Advanced R

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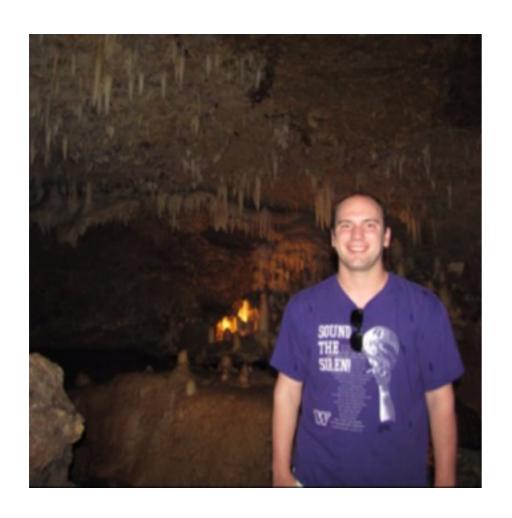
Chief Scientist RStudio



HELLO

my name is

Hadley



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Introduce yourself to your neighbours. Who are you and what are you using R for?

Outline

- Introductions & warm ups
- What makes a good function?
- Functional programming
- Object oriented programming (S3)
- Metaprogramming

Advanced R

- This day covers the most important parts of the "Advanced R" book.
- Online for free at http://adv-r.had.co.nz/
- Buy physical/kindle version from http://amzn.com/1466586966

What are the four common types of atomic vectors? (Bonus points for the two uncommon types)

Brainstorm with your neighbours for 1 minute.

character

double integer

logical

raw complex

```
as.character(c(T, F))
as.character(seq_len(5))
as.logical(c(0, 1, 100))
as.logical(c("T", "F", "a"))
as.double(c("A", "100"))
as.double(c(T, F))
```

When vectors of different types occur in an expression, they will be automatically coerced to the same type: character > numeric > logical

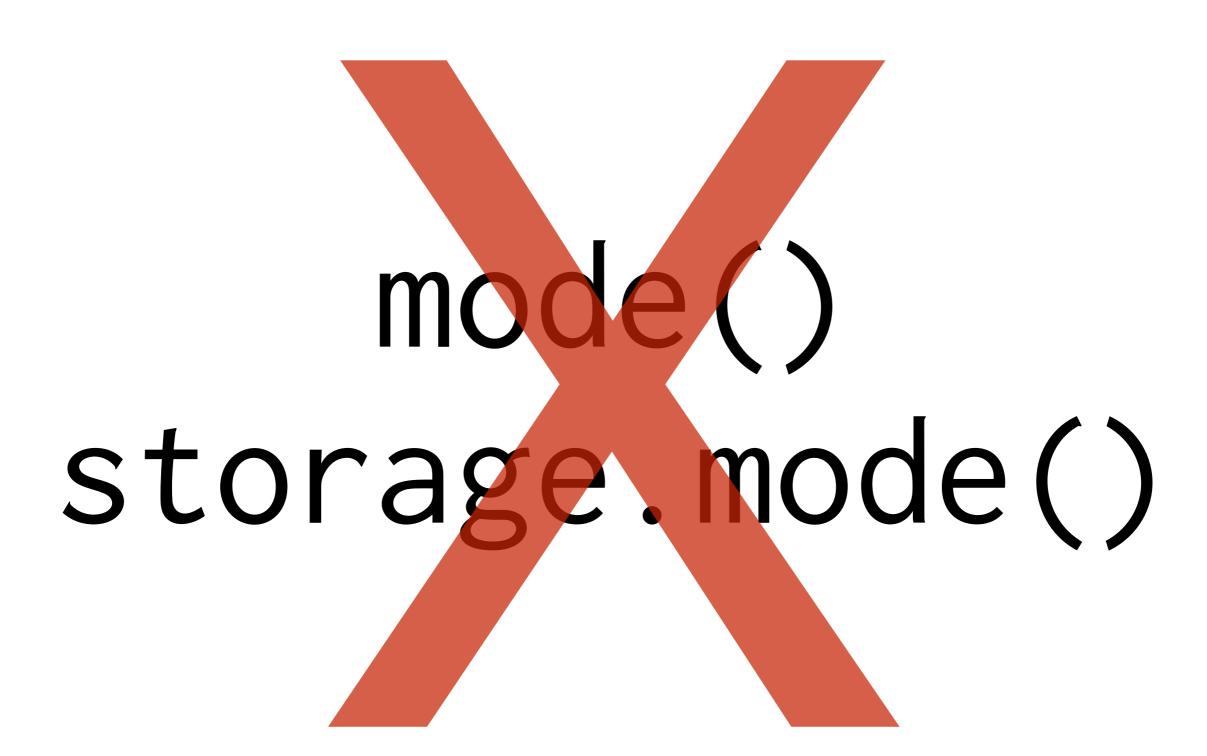
typeof()
length()

