

# What are some examples of using the function names in R?

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## RECOMMENDED CITATION

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Function names in R are used to call specific actions or operations within the R programming language. These names are typically used in conjunction with parentheses and arguments to specify the desired outcome. Some common examples of using function names in R include creating plots with the "plot()" function, performing mathematical calculations with the "sum()" or "mean()" functions, and sorting data with the "sort()" function. Other examples include manipulating strings with the "paste()" function, generating random numbers with the "runif()" function, and loading external packages with the "library()" function. These function names provide a standardized and efficient way to execute tasks in R, making it a versatile and powerful tool for data analysis and statistical computing.

## Use the names Function in R (3 Examples)

You can use the names() function to set the names of an object or get the names of an object in R.

This function uses the following syntax:

```
#get names of object  
names(x)
```

```
#set names of object  
names(x) <- c('value1', 'value2', 'value3', ...)
```

The following examples show how to use the names() function with different objects.

**Example 1: Use names() Function with Vector**

We can use the names() function to set the names for a vector:

```
#create vector
```

```
my_vector <- c(5, 10, 15, 20, 25)
```

```
#view vector
```

```
my_vector
```

```
5 10 15 20 25
```

```
#set names for vector
```

```
names(my_vector) <- c('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E')
```

```
#view updated vector
```

```
my_vector
```

```
A B C D E
```

```
5 10 15 20 25
```

**We can then use brackets to access the values in a vector based off the name:**

```
#access value in vector that corresponds to 'B' name
```

```
my_vector
```

```
B
```

```
10
```

## Example 2: Use names() Function with List

We can use the `names()` function to set the names for a list:

```
#create list
```

```
my_list <- list(c(1, 2, 3), 'hello', 10)
```

```
#view list
```

```
my_list
```

```
]

```

```
1 2 3
```

```
]

```

```
"hello"
```

```
]

```

```
10
```

```
#set names for list
```

```
names(my_list) <- c('A', 'B', 'C')
```

```
#view updated list
```

```
my_list
```

```
$A
```

```
1 2 3
```

```
$B
```

```
"hello"
```

```
$C
```

```
10
```

We can then use brackets to access the values in a list based off the name:

```
#access value in list that corresponds to 'C' name
```

```
my_list
```

```
$C
```

```
10
```

Example 3: Use names() Function with Data Frame

We can use the names() function to set the names for the columns of a data frame:

```
#create data frame
```

```
df <- data.frame(A=c('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'),
```

```
B=c(99, 90, 86, 88, 95),
```

```
C=c(33, 28, 31, 39, 34),
```

```
D=c(30, 28, 24, 24, 28))
```

```
#get names of data frame
```

```
names(df)
```

```
"A" "B" "C" "D"
```

```
#set names of data frame
```

```
names(df) <- c('team', 'points', 'assists', 'rebounds')
```

```
#view updated names of data frame
```

```
names(df)
```

```
"team" "points" "assists" "rebounds"
```

Additional Resources

The following tutorials explain how to perform other common tasks in R: