

# A Gentle Introduction to R

Jonathan Whiteley

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# Debugging

```
\baselineskip: 12.0pt  
\parskip: 6.8ptplus2.0pt  
\itemsep: 0.0pt  
\partopsep: 0.0pt
```

```
\lineskip: 1.0pt  
\parsep: 6.0ptplus2.0ptminus2.0pt  
\topsep: 0.0pt  
\OuterFrameSep: 4.0pt
```

```
\baselineskip: 12.0pt  
\parskip: 0.0pt  
\parsep: 6.0ptplus2.0ptminus2.0pt  
\itemsep: 0.0pt  
\topsep: 0.0pt  
\partopsep: 0.0pt  
\OuterFrameSep: 4.0pt
```

```
baselineskip: 12.0pt  
parskip: 0.0pt  
parsep: 6.0pt plus 2.0pt minus 2.0pt  
itemsep: 0.0pt  
topsep: 0.0pt  
partopsep: 0.0pt  
OuterFrameSep: 4.0pt
```

pandoc version: 3.1.1

knitr version: 1.43

rmarkdown version: 2.23

# Prerequisites

- Access to a copy of the <sup>1</sup> software
  - ▶ i.e., a “binary executable”
  - ▶ Go to *www.r-project.org* to get a copy, or ask your system administrator.
- Knowledge of common mathematical operations: arithmetic, logarithms, etc.
- No previous experience with R or programming required.

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<sup>1</sup>The R logo () is © 2016 The R Foundation and used as-is under the terms of the **CC-BY-SA 4.0** license

# Section 1

## Welcome

# Pop Quiz

We will review these *at the end*, so you can see how much you have learned.

- What does 'CRAN' stand for?
- Why is it named 'R'?
- How can you use R *interactively*?
- How do you find out what a function does & how to use it?
- How do you store values to re-use later?
- True or False: Warnings can be ignored, but an Error means I made a mistake.
- True or False: Error messages will tell me how to fix the problem.

Answer in the chat:

What emoji best describes your current mood or state of mind?

# Introductions

- Name
- Pronouns
- Job title, role
- *optional*: a hobby or activity you enjoy?
- Have you used R before?
- Have you used a programming language before?

# Icebreaker activity

## What is this?

1–3 word description, for example:

- “This is grey”
- “This looks uncomfortable”

**OR** caption this image?

On your turn:

- 1 Previous person's name
- 2 Their answer to the question
- 3 Your name
- 4 Your answer
- 5 Name of the person to go next



Figure 1: Caption this image.

© John Speirs/Comedywildlifephotography.com

# Learning Objectives

- Get familiar with the  *interface*
- Use technical *terms* for R concepts
- Enter *commands*
  - ▶ use R interactively: understand input & output
  - ▶ use some common *functions*
- Get familiar with 'R objects'
  - ▶ store & retrieve values
- Understand *Errors*, *Warnings*, and *Messages*
- How to get Help



# Why is it named 'R'?

- 1 R started as an *open-source* implementation of the S statistical computing language (S-PLUS)<sup>2</sup>
  - ▶ S was created at Bell Laboratories in 1976<sup>3</sup>
  - ▶ R was based on the S syntax (mostly v3), but works very differently “under the hood”.
- 2 R was created by **R**oss Ihaka and **R**obert Gentleman — aka “R & R”<sup>4</sup> — at the University of Auckland in the early 1990s.

*Read more about the history of R on Wikipedia*<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup><https://www.r-project.org/about.html>

<sup>3</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S\\_\(programming\\_language\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S_(programming_language))

<sup>4</sup><https://www.r-project.org/contributors.html>

<sup>5</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R\\_\(programming\\_language\)#History](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R_(programming_language)#History)

## Section 2

### Interacting with R (Interface)

# The Interface

- ‘base R’ has a slightly different interface for each **O**perating **S**ystem (OS)
  - ▶ GUI = **G**raphical **U**ser **I**nterface
- R can also run inside of a terminal (no GUI) or other software (different GUI).

