# Lecture 1: Introduction to Base R

## STAT GU4206/GR5206 *Statistical Computing & Introduction to Data Science*

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# Some notes on the course

## Prerequisite

You should have taken or be taking the following courses:

- GR5204 Statistical Inference (or GU4204)
- GR5205 Linear Regression Models (or GU4205)
- Ideally do not take both UN2102 and GU4206.

## Warning

If you haven't taken (aren't taking) these courses, you'll have to do extra work at times to catch up.

## Some other prerequisites

This course assumes basic knowledge of Linear Algebra, Multivariate Calculus, and Probability. We will review these topics in class but can't cover everything! If you haven't taken a Linear Algebra course, for example, expect to spend some extra time catching up.

# Honor Code

"Columbia's intellectual community relies on academic integrity and responsibility as the cornerstone of its work. Graduate students are expected to exhibit the highest level of personal and academic honesty as they engage in scholarly discourse and research. **In practical terms, you must be responsible for the full and accurate attribution of the ideas of others in all of your research papers and projects; you must be honest when taking your examinations; you must always submit your own work and not that of another student, scholar, or internet source.** Graduate students are responsible for knowing and correctly utilizing referencing and bibliographical guidelines."

- Resources at `http://gsas.columbia.edu/academic-integrity`.
- Failure to observe these rules of conduct will have serious academic consequences, up to and including dismissal from the university.

# A word of thanks

This course was developed for Columbia students with much guidance from the following course. Its web page is also a good resource for students.

**Cosma Shalizi and Andrew Thomas (2014), "Statistical Computing 36-350: Beginning to Advanced Techniques in R".**

A special thanks for guidance and advice from the following individuals and many others. John Cunningham, Yang Feng, Tian Zheng, Jennifer Hoeting, Cynthia Rush, Linxi Liu.

# Statistical computing

It's essential for modern statisticians to be fluent in *statistical computing* (statistical programming).

**At the end of this course, you will have:**

- The ability to read and write code for statistical data analysis.
- An understanding of programming topics such as functions, objects, data structures, debugging.
- Apply the R programming topics to common statistical tasks, i.e., graphics, regression, testing,...

# Statistical computing & data science

## What's the difference between data science and statistics?

*"A data scientist is just a sexier word for statistician."*

Nate Silver (outdated)

*"A data scientist is a better computer scientist than a statistician and is a better statistician than a computer scientist."*

Unknown (still accurate)

## What does a data scientist do?

- There is not one correct answer.
- Transform data into valuable information!
- A data scientist spends a significant portion of time processing data and less time modeling data.

# Working with data in R [1]

## Steps

1. *Import* data from various sources: the web, a database, a stored file.
2. *Clean* and format the data. Usually this means rows are observations and columns are variables.
3. *Analyze* the data using visualizations, modelling, or other methods.
4. *Communicate* your results.

In this class, we learn tools and strategies for completing each step.

[1] Slide developed from G. Grolemund and H. Wickham.

# Functional programming [2]

## Function Definition

A function is a machine which turns input objects (*arguments*) into an output object (*return value*), according to a definite rule.

- Programming is writing functions to transform inputs into outputs easily and correctly.
- Good programming takes big transformations and breaks them down into smaller and smaller ones until you come to tasks which the built-in functions can do.

[2] Slide developed from C.R. Shalizi and A.C. Thomas (2014).

# What is R?

# What is R?

R is an open-source statistical programming software used by industry professionals and academics alike.

This means that R is supported by a community of users.

## Will use R extensively in this class

- Download R at: `https://www.r-project.org`
- Download RStudio at: `https://www.rstudio.com`

You must have R downloaded by next lecture!

# Using R and RStudio

- The *editor* allows you to type and save code that you may want to reuse later.
- Basic interaction with R happens in the *console*. The is where you type R code.

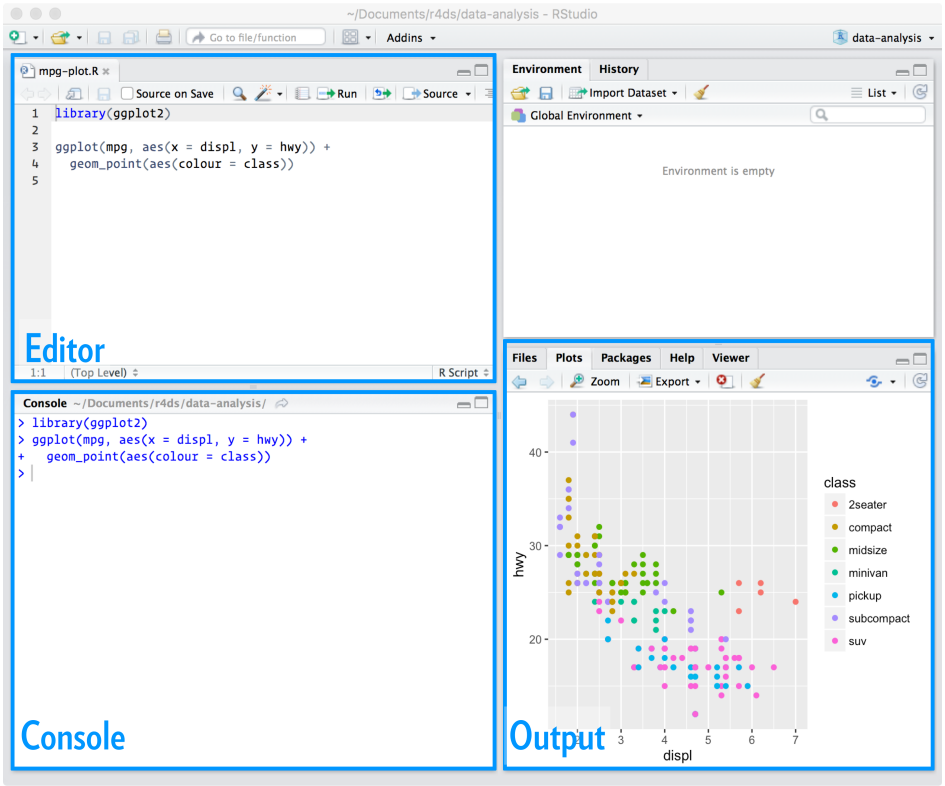



Figure 1: Image of RStudio from G. Grolemund and H. Wickham

# Using R and RStudio

If you'd like more information on the other functions and features of RStudio check out the short video tutorial on the Canvas page.

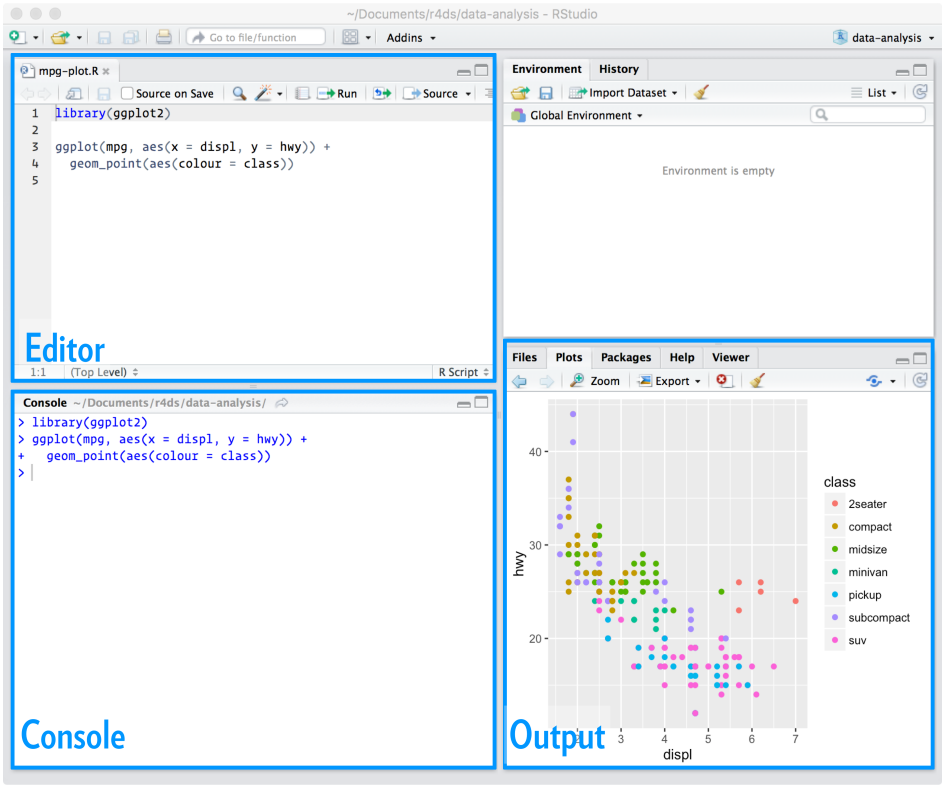



Figure 2: Image of RStudio from G. Grolemund and H. Wickham

# Using R and RStudio

Code example.

