IntroR

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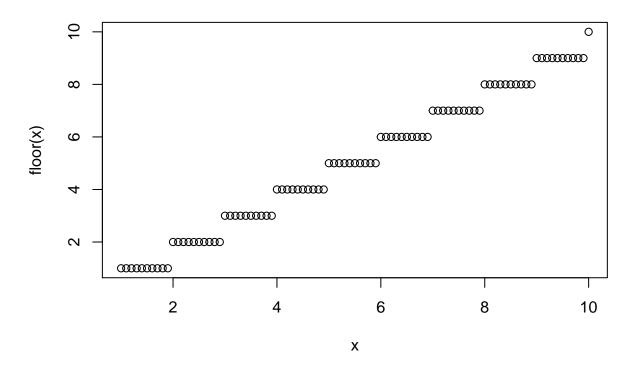
Using R as a simple caculator

Please compile the following codes in RStudio line by line. You can either click "run" or use "Ctr+Enter" (or Command+Enter in MacOS) to compile the code.

```
##Simple Calculator
1+1
## [1] 2
3*4
## [1] 12
3**4  #power
## [1] 81
sqrt(2) #square root of
## [1] 1.414214
pi*3^2
## [1] 28.27433
log(exp(1))
## [1] 1
3/4
## [1] 0.75
Note that some operations do not give you a number.
-Inf/Inf #"NaN" means not a number
## [1] NaN
NA #"NA" means Not Available
## [1] NA
5/0
## [1] Inf
10-Inf
## [1] -Inf
log(0)
## [1] -Inf
```

And the following operations are more like functions. . .

```
3%%4 #return the remainder
## [1] 3
sin(pi/2)
## [1] 1
round(1234.5678, 1)
## [1] 1234.6
round(1234.5678, 2)
## [1] 1234.57
round(1234.5678, -2)
## [1] 1200
floor(pi)
## [1] 3
ceiling(pi)
## [1] 4
trunc(pi)
## [1] 3
x = seq(1, 10, by = 0.1)
## [1] 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3
## [15] 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6
## [29] 3.8 3.9 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.9 5.0 5.1
## [43] 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5
                         5.6 5.7 5.8 5.9 6.0
                                               6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5
## [57] 6.6 6.7 6.8 6.9 7.0 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 7.8 7.9
## [71] 8.0 8.1 8.2 8.3 8.4 8.5 8.6 8.7 8.8 8.9 9.0 9.1 9.2 9.3
## [85] 9.4 9.5 9.6 9.7 9.8 9.9 10.0
plot(x, floor(x))
```



Assigning Variables

You can also embed plots, for example:

```
a = 2
b = 3
a+b

## [1] 5
print(a+b)

## [1] 5
rm(b) #remove b
rm(list = ls()) #Remove all variable
a = 2
```

