**DS 710**

**R Programming Assignment—Alyssa Peterson**

**Homework 1:**  Share text file containing R code

**For each of the following, copy your R code and the output (and your written response, for part 1.8) into a .r, .txt, .doc, .docx, or .rmd document.  Submit your finished document to GitHub.**

**1.0  Open R.  The first line of text in the console window tells you which version of R you are running (this should be version 3.1.2).  Copy this line of text into a document, to verify that you’ve installed the correct version.**

🡪 R version 3.1.2 (2014-10-31) -- "Pumpkin Helmet"

**1.1 Calculate the cube root of 2015, as follows:  
2015^(1/3)**

> 2015^(1/3)

[1] 12.63063

**1.2 Find the absolute value of 5.7 minus 6.8 divided by .58:  
abs(5.7-6.8)/.58**

> abs(5.7-6.8)/.58

[1] 1.896552

**1.3 Create a list of integers from 1 to 12 and call it “a”:  
a = 1:12  
a   #(this will print a, so you can paste it into your homework; do this each time)**

> a = 1:12

> a

[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

**1.4 Create a sequence of odd numbers from 1 to 11:**

**b = c(1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11)**

**b**

> b = c(1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11)

> b

[1] 1 3 5 7 9 11

**1.5 Create the same sequence in another way:  
c = seq(1,11, 2)  
c**

> c = seq(1,11, 2)

> c

[1] 1 3 5 7 9 11

**1.6 Take the natural log (ln) of a. (Note that this is done to the entire “vector” called a.)  
ln.a = log(a)  
ln.a**

> ln.a = log(a)

> ln.a

[1] 0.0000000 0.6931472 1.0986123 1.3862944 1.6094379 1.7917595 1.9459101 2.0794415 2.1972246 2.3025851 2.3978953 2.4849066

**1.7 Compute the squares of the odd numbers from 1 to 11.**

> c = seq(1,11, 2)

> c

[1] 1 3 5 7 9 11

> csquared = sqrt(c)

> csquared

[1] 1.000000 1.732051 2.236068 2.645751 3.000000 3.316625

**1.8 Use ?sd to view the help file for the sd function.  What does it do?**

?sd brings up a pop-up help feature. “sd” stands for “standard deviation”. The “?sd” function in R will describe standard deviation and give examples of usage and arguments in R.

**1.9. Create a variable Name that contains your first name.  Because your name is a character string, not a number, you will need to put it in quotes so that R knows not to go looking for a variable with that name:**

**Name = "Susan"**

**Then type**

**paste("My name is", Name)**

> Name = "Alyssa"

> paste("My name is", "Alyssa")

[1] "My name is Alyssa"

**1.10  When you shut down R, R will ask if you want to save the workspace image.  Always choose no.**

**(Saving the workspace image means saving in memory any variables you have defined.  It does *not* save the code you wrote—you need to save your code in a .r file, or script, for this.  Saving your variables can be confusing:  If you later write another function that’s supposed to use, say, the name of a company, stored in the variable Name, but forget to initialize it, normally R would give you an error message that you could use to figure out your mistake.  But if you save the workspace image, then R won’t give an error message.  It will just use the stored value of Name—but that’s your name, not the company name.  This produces a bug that can be much harder to track down.)**