

NusratNoor_A02_CodingBasics.Rmd

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OVERVIEW

This exercise accompanies the lessons in Environmental Data Analytics on coding basics.

Directions

1. Rename this file `<FirstLast>_A02_CodingBasics.Rmd` (replacing `<FirstLast>` with your first and last name).
2. Change “Student Name” on line 3 (above) with your name.
3. Work through the steps, **creating code and output** that fulfill each instruction.
4. Be sure to **answer the questions** in this assignment document.
5. When you have completed the assignment, **Knit** the text and code into a single PDF file.
6. After Knitting, submit the completed exercise (PDF file) to Sakai.

Basics, Part 1

1. Generate a sequence of numbers from one to 30, increasing by threes. Assign this sequence a name.
2. Compute the mean and median of this sequence.
3. Ask R to determine whether the mean is greater than the median.
4. Insert comments in your code to describe what you are doing.

```
#1.  
seq(1, 30, 3) #running a sequence from 1 to 10 by factor of 3
```

```
## [1] 1 4 7 10 13 16 19 22 25 28
```

```
three_sequence <- seq(1, 30, 3) #naming the sequence
```

```
#2.  
mean(three_sequence) #calculating the mean
```

```
## [1] 14.5
```

```
median(three_sequence) #calculating the median
```

```
## [1] 14.5
```

```
#3.  
mn <- mean(three_sequence) #naming the mean of sequence  
md <- median(three_sequence) #naming the median of sequence  
mn > md #asking R if mean is greater than median
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

Basics, Part 2

5. Create a series of vectors, each with four components, consisting of (a) names of students, (b) test scores out of a total 100 points, and (c) whether or not they have passed the test (TRUE or FALSE) with a passing grade of 50.
6. Label each vector with a comment on what type of vector it is.
7. Combine each of the vectors into a data frame. Assign the data frame an informative name.
8. Label the columns of your data frame with informative titles.

```
name <- c("Ana", "Ben", "Cody", "Diane") #character vector
score <- c(98, 76, 42, 89) #double vector
pass <- c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE) #logical vector

df_name <- as.data.frame(name)
df_score <- as.data.frame(score)
df_pass <- as.data.frame(pass)

df_test_results <- cbind(df_name, df_score, df_pass)
```

9. QUESTION: How is this data frame different from a matrix?

Answer:

The information in this data frame can be of multiple types such as character and logical, while in a matrix, the data can only be the same data type.

10. Create a function with an if/else statement. Your function should take a **vector** of test scores and print (not return) whether a given test score is a passing grade of 50 or above (TRUE or FALSE). You will need to choose either the if and else statements or the ifelse statement.
11. Apply your function to the vector with test scores that you created in number 5.

```
ifelse(score >= 50, "TRUE", "FALSE")
```

```
## [1] "TRUE" "TRUE" "FALSE" "TRUE"
```

12. QUESTION: Which option of if and else vs. ifelse worked? Why?

Answer:

The 'ifelse' worked because it is vectorizable. The 'if' and 'else' functions returned errors.