01 R Language Basics

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Contents

1 Introduction

This is a syntax and usage summary for R. The content is mainly from https://www.tutorialspoint.com/r/index.htm. This notes is for personal use only. Here I assume readers are experienced in programming.

1.1 Hello World

[1]:
```
my_str <- "Hello World!"
print(my_str)
```

```
[1] "Hello World!"
```

[2]:
```
cat(my_str, 123)
```

```
Hello World! 123
```

2 Variables and Basic Data Types

2.1 Variables

2.1.1 Variable Naming

- Letters, numbers, dot and underscore are allowed.
  - e.g. abc, .abc, abc., abc_
- Starting with a number are **not** allowed.
  - e.g. 1abc
- Starting with a dot is allowed
  - e.g. .abc
- Starting with a dot followed by a number is **not** allowed
  - e.g. .2abc
- Starting with a underscore is not allowed.
  - e.g. _tmp

2.1.2 Value Assignment

[3]:
```
a <- 3

print(a)
```

```
[1] 3
```

[4]:
```
a <<- 5

print(a)
```

```
[1] 5
```

[5]:
```
a = 7

print(a)
```

```
[1] 7
```

[6]:
```
10 -> a

print(a)
```

```
[1] 10
```

2.1.3 Variable Removal

[7]:
```
# Assign 10 to a
a <- 10
# Print a
print(a)

rm(a)  # a is removed
```

```
[1] 10
```

2.2 Basic Data Types

[8]:
```
v <- TRUE
print(class(v))
```

```
[1] "logical"
```

[9]:
```
v <- 23.5
print(class(v))
```

```
[1] "numeric"
```

[10]:
```
v <- 2L
print(class(v))
```

```
[1] "integer"
```

[11]:
```
v <- 2+5i
print(class(v))
```

```
[1] "complex"
```

[12]:
```
v <- "TRUE"
print(class(v))
```

```
[1] "character"
```

[13]:
```
v <- charToRaw("Hello")
print(class(v))
```

```
[1] "raw"
```

3 Objects

3.1 Vector

- An ordered collection of variables of **same** types.

3.1.1 Create a vector

[14]:
```
# Create a vector.
v <- c(0,1,2,3)
print(v)

# Get the class of the vector.
print(class(v))
```

```
[1] 0 1 2 3
[1] "numeric"
```

3.1.2 Getting the Length of a Vector

[15]:
```
# Print the length of a vector
print(length(v))
```

```
[1] 4
```

3.1.3 Create a sequence

[16]:
```
# Create a vector of a sequence
v <- 1:10
print(v)

v <- 1.2:10.1
print(v)
```

```
 [1]  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10
[1] 1.2 2.2 3.2 4.2 5.2 6.2 7.2 8.2 9.2
```

3.1.4 Accessing vector elements

- One should note that **indices in R starting from 1**.

[17]:
```
# Accessing vector elements using position.
t <- c("Sun","Mon","Tue","Wed","Thurs","Fri","Sat")
u <- t[c(2,3,6)]
```

```
print(u)

# Accessing vector elements using negative indexing.
# Negative index means droping the index, not the same as that in Python!
x <- t[c(-2,-5)]
print(x)

# Accessing vector element by an index
print(t[2])
```

```
[1] "Mon" "Tue" "Fri"
[1] "Sun" "Tue" "Wed" "Fri" "Sat"
[1] "Mon"
```

3.1.5 Vector Manipulation

[18]:
```
# Vector arithmetic
u <- 1:6
v <- 3:8

print(u+v)
```

```
[1]  4  6  8 10 12 14
```

[19]:
```
# Vector Element Recycling

v1 <- c(3,8,4,5,0,11)
v2 <- c(4,11)
# V2 becomes c(4,11,4,11,4,11)

add.result <- v1+v2
print(add.result)

sub.result <- v1-v2
print(sub.result)
```

```
[1]  7 19  8 16  4 22
[1] -1 -3  0 -6 -4  0
```

3.1.6 Sorting a Vector

[20]:
```
# Create a size-10 vector by sampling from 1:100 with replacement
v <- sample(1:100, 10, replace=TRUE)
print(v)

v_inc <- sort(v, decreasing = FALSE)
print(v_inc)
```

```
v_dec <- sort(v, decreasing = TRUE)
print(v_dec)
```

```
 [1]  2 31 21 56 32 99 19 72 30 72
 [1]  2 19 21 30 31 32 56 72 72 99
 [1] 99 72 72 56 32 31 30 21 19  2
```

3.2 List

- An ordered collection of variables of **different** types.

