Introduction. 統行工具分supervised&uhoupervised | E(Y-9)°= E[f(X)+q-f(x)]°=[f(x)]-f(x)]°+ Var(&) | 有監督有yi, 无监督无yi(cluster. Subset Selection Lasso Least Squares Generalized Additive Models Trees Bagging Boosting SVM —> Interpretability High to Law. SVM提前 《Flexibility law Free Software: run for any purpose study how the program work adapt it to needs (Access to the source code) | redistribute copies / improve program, release it, benefit whole help. Start ("A") help ("A")? A (精确) help. Search ()区间相关 apropose) 反同相关 of propose) 反图相关 find ("A") 反图包 example ("A")

| R.version . string[]getwd()|[setwd()]|dir("c:\temp")显示目录下文件[]memory.size()t-nayf:use NA:协存 |Working with K | memory limite) 显示的改变内部限制 [lsc), object() 显示工作空间的项目[object. sizecx) x自大小... object C"package: base") base 中所有的object[[searck]搜当前加载的包1rmc)清除[[rmClist=ls(al(=TRUE)]全部清歷

(og(x, base=a) (og101) (og21) 以log 显示 log 创新 option gamma(), beta() C()质量 R中基本unit是Vector length(X) 2*X+3 数乘、5:1*X 哲顺序乘 X+1:5 按顺序加 la(区)创本 XX[(:4) 取例4号。 XX[XX7"a"] 展出ァ"a"的 LK-XX>"a" 返回 FALSE. TRUE. XX[u] 取出 TRUE化置值 XX[c(1,4)] 個用1和4号· XX[-((2,3,51))個用降2,3,5号 ones <- rep (1,10) 10个1的向量 even (- seq. Cfrom =2, to=10, by=2) 2到20批2的向童 trend <- 1981:2005 生成年分66量 c (ones, even) 互指同量 Cunsum(x)各个数等加值 Cum prod (x) 各份緊棄值

Pmin(Z[,1], Z[,1])对应位置最小 返回向量, nem (function a) return (1,8) X: 煎量, 8 起始值, Mm求还敬最小鱼

min(z[1],7[,2]) 求全数字転入

返回 minimum, estimate 极值层 gradient极值处梯度 interations 迭代次数 D(expression (exp(x^21),"x")

求导,"X"求导对象 deriv3 integrate (function (x) \hat{x} 2,0,1) 积劣, 0,1下限,上限, X*4对应伦亚法

t(x) % * % y = crossprod(x,y) (-)()

Z+ matrix (cc), how = 3,

ncol=2, byrow=F) 生成3行2到产指到排 dim (A) 维数(行,引) nrow(A) 行数 ncol(A) 列数 A[1,]取1、4行,AC门取1st到 ACL心取2行的(都间面量) C(ass(D)向量返回内客类别非

向量正回 格式类别 Ec-A[z,z,drop=F] 路如近向量 AK-A[/2]返回陈第2列的阵

det CA)A的行列式值, eigen(A) A的特征根。

diag(2,3,4)对角2,3行 4到 rep(c(1,2), c(3,3)) 重复3欠13502 SVO(CA) 奇异值分解 qr(A) OR分解 chind (A,B)左右联/bind 上下联 runif(w)长度w的均匀分布向量 slove (matrix(c(1,-1,1,1),nrow=2),((2,4)) 解(子)(乳片子) Union (X,y)并集, intersect(X,y)交集 Setdiff(x,y)(x-y), c%in%y查č在y内? setequal(Xin)检查Xy是否相同 choose(n/k)=(h マビ35-81 (虚数) Re(z)实部 Im(z)虚部 Mod(z) 礙K Conj (Z) 英轭,is.complex 判别。

most number are rounded to an accuracy of 53 binary digits. 陈用相同公式算否则工作深点数 不到期等. Sqrt(1)* sqrt(2)==2 Sqrt(2)* Sqrt(2) +2但减其他正常 X < 0.3-0.2 , y < 0.1 , X = = y (E) identical(x,y) Fallequal(x,y). T 命名:区分大小写,不以数/符号开头 飞能有空格 中间随意 Obta Structures.

