

```
1 chest=c(rep("gold",20),rep("silver",30),rep("bronze",50))
2 sample(chest,size=10)
3 sample(c("success","failure"),10,replace=T,prob=c(0.9,0.1))
4
```

4:1 (Top Level)

R Script ↕

Console **Terminal** ✕ **Background Jobs** ✕

 R 4.2.1 · ~/

```
type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.
```

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

```
> source("~/Desktop/Assingment_1.R")
```

```
> source("~/Desktop/Assingment_1.R")
```

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```
> sample(c("success","failure"),10,replace=T,prob=c(0.9,0.1))
```

```
[1] "success" "success" "success" "success" "success" "success" "success" "success" "success"
```

```
[10] "success"
```

>

```
1 ▸ birth=function(n){
2   return(prob<-1-choose(365,n)*factorial(n)/365^n)
3 ▸ }
4 print(birth(23))
5 N=5000
6 sum=0
7 n=20
8 ▸ for(val in 1:N){
9   a=as.integer(any(duplicated(sample(365,n,replace=TRUE))))
10   sum=sum+a
11 ▸ }
12 prob2=sum/N
13 print(prob2)
```

13:13 (Top Level) ▾

R Script

Console Terminal x Background Jobs x

R 4.2.1 · ~/ ➔

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> source("~/Desktop/Assingment_1.R")  
[1] 0.5072972  
[1] 0.418  
>
```








Addins



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with a script editor titled "Assingment_1.R". The script defines a function named "bayesTheorem" that takes three arguments: pA, pB, and pBA. The function calculates the probability pAB as pA * pBA / pB and returns it. Finally, it prints the result of the function call with arguments 0.2, 0.4, and 0.85.

```
1 bayesTheorem <- function(pA,pB,pBA)
2 {
3   pAB <- pA * pBA / pB
4   return(pAB)
5 }
6 print(bayesTheorem(0.2,0.4,0.85))
```

6:34 (Top Level)

R Script ↕

```
Console Terminal x Background Jobs x  
R 4.2.1 · ~/ ↵  
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> source("~/Desktop/Assingment_1.R")  
[1] 0.425  
>
```

Assingment_1.R*

Source on Save

Run Source

```
1 data=iris
2 head(data)
3 str(data)
4 range(data$Petal.Length)
5 mean(data$Petal.Length)
6 median(data$Petal.Length)
7 quantile(data$Sepal.Length,0.25)
8 quantile(data$Sepal.Length,0.75)
9 lapply(data[,1:4],sd)
10 summary(data)
11
```

11:1 (Top Level)

R Script

Console Terminal Background Jobs

R 4.2.1 · ~/

[1] 0.425

> source("~/Desktop/Assingment_1.R")

'data.frame': 150 obs. of 5 variables:

\$ Sepal.Length: num 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5 5.4 4.6 5 4.4 4.9 ...

\$ Sepal.Width : num 3.5 3 3.2 3.1 3.6 3.9 3.4 3.4 2.9 3.1 ...

\$ Petal.Length: num 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.7 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 ...

\$ Petal.Width : num 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 ...



\$ Species : Factor w/ 3 levels "setosa","versicolor",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...

```
1 ▸ getmode <- function(v){
2   uniqv <- unique(v)
3   print(uniqv[which.max(tabulate(match(v,uniqv)))])
4 ^ }
5 v=c(2,1,2,3,1,2,3,4,1,5,5,3,2,3)
6 getmode(v)
```

6:11 (Top Level) ⚡

R Script ↕

Console Terminal × Background Jobs ×

 R 4.2.1 · ~/ 

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> source("~/Desktop/Assingment_1.R")  
[1] 2  
> source("~/Desktop/Assingment_1.R")  
[1] 2  
> source("~/Desktop/Assingment_1.R")  
[1] 2  
>
```