CSE 3505 Foundation of Data Analytics LAB-03

Name: **Preyash** Date: 09-Sept-2022

Registration Number: 20BPS1022

1. There are 'n' number of students in a class and written the board exam for four subjects: English, Physics, Engineering Drawing, Basic ComputerScience. Get the marks of a student. Display the marks which are above 50 in a new list. Else assign the marks in a vector

```
n=5
     print(paste("The number of students are:",n))
     english<-c(89,76,34,56,90)
physics<-c(78,73,92,58,98)
     engineering_drawing<-c(98,78,67,87,77)
Basic_Computer_Science<-c(67,78,90,45,38)
class_data <- data.frame(english,physics,engineering_drawing,Basic_Computer_Science)
     class_data
     v=c()
      l=list()
12 fo
13 • {
      for(i in 1:nrow(class_data))
14
15 •
        for(j in 1:ncol(class_data))
           if(class_data[i,j]>50)
              l<-append(l,class_data[i,j])</pre>
19 🛦
             v=c(v,class_data[i,j])
```

```
> #question 1
  print(paste("The number of students are:",n))
[1] "The number of students are: 5"
> english<-c(89,76,34,56,90)
> physics<-c(78,73,92,58,98)
> engineering_drawing<-c(98,78,67,87,77)
> Basic_Computer_Science<-c(67,78,90,45,38)
> class_data <- data.frame(english,physics,engineering_drawing,Basic_Computer_Science)</pre>
  english physics engineering_drawing Basic_Computer_Science
         89
                    78
                                               98
         76
                    73
                                               78
                                                                              78
2
3
                                                                              90
         34
                    92
                                               67
4
         56
                    58
                                               87
                                                                              45
                    98
                                               77
                                                                              38
         90
  v=c()
l=list()
for(i in 1:nrow(class_data))
     for(j in 1:ncol(class_data))
        if(class_data[i,j]>50)
           l<-append(l,class_data[i,j])</pre>
        else
          v=c(v,class_data[i,j])
  print(1)
```

```
> print(1)
[[1]]
[1] 89
                                                                      [[7]]
[1] 78
[[2]]
[1] 78
                                                                      [[8]]
[1] 78
[[3]]
[1] 98
                                                                      [[9]]
[1] 92
[[4]]
[1] 67
                                                                     [[10]]
[1] 67
[[5]]
[1] 76
                                                                      [[11]]
[1] 90
[[6]]
[1] 73
                                                                      [[12]]
[1] 56
[[7]]
[1] 78
                                                                      [[13]]
[1] 58
[[8]]
[1] 78
                                                                      [[14]]
[1] 87
[[9]]
[1] 92
                                                                      [[15]]
[1] 90
[[10]]
[1] 67
                                                                      [[16]]
[1] 98
[[11]]
[1] 90
                                                                      [[17]]
[1] 77
[[12]]
[1] 56
                                                                      > print(v)
[1] 34 45 38
[[13]]
[1] 58
```

2. Initialize a list with 10 integer values. Find the sum of all the elements using for loop

```
> n=list(21, 12, 34, 09, 56, 77, 65, 88, 23, -45)
> print(n)
[[1]]
[1] 21
[[2]]
[1] 12
[[3]]
[1] 34
[[4]]
[1] 9
[[5]]
[1] 56
[[6]]
[1] 77
[[7]]
[1] 65
[[8]]
[1] 88
[[9]]
[1] 23
[[10]]
[1] -45
> total=0
  for(i in n)
      total=total+i
> print(paste("the sum of 10 integers is:",total))
[1] "the sum of 10 integers is: 340"
```

3. Initialize a list with 10 integer values. Separate the odd and even values in two different lists

```
odd_even=list(123, 32, 24, 100, 45, 179, 321, 344, 80, 67)
    print(odd_even)
   odd_l=list()
    even_l=list()
 6 for(i in odd_even)
      if((i\%2)==0)
 9 +
        even_l=append(even_l,i)
11
12 🔺
      else
13
14 -
        odd_l=append(odd_l,i)
15
16 •
17 \ }
18 print("The list of even elements is:")
    print(even_1)
   print("The list of odd elements is:")
    print(odd_1)
```

```
> #question 3
> odd_even=list(123, 32, 24, 100, 45, 179, 321, 344, 80, 67)
> print(odd_even)
[[1]]
[1] 123

[[2]]
[1] 32
[[3]]
[1] 24
[[4]]
[1] 100
[[5]]
[1] 179
[[7]]
[1] 321
[[8]]
[1] 344
[[9]]
[1] 80
[[10]]
[1] 67
```

4. Find the factorial of a number using looping

```
> source("D:/SEM5/LAB/CSE3505/Lab 04/lab_09_09_q4.I
Enter any number : 8
the factorial of the number is : 40320
> |
```

