           as.is = !stringsAsFactors,
           na.strings = "NA", colClasses = NA, nrows = -1,
           skip = 0, check.names = TRUE, fill = !blank.lines.skip,
           strip.white = FALSE, blank.lines.skip = TRUE,
           comment.char = "#",
           allowEscapes = FALSE, flush = FALSE,
           stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors(),
           fileEncoding = "", encoding = "unknown", text, skipNul = FALSE)
```

`read.table()`

- read in a rectangular grid of data.
- 文字檔.txt, 以空白(" ")或Tab("\t")做區隔。
- `read.table()` is an inefficient way to read in very large numerical matrices. (use `scan()`)

`read.csv()`

- 格式檔.csv, 以"," 做區隔

`read.table()` or `read.csv()` are almost identical.

讀取外部純文字表格資料檔: `read.table()`

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first line: a name for each variable
`header = TRUE`

- 注意資料是否有「欄位名稱」
- 分隔符號是什麼?

iris-data1.txt

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
8	5	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
12	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
13	5.1	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
14	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
15	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
23	4.6	3.6	1	0.2	setosa

row
label

values

factors

iris-data2.txt

no	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
8	5	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
13	4.8	3	1.4	0.1	setosa
14	4.3	3	1.1	0.1	setosa
15	5.8	4	1.2	0.2	setosa
16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
23	4.6	3.6	1	0.2	setosa

iris-data3.txt

Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
5	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
4.8	3	1.4	0.1	setosa
4.3	3	1.1	0.1	setosa
5.8	4	1.2	0.2	setosa
5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.6	1	0.2	setosa

```
my.data <- read.table("iris-data1.txt")
```

```
my.data <- read.table("iris-data2.txt", header = TRUE, row.names = 1)
```

```
my.data <- read.table("iris-data3.txt", header = TRUE, sep = "\t")
```



課堂練習

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```
> my.data <- read.table("iris-data0.txt", header=FALSE)
> dim(my.data)
[1] 150 5
> my.data[1:3,]
  V1 V2 V3 V4 V5
1 5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2 setosa
2 4.9 3.0 1.4 0.2 setosa
3 4.7 3.2 1.3 0.2 setosa
> attributes(my.data)
$names
[1] "V1" "V2" "V3" "V4" "V5"

$class
[1] "data.frame"

$row.names
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
...
[145] 145 146 147 148 149 150

> row.names(my.data)
[1] "1" "2" "3" "4" "5" "6" "7" "8" "9" "10" "11" "12"
..
[145] "145" "146" "147" "148" "149" "150"
> names(my.data)
[1] "V1" "V2" "V3" "V4" "V5"
> colnames(my.data)
[1] "V1" "V2" "V3" "V4" "V5"
```

```
> head(my.data)
> tail(my.data)
```

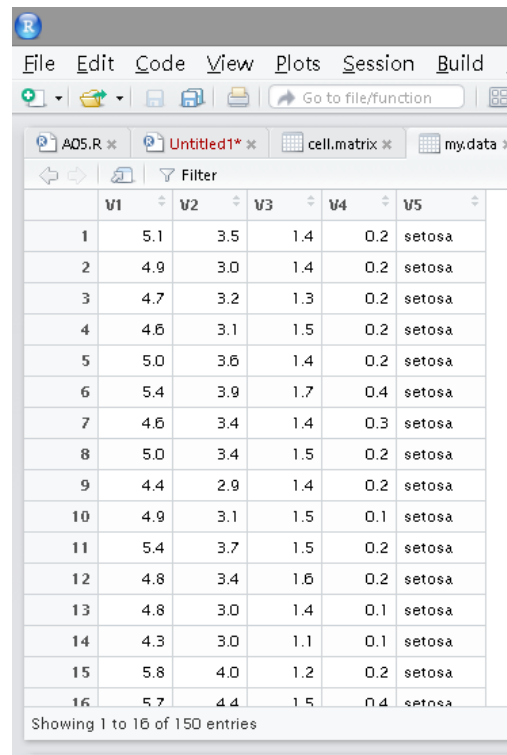
iris-data0.txt

5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
5	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
4.8	3	1.4	0.1	setosa
4.3	3	1.1	0.1	setosa
5.8	4	1.2	0.2	setosa
5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.6	1	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.2	1.7	0.5	setosa

```
> View(my.data)
> str(my.data)
'data.frame':  150 obs. of  5 variables:
 $ V1: num  5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5 5.4 4.6 5 4.4 4.9 ...
 $ V2: num  3.5 3 3.2 3.1 3.6 3.9 3.4 3.4 2.9 3.1 ...
 $ V3: num  1.4 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.7 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 ...
 $ V4: num  0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 ...
 $ V5: Factor w/ 3 levels "setosa","versicolor",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
```

iris-data0.txt

5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
5	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
4.8	3	1.4	0.1	setosa
4.3	3	1.1	0.1	setosa
5.8	4	1.2	0.2	setosa
5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.6	1	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.2	1.7	0.5	setosa



	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
13	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa
14	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa
15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa
16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa

Showing 1 to 16 of 150 entries

See also:
readr package

純文字表格資料含有空格"blank"

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```
> x <- read.table("mydata.txt", header = T)
```

```
> head(x)
```

```
  Name Gender Birthday Income EventTime
1  John      M  1973/1/3  162.2      13:00
```

```
...
```

```
6  Sue      F  1976/4/2    NA      12:00
```

```
> x.b1 <- read.table("blank_ex1.txt", header = T)
```

```
Error in scan(file = file, what = what, sep = sep, quote = quote, dec = dec, :
```

```
第 2 列沒有 5 個元素
```

```
> x.b1 <- read.table("blank_ex1.txt", header = T, fill = T)
```

```
> head(x.b1)
```

```
  Name Gender Birthday Income EventTime
1  John      M  1973/1/3  162.2      13:00
2  Mary      F  1982/7/2   90.8      02:30
3  Tim       M  1977/6/30   68.5      02:30
```

```
...
```

```
6  Sue      F  1976/4/2    NA      12:00
```

```
> x.b2 <- read.table("blank_ex2.txt", header = T)
```

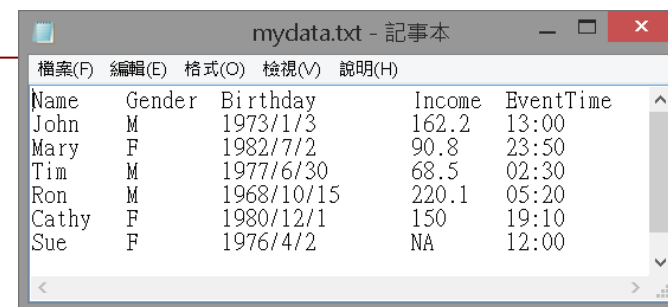
```
Error in scan(file = file, what = what, sep = sep, quote = quote, dec = dec, :
```

```
第 5 列沒有 5 個元素
```

```
> x.b2 <- read.table("blank_ex2.txt", header = T, fill = T)
```

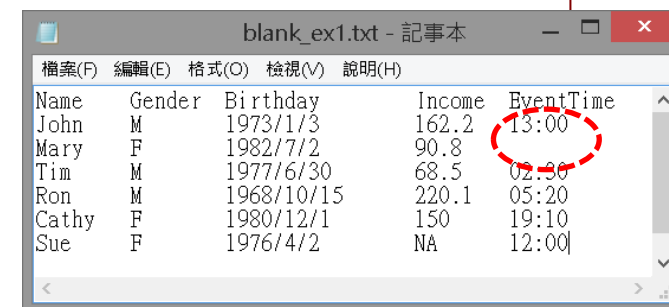
```
> head(x.b2)
```

```
  Name Gender Birthday Income EventTime
1  John      M  1973/1/3  162.2      13:00
...
5  Cathy      F      150  19:10
6  Sue      F  1976/4/2  <NA>      12:00
```



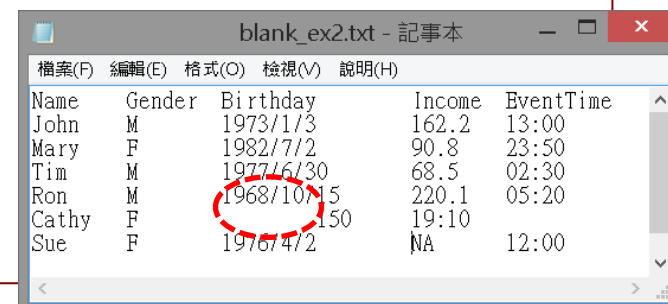
mydata.txt - 記事本

檔案(F)	編輯(E)	格式(O)	檢視(V)	說明(H)
Name	Gender	Birthday	Income	EventTime
John	M	1973/1/3	162.2	13:00
Mary	F	1982/7/2	90.8	23:50
Tim	M	1977/6/30	68.5	02:30
Ron	M	1968/10/15	220.1	05:20
Cathy	F	1980/12/1	150	19:10
Sue	F	1976/4/2	NA	12:00



blank_ex1.txt - 記事本

檔案(F)	編輯(E)	格式(O)	檢視(V)	說明(H)
Name	Gender	Birthday	Income	EventTime
John	M	1973/1/3	162.2	13:00
Mary	F	1982/7/2	90.8	02:30
Tim	M	1977/6/30	68.5	02:30
Ron	M	1968/10/15	220.1	05:20
Cathy	F	1980/12/1	150	19:10
Sue	F	1976/4/2	NA	12:00



blank_ex2.txt - 記事本

檔案(F)	編輯(E)	格式(O)	檢視(V)	說明(H)
Name	Gender	Birthday	Income	EventTime
John	M	1973/1/3	162.2	13:00
Mary	F	1982/7/2	90.8	23:50
Tim	M	1977/6/30	68.5	02:30
Ron	M	1968/10/15	220.1	05:20
Cathy	F	150	19:10	
Sue	F	1976/4/2	NA	12:00

讀取 CSV檔 (逗點分隔值): `read.csv()`

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```
read.csv(file, header = TRUE, sep = ",", quote = "\"",  
         dec = ".", fill = TRUE, comment.char = "", ...)
```

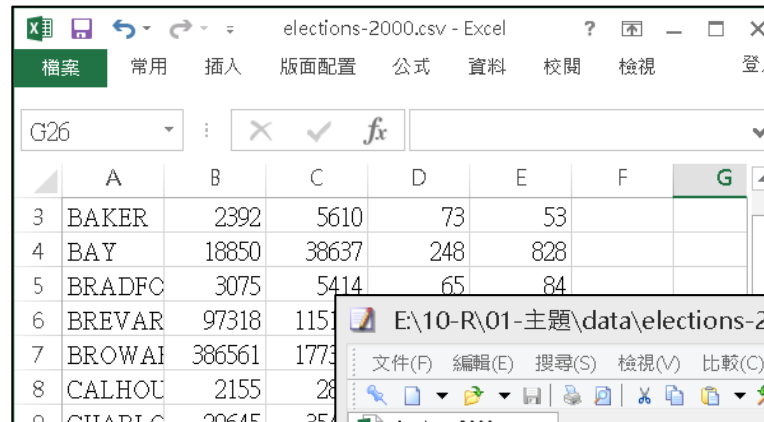
```
read.csv2(file, header = TRUE, sep = ";", quote = "\"",  
          dec = ",", fill = TRUE, comment.char = "", ...)
```

fill: if TRUE then in case the rows have unequal length, blank fields are implicitly added.



elections-2000.csv - 記事本

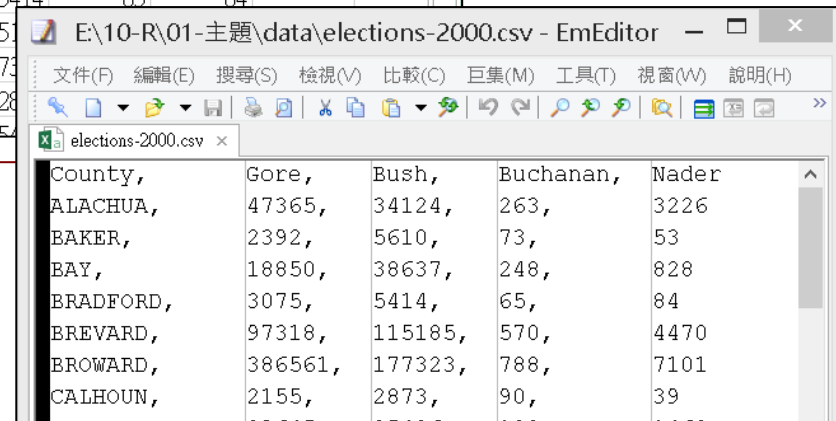
County	Gore	Bush	Buchanan	Nader
ALACHUA	47365	34124	263	3226
BAKER	2392	5610	73	53
BAY	18850	38637	248	828
BRADFORD	3075	5414	65	84
BREVARD	97318	115185	570	4470
BROWARD	386561	177323	788	7101
CALHOUN	2155	2873	90	39
CHARLOTTE	29645	35426	182	1462
CITRUS	25525	29765	270	1379
CLAY	14632	41736	186	562
COLLIER	29918	60433	122	1399
COLUMBIA	7047	10964	89	258



elections-2000.csv - Excel

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3	BAKER	2392	5610	73	53		
4	BAY	18850	38637	248	828		
5	BRADFC	3075	5414	65	84		
6	BREVAR	97318	115185	570	4470		
7	BROWAI	386561	177323	788	7101		
8	CALHOU	2155	2873	90	39		
9	CHARLO	29645	35426	182	1462		

```
> elections <- read.csv("elections-2000.csv")  
> head(elections)  
   County   Gore   Bush Buchanan  Nader  
1  ALACHUA  47365  34124      263   3226  
...  
6  BROWARD 386561 177323      788   7101  
> str(elections)  
'data.frame':   67 obs. of  5 variables:  
 $ County   : Factor w/ 67 levels "ALACHUA","BAKER",...: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...  
 $ Gore     : int   47365 2392 18850 3075 97318 386561 2155 29645 25525 14632 ...  
 $ Bush     : int   34124 5610 38637 5414 115185 177323 2873 35426 29765 41736 ...  
 $ Buchanan: int    263 73 248 65 570 788 90 182 270 186 ...  
 $ Nader    : int   3226 53 828 84 4470 7101 39 1462 1379 562 ...
```

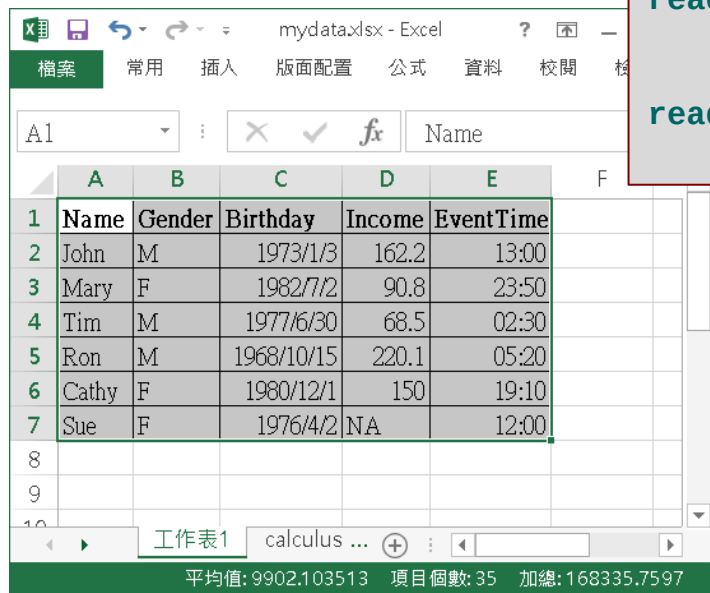


E:\10-R\01-主題\data\elections-2000.csv - EmEditor

County	Gore	Bush	Buchanan	Nader
ALACHUA	47365	34124	263	3226
BAKER	2392	5610	73	53
BAY	18850	38637	248	828
BRADFORD	3075	5414	65	84
BREVARD	97318	115185	570	4470
BROWARD	386561	177323	788	7101
CALHOUN	2155	2873	90	39

