Data Programming Course Exercises

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Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

In this document you will find some exercises about *Data Objects* and *Data Import and Export* sections.

Chapter 2

Data Object

2.1 Vectors

2.1.1 Exercise 1

a. Create a vector, named `vec1`, containing the following values:
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90

b. Select the 5-th element of `vec1`.

c. Select the first 10 elements of `vec1`.

d. Select all the elements of `vec1` apart from the 2nd and the 6th element.

2.1.2 Exercise 2

a. Generate a vector, named `vec2`, containing the numbers from 1 to 10 and of length 8, using the function `seq()`.

b. Select the values of `vec2` which are greater than 4.

c. Select the values of `vec2` which are equal or less than 2 or which are equal or greater than 6.

2.1.3 Exercise 3

a. Generate the following vector using the function `rep()`:
`vec3 <- c("one", "two", "one", "two", "one", "two")`

b. Generate a new vector, named `vec5`, combining the previous vector, `vec3`, with the following one:

```
vec4 <- c("three", "four")
```

2.2 Matrices

2.2.1 Exercise 1

Generate a matrix, named `mat1`, with 5 rows and 3 columns, using `matrix()` function:

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]    1    2    3
## [2,]    4    5    6
## [3,]    7    8    9
## [4,]   10   11   12
## [5,]   13   14   15
```

2.2.2 Exercise 2

Starting from the following vector:

```
mat2 <- 1:8
```

Generate a matrix with 2 rows and 4 columns using `dim()` function.

2.2.3 Exercise 3

a. Generate a matrix, named `mat3`, combining the following columns:

```
a <- 1:3
b <- 7:9
c <- 8:6
```

b. Add the following row to `mat3`:

```
d <- 4:6
```

2.2.4 Exercise 4

Considering the following matrix, named `mat4`:

```
mat4 <- matrix(1:24, nrow = 6, ncol = 4, byrow = TRUE)
mat4
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]    1    2    3    4
## [2,]    5    6    7    8
## [3,]    9   10   11   12
## [4,]   13   14   15   16
## [5,]   17   18   19   20
## [6,]   21   22   23   24
```

a. Select the third and the fifth row of `mat4`.

b. Select all columns of `mat4` apart from the first.

c. Select second and third rows and second and third columns of `mat4`.

2.3 Lists

2.3.1 Exercise 1

a. Generate a list, named `list1` that contains the following R elements:

```
vec <- 1:10
mat <- matrix(1:9, ncol = 3)
name <- "Oscar"
```

b. Add to `list1` the following element:

```
letters <- c("a", "b", "c", "d")
```

2.3.2 Exercise 2

Given the following list, named `list2`:

```
list2 <- list(vec = c(1,3,5,7,8), mat = matrix(1:12, ncol = 4),
              sub_list = list(names = c("Veronica", "Enrico", "Andrea", "Anna"),
                              numbers = 1:4))
list2
```

```
## $vec
## [1] 1 3 5 7 8
##
## $mat
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]    1    4    7   10
## [2,]    2    5    8   11
## [3,]    3    6    9   12
```

```
##
## $sub_list
## $sub_list$names
## [1] "Veronica" "Enrico"   "Andrea"   "Anna"
##
## $sub_list$numbers
## [1] 1 2 3 4
```

a. Entract the first element of `list2`.

b. Extract the objects contained in the first element of `list2`.

c. Extract the element named `sub_list` of `list2`.

d. Extract the second rows of the matrix included in the second element of `list2`.

2.4 Factors

2.4.1 Exercise 1

Starting from the vector:

```
fac1 <- c("F", "F", "M", "M" , "F")
```

Generate the corresponding factor with two levels: “F” and “M”

2.4.2 Exercise 2

Starting from the vector:

```
fac2 <- c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2)
```

a. Generate the corresponding factor considering that 1 = “Female”, 2 = “Male” e 3 = “Trans”.

b. Select the all elements of `fac2` apart from “Male”.

2.5 Data Frames

2.5.1 Exercise 1

a. Generate a data frame, named `df1`, corresponding to:

