

**In R (almost)
everything is a vector**

Atomic Vectors

Atomic Vectors

R has six atomic vector types, we can check the type of any object in R using the `typeof()` function

| <code>typeof()</code> | <code>mode()</code> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| logical | logical |
| double | numeric |
| integer | numeric |
| character | character |
| complex | complex |
| raw | raw |

Mode is a higher level abstraction, we will discuss this in detail a bit later. There are additional types in R, e.g. generic vectors have type `list`, but more on these later. See `?typeof` for more information.

logical - boolean values (TRUE and FALSE)

```
typeof(TRUE)
```

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

```
typeof(FALSE)
```

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

```
mode(TRUE)
```

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

```
mode(FALSE)
```

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

R will let you use `T` and `F` as shortcuts to `TRUE` and `FALSE` is it a bad idea to use these as they are global variables that can be overwritten.

```
T
```

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

```
T = FALSE
```

```
T
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

character - **text strings**

Either single or double quotes are fine, opening and closing quote must match.

```
typeof("hello")
```

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

```
mode("hello")
```

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

```
typeof('world')
```

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

```
mode('world')
```

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

Quote characters can be included by escaping or using a non-matching quote.

```
"abc'123"
```

```
## [1] "abc'123"
```

```
'abc"123'
```

RStudio's syntax highlighting is helpful here to indicate where it thinks a string begins and ends.

Numeric types

double - floating point values (default numerical type)

```
typeof(1.33)
```

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

```
typeof(7)
```

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

```
mode(1.33)
```

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

```
mode(7)
```

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

integer - integer values (literals are indicated with an L suffix)

```
typeof( 7L )
```

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

```
typeof( 1:3 )
```

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

```
mode( 7L )
```

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

```
mode( 1:3 )
```

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

Concatenation

Atomic vectors can be grown (combined) using the concatenate `c()` function.

```
c(1, 2, 3)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3
```

```
c("Hello", "World!")
```

```
## [1] "Hello" "World!"
```

```
c(1, 1:10)
```

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

```
c(1, c(2, c(3)))
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3
```

Note - atomic vectors are inherently flat.

Inspecting types

- `typeof(x)` - returns a character vector (length 1) of the type of object `x`.
- `mode(x)` - returns a character vector (length 1) of the mode of object `x`.

```
typeof(1)
```

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

```
typeof(1L)
```

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

```
typeof("A")
```

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

```
typeof(TRUE)
```

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

```
mode(1)
```

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

```
mode(1L)
```

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

```
mode("A")
```

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

```
mode(TRUE)
```

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


Type Predicates

- `is.logical(x)` - returns TRUE if `x` has type logical.
- `is.character(x)` - returns TRUE if `x` has type character.
- `is.double(x)` - returns TRUE if `x` has type double.
- `is.integer(x)` - returns TRUE if `x` has type integer.
- `is.numeric(x)` - returns TRUE if `x` has mode numeric.

```
is.integer(1)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
is.integer(1L)
```

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

```
is.integer(3:7)
```

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

```
is.double(1)
```

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

```
is.double(1L)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
is.double(3:8)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
is.numeric(1)
```

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

```
is.numeric(1L)
```

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

```
is.numeric(3:7)
```

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

Other useful predicates

- `is.atomic(x)` - returns TRUE if `x` is an atomic vector.
- `is.list(x)` - returns TRUE if `x` is a list.
- `is.vector(x)` - returns TRUE if `x` is either an atomic vector or list.

```
is.atomic(c(1,2,3))
```

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

```
is.list(c(1,2,3))
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
is.vector(c(1,2,3))
```

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

```
is.atomic(list(1,2,3))
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
is.list(list(1,2,3))
```

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

```
is.vector(list(1,2,3))
```

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

Type Coercion

R is a dynamically typed language -- it will automatically convert between most types without raising warnings or errors. Keep in mind the rule that atomic vectors must always contain values of the same type.

```
c(1, "Hello")
```

```
## [1] "1"      "Hello"
```

```
c(FALSE, 3L)
```

```
## [1] 0 3
```

```
c(1.2, 3L)
```

```
## [1] 1.2 3.0
```

Operator coercion

Operators and functions will also attempt to coerce values to an appropriate type for the given operation

```
3.1+1L
```

```
## [1] 4.1
```

```
5 + FALSE
```

```
## [1] 5
```

```
TRUE & FALSE
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
TRUE & 7
```

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

```
log(1)
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
log(TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
TRUE | FALSE
```

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

```
FALSE | !5
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

Explicit Coercion

Most of the `is` functions we just saw have an `as` variant which can be used for explicit coercion.

```
as.logical(5.2)
```

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

```
as.character(TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "TRUE"
```

```
as.integer(pi)
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```
as.numeric(FALSE)
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
as.double("7.2")
```

```
## [1] 7.2
```

```
as.double("one")
```

```
## Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
```

```
## [1] NA
```

Conditionals & Control Flow

Logical (boolean) operators

| Operator | Operation | Vectorized? |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| <code>x y</code> | or | Yes |
| <code>x & y</code> | and | Yes |
| <code>!x</code> | not | Yes |
| <code>x y</code> | or | No |
| <code>x && y</code> | and | No |
| <code>xor(x, y)</code> | exclusive or | Yes |

Vectorized?

```
x = c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)
y = c(FALSE, TRUE, TRUE)
```

```
x | y
```

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

```
x & y
```

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

```
x || y
```

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

```
x && y
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

Note both `||` and `&&` only use the first value in the vector, all other values are ignored, there is no warning about the ignored values.

Vectorization and math

Almost all of the basic mathematical operations (and many other functions) in R are vectorized.

