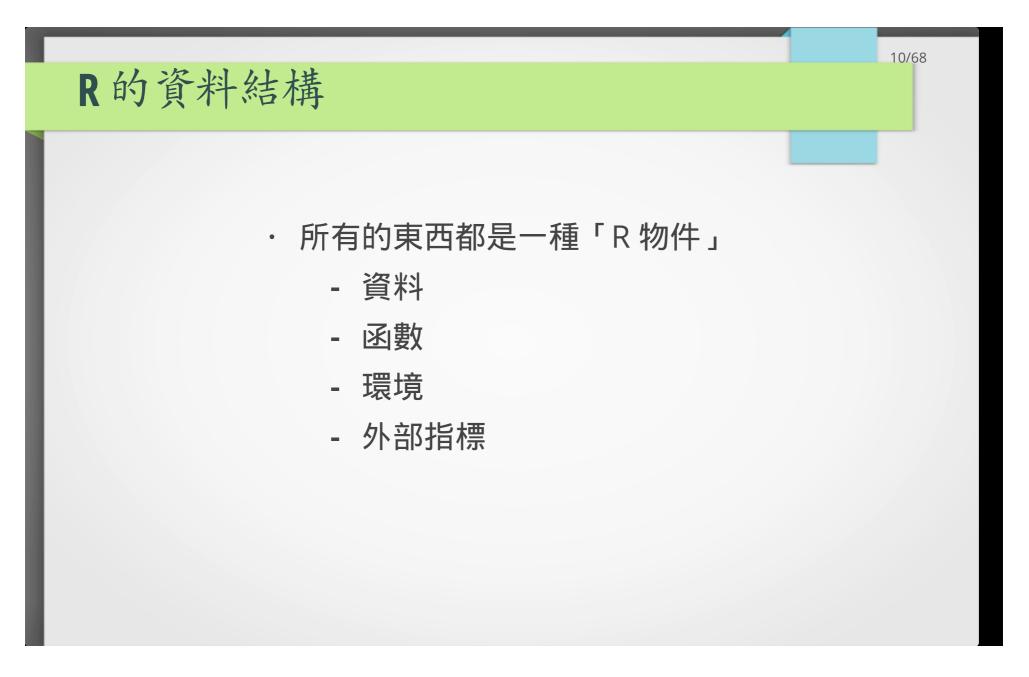




#### R的資料結構概論

- · R 是一種程式語言,程式語言都有對應的資料結構
- · Rinternals.h:

