

R Data Types Part 2

Code ▾

Hide

```
x_arr = c(1, "a", TRUE, 1+4i)
x_arr
x <- list(1, "a", TRUE, 1+4i)
x
```

Hide

```
x <- vector("list", length = 5) # empty list
x
length(x)
class(x)
```

Hide

```
x <- 1:10 # range operator special behavior as dtypes integer
class(x)
x <- as.list(x)
class(x)
```

Creating Sequences by ':' operator

Hide

```
print(3:12)
print(8.5:4.5)
print(-12:1)
print(c(1, 1:3, c(5, 8), 13))
```

Hide

```
print(10.45:5)
a = c(10:20)
a
```

Hide

```
print(c(1, 1:3, c(5, 8), 13))
```

Hide

```
x_dim2 = array(1:9,dim=c(3,3))
print(x_dim2)
```

Creating Sequences by seq class

Similar to range function in python

Hide

```
print(seq.int(3, 12))
print(seq.int(3, 12, 0.5))
print(seq.int(0.1, 0.01, -0.01))
print(seq.int(2,100,2))
print(seq.int(99,90,-2))
```

Hide

```
#print(seq.int(10,20,-1))
```

Sequence by seq_len function

It takes 'n' as parameter. And creates sequence from 1:n

Hide

```
print(seq_len(10))
```

Sequence by seq_along function

It is useful when we want to create sequence of length of input array

Hide

```
v = c(45,56,66,34,23,100,450)
print(v)
seq_along(v)
print(seq_len(length(v)))
```

Creating Vectors by Repeattion using rep() function

Hide

```
rep(1:5, 3)
rep(1:5, each = 3)
rep(1:5, times = 1:5)
rep(1:5, length.out = 7)
rep.int(1:5, 3)
rep_len(1:5, 7)
```

Hide

```
rep(1:5, times = c(5,3,8,1,1))
# first 5 times ,, 2nd 3 times , 3rd 8 times, 4th 1 , 5 th 1
```