

Lesson 1: Intro to R and Python Programming

Console Programming and Basic Scripts

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2023-10-16

Console R Programming

arithmetic operations (use R like a calculator)

```
219 + 774 #addition
```

```
## [1] 993
```

```
912 - 1004 #subtraction
```

```
## [1] -92
```

```
23 * 14 # multiplication
```

```
## [1] 322
```

```
21 / 4 # division
```

```
## [1] 5.25
```

```
2 ^ 6 # power
```

```
## [1] 64
```

```
(2187 + 1144) * (12 - 4) # combination
```

```
## [1] 26648
```

```
log(60) # example of a function: log
```

```
## [1] 4.094345
```

```
exp(3) # example of a function: exponent
```

```
## [1] 20.08554
```

```
abs(-364) # example of a function: absolute
```

```
## [1] 364
```

```
350 %% 17 # Mod, remainder after division of 2 numbers.
```

```
## [1] 10
```

variable assignments

```
# variable assignment
```

```
addition1 <- 219 + 774 ;
```

```
# print output to screen
```

```
print(addition1)
```

```
## [1] 993
```

```
print(paste("Sum =", addition1))
```

```
## [1] "Sum = 993"
```

```
# variable assignment
```

```
total_weight <- 45
```

```
total_area <- 10
```

```
density_measure <- total_weight / total_area
```

```
# print output to screen
```

```
density_measure
```

```
## [1] 4.5
```

remember, variable assignments are case-sensitive

```
amsterdam <- 100
```

```
Amsterdam <- 250
```

```
AMSTERDAM <- 700
```

```
amsterdam + Amsterdam - AMSTERDAM
```

```
## [1] -350
```

know your variable types

numeric

```
# numeric  
var1 <- 117.2; var1
```

```
## [1] 117.2
```

```
class(var1)
```

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

```
typeof(var1)
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

```
length(var1)
```

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

```
# print and paste (also, paste0)  
print(  
  paste(  
    "The variable", var1, "is a", class(var1),  
    "variable with a type", typeof(var1),  
    "and a length of", length(var1)  
  )  
)
```

```
## [1] "The variable 117.2 is a numeric variable with a type double and a length of 1"
```

numeric: integer

```
# numeric: integer  
var2 <- 77L; var2
```

```
## [1] 77
```

```
class(var2)
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
typeof(var2)
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
length(var2)
```

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

character

```
# character
```

```
var3 <- "A"; var3
```

```
## [1] "A"
```

```
class(var3)
```

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

```
typeof(var3)
```

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

```
length(var3)
```

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

string

```
# character
```

```
var4 <- "BUS 622: Development Tools in Business Analytics"; var4
```

```
## [1] "BUS 622: Development Tools in Business Analytics"
```

```
class(var4)
```

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

```
typeof(var4)
```

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

```
length(var4)
```

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

boolean

```
# boolean
```

```
var5 <- TRUE; var5
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
class(var5)
```

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

```
typeof(var5)
```

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

```
length(var5)
```

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

```
# boolean abbreviations
```

```
var5a <- T; var5a
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
class(var5a)
```

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

```
typeof(var5a)
```

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

```
length(var5a)
```

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

vectors

series of numbers: numeric vector

```
# vector

var6 <- c(1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55); var6
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55
```

```
class(var6)
```

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

```
typeof(var6)
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

```
length(var6)
```

```
## [1] 9
```

series of strings: character vector

```
# vector

var7 <- c(
  "BUS 622: Development Tools in Business Analytics",
  "R Programming",
  "Python Programming",
  "MBA",
  "Baldwin Wallace University"
); var7
```

```
## [1] "BUS 622: Development Tools in Business Analytics"
## [2] "R Programming"
## [3] "Python Programming"
## [4] "MBA"
## [5] "Baldwin Wallace University"
```

```
class(var7)
```

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

```
typeof(var7)
```

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

```
length(var7)
```

```
## [1] 5
```

series of boolean values: boolean vector

```
# vector
```

```
var8 <- c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE); var8
```

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

```
class(var8)
```

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

```
typeof(var8)
```

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

```
length(var8)
```

```
## [1] 5
```

more on vectors

```
# list first 100 numbers - ascending  
numList1 <- c(1:100); numList1
```

vector operations

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
## [19] 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36  
## [37] 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54  
## [55] 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72  
## [73] 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90  
## [91] 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
```

```
# perform operations on the vector  
numList1 + 100
```

```
## [1] 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118  
## [19] 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136  
## [37] 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154  
## [55] 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172  
## [73] 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190  
## [91] 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200
```