R可处理的数据多型·numeric, character, logical, complex, raw R中數非医容器。Scalars, Vectors, matrices, arrays, dataframe list attributes CA) 返回A的名项目 名A的类型

向量仅可奖(数、写符、逻辑) [1]一个向量反可含一种类型 知华仅可菜(数、字符、堂样) 同规作用相同类型 matrix (C(··), hrow=...hwl=... by now=T/f/dimnanes=(ist (row,co)) Y°[1:2,c(3,4)]取H2行,3称48小.

d2c-as vector(y) 转均向量 dim(z)(-c(4,5) \$3约4x5年 Str(Z)=) int [1:5,1:4] 1234 " z(-(1:24) din|<-c("A1","A2") dim 2 <- c("B1", "B2", "B3") din 3 <- (("c1", "c2", "c3", "c4")

Z(-array(1:14,c(1:15.4), dinnames = list(dim1, dim2, dim3)

A、B嵌在(1, (2,C3, (4里 aperm(A,c(2,3,1))(質し) (B,4,1)组

A<-C(1,2,1,4) B<-((a,b,(1d) chind 变色体,1,2,3,4变字符 data.frameCA1B7者P同时保留名字 names CA) 显示,植内名字 A[1,z] 式A[(("name1", "name"))]引 不可A[name1] 医包)datR:frame· A\$namel 厄面向重 factor(\$2176, ordered=TRUE) 有排作图士 默认按字母表 factor(status, order=TRUE, 'levels=c("Pobr","Improved","Exc")/ 描定排写·pcIcE Status 2 <- c("P", "I", "E") status 3 <- factor (status 2, levels = c("P","]", "E"), labors = c("C","B", "A"川區回[ŋ CBA|Levels: CBA 不在(abers中的会被 miss. Status 3[4] < "P" × 因子不能这样 **转回向量加加赤加**回 !NOT & AND I OR AQUB 仅B中true的支收. All & QB + true A 3tc isTRUE(674) TRUE, identical (Twins', 'twins') FALSE Xor(s==6, 1 facse) TKUE(就) xor(! isTRUE(TKUE),67-1) TRUE Xor(4)=9, 8! == 8.0) FALSE. 8!=8.0 F. CT!=F)==!(6==7) (TRC(T, F, F) (TF) T&&C(T,F,F) (D T11c(T,F,F) (T) てに(たたた)てて) 578116!=888473.9 ⑦光& aaa <- glizit) class (aaa) factor

R中版complex 64 data types Lst <- list (name="Fred", wife = "Mary", child ages=((4,7,9)) Lst[[2]] To th" Mary", Lst[[3]][[2]. 7 Lstcc"name"]) Fied=Lst&name で\$c<''k"'増加|錦籬碗. 2\$6个NULL AM降版与 ×\$ a 模糊树·xcc n 精确板 XIT, exact=false) 横翻 Formulas: f<-y~x NA有分 integer…类, NAN属jNA, NAN not a number

attach: 伊陀到某数托上

mode (aaa) numeric

typeof (a aca) integer.

List 不要求每一到数目相同

With (m+cars, { }) 打多中种的toay {}中<-7.44布/<-保存 Data Input.

Mydata <- data frame (age = numeric co), · ·) My data < edit (My data) 窗电偏衡 X<numeric(10) Data.entry(X): 新的 ac-san(),输数/辆下,回与次放定 回车结束(室从补充,未展分宝)→"七 rtc scan(file="~\rt.txt", sep="\n" 四多编 同行合并 野从学拾分、 rt< scan (file=file.choose,sep="\t'') Scan (.... what = double(), skip=1) 双精度,346世前一行 read.table(file,header=T/F, Sep="", row.names="") header:是合1st作names. col Classes 注至每34 class = c ("integer" ...) skip:从去UKN河·StringsAsTadors=FALSE hrow: 慎似了. 對政守段图士 女件结论用人,可读URL read. delin (file) 默认(st作表头, 定格分 url = url ("http: · · ·) ds=readline(url) read.xlsx("...xlsx",1, header=T.as.data. frame=T) read. dta(".....dta") / Stata

