



GeekBrains

R

Вебинары





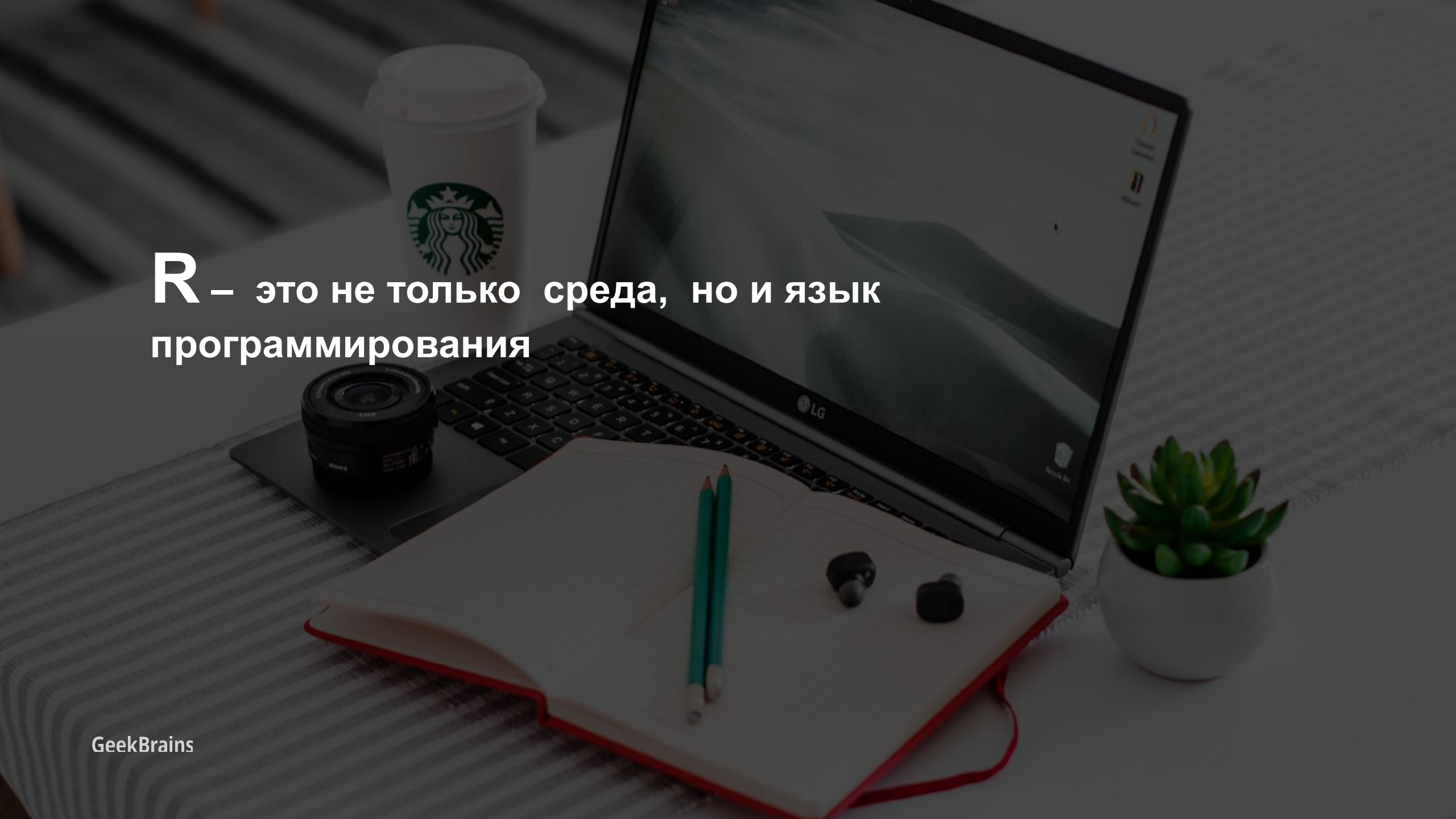
GeekBrains

Урок 1

ЗНАКОМСТВО И НАЧАЛО РАБОТЫ В R

На этом уроке мы изучим:

1. История R
2. Преимущества
3. Установка R и R Studio
4. Объекты R
5. Математические функции
6. Векторы и последовательности
7. Логические операторы
8. Построение матрицы и dataframe`а

A desk setup featuring a laptop, a Starbucks cup, a camera lens, a notebook with pencils, and a small potted plant.

R – это не только среда, но и язык программирования

1. ИСТОРИЯ R

Язык R является диалектом языка S, созданного десятки лет назад крупной американской компанией Bell Labs , занимающейся исследованиями в области промышленности и науки.

С 2016 года - NOKIA Bell Labs

Язык S предназначался для статистического анализа и графического представления данных

На сегодняшний день- R –это насыщенный и полезный инструментарий для проведения статистического анализа, который в последнее время с большей силой набирает свою популярность в кругах Data Science



Штаб-квартира Bell Labs в США
(с 2016 NOKIA Bell Labs)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell_Labs

2 Преимущества R

Существует организация R Foundation, которая не является коммерческой и ее основными целями являются:

- обеспечение непрерывного развития языка;
- поиск новых методов статистических исследований;
- обучение & проведение конференций.

Конференции

useR! — International R User Conference



DSC — Directions in Statistical Computing



На сайте

<https://www.r-project.org>

можно найти огромное
количество

информации, касающейся
любых аспектов, связанных с
R

[Board](#)
[Members](#)
[Donors](#)
[Donate](#)

Help With R

[Getting Help](#)

Documentation

[Manuals](#)
[FAQs](#)
[The R Journal](#)
[Books](#)
[Certification](#)
[Other](#)

Links

[Bioconductor](#)
[Related Projects](#)
[GSoC](#)

<https://www.r-project.org/conferences/>



useR! 2020 will be held in St. Louis, Missouri from July 7 to July 10 at the Marriott St. Louis Grand. Follow '@useR2020stl' for further news.

This is the main meeting of the R user and developer community, its program consisting of both invited and user-contributed presentations:

- The invited keynote lectures cover a broad spectrum of topics ranging from technical and R-related computing issues to general statistical topics of current interest.
- The user-contributed presentations are submitted as abstracts prior to the conference and may be related to (virtually) any R-related topic. The presentations are typically organized in sessions of regular talks, lightning talks, and poster presentations.
- The RFCC actively invites potential local organisers to submit proposals regarding future useR! conferences. Groups thinking about hosting a useR! conference are welcome to contact the RFCC by email at R-conferences@r-project.org.

Usually, no proceedings are published for useR! conferences.

- [useR! 2019](#), Toulouse, France.
- [useR! 2018](#), Brisbane, Australia. ([local copy](#)).
- [useR! 2017](#), Brussels, Belgium. ([local copy](#)).
- [useR! 2016](#), Stanford, CA, USA. ([local copy](#)).
- [useR! 2015](#), Aalborg, Denmark. ([local copy](#)).

Проект R	https://www.r-project.org
R Foundation - организация, занимающаяся развитием R	https://www.r-project.org/foundation/
Конференции по R	https://www.r-project.org/conferences/
UseR! 2019 (во Франции) здесь доступна ссылка на видео докладчиков конференции, также можно найти учебные пособия (tutorials)	https://user2019.r-project.org/
Огромный список полезной литературы в удобном для Вас формате, охватывающий огромный спектр тем: от установки R до машинного обучения	https://www.r-project.org/doc/bib/R-books.html
Различные руководства (целевая аудитория- от новичков до продвинутых пользователей)	https://cran.r-project.org/manuals.html
Скачать R	https://cran.r-project.org

ПОЧЕМУ R?

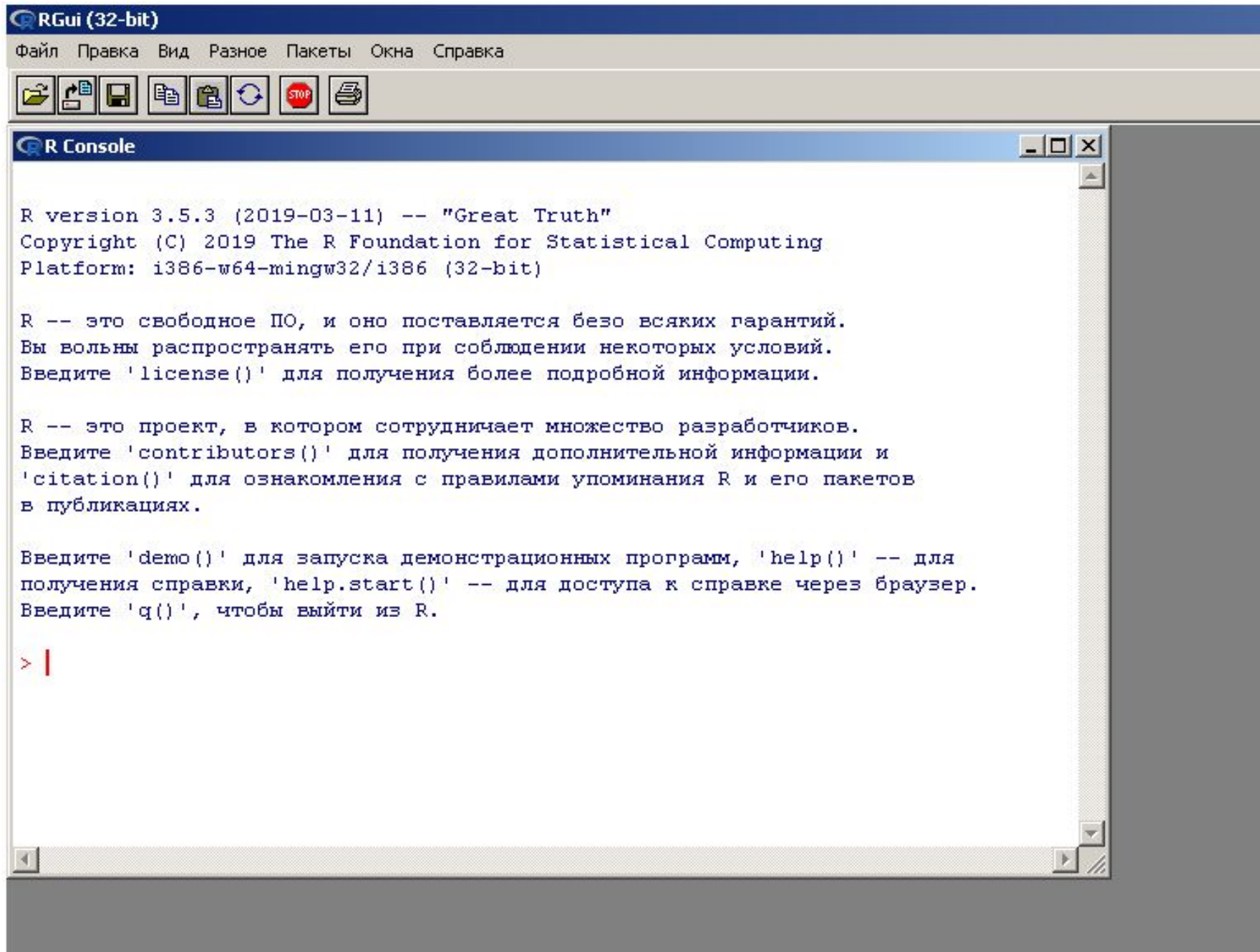
1. Бесплатный и открытый ресурс
2. Масса полезной литературы, записи конференций, обучающие пособия, доступная связь с разработчиками пакетов, форумы
3. Постоянно развивающийся язык. Также сообщество R занимается поиском новых статистических методов. Необходимый для них инструментарий в первую очередь появляется на языке R
4. Возможность совершенствовать язык, создавая свои функции и пакеты
5. R может работать Linux, MacOS, Windows
6. R & C++
7. Имеет мощный графический инструментарий
8. Позволяет проводить интерактивный анализ
9. Слово «среда» подразумевает полный комплекс гибких инструментов, «заточенных» под статистический анализ

