talk03 练习与作业

目录

练习和作业说明	1
talk03 内容回顾	1
练习与作业 1, data.frame	2
练习与作业 2, tibble	13
练习与作业 3: IO	4

练习和作业说明

将相关代码填写入以"'{r}" 标志的代码框中,运行并看到正确的结果; 完成后,用工具栏里的"Knit"按键生成 PDF 文档;

将生成的 PDF 改为: 姓名-学号-talk03 作业.pdf,并提交到老师指定的 平台/钉群。

talk03 内容回顾

- 二维表: data.frame, tibble
 - 声明
 - 操作
 - * 增减行、列
 - * 合并

- 常用相关函数
 - * nrow, ncol, dim , str , head, tail
- data.frame 和 tibble 的不同
- 高级技巧:
 - * with, within
- IO
 - 系统自带函数
 - readr 带的函数
 - 不同格式的读取
 - 从网络、压缩文件读取

练习与作业 1, data.frame

注: 以下内容来自 https://www.r-exercises.com/。

• 生成下面的 data.frame 的前三列, 之后再增加 Sex 这列

	Age	Height	Weight	Sex
Alex	25	177	57	F
Lilly	31	163	69	F
Mark	23	190	83	M
Oliver	52	179	75	M
Martha	76	163	70	F
Lucas	49	183	83	M
Caroline	26	164	53	F

```
## 先生成前三列;
row_names<-c('Alex','Lilly','Mark','Oliver','Martha','Lucas','Caroline')
Age<-c(25,31,23,52,76,49,26)
Height<-c(177,163,190,179,163,183,164)
```

```
Weight<-c(57,69,83,75,70,83,53)
df_1<-data.frame(Age=Age,Height=Height,Weight=Weight)
rownames(df_1)<-row_names
df_1</pre>
```

```
Age Height Weight
##
            25
## Alex
                  177
                          57
## Lilly
                 163
            31
                          69
## Mark
            23
                 190
                          83
## Oliver
                          75
            52
                 179
## Martha
            76
                 163
                          70
## Lucas
            49
                 183
                          83
## Caroline 26
                  164
                          53
```

```
## 再插入第四列
Sex<-c('F','F','M','M','F','M','F')
df_1<-cbind(df_1,Sex)
## 显示最终结果
df_1
```

##		Age	Height	Weight	Sex
##	Alex	25	177	57	F
##	Lilly	31	163	69	F
##	Mark	23	190	83	M
##	Oliver	52	179	75	M
##	Martha	76	163	70	F
##	Lucas	49	183	83	M
##	Caroline	26	164	53	F

• 生成以下 data.frame, 确保 Working 这列的类型是 character, 而不是 factor

	Working
Alex	Yes
Lilly	No
Mark	No
Oliver	Yes
Martha	Yes
Lucas	No
Caroline	Yes

```
## 生成 data.frame

row_names<-c('Alex','Lilly','Mark','Oliver','Martha','Lucas','Caroline')

Working<-c('Yes','No','No','Yes','Yes','No','Yes')

df_2<-data.frame(Working=Working)

row.names(df_2)=row_names

## 显示结果

df_2
```

##		Working
##	Alex	Yes
##	Lilly	No
##	Mark	No
##	Oliver	Yes
##	Martha	Yes
##	Lucas	No
##	Caroline	Yes

```
## 显示 Working 列的性质
cat('Working 这一列的性质为: ',class(df_2$Working))
## Working这一列的性质为: character
  • 检查系统自带变量 state.center 的内容,将其转化为 data.frame
## 代码写这里,并运行;
state.center
## $x
## [1]
       -86.7509 -127.2500 -111.6250 -92.2992 -119.7730 -105.5130 -72.3573
## [8]
       -74.9841 -81.6850 -83.3736 -126.2500 -113.9300 -89.3776 -86.0808
## [15]
       -93.3714 -98.1156 -84.7674 -92.2724 -68.9801 -76.6459 -71.5800
## [22]
       -84.6870 -94.6043 -89.8065 -92.5137 -109.3200 -99.5898 -116.8510
       -71.3924 -74.2336 -105.9420 -75.1449 -78.4686 -100.0990
## [29]
## [36]
        -97.1239 -120.0680 -77.4500 -71.1244 -80.5056
                                                       -99.7238 -86.4560
## [43]
       -98.7857 -111.3300 -72.5450 -78.2005 -119.7460 -80.6665 -89.9941
## [50] -107.2560
##
## $v
  [1] 32.5901 49.2500 34.2192 34.7336 36.5341 38.6777 41.5928 38.6777 27.8744
## [10] 32.3329 31.7500 43.5648 40.0495 40.0495 41.9358 38.4204 37.3915 30.6181
## [19] 45.6226 39.2778 42.3645 43.1361 46.3943 32.6758 38.3347 46.8230 41.3356
## [28] 39.1063 43.3934 39.9637 34.4764 43.1361 35.4195 47.2517 40.2210 35.5053
## [37] 43.9078 40.9069 41.5928 33.6190 44.3365 35.6767 31.3897 39.1063 44.2508
## [46] 37.5630 47.4231 38.4204 44.5937 43.0504
str(state.center)
## List of 2
```

\$ x: num [1:50] -86.8 -127.2 -111.6 -92.3 -119.8 ...

\$ y: num [1:50] 32.6 49.2 34.2 34.7 36.5 ...

(as.data.frame(state.center))

```
##
             Х
                     У
## 1
      -86.7509 32.5901
     -127.2500 49.2500
## 2
## 3
    -111.6250 34.2192
     -92.2992 34.7336
## 4
## 5
     -119.7730 36.5341
## 6
     -105.5130 38.6777
## 7
      -72.3573 41.5928
## 8
     -74.9841 38.6777
      -81.6850 27.8744
## 9
## 10 -83.3736 32.3329
## 11 -126.2500 31.7500
## 12 -113.9300 43.5648
## 13 -89.3776 40.0495
## 14 -86.0808 40.0495
## 15
      -93.3714 41.9358
## 16 -98.1156 38.4204
## 17 -84.7674 37.3915
      -92.2724 30.6181
## 18
## 19
     -68.9801 45.6226
## 20
      -76.6459 39.2778
## 21 -71.5800 42.3645
## 22
     -84.6870 43.1361
## 23
      -94.6043 46.3943
## 24
      -89.8065 32.6758
## 25
      -92.5137 38.3347
## 26 -109.3200 46.8230
## 27 -99.5898 41.3356
## 28 -116.8510 39.1063
## 29 -71.3924 43.3934
## 30 -74.2336 39.9637
```

```
## 31 -105.9420 34.4764
## 32 -75.1449 43.1361
## 33 -78.4686 35.4195
## 34 -100.0990 47.2517
## 35 -82.5963 40.2210
## 36 -97.1239 35.5053
## 37 -120.0680 43.9078
## 38 -77.4500 40.9069
## 39 -71.1244 41.5928
## 40 -80.5056 33.6190
## 41 -99.7238 44.3365
## 42 -86.4560 35.6767
## 43 -98.7857 31.3897
## 44 -111.3300 39.1063
## 45 -72.5450 44.2508
## 46 -78.2005 37.5630
## 47 -119.7460 47.4231
## 48 -80.6665 38.4204
## 49 -89.9941 44.5937
## 50 -107.2560 43.0504
```

