

RStudio interface showing R code execution and documentation.

```

Clase.R* ~/Desktop/Programacion III/Programacion_Actuaria_III_-OT16/specdata - master - RStudio
527  lapply(s, function(x) colMeans(x[,1:3],na.rm=T))
528  sapply(s, function(x) colMeans(x[,1:4],na.rm=T))
529  #split a mas de un nivel
530
531
532
533
534
535  #ERRORES EN R
536  #message: notificacion generica que se produce, el codigo sigue corriendo
537  #error:
538  rm(x)
539  |
540
541  539.1 (Top Level) +
```

Console output:

```

> my
Error: objeto 'my' no encontrado
No suitable frames for recover()
> my_div
[1] 3.478505 3.181981 2.146460

I Great job!
```

Message from Coursera.org:

```

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```

Selection:

Global Environment:

```

my_div num [1:3] 3.48 3.18 2.15
my_qrt num [1:3] 0.316 2.828 1.463
my_sqrt num [1:3] 0.316 2.828 1.463
n 9000
s List of 5
u logi [1:5] FALSE FALSE TRUE FA...
x 12
a
```

Documentation for `Combine Values into a Vector or List`:

Description

This is a generic function which combines its arguments.

The default method combines its arguments to form a vector. All arguments are coerced to a common type which is the type of the returned value, and all attributes except names are removed.

Usage

```
RStudio
c(..., recursive = FALSE)
```

RStudio interface showing R code execution and documentation.

```

Untitled1* ~/Desktop/Programacion III/Programacion_Actuaria_III_-OT16/specdata - master - RStudio
Untitled2* ~/Desktop/Programacion III/Programacion_Actuaria_III_-OT16/specdata - master - RStudio
619 #PERFILEAJE
632:42 (Top Level) +
```

Console output:

```

95%
I Take nothing but results. Leave nothing but assumptions. That sounds like 'Take
I nothing but pictures. Leave nothing but footprints.' But it makes no sense!
I Surely our readers can come up with a better motto . . .
...
98%
I In this lesson, you learned how to examine your R workspace and work with the
I file system of your machine from within R. Thanks for playing!
...
100%
I Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?
```

Selection:

Global Environment:

```

folder1 character (empty)
i 1L
msg "Hola"
my_div num [1:3] 3.48 3.18 2.15
my_qrt num [1:3] 0.316 2.828 1.463
my_sqrt num [1:3] 0.316 2.828 1.463
n 9000
```

Documentation for `Manipulator of Directories and File Permissions`:

Arguments

`path` a character vector containing a single path name. Tilde expansion (see `path.expand`) is done.

`paths` character vectors containing file or directory paths. Tilde expansion (see `path.expand`) is done.

`showWarnings` logical; should the warnings on failure be shown?

`recursive` logical. Should elements of the path other than the last be created? If true, like the Unix command `mkdir -p`.

`mode` the mode to be used on Unix-alikes: it will be coerced by `as.octmode`. For sys.chmod it is recycled along `paths`.

`use_umask` logical: should the mode be restricted by the umask setting?

The screenshot shows an RStudio interface with the following details:

- Header:** RStudio, File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Tools, Window, Help.
- Toolbar:** Go to file/function, Addins.
- Code Editor:** Untitled1*, Clase.R*, Untitled2*. The code includes:

```
619 #PERFILAJE
620 system.time(freadLines("http://www.fcfm.buap.mx"))
```
- Console:** /~/Desktop/Programacion III/Programacion_Actuaria_III_-OT16/Proyecto 2/

