

Worksheet-2 in R

Junmar Mahipus BSIT-2A

Worksheet for R Programming

Instructions:

- Use RStudio or the RStudio Cloud accomplish this worksheet. + Save the R script as *RWorksheet_lastname#2.R*.
- Create your own *GitHub repository* and push the R script as well as this pdf worksheet to your own repo.

Accomplish this worksheet by answering the questions being asked and writing the code manually.

Using Vectors

1. Create a vector using : operator

a. Sequence from -5 to 5. Write the R code and its output. Describe its output.

```
seq(-5:5)
```

b. `x <- 1:7`. What will be the value of x? Rcode:

```
x <- 1:7
```

2. Create a vector using `seq()` function a. `seq(1, 3, by=0.2)` # specify step size Write the R code and its

output. Describe the output. Rcode:

```
seq(1,3,by= 0.2)
```

3. A factory has a census of its workers. There are 50 workers in total. The following list shows their ages:

34, 28, 22, 36, 27, 18, 52, 39, 42, 29, 35, 31, 27, 22, 37, 34, 19, 20, 57, 49, 50, 37, 46, 25, 17, 37, 43, 53, 41,

51, 35, 24, 33, 41, 53, 40, 18, 44, 38, 41, 48, 27, 39, 19, 30, 61, 54, 58, 26, 18.

a. Access 3rd element, what is the value?

```
Workers[3]
```

b. Access 2nd and 4th element, what are the values?

```
Workers[2]
```

```
Workers[4]
```

c. Access all but the 1st element is not included. Write the R code and its output.

```
Workers[2:49]
```

4. Create a vector `x <- c("first"=3, "second"=0, "third"=9)`. Then named the vector, `names(x)`.

a. Print the results. Then access `x[c("first", "third")]`. Describe the output.

```
x <- c("first"=3, "second"=0, "third"=9)
```

b. Write the code and its output.

```
names(x)
```

5. Create a sequence `x` from `-3:2`. a. Modify 2nd element and change it to 0; `x[2] <- 0` x Describe the output.

```
x <- -3:2
```

```
x[2] <- 0
```

```
x
```

b. Write the code and its output.

```
x <- -3:2
```

```
x[2] <- 0
```

```
x
```

```
[1] -3 0 -1 0 1 2
```

6. The following data shows the diesel fuel purchased by Mr. Cruz.

Month	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	Price per liter (PhP)
	52.50	57.25	60.00	65.00	74.25	54.00	

Purchase-quantity(Liters)	25	30	40	50	10	45
---------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

a. Create a data frame for month, price per liter (php) and purchase-quantity (liter). Write the codes.

```
Month <- c("Jan", "Feb", "March", "Apr", "May", "June")
```

```
Price_per_liter_php <- c(52.50, 57.25, 60.00, 65.00, 74.25, 54.00)
```

```
Purchase_quantity_liter <- c(25, 30, 40, 50, 10, 45)
```

```
data_frame <- data.frame(Month, Price_per_liter_php, Purchase_quantity_liter )
```

```
data_frame
```

b. What is the average fuel expenditure of Mr. Cruz from Jan to June? Note: Use `weighted.mean(liter, purchase)`

```
weighted.mean(Price_per_liter_php, Purchase_quantity_liter)
```

7. R has actually lots of built-in datasets. For example, the rivers data “gives the lengths (in miles) of 141 “major” rivers in North America, as compiled by the US Geological Survey”.

a. Type “rivers” in your R console. Create a vector data with 7 elements, containing the number of elements (`length`) in rivers, their sum (`sum`), mean (`mean`), median (`median`), variance (`var`) standard deviation (`sd`), minimum (`min`) and maximum (`max`). `data <- c(length(rivers), sum(rivers), mean(rivers), median(rivers), var(rivers), sd(rivers), min(rivers), max(rivers))`

```
data <- c(length(rivers), sum(rivers), mean(rivers), median(rivers), var(rivers),
          sd(rivers), min(rivers), max(rivers))
data
```

b. What are the results?

```
[1] 141.0000 83357.0000 591.1844 425.0000 243908.4086 493.8708
[7] 135.0000 3710.0000
```

c. Write the code and its outputs.

```
data <- c(length(rivers), sum(rivers), mean(rivers), median(rivers), var(rivers),
          sd(rivers), min(rivers), max(rivers))
```

```
data
```

```
[1] 141.0000 83357.0000 591.1844 425.0000 243908.4086 493.8708
[7] 135.0000 3710.0000
```

8. The table below gives the 25 most powerful celebrities and their annual pay as ranked by the editions of Forbes magazine and as listed on the Forbes.com website.

a. Create vectors according to the above table. Write the codes.

```
PowerRanking <- 1:25
```

```
CelebrityName <- c("Tom Cruise", "Rolling Stones", "Oprah Winfrey", "U2",  
"Tiger Woods", "Steven Spielberg", "Howard Stern", "50 Cent", "Cast of the sopranos", "Dan  
Brown", "Bruce Springsteen", "Donald Trump", "Muhammad Ali", "Paul McCartney", "George  
Lucas", "Elton John", "David Letterman", "Phil Mickelson", "J.K Rowling", "Bradd Pitt", "Peter  
Jackson", "Dr. Phil McGraw", "Jay Lenon", "Celine Dion", "Kobe Bryant")
```

```
Pay <- c(67, 90, 225, 110, 90, 332, 302, 41, 52, 88, 55, 44, 55, 40,  
233, 34, 40, 47, 75, 25, 39, 45, 32, 40, 31)
```

```
Data_Ranking <- data.frame(PowerRanking, CelebrityName, Pay)  
Data_Ranking
```

b. Modify the power ranking and pay of J.K. Rowling. Change power ranking to 15 and pay to 90. Write the codes and its output.

```
PowerRanking [19] <- 15  
PowerRanking  
Pay [19] <- 90  
Pay
```

```
Magazine_Ranking <- data.frame(PowerRanking, CelebrityName, Pay)  
Mangazine_Ranking
```

c. Interpret the data.

I have modified the power ranking and pay of J.K. Rowling and change power ranking to 15 and pay to 90. As a result i only change the power ranking 19 and pay 75 of J.K Rowling but, i haven't change the power ranking and Pay of George Lucas.