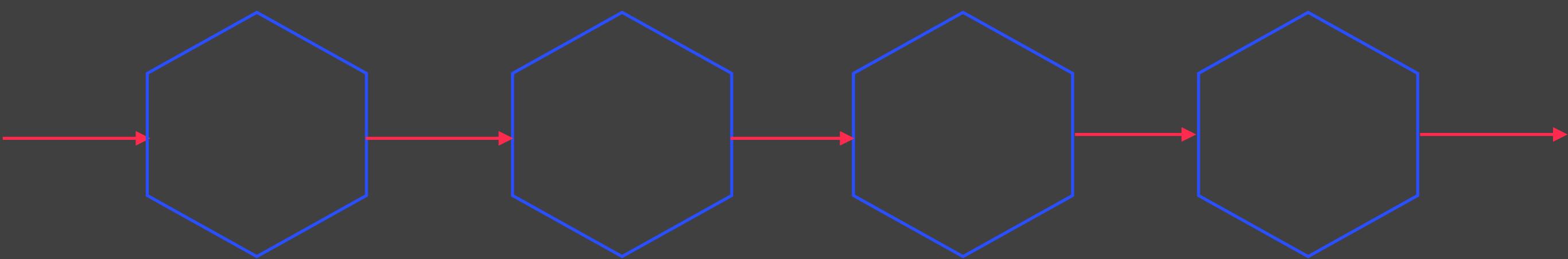


R 编程结构

- 矩阵运算: `t()`; `det()`; `array()`; `crossprod()`; `tcrossprod()`; `diag()`; `solve()`; `eigen()`;
- 缺失值: `NA`; `is.na()`; `na.rm = TRUE`; `na.omit()`;
- 类型函数: `is.numeric()`; `is.integer()`; `is.logical()`; `is.character()`; `as.xxxx()`
- 字符处理: `nchar()`; `substr()`; `strsplit()`; `toupper()`; `tolower()`; `paste()`;
- 日期和时间: `Sys.Date()`; `date()`; `difftime()`; `format()`; `as.Date()`; `%d`,
`%a, %A, %m, %b, %B, %y, %Y`;
- 统计函数: `mean()`; `median()`; `sd()`; `var()`; `max()`; `min()`; `range()`; `sum()`;
`quantile()`; `diff()`; `scale()`;
- 数据集合合并: `rbind()`; `cbind()`;
- 其余: `apply()`;

