

# Introduction to coding with R

Part II

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01/17/2023

## Let's recap

- How many dimensions do vectors have?
- What class of data can we store in a vector?
- Can vector elements be different types?
- How do we create a new vector?
- How do we access vector elements?

#### Using the name as index

```
x < -c(1,3,10)
names(x)
## NULL
x <- c ("number_a" = 10, "number b" = 50, "number c
X
## number a number b number c
## \overline{1}0 \overline{5}0 1\overline{0}0
names(x)
## [1] "number_a" "number_b" "number_c"
```

```
x < -c(10, 50, 100)
names(x) <- c("number a", "number b", "number c")</pre>
## number a number b number c
## 10 50 1\overline{0}0
x["number b"]
## number_b
## 50
x[c("number a", "number c")]
## number a number c
## 10 100
```

#### Using logical evaluation as index

```
x < - seq(1:10)
Х
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
x < 5
## [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
x[x < 5]
## [1] 1 2 3 4
```

```
x <- c("a", "a", "b", "c", "c", "c")
x == "c"
```

## [1] FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE TRUE

## [1] "c" "c" "c"

#### Your turn!

The following vector shows the temperature in New York during the last week:

- Select the temperatures from the first 3 days.
- Select the temperatures from Tue, Thu and Sat.
- What days registered temperatures above the mean?

## How to modify a vector?

• Adding a new element

```
x <- c("a", "b", "c")
x

## [1] "a" "b" "c"

x[4] <- "d"
x

## [1] "a" "b" "c" "d"</pre>
```

#### • Removing an element

```
X
## [1] "a" "b" "c" "d"
\times [-2]
## [1] "a" "c" "d"
x < -x[-2]
## [1] "a" "c" "d"
```

#### Your turn!

#### Using the vector:

- Add a new fruit to the vector
- Remove the cherries

• Replacing an element by index

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

x[1] <- "m"
x

## [1] "m" "c" "d"</pre>
```

• Replacing an element by logical evaluation

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

x[x == "d"] <- "e"
x

## [1] "m" "c" "e"</pre>
```

#### Excercise

#### Using the vector:

- Select all fruits with values bigger than 5
- Replace the apples number with 4

# Matrices

# Creating a matrix

Matrices are objects with elements arranged in a two-dimensional layout.

```
my_matrix <- matrix(data = 1:12, nrow = 4)
my_matrix</pre>
```

```
## [1,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 5 9
## [2,] 2 6 10
## [3,] 3 7 11
## [4,] 4 8 12
```

- rows and columns
- All elements must be the same type

```
my_matrix <- matrix(data = 1:12, ncol = 4)
my_matrix</pre>
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 1 4 7 10
## [2,] 2 5 8 11
## [3,] 3 6 9 12
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 1 2 3 4
## [2,] 5 6 7 8
## [3,] 9 10 11 12
```

# **Operations with matrices**

#### **Arithmetic operations**

```
my matrix + 10
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 11 12 13 14
## [2,] 15 16 17 18
## [3,] 19 20 21 22
my matrix * 2
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 2 4 6 8
## [2,] 10 12 14 16
## [3,] 18 20 22 24
```

#### **Arithmetic operations**

```
matrix1 < - matrix(1:6, nrow = 2, ncol = 3)
matrix2 \leftarrow matrix(7:12, nrow = 2, ncol = 3)
```

```
matrix1
```

```
matrix2
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 7 9 11
## [2,] 8 10 12
```

```
matrix1 + matrix2
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] ## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 3 5 ## [1,] 8 12 16
## [2,] 2 4 6 ## [2,] 10 14 18
```

#### Your turn!

- Create a matrix with numbers 101:125, arrange them in 5 rows.
- Add 10 units, then multiply by 3

# How do we access matrices elements?

```
matrix1 \leftarrow matrix(101:125, nrow = 5)
matrix1
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
## [1,] 101 106 111 116 121
## [2,] 102 107 112 117 122
## [3,] 103 108 113 118 123
## [4,] 104 109 114 119 124
## [5,] 105 110 115 120 125
matrix1[1:7]
## [1] 101 102 103 104 105 106 107
```

# How do we access matrices elements?

```
matrix1[1,2]

## [1] 106

matrix1[1:2,1:2]

## [1,1] [,2]
## [1,] 101 106
## [2,] 102 107
```

### Your turn!

- How would you select the number 120 from the matrix?
- How would you select the last two columns?

# Some extra information about packages

### Two main repositories

#### **CRAN**

- More than 19000 packages
- Topics: Statistics, machine learning, plotting, economy, spatial data, databases, phylogenetics, natural language processing, ...
- <a href="https://cran.rstudio.com">https://cran.rstudio.com</a> > Packages
- How do we install packages from CRAN?

```
install.packages("ggplot2")
```

#### Two main repositories

#### **Bioconductor**

- Software, Annotation, and Experiment packages
- 2183 software packages
- <a href="https://bioconductor.org">https://bioconductor.org</a>
- How do we install packages from Bioconductor?

```
install.packages("BiocManager")
BiocManager::install("Biostrings")
```

# Installing packages from the source

- Main source of code: GitHub
- Under development packages, small packages, in preparation for submitting to CRAN or Bioconductor...
- How do we install packages from GitHub?

```
install.packages("remotes")
remotes::install_github("nstrayer/datadrivencv")
```

## Thanks!



Ilustration by Allison Horst