

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES - SCHOOL OF MEDICINE MSc Health Statistics and Data Analytics



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Basic data structures

The most fundamental concept in base R are the **vectors**.

Atomic vectors All elements of the same type: I logical I integer Lists (generic vectors) Can have different types of elements

NULL

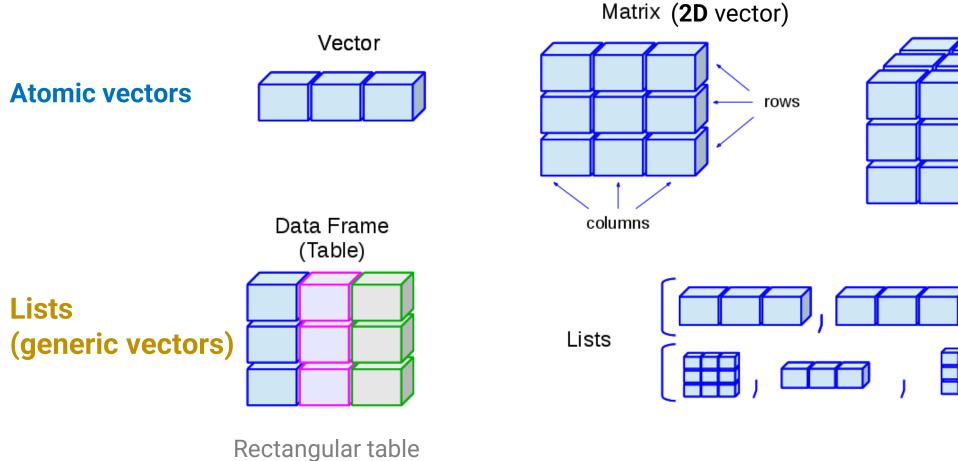
closely related to vectors and often serves the role of a generic **zero** length vector

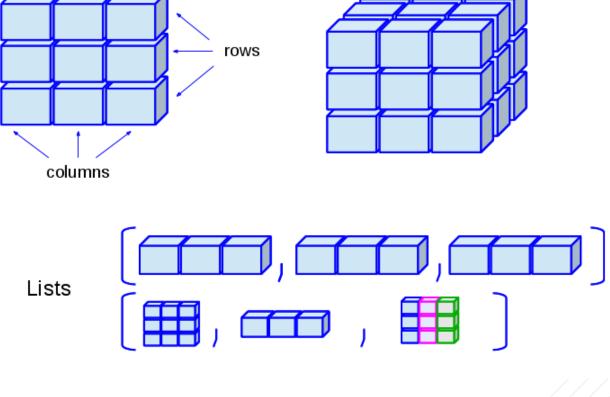
double

character



Basic data structures





Array (**3D** vector)



Basic data structures: vector

A collection of one or more objects of the same type. The combine function **c()** is used to form a vector. For example:

```
a <- c(4, 6, 20, 10) # numeric vector

b <- c("Male", "Female", "Male") # character vector

d <- c(TRUE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE) # logical vector</pre>
```

• Factor is a special vector that represents categorical data (eg. vector b). It can be ordered or unordered.



Basic data structures: matrix

A matrix is collection of data elements arranged in a two-dimensional rectangular layout. The following is an example of a matrix with 2 rows and 3 columns (2x3=6 elements):

```
a <- c(2, 1, 4, 5, 3, 7) # numeric vector with six elements

# Matrices are constructed column-wise starting in the "upper
left" corner and running down the columns
A <- matrix(a, nrow=2, ncol=3)</pre>
```

```
[,1] [,2] [,3]

1st row
2nd row
[2,] 1 5 7
```



Basic data structures: data frame

In a data frame the different columns can have different types of data (numeric, character, date etc.).

observations	age_yrs	sex	patient_is_male	adm_date	weight_kg	pain
	52	Male	TRUE	2009-10-15	78.3	mild
	57	Female	FALSE	2009-11-01	64.7	severe
	63	Female	FALSE	2009-10-21	67.2	moderate
	60	Male	TRUE	2009-10-28	NA	mild