Lab 1 Activity

PSYC 6802

Lab activities are usually much shorter than this. You are not expected to turn in this lab activity, but I do encourage you to attempt solving the questions below to better familiarize yourself with `R`.

Basic Functions and Calculations

1. Create an object (1D numeric vector) that contains all the *even numbers* from 1 to 10 (10 included). Name the object **even_10**.

2. Create an object (1D numeric vector) that contains all the *odd numbers* from 1 to 10. Name the object **odd_10**.

3. Create an object (1D numeric vector) that contains the multiplication between the respective elements of **even_10** and **odd_10**. Name the object **mult_10**. Additionally, calculate the sum of the elements of the **mult_10** object.

HINT: You can apply mathematical operations to vectors of the same length. Mathematical operations will be performed between the respective elements of each vector.

4. Calculate the *mean* of all of the numbers contained in the **even_10**, **odd_10**, and **mult_10** (so only 1 mean, not 3). Use the `mean()` function for this.

HINT: the `mean()` function only takes in one object at a time, maybe you can get creative with the `c()` function?

4.1. Calculate the same mean, but do so without using the `mean()` function! The mathematical formula for the mean is $Mean = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$, where the numerator is the sum of all of your values, and the denominator is how many values you have.

HINT: there is a function that you can use to count how many elements there are in an object.

5. Calculate the *standard deviation* of all of the numbers contained in the **even_10**, **odd_10**, and **mult_10** (so only 1 standard deviation, not 3). You will also need to find the function that calculates the standard deviation.

5.1. Calculate the same standard deviation without using the standard deviation function! The mathematical formula for the mean is $SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$, where x_i represents every single values, $\bar{x}$ represent the mean. You will also need to find the function that calculates the square root.

HINT: here you need to use "()" to tell R the correct order of operations and functions.

More Practice questions on the next page

Importing Data and Subsetting

6. Import the **mammal_sleep.csv** data set and name it **dat**. you can find the description of the variables in the data set here (https://www.openintro.org/data/index.php?data=mammals). Additionally, there is an extra variable, *primate*, that specifies whether the mammal is a primate or not. Explore the data either visually or with the `str()` function to get a better sense of what you are looking at!

7. The `summary()` function has MANY uses in R (the output is different depending on what object you use as input). When applied to a `data.frame` object, `summary()` calculates some descriptive statistics for numeric variables. Run the following code:

```
sum_tab <- summary(dat)
```

Now, extract *only* the means of the `BrainWt` and `TotalSleep` variables from the **sum_tab** object.

HINT: You can investigate what and how information is stored in the **sum_tab** object by just running `sum_tab`, which will print all of the store information. Additionally, note that this is a subsetting problem, so try to identify what the dimensions of the **sum_tab** object are (looking at the environment may help!).

8. How many animals in the data are primates?

HINT: In the lecture we looked at a function for counting elements.

8.1. can you find a way to output *only* the number for primates?

HINT: This question has to do with dimensions and subsetting.

9. Can you create a new variable in the `dat` data set that is the proportion of body weight that brain weight takes up? That is. if body weight is 2 and brain weight is 0.2, then brain weight takes up .1 (0.2/2 = .1, or 10%) of the total body weight. Name the new variable **br_to_bd_weight**.

HINT 1: you should be able to calculate the proportion in a really short line of code, a hint for one of the previous questions may help you out!

HINT 2: you can create a new variable in a `data.frame` as follows:

```
# this is not runnable code, just a conceptual example

name_of_data$new_variable <- the variable that you want to add to the data
```