

Lab 1 & 2: Getting started with R

Problem statement:

- Perform basic mathematics operations on variable such as (addition/subtraction/multiplication division/power/modulo operator). Also perform relational and logical operations.
- Create vector and perform various operations.
- Create numerical vector.
- Operation between scalar and vector.
- Operations between vectors.
- Text variable and vector.
- Create matrices.
- Manage the workspace (setw() and getw()).
- Understand data data frames and list.
- How to import and export the data.
- How to read and write CSV/text files.
- Installation and loading packages.
- Perform various loop and conditional statement.
- How function works in R.
- Practice plotting and charting.
- Understand the factor variable.

Source Code:

#Author: Ashish Upadhyay

#Branch: Computer Science and Engineering

#Enrollment Number: 15100007

#Semester: 6th

#Dr. SP Mukherjee International Institute of Information Technology, Naya Raipur

#Subject: Machine Learning Lab 1 & 2

#Task: Getting started with R

#Perform basic mathematics operations on variable such as (addition/subtraction/multiplication division/power/modulo operator). Also perform relational and logical operations.

x=12

y=6

12+6

12-6

12*6

12/6

12**6

12%%6

x<y

x>y

x == 12

x != 5

x|y

x&y

#Create vector and perform various operations

#Create numerical vector

```
x <- c(2,8,3)
y <- c(6,6,1)
```

```
#Operation between scalar and vector
```

```
x <- c(2,8,3)
```

```
z = 1
```

```
x + z
```

```
x - z
```

```
#Operations between vectors
```

```
x+y
```

```
x>y
```

```
#Text variable and vector
```

```
s = c('p','q','r')
```

```
length(s)
```

```
nchar(s)
```

```
t = c(n,s)
```

```
t
```

```
#Create matrices
```

```
B = matrix (c(1,2,3,4,5,6),nrow=3,ncol=2)
```

```
B
```

```
#Manage the workspace (setw() and getw())
```

```
getwd()
```

```
setwd("C:/Users/Ashish Upadhyay/Documents/Semester6/MachineLearning/Lab")
```

```
getwd()
```

```
#Understand data data frames and list.
```

```
n = c(1, 2, 3)
```

```
s = c("abc","def","ghi")
```

```
df = data.frame(n,s)
```

```
df
```

```
n = c(1, 2, 3)
```

```
s = c("abc","def","ghi")
```

```
l = list(n,s)
```

```
l
```

```
#How to import and export the data.
```

```
testdata <- read.table ("C:/Users/Ashish Upadhyay/Documents/Semester6/MachineLearning/Lab/drug2.csv", header=TRUE,
sep=",")
```

```
#How to read and write CSV/text files.
```

```
drug = read.csv("drug2.csv")
```

```
head(drug)
```

```
write.csv(drug, file = "drug3.csv")
```

```
#Installation and loading packages.
```

```
install.packages("e1071")
```

```
library(e1071)
```

```
#Perform various loop and conditional statement.
```

```
for(i in 1:10) {  
  print(i)  
}
```

```
#How function works in R.
```

```
add <- function(x,y){  
  x= 10  
  y= 1  
  result <-x+y  
  print(result)  
}  
add()
```

```
#Practice plotting and charting.
```

```
val <- c(1, 3, 6, 4, 9)  
plot(val)
```

```
#Understand the factor variable.
```

```
data = c(1,2,2,3,1,2,3,3,1,2,3,3,1)  
fdata = factor(data)  
fdata
```