• 生成一个 50 行 * 5 列的 matrix, 将其行名改为: row_i 格式, 其中 i 为当前的行号, 比如 row_1, row_2 等

```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
matrix_1<-matrix(1:250, 50, 5)
row_names=NULL
for (i in 1:50){
   row_names<-c(row_names,paste('row_',as.character(i),sep = ''))
}
row.names(matrix_1)<-row_names
matrix_1</pre>
```

```
##
          [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
## row_1
                  51
                     101
             1
                           151
                                 201
## row_2
             2
                  52
                      102
                           152
                                 202
## row_3
             3
                  53
                      103
                           153
                                 203
## row_4
             4
                  54
                      104
                           154
                                 204
## row_5
             5
                  55
                      105
                           155
                                 205
## row_6
             6
                  56
                      106
                           156
                                 206
## row_7
             7
                  57
                      107
                           157
                                 207
## row_8
             8
                  58
                      108
                           158
                                 208
## row_9
             9
                  59
                      109
                                 209
                           159
## row_10
            10
                  60
                      110
                           160
                                 210
## row_11
                      111
                                 211
            11
                  61
                           161
## row_12
                  62
                     112
                           162
                                 212
            12
## row_13
            13
                  63
                     113
                           163
                                 213
## row_14
                  64
                      114
                           164
                                 214
            14
## row_15
                  65
                      115
                           165
                                 215
            15
## row_16
            16
                  66
                      116
                           166
                                 216
## row_17
                  67
                      117
                           167
                                 217
            17
## row_18
            18
                  68
                      118
                           168
                                 218
## row_19
            19
                  69
                      119
                           169
                                 219
## row_20
                      120
            20
                  70
                           170
                                 220
## row_21
            21
                  71
                      121
                           171
                                 221
## row_22
            22
                  72
                      122
                           172
                                 222
## row_23
                     123
                                 223
            23
                  73
                           173
## row_24
                      124
            24
                  74
                           174
                                 224
## row_25
            25
                  75
                      125
                           175
                                 225
## row_26
                      126
                                 226
            26
                  76
                           176
## row_27
            27
                  77
                      127
                           177
                                 227
## row_28
                      128
                           178
                                 228
            28
                  78
## row_29
                      129
            29
                  79
                           179
                                 229
## row_30
                  80
                      130
                           180
                                 230
            30
## row_31
                      131
            31
                  81
                           181
                                 231
## row_32
            32
                  82
                     132
                           182
                                 232
```

```
## row_33
                 83 133
                         183
                              233
           33
## row_34
           34
                 84
                    134
                         184
                              234
## row_35
                    135
                         185
                              235
           35
                 85
## row_36
           36
                86
                    136
                         186
                              236
## row_37
           37
                87
                    137
                          187
                              237
## row_38
           38
                 88
                    138
                          188
                              238
## row_39
           39
                 89
                    139
                         189
                              239
## row_40
           40
                 90
                    140
                         190
                              240
## row_41
           41
                 91
                    141
                         191
                              241
## row_42
           42
                92 142
                         192
                              242
## row_43
           43
                 93
                    143
                         193
                              243
## row_44
                94 144
           44
                         194
                              244
## row_45
                95 145
                         195
                              245
           45
## row_46
           46
                96 146
                         196
                              246
## row_47
                97 147
                              247
           47
                         197
## row_48
                    148
           48
                98
                         198
                              248
## row_49
           49
                99
                    149
                         199
                              249
## row_50
           50 100
                    150
                         200
                              250
```

• 使用系统自带变量 VADeaths, 做如下练习:

- 检查 VADeaths 的类型,如果不是 data.frame,则转换之;
- 添加新的一列,取名 Total,其值每行的总合
- 调整列的顺序,将 Total 变为第一列。

代码写这里,并运行;

class(VADeaths)

[1] "matrix" "array"

```
if(class(VADeaths)[1]!='data.frame')
{
  cat('VADeaths 的类型不是 data.frame, 现进行转换')
  new_VADeaths<-as.data.frame(VADeaths)
}else
{
  new_VADeaths<-VADeaths
}</pre>
```

VADeaths 的类型不是data.frame, 现进行转换

```
new_VADeaths
```

```
Rural Male Rural Female Urban Male Urban Female
## 50-54
               11.7
                             8.7
                                        15.4
                                                       8.4
## 55-59
               18.1
                            11.7
                                        24.3
                                                      13.6
## 60-64
               26.9
                             20.3
                                        37.0
                                                      19.3
## 65-69
                             30.9
               41.0
                                        54.6
                                                      35.1
## 70-74
               66.0
                             54.3
                                        71.1
                                                      50.0
```

```
Total<-apply(new_VADeaths,1,sum)
cat('\n行和为: ',Total)
```

##

行和为: 44.2 67.7 103.5 161.6 241.4

```
new_VADeaths<-cbind(Total,new_VADeaths)
new_VADeaths</pre>
```

```
Total Rural Male Rural Female Urban Male Urban Female
##
## 50-54 44.2
                     11.7
                                   8.7
                                             15.4
                                                           8.4
## 55-59 67.7
                     18.1
                                  11.7
                                             24.3
                                                          13.6
## 60-64 103.5
                     26.9
                                  20.3
                                             37.0
                                                          19.3
```

## 65-69 161.6	41.0	30.9	54.6	35.1
## 70-74 241.4	66.0	54.3	71.1	50.0

- 用系统自带的 swiss 数据做练习:
- 取子集,选取第 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12 and 13 行,第 Examination, Education 和 Infant.Mortality 列;
- 将 Sarine 行 Infant.Mortality 列的值改为 NA;
- 增加一列,命名为 Mean,其值为当前行的平均值;

代码写这里,并运行; cat('原始 swiss 如下\n')

原始swiss如下

swiss

##		Fertility	Agriculture	Examination	Education	Catholic
##	Courtelary	80.2	17.0	15	12	9.96
##	Delemont	83.1	45.1	6	9	84.84
##	Franches-Mnt	92.5	39.7	5	5	93.40
##	Moutier	85.8	36.5	12	7	33.77
##	Neuveville	76.9	43.5	17	15	5.16
##	Porrentruy	76.1	35.3	9	7	90.57
##	Broye	83.8	70.2	16	7	92.85
##	Glane	92.4	67.8	14	8	97.16
##	Gruyere	82.4	53.3	12	7	97.67
##	Sarine	82.9	45.2	16	13	91.38
##	Veveyse	87.1	64.5	14	6	98.61
##	Aigle	64.1	62.0	21	12	8.52
##	Aubonne	66.9	67.5	14	7	2.27

##	Avenches	68.9	60.7	19	12	4.43
##	Cossonay	61.7	69.3	22	5	2.82
##	Echallens	68.3	72.6	18	2	24.20
##	Grandson	71.7	34.0	17	8	3.30
##	Lausanne	55.7	19.4	26	28	12.11
##	La Vallee	54.3	15.2	31	20	2.15
##	Lavaux	65.1	73.0	19	9	2.84
##	Morges	65.5	59.8	22	10	5.23
##	Moudon	65.0	55.1	14	3	4.52
##	Nyone	56.6	50.9	22	12	15.14
##	Orbe	57.4	54.1	20	6	4.20
##	Oron	72.5	71.2	12	1	2.40
##	Payerne	74.2	58.1	14	8	5.23
##	Paysd'enhaut	72.0	63.5	6	3	2.56
##	Rolle	60.5	60.8	16	10	7.72
##	Vevey	58.3	26.8	25	19	18.46
##	Yverdon	65.4	49.5	15	8	6.10
##	Conthey	75.5	85.9	3	2	99.71
##	Entremont	69.3	84.9	7	6	99.68
##	Herens	77.3	89.7	5	2	100.00
##	Martigwy	70.5	78.2	12	6	98.96
##	Monthey	79.4	64.9	7	3	98.22
##	St Maurice	65.0	75.9	9	9	99.06
##	Sierre	92.2	84.6	3	3	99.46
##	Sion	79.3	63.1	13	13	96.83
##	Boudry	70.4	38.4	26	12	5.62
##	La Chauxdfnd	65.7	7.7	29	11	13.79
##	Le Locle	72.7	16.7	22	13	11.22
##	Neuchatel	64.4	17.6	35	32	16.92
##	Val de Ruz	77.6	37.6	15	7	4.97
##	ValdeTravers	67.6	18.7	25	7	8.65
	V. De Geneve	35.0	1.2	37	53	42.34
##	Rive Droite	44.7	46.6	16	29	50.43

##	Rive Gauche	42.8	27.7	22	29	58.33
##		Infant.Mortality				
##	Courtelary	22.2				
##	Delemont	22.2				
##	${\tt Franches-Mnt}$	20.2				
##	Moutier	20.3				
##	Neuveville	20.6				
##	Porrentruy	26.6				
##	Broye	23.6				
##	Glane	24.9				
##	Gruyere	21.0				
##	Sarine	24.4				
##	Veveyse	24.5				
##	Aigle	16.5				
##	Aubonne	19.1				
##	Avenches	22.7				
##	Cossonay	18.7				
##	Echallens	21.2				
##	Grandson	20.0				
##	Lausanne	20.2				
##	La Vallee	10.8				
##	Lavaux	20.0				
##	Morges	18.0				
##	Moudon	22.4				
##	Nyone	16.7				
##	Orbe	15.3				
##	Oron	21.0				
##	Payerne	23.8				
##	Paysd'enhaut	18.0				
##	Rolle	16.3				
##	Vevey	20.9				
##	Yverdon	22.5				
##	Conthey	15.1				

```
## Entremont
                           19.8
## Herens
                            18.3
## Martigwy
                           19.4
## Monthey
                           20.2
## St Maurice
                          17.8
## Sierre
                           16.3
## Sion
                           18.1
## Boudry
                            20.3
## La Chauxdfnd
                          20.5
## Le Locle
                           18.9
## Neuchatel
                           23.0
## Val de Ruz
                          20.0
## ValdeTravers
                           19.5
## V. De Geneve
                          18.0
## Rive Droite
                           18.2
## Rive Gauche
                            19.3
tar_row<-c(1,2,3,10,11,12,13)
tar_col<-c('Examination','Education','Infant.Mortality')</pre>
```

取完子集后

cat('取完子集后\n')

```
new_swiss<-swiss[tar_row,tar_col]
new_swiss</pre>
```

##	Examination	Education	Infant.Mortality
## Courtelary	15	12	22.2
## Delemont	6	9	22.2
## Franches-Mnt	5	5	20.2
## Sarine	16	13	24.4
## Veveyse	14	6	24.5
## Aigle	21	12	16.5
## Aubonne	14	7	19.1

cat('按题意修改后: \n')

