Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana

Ingeniería en Tecnologías de la información y comunicaciones

Nombre de la Materia:

Minería de datos

Actividad:

Practica 2

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Practice find 20 more functions in R and make an example of it.

```
> #*1... This Funcion allws you to concatenate
> #*1... Example 01...
> x <- c(1,2,3)
> t <- c("one", "two","Three")
> x; t
[1] 1 2 3
[1] "one"   "two"   "Three"
> #*2.....Thi function allows assigning names to the elements of a variable
> #*2... Example 02...
> n <- c(2,4,6)
>
> names(n)<- c("I", "II", "III")
> n
  I  II III
  2   4   6
```

```
> #3  addition of number
> suma(x=4, y=6)
[1] 10
>
```

```
> #4 This funcion writes text and output variable
> x <- 2
> and <- 4
> cat (x, "raised to", y, "is", x ^ y, "\ n")
2 raised to 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 is 2 4 8 16 32 64 128 256 512 1024 2
048 4096 8192 16384 32768 65536 131072 262144 524288 1048576  n
```

```
> #5 Shows the numbre of elementos of a vector
> x <- 1:20
> length(x)
[1] 20
> #6 remove the decimals
> x <- 56.13
> trunc(x)
[1] 56
> #7 Rounds a number whith the indicated decimals, if no decimals are indicated, it
 is  rounded without a decimal
> round(10.98)
[1] 11
> #8 Generate n random numbers between start and end
> runif(10,0,30)
 [1] 13.711648 19.578683 26.833194  4.844534  6.078203 13.628137  5.728039
 [8] 14.590850 19.472809  0.318132
> #9 Returns the maximum number of a vector
> y <- 1:20
> max(y)
[1] 20
> #10 Returns the minimum number of a vector
> z <- 1:20
> min(z)
[1] 1
>
```

```
[1] 1
> #11 Show the average of the data
> z <- 1:20
> mean(z)
[1] 10.5
> #11 Show the first three data
> z <- 1:20
> head(z)
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6
> #11 Show the lastest three data
> z <- 1:20
> tail(z)
[1] 15 16 17 18 19 20
> #14 Create a one-dimensional array
> x <- matrix(4:10)
> x
     [,1]
[1,]    4
[2,]    5
[3,]    6
[4,]    7
[5,]    8
[6,]    9
[7,]   10
> #15 Create a one-bimensional array
> x <- matrix(4: 9, ncol = 3, nrow = 3)
> x
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    4    7    4
[2,]    5    8    5
[3,]    6    9    6
>
```

```
> #16 Returns a boolean value true or false if it is an array or not
>  mdat <- matrix(c(1,2,3,11,12,13), nrow = 2, ncol = 3, dimnames = list(c("row1","r
ow2"), c("C.1","C.2","C.3")))
> is.matrix(mdat)
[1] TRUE
> #17 to see the dimension of an array
> x <- array(1:30)
> dim(x)
[1] 30
```

```
>
> #18 Generates integers between 1 and 5.
> seq(1,6)
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6
>
```

```
> #19 Extracting an element from a vecto
> x<-c(18,11,12,10,7,6,17)
> x[c(1,3,6)]
[1] 18 12  6
> #20 Create ordered vectors
> 1:5
[1] 1 2 3 4 5
>
```