R Basics

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Point count data analysis workshop, AOS 2019, Anchorage AK, 24 June 2019

This short document is intended to help you brush up your R skills. If you feel that these R basics are not very familiar, I suggest to take a look at some introductory R books, sich as this preprint version of Norman Matloff's *The Art of R Programming* book: http://heather.cs.ucdavis.edu/~matloff/132/NSPpart.pdf, check out Chapters 1–6.

R is a great calculator

```
1 + 2
## [1] 3
Assign a value and print an object
(x = 2) # shorthand for print
## [1] 2
print(x)
## [1] 2
x == 2 # logical operator, not assignment
## [1] TRUE
y < -x + 0.5
y # another way to print
## [1] 2.5
Logical operators
x == y \# equal
## [1] FALSE
x != y # not eaqual
## [1] TRUE
x < y # smaller than
## [1] TRUE
x >= y # greater than or equal
## [1] FALSE
```

Vectors and sequences

```
x \leftarrow c(1, 2, 3)
## [1] 1 2 3
1:3
## [1] 1 2 3
seq(1, 3, by = 1)
## [1] 1 2 3
rep(1, 5)
## [1] 1 1 1 1 1
rep(1:2, 5)
## [1] 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
rep(1:2, each = 5)
## [1] 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2
Vector operations, recycling
x + 0.5
## [1] 1.5 2.5 3.5
x * c(10, 11, 12, 13)
## Warning in x * c(10, 11, 12, 13): longer object length is not a multiple of
## shorter object length
## [1] 10 22 36 13
Indexing vectors, ordering
x[1]
## [1] 1
x[c(1, 1, 1)] # a way of repeatig values
## [1] 1 1 1
x[1:2]
## [1] 1 2
x[x != 2]
```

```
## [1] 1 3
x[x == 2]
## [1] 2
x[x > 1 & x < 3]
## [1] 2
order(x, decreasing=TRUE)
## [1] 3 2 1
x[order(x, decreasing=TRUE)]
## [1] 3 2 1
rev(x) # reverse
## [1] 3 2 1
Character vectors, NA values, and sorting
z <- c("b", "a", "c", NA)
z[z == "a"]
## [1] "a" NA
z[!is.na(z) & z == "a"]
## [1] "a"
z[is.na(z) \mid z == "a"]
## [1] "a" NA
is.na(z)
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE
which(is.na(z))
## [1] 4
sort(z)
## [1] "a" "b" "c"
sort(z, na.last=TRUE)
## [1] "a" "b" "c" NA
Special values
as.numeric(c("1", "a")) # NA: not available (missing or invalid)
```

```
## Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
## [1] 1 NA
0/0 # NaN: not a number
## [1] NaN
1/0 # Inf
## [1] Inf
-1/0 # -Inf
## [1] -Inf
Matrices and arrays
(m \leftarrow matrix(1:12, 4, 3))
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 5 9
## [2,] 2 6 10
## [3,] 3 7 11
## [4,] 4 8 12
matrix(1:12, 4, 3, byrow=TRUE)
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 2
## [2,] 4 5 6
## [3,] 7 8 9
## [4,]
       10 11 12
array(1:12, c(2, 2, 3))
## , , 1
##
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 1 3
## [2,] 2 4
##
## , , 2
##
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 5 7
## [2,] 6 8
##
## , , 3
##
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 9 11
```

```
## [2,] 10 12
```

