

RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Help

Go to file/function

Addins

Sarahí Romero | Lección 1

Project: (None)

Source

Console

```
| commands. Try hitting the up arrow on your keyboard until you get to this command
| (z * 2 + 100), then change 100 to 1000 and hit Enter. If the up arrow doesn't work
| for you, just type the corrected command.

> z*2+1000
[1] 1002.20 1018.00 1006.28

| Great job!

|=====| 95%

| Finally, let's pretend you'd like to view the contents of a variable that you
| created earlier, but you can't seem to remember if you named it my_div or myDiv.
| You could try both and see what works, or...

...

|=====| 97%

| You can type the first two letters of the variable name, then hit the Tab key
| (possibly more than once). Most programming environments will provide a list of
| variables that you've created that begin with 'my'. This is called auto-completion
| and can be quite handy when you have many variables in your workspace. Give it a
| try. (If auto-completion doesn't work for you, just type my_div and press Enter.)

> my_div
[1] 3.478505 3.181981 2.146460

| You got it right!

|=====| 100%

| Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?

1: No
2: Yes

Selection:
```

Environment

History

Import Dataset

Global Environment

Values

a	num [1:2, 1:2, 1:10]	-0.431 0.908 0.164 0.411 -1.46...
f	Factor w/ 3 levels "1","2","3":	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1...
my_div	num [1:3]	3.48 3.18 2.15
my_sqrt	num [1:3]	0.316 2.828 1.463
s	List of 5	
x		12
y		9
z	num [1:3]	1.1 9 3.14

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

R: Combine Values into a Vector or List

Find in Topic

c {base}

R Documentation

Combine Values into a Vector or List

Description

This is a generic function which combines its arguments.

The default method combines its arguments to form a vector. All arguments are coerced to a common type which is the type of the returned value, and all attributes except names are removed.

Usage

c(..., recursive = FALSE)

Arguments

objects to be concatenated

Windows Taskbar

System Tray

RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Help

Go to file/function Addins

Sarahí Romero | Lección 2

Project: (None)

Source

Console

```
> unlink("testdir",recursive=TRUE)

| That's correct!

===== | 95%

| Take nothing but results. Leave nothing but assumptions. That sounds like 'Take
| nothing but pictures. Leave nothing but footprints.' But it makes no sense! Surely
| our readers can come up with a better motto . . .

...

===== | 98%

| In this lesson, you learned how to examine your R workspace and work with the file
| system of your machine from within R. Thanks for playing!

...

===== | 100%

| Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?

1: Yes
2: No

Selection: 2

| All that hard work is paying off!

| You've reached the end of this lesson! Returning to the main menu...

| Please choose a course, or type 0 to exit swirl.

1: R Programming
2: Take me to the swirl course repository!

Selection: |
```

Environment

History

Import Dataset

Global Environment

a	num [1:2, 1:2, 1:10]	-0.431 0.908 0.164 0.411 -1.46...
f	Factor w/ 3 levels "1","2","3":	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1...
my_div	num [1:3]	3.48 3.18 2.15
my_sqrt	num [1:3]	0.316 2.828 1.463
old.dir		"C:/Users/Sarahi/Documents"
s	List of 5	
x		9
y		9
z	num [1:3]	1.1 9 3.14

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

R: Construct Path to File

file.path(base)

Construct Path to File

Description

Construct the path to a file from components in a platform-independent way.

Usage

```
file.path(..., fsep = .Platform$file.sep)
```

Arguments

... character vectors.

fsep the path separator to use.

