

To create a data frame in R, use

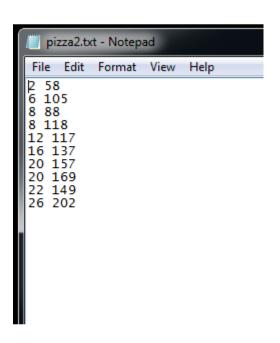
header = T indicates that the first line of the data file contains the names for the variables

(as opposed to header = F)

```
> pizza1
    Х
         У
1
        58
2
    6 105
3
        88
4
    8 118
5
   12 117
6
  16 137
7
   20 157
8
   20 169
9
   22 149
10 26 202
```

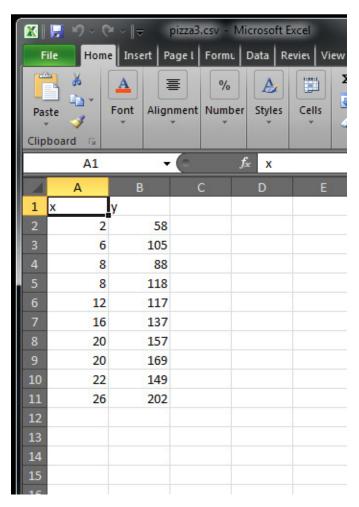
You can then access individual variables in the data frame pizzal by using pizzal\$x and pizzal\$y:

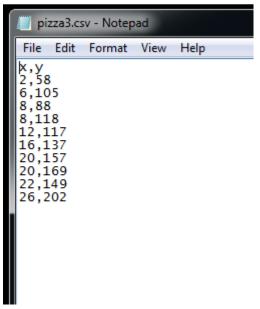
After attach (pizzal), you may refer to the variables in the data set directly, i.e., x instead of pizzal\$x.



```
> pizza2 = read.table(" ... /pizza2.txt", header = F)
> pizza2
   V1
       V2
    2
       58
1
2
    6 105
3
    8
       88
4
    8 118
5
   12 117
6
   16 137
7
   20 157
8
   20 169
   22 149
10 26 202
```

```
> pizza2$V1
[1] 2 6 8 8 12 16 20 20 22 26
> pizza2$V2
[1] 58 105 88 118 117 137 157 169 149 202
```





The **c**omma-**s**eparated **v**alues file format (comma-delimited format) is used to store tabular data in which numbers and text are stored in plain textual form. Lines in the text file represent rows of a table, and commas in a line separate what are fields in the row.

```
> pizza3 = read.table(" ... /pizza3.csv", sep = ",", header = T)
```

sep = "," indicates that the data in the data file are separated by a comma,

```
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x y
2 58
6 105
8 88
8 118
12 117
16 137
20 157
20 169
22 149
26 202
```

```
> pizza4 = read.table(" ... /pizza4.txt", sep = "\t", header = T)
```