

Assignment 2: Coding Basics

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OVERVIEW

This exercise accompanies the lessons in Environmental Data Analytics on coding basics.

Directions

1. Rename this file `<FirstLast>_A02_CodingBasics.Rmd` (replacing `<FirstLast>` with your first and last name).
2. Change “Student Name” on line 3 (above) with your name.
3. Work through the steps, **creating code and output** that fulfill each instruction.
4. Be sure to **answer the questions** in this assignment document.
5. When you have completed the assignment, **Knit** the text and code into a single PDF file.
6. After Knitting, submit the completed exercise (PDF file) to Sakai.

Basics Day 1

1. Generate a sequence of numbers from one to 100, increasing by fours. Assign this sequence a name.
2. Compute the mean and median of this sequence.
3. Ask R to determine whether the mean is greater than the median.
4. Insert comments in your code to describe what you are doing.

```
#1.
sequence.q1 <- seq(1, 100, 4)
#creating a sequence from one to 100, increasing by 4 (named sequence.q1)
sequence.q1 #returning sequence as output
```

```
## [1] 1 5 9 13 17 21 25 29 33 37 41 45 49 53 57 61 65 69 73 77 81 85 89 93 97
```

```
#2.
mean.q1 <- mean(sequence.q1) #computing the mean of sequence.q1
median.q1 <- median(sequence.q1) #computing the median of sequence.q1
mean.q1 #returning mean as output
```

```
## [1] 49
```

```
median.q1 #returning median as output
```

```
## [1] 49
```

```
#3.  
mean.q1 > median.q1 #determining if mean.q1 is greater than median.q1
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

Basics Day 2

5. Create a series of vectors, each with four components, consisting of (a) names of students, (b) test scores out of a total 100 points, and (c) whether or not they have passed the test (TRUE or FALSE) with a passing grade of 50.
6. Label each vector with a comment on what type of vector it is.
7. Combine each of the vectors into a data frame. Assign the data frame an informative name.
8. Label the columns of your data frame with informative titles.

```
#5.  
student.names <- c("Jenny", "Grace", "Delaney", "Natalie")  
  #vector containing student names  
test.scores <- c(49, 72, 97, 81)  
  #vector containing student's test scores (out of 100)  
passed <- c(FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, TRUE)  
  #vector containing whether or no the students passed (passing grade of 50)
```

```
#6.  
class(student.names) #character vector of student names
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

```
class(test.scores) #numeric vector of test scores
```

```
## [1] "numeric"
```

```
class(passed) #logical vector of whether or not they passed
```

```
## [1] "logical"
```

```
#7. and 8.  
students.scores_df <- data.frame("StudentNames"=student.names,  
                                "TestScores"=test.scores, "Passed"=passed)  
students.scores_df
```

```
##   StudentNames TestScores Passed  
## 1      Jenny         49  FALSE  
## 2      Grace         72   TRUE  
## 3     Delaney         97   TRUE  
## 4     Natalie         81   TRUE
```

9. QUESTION: How is this data frame different from a matrix?

Answer: A data frame is a list of vectors with the same length but difference mode (character, numeric, logical) whereas a matrix has the same length and same mode.

10. Create a function with an if/else statement. Your function should take a **vector** of test scores and print (not return) whether a given test score is a passing grade of 50 or above (TRUE or FALSE). You will need to choose either the **if** and **else** statements or the **ifelse** statement.

Possible Functions: `passing.grade <- function(x){ ifelse(x>=50, TRUE, FALSE) }` `print(passing.grade(test.scores))`
`passing.grade2 <- function(x) { if(x>=50) {TRUE} else {FALSE} }` `passing.grade2`

11. Apply your function to the vector with test scores that you created in number 5.

```
passing.grade <- function(test.scores){  
  result <- ifelse(test.scores>=50, TRUE, FALSE)  
  print(result)}  
#NOT WORKING
```

12. QUESTION: Which option of **if** and **else** vs. **ifelse** worked? Why?

Answer: “ifelse” worked but “if” and “else” does not because “if” cannot run all values in a vector it can only run a single value. A “for” loop would be needed to run all values in the vector.