```
> rep(c(0,1,2),times=10)
[1] 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2
```
- Text Area:** I Nice work!
- Progress Bar:** ===== | 96%
- Text Area:** I Finally, let's say that rather than repeating the vector (0, 1, 2) over and over again, we want our vector to contain 10 zeros, then 10 ones, then 10 twos. We can do this with the 'each' argument. Try rep(c(0, 1, 2), each = 10).
- Text Area:** > rep(c(0,1,2), each=10)
[1] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
- Text Area:** I You got it!
- Progress Bar:** ===== | 100%
- Text Area:** I Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?
- Text Area:** 1: No
2: Yes
- Text Area:** Selection:
- Text Area:** I Leaving swirl now. Type swirl() to resume.
- Text Area:** > |
- Environment Tab:** Environment, History, Global Environment (with variables my... num [1:3...], my... num [1:3..., n 9000, nor... num [1:1..., nor... num [1:1..., old... "Users/...", poi... int [1:1...]).
- Files Tab:** Files, Plots, Package, Colon Operator, Generate regular sequences.
- Usage Tab:** from:to, a:b.
- Arguments Tab:** from starting value of sequence, to (maximal) end value of the sequence, a, b factors of the same length.
- Bottom Icons:** Finder, Mail, Safari, iBooks, App Store, iTunes, iPhoto, iMovie, R, Microsoft Word, Compass, Mail, WPS Office, Keyboard.

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Tools, Window, Help, and a system status bar showing 35.03 MB, 50%, and Sáb 13:01. The left sidebar has sections for Library, Directories, and Dev. The main area has tabs for Untitled1*, Clase.R, and PORYECTO DE HOSPITALES.R. The Clase.R tab is active, displaying R code:

```
627 x<- hilbert(1000)
628 system.time(x<-hilbert(1000))
629 system.time(svd(x))
630
631
632 #funcion swirl.... escribir library(swirl)
633
18:1 | (Top Level) |
```

The R Script pane shows the code above. The Console pane displays the following output:

```
|=====
| Also worth noting is that the numeric vector 1:4 gets 'coerced' into a character vector by the paste() function.
| ...
|=====
| We'll discuss coercion in another lesson, but all it really means is that the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the output
| above are no longer numbers to R, but rather characters "1", "2", "3", and "4".
| ...
|=====
| Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?
1: Yes
2: No