5. The class teacher wants to check the IQ of the students in the class. She is conducting a logical Reasoning, Verbal Reasoning, Arithmetic ability and puzzle logic test. Each of which carries 50 marks. Those who secured 180 and above marks are eligible for taking genius level test. Those who secured below 180 marks are rejected for genius level test. There are two levels of Genius test - Genius level 1 & Genius level 2. Those who secured above 60% marks for all test are eligible for taking Genius level 1 and for remaining students Genius level -2 will be conducted. Automate the task to help the class teacher.

```
num\_student = 5
   print(paste("Total students:",num_student))
logical_Reasoning=c(45,20,50,42,32)
Verbal_Reasoning=c(43,46,50,45,33)
Arithmetic_ability=c(45,35,30,45,38)
    puzzle_logic=c(48,37,50,50,32)
    iq_data=data.frame(logical_Reasoning, Verbal_Reasoning, Arithmetic_ability, puzzle_logic)
    print(iq_data)
for(i in 1:nrow(iq_data))
11 - {
       g1=0
       t_marks=rowSums(iq_data[i, ])
       if(t_marks > = 180)
15 •
          print(paste("Student",i,"is qualified for genius test"))
          for(j in 1:ncol(iq_data))
18 -
            if(iq_data[i,j]>30) #60% of each subject is checked
               g1=g1+1
22
24 🔺
          if(g1==4)
26 •
            print(paste("Further student",i,"will give genius test level 1"))
28 🛎
          else
29
            print(paste("Further student",i,"will give genius test level 2"))
33 🔺
       }
34 🔺
```

```
"Total students: 5"
  45
                                                          48
                             43
2
3
                                              35
                                                          37
               20
                              46
               50
                              50
                                              30
                                                          50
               42
                              45
                                              45
                                                          50
               32
   "Student 1 is qualified for genius test"
   "Further student 1 will give genius test level 1"
   "Student 3 is qualified for genius test"
   "Further student 3 will give genius test level 2"
[1]
   "Student 4 is qualified for genius test"
[1]
[1] "Further student 4 will give genius test level 1"
```

6. Get a list from user. Find the square of each value and display it in another list.

```
list1=list()
    list2=list()
    num_l1= readline(prompt = "Enter number of elements in list: ");
    num_l1 = as.integer(num_l1);
    for(i in 1:num_l1)
      n1= readline(prompt = "Enter element:");
      n1 = as.integer(n1);
       list1=append(list1,n1)
11 4 }
print("The original list of number:")
print(list1)
for(j in list1)
15 - {
      square_n=j*j
       list2=append(list2,square_n)
18 4 }
19 print("The new list after squaring:")
    print(list2)
```

```
Enter number of elements in list: 5
Enter element:1
Enter element:4
Enter element:5
Enter element:6
Enter element:3
[1] "The original list of number:"
[[1]]
[1] 1

[[2]]
[1] 4

[[3]]
[1] 5

[[4]]
[1] 6

[[5]]
[1] 1

[[2]]
[1] 1

[[2]]
[1] 16

[[3]]
[1] 25

[[4]]
[1] 36

[[5]]
[1] 36
```

7. Get a set of integer values as R vector. Arrange the elements in ascending order without using inbuilt method.

```
v=c()
3 num_vector= readline(prompt = "Enter number of elements in vector: ");
   num_vector = as.integer(num_vector);
   for(i in 1:num_vector)
6 ₹ {
     num= readline(prompt = "Enter element:");
     num = as.integer(num);
     v=c(v,num)
10 4 }
11 for(k in 1:(num_vector-1))
12 - {
13
14
     for(j in (k+1):num_vector)
15 •
       if(v[k]>v[j])
16
17 -
         temp=v[k]
19
         v[k]=v[j]
         v[j]=temp
21
     }
24 4 }
25 print(v)
> source("D:/SEM5/LAB/CSE3505/Lab 04/lab_09_09_q7 (1).R")
Enter number of elements in vector: 6
Enter element:23
 Enter element:12
Enter element:54
Enter element:55
 Enter element:67
 Enter element:99
 [1] 12 23 54 55 67 99
```

8. Get a 3x3 matrix of integer values. Find the sum of all the elements using for loop.

```
a<-matrix(nrow=3,ncol=3)
   for(i in 1:3)
 5 * {
      for(j in 1:3)
        num= readline(prompt = "Enter element in matrix: ");
        num = as.integer(num);
10
        a[i,j]=num
      }
11 •
12 4 }
13 print(a)
    total=0
   for(i in 1:3)
      for(j in 1:3)
18
19 -
        total=total+a[i,j]
21 -
22 - }
23 print(paste("The sum of the elements of the matrix is:",total))
24
```

```
Enter element in matrix: 2
Enter element in matrix: 4
Enter element in matrix:
Enter element in matrix:
Enter element in matrix: 6
Enter element in matrix: 7
Enter element in matrix: 8
Enter element in matrix: 9
Enter element in matrix: 1
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]
        2
             4
                   2
[2,]
        5
             6
                  7
[3,]
[1] "The sum of the elements of the matrix is: 44"
```