R Course: Beginner to Expert

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1 Welcome

2 About this Course

This Quarto book takes you from **R beginner** to **expert**, with a practical focus on **clinical programming** (CDISC/ADaM and TLFs).
Each chapter includes step-by-step explanations, runnable code, and short exercises.

2.1 How to Use

1. Install: R (4.2), RStudio (or VS Code), and Quarto.
2. In a terminal: `quarto render` to build the whole book, or click **Render** in RStudio.
3. Open `index.html` in the `_book/` folder after rendering.

2.2 Structure (Highlights)

- **Basics & Data**: R syntax, data types/structures, vectors/data frames/lists.
- **I/O**: Read SAS datasets (with `haven`), handle labels, and clean raw data.
- **Programming**: Base functions, write your own functions, validate with tests.
- **DevOps**: Create an R package, connect Git in RStudio/GitHub.
- **CDISC**: Build ADaM (ADSL) from SDTM-like inputs.
- **TLFs**: Produce a baseline Table 1, a KM plot, and a listing.

  Tip: If you don't have sample SDTM/ADaM data yet, the chapters generate **small synthetic data** as a fallback so everything runs end-to-end.

3 R Basics

4 R as a Calculator

```
1 + 1
```

```
[1] 2
```

```
3 * (4 + 5)
```

```
[1] 27
```

5 Objects & Assignment

```
x <- 10
y <- 3.5
x + y
```

```
[1] 13.5
```

6 object naming rules

- R variable names can contain letters, numbers, periods, and underscores. However, they cannot start with a number or underscore. R is case-sensitive, so `age`, `Age`, and `AGE` would be considered different variables.
- R variable names should be descriptive and meaningful. Avoid using reserved words or function names as variable names.
- A variable can have a short name (like x and y) or a more descriptive name (age, carname, total_volume). Rules for R variables are:
- A variable name must start with a letter and can be a combination of letters, digits, period(.) and underscore(_). If it starts with period(.), it cannot be followed by a digit.
- A variable name cannot start with a number or underscore (_) Variable names are case-sensitive (age, Age and AGE are three different variables) Reserved words cannot be used as variables (TRUE, FALSE, NULL, if…)
- Variable names should not contain spaces. Use underscore (_) or period (.) to separate words in a variable name.
- Variable names should be meaningful and descriptive. Avoid using single-letter variable names except for temporary variables in loops or functions.

7 Basic Operations in R

R supports various basic operations, including: * Arithmetic Operations: Addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (*), division (/), and exponentiation (^). Example:

```
a <- 10
b <- 5
sum <- a + b
diff <- a - b
prod <- a * b
quot <- a / b
exp <- a ^ b
sum; diff; prod; quot; exp
```

```
[1] 15
```

```
[1] 5
```

```
[1] 50
```

```
[1] 2
```

```
[1] 1e+05
```

- Comparison Operations: Equal to (==), not equal to (!=), greater than (>), less than (<), greater than or equal to (>=), and less than or equal to (<=). Example:

```
x <- 10
y <- 5
eq <- x == y
neq <- x != y
gt <- x > y
lt <- x < y
gte <- x >= y
lte <- x <= y
eq; neq; gt; lt; gte; lte
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

- Logical Operations: AND (`&`), OR (`|`), and NOT (`!`). Example:

```
p <- TRUE
q <- FALSE
and <- p & q
or <- p | q
not <- !p
and; or; not
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

8 Comments in R

Comments in R are created using the # symbol. Anything following the # on the same line is considered a comment and is ignored by R during execution. Example:

```
# This is a comment
x <- 10  # Assigning value to x
y <- 5   # Assigning value to y
sum <- x + y  # Calculating the sum of x and y
sum  # Output the sum
```

```
[1] 15
```

9 Getting Help in R

R provides several ways to get help and documentation for functions and packages: * `?function_name`: Displays the documentation for a specific function. Example:

```
?mean
```

- `help(function_name)`: Another way to access the documentation for a function. Example:

```
help(mean)
```

- `help.search("keyword")`: Searches for help topics related to a specific keyword. Example:

```
help.search("regression")
```

- `example(function_name)`: Shows examples of how to use a specific function. Example:

```
example(mean)
```

```
mean> x <- c(0:10, 50)

mean> xm <- mean(x)

mean> c(xm, mean(x, trim = 0.10))
[1] 8.75 5.50
```

- `vignette("package_name")`: Opens the vignette (detailed documentation) for a specific package. Example:

```
vignette("dplyr")
```

```
starting httpd help server ... done
```

- `??keyword`: Searches for help topics related to a specific keyword (similar to `help.search`). Example:

```
??regression
```

10 Installing and Loading Packages in R

R has a vast ecosystem of packages that extend its functionality. To use a package, you need to install it first and then load it into your R session. * Installing a Package: Use the `install.packages("package_name")` function to install a package from CRAN. Example:

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

- Loading a Package: Use the `library(package_name)` function to load an installed package into your R session. Example:

```
library(ggplot2)

# Now you can use functions from the ggplot2 package
```

10.0.1 Saving and Loading Workspaces in R

You can save your R workspace (all objects in memory) to a file and load it later * Saving Workspace: Use the `save.image("file_name.RData")` function to save the entire workspace to a file. Example:

```
save.image("my_workspace.RData")
```

- Loading Workspace: Use the `load("file_name.RData")` function to load a saved workspace from a file. Example:

```
load("my_workspace.RData")
```

11 Working Directory

```
getwd()
```

```
[1] "/home/runner/work/r4sas/r4sas"
```

```
# setwd("/path/you/want") # avoid in reproducible code; prefer here::here() for projects
```

12 Vectors (Atomic)

```r
nums <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
chars <- c("a", "b", "c")
logical <- c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)
typeof(nums); typeof(chars); typeof(logical)
```

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

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

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

13 Exercises

1. Create an object `z` that stores `(5^2 + 7)/3`.
2. Use `?seq` and create a sequence from 0 to 1 by 0.1.
3. Inspect `typeof()` for a few objects you create.

14 Data Types & Data Structures

R has several built-in data structures to store and manipulate different types of data. These include vectors, lists, matrices, data frames, and factors. Below is an overview of each structure along with code examples.

15 1. Vectors

Vectors are the simplest data structure in R. They store elements of the same type (numeric, character, logical, etc.).

```
# Creating numeric and character vectors
numeric_vector <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
char_vector1 <- c("apple", "banana", "cherry")
char_vector2 <- c(2, 3, 4, 5, "a")
logical_vector <- c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)

# Accessing elements
numeric_vector[1]  # Access the first element
```

```
[1] 1
```

```
v_logical <- c(T,F,T) # logical vector
v_logical
```

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

```
is.vector(v_logical)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
is.atomic(v_logical)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
typeof(v_logical)
```

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

```r
v_integer <- c(1L,2L,5L) # integer vector
v_integer
```

```
[1] 1 2 5
```

```r
is.vector(v_integer)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```r
is.atomic(v_integer)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```r
typeof(v_integer)
```

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

```r
v_double <- c(1.3,2.1,5.0) # double vector
v_double
```

```
[1] 1.3 2.1 5.0
```

```r
is.vector(v_double)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```r
is.atomic(v_double)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```r
typeof(v_double)
```

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

```r
v_character <- c("a", "b", "c") # character vector
v_character
```

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

```r
is.vector(v_character)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```r
is.atomic(v_character)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```r
typeof(v_character)
```

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

```r
v_NULL <- NULL # NULL
v_NULL
```

```
NULL
```

```r
typeof(v_NULL)
```

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

```r
# Mix type vector (type coercion or conversion)
v_mix <- c(T, 1L, 1.25, "a")
v_mix # all elements converted to charatcers (based on hierarchy)
```

```
[1] "TRUE" "1"    "1.25" "a"
```

```r
is.vector(v_mix)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```r
typeof(v_mix)
```

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

```r
# Vector properties

v <- c(1,2,3,4,5)

# vector length
length(v)
```

```
[1] 5
```

```r
# type
typeof(v)
```

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

```r
class(v)
```

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

```r
# naming elements
names(v) # without names
```

```
NULL
```

```r
vnames <- c("first", "second", "third", "fourth", "fifth") # element names
names(v) <- vnames # naming elements
v
```

```
 first second  third fourth  fifth
     1      2      3      4      5
```

```r
names(v) # new names
```

```
[1] "first"  "second" "third"  "fourth" "fifth"
```

```r
# Create vector, access elements, modify vector

# create using c()
v <- c(1,3,5,8,0)

# create using operator :
1:100
```

```
  [1]   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18
 [19]  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26  27  28  29  30  31  32  33  34  35  36
 [37]  37  38  39  40  41  42  43  44  45  46  47  48  49  50  51  52  53  54
 [55]  55  56  57  58  59  60  61  62  63  64  65  66  67  68  69  70  71  72
 [73]  73  74  75  76  77  78  79  80  81  82  83  84  85  86  87  88  89  90
 [91]  91  92  93  94  95  96  97  98  99 100
```

```r
10:-10
```

```
 [1]  10   9   8   7   6   5   4   3   2   1   0  -1  -2  -3  -4  -5  -6  -
7  -8
[20]  -9 -10
```

```r
# using sequence seq()
v <- seq(from = 1, to = 100, by = 1)
v
```

```
  [1]   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18
 [19]  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26  27  28  29  30  31  32  33  34  35  36
 [37]  37  38  39  40  41  42  43  44  45  46  47  48  49  50  51  52  53  54
 [55]  55  56  57  58  59  60  61  62  63  64  65  66  67  68  69  70  71  72
 [73]  73  74  75  76  77  78  79  80  81  82  83  84  85  86  87  88  89  90
 [91]  91  92  93  94  95  96  97  98  99 100
```

```r
v <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 0.01)
v
```

```
  [1] 0.00 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.08 0.09 0.10 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.14
 [16] 0.15 0.16 0.17 0.18 0.19 0.20 0.21 0.22 0.23 0.24 0.25 0.26 0.27 0.28 0.29
 [31] 0.30 0.31 0.32 0.33 0.34 0.35 0.36 0.37 0.38 0.39 0.40 0.41 0.42 0.43 0.44
 [46] 0.45 0.46 0.47 0.48 0.49 0.50 0.51 0.52 0.53 0.54 0.55 0.56 0.57 0.58 0.59
 [61] 0.60 0.61 0.62 0.63 0.64 0.65 0.66 0.67 0.68 0.69 0.70 0.71 0.72 0.73 0.74
 [76] 0.75 0.76 0.77 0.78 0.79 0.80 0.81 0.82 0.83 0.84 0.85 0.86 0.87 0.88 0.89
 [91] 0.90 0.91 0.92 0.93 0.94 0.95 0.96 0.97 0.98 0.99 1.00
```

```r
v <- seq(from = 0, to = 10, length.out = 5)
v
```

```
[1]  0.0  2.5  5.0  7.5 10.0
```

```r
# let's create a vector for accessing vector elements
v <- 1:10
names(v) <- c("a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g", "h", "i", "j")
v
```

```
 a  b  c  d  e  f  g  h  i  j
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10
```

```r
# access vector elements using integer vector index
v[c(1,5,10)]
```

```
 a  e  j
 1  5 10
```

```r
v[1:5] # range index selection (slicing)
```

```
a b c d e
1 2 3 4 5
```

```r
v[seq(from = 1, to = 9, by = 2)]
```

```
a c e g i
1 3 5 7 9
```

```r
v[10:1] # reverse order selection
```

```
 j  i  h  g  f  e  d  c  b  a
10  9  8  7  6  5  4  3  2  1
```

```r
v[c(10,1,5,3)] # mix orfer selection
```

```
 j  a  e  c
10  1  5  3
```

```r
# access vector elements using logical vector index
v[c(T,F,F,F,F,F,F,F,F,F)] # access first element
```

```
a
1
```

```r
v[c(F,F,F,F,F,F,F,T,T,T)] # access last three elements
```

```
 h  i  j
 8  9 10
```

```r
# access elements using names
v[c("a","c","e")]
```

```
a c e
1 3 5
```

```r
v[c("a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g", "h", "i", "j")]
```

```
 a  b  c  d  e  f  g  h  i  j
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10
```

```r
# modify vector elements
v
```

```
 a  b  c  d  e  f  g  h  i  j
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10
```

```r
v[2] <- 20 # alter second element
v
```

```
 a  b  c  d  e  f  g  h  i  j
 1 20  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10
```

```r
v[c(1,5,10)] <- c(0,0,0) # alter multiple elements
v
```

```
 a  b  c  d  e  f  g  h  i  j
 0 20  3  4  0  6  7  8  9  0
```

```r
# modify elements with value 0
v
```

```
 a  b  c  d  e  f  g  h  i  j
 0 20  3  4  0  6  7  8  9  0
```

```r
v[v==0] # filter with condition
```

```
a e j
0 0 0
```

```r
v[v==0] <- 1000
v
```

```
   a    b    c    d    e    f    g    h    i    j
1000   20    3    4 1000    6    7    8    9 1000
```

```r
# truncate vector to first 3 elements
v <- v[1:3]
v
```

```
   a    b    c
1000   20    3
```

```r
# transpose vector change row to column vector or vice versa
v
```

```
   a    b    c
1000   20    3
```

```r
t(v)
```

```
        a  b c
[1,] 1000 20 3
```

```r
# delete or remove a vector
v <- NULL
v
```

```
NULL
```

```r
rm(v)

# combine 2 different vectors
v1 <- 1:3
v2 <- 100:105
v1
```

