Package: multifwf (via r-universe)

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Title Read Fixed Width Format Files Containing Lines of Different Type
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Maintainer Panos Rontogiannis <pre><pre></pre></pre>
Description Read a table of fixed width formatted data of different types into a data.frame for each type.
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Contents
multifwf
Index

2 read.multi.fwf

multifwf

Read Fixed Width Format Files containing lines of different Type

Description

Read a table of fixed width formatted data of different types into a data.frame for each type.

Details

The only function you're likely to need from **multifwf** is read.multi.fwf.

Author(s)

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read.multi.fwf

Read Fixed Width Format Files containing lines of different Type

Description

Read a table of fixed width formatted data of different types into a data.frame for each type.

Usage

```
read.multi.fwf(file, multi.specs, select, header = FALSE, sep = "\t", skip = 0, n = -1, buffersize = 2000, ...)
```

Arguments

file the name of the file which the data are to be read from.

Alternatively, file can be a connection, which will be opened if necessary, and if

so closed at the end of the function call.

multi.specs A named list of data.frames containing the following columns:

widths see read.fwf col.names see read.table row.names see read.table

For more info on these fields see read. fwf.

Note that each list item should have a name. This is important for the select

function.

select A function to select the type of a line. This selector should have parameters:

read.multi.fwf 3

line the line

specs the multi.specs list that was passed to read.multi.fwf

The select function should return the name of the spec that matches the line. read.multi.fwf will then use this name to select the a spec from the passed multi.spec. This is why multi.spec should be a named list. If there is no match

then NULL can be returned.

header a logical value indicating whether the file contains the names of the variables as

its first line. If present, the names must be delimited by sep.

sep character; the separator used internally; should be a character that does not occur

in the file (except in the header).

skip number of initial lines to skip; see read.fwf.

n the maximum number of records (lines) to be read, defaulting to no limit.

buffersize Maximum number of lines to read at one time
... further arguments to be passed to read.fwf.

Value

Return value is a named list with an item for each spec in multi.spec. If there was at least one line in file, matching a spec, then the named item will be a data.frame. Otherwise it will be NULL.

Author(s)

Panos Rontogiannis <p.g.ronto@gmail.com>

See Also

```
read.fwf
```

Examples

read_multi_fwf

```
}
read.multi.fwf(ff, multi.specs = specs, select = myselector)
#> sp1: 1 23 456 \ 1 98 765, sp2: 287 65 4
unlink(ff)
```

read_multi_fwf

Read Fixed Width Format Files containing lines of different Type

Description

Read a table of fixed width formatted data of different types into a tibble for each type.

Usage

```
read_multi_fwf(file, multi.specs, select, skip = 0, n = -1, ...)
```

Arguments

file

either a path to a file, a connection, or literal data (either a single string or a raw vector).

Files ending in .gz, .bz2, .xz, or .zip will be automatically uncompressed. Files starting with http://, https://, ftp://, or ftps:// will be automatically downloaded. Remote gz files can also be automatically downloaded and decompressed. Literal data is most useful for examples and tests. It must contain at least one new line to be recognised as data (instead of a path) or be a vector of greater than length 1. Using a value of clipboard() will read from the system clipboard.

multi.specs

A named list of data.frames containing the following columns:

```
widths see fwf_widths col_names see fwf_widths
```

For more info on these fields see read_fwf.

Note that each list item should have a name. This is important for the select function.

select

A function to select the type of a line. This selector should have parameters:

```
line the line specs the multi.specs list that was passed to read.multi.fwf
```

The select function should return the name of the spec that matches the line. read.multi.fwf will then use this name to select the a spec from the passed multi.spec. This is why multi.spec should be a named list. If there is no match then NULL can be returned.

read_multi_fwf 5

```
skip number of initial lines to skip; see read_fwf.

n the maximum number of records (lines) to be read, defaulting to no limit.

further arguments to be passed to read_fwf.
```

Value

Return value is a named list with an item for each spec in multi.spec. If there was at least one line in file, matching a spec, then the named item will be a tibble. Otherwise it will be NULL.

Author(s)

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See Also

```
read_fwf
```

Examples

```
ff <- tempfile()</pre>
cat(file = ff, '123456', '287654', '198765', sep = '\n')
specs <- list()</pre>
specs[['sp1']] = data.frame(widths = c(1, 2, 3),
                             col_names = c('Col1', 'Col2', 'Col3'))
specs[['sp2']] = data.frame(widths = c(3, 2, 1),
                             col_names = c('C1', 'C2', 'C3'))
myselector <- function(line, specs) {</pre>
    s <- substr(line, 1, 1)
    spec_name = ''
   if (s == '1')
        spec_name = 'sp1'
    else if (s == '2')
        spec_name = 'sp2'
    spec_name
}
read_multi_fwf(ff, multi.specs = specs, select = myselector)
#> sp1: 1 23 456 \ 1 98 765, sp2: 287 65 4
unlink(ff)
```

Index

```
connection, 2
data.frame, 2, 3
fwf_widths, 4
multifwf, 2
multifwf-package (multifwf), 2
read.fwf, 2, 3
read.multi.fwf, 2, 2
read.table, 2
read_fwf, 4, 5
read_multi_fwf, 4
tibble, 4, 5
```