

# Work Sheet # 1

Andrew Miguel Malayas BSIT 2A

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#1. Set up a vector named age, consisting of 34, 28, 22, 36, 27, 18, 52, 39, 42, 29, 35, 31, 27, 22, 37, 34, 19, 20, 57, 49, 50, 37, 46, 25, 17, 37, 42, 53, 41, 51, 35, 24, 33, 41.

- A. How many data points?
  - There are 34 data points
- B. Write the R code and its output

```
age <- c(34, 28, 22, 36, 27, 18, 52, 39, 42, 29, 35, 31, 27, 22, 37, 34, 19, 20, 57, 49, 50, 37, 46, 25, 17, 37, 42, 53, 41, 51, 35, 24, 33, 41)

length(age)
```

```
## [1] 34
```

#2 Find the reciprocal of the values for age.

```
age_reciprocal <- 1/age
print(age_reciprocal)
```

```
## [1] 0.02941176 0.03571429 0.04545455 0.02777778 0.03703704 0.05555556
## [7] 0.01923077 0.02564103 0.02380952 0.03448276 0.02857143 0.03225806
## [13] 0.03703704 0.04545455 0.02702703 0.02941176 0.05263158 0.05000000
## [19] 0.01754386 0.02040816 0.02000000 0.02702703 0.02173913 0.04000000
## [25] 0.05882353 0.02702703 0.02380952 0.01886792 0.02439024 0.01960784
## [31] 0.02857143 0.04166667 0.03030303 0.02439024
```

#3 Assign also new\_age <- c(age, 0, age).

```
new_age <- c(age, 0, age)
new_age
```

```
## [1] 34 28 22 36 27 18 52 39 42 29 35 31 27 22 37 34 19 20 57 49 50 37 46 25 17
## [26] 37 42 53 41 51 35 24 33 41 0 34 28 22 36 27 18 52 39 42 29 35 31 27 22 37
## [51] 34 19 20 57 49 50 37 46 25 17 37 42 53 41 51 35 24 33 41
```

- What happen to the new\_age
  - it combines the elements of age

#4 Sort the values for age. Write the R code and its output.

```
sort(age)
```

```
## [1] 17 18 19 20 22 22 24 25 27 27 28 29 31 33 34 34 35 35 36 37 37 37 39 41 41
## [26] 42 42 46 49 50 51 52 53 57
```

#5 Find the minimum and maximum value for age. Write the R code and its output.

```
min(age)
```

```
## [1] 17
```

```
max(age)
```

```
## [1] 57
```

#6 Set up a vector named data, consisting of 2.4, 2.8, 2.1, 2.5, 2.4, 2.2, 2.5, 2.3, 2.5, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.7. + A. How many data points? - there are 12 data points

- B. Write the R code and its output.

```
data <- c (2.4, 2.8, 2.1, 2.5, 2.4, 2.2, 2.5, 2.3, 2.5, 2.3, 2.4,2.7)
length(data)
```

```
## [1] 12
```

#7 Generates a new vector for data where you double every value of the data. What happen to the data?

```
new_vector = data
new_vector * 2
```

```
## [1] 4.8 5.6 4.2 5.0 4.8 4.4 5.0 4.6 5.0 4.6 4.8 5.4
```

#8 Generate a sequence for the following scenario:

- 8.1 Integers from 1 to 100.

```
int1 <- seq(100)
print(int1)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
## [19] 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
## [37] 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54
## [55] 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72
## [73] 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90
## [91] 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
```

- 8.2 Numbers from 20 to 60

```
intnum <- seq(20,60)
print(intnum)
```

```
## [1] 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44
## [26] 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
```

- 8.3 Mean of numbers from 20 to 60

```
intmean <- seq(20,60)
mean(intmean)
```

```
## [1] 40
```

- 8.4 Sum of numbers from 51 to 91

```
intsum <- seq(51,91)
sum(intsum)
```

```
## [1] 2911
```

- 8.5 Integers from 1 to 1,000

```
intseq <-seq(1000)
print(intseq)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
## [15] 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
```