# R Markdown

For your homeworks and lab reports you will be using R Markdown which allows you to put your code, its outputs, and your thoughts all in one document.

# Steps to create an R Markdown document

To create a new R Markdown document open RStudio and go to File -> New File -> R Markdown.

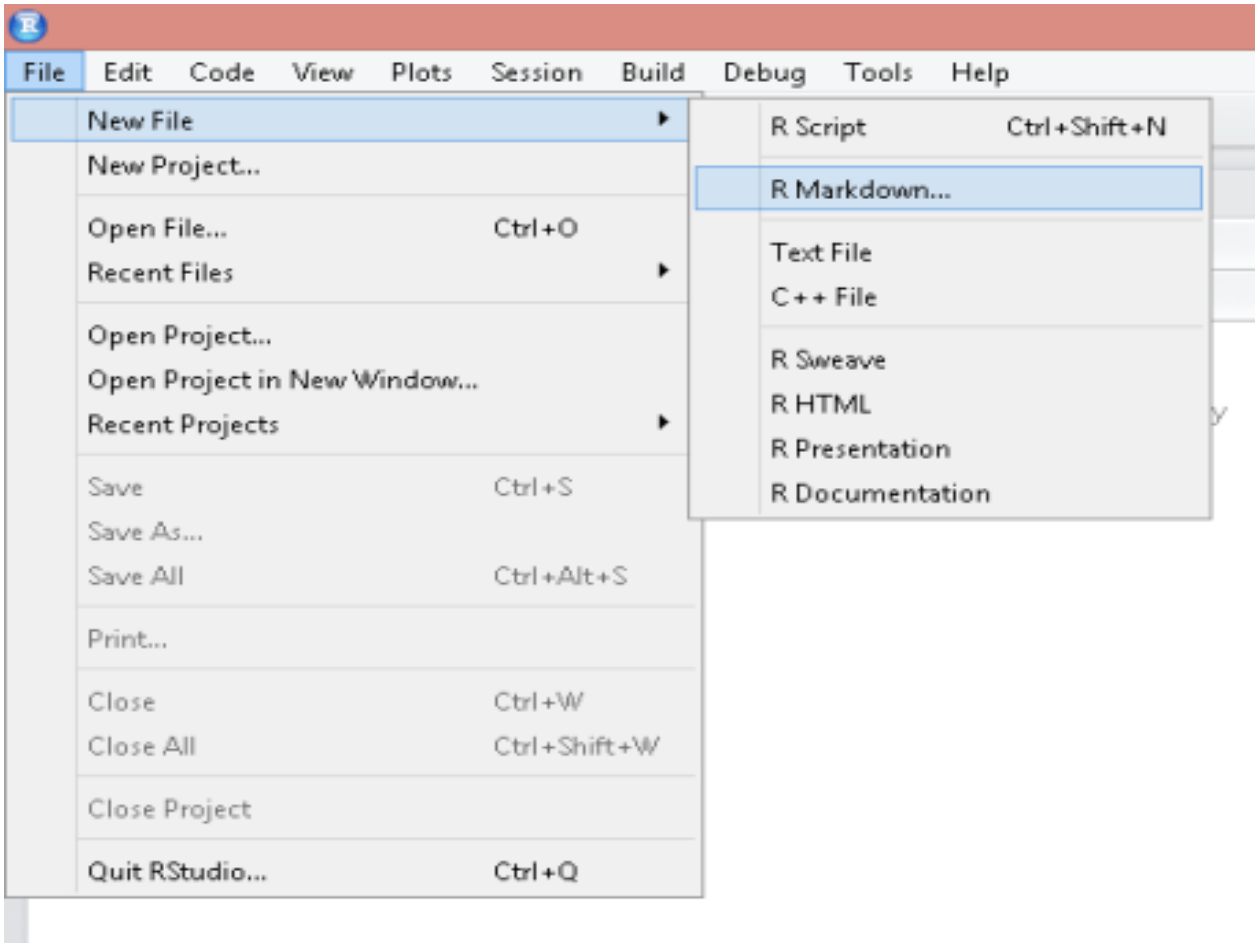



Figure 3: Image from https://www.r-bloggers.com

# Steps to create an R Markdown document

Enter the title of your document and the author and hit OK.

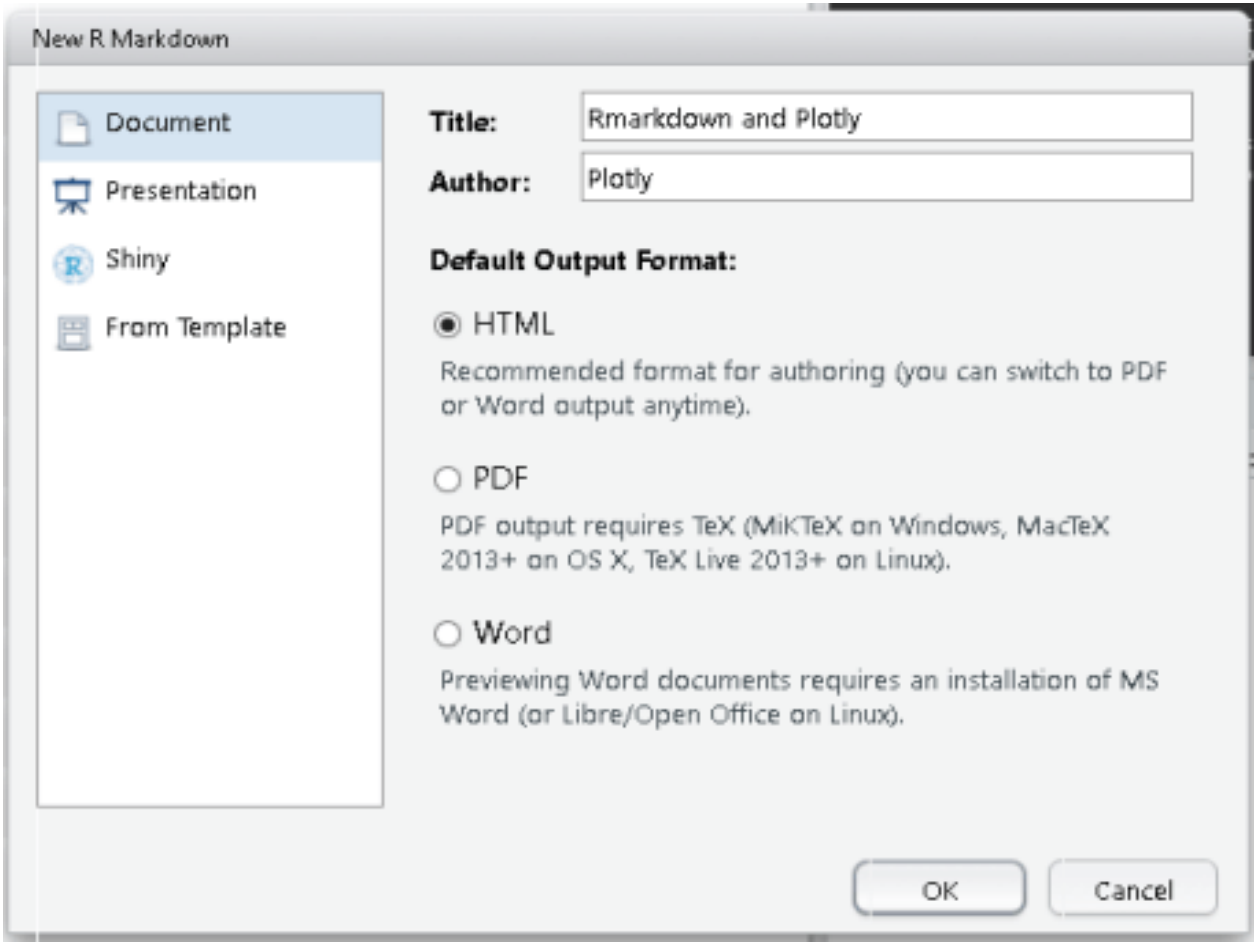



Figure 4: Image from https://www.r-bloggers.com

# Steps to create an R Markdown document

Clicking the Knit HTML button in the editor window generates the document.

