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local: Molecular Biology/Inovation & CENTD - Butantan Institute

Lecture 03 - introduction R

```
In [2]:
a <- 1
2 -> b
c = 3
In [3]:
print(a)
print(b)
print(c)
[1] 1
[1] 2
[1] 3
In [4]:
print( paste(a,b,c) )
[1] "1 2 3"
In [6]:
print( paste(a,b,c, sep = ";" ))
[1] "1;2;3"
In [7]:
b**2
4
In [8]:
sqrt(b)
1.4142135623731
In [11]:
b**(1/2)
1.4142135623731
In [13]:
a+b+c
6
```

```
handson 03 introduction R
In [14]:
a*b*c**2
18
In [16]:
exp(1)
2.71828182845905
In [17]:
exp(b)
7.38905609893065
Data types
In [79]:
a = 3
b = 3.5
c = 1/6
d = "a"
e = "abcd"
f = "I saw a bird."
print(paste(a, class(a)))
print(paste(b, class(b)))
print(paste(c, class(c)))
print(paste(d, class(d)))
print(paste(e, class(e)))
print(paste(f, class(f)))
[1] "3 numeric"
[1] "3.5 numeric"
[1] "0.1666666666667 numeric"
[1] "a character"
```

- [1] "abcd character"
- [1] "I saw a bird. character"

In [80]:

```
a = 1/6
b = round(a, 2)
c = round(a)
print(paste(a, class(a)))
print(paste(b, class(b)))
print(paste(c, class(c)))
```

- [1] "0.1666666666667 numeric"
- [1] "0.17 numeric"
- [1] "0 numeric"

```
In [81]:
a = 3
b = 4
c = (a == b)
d = (a != b)
print(paste(a, class(a)))
print(paste(b, class(b)))
print(paste(c, class(c)))
print(paste(d, class(d)))
[1] "3 numeric"
[1] "4 numeric"
[1] "FALSE logical"
[1] "TRUE logical"
In [85]:
intToBits(12)
 00 00 00 00
[26] 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
In [86]:
x <- rev(intToBits(12))</pre>
x <- paste(as.integer(x), collapse = "")</pre>
In [96]:
x = intToBits(12)
class(x)
typeof(x)
'raw'
'raw'
In [94]:
suppressWarnings(library(R.utils))
x = intToBin(12)
print(x)
cat(x)
typeof(x)
[1] "1100"
1100
```

Operations

'character'

```
In [49]:
# addition
3 + 4
7
In [50]:
# subtraction
3 - 4
-1
In [51]:
# multiplication
b = 2
a * b
6
In [52]:
# division
a / b
1.5
In [68]:
a ^ b
9
In [69]:
a**b
9
In [76]:
#-- mod
print(a %% b)
print(5 %% 2)
print(5 %% 3)
[1] 1
[1] 1
[1] 2
```

```
In [77]:
```

```
#-- integer division
print(a %/% b)
print(5 %/% 2)
print(5 %/% 3)
print(21 %/% 5)
```

- [1] 1
- [1] 2
- [1] 1
- [1] 4

Every variable in R is a vector ou matrix

```
In [19]:
```

```
class(a)
```

'numeric'

In [20]:

```
v = c(1,2,3)
v
```

1 2 3

In [22]:

```
class(v)
```

'numeric'

In [25]:

```
v2 = rep("a",3)
v2
```

'a' 'a' 'a'

In [26]:

```
class(v2)
```

'character'

In [27]:

```
v3 = seq(1,30,2)
v3
```

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29

In [28]:

```
class(v3)
```

'numeric'

Add and Delete elements in a vector

```
In [29]:
```

```
v = c(1,2,3)
v
```

1 2 3

In [30]:

```
v = c(v, c(4,5,6))
```

1 2 3 4 5 6

In [31]:

```
v = v[-(2)]
v
```

1 3 4 5 6

In [32]:

length(v)

5

Filtering elements in a vector

```
In [33]:
```

```
v[2:3]
```

3 4

In [34]:

```
v[2:]
```

```
Error in parse(text = x, srcfile = src): <text>:1:5: unexpected ']'
1: v[2:]
```

Traceback:

In [35]:

```
v[2:length(v)]
```

3 4 5 6

Operations in a vector

```
In [57]:
v = 1:10
v**2
   1 4 9 16 25 36 49 64 81 100
In [58]:
v*5
   5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50
In [59]:
v/2
   0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 4 4.5 5
In [60]:
v+3
   4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
In [61]:
3 %in% v
TRUE
In [62]:
v == 3
   FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
   FALSE
In [63]:
which(v == 3)
3
In [65]:
v < 4
   TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
   FALSE
In [66]:
which(v < 4)
   1 2 3
```

In [67]:

1 2 3

Matrices

see: https://www.statmethods.net/advstats/matrix.html (https://www.statmethods.net/advstats/matrix.html)

In [118]:

```
v1 = c(1,2,3)
v2 = c(4,5,6)
v3 = c(7,8,9)

mat = matrix( c(v1,v2,v3), ncol=3, nrow=3)
mat
```

1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

In [119]:

```
mat = matrix( c(v1,v2,v3), ncol=3, nrow=3, byrow = F)
mat
```

1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

In [120]:

```
mat = matrix( c(v1,v2,v3), ncol=3, nrow=3, byrow = T)
mat
```

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

In [121]:

```
#-- matrix multiplications
mat %*% mat
```

30	36	42
66	81	96
102	126	150

```
In [122]:
```

```
#-- determinant
det(mat)
```

-9.51619735392994e-16

```
In [126]:
```

```
#-- trace !!! there is no function trace !!!
tr <- function(data)sum(diag(data))
tr(mat)</pre>
```

15

In [124]:

```
#-- transpose
t(mat)
```

1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

In [127]:

```
#-- inverse == solve -- why?? and why an error?
solve(mat)
```

Error in solve.default(mat): system is computationally singular: rec iprocal condition number = 2.20282e-18 Traceback:

- solve(mat)
- 2. solve.default(mat)

In [128]:

```
v1 = sample.int(100, 3)
v1
```

83 3 96

In [129]:

```
v2 = sample.int(100, 3)
v3 = sample.int(100, 3)

mat = matrix( c(v1,v2,v3), ncol=3, nrow=3, byrow = T)
mat
```

83	3	96
96	31	90
38	48	47

In [130]:

```
#-- aha !!! why?
solve(mat)
```

-0.03239604	0.050545969	-0.03061952
-0.01235644	0.002862801	0.01975672
0.03881188	-0.043790665	0.02585573

Why always a different result?

because the funciont is random sampler! it is stochastics

many CTRL+ENTERs

In [140]:

```
v1 = sample.int(100, 3)
v2 = sample.int(100, 3)
v3 = sample.int(100, 3)

mat = matrix( c(v1,v2,v3), ncol=3, nrow=3, byrow = T)
mat
```

47	64	36
68	8	20
37	42	91

How to solve this "problem"?

In [145]:

```
# try any seed value - the answer will be always the same
# computer / mathematical functions are false random number generators
set.seed(3)

v1 = sample.int(100, 3)
v2 = sample.int(100, 3)
v3 = sample.int(100, 3)

mat = matrix( c(v1,v2,v3), ncol=3, nrow=3, byrow = T)
mat
```

17	80	38
33	60	99
13	30	57