

Exercise 2

How to solve problems in R? - A suggestion...

Do I know what to do?

- Yes:
→ *Go for it...*
- Maybe:
→ *Try...*
- No:
→ *Look for help in R (?function_name, e.g. ?mean)*
→ *Ask Google (e.g. 'r how to calculate mean of data frame column')*
→ *Look for help on one of the cheat sheets*
→ *Look for hints on the last page of the exercise sheet*

Vectors

1. Create vectors

Try to recreate the following vectors:

→ The expressions '## [1]' and '## [16]' are generated by R when the result is printed in the console. You do not need to recreate these expressions.

```
vec1
```

```
## [1] 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.5 6.0 6.5 7.0 7.5 8.0
## [16] 8.5 9.0 9.5 10.0
```

```
vec2
```

```
## [1] 1 1 1 1 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 13 13 13 13
```

For those who have time left...

2. Combine vectors

Combine the vectors `canton` and `peak` to `peak_canton`.

i) Create the `canton` vector

```
canton
```

```
## [1] "GR" "TI" "UR" "BE" "VS"
```

ii) Create the `peak` vector

```
peak
```

```
## [1] "Piz Bernina"          "Adula Rheinwaldhorn" "Dammastock"
## [4] "Finsteraarhorn"      "Dufourspitze"
```

iii) What class are the vectors `canton` and `peak`?

iv) Combine the vectors `canton` and `peak` to `peak_canton`

```
peak_canton
```

```
## [1] "Piz Bernina_GR"          "Adula Rheinwaldhorn_TI" "Dammastock_UR"
## [4] "Finsteraarhorn_BE"      "Dufourspitze_VS"
```

Hints

1. Create vectors

Check the functions `seq` and `rep`.

You can see the help files by typing `?seq` and `?rep`.

2. Combine vectors

Check the function `paste` (`?paste`).

Check the argument `sep = " "` inside the function `paste`.