按题意修改后:

new_swiss['Sarine','Infant.Mortality']<-NA
new_swiss</pre>

##		${\tt Examination}$	Education	Infant.Mortality
##	Courtelary	15	12	22.2
##	Delemont	6	9	22.2
##	Franches-Mnt	5	5	20.2
##	Sarine	16	13	NA
##	Veveyse	14	6	24.5
##	Aigle	21	12	16.5
##	Aubonne	14	7	19.1

cat('增加一列 Mean 后')

增加一列Mean后

Mean<-apply(new_swiss, 1, mean)
new_swiss<-cbind(new_swiss,Mean)
new_swiss</pre>

##		Examination	Education	Infant.Mortality	Mean
##	Courtelary	15	12	22.2	16.40000
##	Delemont	6	9	22.2	12.40000
##	Franches-Mnt	5	5	20.2	10.06667
##	Sarine	16	13	NA	NA
##	Veveyse	14	6	24.5	14.83333
##	Aigle	21	12	16.5	16.50000
##	Aubonne	14	7	19.1	13.36667

• 将下面三个变量合并生成一个 data.frame

15 0 24.52 -8.8 ## 16 P 26.20 -8.0 ## 17 Q 27.88 -7.2 ## 18 R 29.56 -6.4 ## 19 S 31.24 -5.6

```
Id <- LETTERS
x <- seq(1,43,along.with=Id)
y <- seq(-20,0,along.with=Id)
## 代码写这里,并运行;
Id <- LETTERS
x <- seq(1,43,along.with=Id)
y <- seq(-20,0,along.with=Id)
df_3<-data.frame(Id=Id,x=x,y=y)</pre>
df_3
##
      Ιd
            Х
                  у
## 1
      A 1.00 -20.0
## 2
      B 2.68 -19.2
## 3
      C 4.36 -18.4
## 4
      D 6.04 -17.6
## 5
      E 7.72 -16.8
     F 9.40 -16.0
## 6
     G 11.08 -15.2
## 7
     H 12.76 -14.4
## 8
      I 14.44 -13.6
## 9
## 10 J 16.12 -12.8
## 11 K 17.80 -12.0
## 12 L 19.48 -11.2
## 13 M 21.16 -10.4
## 14 N 22.84 -9.6
```

```
## 20 T 32.92 -4.8

## 21 U 34.60 -4.0

## 22 V 36.28 -3.2

## 23 W 37.96 -2.4

## 24 X 39.64 -1.6

## 25 Y 41.32 -0.8

## 26 Z 43.00 0.0
```

问: seq 函数中的 along with 参数的意义是什么?请举例说明。

答: seq 函数的目的时返回一个 from to 的向量, along.with 是对于这个向量返回值的一个参数

官方文档提到的是 along.with take the length from the length of this argument. 也就是说使生成的向量的长度与 along.with 这个参数的长度一致,并且没有其他特别要求的情况下,以等步长的形式生成该向量

简单地说,along.with 表示产生的等间隔数列与向量具有相同的长度举例如下

a 为 1, 2, 3, ..., 10, 长度为 10, 在指定 along.with=a 的时候,创建出来的 b c 的长度均为 10

而在不指定 along.with=a 的时候,b_ 的值为从 2 到 20 以 1 为步长的所有值,长度为 19,可见 along.with 的作用就是产生等间隔数列,且该向量与 along.with 的参数向量长度一致

```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
a<-1:10
b<-seq(2,20,along.with=a)
b_<-seq(2,20)
c<-seq(0,100,along.with=a)
a
```

[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

```
b
   [1] 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
b_
   [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
  [1]
        0.00000 11.11111 22.22222 33.33333 44.44444 55.55556 66.66667
##
   [8]
       77.77778 88.88889 100.00000
df_temp<-data.frame(a,b,c)</pre>
df_temp
##
      a b
             0.00000
## 1
         2
## 2
      2 4 11.11111
## 3
      3 6 22.22222
## 4
      4 8 33.33333
      5 10 44.44444
## 5
      6 12 55.55556
## 6
## 7
      7 14 66.66667
## 8
      8 16 77.77778
## 9
      9 18 88.88889
## 10 10 20 100.00000
```

• 提供代码, 合并以下两个 data.frame

> df1 的内容 Id Age

```
日录
1 14
2 12
```

>df2 的内容

Id Sex Code

1 F a

3 154 10

2 M b

3 M c

4 F d

合并之后的结果:

> M Id Age Sex Code

1 14 F a

2 12 M b

3 15 M c

4 10 F d

```
## 代码写这里,并运行; Td<-1:4
```

```
Id<-1:4
Age<-c(14,12,15,10)
Sex<-c('F','M','M','F')
Code<-c('a','b','c','d')
df1<-data.frame(Id=Id,Age=Age)
df1</pre>
```

df2<-data.frame(Id,Sex,Code)</pre>

df2

```
##
   Id Sex Code
## 1 1
       F
## 2 2
      M b
## 3 3 M c
## 4 4 F d
M<-merge(df1,df2)
## Id Age Sex Code
## 1 1 14 F
## 2 2 12 M b
## 3 3 15 M c
## 4 4 10 F d
 • 从上面的 data.frame 中删除 code 列
## 代码写这里,并运行;
M<-subset(M,select=-Code)</pre>
М
## Id Age Sex
## 1 1 14 F
## 2 2 12 M
## 3 3 15 M
## 4 4 10 F
```

• 练习,回答代码中的问题

2

2

В

1

```
## 1. 生成一个10 行2 列的data.frame
df3 <- data.frame( data = 1:10, group = c("A","B") );</pre>
## 2. 增加一列, 其长度是1, 可以吗?
cbind(df3, newcol = 1);
## 3. 增加一列, 其长度是10, 可以吗?
cbind(df3, newcol = 1:10);
## 4. 增加一列, 其长度是2, 可以吗?
cbind(df3, newcol = 1:2);
## 5. 增加一列, 其长度是3, 可以吗?
cbind(df3, newcol = 1:3);
## 代码写这里,并运行;
df3 <- data.frame( data = 1:10, group = c("A","B") )</pre>
df3
##
     data group
## 1
        1
        2
## 2
              В
## 3
        3
              Α
## 4
        4
              В
## 5
        5
              Α
        6
## 6
              В
        7
## 7
## 8
        8
              В
## 9
        9
              Α
## 10
       10
              В
cbind(df3, newcol = 1);
##
     data group newcol
## 1
        1
              Α
                     1
```

```
## 3
        3
              Α
                   1
## 4
        4
              В
                    1
## 5
        5
              Α
                    1
## 6
        6
              В
                    1
## 7
        7
              Α
                    1
## 8
        8
              В
                    1
## 9
        9
              Α
                     1
## 10
              В
       10
                     1
cbind(df3, newcol = 1:10);
##
     data group newcol
## 1
        1
              Α
                     1
        2
              В
                     2
## 2
## 3
        3
              Α
                     3
## 4
        4
              В
                    4
## 5
        5
             Α
                    5
## 6
        6
              В
                     6
## 7
        7
              Α
                    7
## 8
        8
              В
                    8
## 9
        9
              Α
                     9
## 10
              В
       10
                    10
cbind(df3, newcol = 1:2);
```

```
## data group newcol
```

1 1 Α 1 ## 2 2 В 2 ## 3 3 Α 1 ## 4 4 В 2 ## 5 5 Α 1 ## 6 6 В 2 ## 7 7 Α 1 ## 8 8 В 2

```
## 9 9 A 1
## 10 10 B 2
```

```
# cbind(df3, newcol = 1:3);
```

答: 通过运行代码,可以发现

2. 增加一列,其长度是 1; 3. 增加一列,其长度是 10; 4. 增加一列, 其长度是 2 这三个是可以的,因为其长度正好是行数可以整除的数: 10/1=10; 10/10=1; 10/2=5,可以完成并行计算或者说循环补齐

但 5. 增加一列, 其长度是 3 这一条不行, 出现报错

Error in data.frame(..., check.names = FALSE) : 参数值意味着不同的行数: 10, 3

因为其长度不是行数可以整除的数: 10/3=3.....1,无法正常完成循环计算、并行计算

练习与作业 2, tibble

• 运行以下代码, 生成一个新的 tibble:

```
## 如果系统中没有 lubridate 包,则安装:
if (!require("lubridate")){
   chooseCRANmirror();
   install.packages("lubridate");
}
```

载入需要的程辑包: lubridate

##

载入程辑包: 'lubridate'