A scalar is a vector of length 1

Technically, these are all atomic vectors

```
typeof(1:10)
typeof("a")
typeof(1.5)

# We'll talk about this later:
typeof(mtcars)
typeof(factor(1:10))
```



Designed for S compatibility!

```
# BEWARE!
# What does is.numeric() do?
x < -1
y <- 1L
is.integer(x)
is.integer(y)
is.numeric(x)
is.numeric(x)
# What does is.vector() do?
is.vector(x)
comment(x) <- "This is a comment!"</pre>
is.vector(x)
# Assume a is.*() does something surprising
# until proven otherwise (by reading the docs)
```

```
# Most useful coercion is from logical
# to numeric
x <- c(FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE)
sum(x)
mean(x)
x < - sample(1e4, 1e3)
sum(x > 500)
mean(x > 500)
```

What does NA == NA return? Why? What should you use instead?

What is NA_real_? NA_integer_? NA_character_?

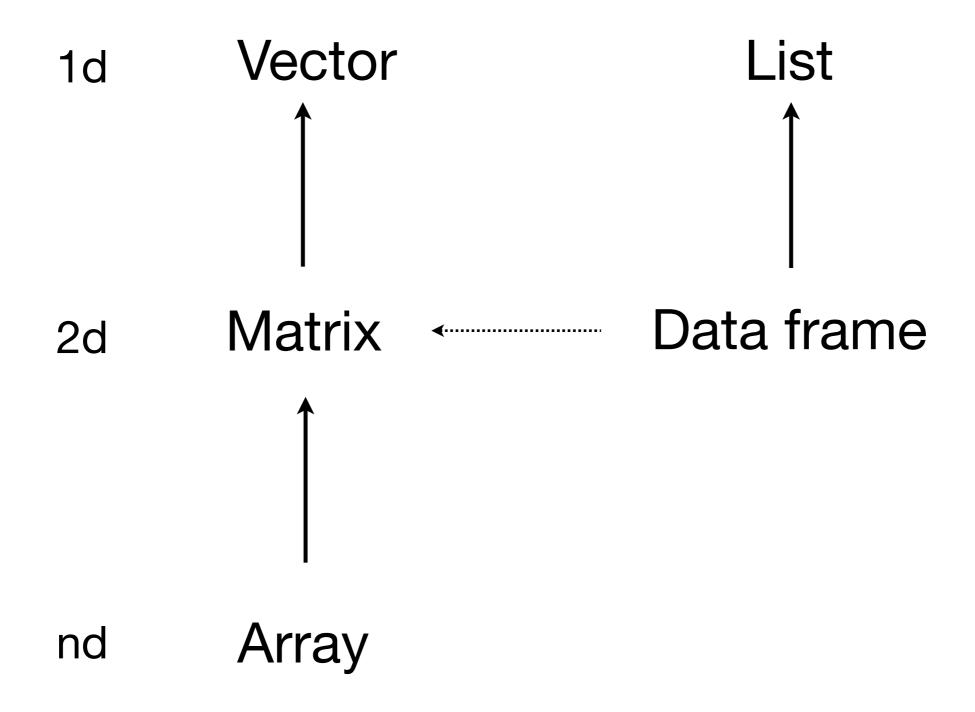
```
# let x be John's age
x < - NA
# let y be Mary's age
y <- NA
# are Mary and John the same age?
x == y
is.na(x)
!is.na(x) && !is.na(y)
typeof(NA)
typeof(NA_real_)
typeof(NA_integer_)
typeof(NA_character_)
```

How is a list different from an atomic vector?

How is a data frame different from a matrix?

How do you examine the structure of an object?

Brainstorm with your neighbours for 1 minute.



Same types

Different types

str()

What are the six types of thing that you can put inside []?

What's the difference between [, [[and \$? What does drop = FALSE do?

Brainstorm with your neighbour for 1 minutes.

blank include all

integer

+ve: include

0: drop all

-ve: exclude

logical keep TRUEs

character lookup by name

	Simplifying	Preserving	
Vectors	x[[1]]	x[1:4]	
Matrices/ Data frame	x[, 1]	x[, 1, drop = F]	
Lists	x[[1]] x\$name	x[1]	

If list x is a train carrying objects, then x[[5]] is the object in car 5; x[4:6] is a train of cars 4-6.

