

### Instructions:

- Prepare the answers for Section 1 for discussion during Tutorial 2 in Week 4.
- The answers for questions in Section B will be discussed during Tutorial 3 in week 5.

In this tutorial, we will review and apply concepts related to the Basics of R.

### Section 1: R Basics (Answers to be discussed in class)

R objects are assigned for each question 1a, 1b... 2a, 2b, etc... so their values are independent across questions.

#### 1. What is the output for each of the following sets of codes?

<p>a. i. <code>x&lt;-"2"</code> <code>class(x)</code></p>	<p>ii. <code>x&lt;-4</code> <code>y&lt;-10</code> <code>z&lt;-y/x</code> <code>class(z)</code></p>
<p>b. i. <code>y&lt;-c(20,36,10)</code> <code>sort(y, decreasing = TRUE)</code></p> <p>iii. <code>y&lt;-c(20,36,10,10,10)</code> <code>x&lt;-c(2,3,1,4,5)</code> <code>order(y, x, decreasing = FALSE)</code></p>	<p>ii. <code>y&lt;-c(20,36,10,10,10)</code> <code>order(y, decreasing = FALSE)</code></p> <p>iv. <code>y&lt;-c(20,36,10,10,10)</code> <code>x&lt;-c(2,3,1,4,5)</code> <code>z&lt;-data.frame(cbind(y,x))</code> <code>z[order(z\$x, decreasing = TRUE, )</code></p>
<p>c. i. <code>size&lt;-c("medium", "small", "big", "big")</code> <code>size_fac&lt;- factor(size, levels=c("small","medium","big"), ordered=TRUE)</code> <code>size_fac[1] &lt; size_fac[3]</code></p>	
<p>d. i. <code>C&lt;-c(1,3,6,8,0,10)</code> <code>C[2:4]</code></p>	<p>ii. <code>class(C)</code></p>
<p>e. i. <code>df&lt;-data.frame(x=c("a","b","c","d","e"), y=c(1,4,6,8,10), stringsAsFactors=FALSE)</code> <code>class(df\$x)</code></p> <p>ii. <code>class(df\$y)</code></p> <p>iv. <code>df\$y&lt;-as.integer(df\$y)</code> <code>class(df\$y)</code></p>	<p>iii. <code>df[c(3:5),"y"]</code></p> <p>v. <code>subset(df, y&gt;6, select=x)</code></p>

2. For each question part below, what is the missing code (“?”) required to return the output?  
 If you think “?” can be blank, then type “blank” for your answer.

<p>a. i. <pre>&gt; vol&lt;- c(109, 59, 56, 97, 86, 40, 39) &gt; ? (vol, decreasing = TRUE) [1] 1 4 5 2 3 6 7</pre></p>	<p>ii. <pre>&gt; vol&lt;- ? *vol &gt; vol [1] 218 118 112 194 172 80 78</pre></p>
<p>b. i. <pre>&gt; shop1&lt;-list(c("A", "B","C"), c(30,50), c(500, 1000)) &gt; ? (shop1) &lt;- c("Product","Cost", "Qty") &gt; shop1[["Qty"]] [1] 500 1000</pre></p>	<p>ii. <pre>&gt; shop1\$ ? [1] "A" "B" "C"</pre></p> <p>iii. <pre>&gt; shop1\$ ? [1] 30</pre></p>
<p>c. i. <pre>&gt; x&lt;- c("w","w","e","w") &gt; y&lt;-factor(x) &gt; ? (y)&lt;-c("east","west") &gt; y [1] west west east west Levels: east west</pre></p>	<p>ii. <pre>&gt; x&lt;- c("west","west","east","west") &gt; xfac&lt;-factor(x, levels = c( ? )) &gt; xfac [1] west west east west Levels: east west</pre></p>
<p>d. i. <pre>&gt; Candidates &lt;- c("Mary","Natalie","James","Pete") &gt; Vote &lt;- c(23, 44, 5, 66) &gt; Vote[ ? ] [1] 5</pre></p> <p>iii. <pre>&gt; dfvoting &lt;- ? (Candidates,Vote) &gt; dfvoting   Candidates Vote [1,] "Mary"    "23" [2,] "Natalie" "44" [3,] "James"   "5" [4,] "Pete"    "66"</pre></p>	<p>ii. <pre>&gt; Candidates[ ? ] [1] "Mary" "Pete"</pre></p>

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> df<-data.frame(Name=c("Henry", "Mary","Natalie","James","Pete"), Age=c(16,
23, 44, 5, 66), Gender=c("M","F","F","M","M"), stringsAsFactors=FALSE )
> df[      ?      ]
  Name Age
1 Henry 16
2 Mary 23
e. i.

> subset(df,Gender=="M",      ?      )
  Name
1 Henry
4 James
5 Pete
iii.