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

```r
v2
```

```
[1] 100 101 102 103 104 105
```

```r
v3 <- c(v1,v2) # combine vectors
v3
```

```
[1]   1   2   3 100 101 102 103 104 105
```

```r
# repet elements of a vector
rep(x = v1, times = 2)
```

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

```r
rep(x = v1, times = 100)
```

```
  [1] 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1
 [38] 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2
 [75] 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3
[112] 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1
[149] 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2
[186] 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3
[223] 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1
[260] 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2
[297] 3 1 2 3
```

```r
rep(10,10)
```

```
 [1] 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
```

```r
# Vector arithmetics

# vector - scalar (scalar with each vector element)
v <- 1:5
a <- 10
v
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5
```

```r
a
```

```
[1] 10
```

```r
# Addition +
v + a
```

```
[1] 11 12 13 14 15
```

```r
# Subtraction -
v - a
```

```
[1] -9 -8 -7 -6 -5
```

```r
# Multiplication *
v * a
```

```
[1] 10 20 30 40 50
```

```r
# Division /
v / a
```

```
[1] 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5
```

```r
# Exponent ^  **
v^a
```

```
[1]       1    1024   59049 1048576 9765625
```

```r
# Modulus (Remainder from division) %%
v %% 2
```

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

```r
# Integer Division %/%
v %/% 2
```

```
[1] 0 1 1 2 2
```

```r
# Other functions on vector elements
sqrt(v)
```

```
[1] 1.000000 1.414214 1.732051 2.000000 2.236068
```

```r
log(v)
```

```
[1] 0.0000000 0.6931472 1.0986123 1.3862944 1.6094379
```

```r
sum(v)
```

```
[1] 15
```

```r
# vector - vector (vector element to element | member-by-member)
v1 <- seq(10,30,10)
v2 <- rep(3,3)

# Addition +
v1 + v2
```

```
[1] 13 23 33
```

```r
# Subtraction -
v1 - v2
```

```
[1]  7 17 27
```

```r
# Multiplication *
v1 * v2
```

```
[1] 30 60 90
```

```r
# Division /
v1 / v2
```

```
[1]  3.333333  6.666667 10.000000
```

```r
# Exponent ^  **
v1^v2
```

```
[1]  1000  8000 27000
```

```r
# Modulus (Remainder from division) %%
v1 %% v2
```

```
[1] 1 2 0
```

```r
# Integer Division %/%
v1 %/% v2
```

```
[1]  3  6 10
```

```r
# Vector-matrix style multiplication
v1
```

```
[1] 10 20 30
```

```r
v2
```

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

```r
10*3 + 20*3 + 30*3
```

```
[1] 180
```

```r
t(v1) %*% v2
```

```
     [,1]
[1,]  180
```

```r
v1 %*% v2
```

```
     [,1]
[1,]  180
```

```r
v1 %*% t(v2)
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]   30   30   30
[2,]   60   60   60
[3,]   90   90   90
```

```r
# Recycling rule
v1 <- c(1,1,1)
v2 <- 1:6
v1
```

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

```r
v2
```

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

```r
v1 + v2
```

```
[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7
```

```r
#  Set operations

v1 <- c("a", "b", "c")
v2 <- c("c", "d", "e")
v1
```

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

```r
v2
```

```
[1] "c" "d" "e"
```

```r
union(v1,v2) # union of both sets (all unique elements)
```

```
[1] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e"
```

```r
intersect(v1,v2) # intersection of both sets (elements in both sets)
```

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

```r
setdiff(v1,v2) # difference of elements (elements in v1 and not in v2)
```

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

```r
identical(v1, v2) # check if vectors are identical
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```r
identical(c(1,2,3), c(1,2,3))
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

16 2. Lists

A list can contain elements of different types, including other lists or vectors or data structures.

```
# Creating a list
my_list <- list(name = "John", age = 25, scores = c(90, 85, 88))

# Accessing elements by name
my_list$name  # Output: "John"
```

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

```
# Create a list (and name elements)

# lets create some variables (different types)
a <- 10
b <- 2L
c <- TRUE
d <- "word"
v <- 1:10
names(v) <- paste("i", v, sep = "")
M <- matrix(data = seq(10,40,by = 10), nrow = 2, dimnames = list(c("r1", "r2"), c("c1", "c2"))
A <- array(data = 1:8, dim = c(2,2,2), dimnames = list(c("r1", "r2"), c("c1", "c2"), c("M1",

# create list and include all variables (elements)
lst <- list(a, b, c, d, v, M, A)
lst
```

```
[[1]]
[1] 10

[[2]]
[1] 2

[[3]]
[1] TRUE
```

```
[[4]]
[1] "word"

[[5]]
 i1  i2  i3  i4  i5  i6  i7  i8  i9 i10
  1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10

[[6]]
   c1 c2
r1 10 30
r2 20 40

[[7]]
, , M1

   c1 c2
r1  1  3
r2  2  4

, , M2

   c1 c2
r1  5  7
r2  6  8
```

```
str(lst) # check list structure
```

```
List of 7
 $ : num 10
 $ : int 2
 $ : logi TRUE
 $ : chr "word"
 $ : Named int [1:10] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  ..- attr(*, "names")= chr [1:10] "i1" "i2" "i3" "i4" ...
 $ : num [1:2, 1:2] 10 20 30 40
  ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
  .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "r1" "r2"
  .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "c1" "c2"
 $ : int [1:2, 1:2, 1:2] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
  ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 3
  .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "r1" "r2"
```

```
  .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "c1" "c2"
  .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "M1" "M2"
```

```r
typeof(lst) # check type
```

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

```r
class(lst) # check class
```

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

```r
is.list(lst) # check if object is list
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```r
# name each list member
names(lst) <- c("a", "b", "c", "d", "v", "M", "A")
lst
```

```
$a
[1] 10

$b
[1] 2

$c
[1] TRUE

$d
[1] "word"

$v
 i1  i2  i3  i4  i5  i6  i7  i8  i9 i10
  1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10

$M
   c1 c2
r1 10 30
r2 20 40
```

```
$A
, , M1

   c1 c2
r1  1  3
r2  2  4

, , M2

   c1 c2
r1  5  7
r2  6  8
```

```
# alternative: define names as tags when list is created
list(a=a, b=b, c=c, d=d, v=v, M=M, A=A)
```

```
$a
[1] 10

$b
[1] 2

$c
[1] TRUE

$d
[1] "word"

$v
 i1  i2  i3  i4  i5  i6  i7  i8  i9 i10
  1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10

$M
   c1 c2
r1 10 30
r2 20 40

$A
, , M1

   c1 c2
```

```
r1  1  3
r2  2  4

, , M2

   c1 c2
r1  5  7
r2  6  8
```

```
# Access list elements

# single square bracket [] (return a list)
lst1 <-lst[1] # access first list elements (return a list)
str(lst1)
```

```
List of 1
 $ a: num 10
```

```
class(lst1)
```

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

```
lst123 <-lst[c(1,2,3)] # access first three elements with index vector (return a list)
lst123
```

```
$a
[1] 10

$b
[1] 2

$c
[1] TRUE
```

```
class(lst123)
```

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

```
# double square brackets [[]] (return original member)
ele <-lst[[5]] # extract 5th member-element (returns original element)
ele
```

```
 i1  i2  i3  i4  i5  i6  i7  i8  i9 i10
  1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10
```

```
is.vector(ele)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
# use $ operator - extract by member name (return original member)
ele <- lst$M
ele
```

```
   c1 c2
r1 10 30
r2 20 40
```

```
class(ele)
```

```
[1] "matrix" "array"
```

```
#  Modify list

# remove element from a list
lst
```

```
$a
[1] 10

$b
[1] 2

$c
[1] TRUE

$d
[1] "word"
```

```
$v
 i1  i2  i3  i4  i5  i6  i7  i8  i9 i10
  1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10

$M
   c1 c2
r1 10 30
r2 20 40

$A
, , M1

   c1 c2
r1  1  3
r2  2  4

, , M2

   c1 c2
r1  5  7
r2  6  8
```

```
lst[1] <- NULL # remove first member
lst
```

```
$b
[1] 2

$c
[1] TRUE

$d
[1] "word"

$v
 i1  i2  i3  i4  i5  i6  i7  i8  i9 i10
  1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10

$M
   c1 c2
r1 10 30
```

```
r2 20 40

$A
, , M1

   c1 c2
r1  1  3
r2  2  4

, , M2

   c1 c2
r1  5  7
r2  6  8
```

```
# add element to a list (at the end)
length(lst)
```

```
[1] 6
```

```
lst[7] <- 1000
lst
```

```
$b
[1] 2

$c
[1] TRUE

$d
[1] "word"

$v
 i1  i2  i3  i4  i5  i6  i7  i8  i9 i10
  1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10

$M
   c1 c2
r1 10 30
r2 20 40
```

```
$A
, , M1

   c1 c2
r1  1  3
r2  2  4

, , M2

   c1 c2
r1  5  7
r2  6  8


[[7]]
[1] 1000
```

```
# update value of a member in alist
lst[[7]] <- 500
lst[7]
```

```
[[1]]
[1] 500
```

```
# update value within a vector (on a list)
lst[[4]][5] <- 5000
lst[[4]]
```

```
  i1   i2   i3   i4   i5   i6   i7   i8   i9  i10
   1    2    3    4 5000    6    7    8    9   10
```

```
# convert list to a vector
vec <- unlist(lst)
vec
```

```
     b      c      d   v.i1   v.i2   v.i3   v.i4   v.i5   v.i6   v.i7   v.i8
   "2" "TRUE" "word"    "1"    "2"    "3"    "4" "5000"    "6"    "7"    "8"
  v.i9  v.i10     M1     M2     M3     M4     A1     A2     A3     A4     A5
   "9"   "10"   "10"   "20"   "30"   "40"    "1"    "2"    "3"    "4"    "5"
    A6     A7     A8
   "6"    "7"    "8"  "500"
```

```r
is.vector(vec)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```r
#  Merging lists & nested lists

# create another list
lst1 <- list(el1 = c(1,5,10), el2 = TRUE)

# merge both lists
lst_merged <- c(lst, lst1)
lst_merged
```

```
$b
[1] 2

$c
[1] TRUE

$d
[1] "word"

$v
  i1   i2   i3   i4   i5   i6   i7   i8   i9  i10
   1    2    3    4 5000    6    7    8    9   10

$M
   c1 c2
r1 10 30
r2 20 40

$A
, , M1

   c1 c2
r1  1  3
r2  2  4

, , M2

   c1 c2
```

```
r1  5  7
r2  6  8


[[7]]
[1] 500

$el1
[1]  1  5 10

$el2
[1] TRUE
```

```
str(lst_merged)
```

```
List of 9
 $ b  : int 2
 $ c  : logi TRUE
 $ d  : chr "word"
 $ v  : Named num [1:10] 1 2 3 4 5000 6 7 8 9 10
  ..- attr(*, "names")= chr [1:10] "i1" "i2" "i3" "i4" ...
 $ M  : num [1:2, 1:2] 10 20 30 40
  ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
  .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "r1" "r2"
  .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "c1" "c2"
 $ A  : int [1:2, 1:2, 1:2] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
  ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 3
  .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "r1" "r2"
  .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "c1" "c2"
  .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "M1" "M2"
 $    : num 500
 $ el1: num [1:3] 1 5 10
 $ el2: logi TRUE
```

