

# RWorksheet\_Jalando-on#1.Rmd

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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? 34

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. Write the R code and its output.

```
library(MASS)
fractions(reciprocal_age <- 1 / age)

## [1] 1/34 1/28 1/22 1/36 1/27 1/18 1/52 1/39 1/42 1/29 1/35 1/31 1/27 1/22 1/37
## [16] 1/34 1/19 1/20 1/57 1/49 1/50 1/37 1/46 1/25 1/17 1/37 1/42 1/53 1/41 1/51
## [31] 1/35 1/24 1/33 1/41
```

3. Assign also new\_age <- c(age, 0, age). What happen to the new\_age?

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

print(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
```

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?
- 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?