

ETC4500/ETC5450

Advanced R programming

Week 1: Foundations of R programming



Outline

- 1 Unit admin
- 2 The R language and tools
- 3 Scalars and vectors
- 4 Lists and data frames

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Introduction

Expectations

- You know R and RStudio
- You have a basic understanding of programming (for loops, if statements, functions)
- You can use Git and GitHub (<https://happygitwithr.com>)

Unit resources

- Everything on **<https://arp.numbat.space>**
- Assignments submitted on Github Classroom
- Discussion on Ed

Introduction

Assessment

- Three group assignments building or fixing packages: 30% each
- Individual discussion participation: 10%

GitHub

- Use your monash edu address.
- Apply to GitHub Education as a student (<https://github.com/education/students>).
- Gives you free access to private repos and GitHub Copilot.
- Add GitHub Copilot to RStudio settings, or sign into

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R history

- S (1976, Chambers, Becker and Wilks; Bell Labs, USA)
- S-PLUS (1988, Doug Martin; Uni of Washington, USA)
- R (1993, Ihaka and Gentleman; Uni of Auckland, NZ)

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R influenced by

- Lisp (functional programming, environments, dynamic typing)
- Scheme (functional programming, lexical scoping)
- S and S-PLUS (syntax)

Why R?

- Free, open source, and on every major platform.
- A diverse and welcoming community
- A massive set of packages, often cutting-edge.
- Powerful communication tools (Shiny, Rmarkdown, quarto)
- RStudio and Positron IDEs
- Deep-seated language support for data analysis.
- A strong foundation of functional programming.
- Posit
- Easy connection to high-performance programming languages like C, Fortran, and C++.

R challenges

- R users are not usually programmers. Most R code by ordinary users is not very elegant, fast, or easy to understand.
- R users more focused on results than good software practices.
- R packages are inconsistent in design.
- R can be slow.

RStudio and Positron

- Integrated development environments (IDEs) for R.
- Provide a user-friendly interface for writing and running R code, managing files, and visualizing data.
- RStudio is the most popular IDE for R, but Positron is a newer alternative that offers some additional features and is designed to also work with Python.
- GitHub integration is available in both IDEs.

CRAN, Bioconductor, and GitHub

- CRAN: Comprehensive R Archive Network, the official repository for R packages.
- Bioconductor: a repository for R packages focused on bioinformatics.
- GitHub: a platform for hosting and sharing code, including R packages.

Package installation

`pak::pak()` is a modern package installer that resolves dependencies and installs packages from CRAN, Bioconductor, and GitHub.

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Scalars

- **Logicals:** TRUE or FALSE, or abbreviated (T or F).
- **Doubles:** decimal (0.1234), scientific (1.23e4), or hexadecimal (0xcafe). Special values: Inf, -Inf, and NaN (not a number).
- **Integers:** 1234L, 1e4L, or 0xcafeL. Can not contain fractional values.
- **Strings:** "hi" or 'bye'. Special characters are escaped with \.

Making longer vectors with `c()`

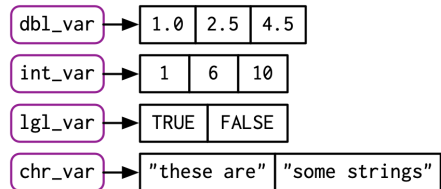
Use `c()` to create vectors.

```
lgl_var <- c(TRUE, FALSE)
int_var <- c(1L, 6L, 10L)
dbl_var <- c(1, 2.5, 4.5)
chr_var <- c("these are", "some strings")
```

When the inputs are atomic vectors,
`c()` always flattens.

```
c(c(1, 2), c(3, 4))
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4
```



Atomic vectors

- Four primary types of atomic vectors: `logical`, `double`, `integer`, and `character` (which contains strings).
- Two rare types: `complex`, `raw`.
- Collectively `integer` and `double` vectors are known as `numeric` vectors
- `NULL` is like a zero length vector
- Scalars are just vectors of length 1
- Every vector can also have **attributes**: a named list of arbitrary metadata.
- The **dimension** attribute turns vectors into matrices and arrays.

