First Program. R

RKC

2024 - 10 - 25

```
print("Hello World!")
## [1] "Hello World!"
x = 2; X=3;Y=4;Z=5;X;Y;Z
## [1] 3
## [1] 4
## [1] 5
print(x)
## [1] 2
class(x)
## [1] "numeric"
X = 3;
print(X)
## [1] 3
#### Second Section 0 Assignment ####
x <- 2
2 -> x
x = 2
z <- 4L
## [1] 4
```

```
class (z)
## [1] "integer"
Z = "Hello"
## [1] "Hello"
class(Z)
## [1] "character"
Z = "Hi"
## [1] "Hi"
class(Z)
## [1] "character"
#### Vectors ####
v = 8:17
print(v)
## [1] 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
#creating sequence from 5.5 to 17.5
v = 5.5:17.5
print(v)
## [1] 5.5 6.5 7.5 8.5 9.5 10.5 11.5 12.5 13.5 14.5 15.5 16.5 17.5
#if the final element specified does not belong to the sequence
# then it is discarded
v = 3.8:11.4
print(v)
## [1] 3.8 4.8 5.8 6.8 7.8 8.8 9.8 10.8
#v = -12.3:2.4;z
# Create vector with elements from 5 to 9 incrementing by 0.5
v = seq(5,9, by=0.5); v
## [1] 5.0 5.5 6.0 6.5 7.0 7.5 8.0 8.5 9.0
```

```
length(v)
## [1] 9
# Create a vector with elements from 10 to 20 incrementing by 0.1
seq(10,20,by=0.1)
     [1] 10.0 10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5 10.6 10.7 10.8 10.9 11.0 11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4
##
## [16] 11.5 11.6 11.7 11.8 11.9 12.0 12.1 12.2 12.3 12.4 12.5 12.6 12.7 12.8 12.9
## [31] 13.0 13.1 13.2 13.3 13.4 13.5 13.6 13.7 13.8 13.9 14.0 14.1 14.2 14.3 14.4
## [46] 14.5 14.6 14.7 14.8 14.9 15.0 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5 15.6 15.7 15.8 15.9
## [61] 16.0 16.1 16.2 16.3 16.4 16.5 16.6 16.7 16.8 16.9 17.0 17.1 17.2 17.3 17.4
## [76] 17.5 17.6 17.7 17.8 17.9 18.0 18.1 18.2 18.3 18.4 18.5 18.6 18.7 18.8 18.9
## [91] 19.0 19.1 19.2 19.3 19.4 19.5 19.6 19.7 19.8 19.9 20.0
# print even Number between 10 and 20
seq(10, 20, by = 2)
## [1] 10 12 14 16 18 20
# print multiple of 7 from 7 to 100
seq(7,100, by = 7)
## [1] 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70 77 84 91 98
### Using c() function
# numeric data
v = c(10, 15, 66, 478, 99)
print(v)
## [1] 10 15 66 478 99
class(v)
## [1] "numeric"
length(v)
## [1] 5
# Character data
b = c("Pranay", "Hemant", "Pratik", "Bhupendra");b
## [1] "Pranay"
                   "Hemant"
                               "Pratik"
                                           "Bhupendra"
```

```
class(b)
## [1] "character"
c = c("Pranay", "MD AND CEO", 1750000);c
## [1] "Pranay" "MD AND CEO" "1750000"
class(c)
## [1] "character"
length(c)
## [1] 3
# Subsetting
## [1] "Pranay"
c[5]
## [1] NA
c[1:3]
## [1] "Pranay"
                 "MD AND CEO" "1750000"
c[0]
## character(0)
# updating elements
c[2] = "Founder and Board Member"
## [1] "Pranay"
                                 "Founder and Board Member"
## [3] "1750000"
c_2 = c('Pranay', 'Good Morning', 'Howdy Man', 'Im Good')
c_2
## [1] "Pranay" "Good Morning" "Howdy Man"
                                                  "Im Good"
```

```
class(c_2)
## [1] "character"
c_2[c(2,3,7)]
## [1] "Good Morning" "Howdy Man"
                                    NA
c_2[1]
## [1] "Pranay"
# How to get characters from prime positions in above c_2
v = c(1:15)
v[c(2,3,5,7,11,13)]
## [1] 2 3 5 7 11 13
# Updating class of vector
r= c('1','2','3','4');class(r)
## [1] "character"
r = as.numeric(r);class(r)
## [1] "numeric"
is.numeric(r)
## [1] TRUE
# Create a factor
grade = c('A','B','C','D','E');grade
## [1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E"
class(grade)
## [1] "character"
grade = as.factor(grade);class(grade)
## [1] "factor"
```

```
# The non-character values are coerced to character type if one of the elemnts
# is charcter
s = c('apple', 'red', 'green', TRUE , 'blue', 'magenta', 'brown', 'orange')
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"
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"
# create a vector which stores first 5 multiple,
# next 5 multiples of 7 and 5 multiples of 16
v = c(seq(5,25,5), seq(7,35,7), seq(16,80,16)); v
## [1] 5 10 15 20 25 7 14 21 28 35 16 32 48 64 80
# consider 3 vector and append or combine into one
a = 1:10
b = c('A', 'B', 'C')
c = c(TRUE, FALSE)
d = c(a,b,c);d
## [1] "1"
                       "3"
                                                "6"
                                                               "8"
                                                                        "9"
               "2"
                               "4"
                                        "5"
## [10] "10"
               " A "
                        "B"
                               "C"
                                        "TRUE" "FALSE"
?rep
## starting httpd help server \dots done
rep(10,5)
## [1] 10 10 10 10 10
a = c('Pranay', 'Founder')
rep(a,15)
## [1] "Pranay" "Founder" "Pranay" "Founder" "Pranay" "Founder" "Pranay"
## [8] "Founder" "Pranay" "Founder" "Pranay" "Founder" "Pranay" "Founder"
## [15] "Pranay" "Founder" "Pranay" "Founder" "Pranay" "Founder" "Pranay"
## [22] "Founder" "Pranay" "Founder" "Pranay" "Founder" "Pranay" "Founder"
## [29] "Pranay" "Founder"
```

```
?rev
rev(a) # Prints reverse
## [1] "Founder" "Pranay"
b = b[-1];b# removes first element from the seq
## [1] "B" "C"
v = -5:5
print(v)
## [1] -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5
v[v>0] #Conditional TRUE elements are brought out
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5
v[v<0]
## [1] -5 -4 -3 -2 -1
v[n==0]
## [1] 0
v = c(1,2,3)
v[v>0]
## [1] 1 2 3
v[v<0]
## numeric(0)
v[v==0]
## numeric(0)
# Finding index from name
k = c(11,13,15,7,8,9)
which((k==1))
## integer(0)
```

```
which((k==13))
## [1] 2
which(k==13)
## [1] 2
# creaet a vector "f" store any 50 elements in it and create another vector
# in "J" and store random 5 positions till 50 in it and then access the elements
\# from f wth specified position in "J"
F = c(20:50)
J = c(22,30,40,42)
F[J] # Brings matched elements of J from F
## [1] 41 49 NA NA
J[F]
## [26] NA NA NA NA NA NA
F[-J] # Brings out all the elemnts from F vector
## [1] 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 42 43 44 45
## [26] 46 47 48 50
min(J)
## [1] 22
max(J)
## [1] 42
d = c(3,3,4,4,5,6,2,4,8,5,1,2,5,6)
unique(d)
## [1] 3 4 5 6 2 8 1
t = c(4,5,"",6,8)
length(t)
```