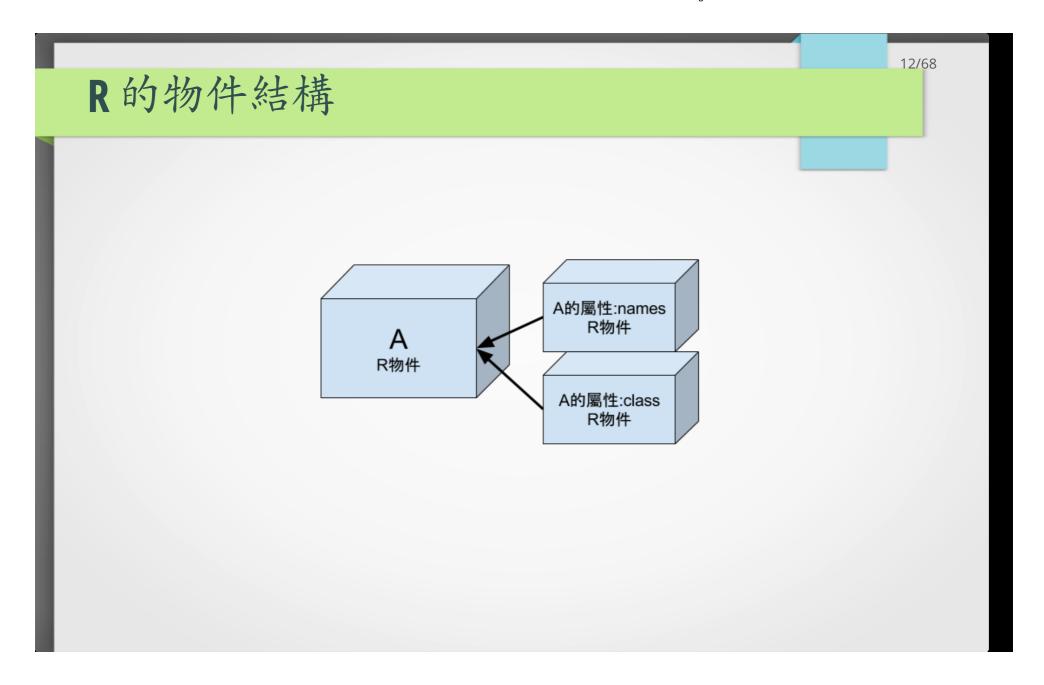


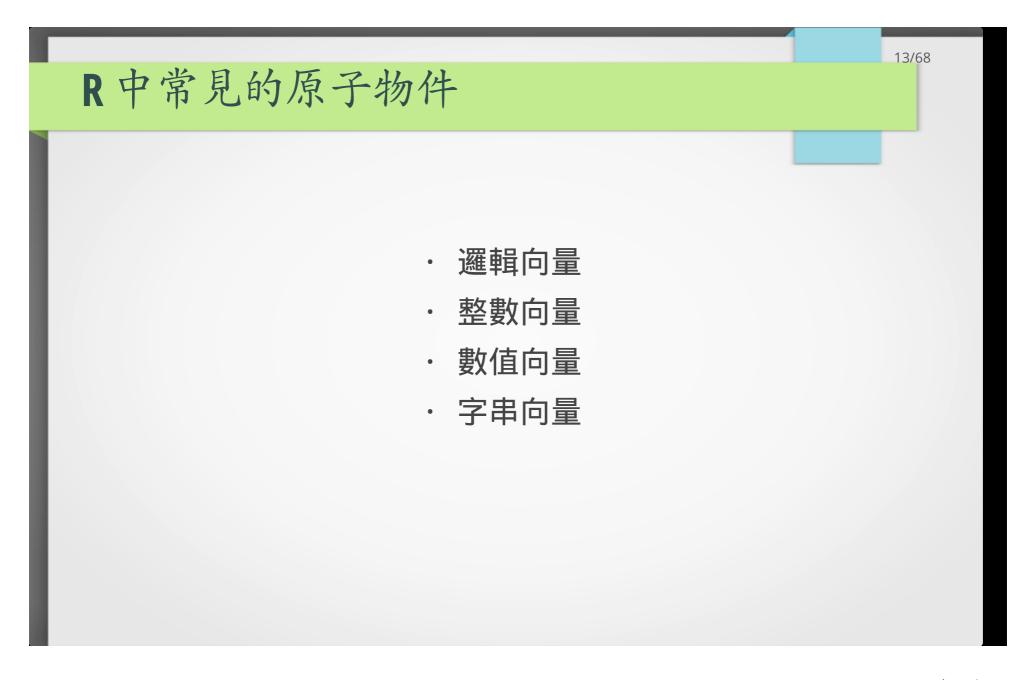
#### R的物件結構

· 複雜的R 物件們都是由基礎的R 物件所組合的

```
g <- lm(dist ~ speed, cars)
str(head(g))</pre>
```

```
List of 6
$ coefficients: Named num [1:2] -17.58 3.93
... attr(*, "names") = chr [1:2] "(Intercept)" "speed"
$ residuals : Named num [1:50] 3.85 11.85 -5.95 12.05 2.12 ...
... attr(*, "names") = chr [1:50] "1" "2" "3" "4" ...
$ effects : Named num [1:50] -303.914 145.552 -8.115 9.885 0.194 ...
... attr(*, "names") = chr [1:50] "(Intercept)" "speed" "" "" ...
$ rank : int 2
$ fitted.values: Named num [1:50] -1.85 -1.85 9.95 9.95 13.88 ...
... attr(*, "names") = chr [1:50] "1" "2" "3" "4" ...
$ assign : int [1:2] 0 1
```



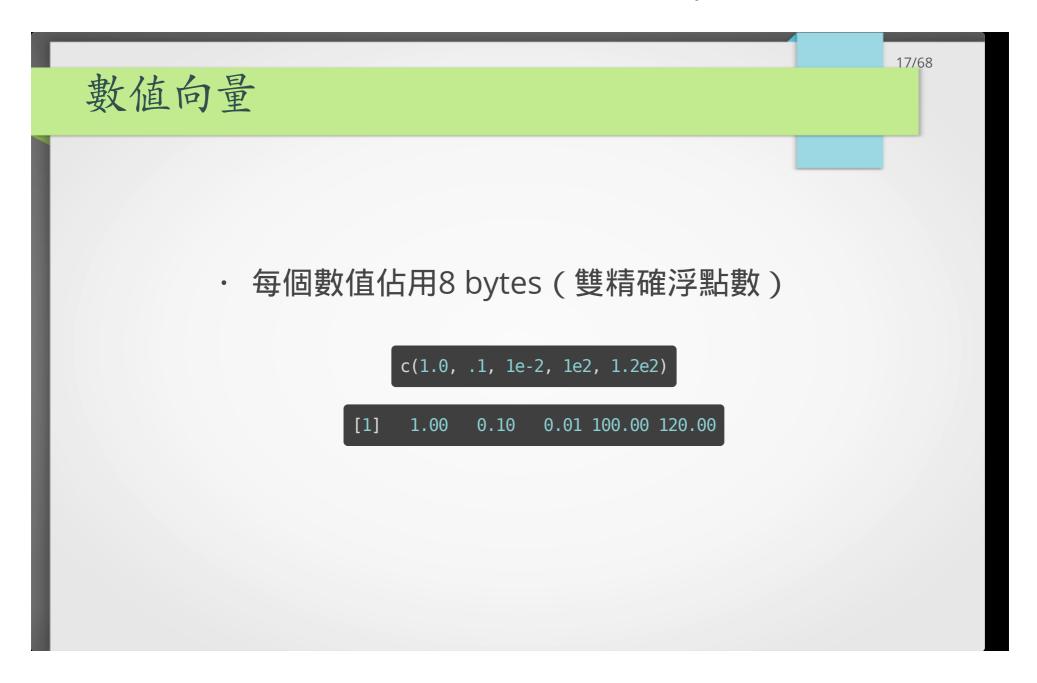


### R的所有設計都是爲了分析資料而生

· 資料的最小單位是「向量」







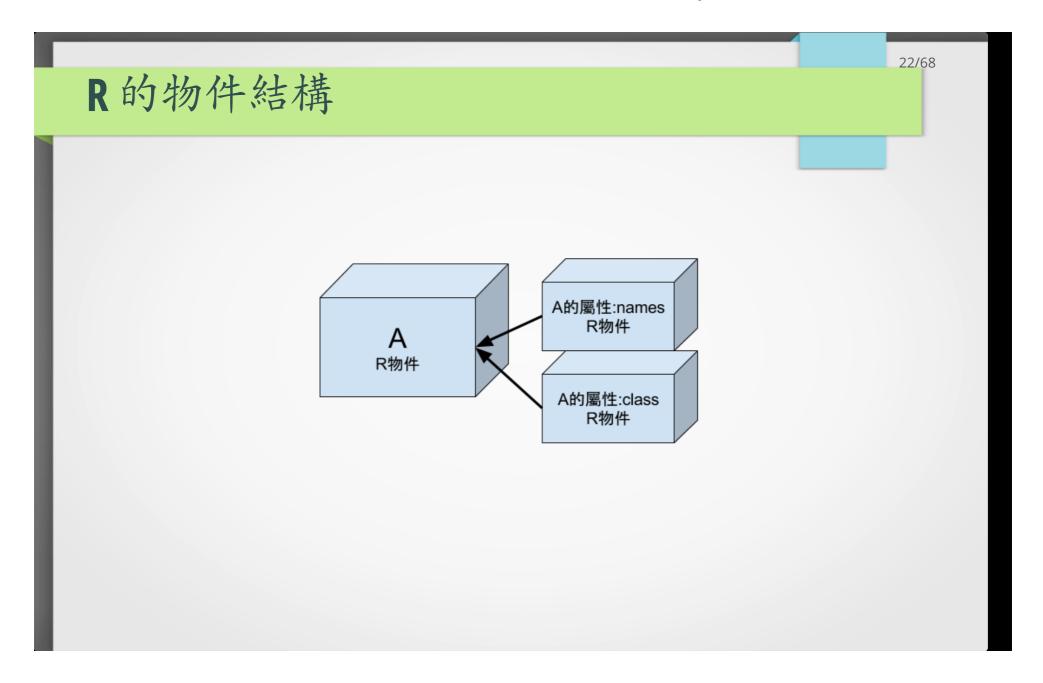


#### 數值系統與原子資料結構

- · 名目資料(nomial): 字串向量、邏輯向量
- · 順序資料(ordinal): 無
- · 區間資料(interval): 整數向量、數值向量
- · 比例資料(ratio): 整數向量、數值向量









```
24/68
factor的真相
         dput(C02$Type)
   2L, 2L, 2L, 2L, 2L, 2L), .Label = c("Quebec", "Mississippi"
   ), class = "factor")
```



#### R的歷史包袱

· dput函數會輸出如.Label這種標籤,但是並不是真正的屬性標籤

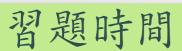
• 以下内容撷取自structure的説明文件:

Adding a class "factor" will ensure that numeric codes are given integer storage mode.