- 输入输出
- 流程控制
- 循环控制
- 自写函数

输入输出



输入输出概述

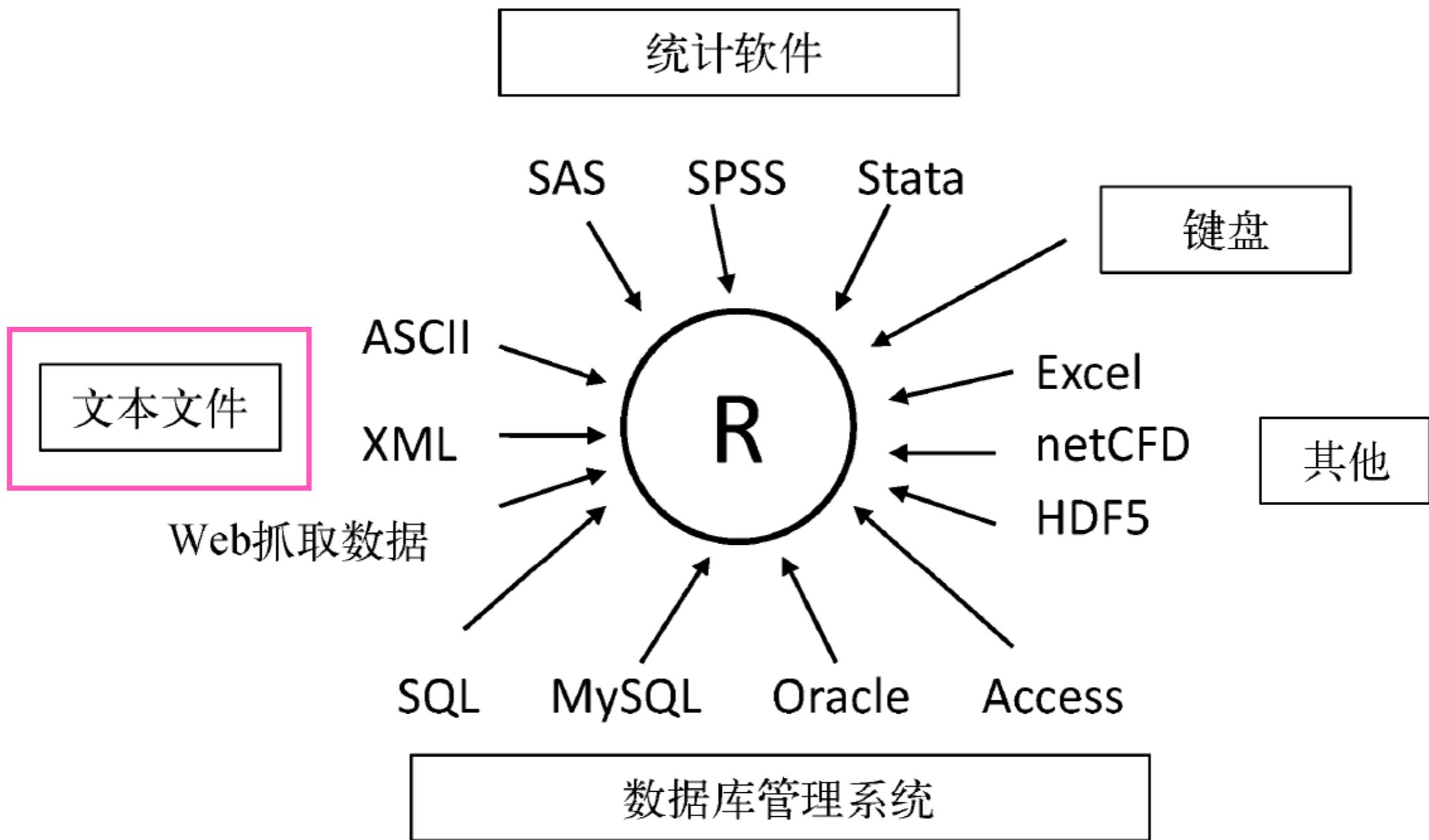


图2-2 可供R导入的数据源

read.table()

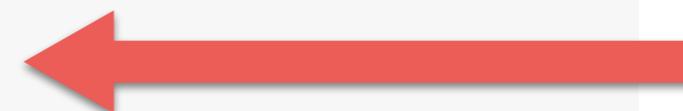
表2-2 函数**read.table()**的选项

选 项	描 述
header	一个表示文件是否在第一行包含了变量名的逻辑型变量
sep	分开数据值的分隔符。默认是 <code>sep = ""</code> ，这表示了一个或多个空格、制表符、换行或回车。使用 <code>sep = ","</code> 来读取用逗号来分隔行内数据的文件，使用 <code>sep = "\t"</code> 来读取使用制表符来分割行内数据的文件
row.names	一个用于指定一个或多个行标记符的可选参数
col.names	如果数据文件的第一行不包括变量名 (<code>header=FALSE</code>)，你可以用 <code>col.names</code> 去指定一个包含变量名的字符向量。如果 <code>header=FALSE</code> 以及 <code>col.names</code> 选项被省略了，变量会被分别命名为 <code>v1</code> 、 <code>v2</code> ，以此类推
na.strings	可选的用于表示缺失值的字符向量。比如说， <code>na.strings=c("-9", "?")</code> 把 <code>-9</code> 和 <code>?</code> 值在读取数据的时候转换成 <code>NA</code>
colClasses	可选的分配到每一列的类向量。比如说， <code>colClasses=c("numeric", "numeric", "character", "NULL", "numeric")</code> 把前两列读取为数值型变量，把第三列读取为字符型向量，跳过第四列，把第五列读取为数值型向量。如果数据有多余五列， <code>colClasses</code> 的值会被循环。当你在读取大型文本文件的时候，加上 <code>colClasses</code> 选项可以可观地提升处理的速度
quote	用于对有特殊字符的字符串划定界限的自负床。默认值是双引号 <code>(")</code> 或单引号 <code>('')</code>
skip	读取数据前跳过的行的数目。这个选项在跳过头注释的时候比较有用
stringsAsFactors	一个逻辑变量，标记处字符向量是否需要转化成因子。默认值是 <code>TRUE</code> ，除非它被 <code>colClasses</code> 所覆盖。当你在处理大型文本文件的时候，设置成 <code>stringsAsFactors=FALSE</code> 可以提升处理速度
text	一个指定文字进行处理的字符串。如果 <code>text</code> 被设置了， <code>file</code> 应该被留空。2.3.1 节给出了一个例子

