**Bio Big Data – University of Tennessee at Chattanooga**

***07/29/19***

<https://tinyurl.com/UTC-R-camps2019>

Typical questions:

PART 1

From `simpleR.Rmd`

- Check/show how things change in the environment

- Differences in object class (e.g. int vs num. `c(1,2,3)` vs `c(1L, 2L, 3L)`)

- Assignments (= vs <-)

- Indexing (what is it? how does it work? negative indexing?)

- Significance of the semi-colon

From ` ﻿learningR\_through\_metric\_example.Rmd`

* stringsAsFactors = FALSE
* structure of an R object using `str()`
* What is a good dataframe?
* What is the c? The `c()` function for “combining”, that is defining a vector in R
* Sub-setting
* How are outliers calculated and plots produced?
* Removing missing information with is.na()

PART 2

From ` ﻿2.basic.progamming.Rmd`

* Global variables?
* Curly braces `{}` (position, meaning, convention)
* Variable scoping (global, local, etc)
* How to clean the environment?
* Working with lists (e.g. what is the difference between `[2]` and `[[ 2 ]]`

PART 3

From `﻿input.output.plot.Rmd`

PART 4

* Counting NAs
* Replacing empty entries with NAs
* Why does `summary()` sometimes count NAs but sometimes it doesn’t?
* How to explain this:

```{r}

2 > "1.9"

```

TRUE

This is because of how R understands coercion and the hierarchy of variables classes

"2.0" == 2.0

FALSE

"0.217" == 0.217

TRUE

From ?Comparison

If the two arguments are atomic vectors of different types, one is coerced to the type of the other, the (decreasing) order of precedence being character, complex, numeric, integer, logical and raw.

```{r}

class(c("0.218", 0.217))

```

```{r}

class(c(0.32, FALSE))

```