

Package ‘splitstackshape’

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Type Package

Title Stack and Reshape Datasets After Splitting Concatenated Values

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Description Online data collection tools like Google Forms often export multiple-response questions with data concatenated in cells. The `concat.split` (`cSplit`) family of functions splits such data into separate cells. The package also includes functions to stack groups of columns and to reshape wide data, even when the data are “unbalanced”---something which `reshape` (from base R) does not handle, and which `melt` and `dcast` from `reshape2` do not easily handle.

License GPL-3

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BugReports <http://github.com/mrdwab/splitstackshape/issues>

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Author Ananda Mahto [aut, cre]

Maintainer Ananda Mahto <mrdwab@gmail.com>

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splitstackshape-package
splitstackshape

Description

Stack and Reshape Datasets After Splitting Concatenated Values

Details

Package: splitstackshape
 Type: Package
 Version: 1.4.8
 Date: 2019-04-21
 License: GPL-3

Online data collection tools like Google Forms often export multiple-response questions with data concatenated in cells. The `concat.split()` family of functions splits such data into separate cells.

The package also includes functions to *stack* groups of columns and to *reshape* wide data, even when the data are "unbalanced"—something which `stats::reshape()` does not handle, and which `reshape2::melt()` and `reshape2::dcast()` from *reshape2* do not easily handle.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

Maintainer: Ananda Mahto mrdwab@gmail.com

Examples

```
## concat.split
head(cSplit(concat.test, "Likes", drop = TRUE))

## Reshape
set.seed(1)
mydf <- data.frame(id_1 = 1:6, id_2 = c("A", "B"), varA.1 = sample(letters, 6),
                  varA.2 = sample(letters, 6), varA.3 = sample(letters, 6),
                  varB.2 = sample(10, 6), varB.3 = sample(10, 6),
                  varC.3 = rnorm(6))

mydf
Reshape(mydf, id.vars = c("id_1", "id_2"),
       var.stubs = c("varA", "varB", "varC"))

## Stacked
Stacked(data = mydf, id.vars = c("id_1", "id_2"),
       var.stubs = c("varA", "varB", "varC"),
       sep = ".")

## Not run:
## Processing times
set.seed(1)
Nrow <- 1000000
Ncol <- 10
mybigdf <- cbind(id = 1:Nrow, as.data.frame(matrix(rnorm(Nrow*Ncol),
                                                nrow=Nrow)))

head(mybigdf)
dim(mybigdf)
tail(mybigdf)
A <- names(mybigdf)
names(mybigdf) <- c("id", paste("varA", 1:3, sep = "_"),
                  paste("varB", 1:4, sep = "_"),
                  paste("varC", 1:3, sep = "_"))

system.time({
  O1 <- Reshape(mybigdf, id.vars = "id",
              var.stubs = c("varA", "varB", "varC"), sep = "_")
  O1 <- O1[order(O1$id, O1$time), ]
})
system.time({
  O2 <- merged.stack(mybigdf, id.vars="id",
                    var.stubs=c("varA", "varB", "varC"), sep = "_")
})
system.time({
```

```
03 <- Stacked(mybigdf, id.vars="id",
var.stubs=c("varA", "varB", "varC"), sep = "_")
})
DT <- data.table(mybigdf)
system.time({
04 <- merged.stack(DT, id.vars="id",
var.stubs=c("varA", "varB", "varC"), sep = "_")
})

## End(Not run)
```

charMat

Create a Binary Matrix from a List of Character Values

Description

Create a binary matrix from a list of character values

Usage

```
charMat(listOfValues, fill = NA, mode = "binary")
```

Arguments

listOfValues	A list of input values to be inserted in a matrix.
fill	The initializing fill value for the empty matrix.
mode	Either "binary" or "value". Defaults to "binary".

Details

This is primarily a helper function for the [concat.split\(\)](#) function when creating the "expanded" structure. The input is anticipated to be a list of values obtained using [base::strsplit\(\)](#).

Value

A matrix.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

[base::strsplit\(\)](#), [numMat\(\)](#).

