

Introduction to R Software

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Lecture 21

Vector Indexing

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Slides can be downloaded from
<http://home.iitk.ac.in/~shalab/sp>



Vector Indexing

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 Console

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

R Console

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

Vector Indexing

□ 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
```

Vector Indexing

□ A logical vector

```
> x <- 1:10
```

```
>x
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 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  
#remainder is zero
```

Vector Indexing

□ A logical vector

```
> x <- 1:10
```

```
>x
```

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

```
> x[ (x%%2==1) ]
```

```
[1] 1 3 5 7 9      #values for which x mod 2 is 1  
                  #remainder is 1
```

Vector Indexing

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
```

Vector Indexing

□ A logical vector

```
> x[5] <- NA
```

```
> x
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 NA 6 7 8 9 10
```

```
> y <- x[ !is.na(x) ]  #! Means negation
```

```
> y
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 # 5 is missing
```

```
> mean(x)
```

```
[1] NA
```

```
> mean(y)
```

```
[1] 5.555556
```

Vector Indexing

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 Indexing

□ 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
```

Vector Indexing

R Console

```
> x <- 1:10
```

```
> x
```

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

```
>
```

```
> x[-(1:5)]
```

```
[1]  6  7  8  9 10
```

```
>
```

```
> x[(6:10)]
```

```
[1]  6  7  8  9 10
```

❑ String vector

The elements of a vector can be named.

Using these **names**, we can access the vector elements.

names is used for functions to get or set the names of an object

```
> z <- list(a1 = 1, a2 = "c", a3 = 1:3)
```

```
> z
```

```
$a1
```

```
[1] 1
```

```
$a2
```

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

```
$a3
```

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

```
> names(z)
```

```
[1] "a1" "a2" "a3"
```

□ String vector

```
R Console
> z <- list(a1 = 1, a2 = "c", a3 = 1:3)
> z
$a1
[1] 1

$a2
[1] "c"

$a3
[1] 1 2 3

> names(z)
[1] "a1" "a2" "a3"
```

❑ String vector

Suppose want to change just the name of the third element.

```
> z <- list(a1 = 1, a2 = "c", a3 = 1:3)
```

```
> names(z)[3] <- "c2"
```

```
> z
```

```
$a1
```

```
[1] 1
```

```
$a2
```

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

```
$c2
```

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

❑ String vector

R Console

```
> z <- list(a1 = 1, a2 = "c", a3 = 1:3)
> names(z)[3] <- "c2"
> z
$a1
[1] 1

$a2
[1] "c"

$c2
[1] 1 2 3
```

❑ String vector

Example

names is used for functions to get or set the names of an object

```
> x <- c(water=1, juice=2, lemonade=3 )
```

```
> names(x)
```

```
[1] "water"      "juice"      "lemonade"
```

```
> x["juice"]
```

```
juice
```

```
2
```

❑ String vector

R Console

```
> x <- c(water=1, juice=2, lemonade=3 )
> names(x)
[1] "water"      "juice"      "lemonade"
>
> x["juice"]
juice
  2
```


□ Empty index

```
> x <- 1:10
```

```
>x
```

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

```
> x[ ]
```

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

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

❑ Matrices created from Lists

List can be heterogeneous (mixed modes).

We can start with a heterogeneous list,

give it dimensions, and

thus create a heterogeneous matrix

that is a mixture of numeric and character data:

Example

```
> ab <- list(1, 2, 3, "X", "Y", "Z")
```

```
> dim(ab) <- c(2,3)
```

```
> print(ab)
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]  1    3   "Y"
[2,]  2   "X"   "Z"
```

❑ Matrices created from Lists

R Console

```
> ab <- list(1, 2, 3, "X", "Y", "Z")
> dim(ab) <- c(2,3)
> print(ab)
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]  1   3  "Y"
[2,]  2  "X"  "Z"
```