# **General R**

# R Basics

#### **Data Classes**

•

"hey" "I'm a string"

• TRUE FALSE **not** 

## **Data Types**

- · vector
- matrix
- data.frame

• array nifti

## Initializing: vectors

[1] 1 2 3 4 5

```
    c()

v = c(1, 4, 3, 7, 8)
print(v)

[1] 1 4 3 7 8

w = 1:5
print(w)
```

## Assignment

R = <-

w = 1:5 w <- 1:5

=

•

• \$

· can .

## Help

```
help
help

c

?c
help(topic = "c")

?? help.search
??c
help.search(pattern = "c")
```

#### Some Details

#### Initializing: matrices and arrays

```
m
m = matrix(1:12, nrow = 3)
print(m)
        [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]

    [1,]
    1
    4
    7
    10

    [2,]
    2
    5
    8
    11

    [3,]
    3
    6
    9
    12

                                                                                      а
a = array(1:36, dim = c(3, 4, 3))
         dim()
dim(a)
[1] 3 4 3
```

## Subsetting: vectors

```
print(v)
[1] 1 4 3 7 8
print(v[4])
[1] 7
print(v[1:3])
[1] 1 4 3
print(v[c(1,3,5)])
[1] 1 3 8
```

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#### **Subsetting: matrices**

```
[row,column]
print(m[1,3])
[1] 7
print(m[1:2,3:4])
     [,1] [,2]
[1,] 7 10
[2,] 8 11
    row column
print(m[,4])
[1] 10 11 12
print(m[2,])
[1] 2 5 8 11
```

## Subsetting: arrays

```
rint(a[1,1,1])

[1] 1

dim(a[,4,])

[1] 3 3
a[,4]
```

#### Operators in R: return numeric

```
+ - * / ^
                        log abs sqrt
print(v); print(w)
[1] 1 4 3 7 8
[1] 1 2 3 4 5
print(v + 4)
[1] 5 8 7 11 12
print(v + w)
[1] 2 6 6 11 13
print(sqrt(w^2))
[1] 1 2 3 4 5
```

#### Operators in R: return logical

```
> >= < <= == !=
all()
                           TRUE
                                any()
print(!FALSE)
[1] TRUE
print(TRUE | FALSE)
[1] TRUE
print(FALSE & FALSE)
[1] FALSE
c(all(c(TRUE, FALSE)), any(c(TRUE, FALSE)))
[1] FALSE TRUE
```

## Subsetting with logicals

which TRUE

which (v > 5)

[1] 4 5

v[ which (v > 5) ]

[1] 7 8

v[v>5]

[1] 7 8