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
      date, intersect, setdiff, union
##
library(lubridate);
if (!require("tibble")){
  chooseCRANmirror();
  install.packages("tibble");
}
## 载入需要的程辑包: tibble
library(tibble);
tibble(
  a = lubridate::now() + runif(1e3) * 86400,
 b = lubridate::today() + runif(1e3) * 30,
 c = 1:1e3,
 d = runif(1e3),
  e = sample(letters, 1e3, replace = TRUE)
)
## # A tibble: 1,000 x 5
     a
                                               d e
##
##
      <dttm>
                         <date>
                                    <int> <dbl> <chr>
   1 2021-09-23 00:17:14 2021-10-10
                                        1 0.261 p
   2 2021-09-22 13:06:18 2021-10-03
                                        2 0.751 i
##
  3 2021-09-23 02:37:58 2021-10-17
                                        3 0.0272 d
## 4 2021-09-23 09:29:19 2021-10-11
                                        4 0.0170 m
## 5 2021-09-23 03:43:28 2021-09-29
                                        5 0.989 i
## 6 2021-09-22 23:07:31 2021-09-27
                                        6 0.528 u
## 7 2021-09-22 12:44:52 2021-09-23
                                        7 0.0592 x
## 8 2021-09-22 13:11:51 2021-10-19
                                        8 0.905 u
```

从中可以看出,tibble 支持一些细分数据类型,包括:

- <dttm>
- <date>
- 还有 int dbl chr lgl fctr
- 以上分别表示: 日期 + 时间; 日期; integer; double; character; 逻辑数据类型; 代表因子类型

等;

• 生成一个如下的 tibble, 完成以下任务:

```
df <- tibble(
    x = runif(5),
    y = rnorm(5)
)</pre>
```

任务:

- 取一列, 比如 x 这一列, 得到一个 tibble;
- 取一列,比如 y这一列,得到一个 vector;

```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
df <- tibble(
    x = runif(5),
    y = rnorm(5)
)
str(df)
```

```
## tibble [5 x 2] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
## $ x: num [1:5] 0.434 0.684 0.196 0.168 0.308
## $ y: num [1:5] 0.176 -0.598 0.712 0.486 -0.653
df
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
       х у
##
    <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 0.434 0.176
## 2 0.684 -0.598
## 3 0.196 0.712
## 4 0.168 0.486
## 5 0.308 -0.653
tb1<-as_tibble(df['x'])</pre>
cat('tb1 的数据类型为 tibble T/F',is_tibble(tb1),'\n')
## tb1的数据类型为tibble T/F TRUE
tb1
## # A tibble: 5 x 1
##
        х
## <dbl>
## 1 0.434
## 2 0.684
## 3 0.196
## 4 0.168
## 5 0.308
tb2<-df[['y']]
# 通过查找,发现也可以用先转换为 matrix 在转换为 vector 的方法
# 代码如下
```

```
# tb2<-as.matrix(tb2[,'y'])
# tb2<-as.vector(tb2)
cat('tb2 的数据类型为 vector T/F',is.vector(tb2),'\n')
## tb2的数据类型为vector T/F TRUE
tb2
## [1] 0.1762601 -0.5983850 0.7115153 0.4858815 -0.6532078
  • 用 tibble 函数创建一个新的空表,并逐行增加一些随机的数据,共
    增加三行:
## 代码写这里,并运行;
## 新 tibble, with defined columns ... 创建表头
tb <- tibble( name = character(), age = integer(), salary = double() );</pre>
## 增加三行随机数据:
tb<-add_row(tb,name=sample(LETTERS,3),</pre>
          age=sample(30:50,3),
          salary=sample(3000:5000,3))
tb
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##
    name
           age salary
##
    <chr> <int> <dbl>
## 1 C
            39 3013
           44 4593
## 2 E
## 3 K
       45 4945
```

• ** 请解释为什么下面第一行代码能够运行成功,但第二个不行? **

这个可以:

data.frame(a = 1:6, b = LETTERS[1:2]);

但下面这个不行:

tibble(a = 1:6, b = LETTERS[1:2]);

问: 为什么? tibble 循环的规则是什么?

答: 因为 tibble 的 recycling 仅限于长度为 1 或等长; 而 data.frame 则为整除即可,

所以对于 data.frame(a = 1:6, b = LETTERS[1:2]) 是可以运行的,因为 6/2=3,可以整除,然后循环补齐即可

而对于 tibble(a = 1:6, b = LETTERS[1:2]); 是不行的,因为 b 的长度为 2,相当于要要循环的长度不为 1,而是 2,同时 a 的长度是 6,二者也不等长,所以是不行的

• attach 和 detach:

问:这个两个函数的用途是什么?请用 iris 这个系统自带变量举例说明。

答: attach 函数的用法如下:

attach(what, pos = 2L, name = deparse(substitute(what), backtick=FALSE),

warn.conflicts = TRUE

CSDN 上找到的说法如下:

1.attach() 是对 what 添加路径索引,避免重复输入 what 名称,参数解释 如下:

what: 数据框或列表;

pos=2L:添加的路径存储的位置,一般默认即可。在对多个数据添加索引时,此位置会变成 3L,4L,5L...detach() 撤销索引路径时,会撤销对应位置的索引储存,具体例子见后;

name: 不懂, 遇见需要的情况再补充;

backtick=FALSE: 反引号,经过测试,该参数固定为 FALSE 不可调,再调用索引时会用到;

warn.conflicts: 是否打印警告。

2.detach() 是撤销 attach() 建立的路径索引,往往二者配套使用。

简单地说,按个人理解,attach() 就是使括号内的参数添加到环境变量,使 其内的内容可以直接被调用,而不用通过 \$ 来引用; detach 就可以认为是 attach() 的逆操作,也就是说将该参数从环境变量中删除,使其内的参数不 能直接被调用,需要用 \$ 才能调用

举例如下,可以发现,如果不用 attach,就必须用 iris\$Sepal.Width,而如果 用 attach,将会弹出 iris 的列名,并且直接用列名操作即可,不需要用 iris\$

head(iris,n=5);

```
Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
##
              5.1
## 1
                          3.5
                                       1.4
                                                    0.2 setosa
## 2
              4.9
                          3.0
                                       1.4
                                                    0.2 setosa
## 3
              4.7
                          3.2
                                       1.3
                                                    0.2 setosa
## 4
              4.6
                          3.1
                                       1.5
                                                    0.2 setosa
## 5
              5.0
                          3.6
                                       1.4
                                                    0.2 setosa
```

head(iris\$Sepal.Width, n=5)

[1] 3.5 3.0 3.2 3.1 3.6

attach(iris)

head(Sepal.Width, n=5)

[1] 3.5 3.0 3.2 3.1 3.6

```
detach(iris)
  • 使用内置变量 airquality:
  • 检查它是否是 tibble;
  • 如果不是, 转化为 tibble;
## 代码写这里,并运行;
if (class(airquality)[1] == 'tibble'){
 cat('airquality 的类型是 tibble, 不用转换')
}else
{
 cat('airquality 的类型不是 tibble, 需要转换\n')
 tibble_airquality=as_tibble(airquality)
}
## airquality 的类型不是tibble, 需要转换
class(airquality)
## [1] "data.frame"
str(tibble_airquality)
## tibble [153 x 6] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
  $ Ozone : int [1:153] 41 36 12 18 NA 28 23 19 8 NA ...
## $ Solar.R: int [1:153] 190 118 149 313 NA NA 299 99 19 194 ...
```

\$ Wind : num [1:153] 7.4 8 12.6 11.5 14.3 14.9 8.6 13.8 20.1 8.6 ...

\$ Temp : int [1:153] 67 72 74 62 56 66 65 59 61 69 ...

\$ Month : int [1:153] 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 ... ## \$ Day : int [1:153] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ... • 问: tibble::enframe 函数的用途是什么? 请举例说明:

答: 官方文档 Help 给出来的说法是: Converting vectors to data frames, and vice versa. 更详细的说法是: enframe() converts named atomic vectors or lists to one- or two-column data frames. For a list, the result will be a nested tibble with a column of type list. For unnamed vectors, the natural sequence is used as name column. 简单地说,就是将一个 vector 或者 list 转变成一列或两列的 data frames

举例如下

```
1<-list(a=sample(1:10,3),b=sample(1:10,3))</pre>
## $a
## [1] 8 7 2
##
## $b
## [1] 2 4 7
1_tb<-tibble::enframe(1)</pre>
1_tb
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##
     name value
     <chr> <list>
##
            <int [3]>
## 1 a
            <int [3]>
## 2 b
```

• 简述 tibble 相比 data.frame 的优势?并用实例展示

答: tibble 对 data.frame 做了重新的设定:

- 1. 不关心输入类型,可存储任意类型,包括 list
- 2. 支持任意的列名,会自动添加列名
- 3. 会懒加载参数,并且按顺序运行,或者说 tibble evaluates columns sequentially
- 4. 对于 subset 操作, tibble 不会造成困扰
- 5. tibble 可以进行可控的数据类型转换

个人认为也有缺点,比如 tibble 的 recycling 仅限于长度为 1 或登场,而 data.frame 则为整除即可

另外,data.frame 可以实现部分匹配,而 tibble 不可以 劣势就不做展示了