Инсталляция R

<https://cran.r-project.org>

1. Запуск инсталляции должен быть как от администратора
2. Открываем и запускаем скаченный файл
3. Не нужно менять никакие настройки

(рекомендация: выбрать английский язык)



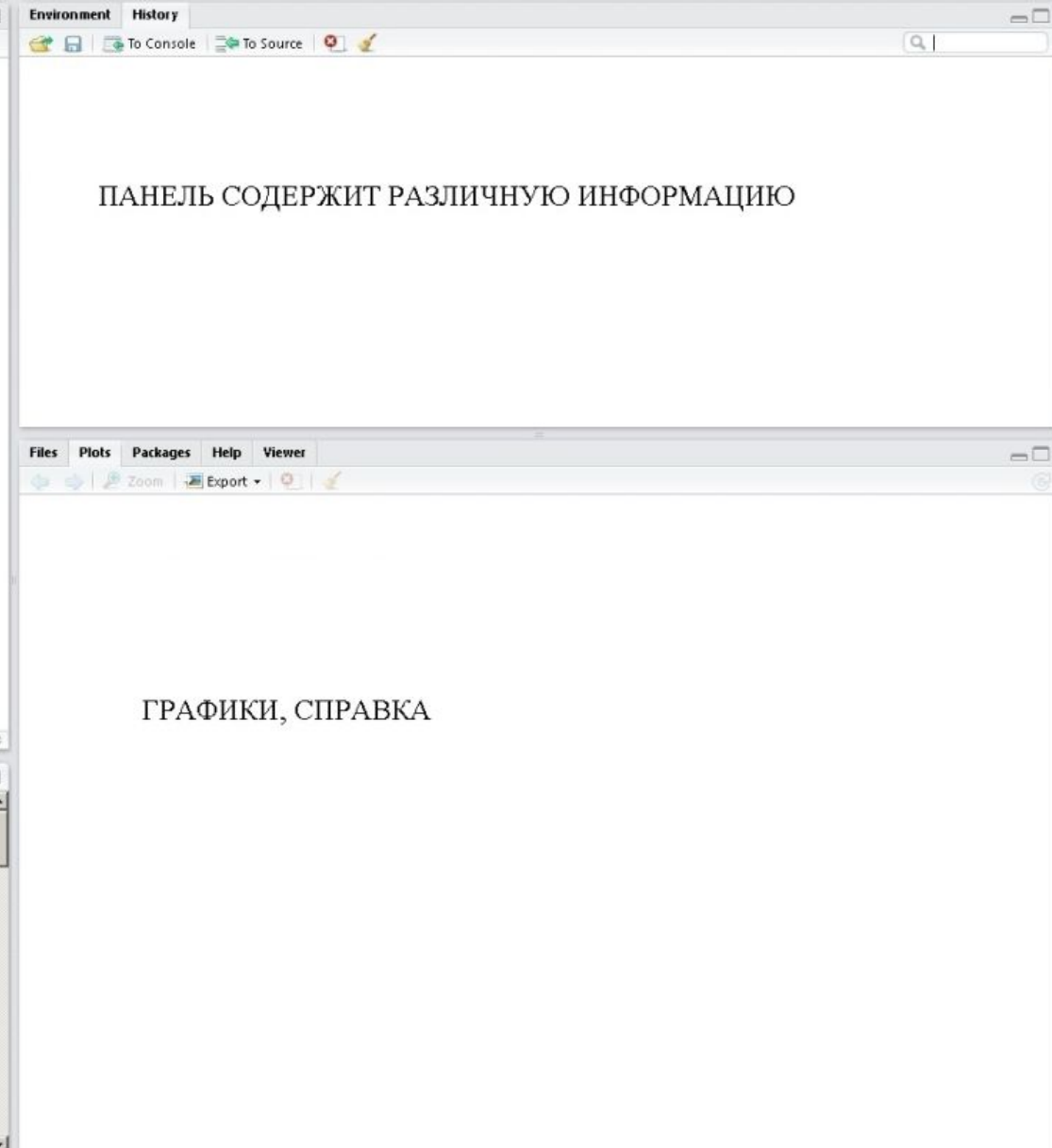
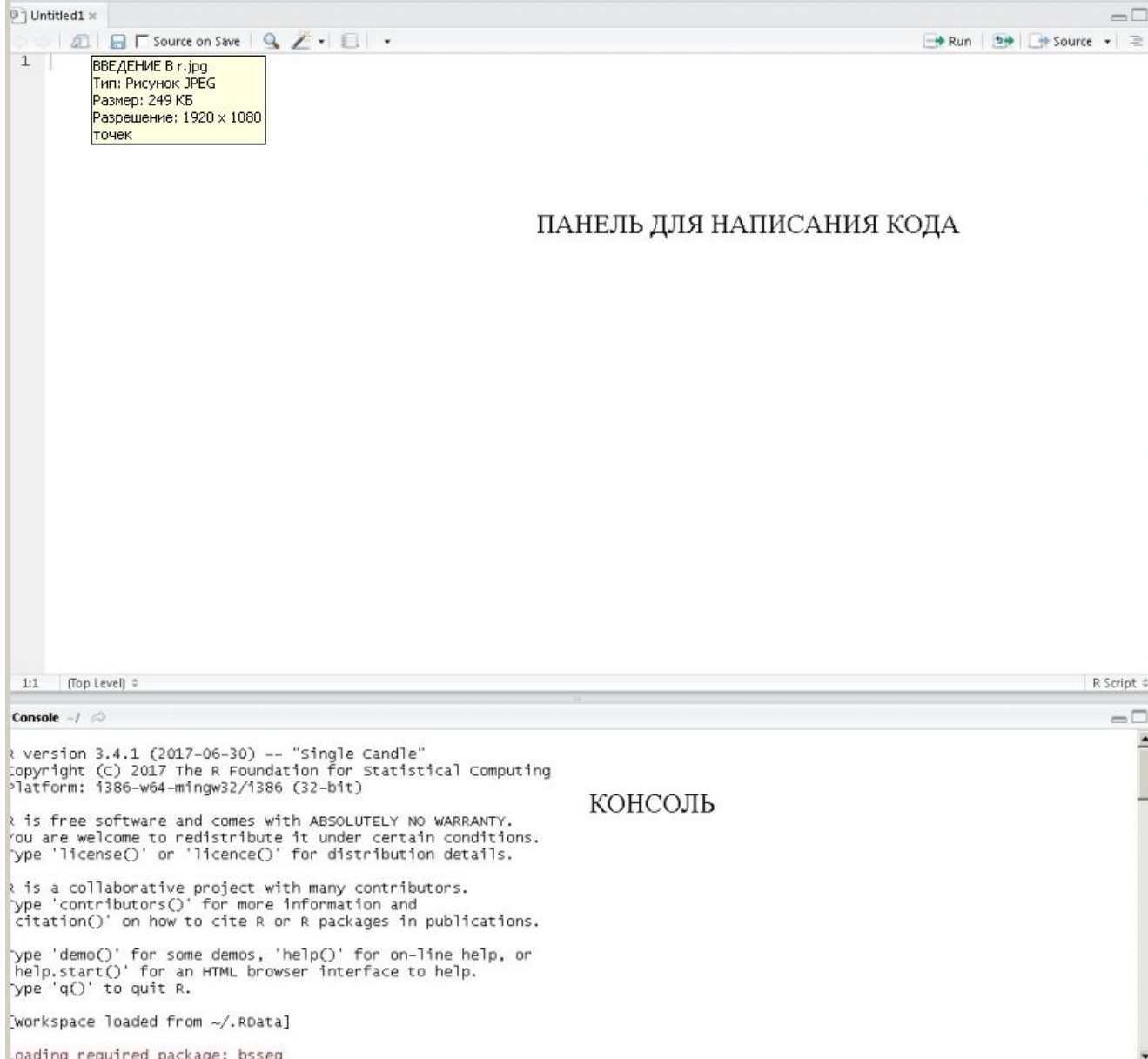
Установка R Studio

Зачем устанавливать R Studio ?