olata() 馍灯星data, data (paokage = . package (all. available = T)) i多介包闪置,try(data (fackage="M")看M中 松相名,history(Inf)看生部历史窗口) loadhistory (file) 俗存成处 pdf ("~\\ ! pdf") data(mtcars) plot (nt ars & wt~ ntcars\$mpg) dev.of 将剧存入pof write table (data, file=" txt", sep="",

read table ("clipboard")从剪贴板筒

quote=FALSE, append=FALSE, na="NA")
P的愿盖.

Save(data, file = "... Rdata") load ("... Rdata") Save (list = (s (all=TRUE), file="ak. Rdata") WriteClipboard(data) 写入第06报 file.exists ("·····txt")石面成立件有在下 data:frame液知:hames(A)[2]<- B A\$B<-factor (A\$B, Levels = <((,2), labels = C("male", "female")) 将数据 1,2用male.female表示 olata\$sumx<olata\$x,+data\$xz

attach(bata), datak sumx (- X, tx. detach(data) data < transform (data, sumx=x;+x2) = 打印柱

Seq (from = 0.04, by = 0.01, length= 11) seq(0.04, by=0.01, along=N) 0.04 再もあ、かか、歩长0.01 最后一个值超出范围则停止,乙起出, Seq (14,21.03) . [1] 14,1.7,2.0 Sequence (c(4,3,4,4,4,51) 生成 1:4,13,1:4,... reβ(1.4,2)重复2次(:ナ rep(1:4, each=2) 11223344 rep (1:4, each=2, times=3) 11223344 11223344 rep (1:4, c (4,1,4,2)) 1x4,2x1,3x4,4x22. rep[重复体 单分处数后重对应 q(能力,重复吸锅,完长管) 生成的是Levels长度们的再重 Soft (glB, 2, b, labels = L'A, R", "C") Temp (- gl(2,3.6, labels=("D,E")) data frame (Temp, soft) 修改变量 A\$B[A\$c>=55& A\$E<=75)<-"X" B可以已有也可新建 . ONF): A<- Within (A, {B<-NA | B[C71] <-"x"|B[F<9] <- "K"}) 可以保存新律量匠回,wiki在 { }中新建的不保存(用<<~ 除存 重命名变量: fix (A) (窗口) names (A)[2] <- "B" hames (A) [(:2] <- c("A","B") 缺处值 NA,不可能值NaN A==NA 永远是 FALSE,用is.na(A) 返回T/F的阵或 veutor X<- C(1,2 ,NA,3) y<-X[1]+x[1]+x[1]+x[1] print(y) [1] NA 有M 真完全NA. yc-sum(x, na.rm=TRUE) NA转0 badc-is.na(X) X[!bad] 健永NA XC-C(1,2,NA) YC-C("a",NA,"b") good<-complete.cases(X,Y) 近回TFF, X(qood) 6回1 y(qood)を"a" na.omけ()删除含NA的行.crow) amplete.case(A) 对A的每行直 NULL:不存在,空, Z<NULL新建 NULT流入东西, NA 不同 NULL Emode NULL钢length为O, NA的勾) Pates -> Pate class Times -> POSLXCH OF POSIXLE Dates有从1970-01-01开始的天教, Times存在1970-01-01开始的秒数 x <-as. Date ("1970-01-01") unclass均o POSIXot是一串数字, POSIXtt是list x < Sy,tine() 获取关係时间 (ct型) date() 10 @ Wed Mar 09 23:49:16 w/b" today <- Sys. Date() 只區A期 format (today, format = "XM %d %") format (today, format="%y") 21 Date型相的研码期差 difftime (today ,dob, units="weaks") 求差了几色 myformat<~%m/%d/%g/ as. Rate (A\$B, my format) \$3格計 可将factor 話为Date 回到Md但GPP. W>>带上. 相区A「nular(A\$B).7 花age排序11到1)