## Editing the Markdown Document

- Writing equations uses LaTex code. So, for example, `$x^2$` produces $x^2$.
- Insert R code directly into the document using the following format:

````
```{r}
x <- rnorm(100)
```
````

- If you need help, go to Help -> Markdown Quick Reference.
- You'll get practice with this in lab.

# Steps to Create an R Markdown document

Code example.

# A quick example...

Type the following into your console:

```
> # Create a vector in R named x
> x <- c(5, 29, 13, 87)
> x
```

```
[1]  5 29 13 87
```

**Two important ideas:**

1. Commenting
2. Assignment

# A quick example...

Type the following into your console:

```
> # Create a vector in R
> x <- c(5, 29, 13, 87)
> x
```

```
[1]  5 29 13 87
```

## Two important ideas:

1. Commenting
   - Anything after the # isn't evaluated by R.
   - Used to leave notes for humans reading your code.
   - Very important in our class. Comment your code!
2. Assignment

# A quick example...

Type the following into your console:

```
> # Create a vector in R
> x <- c(5, 29, 13, 87)
> x
```

```
[1]  5 29 13 87
```

## Two important ideas:

1. Commenting
2. Assignment
   - The `<-` symbol means assign `x` the value `c(5, 29, 13, 87)`.
   - Could use `=` instead of `<-` but this is discouraged.
   - All assignments take the same form: `object_name <- value`.
   - `c()` means "concatenate".
   - Type `x` into the console to print its assignment.

# A quick example...

Type the following into your console:

```
> # Create a vector in R names "x"
> x <- c(5, 29, 13, 87)
> x
```

```
[1]  5 29 13 87
```

**Note**

The [1] tells us that 5 is the first element of the vector.

```
> # Create a vector in R names "x"
> x <- 1:50
> x
```

```
 [1]  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
[19] 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
[37] 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50
```

# Base R versus Tidyverse

# Base R

## What is Base R?

*"The package named base is in a way the core of R and contains the basic functions of the language, particularly, for reading and manipulating data."*

*R for Beginners, Emmanuel Paradis*

## Base R utility

Base R includes all default code for performing common data manipulation and statistical tasks.

## You might recognize some Base R functions:

- `mean()`, `median()`, `lm()`, `summary()`, `sort()`
- `data.frame()`, `read.csv()`, `cbind()`, `grep()`, `regexpr()`
- Many many more...

If you don't recognize any Base R functions, don't worry!

# Base R

## Base R package

- Base R is technically a package.
- What is a R package?
- We will see shortly...

## Common criticisms of Base R

- The code doesn't *flow* as well as other languages.
- Function names and arguments are often inconsistent and potentially confusing.
- Base R functions sometimes don't return type-stable objects.
- Base R functions are not refined to run as fast as possible.
- Other complaints exist...

Code examples will be introduced eventually.

# The tidyverse

## The `tidyverse` solution to `Base R`

- The `tidyverse` collection of packages often perform the same tasks as `Base R`.
- The package `magrittr` allows for code to be written as a **pipe**, which helps with the *flow* of the code.
- The `tidyverse` collection of packages has more descriptive function names and consistent inputs.
- The `tidyverse` collection of packages are type-stable (whatever that means).
- The `tidyverse` collection of packages are often faster than common `Base R` functions.
- Other solutions exist...

Code examples and comparisons will be introduced eventually.

# The tidyverse

## Primary `tidyverse` packages

- `dplyr`: data manipulation
- `ggplot2`: creating advanced graphics
- `readr`: reading in rectangular data.
- `tibble`: A `tibble`, or `tbl_df`, is a modern reimagining of the `data.frame`.
- `tidyr`: creating tidy data.
- `purrr`: enhancing R's functional programming (FP).

The above statement was taken directly from the `tidyverse` website: https://www.tidyverse.org

## No need to worry about this slide.. yet!

`tidyverse` code examples will be introduced eventually.

# Base R versus tidyverse

## Why ever use `Base R`?

1. It gets the job done!
2. To become an expert `R` programmer, you have to know `Base R`.
3. Some `Base R` functions are very common and useful, e.g., `mean()`

## What should you learn first? Base R or Tidyverse?

1. Some experts believe you should learn `Base R` first.
2. Some experts believe you should learn `tidyverse` first.
3. Lately, more people are shifting to `tidyverse`.

## What should you learn first? Base R or Tidyverse?

In this class, we will start with `Base R` and eventually learn `tidyverse` in parallel.

# Base R

# Warm-Up, Remove Variables, Shortcuts

# Another quick example... warm up

Type the following into your console:

```
> # Create a vector in R named x
> x <- rnorm(100,mean=10,sd=3)
> length(x)
```

```
[1] 100
```

```
> head(x,20)
```

```
 [1] 12.243004 14.513510 10.329750  9.041061  7.524167
 [6]  8.947416 14.532550 11.831212 16.619260  8.385787
[11]  6.905271  8.977249  4.250941 12.639087  7.362991
[16]  5.058769 10.597826  6.476940 11.362076  6.308159
```

```
> hist(x)
```

Describe what the above code is doing.