## Integrated **D**evelopment **E**nvironment (IDE)

- An IDE is like an extra interface layer on top of ‘base R’
- IDEs often add convenient tools to make writing code easier (e.g., syntax highlighting), and for developing larger projects with multiple files.
- **RStudio** is one of the most popular cross-platform IDEs for R.
  - ▶ RStudio is available in open source (free/libre) and commercial<sup>a</sup> editions.

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<sup>a</sup>for organizations not able to use software licensed with AGPL

# A quick tour of the 'base R GUI'

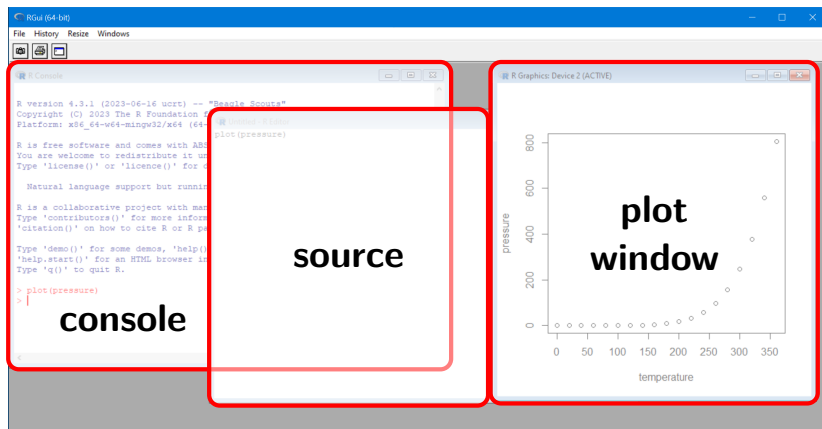


Figure 2: Screenshot of the R GUI in Windows.

# A quick tour of RStudio

The RStudio GUI has 4 'panes' that contain 'tabs'.



left:

- ① top: **Source**<sup>a</sup>
- ② bottom: **Console, Terminal, ...**

right:

- ③ top: **Environment, History, ...**
- ④ bottom: **Files, Plots, Help, ...**

<sup>a</sup>empty until you create or open a file

Figure 3: Screenshot of RStudio (default layout).

- Regardless of the GUI, you interact with R primarily using a *command line*
  - ▶ aka a command line interface (cli)
  - ▶ the command line is usually in the *console*
- “Question-and-Answer Model”
  - ▶ You ask R to do something (a *command*),  
and R tells you the answer (*result*).
- Instructions are given to R using the *R language*.

The *console* is a window or pane where you will find:

- The *command line*
  - ▶ where you will enter commands for R to run
- Results of commands and other output
- Messages, *Warnings*, and **Errors**

# The command-line

- The command *prompt* normally looks like this<sup>6</sup>:

```
>
```

- ▶ This is R's way of saying "I am ready to accept new commands".
- ▶ Type a new command on the line after this prompt (i.e., *input*).
- Press **return/enter** to *run the current command*
- If you can still edit the command next to the prompt, then it has not been submitted to R to execute (it is still waiting for input).
- If the last prompt is not empty (i.e., there is text beside it) *and* you cannot edit what is beside the prompt, it means R is still running the last command and is not ready to accept a new command yet.
  - ▶ Wait for a new empty prompt to appear before entering the next command.

---

<sup>6</sup>the colour of the prompt varies depending on the interface



# The command-line (continued)

- If the prompt looks like this:

```
+
```

it means the last command was *incomplete* and R is waiting for more input.

R will not do anything until the command is completed or cancelled.

- ▶ This usually means you forgot a closing  
quote `"`, parenthesis `(`, bracket `[`, or brace `{`
- You can *cancel* the current command at any time by pressing escape  
(`esc`)

## Section 3

Warming up: some early commands

# Input & Output

In this presentation,

- *commands* that can be entered in the *command-line* look like this:

```
Input (commands)
```