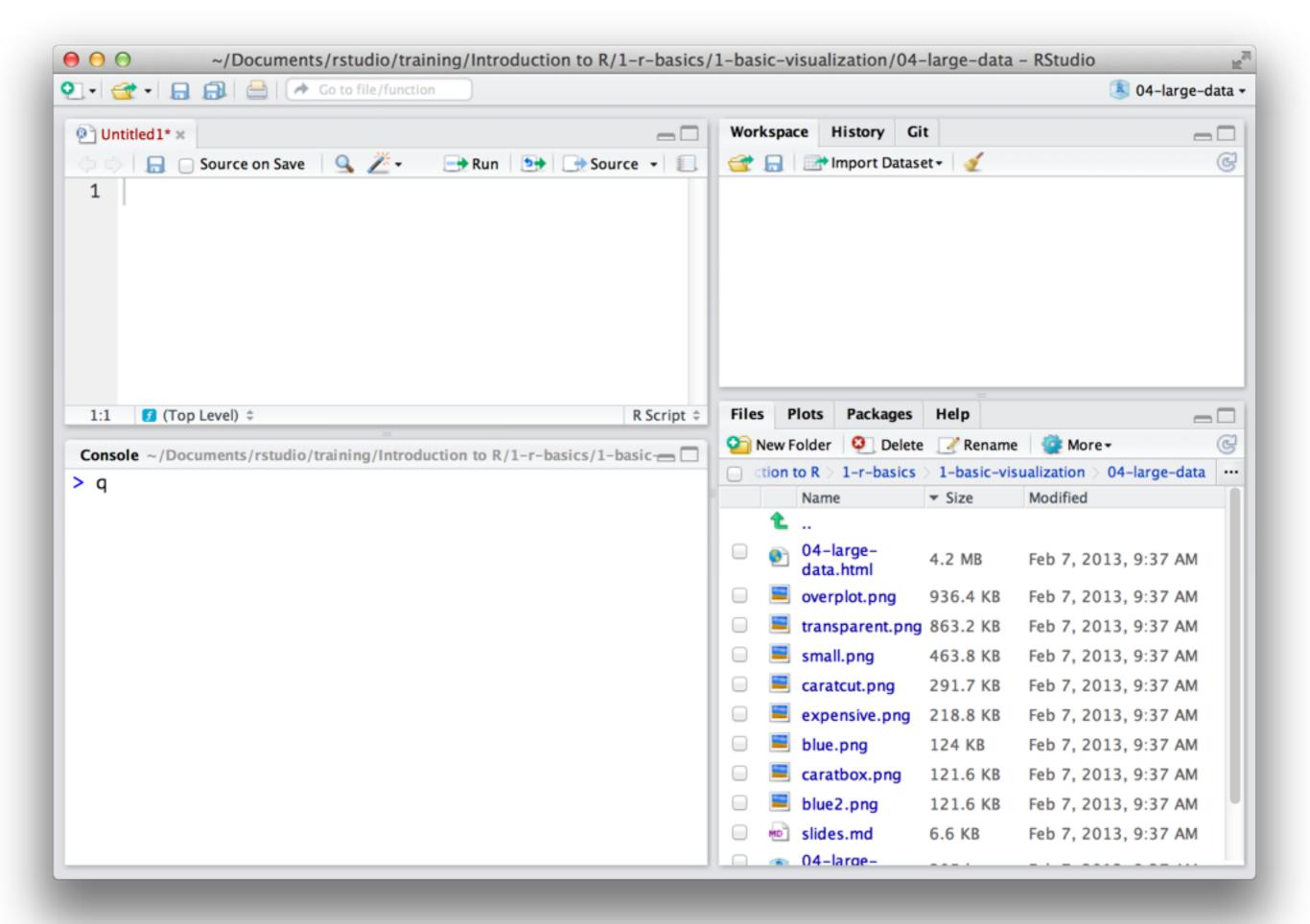
Special names

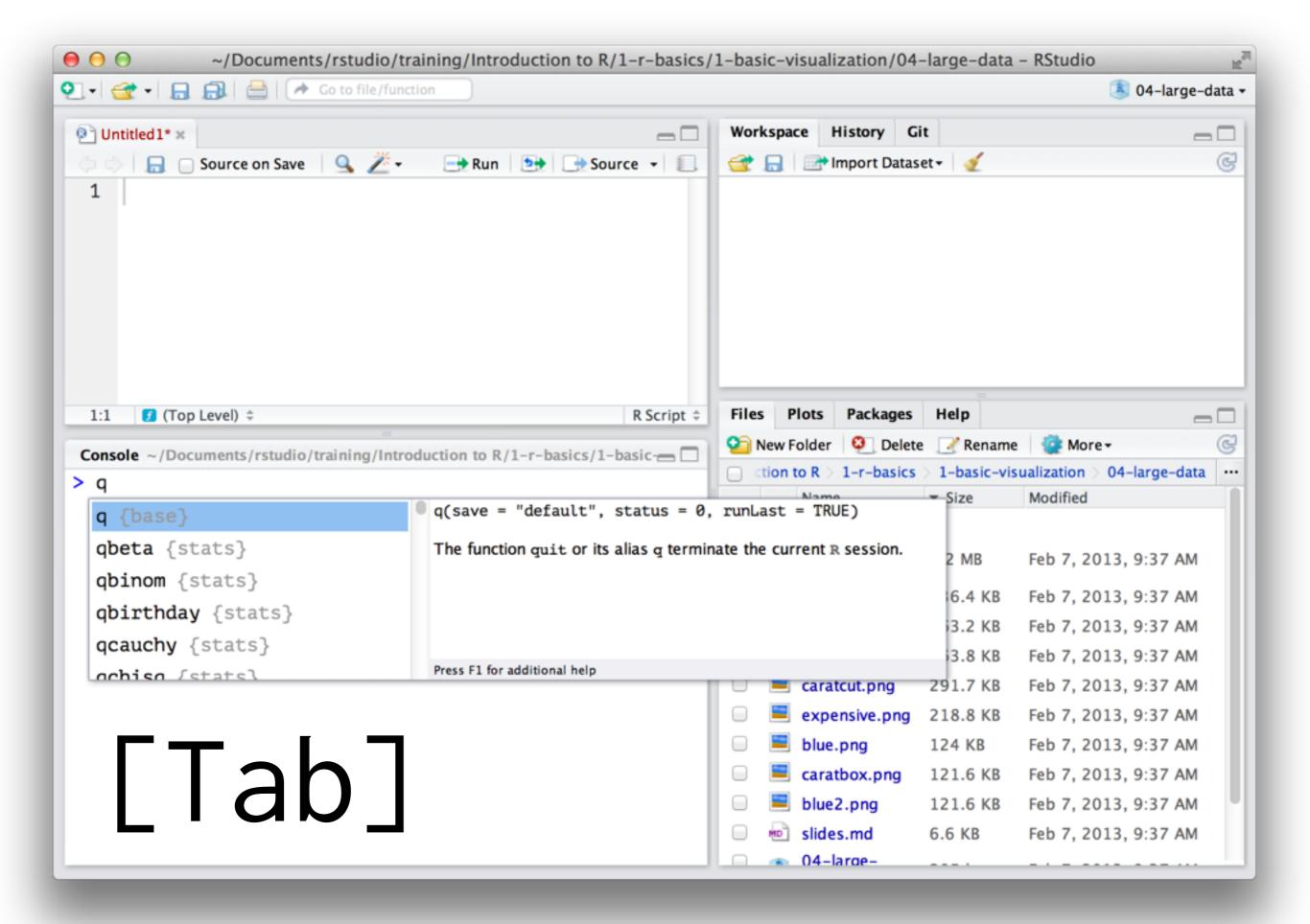
How do you see the source code of the %in% function? What about diag<-?