Types and length

You can determine the type of a vector with `typeof()` and its length with `length()`.

```
typeof(lgl_var)
```

```
[1] "logical"
```

```
typeof(int_var)
```

```
[1] "integer"
```

```
typeof(dbl_var)
```

```
[1] "double"
```

```
typeof(chr_var)
```

```
[1] "character"
```

Missing values

Most computations involving a missing value will return another missing value.

```
NA > 5
```

```
[1] NA
```

```
10 * NA
```

```
[1] NA
```

```
!NA
```

```
[1] NA
```

Missing values

Exceptions:

```
NA ^ 0
```

```
[1] 1
```

```
NA | TRUE
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
NA & FALSE
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

Missing values

Use `is.na()` to check for missingness

```
x <- c(NA, 5, NA, 10)
x == NA
```

```
[1] NA NA NA NA
```

```
is.na(x)
```

```
[1] TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE
```

There are actually four missing values: `NA` (logical), `NA_integer_` (integer), `NA_real_` (double), and `NA_character_` (character).

Coercion

- For atomic vectors, all elements must be the same type.
- When you combine different types they are **coerced** in a fixed order: logical → integer → double → character.

```
str(c("a", 1))
```

```
chr [1:2] "a" "1"
```

```
x <- c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
as.numeric(x)
```

```
[1] 0 0 1
```

```
sum(x)
```

```
[1] 1
```

```
as.integer(c("1", "1.5", "a"))
```

```
[1] 1 1 NA
```

Exercises

1 Predict the output of the following:

```
c(1, FALSE)
c("a", 1)
c(TRUE, 1L)
```

2 Why is `1 == "1"` true? Why is `-1 < FALSE` true? Why is `"one" < 2` false?

3 Why is the default missing value, `NA`, a logical vector? What's special about logical vectors? (Hint: think about `c(FALSE, NA_character_)`.)

Getting and setting attributes

- You can think of attributes as name-value pairs that attach metadata to an object.
- Individual attributes can be retrieved and modified with `attr()`, or retrieved en masse with `attributes()`, and set en masse with `structure()`.

```
a <- 1:3  
attr(a, "x") <- "abcdef"  
a
```

```
[1] 1 2 3  
attr(,"x")  
[1] "abcdef"
```

Getting and setting attributes

```
attr(a, "y") <- 4:6  
str(attributes(a))
```

List of 2

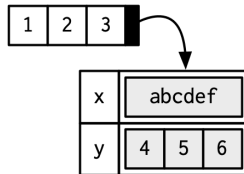
```
$ x: chr "abcdef"  
$ y: int [1:3] 4 5 6
```

Or equivalently

```
a <- structure(  
  1:3,  
  x = "abcdef",  
  y = 4:6  
)  
str(attributes(a))
```

List of 2

```
$ x: chr "abcdef"  
$ y: int [1:3] 4 5 6
```



Names

- Names are a type of attribute.
- You can name a vector in three ways:

```
# When creating it:  
x <- c(a = 1, b = 2, c = 3)  
  
# By assigning a character vector to names()  
x <- 1:3  
names(x) <- c("a", "b", "c")  
  
# Inline, with setNames():  
x <- setNames(1:3, c("a", "b", "c"))
```

```
x
```

```
a b c  
1 2 3
```

Names

- Avoid using `attr(x, "names")` as it requires more typing and is less readable than `names(x)`.
- You can remove names from a vector by using `x <- unname(x)` or `names(x) <- NULL`.

Dimensions

- Adding a `dim` attribute to a vector allows it to behave like a 2-dimensional **matrix** or a multi-dimensional **array**.
- You can create matrices and arrays with `matrix()` and `array()`, or by using the assignment form of `dim()`:

```
# Two scalar arguments specify row and column sizes
x <- matrix(1:6, nrow = 2, ncol = 3)
x
```

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]
[1,]	1	3	5
[2,]	2	4	6

Dimensions

```
# One vector argument to describe all dimensions  
y <- array(1:12, c(2, 3, 2))  
y
```

, , 1

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]
[1,]	1	3	5
[2,]	2	4	6

, , 2

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

Dimensions