Examples

```

invec <- c("rock,electro","electro","rock,jazz")
A <- strsplit(invec, ",")
splitstackshape::charMat(A)
splitstackshape::charMat(A, 0)
splitstackshape::charMat(A, mode = "value")

```

concat.split

*Split Concatenated Cells in a Dataset***Description**

The `concat.split` function takes a column with multiple values, splits the values into a list or into separate columns, and returns a new data.frame or data.table.

Usage

```

concat.split(data, split.col, sep = ",", structure = "compact",
  mode = NULL, type = NULL, drop = FALSE, fixed = FALSE,
  fill = NA, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The source data.frame or data.table.
<code>split.col</code>	The variable that needs to be split; can be specified either by the column number or the variable name.
<code>sep</code>	The character separating each value (defaults to ",").
<code>structure</code>	Can be either "compact", "expanded", or list. Defaults to "compact". See Details.
<code>mode</code>	Can be either "binary" or "value" (where "binary" is default and it recodes values to 1 or NA, like Boolean data, but without assuming 0 when data is not available). This setting only applies when structure = "expanded"; a warning message will be issued if used with other structures.
<code>type</code>	Can be either "numeric" or "character" (where "numeric" is default). This setting only applies when structure = "expanded"; a warning message will be issued if used with other structures.
<code>drop</code>	Logical (whether to remove the original variable from the output or not). Defaults to FALSE.
<code>fixed</code>	Is the input for the sep value <i>fixed</i> , or a <i>regular expression</i> ? See Details.
<code>fill</code>	The "fill" value for missing values when structure = "expanded". Defaults to NA.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to <code>cSplit()</code> .

Details*structure*

- "compact" creates as many columns as the maximum length of the resulting split. This is the most useful general-case application of this function.
- When the input is numeric, "expanded" creates as many columns as the maximum value of the input data. This is most useful when converting to mode = "binary".
- "list" creates a single new column that is structurally a list within a data.frame or data.table.

fixed

- When structure = "expanded" or structure = "list", it is possible to supply a regular expression containing the characters to split on. For example, to split on ",", ";", or "|", you can set sep = ",|;|\\|" or sep = "[,;|]", and fixed = FALSE to split on any of those characters.

Note

This is more of a "legacy" or "convenience" wrapper function encompassing the features available in the separated functions of `cSplit()`, `cSplit_l()`, and `cSplit_e()`.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

[cSplit\(\)](#), [cSplit_l\(\)](#), [cSplit_e\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Load some data
temp <- head(concat.test)

# Split up the second column, selecting by column number
concat.split(temp, 2)

# ... or by name, and drop the offensive first column
concat.split(temp, "Likes", drop = TRUE)

# The "Hates" column uses a different separator
concat.split(temp, "Hates", sep = ";", drop = TRUE)

## Not run:
# You'll get a warning here, when trying to retain the original values
concat.split(temp, 2, mode = "value", drop = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

# Try again. Notice the differing number of resulting columns
```

```

concat.split(temp, 2, structure = "expanded",
mode = "value", type = "numeric", drop = TRUE)

# Let's try splitting some strings... Same syntax
concat.split(temp, 3, drop = TRUE)

# Strings can also be split to binary representations
concat.split(temp, 3, structure = "expanded",
type = "character", fill = 0, drop = TRUE)

# Split up the "Likes column" into a list variable; retain original column
head(concat.split(concat.test, 2, structure = "list", drop = FALSE))

# View the structure of the output to verify
# that the new column is a list; note the
# difference between "Likes" and "Likes_list".
str(concat.split(temp, 2, structure = "list", drop = FALSE))

```

concat.split.compact *Split Concatenated Cells into a Condensed Format*

Description

The default splitting method for `concat.split`. Formerly based on `read.concat()` but presently a simple wrapper around `cSplit()`.

