





基础编程

艾新波 / 2018·北京



课程体系









- 第3章 格言联璧话学习
- 🗐 第4章 源于数学、归于工程





- 🧻 第6章 基础编程
- 第7章 数据对象



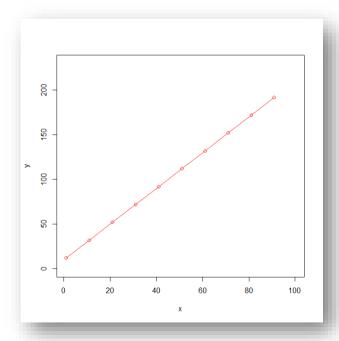




- 第10章 观数以形
- 第11章 相随相伴、谓之关联
 - 第12章 既是世间法、自当有分别
 - 第13章 方以类聚、物以群分
 - 第14章 庐山烟雨浙江潮

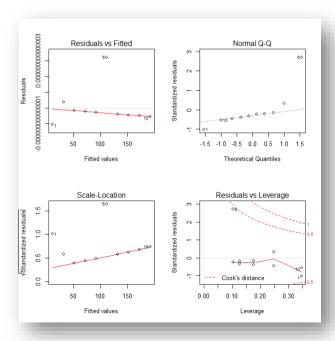
不一样的plot

```
x < - seq(1, 100, by = 10)
y < -2*x + 10
xy \leftarrow cbind(x, y)
class(xy)
#> [1] "matrix"
plot(xy,
     xlim = c(1, 100),
     ylim = c(0, 230),
     type = "o", col = "red")
```



不一样的plot

```
x < - seq(1, 100, by = 10)
y < -2*x + 10
my model <-lim(y~x)
class(my model)
#> [1] "lm"
op \leftarrow par (mfrow = c(2, 2))
plot(my model)
par (op)
```



泛型函数



First we're going to need a chameleon. Someone who can blend in anywhere.

泛型函数: 见什么人说什么话, 到什么山上唱什么歌

编写泛型函数

```
interface <- function(x, y) {</pre>
  message("Single interface")
  UseMethod("particular", y)
particular.classA <- function(x, y) {</pre>
  message("Different behavior: classA")
particular.classB <- function(x, y) {</pre>
  message("Different behavior: classB")
particular.default <- function(x, y) {</pre>
  message("Different behavior: default")
```

编写泛型函数

```
x < -1:10
v < -1:20
class(y) <- "classA" #给y贴上标签—classA
interface(x, y)
#> Single interface
#> Different behavior: classA
class(y) <- "classB" #给y贴上标签—classB
interface(x, y)
#> Single interface
#> Different behavior: classB
```

编写泛型函数

```
class(y) <- "classC"</pre>
interface(x, y)
#> Single interface
#> Different behavior: default
class(y) <- NULL</pre>
interface(x, y)
#> Single interface
#> Different behavior: default
```

重新审视+

```
methods("+")
#> [1] +.Date +.POSIXt
#> see '?methods' for accessing help and source code
library(ggplot2)
methods("+") #同一条语句。不同的结果
# [1] +.Date +.qq* +.POSIXt
# see '?methods' for accessing help and source code
```

重新审视+

```
#重新审视Mini案例中的部分代码
library(tidyverse)
cib %>%
  select(sx, wlfk) %>%
  ggplot (aes (
    x = wlfk
    y = sx
    fill = wlfk))
  geom\ boxplot(width = 0.5)
```

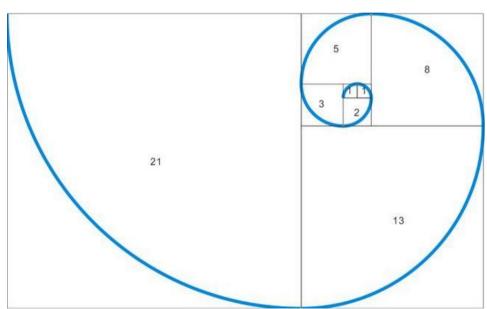
```
"+.gg" <- function (e1, e2) {
  e2name <- deparse(substitute(e2))</pre>
  if (is.theme(e1))
    add theme (e1, e2, e2name)
  else if (is.ggplot(e1))
    add ggplot(e1, e2, e2name)
```

定义自己的+

```
"+.onlyFirst" <- function(a, b) {
  return(a[1] + b[1])
a < -1:5
a + 6:10
#> [1] 7 9 11 13 15
class(a) <- "onlyFirst" #给a贴上一个类标签onlyFirst
a + 6:10
#> [1] 7
```

递归: 斐波那契数列







从前有座山,山上有座庙,庙里有个老和尚,老和尚正在给小和尚讲故事。故事说的是:

从前有座山,山上有座庙,庙里有个老和尚,老和尚正在给小和尚讲故事。故事说的是: 从前有座山,……

递归

```
old monk story <- function(depth = 1) {</pre>
 message(rep(" ", depth),
          "400 years ago(", 2012 - 400 * depth,
          "), monk[", depth, "] is telling the story:")
 if(2012 - 400 * (depth + 1) >= 66) {#据说佛教公元66年传入我国
    old monk story(depth + 1)
 message(rep(" ", depth),
          "monk [", depth, "] finished his story")
old monk story()
```

递归

```
#> 400 years ago(1612), monk[1] is telling the story:
#>
     400 years ago(1212), monk[2] is telling the story:
#>
       400 years ago(812), monk[3] is telling the story:
#>
         400 years ago(412), monk[4] is telling the story:
                                               层层递进
#>
        monk [4] finished his story
#>
      monk [3] finished his story
#>
    monk [2] finished his story
#> monk [1] finished his story
                                逐层回归
```

重新审视斐波那契数列

```
fib <- function(n) {</pre>
  if(n == 1) {
    return(1)
  } else {
    return (c(fib(n-1), sum(tail(fib(n-1), n = 2))))
fib(10)
#> [1] 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55
```

謝謝聆听 Thank you

教师个人联系方式

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