Subsetting

- [always returns object of the same class
- [[is used to extract elements of a list or a data frame; it can only be used to extract a single element and the class of the returned object will not necessarily be alist or data frame
- \$ is used to extract elements of a list or data frame by name; semantics are similar to that of [[.

```
x<-c("a","b","c","d","a")
x[1]
## [1] "a"

x[2]
## [1] "b"

x[1:4]
## [1] "a" "b" "c" "d"

x[x>"a"] #elements in x > "a"

## [1] "b" "c" "d"

## [1] FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE

## [1] "b" "c" "d"

## [1] "b" "c" "d"
```

Subsetting Lists

```
x <- list(foo = 1:4, bar = 0.6)
x[1]

## $foo
## [1] 1 2 3 4

x[[1]]</pre>
## [1] 1 2 3 4
```

```
x$bar
## [1] 0.6
x[["bar"]]
## [1] 0.6
x["bar"]
## $bar
## [1] 0.6
x <- list(foo = 1:4, bar = 0.6, baz = "hello")
x[c(1,2)]
## $foo
## [1] 1 2 3 4
## $bar
## [1] 0.6
name <- "foo"
x[[name]]
## [1] 1 2 3 4
x$name
## NULL
x$foo
## [1] 1 2 3 4
x < -list(a = list(10, 12, 14), b = c(3.14, 2.81))
x[[c(1,3)]]
## [1] 14
x[[1]][[3]]
## [1] 14
x[[c(2,1)]]
## [1] 3.14
```

Subsetting a Matrix

```
x<-matrix(1:6,2,3)
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 3 5
## [2,] 2 4 6
x[1,2]
## [1] 3
x[2,1]
## [1] 2
x[1,]
## [1] 1 3 5
x[,2]
## [1] 3 4
x[1,2] gives element rather than a matrix. So, to preserve the matrix we use
drop = FALSE
x<-matrix(1:6,2,3)
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 3 5
## [2,] 2 4 6
x[1,2, drop = FALSE]
## [,1]
## [1,] 3
x<-matrix(1:6,2,3)
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 3 5
## [2,] 2 4 6
```

x[1, , drop = FALSE]