## RWorksheet\_Cahutay#3a

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Using Vectors 1.

```
LETTERS
## [1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E" "F" "G" "H" "I" "J" "K" "L" "M" "N" "O" "P" "Q" "R" "S"
## [20] "T" "U" "V" "W" "X" "Y" "7."
letters
## [1] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f" "g" "h" "i" "j" "k" "l" "m" "n" "o" "p" "q" "r" "s"
## [20] "t" "u" "v" "w" "x" "y" "z"
#A. You need to produce a vector that contains the first 11 letters.
my_letter <- LETTERS[1:11]</pre>
my letter
## [1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E" "F" "G" "H" "I" "J" "K"
#B. Produce a vector that contains the odd numbered letters.
odd_letters <- LETTERS[seq(1, length(LETTERS), by = 2)]</pre>
odd_letters
## [1] "A" "C" "E" "G" "I" "K" "M" "O" "Q" "S" "U" "W" "Y"
#C. Produce a vector that contains the vowels
vowels <- LETTERS[LETTERS %in% c("A", "E", "I", "O", "U")]</pre>
vowels
## [1] "A" "E" "I" "O" "U"
#D. Produce a vector that contains the last 5 lowercase letters.
last_five <- letters[(length(letters) - 4):length(letters)]</pre>
last five
## [1] "v" "w" "x" "v" "z"
```

```
#E. Produce a vector that contains letters between 15 to 24 letters in lowercase.
my_small_letters <- letters[15:24]</pre>
my_small_letters
## [1] "o" "p" "q" "r" "s" "t" "u" "v" "w" "x"
  2. Create a vector with the average temperatures in April
#A. Vector for city names
city <- c("Tuguegarao City", "Manila", "Iloilo City", "Tacloban", "Samal Island", "Davao City")
city
## [1] "Tuguegarao City" "Manila"
                                            "Iloilo City"
                                                               "Tacloban"
## [5] "Samal Island"
                          "Davao City"
#B. Vector for city's average temperature
temp \leftarrow c(42, 39, 34, 34, 30, 27)
temp
## [1] 42 39 34 34 30 27
#C. Data Frame for the city and average temperature
citytemp_df <- data.frame(city, temp)</pre>
citytemp_df
                city temp
## 1 Tuguegarao City
## 2
                       39
              Manila
                      34
## 3
       Iloilo City
## 4
            Tacloban
                      34
## 5
       Samal Island
                      30
## 6
          Davao City
                       27
#D. Modify column names of Data Frame
names(citytemp_df) <- c("City", "Temperature")</pre>
citytemp_df
##
                City Temperature
## 1 Tuguegarao City
## 2
              Manila
                               39
## 3
        Iloilo City
                               34
## 4
            Tacloban
                               34
## 5
        Samal Island
                               30
                               27
## 6
          Davao City
#E. Print the structure by using str() function.
citytemp_df
```

```
## 1 Tuguegarao City
                               39
## 2
              Manila
## 3
         Iloilo City
                               34
## 4
            Tacloban
                               34
                               30
## 5
        Samal Island
## 6
          Davao City
                               27
str(citytemp_df)
## 'data.frame':
                     6 obs. of 2 variables:
                 : chr "Tuguegarao City" "Manila" "Iloilo City" "Tacloban" ...
## $ Temperature: num 42 39 34 34 30 27
#F. The content of row 3 and row 4 from the answer in D.
my_rows <- citytemp_df[c(3, 4), ]</pre>
my_rows
            City Temperature
## 3 Iloilo City
        Tacloban
                           34
## 4
#G. Display the city with highest and lowest temperature
highest_temp <- max(citytemp_df$Temperature)</pre>
lowest_temp <- min(citytemp_df$Temperature)</pre>
city_highest <- citytemp_df[citytemp_df$Temperature == highest_temp, ]</pre>
city_highest
                City Temperature
##
## 1 Tuguegarao City
city_lowest <- citytemp_df[citytemp_df$Temperature == lowest_temp, ]</pre>
city_lowest
           City Temperature
## 6 Davao City
  2. Create a matrix of one to eight and eleven to fourteen with four columns and three rows.
#A. R code and its result
my_matrix \leftarrow matrix(c(c(1:8), c(11:14)), nrow = 3, ncol = 4)
my_matrix
        [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
##
                          12
## [1,]
                4
                     7
           1
## [2,]
           2
                      8
                5
                          13
## [3,]
           3
                6
                     11
                          14
```

City Temperature

##

```
#B. R code and result of matrix multiplied by two
matrix2 <- my_matrix * 2</pre>
matrix2
##
        [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]
           2
              8
                   14
## [2,]
          4
              10
                    16
                        26
## [3,]
        6
              12
                   22
                        28
#C. R code for accessing the content in row 2
my_matrix[2,]
## [1] 2 5 8 13
\#D. R code to display content of column 3 and 4 in row 1 and 2
my_matrix[(c(1, 2)), (c(3,4))]
##
        [,1] [,2]
## [1,]
          7 12
## [2,]
           8
              13
#E. R code to display only the columns in 2 and 3, row 3.
my_matrix[3, (c(2,3))]
## [1] 6 11
#F. R code to display only the columns 4.
my_matrix[, 4]
## [1] 12 13 14
#G. Naming the rows and columns of matrix created from B.
dimnames(matrix2) <- list(c("isa", "dalawa", "tatlo"), c("uno", "dos", "tres", "quatro"))</pre>
matrix2
##
         uno dos tres quatro
## isa
           2 8 14
                           24
## dalawa 4 10
                           26
                   16
## tatlo 6 12
                   22
                           28
#H. Assigning new dimension of the matrix created from A.
dim(my_matrix) <- c(6,2)</pre>
my_matrix
        [,1] [,2]
##
## [1,]
          1
## [2,]
              8
## [3,]
              11
## [4,]
             12
## [5,]
        5 13
## [6,]
        6
             14
```

```
Using Arrays 3. An array contains 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, 3, 4, 5, 1
```

```
#A. Create an array for the above values
my_array \leftarrow c(1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, 3, 4, 5, 1)
my_3Darray \leftarrow array(rep(my_array, each = 2), dim = c(2,4,3))
my_3Darray
## , , 1
##
   [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]
        1 2 3
## [2,]
         1 2
                    3
##
## , , 2
##
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
##
## [1,]
         7 8 9
## [2,]
        7
             8
                   9
##
## , , 3
##
##
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]
       3 4 5 1
## [2,]
        3
             4
                   5
#B. The number of dimensions my array have
dim(my_3Darray)
## [1] 2 4 3
dimnames(my_3Darray) <- list(</pre>
c("a", "b"),
c("A", "B", "c", "D"),
c("1st-Dimensional Array", "2nd-Dimensional Array", "3rd-Dimensional Array")
my_3Darray
## , , 1st-Dimensional Array
##
## A B c D
## a 1 2 3 6
## b 1 2 3 6
##
## , , 2nd-Dimensional Array
##
## A B c D
## a 7 8 9 0
## b 7 8 9 0
##
## , , 3rd-Dimensional Array
##
```

## a 3 4 5 1 ## b 3 4 5 1