

R Introduction

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- 1 Based on
- 2 Introcuton B
 - Introduction

"An Introduction to R" Notes on R: A Programming Environment for Data Analysis and Graphics

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Data permanency and removing objects (1)

- the entities that **R** creates and manipulates are known as **objects**
 - variables
 - arrays of numbers
 - character strings
 - functions
 - more general structures built from such components
- during an R session, objects are created and stored by name

https://www.w3schools.com/statistics/statistics_statistical_inference.php

Data permanency and removing objects (2)

- The R command
`> objects()`
(alternatively, `ls()`) can be used to display the names of (most of) the objects which are currently stored within R.
- the collection of **objects** currently stored is called the **workspace**

https://www.w3schools.com/statistics/statistics_statistical_inference.php

Types of R objects (1-1)

- a **vector** is an ordered collection of numerical, character, complex or logical objects.
vectors are collection of atomic component or **modes** the same data type
- a **matrix** is a multidimensional collection of data entries of the same type.
matrices have two dimensions.
rownames and colnames

https://www.w3schools.com/statistics/statistics_statistical_inference.php

Types of R objects (1-2)

- a **list** is an ordered collection of objects that can be of different **modes** different data types
- though a **data.frame** is a restricted **list** with class **data.frame**, it may be regarded as a **matrix** with columns that can be of different modes. It is displayed in matrix form, rows by columns. (Its like an excel spreadsheet)
- A **data.frame** is a list of variables of the same number of rows with unique row names, given class **data.frame** if no variables are included, the row names determine the number of rows.

https://www.w3schools.com/statistics/statistics_statistical_inference.php

Types of R objects (2)

- A **factor** is a vector of **categorical variables**, it can be ordered or unordered.
- **array** an array in R can have one, two or more dimensions. useful to store multiple related **data.frame** (for example when I jack-knife or permute data). Note if there are insufficient objects to fill the array, R recycles (see below)

https://www.w3schools.com/statistics/statistics_statistical_inference.php

Dataframe and class objects

- By definition, a class is a code template for creating objects.
- This means that you can define a class that will create a certain object for you when this class has been instantiated.
- Then, the DataFrame is a type of pandas object.
- Therefore, you can say there's the pandas DataFrame class, that is code template that can create a DataFrame for you.
 - pandas is a fast, powerful, flexible and easy to use open source data analysis and manipulation tool, built on top of the Python programming language.

<https://365datascience.com/question/difference-between-dataframe-and-class-object>

Classes in R language (1)

- Classes and Objects are basic concepts of Object-Oriented Programming that revolve around the real-life entities.
- Everything in R is an object.
- An object is simply a data structure that has some methods and attributes.
- A class is just a blueprint or a sketch of these objects.
- It represents the set of properties or methods that are common to all objects of one type.

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/classes-in-r-programming/>

Classes in R language (2)

- Unlike most other programming languages, R has a three-class system.
 - S3 class
 - S4 class
 - Reference class

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/classes-in-r-programming/>

- S3 is the simplest yet the most popular OOP system and it lacks formal definition and structure. An object of this type can be created by just adding an attribute to it.
- In S3 systems, methods don't belong to the class. They belong to generic functions. It means that we can't create our own methods here, as we do in other programming languages like C++ or Java. But we can define what a generic method (for example print) does when applied to our objects.

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/classes-in-r-programming/>

- Programmers of other languages like C++, Java might find S3 to be very much different than their normal idea of classes as it lacks the structure that classes are supposed to provide. S4 is a slight improvement over S3 as its objects have a proper definition and it gives a proper structure to its objects.
- As shown in the above example, `setClass()` is used to define a class and `new()` is used to create the objects.
- The concept of methods in S4 is similar to S3, i.e., they belong to generic functions. The following example shows how to create a method:

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/classes-in-r-programming/>

Attributes of R objects (1)

1 Basic Attributes

- The most basic and fundamental properties of every objects is its **mode** and **length**
- these are intrinsic attributes of every object.
Examples of **mode** are "logical", "numeric", "character", "list", "expression", "name/symbol" and "function".

https://www.w3schools.com/statistics/statistics_statistical_inference.php

Attributes of R objects (2)

① Basic Attributes (continued)

- character: a character string
- numeric: a real number, which can be an integer or a double
- integer: an integer
- logical: a logical (true/false) value

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Attributes of R objects (3)

- 1 Basic Attributes
- 2 Other Attributes, dimension

Object	Modes
vector	numeric, character, complex or logical
matrix	numeric, character, complex or logical
list	numeric, character, complex, logical, function, expression, ...
data frame	numeric, character, complex or logical
factor	numeric or character
array	numeric, character, complex or logical

- Whether object allows elements of different modes. For example all elements in a vector or array have to be

of the same mode. Whereas a list can contain any type of object including a list.