# Another quick example... warm up

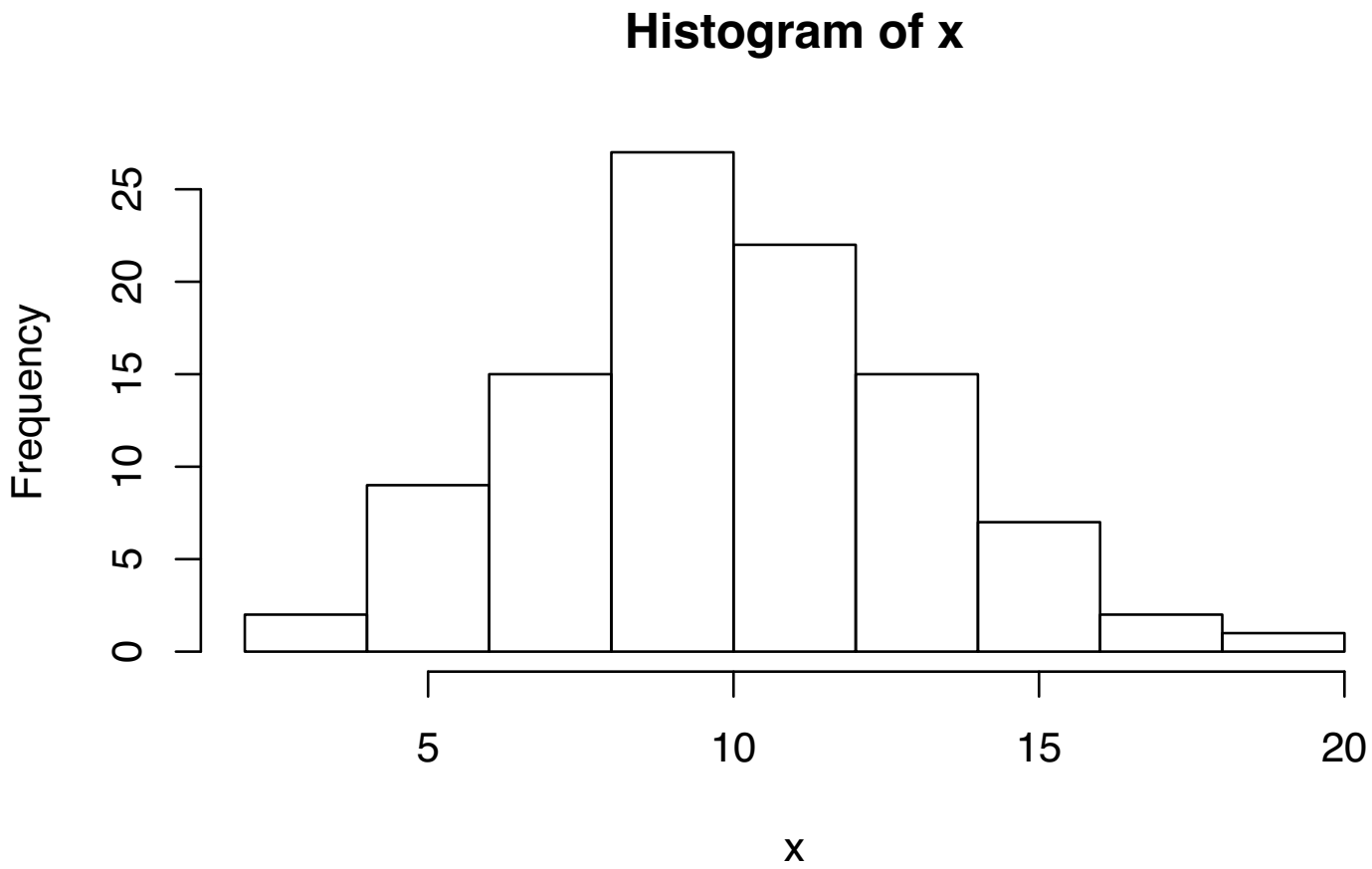



Figure 5: Histogram of x

# Remove a variable from your environment

## The `rm()` function

- Fist assign a vector to z.

```
> z <- 1:10
> z
```

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

- Manually look at your environment.
- Use the function `rm()` to remove z.

```
> rm(z)
```

- Check if z exists

```
> # uncomment the code below
> #z
```

- `rm(list=ls())` is a crude way to clear the entire global environment.

# A few shortcuts

## Shortcuts on a mac (sorry PC users)

- Run current line/selection: `"command"+"enter"`
- Assignment arrow: `"option"+"-"`
- Clear console: `"control"+"l"`
- Restart R Session: "apple"+"F10" or "command"+"shift"+"F10"
- **Note:** to clear the global R environment, the above shortcut is recommended over using `rm(list=ls())`.
- Look up common shortcuts: `"alt"+"k"` or "option"+"shift"+"F10"
- More...

## For some shortcuts on Mac and PC:

- Click here

# Base R

# Variable Types, Vectors, & Matrices

# Variable types

R has a variety of variable types (or *modes*).

## Modes

1. Numeric or double (3.7, 15907, 80.333)
2. Integer (1L,2L,3L)
3. Character ("Columbia", "Statistics is fun!", "HELLO WORLD")
4. Logical (TRUE, FALSE, 1, 0)
5. Complex (1 + 2i)

- Numeric, integer, character and logical are **atomic**.
- In this class, we are primarily concerned with numeric, character, and logical.

# Let's check this out in R

## 'Numeric' variable type

```
> x <- 2
> mode(x)
```

```
[1] "numeric"
```

```
> typeof(x)
```

```
[1] "double"
```

```
> y <- as.integer(3)
> typeof(y)
```

```
[1] "integer"
```

# Let's check this out in R

## 'Complex' variable type

```
> z <- 1 - 2i
> z
```

```
[1] 1-2i
```

```
> typeof(z)
```

```
[1] "complex"
```

# Let's check this out in R

## 'Character' variable type

```
> name <- "Columbia University"
> name
```

```
[1] "Columbia University"
```

```
> typeof(name)
```

```
[1] "character"
```

# Let's check this out in R

## 'Logical' variable type

```
> a <- TRUE
> b <- F
> a
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> b
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
> typeof(a)
```

```
[1] "logical"
```

# Data types

There are many data types in R.

## Data Types

- Vectors
- Scalars
- Matrices
- Arrays
- Lists
- Dataframes

# Data types

There are many data types in R.

## Data Types

### Vectors

- All elements must be the same type (mode).

- Scalars
- Matrices
- Arrays
- Lists
- Dataframes

# Data types

There are many data types in R.

## Data Types

- Vectors

## Scalars

- Treated as one-element vectors in R.

- Matrices
- Arrays
- Lists
- Dataframes

# Data types

There are many data types in R.

## Data Types

- Vectors
- Scalars

## Matrices

- An array (rows and columns) of values.
- All values must be the same type (mode).

- Arrays
- Lists
- Dataframes

# Data types

There are many data types in R.

## Data Types

- Vectors
- Scalars
- Matrices

## Arrays

- Similar to matrices, but with more than two dimensions.

- Lists
- Dataframes

# Data types

There are many data types in R.

## Data Types

- Vectors
- Scalars
- Matrices
- Arrays

## Lists

- Like a vector, but elements can be of different modes.

- Dataframes

# Data types

There are many data types in R.

## Data Types

- Vectors
- Scalars
- Matrices
- Arrays
- Lists

## Dataframes

- Like a matrix, but elements can be of different modes.

# Check your understanding

What mode are the following variables?

1. `3*TRUE`?
2. `"147"`?

# Check your understanding

What mode are the following variables?

1. `3*TRUE`?
2. `"147"`?

## Solutions

```
> 3*TRUE # Logicals in arithmetic
```

```
[1] 3
```

```
> mode(3*TRUE)
```

```
[1] "numeric"
```

```
> mode("147")
```

```
[1] "character"
```

# Vectors and matrices in R

## Recall: Vectors

- Variable types are called modes.
- All elements of a vector are the same mode.
- Scalars are just single-element vectors.

## Recall: Matrices

- All elements of a matrix are the same mode.
- A matrix is treated like a vector in R with two additional attributes: number of rows and number of columns.

# Building vectors in R

- Use the *concatenate* function `c()` to define a vector.

## Some Examples

Defining a numeric vector:

```
> x <- c(2, pi, 1/2, 3^2)
> x
```

```
[1] 2.000000 3.141593 0.500000 9.000000
```

A character vector:

```
> y <- c("NYC", "Boston", "Philadelphia")
> y
```

```
[1] "NYC"          "Boston"       "Philadelphia"
```

# Building vectors in R

- The syntax `a:b` produces a *sequence* of integers ranging from *a* to *b*.
- The *repetition* function `rep(val, num)` repeats the value `val` a total of `num` times.

## Some Examples

A sequential list of integers:

```
> z <- 5:10
> z
```

```
[1]  5  6  7  8  9 10
```

Using `rep()` to create a 1's vector:

```
> u <- rep(1, 18)
> u
```

```
 [1] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
```

# Building vectors in R

- Alternately, could allocate space and then fill in element-wise.

## Some Examples

```
> v <- c()
> v[1] <- TRUE
> v[2] <- TRUE
> v[3] <- FALSE
> v
```

```
[1]  TRUE  TRUE FALSE
```

# Building vectors in R

- The *concatenate* function `c()` can be nested.

## Some Examples

```
> vec1 <- rep(-27, 3)
> vec1
```

```
[1] -27 -27 -27
```

```
> vec2 <- c(vec1, c(-26, -25, -24))
> vec2
```

```
[1] -27 -27 -27 -26 -25 -24
```

# Building matrices in R

- Use the function `matrix(values, nrow, ncol)` to define your matrix.
- In R, matrices are stored in *column-major order* (determines where the number go as in the following example).

## Some Examples

Building a matrix that fills in by column:

```
> mat <- matrix(1:9, nrow = 3, ncol = 3)
> mat
```

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

# Building matrices in R

- Use the function `matrix(values, nrow, ncol)` to define your matrix.
- In R, matrices are stored in *column-major order* (determines where the number go as in the following example).

## Some Examples

Building a matrix that fills in by row:

```
> new_mat <- matrix(1:9, nrow = 3, ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE)
> new_mat
```

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

# Building matrices in R

- Alternately, could allocate space and fill in element-wise.
- Tell R the size of the matrix beforehand.

## Some Examples

Allocating the space for a matrix then filling it in:

```
> this_mat <- matrix(nrow = 2, ncol = 2)
> this_mat[1,1] <- sqrt(27)
> this_mat[1,2] <- round(sqrt(27), 3)
> this_mat[2,1] <- exp(1)
> this_mat[2,2] <- log(1)
> this_mat
```

```
         [,1]  [,2]
[1,] 5.196152 5.196
[2,] 2.718282 0.000
```

# Building matrices in R

- The *row bind* function `rbind()` also works, though it can be costly computationally. Similarly for *column bind* function `cbind()`.

## Some Examples

```
> vec1 <- rep(0, 4)
> vec2 <- c("We're", "making", "matrices", "!")
> final_mat <- rbind(vec1, vec2)
> final_mat
```

```
     [,1]    [,2]     [,3]        [,4]
vec1 "0"     "0"      "0"         "0"
vec2 "We're" "making" "matrices" "!"
```

Recall, matrix entries must all be the same type.

