

Subsetting

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Subsetting

There are a number of operators that can be used to extract subsets of R objects.

- [always returns an object of the same class as the original; can be used to select more than one element (there is one exception)
- [[is used to extract elements of a list or a data frame; it can only be used to extract a single element and the class of the returned object will not necessarily be a list or data frame
- \$ is used to extract elements of a list or data frame by name; semantics are similar to that of [[.

Subsetting

```
1 x <- c("a", "b", "c", "c", "d", "a")
 3 x[1]
[1] "a"
 1 \times [2]
[1] "b"
 1 x[1:4]
[1] "a" "b" "c" "c"
 1 \times [x > "a"]
[1] "b" "c" "c" "d"
 1 u <- x > "a"
   u
[1] FALSE
          TRUE
                 TRUE
                        TRUE
                              TRUE FALSE
 1 x[u]
[1] "b" "c" "c" "d"
```

Subsetting a Matrix

Matrices can be subsetted in the usual way with (i,j) type indices.

Indices can also be missing.

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

Subsetting a Matrix

By default, when a single element of a matrix is retrieved, it is returned as a vector of length $\mathbf{1}$ rather than a $\mathbf{1} \times \mathbf{1}$ matrix. This behavior can be turned off by setting drop = FALSE.

```
1 x <- matrix(1:6, 2, 3)
2
3 x[1, 2]
[1] 3
1 x[1, 2, drop = FALSE]
[,1]
[1,] 3</pre>
```

Subsetting a Matrix

Similarly, subsetting a single column or a single row will give you a vector, not a matrix (by default).

```
1 x <- matrix(1:6, 2, 3)
2
3 x[1, ]
[1] 1 3 5

1 x[1, , drop = FALSE]

[,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,] 1 3 5</pre>
```

Subsetting Lists

```
1 \times < - \text{list}(foo = 1:4, bar = 0.6)
 3 x[1]
$foo
[1] 1 2 3 4
 1 x[[1]]
[1] 1 2 3 4
 1 x$bar
[1] 0.6
 1 x[["bar"]]
[1] 0.6
 1 x["bar"]
$bar
[1] 0.6
```

Subsetting Lists

Subsetting Lists

The [[operator can be used with computed indices; \$ can only be used with literal names.

```
1 x <- list(foo = 1:4, bar = 0.6, baz = "hello")
2 name <- "foo"
3
4 x[[name]]
[1] 1 2 3 4

1 x$name

NULL

1 x$foo
[1] 1 2 3 4</pre>
```

Subsetting Nested Elements of a List

The [[can take an integer sequence.

```
1 \times - 1ist(a = list(10, 12, 14), b = c(3.14, 2.81))
 3 \times [(c(2, 1))]
[1] 3.14
 1 x[[2]][2]
[1] 2.81
 1 \times b[2]
[1] 2.81
 1 \times [(c(1, 3))]
\lceil 1 \rceil 14
 1 x[[1]][[3]]
[1] 14
```

Partial Matching

Partial matching of names is allowed with [[and \$.

```
1 x <- list(aardvark = 1:5)
2
3 x$a

[1] 1 2 3 4 5

1 x["a"]
$<NA>
NULL

1 x[["a", exact = FALSE]]

[1] 1 2 3 4 5
```

Removing NA Values

A common task is to remove missing values (NAs).

```
1 x <- c(1, 2, NA, 4, NA, 5)
2
3 bad <- is.na(x)
4 bad

[1] FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE

1 x[!bad]
[1] 1 2 4 5</pre>
```

Removing NA Values

What if there are multiple things and you want to take the subset with no missing values?

```
1 x <- c(1, 2, NA, 4, NA, 5)
2 y <- c("a", "b", NA, "d", NA, "f")
3 good <- complete.cases(x, y)
4
5 good

[1] TRUE TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE

1 x[good]

[1] 1 2 4 5

1 y[good]

[1] "a" "b" "d" "f"</pre>
```

Removing NA Values

```
library(tidyr)
airquality[1:6, ]
Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day
        190
                67
  41
           7.4
  36
       118 8.0 72
  12 149 12.6 74
       313 11.5 62
  18
  NA NA 14.3 56
  28
        NA 14.9 66
 airquality[1:6, ] |> drop na()
Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day
        190
  41
           7.4
                67
       118 8.0 72
  36
       149 12.6 74 5 3
  12
                        4
  18
       313 11.5 62
```