

# class04.R

sbhwang

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```
# 2. Simple Calculations
```

```
5+3
```

```
## [1] 8
```

```
5-3
```

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

```
5*3
```

```
## [1] 15
```

```
5/3
```

```
## [1] 1.666667
```

```
# 3. objectName <- value
```

```
x <- 3*4
```

```
x
```

```
## [1] 12
```

```
this_is_a_really_long_name <- 2.5
```

```
this_is_a_really_long_name
```

```
## [1] 2.5
```

```
r_rocks <- 2^3
```

```
# rrocks --> object name recognizes _
```

```
# R_rocks --> object name differentiates capital letters
```

```
r_rocks
```

```
## [1] 8
```

```
# 4. Calling Functions
```

```
seq(1, 10)
```

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

```
seq(1, 10, by=2)
```

```
## [1] 1 3 5 7 9
```

```
# useful functions documentation: example()
```

```
example(seq)
```

```
##
```

```
## seq> seq(0, 1, length.out = 11)
```

```
## [1] 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0
```

```
##
```

```
## seq> seq(stats::rnorm(20)) # effectively 'along'
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
```

```
##
```

```
## seq> seq(1, 9, by = 2) # matches 'end'
```

```
## [1] 1 3 5 7 9
```

```
##
```

```
## seq> seq(1, 9, by = pi) # stays below 'end'
```

```
## [1] 1.000000 4.141593 7.283185
```

```
##
```

```
## seq> seq(1, 6, by = 3)
```

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

```
##
```

```
## seq> seq(1.575, 5.125, by = 0.05)
```

```
## [1] 1.575 1.625 1.675 1.725 1.775 1.825 1.875 1.925 1.975 2.025 2.075 2.125
```

```
## [13] 2.175 2.225 2.275 2.325 2.375 2.425 2.475 2.525 2.575 2.625 2.675 2.725
```

```
## [25] 2.775 2.825 2.875 2.925 2.975 3.025 3.075 3.125 3.175 3.225 3.275 3.325
```

```
## [37] 3.375 3.425 3.475 3.525 3.575 3.625 3.675 3.725 3.775 3.825 3.875 3.925
```

```
## [49] 3.975 4.025 4.075 4.125 4.175 4.225 4.275 4.325 4.375 4.425 4.475 4.525
```

```
## [61] 4.575 4.625 4.675 4.725 4.775 4.825 4.875 4.925 4.975 5.025 5.075 5.125
```

```
##
```

```
## seq> seq(17) # same as 1:17, or even better seq_len(17)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
```

```
date()
```

```
## [1] "Fri Feb 4 11:08:54 2022"
```

```
# 5. Getting help in R
```

```
# log computes logarithms by default natural logarithms
```

```
help(log)
```

```
?log
```

```
# Used when you do not know the name of the function
```

```
help.search("cross tabulate")
```

```
??"cross tabulate"
```

```
example(log)
```

```
##
## log> log(exp(3))
## [1] 3
##
## log> log10(1e7) # = 7
## [1] 7
##
## log> x <- 10^-(1+2*1:9)
##
## log> cbind(x, log(1+x), log1p(x), exp(x)-1, expm1(x))
##           x
## [1,] 1e-03 9.995003e-04 9.995003e-04 1.000500e-03 1.000500e-03
## [2,] 1e-05 9.999950e-06 9.999950e-06 1.000005e-05 1.000005e-05
## [3,] 1e-07 1.000000e-07 1.000000e-07 1.000000e-07 1.000000e-07
## [4,] 1e-09 1.000000e-09 1.000000e-09 1.000000e-09 1.000000e-09
## [5,] 1e-11 1.000000e-11 1.000000e-11 1.000000e-11 1.000000e-11
## [6,] 1e-13 9.992007e-14 1.000000e-13 9.992007e-14 1.000000e-13
## [7,] 1e-15 1.110223e-15 1.000000e-15 1.110223e-15 1.000000e-15
## [8,] 1e-17 0.000000e+00 1.000000e-17 0.000000e+00 1.000000e-17
## [9,] 1e-19 0.000000e+00 1.000000e-19 0.000000e+00 1.000000e-19
```

```
# 6. Vectors, Vectorization, and Indexing
length(3.1)
```

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

```
length(1:4)
```

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

```
# Vectorization
x <- c(56, 95.3, 0.4)
x
```

```
## [1] 56.0 95.3 0.4
```

```
y <- c(3.2, 1.1, 0.2)
y
```

```
## [1] 3.2 1.1 0.2
```

```
x+y
```

```
## [1] 59.2 96.4 0.6
```

```
x-y
```

```
## [1] 52.8 94.2 0.2
```

```
x/y
```

```
## [1] 17.50000 86.63636 2.00000
```

```
sqrt(x)
```

```
## [1] 7.4833148 9.7621719 0.6324555
```

```
round(sqrt(x))
```

```
## [1] 7 10 1
```

```
# round to 1 decimal point
```

```
round(sqrt(x), 1)
```

```
## [1] 7.5 9.8 0.6
```

```
# round to 3 decimal point
```

```
round(sqrt(x), 3)
```

```
## [1] 7.483 9.762 0.632
```

```
# Vector Indexing
```

```
x <- c(56, 95.3, 0.4)
```

```
x[2]
```

```
## [1] 95.3
```

```
x[1]
```

```
## [1] 56
```

```
x[4]
```

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

```
x[3] <- 0.5
```

```
x
```

```
## [1] 56.0 95.3 0.5
```