# Building matrices in R

- Name columns (rows) of a matrix using `colnames()` (`rownames()`).

## Some Examples

```
> this_mat # Defined previously
```

```
         [,1]  [,2]
[1,] 5.196152 5.196
[2,] 2.718282 0.000
```

```
> colnames(this_mat) # Nothing there yet
```

```
NULL
```

# Building matrices in R

- Name columns (rows) of a matrix using `colnames()` (`rownames()`).

## Some Examples

```
> colnames(this_mat) <- c("Column1", "Column2")
> this_mat
```

```
      Column1 Column2
[1,] 5.196152   5.196
[2,] 2.718282   0.000
```

# Mixing variable modes

- When variable modes are mixed in vectors or matrices, R picks the 'least common denominator'.
- Use the *structure* function `str()` to display the internal structure of an R object.

## Example

```
> vec <- c(1.75, TRUE, "abc")
> vec
```

```
[1] "1.75" "TRUE" "abc"
```

```
> str(vec)
```

```
 chr [1:3] "1.75" "TRUE" "abc"
```

# Help in R

- Use a single question mark `?` to get help about a specific function using form `?function name`.
  - Provides a description, lists the arguments (to the function), gives an example, etc.
- Use the double question mark to get help with a topic using form `??topic`.

## How to get help in R

```
> # What does the str() function do?
>
> # Function help:
> ?str
> # Fuzzy matching:
> ??"structure"
```

# Help in R

Code example.

# Subsetting vectors

- Use square brackets [] to extract elements or subsets of elements.

## Example

```
> y <- c(27, -34, 19, 7, 61)
> y[2]
```

```
[1] -34
```

```
> y[3:5]
```

```
[1] 19  7 61
```

```
> y[c(1, 4)]
```

```
[1] 27  7
```

# Subsetting vectors

- Use the same strategy to reassign elements of a vector.

## Example

```
> y <- c(27, -34, 19, 7, 61)
> y
```

```
[1]  27 -34  19   7  61
```

```
> y[c(1, 4)] <- 0
> y
```

```
[1]   0 -34  19   0  61
```

# Subsetting vectors

- Negative values can be used to exclude elements.

## Example

```
> y <- c(27, -34, 19, 7, 61)
> y
```

```
[1]  27 -34  19   7  61
```

```
> y[-c(1, 4)]
```

```
[1] -34  19  61
```

```
> y <- y[-1]
> y
```

```
[1] -34  19   7  61
```

# Subsetting matrices

- `mat[i,j]` returns the $(i,j)th$ element of `mat`.
- `mat[i, ]` returns the $i^{th}$ row of `mat`.
- `mat[ ,j]` returns the $j^{th}$ column of `mat`.

```
> mat <- matrix(1:8, ncol = 4)
> mat
```

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

```
> mat[, 2:3]
```

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

# Subsetting matrices

- Can use column names or row names to subset as well.
- Negative values are used to exclude elements.

```
> this_mat
```

```
      Column1 Column2
[1,] 5.196152   5.196
[2,] 2.718282   0.000
```

```
> this_mat[, "Column2"]
```

```
[1] 5.196 0.000
```

```
> this_mat[, -1]
```

```
[1] 5.196 0.000
```

# An Extended Example: Image Data

# But first... packages!

## What are packages?

- Packages are collections of functions, data, or code that extend the capabilities of base R.
- Some packages come pre-loaded but others must be downloaded and installed using function `install.packages("package name")`.
- An installed R package must be loaded in each session it is to be used using function `library("package name")`.

```
> # Installing the "pixmap" package.
> install.packages("pixmap")
> library("pixmap")
```

# Image data example [3]

- Images are made up of pixels which are arranged in rows and columns (like a matrix).
- Image data are matrices where each element is a number representing the intensity or brightness of the corresponding pixel.
- We will work with a greyscale image with numbers ranging from 0 (black) to 1 (white).

[3] Example developed from N. Matloff, "The Art of R Programming: A Tour of Statistical Software Design".

# Image data example (cont.)

```
> library(pixmap)
> casablanca_pic <- read.pnm("casablanca.pgm")
> casablanca_pic
```

```
Pixmap image
  Type          : pixmapGrey
  Size          : 360x460
  Resolution    : 1x1
  Bounding box  : 0 0 460 360
```

```
> plot(casablanca_pic)
```

# Image data example (cont.)

# Image data example (cont.)

```
> dim(casablanca_pic@grey)
```

```
[1] 360 460
```

```
> casablanca_pic@grey[360, 100]
```

```
[1] 0.4431373
```

```
> casablanca_pic@grey[180, 10]
```

```
[1] 0.9882353
```

# Image data example (cont.)

Let's erase Rick from the image.

```
> casablanca_pic@grey[15:70, 220:265] <- 1
```

```
> plot(casablanca_pic)
```

# Image data example (cont.)

# Image data example (cont.)

- Use R's `locator()` function to find the rows and columns corresponding to Rick's face.
- A call to the function allows the user to click on a point in a plot and then the function returns the coordinates of the click.

# Check your understanding

Using matrix z, what is the output of the following?

```
> z
```

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

1. `z[2:3, "Third"]`?
2. `c(z[,-(2:3)], "abc")`?
3. `rbind(z[1,], 1:3)`?

# Check your understanding

```
> z
```

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

## Solutions

```
> z[2:3, "Third"]
```

```
[1] 8 9
```

```
> c(z[,-(2:3)], "abc")
```

```
[1] "1"   "2"   "3"   "abc"
```

# Check your understanding

```
> z
```

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

## Solutions

```
> rbind(z[1,], 1:3)
```

```
     First Second Third
[1,]     1      4     7
[2,]     1      2     3
```

# More with Vectors & Matrices and Linear Algebra Review

# Reminder: vector algebra

**Define vectors:**

$$A = (a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_N), \quad \text{and} \quad B = (b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_N).$$

Then for $c$ a scalar,

- $A + B = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \ldots, a_N + b_n)$.
- $cA = (ca_1, ca_2, \ldots, ca_N)$.
- Dot product: $A \cdot B = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \ldots + a_N b_N$.
- Norm: $\|A\|^2 = A \cdot A = {a_1}^2 + {a_2}^2 + \ldots + {a_N}^2$.

# Reminder: matrix algebra

**Define matrices:**

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ a_2 & a_4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ b_2 & b_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then for $c$ a scalar,

- $A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 & a_3 + b_3 \\ a_2 + b_2 & a_4 + b_4 \end{pmatrix}$.
- $cA = \begin{pmatrix} ca_1 & ca_3 \\ ca_2 & ca_4 \end{pmatrix}$.
- Matrix Multiplication: $AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_1b_1 + a_3b_2 & a_1b_3 + a_3b_4 \\ a_2b_1 + a_4b_2 & a_2b_3 + a_4b_4 \end{pmatrix}$.
  What if the dimensions of $A$ and $B$ are different?

# Reminder: matrix operations

## Define matrices:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{1,m} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \cdots & a_{2,m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \cdots & a_{n,m} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and } B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1,1} & b_{1,2} \\ b_{2,1} & b_{2,2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

- The *transpose* of $A$ is a $m \times n$ matrix:

$$t(A) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{2,1} & \cdots & a_{n,1} \\ a_{1,2} & a_{2,2} & \cdots & a_{n,2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1,m} & a_{2,m} & \cdots & a_{n,m} \end{pmatrix}.$$

- The *trace* of the square matrix $B$ is the sum of the diagonal elements: $tr(B) = b_{1,1} + b_{2,2}$.

# Reminder: matrix operations

## Define matrices:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{1,m} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \cdots & a_{2,m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \cdots & a_{n,m} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and } B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1,1} & b_{1,2} \\ b_{2,1} & b_{2,2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

- The *determinant* of square matrix $B$ is $det(B) = b_{1,1}b_{2,2} - b_{1,2}b_{2,1}$.
  How do you find the determinant for an $n \times n$ matrix?
- The *inverse* of square matrix $B$ is denoted $B^{-1}$ and
  $BB^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{det(B)} \begin{pmatrix} b_{2,2} & -b_{1,2} \\ -b_{2,1} & b_{1,1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

How do you find the inverse of an $n \times n$ matrix?