```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
cat('对于前两条优势,可以用之前题目中出现过的代码展示')
```

对于前两条优势,可以用之前题目中出现过的代码展示

```
tibble(
   a = lubridate::now() + runif(1e3) * 86400,
   b = lubridate::today() + runif(1e3) * 30,
   c = 1:1e3,
   d = runif(1e3),
   e = sample(letters, 1e3, replace = TRUE)
)
```

```
## 3 2021-09-22 14:50:16 2021-10-09
                                 3 0.860 t
## 4 2021-09-22 15:36:54 2021-10-13
                                    4 0.611 y
## 5 2021-09-22 10:55:47 2021-10-10
                                 5 0.694 q
## 6 2021-09-23 00:09:24 2021-10-05
                                   6 0.877 p
## 7 2021-09-22 13:09:14 2021-10-07
                                   7 0.404 o
## 8 2021-09-22 12:12:13 2021-10-09
                                   8 0.709 u
## 9 2021-09-22 17:15:27 2021-10-16
                                   9 0.875 q
## 10 2021-09-22 22:58:14 2021-10-01 10 0.803 r
## # ... with 990 more rows
cat('对于第三条,可以用 PDF 的代码展示')
## 对于第三条,可以用PDF的代码展示
tibble(x=1:5,y=x^2)
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
##
        Х
             У
## <int> <dbl>
## 1
       1
## 2
        2
## 3
        3
            9
## 4
       4
            16
## 5
       5
            25
cat('对于第四条,可以用 PDF 的代码展示')
## 对于第四条,可以用PDF的代码展示
df1 \leftarrow data.frame(x = 1:3, y = 3:1);
```

class(df1[, 1:2]);

[1] "data.frame"

```
class(df1[, 1]); # 会得到一个 vector...
## [1] "integer"
df2 \leftarrow tibble(x = 1:3, y = 3:1);
class(df2[, 1]); # 永远得到的都是 tibble
## [1] "tbl_df"
                 "tbl"
                            "data.frame"
cat('对于第五条,可以用 PDF 的代码展示')
## 对于第五条,可以用PDF的代码展示
class(df2[[1]]); ## 取一列, 转换为 vector
## [1] "integer"
class(df2$x); ## 用 [[]] 或 $ 都可以哦
## [1] "integer"
练习与作业 3: IO
  • 提供代码, 正确读取以下文件:
```

• Table0.txt

注:数据在当前目录下的 data/ 子目录里

- Table1.txt
- Table2.txt
- Table3.txt
- Table4.txt
- Table5.txt

- Table6.txt
- states1.csv
- states2.csv

注 2: 每个文件读取需要提供两种方法,一种是利用系统自带函数,另一种是 readr 包的函数;

用系统自带函数,并显示读取的内容;

read.csv('data/Table0.txt')

```
Alex..25......177......57.....F
##
     Lilly \t 31
## 1
                        163
                                 69\t F
     Mark\t 23
## 2
                      190
                               83
                                      М
## 3
       Oliver\t 52
                                 75\t M
                      179
## 4 Martha
                                      F
              76
                      163
                               70
## 5 Lucas\t 49
                      183
                               83
                                      М
## 6 Caroline 26
                                      F
                      164
                               53
```

read.csv('data/Table1.txt')

```
##
     Name....Age...Height..Weight...Sex
## 1
      Alex\t 25
                       177
                                57
                                       F
     Lilly \t 31
                                  69\t F
## 2
                         163
     Mark\t 23
                       190
## 3
                                83
                                       М
       Oliver\t 52
## 4
                        179
                                  75\t M
## 5 Martha
              76
                      163
                                70
                                       F
## 6 Lucas\t 49
                       183
                                83
                                       М
## 7 Caroline 26
                       164
                                53
                                       F
```

read.csv('data/Table2.txt')

```
## Table.2..Name Age Height
## 1 Name Age Height Weight Sex NA NA
## 2 /Alex/\t 25 177 57 /F/ NA NA
```

```
## 3
     /Lilly/
                  31
                          163
                                    69\t /F/
                                               NA
                                                       NA
      /Mark/\t
## 4
                  23
                          190
                                    83
                                          /M/
                                               NA
                                                       NA
## 5
      /Oliver/
                          179
                                    75\t /M/
                  52
                                               NA
                                                       NA
## 6
     /Martha/
                  76
                          163
                                    70
                                          /F/
                                               NA
                                                       NA
## 7 /Lucas/\t
                  49
                          183
                                    83
                                          /M/
                                               NA
                                                       NA
## 8 /Caroline/ 26
                          164
                                    53
                                          /F/
                                               NA
                                                       NA
     Weight.and.Sex.from.7.people
## 1
                                 NA
## 2
                                NA
## 3
                                NA
## 4
                                NA
## 5
                                NA
## 6
                                NA
## 7
                                NA
## 8
                                NA
read.csv('data/Table3.txt')
##
                           Table.2..Name Age Height Weight.and.Sex.from.7.people
## 1 Name
                   Height Weight
                                           NA
                                                   NA
             Age
                                      Sex
## 2
       Alex\t 25
                       177
                                 57
                                        F
                                           NA
                                                   NA
```

NANA## 3 Lilly \t 31 69\t F NANANANAMark\t --\t 190 ## 4 83 NANANAOliver\t 52 ## 5 179 75\t M NANANA## 6 Martha 70 NANA NA ## 7 Lucas\t 49 183 ** М NANANA## 8 Caroline 26 F 164 53 NANANA

read.csv('data/Table4.txt')

