



一、疑问：

- 1、如何直接导入xlsx文件？
- 2、options(digits = 2)作用是？
- 3、apply函数有什么用？
- 4、barplot与plot区别有哪些？
- 5、arr.ind = FALSE作用是什么？
- 6、时间序列具体应用有哪些？
- 7、ts.plot怎么用？
- 8、问题如下：

有两个相似的txt文件为berkshire分年度.txt和berkshire~.txt，然而通过相同的操作后，出现了不同结果，具体如下：

第一步：

```
berkshire=read.table("Berkshire分年度.txt", sep = " ")
```



结果：  **berkshire** 1 obs. of 204 variables 

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
1	1965	23.8	49.5	10	1966	20.3	3.4	11.7	1967	11	13.3	30.9	1968	19	77.8	11	1969

第二步：

```
berkshire=berkshire[,~which(berkshire[1,]=="....."),arr.ind = FALSE)]
```

问题来了，dataframe变成了这样

 **berkshire** 1 obs. of 0 variables  （什么都没有了>_<）

但是对berkshire~.txt的操作结果是正常的
到底发生了什么？

9.

```
stugrade[,2]=as.character(stugrade[,2])
```

```
for (i in 1:10)
```

```
{  
  if (stugrade[i,3]<60)  
  {print(stugrade[i,2])&print("math")}  
  else{print("pass")}  
}
```

```
for (i in 1:10)
```

```
{  
  if (stugrade[i,4]<60)  
  {print(stugrade[i,2])&print("science")}
```

```
}
```

```
for (i in 1:10)
```

```
{  
  if (stugrade[i,5]<60)  
  {print(stugrade[i,2])&print("english")}
```

```
}
#如果用 if, 为什么到第一个不及格的学生就停止搜索了? 怎么让它把后面的学生也进行判断?
```

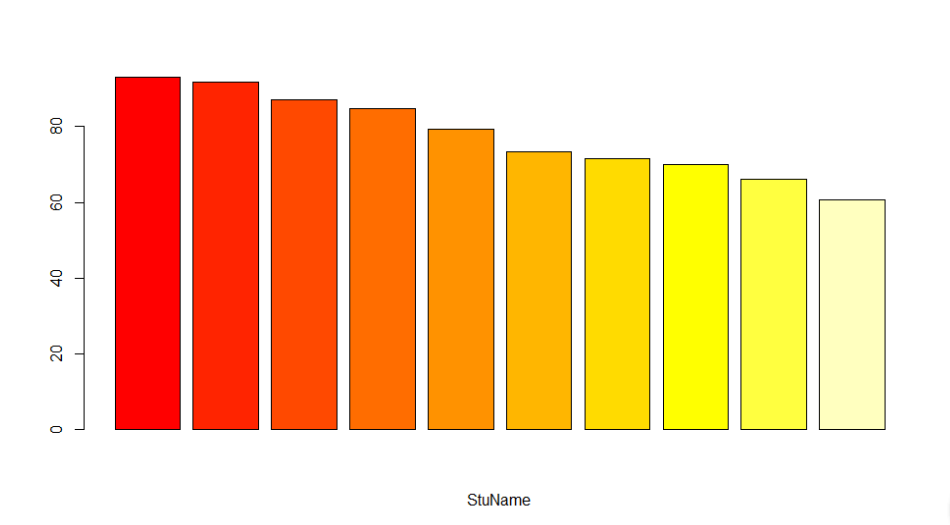
10.

```
arg=1
M=function(arg)
{
  sum_g=sum(stugrade[arg,3],stugrade[arg,4],stugrade[arg,5])
  return(sum_g/3)
}

Mean_gra=c(M(1),M(2),M(3),M(4),M(5),M(6),M(7),M(8),M(9),M(10))
stugrade2 = stugrade2[,-1]
stugrade2 = cbind(stugrade,Mean_gra)
```

```
barplot(sort(stugrade2$Mean_gra,decreasing = T),col = heat.colors(10),xlab = "StuName")
```

#如何让横坐标人名显现出来?



11.

```
#5从汇总txt中读取数据并与题一的表格合并, 加上col.name
title=c("Year","Per-Share Book Value of Berkshire(%)","Per-Share Market value of Berkshire(%)","S&P")
colnames(berksr)=title
berksr$Year=as.character(berksr$Year)
compounded_Annual_Gain_1965_2015=c("Compounded_Annual_Gain_1965_2015(%)",19.2,20.8,9.7)
overall_gain_1964_2015=c("overall_gain_1964_2015(%)",798981,1598284,11355)
All_Year_Berkshire=rbind(berksr,compounded_Annual_Gain_1965_2015,overall_gain_1964_2015)
```

做第五题时是手动打上去的, 有没有办法通过读取数据再处理成一个数据框来合并?
现在暂时能处理到这一步:

```
berkshire_acom=read.table("Berkshire汇总.txt")
berkshire_acom=berkshire_acom[,-which(berkshire_acom[1,]== "...",arr.ind = FALSE)]
berkshire_acom=berkshire_acom[,-which(berkshire_acom[1,]== "...",arr.ind = FALSE)]
berkshire_acom=berkshire_acom[,-which(berkshire_acom[1,]== "...",arr.ind = FALSE)]
```

	V1	V2	V3	V5	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V13	V15	V16	V17
1	Compounded	Annual	Gain	1965-2015	19.2%	20.8%	9.7%	Overall	Gain	1964-2015	798,981%	1,598,284%	11,355%

```
berkshire_acom=read.table("Berkshire 汇总.txt")
berkshire_acom=berkshire_acom[,-which(berkshire_acom[1,]==".....",arr.ind = FALSE)]
berkshire_acom=berkshire_acom[,-which(berkshire_acom[1,]==".....",arr.ind = FALSE)]
berkshire_acom=berkshire_acom[,-which(berkshire_acom[1,]==" - ",arr.ind = FALSE)]
```

二、易错：

- 1、将数值型因子转化为数值型向量是没有先转为 character 格式。
- 2、以矩阵形式显示单列时，没有运用 drop = FALSE