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Eco634-Lab 2

Prof Nelson

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Lab 2

Question 1:

n = 12345

vec\_1 = sample(12, n, replace = TRUE)

head(vec\_1)

vec\_1 == 3

vec\_2 <- vec\_1 == 3

vec\_1[vec\_2]

**Question 2:**

It is a bad idea to view which values are 3 using vec\_1 because the data is large. There are a few “TRUE” values in a sea of “FALSE” which can cause some values to be missed. Secondly, this doesn’t quantify how many values of 3 there are.

**Question 3:**

We use the replace = TRUE logic which allows the value to be present more than one time. The sample size is 10 on a random selection function. The value 3 can only be summed when it is present, which is a 1 in 10 chance.

**Question 4:**

It is safer to use a logical test to select entries with value 3 because it can allow us to know how many entries there are without missing any values with visual inspection. As well as, not have to print out vec\_1 to view all the values.

**Question 5:**

Logical sub-setting is bad practice when you are new to R. It allows the user to skip re-entering data.frame name and if you were sharing code then it might confuse the recipient. Additionally, logical sub-setting can prevent you from working with data sets of different sizes because subsetting keeps you working within the same data set.

**Question 6:**

for (i in 1:10)

{

print(paste0("This is loop iteration: ", i))

}

**Question 7:**

n = 19

for (n in 1:n)

{

print(n)

}

**Question 8:**

n = 17

vec\_1 = sample(10, n, replace = TRUE)

for (n in vec\_1)

{

print(paste0("The element of vec\_1 at index 1 is: ", n))

}

**Question 9:**

create\_and\_print\_vec = function(n, min = 1, max = 10)

{

vec\_2= sample(min:max, n, replace = TRUE)

for (i in 1:n)

{ print(

paste("The element at index",

i,"is",vec\_2[i]))

}

}

create\_and\_print\_vec(n, min = 1, max = 10)