Usage

```
concat.split.compact(data, split.col, sep = ",", drop = FALSE,
  fixed = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The input data.frame or data.table.
<code>split.col</code>	The column that need to be split.
<code>sep</code>	The character separating each value.
<code>drop</code>	Logical. Should the original variable be dropped? Defaults to FALSE.
<code>fixed</code>	Logical. Should the split character be treated as a fixed pattern (TRUE) or a regular expression (FALSE)? Defaults to TRUE.
<code>...</code>	optional arguments to pass to <code>cSplit</code> .

Value

A data.table.

Note

THIS FUNCTION IS DEPRECATED AND WILL BE REMOVED FROM LATER VERSIONS OF "SPLITSTACKSHAPE". It no longer does anything different from `cSplit()`. It is recommended that you transition your code to the `cSplit` function instead.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

[read.concat\(\)](#), [cSplit\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
temp <- head(concat.test)
concat.split.compact(temp, "Likes")
concat.split.compact(temp, 4, ";")

## Extra arguments to cSplit
concat.split.compact(temp, "Siblings", drop = TRUE, stripWhite = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

concat.split.expanded *Split Concatenated Values into their Corresponding Column Position*

Description

"Expand" concatenated numeric or character values to their relevant position in a `data.frame` or `data.table` or create a binary representation of such data.

Usage

```
cSplit_e(data, split.col, sep = ",", mode = NULL, type = "numeric",
         drop = FALSE, fixed = TRUE, fill = NA)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The source <code>data.frame</code> or <code>data.table</code> .
<code>split.col</code>	The variable that needs to be split (either name or index position).
<code>sep</code>	The character separating each value. Can also be a regular expression.
<code>mode</code>	Can be either "binary" (where presence of a number in a given column is converted to "1") or "value" (where the value is retained and not recoded to "1"). Defaults to "binary".

type	Can be either "numeric" (where the items being split are integers) or "character" (where the items being split are character strings). Defaults to "numeric".
drop	Logical. Should the original variable be dropped? Defaults to FALSE.
fixed	Used for <code>base::strsplit()</code> for allowing regular expressions to be used.
fill	Desired "fill" value. Defaults to NA.

Value

A data.frame or data.table depending on the source input.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

[cSplit\(\)](#), [cSplit_l\(\)](#), [numMat\(\)](#), [charMat\(\)](#)

Examples

```
temp <- head(concat.test)
cSplit_e(temp, "Likes")
cSplit_e(temp, 4, ";", fill = 0)

## The old function name still works
concat.split.expanded(temp, "Likes")
concat.split.expanded(temp, 4, ";", fill = 0)
concat.split.expanded(temp, 4, ";", mode = "value", drop = TRUE)
concat.split.expanded(temp, "Siblings", type = "character", drop = TRUE)
```

concat.split.list *Split Concatenated Cells into a List Format*

Description

Takes a column in a data.frame or data.table with multiple values, splits the values into a list, and returns a new data.frame or data.table.

Usage

```
cSplit_l(data, split.col, sep = ",", drop = FALSE, fixed = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	The source data.frame or data.table.
split.col	The variable that needs to be split (either name or index position).
sep	The character separating each value. Can also be a regular expression.
drop	Logical. Should the original variable be dropped? Defaults to FALSE.
fixed	Used for <code>base::strsplit()</code> for allowing regular expressions to be used.

Value

A data.frame or data.table with the concatenated column split and added as a list.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

[cSplit\(\)](#), [cSplit_e\(\)](#)

Examples

```
temp <- head(concat.test)
str(cSplit_l(temp, "Likes"))
cSplit_l(temp, 4, ";")

## The old function name still works
str(concat.split.list(temp, "Likes"))
concat.split.list(temp, 4, ";")
concat.split.list(temp, 4, ";", drop = TRUE)
```

concat.split.multiple *Split Concatenated Cells and Optionally Reshape the Output*

Description

This is a wrapper for the `cSplit()` function to maintain backwards compatibility with earlier versions of the "splitstackshape" package. It allows the user to split multiple columns at once and optionally convert the results into a "long" format.

Usage

```
concat.split.multiple(data, split.cols, seps = ",", direction = "wide",
  ...)
```

Arguments

data	The source data.frame or data.table.
split.cols	A vector of columns that need to be split.
seps	A vector of the separator character used in each column. If all columns use the same character, you can enter that single character.
direction	The desired form of the resulting data.frame or data.table, either "wide" or "long". Defaults to "wide".
...	Other arguments to <code>cSplit()</code> .

Value

A data.table.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

[cSplit\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
temp <- head(concat.test)
concat.split.multiple(temp, split.cols = c("Likes", "Hates", "Siblings"),
  seps = c(", ", ";", ", "))
concat.split.multiple(temp, split.cols = c("Likes", "Siblings"),
  seps = ", ", direction = "long")

## End(Not run)
```

concat.test

Example Dataset with Concatenated Cells

Description

This is a sample dataset to demonstrate the different features of the `concat.split()` family of functions.

