

1.Data frame

Write a program to create a data frame for the following data.

Name	Age	Gender	GPA
Saanvi	27	F	3.26
Aarav	55	M	3.75
Arjun	34	M	2.98
Anika	42	F	3.40
Divya	20	F	2.75
Aditya	27	M	3.32
Krishna	34	M	3.68
Meera	42	F	3.97

Print,

- a) list of names
- b) Average age and gpa
- c) Separate data gender wise
- d) Frequency table of Age and Gender

Data Frame

```
Name <- c("Saanvi","Aarav","Arjun","Anika","Divya","Aditya","Krishna","Meera")
```

```
Age <- c(27, 55, 34, 42, 20, 27, 34, 42)
```

```
Gender <- c("F", "M", "M", "F", "F", "M", "M", "F")
```

```
GPA <- c(3.26, 3.75, 2.98, 3.40, 2.75, 3.32, 3.68, 3.97)
```

```
df <- data.frame(Name, Age, Gender, GPA)
```

```
names <- df$Name
```

```
print(names)
```

```
averages <- sapply(df[c('Age', 'GPA')], mean)
```

```
print(averages)
```

```
males <- subset(df, Gender=='M')
print(males)

females <- subset(df, Gender=='F')
print(females)

table(df$Age, df$Gender)
```

2.List

Create a list and access the 3rd element

Creating a list containing a vector, a matrix and a list.

```
list_data <- list(c("Shubham", "Arpita", "Nishka"), matrix(c(40,80,60,70,90,80), nrow = 2),
  list("BCA", "MCA", "B.tech"))
```

Accessing the first element of the list.

```
print(list_data[1])
```

Accessing the third element. The third element is also a list, so all its elements will be printed.

```
print(list_data[3])
```

Special apply family function

3.Create a sample and use apply function to find mean and sum

```
# create sample data
sample_matrix <- matrix(C<-(1:10), nrow=3, ncol=10)

print( "sample matrix:")
sample_matrix

# Use apply() function across row to find sum
print("sum across rows:")
apply( sample_matrix, 1, sum)

# use apply() function across column to find mean
print("mean across columns:")
apply( sample_matrix, 2, mean)
```

4th Module

Function

4. Write a program and call a function with arguments

Create a function with arguments.

```
new.function <- function(a,b,c) {  
  result <- a * b + c  
  print(result)  
}
```

Call the function by position of arguments.

```
new.function(5,3,11)
```

Call the function by names of the arguments.

```
new.function(a = 11, b = 5, c = 3)
```

5. Write a program and call a function with default arguments 3 & 6 and call with some new values

Create a function with arguments.

```
new.function <- function(a = 3, b = 6) {  
  result <- a * b  
  print(result)  
}
```

Call the function without giving any argument.

```
new.function()
```

Call the function with giving new values of the argument.

```
new.function(9,5)
```

5th module

6. create a pointer and change the value

```
myP=newPointer(7)  
print(myP$value) # returns '7'  
newP=copy(myP)
```

```
copyP=myP
updatePointerValue(myP,9)
print(copyP$value) # returns '9'
print(newP$value) # returns '7'
```

7. Write R program illustrating error handling

```
#Applying tryCatch
tryCatch(

  # Specifying expression
  expr = {
    1 + 1
    print("Everything was fine.")
  },
  # Specifying error message
  error = function(e){
    print("There was an error message.")
  },

  warning = function(w){
    print("There was a warning message.")
  },

  finally = {
    print("finally Executed")
  }
)
```