Output:

```
#Author: Ashish Upadhyay
```

```
#Branch: Computer Science and Engineering
```

```
#Enrollment Number: 15100007
```

```
#Semester: 6th
```

```
#Dr. SP Mukherjee International Institute of Information Technology, Naya Raipur
```

```
#Subject: Machine Learning Lab 1 & 2
```

```
#Task: Introduction to R
```

```
> #Perform basic mathematics operations on variable such as (addition/substaction/multiplication division/power/modulo operator). Also #perform relational and logical operations.
```

```
> x=12
```

```
> y=6
```

```
> 12+6
```

```
[1] 18
```

```
>
```

```
> 12-6
```

```
[1] 6
```

```
>
```

```
> 12*6
```

```
[1] 72
```

```
>
```

```
> 12/6
```

```
[1] 2
```

```
>
```

```
> 12**6
[1] 2985984
>
> 12%%6
[1] 0
>
> x<y
[1] FALSE
>
> x>y
[1] TRUE
>
> x == 12
[1] TRUE
>
> x != 5
[1] TRUE
>
> x|y
[1] TRUE
>
> x&y
[1] TRUE
>
> #Create vector and perform various operations
> #Create numerical vector
> x <- c(2,8,3)
> y <- c(6,6,1)
>
> #Operation between scalar and vector
> x <- c(2,8,3)
> z = 1
> x + z
[1] 3 9 4
>
> x - z
[1] 1 7 2
>
> #Operations between vectors
> x+y
[1] 8 14 4
>
> x>y
[1] FALSE TRUE TRUE
>
> #Text variable and vector
> s = c('p','q','r')
> length(s)
[1] 3
>
> nchar(s)
[1] 1 1 1
> #Create matrices
> B = matrix (c(1,2,3,4,5,6),nrow=3,ncol=2)
> B
```

```
[,1] [,2]
[1,] 1 4
[2,] 2 5
[3,] 3 6
>
> #Manage the workspace (setw() and getw())
> getwd()
[1] "C:/Users/Ashish Upadhyay/Documents/Semester6/MachineLearning/Lab Programs"
> setwd("C:/Users/Ashish Upadhyay/Documents/Semester6/MachineLearning/Lab")
> getwd()
[1] "C:/Users/Ashish Upadhyay/Documents/Semester6/MachineLearning/Lab"
>
> #Understand data data frames and list.
> n = c(1, 2, 3)
> s = c("abc","def","ghi")
> df = data.frame(n,s)
> df
  n s
1 1 abc
2 2 def
3 3 ghi
>
> n = c(1, 2, 3)
> s = c("abc","def","ghi")
> l = list(n,s)
> l
[[1]]
[1] 1 2 3

[[2]]
[1] "abc" "def" "ghi"

> #How to import and export the data.
> testdata <- read.table ("C:/Users/Ashish Upadhyay/Documents/Semester6/MachineLearning/Lab/drug2.csv", header=T
RUE, sep=",")

> #How to read and write CSV/text files.
> drug = read.csv("drug2.csv")
> head(drug)
  sex dose response
1 1 0.1 13.75
2 1 0.2 12.90
3 1 0.3 19.26
4 1 0.4 20.34
5 1 0.5 19.97
6 1 0.6 26.80
> write.csv(drug, file = "drug3.csv")
>
> #Installation and loading packages.
> install.packages("e1071")
Installing package into 'C:/Users/Ashish Upadhyay/Documents/R/win-library/3.4'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)
trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/3.4/e1071_1.6-8.zip'
Content type 'application/zip' length 894861 bytes (873 KB)
downloaded 873 KB
```

package 'e1071' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked

The downloaded binary packages are in

C:\Users\Ashish Upadhyay\AppData\Local\Temp\RtmpYV25hi\downloaded_packages

```
> library(e1071)
```

Warning message:

package 'e1071' was built under R version 3.4.4

```
>
```

```
> #Perform various loop and conditional statement.
```

```
> for(i in 1:10) {
```

```
+ print(i)
```

```
+ }
```

```
[1] 1
```

```
[1] 2
```

```
[1] 3
```

```
[1] 4
```

```
[1] 5
```

```
[1] 6
```

```
[1] 7
```

```
[1] 8
```

```
[1] 9
```

```
[1] 10
```

```
>
```

```
> #How function works in R.
```

```
> add <- function(x,y){
```

```
+ x= 10
```

```
+ y= 1
```

```
+ result <-x+y
```

```
+ print(result)
```

```
+ }
```

```
> add()
```

