

# R语言数据对象II

- 数据结构定义: `c()`; `matrix()`; `array()`; `data.frame()`; `factor()`; `list()`;
- 数据结构访问: 下标; 下标向量; 逻辑向量; 负下标;
- 向量: `:`; `seq()`; `rep()`;
- 算术运算符: `+`; `-`; `*`; `/`; `**`; `^`; `%%`; `%/%`;
- 逻辑运算: `>`; `<`; `>=`; `<=`; `==`; `!=`; `!`; `|`; `&`; **`isTRUE()`**; `identical()`; `any()`; `all()`;
- 属性函数: `length()`; `dim()`; `class()`; `names()`; `head()`; `tail()`;
- 排序函数: `order()`; `sort()`; `sort.list()`; `which()`; `which.max()`; `which.min()`;
- 运算函数: `max()`; `min()`; `range()`; `sum()`; `prod()`; `sqrt()`; `abs()`;
- 类型函数: `is.numeric()`; `is.integer()`; `is.logical()`; `is.character()`; `as.xxxx()`;
- 其余函数: `attach()`; `detach()`; `with()`; `$`; `t()`; `diag()`; `solve()`; `eigen()`;

- 矩阵运算
- 缺失值处理
- 类型转换
- 数据集合并
- 字符处理
- 日期和时间
- apply函数
- 统计函数

<b><i>t()</i></b>	矩阵转置
<b><i>det()</i></b>	求矩阵行列式的值
<b><i>crossprod(x,y)</i></b>	x和y的内积( <b><i>%*%</i></b> )
<b><i>tcrossprod(x,y)</i></b>	x和y的外积( <b><i>%o%</i></b> ), <b><i>outer()</i></b>
<b><i>diag()</i></b>	生成对角阵和矩阵取对角运算
<b><i>solve()</i></b>	解线性方程组，求矩阵的逆
<b><i>eigen()</i></b>	求矩阵的特征值和特征向量

```
> A <- matrix(1:6, nrow = 2)
```

```
> A
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    3    5
[2,]    2    4    6
```

```
> t(A)
```

```
      [,1] [,2]
[1,]    1    2
[2,]    3    4
[3,]    5    6
```

```
> x <- 1:5
```

```
> y <- 2*1:5
```

```
> x %*% y
```

```
      [,1]
[1,]  110
```

```
> crossprod(x,y)
```

```
      [,1]
[1,]  110
```

```
> x %o% y
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
[1,]    2    4    6    8   10
[2,]    4    8   12   16   20
[3,]    6   12   18   24   30
[4,]    8   16   24   32   40
[5,]   10   20   30   40   50
```

```
> tcrossprod(x,y)
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
[1,]    2    4    6    8   10
[2,]    4    8   12   16   20
[3,]    6   12   18   24   30
[4,]    8   16   24   32   40
[5,]   10   20   30   40   50
```

```
> outer(x,y,FUN = "*")
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
[1,]    2    4    6    8   10
[2,]    4    8   12   16   20
[3,]    6   12   18   24   30
[4,]    8   16   24   32   40
[5,]   10   20   30   40   50
```

```
> det(matrix(1:4,ncol = 2))
```

```
[1] -2
```

```
> A <- array(1:9,dim=c(3,3))
> B <- array(1:9,dim=c(3,3))
> C <- A * B
> C
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1   16   49
[2,]    4   25   64
[3,]    9   36   81
```

```
> D <- A %*% B
> D
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]   30   66  102
[2,]   36   81  126
[3,]   42   96  150
```

```
> M <- array(1:9, dim=c(3,3))
> M
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    4    7
[2,]    2    5    8
[3,]    3    6    9
```

```
> diag(M)
[1] 1 5 9
```

```
> A <- t(array(c(1:8,10), dim = c(3,3)))
> b <- c(1,1,1)
> x <- solve(A,b)
> x
[1] -1.000000e+00  1.000000e+00  3.330669e-16
```

```
> B <- solve(A)
> B
      [,1]      [,2] [,3]
[1,] -0.6666667 -1.333333  1
[2,] -0.6666667  3.666667 -2
[3,]  1.0000000 -2.000000  1
```

```
> Sm <- crossprod(A,A)
> ev <- eigen(Sm)
> ev
```

```
$values
[1] 303.19533618  0.76590739  0.03875643
```

```
$vectors
```

```
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
[1,] -0.4646675  0.833286355  0.2995295
[2,] -0.5537546 -0.009499485 -0.8326258
[3,] -0.6909703 -0.552759994  0.4658502
```

```
> A
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    2    3
[2,]    4    5    6
[3,]    7    8   10
```

表4-1 领导行为的性别差异

经理人	日期	国籍	性别	年龄	q1	q2	q3	q4	q5
1	10/24/08	US	M	32	5	4	5	5	5
2	10/28/08	US	F	45	3	5	2	5	5
3	10/01/08	UK	F	25	3	5	5	5	2
4	10/12/08	UK	M	39	3	3	4		
5	05/01/09	UK	F	99	2	2	1	2	1

- 例子见教材74页

- **NA**

- **is.na()**

- **na.rm = TRUE**

- **na.omit()**

```
> y <- c(1,2,3,NA)
> is.na(y)
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE
```

```
> sum(1:5, NA)
[1] NA
> sum(1:5, NA, na.rm = TRUE)
[1] 15
```

