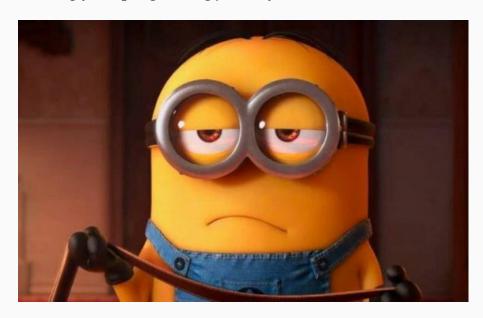
Introduction to R Data Types
The Nuts and Bolts

Michael E DeWitt Jr

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The boring bits

While the class is meant to be applied, there are some bits about the R language that are important to know when starting your programing journey.



Within R there are a limited number of data types

Data Type	Storage	Flexibility
Integer	Integer Values Only	Low
Logical	Logical Values (TRUE or FALSE) Low	
Factors	Factor Numbers	Low
Numeric	Any real number	Medium
Character	All treated as character	High

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Integer

```
class(1L)
## [1] "integer"
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```
class(1L)
## [1] "integer"
```

Numeric

```
class(1)
## [1] "numeric"
```

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Logical

```
class(TRUE)
```

[1] "logical"

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Logical

```
class(TRUE)
## [1] "logical"
```

Character

```
class("Are we having fun yet?")
```

[1] "character"

How Data Are Stored via Object Types

Within R you deal with:

Object	Dimensionality	Can Store
Atomic Vector	1	Only one type
Matrix	2	Only one type same length
Array	n	Only one type, same length
Data frame	2	One type per column, can be diff. classes, same length
List	1	Heterogeneous types, can be diff. lengths

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Atomic vectors can be created using the c concatenate function and the assignment operator <-

```
my_vector <- c(1, 2, 3, 79, 22)
```

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```
my_vector <- c(1, 2, 3, 79, 22)
```

Vectors can only be one type

```
class(my_vector)
```

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

```
(my_matrix <- matrix(c(1,2,3,4), nrow = 2, ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE))

## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 1 2
## [2,] 3 4</pre>
```

Arrays (n dimensions and beyond)

These are useful in simulations, but don't come up often

```
(my_3d_array <- array(1:9, dim = c(3,3,3)))
```

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

Data Frames -> The workhorse of R

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The power of a data frame is that each column can take on a different class but must be the same length

We can then examine the structure of each column with the str function

```
str(my_df)

## Classes 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame': 3 obs. of 3 variables:

## $ strings : chr "A" "B" "C"

## $ numbers : int 1 2 3

## $ logicals: logi TRUE FALSE TRUE
```

The list -> The utility hitter

The list is the most versitile of all objects and can store anything (one-dimensionally)

```
my_list <- list(my_df = my_df, my_vector = my_vector, my_3d_array = my_3d_array, my_matrix = my_matrix)</pre>
```

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```
my_list <- list(my_df = my_df, my_vector = my_vector, my_3d_array = my_3d_array, my_matrix = my_matrix)</pre>
```

Let's see what's inside...

```
str(my_list)
```