> df$ ?
iv. [1] "Henry" "Mary" "Natalie" "James" "Pete"

>      ?      (df, Age>50)
  Name Age Gender
ii. 5 Pete 66      M

```

3. A variable *rain\_vol* contains the following values (which is the rain volume for each day):  
 100, 150, 140, 125, 20, 30, 55

- What is the code to create the *rain\_vol* vector?
- What is the code to assign the first 3 letters of the days of the week (from "Mon", "Tue"... "Sun") as names of the *rain\_vol* vector?
- What is the code to sort *rain\_vol* in increasing volume?
- There was an error in the measuring gauge. Could you subtract 10 from each of the values in the *rain\_vol*? What is the code to do this?

## Section 2: (Answers to be submitted) [1 mark per question; total 25 marks]

1. What is the output for each of the following sets of codes?

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a. x<-c(4,2,2,1)
    y<-c(2,1,2,1)
    z<-x/y
    z

b. i. height<- c(110,120,125,100)
    order(height,decreasing=TRUE)
    ii. sort(height,decreasing=FALSE)

```

c.	<code>grade &lt;- c("good","bad","good","bad") factor(grade, levels=c("good","bad"), ordered = FALSE)</code>	
d. i.	<code>s&lt;-c(11,13,21,15,9,"false") class(s)</code>	ii. <code>s[c(2,6)]</code>
e. i.	<code>df&lt;-data.frame(candidate=c("Andy","Bob","Dylan","Elyse","Fay"), score=c(4,8,5,8,7)) class(df\$score)</code>	
ii.	<code>df[c(2,4),2]</code>	iii. <code>df\$candidate &lt;-as.character(df\$candidate) df[4,"candidate"]</code>
iv.	<code>subset(df,score&gt;7,select= candidate)</code>	

2. For each question part below, what is the missing code ("??") required to return the output?

a.	<pre> &gt; x&lt;-c(1,3,10, 8) &gt; y&lt;-c("Mon","Tue","Wed","Thu") &gt; ?? (x)&lt;-y &gt; x Mon Tue Wed Thu   1   3  10   8 </pre>	
b. i.	<pre> &gt; Satisfaction&lt;-c("good","excellent", "poor","fair") &gt; Satisfac&lt;-factor(Satisfaction, levels=c(??), ordered=TRUE) &gt; Satisfac [1] good      excellent poor      fair Levels: poor &lt; fair &lt; good &lt; excellent </pre>	
ii.	<pre> &gt; ?? &gt;Satisfac[3] [1] TRUE </pre>	

<p>c. i. <code>&gt; recipe&lt;-list(c("Pancake","Egg","Cereal","Bread"),                          \$Breakfast                          [1] "Pancake" "Egg"      "Cereal"  "Bread"</code></p> <p><code>\$Snacks              [1] "Cookie"  "Pretzel"</code></p> <p><code>\$Qty              [1] 2 3 1</code></p> <p>ii. <code>&gt; recipe\$ ?</code>            [1] "Egg"</p>	<p><code>                  ?                  ), c(2,3,1))</code></p> <p><code>&gt; names(recipe) &lt;- c("Breakfast","Snacks","Qty")</code></p> <p><code>&gt; recipe</code></p> <p>iii. <code>&gt; recipe[[ ? ]]</code>              [1] "Cookie"  "Pretzel"</p>
<p>d. i. <code>&gt; petallen&lt;- c(4.5,5.5,2,3,4)</code>              <code>&gt; ? (petallen)</code>              [1] 2.0 3.0 4.0 4.5 5.5</p>	<p>ii. <code>&gt; petal2len&lt;- petallen ?</code>              <code>&gt; petal2len</code>              [1] 6.5 7.5 4.0 5.0 6.0</p>
<p>e. i. <code>&gt; df2&lt;-data.frame(Name=c("Henry", "Mary","James","Pete"), Age=c(16, 44, 5, 66),                              Gender=c("M","F","M","M"), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)</code>              <code>&gt; df2[ ? ]</code>              [1] "Henry" "Mary"</p> <p>ii. <code>&gt; subset(df2, Age&gt;40, ? )</code>              Name              2 Mary              4 Pete</p>	<p>iii. <code>&gt; subset(df2, Name ? ,select =Age)</code>              Age              2 44</p>

**3. Mary planted 5 seeds. At the end of week 2, she measured the height of each seedling (A, B, C, D, E) and recorded them in the variable *ht2* in the respective order (i.e. A, B,...,E).**

**Height (cm) measurements taken for seedlings A, B... E at the end of week 2 were: 2, 2.5, 4, 3, 3.5**

- a. What is the code to assign the height measurements to *ht2*?
- b. What is the code to assign the values "A", "B",... "E" as *names* for *ht2*?
- c. What is the code to sort *ht2* in decreasing value?
- d. May recorded the height of plant B incorrectly. What code would you write, to change the value to 3?