```
##    id     name class mean
## 1   1     Luca    5A  6.0
## 2   2   Chiara    5A  7.0
## 3   3     Lisa    5A  5.0
## 4   4   Matteo    5A  6.5
## 5   5    Alice    5A  7.5
## 6   6    Marco    5B  4.5
## 7   7 Veronica    5B  9.0
## 8   8   Nicola    5B  8.0
## 9   9    Elena    5B  8.5
## 10 10  Daniele    5B  7.0
```

Remember to maintain character vectors as they are, specifiyng `stringsAsFactors = FALSE`.

b. Select the first 3 rows of `df1`.

c. Select the last 6 rows and the first 3 columns of `df1`.

d. Select the column `class` of `df1`.

e. Convert the column `class` of `df1` in a factor with levels: "5A" and "5B"

f. How many columns and rows `df1` has?

g. Generate another dataframe, named `df2` composed by the columns `name` and `mean` of `df1`, specifying the argument `stringsAsFactors = FALSE`.

h. Show the first rows and the structure of `df2`.

Chapter 3

Data Import

First of all, set your working directory in the *data* folder, using `setwd()` function, like in this example

```
setwd("C:/Users/Veronica/Documents/rbase/data)
```

We will work inside this folder.

3.1 Text Files

3.1.1 Exercise 1

a. Import text file named *"tuscany.txt"* and save it in an R object named `tuscany_df`.
Open the text file before importing it to control if the first row contains column names and to control the field and the decimal separator characters. Remember to not import the character columns as factors.

b. Visualize the first rows of `tuscany_df`

3.1.2 Exercise 2

Import 7 rows of the text file named *"solar.txt"* skipping the first two rows. Save it in the object `solar_df`.
Open the text file before importing it to control if the first row contains column names and to control the field and the decimal separator characters. Remember to not import the character columns as factors.

3.1.3 Exercise 3

Considering the following data frame, named `df`:

```
df <- data.frame(col1=1:4, col2=4:1, col3=c("one", "two", "three", "four"),
                 stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
```

Save it in a .txt file named *"exercise-3.txt"* in *data* folder.

3.2 Excel Files

3.2.1 Exercise 1

a. Import .xlsx file *"flowers.xlsx"* using `XLConnect` function `loadWorkbook()` and save it in a R workbook object named `flowers`.
Remember to load `XLConnect` package, supposing it is already installed.

```
require(XLConnect)
```

b. Read *iris* sheet with `readWorksheet()` function and save it in `flower_df` object. Then, visualize its first rows.

3.2.2 Exercise 2

a. Create a new file xlsx, named *"exercise-2.xlsx"*, and save it in the R worksheet object, named `ex_2`. Use: `loadWorkbook()` and `saveWorkbook()` functions of `XLConnect`.

b. Create a sheet, named `df`, in the R workbook object using `createSheet()` function. Remember to save the changes also in .xlsx file (use `saveWorkbook()` function).

c. Considering the following data frame, named `numbers_df`:

```
numbers_df <- data.frame(a= 1:4, b=c("one", "two", "three", "four"),
                         stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
numbers_df
```

```
##   a     b
## 1 1   one
## 2 2   two
## 3 3 three
## 4 4  four
```

Add it to `df` sheet of `ex_2` R workbook object, starting from row 3 and from column 2. Use the function `writeWorksheet()`. Remember to save the changes also in .xlsx file (use `saveWorkbook()` function).

3.3 Databases

3.3.1 Exercise 1

a. Connect to *"plant.sqlite"* SQLite database, using `dbConnect()` function of `RSQLite` package. Save the connection in an R object, named `con`.
Remember to load `RSQLite` package, supposing it is already installed.

```
require(RSQLite)
```

b. See the list of available tables in *"plant.sqlite"* db, using `dbListTables()` function.

c. See list of fields in *"PlantGrowth"* table of *"plant.sqlite"* db, using `dbListFields()` function.

d. Send query to *"PlantGrowth"* table of *"plant.sqlite"* which select the records with `weight` greater than 5.5.

e. Disconnect from the database, using `dbDisconnect()` function.

3.4 R Data Files

3.4.1 Exercise 1

Given the following data frame, named `df_rdata`:

```
df_rdata <- data.frame(a=1:20, b=20:1)
```

Save it in *.Rda* format in the file *"df_rdata.Rda"*, using `save()` function.

3.4.2 Exercise 2

Load *"drug.Rda"* file into the environment, using `load()` function.