Vector structures, starting with arrays

Many data structures in R are made by adding bells and whistles to vectors, so “vector structures”

Most useful: **arrays**

```r
x <- c(7, 8, 10, 45)
x.arr <- array(x, dim=c(2,2))
x.arr

## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 7 10
## [2,] 8 45
```

*dim* says how many rows and columns; filled by columns

Can have 3,4,...n dimensional arrays; *dim* is a length-n vector

==== Some properties of the array:

```r
dim(x.arr)

## [1] 2 2
```

```r
is.vector(x.arr)

## [1] FALSE
```

```r
is.array(x.arr)

## [1] TRUE
```

====
`typeof(x.arr)`

## [1] "double"

`str(x.arr)`

## num [1:2, 1:2] 7 8 10 45

`attributes(x.arr)`

## $dim
## [1] 2 2

`typeof()` returns the type of the *elements*

`str()` gives the *structure*: here, a numeric array, with two dimensions, both indexed 1–2, and then the actual numbers

Exercise: try all these with `x`

## Accessing and operating on arrays

Can access a 2-D array either by pairs of indices or by the underlying vector:

`x.arr[1,2]`

## [1] 10

`x.arr[3]`

## [1] 10

=== Omitting an index means “all of it”:

`x.arr[c(1:2),2]`

## [1] 10 45

`x.arr[,]`

## [1] 10 45

## Functions on arrays

Using a vector-style function on a vector structure will go down to the underlying vector, *unless* the function is set up to handle arrays specially:
which(x.arr > 9)

## [1] 3 4

=== Many functions do preserve array structure:

y <- -x
y.arr <- array(y,dim=c(2,2))
y.arr + x.arr

## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 0 0
## [2,] 0 0

Others specifically act on each row or column of the array separately:

rowSums(x.arr)

## [1] 17 53

We will see a lot more of this idea

### Example: Price of houses in PA

Census data for California and Pennsylvania on housing prices, by Census “tract”

calif_penn <- read.csv("http://www.stat.cmu.edu/~cshalizi/uADA/13/hw/01/calif_penn_2011.csv")
penn <- calif_penn[calif_penn[, "STATEFP"] == 42,]

coefficients(lm(Median_house_value ~ Median_household_income, data=penn))

## (Intercept) Median_household_income
## -26206.564 3.651

Fit a simple linear model, predicting median house price from median household income

=== Census tracts 24–425 are Allegheny county

Tract 24 has a median income of $14,719; actual median house value is $34,100 — is that above or below what’s?

34100 < -26206.564 + 3.651*14719

## [1] FALSE

Tract 25 has income $48,102 and house price $155,900

155900 < -26206.564 + 3.651*48102

## [1] FALSE
What about tract 26?

We could just keep plugging in numbers like this, but that’s - boring and repetitive - error-prone (what if I forget to change the median income, or drop a minus sign from the intercept?) - obscure if we come back to our work later (what are these numbers?)

Use variables and names

```
penn.coefs <- coefficients(lm(Median_house_value ~ Median_household_income, data=penn))
penn.coefs

## (Intercept) Median_household_income
## -26206.564 3.651
```

```r
allegheny.rows <- 24:425
allegheny.medinc <- penn[allegheny.rows, "Median_household_income"]
allegheny.values <- penn[allegheny.rows, "Median_house_value"]
allegheny.fitted <- penn.coefs["(Intercept)"] + penn.coefs["Median_household_income"] * allegheny.medinc
```

```
plot(x=allegheny.fitted, y=allegheny.values,
xlab="Model-predicted median house values",
ylab="Actual median house values",
xlim=c(0,5e5), ylim=c(0,5e5))
abline(a=0, b=1, col="grey")
```
Running example: resource allocation ("mathematical programming")

Factory makes cars and trucks, using labor and steel

- a car takes 40 hours of labor and 1 ton of steel
- a truck takes 60 hours and 3 tons of steel
- resources: 1600 hours of labor and 70 tons of steel each week

Matrices

In R, a matrix is a specialization of a 2D array

```r
factory <- matrix(c(40,1,60,3),nrow=2)

is.array(factory)
## [1] TRUE

is.matrix(factory)
## [1] TRUE
```

could also specify `ncol`, and/or `byrow=TRUE` to fill by rows.

