HM03_final

```
library(tidyr)
library(dplyr)
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
##
library(data.table)
##
## Attaching package: 'data.table'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
       between, first, last
data("iris")
head(iris)
##
     Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
## 1
              5.1
                           3.5
                                        1.4
                                                    0.2 setosa
## 2
              4.9
                           3.0
                                        1.4
                                                    0.2 setosa
## 3
              4.7
                           3.2
                                        1.3
                                                    0.2 setosa
## 4
                                        1.5
              4.6
                           3.1
                                                    0.2 setosa
## 5
              5.0
                           3.6
                                        1.4
                                                    0.2 setosa
## 6
              5.4
                                        1.7
                                                    0.4 setosa
                           3.9
#The which() function will return the position of the
elements(i.e., row number/column number/array index) in a logical
vector which are TRUE.
split data <- function(data) {</pre>
  numeric index <- sapply(data, is.numeric) | sapply(data,</pre>
is.integer) # gives index of numeric values
  numeric data <- data[,which(numeric index), drop=F] # selects</pre>
numeric data
  non numeric data <- data[,which(!numeric index), drop = F] #
selects non numeric data
  list(numeric data=numeric data,
non numeric data=non numeric data) # returns both data as list
}
```

```
calc <- function(data, row s, col s) {</pre>
  data <- data[row s, col s]</pre>
  s data <- split data(data)</pre>
 means <- colMeans(s data$numeric data) #the same apply(x, 2,
mean)
  sums <- colSums(s data$numeric data) #the same as apply(x, 2,
  f table <- lapply(s data$non numeric data, table) #use lapply
because i want list
  list(mean=means, sum=sums, freq table=f table)
calc(iris, row_s = 1:nrow(iris), col_s = 1:ncol(iris))
## $mean
## Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width
##
       5.843333
                    3.057333
                                  3.758000
                                               1.199333
##
## $sum
## Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width
##
          876.5
                       458.6
                                     563.7
                                                  179.9
##
## $freq table
## $freq_table$Species
##
##
       setosa versicolor virginica
##
           50
                      50
                                  50
data <-
read.csv('/home/sedreh/ITMO/semester2/Statistic-R/2/bosson.csv',
sep = ";")
#head(data)
calc(data, row s = 1:nrow(data), col s = 1:ncol(data))
## $mean
## aneurysm
                 bmi
                         risk
## 47.56938 22.76071 1.38756
##
## $sum
## aneurysm
                 bmi
                         risk
## 9942.000 4756.988 290.000
##
## $freq table
## $freq_table$country
##
##
    France Vietnam
##
        99
               110
##
## $freq table$gender
##
##
     F
         М
## 51 158
```