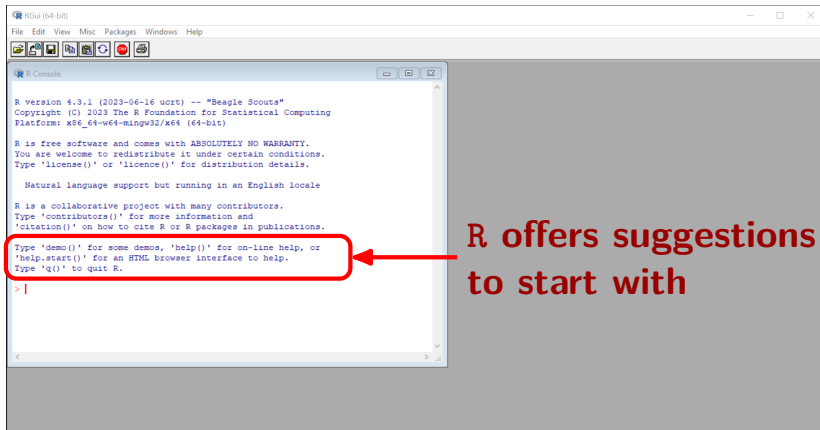
- ▶ You can try these yourself!

- Expected output (results) look like this:

```
Output (results)
```

# offers suggestions

Read the opening message carefully.



```
RGui (64-bit)
File Edit View Misc Packages Windows Help

R Console

R version 4.3.1 (2023-06-16 ucrt) -- "Beagle Scouts"
Copyright (C) 2023 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

> |
```

**R offers suggestions to start with**

Figure 4: R offers suggestions of commands to **Type** in the console when it starts.

`demo(graphics)`

- some plots and graphs that can be made with R

`demo(image)`

- image-like graphics and maps that can be produced with R

`demo(lm.glm)`

- a demonstration of linear modelling & GLMs

`demo()`

- a list of available demos

`help.start()`

- ← A great place to start, especially if you are comfortable reading documentation for a programming language.  
*More on this later.*
- 

## Note

R will not only show the output, but also *the code used to produce it*.

# is a calculator

```
1 + 1
```

```
[1] 2
```

```
2 * 2
```

```
[1] 4
```

```
2 ^ 3
```

```
[1] 8
```

```
10 - 1
```

```
[1] 9
```

```
8 / 2
```

```
[1] 4
```

```
sqrt(9)
```

```
[1] 3
```

- These are *expressions*
- *Expressions* are *evaluated*, and the *value* (result) is *returned* (sometimes *invisibly*)

- With the cursor next to the empty prompt (`>`), use the up & down **arrow keys** (`↑↓`) to re-produce previous commands.
- This lets you “scroll through your *command history*”.
- Press **up** (`↑`) once, and you get the last command you entered without having to copy & paste.

## Section 4

### Simple R objects



# Vectors

- The most basic kind of *object* in R is a *vector*
- Think of a vector as a list of related values (data), which are *all the same type*
- A single value is an “*atomic vector*” (a vector with a length of 1)



# Using vectors

- Vectors can be used in calculations
- Operations are applied to each item (*element-wise*)

```
sum( c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) )  
1:10 + 2  
1:5 * 5:1
```

- Vectors can be used to plot data in a graph

```
plot( rnorm(1000) )  
hist( rnorm(1000) )
```

# Some data types (of *atomic* vectors)

## *numeric*

- Includes *integers*, *real* (decimal / *double*), and *complex* numbers.
- 1.23

## *character* (*string*)

- in single ' or double " quotes.
- 'hello world'
- "1.23"

## *logical*

- TRUE or FALSE

```
class(1.23)
class('hello')
class("1.23")
class(FALSE)
```

```
typeof(1.23)
typeof(1:10)
```

```
as.character(c(1,2,NA,4))
```

↑  
as.\*(): converting from one type to another = *coercion*

## Section 5

### Storing & retrieving values

# Symbolic variables

- You can store values (*objects*) in symbolic variables (*names*) using an *assignment operator*:

---

`<-` assign the *value* on the **right** to the *name* on the **left**

---

- Names can include:

---

letters	a-z A-Z
numbers	0-9
periods	.
underscores	_

---

```
A <- 10
B <- 10 * 10
A_log <- log(A)
B.seq <- 1:B

assign('x', 3)
```

- Names *should begin with a letter*.

# Retrieve values

When a variable *name* is evaluated, it returns the stored *value*.

A

```
[1] 10
```

B

```
[1] 100
```

A\_log

```
[1] 2.303
```

x

```
[1] 3
```

B.seq

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
[14] 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
[27] 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
[40] 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52
[53] 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65
[66] 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78
[79] 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91
[92] 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
```

# Built-in variables

Some words and letters already have values in R  
and should **never be used as variable names**.