[1] 5

```
t = c(4,5,NA,6,8)
length(t)
## [1] 5
# Numeric Data
num1 = 10.23
class(num1)
## [1] "numeric"
# Integer data
num2 = 63L
class(num2)
## [1] "integer"
# Complex Data
num3 = 3+2i
class(num3)
## [1] "complex"
#### Operators ####
#Arithmetic Operations
x = 20
y = 3
x<mark>%/%</mark>y
## [1] 6
x/y
## [1] 6.666667
# Modulus
x%%y
## [1] 2
\#Exponent
x^y
## [1] 8000
```

```
x**y
## [1] 8000
# NonAtomic Vectors
x_1 = c(1,2,3,4,5)
y_1 = c(7,8,9,10,11)
x_1 + y_1
## [1] 8 10 12 14 16
x_1 * y_1
## [1] 7 16 27 40 55
x_1 - y_1
## [1] -6 -6 -6 -6 -6
x_1 / y_1
## [1] 0.1428571 0.2500000 0.3333333 0.4000000 0.4545455
x_1 %/% y_1
## [1] 0 0 0 0 0
x_1 ** y_1
## [1] 1 256 19683 1048576 48828125
y_1 **x_1
## [1] 7 64 729 10000 161051
x_1 = c(1,2,3,4,5,6)
y_1 = c(5,6,7)
x_1 %/% y_1
## [1] 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
x_1 / y_1
## [1] 0.2000000 0.3333333 0.4285714 0.8000000 0.8333333 0.8571429
x_1 + y_1
## [1] 6 8 10 9 11 13
x_1 - y_1
## [1] -4 -4 -4 -1 -1 -1
x_1 = c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7)
y_1 = c(5,6,7)
x_1 - y_1
## Warning in x_1 - y_1: longer object length is not a multiple of shorter object
## length
## [1] -4 -4 -4 -1 -1 -1 2
## Relational Operator
x = 18
y = 17
x<y
## [1] FALSE
x>y
## [1] TRUE
x<=9
## [1] FALSE
x>=9
## [1] TRUE
y == 17
## [1] TRUE
```

```
## Relational Operators Vectors
x_1 = c(17, 18, 19, 20)
y_1 = c(16, 15, 14, 20)
x_1 < y_1
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
x_1 > y_1
## [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE
x_1>8
## [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
## LOgical Operators
x = c(TRUE, FALSE, 0, 8)
y = c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
## [1] 1 0 0 8
## [1] TRUE FALSE FALSE TRUE
## [1] FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE
x&y
## [1] TRUE FALSE FALSE TRUE
ху
## [1] TRUE FALSE FALSE TRUE
### Miscellaneous Operators
## CTRL F (find something)
\# This is used to identify if an element belongs to vector
v1 = 2
v2 = 12
t = 1:10
print(v1 %in% t)
```