```
# You can also modify an object in place by setting dim()  
z <- 1:6  
dim(z) <- c(3, 2)  
z
```

	[,1]	[,2]
[1,]	1	4
[2,]	2	5
[3,]	3	6

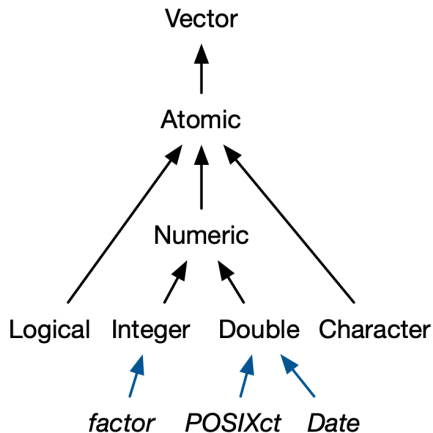
Exercises

- 4 What does `dim()` return when applied to a 1-dimensional vector?
- 5 When might you use `NROW()` or `NCOL()`?
- 6 How would you describe the following three objects?
What makes them different from `1:5`?

```
x1 <- array(1:5, c(1, 1, 5))  
x2 <- array(1:5, c(1, 5, 1))  
x3 <- array(1:5, c(5, 1, 1))
```

S3 atomic vectors

- `class` is a vector attribute.
- It turns object into **S3 object**.
- Four important S3 vectors:
 - ▶ **factor** vectors.
 - ▶ **Date** vectors with day resolution.
 - ▶ **POSIXct** vectors for date-times.
 - ▶ **difftime** vectors for durations.



Factors

- A vector that can contain only predefined values.
- Used to store categorical data.
- Built on top of an integer vector with two attributes: a `class`, “factor”, and `levels`, which defines the set of allowed values.

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

```
[1] a b b a  
Levels: a b
```


Factors

```
typeof(x)
```

```
[1] "integer"
```

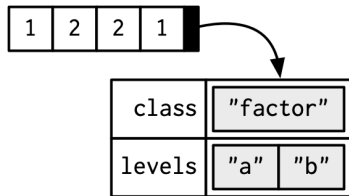
```
attributes(x)
```

```
$levels
```

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

```
$class
```

```
[1] "factor"
```



Factors

```
sex_char <- c("m", "m", "m")  
sex_factor <- factor(sex_char, levels = c("m", "f"))  
  
table(sex_char)
```

```
sex_char  
m  
3
```

```
table(sex_factor)
```

```
sex_factor  
m f  
3 0
```

Factors

- Be careful: some functions convert factors to integers!
- ggplot preserves ordering of levels in graphs – useful to reorder panels or legends.
- Ordered factors are useful when the order of levels is meaningful.

```
grade <- ordered(c("b", "b", "a", "c"), levels = c("c", "b", "a"))  
grade
```

```
[1] b b a c  
Levels: c < b < a
```

Dates

- Date vectors are built on top of double vectors.
- Class “Date” with no other attributes:

```
today <- Sys.Date()
```

```
typeof(today)
```

```
[1] "double"
```

```
attributes(today)
```

```
$class
```

```
[1] "Date"
```

Dates

The value of the double (which can be seen by stripping the class), represents the number of days since 1970-01-01 (the “Unix Epoch”).

```
date <- as.Date("1970-02-01")  
unclass(date)
```

```
[1] 31
```

Date-times

- Base R provides two ways of storing date-time information, POSIXct, and POSIXlt.
- “POSIX” is short for Portable Operating System Interface
- “ct” stands for calendar time; “lt” for local time
- POSIXct vectors are built on top of double vectors, where the value represents the number of seconds since 1970-01-01.

```
now_ct <- as.POSIXct("2018-08-01 22:00", tz = "UTC")  
now_ct
```

```
[1] "2018-08-01 22:00:00 UTC"
```

```
typeof(now_ct)
```

Date-times

The `tzzone` attribute controls only how the date-time is formatted; it does not control the instant of time represented by the vector. Note that the time is not printed if it is midnight.

```
structure(now_ct, tzzone = "Asia/Tokyo")
```

```
[1] "2018-08-02 07:00:00 JST"
```

```
structure(now_ct, tzzone = "America/New_York")
```

```
[1] "2018-08-01 18:00:00 EDT"
```

```
structure(now_ct, tzzone = "Australia/Lord_Howe")
```

```
[1] "2018-08-02 08:30:00 +1030"
```

Exercises

7 What sort of object does `table()` return? What is its type? What attributes does it have? How does the dimensionality change as you tabulate more variables?

8 What happens to a factor when you modify its levels?