Format

A data.frame in which many columns contain concatenated cells.

cSplit

Split Concatenated Values into Separate Values

Description

The `cSplit` function is designed to quickly and conveniently split concatenated data into separate values.

Usage

```
cSplit(indt, splitCols, sep = ",", direction = "wide", fixed = TRUE,
       drop = TRUE, stripWhite = TRUE, makeEqual = NULL,
       type.convert = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>indt</code>	The input <code>data.frame</code> or <code>data.table</code> .
<code>splitCols</code>	The column or columns that need to be split.
<code>sep</code>	The values that serve as a delimiter <i>within</i> each column. This can be a single value if all columns have the same delimiter, or a vector of values <i>in the same order as the delimiters in each of the splitCols</i> .
<code>direction</code>	The desired direction of the results, either "wide" or "long".
<code>fixed</code>	Logical. Should the split character be treated as a fixed pattern (TRUE) or a regular expression (FALSE)? Defaults to TRUE.
<code>drop</code>	Logical. Should the original concatenated column be dropped? Defaults to TRUE.
<code>stripWhite</code>	Logical. If there is whitespace around the delimiter in the concatenated columns, should it be stripped prior to splitting? Defaults to TRUE.
<code>makeEqual</code>	Logical. Should all groups be made to be the same length? Defaults to FALSE.
<code>type.convert</code>	Logical. Should <code>utils::type.convert()</code> be used to convert the result of each column? This would add a little to the execution time.

Value

A `data.table` with the values split into new columns or rows.

Note

The `cSplit` function replaces most of the earlier `concat.split*` functions. The earlier functions remain for compatibility purposes, but now they are essentially wrappers for the `cSplit` function.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also[concat.split\(\)](#)**Examples**

```
## Sample data
temp <- head(concat.test)

## Split the "Likes" column
cSplit(temp, "Likes")

## Split the "Likes" and "Hates" columns --
## they have different delimiters...
cSplit(temp, c("Likes", "Hates"), c(", ", ";"))

## Split "Siblings" into a long form...
cSplit(temp, "Siblings", ", ", direction = "long")

## Split "Siblings" into a long form, not removing whitespace
cSplit(temp, "Siblings", ", ", direction = "long", stripWhite = FALSE)

## Split a vector
y <- c("a_b_c", "a_b", "c_a_b")
cSplit(data.frame(y), "y", "_")
```

 expandRows

Expand the Rows of a Dataset

Description

Expands (replicates) the rows of a `data.frame` or `data.table`, either by a fixed number, a specified vector, or a value contained in one of the columns in the source `data.frame` or `data.table`.

Usage

```
expandRows(dataset, count, count.is.col = TRUE, drop = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	The input <code>data.frame</code> or <code>data.table</code> .
<code>count</code>	The numeric vector of counts OR the column from the dataset that contains the count data. If <code>count</code> is a single digit, it is assumed that all rows should be repeated by this amount.
<code>count.is.col</code>	Logical. Is the count value a column from the input dataset? Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>drop</code>	Logical. If <code>count.is.col = TRUE</code> , should the "count" column be dropped from the result? Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> .

Value

A `data.frame` or `data.table`, depending on the input.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

References

<http://stackoverflow.com/a/19519828/1270695>

Examples

```
mydf <- data.frame(x = c("a", "b", "q"),
                  y = c("c", "d", "r"),
                  count = c(2, 5, 3))
library(data.table)
DT <- as.data.table(mydf)
mydf
expandRows(mydf, "count")
expandRows(DT, "count", drop = FALSE)
expandRows(mydf, count = 3) ## This takes values from the third column!
expandRows(mydf, count = 3, count.is.col = FALSE)
expandRows(mydf, count = c(1, 5, 9), count.is.col = FALSE)
expandRows(DT, count = c(1, 5, 9), count.is.col = FALSE)
```

FacstoChars

Convert All Factor Columns to Character Columns

Description

Sometimes, we forget to use the `stringsAsFactors` argument when using `utils::read.table()` and related functions. By default, R converts character columns to factors. Instead of re-reading the data, the `FacstoChars` function will identify which columns are currently factors, and convert them all to characters.