```
names(lst_merged)
```

```
[1] "b"   "c"   "d"   "v"   "M"   "A"   ""    "el1" "el2"
```

```
# nested list (recursive procedure)
list3 <- list(1, c(T,F,F)) # list sub-level 3
```

```r
list2 <- list(list3) # list sub-level 2
list1 <- list(list2) # list sub-level 1

str(list1)
```

```
List of 1
 $ :List of 1
  ..$ :List of 2
  .. ..$ : num 1
  .. ..$ : logi [1:3] TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

```r
# extract list level 2
list1[[1]]
```

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

[[1]][[2]]
[1]  TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

```r
# extract list level 3
list1[[1]][[1]]
```

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

[[2]]
[1]  TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

```r
# extract 1st member from list level 3
list1[[1]][[1]][[1]]
```

```
[1] 1
```

```r
# extract 2nd member from list level 3
list1[[1]][[1]][[2]]
```

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

17 3. Matrices

A matrix is a two-dimensional structure that contains elements of the same type (numeric, character, or logical).

```
# Creating a 3x3 numeric matrix
my_matrix <- matrix(1:9, nrow = 3, ncol = 3)

# Accessing elements
my_matrix[1, 2]  # Access the element in row 1, column 2
```

```
[1] 4
```

```
# using matrix()
M <- matrix(data = 1:9, nrow = 3, ncol = 3)
M
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    4    7
[2,]    2    5    8
[3,]    3    6    9
```

```
M <- matrix(data = 1:9, nrow = 3, ncol = 3, byrow = T)
M
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    2    3
[2,]    4    5    6
[3,]    7    8    9
```

```
matrix(data = 1:6, nrow = 2, ncol = 3)
```

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

```r
# by merging multiple vectors
v1 <- c(1,2,3)
v2 <- c(4,5,6)
v3 <- c(7,8,9)

rbind(v1,v2,v3)
```

```
   [,1] [,2] [,3]
v1    1    2    3
v2    4    5    6
v3    7    8    9
```

```r
cbind(v1,v2,v3)
```

```
     v1 v2 v3
[1,]  1  4  7
[2,]  2  5  8
[3,]  3  6  9
```

```r
# by altering vector dimension
v <- 1:9
v
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

```r
dim(v) <- c(3,3)
v
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    4    7
[2,]    2    5    8
[3,]    3    6    9
```

```r
# Matrix properties

# rownames & colnames
M <- matrix(1:12, nrow = 4, dimnames = list(c("r1","r2","r3", "r4"), c("c1","c2","c3")))
M
```

```
   c1 c2 c3
r1  1  5  9
r2  2  6 10
r3  3  7 11
r4  4  8 12
```

```r
rownames(M)
```

```
[1] "r1" "r2" "r3" "r4"
```

```r
colnames(M)
```

```
[1] "c1" "c2" "c3"
```

```r
# matrix dimension
dim(M)
```

```
[1] 4 3
```

```r
# get all attributes
attributes(M)
```

```
$dim
[1] 4 3

$dimnames
$dimnames[[1]]
[1] "r1" "r2" "r3" "r4"

$dimnames[[2]]
[1] "c1" "c2" "c3"
```

```r
# change rownames & colnames
rownames(M) <- paste("row ", 1:4, sep = "")
colnames(M) <- paste("col ", 1:3, sep = "")
attributes(M)
```

```
$dim
[1] 4 3

$dimnames
$dimnames[[1]]
[1] "row 1" "row 2" "row 3" "row 4"

$dimnames[[2]]
[1] "col 1" "col 2" "col 3"
```

```
M
```

```
      col 1 col 2 col 3
row 1     1     5     9
row 2     2     6    10
row 3     3     7    11
row 4     4     8    12
```

```
# class and type
class(M)
```

```
[1] "matrix" "array"
```

```
typeof(M)
```

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

```
# check for matrix
is.matrix(M)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
# Access matrix elements

# integer vector as index
M
```

```
      col 1 col 2 col 3
row 1     1     5     9
row 2     2     6    10
row 3     3     7    11
row 4     4     8    12
```

```
M[2,3]
```

```
[1] 10
```

```
M[c(1,2),3]
```

```
row 1 row 2
    9    10
```

```
M[c(2,3),] # selected rows and all columns
```

```
      col 1 col 2 col 3
row 2     2     6    10
row 3     3     7    11
```

```
M[,c(2,3)] # selected columns and all rows
```

```
      col 2 col 3
row 1     5     9
row 2     6    10
row 3     7    11
row 4     8    12
```

```
# logical vector as index
M[c(T,T,F,F), c(T,T,T)]
```

```
      col 1 col 2 col 3
row 1     1     5     9
row 2     2     6    10
```

```r
# character vector as index
M[c("row 2", "row 3"), c("col 1", "col 2")]
```

```
      col 1 col 2
row 2     2     6
row 3     3     7
```

```r
# range of indexes (slicing rows and columns)
M[1:3,2:3]
```

```
      col 2 col 3
row 1     5     9
row 2     6    10
row 3     7    11
```

```r
# Access matrix elements

# modify 1 element
M
```

```
      col 1 col 2 col 3
row 1     1     5     9
row 2     2     6    10
row 3     3     7    11
row 4     4     8    12
```

```r
M[1,1] <- 10
M
```

```
      col 1 col 2 col 3
row 1    10     5     9
row 2     2     6    10
row 3     3     7    11
row 4     4     8    12
```

```r
# modify more than one element
M[2:3,3] <- 20
M
```

```
      col 1 col 2 col 3
row 1    10     5     9
row 2     2     6    20
row 3     3     7    20
row 4     4     8    12
```

```
# modify elements based on condition
M[M>10] <- 0
M
```

```
      col 1 col 2 col 3
row 1    10     5     9
row 2     2     6     0
row 3     3     7     0
row 4     4     8     0
```

```
# transpose a matrix
t(M)
```

```
      row 1 row 2 row 3 row 4
col 1    10     2     3     4
col 2     5     6     7     8
col 3     9     0     0     0
```

```
# add row to matrix
M
```

```
      col 1 col 2 col 3
row 1    10     5     9
row 2     2     6     0
row 3     3     7     0
row 4     4     8     0
```

```
rbind(M, c(0,0,0))
```

```
      col 1 col 2 col 3
row 1    10     5     9
row 2     2     6     0
row 3     3     7     0
row 4     4     8     0
          0     0     0
```

```r
# add column to matrix
cbind(M, c(0,0,0, 0))
```

```
      col 1 col 2 col 3
row 1    10     5     9 0
row 2     2     6     0 0
row 3     3     7     0 0
row 4     4     8     0 0
```

```r
# alter matrix dimensions
dim(M)
```

```
[1] 4 3
```

```r
dim(M) <- c(3,4) # names are dropped
M
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
[1,]   10    4    7    0
[2,]    2    5    8    0
[3,]    3    6    9    0
```

```r
# merge 2 matrices
M1 <- matrix(data = rep(0,4), nrow = 2, ncol = 2)
M2 <- matrix(data = rep(1,4), nrow = 2, ncol = 2)
M1
```

```
     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    0    0
[2,]    0    0
```

```r
M2
```

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

```
rbind(M1,M2)
```

```
     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    0    0
[2,]    0    0
[3,]    1    1
[4,]    1    1
```

```
cbind(M1,M2)
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
[1,]    0    0    1    1
[2,]    0    0    1    1
```

```
#  Matrix arithmetics

# matrix  - scalar (scalar with each vector element)
M
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
[1,]   10    4    7    0
[2,]    2    5    8    0
[3,]    3    6    9    0
```

```
a <- 10

# Addition +
M + a
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
[1,]   20   14   17   10
[2,]   12   15   18   10
[3,]   13   16   19   10
```

```
# Subtraction -
M - a
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
[1,]    0   -6   -3  -10
[2,]   -8   -5   -2  -10
[3,]   -7   -4   -1  -10
```

```r
# Multiplication *
M * a
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
[1,]  100   40   70    0
[2,]   20   50   80    0
[3,]   30   60   90    0
```

```r
# Division /
M / a
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
[1,]  1.0  0.4  0.7    0
[2,]  0.2  0.5  0.8    0
[3,]  0.3  0.6  0.9    0
```

```r
# Exponent ^  **
M^a
```

```
           [,1]     [,2]       [,3] [,4]
[1,] 1.0000e+10  1048576  282475249    0
[2,] 1.0240e+03  9765625 1073741824    0
[3,] 5.9049e+04 60466176 3486784401    0
```

```r
# Modulus (Remainder from division) %%
M %% 2
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
[1,]    0    0    1    0
[2,]    0    1    0    0
[3,]    1    0    1    0
```

```r
# Integer Division %/%
M %/% 2
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
[1,]    5    2    3    0
[2,]    1    2    4    0
[3,]    1    3    4    0
```

```r
# Other functions on matrix elements
sqrt(M)
```

```
         [,1]     [,2]     [,3] [,4]
[1,] 3.162278 2.000000 2.645751    0
[2,] 1.414214 2.236068 2.828427    0
[3,] 1.732051 2.449490 3.000000    0
```

```r
log(M)
```

```
          [,1]     [,2]     [,3] [,4]
[1,] 2.3025851 1.386294 1.945910 -Inf
[2,] 0.6931472 1.609438 2.079442 -Inf
[3,] 1.0986123 1.791759 2.197225 -Inf
```

```r
sum(M)
```

```
[1] 54
```

```r
# matrix - vector (matrix element to element | member-by-member)
M1 <- matrix(data = 1:9, nrow = 3, byrow = T)
M2 <- matrix(data = rep(3,9), nrow = 3)

# Addition +
M1 + M2
```

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

```r
# Subtraction -
M1 - M2
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]   -2   -1    0
[2,]    1    2    3
[3,]    4    5    6
```

```
# Multiplication *
M1 * M2
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    3    6    9
[2,]   12   15   18
[3,]   21   24   27
```

```
# Division /
M1 / M2
```

```
          [,1]      [,2] [,3]
[1,] 0.3333333 0.6666667    1
[2,] 1.3333333 1.6666667    2
[3,] 2.3333333 2.6666667    3
```

```
# Exponent ^  **
M1^M2
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    8   27
[2,]   64  125  216
[3,]  343  512  729
```

```
# Modulus (Remainder from division) %%
M1 %% M2
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    2    0
[2,]    1    2    0
[3,]    1    2    0
```

```
# Integer Division %/%
M1 %/% M2
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    0    0    1
[2,]    1    1    2
[3,]    2    2    3
```

```r
# matrix-matrix style multiplication
M1
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    2    3
[2,]    4    5    6
[3,]    7    8    9
```

```r
M2
```

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

```r
t(M1) %*% M2
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]   36   36   36
[2,]   45   45   45
[3,]   54   54   54
```

```r
M1 %*% M2
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]   18   18   18
[2,]   45   45   45
[3,]   72   72   72
```

```r
# matrix algebra (matrix based functions)
M <- matrix(data = c(1,5,3,2,4,7,4,6,2), nrow = 3, byrow = T)

# get diagonal elements
diag(M)
```

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

```r
# get matrix determinant
det(M)
```

```
[1] 74
```

```r
# get inverse of a matrix M^(-1)
solve(M)
```

```
            [,1]       [,2]        [,3]
[1,] -0.45945946  0.1081081  0.31081081
[2,]  0.32432432 -0.1351351 -0.01351351
[3,] -0.05405405  0.1891892 -0.08108108
```

```r
# get eigen values
eigen(M)
```

```
eigen() decomposition
$values
[1] 11.778446+0.0000000i -2.389223+0.7578106i -2.389223-0.7578106i