```
pi
```

```
[1] 3.142
```

```
version
```

```
... information about  
this version of R ...
```

```
letters
```

```
[1] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f" "g" "h" "i" "j" "k" "l" "m" "n"  
[15] "o" "p" "q" "r" "s" "t" "u" "v" "w" "x" "y" "z"
```

```
LETTERS
```

```
[1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E" "F" "G" "H" "I" "J" "K" "L" "M" "N"  
[15] "O" "P" "Q" "R" "S" "T" "U" "V" "W" "X" "Y" "Z"
```

# Reserved words

Some words and letters already have special meaning in the R language (*keywords*) and should **never be used as variable names**.

NA	“Not Available”	placeholder for unknown or missing values
NaN	“Not a Number”	placeholder for <i>undefined</i> numeric values
NULL	<i>a special object</i>	placeholder for missing <i>objects</i>
Inf	Infinity	
TRUE	Logical value	
FALSE	Logical value	
T	short for TRUE	
F	short for FALSE	
c, q, t, C, D, I	R functions	
diff, df, pt	R functions	



# R is case-sensitive

---

R.version	a variable	pi
-----------	------------	----

R.Version()	a <i>function</i>	<i>PI</i>
-------------	-------------------	-----------

letters	a-z	NA
---------	-----	----

LETTERS	A-Z	<i>na</i>
---------	-----	-----------

---

# Use variables in calculations

```
A + 5
```

```
[1] 15
```

```
B/A
```

```
[1] 10
```

```
Weight <- c(60 , 72 , 57 , 90 , 95 , 72 )
```

```
Height <- c(1.7, 1.8, 1.6, 1.9, 1.7, 1.9)
```

```
BMI <- Weight / Height^2
```

```
BMI
```

```
[1] 20.76 22.22 22.27 24.93 32.87 19.94
```

```
plot(Height, Weight)
```

# Housekeeping

---

`ls()`

List all variables you have created

`rm(x)`

Remove the variable 'x' from memory

`rm(list=ls())`

Remove *all variables* from memory  
(clear memory)

---

```
pi
pi <- "pie"
pi
rm(pi)
pi
```

## Section 6

# Operators

# Operators

*Operators* are special symbols that go between two values, to perform an *operation* on both values (the *operands*) and return the *result*.

- For example: `2 * 3` is a way of saying “*multiply* 2 and 3 together”
- Operations are evaluated one pair at a time, according to precedence (*order of operations*).

## Arithmetic Operators

The usual math symbols:

`+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `^`, etc.

## Assignment Operators

Assign values to symbolic variables:

`<-`, `->`, `=`, etc.

## Comparison (*Relational*) Operators

For comparing two values:

`==`, `!=`, `>`, `<`, etc.

## Boolean Operators

Combining logical values

(**TRUE**, **FALSE**): `!`, `&`, `|`, etc.

# Comparisons

Comparison of 2 values results in *logical values*: **TRUE** or **FALSE**

---

<b>==</b>	“equal” — Note the <b>two</b> equals signs. Not to be confused with a single equals sign (used to <i>assign</i> values).
<b>!=</b>	“not equal”
<b>&gt;</b>	“greater than”
<b>&lt;</b>	“less than”
<b>&gt;=</b>	“greater than or equal to”
<b>&lt;=</b>	“less than or equal to”

---

# Comparisons: examples

```
1 == 2
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
1 <= 2
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
1 < "a"
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
1 < 2
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
1 != "foo"
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
0 == FALSE
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

## Comparing decimals ('floating point' arithmetic)

Computers can't represent *all* values accurately, and there is often some rounding that occurs (even at 50+ decimal places).

