# R Basics TM the Great Unread

 $\begin{aligned} & \mathsf{DTL}|\mathsf{Digital} \ \mathsf{Arts} \ \mathsf{Initiative} \\ & \mathsf{Interacting} \ \mathsf{Minds} \ \mathsf{Centre}|\mathsf{Aarhus} \ \mathsf{University} \end{aligned}$ 

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### What is R

R is a programming language that was originally created for statistical computing.

Interpreted programming language  $\sim$  interface to compiled code (interface to Fontran and C).

Access it through a command-line interpreter.

```
1 > 5*5
2 [1] 25
```

Install IDE on top of R: https://www.rstudio.com/

#### Vectors

Vector: sequence of data elements of the same basic type. The members are called components or elements.

Vector types: character, logical numeric (integer, double, complex)

R's atomic vectors (atomic classes include integer and complex)

```
1  > x.num <- c(1,3,5, 5, 1)
2  [1] 1 3 5 5 1
3
4  > x.char <- c('All hope abandon,', 'ye who enter here!')
5  [1] "All hope abandon," "ye who enter here!"
6
7  > x.log <- x.num == 5
8  [1] FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE
9
10  > x.fac <- as.factor(x.num)
11  [1] 1 3 5 5 1
12  Levels: 1 3 5</pre>
```

#### Data structures

Vector is an data array

Matrix is a vector with added dimensions

List is a container that allows for different data modes/types (generic vectors)

Data.frames compound object, lists with row and column names made for tabular data

```
> x.mat <- matrix(data = c(1,2,3,3,2,1),nrow = 2)
        [,1] [,2]
   [2,] 4 2
   > x.ls <- list(x.num,x.char)</pre>
   [[1]]
   [1] 1 3 5 5 1
   [[2]]
   [1] "All hope abandon," "ye who enter here!"
10
11
   > x.dt <- data.frame(x.num[1:2],x.char)</pre>
12
     x.num.1.2.
                             x.char
13
          1 All hope abandon,
14
15 2
              3 ve who enter here!
```

## Indexing/subsetting

#### R has three basic indexing operators

Vector and matrix: [ returns any single element or, for multidimensional arrays, the i sequential element of  $\boldsymbol{x}$ 

List: [[ to select any single element, whereas [ returns a list of the selected elements

[[ form allows only a single element to be selected using integer or character indices, whereas [ allows indexing by vectors

The tag opertator \$ is similar to [ for lists (and data frames).