R Language

read.table()例子

```
StudentID,First,Last,Math,Science,Social Studies  
011,Bob,Smith,90,80,67  
012,Jane,Weary,75,,80  
010,Dan,"Thornton, III",65,75,70  
040,Mary,"O'Leary",90,95,92
```



```
> grades <- read.table("studentgrades.csv", header=TRUE,  
+                         row.names="StudentID", sep=",")
```

```
> grades # print data frame
```

	First	Last	Math	Science	Social.Studies
11	Bob	Smith	90	80	67
12	Jane	Weary	75	NA	80
10	Dan	Thornton, III	65	75	70
40	Mary	O'Leary	90	95	92



```
> str(grades) # view data frame structure
```

```
'data.frame': 4 obs. of 5 variables:
```

```
$ First : Factor w/ 4 levels "Bob", "Dan", "Jane", ... : 1 3 2 4
```

```
$ Last : Factor w/ 4 levels "O'Leary", "Smith", ... : 2 4 3 1
```

```
$ Math : int 90 75 65 90
```

```
$ Science : int 80 NA 75 95
```

```
$ Social.Studies: int 67 80 70 92
```



```
> grades <- read.table("studentgrades.csv", header=TRUE,  
+                         row.names="StudentID", sep=",",  
+                         colClasses=c("character", "character", "character",  
+                                     "numeric", "numeric", "numeric"))
```

```
> grades # print data frame
```

	First	Last	Math	Science	Social.Studies
011	Bob	Smith	90	80	67
012	Jane	Weary	75	NA	80
010	Dan Thornton, III		65	75	70
040	Mary	O'Leary	90	95	92

```
> str(grades) # view data frame structure
```

'data.frame': 4 obs. of 5 variables:

\$ First	:	chr	"Bob" "Jane" "Dan" "Mary"
\$ Last	:	chr	"Smith" "Weary" "Thornton, III" "O'Leary"
\$ Math	:	num	90 75 65 90
\$ Science	:	num	80 NA 75 95
\$ Social.Studies	:	num	67 80 70 92



```
read.table(file,  
          header=FALSE,  
          sep="",  
          row.names="")
```

```
write.table(file,  
            append=FALSE,  
            sep="",  
            row.names=TRUE,  
            col.names=TRUE)
```

```
read.csv()  
write.csv()
```

2.5 已知有 5 名学生的数据, 如表 2.3 所示. 用数据框的形式读入数据.

表 2.3: 学生数据

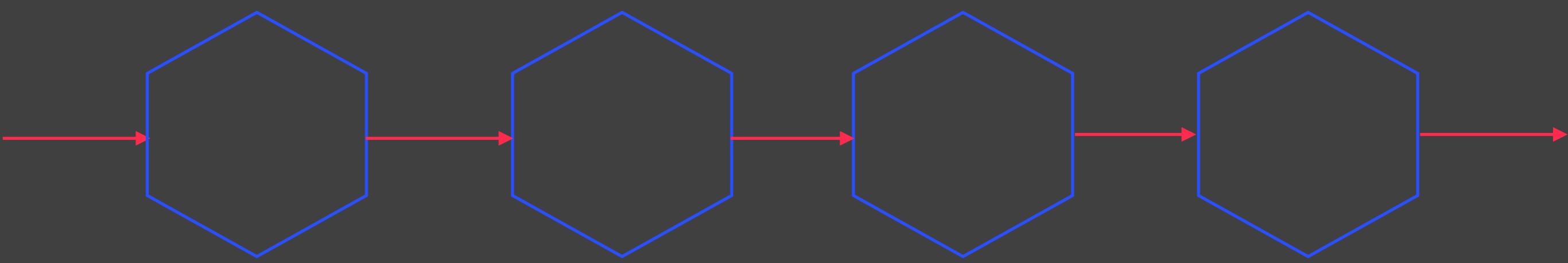
序号	姓名	性别	年龄	身高 (cm)	体重 (kg)
1	张三	女	14	156	42.0
2	李四	男	15	165	49.0
3	王五	女	16	157	41.5
4	赵六	男	14	162	52.0
5	丁一	女	15	159	45.5