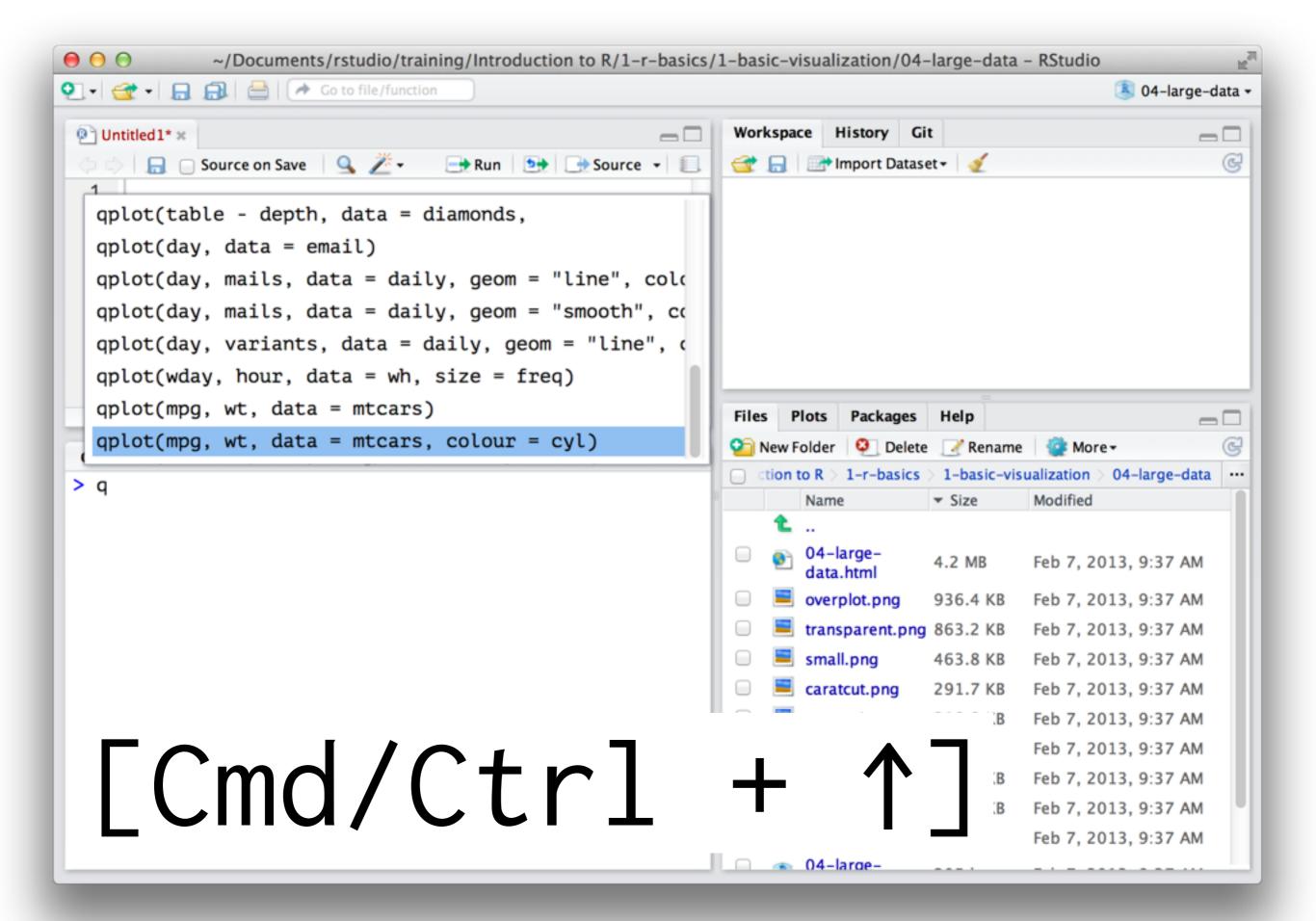
If you have a column named "Income (\$1000)" in your data frame called df, how can you access it with \$?