Usage

```
FacstoChars(mydf)
```

Arguments

`mydf` The name of your `data.frame`

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

```
utils::read.table()
```

Examples

```
## Some example data
dat <- data.frame(title = c("title1", "title2", "title3"),
                  author = c("author1", "author2", "author3"),
                  customerID = c(1, 2, 1))

str(dat) # current structure
dat2 <- splitstackshape::FacToChars(dat)
str(dat2) # Your new object
str(dat) # Original object is unaffected
```

getanID

Add an "id" Variable to a Dataset

Description

Many functions will not work properly if there are duplicated ID variables in a dataset. This function is a convenience function for `.N` from the "data.table" package to create an `.id` variable that when used in conjunction with the existing ID variables, should be unique.

Usage

```
getanID(data, id.vars = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The input <code>data.frame</code> or <code>data.table</code> .
<code>id.vars</code>	The variables that should be treated as ID variables. Defaults to <code>NULL</code> , at which point all variables are used to create the new ID variable.

Value

The input dataset (as a `data.table`) if ID variables are unique, or the input dataset with a new column named `.id`.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

Examples

```
mydf <- data.frame(IDA = c("a", "a", "a", "b", "b"),
                  IDB = c(1, 1, 1, 1, 1), values = 1:5)
mydf
getanID(mydf, c("IDA", "IDB"))

mydf <- data.frame(IDA = c("a", "a", "a", "b", "b"),
                  IDB = c(1, 2, 1, 1, 2), values = 1:5)
mydf
getanID(mydf, 1:2)
```

listCol_l*Unlist a Column Stored as a List*

Description

Unlists a column stored as a list into a long form.

Usage

```
listCol_l(inDT, listcol, drop = TRUE)
```

Arguments

inDT	The input dataset.
listcol	The name of the column stored as a list.
drop	Logical. Should the original column be dropped? Defaults to TRUE.

Value

A data.table.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

[listCol_w](#) to flatten a list column into a "wide" format.

Examples

```
dat <- data.frame(A = 1:3, B = I(list(c(1, 2), c(1, 3, 5), c(4))))
listCol_l(dat, "B")
```

listCol_w	<i>Flatten a Column Stored as a List</i>
-----------	--

Description

Flattens a column stored as a list into a wide form.

Usage

```
listCol_w(inDT, listcol, drop = TRUE, fill = NA_character_)
```

Arguments

inDT	The input dataset.
listcol	The name of the column stored as a list.
drop	Logical. Should the original column be dropped? Defaults to TRUE.
fill	The desired fill value. Defaults to NA_character_.

Value

A data.table.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

[listCol_l](#) to unlist a list column into a "long" format.

Examples

```
dat <- data.frame(A = 1:3, B = I(list(c(1, 2), c(1, 3, 5), c(4))))  
listCol_w(dat, "B")
```

`merged.stack`*Take a List of Stacked data.tables and Merge Them*

Description

A wrapper around the [Stacked](#) function to [merge](#) the resulting list into a single data.table.

Usage

```
merged.stack(data, id.vars = NULL, var.stubs, sep, keep.all = TRUE,
  ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The input data.frame.
<code>id.vars</code>	The columns to be used as "ID" variables. Defaults to NULL, at which point, all names which are not identified as variable groups are used as the identifiers.
<code>var.stubs</code>	The prefixes of the variable groups.
<code>sep</code>	The character that separates the "variable name" from the "times" in the source data.frame. Alternatively, can be set to "var.stubs" (in quotes) if you do not have a value for sep.
<code>keep.all</code>	Logical. Should all the variables in the source data.frame be kept (<code>keep.all = TRUE</code>) or only those which comprise the <code>id.vars</code> and split data from the <code>var.stubs</code> (<code>keep.all = FALSE</code>).
<code>...</code>	Other arguments to be passed on to Stacked (for example, <code>keep.rownames</code> to retain the rownames of the input dataset, or <code>atStart</code> , in case <code>sep = "var.stubs"</code> is specified).

Value

A merged data.table.