|attach(A) Be Alorder(gender,-age),) Jetach(A) 生排肛剂, 再车钉括训排 myvars <- names (A)%in%c("B"."c") "冱回T.F. 判断 A名项名是否是B戓(A[!mgvavs] 戓 A[c (-1,-5)] 剔除 选择变量:Alwhich(A\$X=:M&A\$t>30)] Which 返回 C(···) 代入A取数据。 AC Subset (B, C>=35 | (< Po, select = c(X,Y)) 進出師(フ35 哉(くか) 4目的X/Y数据 A < Subset(B, k == "M"& c>50, Select = X:Y,及出X到1之间全部数据 A[sample(1: hrow(A),3, replace=f),] 拥A中的指本(范围,次数,是改见) Sample返回一个向量。 Dut: aggregate (price~cm, dia, mean) at price 医回以at分类的dia fait \$5 数据中price 63mean. aggregate (price-cut+color, dia, mean) 拕 Cut、color 钗分类求price 均值 aggregate (chind cprice, car) cut, dia, menn) 以仙坊芝近@price i Car 的Mean merge (A, B) A: a bc B abd COPQ ZPY abcd mn hx op ax merage(A,B,al(=T) => | m h h x 0 p a x merge(x=A,y=B,by,x |Z P MAY =c("m", "h"), by, y = c("m", 'n") le仅 in オーハー段 才拼接了 (plyr包) join (X= A, Y=B, by=C("m", "n")) rbind 上下适dataframed 不可使AB3 名临存对应 至自的证配 但能一样 重命名Matrix行列名·Yowhames。 colmanes(A) < c("..", ".. Creshape包): molt(A,id=(c("ID","Time")) |(letterix X)-)用x中的宣声探测阵 ID Var. 1 2 1 X1 5 3 1 X2 6 5 < Case(md, ID+Variable ~7(me)杷tine值当6类 Time XI X2 I 5.5 3.5 2 2.5 4.5 Cast (md, Time~variable, mean) country developed GDP2000 GDP2005 GDP2010 China USA Japan long & reshape (Data, idner="country"; varying = list (namesUbata)[3.5]), v.names="Gpp", timevar="year", times = c (600, 2005, 2010), direction = "long") long [sorder (long & Country),]

China. 2000 China 2 2005 2000

China. 2015 China 2 2005 2000 China. WOO 2010 china China, 2010 Japan 2000 Japan Wis Japan から Japan 10W Japan USA Japan. 2010 USA . 2010 USA . 2015 Mat Pas usa wide <-reshape (long, v.names="GPP", idvar="country", timevar="year", 恢夏mol direction = 'wide") rowname(wide) <- NULL

