

Practical Exam 1

Barbie Joy Obas

2024-03-06

#A. Load the built-in warpbreaks dataset. `data(warpbreaks)`

#A.1. Find out, in a single command, which columns of warpbreaks are either numeric or integer. What are the data types of each column?

```
numeric_col <- sapply(warpbreaks, is.numeric)
numeric_col
```

```
## breaks    wool tension
##   TRUE   FALSE   FALSE
```

#The data type of each column are breaks, wool and tension.

#A.2. How many observations does it have?

```
observations <- nrow(warpbreaks)
observations
```

```
## [1] 54
```

#There are 54 observations

#A.3. Is numeric a natural data type for the columns which are stored as such? Convert to integer when necessary.

```
integer_col <- sapply(warpbreaks, is.integer)
integer_col
```

```
## breaks    wool tension
##   FALSE   FALSE   FALSE
```

#A.4. Error messages in R sometimes report the underlying type of an object rather than the user-level class. Derive from the following code and error message what the underlying type. Explain what is the error all about. Do not just copy the error message that was displayed.

```
data <- read.csv("exampleFile.txt")
```

#B.1. Read the complete file using `readLines`.

```
lines <- readLines("exampleFile.txt")
```

```
## Warning in readLines("exampleFile.txt"): incomplete final line found on
## 'exampleFile.txt'
```

```
cat(lines, sep = "\n")
```

```
## // Survey data. Created : 21 May 2013
## // Field 1: Gender
## // Field 2: Age (in years)
## // Field 3: Weight (in kg)
```

```
## M;28;81.3
## male;45;
## Female;17;57,2
## fem.;64;62.8
```

#B.2. Separate the vector of lines into a vector containing comments and a vector containing the data. Hint: use `grepl`.

```
comments <- lines[grepl("^//", lines)]
comments
```

```
## [1] "// Survey data. Created : 21 May 2013"
## [2] "// Field 1: Gender"
## [3] "// Field 2: Age (in years)"
## [4] "// Field 3: Weight (in kg)"
```

```
data_lines <- lines[!grepl("^//", lines)]
data_lines
```

```
## [1] "M;28;81.3"      "male;45;"      "Female;17;57,2" "fem.;64;62.8"
```

#B.3. Extract the date from the first comment line and display on the screen “It was created data.”

```
date <- gsub("^// Survey data. Created : ", "", comments[1])
date
```

```
## [1] "21 May 2013"
```

#B.4. Read the data into a matrix as follows.

#4.a. Split the character vectors in the vector containing data lines by semicolon (;) using `strsplit`.

```
split_data <- strsplit(data_lines, ";")
split_data
```

```
## [[1]]
## [1] "M"      "28"     "81.3"
##
## [[2]]
## [1] "male"   "45"
##
## [[3]]
## [1] "Female" "17"     "57,2"
##
## [[4]]
## [1] "fem."   "64"     "62.8"
```

#4.b. Find the maximum number of fields retrieved by split. Append rows that are shorter with NA's.

```
max_fields <- max(sapply(split_data, length))
max_fields
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```
split_data <- lapply(split_data, function(x) c(x, rep(NA, max_fields - length(x))))
split_data
```

```
## [[1]]
## [1] "M"      "28"     "81.3"
##
## [[2]]
```

```
## [1] "male" "45"   NA
##
## [[3]]
## [1] "Female" "17"     "57,2"
##
## [[4]]
## [1] "fem." "64"     "62.8"
```

#4.c. Use unlist and matrix to transform the data to row-column format.

```
data_matrix <- matrix(unlist(split_data), ncol = max_fields, byrow = TRUE)
data_matrix
```

```
##      [,1]      [,2] [,3]
## [1,] "M"      "28"  "81.3"
## [2,] "male"   "45"  NA
## [3,] "Female" "17"  "57,2"
## [4,] "fem."  "64"  "62.8"
```

#4.d. From comment lines 2-4, extract the names of the fields. Set these as colnames for the matrix you just created.

```
fieldNames <- gsub("^// Field [0-9]+: ", "", comments[2:4])
fieldNames
```

```
## [1] "Gender"      "Age (in years)" "Weight (in kg)"
```

```
colnames(data_matrix) <- fieldNames
colnames(data_matrix)
```

```
## [1] "Gender"      "Age (in years)" "Weight (in kg)"
```