Objects in R

Lukáš Lehotský and Petr Ocelík

Object: what is it?

- Object is container
- Element is anything in container a peach
- To reuse elements, they must be stored as objects
 - Any name defined by user
 - Remain the same unless overwritten

Must be removed by user as well

Object: creating/storing objects

Object (container)



Element (peach)

Tips and tricks

- Keyboard hacks
 - For Czech keyboard and Win machine users, Right Alt
 (AltGr) allows you to type some special characters (AltGr + < for <)
- Script hacks
 - # allows you to write comments in scripts
 - When writing code, R will automatically add closing bracket, as well as closing quote symbol
 - Tab will finish the name of function or argument in R
 Studio try typing help(and press Tab

Object types



Object types: vector



Object types: vector

- Vector is the default object type
 - Any object without more specific data structure is vector
 least fancy object type
 - If contains more than 1 element, always created using function C ()
 - Same data class within vector otherwise converted to character

```
c(2,3,5)
[1] 2 3 5

vec <- c("aa", "bb", "cc", "dd", "ee")
vec
[1] "aa" "bb" "cc" "dd" "ee"</pre>
```

Object types: matrix



Object types: matrix

- 2 dimensions
- Same data class within matrix otherwise converted to character
- Created using function matrix ()

Object types: data frame



Object types: data frame

- 2 dimensions
- Typical data set observations (rows) and variables (columns) – data class per column
- Function data.frame()
- In fact, it's a set of vectors (columns)
 - Always has to have same number of elements in vectors, from which it is created
 - Data classes may be different in each column, but same within a column

Object types: data frame

```
cars <- c("BMW", "Audi", "VW")</pre>
type <- c("3", "A4", "Passat")</pre>
price <- c(1200000,1164000,950500)</pre>
consumption <- c(6.2, 5.9, 5.9)
mydf <- data.frame(cars, type, price, consumption)</pre>
mydf
                        price consumption
      cars type
      BMW 3
                                     6.2
                         1200000
1
2
                        1164000 5.9
     Audi A4
                        950500 5.9
      VW Passat
```

Object types: list



Object types: list

- Heterogeneous objects nested within an object
- Function list() creates nested structure

```
num.vector <- c(2, 3, 5)
char.vector <- c("aa", "bb", "cc", "dd", "ee")
mylist <- list(num.vector, char.vector, 3)
mylist
[[1]]
[1] 2 3 5

[[2]]
[1] "aa" "bb" "cc" "dd" "ee"

[[3]]
[11 3</pre>
```

Libraries/packages

- Libraries combine together many pre-defined functions according to problem at hand
 - Most libraries download and install automatically from the integrated R repository (called CRAN) – only a proper library name needs to be entered
- As of September 17, 2019, 14925 libraries available (43 packages published on Sep. 17 alone)



