

RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Help

Go to file/function Addins

Clase de progra lunes 29.R

```
s <- split(airquality, airquality$Month)
s <- split(airquality, airquality$Month)
lapply(s, function(x) colMeans(x[,1:3]))
```

Console

1:1 (Top Level)

R Script

==== | 98%

In this lesson, you learned how to examine your R workspace and work with the file system of your machine from within R. Thanks for playing!

==== | 100%

would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?

1: Yes
2: No

Selection: no
Enter an item from the menu, or 0 to exit
Selection: 2

Great job!

You've reached the end of this lesson! Returning to the main menu...

Please choose a course, or type 0 to exit swirl.

1: R Programming
2: Take me to the swirl course repository!

Selection: |

Environment History

Global Environment

moneda 1L
my_div num [1:3] 3.48 3...
my_sqrt num [1:3] 0.316 2...
n 9000
old.dir "C:/Users/Agustin...
s List of 5
sube 63
x List of 2

Files Plots Packages Help View

R: Manipulation of Directories and File Permi

See Also

[file.info](#), [file.exists](#),
[file.path](#), [list.files](#),
[unlink](#), [basename](#),
[path.expand](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
## Fix up maximal allowed pe:  
Sys.chmod(list.dirs("*"), "r")  
f <- list.files("*", all.files  
Sys.chmod(f, (file.info(f)$mo
```

End (Not run)

[Package base version 3.3.1 [Index](#)]

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R Script

==== | 91%

Nice work!

If instead we want our vector to contain 10 repetitions of the vector (0, 1, 2), we can do `rep(c(0, 1, 2), times = 10)`. Go ahead.

```
> rep(c(0,1,2), times = 10)
[1] 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2
```

That's a job well done!

==== | 96%

Finally, let's say that rather than repeating the vector (0, 1, 2) over and over again, we want our vector to contain 10 zeros, then 10 ones, then 10 twos. We can do this with the `each` argument. Try `rep(c(0, 1, 2), each = 10)`.

```
> rep(c(0,1,2), each=10)
[1] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
```

Nice work!

==== | 100%

would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?

1: Yes
2: No

Selection: |

Environment History

Global Environment

moneda 1L
my_div num [1:3] 3.48 3...
my_seq num [1:30] 5 5.17...
my_sqrt num [1:3] 0.316 2...
n 9000
old.dir "C:/Users/Agustin...
s List of 5
sube 63

Files Plots Packages Help View

R: Colon Operator

Colon (base) R Documentation

Colon Operator

Description

Generate regular sequences.

Usage

```
from:to  
a:b
```

Arguments

from starting value of sequence.

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```

Console

1:1 (Top Level)

R Script

==== | 95%

Excellent job!

Finally, let's pretend you'd like to view the contents of a variable that you created earlier, but you can't seem to remember if you named it `my_div` or `myDiv`. You could try both and see what works, or...

==== | 97%

You can type the first two letters of the variable name, then hit the `Tab` key (possibly more than once). Most programming environments will provide a list of variables that you've created that begin with `'my'`. This is called auto-completion and can be quite handy when you have many variables in your workspace. Give it a try. (If auto-completion doesn't work for you, just type `my_div` and press `Enter`.)

```
> my_div
[1] 3.478505 3.181981 2.146460
```

Perseverance, that's the answer.

==== | 100%

would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?

1: Yes
2: No

Selection: |

Environment History

Global Environment

moneda 1L
my_div num [1:3] 3.48 3...
my_sqrt num [1:3] 0.316 2...
n 9000
old.dir "C:/Users/Agustin...
s List of 5
sube 63
x List of 2
x 12

Files Plots Packages Help View

R: Combine Values into a Vector or List

c (base) R Documentation

Combine Values into a Vector or List

Description

This is a generic function which combines its arguments.

The default method combines its arguments to form a vector. All arguments are coerced to a common type which is the type of the returned value, and all attributes except names are removed.

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Go to file/function Addins

Clase de progra lunes 29.R

```
360 s <- split(airquality, airquality$Month)
361 s <- split(airquality, airquality$Month)
362 lapply(s, function(x) colMeans(x[,1:3]))
363
```

Console

```
| Give it another try. Or, type info() for more options.
| Type inf - inf. Can you guess the result?
> inf-inf
Error: object 'inf' not found
> inf-inf
[1] NaN
| That's the answer I was looking for.
===== | 100%
| would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?
1: No
2: Yes
Selection: 1
| Your dedication is inspiring!
| you've reached the end of this lesson! Returning to the main menu...
| Please choose a course, or type 0 to exit swirl.
1: R Programming
2: Take me to the swirl course repository!
Selection: |
```

Environment

Global Environment

- my_data num [1:100] NA 0...
- my_div num [1:3] 3.48 3...
- my_na logi [1:100] TRUE...
- my_name chr [1:4] "my" "n...
- my_seq num [1:30] 5 5.17...
- my_sqrt num [1:3] 0.316 2...
- n 9000
- num_vec num [1:4] 0.5 55...
- num_ve num [1:4] 0.5 55...

Files Plots Packages Help View

R Vectors

as.vector and is.vector are quite distinct from the meaning of the formal class "vector" in the methods package, and hence as(x, "vector") and is(x, "vector").

Note that as.vector(x) is not necessarily a null operation if is.vector(x) is true: any names will be removed from an atomic vector.

Non-vector modes "symbol" (synonym "name") and "pairlist" are accepted but have long been undocumented: they are used to implement as.name and as.pairlist, and those functions

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361 s <- split(airquality, airquality$Month)
362 lapply(s, function(x) colMeans(x[,1:3]))
363
```

Console

```
foo bar
11 2
| you got it right!
===== | 97%
| Now you know all four methods of subsetting data from vectors. Different approaches are best in different scenarios and when in doubt, try it out!
...
===== | 100%
| would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?
1: Yes
2: No
Selection: 2
| you nailed it! Good job!
| you've reached the end of this lesson! Returning to the main menu...
| Please choose a course, or type 0 to exit swirl.
1: R Programming
2: Take me to the swirl course repository!
Selection: |
```

Environment

Global Environment

- old.dir "c:/Users/Agustin..."
- s List of 5
- sep ""
- sube 63
- tf logi [1:4] TRUE F...
- vect Named num [1:3] 1...
- vect2 Named num [1:3] 1...
- x List of 2

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362 lapply(s, function(x) colMeans(x[,1:3]))
363
```

Console

```
| Also worth noting is that the numeric vector 1:4 gets 'coerced' into a character vector by the paste() function.
...
===== | 97%
| We'll discuss coercion in another lesson, but all it really means is that the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the output above are no longer numbers to R, but rather characters "1", "2", "3", and "4".
...
===== | 100%
| would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?
1: Yes
2: No
Selection: 2
| That's the answer I was looking for.
| you've reached the end of this lesson! Returning to the main menu...
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Selection: |
```

Environment

Global Environment

- my_name chr [1:4] "my" "n..."
- my_seq num [1:30] 5 5.17...
- my_sqrt num [1:3] 0.316 2...
- n 9000
- num_vec num [1:4] 0.5 55...
- num_ve num [1:4] 0.5 55...
- old.dir "c:/Users/Agustin..."
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- sep ""

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