06:26 p. m.
03/10/2016

RStudio

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Go to file/function
Addins

Source

Console

```

| If we're interested in creating a vector that contains 40 zeros, we can use rep(0,
| times = 40). Try it out.

> rep(0,times=40)
[1] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

| You are amazing!

|=====| 91%

| If instead we want our vector to contain 10 repetitions of the vector (0, 1, 2),
| we can do rep(c(0, 1, 2), times = 10). Go ahead.

> rep(c(0,1,2),times=10)
[1] 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2

| You nailed it! Good job!

|=====| 96%

| Finally, let's say that rather than repeating the vector (0, 1, 2) over and over
| again, we want our vector to contain 10 zeros, then 10 ones, then 10 twos. We can
| do this with the 'each' argument. Try rep(c(0, 1, 2), each = 10).

> rep(c(0,1,2),each=10)
[1] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

| Your dedication is inspiring!

|=====| 100%

| Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?

1: No
2: Yes

Selection:

```

Environment History

Import Dataset

Global Environment

a	num [1:2, 1:2, 1:10]	-0.431 0.908 0.164 0.411 -1.46...
f	Factor w/ 3 levels "1","2","3":	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1...
my_div	num [1:3]	3.48 3.18 2.15
my_seq	num [1:30]	5 5.17 5.34 5.52 5.69 ...
my_sqrt	num [1:3]	0.316 2.828 1.463
old.dir		"C:/Users/Sarahi/Documents"
s	List of 5	
x		9
y		9

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

R: Colon Operator

Find in Topic

Details

The binary operator : has two meanings: for factors a:b is equivalent to [interaction](#)(a, b) (but the levels are ordered and labelled differently).

For other arguments from:to is equivalent to [seq](#)(from, to), and generates a sequence from from to to in steps of 1 or -1. Value to will be included if it differs from from by an integer up to a numeric fuzz of about 1e-7. Non-numeric arguments are coerced internally (hence without dispatching methods) to numeric—complex values will have their imaginary parts discarded with a warning.

Value

For numeric arguments, a numeric vector. This will be of type [integer](#) if from is integer-valued and the result is representable in the R integer type, otherwise of type "double" (aka [mode](#) "[numeric](#)").

For factors, an unordered factor with levels labelled as 1a:1b and ordered lexicographically (that is, 1b varies fastest).

06:34 p. m.
03/10/2016

RStudio

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Go to file/function Addins

Sarahí Romero | Lección 4

Project: (None)

Source

Console

```
| recycles, or repeats, 1:4 until it matches the length of LETTERS.
...
|===== | 95%
| Also worth noting is that the numeric vector 1:4 gets 'coerced' into a character
| vector by the paste() function.
...
|===== | 97%
| We'll discuss coercion in another lesson, but all it really means is that the
| numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the output above are no longer numbers to R, but rather
| characters "1", "2", "3", and "4".
...
|===== | 100%
| Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?
1: No
2: Yes
Selection: 1
| You are amazing!
| You've reached the end of this lesson! Returning to the main menu...
| Please choose a course, or type 0 to exit swirl.
1: R Programming
2: Take me to the swirl course repository!
Selection:
```

Environment History

Import Dataset

Global Environment

a	num [1:2, 1:2, 1:10]	-0.431 0.908 0.164 0.411 -1.46...
f	Factor w/ 3 levels "1","2","3":	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1...
my_char	chr [1:3]	"My" "name" "is"
my_div	num [1:3]	3.48 3.18 2.15
my_name	chr [1:4]	"My" "name" "is" "sarahi"
my_seq	num [1:30]	5 5.17 5.34 5.52 5.69 ...
my_sqrt	num [1:3]	0.316 2.828 1.463
num_vect	num [1:4]	0.5 55 -10 6
old.dir		"C:/Users/Sarahí/Documents"

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

R: Colon Operator Find in Topic

Details

The binary operator : has two meanings: for factors a:b is equivalent to [interaction](#)(a, b) (but the levels are ordered and labelled differently).

For other arguments from:to is equivalent to [seq](#)(from, to), and generates a sequence from from to to in steps of 1 or -1. Value to will be included if it differs from from by an integer up to a numeric fuzz of about 1e-7. Non-numeric arguments are coerced internally (hence without dispatching methods) to numeric—complex values will have their imaginary parts discarded with a warning.

Value

For numeric arguments, a numeric vector. This will be of type [integer](#) if from is integer-valued and the result is representable in the R integer type, otherwise of type "double" (aka [mode](#) "[numeric](#)").