讀取"TAB"為分隔之資料檔: `read.delim()`

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	A	B	C	D	E
1	Name	Gender	Birthday	Income	EventTime
2	John	M	1973/1/3	162.2	13:00
3	Mary	F	1982/7/2	90.8	23:50
4	Tim	M	1977/6/30	68.5	02:30
5	Ron	M	1968/10/15	220.1	05:20
6	Cathy	F	1980/12/1	150	19:10
7	Sue	F	1976/4/2	NA	12:00
8					
9					
10					

```
read.delim(file, header = TRUE, sep = "\t", quote = "\"",  
           dec = ".", fill = TRUE, comment.char = "", ...)
```

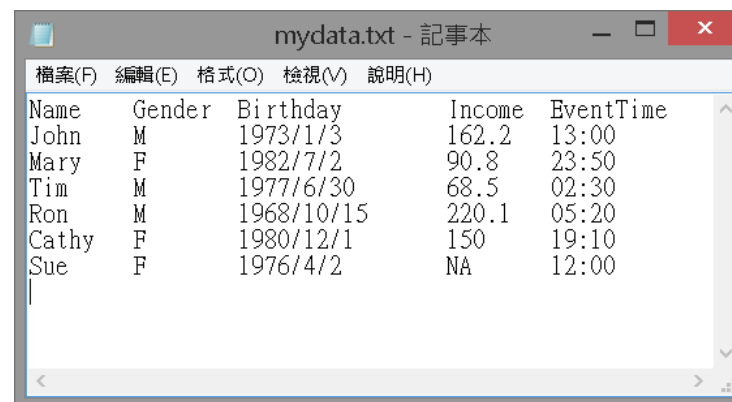
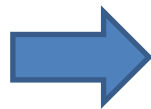
```
read.delim2(file, header = TRUE, sep = "\t", quote = "\"",  
            dec = ",", fill = TRUE, comment.char = "", ...)
```

Ctrl + A

Ctrl + C

Ctrl + V

Ctrl + S



Name	Gender	Birthday	Income	EventTime
John	M	1973/1/3	162.2	13:00
Mary	F	1982/7/2	90.8	23:50
Tim	M	1977/6/30	68.5	02:30
Ron	M	1968/10/15	220.1	05:20
Cathy	F	1980/12/1	150	19:10
Sue	F	1976/4/2	NA	12:00

```
> mydata <- read.delim("mydata.txt")  
> head(mydata)  
  Name Gender Birthday Income EventTime  
1  John      M  1973/1/3  162.2     13:00  
...  
6  Sue      F  1976/4/2    NA      12:00  
> str(mydata)  
'data.frame':  6 obs. of  5 variables:  
 $ Name      : Factor w/ 6 levels "Cathy","John",...: 2 3 6 4 1 5  
 $ Gender    : Factor w/ 2 levels "F","M": 2 1 2 2 1 1  
 $ Birthday  : Factor w/ 6 levels "1968/10/15","1973/1/3",...: 2 6 4 1 5 3  
 $ Income    : num  162.2 90.8 68.5 220.1 150 ...  
 $ EventTime : Factor w/ 6 levels "02:30","05:20",...: 4 6 1 2 5 3
```

delimiter (定界符/分隔符號)



讀取具有日期及時間的資料

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```
1;73;2017/01/27 11:30:20
2;52;2017/03/05 12:01:40
3;57;2017/05/12 03:20:00
1;74;2017/08/27 14:00:00
2;51;2017/10/17 21:03:50
3;60;2017/12/08 08:40:30
```

```
> myDT <- read.table("mydate.txt",
                      sep = ";")
> myDT
  V1 V2          V3
1  1 73 2017/01/27 11:30:20
2  2 52 2017/03/05 12:01:40
3  3 57 2017/05/12 03:20:00
4  1 74 2017/08/27 14:00:00
5  2 51 2017/10/17 21:03:50
6  3 60 2017/12/08 08:40:30
> lapply(myDT, class)
$V1
[1] "integer"

$V2
[1] "integer"

$V3
[1] "factor"
```

```
> # 方法一
> varNames <- c("ID", "Values", "DateTime")
> myDT <- read.table("mydate.txt", sep = ";",
                     col.names = varNames)
> myDT
  ID Values          DateTime
1  1     73 2017/01/27 11:30:20
2  2     52 2017/03/05 12:01:40
3  3     57 2017/05/12 03:20:00
4  1     74 2017/08/27 14:00:00
5  2     51 2017/10/17 21:03:50
6  3     60 2017/12/08 08:40:30
> lapply(myDT, class)
$ID
[1] "integer"
$Values
[1] "integer"
$DateTime
[1] "factor"

> myDT$DateTime <- strptime(myDT$DateTime,
                           "%Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S")
> lapply(myDT, class)
$ID
[1] "integer"
$Values
[1] "integer"
$DateTime
[1] "POSIXlt" "POSIXt"
```

```
> setClass('myDateTime') # 自定日期時間格式名稱
> setAs("character", "myDateTime",
      function(from) as.POSIXct(from, format="%Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S"))
> varNames <- c("ID", "Values", "DateTime")
> varClasses <- c("integer", "numeric", "myDateTime")
> myDT <- read.table("mydate.txt", sep = ";", colClasses = varClasses,
                    col.names = varNames)
```

```
> myDT
  ID Values      DateTime
1  1     73 2017-01-27 11:30:20
2  2     52 2017-03-05 12:01:40
3  3     57 2017-05-12 03:20:00
4  1     74 2017-08-27 14:00:00
5  2     51 2017-10-17 21:03:50
6  3     60 2017-12-08 08:40:30
```

```
1;73;2017/01/27 11:30:20
2;52;2017/03/05 12:01:40
3;57;2017/05/12 03:20:00
1;74;2017/08/27 14:00:00
2;51;2017/10/17 21:03:50
3;60;2017/12/08 08:40:30
```

```
> lapply(myDT, class)
$ID
[1] "integer"

$Values
[1] "numeric"

$DateTime
[1] "POSIXct" "POSIXt"
```

```
> read.table("input_test1.txt")
Error in file(file, "rt") : cannot open the connection
In addition: Warning message:
In file(file, "rt") :
  cannot open file 'input_test1.txt': No such file or directory
> read.table("input_test1.txt")
Error in scan(file = file, what = what, sep = sep, quote = quote, dec = dec, :
  line 4 did not have 6 elements
> read.table("input_test1.txt", sep = "\t")
      V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6
1 subject x1 x2 x3 x4 x5
2      s1  a 90  1  F 11
3      s2  a 30  2  T 22
4      s3  b 20  5  T
5      s4  b 40  6  F 66
6      s5  c 20  7  T 77
>
> read.table("input_test1.txt", sep = "\t", header = T)
      subject x1 x2 x3      x4 x5
1      s1    a 90  1 FALSE 11
2      s2    a 30  2  TRUE 22
3      s3    b 20  5  TRUE NA
4      s4    b 40  6 FALSE 66
5      s5    c 20  7  TRUE 77
```

subject	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5
s1	a	90	1	F	11
s2	a	30	2	T	22
s3	b	20	5	T	
s4	b	40	6	F	66
s5	c	20	7	T	77

- Missing values:
 - code "NA" in the files.
 - `na.strings = "any words"`.
 - Numeric columns: `NaN`, `Inf`, `-Inf`
- Blank lines:
 - `read.table()` ignores empty lines.
- Fixed-width-format file
 - `read.fwf()`
 - `read.fortran()`



讀取外部資料檔: **scan()**

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Description

Read data into a vector or list from the console or file.

Usage

```
scan(file = "", what = double(), nmax = -1, n = -1, sep = "",  
      quote = if(identical(sep, "\n")) "" else "'\"'", dec = ".",  
      skip = 0, nlines = 0, na.strings = "NA",  
      flush = FALSE, fill = FALSE, strip.white = FALSE,  
      quiet = FALSE, blank.lines.skip = TRUE, multi.line = TRUE,  
      comment.char = "", allowEscapes = FALSE,  
      fileEncoding = "", encoding = "unknown", text, skipNul = FALSE)
```

sep

by default, scan expects to read white-space delimited input fields. Alternatively, sep can be used to specify a character which delimits fields. A field is always delimited by an end-of-line marker unless it is quoted.

skip

the number of lines of the input file to skip before beginning to read data values.

nlines

if positive, the maximum number of lines of data to be read.



讀取外部資料檔: **scan()**

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```
my.data <- scan(file = "iris-data0.txt", what = list(w = numeric(0), x =  
numeric(0), y = numeric(0), z = numeric(0), name = "character"))
```

```
my.mat <- as.data.frame(my.data)
```

```
my.data <- scan(file = "iris-data1.txt", what = list( n =integer(0), w =  
numeric(0), x = numeric(0), y = numeric(0), z = numeric(0), name =  
"character"), skip = 1)  
my.data$n
```

iris-data0.txt

5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
5	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
4.8	3	1.4	0.1	setosa
4.3	3	1.1	0.1	setosa
5.8	4	1.2	0.2	setosa
5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.6	1	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.2	1.7	0.5	setosa

iris-data1.txt

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
8	5	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
13	4.8	3	1.4	0.1	setosa
14	4.3	3	1.1	0.1	setosa
15	5.8	4	1.2	0.2	setosa
16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
23	4.6	3.6	1	0.2	setosa
24	5.4	3.2	1.7	0.5	setosa



Read in a large matrix

```
> getwd()
[1] "C:/Documents and Settings/user/My Documents"
> cat("1 2 3", "11 12 13", "21 22 23", "31 32 33", "41 42 43",
+ file = "ex.txt", sep = "\n")
> scan(file="ex.txt", what=list(x=0, y="", z=0))
Read 5 records
$x
[1] 1 11 21 31 41

$y
[1] "2" "12" "22" "32" "42"

$z
[1] 3 13 23 33 43
```

1	2	3
11	12	13
21	22	23
31	32	33
41	42	43

Read in a large matrix

```
A <- matrix(scan("matrix.txt", n = 200 * 2000), 200, 2000, byrow = TRUE)
```

readLines()

```
readLines(con = stdin(), n = -1, ok = TRUE, warn = TRUE,
          encoding = "unknown")
```

Reading Large Data Files

Since **readLines** and **scan** don't need to read an entire file into memory, there are situations where very large files can be processed by R in pieces.

匯入R內建資料 (Load Builtin Data)

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```
> data()

> data(Puromycin, package = "datasets")
> Puromycin

> data(package = "rpart")
```

讀取R的rda檔案：

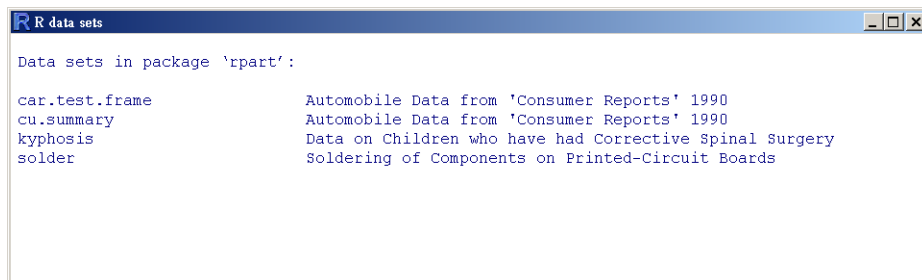
```
> load("test.rda")
```



```
R data sets
Data sets in package 'datasets':

AirPassengers           Monthly Airline Passenger Numbers 194$
BJsales                 Sales Data with Leading Indicator
BJsales.lead (BJsales)  Sales Data with Leading Indicator
BOD                     Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CO2                     Carbon Dioxide uptake in grass plants
ChickWeight             Weight versus age of chicks on differ$
DNase                   Elisa assay of DNase
EuStockMarkets          Daily Closing Prices of Major Europea$
Formaldehyde            Determination of Formaldehyde
HairEyeColor            Hair and Eye Color of Statistics Stud$
Harman23.cor            Harman Example 2.3
Harman74.cor            Harman Example 7.4
Indometh                Pharmacokinetics of Indomethicin
InsectSprays            Effectiveness of Insect Sprays
JohnsonJohnson         Quarterly Earnings per Johnson & John$
LakeHuron               Level of Lake Huron 1875-1972
LifeCycleSavings        Intercountry Life-Cycle Savings Data
Loblolly                Growth of Loblolly pine trees
Nile                    Flow of the River Nile
Orange                  Growth of Orange Trees
OrchardSprays            Potency of Orchard Sprays
PlantGrowth              Results from an Experiment on Plant G$
Puromycin                Reaction velocity of an enzymatic rea$
Seatbelts                Road Casualties in Great Britain 1969$
Theoph                   Pharmacokinetics of theophylline
Titanic                  Survival of passengers on the Titanic
ToothGrowth              The Effect of Vitamin C on Tooth Grow$
UCBAdmissions            Student Admissions at UC Berkeley
UKDriverDeaths           Road Casualties in Great Britain 1969$
UKgas                    UK Quarterly Gas Consumption
```

```
> library(MASS)
> data(crabs)
> ?crabs
> class(crabs)
> dim(crabs)
> colnames(crabs)
> str(crabs)
```