R Studio упрощает работу с R

Ссылка для скачивания файла

- <https://www.rstudio.com>
- При установке файла
не нужно менять никаких настроек



СПИСОК БЫСТРЫХ КЛАВИШ В RStudio

Чтобы отобразить список быстрых клавиш нажмите:

«Alt»+ «Sift»+ «K»

Keyboard Shortcut Quick Reference

Tabs

Ctrl+Shift+.	Switch to Tab...
Ctrl+Tab	Next Tab
Ctrl+Shift+Tab	Previous Tab
Ctrl+Shift+F11	First Tab
Ctrl+Shift+F12	Last Tab

Panes

Ctrl+1	Move Focus to Source
Ctrl+2	Move Focus to Console
Shift+Alt+T	Move Focus to Terminal
Ctrl+3	Move Focus to Help
Ctrl+4	Show History
Ctrl+5	Show Files
Ctrl+6	Show Plots
Ctrl+7	Show Packages
Ctrl+8	Show Environment
Ctrl+9	Show Viewer
Ctrl+F1	Show Vcs
Ctrl+F2	Show Build
Ctrl+F5	Show Connections
Ctrl+Shift+Alt+O	Show All Panes

Add Shift to zoom (maximize) pane.

Files

Ctrl+S	Save
Ctrl+Alt+S	Save All
Ctrl+Shift+N	New R Script
Ctrl+O	Open File...
Ctrl+W	Close
Ctrl+Shift+Alt+W	Close All Except Current
Ctrl+Shift+W	Close All
Ctrl+Shift+F	Find in Files...

Source Navigation

Ctrl+F9	Back
Ctrl+F10	Forward
Ctrl+Alt+U	Find Usages
Ctrl+F3	Use Selection for Find
Ctrl+F	Find...
F3	Find Next
Shift+F3	Find Previous
Ctrl+Shift+J	Replace and Find
Ctrl+.	Go To File/Function...
Shift+Alt+G	Go to Line...
Shift+Alt+J	Jump To...
Ctrl+P	Jump To Matching
Ctrl+Shift+Alt+E	Expand To Matching
Ctrl+Shift+O	Show Document Outline
Ctrl+Alt+Up	Add Cursor Above Current Cursor
Ctrl+Alt+Down	Add Cursor Below Current Cursor
Ctrl+Shift+Up	Expand Selection
Ctrl+Shift+Down	Shrink Selection
Ctrl+PgDn	Go to Next Section
Ctrl+PgUp	Go to Previous Section
Ctrl+Alt+A	Split Into Lines
Ctrl+Shift+Alt+Up	Move active cursor up
Ctrl+Shift+Alt+Down	Move active cursor down

Execute

Ctrl+Shift+S	Source Active File
Ctrl+Shift+Enter	Source with Echo
Ctrl+Alt+G	Source a File...
Ctrl+Shift+P	Re-Run Previous
Ctrl+Enter	Run Selected Line(s)
Alt+Enter	Run Line(s) without moving cursor
Ctrl+Alt+R	Run All
Ctrl+Alt+B	Run From Beginning To Line
Ctrl+Alt+E	Run From Line to End
Ctrl+Alt+H	Run Function Definition
Ctrl+Alt+T	Run Code Section
Ctrl+Alt+P	Run All Chunks Above
Ctrl+Shift+Enter	Run Current Chunk
Ctrl+Alt+N	Run Next Chunk

Source Editor

Ctrl+Alt+I	Insert Chunk
Ctrl+Shift+R	Insert Section...
Ctrl+Alt+X	Extract Function
Ctrl+Alt+V	Extract Variable
Ctrl+Shift+C	Comment/Uncomment Lines
Ctrl+I	Reindent Lines
Ctrl+Shift+/	Reflow Comment
Ctrl+Shift+A	Reformat Code
Ctrl+Shift+Alt+D	Show Diagnostics (Project)
Alt+L	Collapse Fold
Shift+Alt+L	Expand Fold
Alt+O	Collapse All Folds
Shift+Alt+O	Expand All Folds
Alt+Up	Move Lines Up
Alt+Down	Move Lines Down
Ctrl+D	Delete Line
Ctrl+U	Yank Line Up to Cursor
Ctrl+K	Yank Line After Cursor
Ctrl+Y	Insert Yanked Text
Alt+-	Insert Assignment Operator
Ctrl+Shift+M	Insert Pipe Operator
Ctrl+Shift+Alt+M	Rename in Scope
Ctrl+Shift+Alt+R	Insert Roxygen Skeleton
Shift+Tab	Insert Snippet

Debug

Shift+F9	Toggle Breakpoint
F10	Execute Next Line
Shift+F4	Step Into Function
Shift+F6	Finish Function/Loop
Shift+F5	Continue
Shift+F8	Stop Debugging

Source Control

Ctrl+Alt+D	Diff Files
Ctrl+Alt+M	Commit...
Build	
Ctrl+Shift+K	Compile PDF
Ctrl+Shift+K	Preview
Ctrl+Shift+K	Knit Document
Ctrl+Shift+B	Install and Restart
Ctrl+Shift+L	Load All
Ctrl+Shift+E	Check Package
Ctrl+Shift+T	Test Package
Ctrl+Shift+D	Document

Console

Ctrl+L	Clear Console
Ctrl+Up	Popup Command History

Terminal

Shift+Alt+R	New Terminal
Ctrl+Alt+F11	Previous Terminal
Ctrl+Alt+F12	Next Terminal

Other

F1	Show Function Help
F2	Go To Function / File
Tab	Complete Code
Ctrl+Q	Quit Session...
Ctrl+Shift+F10	Restart R
Ctrl+Alt+F11	Previous Plot
Ctrl+Alt+F12	Next Plot
Ctrl+`	Request Log
Ctrl+Shift+`	Log focused element
Ctrl+Shift+H	Choose Directory...
Ctrl+F8	Sync PDF View to Editor
F7	Check Spelling...
Shift+Alt+K	Keyboard Shortcuts Help

Действия перед началом работы:

1. Создаем новый файл (File-> New File-> R Script) (рис1, сл16)