看：例子4-3和4-4



表4-5 类型转换函数

判 断	转 换
<code>is.numeric()</code>	<code>as.numeric()</code>
<code>is.character()</code>	<code>as.character()</code>
<code>is.vector()</code>	<code>as.vector()</code>
<code>is.matrix()</code>	<code>as.matrix()</code>
<code>is.data.frame()</code>	<code>as.data.frame()</code>
<code>is.factor()</code>	<code>as.factor()</code>
<code>is.logical()</code>	<code>as.logical()</code>

- 见教材78页

看：例子4-5



```
> x1 <- rbind(c(1,2),c(3,4))
```

```
> x1
```

```
      [,1] [,2]  
[1,]    1    2  
[2,]    3    4
```

```
> x2 <- 10 + x1
```

```
> x3 <- cbind(x1, x2)
```

```
> x3
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]  
[1,]    1    2   11   12  
[2,]    3    4   13   14
```

```
> x4 <- rbind(x1,x2)
```

```
> x4
```

```
      [,1] [,2]  
[1,]    1    2  
[2,]    3    4  
[3,]   11   12  
[4,]   13   14
```

```
> cbind(1, x1)
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]  
[1,]    1    1    2  
[2,]    1    3    4
```

● 见教材93页

<i>nchar()</i>	计算x中的字符数
<i>substr(s,start,stop)</i>	提取或替换一个字符向量中的子串
<i>strsplit(x,split)</i>	在split处分割字符向量x中的元素
<i>toupper(x), tolower()</i>	大小写转换
<i>paste(..., sep="")</i>	连接字符串
<i>grep(pattern,x,ignore.case=FALSE,fixed=FLASE)</i> 搜索 	
<i>sub(pattern,replacement,x,ignore.case=FALSE,fixed=FLASE)</i> 搜索替换 	

```
> paste("My", "Job")  
[1] "My Job"  
>  
> labs <- paste("X", 1:6, sep="")  
> labs  
[1] "X1" "X2" "X3" "X4" "X5" "X6"  
>  
> paste("Today is", date())  
[1] "Today is Wed Mar  2 12:41:21 2016"  
>  
> paste(c("a", "b"), collapse=".")  
[1] "a.b"
```

● 见教材76页

日期函数	<i>as.Date(x, "input_format")</i>
<i>%d</i>	数字表示的日期 (0-31)
<i>%a, %A</i>	星期名 (缩写, 非缩写)
<i>%m</i>	月份 (0-12)
<i>%b, %B</i>	月份 (缩写, 非缩写)
<i>%y, %Y</i>	年份 (两位, 四位)
<i>Sys.Date(), date(), difftime(), format()</i>	

```
> mydates <- as.Date(c("2007-06-22"))
> mydates
[1] "2007-06-22"
> mydates <- as.Date(c("2007-06-22"))
>
> strDates <- c("01/05/1965")
> dates <- as.Date(strDates, "%m/%d/%Y")
>
> Sys.Date()
[1] "2016-03-02"
> date()
[1] "Wed Mar  2 12:48:52 2016"
```

```
> today <- Sys.Date()
> format(today, format = "%B %d %Y")
[1] "March 02 2016"
> format(today, format = "%A")
[1] "Wednesday"
>
> startdate <- as.Date("2004-02-13")
> enddate <- as.Date("2009-06-22")
> days <- enddate - startdate
>
> today <- Sys.Date()
> format(today, format = "%B %d %Y")
[1] "March 02 2016"
> dob <- as.Date("1956-10-10")
> format(dob, format = "%A")
[1] "Wednesday"
> difftime(today, dob, units="weeks")
Time difference of 3099 weeks
```

apply(x, MARGIN, FUN, ...)

```
> a <- matrix(1:6,nrow=2)
> a
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    3    5
[2,]    2    4    6
> apply(a, 1,sum)
[1]  9 12
> apply(a,2,sum)
[1]  3  7 11
```

- 见教材**95**页

看：例子**5-5**和**5-6**



```
> mydata <- matrix(rnorm(30), nrow=6)
```

```
> mydata
```

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]	[,4]	[,5]
[1,]	1.1039131	-0.6779796	0.09072753	0.6943354	-0.68360455
[2,]	-1.2876154	0.1540778	1.41431948	-0.9622685	2.07486216
[3,]	-0.4221483	0.3073955	0.36975022	-0.4124088	0.54614267
[4,]	-0.5283792	-0.7510899	-1.58224514	1.1124982	0.24044145
[5,]	-1.1322217	1.0616374	0.37744029	0.1879165	-0.03192165
[6,]	0.7633084	0.6153539	0.58158158	0.3485943	0.17747101

```
> apply(mydata, 1, mean)
```

```
[1] 0.10547839 0.27867512 0.07774626 -0.30175492 0.09257018 0.49726184
```

```
> apply(mydata, 2, mean)
```

```
[1] -0.2505238 0.1182325 0.2085957 0.1614445 0.3872318
```

```
> apply(mydata, 2, mean, trim=.4)
```

```
[1] -0.4752638 0.2307367 0.3735953 0.2682554 0.2089562
```

● 见教材87页

<i>mean(x), median(x)</i>		平均数，中位数
<i>sd(x), var(x)</i>		标准差，方差
<i>max(x), min(x)</i>		最大值，最小值
<i>range(x), sum(x)</i>	★	值域，求和
<i>quantile(x, prob)</i>	★	求分位数
<i>diff(x, lag=n)</i>	★	滞后差分
<i>scale(x, center=TRUE, scale=TRUE)</i>	★	为数据对象x按列进行中心化和标准化
<i>str(), summary()</i>		

看：例子5-1

# 提问时间！

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