```
R data sets
Data sets in package 'rpart':

car.test.frame           Automobile Data from 'Consumer Reports' 1990
cu.summary               Automobile Data from 'Consumer Reports' 1990
kyphosis                 Data on Children who have had Corrective Spinal Surgery
solder                   Soldering of Components on Printed-Circuit Boards
```

<https://vincentarelbundock.github.io/Rdatasets>

Rdatasets 1.0.0 Available datasets

What is this?

Rdatasets is a collection of 2142 datasets which were originally distributed alongside the statistical software environment R and some of its and statistical software developers.

Links

[Browse source code](#)

[Report a bug](#)

What is included?

The list of available datasets (complete)

- [HTML index](#)
- [CSV index](#)

On the github repository you will find

Adding datasets

Rdatasets only includes data from the github repository if you would like me

Rdatasets 1.0.0 Available datasets

Available datasets

Source: vignettes/data.Rmd

Search:

	Package	Item	Title	CSV	Doc	Rows	Cols	n_binary	n_character	n_factor	n_logical	n_numeric
1	AER	Affairs	Fair's Extramarital Affairs Data	CSV	Doc	601	9	2	0	2	0	
2	AER	ArgentinaCPI	Consumer Price Index in Argentina	CSV	Doc	80	2	0	0	0	0	
3	AER	BankWages	Bank Wages	CSV	Doc	474	4	2	0	3	0	
4	AER	BenderlyZwick	Benderly and Zwick Data: Inflation, Growth and Stock Returns	CSV	Doc	31	5	0	0	0	0	
5	AER	BondYield	Bond Yield Data	CSV	Doc	60	2	0	0	0	0	
6	AER	CartelStability	CartelStability	CSV	Doc	328	5	2	0	3	0	
7	AER	CASchools	California Test Score Data	CSV	Doc	420	14	1	2	2	0	
8	AER	ChinaIncome	Chinese Real National Income Data	CSV	Doc	37	5	0	0	0	0	

編輯資料 (Editing Data)

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```
library(MASS)
class(crabs)
dim(crabs)
colnames(crabs)
str(crabs)
```

```
#edit(data.name)
> edit(crabs)
```

```
#new.data <- edit(data.name)
> crabs.new <- edit(crabs)
> fix(crabs.new)
```

```
# new.data <- edit(data.frame())
> new.data <- edit(matrix(0, ncol=2, nrow=3))
```

	sp	sex	index	FL	RW	CL	CW	BD
1	B	M	1	8.1	6.7	16.1	19	7
2	B	M	2	8.8	7.7	18.1	20.8	7.4
3	B	M	3	9.2	7.8	19	22.4	7.7
4	B	M	4	9.6	7.9	20.1	23.1	8.2
5	B	M	5	9.8	8	20.3	23	8.2
6	B	M	6	10.8	9	23	26.5	9.8
7	B	M	7	11.1	9.9	23.8	27.1	9.8
8	B	M	8	11.6	9.1	24.5	28.4	10.4
9	B	M	9	11.8	9.6	24.2	27.8	9.7
10	B	M	10	11.8	10.5	25.2	29.3	10.3
11	B	M	11	12.2	10.8	27.3	31.6	10.9
12	B	M	12	12.3	11	26.8	31.5	11.4
13	B	M	13	12.6	10	27.7	31.7	11.4
14	B	M	14	12.8	10.2	27.2	31.8	10.9
15	B	M	15	12.8	10.9	27.4	31.5	11
16	B	M	16	12.9	11	26.8	30.9	11.4
17	B	M	17	13.1	10.6	28.2	32.3	11
18	B	M	18	13.1	10.9	28.3	32.4	11.2
19	B	M	19	13.3	11.1	27.8	32.3	11.3
20	B	M	20	13.9	11.1	29.2	33.3	12.1
21	B	M	21	14.3	11.6	31.3	35.5	12.7
22	B	M	22	14.6	11.3	31.9	36.4	13.7
23	B	M	23	15	10.9	31.4	36.4	13.2

匯出成資料檔 (Export to Text Files)

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```
write.table(x, file = "", append = FALSE, quote = TRUE, sep = " ",
           eol = "\n", na = "NA", dec = ".", row.names = TRUE,
           col.names = TRUE, qmethod = c("escape", "double"))
```

header line

```
> write.csv(iris, "myNewData.csv", sep = ",", col.names = TRUE)
```

```
> write.table(iris, "myNewData.txt", quote = FALSE, sep = "\t")
```

```
> library(MASS)
```

```
> hills
```

```
> hills10 <- hills[1:10, 1:2]
```

```
> hills10
```

```
> write.table(hills10, "hill10.txt", sep = "\t", quote = F, row.names = TRUE)
```

```
> write.table(hills[11:15, 1:2], "hill10.txt", append = TRUE, sep = "\t", row.names = TRUE, col.names = FALSE)
```

Note: 在既有的資料檔案中，加入資料時，需要有相同的欄位名稱。



sink {base}: Send R Output to a File

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```
> zz <- file("output.txt", "w")
> cat("Title line", "2 3 5 7", " ", "11 13 17", file = zz, sep = "\n")
> cat("One more line \n", file = zz)
> close(zz)

> zz <- textConnection("output.obj", "w")
> sink(zz)
> example(lm)
> sink()
> close(zz)
> cat(output.obj, sep = "\n")
> write(output.obj, file = "result.txt")
```

```
> iris[1:10, ]
> write.table(iris, "iris-data0.txt", sep = "\t", quote = F, row.names = FALSE, col.names = FALSE)
> write.table(iris, "iris-data1.txt", sep = "\t", quote = F, row.names = TRUE, col.names = TRUE)

> write.table(hills[11:15,1:2], "iris-data2.txt", append = TRUE, sep = "\t", row.names = TRUE, col.names = FALSE)

> write.table(hills[11:15,1:2], "iris-data3.txt", append = TRUE, sep = "\t", row.names = TRUE, col.names = FALSE)
```

iris-data0.txt

5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2			
4.6	3.1			
5	3.6			

iris-data1.txt

	no	Sep.Length	Sep.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	2	4.9	3	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5	5	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
7	7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
8	8	5	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
9	9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
10	10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
11	11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
12	12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
13	13	4.8	3	1.4	0.1	setosa
14	14	4.3	3	1.1	0.1	setosa
15	15	5.8	4	1.2	0.2	setosa
16	16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
17	17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
18	18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
19	19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
20	20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
21	21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
22	22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
23	23	4.6	3.6	1	0.2	setosa

iris-data2.txt

no	Sep.Length	Sep.Width	Petal.Length
1	5.1	3.5	1.4
2	4.9	3	
3	4.7	3.2	
4	4.6	3.1	
5	5	3.6	
6	5.4	3.9	
7	4.6	3.4	
8	5	3.4	
9	4.4	2.9	
10	4.9	3.1	
11	5.4	3.7	
12	4.8	3.4	
13	4.8	3	
14	4.3	3	
15	5.8	4	
16	5.7	4.4	
17	5.4	3.9	
18	5.1	3.5	
19	5.7	3.8	
20	5.1	3.8	
21	5.4	3.4	
22	5.1	3.7	
23	4.6	3.6	

iris-data3.txt

Sep.Length	Sep.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
5	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
4.8	3	1.4	0.1	setosa
4.3	3	1.1	0.1	setosa
5.8	4	1.2	0.2	setosa
5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.6	1	0.2	setosa



課堂練習

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```
> my.data0 <- read.table("iris-data0.txt")
> my.data0[1:5, ] # or head(mydata0)

> my.data1 <- read.table("iris-data1.txt")
> my.data1[1:5, ]

> my.data2 <- read.table("iris-data2.txt", header = TRUE, row.names = 1)
> my.data2[1:5, ]

> my.data3 <- read.table("iris-data3.txt", header = TRUE, sep = "\t")
> my.data3[1:5, ]
```

```
> my.sdata0 <- scan(file = "iris-data0.txt", what = list(w = numeric(0), x = numeric(0),
y = numeric(0), z = numeric(0), name = "character"))
> my.sdata0
> my.mat <- as.data.frame(my.data)
> my.mat[1:5, ]
```

```
> my.sdata1 <- scan(file = "iris-data1.txt", what = list(n = integer(0), w = numeric(0),
x = numeric(0), y = numeric(0), z = numeric(0), name = "character"), skip = 1)
> str(my.sdata1)
> my.sdata1$n
```


- 僅輸入所需要的部份資料，而不是全部。

```
Variables <- c("NULL", "NULL", "factor", "numeric")  
myData <- read.table("fileName", colClasses = Variables)
```

- 用適合的函式或演算法: $O(N)$ vs $O(N^2)$

```
x <- 1:10000; s <- sample(x, 10)  
a1 <- which(x %in% s)  
a2 <- intersect(x, s)  
a3 <- which(is.element(x, s))
```

```
for(i in 1:10000){  
  for(j in 1:10){  
    if(all.equal(x[i], s[j])){  
      ...  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
> n <- 10000  
> p <- 1000  
> Mat <- matrix(rnorm(n*p), nrow = n, ncol = p)  
> system.time(apply(Mat, 1, sum))  
   user  system elapsed  
  0.61    0.19    2.56  
> system.time(rowSums(Mat))  
   user  system elapsed  
  0.05    0.00    0.08
```

See also: CRAN Task View: High-Performance and Parallel Computing with R



二進位儲存資料

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- 資料儲存以二進位檔(binary)為優先:
 - 讀寫文字檔比壓縮二進位檔慢。
 - 壓縮二進位檔又比二進位慢。

```
> n <- 1000  
> p <- 1000  
> Mat <- matrix(rnorm(n*p),  
  nrow = n, ncol = p)
```

```
> system.time(write.table(Mat, file = "myData.txt"))  
  user  system elapsed  
 8.89   0.09   12.14  
> system.time(read.table("myData.txt"))  
  user  system elapsed  
10.85   0.06   11.98
```

```
> system.time(save(Mat, file = "myData.gz"))  
  user  system elapsed  
 1.11   0.01   2.52  
> system.time(load("myData.gz"))  
  user  system elapsed  
 0.36   0.02   3.56
```

```
> system.time(save(Mat, file = "myData.Rdata", compress = FALSE))  
  user  system elapsed  
 0.24   0.00   0.23  
> system.time(load("myData.Rdata"))  
  user  system elapsed  
 0.23   0.00   0.24
```



讀取 XML 檔案: xmlToDataFrame {XML}

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```
> library(XML)
> sample.data <- xmlToDataFrame("Sample-XML-Files.xml")
> str(sample.data)
'data.frame':   3 obs. of  6 variables:
 $ TITLE   : chr  "dill diya galla" "Saiyara" "Khairiyat"
 $ ARTIST   : chr  "Arijit singh" "Atif Aslam" "Sonu nigam"
 $ COUNTRY  : chr  "India" "Uk" "india"
 $ COMPANY  : chr  "tseries" "Records" "radio"
 $ PRICE    : chr  "10.90" "9.90" "9.90"
 $ YEAR     : chr  "2018" "2015" "2019"
> head(sample.data)
```

	TITLE	ARTIST	COUNTRY	COMPANY	PRICE	YEAR
1	dill diya galla	Arijit singh	India	tseries	10.90	2018
2	Saiyara	Atif Aslam	Uk	Records	9.90	2015
3	Khairiyat	Sonu nigam	india	radio	9.90	2019

XML [編輯]

維基百科，自由的百科全書

可延伸標記式語言（英語：Extensible Markup Language，簡稱：**XML**）是一種標記式語言。標記指電腦所能理解的資訊符號，通過此種標記，電腦之間可以處理包含各種資訊的文章等。如何定義這些標記，既可以選擇國際通用的標記式語言，比如**HTML**，也可以使用像XML這樣由相關人士自由決定的標記式語言，這就是語言的可延伸性。XML是從標準通用標記式語言（SGML）中簡化修改出來的。它主要用到的有可延伸標記式語言、可延伸樣式語言（XSL）和XPath等。

- 維基百科: XML: <https://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-tw/XML>
- XML Note: <https://irw.ncut.edu.tw/peterju/xml.html>
- Sample file: <https://www.learningcontainer.com/sample-xml-file/>

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <?xml-stylesheet type='text/xsl'?>
3 <CATALOG>
4   <CD>
5     <TITLE>dill diya galla</TITLE>
6     <ARTIST>Arijit singh</ARTIST>
7     <COUNTRY>India</COUNTRY>
8     <COMPANY>tseries</COMPANY>
9     <PRICE>10.90</PRICE>
10    <YEAR>2018</YEAR>
11  </CD>
12  <CD>
13    <TITLE>Saiyara</TITLE>
14    <ARTIST>Atif Aslam</ARTIST>
15    <COUNTRY>Uk</COUNTRY>
16    <COMPANY>Records</COMPANY>
17    <PRICE>9.90</PRICE>
18    <YEAR>2015</YEAR>
19  </CD>
20  <CD>
21    <TITLE>Khairiyat</TITLE>
22    <ARTIST>Sonu nigam</ARTIST>
23    <COUNTRY>india</COUNTRY>
24    <COMPANY>radio</COMPANY>
25    <PRICE>9.90</PRICE>
26    <YEAR>2019</YEAR>
27  </CD>
28 </CATALOG>
```

例 [編輯]

XML定義結構、儲存資訊、傳送資訊。下列為小張傳送給大元的便條，儲存為XML。

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<小纸条>
  <收件人>大元</收件人>
  <發件人>小張</發件人>
  <主題>問候</主題>
  <具體內容>早啊，飯吃了沒？</具體內容>
</小纸条>
```

這XML文件僅是純粹的資訊標籤，這些標籤意義的展開依賴於應用它的程式。



讀取JSON資料檔: fromJSON {jsonlite}

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JSON [編輯]

維基百科，自由的百科全書

JSON (**JavaScript Object Notation**，JavaScript物件表示法，讀作/'dʒeɪsən/) 是一種由道格拉斯·克羅克福特構想和設計、輕量級的資料交換語言，該語言以易於讓人閱讀的文字為基礎，用來傳輸由屬性值或者序列性的值組成的資料物件。儘管JSON是JavaScript的一個子集，但JSON是獨立於語言的文字格式，並且採用了類似於C語言家族的一些習慣。

JSON 資料格式與語言無關。即便它源自JavaScript，但目前很多程式語言都支援 JSON 格式資料的生成和解析。

JSON 的官方 MIME 類型是 application/json，副檔名是 .json。

```
> library(jsonlite)
> my.df <- fromJSON("Hsinchu_Death_Top10_108.json")
> head(my.df)
```

	順位	全部死亡原因	全部死亡率-每十萬人口
1	1	惡性腫瘤	162.9
2	2	心臟疾病（高血壓性疾病除外）	72.3
3	3	腦血管疾病	59.1
4	4	糖尿病	47.8
5	5	肺炎	47.6
6	6	高血壓性疾病	34.8

Hsinchu_Death_Top10_108.json

```
[
  {
    "順位": "1",
    "全部死亡原因": "惡性腫瘤",
    "全部死亡率-每十萬人口": "162.9",
    "男性死亡原因": "惡性腫瘤",
    "男性死亡率-每十萬男性人口": "189.4",
    "女性死亡原因": "惡性腫瘤",
    "女性死亡率-每十萬女性人口": "135.2"
  },
  ...
  {
    "順位": "10",
    "全部死亡原因": "慢性肝病及肝硬化",
    "全部死亡率-每十萬人口": "17",
    "男性死亡原因": "慢性肝病及肝硬化",
    "男性死亡率-每十萬男性人口": "23.8",
    "女性死亡原因": "腎炎、腎病症候群及腎病變",
    "女性死亡率-每十萬女性人口": "13.5"
  }
]
```

- fromJSON 將基本資料類型(字串、數值、布林值或 null)的 JSON 陣列，轉換為 R 的向量。
- 具有多個物件的 JSON 資料，fromJSON 會將其轉換為 R 的 data frame。
- 包含二維陣列的 JSON 資料時，fromJSON會轉換為 R 的矩陣。
- 高維度的 JSON 陣列，fromJSON會轉換為 R 的陣列。



讀取其它軟體資料檔案: **foreign** Package

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- This is often best avoided!
 - > `read.xport()` # SAS XPORT
 - > `read.ssd()` # SAS dataset
 - > `read.S()` # S-plus binary object
 - > `read.spss()` # SPSS
 - > `read.xls()` # R package(xlsReadWrite)

匯入SPSS (.sav)(read.spss函式不支援中文，如果遇到.sav檔中有中文則必須要從SPSS中匯出成CSV後再從R把CSV匯入)。

Function(s)	Purpose
data.restore read.S	read data.dump output or saved objects from S version 3 may work with older Splus objects
read.dbf	read or write saved objects from DBF files (FoxPro, dBase, etc.)
read.dta write.dta	read saved objects from Stata (versions 5-9) create a Stata saved object
read.epinfo	read saved objects from epinfo
read.spss	read saved objects from SPSS written using the save or export command
read.mtp	read Minitab Portable Worksheet files
read.octave	read saved objects from GNU octave
read.xport	read saved objects in SAS export format
read.systat	read saved objects from systat rectangular (mtype=1) data only