2. Создаем папку на своем компьютере, куда будем

Помещать созданные файлы, скаченные дата фреймы

3 Устанавливаем рабочую директорию (Session ->

Set Working Directory) . Выбираем путь к папке ,созданную
в пункте 2

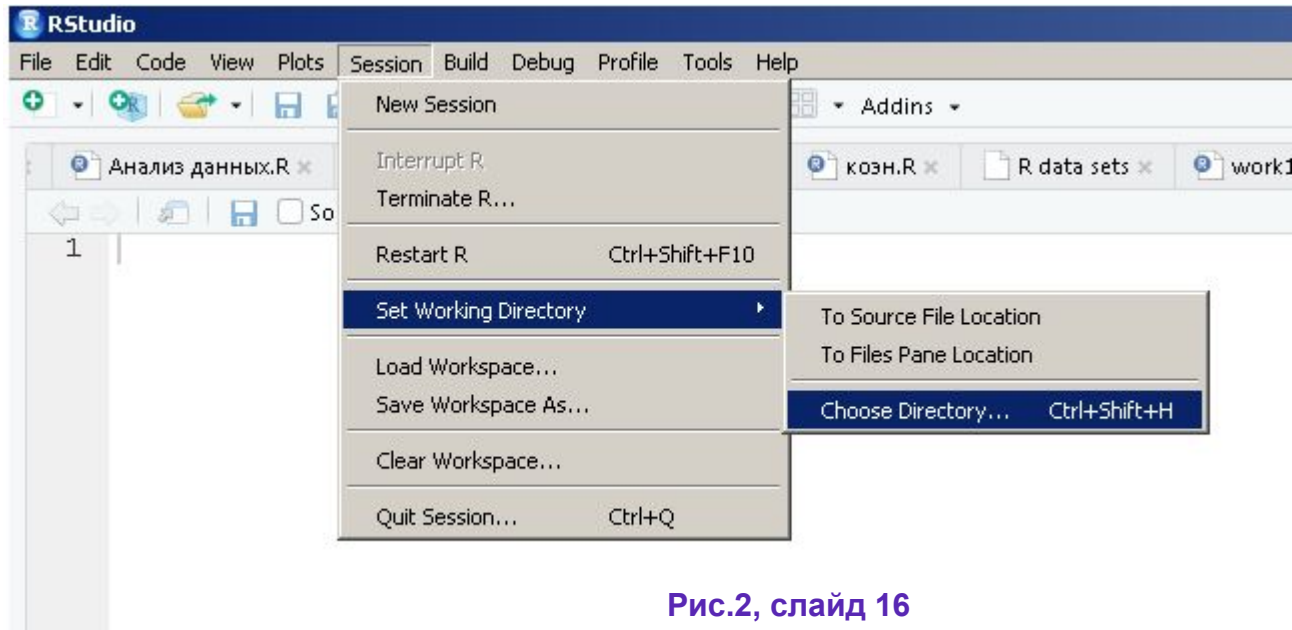


Рис.2, слайд 16

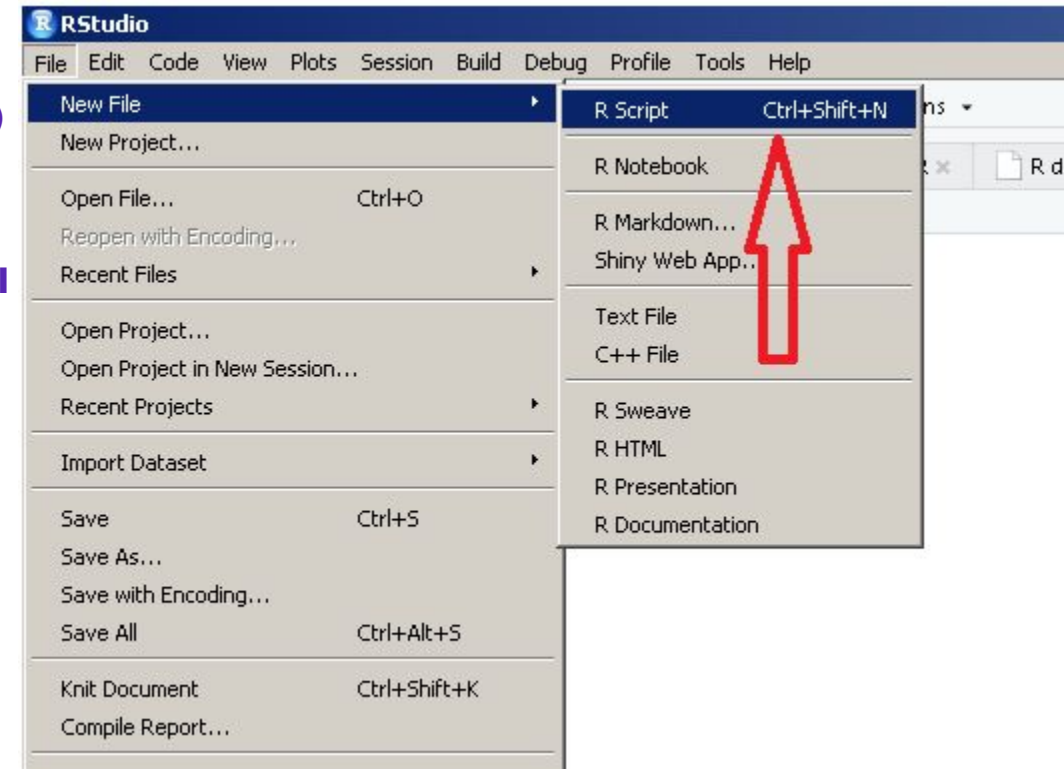


Рис.1, слайд 16

4. Проверим, путь к рабочей директории с помощью функции `getwd()` Чтобы запустить код в консоли нажмите **CTRL+Enter** *

* В зависимости от ОС эти клавиши могут меняться , проверить, какие клавиши запускают код у Вас , можно, как показано на слайде 15:

«Alt»+ «Sift»+ «K» Execute -> Run Selected line

```
> getwd()  
[1] "C:/Users/AD/Documents/R"
```

```
R version 3.5.3 (2019-03-11) -- "Great Truth"  
Copyright (C) 2019 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing  
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
```

```
R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.  
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.  
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.
```

При запуске R в консоли появляется:

```
R is a collaborative project with many contributors.  
Type 'contributors()' for more information and  
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.
```

```
Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or  
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.  
Type 'q()' to quit R.
```

```
[workspace loaded from ~/.RData]
```


Правила написания кода

- Наименование переменных начинать с буквы
- Вместо пробела в названии переменной использовать «.» или нижнее подчеркивание (например, x.1 или x_1)
- Не использовать имена для переменных, которые совпадают с именами уже существующих объектов в R, если это произошло используйте функцию rm()
- Чтобы код был максимально читаемый использовать # для описания своих действий

Пример: (x<-10 # наименование переменной)

Основные объекты R

1. Переменная

```
> x.1 <- 17
> x.1
[1] 17
> rm(x.1)
> x.1
Error: object 'x.1' not found
>
```

2.1 Основные математические функции «+», «-», «:», « * », степень «^», квадратный корень sqrt(), log2(), factorial (), exp ()

```
> 1+6
[1] 7
> 1-6
[1] -5
> 10:2
[1] 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
> 10*2
[1] 20
> sqrt(25)
[1] 5
> log2(8)
[1] 3
> log10(100)
[1] 2
> 10^3
[1] 1000
> exp(1)
[1] 2.718282
> log(exp(1))
[1] 1
```

2.2 Как выполняется функция

`sqrt (log2(16))`

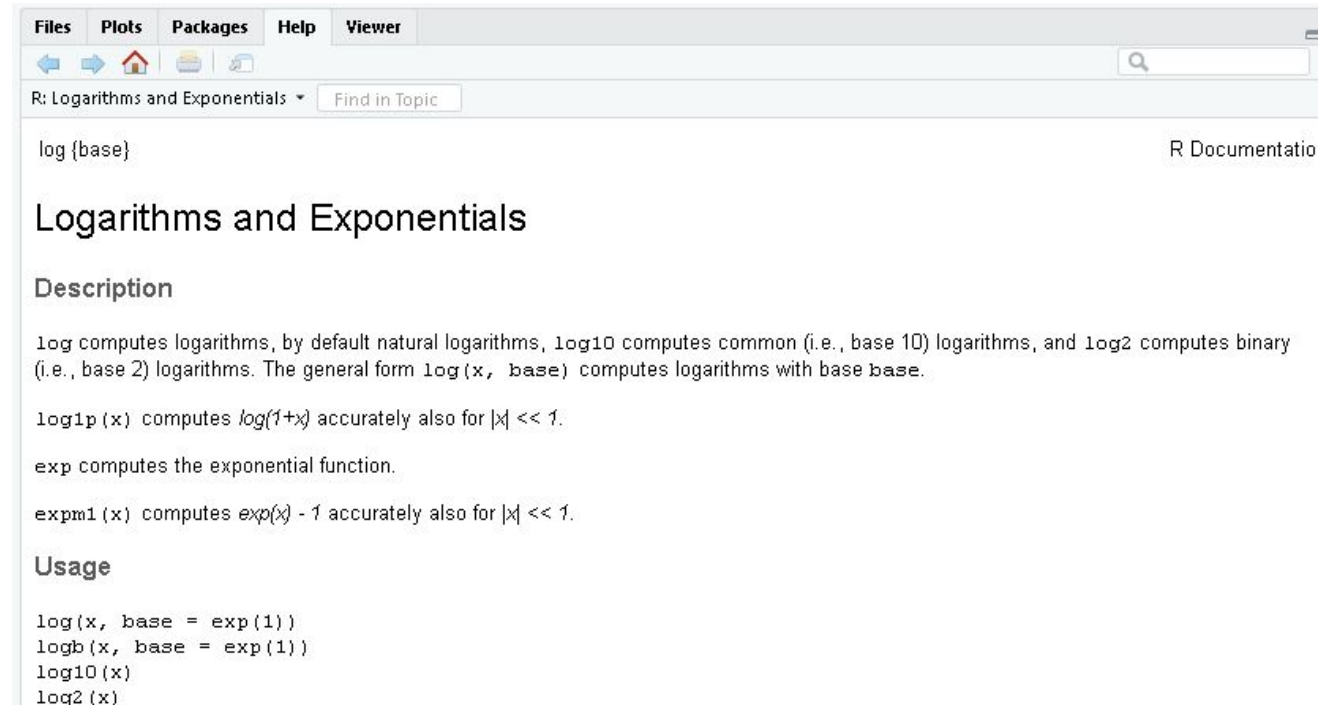


```
> log(exp(1))  
[1] 1  
> sqrt(log2(16))  
[1] 2
```