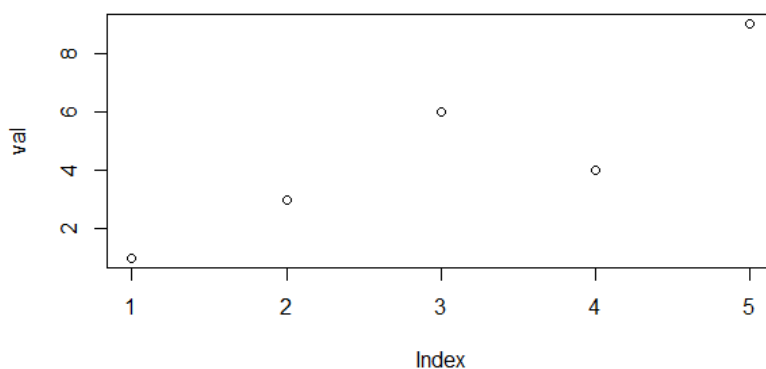
```
[1] 11
```

```
>
```

```
> #Practice plotting and charting.
```

```
> val <- c(1, 3, 6, 4, 9)
```

```
> plot(val)
```



```
> #Understand the factor variable.  
> data = c(1,2,2,3,1,2,3,3,1,2,3,3,1)  
> fdata = factor(data)  
> fdata  
[1] 1 2 2 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 1  
Levels: 1 2 3
```

Lab 3: R Functions

Problem statement:

- Measures of central tendency
- Mean, Median, Trimmed mean, Mode etc.
- Measures of variability.
- Range, Percentile, Interquartile range, variance, standard deviation, mean absolute deviation, Median absolute deviation.

Source Code:

```
#Author: Ashish Upadhyay  
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#Enrollment Number: 15100007  
#Semester: 6th  
#Dr. SP Mukherjee International Institute of Information Technology, Naya Raipur  
#Subject: Machine Learning Lab 3  
#Task: R functions
```

```
#Creating a vector  
lst<-c(2,5,7,8,4,8,2,3,9,5,6,4,3,2,2,2)
```

```
#Mean, Trimmed mean, Median and Mode calculation  
mean(lst)  
median(lst)  
mean(lst, trim=0.40)  
mode <- function(v) {  
  uniqv <- unique(v)  
  uniqv[which.max(tabulate(match(v, uniqv)))]  
}  
mode(lst)
```

```
#Other mathematical functions  
range(lst)  
quantile(lst)  
IQR(lst)  
var(lst)  
sd(lst)  
mad(lst, center = mean(lst))  
mad(lst)
```

Output:

```
> #Author: Ashish Upadhyay
> #Branch: Computer Science and Engineering
> #Enrollment Number: 15100007
> #Semester: 6th
> #Dr. SP Mukherjee International Institute of Information Technology, Naya Raipur
> #Subject: Machine Learning Lab 3
> #Task: R functions
>
> #Creating a vector
> lst<-c(2,5,7,8,4,8,2,3,9,5,6,4,3,2,2,2)
>
> #Mean, Trimmed mean, Median and Mode calculation
> mean(lst)
[1] 4.5
> median(lst)
[1] 4
> mean(lst, trim=0.40)
[1] 4
> mode <- function(v) {
+   uniqv <- unique(v)
+   uniqv[which.max(tabulate(match(v, uniqv)))]
+ }
> mode(lst)
[1] 2
>
> #Other mathematical functions
> range(lst)
[1] 2 9
> quantile(lst)
 0%  25%  50%  75% 100%
2.00 2.00 4.00 6.25 9.00
> IQR(lst)
[1] 4.25
> var(lst)
[1] 6
> sd(lst)
[1] 2.44949
> mad(lst,center = mean(lst))
[1] 3.7065
> mad(lst)
[1] 2.9652
```