**DS 710**

**R Programming Assignment**

**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. 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"**

**Copyright (C) 2014 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing**

**Platform: x86\_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)**

**R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.**

**You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.**

**Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.**

**Natural language support but running in an English locale**

**R is a collaborative project with many contributors.**

**Type 'contributors()' for more information and**

**'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.**

**Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or**

**'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.**

**Type 'q()' to quit R.**

**Warning: namespace ‘ggplot2’ is not available and has been replaced**

**by .GlobalEnv when processing object ‘p1’**

**Warning: namespace ‘twitteR’ is not available and has been replaced**

**by .GlobalEnv when processing object ‘bd\_tweets’**

**[Previously saved workspace restored]**

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 #(this will print a, so you can paste it into your homework; do this each time)**

**[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**

**[10] 2.3025851 2.3978953 2.4849066**

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

oddNumbers = c(1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11)

oddNumbers

squaresOddNumbers = oddNumbers ^ 2

squaresOddNumbers

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

**> oddNumbers**

**[1] 1 3 5 7 9 11**

**> squaresOddNumbers = oddNumbers ^ 2**

**> squaresOddNumbers**

**[1] 1 9 25 49 81 121**

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

The “?sd” command opened up a help window and this window contains the following documentation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| sd {stats} | R Documentation |

**Standard Deviation**

**Description**

This function computes the standard deviation of the values in x. If na.rm is TRUE then missing values are removed before computation proceeds.

**Usage**

sd(x, na.rm = FALSE)

**Arguments**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| x | a numeric vector or an **R** object which is coercible to one by as.vector(x, "numeric"). |
| na.rm | logical. Should missing values be removed? |

**Details**

Like [var](http://127.0.0.1:15723/library/stats/help/var) this uses denominator *n - 1*.

The standard deviation of a zero-length vector (after removal of NAs if na.rm = TRUE) is not defined and gives an error. The standard deviation of a length-one vector is NA.

**See Also**

[var](http://127.0.0.1:15723/library/stats/help/var) for its square, and [mad](http://127.0.0.1:15723/library/stats/help/mad), the most robust alternative.

**Examples**

sd(1:2) ^ 2

[Package *stats* version 3.1.2 [Index](http://127.0.0.1:15723/library/stats/html/00Index.html)]

It explains what the function do. In addition, it provides the augments that are needed for this function and it provides an example of calling this function.

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 = "Roberta"**

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

**[1] "My name is Roberta"**

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.)