```
numList1 > 50
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [13] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [25] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [37] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [49] FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
## [61] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
## [73] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
## [85] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
## [97] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

```
# list first 100 numbers - descending
numList2 <- c(100:1); numList2
```

```
## [1] 100 99 98 97 96 95 94 93 92 91 90 89 88 87 86 85 84 83
## [19] 82 81 80 79 78 77 76 75 74 73 72 71 70 69 68 67 66 65
## [37] 64 63 62 61 60 59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47
## [55] 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29
## [73] 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11
## [91] 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```

```
# element-wise addition / multiplication etc.
```

```
vec1 <- c(1:10); vec1
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

```
vec2 <- c(10:1); vec2
```

```
## [1] 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```

```
vec1 + vec2 # addition
```

```
## [1] 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
```

```
vec1 * vec2 # multiplication
```

```
## [1] 10 18 24 28 30 30 28 24 18 10
```

```
vec2 / vec1 # division
```

```
## [1] 10.0000000 4.5000000 2.6666667 1.7500000 1.2000000 0.8333333
## [7] 0.5714286 0.3750000 0.2222222 0.1000000
```

```
vec1 ^ vec2 # power
```

```
## [1] 1 512 6561 16384 15625 7776 2401 512 81 10
```



```
# vector of letters
letterList1 <- LETTERS ; letterList1
```

indexing

```
## [1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E" "F" "G" "H" "I" "J" "K" "L" "M" "N" "O" "P" "Q" "R" "S"
## [20] "T" "U" "V" "W" "X" "Y" "Z"
```

```
letterList2 <- LETTERS[1:5] ; letterList2
```

```
## [1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E"
```

```
# indexing
homework_scores <- c(29, 24, 30, 26, 29)

project_pres <- c(34, 40, 33, 38, 33)

project_write <- c(19, 18, 19, 18, 20)
```

```
# What is first element of the Homework vector?
homework_scores[1]
```

```
## [1] 29
```

```
# What is last element of the Project Written Report vector?
last_index <- length(project_write)
project_write[last_index]
```

```
## [1] 20
```

```
# Everything except for the first element of the Project Presentation vector?
project_pres[-1]
```

```
## [1] 40 33 38 33
```

```
# Second and Third Homework Scores...
homework_scores[2:3]
```

```
## [1] 24 30
```

```
# Assign student names to the above score vectors #1
names(homework_scores) <- c("Emily", "Will", "Ryan", "Sierra", "Maher")

names(project_pres) <- c("Emily", "Will", "Ryan", "Sierra", "Maher")

names(project_write) <- c("Emily", "Will", "Ryan", "Sierra", "Maher")
```

```

# What is Maher's Homework Score?
homework_scores["Maher"]

## Maher
##      29

# What is Emily's Total Score?
homework_scores["Emily"] + project_pres["Emily"] + project_write["Emily"]

## Emily
##      82

# What is Will's, Ryan's and Sierra's Project Presentation scores?
project_pres[c("Will", "Ryan", "Sierra")]

##      Will      Ryan  Sierra
##      40       33       38

# Who earned full Homework score?
full_hw_score <- homework_scores == 30
homework_scores[full_hw_score]

## Ryan
##      30

# Assign student names to the above score vectors #2
full_names <- c("Emily Muench", "Will Bolin", "Ryan Rivera", "Sierra Wick", "Maher Ahmad")

names(homework_scores) <- full_names

names(project_pres) <- full_names

names(project_write) <- full_names

# What is Project Written Report score for Will Bolin?
project_write["Will Bolin"]

## Will Bolin
##          18

# What is total Project Presentation score for the class?
sum(project_pres)

## [1] 178

# ... same as
project_pres[1] + project_pres[2] + project_pres[3] + project_pres[4] + project_pres[5]

## Emily Muench
##          178

```

```

# ... same as
project_pres["Emily Muench"] + project_pres["Will Bolin"] + project_pres["Ryan Rivera"] + project_pres[

## Emily Muench
##      178

# What is the mean, min, and max Homework Score for the class?
mean(homework_scores)

## [1] 27.6

min(homework_scores)

## [1] 24

max(homework_scores)

## [1] 30

sd(homework_scores)

## [1] 2.50998

# Did the class score in the Homework or in the Project?
sum(homework_scores) > sum(project_pres) + sum(project_write)

## [1] FALSE

# Did the class score in the Homework or in the Project?
# assign and fancy it
check <- sum(homework_scores) > sum(project_pres) + sum(project_write)

ifelse(
  check == TRUE,
  "Class scored more in the Homeworks than in the Project.",
  "Class scored more in the Project than in the Homeworks."
)

## [1] "Class scored more in the Project than in the Homeworks."

```

relational and logical operators:

>, <, ==, <=, >=, &, |, !=

```

num1 <- 100
num2 <- 200
num3 <- 100

```

```
# greater than  
num1 > num2
```

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