Table 2.3. Functions in the **foreign** package

- Browsing to find files
 - > `Data <- read.table(file.choose(), header=TRUE)`
- Checking files from the command line
 - > `File.exists("c:\\temp\\data.txt")`

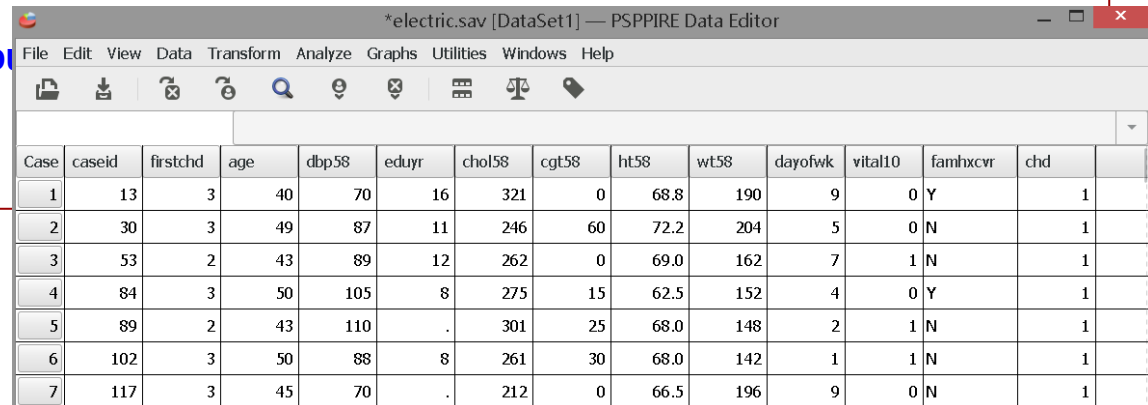


讀取SPSS檔案 (*.sav): `read.spss {foreign}`

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```
> library(foreign)
> dataset <- read.spss("electric.sav", to.data.frame=TRUE)
> dim(dataset)
[1] 240 13
> head(dataset)
```

```
  CASEID  FIRSTCHD AGE DBP58 EDU
1      13   NONFATALMI  40    70
...
6     102   NONFATALMI  50    88
```

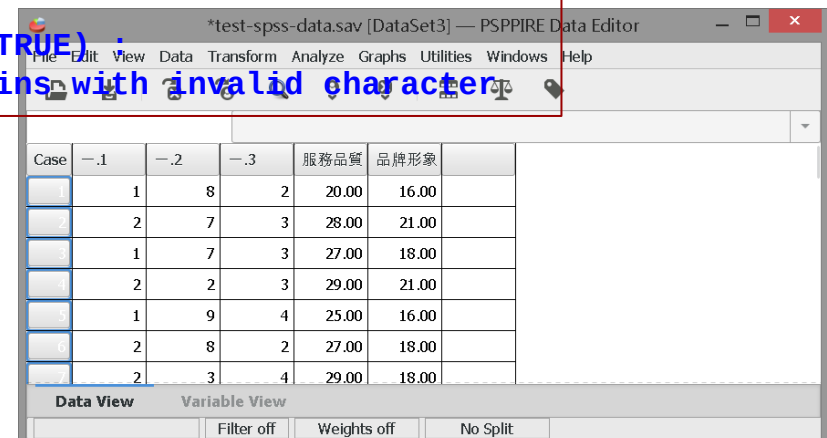


Case	caseid	firstchd	age	dbp58	eduyr	chol58	cgt58	ht58	wt58	dayofwk	vital10	famhxcvr	chd
1	13	3	40	70	16	321	0	68.8	190	9	0	Y	1
2	30	3	49	87	11	246	60	72.2	204	5	0	N	1
3	53	2	43	89	12	262	0	69.0	162	7	1	N	1
4	84	3	50	105	8	275	15	62.5	152	4	0	Y	1
5	89	2	43	110	.	301	25	68.0	148	2	1	N	1
6	102	3	50	88	8	261	30	68.0	142	1	1	N	1
7	117	3	45	70	.	212	0	66.5	196	9	0	N	1

```
> dataset2 <- read.spss("test-spss-data.sav", to.data.frame=TRUE)
Error in read.spss("test-spss-data.sav", to.data.frame = TRUE) :
  error reading system-file header
```

此外: Warning message:

```
In read.spss("test-spss-data.sav", to.data.frame = TRUE) :
  test-spss-data.sav: position 0: Variable name begins with invalid character
```



Case	-.1	-.2	-.3	服務品質	品牌形象
1	1	8	2	20.00	16.00
2	2	7	3	28.00	21.00
3	1	7	3	27.00	18.00
4	2	2	3	29.00	21.00
5	1	9	4	25.00	16.00
6	2	8	2	27.00	18.00
7	2	3	4	29.00	18.00

GNU PSPP is a program for statistical analysis of sampled data. It is a free as in freedom replacement for the proprietary program SPSS, and appears very similar to it with a few exceptions.

<https://www.gnu.org/software/pspp/>



讀取SPSS檔案 (*.sav):

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`spss.system.file {memisc}`

```
> library(memisc)
> dataset2 <- as.data.set(spss.system.file("test-spss-data.sav"))
> dim(dataset2)
[1] 12  5
> head(dataset2)
Data set with 12 observations and 5 variables
  一.1      一.2 一.3 服務品質 品牌形象
1    1    56-60歲    2        20        16
2    2    51-55歲    3        28        21
3    1    51-55歲    3        27        18
...
12   2    26-30歲    4        22        16
> str(dataset2)
Data set with 12 obs. of 5 variables:
 $ 一.1      : NmnL. item w/ 2 labels for 6.01347001699909e-154,6.01347001699909e-154 chr
"1" "2" "1" "2" ...
..
 $ 服務品質: Itvl. item num  20 28 27 29 25 27 29 27 27 20 ...
 $ 品牌形象: Itvl. item num  16 21 18 21 16 18 18 18 24 16 ...
> dataset2$一.1 #第一個欄位資料
Item '性別' (measurement: nominal, type: character, length = 12)
[1:12] 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2
> dataset2$服務品質
Item (measurement: interval, type: double, length = 12)
[1:12] 20 28 27 29 25 27 29 27 27 20 29 22
```

See also: `read_sav {haven}`, `read_spss{haven}`



讀取Excel資料檔案

read.xlsx {xlsx}

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```
read.xlsx(file, sheetIndex, sheetName=NULL, rowIndex=NULL,  
          startRow=NULL, endRow=NULL, colIndex=NULL,  
          as.data.frame=TRUE, header=TRUE, colClasses=NA,  
          keepFormulas=FALSE, encoding="unknown", ...)
```

不建議使用xlsx套件。
請使用readxl套件。

- **rowIndex (colIndex)**: a numeric vector indicating the rows (cols) you want to extract.
- **header**: a logical value indicating whether the first row corresponding to the first element of the rowIndex vector contains the names of the variables.
- **colClasses**: a character vector that represent the class of each column. (numeric, character, Date, POSIXct)
- **keepFormulas**: a logical value indicating if Excel formulas should be shown as text in R and not evaluated before bringing them in.
- **encoding**: encoding to be assumed for input strings.

若**library(xlsx)**時，load rJava 有問題，解決方式如下：
首先，確R和Java(jdk-8u101-windows-x64.exe)都是64位元的。

```
> version  
> packageVersion('rJava')  
在R中設定Java的路徑。  
> Sys.getenv("JAVA_HOME")  
> Sys.setenv(JAVA_HOME='C:\\Program Files\\  
Java\\jdk1.8.0_45\\jre')  
重新安裝xlsx和rJava套件。  
> install.packages("xlsx")  
> install.packages("rJava")  
重新啟動R，並載入xlsx套件即可。  
> library(xlsx)
```


讀取Excel資料檔案 (xlsx套件)

```
> library(xlsx)
> mydata.sheet1 <- read.xlsx("mydata.xlsx", 1)
> head(mydata.sheet1)
  Name Gender  Birthday Income  EventTime
1  John      M 1973-01-03  162.2 1899-12-30 13:00:00
2  Mary      F 1982-07-02   90.8 1899-12-30 23:50:00
3   Tim      M 1977-06-30   68.5 1899-12-30 02:30:00
4   Ron      M 1968-10-15  220.1 1899-12-30 05:20:00
5 Cathy      F 1980-12-01   150 1899-12-30 19:10:00
6   Sue      F 1976-04-02    NA 1899-12-30 12:00:00
> str(mydata.sheet1)
'data.frame':   6 obs. of  5 variables:
 $ Name       : Factor w/ 6 levels "Cathy","John",...: 2 3 6 4 1 5
 $ Gender     : Factor w/ 2 levels "F","M": 2 1 2 2 1 1
 $ Birthday   : Date, format: "1973-01-03" "1982-07-03"
 $ Income     : Factor w/ 6 levels "150","162.2",...:
 $ EventTime  : POSIXct, format: "1899-12-30 13:00:00"
```

See also:

```
library(XLConnect)
df <- readWorksheetFromFile("<file name and
extension>", sheet = 1)
```

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Name	Gender	Birthday	Income	EventTime		
2	John	M	1973/1/3	162.2	13:00		
3	Mary	F	1982/7/2	90.8	23:50		
4	Tim	M	1977/6/30	68.5	02:30		
5	Ron	M	1968/10/15	220.1	05:20		
6	Cathy	F	1980/12/1	150	19:10		
7	Sue	F	1976/4/2	NA	12:00		
8							
9							
10							

讀取/寫出Excel資料檔案 (xlsx套件)

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```
> myCol <- c("integer", NA, rep("character", 2), rep("numeric", 8))
> mydata.sheet2 <- read.xlsx("mydata.xlsx", 2, startRow=3,
+                             header=TRUE, encoding="UTF-8",
+                             colClasses=myCol)
```

```
> head(mydata.sheet2, 2)
  No Department      ID Name X0.07 X0.07.1 X0.08
1  1      國企一 981550867 張 勛    60     33    15
2  2      國企一 981555585 雷 逸     0     NA    NA
```

```
> str(mydata.sheet2)
'data.frame':   19 obs. of  12 variables:
 $ No           : int  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
 $ Department   : Factor w/ 4 levels "保險一","國企一",
 $ ID           : Factor w/ 19 levels "981550867","98
 $ Name         : Factor w/ 19 levels "丁愛 ","王易羽"
 $ X0.07         : num  60 0 0 30 25 53 15 15 55 20 ..
 $ X0.07.1       : num  33 NA 0 25 10 25 5 40 70 28 ..
 $ X0.08         : num  15 NA 5 30 10 80 15 35 85 10 ..
 ...
```

No	Department	ID	Name	7%	7%	8%	8%	15%	70%	30%	100%
1	國企一	981550867	張 勛	60	33	15	65	87	45	20	65
2	國企一	981555585	雷 逸	0	NA	NA	13	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	保險一	983522324	張庭涵	0	0	5	73	5	0	5	5
4	統計一	984223018	張兆麟	30	25	30	10	60	13	8	21
5	統計一	984223026	柯品慧	25	10	10	15	73	5	8	13
6	統計一	984223034	謝欣逸	53	25	80	85	80	43	30	73
7	統計一	984223042	張儷瑄	15	5	15	90	87	3	0	3
8	統計一	984223059	徐 詠	15	40	35	60	80	22	20	42
9	統計一	984223067	王堯宏	55	70	85	80	100	39	10	49
10	統計一	984223075	王易羽	20	28	10	70	80	31	5	36
11	數學一	984223083	高瓊萱	65	63	15	50	80	27	30	57
12	數學一	984223091	丁愛	95	86	85	75	100	60	20	80
13	數學一	984223109	張書權	80	65	98	75	80	36	28	64
14	數學一	984223117	曾清瑄	15	0	5	0	73	0	7	7
15	數學一	984223125	劉倩怡	30	30	20	20	80	11	3	14

```
> colnames(mydata.sheet2) <- c(colnames(mydata.sheet2)[1:4],
+ paste("Quiz", 1:4, sep=""), "TA", "MidCore1", "MidCore2", "MidSum")
> head(mydata.sheet2, 2)
  No Department      ID Name Quiz1 Quiz2 Quiz3 Quiz4 TA MidCore1 MidCore2 MidSum
1  1      國企一 981550867 張 勛    60     33    15     65 87         45      20      65
2  2      國企一 981555585 雷 逸     0     NA    NA     NA 13         NA      NA      NA
> write.xlsx(mydata.sheet2, "calculus.xlsx")
```

read_excel {readxl}

Features of readxl:

- No external dependency (e.g., Java or Perl).
- Re-encodes non-ASCII characters to UTF-8.
- Loads datetimes into POSIXct columns.
- More control with **range**, **skip**, and **n_max**.
- Column names and types are determined from the data in the sheet, by default.
- User can also supply via **col_names** and **col_types**.

Name	Profession	Age	Has kids	Date of birth	Date of death
Vera Rubin	scientist	88	TRUE	1928/7/23	2016/12/25
Mohamed Ali	athlete	74	TRUE	1942/1/17	2016/6/3
Morley Safer	journalist	84	TRUE	1931/11/8	2016/5/19
Fidel Castro	politician	90	TRUE	1926/8/13	2016/11/25
Antonin Scalia	lawyer	79	TRUE	1936/3/11	2016/2/13
Jo Cox	politician	41	TRUE	1974/6/22	2016/6/16
Janet Reno	lawyer	78	FALSE	1938/7/21	2016/11/7
Gwen Ifill	journalist	61	FALSE	1955/9/29	2016/11/14
John Glenn	astronaut	95	TRUE	1921/7/28	2016/12/8
Pat Summitt	coach	64	TRUE	1952/6/14	2016/6/28

```
> library(readxl)
> readxl_example()
[1] "clippy.xls"      "clippy.xlsx"    "datasets.xls"   "datasets.xlsx"  "deaths.xls"
[6] "deaths.xlsx"    "geometry.xls"   "geometry.xlsx"  "type-me.xls"    "type-me.xlsx"
> xlsx_example <- readxl_example("datasets.xlsx")
> xlsx_example
[1] "C:/Users/userpc/Documents/R/win-library/3.4/readxl/extdata/datasets.xlsx"
> mydata <- read_excel(xlsx_example) # reads both xls and xlsx.
> head(mydata, 3)
# A tibble: 6 x 3
  Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
    <dbl>        <dbl>        <dbl>        <dbl>    <chr>
1         5.1         3.5         1.4         0.2   setosa
2         4.9         3.0         1.4         0.2   setosa
3         4.7         3.2         1.3         0.2   setosa
```

read_excel: More Controls

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```
> xlsx_file <- "mydata.xlsx"
> excel_sheets(xlsx_file) # List the sheet names
[1] "工作表1" "calculus"
> mydata <- read_excel(xlsx_file, sheet = "工作表1", na = "NA")
> head(mydata, 3)
# A tibble: 3 x 5
  Name Gender   Birthday Income      EventTime
  <chr>  <chr>      <dtm>    <dbl>      <dtm>
1 John    M  1973-01-03  162.2 1899-12-31 13:00:00
2 Mary    F  1982-07-02   90.8 1899-12-31 23:50:00
3 Tim     M  1977-06-30   68.5 1899-12-31 02:30:00

> str(mydata)
Classes 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame':      6 obs. of  5 variables:
 $ Name      : chr  "John" "Mary" "Tim" "Ron" ...
 $ Gender     : chr  "M"  "F"  "M"  "M"  ...
 $ Birthday   : POSIXct, format: "1973-01-03" "1982-07-02" ...
 $ Income     : num  162.2 90.8 68.5 220.1 150 ...
 $ EventTime  : POSIXct, format: "1899-12-31 13:00:00" "1899-12-31 23:50:00" ...

> read_excel(xlsx_file, n_max = 3, na = "NA")
# A tibble: 3 x 5
  Name Gender   Birthday Income      EventTime
  <chr>  <chr>      <dtm>    <dbl>      <dtm>
1 John    M  1973-01-03  162.2 1899-12-31 13:00:00
2 Mary    F  1982-07-02   90.8 1899-12-31 23:50:00
3 Tim     M  1977-06-30   68.5 1899-12-31 02:30:00
```