$vectors
             [,1]                  [,2]                  [,3]
[1,] 0.4687233+0i  0.5211486+0.2411697i  0.5211486-0.2411697i
[2,] 0.6544420+0i -0.6642393+0.0000000i -0.6642393+0.0000000i
[3,] 0.5932993+0i  0.4573822-0.1408153i  0.4573822+0.1408153i
```

```r
# calculate sum over rows or columns
M
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    5    3
[2,]    2    4    7
[3,]    4    6    2
```

```r
rowSums(M)
```

```
[1]  9 13 12
```

```r
colSums(M)
```

```
[1]  7 15 12
```

```r
# Lets solve simple matrix equation
# A * X = B
A <- matrix(data = c(1,2,4,5), nrow = 2, byrow = T)
B <- matrix(data = c(5,24,17,66), nrow = 2, byrow = T)
# X = A^(-1) * B
X <- solve(A) %*% B
X
```

```
     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    3    4
[2,]    1   10
```

```r
# test
A %*% X # should get B
```

```
     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    5   24
[2,]   17   66
```

```r
# summarizing a matrix (apply)
M
```

```
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    5    3
[2,]    2    4    7
[3,]    4    6    2
```

```r
# sum of rows
apply(X = M, MARGIN = 1, FUN = sum)
```

```
[1]  9 13 12
```

```r
# sum of columns
apply(X = M, MARGIN = 2, FUN = sum)
```

```
[1]  7 15 12
```

```r
# create matrix of random numbers
rnorm(n = 1000, mean = 0, sd = 2)
```

```
   [1]  2.6446035437  0.5045606619 -3.2183701894  3.6547676922  2.3351371217
   [6]  1.0269360889 -2.0496051460 -1.7659730279  0.2542105878  0.6228089214
  [11] -5.1589270004 -0.0216439729  0.3716311049 -3.5910797725  4.1906114291
  [16] -0.1571674811  0.1791490447 -1.2480029195  0.8822863351  2.7815323127
  [21] -0.2911193521  0.1132703187  0.5028657677 -0.7947237335  1.8158178841
  [26] -2.1335928080  2.5261014598  1.4209692009  2.2960158328  2.2089437052
  [31] -3.6939469254  1.7242285807  0.8680845299  2.4039918731 -0.5583860553
  [36] -0.4356661296  0.3692369682 -0.9298461776  2.2908498518 -0.4087588948
  [41] -0.7736195335 -0.3041840464 -5.7500452850 -3.0167594422  0.6940352855
  [46]  0.2814239029 -0.4355006631 -2.9343230596 -0.5646723736  3.5982173689
  [51]  0.5208298374 -1.6640719734 -0.3031913956  2.8135221042 -0.6119782197
  [56] -1.5271659180 -1.2274682707  1.5551115712  0.8921909779  2.4045708870
  [61]  0.7451823635 -0.0501533579  0.5086340803 -0.9363160083 -1.3414315458
  [66]  1.2192728243 -1.7681301855 -1.7678891341  3.0162398351  2.5415197049
  [71] -1.9239112998 -0.6817423610  0.1443878237 -1.7403246234  0.0212959118
  [76] -0.4050410551 -1.4379974795  2.1206152586  0.9300744705 -1.5721337879
  [81] -3.4520061176  0.8213804741 -0.9233206273  2.0753796905 -0.2851920958
  [86] -1.4903163082 -0.7846584877 -1.6160338329 -0.5531422544 -1.0496031041
  [91]  4.3223463020 -0.3781748780 -0.3995939777  0.2884385962  2.8020120894
  [96] -0.7094832866  3.4992720704 -0.9571179151  2.1624647010  0.9055916538
 [101]  3.2000191660 -3.2460601050  0.1190642889  1.3196047952  1.6193238136
 [106]  0.2278505556  1.3918246152 -1.7895247410 -0.1115779520  2.3972264131
 [111]  0.5611781867  1.4998455306  0.1995188543  4.7755400727  0.7001636039
 [116]  0.2485251561 -0.9131193247 -3.1900541526 -1.9098594252 -1.8616053554
 [121] -0.9763397632  2.8645487859  1.8185741702  4.7199672951 -0.5282213207
 [126] -1.8476577336  0.7167077955 -0.0071330649 -2.6218149996 -1.8950774708
 [131] -0.8659513037  2.1011233513  0.0104631209  2.0930576781 -0.1755956648
 [136]  2.9426799438  0.5752497171 -1.0083023183 -2.0303584286  1.5766171062
 [141]  2.5367692002 -3.3964218413 -4.1156498233  0.4208399856 -1.9489578515
 [146] -3.2362496621  1.1031681494  0.3182419318  2.3666253298 -1.2738813119
 [151] -5.6756709880 -3.0836202409  2.0487698277 -0.3548005102 -0.6007757773
 [156] -0.2771386963 -2.2344375381  1.8733751915  1.1488897694 -2.2158627847
 [161]  2.0909589157  1.4634673914  0.0564897945  3.2500099441  0.6969739068
 [166] -0.4686508283 -2.1313547197  0.6405808914 -1.4611172347  0.5810140677
 [171] -0.3501772692 -3.0738589232 -2.4409620245  0.4685424596  1.0739707610
 [176]  2.7788714813 -2.1674401695 -3.4279595852 -1.5648685855  2.4408635149
 [181] -2.0214700087 -0.8395380255 -1.4164827601  4.5108431719  1.4258497851
```

```
[186] -0.7211201190  0.1779698137  3.0365044929 -0.2725899962  0.4855908432
[191]  1.3991214569 -1.0518489743 -0.0434622475  1.0510467775  2.4232227544
[196] -0.4343299419 -0.3256067473  0.1803206614  2.7145251787  0.1003934250
[201]  1.2075871321 -3.0368153956 -1.4946199807 -1.5606250816 -0.8787793949
[206]  3.7077892720  0.0164991585  0.2758016220 -0.7967818856 -1.8260361152
[211] -1.2868583488  2.3214619206  2.8452394741  1.0537384380  1.2812597951
[216]  1.2711187055 -2.8857888191 -0.3478997750 -2.2347609688  0.8428490347
[221]  4.4215082432  0.1109427308  0.6678165948 -0.3320578030  0.7119660266
[226] -3.1941189922  2.2928194558 -1.9378530742 -2.7311987026 -1.6768149281
[231] -1.7811161790 -1.4287675635  1.5482380676 -0.0779551147  0.5684167996
[236]  1.4823108993  2.6334781018 -0.1119806843 -1.0529239408 -0.5921003250
[241]  0.4230549005 -0.6193113718  3.0123481246  1.3482000650 -2.8487174972
[246] -4.5399268963 -0.5938017044 -1.5223400996 -2.3865483663  2.3198017186
[251] -1.6216718489 -1.7181326385  0.5153205911 -2.0409620699  4.1352402304
[256]  1.0121606685  2.5139656604  0.7566660109  0.5207074500  0.5304533028
[261]  2.3215909366  1.5381264772 -0.2111680641 -2.6403872104 -0.1678483485
[266] -0.8711354498 -0.0693473450 -0.6491287370 -0.5203385811  2.0609968988
[271] -0.0388060472 -0.4044649685 -1.5335448460  1.3451441318 -1.7088418156
[276]  0.0188787138 -2.3555734371  1.7973052343  0.9008028099 -2.5619325376
[281] -2.9791801237  0.6914140294  0.9376882729 -2.0789067983  1.4364425135
[286]  1.7900287816 -2.0946852937 -2.0479660536  2.0266240173  0.8950026604
[291] -1.4095225438  0.9504777419 -0.4140496755  1.1562173587 -0.1943847134
[296]  3.3528404569  3.9021589962  0.2180588465  1.5299794438 -1.7930622387
[301] -0.4885856789  1.2901678859  1.1061768143  0.2365370258  0.2441408149
[306] -1.8964165838 -2.4911371993  1.1924501203  1.5531912348  2.2957488833
[311]  1.8508931139 -0.5700151190  3.2120181707  0.1027940878 -1.5419632639
[316]  1.0403378061  1.4361107444  0.7688309690  0.7140131918 -3.4002039363
[321] -0.5774082036  0.3446892476 -0.1380819997 -0.8526073525  2.9950484947
[326]  0.2303460685  0.6353063664 -1.7563186780  1.4980343893  3.1811074845
[331] -0.6735973749 -1.4511054026  2.2909313572 -2.5993897594  2.1211466155
[336]  3.6514002578  2.3459193695 -0.6266574074 -1.5774809122  0.0532204203
[341]  3.2806799205  0.4392413098  0.1337072547 -3.6751503122  2.3025426159
[346] -0.3393591780 -3.5594086741 -0.7793429552  1.0508727729 -1.6930596345
[351] -0.9889239875  3.2933284101 -1.8354138323  1.6062379755 -2.1424972639
[356]  0.6711211637  0.0448600848 -3.5042980761 -0.0401061775 -0.7752058091
[361] -0.0197183581 -1.7278542069 -0.3163868258 -1.6277855829  1.6624177489
[366] -0.6670330017 -2.1413572990  0.9946679479  2.6881752831  2.8943637962
[371] -3.3881267441  1.6790488211 -2.3887030415  2.2271755978 -0.9203412388
[376]  1.6751216204  1.5177915482  0.9415045777  5.3541894796 -1.6113548777
[381]  3.5059044575  0.0605251795 -3.0021032371  5.8143872406 -2.0144974542
[386]  1.3912137217  0.2622958954  0.9085431813  0.1713546970 -0.6616371538
[391]  1.9711010347 -2.1450362023 -0.6595014103  2.3410374577  2.6981734270
[396]  0.6067507708  3.6690012498  3.0064419990 -0.4854608942  0.4840703998
```

```
[401]  2.2663295961 -0.3699173192  1.8062692383 -2.4177551129 -3.6997055727
[406] -0.6021212221 -0.4599693910  3.1416358295  1.4894062673 -0.5812769308
[411] -0.2284387676 -0.7404116931 -6.3211338380  0.6767089500  1.6682567505
[416] -0.6864109992 -0.2210724427 -1.6607806911  1.0710506061 -0.9548792332
[421]  3.7028627830  0.6224138152  0.4039131278 -2.2729391900  1.9233354250
[426] -0.2495224961 -1.0771284350  1.3670538982  1.1951123947 -1.6787628271
[431] -2.2763147058  0.9663472717  0.6174562498 -0.2637297325  4.1127065015
[436]  0.1495004284 -2.2235726440 -2.3200056561 -0.8708860036 -0.8108278904
[441] -1.2698474910 -2.7072040413 -0.7397724790 -0.1005661636  2.0839369166
[446] -0.6080069254  4.0979496533  1.7947745134 -0.6948498336  0.5860165848
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[456] -0.5945423435  1.7773405519  0.1539611444  3.3843153761  2.7905984331
[461] -1.2504243634  0.6687285141 -1.4755080254  3.3675822531  2.5246830820
[466]  2.2693564145  2.1422437899 -2.1250389121 -0.4600569923  0.4563336711
[471] -3.5747202068 -1.7004060990 -3.6053202774 -0.4761324535  0.0678641542
[476] -0.8070152553 -1.5309423859 -2.6611234076 -1.0650683656  1.6839277936
[481]  1.5805535259  2.2759171596  0.2347619500  3.5405420706  2.1733427476
[486]  1.2172668702 -0.7212143365  2.0159664593 -0.8439377043  4.1654416920
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[496]  2.9331762085 -0.7514762365 -2.5727578060  0.8567805888  3.5726300897
[501]  0.3421004394 -4.0206440083  2.3545106696 -1.8414486723  2.5290989654
[506]  4.5514425595  1.5999742624  1.0410008001  3.1040468013  2.1685625642
[511] -2.7815810000  0.4977057368  2.2995668996 -1.7993804476  1.9685736948
[516] -2.4469341592 -0.1797644303  1.2946537983  0.0210046808 -2.8088038394
[521] -1.7088977201 -0.7823307803 -1.5170449465  2.2176342677  3.1908116424
[526] -3.8585971112  0.1463421576  1.4486147784 -2.4521019687 -0.0306400790
[531] -2.5839173871 -2.2418374759  3.0980569609  0.7756464465 -0.4928381594
[536]  3.4983632488  4.0314439571  1.8338403008 -0.6386125390  1.7533162340
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[546]  0.0548686348  2.2664930167  0.3181573234 -0.4736668322  0.8386855233
[551] -0.0593212921  1.2479521315 -3.0956765801 -2.5175629203 -1.8849463150
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[566] -0.8245931357 -4.3291214610 -0.1858747359 -1.9713701756  1.1188379480
[571] -0.2655758450 -0.1745348869  1.0908238881 -0.5310089808  1.4702434951
[576] -2.2487025627  1.6697602226 -3.0067943286  0.9024382802 -3.5570527140
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[591] -0.1006846239 -3.7593215884  2.4417956263 -3.9670581117 -0.3554475505
[596] -2.7512429296 -1.3234203595  0.5057885361 -4.0802667093 -2.0008029021
[601]  2.8208304000 -3.5463499894  3.0268020995  3.9773493611  0.8296929824
[606] -0.7777294183  0.2516938028  0.7089885348  0.3852712786 -2.7387516353
[611]  1.3823418229  2.6365010307 -1.5159598152 -0.0180033387 -0.8893187024
```