Note

The keyed argument to [Stacked](#) has been hard-coded to TRUE to make merge work.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

[Stacked](#), [Reshape](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
mydf <- data.frame(id_1 = 1:6, id_2 = c("A", "B"),
                  varA.1 = sample(letters, 6),
                  varA.2 = sample(letters, 6),
                  varA.3 = sample(letters, 6),
                  varB.2 = sample(10, 6),
                  varB.3 = sample(10, 6),
                  varC.3 = rnorm(6))

mydf
merged.stack(mydf, var.stubs = c("varA", "varB", "varC"), sep = ".")
```

Names

Dataset Names as a Character Vector, Always

Description

A convenience function using either character vectors or numeric vectors to specify a subset of names of a data frame.

Usage

```
Names(data, invec)
```

Arguments

data	The input data frame.
invec	The names you want.

Value

A character vector of the desired names.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

Examples

```
mydf <- data.frame(a = 1:2, b = 3:4, c = 5:6)
splitstackshape::Names(mydf, c("a", "c"))
splitstackshape::Names(mydf, c(1, 3))
```

NoSep

Split Basic Alphanumeric Strings Which Have No Separators

Description

Used to split strings like "Abc8" into "Abc" and "8".

Usage

```
NoSep(data, charfirst = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	The vector of strings to be split.
charfirst	Is the string constructed with characters at the start or numbers? Defaults to TRUE.

Value

A data.frame with two columns, .var and .time_1.

Note

This is a helper function for the [Stacked\(\)](#) and [Reshape\(\)](#) functions.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

[base::strsplit\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- paste0("Var", LETTERS[1:3], 1:3)
splitstackshape::NoSep(x)

y <- paste0(1:3, "Var", LETTERS[1:3])
splitstackshape::NoSep(y, charfirst = FALSE)
```

`numMat`*Create a Numeric Matrix from a List of Values*

Description

Create a numeric matrix from a list of values

Usage

```
numMat(listOfValues, fill = NA, mode = "binary")
```

Arguments

<code>listOfValues</code>	A list of input values to be inserted in a matrix.
<code>fill</code>	The initializing fill value for the empty matrix.
<code>mode</code>	Either "binary" or "value". Defaults to "binary".

Details

This is primarily a helper function for the `concat.split()` function when creating the "expanded" structure. The input is anticipated to be a list of values obtained using `base::strsplit()`.

Value

A matrix.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

[base::strsplit\(\)](#), [charMat\(\)](#).

Examples

```
invec <- c("1,2,4,5,6", "1,2,4,5,6", "1,2,4,5,6",  
          "1,2,4,5,6", "-1,1,2,5,6", "1,2,5,6")  
A <- strsplit(invec, ",")  
splitstackshape::numMat(A)  
splitstackshape::numMat(A, fill = 0)  
splitstackshape::numMat(A, mode = "value")
```

othernames	<i>Extract All Names From a Dataset Other Than the Ones Listed</i>
------------	--

Description

A convenience function for `setdiff(names(data), -some_vector_of_names-)`.

Usage

```
othernames(data, toremove)
```

Arguments

data	The input data.frame.
toremove	The names you want to exclude.

Value

A character vector of the remaining names.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

[base::setdiff\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mydf <- data.frame(a = 1:2, b = 3:4, c = 5:6)
splitstackshape::othernames(mydf, "a")
```

read.concat	<i>Read Concatenated Character Vectors Into a data.frame</i>
-------------	--

Description

Originally a helper function for the `concat.split.compact()` function. This function has now been effectively replaced by `cSplit()`.

Usage

```
read.concat(data, col.prefix, sep, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The input data.
<code>col.prefix</code>	The desired column prefix for the output <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>sep</code>	The character that acts as a delimiter.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments to pass to <code>utils::read.table()</code> .

Value

A `data.frame`.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

[utils::read.table\(\)](#)

Examples

```
vec <- c("a,b", "c,d,e", "f, g", "h, i, j,k")
splitstackshape::read.concat(vec, "var", ",")

## More than 5 lines the same
## `read.table` would fail with this
vec <- c("12,51,34,17", "84,28,17,10", "11,43,28,15",
"80,26,17,91", "10,41,25,13", "97,35,23,12,13")
splitstackshape::read.concat(vec, "var", ",")
```

Reshape

Reshape Wide Data Into a Semi-long Form

Description

The `stats::reshape()` function in base R is very handy when you want a semi-long (or semi-wide) `data.frame`. However, base R's `reshape` has problems is with "unbalanced" panel data, for instance data where one variable was measured at three points in time, and another only twice.

Usage