Selection:
```

To the right of the console is a panel titled 'Colon Operator' with sections for Description, Usage, and Arguments. The 'Description' section says 'Generate regular sequences.' and the 'Usage' section shows 'from:to' and 'a:b'. The 'Arguments' section is currently empty. The background of the RStudio window features a night cityscape.

RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Window Help

80.89 MB 43% Sáb 13:17

Untitled1* Clase.R PROYECTO DE HOSPITALES.R

Source on Save Run Source

627 x<- hilbert(1000)
628 system.time(x<-hilbert(1000))
629 system.time(svd(x))
630
631 #funcion swirl.... escribir library(swirl)
633

18.1 (Top Level) R Script

Console ~/Desktop/Programacion III/Programacion_Actuaria_III_-OT16/specdata/
> o/o
Error: objeto 'o' no encontrado
> 0/0
[1] NaN

I You got it right!

Let's do one more, just for fun. In R, Inf stands for infinity. What happens if you subtract Inf from Inf?

> Inf-Inf
[1] NaN

I You nailed it! Good job!

Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?

1: Yes
2: No

Selection:

Environment

Global Environment

my... num [...]
my... num [...]
my... logi [...]
my... chr [...]
my... num [...]
my... num [...]
my... num [...]
my... num [...]

Files Plots R: Colon Operate

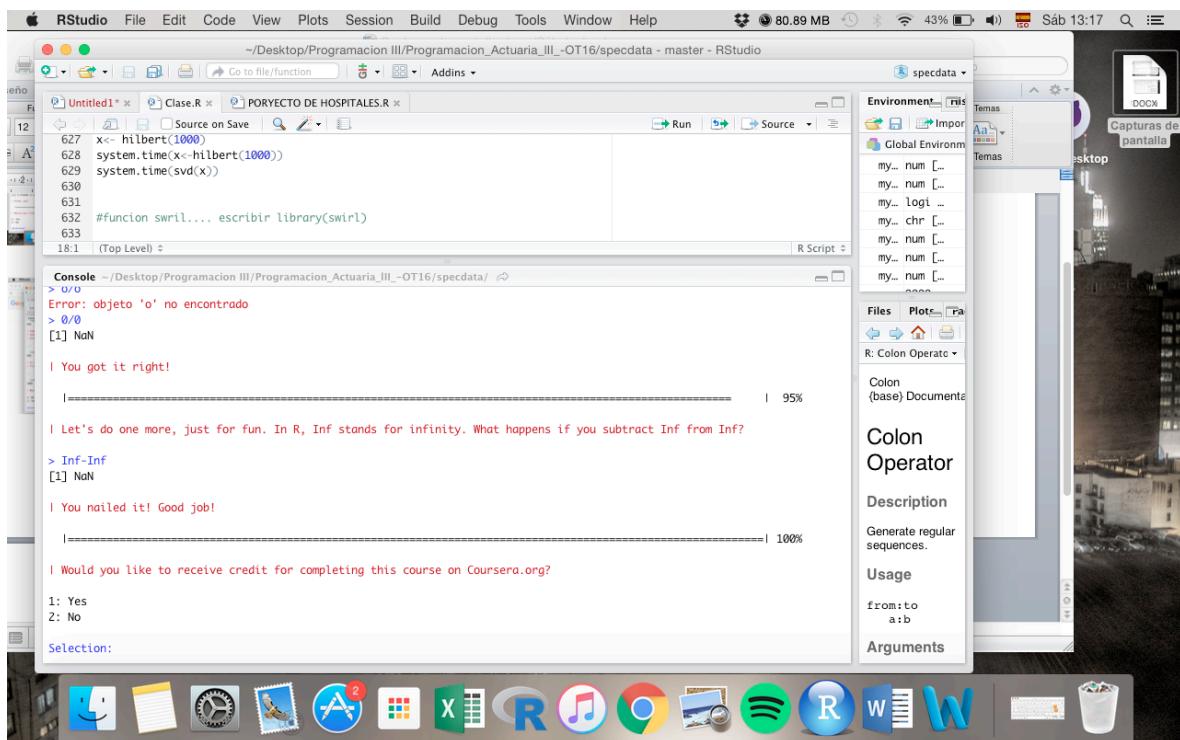
Colon Operator

Description Generate regular sequences.

Usage from:to a:b

Arguments

Capturas del pantalla



RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Window Help

62.64 MB 27% Sáb 14:20

Untitled1* Clase.R PROYECTO DE HOSPITALES.R

Source on Save Run Source

627 x<- hilbert(1000)
628 system.time(x<-hilbert(1000))
629 system.time(svd(x))
630
631 #funcion swirl.... escribir library(swirl)
633

18.1 (Top Level) R Script

