Worksheet-3a in R.

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#Using Vectors
#1.LETTERS
#a. You need to produce a vector that contains the first 11 letters.
first11 <- LETTERS[1:11]</pre>
(first11)
## [1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E" "F" "G" "H" "I" "J" "K"
#b. Produce a vector that contains the odd numbered letters.
oddletters <- LETTERS[seq(1,26, by = 2)]
(oddletters)
## [1] "A" "C" "E" "G" "I" "K" "M" "O" "Q" "S" "U" "W" "Y"
#c. Produce a vector that contains the vowels
vowels <- LETTERS[c(1, 5, 9, 15, 21)]</pre>
(vowels)
## [1] "A" "E" "I" "O" "U"
#d. Produce a vector that contains the last 5 lowercase letters.
last5lower <- letters[22:26]</pre>
(last5lower)
## [1] "v" "w" "x" "v" "z"
#e. Produce a vector that contains letters between 15 to 24 letters in lowercase.
lower15_24 <- letters[15:24]</pre>
(lower15_24)
## [1] "o" "p" "q" "r" "s" "t" "u" "v" "w" "x"
#2. Vector of Temperature.
#a. Character of cities
city <- c("Tuguegarao City", "Manila", "Iloilo City", "Tacloban", "Samal Island", "Davao City")
(city)
## [1] "Tuguegarao City" "Manila"
                                           "Iloilo City"
                                                               "Tacloban"
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## [5] "Samal Island"
                        "Davao City"
#b. Vectors of Temperature
temp \leftarrow c(42, 39, 34, 34, 30, 27)
(temp)
## [1] 42 39 34 34 30 27
#c. Data frame to combine the city and the temp
citytemp <- data.frame(City = city, Tempreture = temp)</pre>
(citytemp)
##
                City Tempreture
## 1 Tuguegarao City
             Manila
## 3
        Iloilo City
                             34
## 4
           Tacloban
                             34
       Samal Island
## 5
                             30
## 6
         Davao City
                             27
#d. rename the columns using the names() function
names(citytemp) <- c("City", "Tempreture")</pre>
(citytemp)
                City Tempreture
##
## 1 Tuguegarao City
## 2
              Manila
                             39
## 3
       Iloilo Citv
                             34
           Tacloban
                             34
## 4
## 5
       Samal Island
                             30
## 6
         Davao City
                             27
#e. Print the structure by using str() function.
str(citytemp)
                    6 obs. of 2 variables:
## 'data.frame':
           : chr "Tuguegarao City" "Manila" "Iloilo City" "Tacloban" ...
## $ Tempreture: num 42 39 34 34 30 27
#outputs the structure of citytemp
#f. The content of row 3 and row 4.
(citytemp[3:4, ])
            City Tempreture
## 3 Iloilo City
                         34
        Tacloban
#g. Display the city with highest temperature and the city with the lowest temperature.
(citytemp[which.max(citytemp$Tempreture), ])
                City Tempreture
## 1 Tuguegarao City
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(citytemp[which.min(citytemp$Tempreture), ])
         City Tempreture
## 6 Davao City
#Using Matrices
\# row = 2
matrix(c(5,6,7,4,3,2,1,2,3,7,8,9),nrow = 2)
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6]
## [1,] 5 7 3 1 3 8
## [2,]
      6 4 2
                     2
                       7
matrix(data = c(3,4,5,6,7,8),3,2)
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 3 6
## [2,]
        4
             7
## [3,]
       5
           8
# creating a diagonal matrix where x value will always be 1
diag(1,nrow = 6,ncol = 5)
##
    [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
## [1,]
      1 0 0 0
## [2,]
       0
             1
                 0
                     0
## [3,]
       0
           0
               1
                     0
                         0
## [4,]
      0 0 0 1 0
## [5,]
       0 0 0 0 1
       0 0 0 0 0
## [6,]
diag(6)
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6]
## [1,]
      1 0 0 0 0
## [2,]
       0
                 0
                     0
                         0
                             0
             1
      0
## [3,]
            0
                1
                     0
                       0
                             0
## [4,]
      0
                         0
                             0
           0
                 0 1
## [5,]
       0
             0
                 0
                     0
## [6,]
       0
           0
                 0 0
                       0
                             1
# 3. Matrix with numbers from 1 to 8 and 11 to 14
# a. Create the matrix
mat \leftarrow matrix(c(1:8, 11:14), nrow = 3, ncol = 4)
(mat)
##
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 1 4 7 12
## [2,]
         2
             5 8
                   13
## [3,]
         3
           6 11
# b. Multiply the matrix by 2
matmult2 <- mat * 2</pre>
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(matmult2)
        [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]
        2 8 14
## [2,]
           4
             10
                   16
                         26
## [3,]
           6
              12
                    22
                         28
# c. Display the content of row 2
(mat[2, ])
## [1] 2 5 8 13
# d. Display columns 3 and 4 in row 1 and row 2
(mat[1:2, 3:4])
        [,1] [,2]
##
## [1,]
## [2,]
               13
           8
# e. Display columns 2 and 3 of row 3
(mat[3, 2:3])
## [1] 6 11
# f. Display only column 4
(mat[, 4])
## [1] 12 13 14
# g. Name the rows and columns
rownames(matmult2) <- c("isa", "dalawa", "tatlo")</pre>
colnames(matmult2) <- c("uno", "dos", "tres", "quatro")</pre>
(matmult2)
##
         uno dos tres quatro
## isa
          2 8
                    14
## dalawa 4 10
                    16
                           26
## tatlo
            6 12
                    22
                           28
# h. Reshape the matrix with new dimensions (2 columns, 6 rows)
dim(mat) \leftarrow c(6, 2)
(mat)
        [,1] [,2]
## [1,]
           1
## [2,]
           2
               8
## [3,]
        3
             11
## [4,]
        4
              12
## [5,]
           5
               13
## [6,]
               14
#Using Array
# creates a two-dimensional array containing numbers from 1 to 24 that have 3 rows and 4 columns
arraydta \leftarrow array(c(1:24), c(3,4,2))
arraydta
## , , 1
##
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
```