As a result, 'floating point' values may not be *reliably equal*.<sup>7 8</sup>

This is a common source of confusion, but it is a fact of how computers handle floating point arithmetic, and not specific to R.

```
a <- sqrt(2)
a * a == 2 # should be TRUE
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
a * a - 2
```

```
[1] 4.441e-16
```

```
round(a * a, 8) == 2 #(1)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
all.equal(a * a, 2) #(2)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

Two common solutions:

- 1 `round()` decimal values when comparing them
- 2 use a function with a tolerance for small differences, such as `all.equal()`

---

<sup>7</sup>R FAQ: "Why doesn't R think these numbers are equal?"

<sup>8</sup>See Stackoverflow: "Why are these numbers not equal?" for other solutions



# Section 7

## Functions

# Functions

- *Functions* are special commands that can do more than simple operators<sup>9</sup>.
- They are the main instructions you give to R.
- To use (or *call*) a function, the command must be structured properly, following the “grammar rules” of the R language (*syntax*).

```
log( 8 , base = 2 )
```

---

<sup>9</sup>technically, operators are special functions with exactly 1 (*unary*) or 2 (*binary*) *arguments*. See section 3.1.4 “Operators” in the R Language Definition.

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*parentheses*

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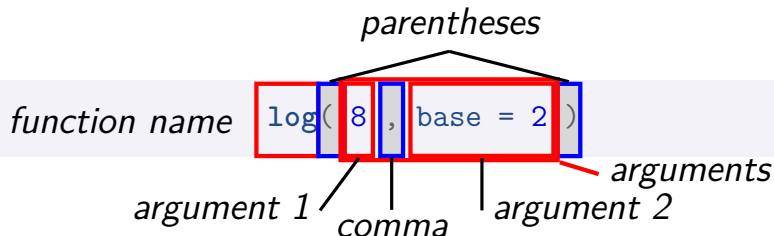
*parentheses*

*function name* `log( 8 , base = 2 )`

*arguments*

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# Function arguments

- *arguments* are the values passed to a function when it is *called*
  - ▶ these are values the function needs to do its thing
  - ▶ some change *how* the function operates (these are usually optional)
- arguments are separated by a comma (,)
- arguments can be *passed by order* or *passed by name*
  - ▶ *passed by order* means the arguments are specified in the correct order, without a name
  - ▶ *passed by name* means the arguments can be in any order, but must be declared by name: `argument = value`

!

Note the **single** equals sign (`=`), used to assign values to function arguments by name

# Calling Functions

- Some functions can be called without arguments.
- **You still need the parentheses()** !
- The same word without **()** refers to an *object* (*variable*):  
adding the **()** specifies a *function call*
- Typing a function name without brackets usually outputs the *raw code* for that function (unless another object has been defined with the same name).
  - ▶ i.e., the *value* of the function object itself.

```
ls()
```

```
[1] "a"
```

```
ls
```

```
function (name, pos = -1L, envir =  
  pattern, sorted = TRUE)  
{  
  if (!missing(name)) {  
    pos <- tryCatch(name, error=  
      if (inherits(pos, "error")  
        name <- substitute(na  
        if (!is.character(name
```



## A complex example

```
Var <- sum( ((x <- 1:20) - mean(x))^2 / (length(x) - 1) )
```

- Try breaking this up and run each piece one at a time to see all the steps.

## A complex example

```
Var <- sum( ((x <- 1:20) - mean(x))^2 / (length(x) - 1) )
```

- Try breaking this up and run each piece one at a time to see all the steps.
- The shorter version:

```
var(1:20)
```

```
[1] 35
```

## Section 8

### Errors, Warnings, and Messages

# Errors

- When R receives a command it does not understand, or cannot execute, it outputs an **error** to the *console*.
  - ▶ This is a message that begins with the word “**Error**”.
- A command that produces an *error* is **not** executed.

```
Fail <- 1 + "2"
```

```
Error in 1 + "2" : non-numeric argument to binary operator
```

```
Fail
```

```
Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos) : object 'Fail' not found
```

- Error messages tell you what went wrong, not how to fix it: that's up to you to figure out.
- When an error occurs, R **stops running** commands and returns to the command-line.
  - ▶ Your *session* is still active: R didn't quit, and you can enter more commands.

# Warnings

- Some commands still work, but did not run exactly as R (or the developers) think is “ideal”, and may produce a **warning** instead.
  - ▶ This is a message that begins with the word “*Warning*”.
- These do not interrupt what R is doing: it will keep running, but tell you that there were warnings.
  - ▶ *It is up to you to review the warnings and decide if they are important.*
  - ▶ Use the `warnings()` command to review them.