```
# less than  
num1 < num2
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
# greater than or equal to  
num1 >= num3
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
# less than or equal to  
num3 <= num2
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
# equal to  
num1 == num3
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
# not equal to  
num1 != num2 # (or) !(num1 == num2)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
# AND operator  
num1 < num2 & num1 <= num3
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
# OR operator  
num1 == num2 | num1 == num3
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
# compound operations  
num1 + num3 == num2
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

factor operators

```
# educational classification
edu_class <- c("HS", "UG", "MBA", "HS", "MBA", "UG",
              "HS", "HS", "UG", "MA", "MBA", "HS",
              "UG", "MA", "UG", "MA", "MA", "MBA")
```

```
# convert edu_class to a factor
factor_edu_class <- factor(edu_class)
factor_edu_class
```

```
## [1] HS  UG  MBA HS  MBA UG  HS  HS  UG  MA  MBA HS  UG  MA  UG  MA  MA  MBA
## Levels: HS MA MBA UG
```

```
# convert edu_class to a factor with levels
factor_edu_class1 <- factor(edu_class, order = TRUE, levels = c("HS", "UG", "MA", "MBA"))
factor_edu_class1
```

```
## [1] HS  UG  MBA HS  MBA UG  HS  HS  UG  MA  MBA HS  UG  MA  UG  MA  MA  MBA
## Levels: HS < UG < MA < MBA
```

```
# summary
summary(factor_edu_class1)
```

```
## HS  UG  MA MBA
##   5   5   4   4
```

```
# is someone more qualified than another?
factor_edu_class1[5]
```

```
## [1] MBA
## Levels: HS < UG < MA < MBA
```

```
factor_edu_class1[9]
```

```
## [1] UG
## Levels: HS < UG < MA < MBA
```

```
factor_edu_class1[5] > factor_edu_class1[9]
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

simple computations

e.g., Celsius to Fahrenheit conversion

```
# Celsius to Fahrenheit conversion

tempCelsius <- 40

tempFahrenheit <- (tempCelsius * 1.8) + 32

print(tempFahrenheit)
```

$$\text{Fahrenheit (}^{\circ}\text{F)} = (\text{Celsius} \times 1.8) + 32$$

Figure 1: Celsius to Fahrenheit formula

```
## [1] 104
```

e.g., Fahrenheit to Celsius conversion

$$\text{Celsius (}^{\circ}\text{C)} = (\text{Fahrenheit} - 32) / 1.8$$

Figure 2: Fahrenheit to Celsius formula

```
# Fahrenheit to Celsius conversion
tempFahrenheit <- c(55:70)
tempCelsius <- (tempFahrenheit - 32) * 5/9
print(tempCelsius)
```

```
## [1] 12.77778 13.33333 13.88889 14.44444 15.00000 15.55556 16.11111 16.66667
## [9] 17.22222 17.77778 18.33333 18.88889 19.44444 20.00000 20.55556 21.11111
```

Rounding

```
# rounding to the nearest 2 decimal places
round(tempCelsius, digits = 2)
```

```
## [1] 12.78 13.33 13.89 14.44 15.00 15.56 16.11 16.67 17.22 17.78 18.33 18.89
## [13] 19.44 20.00 20.56 21.11
```

Floor

```
# rounding to the lowest integer
floor(tempCelsius)
```

```
## [1] 12 13 13 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 19 20 20 21
```

Ceiling

```
# rounding to the highest integer
```

```
ceiling(tempCelsius)
```

```
## [1] 13 14 14 15 15 16 17 17 18 18 19 19 20 20 21 22
```

e.g., compute Future Value

$$\text{Future Value (FV)} = PV \times (1 + r)^n$$

- PV = Present Value
- r = Interest Rate (%)
- n = Number of Compounding Periods

Figure 3: Future Value formula

```
int <- 0.08 # 8% annual rate
```

```
nterms <- 7 # number of years
```

```
amount <- 1000 # present value
```

```
# compute future value
```

```
fv <- amount * ((1 + int)^nterms); fv
```

```
## [1] 1713.824
```

```
# modular calculation
```

```
fv1 <- (1 + int)^nterms;
```

```
fv1 <- fv1 * amount; fv1
```

```
## [1] 1713.824
```

e.g., compute Future Value for a vector of interest rates

```
int1 <- c(0.06, 0.08, 0.10, 0.12); int1
```

```
## [1] 0.06 0.08 0.10 0.12
```

```
# compute future value
fv2 <- amount * ((1 + int1)^nterms); fv2
```

```
## [1] 1503.630 1713.824 1948.717 2210.681
```

convert vector to a dataframe

```
# convert vector to a dataframe
df <- data.frame(number = c(1:100)) ; head(df)
```

```
##   number
## 1      1
## 2      2
## 3      3
## 4      4
## 5      5
## 6      6
```

```
# add variables
df$gt50 <- df$number > 50
df$bt20_40 <- as.factor(df$number >= 20 & df$number <= 40)
df$div2 <- ifelse(df$number%%2 == 0, TRUE, FALSE)
```