3.2.1 Create a list

[21]:
```
# Create a list.
list1 <- list(c(1,2,3),18L,"ABC")

# Print the list.
print(list1)

# Print the length of a list
print(length(list1))
```

```
[[1]]
[1] 1 2 3

[[2]]
[1] 18

[[3]]
[1] "ABC"

[1] 3
```

3.2.2 Giving Names to Elements

[22]:
```
# Providing names to elements
names(list1) <- c("A vector", "The integer", "A_string")

print(list1)
```

```
$`A vector`
[1] 1 2 3

$`The integer`
[1] 18

$A_string
```

```
[1] "ABC"
```

3.2.3 Accessing Elements

[23]:
```
# By indices
print(list1[2])

# By names
print(list1$`A vector`)
```

```
$`The integer`
[1] 18

[1] 1 2 3
```

3.2.4 Adding and Removing Elements

[24]:
```
# Add an element
list1[length(list1)+1] <- "HI."

print(list1)
```

```
$`A vector`
[1] 1 2 3

$`The integer`
[1] 18

$A_string
[1] "ABC"

[[4]]
[1] "HI."
```

[25]:
```
# Remove an element
list1[3] <- NULL

print(list1)
```

```
$`A vector`
[1] 1 2 3

$`The integer`
[1] 18

[[3]]
```

```
[1] "HI."
```

3.2.5 Combine Two Lists

- Function `c` here is **combine**. Check `?c` for more detail.

[26]:
```r
# Define a new list
list2 <- list("Sun", "Moon", 3.14, 20L)

# Combine two lists using function c
combined_list <- c(list1, list2)

print(combined_list)
```

```
$`A vector`
[1] 1 2 3

$`The integer`
[1] 18

[[3]]
[1] "HI."

[[4]]
[1] "Sun"

[[5]]
[1] "Moon"

[[6]]
[1] 3.14

[[7]]
[1] 20
```

3.2.6 Convert a List to a Vector

[27]:
```r
# Define a List
list3 <- list(1,2,3,4,5)

v <- unlist(list3)

print(v)
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5
```

3.3 Matrix

3.3.1 Create a Matrix

[28]:
```
# Create a matrix.
M1 = matrix( c(1,2,3,4,5,6), nrow = 2, ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE)
print(M1)
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    2    3
[2,]    4    5    6
```

[29]:
```
# Create a matrix with dimnames
dimlabel1 = list("A", "B")
dimlabel2 = list("C", "D", "E")
M2 = matrix( c(1,2,3,4,5,6), nrow = 2, ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE, dimnames =␣
 ↪list(dimlabel1, dimlabel2))
print(M2)
```

```
  C D E
A 1 2 3
B 4 5 6
```

3.3.2 Accessing Elements

[30]:
```
# Getting particular element
print(M1[2,3])
```

```
[1] 6
```

[31]:
```
# Getting particular column
print(M1[,3])
```

```
[1] 3 6
```

[32]:
```
# Getting particular row
print(M1[1,])
```

```
[1] 1 2 3
```

3.3.3 Matrix Addition & Subtraction

- The rule for element-wise multiplication * and division / is the same.

[33]:
```
# Re-define the M1 and M2 matrices
M1 = matrix(1:6, nrow = 2, ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE)
M2 = matrix(1:6, nrow = 2, ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE)

M2 = M2 + 1
```

```
print(M2)
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    2    3    4
[2,]    5    6    7
```

[34]:
```
M3 = M2 - M1
print(M3)
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    1    1
[2,]    1    1    1
```

[35]:
```
M4 = M2 - 4*M1
print(M4)
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]   -2   -5   -8
[2,]  -11  -14  -17
```

3.4 Array

3.4.1 Create an Array

[36]:
```
# Create an array.
a <- array(c(1,2,3,4),dim = c(3,3,2))
print(a)
```

```
, , 1

     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    4    3
[2,]    2    1    4
[3,]    3    2    1

, , 2

     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    2    1    4
[2,]    3    2    1
[3,]    4    3    2
```