Console ~/Desktop/Programacion III/Programacion_Actuaria_III_-OT16/specdata/
> Likewise, we can specify a vector of names with vect[c("foo", "bar")]. Try it out.
> vect[c("foo", "bar")]
foo bar
11 2

I Excellent work!

Now you know all four methods of subsetting data from vectors. Different approaches are best in different scenarios I when in doubt, try it out!

...
I Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?

1: No
2: Yes

Selection:

Environment

Global Environment

po... int [...]
s List [...]
tf logi [...]
u logi [...]
va... chr [...]
ve... Named [...]
ve... Named [...]

Files Plots R: Colon Operate

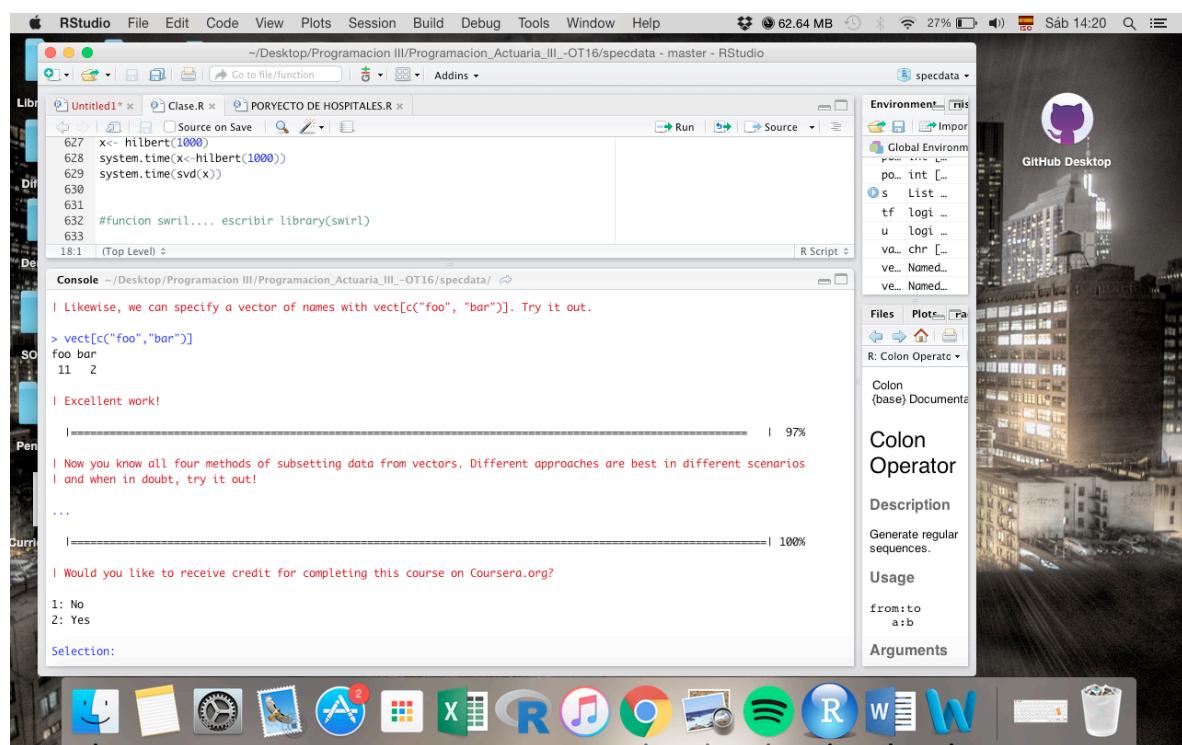
Colon Operator

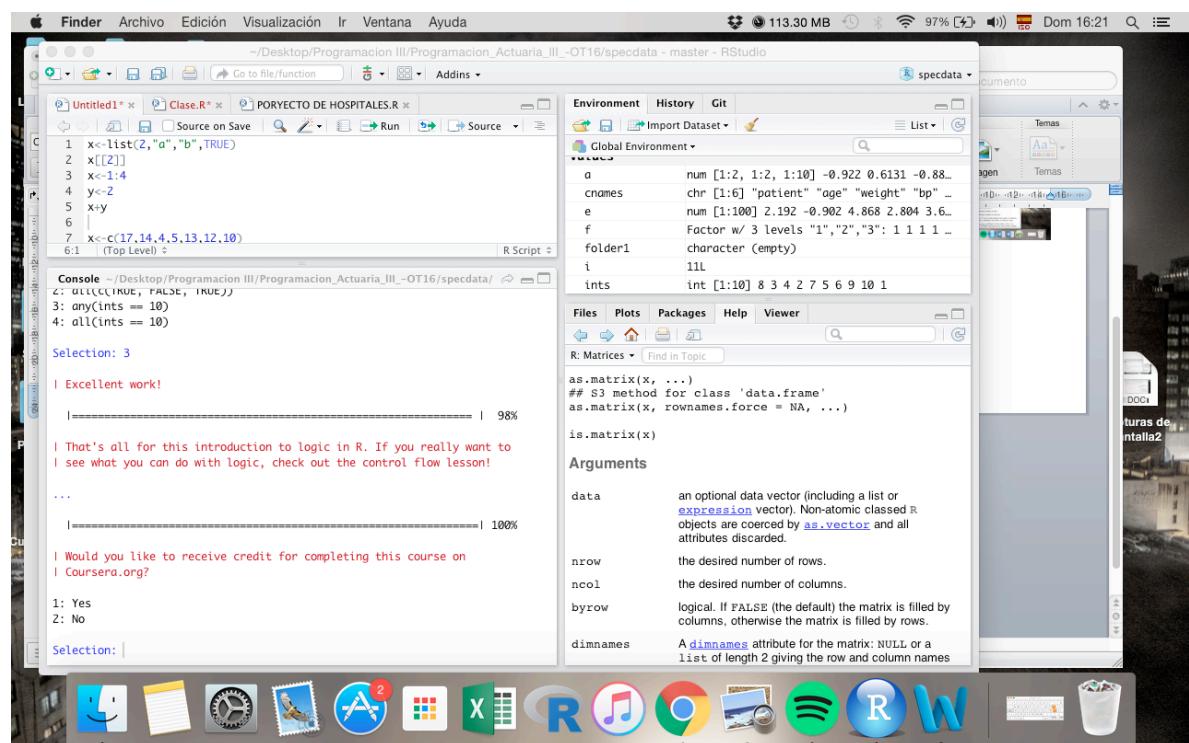
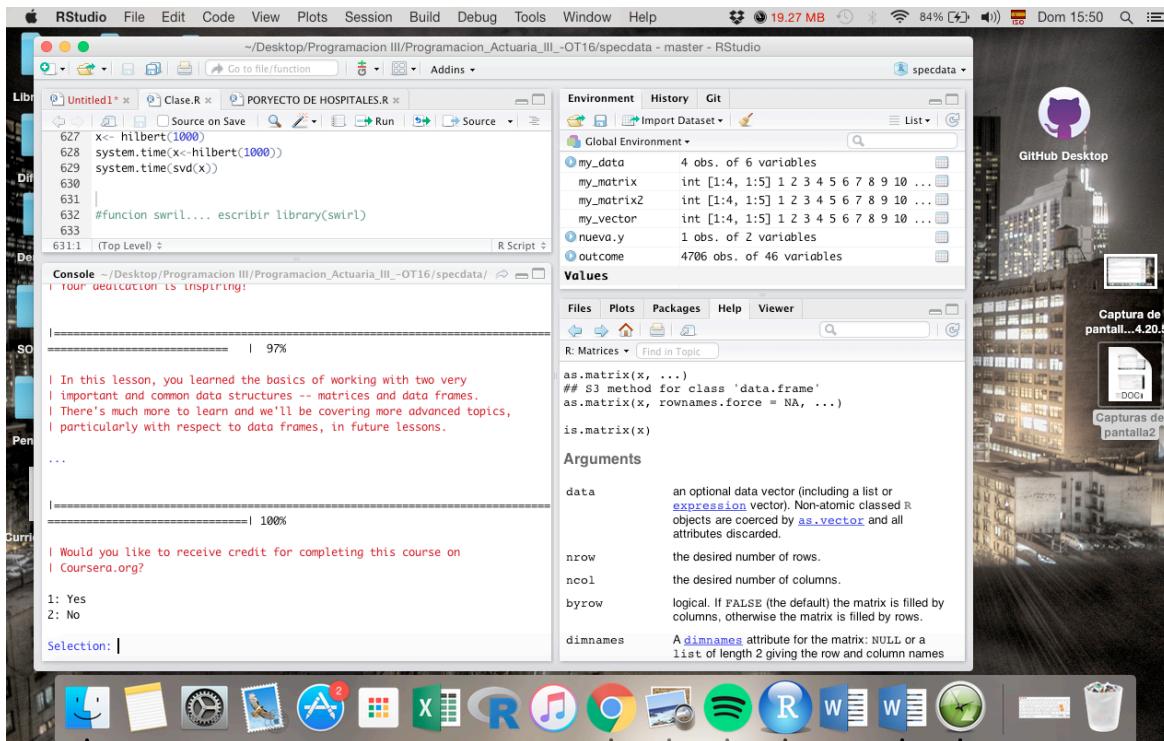
Description Generate regular sequences.

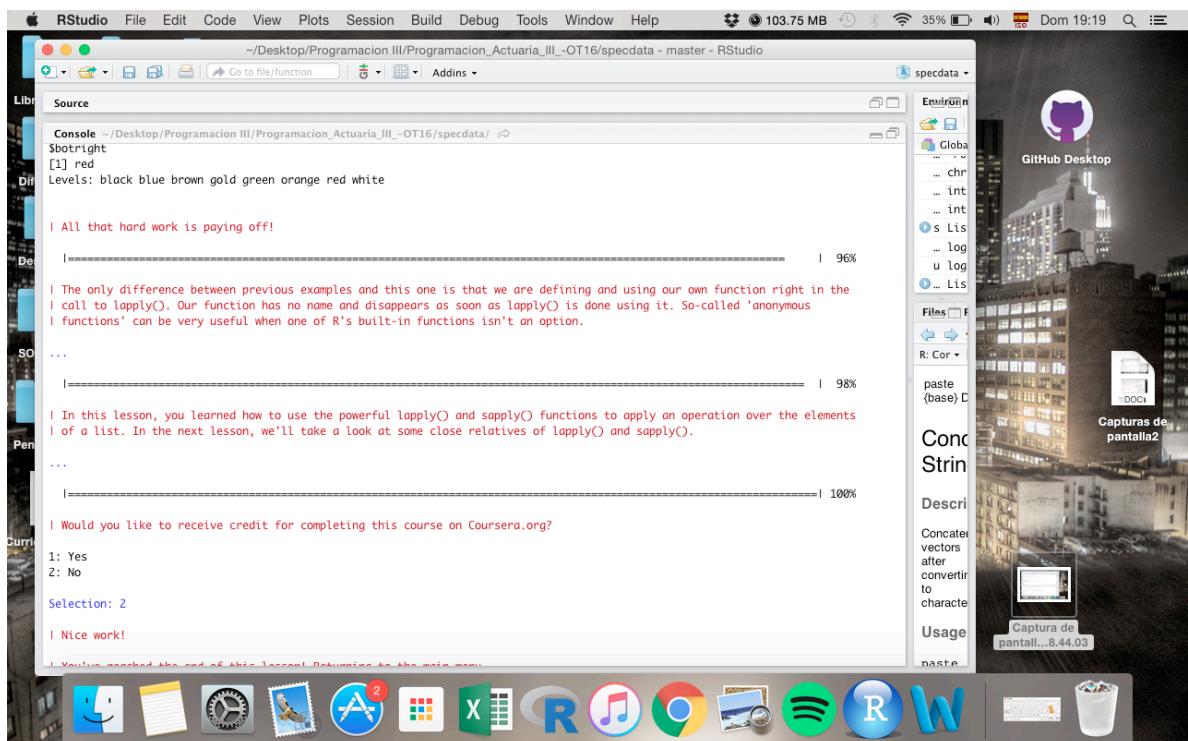
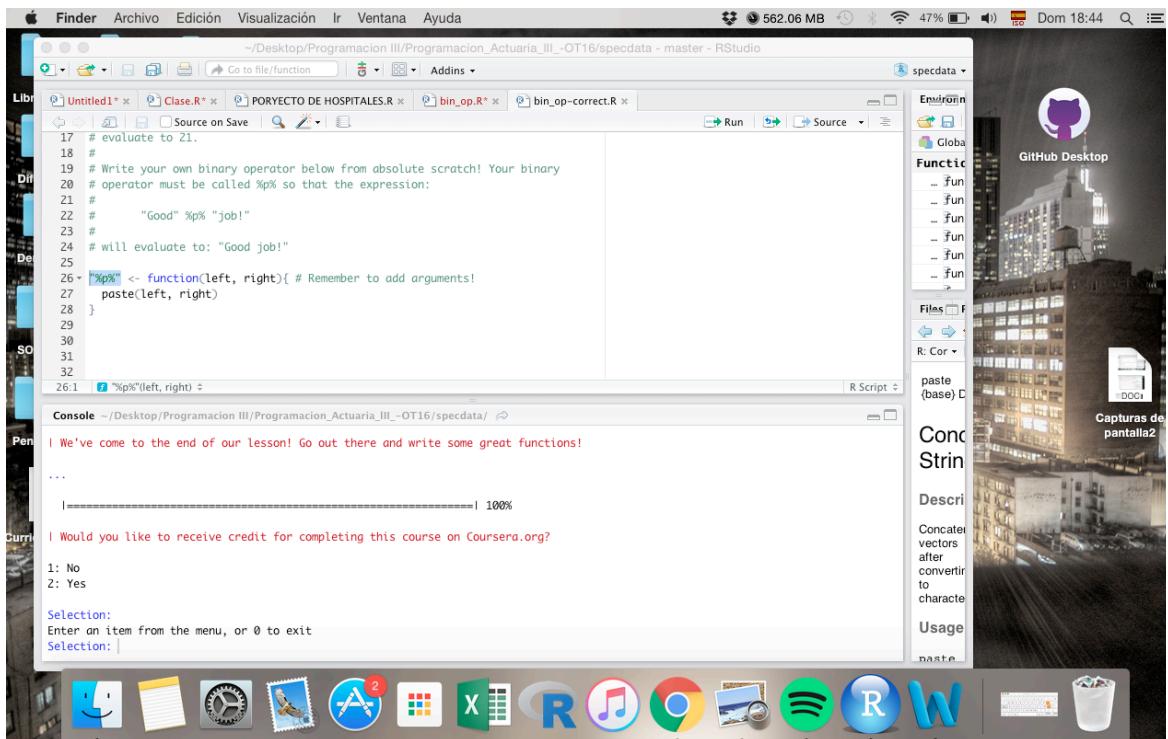
Usage from:to a:b

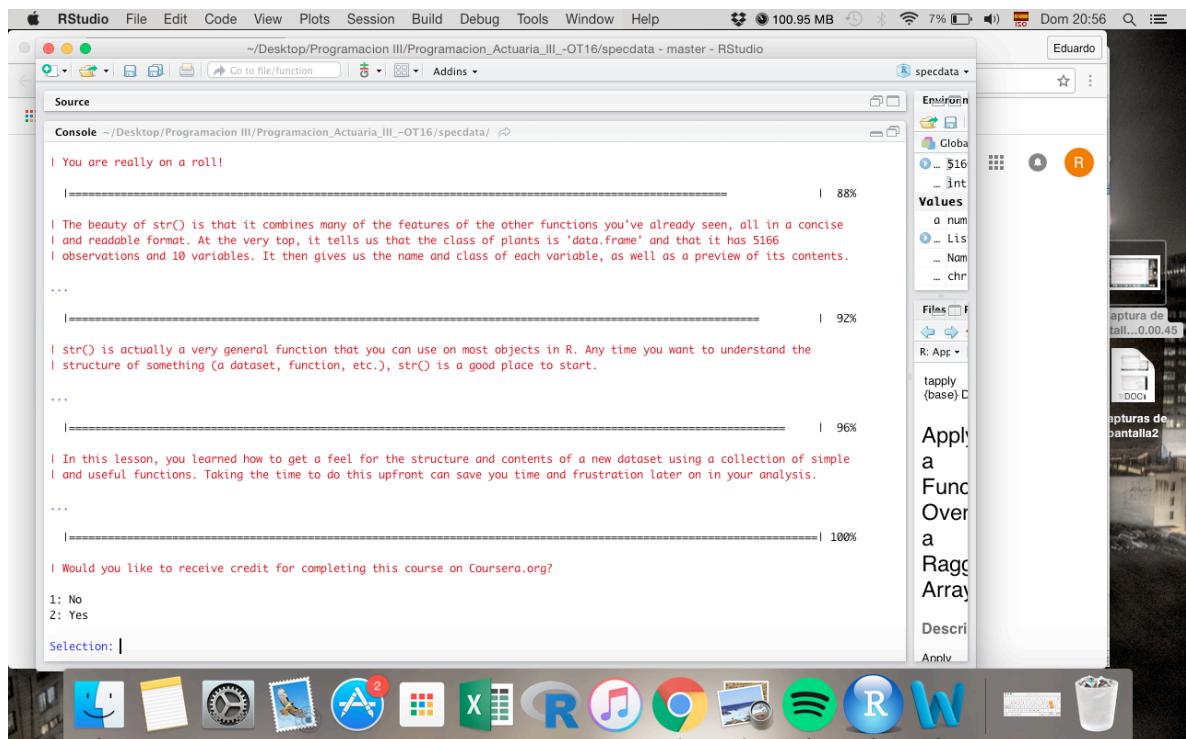
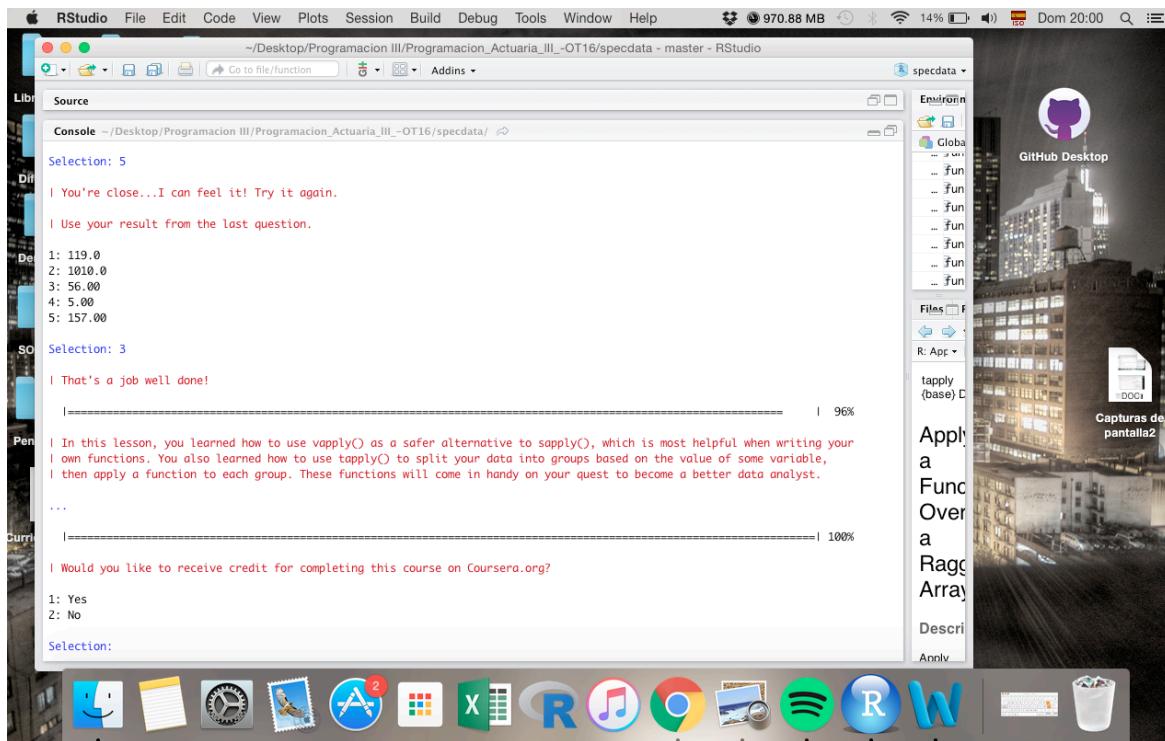
Arguments

GitHub Desktop









Finder Archivo Edición Visualización Ir Ventana Ayuda

188.84 MB 34% Dom 21:57

~/Desktop/Programacion III/Programacion_Actuaria_III_-OT16/specdata - master - RStudio

Source