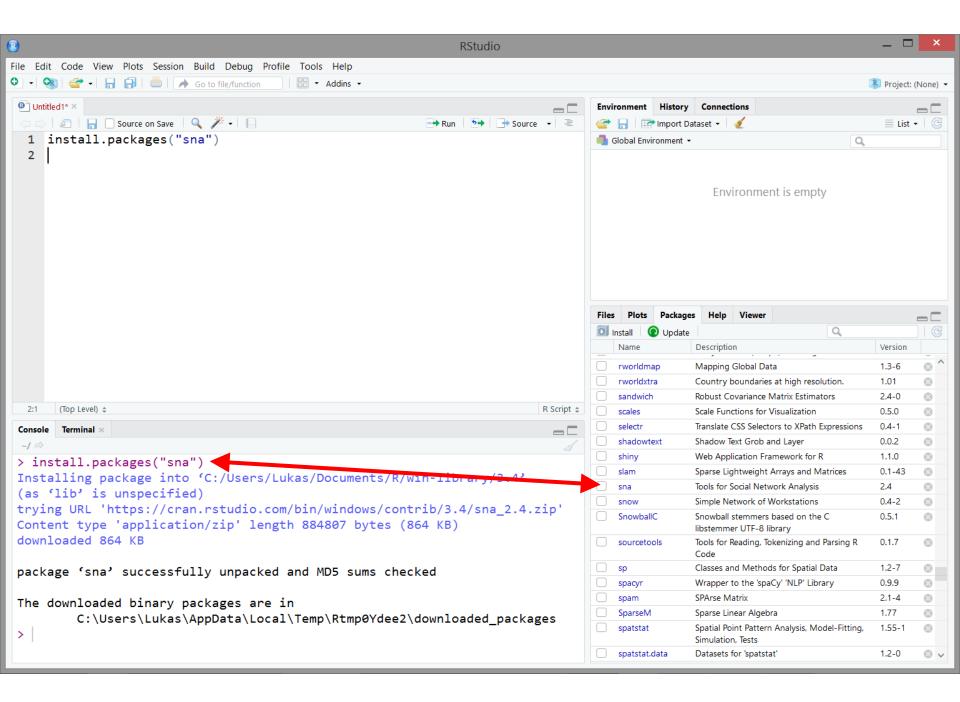
Libraries/packages

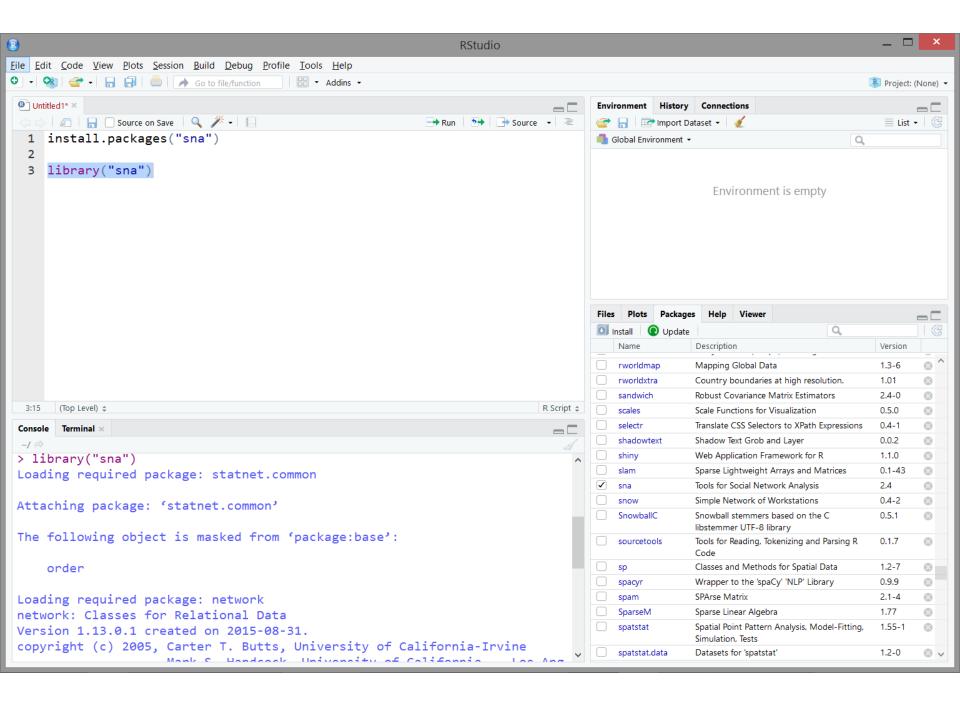
 If libraries are not available, they have to be installed