[37]:
```
# Create an array from two vectors.
a <- array(c(c(1,2,3,4),c(5,6)),dim = c(3,3,2))
print(a)
```

```
, , 1
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    4    1
[2,]    2    5    2
[3,]    3    6    3

, , 2

     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    4    1    4
[2,]    5    2    5
[3,]    6    3    6
```

3.4.2 Name Dimensions

[38]:
```
# Define dimnames
dimname1 <- c("A", "B", "C")
dimname2 <- c("D", "E", "F")
dimname3 <- c("G", "H")

# Create an array from two vectors with dimnames.
a <- array(c(c(1,2,3,4),c(5,6)),dim = c(3,3,2), dimnames = list(dimname1,␣
 ↪dimname2, dimname3))
print(a)
```

```
, , G

  D E F
A 1 4 1
B 2 5 2
C 3 6 3

, , H

  D E F
A 4 1 4
B 5 2 5
C 6 3 6
```

3.4.3 Accessing Elements

[39]:
```
# Getting a particular element
print(a[1,2,1])
```

```
[1] 4
```

[40]:
```
# Getting a particular column
print(a[,2,1])
```

```
A B C
4 5 6
```

[41]:
```
# Getting a particular matrix
print(a[,,2])
```

```
  D E F
A 4 1 4
B 5 2 5
C 6 3 6
```

3.4.4 Array Addition

- Same as other element-wise opeartions, e.g. `-`, `*`, `/`

[42]:
```
# Define two arrays
a1 <- array(1:3, dim = c(2,2,2))
a2 <- array(4:6, dim = c(2,2,2))

cat("Array a1:\n")
print(a1)

cat("Array a2:\n")
print(a2)

# Calculate the element-wise sums
a_result <- a1 + a2

cat("Array a_result:\n")
print(a_result)
```

```
Array a1:
, , 1

     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    1    3
[2,]    2    1

, , 2

     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    2    1
[2,]    3    2

Array a2:
```

```
, , 1

     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    4    6
[2,]    5    4

, , 2

     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    5    4
[2,]    6    5

Array a_result:
, , 1

     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    5    9
[2,]    7    5

, , 2

     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    7    5
[2,]    9    7
```

3.4.5 Calculations Across Array Elements

- We use function `apply()` to calculate across aray elements

[43]:
```r
# Define an array
a1 <- array(1:3, dim = c(2,2,2))

cat("array a1:\n")
print(a1)

# Calcuate means of elements along 1st axis
result1 <- apply(a1, MARGIN = c(1), mean)
cat("\narray result1:\n")
print(result1)

# Calcuate sums of elements along 1st and 2nd axes
result2 <- apply(a1, MARGIN = c(1,2), sum)
cat("\narray result2:\n")
print(result2)
```

```
array a1:
, , 1
```

```
     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    1    3
[2,]    2    1

, , 2

     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    2    1
[2,]    3    2


array result1:
[1] 1.75 2.00

array result2:
     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    3    4
[2,]    5    3
```

3.5 Factor

3.5.1 Create a Vector

[44]:
```r
# Create a vector.
staff_genders <- array(c("M","M","F","M","F","F","M"))

# Create a factor.
staff_gender_factor <- factor(staff_genders)

# Print the factor
print(staff_gender_factor)
print(nlevels(staff_gender_factor))
```

```
[1] M M F M F F M
Levels: F M
[1] 2
```

3.5.2 Generating a Factor

- Function `gl` is used to generate labels
  - Syntax: `gl(n, k, labels)`
  - `n` : number of levels.
  - `k` : the number of replications.
  - `labels` : a vector of labels.