2.3 С помощью функции help() или

“?” можно вызвать справку

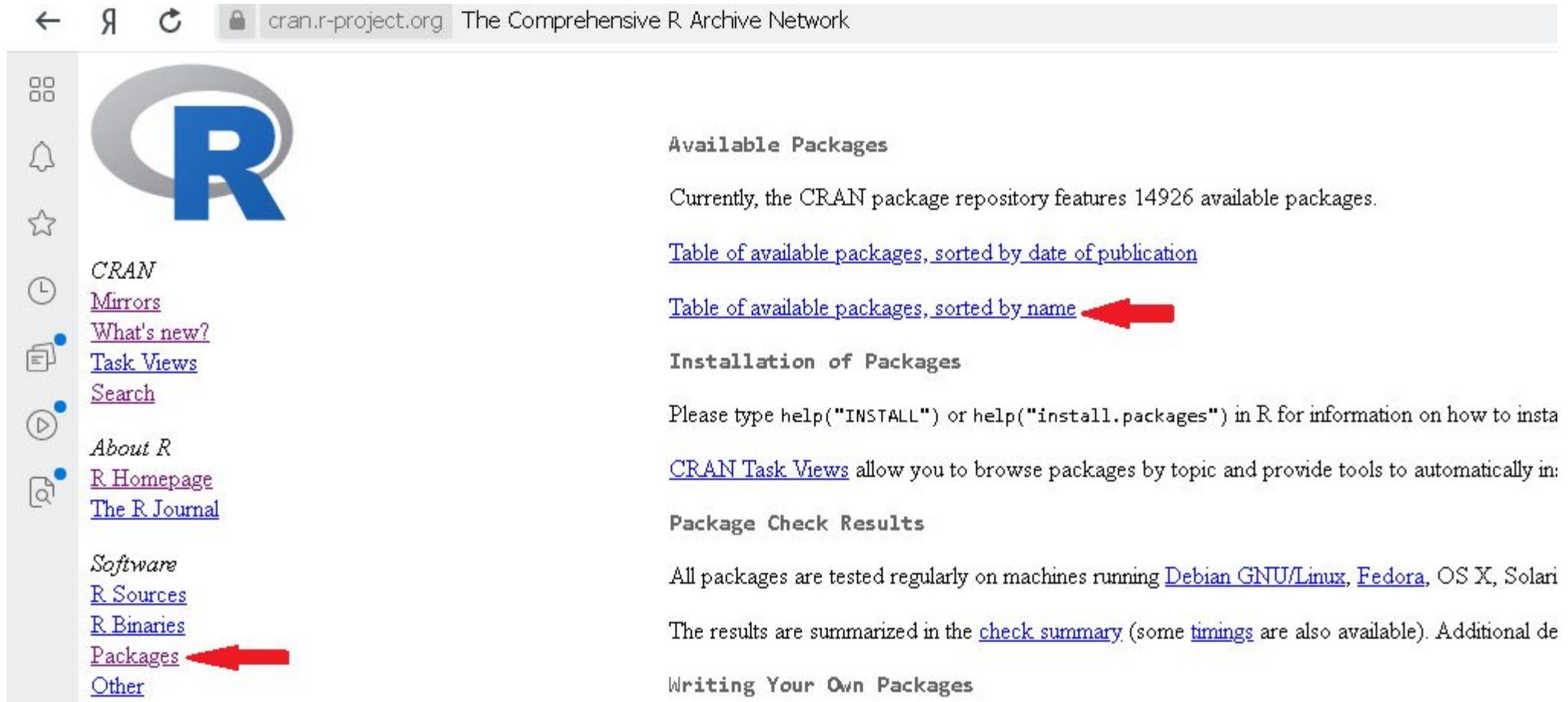
```
> ?log  
> help(log)
```



The screenshot shows the R help interface. The title bar includes 'Files', 'Plots', 'Packages', 'Help', and 'Viewer'. Below the title bar is a navigation bar with icons for back, forward, home, and search. The main content area is titled 'R: Logarithms and Exponentials' and includes a search box labeled 'Find in Topic'. The text 'log {base}' is visible in the top right corner. The main heading is 'Logarithms and Exponentials'. Under the heading 'Description', the text explains that 'log' computes logarithms by default natural logarithms, 'log10' computes common (i.e., base 10) logarithms, and 'log2' computes binary (i.e., base 2) logarithms. The general form is `log(x, base)` computes logarithms with base `base`. It also mentions that `log1p(x)` computes $\log(1+x)$ accurately also for $|x| \ll 1$, `exp` computes the exponential function, and `expm1(x)` computes $\exp(x) - 1$ accurately also for $|x| \ll 1$. Under the heading 'Usage', the following functions are listed: `log(x, base = exp(1))`, `logb(x, base = exp(1))`, `log10(x)`, and `log2(x)`.

2.4 R содержит множество встроенных функций для статистического анализа

Также доступ к огромному количеству дополнительных функций можно получить после установки необходимых пакетов, которые хранятся на сайте <https://cran.r-project.org/>



Загрузка и установка пакетов

```
install.packages("ИМЯ_ПАКЕТА") # ИМЯ В ""  
library(ИМЯ_ПАКЕТА) # БЕЗ ""
```

3. Множества и действия с ними

```
> a<-c(0,1,2,3)
> a[2]
[1] 1
> b<-c(rep(2,time=3))
> b
[1] 2 2 2
> b.1<-rep(2,4)
> a+b.1
[1] 2 3 4 5
> a
[1] 0 1 2 3
> b.1
[1] 2 2 2 2
> seq(2,8,by=2) # четные
[1] 2 4 6 8
> seq(1,9, by=2)#нечетные
[1] 1 3 5 7 9
> seq(1,10,length.out = 5)
[1] 1.00 3.25 5.50 7.75 10.00
> s<-1:10
> s
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
> rnorm(n=50,mean=0,sd=1) # задаем нормальное распределение
[1] -1.19568940 0.38345390 -0.82137052 -0.45849240 -0.65319504 0.01894129 -1.46996829 0.34808740 1.28532810
[10] -1.15069195 -0.60169971 0.52078337 -0.23368330 0.36036533 -1.18349242 -1.00304384 -0.28676327 0.06462923
[19] 0.89833023 0.10230306 0.10422599 1.08995167 -0.68732123 0.98880655 0.01128064 -0.86978533 0.35993318
[28] -0.65246617 0.19107954 0.03878777 1.06212786 0.88307130 2.02883359 -1.44752991 0.23115790 -0.13923298
[37] 0.22410651 1.70352091 -0.46614243 1.27191456 -1.76937943 -0.52221922 -0.24999959 -0.12848811 1.52593587
[46] -1.36266494 -0.92678491 -1.30562983 0.07837400 -0.43599946
> rpois(100,10)# распределение Пуассона
[1] 16 8 12 9 8 9 8 14 14 10 12 7 9 10 8 9 6 8 13 9 12 6 13 9 7 9 16 9 6 8 11 3 7 13 11 8 12 9 11
[40] 10 12 6 13 9 7 12 11 6 6 18 7 12 7 6 6 15 11 13 13 10 11 12 12 5 7 10 10 12 10 8 15 8 12 9 8 11 6 11
[79] 10 16 10 8 12 12 5 11 12 13 13 15 7 9 11 11 9 15 10 8 7 13
> rbinom(100,10,0.5) # биномиальное распределение
[1] 4 6 8 8 4 5 4 4 3 4 6 5 2 3 3 6 5 7 6 7 7 8 4 5 7 5 4 4 5 4 4 6 7 4 4 5 5 9 4 4 7 6 5 5 5 4 8 4 6 6 3 5 4 6 3 4 5 6 5
[60] 6 2 5 4 4 4 7 6 4 2 8 5 4 6 5 4 6 7 5 6 5 5 4 5 7 6 7 4 6 5 1 5 5 4 7 9 7 8 5 5 8
> rep(c(0,2),time=2)
[1] 0 2 0 2
> rep(c(0,2),each=2)
[1] 0 0 2 2
```

Текстовый вектор

```
> letters
[1] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f" "g" "h" "i" "j" "k" "l" "m" "n" "o" "p" "q" "r" "s" "t" "u" "v" "w" "x" "y" "z"
> LETTERS
[1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E" "F" "G" "H" "I" "J" "K" "L" "M" "N" "O" "P" "Q" "R" "S" "T" "U" "V" "W" "X" "Y" "Z"
> paste(letters,set="_",seq(1,26))
[1] "a _ 1" "b _ 2" "c _ 3" "d _ 4" "e _ 5" "f _ 6" "g _ 7" "h _ 8" "i _ 9" "j _ 10" "k _ 11" "l _ 12" "m _ 13"
[14] "n _ 14" "o _ 15" "p _ 16" "q _ 17" "r _ 18" "s _ 19" "t _ 20" "u _ 21" "v _ 22" "w _ 23" "x _ 24" "y _ 25" "z _ 26"
> ?ISodate
> format(ISodate(2019, 9, 1:30), "%d")
[1] "01" "02" "03" "04" "05" "06" "07" "08" "09" "10" "11" "12" "13" "14" "15" "16" "17" "18" "19" "20" "21" "22" "23"
[24] "24" "25" "26" "27" "28" "29" "30"
> format(ISodate(2019, 9, 1:30), "%b")
[1] "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен"
[20] "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен" "сен"
> paste0(format(ISodate(2019, 9, 1:30), "%d"),set="_", rep("сен",30))
[1] "01_сен" "02_сен" "03_сен" "04_сен" "05_сен" "06_сен" "07_сен" "08_сен" "09_сен" "10_сен" "11_сен" "12_сен" "13_сен"
[14] "14_сен" "15_сен" "16_сен" "17_сен" "18_сен" "19_сен" "20_сен" "21_сен" "22_сен" "23_сен" "24_сен" "25_сен" "26_сен"
[27] "27_сен" "28_сен" "29_сен" "30_сен"
```

ISODatetime {base}

Date-time Conversion Functions from Numeric Representations

Description

Convenience wrappers to create date-times from numeric representations.

Usage

```
ISODatetime(year, month, day, hour, min, sec, tz = "")
ISodate(year, month, day, hour = 12, min = 0, sec = 0, tz = "GMT")
```

Прочие основные и востребованные функции

Class(), length() , sum(), mean(), table()

```
> a<-c(rep(1,10))
> a
[1] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
> class(a)
[1] "numeric"
> b<-letters
> b
[1] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f" "g" "h" "i" "j" "k" "l" "m" "n" "o" "p" "q" "r" "s" "t" "u" "v" "w" "x" "y" "z"
> class(b)
[1] "character"
> class(2!=0)
[1] "logical"
> class(factorial)
[1] "function"
> d<- c(rep("a",4),rep("b",6),(rep("c",2)))
> sample(d)
[1] "b" "c" "b" "b" "a" "a" "c" "b" "a" "b" "b" "a"
> d.table<-table(d)
> r<- seq(10,1)
> r
[1] 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
> sum(r)
[1] 55
> mean.1<-sum(r)/length(r)
> class(d.table)
[1] "table"
> d
[1] "a" "a" "a" "a" "b" "b" "b" "b" "b" "b" "b" "c" "c"
> mean.1
[1] 5.5
> mean.2<-mean(r)
> mean.2
[1] 5.5
```