2.6 将例 2.5 中的数据表 2.3 的数据写成一个纯文本文件, 用函数 `read.table()` 读该文件, 然后再用函数 `write.csv()` 写成一个能用 *Excel* 表能打开的文件, 并用 *Excel* 表打开.

5分钟完成

随机找学生讲解

流程控制



if-else

*if(cond) statement
if(cond) statement1 else statement2*

ifelse

if(cond, statement1, statement2)

```
> if(FALSE)
+ {
+   message("This won't execute...")
+ }else
+ {
+   message("and you'll get an error before you reach this.")
+ }
and you'll get an error before you reach this.
```

一个表达式，不能是NA

```
> ifelse(rbinom(10, 1, 0.5), "Head", "Tail")
[1] "Tail" "Head" "Head" "Head" "Tail" "Head" "Head" "Tail"
[9] "Tail" "Tail"
```

switch

switch(expr, ...)

```
> feelings <- c("sad", "afraid")
> for (i in feelings)
+   print(
+     switch(i,
+       happy = "I am glad you are happy",
+       afraid = "There is nothing to fear",
+       sad = "Cheer up",
+       angry = "Calm down now"
+     )
+   )
[1] "Cheer up"
[1] "There is nothing to fear"
```

repeat	<i>repeat(statement)</i>
for	<i>for(var in seq) statement</i>
while	<i>while(cond) statement</i>

```
> repeat
+ {
+   message("Happy Groundhog Day!")
+   action <- sample(
+     c(
+       "Learn French",
+       "Make an ice statue",
+       "Rob a bank",
+       "Win heart of Andie McDowell"
+     ),
+     1
+   )
+   message("action = ", action)
+   if(action == "Win heart of Andie McDowell") break
+ }
```

```
- Happy Groundhog Day!
action = Make an ice statue
Happy Groundhog Day!
action = Rob a bank
Happy Groundhog Day!
action = Win heart of Andie McDowell
```

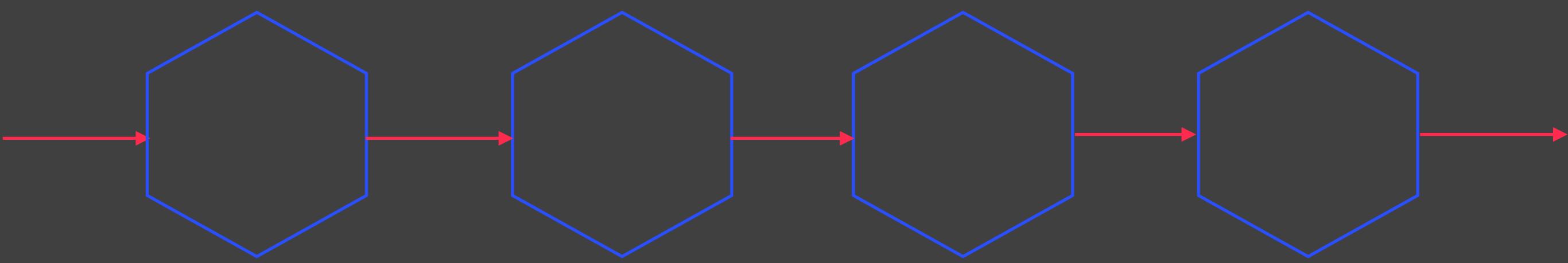
break

next

```
> for(i in 1:10 ) print("Hello")
[1] "Hello"
```

```
> i <- 10
> while(i > 0)
+ {
+   print("Hello");
+   i <- i -1 }
[1] "Hello"
```

