

# Lab 02 - Numerical Computing

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1. Screenshot(s) for the two matrices created in Step 5.1

```
5 # Step 5.1
6 v1 <- c(1, 3, 5)
7 v2 <- c(7, 9, 11)
8 v3 <- c(13, 15, 17)
9
10 # Two matrices
11 cbind(v1, v2, v3)
12 rbind(v1, v2, v3)
13
14 |
15
```

14:1 (Top Level) ⚙

Console Terminal x Jobs x

R 4.1.2 · ~/ ↗

```
> # Two matrices
> cbind(v1, v2, v3)
      v1 v2 v3
[1,]  1  7 13
[2,]  3  9 15
[3,]  5 11 17

> rbind(v1, v2, v3)
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
v1      1   3   5
v2      7   9  11
v3     13  15  17
```

2. Screenshot(s) for the data frame created in Step 5.2
  1. The screenshot must contain
    1. at least 7 students
    2. the same columns and names as the sample screenshot provided
    3. the console or script code that generated the data frame

```
14 # Step 5.2
15 STUDENT <- data.frame(
16   Name = c("Adam D", "Hubert F", "John D", "Jane D", "Michael S", "Dwight S", "Joe B"),
17   Gender = c("M", "M", "M", "F", "M", "M", "F"),
18   StuID = c(435323, 324432, 461353, 146321, 420912, 124144, 190294),
19   Program = c("CET", "CP", "CET", "CP", "CET", "CET", "CET"),
20   NumCourses = c(2, 4, 2, 5, 1, 3, 7)
21 )
22
23 print(STUDENT)
```

24:1 (Top Level) R Script

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```
>
> # Step 5.2
> STUDENT <- data.frame(
+   Name = c("Adam D", "Hubert F", "John D", "Jane D", "Michael S", "Dwight S", "Joe B"),
+   Gender = c("M", "M", "M", "F", "M", "M", "F"),
+   StuID = c(435323, 324432, 461353, 146321, 420912, 124144, 190294),
+   Program = c("CET", "CP", "CET", "CP", "CET", "CET", "CET"),
+   NumCourses = c(2, 4, 2, 5, 1, 3, 7)
+ )
> print(STUDENT)
```

	Name	Gender	StuID	Program	NumCourses
1	Adam D	M	435323	CET	2
2	Hubert F	M	324432	CP	4
3	John D	M	461353	CET	2
4	Jane D	F	146321	CP	5
5	Michael S	M	420912	CET	1
6	Dwight S	M	124144	CET	3
7	Joe B	F	190294	CET	7

### 3. Answers to the following questions

1. What is one key difference between matrices and arrays?

**Matrices or a singular matrix is a multi dimensional array combined with multiple arrays as shown in step 5.1. It can be arranged by rows or columns.**

2. Questions from Step 1:

1. What does [13] indicate?

**The first row has a [1] because the vector is starting at the first index in the array and because the line gets cut off [13] is the new lines starting index.**

2. What does ":" operator do?

**The colon is used as a range syntax so you put the start and the end number with the colon in between to initialize the array of integers.**

3. What are the 6 classes of R objects?

**Character, Numeric, Integer, Complex, Logical, and Raw**

4. What are the 6 main R objects that you learned about in this lab?

**Vector, Lists, Matrices, Arrays, Factors, Data Frames**