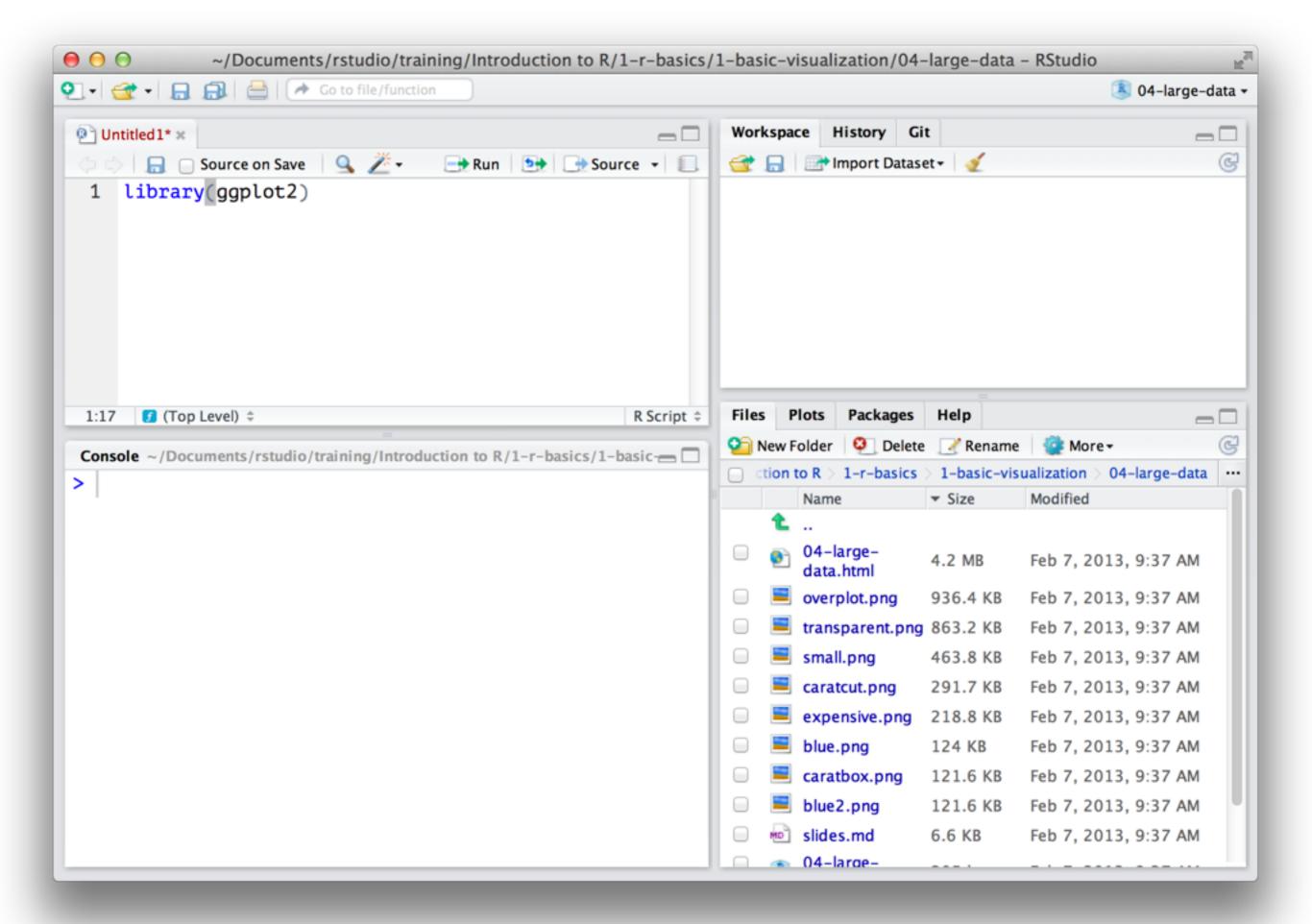
```
`%in%`
'diag<-`
df$`Income ($1000)`</pre>
```

