What is a data frame?

INTRODUCTION TO R FOR FINANCE

Lore Dirick Manager of Data Science Curriculum at Flatiron School



R datacamp

Data frame

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Row 1	data	1	TRUE
Row 2	more data	2	TRUE
Row 3	even more data	3	TRUE
Row 4	enough data	4	FALSE



Data frames and friends

name <- c("Dan", "Dan", "Dan", "Rob", "Rob", "Rob")</pre> payment <- c(100, 200, 150, 50, 75, 100)

debt <- data.frame(name, payment)</pre> debt

	name	payment
1	Dan	100
2	Dan	200
3	Dan	150
4	Rob	50
5	Rob	75
6	Rob	100





Name that frame!

name <- c("Dan", "Dan", "Dan", "Rob", "Rob", "Rob")</pre> payment <- c(100, 200, 150, 50, 75, 100) debt <- data.frame(name, payment)</pre> colnames(debt) <- c("friend", "money")</pre> debt

1	⁻ riend	money
1	Dan	100
2	Dan	200
3	Dan	150
4	Rob	50
5	Rob	75
6	Rob	100

debt <- data.frame(friend = name, money = payment)</pre>





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Data frame manipulation

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Data frame subsets

debt[<mark>3:6</mark> ,]	<pre>debt[1:3, 2, drop = FALSE]</pre>
name payment 3 Dan 150 4 Rob 50 5 Rob 75 6 Rob 100	payment 1 100 2 200 3 150
debt[1:3, 2]	debt\$payment 100 200 150 50 75 100
100 200 150	





Subset() for more power

This works, but is not informative nor robust debt[1:3,] # Much more informative! subset(debt, name == "Dan")

	name	payment
1	Dan	100
2	Dan	200
3	Dan	150

subset(debt, payment == 100)

name	payment
1 Dar	100
6 Rob	100

itacamp



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Present value

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82.64 = 100 * (1.10) ^ -2







Present value - general formula

 $82.64 = 100 * (1.10) ^ -2$

present_value <- cash_flow * (1 + interest / 100) ^ -periods</pre>

cash_flow <- 100</pre> interest <- 10 periods <- 2 present_value <- cash_flow * (1 + interest / 100) ^ -periods</pre> present_value

82.64463





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