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Name	Gender	Birthday	Income	EventTime		
2	John	M	1973/1/3	162.2	13:00		
3	Mary	F	1982/7/2	90.8	23:50		
4	Tim	M	1977/6/30	68.5	02:30		
5	Ron	M	1968/10/15	220.1	05:20		
6	Cathy	F	1980/12/1	150	19:10		
7	Sue	F	1976/4/2	NA	12:00		
8							

read_excel: More Controls

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```
> read_excel(xlsx_file, range = "C1:E4")
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 3
```

	Birthday <dtm>	Income <dbl>	EventTime <dtm>
1	1973-01-03	162.2	1899-12-31 13:00:00
2	1982-07-02	90.8	1899-12-31 23:50:00
3	1977-06-30	68.5	1899-12-31 02:30:00

```
> read_excel(xlsx_file, range = cell_rows(1:4))
```

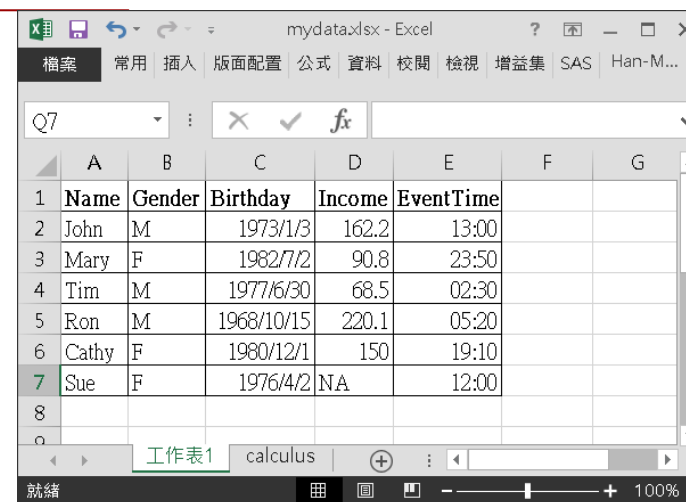
```
# A tibble: 3 x 5
```

	Name <chr>	Gender <chr>	Birthday <dtm>	Income <dbl>	EventTime <dtm>
1	John	M	1973-01-03	162.2	1899-12-31 13:00:00
2	Mary	F	1982-07-02	90.8	1899-12-31 23:50:00
3	Tim	M	1977-06-30	68.5	1899-12-31 02:30:00

```
> read_excel(xlsx_file, range = cell_cols("B:D"), na = "NA")
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 3
```

	Gender <chr>	Birthday <dtm>	Income <dbl>
1	M	1973-01-03	162.2
2	F	1982-07-02	90.8
3	M	1977-06-30	68.5
4	M	1968-10-15	220.1
5	F	1980-12-01	150.0
6	F	1976-04-02	NA



The screenshot shows an Excel window titled 'mydata.xlsx - Excel'. The active sheet is '工作表1' (Sheet1). The data is as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Name	Gender	Birthday	Income	EventTime		
2	John	M	1973/1/3	162.2	13:00		
3	Mary	F	1982/7/2	90.8	23:50		
4	Tim	M	1977/6/30	68.5	02:30		
5	Ron	M	1968/10/15	220.1	05:20		
6	Cathy	F	1980/12/1	150	19:10		
7	Sue	F	1976/4/2	NA	12:00		
8							

```
skip = 5  
col_types = c("date", "skip", "guess", "numeric",  
              "text", "list", "logical")
```

See also:

<http://readxl.tidyverse.org/articles/articles/readxl-workflows.html>

<http://readxl.tidyverse.org/articles/sheet-geometry.html>

```
# write data to a excel file
```

```
> outdata <- list(iris = iris, airquality = airquality)
```

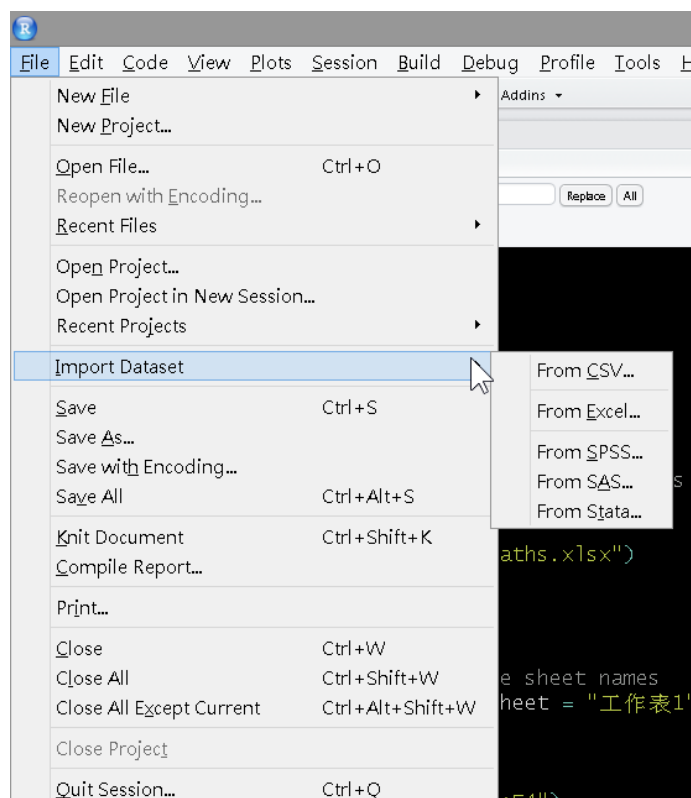
```
> library(openxlsx)
```

```
> write.xlsx(outdata, file = "outdata.xlsx")
```

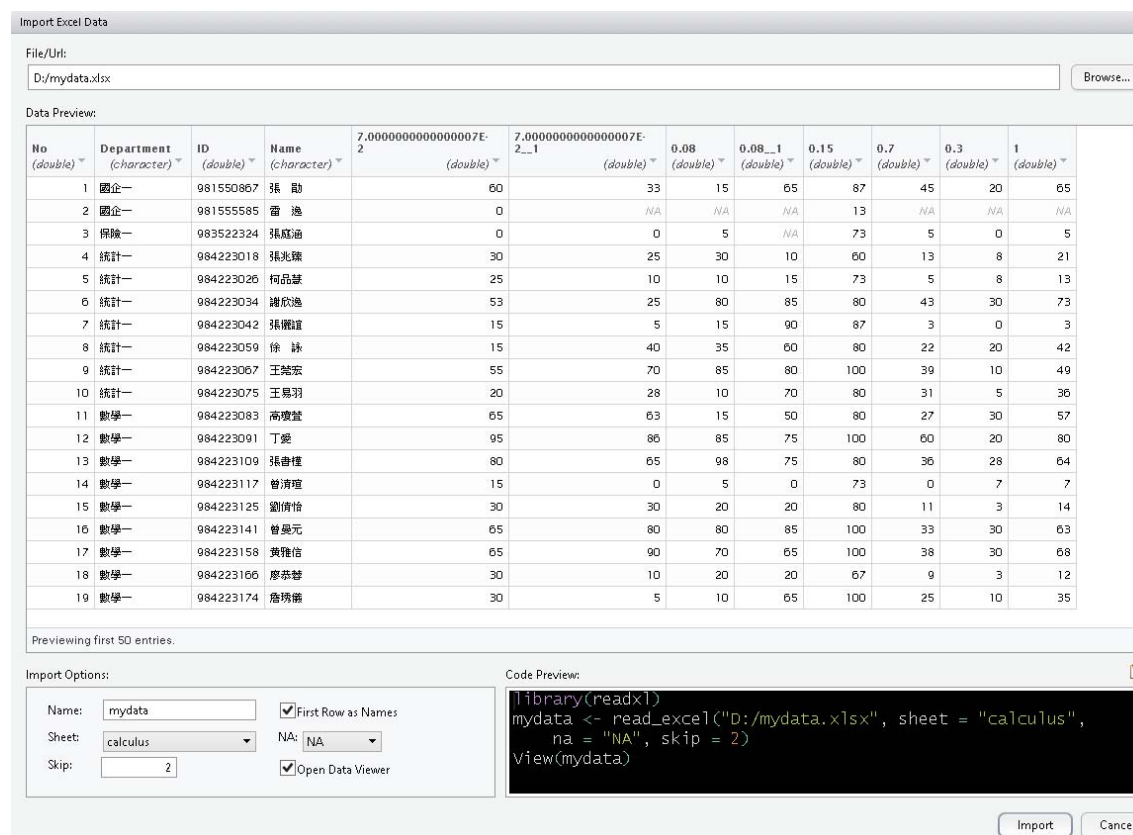
write_xlsx {writexl}: Export
Data Frames to Excel 'xlsx' Format

利用RStudio匯入資料: CSV、Excel、SPSS、SAS、Stata

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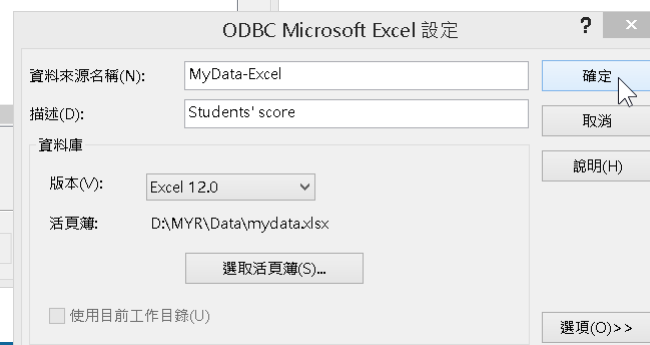
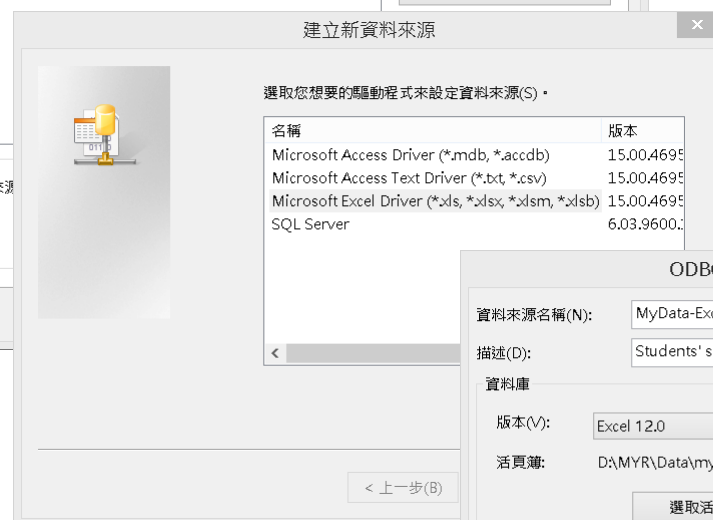
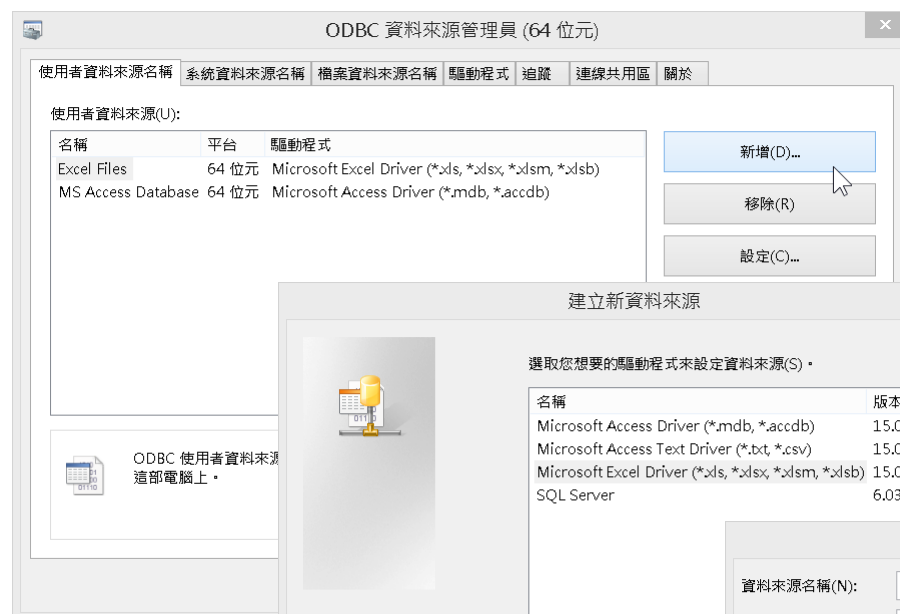
```
> library(haven)
> math <- read_sav("D:/math.sav") # read spss data file
> View(math)
> meat <- read_sas("D:/meat.sas7bdat")
> View(meat)
```



NOTE: 不要用中文目錄名。

在R中使用ODBC 讀取 Excel 檔案 (Windows為例)

- Open Data Base Connectivity (ODBC) is a protocol that allows access to database systems (and spreadsheets) that implement it. The protocol is common and is implemented in package RODBC.
- STEP(1): Name a connection: 控制台 => 系統管理工具 => ODBC 資料來源(64位元) => ODBC 資料來源管理員(64位元) => 新增 => 建立新資料來源 => 選「Microsoft Excel Driver (*.xls, *.xlsx, *.xlsm, *.xlsb)」=> 完成 => ODBC Microsoft Excel 設定 => 確定 => ODBC 資料來源管理員(64位元) => 確定



	Name	Gender	Birthday	Income	EventTime
1	John	M	1973/1/3	162.2	13:00
2	Mary	F	1982/7/2	90.8	23:50
3	Tim	M	1977/6/30	68.5	02:30
4	Ron	M	1968/10/15	220.1	05:20
5	Cathy	F	1980/12/1	150	19:10
6	Sue	F	1976/4/2	NA	12:00



在Rgui/RStudio中 使用ODBC讀取 Excel 檔案 (Windows為例)

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■ STEP(2): Connect and import the data with ODBC

```
> install.packages("RODBC", repos = "http://cran.csie.ntu.edu.tw")
> library(RODBC)
> con <- odbcConnect('MyData-Excel')
> con
```

RODBC Connection 1

Details:

case=nochange

DSN=MyData-Excel

DBQ=D:\MYR\Data\mydata.xlsx

DefaultDir=D:\MYR\Data

DriverId=1046

FIL=excel 12.0

MaxBufferSize=2048

PageTimeout=5

