Mango

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R Coding Test

1. Create a vector of length 26, containing samples from a normal distribution

```
norm_26 <- rnorm(26)
```

2. Print the minimum, maximum, median, 25% and 75% quantiles of this data.

```
# Exclude the mean - fourth element in the vector
summary(norm_26)[-4]

## Min. 1st Qu. Median 3rd Qu. Max.
## -1.4580 -0.7759 -0.1625 0.4683 1.9570

3. Create a 10x10 matrix of samples from a Poisson distribution (lambda=1).

n <- 100
d <- 10</pre>
```

4. Print the maximum of each row of the matrix.

```
# max columns randomly gives the index when there is a tie
max_i <- max.col(pois_100)
# index the original values with max_i nice to have the index
pois_100[cbind(seq(10),max_i)]</pre>
```

```
## [1] 4 4 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3
```

pois_100 <- matrix(rpois(n, 1), d)</pre>

```
# Or use apply - tidier solution
apply(X = pois_100, MARGIN = 1, FUN = max)
```

```
## [1] 4 4 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3
```

[1] 10

```
# Use apply with an anonymous function - flexible
row_max <- apply(X = pois_100, MARGIN = 1, FUN = function(x){max(x)})</pre>
```

5. Store the created vector and matrix in a "list" structure

```
list_r <- list(pois_100, row_max)</pre>
```

6. Print the length of each component of the list.

```
lapply(list_r,FUN = length)

## [[1]]
## [1] 100
##
## [[2]]
```

7. Create a function to output the maximum of each row of a matrix. Then use this function to re-run the question 4.

```
row_max <- function(x){
  apply(X = x, MARGIN = 1, FUN = function(x){max(x)})
}
row_max(pois_100)</pre>
```

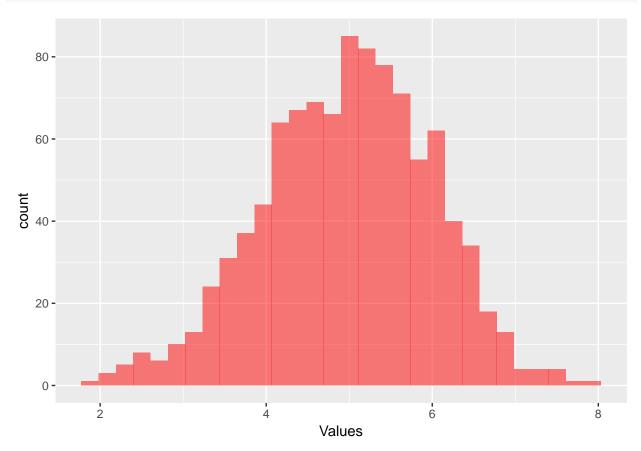
[1] 4 4 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3

Extension

1. Write a function that will simulate numbers from a given distribution. The function should take one argument for the number of samples and a second argument which specifies the distribution (Normal, Poisson or Binomial). The function should be able to handle additional parameters depending on the distribution chosen, e.g. a 'lambda' for Poisson samples.

```
sim_values <- function(n, dist = "Normal", ...) {</pre>
  if (tolower(dist) == "normal") {
    mean <- list(...)$mean</pre>
    sd <- list(...)$sd</pre>
    if (is.null(mean)) {
      mean <- 0
    if (is.null(sd)) {
      sd <- 1
    }
    rnorm(n, mean, sd)
  }
  else if (tolower(dist) == "poisson"){
    lambda <- list(...)$lambda</pre>
    if (is.null(lambda)) {
      lambda <- 1
    }
    rpois(n, lambda)
  else if (tolower(dist) == "binomial") {
    size <- list(...)$size</pre>
    prob <- list(...)$prob</pre>
    if (is.null(size)) {
      size <- 10
    }
    if (is.null(prob)) {
      prob <- 0.5
    rbinom(n, size, prob)
  }
}
```

We can see the function in action:



2. Build an R package containing the function above. Use any tools as necessary.