##	[29]	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
##	[43]	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
##	[57]	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
##	[71]	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
##	[85]	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
##	[99]	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
##	[113]	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126
##	[127]	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
##	[141]	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154
##	[155]	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
##	[169]	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182
##	[183]	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196
##	[197]	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
##	[211]	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
##	[225]	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238
##	[239]	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252
##	[253]	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266
##	[267]	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
##	[281]	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294
##	[295]	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308
##	[309]	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322
##	[323]	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336
##	[337]	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350
##	[351]	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364
##	[365]	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378
##	[379]	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392
##	[393]	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406
##	[407]	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
##	[421]	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434
##	[435]	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448
##	[449]	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462
##	[463]	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476
##	[477]	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490
##	[491]	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504
##	[505]	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518
##	[519]	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532
##	[533]	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546
##	[547]	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560
##	[561]	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574
##	[575]	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588
##	[589]	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602
##	[603]	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616
##	[617]	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630
##	[631]	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644
##	[645]	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658
##	[659]	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672
##	[673]	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686
##	[687]	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700
##	[701]	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714
##	[715]	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728
##	[729]	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742
##	[743]	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756
##	[757]	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770
##	[771]	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784

```
## [785] 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798
## [799] 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812
## [813] 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826
## [827] 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840
## [841] 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854
## [855] 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868
## [869] 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882
## [883] 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896
## [897] 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910
## [911] 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924
## [925] 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938
## [939] 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952
## [953] 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966
## [967] 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980
## [981] 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994
## [995] 995 996 997 998 999 1000
```

- a. 8.1 How many data points from 8.1 to 8.4?  
-There are 223 data points
- b. Write the R code and its output from 8.1 to 8.4.

```
F1 <- length(int1)
F2 <- length(intnum)
F3 <- length(intmean)
F4 <- length(intsum)
sum = F1 + F2 + F3 + F4
sum
```

```
## [1] 223
```

- c. For 8.5 find only maximum data points until 10.

```
intmax <- intseq[intseq <= 10]
newmax <- max(intmax)
newmax
```

```
## [1] 10
```

#9 Print a vector with the integers between 1 and 100 that are not divisible by 3, 5 and 7 using filter option.

```
intn <-seq(1,100)
Filter(function(i){ all(i %% c(3,5,7) != 0)}), seq(100))
```

```
## [1] 1 2 4 8 11 13 16 17 19 22 23 26 29 31 32 34 37 38 41 43 44 46 47 52 53
## [26] 58 59 61 62 64 67 68 71 73 74 76 79 82 83 86 88 89 92 94 97
```

#10. Generate a sequence backwards of the integers from 1 to 100. Write the R code and its output.

```
intnew <-seq(100,1)
print(intnew)
```

```
## [1] 100 99 98 97 96 95 94 93 92 91 90 89 88 87 86 85 84 83
## [19] 82 81 80 79 78 77 76 75 74 73 72 71 70 69 68 67 66 65
## [37] 64 63 62 61 60 59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47
## [55] 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29
## [73] 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11
## [91] 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```

#11. List all the natural numbers below 25 that are multiples of 3 or 5. Find the sum of these multiples

```
result <- Filter(function(i) { (i %% 3==0 || i %% 5 == 0) }, seq(1,25))
result
```

```
## [1] 3 5 6 9 10 12 15 18 20 21 24 25
```

- a. How many data points from 10 to 11?  
– There are 112 data points
- b. Write the R code and its output from 10 and 11.

```
num <- length(intnew)
num1 <- length(result)
total_length1 <- num + num1
total_length1
```

```
## [1] 112
```

#12. Statements can be grouped together using braces ‘{’ and ‘}’. A group of statements is sometimes called a block. Single statements are evaluated when a new line is typed at the end of the syntactically complete statement. Blocks are not evaluated until a new line is entered after the closing brace.

```
# x <- {0 + x + 5 + }
```

#13. \*Set up a vector named score, consisting of 72, 86, 92, 63, 88, 89, 91, 92, 75, 75 and 77. To access individual elements of an atomic vector, one generally uses the x[i] construction.

Find x[2] and x[3].

Write the R code and its output.

```
a = c(72, 86, 92, 63, 88, 89, 91, 92, 75, 75, 77)
print(a[2])
```

```
## [1] 86
```

```
print(a[3])
```

```
## [1] 92
```

#14. \*Create a vector a = c(1,2,NA,4,NA,6,7). + a. Change the NA to 999 using the codes print(a,na.print=“-999”).

- b. Write the R code and its output. Describe the output.

```
a = c(1,2,NA,4,NA,6,7)
print(a,na.print="-999")
```

```
## [1] 1 2 -999 4 -999 6 7
```

#15 A special type of function calls can appear on the left hand side of the assignment operator as in > class(x) <- “foo”.

```
name = readline(prompt="Input your name: ")
```

```
## Input your name:
```

```
age = readline(prompt="Input your age: ")
```

```
## Input your age:
```

```
print(paste("My name is",name, "and I am",age , "years old."))
```

```
## [1] "My name is and I am years old."
```

```
print(R.version.string)
```

```
## [1] "R version 4.4.1 (2024-06-14)"
```