[1] TRUE

```
print(v2 %in% t)
## [1] FALSE
s = 'b'
vowel = c('a','e','i','o','u')
s %in% vowel
## [1] FALSE
# create a vector and replace number lesser than 5 with 0
v = c(6,2,9,1,8,7)
v[v<5]
## [1] 2 1
v[v<5] = 0
## [1] 6 0 9 0 8 7
# Sort the elements in vector in ascending and desc order
v = c(5,8,2,10,15,3,12)
sort(v)
## [1] 2 3 5 8 10 12 15
sort(v, decreasing = TRUE)
## [1] 15 12 10 8 5 3 2
#extract the elements that are in odd position
b = v[c(1,3,5,7)]
## [1] 5 2 15 12
# Sum the elements in vector
?sum
sum(v)
## [1] 55
#### MATRICES ####
?matrix
m = matrix(nrow = 2, ncol = 2);m
```

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] NA
             NA
## [2,] NA
v = c(10, 20, 30, 40)
m = matrix(v)
dim(m)
## [1] 4 1
# Create matrix with values from my_vector, 2rows, 2 cols
m = matrix(v, 2, 2); m
##
     [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 10 30
## [2,] 20 40
n = matrix(v, 2,2, byrow = T) ; n
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 10 20
## [2,] 30 40
m_2 = matrix(1:9, 3, 3, byrow = FALSE);m_2
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
##
## [1,] 1 4 7
## [2,] 2 5 8
## [3,] 3 6 9
m_2 = matrix(1:9, 3, 3, byrow = TRUE); m_2
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 2 3
## [2,]
         4
              5
                   6
       7 8
                  9
## [3,]
m_2 = matrix(1:6, 3, 3, byrow = TRUE); m_2
## Warning in matrix(1:6, 3, 3, byrow = TRUE): data length differs from size of
## matrix: [6 != 3 x 3]
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 2
                  3
## [2,]
       4 5
                   6
## [3,] 1 2
                   3
```