# Functions on numeric vectors

## Useful R Functions

| R function | Description |
|---|---|
| `length(x)` | Length of a vector $x$ |
| `sum(x)` | Sum of a vector $x$ |
| `mean(x)` | Arithmetic mean of a vector $x$ |
| `quantile(x)` | Sample quantiles of a vector $x$ |
| `max(x)` | Maximum of a vector $x$ |
| `min(x)` | Minimum of a vector $x$ |
| `sd(x)` | Sample standard deviation of a vector $x$ |
| `var(x)` | Sample variance of a vector $x$ |
| `summary(x)` | Summary statistics of vector $x$ |

## Reminder...

To access the help documentation of a known R function, use syntax `?function`.

# Example: Functions on numeric vectors

## Example

To investigate the dependence of energy expenditure ($y$) on body build, researches used underwater weighing techniques to determine the fat-free body mass ($x$) for each of seven men. They also measured the total 24-hour energy expenditure for each man during conditions of quiet sedentary activity. The results are shown in the table.

| Subject | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $x$ | 49.3 | 59.3 | 68.3 | 48.1 | 57.61 | 78.1 | 76.1 |
| $y$ | 1,894 | 2,050 | 2,353 | 1,838 | 1,948 | 2,528 | 2,568 |

```
> # Define covariate and response variable
> x <- c(49.3,59.3,68.3,48.1,57.61,78.1,76.1)
> y <- c(1894,2050,2353,1838,1948,2528,2568)
```

# Example: functions on numeric vectors (continued)

## Example

| Subject | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $x$ | 49.3 | 59.3 | 68.3 | 48.1 | 57.61 | 78.1 | 76.1 |
| $y$ | 1,894 | 2,050 | 2,353 | 1,838 | 1,948 | 2,528 | 2,568 |

```
> n <- length(x) # Sample size
> n
```

```
[1] 7
```

```
> max(x)
```

```
[1] 78.1
```

```
> sd(x)
```

```
[1] 12.09438
```

# Example: functions on numeric vectors (continued)

## Example

| Subject | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $x$ | 49.3 | 59.3 | 68.3 | 48.1 | 57.61 | 78.1 | 76.1 |
| $y$ | 1,894 | 2,050 | 2,353 | 1,838 | 1,948 | 2,528 | 2,568 |

```
> summary(x) # Summary statistics
```

```
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
  48.10   53.45   59.30   62.40   72.20   78.10
```

```
> summary(y)
```

```
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
   1838    1921    2050    2168    2440    2568
```

# Element-wise operations for vectors

Vectors $x$ and $y$ must have the same length. Let a be a scalar.

## Element-Wise Operators

| Operator | Description |
|---|---|
| a + x | Element-wise scalar addition |
| a * x | Element-wise scalar multiplication |
| x + y | Element-wise addition |
| x * y | Element-wise multiplication |
| x ^ a | Element-wise power |
| a ^ x | Element-wise exponentiation |
| x ^ y | Element-wise exponentiation |

## Recycling

Recall that a scalar is just a vector of length 1. When a shorter vector is added to a longer one, the elements in the shorter vectored are repeated. This is *recycling*.

# Some examples

```
> u <- c(1,3,5)
> v <- c(1,3,5)
> v + 4 # Recycling
```

```
[1] 5 7 9
```

```
> v + c(1,3) # Recycling
```

```
[1] 2 6 6
```

```
> v + u
```

```
[1]  2  6 10
```

# Some examples

Note: Operators are functions in R.

```
> u <- c(1,3,5)
> v <- c(1,3,5)
> '+'(v,u)
```

```
[1]  2  6 10
```

```
> '*'(v,u)
```

```
[1]  1  9 25
```

# Line of best fit example

Recall the energy expenditure versus fat-free body mass example.

## Example

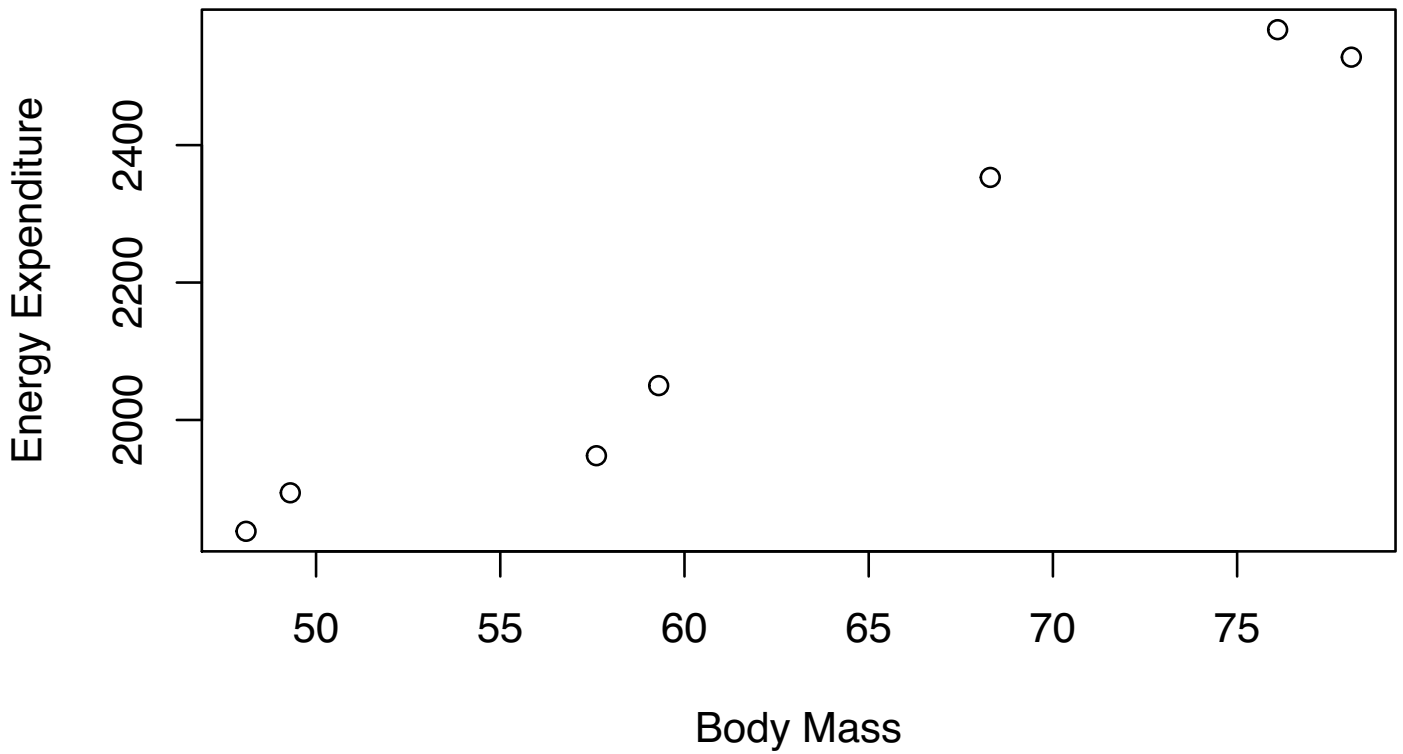
To investigate the dependence of energy expenditure ($y$) on body build, researches used underwater weighing techniques to determine the fat-free body mass ($x$) for each of seven men. They also measured the total 24-hour energy expenditure for each man during conditions of quiet sedentary activity. The results are shown in the table.

| Subject | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $x$ | 49.3 | 59.3 | 68.3 | 48.1 | 57.61 | 78.1 | 76.1 |
| $y$ | 1,894 | 2,050 | 2,353 | 1,838 | 1,948 | 2,528 | 2,568 |

# Line of best fit example (cont.)

Let's find the line of best fit.

```
> plot(x,y, xlab = "Body Mass", ylab = "Energy Expenditure")
```



# Line of best fit example (cont.)

## Recall:

For the line of best fit, $\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x$ where

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}.$$

## Solution:

```
> # First, compute x and y deviations
>     dev_x <- x - mean(x)
>     dev_y <- y - mean(y)
> # Next, compute sum of squares of xy and xx
>     Sxy <- sum(dev_x * dev_y)
>     Sxx <- sum(dev_x * dev_x)
```

# Line of best fit example (cont.)

## Recall:

For the line of best fit, $\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x$ where