```
str(df$gt50)
```

```
##   logi [1:100] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE ...
```

```
str(df$bt20_40)
```

```
##   Factor w/ 2 levels "FALSE","TRUE": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
```

```
full_names <- c("Emily Muench", "Will Bolin",
               "Ryan Rivera", "Sierra Wick",
               "Maher Ahmad")
comp_spec <- c("Mac", NA, "PC", NA, "PC")
random_ques <- c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, TRUE)
homework_scores <- c(29, 24, 30, 26, 29)
project_pres <- c(34, 40, 33, 38, 33)
project_write <- c(19, 18, 19, 18, 20)

# Create a data frame from the vectors
df1 <- data.frame(full_names, comp_spec, random_ques,
                  homework_scores, project_pres, project_write)
View(df1)
```

dataframe operations


```
# subset
subset(df1, homework_scores > 26)

##      full_names comp_spec random_ques homework_scores project_pres project_write
## 1 Emily Muench      Mac      FALSE           29           34           19
## 3 Ryan Rivera      PC        TRUE            30           33           19
## 5 Maher Ahmad      PC        TRUE            29           33           20
```

```
# subset
subset(df1, homework_scores > 26 & project_write < 20 & comp_spec == "Mac")

##      full_names comp_spec random_ques homework_scores project_pres project_write
## 1 Emily Muench      Mac      FALSE           29           34           19
```

```
# sorting (order)
sorting_order_asc <- order(df1$project_pres)
sorting_order_asc
```

```
## [1] 3 5 1 4 2
```

```
# sort the dataframe (asc)
df1[sorting_order_asc,]
```

```
##      full_names comp_spec random_ques homework_scores project_pres project_write
## 3 Ryan Rivera      PC        TRUE            30           33           19
## 5 Maher Ahmad      PC        TRUE            29           33           20
## 1 Emily Muench      Mac      FALSE            29           34           19
## 4 Sierra Wick      <NA>      TRUE            26           38           18
## 2 Will Bolin       <NA>      FALSE            24           40           18
```

```
# sorting (order)
sorting_order_desc <- -1 * order(df1$project_pres)
sorting_order_desc
```

```
## [1] -3 -5 -1 -4 -2
```

```
# sort the dataframe (desc)
df1[order(sorting_order_desc),]
```

```
##      full_names comp_spec random_ques homework_scores project_pres project_write
## 2 Will Bolin       <NA>      FALSE            24           40           18
## 4 Sierra Wick      <NA>      TRUE            26           38           18
## 1 Emily Muench      Mac      FALSE            29           34           19
## 5 Maher Ahmad      PC        TRUE            29           33           20
## 3 Ryan Rivera      PC        TRUE            30           33           19
```

use in-built datasets

```
# first load datasets package
library("datasets")
```

```
# pick a dataset
# and read its documentation
help(iris)
```

```
## starting httpd help server ... done
```

```
# glimpse of the dataset
head(iris, 2)
```

```
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
## 1          5.1         3.5          1.4          0.2  setosa
## 2          4.9         3.0          1.4          0.2  setosa
```

```
tail(iris, 5)
```

```
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width  Species
## 146          6.7         3.0          5.2         2.3 virginica
## 147          6.3         2.5          5.0         1.9 virginica
## 148          6.5         3.0          5.2         2.0 virginica
## 149          6.2         3.4          5.4         2.3 virginica
## 150          5.9         3.0          5.1         1.8 virginica
```

```
# describe the dataset: structure
str(iris)
```

```
## 'data.frame':   150 obs. of  5 variables:
## $ Sepal.Length: num  5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5 5.4 4.6 5 4.4 4.9 ...
## $ Sepal.Width : num  3.5 3 3.2 3.1 3.6 3.9 3.4 3.4 2.9 3.1 ...
## $ Petal.Length: num  1.4 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.7 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 ...
## $ Petal.Width : num  0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 ...
## $ Species     : Factor w/ 3 levels "setosa","versicolor",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
```

```
# create local variables of variables inside the dataset
sepalLength <- iris$Sepal.Length
```

```
# manipulate variables inside the dataset
iris$Sepal.LogLength <- log(iris$Sepal.Length)
```

Console Python Programming

arithmetic operations (use Python like a calculator in Jupyter Notebook)

```
219 + 774 #addition
```

```
## 993
```

```
912 - 1004 #subtraction
```

```
## -92
```

```
23 * 14 # multiplication
```

```
## 322
```

```
21 / 4 # division
```

```
## 5.25
```

```
21 // 4 # floor division
```

```
## 5
```

```
2 ** 6 # power
```

```
## 64
```

```
pow(2, 6) # example of a function: power
```

```
## 64
```

```
(2187 + 1144) * (12 - 4) # combination
```

```
## 26648
```