```
m_2 = matrix(1:10, 3, 3, byrow = TRUE);m_2
## Warning in matrix(1:10, 3, 3, byrow = TRUE): data length [10] is not a
## sub-multiple or multiple of the number of rows [3]
        [,1] [,2] [,3]
##
## [1,]
               2
          1
## [2,]
           4
                5
                     6
## [3,]
          7
               8
                     9
## Accessing values (Slicing)
m_2[2,2]
## [1] 5
m_2[1,2]
## [1] 2
m_2[3,1]
## [1] 7
m_2[2,]
## [1] 4 5 6
m_2[1,]
## [1] 1 2 3
# Accessing Sub-Matrix
m_2[1:2, 2:3]
       [,1] [,2]
## [1,]
        2
## [2,] 5
               6
m_2[2:3,3:3]
## [1] 6 9
m_2[-3:-3]
## [1] 1 4 2 5 8 3 6 9
```

```
## Transpose Matrix
t(m_2)
        [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]
          1
               4
## [2,]
          2
               5
                    8
## [3,]
          3
               6
                    9
# I don't know the number of row how to create the matrix?
m_2 = matrix(1:26, ncol=3); m_2
## Warning in matrix(1:26, ncol = 3): data length [26] is not a sub-multiple or
## multiple of the number of rows [9]
##
        [,1] [,2] [,3]
   [1,]
##
           1
               10
                    19
## [2,]
           2
               11
                    20
## [3,]
          3
              12
                    21
## [4,]
           4 13
                    22
## [5,]
           5 14
                    23
## [6,]
           6
              15
                    24
## [7,]
           7
              16
                    25
## [8,]
           8
              17
                    26
## [9,]
           9 18
                   1
m_2 = matrix(1:26, 3); m_2
## Warning in matrix(1:26, 3): data length [26] is not a sub-multiple or multiple
## of the number of rows [3]
        [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9]
## [1,]
               4
                    7
                        10
                             13
                                 16
                                      19
                                            22
## [2,]
          2
               5
                    8
                        11
                             14
                                  17
                                       20
                                            23
                                                 26
## [3,]
                        12
                             15
                                 18
                                            24
nrow(m_2)# to get number of rows in matrix
## [1] 3
ncol(m_2)# to get number of cols in matrix
## [1] 9
# Additions rowise
rowSums(m_2)
```

[1] 117 126 109

```
# Additions columnwise
colSums(m_2)
## [1] 6 15 24 33 42 51 60 69 52
# Diagonal Matrix
d = diag(2,3,3);d
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 2 0
      0
## [2,]
## [3,]
                2
i = diag(5,8,8);i
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8]
## [1,]
           0
                0
                    0
## [2,]
      0
                 0
                         0
                             0
                                     0
            5
                    0
                                 0
## [3,] 0
                           0
           0
                5 0
                        0
                                    0
## [4,]
      0
               0 5
## [5,]
      0
           0 0 0
                       5 0
                               0 0
      0
                   0
                       0 5
           0 0
                               0 0
## [6,]
## [7,]
      0 0 0 0 0 0
                               5 0
## [8,]
# Experiment Below for 001, 010, 100
d = diag(1,2,2);d
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 1 0
## [2,] 0 1
d = diag(0,1,0);d
##
## [1,]
d = c(1,0,0);d
## [1] 1 0 0
d = c(0,1,0);d
## [1] 0 1 0
```

```
d = c(0,0,1);d
## [1] 0 0 1
# Experiment above
# Matrix Multiplication
m = matrix(c(2,6,5,1,10,4), nrow = 2, ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE);m
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 2 6 5
## [2,] 1 10 4
t(m)
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 2 1
## [2,] 6 10
## [3,] 5 4
t = m \% *\% t(m);t
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 65 82
## [2,] 82 117
\# Create a 2*3 matrix A with values from 1 to 6 and a 3*2 matrix B with
# values from 6 to 1
# perform matrix mul of A and B
# verify if result is a square matrix
m = matrix(1:6, 2,3);m
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 3 5
## [2,]
       2 4
n = matrix(1:6, 3,2);n
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,]
       1 4
       2
## [2,]
## [3,] 3 6
v = m \% * \% n ; v
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 22 49
## [2,] 28
             64
```