```
1 4 7 10
## [1,]
       2 5 8 11
## [2,]
## [3,]
       3 6 9 12
##
## , , 2
##
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]
       13
             16
                  19
## [2,]
         14
              17
                   20
## [3,]
                  21
        15
              18
# checking for the dimensions
# row, column, dimension
dim(arraydta)
## [1] 3 4 2
#checking for the number of elements
length(arraydta)
## [1] 24
vectorA <- c(1:24)</pre>
# creating an array
anArray \leftarrow array(vectorA, dim = c(3,4,2))
anArray
## , , 1
##
##
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]
         1
             4
                   7
## [2,]
          2
               5
                      11
                   8
## [3,]
          3
              6
                    9
                       12
##
## , , 2
##
##
       [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]
         13
             16 19
                       22
## [2,]
         14
              17
                   20
                       23
                       24
## [3,]
         15
              18
                  21
#4. An array contains 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, 3, 4, 5, 1
# a. Create an array with repeated values
arr \leftarrow array(rep(c(1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, 3, 4, 5, 1), 2), dim = c(2, 4, 3))
(arr)
## , , 1
##
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]
        1 3 7
## [2,]
         2
             6 8
##
## , , 2
##
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 3 5 1
```

```
## [2,] 4 1 2 6
##
## , , 3
##
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 7 9 3 5
## [2,]
       8
            0
                   4
# b. Check the dimensions of the array
(dim(arr))
## [1] 2 4 3
# c. Name the rows, columns, and dimensions
dimnames(arr) <- list(letters[1:2], LETTERS[1:4], c("1st-Dimensional Array", "2nd-Dimensional Array", "...</pre>
(arr)
## , , 1st-Dimensional Array
## A B C D
## a 1 3 7 9
## b 2 6 8 0
## , , 2nd-Dimensional Array
##
## A B C D
## a 3 5 1 3
## b 4 1 2 6
## , , 3rd-Dimensional Array
##
## A B C D
## a 7 9 3 5
```

b 8 0 4 1