

ifelse(base)

R Documentation

Conditional Element Selection

Description

`ifelse` returns a value with the same shape as `test` which is filled with elements selected from either `yes` or `no` depending on whether the element of `test` is `TRUE` or `FALSE`.

Usage

```
ifelse(test, yes, no)
```

Arguments

`test` an object which can be coerced to logical mode.

`yes` return values for true elements of `test`.

`no` return values for false elements of `test`.

Details

If `yes` or `no` are too short, their elements are recycled. `yes` will be evaluated if and only if any element of `test` is true, and analogously for `no`.

Missing values in `test` give missing values in the result.

Value

A vector of the same length and attributes (including class) as `test` and data values from the values of `yes` or `no`. The mode of the answer will be coerced from logical to accommodate first any values taken from `yes` and then any values taken from `no`.

Warning

The mode of the result may depend on the value of `test`, and the class attribute of the result is taken from `test` and may be inappropriate for the values selected from `yes` and `no`.

Sometimes it is better to use a construction such as `(tmp <- yes; tmp[!test] <- no[!test]; tmp)`, possibly extended to handle missing values in `test`.

References

Becker, R. A., Chambers, J. M. and Wilks, A. R. (1988) *The New S Language*. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

See Also

[if.](#)

Examples

```
x <- c(6:-4)
sqrt(x)#- gives warning
sqrt(ifelse(x >= 0, x, NA))# no warning

## Note: the following also gives the warning !
ifelse(x >= 0, sqrt(x), NA)

## example of different return modes:
yes <- 1:3
no <- pi^(0:3)
typeof(ifelse(NA, yes, no)) # logical
typeof(ifelse(TRUE, yes, no)) # integer
typeof(ifelse(FALSE, yes, no))# double
```

[Package *base* version 2.7.1 [Index](#)]