Element-wise operations with the usual arithmetic and comparison operators (e.g., `factory/3`)

Compare whole matrices with `identical()` or `all.equal()`

Matrix multiplication

Gets a special operator

```r
six.sevens <- matrix(rep(7,6),ncol=3)
six.sevens

## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]  7   7   7
## [2,]  7   7   7

factory %*% six.sevens # [2x3] * [2x3]

## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 700 700 700
## [2,]  28  28  28
```

What happens if you try `six.sevens %*% factory`?
Multiplying matrices and vectors

Numeric vectors can act like proper vectors:

```r
output <- c(10,20)
factory %*% output
```

```r
## [,1]
## [1,] 1600
## [2,]  70
```

```r
output %*% factory
```

```r
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 420  660
```

R silently casts the vector as either a row or a column matrix

Matrix operators

Transpose:

```r
t(factory)
```

```r
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,]  40  1
## [2,]  60  3
```

Determinant:

```r
det(factory)
```

```r
## [1] 60
```

The diagonal

The `diag()` function can extract the diagonal entries of a matrix:

```r
diag(factory)
```

```r
## [1] 40  3
```

It can also *change* the diagonal:
```
diag(factory) <- c(35,4)
factory

## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 35  60
## [2,]  1  4

Re-set it for later:
diag(factory) <- c(40,3)

Creating a diagonal or identity matrix

```
diag(c(3,4))

## [,1] [,2]
## [1,]  3  0
## [2,]  0  4

diag(2)

## [,1] [,2]
## [1,]  1  0
## [2,]  0  1

Inverting a matrix

```
solve(factory)

## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 0.05000 -1.0000
## [2,] -0.01667  0.6667

factory %*% solve(factory)

## [,1] [,2]
## [1,]  1  0
## [2,]  0  1

Why’s it called “solve” anyway?

Solving the linear system \( A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \) for \( \vec{x} \):
available <- c(1600,70)
solve(factory, available)

## [1] 10 20

factory %*% solve(factory, available)

## [,1]
## [1,] 1600
## [2,] 70

### Names in matrices

We can name either rows or columns or both, with `rownames()` and `colnames()`

These are just character vectors, and we use the same function to get and to set their values

Names help us understand what we’re working with

Names can be used to coordinate different objects

```r
rownames(factory) <- c("labor","steel")
colnames(factory) <- c("cars","trucks")
factory
cars trucks
## labor 40 60
## steel 1 3
```

available <- c(1600,70)
names(available) <- c("labor","steel")

```r
output <- c(20,10)
names(output) <- c("trucks","cars")
factory %*% output # But we’ve got cars and trucks mixed up!
cars trucks
## labor 1400
## steel 50
```

```r
factory %*% output[rownames(factory)]
cars trucks
## labor 1600
## steel 70
```
all(factory %%*% output[colnames(factory)] <= available[rownames(factory)])

## [1] TRUE

Notice: Last lines don’t have to change if we add motorcycles as output or rubber and glass as inputs (abstraction again)

**Doing the same thing to each row or column**

Take the mean: \texttt{rowMeans()}, \texttt{colMeans}(): input is matrix, output is vector. Also \texttt{rowSums}(), etc. \texttt{summary}(): vector-style summary of column

\texttt{colMeans(factory)}

## cars trucks
## 20.5 31.5

\texttt{summary(factory)}

## cars trucks
## Min. : 1.0  Min. : 3.0
## 1st Qu.:10.8 1st Qu.:17.2
## Median :20.5 Median :31.5
## Mean :20.5 Mean :31.5
## 3rd Qu.:30.2 3rd Qu.:45.8
## Max. :40.0  Max. :60.0

\texttt{apply(factory,1,mean)}

## labor steel
## 50 2

What would \texttt{apply(factory,1,sd)} do?

**Lists**

Sequence of values, not necessarily all of the same type
```
my.distribution <- list("exponential", 7, FALSE)
my.distribution
```

```
## [[1]]
## [1] "exponential"
##
## [[2]]
## [1] 7
##
## [[3]]
## [1] FALSE
```

Most of what you can do with vectors you can also do with lists

**Accessing pieces of lists**

Can use `[ ]` as with vectors

or use `[[ ]]`, but only with a single index

`[[ ]]` drops names and structures, `[ ]` does not

```
is.character(my.distribution)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
is.character(my.distribution[[1]])
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
my.distribution[[2]]^2
```

```
## [1] 49
```

What happens if you try `my.distribution[2]^2`? What happens if you try `[[ ]]` on a vector?

**Expanding and contracting lists**

Add to lists with `c()` (also works with vectors):

```
my.distribution <- c(my.distribution, 7)
my.distribution
```

```
## [[1]]
## [1] "exponential"
##
## [[2]]
## [1] 7
```
### Chop off the end of a list by setting the length to something smaller (also works with vectors):

```r
length(my.distribution)
```

```r
[[1] 4
```

```r
length(my.distribution) <- 3
```

```r
my.distribution
```

```r
[[1]]
[[1]] "exponential"
```

```r
[[2]]
[[1] 7
```

```r
[[3]]
[[1] FALSE
```

### Naming list elements

We can name some or all of the elements of a list

```r
names(my.distribution) <- c("family","mean","is.symmetric")
```

```r
my.distribution
```

```r
$family
$ [1] "exponential"
```

```r
$mean
$ [1] 7
```

```r
$is.symmetric
$ [1] FALSE
```

```r
my.distribution["family"]
```

```r
[1] "exponential"
```

```r
my.distribution["family"]
```

```r
$family
$ [1] "exponential"
Lists have a special short-cut way of using names, \$ (which removes names and structures):

```r
my.distribution[["family"]]
```

```r
## [1] "exponential"
```

```r
my.distribution$family
```

```r
## [1] "exponential"
```

**Names in lists (cont’d.)**

Creating a list with names:

```r
another.distribution <- list(family="gaussian", mean=7, sd=1, is.symmetric=TRUE)
```

Adding named elements:

```r
my.distribution$was.estimated <- FALSE
my.distribution["last.updated"] <- "2011-08-30"
```

Removing a named list element, by assigning it the value **NULL**:

```r
my.distribution$was.estimated <- NULL
```

**Key-Value pairs**

Lists give us a way to store and look up data by *name*, rather than by *position*

A really useful programming concept with many names: **key-value pairs, dictionaries, associative arrays, hashes**

If all our distributions have components named *family*, we can look that up by name, without caring where it is in the list.

**Dataframes**

Dataframe = the classic data table, \( n \) rows for cases, \( p \) columns for variables

Lots of the really-statistical parts of R presume data frames **penn** from last time was really a dataframe

Not just a matrix because *columns can have different types*

Many matrix functions also work for dataframes (\rowSums(), summary(), apply())

but no matrix multiplying dataframes, even if all columns are numeric
a.matrix <- matrix(c(35,8,10,4),nrow=2)
colnames(a.matrix) <- c("v1","v2")
a.matrix

## v1 v2
## [1,] 35 10
## [2,]  8  4

a.matrix[,"v1"] # Try a.matrix$v1 and see what happens

## [1] 35  8

===

a.data.frame <- data.frame(a.matrix,logicals=c(TRUE,FALSE))
a.data.frame

## v1 v2 logicals
## 1 35 10   TRUE
## 2  8  4   FALSE

a.data.frame$v1

## [1] 35  8

a.data.frame[,"v1"]

## [1] 35  8

a.data.frame[1,]

## v1 v2 logicals
## 1 35 10   TRUE

colMeans(a.data.frame)

## v1 v2 logicals
## 21.5  7.0  0.5

Adding rows and columns

We can add rows or columns to an array or data-frame with `rbind()` and `cbind()`, but be careful about forced type conversions

rbind(a.data.frame,list(v1=-3,v2=-5,logicals=TRUE))

## v1 v2 logicals
## 1 35 10   TRUE
## 2  8  4   FALSE
## 3 -3 -5   TRUE
rbind(a.data.frame,c(3,4,6))

## v1 v2 logicals
## 1 35 10 1
## 2 8 4 0
## 3 3 4 6

Structures of Structures

So far, every list element has been a single data value

List elements can be other data structures, e.g., vectors and matrices:

plan <- list(factory=factory, available=available, output=output)
plan$output

## trucks cars
## 20 10

Internally, a dataframe is basically a list of vectors

Structures of Structures (cont’d.)

List elements can even be other lists which may contain other data structures including other lists which may contain other data structures…

This recursion lets us build arbitrarily complicated data structures from the basic ones

Most complicated objects are (usually) lists of data structures

Example: Eigenstuff

eigen() finds eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a matrix Returns a list of a vector (the eigenvalues) and a matrix (the eigenvectors)

eigen(factory)

## $values
## [1] 41.556 1.444
##
## $vectors
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 0.99966 -0.8413
## [2,] 0.02593 0.5406
class(eigen(factory))

## [1] "list"

=== With complicated objects, you can access parts of parts (of parts...)

factory %*% eigen(factory)$vectors[,2]

## [,1]
## labor -1.2147
## steel 0.7805

eigen(factory)$values[2] * eigen(factory)$vectors[,2]

## [1] -1.2147 0.7805

eigen(factory)$values[2]

## [1] 1.444

eigen(factory)[[1]][[2]] # NOT [[1,2]]

## [1] 1.444

Summary

- Arrays add multi-dimensional structure to vectors
- Matrices act like you’d hope they would
- Lists let us combine different types of data
- Dataframes are hybrids of matrices and lists, for classic tabular data
- Recursion lets us build complicated data structures out of the simpler ones