assignment_01_StemmChris.R

Chris Stemm

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# Assignment: ASSIGNMENT 1
# Name: Stemm, Chris
# Date: 2022-06-18
## Create a numeric vector with the values of 3, 2, 1 using the `c()` function
## Assign the value to a variable named `num_vector`
## Print the vector
num_vector \leftarrow c(3,2,1)
num_vector
## [1] 3 2 1
## Create a character vector with the values of "three", "two", "one" "using the `c()` function
## Assign the value to a variable named `char vector`
## Print the vector
char_vector <- c("three", "two", "one")</pre>
char_vector
## [1] "three" "two"
## Create a vector called `week1_sleep` representing how many hours slept each night of the week
## Use the values 6.1, 8.8, 7.7, 6.4, 6.2, 6.9, 6.6
week1\_sleep \leftarrow c(6.1, 8.8, 7.7, 6.4, 6.2, 6.9, 6.6)
week1_sleep
## [1] 6.1 8.8 7.7 6.4 6.2 6.9 6.6
## Display the amount of sleep on Tuesday of week 1 by selecting the variable index
week1_sleep[3]
## [1] 7.7
## Create a vector called `week1_sleep_weekdays`
## Assign the weekday values using indice slicing
week1_sleep_weekdays <- week1_sleep[1:7]</pre>
week1_sleep_weekdays
## [1] 6.1 8.8 7.7 6.4 6.2 6.9 6.6
## Add the total hours slept in week one using the `sum` function
## Assign the value to variable `total_sleep_week1`
total_sleep_week1 <- sum(week1_sleep)</pre>
total_sleep_week1
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[1] 48.7

