

# What is a list?

INTRODUCTION TO R FOR FINANCE



**Lore Dirick**

Manager of Data Science Curriculum at  
Flatiron School

# Lists

```
cash
```

```
  company cash_flow year
1      A      1000    1
2      A      4000    3
3      A       550    4
4      B      1500    1
5      B      1100    2
6      B       750    4
7      B      6000    5
```

```
company_name <- "DataCampers Inc"
```

# Lists

```
my_company <- list(company_name, cash)
my_company
```

```
[[1]]
"DataCampers Inc."
[[2]]
  company cash_flow year
1      A      1000    1
2      A      4000    3
3      A       550    4
4      B      1500    1
5      B      1100    2
6      B       750    4
7      B      6000    5
```

# Subsetting lists

```
my_company[1]
```

```
[[1]]  
"DataCampers Inc."
```

```
my_company[[1]]
```

```
"DataCampers Inc."
```

```
my_company[[2]]
```

```
  company cash_flow year  
1      A      1000    1  
2      A      4000    3  
3      A       550    4  
4      B      1500    1  
5      B      1100    2  
6      B       750    4  
7      B      6000    5
```

# Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO R FOR FINANCE

# A few list creating functions

INTRODUCTION TO R FOR FINANCE



**Lore Dirick**

Manager of Data Science Curriculum at Flatiron School

# split() it up

```
debt
```

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

# split() it up

```
grouping <- debt$name  
  
split_debt <- split(debt, grouping)  
split_debt
```

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



# split() it up

```
split_debt$Dan
```

```
  name payment
1  Dan     100
2  Dan     200
3  Dan     150
```

```
split_debt$Dan$payment
```

```
100 200 150
```

```
unsplit(split_debt, grouping)
```

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

# split() example

- Unique calculation for Dan versus Rob
- Dan gets a 20% discount, Rob a 10% discount
  - split data frame by name
  - apply discounts
  - combine data frames back
- "split-apply-combine"

# split-apply-combine

```
split_debt <- split(debt, grouping)
grouping <- debt$name
split_debt$Dan$new_payment <- split_debt$Dan$payment * .8
split_debt$Rob$new_payment <- split_debt$Rob$payment * .9
split_debt
```

```
$Dan
  name payment new_payment
1  Dan     100         80
2  Dan     200        160
3  Dan     150        120

$Rob
  name payment new_payment
4  Rob      50         45.0
5  Rob      75         67.5
6  Rob     100         90.0
```

# split-apply-combine

```
unsplit(split_debt, grouping)
```

```
  name payment new_payment
1  Dan    100     80.0
2  Dan    200    160.0
3  Dan    150    120.0
4  Rob     50     45.0
5  Rob     75     67.5
6  Rob    100     90.0
```

# Attributes

```
my_matrix <- matrix(c(1,2,3,4,5,6), nrow = 2, ncol = 3)
attributes(my_matrix)
```

```
$dim
2 3
```

```
attributes(debt)
```

```
$names
"name"      "payment"

$row.names
1 2 3 4 5 6

$class
"data.frame"
```

# Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO R FOR FINANCE

# Congratulations!

INTRODUCTION TO R FOR FINANCE



**Lore Dirick**

Manager of Data Science Curriculum at  
Flatiron School

# More to learn

- [Financial Trading in R](#)
- [Machine Learning with caret in R](#)
- [Visualizing Geospatial Data in R](#)



# Keep learning!

INTRODUCTION TO R FOR FINANCE