自写函数



```
function(arg1,arg2,...) {  
    statements  
    return (object)  
}  
  
myfun <- function() {  
    print("hello world")  
    return ()  
}
```

```
> f <- function(x,y) x + y  
> f  
function(x,y) x + y  
> f(1,2)  
[1] 3
```

代码清单5-8 mystats():一个由用户编写的描述性统计量计算函数

```
mystats <- function(x, parametric=TRUE, print=FALSE) {  
  if (parametric) {  
    center <- mean(x); spread <- sd(x)  
  } else {  
    center <- median(x); spread <- mad(x)  
  }  
  if (print & parametric) {  
    cat("Mean=", center, "\n", "SD=", spread, "\n")  
  } else if (print & !parametric) {  
    cat("Median=", center, "\n", "MAD=", spread, "\n")  
  }  
  result <- list(center=center, spread=spread)  
  return(result)  
}
```

```
set.seed(1234)  
x <- rnorm(500)  
  
y <- mystats(x)
```

```
y <- mystats(x, parametric=FALSE, print=TRUE)
```

```
Median= -0.0207  
MAD= 1
```

```
mydate <- function(type="long") {  
  switch(type,  
    long = format(Sys.time(), "%A %B %d %Y"),  
    short = format(Sys.time(), "%m-%d-%y"),  
    cat(type, "is not a recognized type\n")  
  )  
}
```

```
> mydate("long")  
[1] "Monday July 14 2014"  
> mydate("short")
```

```
[1] "07-14-14"  
> mydate()  
[1] "Monday July 14 2014"  
> mydate("medium")  
medium is not a recognized type
```

2.7 编写一个 R 程序 (函数). 输入一个整数 n , 如果 $n \leq 0$, 则中止运算, 并输出一句话: “要求输入一个正整数”; 否则, 如果 n 是偶数, 则将 n 除 2, 并赋给 n ; 否则, 将 $3n + 1$ 赋给 n . 不断循环, 只到 $n = 1$, 才停止计算, 并输出一句话: “运算成功”. 这个例子是为了检验数论中的一个简单的定理.

● 0011-1

例 2.4 编写一个用二分法求非线性方程根的函数, 并求方程

● 0011-2

$$x^3 - x - 1 = 0$$

在区间 $[1, 2]$ 内的根, 精度要求 $\varepsilon = 10^{-6}$.

二分法计算过程如下: 取中点 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$, 若 $f(a)$ 与 $f(x)$ 异号, 则置 $b = x$; 否则 $a = x$. 当区间长度小于指定要求时, 停止计算.