```
## Oliver\t 52 1 79 75\t M

## Martha 76 * 70 F

## Lucas\t 49 1 83 ** M

## Caroline 26 1 64 53 F
```

read.csv('data/Table5.txt')

##		Name.Age.Height.Weight.Sex
##	Alex;25;1	77;57;F
##	Lilly;31;NA;69;F	
##	Mark;;1	90;83;M
##	Oliver;52;1	79;75;M
##	Martha;76;;70;F	
##	Lucas;49;1	83;**;M
##	Caroline;26;1	64;53;F

read.csv('data/Table6.txt')

##				Tal	ole.2N	ame	Age	Height
##	1	Name	Age	Height We	eight	Sex	NA	NA
##	2	Alex\t 25	17	7 57	F @B	oss	NA	NA
##	3	Lilly \t 31	163	69\t F	@Secret	ary	NA	NA
##	4	Mark'	\t 23	190	83	M	NA	NA
##	5	Olive	er\t 52	179	75\	t M	NA	NA
##	6	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA
##	7	Lucas	\t 49	183	83	М	NA	NA
##	8	Caroli	ne 26	164	53	F	NA	NA
##	9	Alex	\t 25	177	57	F	NA	NA
##	10	Lill	/ \t 31	163	69\	t F	NA	NA
##	11	Mark'	\t 23	190	83	M	NA	NA
##	12	Olive	er\t 52	179	75\	t M	NA	NA
##	13	Martha	76	163	70	F	NA	NA
##	14	Lucas	\t 49	183	83	М	NA	NA
##	15	Caroli	ne 26	164	53	F	NA	NA

##	16	Alex\t 25	177	57	F	NA	NA
##	17	Lilly \t 31	163	69\t	F	NA	NA
##	18	Mark\t 23	190	83	M	NA	NA
##	19	Oliver \t 52	179	75\t	M	NA	NA
##	20	Martha 76	163	70	F	NA	NA
##	21	Lucas\t 49	183	83	M	NA	NA
##	22	Caroline 26	164	53	F	NA	NA
##	23	Alex\t 25	177	57	F	NA	NA
##	24	Lilly \t 31	163	69\t	F	NA	NA
##	25	Mark\t 23	190	83	M	NA	NA
##	26	Oliver\t 52	179	75\t	M	NA	NA
##	27	Martha 76	163	70	F	NA	NA
##	28	Lucas\t 49	183	83	M	NA	NA
##	29	Caroline 26	164	53	F	NA	NA
##	30	Alex\t 25	177	57	F	NA	NA
##	31	Lilly \t 31	163	69\t	F	NA	NA
##	32	Mark\t 23	190	83	M	NA	NA
##	33	Oliver\t 52	179	75\t	M	NA	NA
##	34	Martha 76	163	70	F	NA	NA
##	35	Lucas\t 49	183	83	M	NA	NA
##	36	Caroline 26	164	53	F	NA	NA
##	37	Alex\t 25	177	57	F	NA	NA
##	38	Lilly \t 31	163	69\t	F	NA	NA
##	39	Mark\t 23	190	83	M	NA	NA
##	40	Oliver\t 52	179	75\t	M	NA	NA
##	41	Martha 76	163	70	F	NA	NA
##	42	Lucas\t 49	183	83	M	NA	NA
##	43	Caroline 26	164	53	F	NA	NA
##	44	Alex\t 25	177	57	F	NA	NA
##	45	Lilly \t 31	163	69\t	F	NA	NA
##	46	Mark\t 23	190	83	M	NA	NA
##	47	Oliver\t 52	179	75\t	M	NA	NA
##	48	Martha 76	163	70	F	NA	NA

##	49	Lucas\t 49	1	183	83	M	NA	NA
##	50	Caroline 26	1	164	53	F	NA	NA
##	51	Alex\t 25	1	177	57	F	NA	NA
##	52	Lilly \t 3	31	163	69\t	F	NA	NA
##	53	Mark\t 23	1	190	83	M	NA	NA
##	54	Oliver\t {	52	179	75\t	M	NA	NA
##	55	Martha 76	1	163	70	F	NA	NA
##	56	Lucas\t 49	1	183	83	M	NA	NA
##	57	Caroline 26	1	164	53	F	NA	NA
##	58	Alex\t 25	1	177	57	F	NA	NA
##	59	Lilly \t 3	31	163	69\t	F	NA	NA
##	60	Mark\t 23	1	190	83	M	NA	NA
##	61	Oliver\t {	52	179	75\t	M	NA	NA
##	62	Martha 76	1	163	70	F	NA	NA
##	63	Lucas\t 49	1	183	83	M	NA	NA
##	64	Caroline 26	1	164	53	F	NA	NA
##	65	Alex\t 25	1	177	57	F	NA	NA
##	66	Lilly \t 3	31	163	69\t	F	NA	NA
##	67	Mark\t 23	1	190	83	M	NA	NA
##	68	Oliver\t {	52	179	75\t	M	NA	NA
##	69	Martha 76	1	163	70	F	NA	NA
##	70	Lucas\t 49	1	183	83	M	NA	NA
##	71	Caroline 26	1	164	53	F	NA	NA
##	72	Alex\t 25	1	177	57	F	NA	NA
##	73	Lilly \t 3	31	163	69\t	F	NA	NA
##	74	Mark\t 23	1	190	83	M	NA	NA
##	75	Oliver\t {	52	179	75\t	M	NA	NA
##	76	Martha 76	1	163	70	F	NA	NA
##	77	Lucas\t 49	1	183	83	M	NA	NA
##	78	Caroline 26	1	164	53	F	NA	NA
##	79	Alex\t 25	1	177	57	F	NA	NA
##	80	Lilly \t 3	31	163	69\t	F	NA	NA
##	81	Mark\t 23	1	190	83	M	NA	NA

##	82	Oliver\t 52	179	75\t	M	NA	NA
##	83	Martha 76	163	70	F	NA	NA
##	84	Lucas\t 49	183	83	M	NA	NA
##	85	Caroline 26	164	53	F	NA	NA
##	86	Alex\t 25	177	57	F	NA	NA
##	87	Lilly \t 31	163	69\t	F	NA	NA
##	88	Mark\t 23	190	83	M	NA	NA
##	89	Oliver\t 52	179	75\t	M	NA	NA
##	90	Martha 76	163	70	F	NA	NA
##	91	Lucas\t 49	183	83	M	NA	NA
##	92	Caroline 26	164	53	F	NA	NA
##	93	Alex\t 25	177	57	F	NA	NA
##	94	Lilly \t 31	163	69\t	F	NA	NA
##	95	Mark\t 23	190	83	M	NA	NA
##	96	Oliver\t 52	179	75\t	M	NA	NA
##	97	Martha 76	163	70	F	NA	NA
##	98	Lucas\t 49	183	83	M	NA	NA
##	99	Caroline 26	164	53	F	NA	NA
##	100	Alex\t 25	177	57	F	NA	NA
##	101	Lilly \t 31	163	69\t	F	NA	NA
##	102	Mark\t 23	190	83	M	NA	NA
##	103	Oliver\t 52	179	75\t	M	NA	NA
##	104	Martha 76	163	70	F	NA	NA
##	105	Lucas\t 49	183	83	M	NA	NA
##	106	Caroline 26	164	53	F	NA	NA
##		Weight.and.Sex.from.7.pe	ople				
##	1		NA				
##	2		NA				
##	3		NA				
##	4		NA				
##	5		NA				
##	6		NA				
##	7		NA				

##	8	NA
##	9	NA
##	10	NA
##	11	NA
##	12	NA
##	13	NA
##	14	NA
##	15	NA
##	16	NA
##	17	NA
##	18	NA
##	19	NA
##	20	NA
##	21	NA
##	22	NA
##	23	NA
##	24	NA
##	25	NA
##	26	NA
##	27	NA
##	28	NA
##	29	NA
##	30	NA
##	31	NA
##	32	NA
##	33	NA
##	34	NA
##	35	NA
##	36	NA
##	37	NA
##	38	NA
##	39	NA
##	40	NA

##	41	NA
##	42	NA
##	43	NA
##	44	NA
##	45	NA
##	46	NA
##	47	NA
##	48	NA
##	49	NA
##	50	NA
##	51	NA
##	52	NA
##	53	NA
##	54	NA
##	55	NA
##	56	NA
##	57	NA
##	58	NA
##	59	NA
##	60	NA
##	61	NA
##	62	NA
##	63	NA
##	64	NA
##	65	NA
##	66	NA
##	67	NA
##	68	NA
##	69	NA
##	70	NA
##	71	NA
##	72	NA
##	73	NA

##	74	NA
##	75	NA
##	76	NA
##	77	NA
##	78	NA
##	79	NA
##	80	NA
##	81	NA
##	82	NA
##	83	NA
##	84	NA
##	85	NA
##	86	NA
##	87	NA
##	88	NA
##	89	NA
##	90	NA
##	91	NA
##	92	NA
##	93	NA
##	94	NA
##	95	NA
##	96	NA
##	97	NA
##	98	NA
##	99	NA
##	100	NA
##	101	NA
##	102	NA
##	103	NA
##	104	NA
##	105	NA
##	106	NA

read.csv('data/states1.csv')

##		Х	Population	Income	Illiteracy	Life.Exp	Murder	HS.Grad	Frost
##	1	Alabama	3615	3624	2.1	69.05	15.1	41.3	20
##	2	Alaska	365	6315	1.5	69.31	11.3	66.7	152
##	3	Arizona	2212	4530	1.8	70.55	7.8	58.1	15
##	4	Arkansas	2110	3378	1.9	70.66	10.1	39.9	65
##	5	California	21198	5114	1.1	71.71	10.3	62.6	20
##	6	Colorado	2541	4884	0.7	72.06	6.8	63.9	166
##	7	Connecticut	3100	5348	1.1	72.48	3.1	56.0	139
##	8	Delaware	579	4809	0.9	70.06	6.2	54.6	103
##	9	Florida	8277	4815	1.3	70.66	10.7	52.6	11
##	10	Georgia	4931	4091	2.0	68.54	13.9	40.6	60
##	11	Hawaii	868	4963	1.9	73.60	6.2	61.9	0
##	12	Idaho	813	4119	0.6	71.87	5.3	59.5	126
##	13	Illinois	11197	5107	0.9	70.14	10.3	52.6	127
##	14	Indiana	5313	4458	0.7	70.88	7.1	52.9	122
##	15	Iowa	2861	4628	0.5	72.56	2.3	59.0	140
##	16	Kansas	2280	4669	0.6	72.58	4.5	59.9	114
##	17	Kentucky	3387	3712	1.6	70.10	10.6	38.5	95
##	18	Louisiana	3806	3545	2.8	68.76	13.2	42.2	12
##	19	Maine	1058	3694	0.7	70.39	2.7	54.7	161
##	20	Maryland	4122	5299	0.9	70.22	8.5	52.3	101
##	21	Massachusetts	5814	4755	1.1	71.83	3.3	58.5	103
##	22	Michigan	9111	4751	0.9	70.63	11.1	52.8	125
##	23	Minnesota	3921	4675	0.6	72.96	2.3	57.6	160
##	24	Mississippi	2341	3098	2.4	68.09	12.5	41.0	50
##	25	Missouri	4767	4254	0.8	70.69	9.3	48.8	108
##	26	Montana	746	4347	0.6	70.56	5.0	59.2	155
##	27	Nebraska	1544	4508	0.6	72.60	2.9	59.3	139
##	28	Nevada	590	5149	0.5	69.03	11.5	65.2	188
##	29	New Hampshire	812	4281	0.7	71.23	3.3	57.6	174
##	30	New Jersey	7333	5237	1.1	70.93	5.2	52.5	115

##	31	New Mexico	1144	3601	2.2	70.32	9.7	55.2	120
##	32	New York	18076	4903	1.4	70.55	10.9	52.7	82
##	33	North Carolina	5441	3875	1.8	69.21	11.1	38.5	80
##	34	North Dakota	637	5087	0.8	72.78	1.4	50.3	186
##	35	Ohio	10735	4561	0.8	70.82	7.4	53.2	124
##	36	Oklahoma	2715	3983	1.1	71.42	6.4	51.6	82
##	37	Oregon	2284	4660	0.6	72.13	4.2	60.0	44
##	38	Pennsylvania	11860	4449	1.0	70.43	6.1	50.2	126
##	39	Rhode Island	931	4558	1.3	71.90	2.4	46.4	127
##	40	South Carolina	2816	3635	2.3	67.96	11.6	37.8	65
##	41	South Dakota	681	4167	0.5	72.08	1.7	53.3	172
##	42	Tennessee	4173	3821	1.7	70.11	11.0	41.8	70
##	43	Texas	12237	4188	2.2	70.90	12.2	47.4	35
##	44	Utah	1203	4022	0.6	72.90	4.5	67.3	137
##	45	Vermont	472	3907	0.6	71.64	5.5	57.1	168
##	46	Virginia	4981	4701	1.4	70.08	9.5	47.8	85
##	47	Washington	3559	4864	0.6	71.72	4.3	63.5	32
##	48	West Virginia	1799	3617	1.4	69.48	6.7	41.6	100
##	49	Wisconsin	4589	4468	0.7	72.48	3.0	54.5	149
##	50	Wyoming	376	4566	0.6	70.29	6.9	62.9	173
##		Aras							

^{##} Area

^{## 1 50708}

^{## 2 566432}

^{## 3 113417}

^{## 4 51945}

^{## 5 156361}

^{## 6 103766}

^{## 7 4862}

^{## 8 1982}

^{## 9 54090}

^{##} 10 58073

^{## 11 6425}

^{## 12 82677}