Attribues

a 1 5 9 ## b 2 6 10

```
dim(m)
## [1] 4 3
dim(m) <- NULL</pre>
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
dim(m) \leftarrow c(4, 3)
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 5 9
## [2,] 2 6 10
## [3,] 3 7 11
## [4,] 4 8 12
dimnames(m) <- list(letters[1:4], LETTERS[1:3])</pre>
## A B C
## a 1 5 9
## b 2 6 10
## c 3 7 11
## d 4 8 12
attributes(m)
## $dim
## [1] 4 3
##
## $dimnames
## $dimnames[[1]]
## [1] "a" "b" "c" "d"
##
## $dimnames[[2]]
## [1] "A" "B" "C"
Matrix indices
m[1:2,]
## A B C
```

```
m[1,2]
## [1] 5
m[,2]
## a b c d
## 5 6 7 8
m[,2,drop=FALSE]
## B
## a 5
## b 6
## c 7
## d 8
m[2]
## [1] 2
m[rownames(m) == "c",]
## A B C
## 3 7 11
m[rownames(m) != "c",]
## A B C
## a 1 5 9
## b 2 6 10
## d 4 8 12
m[rownames(m) %in% c("a", "c", "e"),]
## A B C
## a 1 5 9
## c 3 7 11
m[!(rownames(m) %in% c("a", "c", "e")),]
## A B C
## b 2 6 10
## d 4 8 12
Lists and indexing
1 \leftarrow list(m = m, x = x, z = z)
1
## $m
## A B C
## a 1 5 9
```

```
## b 2 6 10
## c 3 7 11
## d 4 8 12
##
## $x
## [1] 1 2 3
##
## $z
## [1] "b" "a" "c" NA
1$ddd <- sqrt(1$x)
1[2:3]
## $x
## [1] 1 2 3
##
## $z
## [1] "b" "a" "c" NA
1[["ddd"]]
## [1] 1.000000 1.414214 1.732051
Data frames
d <- data.frame(x = x, sqrt_x = sqrt(x))</pre>
## x sqrt_x
## 1 1 1.000000
## 2 2 1.414214
## 3 3 1.732051
Structure
str(x)
## num [1:3] 1 2 3
str(z)
## chr [1:4] "b" "a" "c" NA
str(m)
## int [1:4, 1:3] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
## - attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
## ..$ : chr [1:4] "a" "b" "c" "d"
## ..$ : chr [1:3] "A" "B" "C"
str(1)
```

```
## List of 4
## $ m : int [1:4, 1:3] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
## ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
## ....$ : chr [1:4] "a" "b" "c" "d"
  .. ..$ : chr [1:3] "A" "B" "C"
## $ x : num [1:3] 1 2 3
## $ z : chr [1:4] "b" "a" "c" NA
## $ ddd: num [1:3] 1 1.41 1.73
str(d)
## 'data.frame': 3 obs. of 2 variables:
## $ x : num 1 2 3
## $ sqrt_x: num 1 1.41 1.73
str(as.data.frame(m))
## 'data.frame': 4 obs. of 3 variables:
## $ A: int 1 2 3 4
## $ B: int 5 6 7 8
## $ C: int 9 10 11 12
str(as.list(d))
## List of 2
## $ x : num [1:3] 1 2 3
## $ sqrt_x: num [1:3] 1 1.41 1.73
Summaries
summary(x)
##
     Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.
                                          Max.
      1.0
             1.5
                            2.0
##
                     2.0
                                    2.5
                                           3.0
summary(z)
##
               Class
                         Mode
     Length
##
         4 character character
summary(m)
                                    С
##
        Α
## Min. :1.00 Min. :5.00 Min. : 9.00
                 1st Qu.:5.75 1st Qu.: 9.75
## 1st Qu.:1.75
## Median :2.50 Median :6.50 Median :10.50
## Mean :2.50 Mean :6.50
                               Mean :10.50
## 3rd Qu.:3.25
                 3rd Qu.:7.25
                               3rd Qu.:11.25
## Max. :4.00
                 Max. :8.00
                               Max. :12.00
summary(1)
```

##

Length Class Mode

```
## m 12    -none- numeric
## x 3    -none- numeric
## z 4    -none- character
## ddd 3    -none- numeric
summary(d)
```

```
##
          X
                       sqrt_x
##
    Min.
            :1.0
                           :1.000
                   Min.
    1st Qu.:1.5
##
                   1st Qu.:1.207
    Median :2.0
                   Median :1.414
##
##
    Mean
            :2.0
                   Mean
                           :1.382
    3rd Qu.:2.5
##
                   3rd Qu.:1.573
    Max.
            :3.0
                           :1.732
                   Max.
```

Key takehome

A matrix is a vector with dim attribute, elements are in same mode.

A data frame is a list where length of elements match and elements can be in different mode.