```
f1 <- factor(letters)
levels(f1) <- rev(levels(f1))
```

9 What does this code do? How do `f2` and `f3` differ from `f1`?

```
f2 <- rev(factor(letters))
f3 <- factor(letters, levels = rev(letters))
```


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Lists

- More complex than atomic vectors
- Elements are *references* to objects of any type

```
l1 <- list(  
  1:3, "a", c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE), c(2.3, 5.9)  
)  
typeof(l1)
```



```
[1] "list"
```

```
str(l1)
```

```
List of 4
```

```
$ : int [1:3] 1 2 3
```

```
$ : chr "a"
```

```
$ : logi [1:3] TRUE FALSE TRUE
```

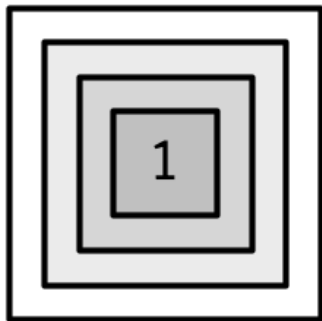
```
$ : num [1:2] 2.3 5.9
```

Lists

- Lists can be recursive: a list can contain other lists.

```
l3 <- list(list(list(1)))  
str(l3)
```

```
List of 1  
 $ :List of 1  
  ..$ :List of 1  
   .. ..$ : num 1
```



Lists

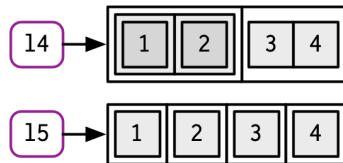
- `c()` will combine several lists into one.

```
l4 <- list(list(1, 2), c(3, 4))  
l5 <- c(list(1, 2), c(3, 4))  
str(l4)
```

```
List of 2  
 $ :List of 2  
  ..$ : num 1  
  ..$ : num 2  
 $ : num [1:2] 3 4
```

```
str(l5)
```

```
List of 4  
 $ : num 1  
 $ : num 2  
 $ : num 3  
 $ : num 4
```



Testing and coercion

```
list(1:3)
```

```
[[1]]
```

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

```
as.list(1:3)
```

```
[[1]]
```

```
[1] 1
```

```
[[2]]
```

```
[1] 2
```

```
[[3]]
```

```
[1] 3
```

- You can turn a list into an atomic vector with `unlist()`.

Data frames and tibbles

- Most important S3 vectors built on lists: data frames and tibbles.

```
df1 <- data.frame(x = 1:3, y = letters[1:3])  
typeof(df1)
```

```
[1] "list"
```

```
attributes(df1)
```

```
$names
```

```
[1] "x" "y"
```

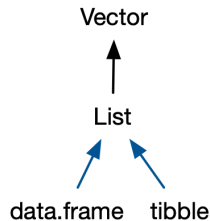
```
$class
```

```
[1] "data.frame"
```

```
$row.names
```

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

x	y
1	"a"
2	"b"
3	"c"



Data frames and tibbles

- A data frame has a constraint: the length of each of its vectors must be the same.
- A data frame has `rownames()` and `colnames()`. The `names()` of a data frame are the column names.
- A data frame has `nrow()` rows and `ncol()` columns. The `length()` of a data frame gives the number of columns.

Tibbles

- Modern reimaging of the data frame.
- tibbles are “lazy and surly”: they do less and complain more.

```
library(tibble)
df2 <- tibble(x = 1:3, y = letters[1:3])
typeof(df2)
```

```
[1] "list"
```

```
attributes(df2)
```

```
$class
```

```
[1] "tbl_df"      "tbl"        "data.frame"
```

```
$row.names
```

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

```
$names
```

```
[1] "x" "y"
```


Creating data frames and tibbles

```
names(data.frame(`1` = 1))
```

```
[1] "X1"
```

```
names(tibble(`1` = 1))
```

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

Creating data frames and tibbles

```
data.frame(x = 1:4, y = 1:2)
```

```
  x y
1 1 1
2 2 2
3 3 1
4 4 2
```

```
tibble(x = 1:4, y = 1:2)
```

```
Error in `tibble()`:  
! Tibble columns must have compatible sizes.  
* Size 4: Existing data.  
* Size 2: Column `y`.  
i Only values of size one are recycled.
```

Creating data frames and tibbles