```
> (test.data <- sqlFetch(con, '工作表1')) # returns a data frame object
```

	Name	Gender	Birthdate	Income	EventTime
1	John	M	1973-01-03	162.2	1899-12-30 13:00:00
2	Mary	F	1982-07-02	90.8	1899-12-30 23:50:00
3	Tim	M	1977-06-30	68.5	1899-12-30 02:30:00
4	Ron	M	1968-10-15	220.1	1899-12-30 05:20:00
5	Cathy	F	1980-12-01	150.0	1899-12-30 19:10:00
6	Sue	F	1976-04-02	NA	1899-12-30 12:00:00

```
> odbcClose(con)
```

```
> sqlTables(con)
```

	TABLE_CAT	TABLE_SCHEM	TABLE_NAME	TABLE_TYPE	REMARKS
1	D:\MYR\Data\mydata.xlsx	<NA>	calculus\$	SYSTEM TABLE	<NA>
2	D:\MYR\Data\mydata.xlsx	<NA>	工作表1\$	SYSTEM TABLE	<NA>



odbcConnect {RODBC}: ODBC Open Connections

Description: Open connections to ODBC databases.

Usage:

```
odbcConnect(dsn, uid = "", pwd = "", ...)  
odbcDriverConnect(connection = "", case, believeNRows = TRUE,  
                  colQuote, tabQuote = colQuote,  
                  interpretDot = TRUE, DBMSencoding = "",  
                  rows_at_time = 100, readOnlyOptimize = FALSE)  
  
odbcReConnect(channel, ...)  
odbcConnectAccess(access.file, uid = "", pwd = "", ...)  
odbcConnectAccess2007(access.file, uid = "", pwd = "", ...)  
odbcConnectDbase(dbf.file, ...)  
odbcConnectExcel(xls.file, readOnly = TRUE, ...)  
odbcConnectExcel2007(xls.file, readOnly = TRUE, ...)
```

<https://rviews.rstudio.com/2017/05/17/databases-using-r/>

Databases using R

在Rgui/RStudio中 利用RODBC 與MySQL連線

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建立新資料來源

選取您想要的驅動程式來設定資料來源(S)。

名稱	版本
Microsoft Access Driver (*.mdb, *.accdb)	15.00.4695
Microsoft Access Text Driver (*.txt, *.csv)	15.00.4695
Microsoft Excel Driver (*.xls, *.xlsx, *.xlsm, *.xlsb)	15.00.4695
MySQL ODBC 5.3 ANSI Driver	5.03.07.00
MySQL ODBC 5.3 Unicode Driver	5.03.07.00
SQL Server	6.03.9600.0

ODBC 資料來源管理員 (64 位元)

使用者資料來源名稱 | 系統資料來源名稱 | 檔案資料來源名稱 | 驅動程式 | 追蹤 | 連線共用區 | 關於

使用者資料來源(U):

名稱	平台	驅動程式
Excel Files	64 位元	Microsoft Excel Driver (*.xls, *.xlsx, *.xlsm, *.xlsb)
hmwu.idv	64 位元	MySQL ODBC 5.3 Unicode Driver
MS Access Database	64 位元	Microsoft Access Driver (*.mdb, *.accdb)
MyData-Excel	64 位元	Microsoft Excel Driver (*.xls, *.xlsx, *.xlsm, *.xlsb)

ODBC 使用者資料來源會存放如何連線特定的資料提供者的資訊。使用者資料來源只有您能看見，且只能用在這部電腦上。

MySQL Connector/ODBC Data Source Configur...

MySQL Connector/ODBC

Connection Parameters

Data Source Name: hmwu.idv

Description: hmwu website data

☒ TCP/IP Server: 163.13... Port: 3306

☐ Named Pipe:

User:

Password:

Database:

Test

Details >>

OK Cancel Help

```
> library(RODBC)
> con <- odbcConnect(dsn = 'hmwu.idv', uid = 'hankwu', pwd = "xxxxx")
```

不可以是root!

MySQL Server (windows為例)



Local instance mysql

Host: hmwu-Server
 Socket: D:/xampp/mysql/mysql.sock
 Port: 3306
 Version: 5.6.11
 MySQL Community Server (GPL)
 Compiled For: Win32 (x86)

Available Server Features

Performance Schema: ☒ On	SSL Availability: ☐ Off
Thread Pool: ☐ n/a	Windows Authentication: ☐ Off
Memcached Plugin: ☐ n/a	Password Validation: ☐ n/a
Semisync Replication Plugin: ☐ n/a	Audit Log: ☐ n/a

Server Directories

Base Directory: D:/xampp/mysql
 Data Directory: D:/xampp/mysql/data/
 Disk Space in Data Dir: 257.00 GB of 499.00 GB available
 InnoDB Data Directory: D:/xampp/mysql/data
 Plugins Directory: D:/xampp/mysql/lib/plugin/
 Temp Directory: D:/xampp/tmp

Error Log: ☒ On .\mysql_error.log
 General Log: ☐ Off
 Slow Query Log: ☐ Off

Replication Slave

this server is not a slave in a replication setup

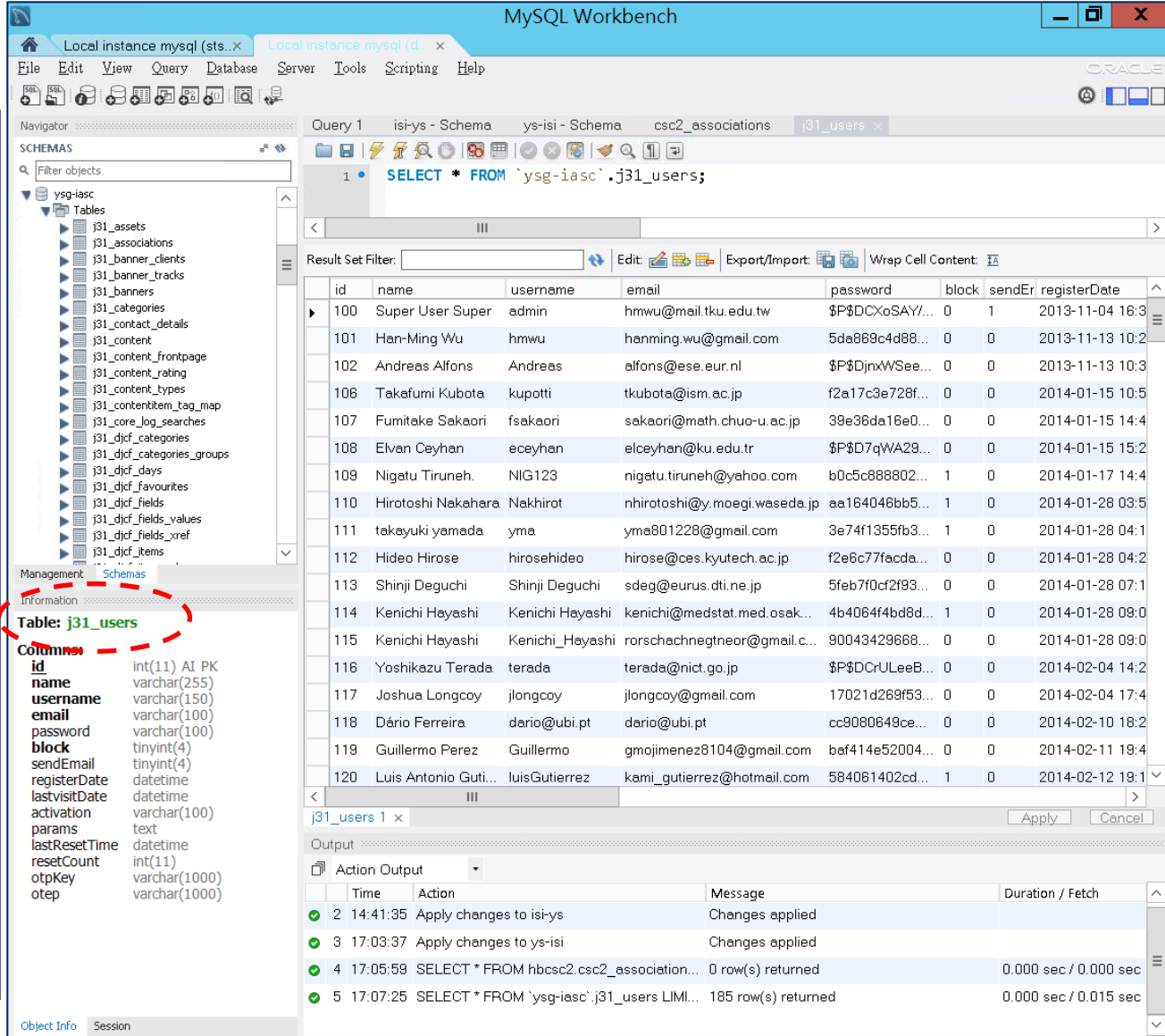
Authentication

SHA256 password private key: ☐ n/a
 SHA256 password public key: ☐ n/a

SSL

SSL CA: n/a
 SSL CA path: n/a
 SSL Cert: n/a
 SSL Cipher: n/a
 SSL CRL: n/a

Loaded successfully



MySQL Workbench

Local instance mysql (sts..x) Local instance mysql (d..x)

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator: SCHEMAS

Filter objects

ysg-iasc

Tables

j31_assets
 j31_associations
 j31_banner_clients
 j31_banner_tracks
 j31_banners
 j31_categories
 j31_contact_details
 j31_content
 j31_content_frontpage
 j31_content_rating
 j31_content_types
 j31_contentitem_tag_map
 j31_core_log_searches
 j31_djcf_categories
 j31_djcf_categories_groups
 j31_djcf_days
 j31_djcf_favourites
 j31_djcf_fields
 j31_djcf_fields_values
 j31_djcf_fields_xref
 j31_djcf_items

Management Schemas

Information

Table: **j31_users**

Columns

id	name	username	email	password	block	sendEmail	registerDate	lastvisitDate	activation	params	lastResetTime	resetCount	otpKey	otp
100	Super User Super	admin	hmwu@mail.tku.edu.tw	\$P\$DCXoSAY...	0	1	2013-11-04 16:3							
101	Han-Ming Wu	hmwu	hanming.wu@gmail.com	5da869c4d88...	0	0	2013-11-13 10:2							
102	Andreas Alfons	Andreas	alfons@ese.eur.nl	\$P\$DjnxWSee...	0	0	2013-11-13 10:3							
106	Takafumi Kubota	kupotti	tkubota@ism.ac.jp	f2a17c3e728f...	0	0	2014-01-15 10:5							
107	Fumitake Sakaori	fsakaori	sakaori@math.chuo-u.ac.jp	39e36da16e0...	0	0	2014-01-15 14:4							
108	Elvan Ceyhan	eceyhan	elceyhan@ku.edu.tr	\$P\$D7qWA29...	0	0	2014-01-15 15:2							
109	Nigatu Tiruneh	NIG123	nigatu.tiruneh@yahoo.com	b0c5c888802...	1	0	2014-01-17 14:4							
110	Hirotohi Nakahara	Nakhirot	nhirotoshi@y.moegi.waseda.jp	aa164048bb5...	1	0	2014-01-28 03:5							
111	takayuki yamada	yma	yma801228@gmail.com	3e74f1355fb3...	1	0	2014-01-28 04:1							
112	Hideo Hirose	hiroshideo	hirose@ces.kyutech.ac.jp	f2e6c77facda...	0	0	2014-01-28 04:2							
113	Shinji Deguchi	Kenichi Hayashi	sdeg@eurus.dti.ne.jp	5feb7f0cf2f93...	0	0	2014-01-28 07:1							
114	Kenichi Hayashi	Kenichi Hayashi	kenichi@medstat.med.osak...	4b4064f4bd8d...	1	0	2014-01-28 08:0							
115	Kenichi Hayashi	Kenichi_Hayashi	rorschachnegtneor@gmail.c...	90043429668...	0	0	2014-01-28 08:0							
116	Yoshikazu Terada	terada	terada@nict.go.jp	\$P\$DCrULeeB...	0	0	2014-02-04 14:2							
117	Joshua Longcoy	jlongcoy	jlongcoy@gmail.com	17021d269f53...	0	0	2014-02-04 17:4							
118	Dário Ferreira	dario@ubi.pt	dario@ubi.pt	cc9080649ce...	0	0	2014-02-10 18:2							
119	Guillermo Perez	Guillermo	gmojimenez8104@gmail.com	bef414e52004...	0	0	2014-02-11 18:4							
120	Luis Antonio Guti...	luisGutierrez	kami_gutierrez@hotmail.com	584061402cd...	1	0	2014-02-12 18:1							

Query 1 is: SELECT * FROM `ysg-iasc`.j31_users;

Result Set Filter:

Output

Action Output

Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
2 14:41:35	Apply changes to is:ys	Changes applied	
3 17:03:37	Apply changes to ys:si	Changes applied	
4 17:05:59	SELECT * FROM hbcsc2.csc2_association...	0 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
5 17:07:25	SELECT * FROM `ysg-iasc`.j31_users LIM...	185 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.015 sec



在Rgui/RStudio中 利用RMySQL讀取MySQL資料庫的資料 (localhost)

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RMySQL: Database Interface and 'MySQL' Driver for R

```
> library(DBI)
> library(gWidgets)
> library(RMySQL)
> library(dbConnect)
> con <- dbConnect(MySQL(), dbname = "ysg-iasc", host="localhost",
+                  username="root", password="xxxxxx")
> dbSendQuery(con, "SET NAMES utf8") #設定 UTF-8，避免中文亂碼
<MySQLResult:4065160,1,0>
> dbListTables(con)
[1] "j31_assets"                "j31_associations"
[3] "j31_banner_clients"       "j31_banner_tracks"
...
[91] "j31_wf_profiles"          "j31_widgetkit_widget"
> data.users <- dbReadTable(con, "j31_users")
> class(data.users)
[1] "data.frame"
> head(data.users)
   id  name username email
1 100 Super User Super  admin  hmwu@mail.tku.edu.tw
2 101   Han-Ming Wu  hmwu  hanming.wu@gmail.com
3 102  Andreas Alfons  Andreas  alfons@ese.eur.nl
...
                                     password block sendEmail
1                                     $P$DCXoSAY/mf.s3mzaG9yQZr9NPd3pMX0      0      1
2 5da869c4d88338db86a5fa4e99723241:rBmCPPEczKD0SZG7krJeSNGQAekJavUV      0      0
...
```

登錄資訊可在「
mysql/bin/my.ini」或「
mysql/bin/my.cnf」中新增一
區段敘述[group]。



在Rgui/RStudio中 利用RMySQL讀取MySQL資料庫的資料 (localhost)

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```
> dbListFields(con, "j31_users")
[1] "id"      "name"      "username"   "email"      "password"
[6] "block"   "sendEmail" "registerDate" "lastvisitDate" "activation"
[11] "params"  "lastResetTime" "resetCount" "otpKey"      "otep"
> sel <- "SELECT name, email, sendEmail FROM j31_users" # 使用SQL語法讀取資料
> users.selected <- dbGetQuery(con, sel)
> head(users.selected)
      name      email sendEmail
1 Super User Super  hmwu@mail.tku.edu.tw      1
2   Han-Ming Wu  hanming.wu@gmail.com      0
3   Andreas Alfons  alfons@ese.eur.nl      0
4 Takafumi Kubota  tkubota@ism.ac.jp      0
5 Fumitake Sakaori sakaori@math.chuo-u.ac.jp      0
6   Elvan Ceyhan  elceyhan@ku.edu.tr      0
> dbDisconnect(con)
[1] TRUE
```

dbWriteTable: data frame -> database table.