```
Console ~/Desktop/Programacion III/Programacion_Actuaria_III_-OT16/specdata/
...  

I ====== | 94%
I All of the standard probability distributions are built into R, including
I exponential (rexp()), chi-squared (rchisq()), gamma (rgamma()), .... Well,
I see the pattern.  

...
I ====== | 97%
I Simulation is practically a field of its own and we've only skimmed the
I surface of what's possible. I encourage you to explore these and other
I functions further on your own.  

...
I ====== | 100%
I Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?  

1: No
2: Yes  

Selection: |
```

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

Environment History Git

Global Environment

Values

- plants 5166 obs. of 10 variables
 - shape_mat int [1:2, 1:5] 0 4 0 2 0 1 0 4 0...
- cls_list List of 30
- cls_vect Named chr [1:30] "factor" "integer"
 - cm num [1:100] 10.8 10.9 6.9 11.8 8.4...

Histogram of cm

GitHub Desktop

Capturas de pantalla2

DOCX

Curriculum vitae ECG

Icons: Finder, Mail, Calendar, Photos, iBooks, App Store, iTunes Store, App, Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, R, Google Chrome, Spotify, RStudio, Keyboard, Trash

Finder File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Window Help

205.46 MB 29% Dom 22:08

Capturas de pantalla2.doc (Recuperado) [Modo de compatibilidad]

~/Desktop/Programacion III/Programacion_Actuaria_III_-OT16/specdata - master - RStudio

Source

```
Console ~/Desktop/Programacion III/Programacion_Actuaria_III_-OT16/specdata/
...skip()
I ====== | 94%
I Use difftime(Sys.time(), t1, units = 'days') to find the amount of time in
I DAYS that has passed since you created t1.
> skip()
I Entering the following correct answer for you...
> difftime(Sys.time(), t1, units = 'days')
Time difference of 0.0005115503 days
I That's a job well done!
I ====== | 97%
I In this lesson, you learned how to work with dates and times in R. While it
I is important to understand the basics, if you find yourself working with
I dates and times often, you may want to check out the lubridate package by
I Hadley Wickham.
...skip()
I ====== | 100%
I Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?  

1: Yes
2: No  

Selection: 2
```

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

Environment History Git

Global Environment

Values

- poisson1 int [1:10000] 2 2 1 1 1 0 2 1 3 1 ...
 - poisson2 int [1:10000] 12 9 12 12 11 13 10 ...
- s List of 5
 - t1 2016-10-16 22:07:33
 - t2 2016-10-16 22:07:54
 - t3 "October 17, 1986 08:24"
 - t4 1986-10-17 08:24:00

Histogram of cm

GitHub Desktop

Capturas de pantalla2

DOCX

Icons: Finder, Mail, Calendar, Photos, iBooks, App Store, iTunes Store, App, Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, R, Google Chrome, Spotify, RStudio, Keyboard, Trash