```
[616] -3.2493784008 -0.0894647510  0.3693679561 -2.5150207664 -0.3928691108
[621]  2.2870613945  0.7514010968  0.4739722407  0.2395169927  1.0629869044
[626] -0.4189839214 -3.7241277674  1.8664088955  1.5478922789 -2.2340848515
[631]  1.8461431100 -0.5197293029  3.6307142020  2.0046166533 -2.7359809942
[636] -0.3314251095 -0.7936951813 -1.3677117339 -1.1601213359  3.5823616290
[641] -1.4460731332 -1.2095966846 -1.9117390211  1.2812859126 -2.2945157065
[646]  0.9999366086 -4.5577721559  3.6873143786  0.2403733443  1.5276245247
[651]  0.0733833205 -1.8096745296  0.6399247030  1.5100110144 -1.0526053942
[656]  0.4189628332 -0.8382871278  0.0115932244  1.6280648648 -1.8627606232
[661]  0.1987786860 -2.5614449520 -0.7588435013 -3.3588772097  1.3036963201
[666]  1.5009770076  0.0683837950 -2.2916541820  1.1215628409 -2.6840208651
[671] -1.4946724645 -0.2247910245 -2.9857782349  2.4244278220  0.7756904707
[676]  2.2507632599  0.3974100381 -0.8678491405 -4.4126026275 -1.1243880577
[681]  2.2582639408  2.9414272887 -1.2402692617  0.8619218717 -2.5294300271
[686] -0.4985461374  0.2555192675 -1.9911780394 -0.6146504061  0.9674350528
[691] -1.1215907189 -2.0662132923 -1.4621370562 -0.9091244678  1.8469103442
[696]  0.0591647773 -0.6609595797  4.6944797417 -1.5280665038  1.4093688282
[701] -2.4301443115 -1.5049376803 -1.6511426573  2.0087275988 -1.5368915114
[706]  0.9925921501  1.0844453371 -1.0709768128 -0.4615524172 -3.1606463678
[711]  2.9429805701  2.4247466140 -3.5917666188  1.6755435179 -0.4875790852
[716] -0.3259114210  0.6383847115 -0.3323204377 -0.2388753125  0.1181491331
[721] -1.1377694740 -2.5374797230 -0.7241777431  0.2572322924 -1.0752590082
[726]  2.4338939560  0.7938103206 -4.0580188306  1.3955397126 -0.5468609917
[731]  5.1213711517  2.2264841840 -2.9138911911  0.6568861507 -1.9507969473
[736]  2.7617295335  2.6770532729 -1.0021113310 -0.6620838922 -1.3528335290
[741]  1.6864446847 -4.0893656428  0.8603563651 -3.2825976945 -0.7398349743
[746] -0.1123469622 -0.2529598801  3.0170585703 -1.3555023405  1.4642027158
[751] -0.9220361248 -2.0117379340  3.6484299258 -2.0543797908 -0.6913771291
[756] -2.6834876072  4.9897022043 -0.9784869857 -1.2993264387 -0.1642063932
[761] -2.2036375436 -2.7362906074 -1.6903843236 -1.2336563919  0.6188571515
[766] -2.9413704555  1.9429004399 -1.5550106182  1.3514698953  0.9355067825
[771] -0.2221501246 -2.7481891188  2.6594512102  2.1148494141  0.1531407432
[776] -0.8482306301  0.6570860119  0.5358684112 -0.1117600388  1.8135646637
[781] -2.9792040217  1.4791984533  4.6154261701 -2.8882391746 -1.6334766189
[786] -0.5663683490  1.8815918353 -0.4952165691  0.5430861434  1.6076331039
[791]  0.4301172337  3.3594930646 -4.2765088381 -1.4475741476 -1.5075942389
[796] -1.9266165631 -0.2873816968  0.3017363000  0.0273062109 -3.4754973989
[801] -5.6930635073  0.5263206538 -0.9455005045  2.3574447591  0.3005059367
[806]  0.8049638045  1.8610006265  1.5292212652 -1.0453095244  2.2803438826
[811]  0.3710630405 -1.7281608422 -2.5517315627  1.3632733325 -1.1571750576
[816]  0.1935243240 -0.5863532407 -0.4155801726  0.6139124303  1.2042239660
[821] -0.2427319312  0.0929179239 -1.4930429481  1.3286640168  0.4755191214
[826] -2.5398176114  1.3439257080  0.0007188651 -1.8155055840 -0.2552691653
```

```
 [831] -0.3916511416 -3.7399685627  2.2077971205 -1.9534827537  2.8202316265
 [836]  1.9901130052 -0.2771128774 -1.1750959224  0.4495856932  0.3409258631
 [841] -0.1172136790  0.4618206160  0.0723111145 -0.3522492389  3.5524903872
 [846] -2.4945776199 -0.1969672301 -0.3304673574 -2.0914466431  0.7933966986
 [851] -0.4338968471 -1.1196719890 -1.9285521246 -1.1011824760 -1.8002374340
 [856] -1.0205662247  1.8849932924  3.3951849543 -1.5659913187  2.8014009913
 [861] -1.4423326616 -0.9690609177 -0.8921871011 -2.1181941896 -2.8028210760
 [866] -0.5565239156 -0.3627330210  0.9739387411  0.6182349200  1.2897695674
 [871]  0.8057528886  2.3396781675 -1.5226613656 -0.5917339575  1.8858460305
 [876] -0.1479511872 -0.1483248138  0.6378323497 -3.0502468185 -0.3506120283
 [881]  1.1895199876 -0.7454694604  0.2539789532  0.1794304942  1.9786304454
 [886] -2.9725897847  1.7576576574 -1.3745668360  0.9261745473 -3.8365080755
 [891] -2.3630454353 -0.0081914890 -4.6565937536 -2.3901494331  4.2717589267
 [896] -3.0461388290 -0.3474691135  4.0519335517  0.7233871743  0.3712303635
 [901]  0.4422644055 -1.0976708781  2.9846299330 -2.2291471937 -0.0087128507
 [906]  0.5021663418  3.4952179292 -2.1240595995  2.5376779906  0.7593450874
 [911] -4.0302779510  0.9977501516  0.4659965254 -1.0559595778  4.6195823540
 [916] -2.4354831668  4.8595726800 -0.1594042629  0.6563363246 -3.6149303595
 [921]  1.6598641098  2.5822352749 -1.3161490006 -0.8017733154  2.2181832382
 [926] -2.4910817132 -0.0270555104 -0.8816611516  1.1150192908  0.4606739749
 [931]  0.8455555575  1.2540861183  0.3227582816 -0.7442857654  2.8495851588
 [936] -2.8810739408  2.3939246984  2.1114356110  1.0048964318 -2.0832270497
 [941]  0.9543108675 -3.8678598988 -0.3535926335  0.9612826282  1.5693364673
 [946]  0.2322941485 -0.6902539432  1.8001083545 -1.5943254668  3.6736803791
 [951]  3.5202485314  1.3885343140 -1.7000097949  5.6788717807 -1.7028880125
 [956] -0.3695045875  1.2071711087 -1.1741159948  3.1282190330  0.4768285347
 [961]  0.4470077259 -2.7505649863  0.2369278878 -1.9422046789  1.2173080592
 [966]  1.8032117836  2.7548955591  0.9350291872 -2.3991409543  0.4765014153
 [971]  0.0409509290 -3.7269038451  1.0816625421 -1.2805511950  1.6779757997
 [976]  0.7800806981  2.4263354071 -2.3709660769  2.2567754810 -0.1028982859
 [981] -3.4102049988 -0.2348538154  0.8426380522 -2.4363523395 -0.8162059400
 [986]  1.6237710203  2.1495713491  1.0766081264 -0.6528665806 -0.5141315939
 [991] -2.1042166310  0.0874856425  4.6648187649  0.7612832036  0.2057502198
 [996]  3.1150857901 -2.1159641270 -1.0724907368 -4.5935361895 -1.1014388205
```

```r
A <- matrix(data = rnorm(n = 1000, mean = 0, sd = 2), nrow = 100, ncol = 10)

# get mean over columns
apply(A, 2, mean)
```

```
 [1]  0.09908731  0.20755334  0.29700538 -0.17509742 -0.04139560  0.09443972
 [7] -0.20580701  0.09800630  0.25631966 -0.12568117
```

```r
# get mean over rows
apply(A, 1, mean)
```

```
  [1]  0.313292476 -0.369427910  0.744429657  1.406757090 -1.169455288
  [6]  0.313476397  0.702029053 -0.035387551  0.013236196  0.276582156
 [11]  0.135828951  0.334262042 -0.438158671  0.991772254 -0.030905185
 [16]  0.115781513  0.326073065  0.916753300  0.032522946 -0.459887641
 [21]  0.895146962  0.579843576 -0.653229961 -0.749598821  0.735847615
 [26] -0.439931281 -0.642210205 -0.384752853 -0.209780496  0.456387825
 [31] -0.160868646  0.419877324 -0.763816966 -0.512075317 -0.886511130
 [36] -1.087203260  0.174424970  0.343807433  0.340487842  0.250304898
 [41]  0.185504236  0.992764003  1.260266244 -0.245092680 -0.466519730
 [46]  0.548844445  0.514112144  0.138397220  1.517372918 -0.756375456
 [51]  0.127693612 -1.668504525 -0.313079873  0.795459283  0.369453810
 [56]  0.679501436  0.051782776  1.063854437 -0.154960664  0.027497397
 [61]  0.053319833  0.004899543 -0.413791629 -0.009729492  0.640965782
 [66]  0.875703197 -0.619154927 -1.108298257  0.197051944 -0.171859161
 [71] -0.241366592  0.035738016 -0.865511372 -0.189911146  0.344399674
 [76]  0.033363499 -0.621255910 -0.068293739  0.245045411  0.673383854
 [81]  0.948159705 -1.275220042 -0.580754825  0.168865553 -0.162465546
 [86] -0.543433257 -0.135321592  0.625430591 -0.165973983 -0.285012986
 [91]  0.483402168 -0.442042404 -0.454712016  0.117854584 -0.042177083
 [96]  0.023908530  0.061112796 -0.834731951  0.910103764  1.338919280
```

```r
# calculate standard deviation for each column
apply(A, 2, sd)
```

```
 [1] 2.010327 1.826200 2.057344 2.047986 1.991895 1.908901 2.288312 2.142244
 [9] 2.072615 2.169733
```

18 4. Data Frames

A data frame is a table where each column can contain elements of different types (e.g., numbers, strings). It's the most common structure used for data sets.

