Solution to Exercise 1

1. What results do you expect of the following commands?

```
x \leftarrow c(2, 5, 6, 5)
y < -c(3, 5, 8)
class(x)
## [1] "numeric"
x + 1
## [1] 3 6 7 6
x + y
## Warning in x + y: Länge des längeren Objektes
         ist kein Vielfaches der Länge des kürzeren Objektes
## [1] 5 10 14 8
## [1] 6 10 16
y[2:3]
## [1] 5 8
x[x > 5]
## [1] 6
x[1:3] + y
## [1] 5 10 14
x <- x[1:2]
length(x)
## [1] 2
```

2. Create vectors

```
vec1 <- seq(from = 1, to = 10, by = 0.5)
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
## [15] 8.0 8.5 9.0 9.5 10.0

vec2 <- rep(c(1, 4, 8, 13), each = 4)
vec2

## [1] 1 1 1 1 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 13 13 13 13</pre>
```

3. Combine vectors

Combine the vectors canton and peak to peak_canton.

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

4. Load and save a .csv-file

i) Load the file tree_growth_data.csv from the folder 01_Data and give it a name (e.g. my_table)

```
# This serves as an example
# If you set your working directory to the folder 'R_Basic_Introduction',
# this step is not necessary
my_path <- "path_to_folder_R_Basic_Introduction"

my_table <- read.csv(file = pasteO(my_path, "/O1_Data/tree_growth_data.csv"))
head(my_table)</pre>
```

```
## series ts value version
## 1 dendrometer1_ch3 31.05.19 23:00 8336.182 1
## 2 dendrometer1_ch3 31.05.19 23:10 8336.182 1
## 3 dendrometer1_ch3 31.05.19 23:20 8336.108 1
## 4 dendrometer1_ch3 31.05.19 23:30 8335.571 1
## 5 dendrometer1_ch3 31.05.19 23:40 8335.571 1
## 6 dendrometer1_ch3 31.05.19 23:50 8335.571 1
```

ii) Save the object my_table as my_table.csv to the folder O1_Data

```
write.csv(my_table, file = paste0(my_path, "/01_Data/my_table.csv"))
```