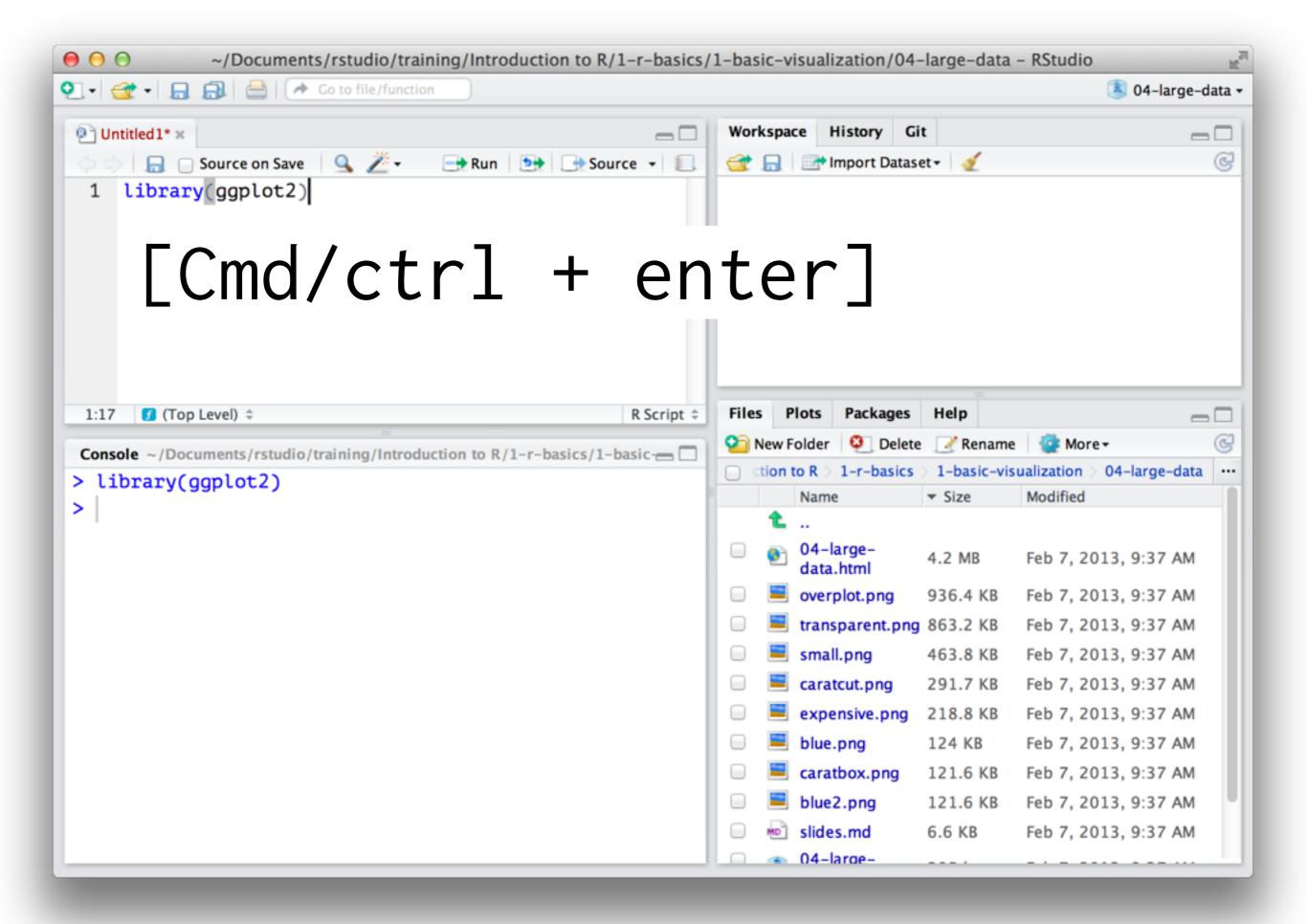
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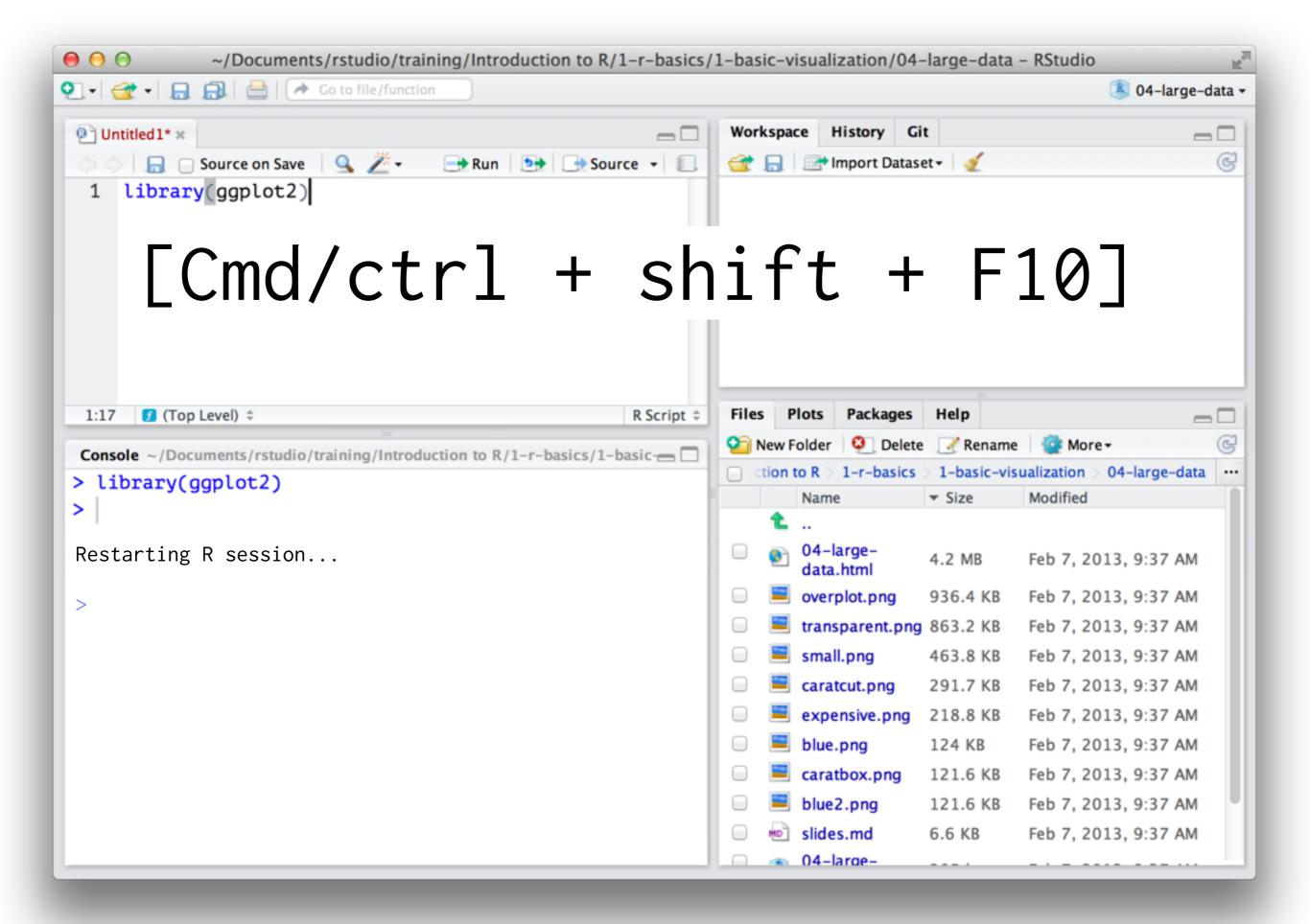