For historical reasons (these names are used when deparsing), attributes ".Dim", ".Dimnames", ".Names", ".Tsp" and ".Label" are renamed to "dim", "dimnames", "names", "tsp" and "levels".

#### 數值系統與資料結構

- · 名目資料(nomial): 字串向量、邏輯向量、factor
- ・順序資料(ordinal): factor
- · 區間資料(interval): 整數向量、數值向量
- · 比例資料(ratio): 整數向量、數值向量

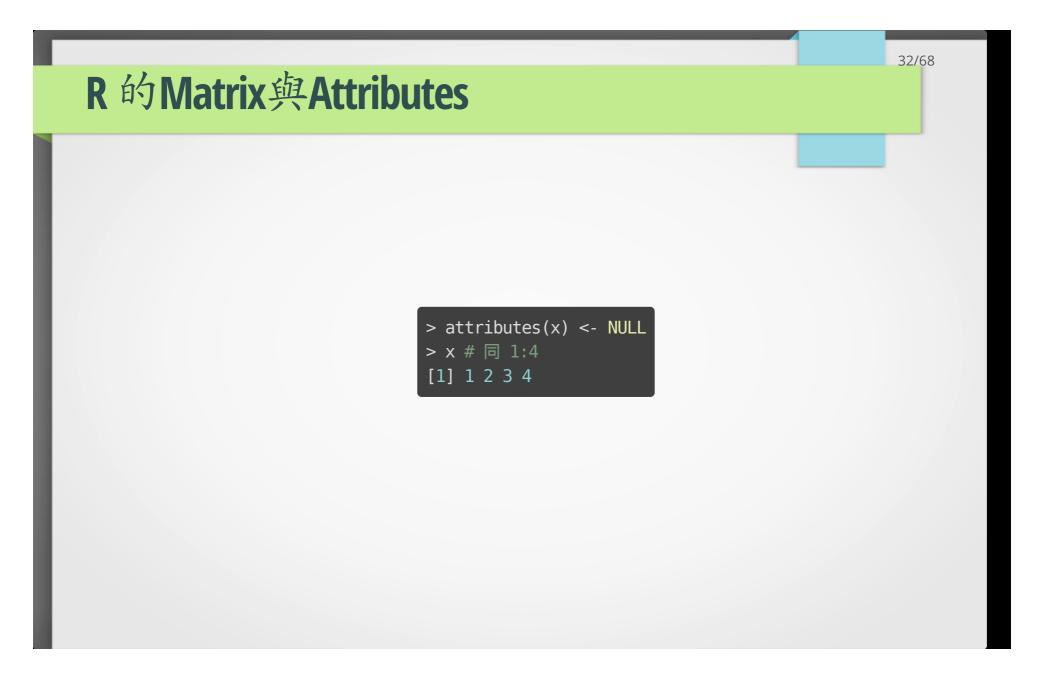


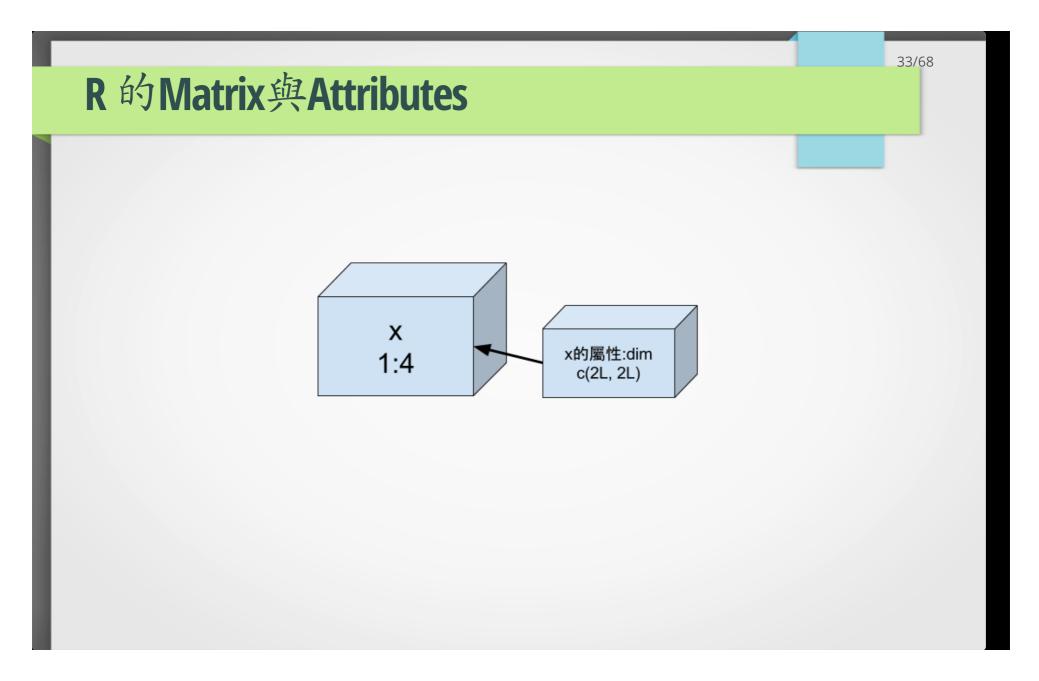
· 請同學完成RBasic-04-Factors,練習操作R 的factor物件



```
30/68
R的Matrix
                              > x <- matrix(1:4, 2, 2)
                              > X
                              [1,]
                              [2,] 2
                              > class(x)
                              [1] "matrix"
```