To retrieve results a chunk at a time, use **dbSendQuery**, **dbFetch**, then **dbClearResult**. If you want all the results (and they'll fit in memory) use **dbGetQuery** which sends, fetches and clears for you

MySQL Taiwan 台灣MySQL技術研究站
<http://www.mysql.tw/>
SQL SELECT語法整理
<http://www.mysql.tw/#!/2014/05/sql-select.html>

利用RMySQL讀取MySQL資料庫的資料 (remote host)

```
> con <- dbConnect(MySQL(), dbname = "ysg-iasc",
+                   username="root", password="xxxxxx",
+                   host="163.13.xxx.xxx", port=3306)
```

```
Error in .local(drv, ...) :
```

```
Failed to connect to database: Error: Host '59-127-xxx-xxx.HINET-IP.hinet.net' is not
allowed to connect to this MySQL server
```

```
...
```

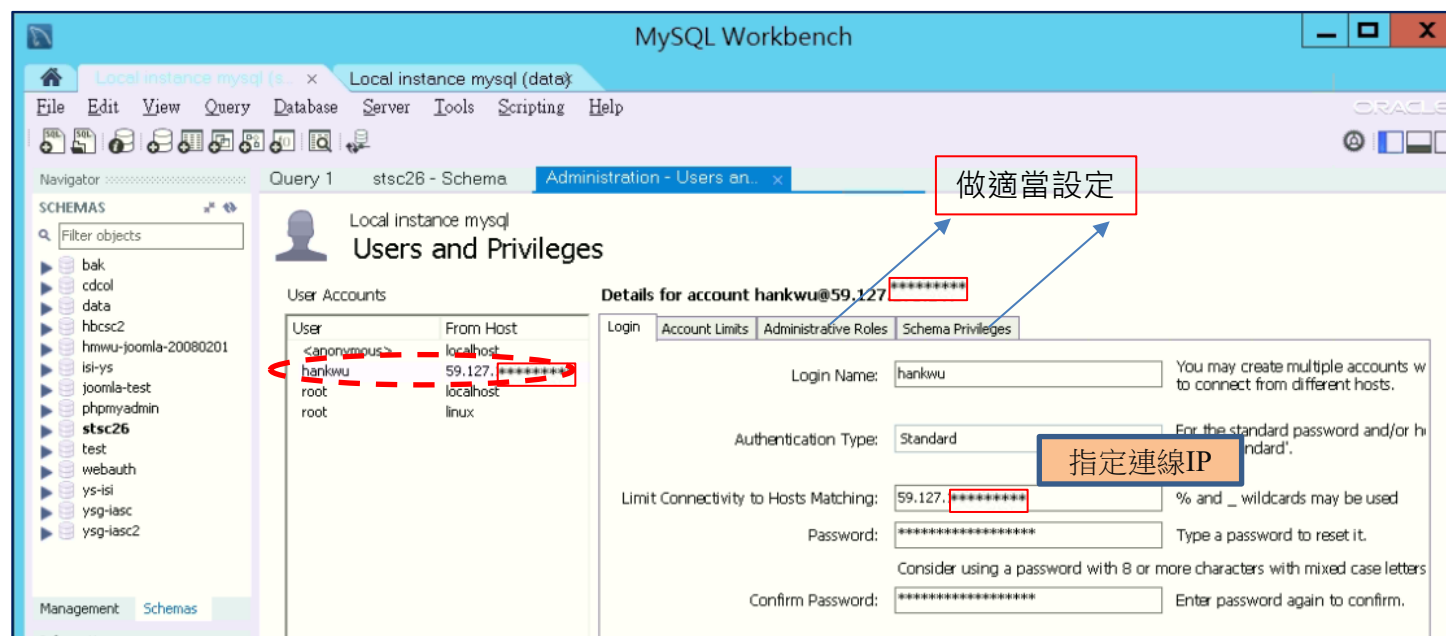
```
Error in .local(drv, ...) :
```

```
Failed to connect to database: Error: Access denied for user 'root'@'59-127-xxx-
xxx.HINET-IP.hinet.net' (using password: YES)
```

MySQL 為了安全性的因素，禁止直接用 root 帳號從遠端連線。

```
con <- dbConnect(MySQL(), dbname = "ysg-iasc", username="hankwu", password="xxxxxx",
+                 host="163.13.113.xxx", port=3306)
```

解決方式: 在 remote host 的MySQL中新增一名使用者，及設定其權限。





Memory Allocation in R

- 當R啟動時，設定最大可獲得的記憶體：

"C:\Program Files\R\R-3.2.2\bin\x64\Rgui.exe" --max-mem-size=2040M

- 最小需求是32MB.
- R啟動後僅可設定更高值，不能再用`memory.limit`設定較低的值。

```
> # 目前使用的記憶體量
> memory.size(max = FALSE)
[1] 3845.87
>
> # 從作業系統可得到的最大量記憶體
> memory.size(max = TRUE)
[1] 3846.25
>
> # 列出目前記憶體的限制
> memory.limit(size = NA)
[1] 16343
>
> # 設定新的記憶體限制為 1024 MB
> memory.limit(size = 1024)
[1] 16343
Warning message:
In memory.limit(size = 1024) : 無法減少記憶體限制：已忽略
```

■ R與Windows作業系統

(理論上)最大可獲得的記憶體

- 32-bit R + 32-bit Windows: 2GB.
- 32-bit R + 64-bit Windows: 4GB.
- 64-bit R + 64-bit Windows: 8TB.



Report the Space Allocated for an Object:

- 儲存R物件所佔用的記憶體估計。

```
object.size(x)
```

```
print(object.size(x), units = "Mb")
```

```
> n <- 10000
> p <- 200
> myData <- as.data.frame(matrix(rnorm(n*p), ncol = p, nrow=n))
> print(object.size(myData), units = "Mb")
15.3 Mb

> write.table(myData, "myData.txt") ## 約 34.7 MB

> InData <- read.table("myData.txt")
> print(object.size(InData), units = "Mb")
15.6 Mb
```

NOTE: Under any circumstances, you cannot have more than $2^{31}-1=2,147,483,647$ rows or columns.


```
> library(Hmisc)
> weight <- c(21, 65, 43)
> height <- c(164, 182, 170)
> label(weight) <- "體重"; label(height) <- "身高"
> units(weight) <- "公斤"; units(height) <- "公分"
> weight
體重 [公斤]
[1] 21 65 43
> height
身高 [公分]
[1] 164 182 170
> mydata <- data.frame(weight=weight, height=height)
> mydata
  weight height
1     21    164
2     65    182
3     43    170
```

```
> label(mydata)
weight height
"體重" "身高"
> # units(mydata) can't work
> # apply(mydata, 2, units) can't work
> lapply(mydata, units)
$weight
[1] "公斤"

$height
[1] "公分"
```



目錄下之檔案

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```
> getwd()
[1] "E:/08-MyProjects/07-graphics.SDA/MyPackage/graphics.SDA"
> list.dirs()
[1] "."                "../.Rproj.user"
[3] "../.Rproj.user/A3175805"    "../.Rproj.user/A3175805/ctx"
..
[57] "../src-i386"      "../src-x64"
> list.files() # dir()
[1] "data"      "demo"      "DESCRIPTION"  "exploreSDA.dll"  "extdata"  "face-pairs.pdf"
[7] "face-plot-index.pdf" "graphics.SDA.Rproj" "inst"  "man"  "NAMESPACE"  "R"
[13] "raw-data"  "readme.txt"  "src"      "src-i386"  "src-x64"
> list.files(R.home())
[1] "bin"  "CHANGES"  "COPYING"  "doc"  "etc"  "include"  "library"  "MD5"
[9] "modules"  "README"  "README.R-3.4.0" "share"  "src"  "Tcl"  "tests"  "unins000.dat"
[17] "unins000.exe"
> dir("./data", pattern = "txt$")
[1] "3D_spatial_network.txt"  "city.txt"  "glass_214x9.txt"  "id.txt"
> file.info(dir())
```

	size	isdir	mode		mtime		ctime		atime	exe
data	0	TRUE	777	2017-08-27	20:09:24	2015-05-03	21:29:23	2017-08-27	20:09:24	no
...										
readme.txt	4052	FALSE	666	2015-05-17	11:11:56	2015-05-04	11:57:54	2016-09-11	09:08:03	no
src	0	TRUE	777	2017-03-18	12:26:45	2015-05-04	21:50:53	2017-03-18	12:26:45	no
...										

■ R & RStudio Troubleshooting Guide

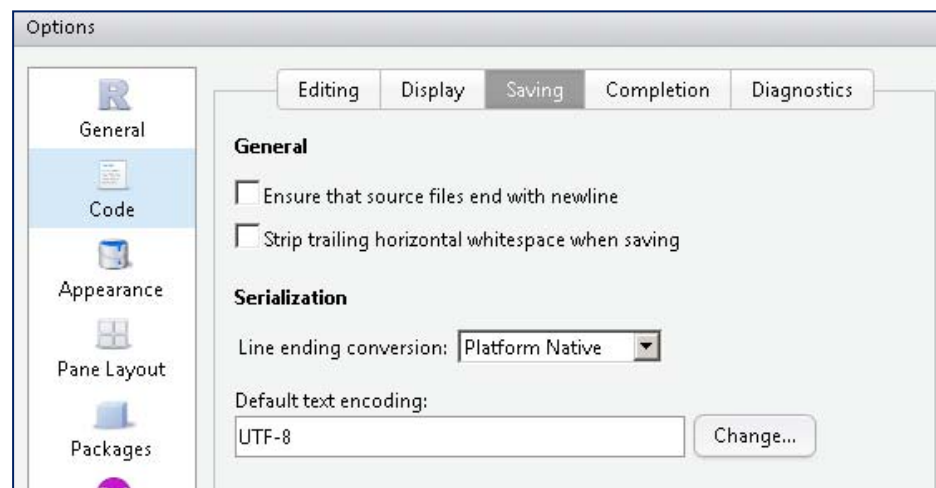
<https://github.com/dspim/R/wiki/R-&-RStudio-Troubleshooting-Guide>

■ Mac/Linux系統預設格式是utf-8，Windows系統則是big-5（正體中文）。（必要時可在R之外進行轉碼後再讀檔）

■ 指令中含有encoding之參數:

```
> source("myRcode.R", encoding = "utf-8")  
> readLines("mydata.csv", encoding = "big5")  
> read.table(..., fileEncoding = "", encoding = "unknown", ...)  
> data <- iconv(data, "big5", "utf8") # 將資料轉成 UTF-8
```

■ R-Studio軟體編碼設定:



NOTE: 繪圖無法顯示中文?

- Mac的預設字型serif沒有中文，需以`par(family="STHeiti")`重新設定字型。
- Note: Rmarkdown使用PostScript字形，以`par`重新設定可能還是無法正常顯示中文。

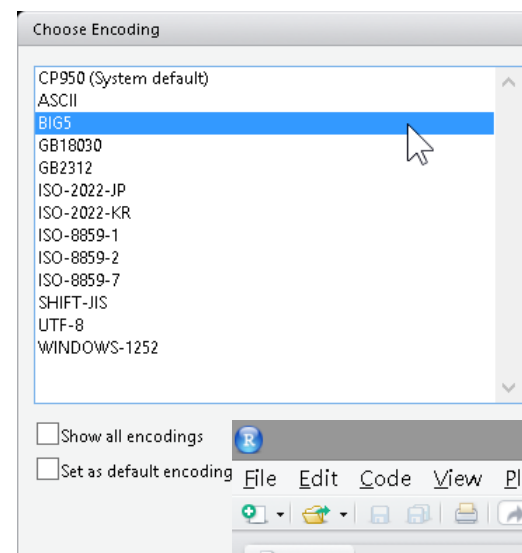
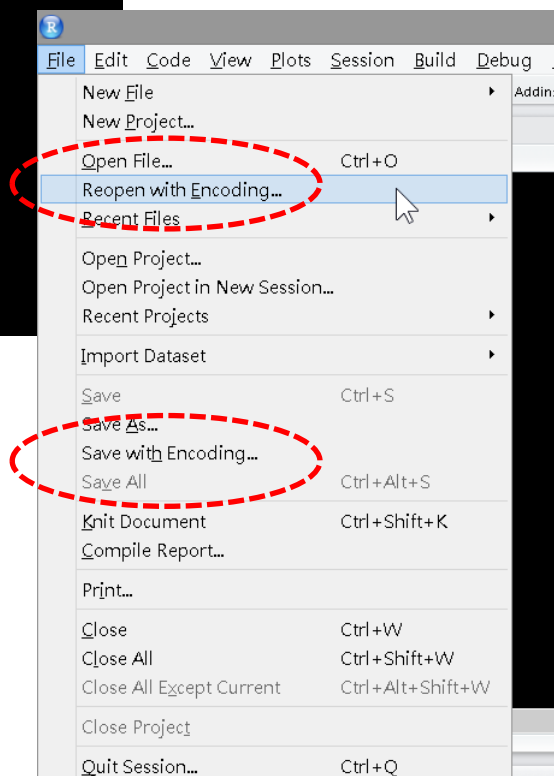
■ **NOTE: 目錄不要是中文名。**

方法1: 利用RStudio的「Reopen with Encoding...」

```

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug
Go to file/function
A05.R x
Source on Save
1 # 14/188
2 library(graphics)
3 demo(graphics)#?`????
4 demo(Hershey) #?U?jY?
5 demo(image) #image?Mcontours
6 demo(Japanese) #?餚?r
7 demo(persp) #??????
8 demo(plotmath) #?DzY?
9
10
11 # 17/188
12 dev.list()
13
14 plot(iris[,1])
15 dev.list()
16
17 dev.cur()

```



