



# Tecnológico Nacional de México

## Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana

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Subdirección Académica  
Departamento de Sistemas y Computación  
Ingeniería en Sistemas Computacionales  
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### MINERÍA DE DATOS

*BDD-1703SC9A*

#### *“Practica 2”*

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*“Por una juventud integrada al desarrollo de México”*

Tijuana B.C. a 21 de Septiembre del 2021

## Practice 2

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# Hint:
# Find 20 more functions in R and make an example of it.

# 1. Find the sum of the numbers 41 through 68.
> print(sum(41:68))
[1] 1526

# 2. Find the mean of the numbers 25 to 82.
> print(mean(25:82))
[1] 53.5

# 3. Shortened strings.
x <- c("abcd", "efgh", "abce")
> abbreviate(x, 2)
> abbreviate(x, 2, strict = TRUE)
[1] abcd efgh abce
[1] "ab" "ef" "ab"

# 4. Returns a string of the current system date and time.
> print(d <- date())
[1] "Mon Sep 20 00:33:01 2021"

# 5. Read or configure the declared encodings for a character vector.
x <- "fa\xE7ile"
> Encoding(x)
> Encoding(x) <- "latin1"
> print(x)
[1] "façile"

# 6. Warning messages.
testit <- function() warning("Esto esta mal!!!!")
> testit()
Warning message:
In testit() : Esto esta mal!!!!

# 7. Determines which elements of a vector or data frame are duplicates of
elements with smaller subscripts and returns a logical vector indicating which
elements (rows) are duplicates.
x <- c(9:20, 1:5, 3:7, 0:8)
(xu <- x[!duplicated(x)])
[1] 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0 8

# 8. Message
> message("ABC ", "DEF")
[1] ABC DEF

# 9. Determine names and symbols to variables
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an <- as.name("arrg")
> print(an)
[1] arrg
is.name(an) # TRUE
mode(an) # name
# 10. Create or test "character" objects.
form <- y ~ a + b + c
> as.character(form)
[1] "~" "y" "a + b + c"
# 11.12. read and search file
> fram <- read.csv(file.choose())
# 13. R by default performs actions on this particular dataset.
> attach(fram)
# 14. Disconnect, if you end up with an attached data set and want to work
with another data set, you should disconnect the first one.
> detach(fram)
# 15. View, is a function that tells R to open a new window so we can see the
data set.
> view(fram)
# 16.17. Quantile, summary, determine the mean, median and distribution of
continuous variables.
> quantile(salary)
> summary(salary)
# 18. Table, determine the number and proportion
> table(rank)
# 19. Prop, is the proportion of stock
> prop.table(table(rank))
# 20.na, allows you to work with unavailable values, and here you skip them
> na.omit(rank)

```