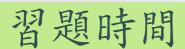




```
34/68
R的Array與Attributes
                            > attr(x, "dim") <- c(2, 2, 1)</pre>
                            > x # 同 1:4
                                [,1] [,2]
                            [1,]
                            [2,] 2
                            > class(x)
                            [1] "array"
```

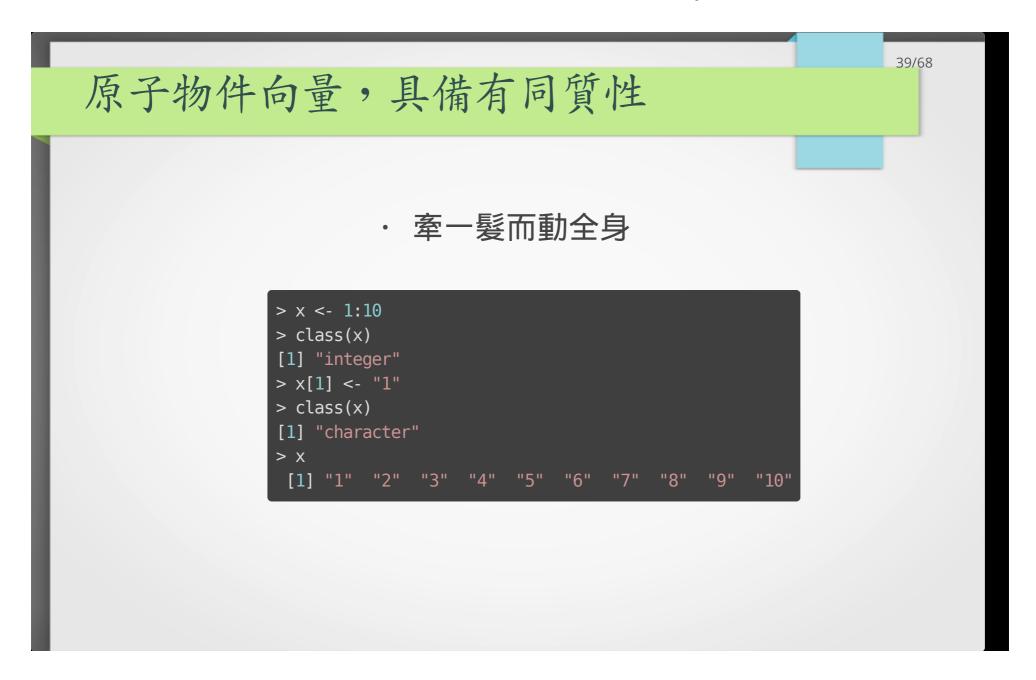
## 35/68 爲什麼要使用R的Matrix? · 各種方便的API · 優化過的運算效能(BLAS)

