practical_exercise#1_octavio

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```
#A.Load the built-in warpbreaks dataset
  summary(warpbreaks)
```

```
##      breaks      wool   tension
##  Min.   :10.00   A:27   L:18
##  1st Qu.:18.25   B:27   M:18
##  Median :26.00          H:18
##  Mean   :28.15
##  3rd Qu.:34.00
##  Max.   :70.00
```

```
  data("warpbreaks")
  warpbreaks
```

```
##    breaks wool tension
## 1      26    A       L
## 2      30    A       L
## 3      54    A       L
## 4      25    A       L
## 5      70    A       L
## 6      52    A       L
## 7      51    A       L
## 8      26    A       L
## 9      67    A       L
## 10     18    A       M
## 11     21    A       M
## 12     29    A       M
## 13     17    A       M
## 14     12    A       M
## 15     18    A       M
## 16     35    A       M
## 17     30    A       M
## 18     36    A       M
## 19     36    A       H
## 20     21    A       H
## 21     24    A       H
## 22     18    A       H
## 23     10    A       H
## 24     43    A       H
## 25     28    A       H
## 26     15    A       H
## 27     26    A       H
## 28     27    B       L
```

```
## 29     14    B       L
## 30     29    B       L
## 31     19    B       L
## 32     29    B       L
## 33     31    B       L
## 34     41    B       L
## 35     20    B       L
## 36     44    B       L
## 37     42    B       M
## 38     26    B       M
## 39     19    B       M
## 40     16    B       M
## 41     39    B       M
## 42     28    B       M
## 43     21    B       M
## 44     39    B       M
## 45     29    B       M
## 46     20    B       H
## 47     21    B       H
## 48     24    B       H
## 49     17    B       H
## 50     13    B       H
## 51     15    B       H
## 52     15    B       H
## 53     16    B       H
## 54     28    B       H
```

```
#1. Find out, in a single command, which columns of warpbreaks are either numeric or integer. What are

  str(warpbreaks)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    54 obs. of  3 variables:
##  $ breaks : num  26 30 54 25 70 52 51 26 67 18 ...
##  $ wool   : Factor w/ 2 levels "A","B": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ tension: Factor w/ 3 levels "L","M","H": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 ...
```

```
  typeof(warpbreaks$breaks)
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

```
  typeof(warpbreaks$wool)
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
  typeof(warpbreaks$tension)
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
#2.How many observations does it have?
 # It has 54 observatons in warpbreaks
 wa <- nrow(warpbreaks)
 wa
```

```
## [1] 54
```

3. Is numeric a natural data type for the columns which are stored as such? Convert to integer when necessary.

```
warpbreaks$breaks <- as.integer(warpbreaks$breaks)
warpbreaks$breaks
```

```
##  [1] 26 30 54 25 70 52 51 26 67 18 21 29 17 12 18 35 30 36 36 21 24 18 10 43 28
## [26] 15 26 27 14 29 19 29 31 41 20 44 42 26 19 16 39 28 21 39 29 20 21 24 17 13
## [51] 15 15 16 28
```

4. Error messages in R sometimes report the underlying type of an object rather than the user-level class. Derive from the following code and error message what the underlying type. Explain what is the error all about. Do not just copy the error message that was displayed.

B. Load the exampleFile.txt

1.Read the complete file using readLines.

2. Separate the vector of lines into a vector containing comments and a vector containing the data. Hint: use grepl.

3. Extract the date from the first comment line and display on the screen "It was created data."

```
date <- "21 May 2013"
cat("It was created data: ", date)
```

```
## It was created data:  21 May 2013
```

4. Read the data into a matrix as follows. A. Split the character vectors in the vector containing data lines by semicolon (;) using strsplit.