



#### INTRODUCTION TO R FOR FINANCE

## What is a factor?





## Stocks or bonds?

#### Investment

stock = 2

bond = 1

bond = 1

stock = 2



### Factor creator

```
> answers <- c("stock", "bond", "bond", "stock")</pre>
> investment <- factor(answers)</pre>
> investment
[1] stock bond bond stock
Levels: bond stock
> class(investment)
[1] "factor"
> as.integer(investment)
[1] 2 1 1 2
> levels(investment)
[1] "bond" "stock"
```

# cut() it up

- Ranking: 1-50
- 1 is worst, 50 is best

```
> head(ranking)
[1] 36 45 32 10 42 8

> buckets <- c(0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50)

> ranking_grouped <- cut(ranking, breaks = buckets)

> head(ranking_grouped)
[1] (30,40] (40,50] (30,40] (0,10] (40,50] (0,10]
Levels: (0,10] (10,20] (20,30] (30,40] (40,50]
```





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# Let's practice!



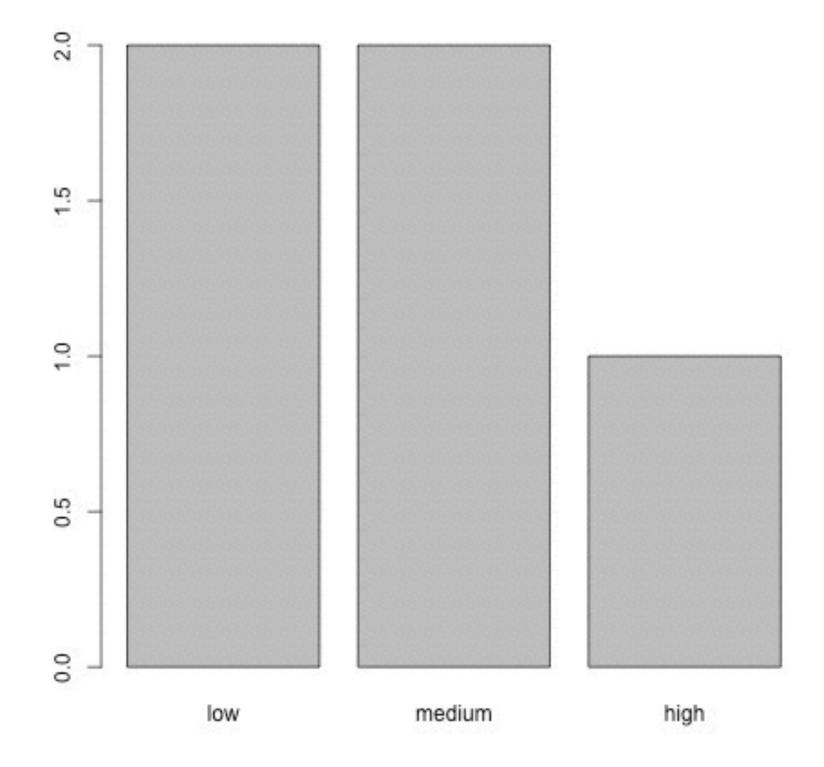


# Ordering and subsetting factors



## Orderit

Low < Medium < High





## How to order?

```
> rank <- c("low", "medium", "low", "medium", "high")</pre>
> rank_wrong_order <- ordered(rank)</pre>
> rank_wrong_order
        medium low medium high
\lceil 1 \rceil low
Levels: high < low < medium
> rank_order <- factor(rank, ordered = TRUE,</pre>
                        levels = c("low", "medium", "high"))
> rank_order
        medium low medium high
[1] low
Levels: low < medium < high
> summary(rank_order)
   low medium high
```





### Factor subsets

```
> # Only low
> rank_order[c(1,3)]
[1] low low
Levels: low < medium < high
> summary(rank_order[c(1,3)])
  low medium high
> # Only low, drop medium and high levels
> rank_order[c(1,3), drop = TRUE]
[1] low low
Levels: low
> summary(rank_order[c(1,3), drop = TRUE])
low
```





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# Let's practice!