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}.$$

## Solution:

```
> # Compute the estimated slope
>     Sxy/Sxx
```

```
[1] 25.01184
```

```
> # Compute the estimated intercept
>     mean(y) - (Sxy/Sxx) * mean(x)
```

```
[1] 607.6539
```

# Functions for numeric matrices

## Useful R Functions

| R Function | Description |
|---|---|
| `A %*% B` | Matrix multiplication for compatible matrices $A, B$. |
| `dim(A)` | Dimension of matrix $A$. |
| `t(A)` | Transpose of matrix $A$. |
| `diag(x)` | Returns a diagonal matrix with elements $x$ along the diagonal. |
| `diag(A)` | Returns a vector of the diagonal elements of $A$. |
| `solve(A,b)` | Returns $x$ in the equation $b = Ax$. |
| `solve(A)` | Inverse of $A$ where $A$ is a square matrix. |
| `cbind(A,B)` | Combine matrices horizontally for compatible matrices $A, B$. |
| `rbind(A,B)` | Combine matrices vertically for compatible matrices $A, B$. |

# System of linear equations example

Solve the system of equations: $\begin{cases} 3x - 2y + z = -1 \\ x + \frac{1}{2}y - 12z = 2 \\ x + y + 3z = 3 \end{cases}$

## Recall,

We can represent the system using matrices as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -12 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then we would like to solve for vector $(x, y, z)$.

# System of linear equations example (cont.)

## Recall,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -12 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Solution:

```
> # Define matrix A
>     A <- matrix(c(3,1,1,-2,1/2,1,1,-12,3), nrow = 3)
> # Define vector b
>     b <- c(-1, 2, 3)
> # Use the solve function
>     solve(A, b)
```

```
[1] 1 2 0
```

# System of linear equations example (cont.)

## Recall,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -12 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Let's use matrix multiplication to check that $\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T$ is the correct solution to our system of equations.

## Solution

```
> x <- c(1, 2, 0) # Define solution vector x
> A %*% x         # Then check with matrix multiplication
```

```
     [,1]
[1,]   -1
[2,]    2
[3,]    3
```

# Element-wise operations for matrices

Let $A$ and $B$ be matrices of the same dimensions. Let a be a scalar.

## Element-wise Operators

| Operator | Description |
|---|---|
| `a + A` | Element-wise scalar addition |
| `a * A` | Element-wise scalar multiplication |
| `A + B` | Element-wise addition |
| `A * B` | Element-wise multiplication |
| `A ^ a` | Element-wise power |
| `a ^ A` | Element-wise exponentiation |
| `A ^ B` | Element-wise exponentiation |

# Base R

# Filtering

# Logical and relational operators

| Logical Operator | Description |
|---|---|
| ! | Negation (NOT) |
| & | AND |
| \| | OR |

| Relational Operator | Description |
|---|---|
| <, > | Less than, greater than |
| <=, >= | Less than or equal to, greater than or equal to |
| == | Equal to |
| != | Not equal to |

# Examples of logical and relational operators

## Some Basic Examples

```
> 1 > 3
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
> 1 == 3
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
> 1 != 3
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

# Examples of logical and relational operators

## Some Basic Examples

```
> (1 > 3) & (4*5 == 20)
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
> (1 > 3) | (4*5 == 20)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

# Examples of logical and relational operators

## Some Basic Examples

```
> c(0,1,4) < 3
```

```
[1]  TRUE  TRUE FALSE
```

```
> which(c(0,1,4) < 3)
```

```
[1] 1 2
```

```
> which(c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE))
```

```
[1] 1 2
```

# Examples of Logical and Relational operators

## Some Basic Examples

```
> c(0,1,4) >= c(1,1,3)
```

```
[1] FALSE  TRUE  TRUE
```

```
> c("Cat","Dog") == "Dog"
```

```
[1] FALSE  TRUE
```

# Filtering examples

Sometimes we would like to extract elements form a vector or matrix that satisfy certain criteria.

## Extracting Elements from a Vector

```
> w <- c(-3, 20, 9, 2)
> w[w > 3] ### Extract elements of w greater than 3
```

```
[1] 20  9
```

```
> ### What's going on here?
> w > 3
```

```
[1] FALSE  TRUE  TRUE FALSE
```

```
> w[c(FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE)]
```

```
[1] 20  9
```

# Filtering examples

```
> w <- c(-3, 20, 9, 2)
> ### Extract elements of w with squares between 3 and 10
> w[w*w >= 3 & w*w <= 10]
```

```
[1] -3  2
```

```
> w*w >= 3 ### What's going on here?
```

```
[1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

```
> w*w <= 10
```

```
[1]  TRUE FALSE FALSE  TRUE
```

```
> w*w >= 3 & w*w <= 10
```

```
[1]  TRUE FALSE FALSE  TRUE
```

# Filtering examples

## Extracting Elements from a Vector

```
> w <- c(-1, 20, 9, 2)
> v <- c(0, 17, 10, 1)
> ### Extract elements of w greater than elements from v
> w[w > v]
```

```
[1] 20  2
```

```
> ### What's going on here?
> w > v
```

```
[1] FALSE  TRUE FALSE  TRUE
```

```
> w[c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)]
```

```
[1] 20  2
```

# Filtering examples

## Filtering Elements of a Matrix

```
> M <- matrix(c(rep(4,5), 5:8), ncol=3, nrow=3)
> M
```

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

```
> ### We can do element-wise comparisons with matrices too.
> M > 5
```

```
      [,1]  [,2] [,3]
[1,] FALSE FALSE TRUE
[2,] FALSE FALSE TRUE
[3,] FALSE FALSE TRUE
```

# Filtering examples

```
> M
```

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

```
> M[,3] < 8
```

```
[1]  TRUE  TRUE FALSE
```

```
> M[M[,3] < 8, ]
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    4    4    6
[2,]    4    4    7
```

# Filtering examples

## Reassigning Elements of a Matrix

```
> M
```

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

```
> ### Assign elements greater than 5 with zero
> M[M > 5] <- 0
> M
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    4    4    0
[2,]    4    4    0
[3,]    4    5    0
```

# Check your understanding

Using matrix z, what is the output of the following?

```
> z
```

```
     First Second Third
[1,]     1      1     9
[2,]     2      0    16
[3,]     3      1    25
```

1. `z[z[, "Second"], ]`?
2. `z[, 1] != 1`?
3. `z[(z[, 1] != 1), 3]`?

# Check your understanding

```
> z
```

```
     First Second Third
[1,]     1      1     9
[2,]     2      0    16
[3,]     3      1    25
```

## Solutions

z[1 0 1, ] → 1 1 9 / 1 1 9

```
> z[z[, "Second"], ]
```

z[TRUE FALSE TRUE, ] → 1 1 9 / 3 1 25

```
     First Second Third
[1,]     1      1     9
[2,]     1      1     9
```

# Check your understanding

```
> z
```

```
     First Second Third
[1,]     1      1     9
[2,]     2      0    16
[3,]     3      1    25
```

## Solutions

```
> z[, 1] != 1
```

```
[1] FALSE  TRUE  TRUE
```

```
> z[(z[, 1] != 1), 3]
```

```
[1] 16 25
```

# A quick note

```
> z
```

```
     First Second Third
[1,]     1      1     9
[2,]     2      0    16
[3,]     3      1    25
```

```
> z[(z[, 1] != 1), 3]
```

```
[1] 16 25
```

```
> z[(z[, 1] != 1), 3, drop = FALSE]
```

```
     Third
[1,]    16
[2,]    25
```

# NA and NULL Values

# NA and NULL

- `NA` indicates a missing value in a dataset.
- `NULL` is a value that doesn't exist and is often returned by expressions and functions whose value is undefined.

## Example

```
> length(c(-1, 0, NA, 5))
```

```
[1] 4
```

```
> length(c(-1, 0, NULL, 5))
```

```
[1] 3
```

# NA and NULL

## Example

```
> ### Use na.rm = TRUE to remove NA values
> t <- c(-1,0,NA,5)
> mean(t)
```

```
[1] NA
```

```
> mean(t, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
[1] 1.333333
```

```
> ### NA values are missing, but NULL values don't exist.
> s <- c(-1, 0, NULL, 5)
> mean(s)
```

```
[1] 1.333333
```

# NA and NULL

NULL can be used is to build a vector in the following way:

