# Introduction to R Software

# **Vector Indexing**

Shalabh

Department of Mathematics and Statistics
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

A vector of positive integers (letters and LETTERS return the 26 lowercase and uppercase letters, respectively).

```
> letters[1:3]
[1] "a" "b" "c"
> letters[ c(2,4,6) ]
[1] "b" "d" "f"
> LETTERS[1:3]
[1] "A" "B" "C"
> LETTERS[ c(2,4,6) ]
[1] "B" "D" "F"
```

```
R R Console

> letters[1:3]
[1] "a" "b" "c"
```

```
R R Console
> letters[ c(2,4,6) ]
[1] "b" "d" "f"
```

#### □ A logical vector

```
> x <- 1:10
>x
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
> x[ (x > 5) ]
[1] 6 7 8 9 10
```

```
> x[ (x%%2==0) ] #%% indicates x mod y
[1] 2 4 6 8 10  #values for which x mod 2 is 0
```

```
> x[ (x%%2==1) ]
[1] 1 3 5 7 9 #values for which x mod 2 is 1
```

```
R Console
> x <- 1:10
> x
 [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
> x[(x>5)]
[1] 6 7 8 9 10
> x[(x%2==0)]
[1] 2 4 6 8 10
> x[(x%%2==1)]
[1] 1 3 5 7 9
```

☐ A logical vector

[1] 5.555556

```
> x[5] <- NA
> x
[1] 1 2 3 4 NA 6 7 8 9 10
> y <- x[ !is.na(x) ] #! Means negation</pre>
> y
[1] 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 # 5 is missing
> mean(x)
[1] NA
> mean(y)
```

```
R Console
> x[5] <- NA
> x
 [1] 1 2 3 4 NA 6 7 8 9 10
>
> y <- x[!is.na(x)]
> y
[1] 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10
>
> mean(x)
[1] NA
>
> mean(y)
[1] 5.555556
```

**☐** Vector of negative integers

```
> x <- 1:10
> x
  [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
> x[-(1:5)]
  [1] 6 7 8 9 10
```

#### has the same outcome as

```
> x[(6:10)]
[1] 6 7 8 9 10
```

```
R Console
> x <- 1:10
 [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
> x[-(1:5)]
   6 7 8 9 10
>
> x[(6:10)]
   6 7 8 9 10
```