Функции `set.seed()`, `sort()`

```
> set.seed(1)
> popul<-rnorm(100)
> popul
 [1] -0.626453811  0.183643324 -0.835628612  1.595280802  0.329507772 -0.820468384  0.487429052  0.738324705  0.575781352
[10] -0.305388387  1.511781168  0.389843236 -0.621240581 -2.214699887  1.124930918 -0.044933609 -0.016190263  0.943836211
[19]  0.821221195  0.593901321  0.918977372  0.782136301  0.074564983 -1.989351696  0.619825748 -0.056128740 -0.155795507
[28] -1.470752384 -0.478150055  0.417941560  1.358679552 -0.102787727  0.387671612 -0.053805041 -1.377059557 -0.414994563
[37] -0.394289954 -0.059313397  1.100025372  0.763175748 -0.164523596 -0.253361680  0.696963375  0.556663199 -0.688755695
[46] -0.707495157  0.364581962  0.768532925 -0.112346212  0.881107726  0.398105880 -0.612026393  0.341119691 -1.129363096
[55]  1.433023702  1.980399899 -0.367221476 -1.044134626  0.569719627 -0.135054604  2.401617761 -0.039240003  0.689739362
[64]  0.028002159 -0.743273209  0.188792300 -1.804958629  1.465554862  0.153253338  2.172611670  0.475509529 -0.709946431
[73]  0.610726353 -0.934097632 -1.253633400  0.291446236 -0.443291873  0.001105352  0.074341324 -0.589520946 -0.568668733
[82] -0.135178615  1.178086997 -1.523566800  0.593946188  0.332950371  1.063099837 -0.304183924  0.370018810  0.267098791
[91] -0.542520031  1.207867806  1.160402616  0.700213650  1.586833455  0.558486426 -1.276592208 -0.573265414 -1.224612615
[100] -0.473400636
> popul.1<-round(popul,3)
> popul.1
 [1] -0.626  0.184 -0.836  1.595  0.330 -0.820  0.487  0.738  0.576 -0.305  1.512  0.390 -0.621 -2.215  1.125 -0.045
[17] -0.016  0.944  0.821  0.594  0.919  0.782  0.075 -1.989  0.620 -0.056 -0.156 -1.471 -0.478  0.418  1.359 -0.103
[33]  0.388 -0.054 -1.377 -0.415 -0.394 -0.059  1.100  0.763 -0.165 -0.253  0.697  0.557 -0.689 -0.707  0.365  0.769
[49] -0.112  0.881  0.398 -0.612  0.341 -1.129  1.433  1.980 -0.367 -1.044  0.570 -0.135  2.402 -0.039  0.690  0.028
[65] -0.743  0.189 -1.805  1.466  0.153  2.173  0.476 -0.710  0.611 -0.934 -1.254  0.291 -0.443  0.001  0.074 -0.590
[81] -0.569 -0.135  1.178 -1.524  0.594  0.333  1.063 -0.304  0.370  0.267 -0.543  1.208  1.160  0.700  1.587  0.558
[97] -1.277 -0.573 -1.225 -0.473
> sort(popul.1)
 [1] -2.215 -1.989 -1.805 -1.524 -1.471 -1.377 -1.277 -1.254 -1.225 -1.129 -1.044 -0.934 -0.836 -0.820 -0.743 -0.710
[17] -0.707 -0.689 -0.626 -0.621 -0.612 -0.590 -0.573 -0.569 -0.543 -0.478 -0.473 -0.443 -0.415 -0.394 -0.367 -0.305
[33] -0.304 -0.253 -0.165 -0.156 -0.135 -0.135 -0.112 -0.103 -0.059 -0.056 -0.054 -0.045 -0.039 -0.016  0.001  0.028
[49]  0.074  0.075  0.153  0.184  0.189  0.267  0.291  0.330  0.333  0.341  0.365  0.370  0.388  0.390  0.398  0.418
[65]  0.476  0.487  0.557  0.558  0.570  0.576  0.594  0.594  0.611  0.620  0.690  0.697  0.700  0.738  0.763  0.769
[81]  0.782  0.821  0.881  0.919  0.944  1.063  1.100  1.125  1.160  1.178  1.208  1.359  1.433  1.466  1.512  1.587
[97]  1.595  1.980  2.173  2.402
> sort(popul.1,decreasing = TRUE)
 [1]  2.402  2.173  1.980  1.595  1.587  1.512  1.466  1.433  1.359  1.208  1.178  1.160  1.125  1.100  1.063  0.944
[17]  0.919  0.881  0.821  0.782  0.769  0.763  0.738  0.700  0.697  0.690  0.620  0.611  0.594  0.594  0.576  0.570
[33]  0.558  0.557  0.487  0.476  0.418  0.398  0.390  0.388  0.370  0.365  0.341  0.333  0.330  0.291  0.267  0.189
[49]  0.184  0.153  0.075  0.074  0.028  0.001 -0.016 -0.039 -0.045 -0.054 -0.056 -0.059 -0.103 -0.112 -0.135 -0.135
[65] -0.156 -0.165 -0.253 -0.304 -0.305 -0.367 -0.394 -0.415 -0.443 -0.473 -0.478 -0.543 -0.569 -0.573 -0.590 -0.612
[81] -0.621 -0.626 -0.689 -0.707 -0.710 -0.743 -0.820 -0.836 -0.934 -1.044 -1.129 -1.225 -1.254 -1.277 -1.377 -1.471
[97] -1.524 -1.805 -1.989 -2.215
```

sample(), data.frame(), head(), order(), \$

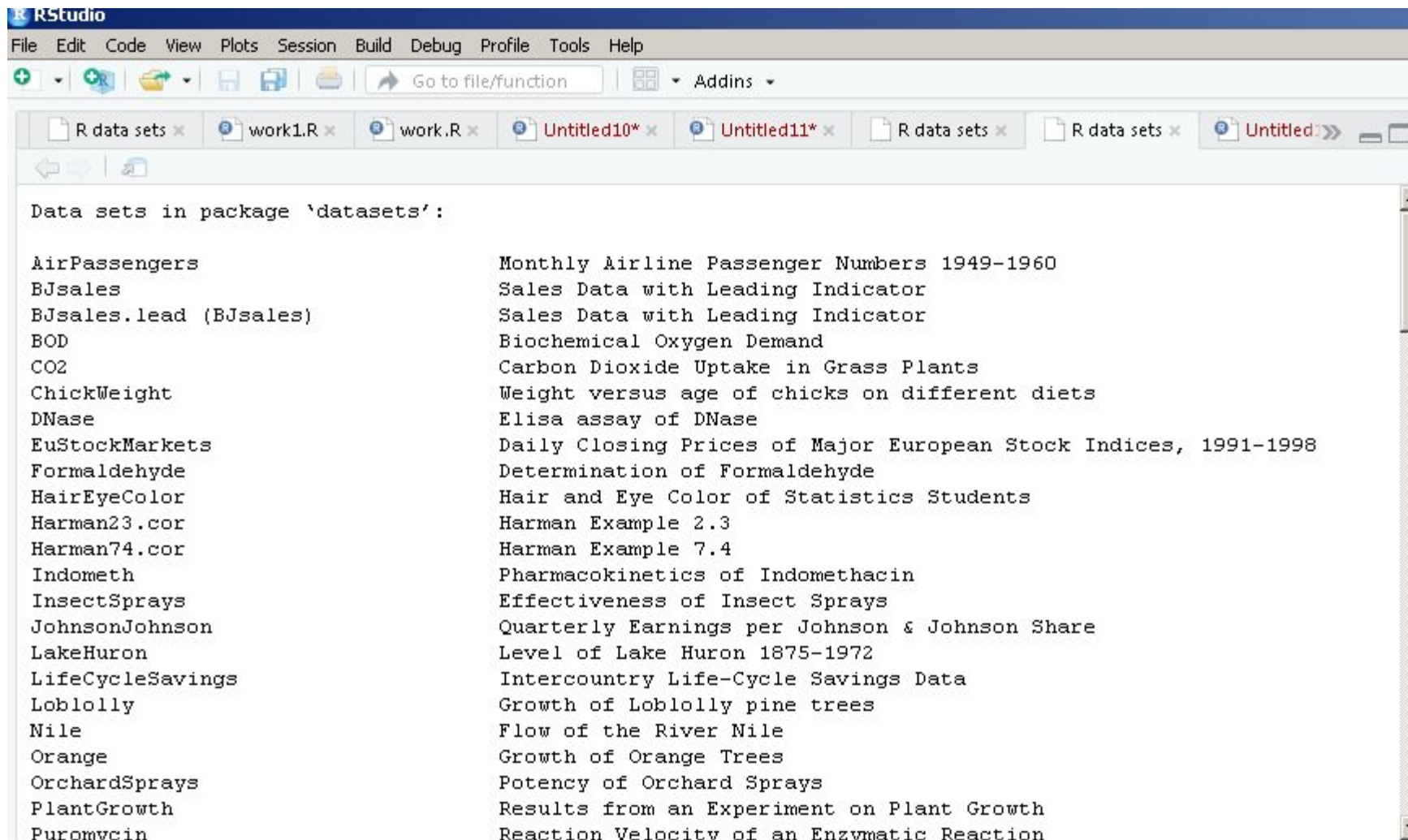
```
> set.seed(1)
> lets<- sample(letters,100,replace = TRUE)
> lets
 [1] "g" "j" "o" "x" "f" "x" "y" "r" "q" "b" "f" "e" "r" "j" "u" "m" "s" "z" "j" "u" "y" "f" "q" "d" "g" "k" "a" "j" "w"
[30] "i" "m" "p" "m" "e" "v" "r" "u" "c" "s" "k" "v" "q" "u" "o" "n" "u" "a" "m" "t" "s" "m" "w" "l" "g" "b" "c" "i" "n"
[59] "r" "k" "x" "h" "l" "i" "q" "g" "m" "t" "c" "w" "i" "v" "j" "i" "m" "x" "w" "k" "u" "y" "l" "s" "k" "i" "t" "f" "s"
[88] "d" "g" "d" "g" "b" "q" "w" "u" "u" "l" "k" "v" "p"
> df<-data.frame(lets,popul.1)
> head(df)
  lets popul.1
1    g  -0.626
2    j   0.184
3    o  -0.836
4    x   1.595
5    f   0.330
6    x  -0.820
> #нужно разместить по возрастанию, но теперь каждому значению еще соответствует буква
> ind<-order(df$popul.1)
> ind
 [1] 14 24 67 84 28 35 97 75 99 54 58 74 3 6 65 72 46 45 1 13 52 80 98 81 91 29 100 77 36
[30] 37 57 10 88 42 41 27 60 82 49 32 38 26 34 16 62 17 78 64 79 23 69 2 66 90 76 5 86 53
[59] 47 89 33 12 51 30 71 7 44 96 59 9 20 85 73 25 63 43 94 8 40 48 22 19 50 21 18 87 39
[88] 15 93 83 92 31 55 68 11 95 4 56 70 61
> df.new<-df[ind,]
> head(df.new,10)
  lets popul.1
14    j  -2.215
24    d  -1.989
67    m  -1.805
84    i  -1.524
28    j  -1.471
35    v  -1.377
97    l  -1.277
75    m  -1.254
99    v  -1.225
54    g  -1.129
```