[45]:
```r
# Create labels
v <- gl(3, 4, labels = c("Apple", "Orange", "Banana"))
print(v)
```

```
 [1] Apple  Apple  Apple  Apple  Orange Orange Orange Orange Banana Banana
[11] Banana Banana
Levels: Apple Orange Banana
```

3.6 Data Frames

3.6.1 Create a Data Frame

[46]:
```
# Create a data frame.
staff_table <- data.frame(
    ID=c(1L,2L,3L),
    Name=c("Tom", "Ann", "Peter"),
    Gender=c("M","F","M"),
    Age=c(32L,36L,29L)
)

# Print the data frame.
print(staff_table)
```

```
  ID  Name Gender Age
1  1   Tom      M  32
2  2   Ann      F  36
3  3 Peter      M  29
```

3.6.2 Structure of the Dataframe

[47]:
```
# Get the structure of the data frame.
str(staff_table)
```

```
'data.frame':   3 obs. of  4 variables:
 $ ID    : int  1 2 3
 $ Name  : chr  "Tom" "Ann" "Peter"
 $ Gender: chr  "M" "F" "M"
 $ Age   : int  32 36 29
```

3.6.3 Summer of the Dataframe

[48]:
```
# Get the summer of the data frame
print(summary(staff_table))
```

```
       ID          Name              Gender              Age
 Min.   :1.0   Length:3           Length:3           Min.   :29.00
 1st Qu.:1.5   Class :character   Class :character   1st Qu.:30.50
 Median :2.0   Mode  :character   Mode  :character   Median :32.00
 Mean   :2.0                                         Mean   :32.33
 3rd Qu.:2.5                                         3rd Qu.:34.00
 Max.   :3.0                                         Max.   :36.00
```

3.6.4 Making a Sub-dataframe

[49]:
```
# Making a sub-dataframe
staff_table_gender = data.frame(staff_table$Name, staff_table$Gender)

print(staff_table_gender)
```

```
  staff_table.Name staff_table.Gender
1              Tom                  M
2              Ann                  F
3            Peter                  M
```

[50]:
```
# Getting first two rows
staff_table_12 <- staff_table[1:2,]

print(staff_table_12)
```

```
  ID Name Gender Age
1  1  Tom      M  32
2  2  Ann      F  36
```

[51]:
```
# Getting particular cols and rows
staff_table_parti <- staff_table[c(1,3),c(2,4)]

print(staff_table_parti)
```

```
   Name Age
1   Tom  32
3 Peter  29
```

3.6.5 Update the Dataframe

[52]:
```
# Add a new column
staff_table$Salary = c(30000,32000,29000)

print(staff_table)
```

```
  ID  Name Gender Age Salary
1  1   Tom      M  32  30000
2  2   Ann      F  36  32000
3  3 Peter      M  29  29000
```

[53]:
```
# Add a new row
new_staff = data.frame(
    ID = 4L,
    Name = "Ken",
    Gender = "M",
    Age = 30L,
```

```
    Salary = 31000.0
)

staff_table <- rbind(staff_table, new_staff)

print(staff_table)
```

```
  ID  Name Gender Age Salary
1  1   Tom      M  32  30000
2  2   Ann      F  36  32000
3  3 Peter      M  29  29000
4  4   Ken      M  30  31000
```

3.6.6 Add New Entries by `cbind`

- One should note that, `cbind` returns a vector containing elements of a **same type**. All numeric entries are converted to be character.

[54]:
```
# Create a new row using cbind
new_staff = cbind(
    ID = c(5L, 6L),
    Name = c("Amy", "Zoe"),
    Gender = c("F", "F"),
    Age = c(29L, 31L),
    Salary = c(30000, 29500)
)

# Append the new row using rbind
staff_table <- rbind(staff_table, new_staff)

print(staff_table)
```

```
  ID  Name Gender Age Salary
1  1   Tom      M  32  30000
2  2   Ann      F  36  32000
3  3 Peter      M  29  29000
4  4   Ken      M  30  31000
5  5   Amy      F  29  30000
6  6   Zoe      F  31  29500
```

3.6.7 Merge Dataframes

[55]:
```
# New dataframe to merge
staff_office = cbind(
    ID = c(2L, 3L, 4L, 5L, 6L, 1L),
    Office = c("HK", "HK", "HK", "TW", "TW", "TW")
)
```

```r
# Merge two dataframes according to "ID"
staff_table_w_office = merge(x = staff_table, y = staff_office, by.x = c("ID"),␣
 ↪by.y = c("ID"))

print(staff_table_w_office)
```

```
  ID  Name Gender Age Salary Office
1  1   Tom      M  32  30000     TW
2  2   Ann      F  36  32000     HK
3  3 Peter      M  29  29000     HK
4  4   Ken      M  30  31000     HK
5  5   Amy      F  29  30000     TW
6  6   Zoe      F  31  29500     TW
```

3.6.8 Melting the Dataframe

- Here a library namely "reshape" is required.