```
## 13 55748
```

- ## 14 36097
- ## 15 55941
- ## 16 81787
- ## 17 39650
- ## 18 44930
- ## 19 30920
- ## 20 9891
- ## 21 7826
- ## 22 56817
- ## 23 79289
- ## 24 47296
- ## 25 68995
- ## 26 145587
- ## 27 76483
- ## 28 109889
- ## 29 9027
- ## 30 7521
- ## 31 121412
- ## 32 47831
- ## 33 48798
- ## 34 69273
- ## 35 40975
- ## 36 68782
- ## 37 96184
- ## 38 44966
- ## 39 1049
- ## 40 30225
- ## 41 75955
- ## 42 41328
- ## 43 262134
- ## 44 82096
- ## 45 9267

```
## 46 39780

## 47 66570

## 48 24070

## 49 54464

## 50 97203
```

read.csv('data/states2.csv',header = F)

```
##
                                                                          V1
                                                                                ٧2
      ;Population;Income;Illiteracy;Life Exp;Murder;HS Grad;Frost;Area
## 1
## 2
                                                       Alabama; 3615; 3624; 2
                                                                              1;69
## 3
                                                          Alaska;365;6315;1
                                                                              5;69
## 4
                                                       Arizona;2212;4530;1
                                                                              8;70
## 5
                                                      Arkansas;2110;3378;1
                                                                              9;70
                                                   California;21198;5114;1
## 6
                                                                              1;71
                                                      Colorado; 2541; 4884; 0
## 7
                                                                              7;72
                                                   Connecticut; 3100; 5348; 1
## 8
                                                                              1;72
## 9
                                                       Delaware; 579; 4809; 0
                                                                              9;70
## 10
                                                       Florida;8277;4815;1
                                                                              3;70
## 11
                                                    Georgia;4931;4091;2;68 54;13
                                                         Hawaii;868;4963;1
                                                                              9;73
## 12
## 13
                                                           Idaho;813;4119;0
                                                                              6;71
                                                     Illinois;11197;5107;0
## 14
                                                                              9;70
                                                       Indiana;5313;4458;0
                                                                              7;70
## 15
                                                           Iowa;2861;4628;0
                                                                              5;72
## 16
                                                        Kansas; 2280; 4669; 0
## 17
                                                                              6;72
## 18
                                                      Kentucky;3387;3712;1
                                                                              6;70
## 19
                                                     Louisiana; 3806; 3545; 2
                                                                              8;68
## 20
                                                         Maine; 1058; 3694; 0
                                                                              7;70
## 21
                                                      Maryland; 4122; 5299; 0
                                                                              9;70
## 22
                                                Massachusetts; 5814; 4755; 1
                                                                              1;71
## 23
                                                      Michigan; 9111; 4751; 0
                                                                              9;70
                                                     Minnesota; 3921; 4675; 0
## 24
                                                                              6;72
                                                   Mississippi;2341;3098;2
## 25
                                                                              4;68
```

##	26				Missouri;4767;4254;0	8;70
##	27				Montana;746;4347;0	6;70
##	28				Nebraska;1544;4508;0	6;72
##	29				Nevada;590;5149;0	5;69
##	30				New Hampshire;812;4281;0	7;71
##	31				New Jersey;7333;5237;1	1;70
##	32				New Mexico;1144;3601;2	2;70
##	33				New York;18076;4903;1	4;70
##	34				North Carolina;5441;3875;1	8;69
##	35				North Dakota;637;5087;0	8;72
##	36				Ohio;10735;4561;0	8;70
##	37				Oklahoma;2715;3983;1	1;71
##	38				Oregon;2284;4660;0	6;72
##	39			F	Pennsylvania;11860;4449;1;70	43;6
##	40				Rhode Island;931;4558;1	3;71
##	41				South Carolina;2816;3635;2	3;67
##	42				South Dakota; 681; 4167; 0	5;72
##	43				Tennessee; 4173; 3821; 1	7;70
##	44				Texas;12237;4188;2	2;70
##	45				Utah;1203;4022;0	6;72
##	46				Vermont;472;3907;0	6;71
##	47				Virginia;4981;4701;1	4;70
##	48				Washington; 3559; 4864; 0	6;71
##	49				West Virginia;1799;3617;1	4;69
##	50				Wisconsin;4589;4468;0	7;72
##	51				Wyoming;376;4566;0	6;70
##		V3	V4	V5		
##	1					
##	2	05;15	1;41	3;20;50708		
##	3	31;11	3;66	7;152;566432		
##	4	55;7	8;58	1;15;113417		
##	5	66;10	1;39	9;65;51945		
##	6	71;10	3;62	6;20;156361		

##	7	06;6	8;63	9;166;103766
##	8	48;3	1;56;139;4862	
##	9	06;6	2;54	6;103;1982
##	10	66;10	7;52	6;11;54090
##	11	9;40	6;60;58073	
##	12	6;6	2;61	9;0;6425
##	13	87;5	3;59	5;126;82677
##	14	14;10	3;52	6;127;55748
##	15	88;7	1;52	9;122;36097
##	16	56;2	3;59;140;55941	
##	17	58;4	5;59	9;114;81787
##	18	1;10	6;38	5;95;39650
##	19	76;13	2;42	2;12;44930
##	20	39;2	7;54	7;161;30920
##	21	22;8	5;52	3;101;9891
##	22	83;3	3;58	5;103;7826
##	23	63;11	1;52	8;125;56817
##	24	96;2	3;57	6;160;79289
##	25	09;12	5;41;50;47296	
##	26	69;9	3;48	8;108;68995
##	27	56;5;59	2;155;145587	
##	28	6;2	9;59	3;139;76483
##	29	03;11	5;65	2;188;109889
##	30	23;3	3;57	6;174;9027
##	31	93;5	2;52	5;115;7521
##	32	32;9	7;55	2;120;121412
##	33	55;10	9;52	7;82;47831
##	34	21;11	1;38	5;80;48798
##	35	78;1	4;50	
##	36	82;7	4;53	
##	37	42;6	4;51	6;82;68782
##	38	13;4		
##	39	1;50	2;126;44966	

4;127;1049

4;46

40

9;2

3 "Oliver\t 52

76

4 "Martha

179

163

75\t M"

F"

70

```
## 41
         96;11
                         6;37
                                8;65;30225
## 42
          08;1
                         7;53
                               3;172;75955
## 43 11;11;41
                   8;70;41328
## 44
          9;12
                         2;47 4;35;262134
## 45
           9;4
                         5;67
                               3;137;82096
## 46
         64;5
                         5;57
                                1;168;9267
## 47
         08;9
                         5;47
                                8;85;39780
## 48
         72;4
                         3;63
                                5;32;66570
## 49
          48;6
                         7;41 6;100;24070
## 50
       48;3;54
                  5;149;54464
## 51
          29;6
                         9;62 9;173;97203
## 用 readr 包的函数读取,并显示读取的内容;
library(readr)
read_csv('data/Table0.txt')
## Rows: 6 Columns: 1
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (1): Alex
                     25
                             177
                                      57
                                             F
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## # A tibble: 6 x 1
##
     \Lambda \propto 125
                     177
                              57
                                     F`
##
     <chr>
## 1 "Lilly \t 31
                       163
                                69\t F"
## 2 "Mark\t 23
                     190
                              83
                                     М"
```

51