Что еще можно делать с векторами?

```
> g<-seq(31,45)
> g
[1] 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45
> length(g)
[1] 15
> g[1]
[1] 31
> g[c(1,5,15)]
[1] 31 35 45
> g[-c(1,5,15)]
[1] 32 33 34 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44
> g[1:5]
[1] 31 32 33 34 35
> h<-1:15
> g+h
[1] 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60
> g*2
[1] 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90
```

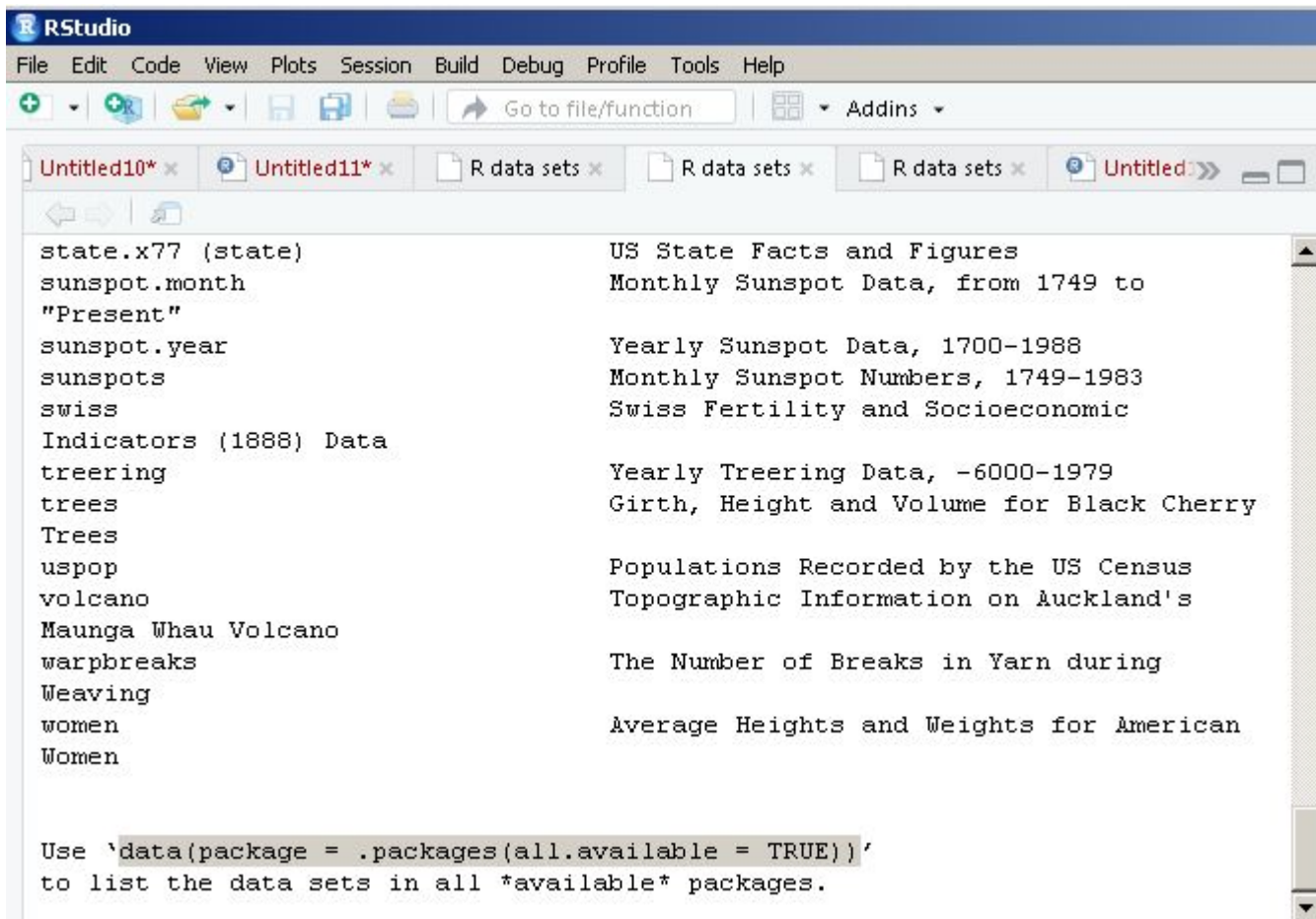
В пакете «datasets» находится множество наборов, на которых можно совершенствовать знания в области R

```
data()
```



The screenshot shows the RStudio application window. The menu bar includes File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for file operations and a search bar labeled 'Go to file/function'. The tab bar shows several open files: 'R data sets', 'work1.R', 'work.R', 'Untitled10*', 'Untitled11*', and several 'R data sets' files. The main editor window displays the output of the `data()` function, listing data sets in the 'datasets' package. The list is organized into two columns, with the first column containing the dataset name and the second column containing a brief description.

Data sets in package 'datasets':	
AirPassengers	Monthly Airline Passenger Numbers 1949-1960
BJsales	Sales Data with Leading Indicator
BJsales.lead (BJsales)	Sales Data with Leading Indicator
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CO2	Carbon Dioxide Uptake in Grass Plants
ChickWeight	Weight versus age of chicks on different diets
DNase	Elisa assay of DNase
EuStockMarkets	Daily Closing Prices of Major European Stock Indices, 1991-1998
Formaldehyde	Determination of Formaldehyde
HairEyeColor	Hair and Eye Color of Statistics Students
Harman23.cor	Harman Example 2.3
Harman74.cor	Harman Example 7.4
Indometh	Pharmacokinetics of Indomethacin
InsectSprays	Effectiveness of Insect Sprays
JohnsonJohnson	Quarterly Earnings per Johnson & Johnson Share
LakeHuron	Level of Lake Huron 1875-1972
LifeCycleSavings	Intercountry Life-Cycle Savings Data
Loblolly	Growth of Loblolly pine trees
Nile	Flow of the River Nile
Orange	Growth of Orange Trees
OrchardSprays	Potency of Orchard Sprays
PlantGrowth	Results from an Experiment on Plant Growth
Puromycin	Reaction Velocity of an Enzymatic Reaction



	Data
oilType (oil)	Fatty acid composition of commercial oils
potteryClass (pottery)	Pottery from Pre-Classical Sites in Italy
scat	Morphometric Data on Scat
scat_orig (scat)	Morphometric Data on Scat
segmentationData	Cell Body Segmentation

Data sets in package 'cluster':

agriculture	European Union Agricultural Workforces
animals	Attributes of Animals
<u>chorSub</u>	Subset of C-horizon of Kola Data
flower	Flower Characteristics
plantTraits	Plant Species Traits Data
pluton	Isotopic Composition Plutonium Batches
ruspini	Ruspini Data

Console Terminal ✕

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```
> library(cluster)
> ?animals
> animals
```

	war	fly	ver	end	gro	hai
ant	1	1	1	1	2	1
bee	1	2	1	1	2	2
cat	2	1	2	1	1	2
cpl	1	1	1	1	1	2
chi	2	1	2	2	2	2
cow	2	1	2	1	2	2
duc	2	2	2	1	2	1
eag	2	2	2	2	1	1
ele	2	1	2	2	2	1
fly	1	2	1	1	1	1
fro	1	1	2	2	NA	1
her	1	1	2	1	2	1
lio	2	1	2	NA	2	2
liz	1	1	2	1	1	1
lob	1	1	1	1	NA	1
man	2	1	2	2	2	2
rab	2	1	2	1	2	2
sal	1	1	2	1	NA	1

Global Environment ▾

List ▾

g	int [1:15] 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 ...
g.1	num [1:4] 1 2 3 4
h	int [1:15] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
height	Named num [1:4] 50 65 67 59
heigt	num [1:4] 50 65 67 59
i	10L
imena	chr [1:5] "x1" "x2" "x3" "x4" "x5"
inclclass	Factor w/ 2 levels "Female","Male": 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 ...
ind	int [1:100] 14 24 67 84 28 35 97 75 99 54 ...
k	num [1:4] 1 3 5 7
lets	chr [1:100] "g" "j" "o" "x" "f" "x" "y" "r" "q" "b" "f" "e...
m	69.2561797752809
mean.1	5.5

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

R: Attributes of Animals ▾ Find in Topic

animals {cluster}

R Documentation

Attributes of Animals

Description

This data set considers 6 binary attributes for 20 animals.

Usage

```
data(animals)
```

Format

A data frame with 20 observations on 6 variables:

[, 1] war warm-blooded

```
[1,2] fly can fly
```

Логические функции и операторы

```
> 5>6
[1] FALSE
> 61 < 100
[1] TRUE
> 5 > 6
[1] FALSE
> 61 < 100
[1] TRUE
> 2!= 2
[1] FALSE
> 3==3
[1] TRUE
> 10 >= 10
[1] TRUE
> 12<= 12
[1] TRUE
> 6 > 7 | 8 > 9
[1] FALSE
> 6 > 7 | 10 > 9
[1] TRUE
> 6> 7 & 10 > 9
[1] FALSE
> 200!= 100 | 10 <= 6
[1] TRUE
> ((TRUE== FALSE)& (1 == 1)) & 100 == 100
[1] FALSE
> ((TRUE== FALSE)& (1 == 1)) | 100 == 100
[1] TRUE
```

