



RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Help

Go to file/function Addins

Project: (None)

Source

Console ~/testdir/

```
| If instead we want our vector to contain 10 repetitions of the vector  
| (0, 1, 2), we can do rep(c(0, 1, 2), times = 10). Go ahead.  
  
> rep(c(0,1,2),times=10)  
[1] 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2  
  
| You are doing so well!  
  
|===== | 96%  
  
| Finally, let's say that rather than repeating the vector (0, 1, 2) over  
| and over again, we want our vector to contain 10 zeros, then 10 ones,  
| then 10 twos. We can do this with the 'each' argument. Try rep(c(0, 1,  
| 2), each = 10).  
  
> rep(c(0,1,2),each=10)  
[1] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  
  
| You are quite good my friend!  
  
|===== | 100%  
  
| Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on  
| Coursera.org?  
  
1: Yes  
2: No  
  
Selection: |
```

Environment History

Global Environment

Values

my_seq	num [1:30]	5 5.17 5.34 5.52 5.69 ...
old.dir		"C:/Users/SONY/Documents"
s		List of 5
x		9

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

R: Colon Operator

Colon (base)

R Documentation

Colon Operator

Description

Generate regular sequences.

Usage

from:to

RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Help

Go to file/function Addins

Project: (None)

Source

Console ~/testdir/

```
| 1:4, R simply recycles, or repeats, 1:4 until it matches the length of  
| LETTERS.  
  
...  
  
|===== | 95%  
  
| Also worth noting is that the numeric vector 1:4 gets 'coerced' into a  
| character vector by the paste() function.  
  
...  
  
|===== | 97%  
  
| We'll discuss coercion in another lesson, but all it really means is  
| that the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the output above are no longer  
| numbers to R, but rather characters "1", "2", "3", and "4".  
  
...  
  
|===== | 100%  
  
| Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on  
| Coursera.org?  
  
1: Yes  
2: No  
  
Selection: |
```

Environment History

Global Environment

Values

my_char	chr [1:3]	"My" "name" "is"
my_name	chr [1:4]	"My" "name" "is" "Vare"
num_vect	num [1:4]	0.5 55 -10 6
tf	logi [1:4]	TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE
x	num [1:4]	0.5 55 10 6

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

R: Print Values

```
## same for non-integer "table":  
T <- table(t2,t1)  
T <- T * (1+round(rlnorm(length(T)))/4)  
print(T, zero.print = ".") # quite nicer,  
print.table(T[,2:8] * 1e9, digits=3, zero.print = ".  
## still slightly inferior to Matrix::Matrix(T) fo  
  
## Corner cases with empty extents:  
table(1, NA) # < table of extent 1 x 0 >
```

[Package base version 3.3.1 [index](#)]

RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Help

Go to file/function Addins

Project: (None)

Source

Console ~/testdir/

```
|=====| 95%

| Let's do one more, just for fun. In R, Inf stands for infinity. What
| happens if you subtract Inf from Inf?

> Inf/Inf
[1] NaN

| Not quite, but you're learning! Try again. Or, type info() for more
| options.

| Type Inf - Inf. Can you guess the result?

>
> Inf-Inf
[1] NaN

| You are doing so well!

|=====| 100%

| Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on
| Coursera.org?

1: Yes
2: No

Selection: |
```

Environment History

Global Environment

Values

my_char	chr	[1:3]	"My" "name" "is"
my_data	num	[1:100]	-1.004 NA NA -0.462 -0...
my_na	logi	[1:100]	FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE...
my_name	chr	[1:4]	"My" "name" "is" "Yare"
num_vect	num	[1:4]	0.5 55 -10 6
tf	logi	[1:4]	TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE
x	num	[1:4]	44 NA 5 NA
v	num	[1:1000]	-0.462 -0.558 0.228 -...

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

R: Random Samples and Permutations

Find in Topic

```
sample(x, size, replace = FALSE, prob = NULL)
sample.int(n, size = n, replace = FALSE, prob = NULL)
```

Arguments

x Either a vector of one or more elements from which to choose, or a positive integer. See 'Details.'

n a positive number, the number of items to choose from. See 'Details.'

See negative integers, the number of items to choose from.

RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Help

Go to file/function Addins

Project: (None)

Source

Console ~/testdir/

```
|=====| 95%

| Likewise, we can specify a vector of names with vect[c("foo", "bar")].
| Try it out.

> vect[c("foo", "bar")]
foo bar
11 2

| You got it right!

|=====| 97%

| Now you know all four methods of subsetting data from vectors.
| Different approaches are best in different scenarios and when in doubt,
| try it out!

...

|=====| 100%

| Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on
| Coursera.org?

1: No
2: Yes

Selection: |
```

Environment History

Global Environment

Values

my_char	chr	[1:3]	"My" "name" "is"
my_data	num	[1:100]	-1.004 NA NA -0.462 -0...
my_na	logi	[1:100]	FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE...
my_name	chr	[1:4]	"My" "name" "is" "Yare"
num_vect	num	[1:4]	0.5 55 -10 6
tf	logi	[1:4]	TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE
vect	Named num	[1:3]	11 2 NA
vect2	Named num	[1:3]	11 2 NA

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

R: Random Samples and Permutations

Find in Topic

```
sample(x, size, replace = FALSE, prob = NULL)
sample.int(n, size = n, replace = FALSE, prob = NULL)
```

Arguments

x Either a vector of one or more elements from which to choose, or a positive integer. See 'Details.'

n a positive number, the number of items to choose from. See 'Details.'

See negative integers, the number of items to choose from.