paste (''A", c(!'B", 'c', "b"), c("6", "f", "6")) ΆβΕ Άιτ Άρς" paste (A", "b", "c", sep="/") "A/B/c", x="Q", Y==25 paste("A", x, "g", Y) "AQBVS" sphintf("A &S B & , X, Y) "A Q B US" |sprint=("A %s B %s C %s", c("Q", "M"), c("H", 3, "F", 9), Y) ARBHCY AMB3CY AQBFCY AMB9CY (stringr包) Str_\$lit(string=A\$B, patern="-") 支掉A软中ina"-"([ist) Reduce(rbind,A)斗哥Ust中缅樾行台型 Str_sub (string =A \$B, Start=1. end=3) 取前分字符。 A(Str.snb(String-A\$B, start=4, end=4)==1,)抽出补助的名4个字符为1至条目 Str. detect (string=A\$B, pattern="k") 找让带有k 瓣目证贝位置向量 包分儿牙 str_oleteut(string=A\$B, "K)セ可用 (記覧 str_detect(string=A\$B,ighove.carc("j")) str-split (string = Ă, pattern="H", n=2) 危机 H分割,分2段,H分后支持,以第个H分值, Str_trim(A)专择形和维定格和分。 str. extraut (string=A, pattern="k")提片元 K的宋D巨D MA 在K型与提出 [0-9]任表0-9勤 ,[0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9] 9位数 [0-9](4)代表4位数 //d 数 lld{1,3},1,2,3个数相连 "^Nd44""开头是9飞数 "Nd{q3\$""活尾是9位数, "小ndf41\$"开头信尾都4位数,str-uplace 包边 str_replace_au(string=1, pattern="ild", & rap(a coment="x") 饲育柜放X unlist (str_split (sys:time()," "))[2] fur(A) 解 of for(A) { A.(i in 1.4)(i in seq_along(x))文1:X科技 for (i in 1:100) { i Total <- i Total +i } (at ("sum of 1-100:", iTotal, "h", sep="") szsymbols <- c ("MSFT, "GOOG", "AAPL" ...) for (Symbol Name in SZSymbols) { Cat (SymbolName, "h", seq="") x<- matrix (1:6,2,3) for (; in seq_len(NroW(x))) { for (jin seq. len(nuol(x))) } print (XCirj3)] } vannt <0 while (want <10) { print (want) count <- count +15 ic-11 ; Total (- o while (ic=100) { iTotal (iTotal+i ici+1} 7-5 While (7>=3 & & 2 <= 10) { print (7) Coin < rbinom (1,1,0.5)#伯努利分布 p=0.5 if (coin ==1) { <- 2+1} else { 2< 2-1} IC | iTotal<-0 repeat {i Total<-iTotal+i i<-itl if (i<=100) (hext) else break } ac-3 if (a==1){ | print ("a==1") | Selse { print ("a!=1"7) }e(e f体 grade (- as.factor (c("grade", "grade")) if (!is.factor(grade)) { | grade<-as.factor(g rade) | }elee { | print ("Grade already is a factor") | } 判断是国司提勒,不是转 ac-4 if (a==1) { | print ("a==1") | } e(se if (G==2)[|print("G==2")|}e(se[|print("Not (*k)* () } 多杂件

xc matrixcl: 612 13) | if else (x >= 0, sqrt (x),NA) 先x20开方, 否则出双 可可允许多个 n <- 1 | switch (n, print ("option"), print ("op tion2"), print("option3")) 有知此 option1 ((L<- c("b","QQ", "A", "A", "bb") for (ch in ccc) cat (ch,":", switch (EXPR = ch, a=1,6~2·3), (\n') EXPR固定开头, ch被判断 玩装循讯到《新儿场新23 用P函数 my<-function(al.az...){ ···} 函数可作与参数任色到另个函数 ,可瞒蠢 colmean <- function (y) Inc<- ncol(y) Imean <numeric(hc) | for(i in 1: hc){ | means(i) < mean (Y[,i])|}|menrs|} 右M生M colmean<-function(y, removeNA=TRUE){| ncc-ncolly) | means <- Numeric (nc) | for (i in ! n) { | means[] <- mean(yL,i], harm=remove NA) |] means) 可总是3降NA median(x)中位数 parboth <- function (a, b){| C<-pmax(a,b)|d<-pmin(a,b)| answer<-(ist (median (c), median (d)) | names (answer)[[2]] <-"··"|names(answen)[[2]]<"..."| return(answer)[] e样jreturn多信果 twosan <-function(y1,y2)}|nk-length(y1), n2<-(ength(yz)|yb|<-mean(y1); ybz<-mean(y2)|sl<-Var (y1); S1 <- Var (y1) | S<- ((n1-1)+51+(n2-1)+52)/ cn(tnz-z) tst <- (ybl-yb)//sqrz(s*(/n1+/nz)) sd:木油龙形 na.na tst} T能能 args() (a) 山教多数, In "data=mydata,y~x, model=F, 1:100) :lm(yrx, mydata,1:100, mode(=f) -…写在前面で了拓<u>佐置匹配</u>し