```
oops <- log(-1)
```

```
Warning in log(-1): NaNs produced
```

# Errors, Warnings, and Messages

- **Errors** indicate something is wrong, and R had to stop. You'll have to figure out what caused the error, fix it, and try again.
  - ▶ Think of errors as a red traffic light: stop — something is wrong!
- **Warnings** indicate something unusual happened, but R is able to continue. You'll have to assess if it's worth worrying about.
  - ▶ Think of warnings as a yellow traffic light: you can go, but be careful and pay attention, in case there is a problem.
- Other **Messages** are for information, and a sign that things are working fine (at least, according to the programmers who created the function).
  - ▶ Think of messages as a green traffic light: you are safe to continue.

## Section 9

### Help & documentation

# HELP

- R *documentation* (help files)
- Books
- Web sites
- Cheat sheets / Reference cards
- Each Other



# HELP: Books

- Springer publishing: “**Use R!**” series
  - ▶ Some older: A Beginner’s Guide to R (2009)
  - ▶ Some more recent: Data Wrangling with R (2016)
  - ▶ Some focus on specific methods, e.g.:
    - ★ Numerical Ecology with R (2018)
    - ★ Applied Spatial Data Analysis with R (2013)
- Other suggestions on the R web site:  
[www.r-project.org/doc/bib/R-books.html](http://www.r-project.org/doc/bib/R-books.html)
- R packages can change quickly: be careful if older content refers to old versions of packages, or packages that are deprecated.
  - ▶ Concepts or general methods may still be relevant.
- Many are available in physical or digital formats (or both)

# HELP: Web Sites

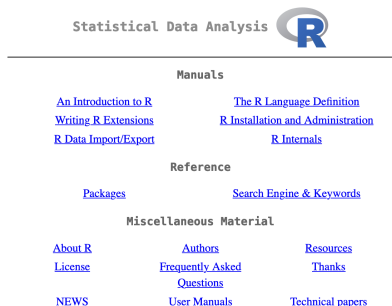
- R web site: [www.r-project.org](http://www.r-project.org)
  - ▶ especially the “Documentation” section
  - ▶ e-mail lists
- RStudio Education: [education.rstudio.com](http://education.rstudio.com)
- R-bloggers.com [www.r-cookbok.com](http://www.r-cookbok.com)
- Stack Overflow ([stackoverflow.com](http://stackoverflow.com))
  - ▶ Q&A site: search for your question, or ask your own
- Cookbook for R ([www.cookbook-r.com](http://www.cookbook-r.com))
- Your preferred search engine . . .

# HELP: Reference cards / cheat sheets

- <https://cran.r-project.org/doc/contrib/Short-refcard.pdf>
- <https://cran.r-project.org/doc/contrib/refcard.pdf>
- RStudio IDE cheat sheet
- Search the internet for
  - ▶ “R cheat sheet”
  - ▶ “R reference card”

# R Documentation

```
help.start()
```



- A great place to start
- HTML documentation with tutorials, concepts, and examples.
- Browse or search for something specific, or just explore.
- Click on “packages” to see a list of installed packages,
  - ▶ documentation about each package (e.g., “vignettes”),
  - ▶ functions included in a package

# R Documentation: find it

---

```
?help
```

```
?c
```

```
help.search("c")
```

```
?seq
```

```
?help.search
```

```
help.search("t-test")
```

```
?? 't-test'
```

- Documentation about documentation, and how to search it
- read about the often-used 'combine' *function*
- read about a function for making a *sequence*
- use `help.search("")` or `??` to search for a term when you don't know the name of the function, but you know what you want to do.

# R Documentation: find it

---

```
?help
```

- Documentation about documentation, and how to search it

```
?c
```

```
help.search("c")
```

- read about the often-used 'combine' *function*

```
?seq
```

- read about a function for making a *sequence*

```
?help.search
```

```
help.search("t-test")
```

```
?? 't-test'
```

- use `help.search("")` or `??` to search for a term when you don't know the name of the function, but you know what you want to do.

*function name* → `seq {base}` ← *package*  
*(or topic)*

## Sequence Generation

## Description

Generate regular sequences. `seq` is a standard generic with a default method. `seq.int` is a primitive which can be much faster but has a few restrictions. `seq_along` and `seq_len` are very fast primitives for two common cases.

## Usage

```
seq(...)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
```

```
seq(from = 1, to = 1, by = ((to - from)/(length.out - 1)),
    length.out = NULL, along.with = NULL, ...)
```

```
seq.int(from, to, by, length.out, along.with, ...)
```

```
seq_along(along.with)
```

```
seq_len(length.out)
```

## Arguments

```
...
```

arguments passed to or from methods.