```
# Verifying whether the output of matrix above is square matrix or not
nrow(v) == ncol(v)
## [1] TRUE
# check if am is present in vector, also convert the same vector into matrix
v = c('hello','i','am',24,50,60,45,'rrr')
'am' %in% v
## [1] TRUE
m = matrix(v, 2,4); m
       [,1]
            [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] "hello" "am" "50" "45"
              "24" "60" "rrr"
## [2,] "i"
# Create a 5*5 Matrix "u" with square of first 25 natural numbers
u = matrix(1:25, 5,5);u
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
##
## [1,]
        1 6 11
                     16
       2
## [2,]
            7
                  12
                      17
                           22
## [3,]
       3
             8
                13
                     18
                           23
## [4,]
       4 9 14 19
                           24
## [5,]
       5 10 15 20
                           25
u = u ** 2; u
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
## [1,]
       1 36 121 256 441
## [2,]
            49 144 289 484
        4
## [3,]
        9 64 169 324 529
## [4,]
            81 196 361 576
       16
## [5,]
       25 100 225 400 625
#extract the sub matrix from 2:3 row and 2:3 columns
u[2:3,2:3]
      [,1] [,2]
##
## [1,] 49 144
## [2,] 64 169
# Set diagonal elements to 0
diag(u) = 0;u
```

```
[,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
## [1,]
        0 36 121 256 441
## [2,]
              0 144 289 484
         4
## [3,]
        9
             64
                  0 324 529
## [4,]
         16
              81 196
                       0 576
## [5,]
         25 100 225 400
                            0
#### DataFrame ####
# ?data.frame
v = c(14, 26, 38, 30)
v_2 = c("Hello", 'Good Morning', "Nice to Meet you", "Me too")
d_1 = data.frame(v, v_2); d_1
##
                    v_2
## 1 14
                  Hello
## 2 26
           Good Morning
## 3 38 Nice to Meet you
## 4 30
                 Me too
# Changing index names to user defined ones
D_1 = data.frame(v, v_2, row.names=c('A', 'B', 'C', 'D')); D_1
##
                    v_2
## A 14
                  Hello
## B 26
           Good Morning
## C 38 Nice to Meet you
## D 30
                 Me too
# resetting index names back to 1 to 4
rownames(D_1) = 1:4
D_1; class(D_1)
                    v_2
## v
## 1 14
                  Hello
## 2 26
          Good Morning
## 3 38 Nice to Meet you
## 4 30
                 Me too
## [1] "data.frame"
row.names(D_1)[1] = 'ABC'; D_1
##
                      v_2
## ABC 14
                    Hello
## 2 26
           Good Morning
## 3 38 Nice to Meet you
## 4
      30
                   Me too
```

```
row.names(D_1)[1:2] = c('ABC', 'D');D_1
##
                    v_2
## ABC 14
                 Hello
## D 26 Good Morning
## 3 38 Nice to Meet you
## 4 30
         Me too
row.names(D_1)[1] = 'E'
row.names(D_1)[c(1,4)] = c('X', 'Y'); D_1
## v
                 v_2
## X 14
                Hello
## D 26 Good Morning
## 3 38 Nice to Meet you
## Y 30
               Me too
# ?head - To get top rows
head(D_1, 2)
## v
               v_2
## X 14
             Hello
## D 26 Good Morning
head(D_1,-1)
## v
                   v_2
## X 14
                Hello
## D 26 Good Morning
## 3 38 Nice to Meet you
# ?View
# To have a look to table in larger format in dedicated window
View(D_1)
# ?tail - To get last rows
tail(D_1,2)
                 v_2
## 3 38 Nice to Meet you
## Y 30 Me too
\# Structure - ?str - to get details of dim and datatype of that var
str(D_1)
## 'data.frame': 4 obs. of 2 variables:
## $ v : num 14 26 38 30
## $ v_2: chr "Hello" "Good Morning" "Nice to Meet you" "Me too"
```

```
dim(D_1)
## [1] 4 2
# Generating Random Numbers
sample(1:6,2) # Replace = True
## [1] 4 1
# 1st : end , numbers to be generated
sample(1:6,7 ,replace = TRUE)
## [1] 2 1 6 5 1 6 2
set.seed(111)
sample(1:5,1, replace = TRUE)
## [1] 3
# Generating Random Names
# install.packages("randomNames")
# library(randomNames)
# randomNames(20)
## random selection from a vector
stranger = c('Hemant', 'Onkar', 'Pratik', 'Bhupendra', 'Omkar',
             'Bhupesh', 'Hitesh', 'Saurabh',
             'Shubham', 'Narendra', 'Yash')
friend = sample(stranger, 2);friend
## [1] "Bhupendra" "Pratik"
# Merging on the basis of ROWS
d = data.frame(XYZ = c(10,11,12,13,14), ABC = c('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'));d
##
    XYZ ABC
## 1 10
          Α
## 2 11
          В
## 3 12
          С
## 4 13
          D
## 5 14
          Ε
e = data.frame(XYZ = c(15,16), ABC = c('F', 'G'));d
```