```

> sum(is.na(animals))
[1] 5
> is.na(animals)
      war  fly  ver  end  gro  hai
ant FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
bee FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
cat FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
cpl FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
chi FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
cow FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
duc FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
eag FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
ele FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
fly FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
fro FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE FALSE
her FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
lio FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE FALSE FALSE
liz FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
lob FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE FALSE
man FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
rab FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
sal FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE FALSE
spi FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE FALSE FALSE
wha FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
> head(animals,3)
      war fly ver end gro hai
ant   1  1  1  1  2  1
bee   1  2  1  1  2  2
cat   2  1  2  1  1  2
> animals$gro
[1] 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 NA 2 2 1 NA 2 2 NA 1 2
> animals$gro[!is.na(animals$gro)]
[1] 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2
> animals$gro[!is.na(animals[,5])]
[1] 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2

```

Продолжим работу на наборе “iris”. С помощью “?” вызываем справку с описанием набора “iris”

The screenshot shows the RStudio environment with the following components:

- Environment pane:** Lists available datasets including `g`, `g.1`, `h`, `height`, `heigt`, `i`, `imena`, `inclclass`, `ind`, `k`, `lets`, and `iris`.
- Files pane:** Shows the current file as "R: Edgar Anderson's Iris Data".
- Viewer pane:** Displays the help page for the `iris` dataset, titled "Edgar Anderson's Iris Data".
- Console/Terminal pane:** Shows the command `?iris` entered.

Edgar Anderson's Iris Data

Description

This famous (Fisher's or Anderson's) iris data set gives the measurements in centimeters of the variables sepal length and width and petal length and width, respectively, for 50 flowers from each of 3 species of iris. The species are *Iris setosa*, *versicolor*, and *virginica*.

Usage

```
iris
iris3
```

Format

`iris` is a data frame with 150 cases (rows) and 5 variables (columns) named `Sepal.Length`, `Sepal.Width`, `Petal.Length`, `Petal.Width`, and `Species`.

`iris3` gives the same data arranged as a 3-dimensional array of size 50 by 4 by 3, as represented by S-PLUS. The first dimension gives the case number within the species subsample, the second the measurements with names `Sepal L.`, `Sepal W.`, `Petal L.`, and `Petal W.`, and the third the

Извлекаем поднаборы из готовых датасэтов

```
> head(iris,10)
  Sepal.Length Sepal.width Petal.Length Petal.width  Species
51          7.0         3.2         4.7         1.4 versicolor
52          6.4         3.2         4.5         1.5 versicolor
53          6.9         3.1         4.9         1.5 versicolor
54          5.5         2.3         4.0         1.3 versicolor
55          6.5         2.8         4.6         1.5 versicolor
56          5.7         2.8         4.5         1.3 versicolor
57          6.3         3.3         4.7         1.6 versicolor
58          4.9         2.4         3.3         1.0 versicolor
59          6.6         2.9         4.6         1.3 versicolor
60          5.2         2.7         3.9         1.4 versicolor

> dim(iris)
[1] 100  5

> str(iris)
'data.frame':  100 obs. of  5 variables:
 $ Sepal.Length: num  7 6.4 6.9 5.5 6.5 5.7 6.3 4.9 6.6 5.2 ...
 $ Sepal.width : num  3.2 3.2 3.1 2.3 2.8 2.8 3.3 2.4 2.9 2.7 ...
 $ Petal.Length: num  4.7 4.5 4.9 4 4.6 4.5 4.7 3.3 4.6 3.9 ...
 $ Petal.width : num  1.4 1.5 1.5 1.3 1.5 1.3 1.6 1 1.3 1.4 ...
 $ Species      : Factor w/ 3 levels "setosa","versicolor",...: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...

> unique(iris[,5])
[1] versicolor virginica
Levels: setosa versicolor virginica

> levels(iris$Species)
[1] "setosa" "versicolor" "virginica"
```



```

> head(iris)
  Sepal.Length Sepal.width Petal.Length Petal.width  Species
51          7.0         3.2         4.7         1.4 versicolor
52          6.4         3.2         4.5         1.5 versicolor
53          6.9         3.1         4.9         1.5 versicolor
54          5.5         2.3         4.0         1.3 versicolor
55          6.5         2.8         4.6         1.5 versicolor
56          5.7         2.8         4.5         1.3 versicolor
> iris[1,1]
[1] 7
> traindat<-iris[1:5,c(2,4,5)]
> traindat
  Sepal.width Petal.width  Species
51          3.2         1.4 versicolor
52          3.2         1.5 versicolor
53          3.1         1.5 versicolor
54          2.3         1.3 versicolor
55          2.8         1.5 versicolor
> traindat[traindat$Sepal.width>3.0,] # не забудьте о "," в конце!
  Sepal.width Petal.width  Species
51          3.2         1.4 versicolor
52          3.2         1.5 versicolor
53          3.1         1.5 versicolor
> traindat
  Sepal.width Petal.width  Species
51          3.2         1.4 versicolor
52          3.2         1.5 versicolor
53          3.1         1.5 versicolor
54          2.3         1.3 versicolor
55          2.8         1.5 versicolor
> traindat[traindat$Sepal.width>3.0 & traindat$Petal.width > 1.4,]
  Sepal.width Petal.width  Species
52          3.2         1.5 versicolor
53          3.1         1.5 versicolor

```

Построим свой dataframe

```
> weight<- c(78,56,67,48,69,90)
> height<-c(170,160,165,159,170,185)
> sex<-(c(rep("F",3),rep("M",3)))
> sex
[1] "F" "F" "F" "M" "M" "M"
> df.1<-data.frame(weight,height,sex)
> df.1
  weight height sex
1     78    170   F
2     56    160   F
3     67    165   F
4     48    159   M
5     69    170   M
6     90    185   M
> str(df.1)
'data.frame':  6 obs. of  3 variables:
 $ weight: num  78 56 67 48 69 90
 $ height: num  170 160 165 159 170 185
 $ sex    : chr  "F" "F" "F" "M" ...
> df.2<-data.frame(weight,height,sex,stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
> df.2
  weight height sex
1     78    170   F
2     56    160   F
3     67    165   F
4     48    159   M
5     69    170   M
6     90    185   M
> str(df.2)
'data.frame':  6 obs. of  3 variables:
 $ weight: num  78 56 67 48 69 90
 $ height: num  170 160 165 159 170 185
 $ sex    : Factor w/ 2 levels "F","M": 1 1 1 2 2 2
> sex
[1] "F" "F" "F" "M" "M" "M"
> factor(sex)
[1] F F F M M M
Levels: F M
```

Стоим матрицу

```
> m<-1:30
> m
 [1]  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
> z<-c(10,3)
> z
[1] 10  3
> dim(m)
NULL
> dim(m)<-z
> dim(m)
[1] 10  3
> m
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]     1     11    21
[2,]     2     12    22
[3,]     3     13    23
[4,]     4     14    24
[5,]     5     15    25
[6,]     6     16    26
[7,]     7     17    27
[8,]     8     18    28
[9,]     9     19    29
[10,]    10     20    30
> class(m)
[1] "matrix"
> ## другой способ
> y<-1:50
> mt<-matrix(y,10,5)
> mt
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
[1,]     1     11    21    31    41
[2,]     2     12    22    32    42
[3,]     3     13    23    33    43
[4,]     4     14    24    34    44
[5,]     5     15    25    35    45
[6,]     6     16    26    36    46
[7,]     7     17    27    37    47
[8,]     8     18    28    38    48
[9,]     9     19    29    39    49
[10,]    10     20    30    40    50
```

```

> imena<-LETTERS[1:10]
> imena
[1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E" "F" "G" "H" "I" "J"
> cbind(imena,mt)
      imena
[1,] "A"   "1"  "11" "21" "31" "41"
[2,] "B"   "2"  "12" "22" "32" "42"
[3,] "C"   "3"  "13" "23" "33" "43"
[4,] "D"   "4"  "14" "24" "34" "44"
[5,] "E"   "5"  "15" "25" "35" "45"
[6,] "F"   "6"  "16" "26" "36" "46"
[7,] "G"   "7"  "17" "27" "37" "47"
[8,] "H"   "8"  "18" "28" "38" "48"
[9,] "I"   "9"  "19" "29" "39" "49"
[10,] "J"  "10" "20" "30" "40" "50"
> class(cbind(imena,mt))
[1] "matrix"
> cbind(imena,mt)[2,]
      imena
      "B"   "2"  "12"  "22"  "32"  "42"

```



```

> rownames(mt)
NULL
> colnames(mt)
NULL
> ?rownames
> rownames(mt)
NULL
> colnames(mt)
NULL
> rownames(mt,do.NULL = FALSE, prefix = "row")
[1] "row1" "row2" "row3" "row4" "row5" "row6" "row7" "row8" "row9" "row10"
> rownames(mt)
NULL
> rownames(mt)<-imena
> mt
  [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
A     1    11    21    31    41
B     2    12    22    32    42
C     3    13    23    33    43
D     4    14    24    34    44
E     5    15    25    35    45
F     6    16    26    36    46
G     7    17    27    37    47
H     8    18    28    38    48
I     9    19    29    39    49
J    10    20    30    40    50
> colnames(mt)<-paste("day",1:5)
> mt
  day 1 day 2 day 3 day 4 day 5
A     1    11    21    31    41
B     2    12    22    32    42
C     3    13    23    33    43
D     4    14    24    34    44
E     5    15    25    35    45
F     6    16    26    36    46
G     7    17    27    37    47
H     8    18    28    38    48
I     9    19    29    39    49
J    10    20    30    40    50

```



row+colnames {base}

Row and Column Names

Description

Retrieve or set the row or column names of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
rownames(x, do.NULL = TRUE, prefix = "row")
rownames(x) <- value
```

```
colnames(x, do.NULL = TRUE, prefix = "col")
colnames(x) <- value
```

Arguments

- x** a matrix-like R object, with at least two dimensions for `colnames`.
- do.NULL** logical. If `FALSE` and names are `NULL`, names are created.
- prefix** for created names.
- value** a valid value for that component of `dimnames(x)`. For a matrix or array zero length equal to the appropriate dimension.

Итоги

1. Узнали об истории происхождения и о предназначении R
2. Обсудили многочисленные преимущества
3. Узнали массу дополнительных источников, где можно брать информацию
4. Научились устанавливать R и R Studio
5. Познакомились со средой R и ее объектами
6. Узнали множество функций для работы с данными
7. Научились задавать последовательности и множества
8. Научились извлекать необходимую информацию из готовых фреймов и выбирать поднаборы данных
9. Научились строить свои набор данных и матрицу