```
from, to
```

the starting and (maximal) end values of the sequence. Of length 1 unless just `from` is supplied as an unnamed argument.

```
by
```

number: increment of the sequence.

```
length.out
```

desired length of the sequence. A non-negative number, which for `seq` and `seq.int` will be rounded up if fractional.

```
along.with
```

take the length from the length of this argument.

## Details

Numerical inputs should all be [finite](#) (that is, not infinite, `NaN` or `NA`).

The interpretation of the unnamed arguments of `seq` and `seq.int` is *not* standard, and it is recommended always to name the

The fourth form generates the integer sequence `1, 2, ..., length(along.with)`. (`along.with` is usually abbreviated to `along`, and `seq_along` is much faster.)

The fifth form generates the sequence `1, 2, ..., length(from)` (as if argument `along.with` had been specified), *unless* the argument is numeric of length 1 when it is interpreted as `1:from` (even for `seq()` for compatibility with S). Using either `seq_along` or `seq_len` is much preferred (unless strict S compatibility is essential).

The final form generates the integer sequence `1, 2, ..., length.out` unless `length.out = 0`, when it generates `integer(0)`.

Very small sequences (with `from - to` of the order of  $10^{-14}$  times the larger of the ends) will return `from`.

For `seq` (only), up to two of `from`, `to` and `by` can be supplied as complex values provided `length.out` or `along.with` is specified. More generally, the default method of `seq` will handle classed objects with methods for the `Math`, `Ops` and `Summary` group generics.

`seq.int`, `seq_along` and `seq_len` are [primitive](#).

## Value

`seq.int` and the default method of `seq` for numeric arguments return a vector of type "integer" or "double": programmers should not rely on which.

`seq_along` and `seq_len` return an integer vector, unless it is a [long vector](#) when it will be double.

## References

Becker, R. A., Chambers, J. M. and Wilks, A. R. (1988) *The New S Language*. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

## See Also

The methods [seq.Date](#) and [seq.POSIXt](#).

[i.rep.sequence.row.col](#).

## Examples

### [Run examples](#)

```
seq(0, 1, length.out = 11)
seq(stats::rnorm(20)) # effectively 'along'
seq(1, 9, by = 2)      # matches 'end'
seq(1, 9, by = pi)     # stays below 'end'
seq(1, 6, by = 3)
seq(1.575, 5.125, by = 0.05)
seq(17) # same as 1:17, or even better seq_len(17)
```



## Help: example

- Create an unsorted vector of numbers
- Find out how to sort it

```
unsorted_vector <- c(1, 6, -2, 9.5, 4)  
help.search("sort")
```

## Help: example

- Create an unsorted vector of numbers
- Find out how to sort it

```
unsorted_vector <- c(1, 6, -2, 9.5, 4)
help.search("sort")
```

- Now try including a character string in the vector
  - ▶ Sort again
- Try to sort it in reverse order

## Section 10

### Working with objects

# Section 11

## Installing packages

## Section 12

### Saving code (files)

# Saving code (files)

# Section 13

## Backmatter

# Quiz Review





# References & More Information

```
help.start()
```

Accessible from the screen above (offline):

- An Introduction to R
- The R Language Definition

Online:

- RStudio Education ([education.rstudio.com](https://education.rstudio.com))
  - ▶ tutorials, workshop materials, and other resources.
-  Manuals (<https://cran.r-project.org/manuals.html>)
-  Contributed Documentation
  - ▶ e.g., <http://cran.r-project.org/doc/contrib/usingR.pdf>
- Internet search
  - ▶ Stack Overflow ([stackoverflow.com](https://stackoverflow.com))
  - ▶ Cookbook for R ([www.cookbook-r.com](http://www.cookbook-r.com))