```
> # Define an empty vector
>     x <- NULL
> # Fill in the vector
>     x[1] <- "Blue"
>     x[2] <- "Green"
>     x[3] <- "Red"
>     x
```

```
[1] "Blue"  "Green" "Red"
```

- NULL is commonly used to build vectors in loops with each iteration adding another element.
- Filling in pre-allocated space is less expensive (computationally) than adding an element at each step.
- Loops will be introduced next lecture.

# Base R

# Lists

# Lists

A list structure combines objects of different modes.

Recall, in vectors and matrices all elements must have the same mode.

To define a list:

- Use the function "`list()`":

```
list(name1 = object1, name2 = object2, ...)
```

List component names (called tags) are optional.

# Line of best fit example

Recall, the energy expenditure versus fat-free body mass example one more time.

## Example

To investigate the dependence of energy expenditure ($y$) on body build, researches used underwater weighing techniques to determine the fat-free body mass ($x$) for each of seven men. They also measured the total 24-hour energy expenditure for each man during conditions of quiet sedentary activity. The results are shown in the table.

| Subject | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $x$ | 49.3 | 59.3 | 68.3 | 48.1 | 57.61 | 78.1 | 76.1 |
| $y$ | 1,894 | 2,050 | 2,353 | 1,838 | 1,948 | 2,528 | 2,568 |

# Lists

Let's make a list of the values we've calculated for this example.

```
> # Combine data into single matrix
>   data <- cbind(x, y)
> # Summary values for x and y
>   sum_x <- summary(x)
>   sum_y <- summary(y)
> # We computed Sxy and Sxx previously
>   est_vals <- c(Sxy/Sxx, mean(y) - Sxy/Sxx*mean(x))
```

# Lists

```
> # Define a list with different objects for each element
>   body_fat <- list(variable_data = data,
+                    summary_x = sum_x, summary_y = sum_y,
+                    LOBF_est = est_vals)
```

# Extracting components of lists

Extract an individual component "c" from a list called `lst` in the following ways:

- `lst$c` 如果没有设定 tag (name), 则不能用这种方法
- `lst[[i]]` where "c" is the $i^{th}$ component.
- `lst[["c"]]`

name as string

# Extracting components of lists

## Energy expenditure versus fat-free body mass example

```
> # Extract the first list element
> body_fat[[1]]
```

→ 返回一个 matrix

```
          x    y
[1,] 49.30 1894
[2,] 59.30 2050
[3,] 68.30 2353
[4,] 48.10 1838
[5,] 57.61 1948
[6,] 78.10 2528
[7,] 76.10 2568
```

# Lists

## Energy expenditure versus fat-free body mass example

```
> # Extract the Line of Best Fit estimates
> body_fat$LOBF_est
```

```
[1]  25.01184 607.65386
```

```
> # Extract the summary of x
> body_fat[["summary_x"]]
```

```
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
  48.10   53.45   59.30   62.40   72.20   78.10
```

# List Extraction/Subsetting Continued

# Double vs. Single Brackets

# List extraction: single versus double bracket

## Compare body_fat[1] with body_fat[[1]]

```
> # Single bracket
> body_fat[1]
```

→返回 list，keep the name of list

```
$variable_data
          x    y
[1,] 49.30 1894
[2,] 59.30 2050
[3,] 68.30 2353
[4,] 48.10 1838
[5,] 57.61 1948
[6,] 78.10 2528
[7,] 76.10 2568
```

→被保留

# List extraction: single versus double bracket

## Compare body_fat[1] with body_fat[[1]]

```
> # Double bracket
> body_fat[[1]]
```

```
          x    y
[1,] 49.30 1894
[2,] 59.30 2050
[3,] 68.30 2353
[4,] 48.10 1838
[5,] 57.61 1948
[6,] 78.10 2528
[7,] 76.10 2568
```

# List extraction: single versus double bracket

## Compare body_fat[1] with body_fat[[1]]

```
> # Single bracket
> # Try and run the below code (uncomment it!)
> # body_fat[1][1:3,] → 会报错
>
> # Double bracket
> body_fat[[1]][1:3,]
```

```
        x    y
[1,] 49.3 1894
[2,] 59.3 2050
[3,] 68.3 2353
```

What happened?

# List extraction: single versus double bracket

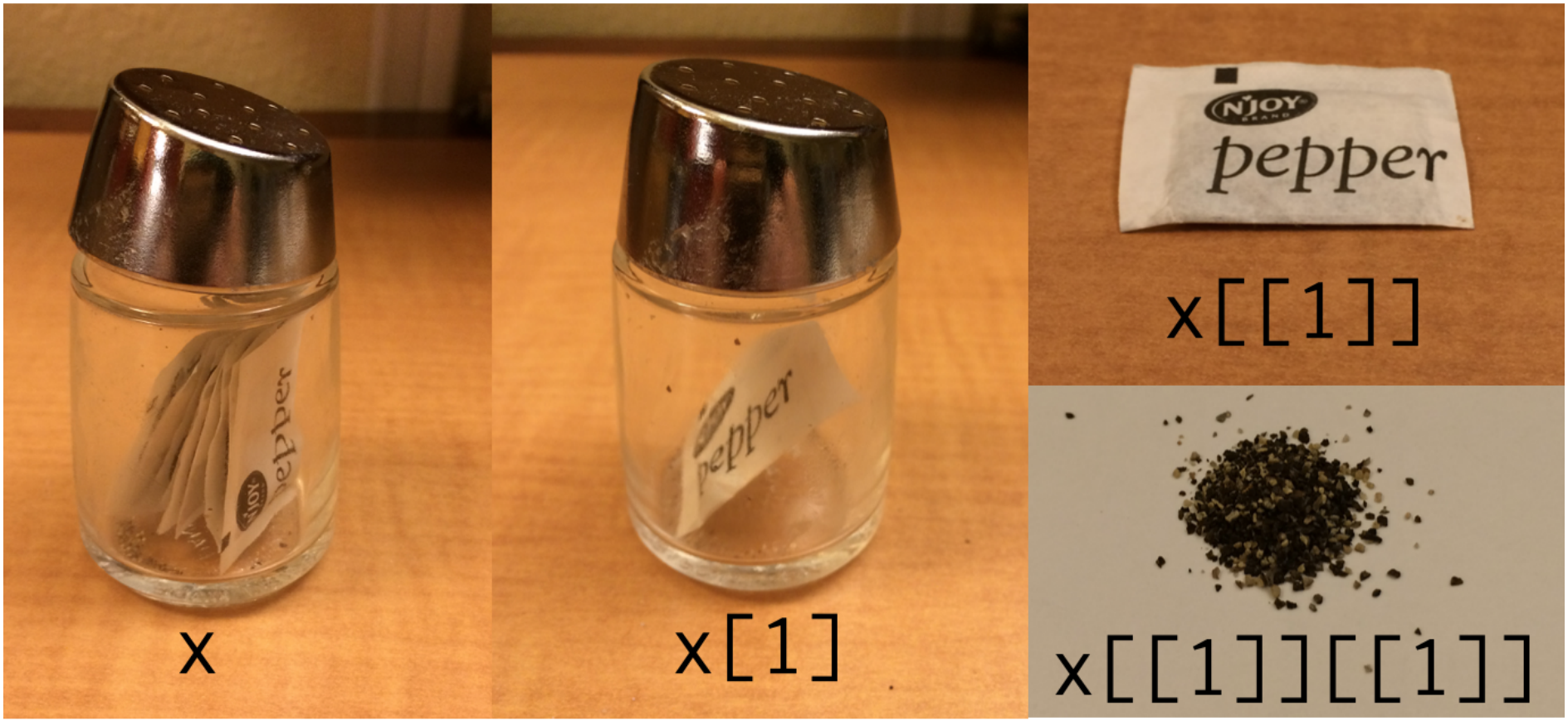



Figure 9: Great brackets description

Image taken from Hadley Wickham's Twitter

# List extraction: single versus double bracket

## One more example

```
> # Single bracket
> body_fat["LOBF_est"]
```

```
$LOBF_est
[1]  25.01184 607.65386
```

```
> # Double bracket
> body_fat[["LOBF_est"]]
```

```
[1]  25.01184 607.65386
```

```
> # Inside the pepper packet we can extract the slope
> body_fat[["LOBF_est"]][1]
```

```
[1] 25.01184
```

# Set 1 finished

Thank You!