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## Create a vector called `week2_sleep` representing how many hours slept each night of the week
## Use the values 7.1, 7.4, 7.9, 6.5, 8.1, 8.2, 8.9
week2_sleep <- c(7.1, 7.4, 7.9, 6.5, 8.1, 8.2, 8.9)
## Add the total hours slept in week two using the sum function
## Assign the value to variable `total_sleep_week2`
total_sleep_week2 <- sum(week2_sleep)</pre>
## Determine if the total sleep in week 1 is less than week 2 by using the < operator
total_sleep_week1 < total_sleep_week2
## [1] TRUE
## Calculate the mean hours slept in week 1 using the `mean()` function
mean(week1_sleep)
## [1] 6.957143
## Create a vector called `days` containing the days of the week.
## Start with Sunday and end with Saturday
days <- c("Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday", "Friday", "Saturday")
## Assign the names of each day to `week1_sleep` and `week2_sleep` using the `names` function and `days
names(week1_sleep) <- days</pre>
names(week2_sleep) <- days</pre>
## Display the amount of sleep on Tuesday of week 1 by selecting the variable name
week1_sleep["Tuesday"]
## Tuesday
## Create vector called weekdays from the days vector
weekdays <- days[2:6]</pre>
## Create vector called weekends containing Sunday and Saturday
weekends <- c("Saturday", "Sunday")</pre>
## Calculate the mean about sleep on weekdays for each week
## Assign the values to weekdays1_mean and weekdays2_mean
weekdays1_mean <- mean(week1_sleep[weekdays])</pre>
weekdays2_mean <- mean(week2_sleep[weekdays])</pre>
## Using the weekdays1_mean and weekdays2_mean variables,
## see if weekdays1_mean is greater than weekdays2_mean using the `>` operator
weekdays1_mean > weekdays2_mean
## [1] FALSE
## Determine how many days in week 1 had over 8 hours of sleep using the `>` operator
week1_sleep > 8
##
      Sunday
                         Tuesday Wednesday Thursday
                                                          Friday
                                                                  Saturday
                Monday
##
       FALSE
                  TRUE
                           FALSE
                                      FALSE
                                                FALSE
                                                           FALSE
                                                                     FALSE
## Create a matrix from the following three vectors
student01 \leftarrow c(100.0, 87.1)
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student02 \leftarrow c(77.2, 88.9)
student03 \leftarrow c(66.3, 87.9)
students_combined <- c(student01, student02, student03)</pre>
grades <- matrix(students_combined, byrow = TRUE, nrow = 3)</pre>
## Add a new student row with `rbind()`
student04 <- c(95.2, 94.1)
grades <- rbind(grades, student04)</pre>
## Add a new assignment column with `cbind()`
assignment04 \leftarrow c(92.1, 84.3, 75.1, 97.8)
grades <- cbind(grades, assignment04)</pre>
## Add the following names to columns and rows using `rownames()` and `colnames()`
assignments <- c("Assignment 1", "Assignment 2", "Assignment 3")
students <- c("Florinda Baird", "Jinny Foss", "Lou Purvis", "Nola Maloney")</pre>
rownames(grades) <- students
colnames(grades) <- assignments</pre>
## Total points for each assignment using `colSums()`
colSums(grades)
## Assignment 1 Assignment 2 Assignment 3
          338.7
                        358.0
                                      349.3
## Total points for each student using `rowSums()`
rowSums(grades)
## Florinda Baird
                       Jinny Foss
                                       Lou Purvis
                                                   Nola Maloney
            279.2
                            250.4
                                            229.3
                                                            287.1
## Matrix with 10% and add it to grades
weighted_grades <- grades * 0.1 + grades</pre>
## Create a factor of book genres using the genres_vector
## Assign the factor vector to factor_genre_vector
genres_vector <- c("Fantasy", "Sci-Fi", "Sci-Fi", "Mystery", "Sci-Fi", "Fantasy")</pre>
factor_genre_vector <- as.factor(genres_vector)</pre>
## Use the `summary()` function to print a summary of `factor_genre_vector`
summary(factor_genre_vector)
## Fantasy Mystery Sci-Fi
## Create ordered factor of book recommendations using the recommendations vector
## `no` is the lowest and `yes` is the highest
recommendations vector <- c("neutral", "no", "no", "neutral", "yes")
factor_recommendations_vector <- factor(</pre>
 recommendations vector,
 ordered = TRUE,
 levels = c("no", "neutral", "yes")
)
```

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## Use the `summary()` function to print a summary of `factor_recommendations_vector`
summary(factor_recommendations_vector)
##
       no neutral
                       yes
## Using the built-in `mtcars` dataset, view the first few rows using the `head()` function
head(mtcars)
##
                      mpg cyl disp hp drat
                                               wt qsec vs am gear carb
## Mazda RX4
                     21.0
                            6 160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46 0
                                                           1
## Mazda RX4 Wag
                     21.0
                            6 160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02
## Datsun 710
                     22.8
                           4 108 93 3.85 2.320 18.61
                                                         1
                                                            1
## Hornet 4 Drive
                           6 258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44
                     21.4
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7
                            8 360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02 0
                            6 225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22 1 0
                     18.1
## Using the built-in mtcars dataset, view the last few rows using the `tail()` function
tail(mtcars)
##
                   mpg cyl disp hp drat
                                             wt qsec vs am gear carb
                        4 120.3 91 4.43 2.140 16.7 0
## Porsche 914-2 26.0
                                                         1
                       4 95.1 113 3.77 1.513 16.9
## Lotus Europa
                  30.4
## Ford Pantera L 15.8
                       8 351.0 264 4.22 3.170 14.5 0
## Ferrari Dino
                  19.7
                        6 145.0 175 3.62 2.770 15.5 0
                                                              5
## Maserati Bora 15.0
                        8 301.0 335 3.54 3.570 14.6 0
## Volvo 142E
                  21.4
                         4 121.0 109 4.11 2.780 18.6 1
## Create a dataframe called characters_df using the following information from LOTR
name <- c("Aragon", "Bilbo", "Frodo", "Galadriel", "Sam", "Gandalf", "Legolas", "Sauron", "Gollum")
race <- c("Men", "Hobbit", "Hobbit", "Elf", "Hobbit", "Maia", "Elf", "Maia", "Hobbit")</pre>
in_fellowship <- c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)</pre>
ring_bearer <- c(FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE)
age <- c(88, 129, 51, 7000, 36, 2019, 2931, 7052, 589)
characters_df <- data.frame(name, race, in_fellowship, ring_bearer, age)</pre>
## Sorting the characters_df by age using the order function and assign the result to the sorted_charac
sorted_characters_df <- characters_df[order(age),]</pre>
## Use `head()` to output the first few rows of `sorted_characters_df`
head(sorted_characters_df)
##
               race in_fellowship ring_bearer
## 5
        Sam Hobbit
                             TRUE
                                         TRUE
                                                36
## 3
      Frodo Hobbit
                             TRUE
                                         TRUE
                                                51
                                        FALSE
## 1 Aragon
               Men
                             TRUE
                                               88
      Bilbo Hobbit
                                         TRUE 129
## 2
                            FALSE
## 9 Gollum Hobbit
                            FALSE
                                         TRUE 589
## 6 Gandalf
                            TRUE
                                         TRUE 2019
## Select all of the ring bearers from the dataframe and assign it to ringbearers_df
ringbearers_df <- characters_df[characters_df$ring == TRUE,]</pre>
## Use `head()` to output the first few rows of `ringbearers_df`
head(ringbearers_df)
##
              race in_fellowship ring_bearer age
```

TRUE 129

FALSE

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Bilbo Hobbit

## :	5 Sam Hobbs 6 Gandalf Mas	it TI ia TI ia FAI	RUE TRU	JE 36 JE 2019 JE 7052	
## ## :	Florinda Baird Jinny Foss Lou Purvis Nola Maloney	Assignment 1 100.0 77.2 66.3 95.2	88.9 87.9	92 84 78	t 3 2.1 4.3 5.1 7.8
wei	ghted_grades				
##		Assignment 1	Assignment 2	Assignment	t 3
	Florinda Baird Jinny Foss	110.00 84.92			.31
	Lou Purvis Nola Maloney	72.93 104.72		82 107	.61 .58