

1.3-Data Types

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```
> a <- 1
> class(a)
[1] "numeric"
> class(ls)
[1] "function"
> library(dslabs)
> data("murders")
> class(murders)
[1] "data.frame"
> str(murders)
'data.frame':      51 obs. of  5 variables:
 $ state      : chr  "Alabama" "Alaska" "Arizona" "Arkansas" ...
 $ abb        : chr  "AL" "AK" "AZ" "AR" ...
 $ region     : Factor w/ 4 levels "Northeast","South",...: 2 4 4 2 4 4 1 2 2 2 ...
 $ population: num  4779736 710231 6392017 2915918 37253956 ...
 $ total      : num   135  19  232  93 1257 ...
> murders$population
[1] 4779736 710231 6392017 2915918 37253956 5029196 3574097 897934
[9] 601723 19687653 9920000 1360301 1567582 12830632 6483802 3046355
[17] 2853118 4339367 4533372 1328361 5773552 6547629 9883640 5303925
[25] 2967297 5988927 989415 1826341 2700551 1316470 8791894 2059179
[33] 19378102 9535483 672591 11536504 3751351 3831074 12702379 1052567
[41] 4625364 814180 6346105 25145561 2763885 625741 8001024 6724540
[49] 1852994 5686986 563626
> names(murders)
[1] "state" "abb" "region" "population" "total"
> # combinar names com $
> pop <- murders$population
> length(pop)
[1] 51
> class(pop)
[1] "numeric"
> a = 1
> a
[1] 1
> "a"
```

```

[1] "a"
> class(murders$state)
[1] "character"
> z <- 3 == 2
> z
[1] FALSE
> class(z)
[1] "logical"
> class(murders$region)
[1] "factor"
> levels(murders$region)
[1] "Northeast" "South" "North Central" "West"
> # 1:5 or seq(1, 5)
> # we can use the square brackets [] instead of the accessor $
> # Now, if you instead try to access a column with just one bracket - murders["populat
> # R returns a subset of the original data frame containing just this column. This new
> # identical (a, b) - confere se os objetos são idênticos.
> # length(levels(murders$region))
> x <- c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b", "c")
+ table(x)
x
a b c
2 3 1

> # The function table takes a vector as input and returns a table with the frequency of
> table(murders$region)

```

Northeast	South	North Central	West
9	17	12	13