[56]:
```r
# Get a dataframe without Names and IDs
staff_meta_data <- data.frame(
    Gender = staff_table_w_office$Gender,
    Office = staff_table_w_office$Office,
    Age = as.numeric(staff_table_w_office$Age),
    Salary = as.numeric(staff_table_w_office$Salary))

cat("A sub-dataframe\n\n")
print(staff_meta_data)

cat("\nThe melten dataframe\n\n")
# Melt the dataframe
library(reshape)        # Here we need the reshape library
staff_meta_data_melt <- reshape::melt(staff_meta_data, id = c("Gender",␣
 ↪"Office"))
print(staff_meta_data_melt)
```

```
A sub-dataframe

  Gender Office Age Salary
1      M     TW  32  30000
2      F     HK  36  32000
3      M     HK  29  29000
4      M     HK  30  31000
5      F     TW  29  30000
6      F     TW  31  29500

The melten dataframe

   Gender Office variable value
```

```
1       M     TW      Age    32
2       F     HK      Age    36
3       M     HK      Age    29
4       M     HK      Age    30
5       F     TW      Age    29
6       F     TW      Age    31
7       M     TW   Salary 30000
8       F     HK   Salary 32000
9       M     HK   Salary 29000
10      M     HK   Salary 31000
11      F     TW   Salary 30000
12      F     TW   Salary 29500
```

3.6.9 Casting the Dataframe

[57]:
```
# Casting here means calculating means of age and salary according to id␣
 ↪"Gender" and "Office"
casted_staff_meta_data <- reshape::cast(staff_meta_data_melt,␣
 ↪Gender+Office~variable, mean)

cat("Means of age and salary (average over gender and office location)\n\n")
print(casted_staff_meta_data)

# Casting here means calculating means of age and salary according to id␣
 ↪"Office"
casted_staff_meta_data <- reshape::cast(staff_meta_data_melt, Office~variable,␣
 ↪mean)

cat("\nMeans of age and salary (average over office location)\n\n")
print(casted_staff_meta_data)
```

```
Means of age and salary (average over gender and office location)

  Gender Office  Age Salary
1      F     HK 36.0  32000
2      F     TW 30.0  29750
3      M     HK 29.5  30000
4      M     TW 32.0  30000

Means of age and salary (average over office location)

  Office      Age   Salary
1     HK 31.66667 30666.67
2     TW 30.66667 29833.33
```

3.7 String

3.7.1 Define a String

[58]:
```
# Assign a string
str1 <- "I got Tom's lunchbox."
print(str1)
```

```
[1] "I got Tom's lunchbox."
```

3.7.2 Combine Strings

[59]:
```
str1 <- "I "
str2 <- "Like"
str3 <- "Hamburger."

# Combine strings with default settings
result <- paste(str1, str2, str3)
print(result)
```

```
[1] "I  Like Hamburger."
```

[60]:
```
# Combine strings and connect them using "#"
result <- paste(str1, str2, str3, sep="#")
print(result)
```

```
[1] "I #Like#Hamburger."
```

[61]:
```
# Cross combining strings using "#" and "%%"
result <- paste(c(str1, str2, str3), c("A", "B"), sep="#", collapse = "%%")
print(result)
```

```
[1] "I #A%%Like#B%%Hamburger.#A"
```

3.7.3 Format String

The `format` function has a general syntax:

```
format(x, digits, nsmall, scientific, width, justify = c("left", "right",
"centre", "none"))
```

[62]:
```
str1 <- format(3.14159265358, digits = 4) # Keeps at most 4 digits
print(str1)
```

```
[1] "3.142"
```

[63]:
```
str2 <- format(3.1, nsmall = 2) # Make decimal places after the floating point␣
↪to be 2
print(str2)
```

```
[1] "3.10"
```

[64]:
```
str3 <- format(3.1, scientific = TRUE)
print(str3)
```

```
[1] "3.1e+00"
```

[65]:
```
str4 <- format("Hello", width = 10)
print(str4)
```

```
[1] "Hello     "
```

