

Longhow Lam

longhowlam@gmail.com

R Oefeningen

Inleiding R avondcursus

Inhoud

[Avond sessie 1. Data types and structures in R 2](#_Toc481089659)

[1. Data types 2](#_Toc481089660)

[2. Logical data type. 2](#_Toc481089661)

[3. Character data type and factor data type. 2](#_Toc481089662)

[4. Creating sequences. 2](#_Toc481089663)

[5. Creating factors from double data. 2](#_Toc481089664)

[6. Creating a data.frame 2](#_Toc481089665)

[7. Creating a list 2](#_Toc481089666)

[Avond sessie 2. Data preparatie 3](#_Toc481089667)

[1. String bewerkingen 3](#_Toc481089668)

[2. Dates and times. 3](#_Toc481089669)

[3. Filter data 3](#_Toc481089670)

[4. Restaurant data van Iens 3](#_Toc481089671)

[5. Auto data van gaspedaal 3](#_Toc481089672)

[Avond sessie 3 Data visualisatie 5](#_Toc481089673)

[1. plotting using ggplot2 5](#_Toc481089674)

[2. Plot data using plotly 5](#_Toc481089675)

[3. Plot data using leaflet 5](#_Toc481089676)

# Avond sessie 1. Data types and structures in R

## 1. Data types

1. Create the object x1 with the numbers 1, 3.51, 0.7 and 5.
2. Show the data class of x1.
3. Transform x1 into an integer data type and store the result in x2.
4. Use the round function to round x1 and store the result in x3.
5. Is x3 of data type integer?

## 2. Logical data type.

1. Create the vector y1 with the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
2. Create a logical vector y2 from y1. An element of y2 should be TRUE if the corresponding element of y1 is larger than 5.
3. How many elements are smaller than 5?

## 3. Character data type and factor data type.

1. Create the character vector y1, with the characters “high”, “low”, “high”, “high”, “low”.
2. Create the factor variable y2 from y1. Print the levels of y2.
3. Transform y2 to a numeric vector y3, so that high becomes 2 and low becomes 1.

## 4. Creating sequences.

1. Create a vector x, with elements (1,2,3,4,..,100).
2. Create a vector y, with elements (0,5,10,...,500).
3. Create a vector z1, with elements (1,1,1,2,2,2,...,50,50,50).
4. Create a vector z2, with elements (1,2,2,3,3,3,.....,10,....10).
5. Create a vector z3, with elements (1,2,2,3,4,4,5,6,6,7,8,8,...,50,50).

## 5. Creating factors from double data.

1. Generate a vector x with 100 random normal numbers.
2. Use x to generate a factor vector y with three levels: “low”, “average” and “high”. If an element in x is:

* between -Inf and -1.5 then the level in y should be “low”,
* between -1.5 and 1.5 then the level in y should be “average”,
* between 1.5 and Inf the level in y should be “high”.

Use the function cut.

## 6. Creating a data.frame

1. Create a data frame from the two vectors x and y from the previous exercise
2. Rename the columns x and y into index and income

## 7. Creating a list

1. Create a list L1 with 4 elements

* X1 = rnorm(100), X2 = runif(200), X3 = 1:120 and x4 = 5:1

1. Calculate the mean of the four vectors in list L1

# Avond sessie 2. Data preparatie

## 1. String bewerkingen

Copy the following vector to R.

X = c("abd 07-456", "blab la (06)-123.45678", "hoi 06 12 1234 78", "mijn nr 0689452312")

1. A valid mobile phone number starts with 06 followed by 8 digits, but there could be hyphens, round brackets or spaces. What are the valid numbers in x, use a regular expression.
2. Extract the phone numbers from x into a new vector y

## 2. Dates and times.

1. Create a date object from the characters "31-jan-05" "22-Sep-07".
2. Create a date object from the characters "31-jan-05 3:03:20" "22-Sep-07 22:29:56".
3. Add 3 months and 2 days to the dates from exercise (B)
4. Create a date sequence vector x with the dates: 31-1-2016, 28-2-2016, 31-03-2016,……,31-12-2016

For the following two exercises we are going to use restaurant data in the file Restaurants.csv in the data folder. Use the read\_csv function to import this data set.

## 3. Filter data

## 4. Restaurant data van Iens

1. Create an extra column that has the values zero or one. 1 if Kitchen type is Chinees and 0 otherwise.
2. Create a subsample of the data, filter only the restaurants that have price smaller than 25.
3. What are the kitchen types of that sub sample?
4. Count the number of restaurants per province of the whole set
5. Give the max and min prices per province.
6. In the column “keuken” there are some mistakes. A price where there should have been a kitchen type. Remove all kitchen types that have a digit in.
7. Plot on a leaflet map the restaurants of Amsterdam that have no missing “prijs” and 10 or more reviews.

## 5. Auto data van gaspedaal

In the data folder there is a file R data set AllCarsGasPedaal.Rds import this data set using readRDS

1. List the names of the columns of the data set.
2. In this data set there is a column Kilometerstand which is character, convert it to numeric so that we can calculate with it.
3. Select only the brands Audi, Renault and BMW put those records in a new data frame.

# Avond sessie 3 Data visualisatie

Use the set AllCarsGasPedaal.Rds from the previous exercise

## 1. plotting using ggplot2

1. Create a scatterplot of the VraagPrijs and KMStand.
2. Remove outlying points and create plot again using alpha = 0.4
3. Filter the set so that we only have the top eight brands (based on # observations)
4. Create a new scatter plot, now the points should be colored by brand, using the subset of the previous exercise
5. Create a facets by brand, each facet should have a histogram of the price
6. Create facets by brand and type, each facet should contain a scatter plot between price and KM stand

## 2. Plot data using plotly

## 3. Plot data using leaflet