For factors, an unordered factor with levels labelled as 1a:1b and ordered lexicographically (that is, 1b varies fastest).

06:55 p. m. 03/10/2016

RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Help

Go to file/function

Addins

Sarahí Romero | Lección 5

Project: (None)

Source

Console

```
| Now that we've got NAs down pat, let's look at a second type of missing value --
| NaN, which stands for 'not a number'. To generate NaN, try dividing (using a
| forward slash) 0 by 0 now.

> 0/0
[1] NaN

| You're the best!

|=====| 95%

| Let's do one more, just for fun. In R, Inf stands for infinity. What happens if
| you subtract Inf from Inf?

> Inf-Inf
[1] NaN

| That's the answer I was looking for.

|=====| 100%

| Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?

1: Yes
2: No

Selection: 2

| You are really on a roll!

| You've reached the end of this lesson! Returning to the main menu...

| Please choose a course, or type 0 to exit swirl.

1: R Programming
2: Take me to the swirl course repository!

Selection: |
```

Environment

History

Import Dataset

Global Environment

my_data	num	[1:100]	-1.144 2.374 -1.192 2.629 -0.629 ...
my_div	num	[1:3]	3.48 3.18 2.15
my_na	logi	[1:100]	FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE ...
my_name	chr	[1:4]	"My" "name" "is" "sarahi"
my_seq	num	[1:30]	5 5.17 5.34 5.52 5.69 ...
my_sqrt	num	[1:3]	0.316 2.828 1.463
num_vect	num	[1:4]	0.5 55 -10 6
old.dir			"C:/Users/Sarahi/Documents"

List of 5

Files

Plots

Packages

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Viewer

R: Colon Operator

Find in Topic

Details

The binary operator `:` has two meanings: for factors `a:b` is equivalent to [interaction](#)(`a`, `b`) (but the levels are ordered and labelled differently).

For other arguments `from:to` is equivalent to `seq(from, to)`, and generates a sequence from `from` to `to` in steps of 1 or -1. Value `to` will be included if it differs from `from` by an integer up to a numeric fuzz of about $1e-7$. Non-numeric arguments are coerced internally (hence without dispatching methods) to numeric—complex values will have their imaginary parts discarded with a warning.

Value

For numeric arguments, a numeric vector. This will be of type [integer](#) if `from` is integer-valued and the result is representable in the R integer type, otherwise of type "double" (aka [mode](#) "[numeric](#)").

For factors, an unordered factor with levels labelled as `1a:1b` and ordered lexicographically (that is, `1b` varies fastest).

Windows Taskbar

System Tray

RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Help

Go to file/function
Addins

Sarahí Romero | Lección 6

Project: (None)

Source

Console

```

| Excellent job!

===== | 95%

| Likewise, we can specify a vector of names with vect[c("foo", "bar")]. Try it out.
> vect[c("foo", "bar")]
foo bar
11 2

| Keep working like that and you'll get there!

===== | 97%

| Now you know all four methods of subsetting data from vectors. Different
| approaches are best in different scenarios and when in doubt, try it out!
...

===== | 100%

| Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?

1: Yes
2: No

Selection: 2

| You are really on a roll!

| You've reached the end of this lesson! Returning to the main menu...

| Please choose a course, or type 0 to exit swirl.

1: R Programming
2: Take me to the swirl course repository!

Selection: |

```

Environment History

Import Dataset

Global Environment

my_name	chr [1:4]	"My" "name" "is" "sarahi"
my_seq	num [1:30]	5 5.17 5.34 5.52 5.69 ...
my_sqrt	num [1:3]	0.316 2.828 1.463
num_vect	num [1:4]	0.5 55 -10 6
old.dir		"C:/Users/Sarahi/Documents"
s		List of 5
tf	logi [1:4]	TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE
vect	Named num [1:3]	11 2 NA
vect2	Named num [1:3]	11 2 NA

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

R: Colon Operator Find in Topic

Details

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07:17 p. m.
03/10/2016