Several frequent used data structure

We've mentioned values, now we can look at other data types.

```
#vectors
c1 = c(0,1,2,3,4)
c1

## [1] 0 1 2 3 4

is.vector(c1) #When you want to find out which data type it is

## [1] TRUE

a*c1

## [1] 0 2 4 6 8

c1 = 1:5
c1 = seq(1,5, by = 1)
```

```
c2 = c(2,4,6,8,10)
c1+c2 #addition
## [1] 3 6 9 12 15
c1*c2 #"*" multiplication
## [1] 2 8 18 32 50
c3 = c(c(1,2,3),
       c(4,5,6)) #still being a n*1 vector
length(c1)
## [1] 5
c1[4]
## [1] 4
c2[4]
## [1] 8
Logic (Boolean)
c1[2] == 2
## [1] TRUE
c2[4] > 8
## [1] FALSE
length(c3) != 5
## [1] TRUE
Easily used functions:
mean(c1)
## [1] 3
min(c1)
## [1] 1
max(c1)
## [1] 5
sum(c1) \# R^n \rightarrow R^1
## [1] 15
log(c1) \# R^n \rightarrow R^n
## [1] 0.0000000 0.6931472 1.0986123 1.3862944 1.6094379
factorial(c1)
## [1] 1 2 6 24 120
z = c(1, 2, NA, 3, NA, 4)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 NA 3 NA 4
is.na(z)
## [1] FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE
mean(z)
## [1] NA
mean(z, na.rm = TRUE)
## [1] 2.5
{\rm Character}
x1 = "I love Statistics"
x1[1]
## [1] "I love Statistics"
x1[2]
## [1] NA
length(x1)
## [1] 1
x2 = c("I", "love", "Statistics")
x2[3]
## [1] "Statistics"
length(x2)
## [1] 3
nchar(x2)
## [1] 1 4 10
Matrices
A1 = matrix(1:15, nrow = 5)
A1
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 6 11
## [2,] 2 7 12
       3
            8 13
## [3,]
## [4,]
       4 9 14
## [5,]
       5 10 15
A2 = matrix(16:30, ncol = 3) #assign either one is enough
A2
##
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]
       16 21
                 26
## [2,] 17
             22
                 27
## [3,] 18 23 28
## [4,] 19
             24 29
## [5,] 20 25 30
```

```
A3 = matrix(1:15, nrow = 5, ncol = 5) #if exceed 1:15
    [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
##
## [1,] 1 6 11 1 6
## [2,] 2 7 12 2 7
## [3,] 3 8 13 3 8
## [4,] 4 9 14 4 9
## [5,] 5 10 15 5 10
A1 = matrix(1:15, nrow = 5, dimnames = list(c('r1', 'r2', 'r3', 'r4', 'r5'),
                                      c('c1', 'c2', 'c3')))
A1
## c1 c2 c3
## r1 1 6 11
## r2 2 7 12
## r3 3 8 13
## r4 4 9 14
## r5 5 10 15
nrow(A1)
## [1] 5
ncol(A1)
## [1] 3
dim(A1)
## [1] 5 3
colnames(A1)
## [1] "c1" "c2" "c3"
rownames(A1)
## [1] "r1" "r2" "r3" "r4" "r5"
head(A1)
## c1 c2 c3
## r1 1 6 11
## r2 2 7 12
## r3 3 8 13
## r4 4 9 14
## r5 5 10 15
tail(A1)
## c1 c2 c3
## r1 1 6 11
## r2 2 7 12
## r3 3 8 13
## r4 4 9 14
## r5 5 10 15
A1+A1
## c1 c2 c3
```

```
## r1 2 12 22
## r2 4 14 24
## r3 6 16 26
## r4 8 18 28
## r5 10 20 30
A1*A1
##
     c1 c2 c3
## r1 1 36 121
## r2 4 49 144
## r3 9 64 169
## r4 16 81 196
## r5 25 100 225
A1t = t(A1) \#transpose
A1%*%A1t # "%*%" multiplication
      r1 r2 r3 r4 r5
## r1 158 176 194 212 230
## r2 176 197 218 239 260
## r3 194 218 242 266 290
## r4 212 239 266 293 320
## r5 230 260 290 320 350
A1[3, ] #list the 3rd row
## c1 c2 c3
## 3 8 13
A1[3, 1:2] #list the 3rd and only the 1st to 2nd cols
## c1 c2
## 3 8
A1[, 2] #list the 2nd col
## r1 r2 r3 r4 r5
## 6 7 8 9 10
A1[, 2:3]
##
     c2 c3
## r1 6 11
## r2 7 12
## r3 8 13
## r4 9 14
## r5 10 15
cbind(A1, A2)
   c1 c2 c3
## r1 1 6 11 16 21 26
## r2 2 7 12 17 22 27
## r3 3 8 13 18 23 28
## r4 4 9 14 19 24 29
## r5 5 10 15 20 25 30
colnames(cbind(A1, A2))
```

```
## [1] "c1" "c2" "c3" "" ""
```

rbind(A1, A2)

```
## r1 c1 c2 c3
## r1 1 6 11
## r2 2 7 12
## r3 3 8 13
## r4 4 9 14
## r5 5 10 15
## r 16 21 26
## r 17 22 27
## r 18 23 28
## r 19 24 29
## r 20 25 30
```