```
# Creating a data frame
my_data <- data.frame(
  Name = c("Alice", "Bob", "Charlie"),
  Age = c(23, 30, 25),
  Gender = c("F", "M", "M")
)

my_data
```

```
     Name Age Gender
1   Alice  23      F
2     Bob  30      M
3 Charlie  25      M
```

```
# Accessing columns
my_data$Name  # Output: "Alice", "Bob", "Charlie"
```

```
[1] "Alice"   "Bob"     "Charlie"
```

```
# create data frame
df1 <- data.frame(col1 = 1:3,
                  col2 = c("a", "b", "c"),
                  col3 = c(T, F, T),
                  col4 = c(as.Date("2020-01-01"), as.Date("2020-01-03"), as.Date("2020-01-03"


df1
```

```
  col1 col2  col3       col4
1    1    a  TRUE 2020-01-01
```

```
2    2    b FALSE 2020-01-03
3    3    c  TRUE 2020-01-03
```

```r
# create data frame - vectors
col1 <- seq(10,100,10)
col2 <- seq(as.Date("2020-01-01"), length = 10, by = "weeks")
col3 <- rep("word", 10)

df2 <- data.frame(num = col1,
                  date = col2,
                  string = col3)

# check DF structure
str(df2)
```

```
'data.frame':   10 obs. of  3 variables:
 $ num   : num  10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 $ date  : Date, format: "2020-01-01" "2020-01-08" ...
 $ string: chr  "word" "word" "word" "word" ...
```

```r
# create data frame - matrix
M <- matrix(data = 1:100, nrow = 10, ncol = 10, byrow = T)
rownames(M) <- paste("row", 1:10, sep = "")
colnames(M) <- paste("col", 1:10, sep = "")
M
```

```
      col1 col2 col3 col4 col5 col6 col7 col8 col9 col10
row1     1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10
row2    11   12   13   14   15   16   17   18   19    20
row3    21   22   23   24   25   26   27   28   29    30
row4    31   32   33   34   35   36   37   38   39    40
row5    41   42   43   44   45   46   47   48   49    50
row6    51   52   53   54   55   56   57   58   59    60
row7    61   62   63   64   65   66   67   68   69    70
row8    71   72   73   74   75   76   77   78   79    80
row9    81   82   83   84   85   86   87   88   89    90
row10   91   92   93   94   95   96   97   98   99   100
```

```r
df3 <- as.data.frame(M)
df3
```

```
      col1 col2 col3 col4 col5 col6 col7 col8 col9 col10
row1     1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10
row2    11   12   13   14   15   16   17   18   19    20
row3    21   22   23   24   25   26   27   28   29    30
row4    31   32   33   34   35   36   37   38   39    40
row5    41   42   43   44   45   46   47   48   49    50
row6    51   52   53   54   55   56   57   58   59    60
row7    61   62   63   64   65   66   67   68   69    70
row8    71   72   73   74   75   76   77   78   79    80
row9    81   82   83   84   85   86   87   88   89    90
row10   91   92   93   94   95   96   97   98   99   100
```

```
# check DF dimensions
dim(df3)
```

```
[1] 10 10
```

```
nrow(df3)
```

```
[1] 10
```

```
ncol(df3)
```

```
[1] 10
```

```
# check DF type / class
class(df3)
```

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

```
typeof(df3)
```

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

```r
# Accessing DF

# let's create DF - employees
df_emp <- data.frame(id = 1:6,
                     name = c("Max", "Jane", "John", "Tony", "Janis", "Helen"),
                     surname = c("Gordon", "Smith", "Don", "Price", "Jett", "Dust"),
                     age = c(55, 35, 46, 22, 60, 27),
                     date_start_work = c(as.Date("1985-09-01"), as.Date("2010-10-01"), as.Da
                     gender = c("M", "F", "M", "M", "F", "M"),
                     manager_position = c(T, F, F, F, T, F)
                     )

# extract data as data frame (one column) - []
df_extr <- df_emp["name"]
df_extr
```

```
   name
1   Max
2  Jane
3  John
4  Tony
5 Janis
6 Helen
```

```r
class(df_extr)
```

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

```r
# extract data as vector (one column) [[]] $
df_extr <- df_emp[["age"]]
df_extr
```

```
[1] 55 35 46 22 60 27
```

```r
class(df_extr) # vector factor
```

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

```r
df_extr <- df_emp$age
df_extr
```

```
[1] 55 35 46 22 60 27
```

```r
class(df_extr) # vector factor
```

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

```r
# extract multiple columns
df_extr <- df_emp[c("name", "age")]
df_extr
```

```
   name age
1   Max  55
2  Jane  35
3  John  46
4  Tony  22
5 Janis  60
6 Helen  27
```

```r
# data frame slicing
df_emp
```

```
  id  name surname age date_start_work gender manager_position
1  1   Max  Gordon  55      1985-09-01      M             TRUE
2  2  Jane   Smith  35      2010-10-01      F            FALSE
3  3  John     Don  46      1999-06-01      M            FALSE
4  4  Tony   Price  22      2019-03-01      M            FALSE
5  5 Janis    Jett  60      1980-04-15      F             TRUE
6  6 Helen    Dust  27      2015-02-20      M            FALSE
```

```r
#extract second row in name column (1 cell)
df_emp[2,2]
```

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

```r
df_emp[2,"name"]
```

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

```r
# extract first 4 rows of last 2 columns
df_emp[1:4, 6:7]
```

```
  gender manager_position
1      M             TRUE
2      F            FALSE
3      M            FALSE
4      M            FALSE
```

```r
df_emp[1:4, c("gender", "manager_position")]
```

```
  gender manager_position
1      M             TRUE
2      F            FALSE
3      M            FALSE
4      M            FALSE
```

```r
# extract first column (all rows)
df_emp[,1]
```

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

```r
df_emp[,"id"]
```

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

```r
df_emp$id
```

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

```r
# extract last 2 rows (all columns)
df_emp[5:6,]
```

```
  id  name surname age date_start_work gender manager_position
5  5 Janis    Jett  60      1980-04-15      F             TRUE
6  6 Helen    Dust  27      2015-02-20      M            FALSE
```

```
cols <- colnames(df_emp)
df_emp[5:6, cols]
```

```
  id  name surname age date_start_work gender manager_position
5  5 Janis    Jett  60      1980-04-15      F             TRUE
6  6 Helen    Dust  27      2015-02-20      M            FALSE
```

```
# Modifying data frame

# append column
df_emp <- cbind(df_emp, role = c("director", "secretary", "analyst", "researcher", "CEO", "a
df_emp$new_col <- 1

# append rows
df_emp <- rbind(df_emp, list(7, "Mark", "Jax", 32, as.Date("2020-01-01"), "M", F, "researche

# problem with factor variables (new values not in factor levels)
# easy solution - append new row as data frame (rbind 2 data frames)!!!
# will show few rows later

# remove column
df_emp$new_col <- NULL

# remove row
df_emp <- df_emp[-7,]

# merge two data frames (row wise)
df_new_emp <- data.frame(id = 7,
                         name = "Mark",
                         surname = "Jax",
                         age = 32,
                         date_start_work = as.Date("2020-01-01"),
                         gender = "M",
                         manager_position = F,
                         role = "researcher")

df_emp <- rbind(df_emp, df_new_emp)
```

```r
# merge two data frames (column wise)
df_attr <- data.frame(eye_color = c("blue", "green", "brown", "hazel", "blue", "brown", "brou
                      hair_color = c("blonde", "light brown", "black", "brown", "blonde", "da
df_emp <- cbind(df_emp, df_attr)


# Tips

# Df summary
summary(df_emp)
```

```
       id          name             surname               age
 Min.   :1.0   Length:7           Length:7           Min.   :22.00
 1st Qu.:2.5   Class :character   Class :character   1st Qu.:29.50
 Median :4.0   Mode  :character   Mode  :character   Median :35.00
 Mean   :4.0                                         Mean   :39.57
 3rd Qu.:5.5                                         3rd Qu.:50.50
 Max.   :7.0                                         Max.   :60.00
 date_start_work         gender          manager_position     role
 Min.   :1980-04-15   Length:7           Mode :logical    Length:7
 1st Qu.:1992-07-16   Class :character   FALSE:5          Class :character
 Median :2010-10-01   Mode  :character   TRUE :2          Mode  :character
 Mean   :2004-05-06
 3rd Qu.:2017-02-24
 Max.   :2020-01-01
  eye_color          hair_color
 Length:7           Length:7
 Class :character   Class :character
 Mode  :character   Mode  :character
```

```r
# rows subsetting
subset(x = df_emp, gender == "M")
```

```
  id  name surname age date_start_work gender manager_position       role
1  1   Max  Gordon  55      1985-09-01      M             TRUE   director
3  3  John     Don  46      1999-06-01      M            FALSE    analyst
4  4  Tony   Price  22      2019-03-01      M            FALSE researcher
6  6 Helen    Dust  27      2015-02-20      M            FALSE    analyst
```

```
7  7  Mark     Jax  32      2020-01-01      M            FALSE researcher
  eye_color hair_color
1      blue     blonde
3     brown      black
4     hazel      brown
6     brown dark brown
7     brown      brown
```

```
subset(x = df_emp, gender == "F" & manager_position == T)
```

```
  id  name surname age date_start_work gender manager_position role eye_color
5  5 Janis    Jett  60      1980-04-15      F             TRUE  CEO      blue
  hair_color
5     blonde
```

```
rows <- which(df_emp["gender"] == "M")
df_emp[rows,]
```

```
  id  name surname age date_start_work gender manager_position       role
1  1   Max  Gordon  55      1985-09-01      M             TRUE   director
3  3  John     Don  46      1999-06-01      M            FALSE    analyst
4  4  Tony   Price  22      2019-03-01      M            FALSE researcher
6  6 Helen    Dust  27      2015-02-20      M            FALSE    analyst
7  7  Mark     Jax  32      2020-01-01      M            FALSE researcher
  eye_color hair_color
1      blue     blonde
3     brown      black
4     hazel      brown
6     brown dark brown
7     brown      brown
```

```
rows <- which(df_emp["gender"] == "F" & df_emp["manager_position"] == T)
df_emp[rows,]
```

```
  id  name surname age date_start_work gender manager_position role eye_color
5  5 Janis    Jett  60      1980-04-15      F             TRUE  CEO      blue
  hair_color
5     blonde
```

```r
# some calculations regarding data frames
nr_managers <- sum(df_emp$manager_position)
mean_age <- mean(df_emp$age)
df_emp$name_surname <- paste(df_emp$name, df_emp$surname, sep = " ") # merge name and surname

# use apply to sum over columns (age, manager_position)
apply(df_emp[,c("age", "manager_position")], 2, sum)
```

```
             age manager_position
             277                2
```

19 5. Factors

Factors are used to represent categorical data. They store both the data values and the corresponding levels.

```r
gender_factor <- factor(c("Male", "Female", "Male"))

# Display the factor and its levels
print(gender_factor)
levels(gender_factor)


# create factor variable (gender)
gender <- factor(x = c("male", "female", "female"))

# check new variable
gender
str(gender)
class(gender)
typeof(gender)

# create with ordering
gender <- factor(x = c("male", "female", "female"), ordered = T)
is.ordered(gender)

# check levels
levels(gender) # order of levels based on variable (string alphabetic order)

# we can define our own levels (custom levels order)
gender <- factor(x = c("male", "female", "female"), levels = c("male", "female"), ordered = I
gender
levels(gender)

# factor properties
levels(gender)
is.factor(gender)
is.ordered(gender)
```

```r
# create other object to factor
strings <- c("a", "b", "a", "c")
f_strings <- factor(strings)
f_string
```

20 6. Arrays

Arrays are similar to matrices but can have more than two dimensions.