# 為什麼要使用R的Matrix? · 各種方便操作的API · 優化過的運算效能(BLAS)



·請同學完成RBasic-05-Arrays-Matrices,練習操作R的matrix和array物件

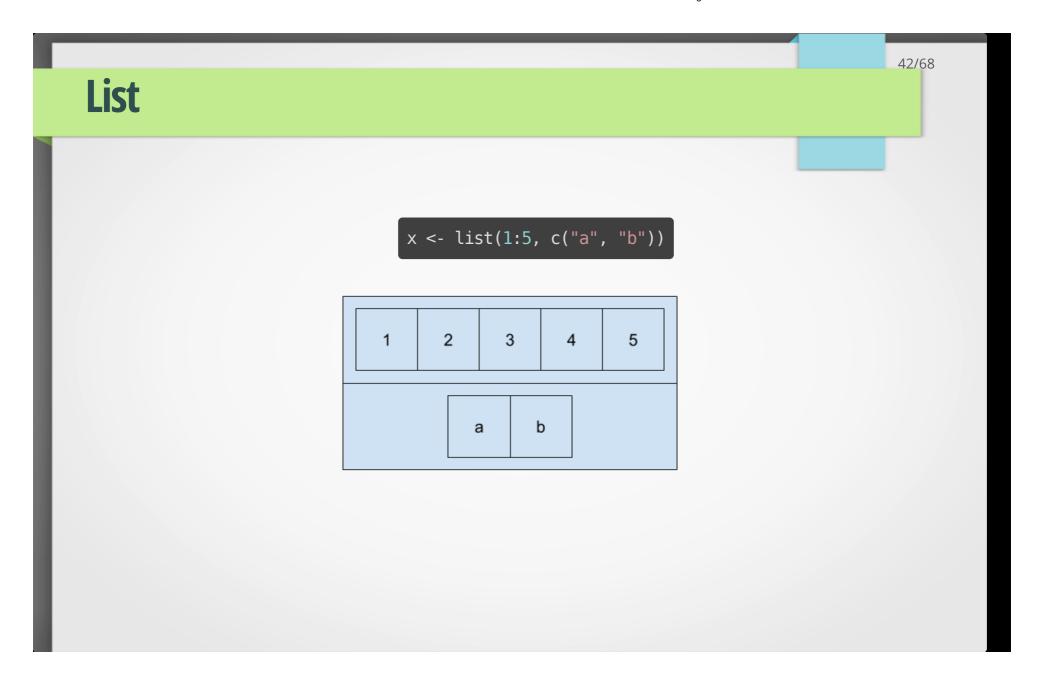


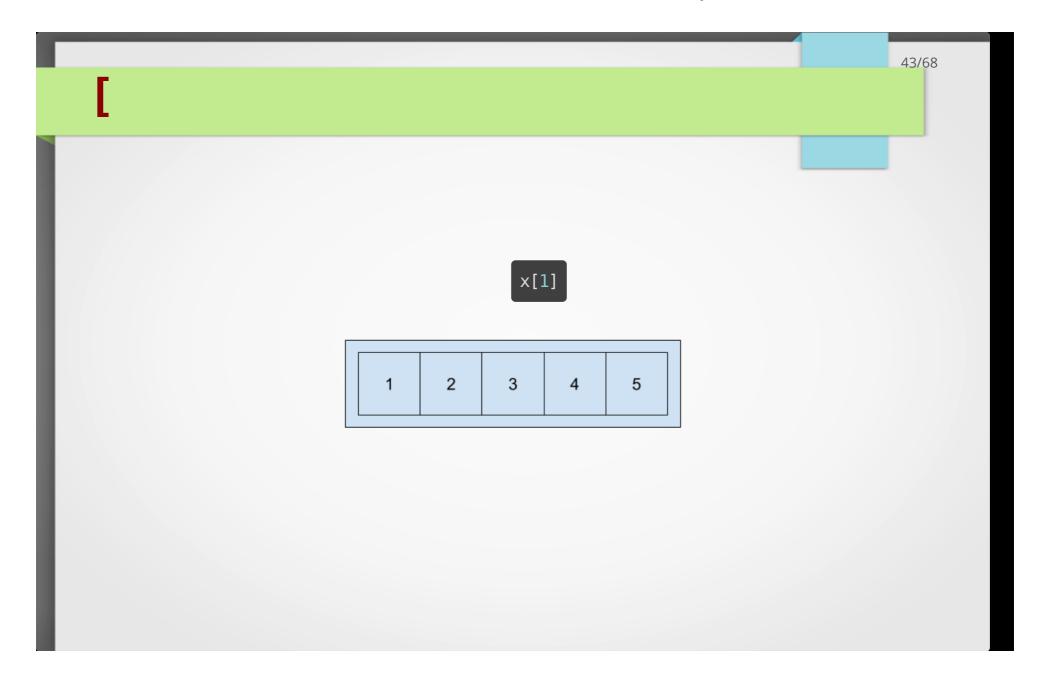


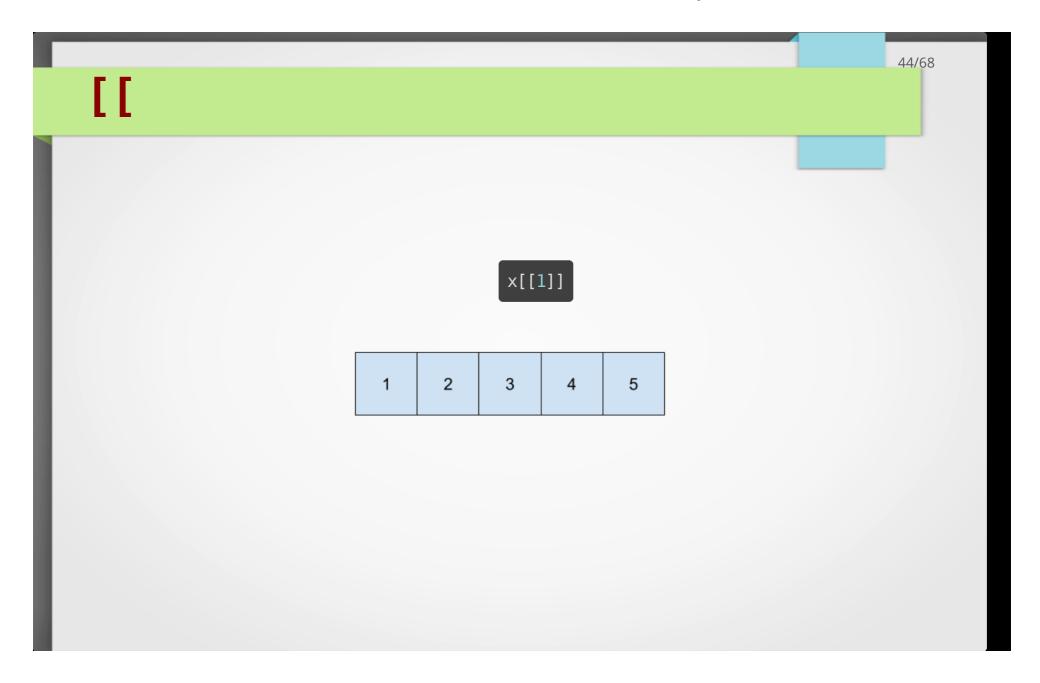
## 實務的資料不只是單一型態

- · R 物件可以是任何型態的向量
- · R 物件的向量就是處理相異型態的工具



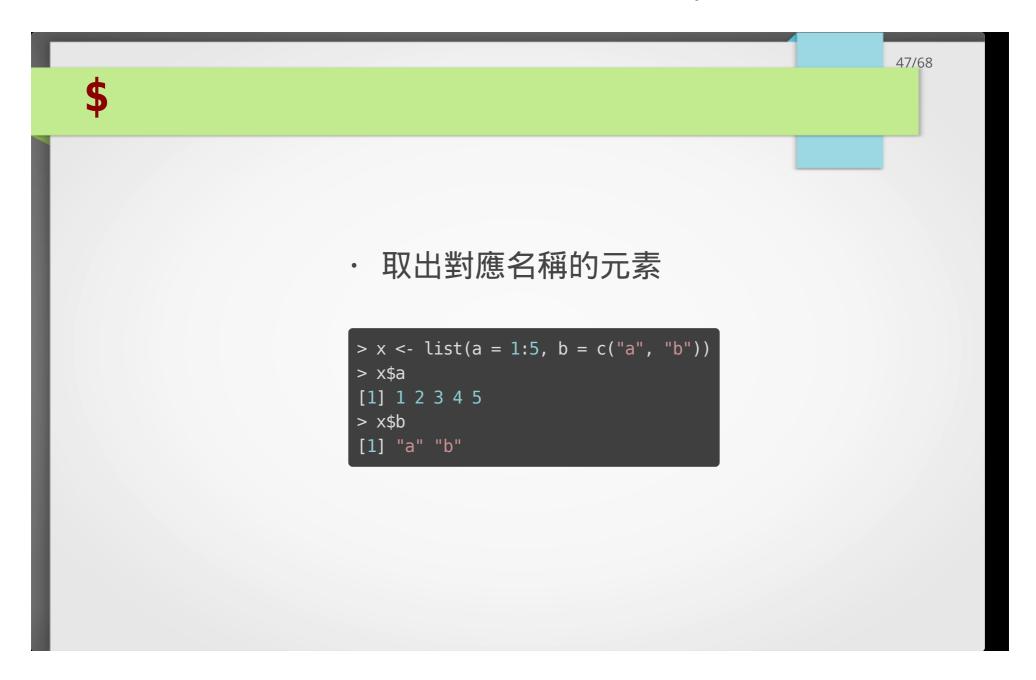






```
45/68
List and names
                             > x <- list(1:5, c("a", "b"))
                             > X
                              [[1]]
                              [1] 1 2 3 4 5
                              [[2]]
                              [1] "a" "b"
                             > attributes(x)
                             NULL
```

```
46/68
List and names
                          > x <- list(a = 1:5, b = c("a", "b"))
                          > X
                          $a
                          [1] 1 2 3 4 5
                          $b
                          [1] "a" "b"
                          > attributes(x)
                          $names
                           [1] "a" "b"
```