```
tibble(  
  x = 1:3,  
  y = x * 2,  
  z = 5  
)
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 3
```

	x	y	z
	<int>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	1	2	5
2	2	4	5
3	3	6	5

Row names

Data frames allow you to label each row with a name, a character vector containing only unique values:

```
df3 <- data.frame(  
  age = c(35, 27, 18),  
  hair = c("blond", "brown", "black"),  
  row.names = c("Bob", "Susan", "Sam")  
)  
df3
```

	age	hair
Bob	35	blond
Susan	27	brown
Sam	18	black

Row names

- tibbles do not support row names
- convert row names into a regular column with either `rownames_to_column()`, or the `rownames` argument:

```
as_tibble(df3, rownames = "name")
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 3  
  name    age hair  
  <chr> <dbl> <chr>  
1 Bob      35 blond  
2 Susan    27 brown  
3 Sam      18 black
```

Printing

```
dplyr::starwars
```

```
# A tibble: 87 x 14
```

	name	height	mass	hair_color	skin_color	eye_color	birth_year	sex
	<chr>	<int>	<dbl>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<chr>
1	Luke Skyw~	172	77	blond	fair	blue	19	male
2	C-3P0	167	75	<NA>	gold	yellow	112	none
3	R2-D2	96	32	<NA>	white, bl~	red	33	none
4	Darth Vad~	202	136	none	white	yellow	41.9	male
5	Leia Orga~	150	49	brown	light	brown	19	fema~
6	Owen Lars	178	120	brown, gr~	light	blue	52	male
7	Beru Whit~	165	75	brown	light	blue	47	fema~
8	R5-D4	97	32	<NA>	white, red	red	NA	none
9	Biggs Dar~	183	84	black	light	brown	24	male
10	Obi-Wan K~	182	77	auburn, w~	fair	blue-gray	57	male

```
# i 77 more rows
```

```
# i 6 more variables: gender <chr>, homeworld <chr>, species <chr>,
```

```
# films <list>, vehicles <list>, starships <list>
```

- Tibbles only show first 10 rows and all columns that fit on screen. Additional columns shown at bottom.
- Each column labelled with its type, abbreviated to 3–4 letters.
- Wide columns truncated.

List columns

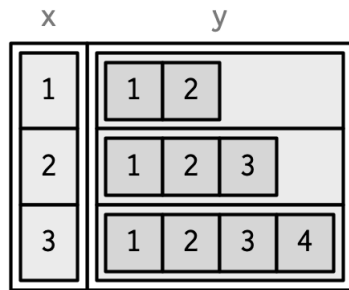
```
df <- data.frame(x = 1:3)
df$y <- list(1:2, 1:3, 1:4)
df
```

```
   x      y
1 1  1, 2
2 2  1, 2, 3
3 3 1, 2, 3, 4
```

```
tibble(
  x = 1:3,
  y = list(1:2, 1:3, 1:4)
)
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 2
```

```
      x y
<int> <list>
1     1 <int [2]>
2     2 <int [3]>
3     3 <int [4]>
```



Matrix and data frame columns

```
dfm <- tibble(  
  x = 1:3 * 10,  
  y = matrix(1:9, nrow = 3),  
  z = data.frame(a = 3:1, b = letters[1:3])  
)  
str(dfm)
```

```
tibble [3 x 3] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)  
$ x: num [1:3] 10 20 30  
$ y: int [1:3, 1:3] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
$ z:'data.frame': 3 obs. of 2 variables:  
..$ a: int [1:3] 3 2 1  
..$ b: chr [1:3] "a" "b" "c"
```

x	y			z	
				a	b
10	1	4	7	3	"a"
20	2	5	8	2	"b"
30	3	6	9	1	"c"

Exercises

- 10 What happens if you attempt to set rownames that are not unique?
- 11 If `df` is a data frame, what can you say about `t(df)`, and `t(t(df))`? Perform some experiments, making sure to try different column types.
- 12 What does `as.matrix()` do when applied to a data frame with columns of different types? How does it differ from `data.matrix()`?

NULL

```
length(NULL)
```

```
[1] 0
```

You can test for NULLs with `is.null()`:

```
x <- NULL  
x == NULL
```

```
logical(0)
```

```
is.null(x)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```