```
# Creating a 3-dimensional array
my_array <- array(1:24, dim = c(3, 4, 2))

# Accessing elements
my_array[1, 2, 1]  # Access the element in the first dimension, second row, and first slice
```

```
[1] 4
```

21 Summary

- `Vector:` One-dimensional, homogeneous.
- `List:` One-dimensional, heterogeneous.
- `Matrix:` Two-dimensional, homogeneous.
- `Data Frame:` Two-dimensional, heterogeneous (columns can be different types).
- `Factor:` Categorical data representation.
- `Array:` Multi-dimensional, homogeneous.

22 Manipulating Vectors, Data Frames, and Lists

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

    filter, lag

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library(tidyr)
```

23 Vectors: Indexing & Vectorized Ops

```
v <- 1:10
v[v %% 2 == 0]
```

```
[1]  2  4  6  8 10
```

```
v * 2
```

```
 [1]  2  4  6  8 10 12 14 16 18 20
```

24 Data Frames with dplyr

```
df <- tibble::tibble(
  id = 1:6,
  grp = c("A","A","B","B","C","C"),
  age = c(35,44,53,51,29,40),
  wt  = c(70, 85, 92, 88, 60, 75)
)

df |>
  dplyr::group_by(grp) |>
  dplyr::summarise(
    n = dplyr::n(),
    mean_age = mean(age),
    sd_wt = sd(wt)
  )
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 4
  grp       n mean_age sd_wt
  <chr> <int>    <dbl> <dbl>
1 A         2     39.5 10.6
2 B         2     52    2.83
3 C         2     34.5 10.6
```

24.1 mutate() + across()

```
df |>
  mutate(
    bmi = wt / (1.70^2),
    across(c(age, wt), ~ .x - mean(.x), .names = "{.col}_centered")
  )
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 7
     id grp     age    wt   bmi age_centered wt_centered
  <int> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>        <dbl>       <dbl>
1     1 A        35    70  24.2           -7       -8.33
2     2 A        44    85  29.4            2        6.67
3     3 B        53    92  31.8           11       13.7
4     4 B        51    88  30.4            9        9.67
5     5 C        29    60  20.8          -13      -18.3
6     6 C        40    75  26.0           -2       -3.33
```

24.2 Row-wise with `c_across()`

```
row_sums <- df |>
  rowwise() |>
  mutate(sum_age_wt = sum(c_across(c(age, wt)))) |>
  ungroup()
row_sums
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 5
     id grp     age    wt sum_age_wt
  <int> <chr> <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>
1     1 A        35    70        105
2     2 A        44    85        129
3     3 B        53    92        145
4     4 B        51    88        139
5     5 C        29    60         89
6     6 C        40    75        115
```

25 Lists: `lapply`, purrr

```r
lst <- list(a=1:3, b=10:12)
lapply(lst, mean)
```

```
$a
[1] 2

$b
[1] 11
```

26 Exercises

1. Using `across()`, standardize (`(x-mean)/sd`) numeric columns.
2. Create a row-wise mean of `age` and `wt`.
3. Split `df` by `grp` and compute group means with `lapply` or `purrr::map`.

27 Reading SAS Datasets (+ Cleaning)

```
library(haven)
library(dplyr)
```

```
Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

    filter, lag

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library(labelled)
```

We try to read a SAS dataset (e.g., SDTM DM). If not present, we **synthesize** an example.

```
dm_path <- "data/sdtm/dm.sas7bdat"

if (file.exists(dm_path)) {
  dm <- read_sas(dm_path)
} else {
  dm <- tibble::tibble(
    STUDYID = "XYZ123",
    USUBJID = sprintf("XYZ-%03d", 1:10),
    ARM = rep(c("Placebo","Active"), length.out=10),
    AGE = c(55, 62, 47, 50, 71, 66, 45, 59, 53, 68),
    SEX = rep(c("M","F"), length.out=10)
  )
  message("Synthesized `dm` since data/sdtm/dm.sas7bdat was not found.")
}
str(dm)
```

```
tibble [306 x 25] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
 $ STUDYID : chr [1:306] "CDISCPILOT01" "CDISCPILOT01" "CDISCPILOT01" "CDISCPILOT01" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Study Identifier"
 $ DOMAIN  : chr [1:306] "DM" "DM" "DM" "DM" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Domain Abbreviation"
 $ USUBJID : chr [1:306] "01-701-1015" "01-701-1023" "01-701-1028" "01-701-
1033" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Unique Subject Identifier"
 $ SUBJID  : chr [1:306] "1015" "1023" "1028" "1033" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Subject Identifier for the Study"
 $ RFSTDTC : chr [1:306] "2014-01-02" "2012-08-05" "2013-07-19" "2014-03-
18" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Subject Reference Start Date/Time"
 $ RFENDTC : chr [1:306] "2014-07-02" "2012-09-02" "2014-01-14" "2014-04-
14" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Subject Reference End Date/Time"
 $ RFXSTDTC: chr [1:306] "2014-01-02" "2012-08-05" "2013-07-19" "2014-03-
18" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Date/Time of First Study Treatment"
 $ RFXENDTC: chr [1:306] "2014-07-02" "2012-09-01" "2014-01-14" "2014-03-
31" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Date/Time of Last Study Treatment"
 $ RFICDTC : chr [1:306] "" "" "" "" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Date/Time of Informed Consent"
 $ RFPENDTC: chr [1:306] "2014-07-02T11:45" "2013-02-18" "2014-01-14T11:10" "2014-
09-15" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Date/Time of End of Participation"
 $ DTHDTC  : chr [1:306] "" "" "" "" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Date/Time of Death"
 $ DTHFL   : chr [1:306] "" "" "" "" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Subject Death Flag"
 $ SITEID  : chr [1:306] "701" "701" "701" "701" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Study Site Identifier"
 $ AGE     : num [1:306] 63 64 71 74 77 85 59 68 81 84 ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Age"
 $ AGEU    : chr [1:306] "YEARS" "YEARS" "YEARS" "YEARS" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Age Units"
 $ SEX     : chr [1:306] "F" "M" "M" "M" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Sex"
 $ RACE    : chr [1:306] "WHITE" "WHITE" "WHITE" "WHITE" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Race"
 $ ETHNIC  : chr [1:306] "HISPANIC OR LATINO" "HISPANIC OR LATINO" "NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO" "
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Ethnicity"
```

```
 $ ARMCD   : chr [1:306] "Pbo" "Pbo" "Xan_Hi" "Xan_Lo" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Planned Arm Code"
 $ ARM     : chr [1:306] "Placebo" "Placebo" "Xanomeline High Dose" "Xanomeline Low Dose" ..
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Description of Planned Arm"
 $ ACTARMCD: chr [1:306] "Pbo" "Pbo" "Xan_Hi" "Xan_Lo" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Actual Arm Code"
 $ ACTARM  : chr [1:306] "Placebo" "Placebo" "Xanomeline High Dose" "Xanomeline Low Dose" ..
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Description of Actual Arm"
 $ COUNTRY : chr [1:306] "USA" "USA" "USA" "USA" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Country"
 $ DMDTC   : chr [1:306] "2013-12-26" "2012-07-22" "2013-07-11" "2014-03-
10" ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Date/Time of Collection"
 $ DMDY    : num [1:306] -7 -14 -8 -8 -7 -21 NA -9 -13 -7 ...
  ..- attr(*, "label")= chr "Study Day of Collection"
```

27.1 Handling Labels & Missing

```r
# Example: Convert blank strings "" to NA for character columns
convert_blanks_to_na <- function(x) {
  if (is.character(x)) x[x == ""] <- NA_character_
  x
}
dm <- dm |> mutate(across(where(is.character), convert_blanks_to_na))
```

27.2 Labelled to Factor (if needed)

```r
if (inherits(dm$SEX, "labelled")) {
  dm <- dm |> mutate(SEX = to_factor(SEX))
}
```

27.3 Common Cleaning

```r
dm <- dm |>
  mutate(
    AGEGR1 = cut(AGE, breaks=c(-Inf, 50, 65, Inf),
                 labels=c("<50","50-65", "65+"))
  )
```

28 Exercises

1. Read another SAS dataset (e.g., `sv.sas7bdat`) if available. If not, create a synthetic tibble.
2. Write a function to trim character whitespace for all character columns.
3. Make a clean factor for `ARM` with levels `Placebo < Active`.

29 Base R Functions & Apply Family

30 Common Utilities

```
x <- 1:10
sum(x); mean(x); sd(x); var(x); quantile(x)
```

```
[1] 55
```

```
[1] 5.5
```

```
[1] 3.02765
```

```
[1] 9.166667
```

```
   0%   25%   50%   75%  100%
 1.00  3.25  5.50  7.75 10.00
```

```
seq(0, 1, by=0.1); rep(5, times=3)
```

```
 [1] 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0
```

```
[1] 5 5 5
```

31 Apply Family

```
m <- matrix(1:9, nrow=3)
apply(m, 1, mean)  # row means
```

```
[1] 4 5 6
```

```
apply(m, 2, mean)  # col means
```

```
[1] 2 5 8
```

```
lst <- list(a=1:3, b=10:12)
sapply(lst, mean)   # simplifies result
```

```
 a  b
 2 11
```

```
mapply(sum, 1:3, 10:12)
```

```
[1] 11 13 15
```

32 Subsetting Essentials

```
df <- data.frame(id=1:3, val=c(10,20,30))
df[1, "val"]
```

```
[1] 10
```

```
df[df$val > 10, ]
```

```
  id val
2  2  20
3  3  30
```

33 Exercises

1. Use `apply` to get the max per column of a numeric matrix.
2. Write a base R snippet to compute IQR for each column of `mtcars`.
3. Compare `lapply` vs `sapply` in behavior on a list with mixed types.

34 Custom Functions & Validation

35 Writing Functions

```
safe_mean <- function(x, na.rm = TRUE) {
  stopifnot(is.numeric(x))
  mean(x, na.rm = na.rm)
}
safe_mean(c(1, 2, NA))
```

```
[1] 1.5
```

36 Error Handling

```
robust_divide <- function(a, b) {
  tryCatch(a / b,
           warning = function(w) NA_real_,
           error   = function(e) NA_real_)
}
robust_divide(10, 0)
```

```
[1] Inf
```

37 Unit Testing with testthat

Install once: `install.packages(c("testthat","devtools","usethis","roxygen2"))`

```
usethis::use_testthat()
usethis::use_test("safe_mean")
```

Create `tests/testthat/test-safe_mean.R`:

```
testthat::test_that("safe_mean works", {
  x <- c(1,2,NA)
  testthat::expect_equal(safe_mean(x), 1.5)
  testthat::expect_error(safe_mean("oops"))
})
```

```
Test passed
```

38 Document with roxygen2

```
#' Compute a safe mean
#' @param x Numeric vector
#' @param na.rm Logical; remove NAs
#' @return Numeric scalar
#' @examples
#' safe_mean(c(1,2,NA))
#' @export
safe_mean <- function(x, na.rm = TRUE) {
  stopifnot(is.numeric(x))
  mean(x, na.rm = na.rm)
}
```

Run:

```
devtools::document()
```

39 Exercises

1. Write `winsorize(x, probs=c(0.05,0.95))` and test it.
2. Create `validate_columns(df, required=c("USUBJID","AGE"))` and add tests.
3. Add roxygen docs and build help pages.

40 R Package Development

40.1 Setup

```
install.packages(c("usethis","devtools","testthat","roxygen2","pkgdown"))
```

40.2 Create a Package

```
usethis::create_package("mypkg")
# In the new project:
usethis::use_mit_license("Your Name")
usethis::use_git()
usethis::use_github()   # optional
usethis::use_roxygen_md()
usethis::use_testthat()
usethis::use_package("dplyr")   # adds to DESCRIPTION
```

40.3 Add a Function

Create `R/safe_mean.R` and its tests (see previous chapter).

40.4 Build, Install, Check

```
devtools::document()
devtools::build()
devtools::install()
devtools::check()
```

40.5 Vignette & Website

```
usethis::use_vignette("intro")
usethis::use_pkgdown()
pkgdown::build_site()
```

Exercise: Package-ize a small utility set (`convert_blanks_to_na`, `validate_columns`, etc.) with docs and tests.

41 Git in RStudio (Setup & Auth)

41.1 One-Time Setup

- Install Git and ensure `git --version` works.
- In R:

```
usethis::use_git_config(user.name = "Your Name", user.email = "you@example.com")
```

41.2 Initialize Git for the Current Project

```
usethis::use_git()
```

41.3 Connect to GitHub

- Create a GitHub account.
- In R:

```
usethis::create_github_token()
gitcreds::gitcreds_set()  # paste token when prompted
usethis::use_github(protocol = "https")
```

Or set up SSH keys via RStudio (`Tools > Global Options > Git/SVN`).

41.4 Typical Workflow

1. Stage changes (Git pane in RStudio).
2. Commit with a clear message.
3. Push to origin (GitHub).

41.5 Remove Git from a Project (macOS/RStudio)

- In Finder/Terminal, delete the hidden `.git` folder in the project root (careful!).
- Or from Terminal at project root:

```
rm -rf .git
```

- Reopen project in RStudio; Git pane will disappear.

Exercises - Create a new repo for this Quarto course and push it. - Branch, make a change, open a Pull Request on GitHub.

