R code for Data Science for Beginners Day 1: Individual Excercise ## Univeristy of Essex ## Author: Jack Jeffrey

Task 1. Modify the author name

Task 2. Perform the following calculations by writing R commands

2-1: (4*(30 + 6)) ^ 0.5

print(result1) # should print 12

2-2: (4*30 + 6) ^ 0.5

print(result2) # should print 11.22497

Task 3. Working with objects

3-1: X1 <- 73

created an object

3-2: X2 <- (99+38)

created a second object

3-3: X3 <- (X1*X2)

created a third object

3-4 (X3-1) ^ 0.25

print(result3) # should print 10

Task 4. Calculation using objects

4-1: part.1 <- (30+6)

created an object equal to 36

4-2: part.2 <- (part.1*4)

created a second object equal to 144

4-3: part.2 ^ 0.5

print(result4) # should print 12

Task 5. Detecting R data types

5-1 is.character(color_vector <- c(“blue”, “green”, “red”))

created a character vector # should print TRUE

5-2 factor_vector <- factor(c(2,4,6))

created a factor vector

print(factor_vector)

Task 6. Testing NA

6-1 numeric_vector_with_NA <- c(1,2,NA,4)

created a numeric vector with an NA

6-2 na_positions <- which(is.na(numeric_vector_with_NA))

print (na_positions) #should print 3

6-3 numeric_vector_with_NaN <- c(2,4,NaN,6)

created a numeric vector with an NaN

6-4 nan_positions <- which(is.nan(numeric_vector_with_NaN))

print(nan_positions) #should print 3