## **DATA SCIENCE FOR ENGINEERS**

# **Assignment-1**

1. Choose the variable name that is invalid in R.

Solution: c

Variable name which starts with a number is invalid.

2. The command to access help in R Studio is—

Solution: d

There is no function called help.stand in R whereas others are valid.

3. In the R code given below, the value of "i" at which the loop breaks is ---

```
n=100
sum=0
for(i in seq(1,n,3)){
    sum=sum+i
    print(c(i,sum))
    if(sum>15)
    break
}
```

Solution: c

4. The library that supports right \_join () function in R is---

Solution: a

dplyr supports right \_join () function in R

5. The value of sum and month when i = 9 is -----

```
n=5

sum=0

for(i in 1:11){

sum=sum+(i+2)

print(c(month.abb[i+1],sum))

}
```

Solution: c

```
> n=5
> sum=0
> for(i in 1:11){
      sum=sum+(i+2)
      print(c(month.abb[i+1],sum))
[1] "Feb" "3"
   "Mar" "7"
   "Apr" "12"
   "May" "18"
[1]
[1] "Jun" "25"
[1] "Jul" "33"
[1] "Aug" "42"
[1] "Sep" "52"
[1] "Oct" "63"
[1] "Nov" "75"
[1] "Dec" "88"
```

6. Table 1 provides the scores of the students in three subjects. Create a data frame called students\_scores out of Table 1. Which of the following options gives Table 2 as an output?

Table 1

Name	Mathematics	English	Science
Ram	85	80	79
Prabhu	70	79	96
Sita	90	73	95
Santosh	95	90	80
Lohith	80	93	87

Table 2

Name	Variable	Value
Ram	Mathematics	85
Prabhu	Mathematics	70
Sita	Mathematics	90
Santosh	Mathematics	95
Lohith	Mathematics	80
Ram	English	80
Prabhu	English	79
Sita	English	73
Santosh	English	90
Lohith	English	93
Ram	Science	79
Prabhu	Science	96
Sita	Science	95
Santosh	Science	80
Lohith	Science	87

## Solution: a

```
> students_scores=data.frame("Name"=c("Ram","Prabhu","Sita","Santosh","Lohith"),
                                 "Mathematics"=c(85,70,90,95,80),
"English" = c(80,79,73,90,93),
"Science" = c(79,96,95,80,87))
> library(reshape2)
> Df=melt(students_scores, id.vars = c("Name") , measure.vars =c("Mathematics", "Englis
h","Science") )
> print(Df)
      Name
                variable value
1
        Ram Mathematics
                              70
2
    Prabhu Mathematics
3
       Sita Mathematics
                              90
   Santosh Mathematics
                              95
5
    Lohith Mathematics
6
        Ram
                 English
                              80
    Prabhu
                 English
                              79
8
                 English
                              73
      Sita
                 English
9 Santosh
                              90
                              93
10 Lohith
                 English
                              79
11
        Ram
                 Science
12
    Prabhu
                 Science
                              96
                              95
13
      Sita
                 Science
14 Santosh
                 Science
                              80
15 Lohith
                              87
                 Science
```

Create a data frame with given vectors below.

```
rank = c(1,2,3)

competitor = c("Usain","Tyson","Yohan")

mark = c(9.58, 9.69, 9.65)
```

Store the data frame in the variable named - "athletics".

7. The command to add a new row to the data frame "athletics" with the following values passed to each vector?

```
rank= 4, competitor="Asafa", mark=9.72
```

#### Solution: c

```
> rank = c(1,2,3)
> competitor = c("Usain", "Tyson", "Yohan")
> mark = c(9.58, 9.69, 9.65)
> athletics=data.frame(rank,competitor,mark)
> print(athletics)
 rank competitor mark
   1
          Usain 9.58
           Tvson 9.69
    3
          Yohan 9.65
> athletics=rbind(athletics,data.frame(rank=4,competitor="Asafa",mark=9.72))
> print(athletics)
 rank competitor mark
  1 Usain 9.58
           Tyson 9.69
3
    3
           Yohan 9.65
4
   4
          Asafa 9.72
```

### Answer question 8 based on the data frame created at the end of Q7.

8. The command to add a new column to the data frame "athletics" with vector "nationality" taking values "JAM", "USA", "JAM", "JAM" is:-

### Solution: b

```
> rank = c(1,2,3)
> competitor = c("Usain","Tyson","Yohan")
> mark = c(9.58, 9.69, 9.65)
> athletics=data.frame(rank,competitor,mark)
> print(athletics)
 rank competitor mark
1
  1 Usain 9.58
           Tyson 9.69
          Yohan 9.65
> athletics=rbind(athletics,data.frame(rank=4,competitor="Asafa",mark=9.72))
> athletics=cbind(athletics, data.frame(nationality = c("JAM", "USA", "JAM", "JAM")))
> print(athletics)
 rank competitor mark nationality
       Usain 9.58 JAM
          Tyson 9.69
                             USA
3
   3
          Yohan 9.65
                            JAM
          Asafa 9.72
                             JAM
```

# Answer question 9 based on the data frame created at the end of question 8.

9. The correct way to extract all elements for which "mark" is less than 9.69 using the "subset" command is ---

Solution: a

```
> rank = c(1,2,3)
> competitor = c("Usain","Tyson","Yohan")
> mark = c(9.58, 9.69, 9.65)
> athletics=data.frame(rank,competitor,mark)
> print(athletics)
  rank competitor mark
     1
           Usain 9.58
2
     2
           Tyson 9.69
    3
           Yohan 9.65
> athletics=rbind(athletics,data.frame(rank=4,competitor="Asafa",mark=9.72))
> athletics=cbind(athletics,data.frame(nationality = c("JAM","USA","JAM","JAM")))
> print(athletics)
  rank competitor mark nationality
           Usain 9.58
            Tyson 9.69
                               USA
           Yohan 9.65
                               JAM
            Asafa 9.72
                               JAM
> subset(athletics, athletics$mark <9.69)</pre>
 rank competitor mark nationality
           Usain 9.58
3
     3
            Yohan 9.65
                               JAM
```

10. Which of the following defined functions will return the output as **9.37?** 

Solution: c

```
> func_multi= function(a,b,c)
+ {
+    result=(a*b)**0.5+(a*c)**0.5
+    return(result)
+ }
> func_multi(4,5,6)
[1] 9.371115
```