```
c(1, 2, 3) + c(3, 2, 1)
```

```
## [1] 4 4 4
```

```
c(1, 2, 3) / c(3, 2, 1)
```

```
## [1] 0.3333333 1.0000000 3.0000000
```

```
log(c(1, 3, 0))
```

```
## [1] 0.000000 1.098612 -Inf
```

```
sin(c(1, 2, 3))
```

```
## [1] 0.8414710 0.9092974 0.1411200
```

Length coercion

```
x = c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)
y = c(TRUE)
z = c(FALSE, TRUE)
```

```
x | y
```

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

```
x & y
```

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

```
y | z
```

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

```
y & z
```

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

```
x | z
```

```
## Warning in x | z: longer object length is not a multiple of shorter object
## length
## [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

Length coercion and math

The same length coercion rules apply for most basic mathematical operators as well

```
x = c(1, 2, 3)
y = c(5, 4)
z = 10L
```

```
x + x
```

```
## [1] 2 4 6
```

```
x + z
```

```
## [1] 11 12 13
```

```
log(x)
```

```
## [1] 0.0000000 0.6931472 1.0986123
```

```
y / z
```

```
## [1] 0.5 0.4
```

```
x %% y
```

```
## Warning in x%%y: longer object length is not a multiple of shorter object length
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3
```

Comparison operators

| Operator | Comparison | Vectorized? |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| <code>x < y</code> | less than | Yes |
| <code>x > y</code> | greater than | Yes |
| <code>x <= y</code> | less than or equal to | Yes |
| <code>x >= y</code> | greater than or equal to | Yes |
| <code>x != y</code> | not equal to | Yes |
| <code>x == y</code> | equal to | Yes |
| <code>x %in% y</code> | contains | Yes (over x) |

over x here means the returned value will have the same length as x

Comparisons

```
x = c("A", "B", "C")  
z = c("A")
```

```
x == z
```

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

```
x != z
```

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

```
x > z
```

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

```
x %in% z
```

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

```
z %in% x
```

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

Conditional Control Flow

Conditional execution of code blocks is achieved via `if` statements.

```
x = c(1, 3)
```

```
if (3 %in% x)  
  print("Contains 3!")
```

```
## [1] "Contains 3!"
```

```
if (1 %in% x)  
  print("Contains 1!")
```

```
## [1] "Contains 1!"
```

```
if (5 %in% x)  
  print("Contains 5!")
```

```
if (5 %in% x) {  
  print("Contains 5!")  
} else {  
  print("Does not contain 5!")  
}
```

if is not vectorized

```
x = c(1, 3)
```

```
if (x == 1)  
  print("x is 1!")
```

```
## Warning in if (x == 1) print("x is 1!"): the condition has length > 1 and only  
## the first element will be used  
  
## [1] "x is 1!"
```

```
if (x == 3)  
  print("x is 3!")
```

```
## Warning in if (x == 3) print("x is 3!"): the condition has length > 1 and only  
## the first element will be used
```

Collapsing logical vectors

There are a couple of helper functions for collapsing a logical vector down to a single value: `any`, `all`

```
x = c(3,4,1)
```

```
x >= 2
```

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

```
any(x >= 2)
```

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

```
all(x >= 2)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
x <= 4
```

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

```
any(x <= 4)
```

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

```
all(x <= 4)
```

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

```
if (any(x == 3))  
  print("x contains 3!")
```


else if **and** else

```
x = 3

if (x < 0) {
  "x is negative"
} else if (x > 0) {
  "x is positive"
} else {
  "x is zero"
}
```

```
## [1] "x is positive"
```

```
x = 0

if (x < 0) {
  "x is negative"
} else if (x > 0) {
  "x is positive"
} else {
  "x is zero"
}
```

```
## [1] "x is zero"
```

if and return

If R conditional statements can return a value, the two following implementations are equivalent.

```
x = 5
```

```
s = if (x %% 2 == 0) {  
  x / 2  
} else {  
  3*x + 1  
}
```

```
s
```

```
## [1] 16
```

```
x = 5
```

```
if (x %% 2 == 0) {  
  s = x / 2  
} else {  
  s = 3*x + 1  
}
```

```
s
```

```
## [1] 16
```

Notice that conditional expressions are evaluated in the parent scope.

Error Checking

stop **and** stopifnot

Often we want to validate user input or function arguments - if our assumptions are not met then we often want to report the error and stop execution.

```
ok = FALSE
```

```
if (!ok)  
  stop("Things are not ok.")
```

```
## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): Things are not ok.
```

```
stopifnot(ok)
```

```
## Error: ok is not TRUE
```

Note - an error (like the one generated by `stop`) will prevent an RMarkdown document from compiling unless `error = TRUE` is set for that code chunk

Style choices

Do stuff:

```
if (condition_one) {  
  ##  
  ## Do stuff  
  ##  
} else if (condition_two) {  
  ##  
  ## Do other stuff  
  ##  
} else if (condition_error) {  
  stop("Condition error occurred")  
}
```

Do stuff (better):

```
# Do stuff better  
if (condition_error) {  
  stop("Condition error occurred")  
}  
  
if (condition_one) {  
  ##  
  ## Do stuff  
  ##  
} else if (condition_two) {  
  ##  
  ## Do other stuff  
  ##  
}
```

Exercise 3

Write a set of conditional(s) that satisfies the following requirements,

- If x is greater than 3 and y is less than or equal to 3 then print "Hello world!"
- Otherwise if x is greater than 3 print "!dlrow olleH"
- If x is less than or equal to 3 then print "Something else ..."
- Stop execution if x is odd and y is even and report an error, don't print any of the text strings above.

Test out your code by trying various values of x and y .