

# Dasar - dasar pemrograman

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## Aritmatika

---

1 + 2

3

5 - 3

2

5.25 + 3.95

9.2

3 \* 2

6

15 / 2

7.5

2 ^ 3

8

# operator modulus

15/2

7.5

15 %% 2

1

```
# urutan operasi  
15 * 20 + 50 / 2
```

325

```
15 * 20 + (50 / 2)
```

325

```
15 * (20 + 50) / 2
```

525

## Variabel

---

```
# komentar  
v <- 10
```

```
print(v)
```

```
[1] 10
```

```
v
```

10

```
uang <- 100000  
uang
```

1e+05

```
tiket.bioskop <- 2e5 # paling sering digunakan di komunitas R  
tiket.bioskop
```

2e+05

```
tiketBioskop <- 2.05e5  
tiketBioskop
```

205000

```
tiket_bioskop <- 2.1e5  
tiket_bioskop
```

210000

```
popcorn <- 5e4  
popcorn
```

50000

```
tiket.bioskop <- tiket.bioskop + popcorn + 2e4  
print(tiket.bioskop)
```

```
[1] 270000
```

## Tipe - tipe data

---

### Numerik

```
b <- 2  
b
```

2

```
d <- 3.5  
d
```

3.5

```
class(d)
```

'numeric'

```
class(b)
```

'numeric'

Integer dan float di R dianggap sebagai tipe data numerik

## Logical

```
TRUE
```

TRUE

```
FALSE
```

FALSE

```
T
```

TRUE

```
F
```

FALSE

```
a <- TRUE  
a
```

TRUE

```
class(a)
```

'logical'

## Character

```
"Halo"
```

'Halo'

```
'Halo'
```

'Halo'

```
txt <- "Hello world!"  
print(txt)
```

```
[1] "Hello world!"
```

```
class(txt)
```

'character'

## Vektor

---

```
num <- c(1,2,3,4,5)
```

```
class(num)
```

'numeric'

```
txt <- c('a', 'b', 'c')  
txt
```

1. 'a'
2. 'b'
3. 'c'

```
class(txt)
```

'character'

```
l <- c(T,F)  
l
```

1. TRUE
2. FALSE

```
class(l)
```

'logical'

```
v1 <- c(TRUE, 10, 20)
v1
```

1. 1
2. 10
3. 20

```
class(v1) # logical dikonversi menjadi numeric
```

'numeric'

```
v2 <- c('a', 'b', 20)
v2
```

1. 'a'
2. 'b'
3. '20'

```
class(v2) # numeric dikonversi menjadi character
```

'character'

```
v3 <- c(TRUE, 128, 'Meteorologi')
v3
```

1. 'TRUE'
2. '128'
3. 'Meteorologi'

```
class(v3) # logical & numeric dikonversi menjadi character
```

'character'

```
# names : metode penamaan vektor (metode 1)
hari <- c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7)
hari
```

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7

```
names(hari) <- c('sen', 'sel', 'rab', 'kam', 'jum', 'sab', 'min')
```

```
hari
```

```
sen
    1
sel
    2
rab
    3
kam
    4
jum
    5
sab
    6
min
    7
```

```
# names : metode penamaan vektor (metode 2)
b <- c('sen', 'sel', 'rab', 'kam', 'jum', 'sab', 'min')
names(hari) <- b
hari
```

```
sen
    1
sel
    2
rab
    3
kam
    4
jum
    5
sab
    6
min
```

```
hari['sen']
```

sen: 1

```
hari[1]
```

sen: 1

## Operasi - operasi vektor

---

```
v1 <- c(1,2,3,4,5)  
v2 <- c(6,7,8,9,10)
```

```
v1 + v2 # element-by-element
```

```
1. 7  
2. 9  
3. 11  
4. 13  
5. 15
```

```
v1 - v2
```

```
1. -5  
2. -5  
3. -5  
4. -5  
5. -5
```

```
v1 * v2
```

```
1. 6  
2. 14  
3. 24  
4. 36  
5. 50
```



```
v2 / v2
```

```
1. 1  
2. 1  
3. 1  
4. 1  
5. 1
```

```
sum(v1) # jumlah seluruh v1
```

```
15
```

```
mean(v1) # rata2 v1
```

```
3
```

```
sd(v1) # std v1
```

```
1.58113883008419
```

```
max(v2)
```

```
10
```

```
min(v2)
```

```
6
```

```
prod(v1) # mengalikan seluruh elemen di vektor
```

```
120
```

```
prod(v2)
```

```
30240
```

```
b <- sum(v1)
print(b)
```

```
[1] 15
```

## Operator - operator perbandingan

---

```
4 > 5
```

FALSE

```
7 > 4
```

TRUE

```
10 >= 5
```

TRUE

```
7 <= 5
```

FALSE

```
8 == 8
```

TRUE

```
7 != 15
```

TRUE

```
7 != 7
```

FALSE

```
# Operator perbandingan pada vektor
v <- c(1,2,3,4,5)
v < 2
```

1. TRUE
2. FALSE
3. FALSE
4. FALSE
5. FALSE

```
v == 3
```

1. FALSE
2. FALSE
3. TRUE
4. FALSE
5. FALSE

```
v2 <- c(10, 20, 30, 40, 50)  
v2
```

1. 10
2. 20
3. 30
4. 40
5. 50

```
v < v2
```

1. TRUE
2. TRUE
3. TRUE
4. TRUE
5. TRUE

## Pengindeksan dan pemotongan vektor

```
v1 <- c(10, 20, 30, 40, 50)  
v2 <- c('a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e')
```

```
v1[2] # pengindeksan dimulai dari 1
```

```
v1[5]
```

50

```
v2[c(3,4,5)]
```

1. 'c'
2. 'd'
3. 'e'

```
v3 <- c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)  
v3[7:10]
```

1. 7
2. 8
3. 9
4. 10

```
v3[3:5]
```

1. 3
2. 4
3. 5

```
b <- c(1,2,3,4,5,6)  
names(b) <- c('I', 'G', 'D', 'O', 'R', 'E')  
b
```

I	1
G	2
D	3
O	4
R	5

E

6

```
b[2]
```

**G:** 2

```
b['G']
```

**G:** 2

```
b[c(2,3)]
```

G

2

D

3

```
b[c('G', 'D')]
```

G

2

D

3

```
# Operator perbandingan  
b
```

I

1

G

2

D

3

O

4

R

5

E

```
b[b > 3]
```

O

4

R

5

E

6

```
e <- b > 3
```

```
b[e]
```

O

4

R

5

E

6