```
## 5 "Lucas\t 49
                     183
                             83
                                    M۳
## 6 "Caroline 26
                                     F"
                      164
                              53
read_csv('data/Table1.txt')
## Rows: 7 Columns: 1
## -- Column specification ------
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (1): Name
                 Age Height Weight
                                         Sex
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## # A tibble: 7 x 1
    `Name
             Age
                   Height Weight
                                   Sex'
    <chr>
##
## 1 "Alex\t 25
                    177
                            57
                                   F"
## 2 "Lilly \t 31
                               69\t F"
                      163
## 3 "Mark\t 23
                    190
                            83
                                   М"
## 4 "Oliver\t 52
                      179
                              75\t M"
## 5 "Martha
                              70
              76
                      163
                                     F"
## 6 "Lucas\t 49
                                    Μ"
                     183
                             83
## 7 "Caroline 26
                                     F"
                      164
                              53
read_csv('data/Table2.txt')
## Rows: 0 Columns: 0
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## # A tibble: 0 x 0
```

```
read_csv('data/Table3.txt')
## Warning: One or more parsing issues, see `problems()` for details
## Rows: 8 Columns: 4
## -- Column specification ------
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (1): Table 2: Name
## lgl (3): Age, Height, Weight and Sex from 7 people
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## # A tibble: 8 x 4
    `Table 2: Name`
                                           Height `Weight and Sex from 7 peop~
                                      Age
##
    <chr>
                                      <lgl> <lgl> <lgl> <lgl>
## 1 "Name
                  Height Weight Sex" NA
            Age
                                           NA
                                                  NA
## 2 "Alex\t 25
                   177
                           57
                                 F"
                                           NA
                                      NA
                                                  NA
## 3 "Lilly \t 31
                             69\t F"
                     NA
                                           NA
                                      NA
                                                  NA
## 4 "Mark\t --\t 190
                              М"
                        83
                                      NA
                                           NA
                                                 NA
## 5 "Oliver\t 52
                    179
                             75\t M"
                                      NA
                                           NA
                                                 NA
## 6 "Martha
             76
                            70
                                  F" NA
                     *
                                           NA
                                                 NA
## 7 "Lucas\t 49
                   183
                            **
                                  M''
                                      NA
                                           NA
                                                  NA
## 8 "Caroline 26
                                   F" NA
                  164
                             53
                                           NA
                                                  NA
read_csv('data/Table4.txt')
## Rows: 7 Columns: 1
## -- Column specification ------
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (1): Name Age Height Weight
                                       Sex
```

```
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## Warning: One or more parsing issues, see `problems()` for details
## # A tibble: 7 x 1
##
     `Name
             Age
                   Height Weight
                                    Sex`
     <chr>
##
## 1 "Alex\t 25
                    1,77
                             57
## 2 "Lilly \t 31
                        NA
                               69\t F"
## 3 "Mark\t --\t 1,90
                                 М"
                          83
## 4 "Oliver\t 52
                      1,79
                               75\t M"
                               70
## 5 "Martha
              76
                                      F"
## 6 "Lucas\t 49
                    1,83
                              **
                                     М"
## 7 "Caroline 26
                     1,64
                               53
                                      F"
read_csv('data/Table5.txt')
## Rows: 7 Columns: 1
## -- Column specification ------
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (1): Name; Age; Height; Weight; Sex
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## Warning: One or more parsing issues, see `problems()` for details
## # A tibble: 7 x 1
     `Name; Age; Height; Weight; Sex`
##
##
     <chr>
```

日录 54

```
## 1 Alex;25;1,77;57;F
## 2 Lilly;31;NA;69;F
## 3 Mark; --; 1,90;83; M
## 4 Oliver;52;1,79;75;M
## 5 Martha;76;;70;F
## 6 Lucas;49;1,83;**;M
## 7 Caroline; 26; 1, 64; 53; F
read_csv('data/Table6.txt')
## Warning: One or more parsing issues, see `problems()` for details
## Rows: 106 Columns: 4
## -- Column specification ------
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (1): Table 2: Name
## lgl (3): Age, Height, Weight and Sex from 7 people
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## # A tibble: 106 x 4
      `Table 2: Name`
                                                         Height `Weight and Sex f~
##
                                                   Age
##
      <chr>
                                                   <lgl> <lgl>
                                                                <lg1>
##
   1 "Name
              Age
                    Height Weight
                                     Sex"
                                                   NA
                                                         NA
                                                                NA
   2 "Alex\t 25
                     177
                                     F @Boss"
                                                         NA
                                                                NA
##
                              57
                                                   NA
   3 "Lilly \t 31
                                69\t F @Secretary" NA
##
                       163
                                                         NA
                                                                NA
   4 "Mark\t 23
                     190
                              83
                                     М"
##
                                                   NA
                                                         NA
                                                                NA
   5 "Oliver\t 52
                       179
                                75\t M"
                                                   NA
                                                         NA
                                                                NA
##
##
   6 "Martha
               76
                       163
                                70
                                       F"
                                                   NA
                                                         NA
                                                                NA
                                      М"
##
   7 "Lucas\t 49
                       183
                               83
                                                   NA
                                                         NA
                                                                NA
                                       F"
## 8 "Caroline 26
                       164
                                53
                                                   NA
                                                         NA
                                                                NA
```

55

57

177

F"

NA

NA

NA

9 "Alex\t 25

```
## 10 "Lilly \t 31
                        163
                                 69\t F"
                                                    NA
                                                          NA
                                                                  NA
## # ... with 96 more rows
read_csv('data/states1.csv')
## New names:
## * `` -> ...1
## Rows: 50 Columns: 9
## -- Column specification ------
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (1): ...1
## dbl (8): Population, Income, Illiteracy, Life Exp, Murder, HS Grad, Frost, Area
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## # A tibble: 50 x 9
##
              Population Income Illiteracy `Life Exp` Murder `HS Grad` Frost
      ...1
                                                                                Area
##
      <chr>
                   <dbl>
                          <dbl>
                                     <dbl>
                                                <dbl>
                                                       <dbl>
                                                                  <dbl> <dbl>
                                                                               <dbl>
##
    1 Alabama
                    3615
                           3624
                                       2.1
                                                 69.0
                                                         15.1
                                                                   41.3
                                                                           20
                                                                              50708
   2 Alaska
                     365
                                       1.5
                                                 69.3
                                                         11.3
                                                                   66.7
                                                                          152 566432
##
                           6315
##
   3 Arizona
                    2212
                           4530
                                       1.8
                                                 70.6
                                                         7.8
                                                                   58.1
                                                                           15 113417
##
   4 Arkans~
                    2110
                           3378
                                       1.9
                                                 70.7
                                                         10.1
                                                                   39.9
                                                                           65
                                                                              51945
##
   5 Califo~
                   21198
                           5114
                                       1.1
                                                 71.7
                                                        10.3
                                                                   62.6
                                                                           20 156361
   6 Colora~
                    2541
                                       0.7
                                                 72.1
                                                         6.8
                                                                   63.9
##
                           4884
                                                                          166 103766
   7 Connec~
                    3100
                           5348
                                                 72.5
##
                                       1.1
                                                         3.1
                                                                   56
                                                                          139
                                                                                4862
##
    8 Delawa~
                     579
                           4809
                                       0.9
                                                 70.1
                                                         6.2
                                                                   54.6
                                                                          103
                                                                                1982
##
   9 Florida
                    8277
                           4815
                                       1.3
                                                 70.7
                                                         10.7
                                                                  52.6
                                                                           11
                                                                               54090
## 10 Georgia
                    4931
                           4091
                                       2
                                                 68.5
                                                         13.9
                                                                   40.6
                                                                           60
                                                                               58073
## # ... with 40 more rows
```

```
read_csv('data/states2.csv')
## Rows: 50 Columns: 1
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: "."
## chr (1): ;Population;Income;Illiteracy;Life Exp;Murder;HS Grad;Frost;Area
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## Warning: One or more parsing issues, see `problems()` for details
## # A tibble: 50 x 1
      `;Population;Income;Illiteracy;Life Exp;Murder;HS Grad;Frost;Area`
##
##
      <chr>
##
    1 Alabama; 3615; 3624; 2,1; 69,05; 15,1; 41,3; 20; 50708
##
    2 Alaska; 365; 6315; 1,5; 69,31; 11,3; 66,7; 152; 566432
##
    3 Arizona; 2212; 4530; 1,8; 70,55; 7,8; 58,1; 15; 113417
   4 Arkansas;2110;3378;1,9;70,66;10,1;39,9;65;51945
##
   5 California; 21198; 5114; 1, 1; 71, 71; 10, 3; 62, 6; 20; 156361
##
   6 Colorado; 2541; 4884; 0, 7; 72, 06; 6, 8; 63, 9; 166; 103766
##
   7 Connecticut; 3100; 5348; 1, 1; 72, 48; 3, 1; 56; 139; 4862
##
   8 Delaware; 579; 4809; 0,9; 70,06; 6,2; 54,6; 103; 1982
##
   9 Florida;8277;4815;1,3;70,66;10,7;52,6;11;54090
## 10 Georgia;4931;4091;2;68,54;13,9;40,6;60;58073
## # ... with 40 more rows
```