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# Yannique Hecht
# Harvardx: PH125.1x - (1) Data Science: R Basics
# SECTION 1: R BASICS, FUNCTIONS, AND DATA TYPES
# ASSESSMENTS
```

```
# # # ASSESSMENT 1.2: R BASICS & FUNCTIONS
```

```
# # USING VARIABLES 1
```

```
# Here is how you compute the sum for the first 20 integers
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# However, we can define a variable to use the formula for other
values of n
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# Below, write code to calculate the sum of the first 100 integers
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# # USING VARIABLES 2
```

```
# Below, write code to calculate the sum of the first 1000 integers
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# # NESTED FUNCTIONS CALLS 1
```

```
# log to the base 2
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# sqrt of the log to the base 2 of 16:
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# Compute log to the base 10 (log10) of the sqrt of 100. Do not use
variables.
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# # # ASSESSMENT 1.3: DATA TYPES
```

```
# # VARIABLE NAMES
```

```
# Load package and data
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# Use the function names to extract the variable names
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# # EXAMINING VARIABLES
```

```
# To access the population variable from the murders dataset use this code:
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# To determine the class of object `p` we use this code:
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# Use the accessor to extract state abbreviations and assign it to a
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# Determine the class of a
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# # MULTIPLE WAYS TO ACCESS VARIABLES
```

```
# We extract the population like this:
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# This is how we do the same with the square brackets:
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# We can confirm these two are the same
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# Use square brackets to extract `abb` from `murders` and assign it to b
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# Check if `a` and `b` are identical
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# # FACTORS
```

```
# We can see the class of the region variable using class
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# Determine the number of regions included in this variable
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# # TABLES
```

```
# Here is an example of what the table function does
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# Write one line of code to show the number of states per region
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# # # SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT
```

```
# # Q1
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# # Q2
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# # Q3a
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# # Q3b
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# # Q3c
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# # Q3d
```

```
[REDACTED]
```

```
# # Q4
```

```
[REDACTED]
```