[66]:
```
str5 <- format("Hello", width = 10, justify = "right")
print(str5)
```

```
[1] "     Hello"
```

3.7.4 Number of Chars

[67]:
```
# Define the string
str1 <- "Hello"

print(nchar(str1))
```

```
[1] 5
```

3.7.5 Change the Case

[68]:
```
# Define the string
str1 <- "Hello"

print(toupper(str1))
```

```
[1] "HELLO"
```

[69]:
```
print(tolower(str1))
```

```
[1] "hello"
```

3.7.6 Extracting Parts of a String - substr

[70]:
```
# Define a string
str1 <- "The air quality is ideal for most individuals."

# Get a substring
str2 <- substr(str1, start = 5, stop = 15)
print(str2)
```

```
[1] "air quality"
```

3.7.7 Split a String

[71]:
```
# Define a string
str1 <- "The air quality is ideal for most individuals."

words <- strsplit(str1, split = " ")
print(words)
```

```
[[1]]
[1] "The"          "air"          "quality"      "is"           "ideal"
[6] "for"          "most"         "individuals."
```

4 Operations

4.1 Arithmetic Operators

Arithmetic operators include `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `%%` (remainder), `%/%` (quotient) and `^` (exponent).

[72]:
```
# Define vectors
v1 <- c(2,7,9)
v2 <- c(1,2,3)

print(v1+v2)
print(v1-v2)
print(v1*v2)
print(v1/v2)
print(v1%%v2)
print(v1%/%v2)
print(v1 ^ v2)
```

```
[1]  3  9 12
[1] 1 5 6
[1]  2 14 27
[1] 2.0 3.5 3.0
[1] 0 1 0
[1] 2 3 3
[1]   2  49 729
```

4.2 Relational Operators

Relational Operators includes `<`, `>`, `==`, `<=`, `>=` and `!=`.

[73]:
```
# Define vectors
v1 <- c(2,3,9)
v2 <- c(1,3,12)

print(v1<v2)
print(v1>v2)
```

```
print(v1==v2)
print(v1<=v2)
print(v1>=v2)
print(v1!=v2)
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE  TRUE
[1]  TRUE FALSE FALSE
[1] FALSE  TRUE FALSE
[1] FALSE  TRUE  TRUE
[1]  TRUE  TRUE FALSE
[1]  TRUE FALSE  TRUE
```

4.3 Logical Operators

[74]:
```
print(TRUE || TRUE)
print(FALSE || TRUE)
print(TRUE || FALSE)
print(FALSE || FALSE)
```

```
[1] TRUE
[1] TRUE
[1] TRUE
[1] FALSE
```

[75]:
```
print(TRUE && TRUE)
print(FALSE && TRUE)
print(TRUE && FALSE)
print(FALSE && FALSE)
```

```
[1] TRUE
[1] FALSE
[1] FALSE
[1] FALSE
```

[76]:
```
v1 <- c(FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
v2 <- c(FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, TRUE)

print(v1&v2)
print(v1|v2)
print(!v1)
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE
[1] FALSE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
[1]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE FALSE
```

The logical operator `&&` and `||` considers only the first element of the vectors

[77]:
```
v1 <- c(FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
v2 <- c(TRUE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE)
print(v1&&v2)
print(v1||v2)

v3 <- c(TRUE, TRUE, TRUE, TRUE)
v4 <- c(FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
print(v2&&v3)
print(v1&&v4)
```

```
[1] FALSE
[1] TRUE
[1] TRUE
[1] FALSE
```

4.4 Miscellaneous Operators

4.4.1 : Create a Vector Containing a Sequence of Numbers

[78]:
```
v1 <- 1:10
print(v1)
```

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

4.4.2 %in% Check if a Variable Belongs to a Vector

[79]:
```
print(3 %in% v1)
print(11 %in% v1)
```

```
[1] TRUE
[1] FALSE
```

4.4.3 %*% Matrix Multiplication

[80]:
```
M1 <- matrix(1:6, nrow = 3, ncol = 2)
M2 <- matrix(3:8, nrow = 2, ncol = 3)

cat("\n")
print(M1)
cat("\n")
print(M2)

M_result <- M1 %*% M2

cat("\n")
print(M_result)
```

```
     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    1    4
[2,]    2    5
[3,]    3    6

     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    3    5    7
[2,]    4    6    8

     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]   19   29   39
[2,]   26   40   54
[3,]   33   51   69
```