```
Reshape(data, id.vars = NULL, var.stubs, sep = ".", rm.rownames, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The source <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>id.vars</code>	The variables that serve as unique identifiers. Defaults to <code>NULL</code> , at which point, all names which are not identified as variable groups are used as the identifiers.
<code>var.stubs</code>	The prefixes of the variable groups.
<code>sep</code>	The character that separates the "variable name" from the "times" in the wide <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>rm.rownames</code>	Ignored as <code>data.tables</code> do not have rownames anyway.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to <code>NoSep()</code> in case the separator is of a different form.

Details

This function was written to overcome that limitation of dealing with unbalanced data, but is also appropriate for basic wide-to-long reshaping tasks.

Related functions like `utils::stack()` in base R and `reshape2::melt()` in "reshape2" are also very handy when you want a "long" reshaping of data, but they result in a very long structuring of your data, not the "semi-wide" format that `reshape` produces. `data.table::melt()` can produce output like `reshape`, but it also expects an equal number of measurements for each variable.

Value

A "long" `data.table` of the reshaped data that retains the attributes added by base R's `reshape` function.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

`Stacked()`, `utils::stack()`, `stats::reshape()`, `reshape2::melt()`, `data.table::melt()`

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
mydf <- data.frame(id_1 = 1:6, id_2 = c("A", "B"), varA.1 = sample(letters, 6),
                  varA.2 = sample(letters, 6), varA.3 = sample(letters, 6),
                  varB.2 = sample(10, 6), varB.3 = sample(10, 6),
                  varC.3 = rnorm(6))

mydf

## Note that these data are unbalanced
## reshape() will not work
## Not run:
reshape(mydf, direction = "long", idvar=1:2, varying=3:ncol(mydf))

## End(Not run)
```

```
## The Reshape() function can handle such scenarios

Reshape(mydf, id.vars = c("id_1", "id_2"),
        var.stubs = c("varA", "varB", "varC"))
```

Stacked

Stack Columns from a Wide Form to a Long Form

Description

A function to conveniently stack groups of wide columns into a long form which can then be [merged](#) together.

Usage

```
Stacked(data, id.vars = NULL, var.stubs, sep, keep.all = TRUE,
        keyed = TRUE, keep.rownames = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The source <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>id.vars</code>	The variables that serve as unique identifiers. Defaults to <code>NULL</code> , at which point, all names which are not identified as variable groups are used as the identifiers.
<code>var.stubs</code>	The prefixes of the variable groups.
<code>sep</code>	The character that separates the "variable name" from the "times" in the wide <code>data.frame</code> . Alternatively, can be set to <code>"var.stubs"</code> (in quotes) if you do not have a value for <code>sep</code> .
<code>keep.all</code>	Logical. Should all the variables from the source <code>data.frame</code> be kept (<code>keep.all = TRUE</code>) or should the resulting data.table comprise only columns for the <code>id.vars</code> , <code>var.stubs</code> , and "times" (<code>keep.all = FALSE</code>). Other variables are <i>recycled</i> to appropriate length. For this to work, both <code>id.vars</code> and <code>var.stubs</code> must be specified.
<code>keyed</code>	Logical. Should the <code>Stacked</code> function automatically set the key for the resulting <code>data.tables</code> . If <code>TRUE</code> (default) the key is set to the <code>id.vars</code> and the "time" variables that are created by <code>Stacked</code> .
<code>keep.rownames</code>	Logical. Should rownames be kept when converting the input to a <code>data.table</code> ? Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>...</code>	Other arguments to be passed on when <code>sep = "var.stubs"</code> (specifically, <code>atStart</code> : A logical argument to indicate whether the stubs come at the start or at the end of the variable names).

Value

A list of `data.tables` with one `data.table` for each "var.stub". The [key](#) is set to the `id.vars` and `.time_#` vars.

Note

This is the function internally called by `merged.stack`.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

`stack`, `melt` from "reshape2".

