#Introduction to R examples - It’s easier to edit in a text or word #file!

#Slide 12 examples

ls()

myvec<-c(2,2,3,4,5,8)

length(myvec)

myvec[6]

myvec[-6]

myvec[1:2]

myvec[-(1:2)]

myvec[c(1,2,3)]

names(myvec)<-c("aa","bb","cc","dd","ee","ff")

names(myvec)

myvec["ee"]

myvec[myvec>4]

xx<-c(1,2)

yy<-c(1,3)

myvec[myvec %in% c(xx,yy)]

ls()

#lsfit regression example - slide 20

Y <- c(10,20,30,41)

X <- c(1,2,3,4)

reg.y.on.x <- lsfit(X,Y)

#How can we tell if we have fit the regression in the correct order?

plot(X,Y)

#To access a member of the list reg.y.on.x we use the '$' operator

reg.y.on.x

reg.y.on.x$coef

reg.y.on.x$resid

#naming conventions, rm(), ls() – slide 21-22 example

areallylongvectorname<-c(5,6,7,8)

ls()

rm(areallylongvectorname)

ls()

#Setting the working directory – slide 26

setwd("E:/STAT2008")

#Getting the working directory

getwd()

#reading in a data frame – saved on Wattle, you will

#need to save this to your working directory

myfirstdf<-read.csv("readcsv example.csv",header=T)

myfirstdf

attach(myfirstdf)

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#plots – slide 32 lot’s more available in R

ww<-c(4,5,6,7)

ss<-c(4,5,6,7)

plot(ww,ss)

#joining the corresponding points with line segments.

lines(ww,ss)

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#Script Files – slide 33

source("myfile.txt")

sink("myoutputfile.out", append=FALSE, split=TRUE)

x

y

mean(x)

sink()

#play around with the append option and output files and split #option to understand how the sink function works

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