#### 從List到data.frame

- ·List提供了處理異質資料的工具
- · List非常的泛用,甚至延生出R的S3物件導向系統
- · 但是對於結構化的資料, List不夠方便阿...
  - 看看矩陣
- · data.frame是R 為了解決結構化資料所提出的解決方案

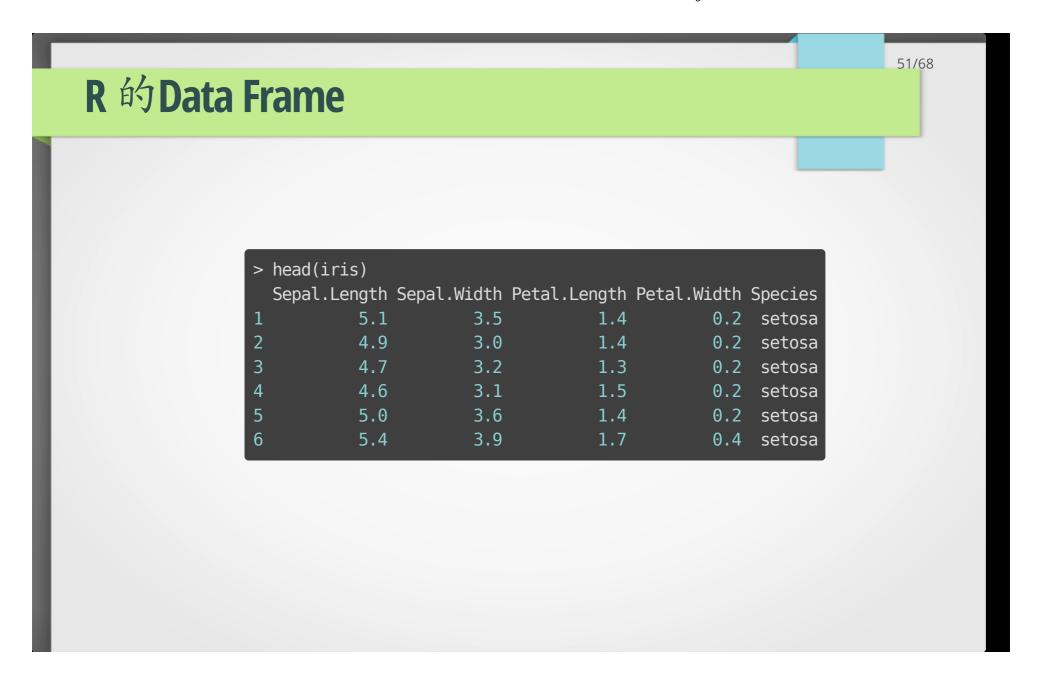


#### R 的 Data Frame

• 已經成爲處理「結構化資料」的典範

The main driver for Distributed DataFrame is to have a cluster-based, big data representation that's friendly to the RDBMSs and data science community. Specifically we leverage SQL's table and R's data.frame concepts, taking advantage of 30 years of SQL development and R's accumulated data science wisdom.

Source: http://ddf.io/design.html



```
52/68
Data Frame是一種List
                             > class(iris)
                             [1] "data.frame"
                             > is.list(iris)
                             [1] TRUE
                             > head(iris[[1]])
                             [1] 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5.0 5.4
```

# 53/68 Data Frame 提供了類似矩陣的API > iris[1,] Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species 5.1 1.4 0.2 setosa > iris[1,1] [1] 5.1



· 請同學完成RBasic-06-List-DataFrame的課程,實際操作List和Data.Frame



### 記憶體問題

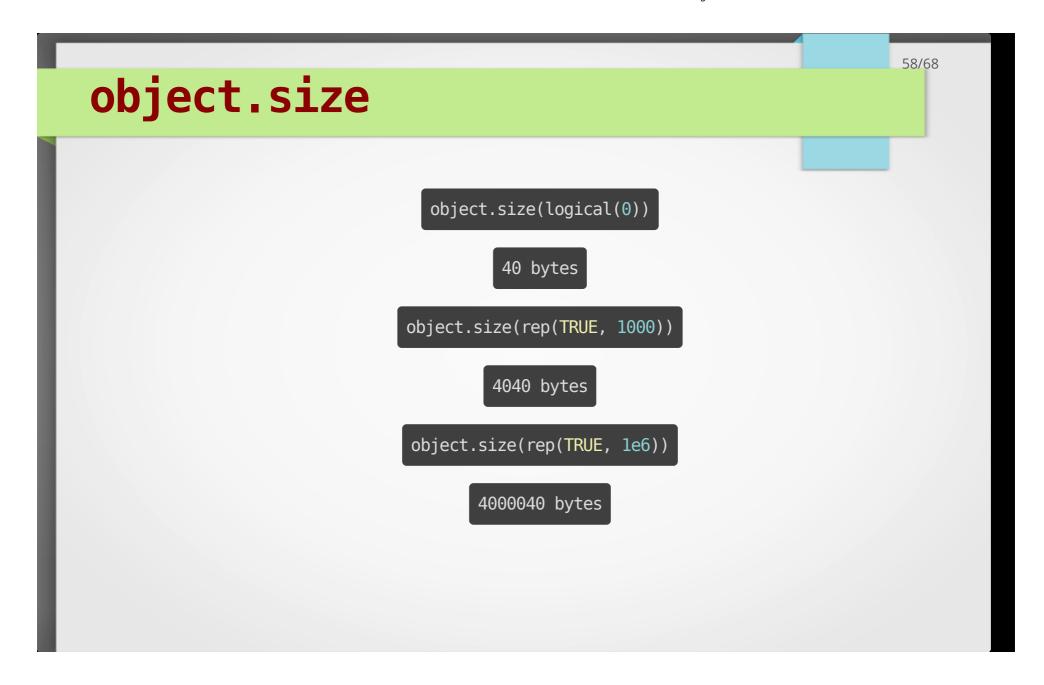
- · R 是一個以記憶體為主的分析工具
  - R 假設你的記憶體是足夠的
- · R 跑得很慢
  - CPU 不夠快(計算量太大)
  - 記憶體不夠大(資料太大)