```

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug
Go to file/function
A05.R x
Source on Save
1 # 14/188
2 library(graphics)
3 demo(graphics)#常見圖形
4 demo(Hershey) #各種符號
5 demo(image) #image和contours
6 demo(Japanese) #日本字
7 demo(persp) #曲面圖
8 demo(plotmath) #數學符號
9
10
11 # 17/188
12 dev.list()
13
14 plot(iris[,1])
15 dev.list()
16
17 dev.cur()

```

方法2: 將含中文之資料重新以UTF-8存檔，再載入RStudio

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D:\my-R\mydata.txt - EmEditor

文件(F) 編輯(E) 搜尋(S) 檢視(V) 比較(C) 巨集(M) 工具(T) 視窗(W) 說明(H)

mydata.txt x

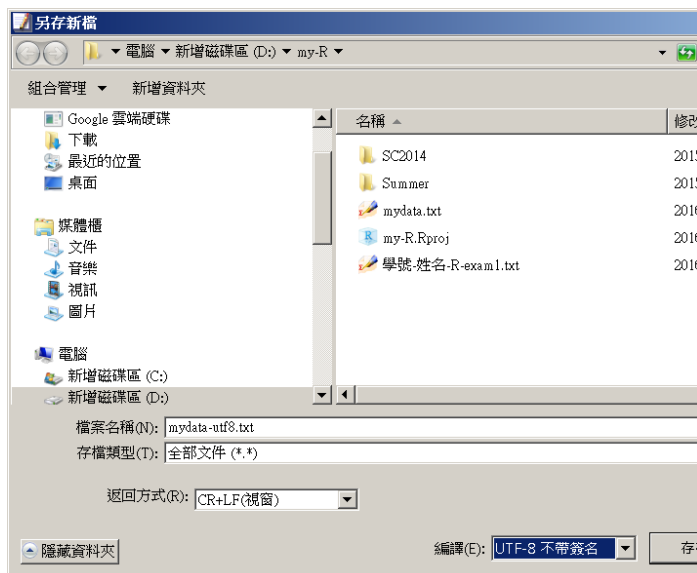
1	Calculus		Quiz(1)	Quiz(2)	Quiz(3)	Quiz(4)	Mid
2		10/15	11/12	12/10	1/7 TA	Core1	Core2
3	No	Department	ID	Name	7%	7% 8% 8% 15%	70% 30% 100%
4	1	國企一	981550867	張 勳	60	33	15 65 87 45 20 65
5	2	國企一	981555585	雷 逸	0		13
6	3	保險一	983522324	張庭涵	0	0	5 73
7	4	統計一	984223018	張兆臻	30	25	30 10 60
8	5	統計一	984223026	柯品慧	25	10	10 15 73
9	6	統計一	984223034	謝欣逸	53	25	80 85 80
10	7	統計一	984223042	張儷誼	15	5	15 90 87
11	8	統計一	984223059	徐 詠	15	40	35 60 80
12	9	統計一	984223067	王堯宏	55	70	85 80 10

1.07 KB (1,104 字節), 23 行。

注意資料儲存之編碼為Big5、Utf-8、ANCI或其它。

- 重新儲存資料檔、編碼為Utf-8。

- 使用合適的編碼參數: `read.table("data.txt", encoding="ansi")`



D:\my-R - RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help

學號-姓名-R-exam1.txt x mydata.txt x

1	Calculus		Quiz(1)	Quiz(2)	Quiz(3)	Quiz(4)	Midterm
2	Exam						
3	No	Department	ID	Name	7%	7% 8% 8% 15%	70% 30% 100%
4	1	國企一	981550867	張 勳	60	33	15 65 87 45 20 65
5	2	國企一	981555585	雷 逸	0		13
6	3	保險一	983522324	張庭涵	0	0	5 73
7	4	統計一	984223018	張兆臻	30	25	30 10 60
8	5	統計一	984223026	柯品慧	25	10	10 15 73
9	6	統計一	984223034	謝欣逸	53	25	80 85 80
10	7	統計一	984223042	張儷誼	15	5	15 90 87
11	8	統計一	984223059	徐 詠	15	40	35 60 80
12	9	統計一	984223067	王堯宏	55	70	85 80 10

11:43

Environment Files Viewer

New Folder Delete

D: > my-R

Name

學號-姓名-R-exam1.txt

Summer

SC2014

mydata.txt

my-R.Rproj

1	Calculus		Quiz(1)	Quiz(2)	Quiz(3)	Quiz(4)	Midterm
2	Exam						
3	No	Department	ID	Name	7%	7% 8% 8% 15%	70% 30% 100%
4	1	國企一	981550867	張 勳	60	33	15 65 87 45 20 65
5	2	國企一	981555585	雷 逸	0		13
6	3	保險一	983522324	張庭涵	0	0	5 73
7	4	統計一	984223018	張兆臻	30	25	30 10 60
8	5	統計一	984223026	柯品慧	25	10	10 15 73
9	6	統計一	984223034	謝欣逸	53	25	80 85 80
10	7	統計一	984223042	張儷誼	15	5	15 90 87
11	8	統計一	984223059	徐 詠	15	40	35 60 80
12	9	統計一	984223067	王堯宏	55	70	85 80 100
13	10	統計一	984223075	王易羽	20	28	10 70 80 31 5 36
14	11	數學一	984223083	高瓊萱	65	63	15 50 80 27 30 57
15	12	數學一	984223091	丁愛	95	86	85 75 100 60 20 80
16	13	數學一	984223109	張書權	80	65	98 75 80 36 28 64
17	14	數學一	984223117	曾清瑄	15	0	5 0 73 0 7 7



讀中文資料檔編碼問題

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```
> x <- c("曾寶儀", "蔡依琳", "吳靜惠", "林志玲", "李仔晞")
```

```
> Encoding(x)
```

```
[1] "unknown" "unknown" "UTF-8"   "unknown" "UTF-8"
```

```
>
```

```
> getOption("encoding") # options(encoding="utf-8")
```

```
[1] "utf-8"
```

```
> options(stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
```

```
>
```

```
> (mydata1 <- read.table("NameAge1.txt", header = T, sep = "\t"))
```

姓名 年紀

```
1 曾寶儀 12
```

```
2 蔡依琳 11
```

```
3 林志玲 23
```

```
>
```

```
> read.table("NameAge2.txt", header = T, sep="\t")
```

```
Error in scan(file = file, what = what, sep = sep, quote = quote, dec = dec, :
```

```
第 3 列沒有 2 個元素
```

```
...
```

```
> read.table("NameAge2.txt", header = T, sep="\t", fileEncoding = "utf8", encoding = "UTF-8")
```

```
Error in scan(file = file, what = what, sep = sep, quote = quote, dec = dec, :
```

```
第 3 列沒有 2 個元素
```

```
...
```

```
> read.csv("NameAge2.txt")
```

姓名.年紀

```
1 曾寶儀\t12
```

```
2 蔡依琳\t11
```

```
3
```

吳

Warning messages:

```
1: In read.table(file = file, header = header, sep = sep, quote = quote, :
```

```
輸入連結 'NameAge2.txt' 中的輸入不正確
```

```
...
```

NameAge1.txt

姓名	年紀
曾寶儀	12
蔡依琳	11
林志玲	23

NameAge2.txt

姓名	年紀
曾寶儀	12
蔡依琳	11
吳靜惠	34
林志玲	23
李仔晞	32

`read.table {utils}, read.csv {utils}`

See also: <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/22876746/how-to-read-data-in-utf-8-format-in-r>

讀中文資料檔編碼問題

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```
> library(readr)
> (mydata2 <- read_delim("NameAge2.txt", delim="\t"))
```

Parsed with column specification:

```
cols(
  姓名 = col_character(),
  年紀 = col_integer()
)
```

A tibble: 5 x 2

	姓名	年紀
	<chr>	<int>
1	曾寶儀	12
2	蔡依琳	11
3	吳<U+701E>惠	34
4	林志玲	23
5	李<U+4F03>晞	32

```
> mydata2$姓名
```

```
[1] "曾寶儀" "蔡依琳" "吳瀾惠" "林志玲" "李仔晞"
```

```
> as.data.frame(mydata2)
```

	姓名	年紀
1	曾寶儀	12
2	蔡依琳	11
3	吳<U+701E>惠	34
4	林志玲	23
5	李<U+4F03>晞	32

```
>
```

```
> Encoding(mydata2[[1]])
```

```
[1] "UTF-8" "UTF-8" "UTF-8" "UTF-8" "UTF-8"
```

```
> enc2native(mydata2[[1]])
```

```
[1] "曾寶儀" "蔡依琳" "吳<U+701E>惠" "林志玲" "李<U+4F03>晞"
```

```
> enc2utf8(mydata2[[1]])
```

```
[1] "曾寶儀" "蔡依琳" "吳瀾惠" "林志玲" "李仔晞"
```

```
> str(mydata2)
```

```
Classes 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame':    5 obs. of  2 variables:
 $ 姓名: chr  "曾寶儀" "蔡依琳" "吳<U+701E>惠" |__truncated__ "林志玲" ...
 $ 年紀: int   12  11  34  23  32
- attr(*, "spec")=List of 2
 ..$ cols   :List of 2
 .. ..$ 姓名: list()
 .. ..- attr(*, "class")= chr  "collector_character" "collector"
 .. ..$ 年紀: list()
 .. ..- attr(*, "class")= chr  "collector_integer" "collector"
 ..$ default: list()
 .. ..- attr(*, "class")= chr  "collector_guess" "collector"
 ..- attr(*, "class")= chr "col_spec"
```

```
> c(mydata2)[[1]]
```

```
[1] "曾寶儀" "蔡依琳" "吳瀾惠" "林志玲" "李仔晞"
```

```
> apply(mydata2, 2, c) # try apply(mydata2, 2, enc2utf8)
```

	姓名	年紀
[1,]	"曾寶儀"	"12"
[2,]	"蔡依琳"	"11"
[3,]	"吳瀾惠"	"34"
[4,]	"林志玲"	"23"
[5,]	"李仔晞"	"32"



```
Sys.setlocale(category = "LC_ALL", locale = "cht")
```

```
WARNING: Failed to restore workspace from 'E:/10-R/01-ä, »é;E/A03-
Graphics&Visualization/âœâœ-/maps/.RData'
Reason: cannot open the connection
> getwd()
[1] "E:/10-R/01-主題/A03-Graphics&Visualization/地圖/maps"
Warning messages:
1: In dir.create(tempPath, recursive = TRUE) :
  cannot create dir 'E:\10-R\01-??', reason 'Invalid argument'
2: In readChar(con, 5L, useBytes = TRUE) :
  cannot open compressed file 'E:/10-R/01-??/A03-Graphics&Visualization/??/maps/.RData',
  probable reason 'Invalid argument'
> Sys.setlocale(category = "LC_ALL", locale = "cht")
[1] "LC_COLLATE=Chinese (Traditional)_Taiwan.950;LC_CTYPE=Chinese
(Traditional)_Taiwan.950;LC_MONETARY=Chinese
(Traditional)_Taiwan.950;LC_NUMERIC=C;LC_TIME=Chinese (Traditional)_Taiwan.950"
> getwd()
[1] "E:/10-R/01-主題/A03-Graphics&Visualization/地圖/maps"
```

R 讀取、處理、輸出 UTF-8 萬國碼資料教學與範例

https://officeguide.cc/r-read-process-write-utf8-data-tutorial-examples/?fbclid=IwAR0eY2m5I_z-6wRdl4Z-rgMokmijtKzegK3SxS4cW63rjZ4Z5P-536y-vUA



```
Sys.setlocale(category = "LC_ALL", locale = "cht")
```

```
> Xinbei <- st_read("201807/Xinbei.shp", options = "ENCODING=UTF-8", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
> head(Xinbei, 3)
...
  U_ID    CODEBASE    CODE1    CODE2  TOWN_ID          TOWN COUNTY_ID
1 2293 A6515-0078-00 A6515-05-009 A6515-05 65000150 <U+00A4><U+00AD><U+00AA><U+0470><cf> 65000
2 2294 A6515-0079-00 A6515-05-010 A6515-05 65000150 <U+00A4><U+00AD><U+00AA><U+0470><cf> 65000
3 2295 A6517-0046-00 A6517-03-001 A6517-03 65000170 <U+00AA>L<U+00A4>f<U+00B0><cf> 65000
>
> Xinbei$TOWN <- iconv(Xinbei$TOWN, to="UTF-8")
> head(Xinbei)
...
  U_ID    CODEBASE    CODE1    CODE2  TOWN_ID  TOWN COUNTY_ID
1 2293 A6515-0078-00 A6515-05-009 A6515-05 65000150 𐄂aÑ°i 65000
2 2294 A6515-0079-00 A6515-05-010 A6515-05 65000150 𐄂aÑ°i 65000
3 2295 A6517-0046-00 A6517-03-001 A6517-03 65000170 aL𐄂f°i 65000
> Sys.setlocale(category = "LC_ALL", locale = "cht")
[1] "LC_COLLATE=Chinese (Traditional)_Taiwan.950;LC_CTYPE=Chinese
(Traditional)_Taiwan.950;LC_MONETARY=Chinese
(Traditional)_Taiwan.950;LC_NUMERIC=C;LC_TIME=Chinese (Traditional)_Taiwan.950"
>
> Xinbei <- st_read("201807/Xinbei.shp", options = "ENCODING=UTF-8", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
> head(Xinbei)
> Xinbei$TOWN <- iconv(Xinbei$TOWN, to="UTF-8")
> head(Xinbei)
...
  U_ID    CODEBASE    CODE1    CODE2  TOWN_ID  TOWN COUNTY_ID
1 2293 A6515-0078-00 A6515-05-009 A6515-05 65000150 五股區 65000
2 2294 A6515-0079-00 A6515-05-010 A6515-05 65000150 五股區 65000
3 2295 A6517-0046-00 A6517-03-001 A6517-03 65000170 林口區 65000
```



- **arrow**: A package for reading and writing Arrow files.
- **avro**: A package for reading and writing data in Apache Avro format.
- **data.table**: A package that can read and manipulate large data sets efficiently.
- **DBI**: A database interface definition for communication between R and relational database management systems.
- **feather**: A lightweight binary file format for storing data frames that can be read and written by multiple programming languages, including R.
- **haven**: A package that can read and write data files in various formats including SAS, SPSS and Stata files.
- **hdf5r**: A package for reading and writing HDF5 files.
- **httr**: A package for working with web APIs and downloading data from web-based sources.
- **openxlsx**: A package that can read and write Excel files in both .xlsx and .xls formats.
- **readr**: A package for reading delimited text files such as CSV and TSV files.
- **RJDBC**: A package for connecting to databases using JDBC connections.
- **RPostgreSQL**: A package for connecting to PostgreSQL databases.
- **rio**: A package that import and export streamlined data.
- **rvest**: A package for web scraping and extracting data from HTML pages.
- **XLConnect**: Provides comprehensive functionality to read, write and format Excel data.

讀取資料相關講義

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讀取大型資料in R

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<http://www.hmwu.idv.tw>

R網路爬蟲

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<http://www.hmwu.idv.tw>

大綱

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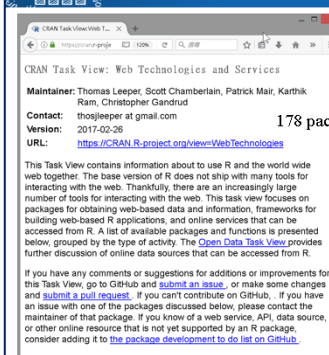
- 記憶體設置、物件大小、計算執行(資料讀取)時間
- Handling Large Data Sets in R
- 讀取目錄下符合目標的(多個)檔案資料: list.files
- 直接讀取壓縮檔(zip)內之檔案
- 讀取HTML網頁表格, 讀取XML表格
- 讀取影像檔案
- 從資料庫(MySQL)讀取資料
- GREA: read ALL the data into R/Importing Data with RStudio
- 讀取部份資料進入R計算(readbulk)
- fread {data.table}: Fast and friendly file finagler
- 讀取檔案部份欄位資料
- 如何讓read.table讀較大的資料速度更快

<http://www.hmwu.idv.tw/index.php/r-software>

<http://www.hmwu.idv.tw>

讀取網路資料: R網路爬蟲(Crawler)

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注意事項:

- (1) 先了解網站對於資料的宣告及版權聲明。
- (2) 爬蟲程式是一種駭客行為(Hacking)。

<http://www.hmwu.idv.tw>

Task View

- Tools for Working with the Web from R
 - Core Tools For HTTP Requests
 - Parsing Structured Web Data
 - Tools for Working with URLs
 - Tools for Working with Scraped webpage Contents
 - Other Useful Packages and Functions
- Web and Server Frameworks
- Web Services
 - Cloud Computing and Storage
 - Document and Code Sharing
 - Data Analysis and Processing Services
 - Social Media Clients
 - Web Analytics Services
 - Other Web Services