# 4181 - R Practice Questions

### Choose one:

- Three Intermediate Level Questions;
- Two Slightly Harder Questions.

### **Intermediate Questions**

#### Intermediate 1

- · Create four different variables.
  - First one should contain all even integers from 1 to 10.
  - Second one should contain five characters named "DC", "DE", "MD", "PA" and "VA".
  - Third variable should be the same as the second one, except it should be a factor
  - Fourth variable should be a logical vector that contains 3 TRUE s and 2 FALSE s.
- What kind of error messages do you expect to see (if any) when you multiply each of those four variables by 2 (if x is your variable, x\*2)? Make a guess and check it in R.

### **Intermediate 2**

• Load the iris data set (just use <a href="data(iris">data(iris</a>), and model the <a href="Sepal.Length">Sepal.Length</a> of flowers using simple regression with <a href="Sepal.Width">Sepal.Width</a> as your covariate (a.k.a. independent variable, predictor).

#### **Intermediate 3**

• Write a simple for loop that calculates the Nth Fibonacci number for a given N (Fibonacci numbers are defined by the recurrence relation:

$$F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2),$$

with 
$$F(0) = 0$$
,  $F(1) = 1$ .

#### Intermediate 4

• Find an online dataset and load it into R (this could be a dataset from a package).

Provide some exploratory plots.

### Intermediate 5&6 (counts as two questions)

· Create two random vectors with

```
xVec <- sample(0:999, 250, replace=T)
yVec <- sample(0:999, 250, replace=T)
```

- Pick out the values in yVec which are > 600.
- What are the index positions in yVec of the values which are > 600?
- What proportion of <a href="yVec">yVec</a> are larger than <a href="xVec">xVec</a>? Over repeated samples what would you expect this proportion to converge to?

## Slightly Harder Questions (SHQ)

#### SHQ<sub>1</sub>

• Randomly sample 100 points from a ten-dimensional multivariate Gaussian matrix with mean zero and covariance matrix  $\Sigma$ , where

$$\Sigma_{i,i} = 0.9^{(|i-j|)}$$
.

That is,

$$\Sigma_{1,1} = 0.9^0 = 1,$$

and that's true for all  $\Sigma_{i,i}$ .

And, for all other terms,

$$\Sigma_{3,5} = 0.9^{(2)} = 0.81.$$

The terms of  $\Sigma_{i,j}$  decay as they move away from the diagonal.

### SHQ<sub>2</sub>

• Load the <a href="pscl">pscl</a> package, and the <a href="prussian">prussian</a> dataset Using <a href="ggplot2">ggplot2</a>, plot the number of kicks in each <a href="corp">corp</a> for each <a href="year">year</a>.

### SHQ<sub>3</sub>

• Load the dataset in <a href="http://staff.elena.aut.ac.nz/Paul-">http://staff.elena.aut.ac.nz/Paul-</a>

Cowpertwait/ts/global.dat to R. Create a ts variable with a start date of (1856,1) and ending date of (2005,12). Frequency should be in months.

### SHQ4

• Load the car package and the Hartnagel dataset. Estimate the effect of the fertility rate (tfr) on the female indictable-offense conviction rate (fconvict) by using multiple linear regression. Include proper model diagnostics.