5 Conditional Statements

5.1 `if ... else` statement

[81]:
```
x <- 2 # Assign 2 to x

# A if-only statement
if (x < 4){
    cat("x is less than 4.\n\n")
}

x <- 5 # Assign 5 to x

# A if-else statement
if (x < 4){
    cat("x is less than 4.\n\n")
}else{
    cat("x is not less than 4.\n")
}
```

```
x is less than 4.

x is not less than 4.
```

5.2 `if ... else if ... else` statement

[82]:
```
x <- 5 # Assign 5 to x

# A if-else statement
if (x < 4){
    cat("x is less than 4.\n\n")
}else if (x < 8){
    cat("x is not less than 4, but less than 8.\n")
```

```
}else{
    cat("x is not less 8.\n")
}
```

```
x is not less than 4, but less than 8.
```

[83]:
```
x <- 10 # Assign 10 to x

# A if-else statement
if (x < 4){
    cat("x is less than 4.\n\n")
}else if (x < 8){
    cat("x is not less than 4, but less than 8.\n")
}else{
    cat("x is not less than 8.\n")
}
```

```
x is not less than 8.
```

5.3 switch statement

[84]:
```
# Running a switch statement
x1 <- switch(2, "One", "Two", "None Matched")
print(x1)
```

```
[1] "Two"
```

[85]:
```
# Define a list of indices
idx <- list(1,2,3)
# Give names to list elements
names(idx) <- c("Apple", "Orange", "Banana")

# Determine the output by a switch
x2 <- switch(idx$"Apple", "Apple", "Orange", "Banana")

cat("I got an", x2, ".\n")
```

```
I got an Apple .
```

6 Loops

6.1 repeat Loop

[86]:
```
# Set the counter to be 0
count <- 0L

# Start the repeat loop
repeat{
```

```
    count <- count + 1L  # Increase the counter by 1
    cat("This is iteration #", count, ".\n", sep = "")
    if (count >= 5L)
        {
        break # Break the loop if counter >= 5
    }
}
```

```
This is iteration #1.
This is iteration #2.
This is iteration #3.
This is iteration #4.
This is iteration #5.
```

6.2 while Loop

[87]:
```
# Set the counter to be 0
count <- 0L

# Start the while loop
while (count < 5)
    {
    count <- count + 1L  # Increase the counter by 1
    cat("This is iteration #", count, ".\n", sep = "")
}
```

```
This is iteration #1.
This is iteration #2.
This is iteration #3.
This is iteration #4.
This is iteration #5.
```

6.3 for Loop

[88]:
```
# Generate integer sequence using seq.int
# seq.int(1,10,2) returns a vector starting from 1, stopping at/before 10, and␣
 ↪increasing by 2
all_x <- seq.int(1,10,2)
print(all_x)

cat("\n")

# Start the for loop
for (x in all_x){
    print(x)
}
```

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

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

6.4 break and next

[89]:
```
# Start the for loop
for (x in all_x){
    if (x > median(all_x)){ # Break the loop if x is larger than the median
        break
    }
    print(x)
}
```

```
[1] 1
[1] 3
[1] 5
```

[90]:
```
# Start the for loop
for (x in all_x){
    if (x == all_x[2]){ # Skip the iteration if x is equal to all_x[2]
        next
    }
    print(x)
}
```

```
[1] 1
[1] 5
[1] 7
[1] 9
```

7 Functions

7.1 Define a Function

[91]:
```
# Define a function doing addition and print
add_and_print <- function(x1, x2){
    y <- x1 + x2
    print(y)
}

# Here we call the function in the loop
for (i in 1:4){
    add_and_print(i,2*i)
```

```
}
```

```
[1] 3
[1] 6
[1] 9
[1] 12
```

7.2 return Statement

[92]:
```
# Define a function doing addition and **return**
add_and_print <- function(x1, x2){
    y <- x1 + x2
    return(y)
}

# Here we print the return of the called function in the loop
for (i in 1:4){
    print(add_and_print(i,2*i))
}
```

```
[1] 3
[1] 6
[1] 9
[1] 12
```