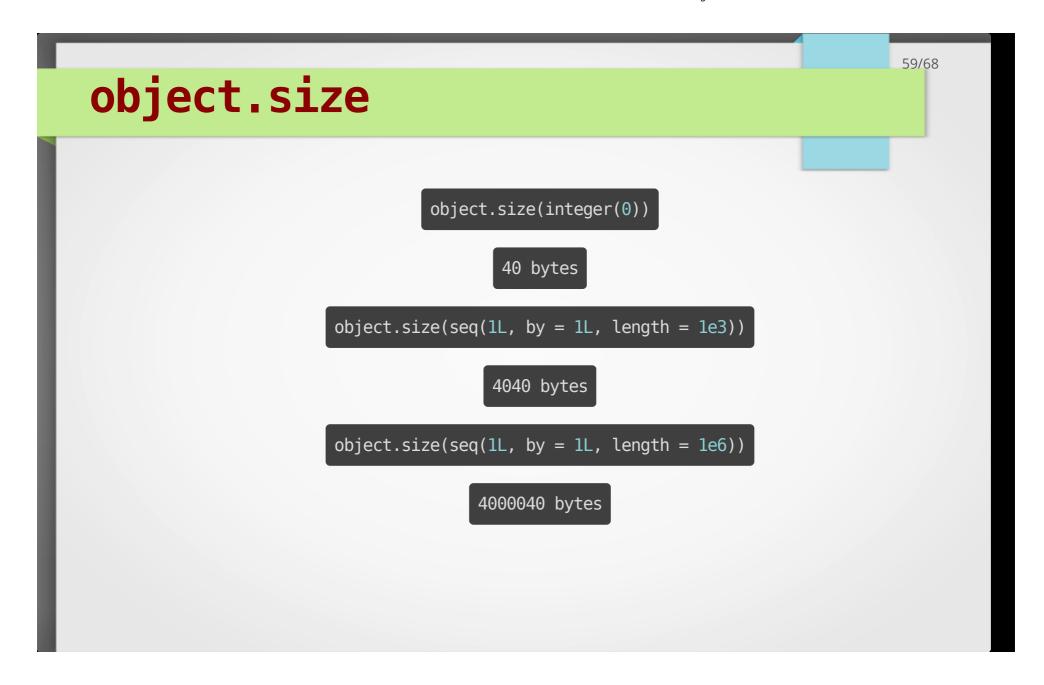
56 of 68

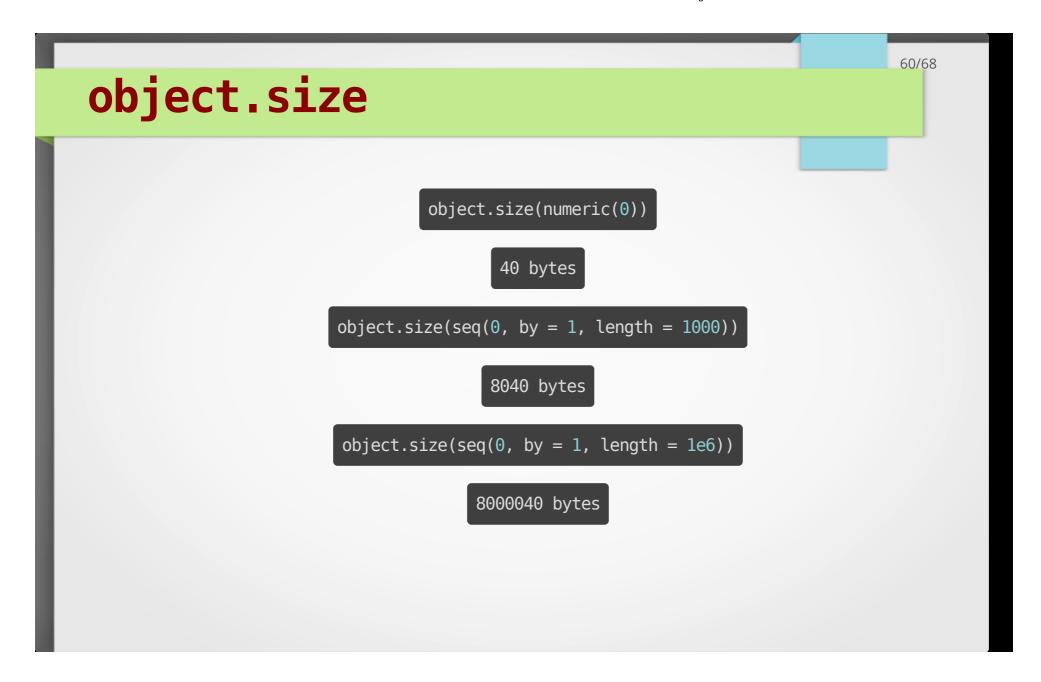
### 如何估計記憶體的使用量?

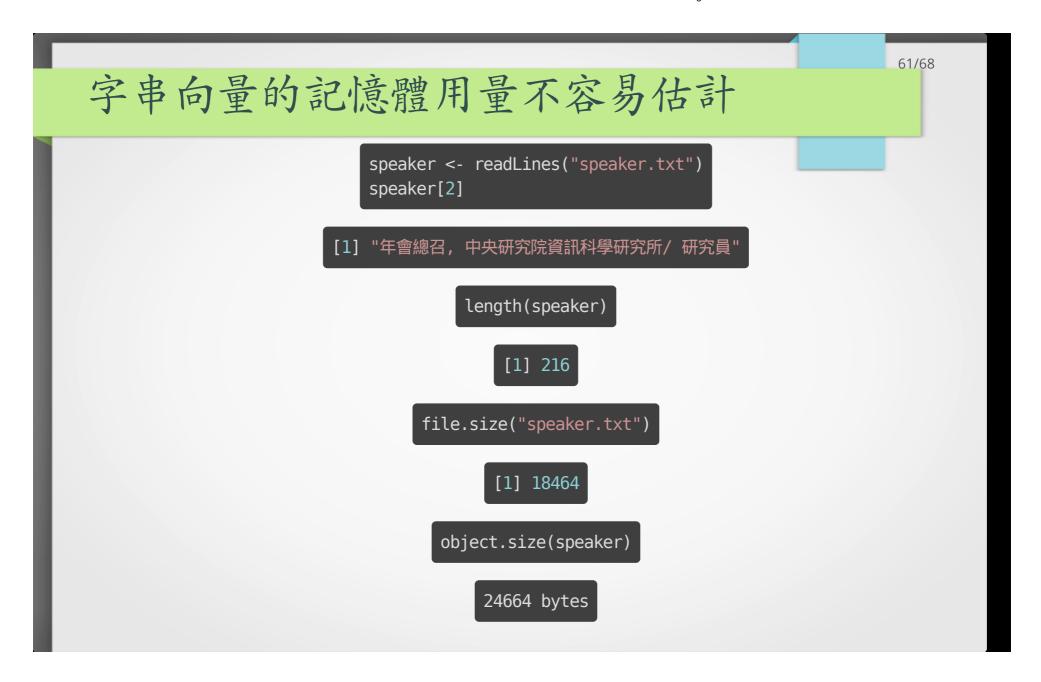
- · 向量就是陣列,加上一些其它的metadata(型態、 attributes、…)
- · 邏輯向量、整數向量和數值向量的空間大約 為:長度×單位空間