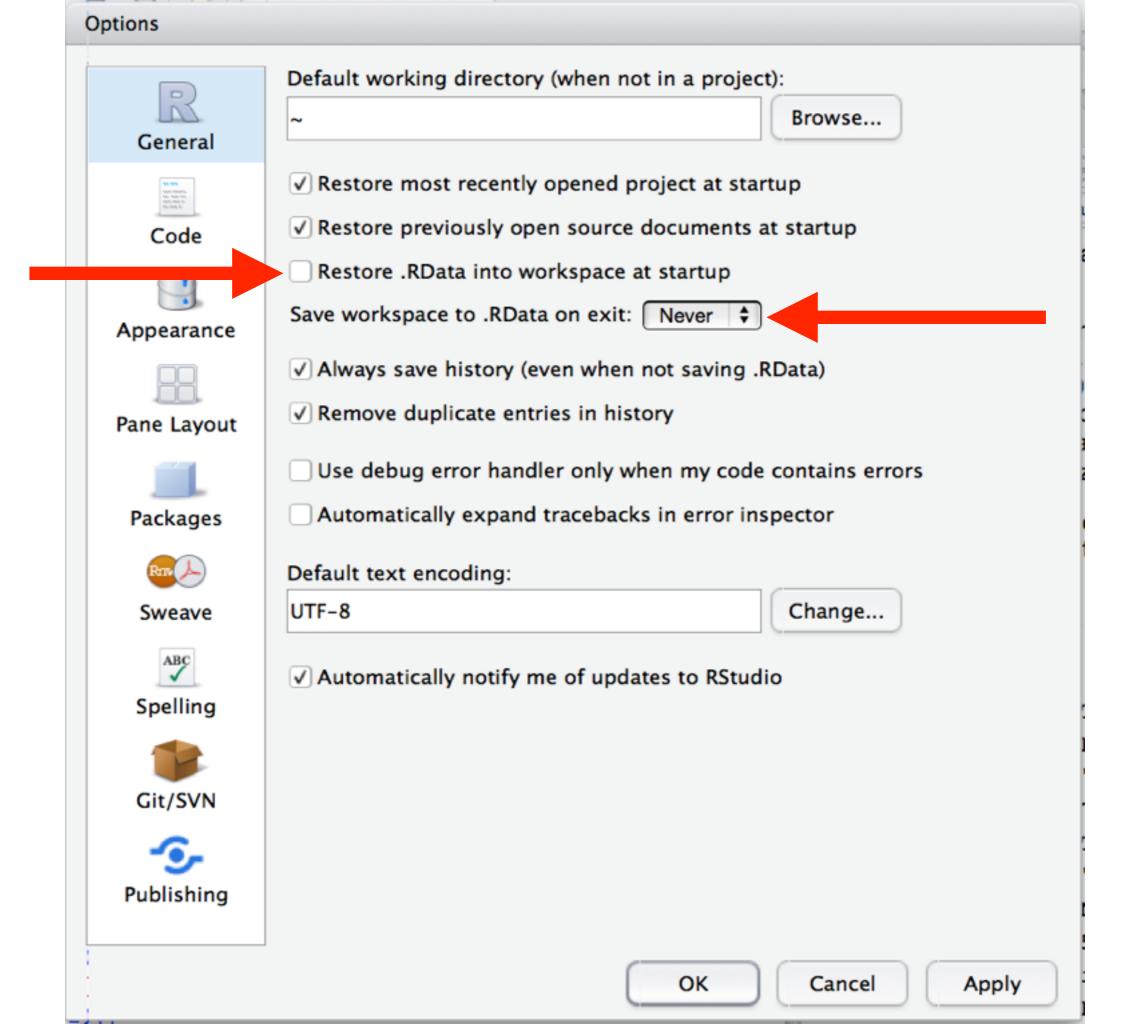












Skim https://twitter.com/rstudiotips – which one do you think is most useful?

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