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
mydf <- data.frame(id_1 = 1:6, id_2 = c("A", "B"),
  varA.1 = sample(letters, 6),
  varA.2 = sample(letters, 6),
  varA.3 = sample(letters, 6),
  varB.2 = sample(10, 6),
  varB.3 = sample(10, 6),
  varC.3 = rnorm(6))

mydf
Stacked(data = mydf, var.stubs = c("varA", "varB", "varC"), sep = ".")
```

 stratified

Take a Stratified Sample From a Dataset

Description

The `stratified` function samples from a `data.table` in which one or more columns can be used as a "stratification" or "grouping" variable. The result is a new `data.table` with the specified number of samples from each group.

Usage

```
stratified(indt, group, size, select = NULL, replace = FALSE,
  keep.rownames = FALSE, bothSets = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>indt</code>	The input <code>data.table</code> .
<code>group</code>	The column or columns that should be used to create the groups. Can be a character vector of column names (recommended) or a numeric vector of column positions. Generally, if you are using more than one variable to create your "strata", you should list them in the order of <i>slowest</i> varying to <i>quickest</i> varying. This can be a vector of names or column indexes.

size	The desired sample size. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If size is a value between 0 and 1 expressed as a decimal, size is set to be proportional to the number of observations per group. • If size is a single positive integer, it will be assumed that you want the same number of samples from each group. • If size is a named vector, the function will check to see whether the length of the vector matches the number of groups and that the names match the group names.
select	A named list containing levels from the "group" variables in which you are interested. The list names must be present as variable names for the input dataset.
replace	Logical. Should sampling be with replacement? Defaults to FALSE.
keep.rownames	Logical. If the input is a data.frame with rownames, as.data.table would normally drop the rownames. If TRUE, the rownames would be retained in a column named rn. Defaults to FALSE.
bothSets	Logical. Should both the sampled and non-sampled sets be returned as a list? Defaults to FALSE.
...	Optional arguments to <code>base::sample()</code> .

Value

If `bothSets = TRUE`, a list of two data.tables; otherwise, a data.table.

Note

Slightly different sizes than requested: Because of how computers deal with floating-point arithmetic, and because R uses a "round to even" approach, the size per strata that results when specifying a proportionate sample may be one sample higher or lower per strata than you might have expected.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

`sampling::strata()` from the "strata" package; `dplyr::sample_n()` and `dplyr::sample_frac()` from "dplyr".

Examples

```
# Generate a sample data.frame to play with
set.seed(1)
DF <- data.frame(
  ID = 1:100,
  A = sample(c("AA", "BB", "CC", "DD", "EE"), 100, replace = TRUE),
  B = rnorm(100), C = abs(round(rnorm(100), digits=1)),
  D = sample(c("CA", "NY", "TX"), 100, replace = TRUE),
  E = sample(c("M", "F"), 100, replace = TRUE))
```

```
# Take a 10% sample from all -A- groups in DF
stratified(DF, "A", .1)

# Take a 10% sample from only "AA" and "BB" groups from -A- in DF
stratified(DF, "A", .1, select = list(A = c("AA", "BB")))

# Take 5 samples from all -D- groups in DF, specified by column number
stratified(DF, group = 5, size = 5)

# Use a two-column strata: -E- and -D-
stratified(DF, c("E", "D"), size = .15)

# Use a two-column strata (-E- and -D-) but only use cases where -E- == "M"
stratified(DF, c("E", "D"), .15, select = list(E = "M"))

## As above, but where -E- == "M" and -D- == "CA" or "TX"
stratified(DF, c("E", "D"), .15, select = list(E = "M", D = c("CA", "TX")))

# Use a three-column strata: -E-, -D-, and -A-
stratified(DF, c("E", "D", "A"), size = 2)

## Not run:
# The following will produce errors
stratified(DF, "D", c(5, 3))
stratified(DF, "D", c(5, 3, 2))

## End(Not run)

# Sizes using a named vector
stratified(DF, "D", c(CA = 5, NY = 3, TX = 2))

# Works with multiple groups as well
stratified(DF, c("D", "E"),
           c("NY F" = 2, "NY M" = 3, "TX F" = 1, "TX M" = 1,
             "CA F" = 5, "CA M" = 1))
```

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