Introduction to R: practical 2

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Often when we commence an analysis we want to partition the data in different ways. For example, selecting data points greater than a particular value. In this practical we will investigate how this is done using R's logical operators.

Question difficulty

Some of the questions below are straight forward, others are bit more tricky. Before starting the practical, run the following command:

```
library("nclRcourses")
```

Question 1

Run the following R code

1. What is length of `x1`?
2. What is the 55^{th} element of `x1`?
3. What is the final element of `x1`?
4. What is the mean value of `x1`?
5. What is the smallest value of `x1`?
6. How many values are greater than the first quartile but less than the median?
7. How many values are greater than $\bar{x}_1 + 2sd(x_1)$, where sd is the sample standard deviation?
8. **Tricky:** What is the 50^{th} smallest value in `x1`?

$\bar{x}_1$ is the mean value and $sd(x_1)$ is the standard deviation of x_1.

Question 2

Run the following R code

```
y = GetDataFrame()
```

The data frame `y` is a subset of the yeast data we use in the lectures.

1. How many rows does `y` have?
2. How many columns does `y` have?
3. What are the different cell types in this data set?
4. How many measurements have been made on `mutant` cells?
5. How many of probes have expression levels less than 5?
6. How many measurements have been made at time point 0?
7. How many mutant probes were measured at time point 0?

Question 3

Run the following R code
In the following questions, the function `table` is quite useful, especially when combined with `sum`, `sort`, etc.

1. How many times does "A" appear in `x2`?
2. Which letter appears the most? If more than one letter appears, just give the first letter (if the letters were sorted in alphabetical order).
3. **Very tricky:** How many pairs of letters are there in `x2`.[1]

[1] For example, in `AABCCC` we would have 3 pairs: `AA`, `CC` and `CC`.