42 Creating ADaM: ADSL from SDTM-like Inputs

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

    filter, lag

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library(tidyr)
library(lubridate)
```

```
Attaching package: 'lubridate'

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

We simulate **minimal** SDTM-like `DM` and `EX` to illustrate ADSL creation. If available, replace with your own `data/sdtm/*.sas7bdat`.

```r
# DM
dm <- tibble::tibble(
  STUDYID = "XYZ123",
  USUBJID = sprintf("XYZ-%03d", 1:10),
  ARM = rep(c("Placebo","Active"), length.out=10),
  AGE = c(55, 62, 47, 50, 71, 66, 45, 59, 53, 68),
  SEX = rep(c("M","F"), length.out=10),
  RANDDT = as.Date("2025-01-15") + sample(0:20, 10, replace=TRUE)
)

# EX (first dose date)
ex <- tibble::tibble(
  USUBJID = dm$USUBJID,
  EXSTDTC = dm$RANDDT + sample(0:3, 10, replace=TRUE)
)
```

42.1 Build ADSL

```r
adsl <- dm |>
  left_join(ex, by="USUBJID") |>
  transmute(
    STUDYID, USUBJID,
    TRT01P = ARM,
    TRT01PN = as.integer(factor(ARM, levels=c("Placebo","Active"))),
    AGE, SEX,
    RANDDT,
    TRTSDT = EXSTDTC,
    TRT01A = TRT01P,          # assume planned == actual for demo
    TRT01AN = TRT01PN
  )
adsl
```

```
# A tibble: 10 x 10
   STUDYID USUBJID TRT01P  TRT01PN   AGE SEX   RANDDT     TRTSDT     TRT01A
   <chr>   <chr>   <chr>      <int> <dbl> <chr> <date>     <date>     <chr>
 1 XYZ123  XYZ-001 Placebo        1    55 M     2025-02-02 2025-02-02 Placebo
 2 XYZ123  XYZ-002 Active         2    62 F     2025-01-27 2025-01-27 Active
 3 XYZ123  XYZ-003 Placebo        1    47 M     2025-01-22 2025-01-25 Placebo
 4 XYZ123  XYZ-004 Active         2    50 F     2025-01-18 2025-01-19 Active
```

```
 5 XYZ123  XYZ-005 Placebo       1    71 M     2025-01-28 2025-01-28 Placebo
 6 XYZ123  XYZ-006 Active        2    66 F     2025-01-29 2025-01-30 Active
 7 XYZ123  XYZ-007 Placebo       1    45 M     2025-01-27 2025-01-27 Placebo
 8 XYZ123  XYZ-008 Active        2    59 F     2025-01-26 2025-01-26 Active
 9 XYZ123  XYZ-009 Placebo       1    53 M     2025-01-23 2025-01-24 Placebo
10 XYZ123  XYZ-010 Active        2    68 F     2025-02-04 2025-02-07 Active
# i 1 more variable: TRT01AN <int>
```

> Note: Real ADSL creation must follow **ADaM IG** (derive flags, dates, imputations, populations). This example is educational only.

Exercises 1. Add analysis populations (e.g., `SAFFL`, `FASFL`) based on simple rules. 2. Derive `AGEGR1` as `<65 / 65` and use ordered factor. 3. Add a treatment end date `TRTEDT` and compute treatment duration.

43 TLFs: Table, Figure, Listing

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

    filter, lag

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library(gt)
library(ggplot2)
library(survival)
```

We reuse `adsl` from the previous chapter (or synthesize if missing).

```
if (!exists("adsl")) {
  set.seed(123)
  adsl <- tibble::tibble(
    USUBJID = sprintf("XYZ-%03d", 1:60),
    TRT01P = sample(c("Placebo","Active"), 60, replace=TRUE),
    AGE = round(rnorm(60, 60, 8)),
    SEX = sample(c("M","F"), 60, replace=TRUE)
  )
}
```

[

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics by Treatment]
Table 1. Baseline Characteristics by Treatment

TRT01P	N	mean_age	sd_age	pct_female
Active	24	59.4	8.1	50.0
Placebo	36	61.7	5.6	61.1

43.1 Table 1: Baseline Characteristics by Treatment

```
tbl1 <- adsl |>
  group_by(TRT01P) |>
  summarise(
    N = dplyr::n(),
    mean_age = mean(AGE, na.rm=TRUE),
    sd_age = sd(AGE, na.rm=TRUE),
    pct_female = mean(SEX == "F")*100
  )

gt(tbl1) |>
  tab_header(title = "Table 1. Baseline Characteristics by Treatment") |>
  fmt_number(columns = c(mean_age, sd_age, pct_female), decimals = 1)
```

43.2 Figure: (Toy) Survival Curve

We simulate time-to-event data for illustration only.

```
set.seed(42)
n <- nrow(adsl)
adsl$time <- rexp(n, rate = ifelse(adsl$TRT01P=="Active", 0.08, 0.1))
adsl$status <- rbinom(n, 1, 0.7)
fit <- survival::survfit(survival::Surv(time, status) ~ TRT01P, data = adsl)

# Quick GGplot
ggsurv <- function(fit) {
  # rebuild data for plotting
  ss <- summary(fit)
```

```
  dd <- data.frame(
    time = ss$time,
    surv = ss$surv,
    strata = rep(names(fit$strata), fit$strata)
  )
  ggplot(dd, aes(x=time, y=surv, linetype=strata)) +
    geom_step() +
    labs(title="Kaplan-Meier (Toy Data)", x="Time", y="Survival Probability", linetype="Treat
    theme_minimal()
}
#ggsurv(fit)
```

43.3 Listing: Subject-Level Listing

```
lst <- adsl |>
  arrange(USUBJID) |>
  select(USUBJID, TRT01P, AGE, SEX) |>
  head(20)

gt(lst) |>
  tab_header(title = "Listing: First 20 Subjects")
```

Exercises 1. Format Table 1 to `N (mean ± SD)` for age. 2. Add risk table to the KM plot (use an extension like survminer outside of this minimal example). 3. Create a listing that includes population flags once you derive them.

[

Listing: First 20 Subjects] Listing: First 20 Subjects

USUBJID	TRT01P	AGE	SEX
XYZ-001	Placebo	63	F
XYZ-002	Placebo	58	M
XYZ-003	Placebo	67	M
XYZ-004	Active	67	M
XYZ-005	Placebo	67	M
XYZ-006	Active	66	F
XYZ-007	Active	64	F
XYZ-008	Active	60	M
XYZ-009	Placebo	58	M
XYZ-010	Placebo	57	F
XYZ-011	Active	54	F
XYZ-012	Active	58	M
XYZ-013	Active	50	M
XYZ-014	Placebo	77	F
XYZ-015	Active	70	F
XYZ-016	Placebo	51	M
XYZ-017	Active	57	M
XYZ-018	Placebo	56	F
XYZ-019	Placebo	66	M
XYZ-020	Placebo	59	F

44 Capstone: End-to-End Mini Workflow

This chapter ties everything together: **read data → derive ADSL → produce TLFs → render a report.**

44.1 Parameters

```
# You could parametrize paths via YAML; here we keep inline defaults.
dm_path <- "data/sdtm/dm.sas7bdat"
ex_path <- "data/sdtm/ex.sas7bdat"
```

44.2 1) Read (or Synthesize) SDTM

```
library(haven); library(dplyr); library(lubridate)
```

```
Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

    filter, lag

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    intersect, setdiff, setequal, union


Attaching package: 'lubridate'
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

```r
if (file.exists(dm_path)) {
  dm <- read_sas(dm_path)
} else {
  dm <- tibble::tibble(
    STUDYID = "XYZ123",
    USUBJID = sprintf("XYZ-%03d", 1:60),
    ARM = sample(c("Placebo","Active"), 60, replace=TRUE),
    AGE = round(rnorm(60, 60, 8)),
    SEX = sample(c("M","F"), 60, replace=TRUE),
    RANDDT = as.Date("2025-01-15") + sample(0:40, 60, replace=TRUE)
  )
}
if (file.exists(ex_path)) {
  ex <- read_sas(ex_path)
} else {
  ex <- tibble::tibble(
    USUBJID = dm$USUBJID,
    EXSTDTC = dm$RANDDT + sample(0:3, nrow(dm), replace=TRUE)
  )
}
```

44.3 2) Derive ADSL (Minimal Demo)

```r
adsl <- dm |>
  left_join(ex, by="USUBJID") |>
  mutate(
    TRT01P = ARM,
    TRT01PN = as.integer(factor(ARM, levels=c("Placebo","Active"))),
    TRT01A = TRT01P,
    TRT01AN = TRT01PN,
    SAFFL = "Y",          # demo only; define rules in real life
    FASFL = "Y"
  ) |>
  dplyr::select(STUDYID.x, USUBJID, TRT01P, TRT01PN, TRT01A, TRT01AN, AGE, SEX, EXSTDTC, SAFF
```

[

Table 1. Baseline by Treatment]

Table 1. Baseline by Treatment

Description of Planned Arm	N	mean_age	sd_age	pct_female
Placebo	226	75.04867	8.503715	60.61947
Screen Failure	52	75.09615	9.699928	69.23077
Xanomeline High Dose	184	74.01087	7.939656	48.36957
Xanomeline Low Dose	181	75.29834	8.277778	60.77348

44.4 3) TLFs

```
library(gt); library(ggplot2); library(survival)

tbl1 <- adsl |>
  group_by(TRT01P) |>
  summarise(N=n(),
            mean_age = mean(AGE), sd_age = sd(AGE),
            pct_female = mean(SEX=="F")*100)
tbl1_gt <- gt(tbl1) |> tab_header(title="Table 1. Baseline by Treatment")
tbl1_gt
```

```
set.seed(123)
adsl$time <- rexp(nrow(adsl), rate=ifelse(adsl$TRT01P=="Active", 0.08, 0.1))
adsl$status <- rbinom(nrow(adsl), 1, 0.7)
fit <- survfit(Surv(time, status) ~ TRT01P, data=adsl)
# reuse plotting function from prior chapter
ggsurv <- function(fit) {
  ss <- summary(fit)
  dd <- data.frame(time=ss$time, surv=ss$surv, strata=rep(names(fit$strata), fit$strata))
  ggplot(dd, aes(x=time, y=surv, linetype=strata)) + geom_step() + theme_minimal() +
    labs(title="KM Curve (Toy)", x="Time", y="Survival", linetype="Treatment")
}
#ggsurv(fit)
```

44.5 4) Save Outputs

```
# Example: Save Table 1 as PNG
#gtsave(tbl1_gt, "tlf-table1.png")
```

Challenge: Convert this chapter into a **parameterized report** (e.g., treatment subset or different cohort) and render multiple outputs.

45 Appendix: Tips, Profiles, .libPaths

45.1 Useful Profiles

Create `~/.Rprofile` to set options (be careful on shared systems):

```
options(
  repos = c(CRAN = "https://cloud.r-project.org"),
  scipen = 999
)
```

45.2 Custom Library Paths

```
# In .Rprofile or project-level .Rprofile
.libPaths(c("/path/to/Rlibs", .libPaths()))
```

45.3 Format vs formatC (quick recap)

```
x <- c(123.456, 0.00123456)
format(x, digits = 4)
```

```
[1] "1.235e+02" "1.235e-03"
```

```
format(x, nsmall = 2)
```

```
[1] "1.23456e+02" "1.23456e-03"
```

```
formatC(x, digits = 3, format = "f")
```

```
[1] "123.456" "0.001"
```

45.4 POSIXct vs POSIXlt

- **POSIXct**: seconds since epoch (numeric), compact, fast.
- **POSIXlt**: list-like with components (year, mon, mday…), easier to extract parts.

45.5 Recommended Packages

- `tidyverse`, `lubridate`, `janitor`, `gt`, `gtsummary`, `survival`, `broom`, `here`.
- Pharma/CDISC: `admiral`, `tlf/tern`, `pharmaverse` meta-packages (explore as you grow).

45.6 Short Glossary

- **SDTM**: Study Data Tabulation Model (FDA submission standard for raw domains).
- **ADaM**: Analysis Data Model (derived analysis-ready datasets).
- **TLF**: Tables, Listings, Figures for reporting.