

# Worksheet-1 in R

## Worksheet for R Programming

### Instructions:

- Use RStudio or the RStudio Cloud accomplish this worksheet.
- Create an .RMD file and name the file as *RWorksheet\_lastname#1.Rmd*. Knit the rmd file into a pdf, save it as *RWorksheet\_lastname#1.pdf*
- Create your own *GitHub repository* and push the R script as well as this pdf worksheet to your own repo (see Unit 2).

Accomplish this worksheet by answering the questions being asked and writing the code manually.

### Using functions:

`seq()`, `assign()`, `min()`, `max()`, `c()`, `sort()`, `sum()`, `filter()`

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)
output [1] 34
```

2. Find the reciprocal of the values for `age`

```
reciprocal_age <- 1 / age
```

```
reciprocal_age
```

Write the R code and its output.

```
[1] 0.02941176 0.03571429 0.04545455 0.02777778 0.03703704 0.05555556 0.01923077  
0.02564103 0.02380952 0.03448276 0.02857143
```

```
[12] 0.03225806 0.03703704 0.04545455 0.02702703 0.02941176 0.05263158 0.05000000  
0.01754386 0.02040816 0.02000000 0.02702703
```

```
[23] 0.02173913 0.04000000 0.05882353 0.02702703 0.02380952 0.01886792 0.02439024  
0.01960784 0.02857143 0.04166667 0.03030303
```

```
[34] 0.02439024
```

What happen to the new age?

3. The 'new\_ag', vector is created by combining three parts:

1. The original 'age' vector.
2. The number '0'
3. The original 'age' vector again.

So 'new\_age' ends up being the original list of ages, followed by '0', and then the same list of ages again.it now has 69 values in total.

4. Sort the values for age.

```
sorted_age <- sort(age)  
sorted_age
```

Write the R code and its output.

5. Find the minimum and maximum value for age. Write the R code and its output.

Write the R code and its output.

```
min_age <- min(age)  
max_age <- max(age)  
min_age  
max_age
```

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?

12

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)
```

7. Generates a new vector for data where you double every value of the data. | What happen to the data?

Each value in 'data' is multiplied by 2.

8. Generate a sequence for the following scenario:

8.1 Integers from 1 to 100.

8.2 Numbers from 20 to 60

\*8.3 Mean of numbers from 20 to 60

\*8.4 Sum of numbers from 51 to 91

\*8.5 Integers from 1 to 1,000

a. How many data points from 8.1 to 8.4?

223

b. Write the R code and its output from 8.1 to 8.4.

```
eq_1_to_100 <- seq(1, 100)
```

```

seq_1_to_100

seq_20_to_60 <- seq(20, 60)
seq_20_to_60

mean_20_to_60 <- mean(seq_20_to_60)
mean_20_to_60

sum_51_to_91 <- sum(seq(51, 91))
sum_51_to_91

seq(1,1000)
output:

seq_1_to_100 <- seq(1, 100)
> seq_1_to_100
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31
[32] 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55
56 57 58 59 60 61 62
[63] 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
87 88 89 90 91 92 93
[94] 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
>
> seq_20_to_60 <- seq(20, 60)
> seq_20_to_60
[1] 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
>
> mean_20_to_60 <- mean(seq_20_to_60)
> mean_20_to_60
[1] 40
>
> sum_51_to_91 <- sum(seq(51, 91))
> sum_51_to_91
[1] 2911

```

c. For 8.5 find only maximum data points until 10.

9. \*Print a vector with the integers between 1 and 100 that are not divisible by 3, 5 and 7 using filter option.

Filter(function(i) { all(i %% c(3,5,7) != 0) }, seq(100)) Write the R code and its output.

```
filtered_integers <- Filter(function(i) { all(i %% c(3, 5, 7) != 0) }, seq(100))
filtered_integers
```

output:

```
[1] 1 2 4 8 11 13 16 17 19 22 23 26 29 31 32 34 37 38 41 43 44 46 47 52 53
58 59 61 62 64 67 68 71 73 74 76 79 82 83 86 88 89
```

```
[43] 92 94 97
```

10. Generate a sequence backwards of the integers from 1 to 100.

Write the R code and its output.

```
seq_backwards <- seq(100, 1)
```

```
seq_backwards
```

Output:

```
[1] 100 99 98 97 96 95 94 93 92 91 90 89 88 87 86 85 84 83 82 81 80 79 78 77 76
75 74 73 72 71 70
```

```
[32] 69 68 67 66 65 64 63 62 61 60 59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47 46 45
44 43 42 41 40 39
```

```
[63] 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14
13 12 11 10 9 8
```

```
[94] 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```

11. List all the natural numbers below 25 that are multiples of 3 or 5.

Find the sum of these multiples.

- a. How many data points from 10 to 11?

10 has 100 data points

11 has 11 data points

- b. Write the R code and its output from 10 and 11.

```
multiples <- which(seq(1, 24) %% 3 == 0 | seq(1, 24) %% 5 == 0)
```

multiples

Output:

```
[1] 3 5 6 9 10 12 15 18 20 21 24
```

```
sum_multiples <- sum(multiples)
```

sum\_multiples

Output:

```
[1] 143
```

12. Statements can be grouped together using braces '{' and '}'. A group of statements is sometimes called a **block**. Single statements are evaluated when a new line is typed at the end of the syntactically complete statement. Blocks are not evaluated until a new line is entered after the closing brace.

Enter this statement:

```
x <- {0 + x + 5 + }
```

Describe the output.

It says there is an Error: unexpected '}' in "x <- {0 + x + 5 + }"

13. \*Set up a vector named score, consisting of 72, 86, 92, 63, 88, 89, 91, 92, 75, 75 and 77. To access individual elements of an atomic vector, one generally uses the x[i] construction. Find x[2] and x[3]. Write the R code and its output.
- ```
score <- c(72, 86, 92, 63, 88, 89, 91, 92, 75, 75, 77)
```

Output:

```
> score[2]
```

```
[1] 86
```

```
> score[3]
```

```
[1] 92
```

14. \*Create a vector a = c(1,2,NA,4,NA,6,7).

- a. Change the NA to 999 using the codes print(a,na.print="-999").

b. Write the R code and its output. Describe the output.

```
a <- c(1, 2, NA, 4, NA, 6, 7)
```

```
print(a, na.print="-999")
```

Output:

```
[1] 1 2 -999 4 -999 6 7
```

15. A special type of function calls can appear on the left hand side of the assignment operator as in `> class(x) <- "foo"`.

Follow the codes below:

```
name = readline(prompt="Input your name: ") age = readline(prompt="Input  
your age: ") print(paste("My name is",name, "and I am",age ,"years old."))  
print(R.version.string)
```

What is the output of the above code?

R version 4.4.1 (2024-06-14 ucrt)"