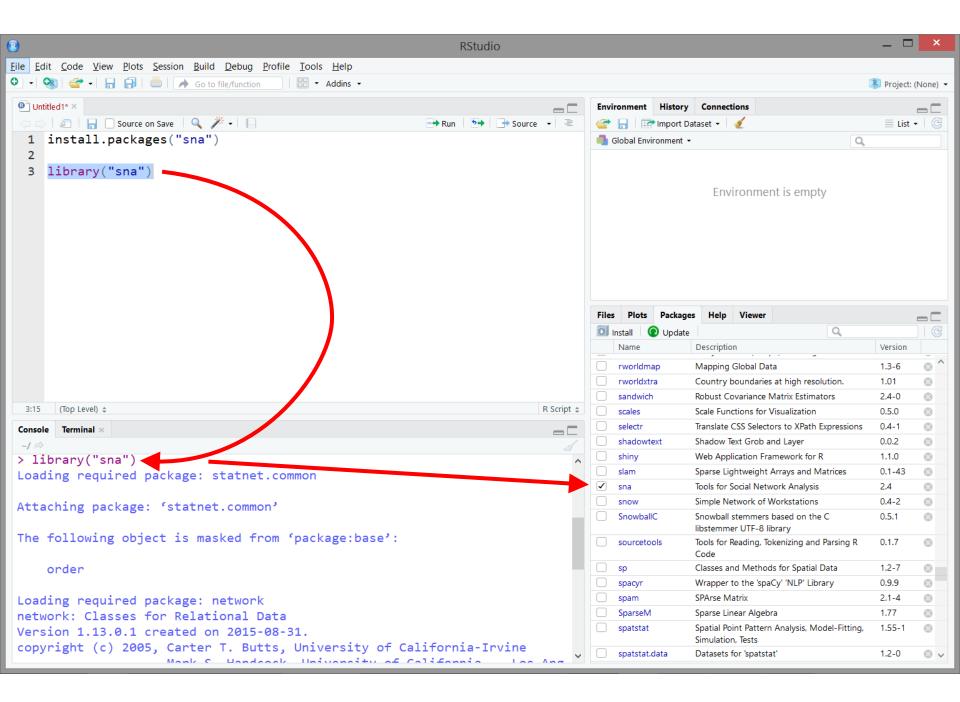
```
install.packages("sna")
```

Libraries must be loaded

```
library("sna")
library(sna)
```





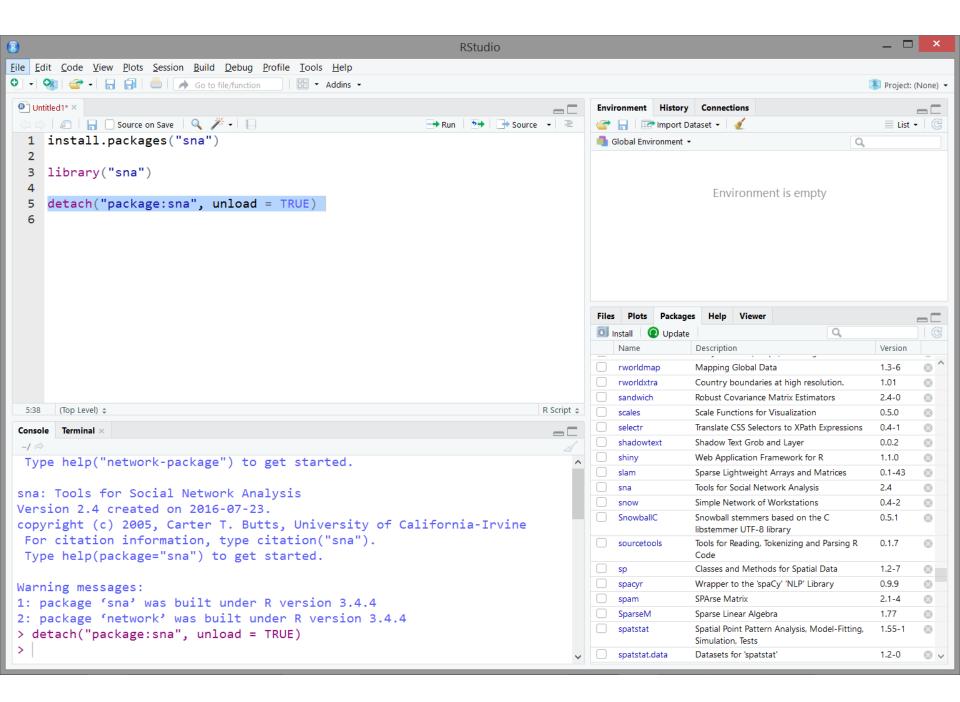


Libraries/packages

- Libraries don't load/unload automatically
 - Any time R is started, libraries have to be reloaded
 - Packages may be unloaded when necessary

```
library("sna")

detach("package:sna", unload = TRUE)
```



- Data classes and object types
 - Function class() returns data class/object type of object
- Object structure (organization of object type)
 - Function str()
- Object dimensions
 - One dimension length()
 - Two and more dimensions dim(), nrow(), ncol()

```
length (1:30)
[1] 30
dim (mydf)
[1] 3 4
length (mydf)
[1] 4
nrow (mydf)
[1] 3
ncol (mydf)
[1] 4
```

str(mydf)

More sophisticated function describe() included in library "psych"

```
'data.frame': 3 obs. of 4 variables:
 $ cars : chr "BMW" "Audi" "VW"
             : chr "3" "A4" "Passat"
 $ type
 $ price
                    1200000 1164000 950500
             : num
 $ consumption: num 6.2 5.9 5.9
describe (mydf)
                                                    median
                                       sd
                          mean
             vars
cars*
                                       1.00
                                                    2.0
                                                    2.0
type*
                                       1.00
                          1104833
                                       134863.20
                                                    1164000.0
price
                          6
                                       0.17
                                                    5.9
consumption
```

- Data frame or matrix preview
 - Function head() and tail() returns first or last 5
 rows of the data frame
- Object names
 - Vector or list names may be accessed using names ()
 - Data frame or matrix row and column names may be accessed using colnames () and rownames ()

```
head(mydf)
tail(mydf)
colnames(mydf)
```

- Visual inspection of data is possible using function
 View()
 - Useful especially in visual inspection of matrices or data frames
 - There's inconsistency in implementation function
 view() does not exist
- Manual edit of the data (Excel-like) is possible function fix() **not advised** (replicability)

```
View(mydf)
fix(mydf)
```

Object analysis: useful functions

```
class() # explore elements' data class
length() # explore number of first dim. of object
dim() # explore dimensions of two-dimensional obj.
nrow() # number of rows
ncol() # number of columns
head() # first few rows of data
tail() # last few rows of data
str() # explore structure of object
names() # names in the named vector - one dimension
rownames() # names of rows - two dimensions
colnames() # names of columns - two dimensions
```

Create a data frame with the following structure

name	age	sex	econ_scale	soc_scale
Jose	17	male	-3	-7.2
Sara	22	female	0.6	0.2
Maria	21	female	2	0
Frank	21	male	-3	0.5
John	18	male	3.1	3

- Install library "psych"
- Enable the library
- Summarize and explore the data frame created in the Practice 1
 - Find and use all available functions (creative task)

- Type eurodist in your script
- Create an object from the eurodist dataset
- Visually inspect the data source
- Figure out the type of the data source (creative task)

- Create a matrix with following parameters
 - 6 by 6 layout
 - Contains numbers 0 and 1 in a 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 pattern (creative task)
 - The pattern is organized by rows

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