10分钟完成

随机找学生讲解

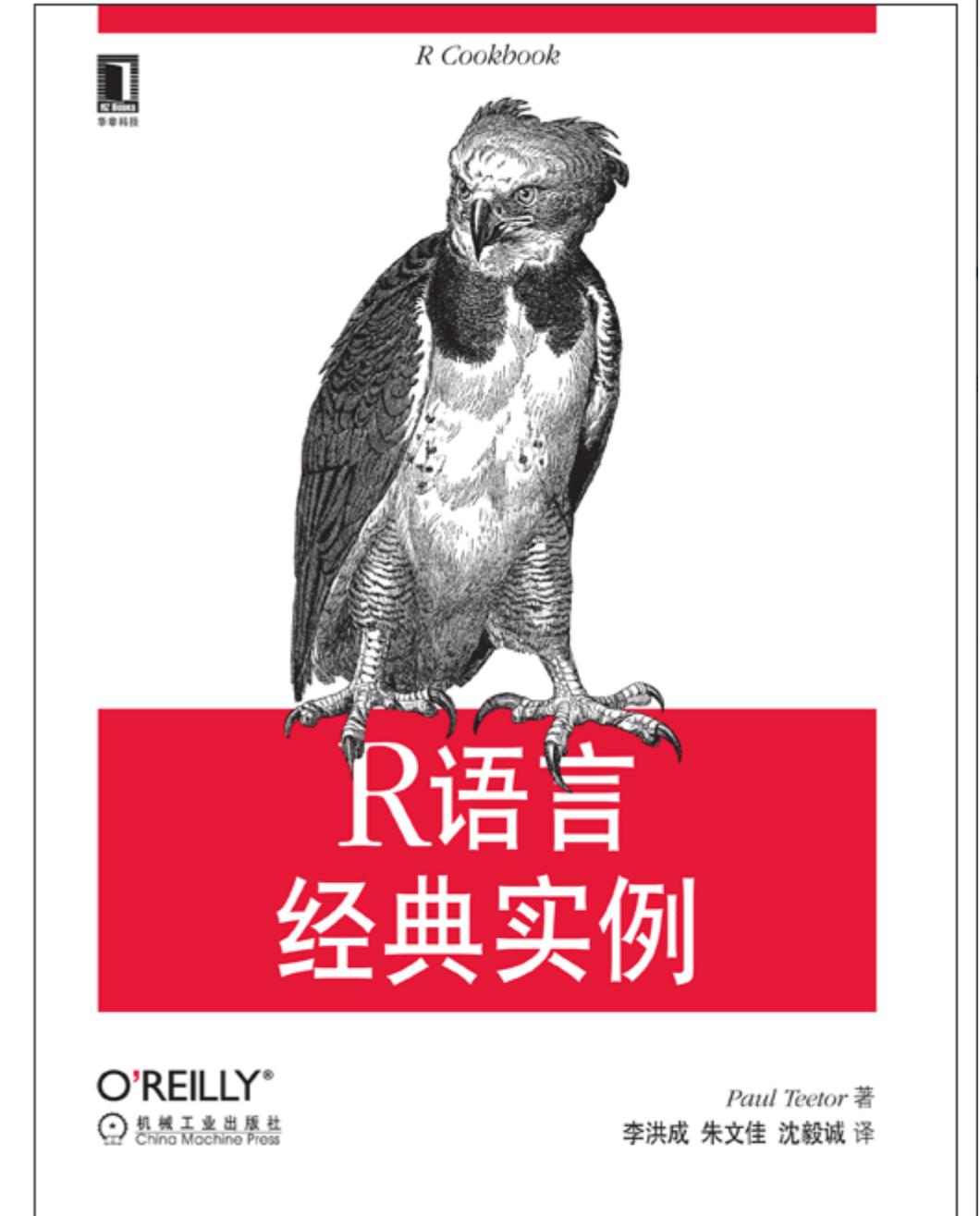
提问时间！

孙惠平

sunhp@ss.pku.edu.cn



2.3、5.4、5.5
例子5-6、5-8



第四章

The screenshot shows a course card for 'Intermediate R: Practice'. At the top left, it says 'INTERACTIVE COURSE'. The title 'Intermediate R: Practice' is in large, bold, white font. Below the title are two buttons: 'Start Course For Free' (yellow background) and 'Bookmark' (white background). To the right is a blue hexagonal icon with a white border containing a white 'R' logo and the text 'INTERMEDIATE R EXERCISES'. Below the title, there are course statistics: '4 hours', '0 Videos', '52 Exercises', '58,845 Participants', and '4,800 XP'.

提交方式和上节课一样!

<https://www.datacamp.com/courses>

The screenshot shows a course card for 'Case Study: Exploring Baseball Pitching Data in R'. At the top left, it says 'INTERACTIVE COURSE'. The title 'Case Study: Exploring Baseball Pitching Data in R' is in large, bold, white font. Below the title are three buttons: 'Start Course For Free' (yellow background), 'Play Intro Video' (white background with a play icon), and 'Bookmark' (white background). To the right is a blue hexagonal icon with a white border containing a white folder icon and the text 'EXPLORING BASEBALL PITCHING DATA IN R'. Below the title, there are course statistics: '4 hours', '14 Videos', '69 Exercises', '7,934 Participants', and '5,750 XP'.

谢谢！

孙惠平

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