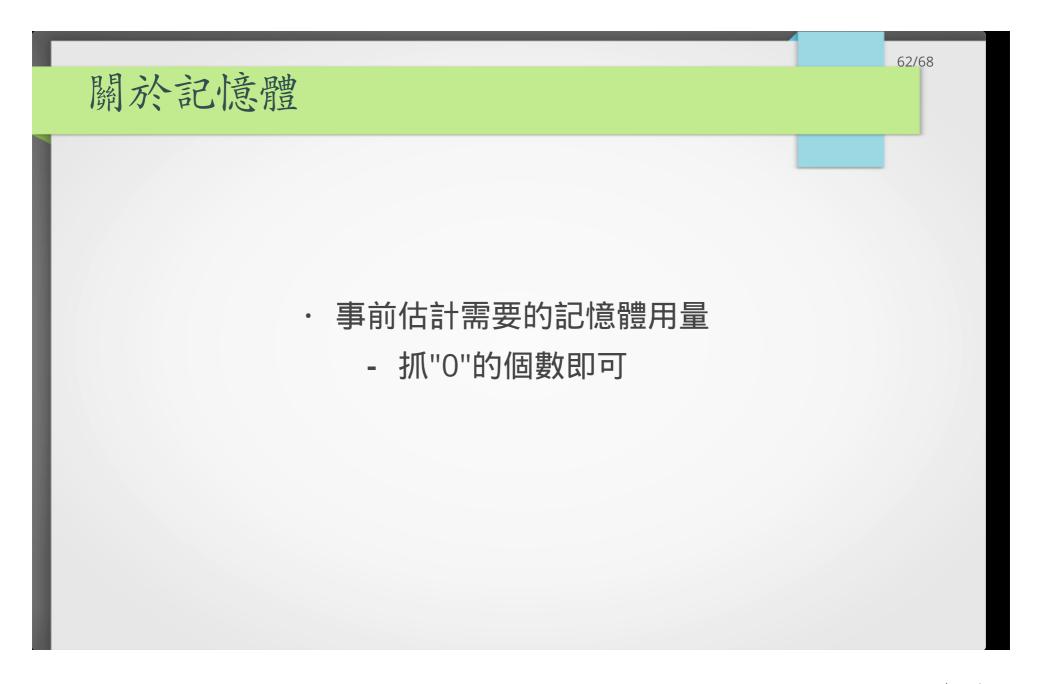
57 of 68











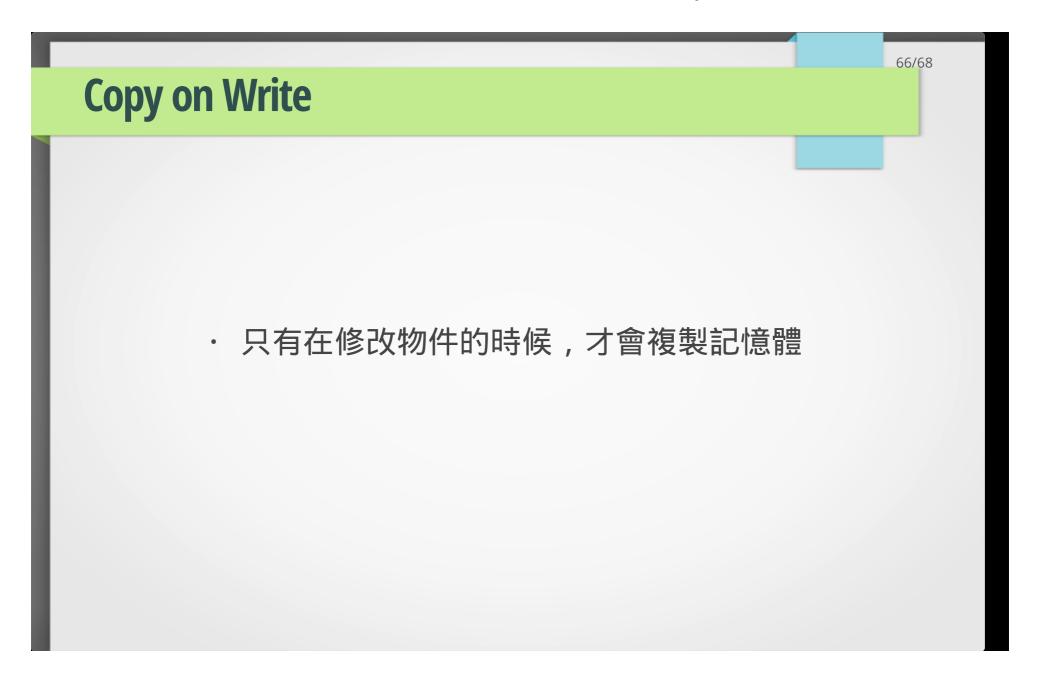


# gc會進行以下動作:

- ・釋放不使用的記憶體
- ・關閉不使用的檔案連線

## **Pass By Value**

- · 在R 的函數中對物件作修改,外部物件是不會被更改的
  - 物件被複製了!



```
67/68
tracemem
                            > x <- c(1, 2, 3)
                            > tracemem(x)
                            [1] "<0x8de5838>"
                            > y <- x
                            > y[2] <- 3
                            tracemem[0x8de5838 -> 0x7f99070]
```