```
## XYZ ABC
## 1 10 A
## 2 11 B
## 3 12 C
## 4 13 D
## 5 14 E
##
   XYZ ABC
## 1 10
         Α
## 2 11 B
## 3 12 C
## 4 13 D
## 5 14 E
rbind(d,e) # Binding on the basis of rows
## XYZ ABC
## 1 10 A
## 2 11 B
## 3 12 C
## 4 13 D
## 5 14 E
## 6 15 F
## 7 16 G
str(d)
## 'data.frame': 5 obs. of 2 variables:
## $ XYZ: num 10 11 12 13 14
## $ ABC: chr "A" "B" "C" "D" ...
# to find Row names in dataframe
names(d)
## [1] "XYZ" "ABC"
# to find column names in dataframe
colnames(d)
## [1] "XYZ" "ABC"
# To change datatype of column
d$ABC = as.factor(d$ABC)
str(d)
## 'data.frame': 5 obs. of 2 variables:
## $ XYZ: num 10 11 12 13 14
## $ ABC: Factor w/ 5 levels "A", "B", "C", "D", ...: 1 2 3 4 5
```

```
# To delete thw hole column
d$XYZ = NULL
##
    ABC
## 1 A
## 2 B
## 3 C
## 4
     D
## 5
     Ε
# To change column name
colnames(d_1) = c("PQR", 'XYZ'); d_1
## PQR
                     XYZ
## 1 14
                   Hello
## 2 26
            Good Morning
## 3 38 Nice to Meet you
## 4 30
                 Me too
# change name of one column
colnames(d_1)[colnames(d_1) == 'PQR'] = 'XYZ'; d_1
    XYZ
                     XYZ
##
## 1 14
                   Hello
## 2 26
            Good Morning
## 3 38 Nice to Meet you
## 4 30
                  Me too
colnames(d_1)[1] = 'UVW';d_1
    UVW
                     XYZ
## 1 14
                   Hello
## 2 26
            Good Morning
## 3 38 Nice to Meet you
                  Me too
# add ing new column to dataframe
d_1newcolumn = c('s', 't', 'u', 'v'); d_1
## UVW
                     XYZ newcolumn
## 1 14
                   Hello
## 2 26
            Good Morning
## 3 38 Nice to Meet you
                  Me too
# Create a DataFram "df" with columns "ID", "Name", "Age"
# Add 20 enteries
# Rename the "Name" to column to "FullName"
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# Drop the ID Column from the DataFrame
# Display the names of the remaining column
library(randomNames)
df = data.frame(ID=c(1:5), Name =randomNames(20), Age=sample(21:30, 5));df
print("1")
colnames(df)[2] = 'FullName'; df
print("2")
df$ID = NULL;df
print("3")
colnames(df)
# Create a DataFrame "Sales" with column "Product"(5 unique names) and "Price"
# (random values between 10 & 50)
# Add a new column "Discount" that is 10% of the price
# Create another column "FinalPrice" by sustracting
# "Discount" from "Price
Sales = data.frame(Product = c("BMW", 'Mercedes', 'Maserati',
                               'Ferrari', 'Porsche'),
                   Price = sample(10:50, 5));
Sales$Discount = Sales$Price*0.10;
Sales$FinalPrice = Sales$Price - Sales$Discount ; Sales
# Create a dataframe "EMployee" with "Name", "Age", & "Salary"
# columns for 10 EMployees
# filter rows where age is above 30
# select only the name and salary columns
# Count the number of employees with salary greater than 50,000
Employee = data.frame(Name = randomNames(10), Age = sample(20:40,10),
                      Salary = sample(10000:75000, 10)); Employee
which(Employee$Age > 30); Employee
ageabove = Employee[Employee$Age>30, ]; ageabove
name_salary = Employee[,c("Name", "Salary")]; name_salary
salary_more_50 = sum(Employee$Salary > 50000); salary_more_50
Employee[Employee$Salary>50000, ]
```