

## **Exercise 1.**

### **Numeric vector manipulation**

**First create a script “exercise1.R” and save it to the “Rintro/day1” directory: you will save all your commands in it for that exercise.**

**Remember you can comment the code using #.**

1. Create vector **y** as:

```
y <- 8:22
```

2. How many elements does **y** contain?

**length()**

3. Remove the 7<sup>th</sup> element of **y**.

4. Select all elements of **y** that are **inferior to 12**.

\* First get the indices: `y < 12`

\* Then get the actual values: `y[ ? ]`

5. Select all elements of **y** that are **equal to 22**.

`y[ ? ]`

6. Select all elements of **y** that are superior to 12 **and** inferior to 18, both included.

`y[ ? & ? ]`

7. Select all elements of **y** that are **either inferior to 10, or superior to 20**.

`y[ ? | ? ]`

8. Create vector **x** of 1000 random numbers from the random distribution:

First read the help page of **rnorm** function.

9. What are the mean, median, minimum and maximum values of **x**?

`mean(); median(); min(); max()`

10. What additional information do you get with the **summary()** function?

11. Create vector **y2** as:

```
y2 <- c(1, 11, 130, 62, 18, 2, 37)
```

12. Which elements of **y2** are present in **y**?

*Note: remember %in%.*

13. Add 2 to each element of **y2**: **reassign the new values to the y2 object!**

--- OPTIONAL FROM HERE ON FOR EXERCISE 1 ---

14. Create vector **myvector** such as:

```
myvector <- c(1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3)
```

\* Create it the way shown above.

\* Create the same vector using the **rep** function.

15. Replace the 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> element of **myvector** with 8, 12 and 32 values.
16. Calculate the **fraction/percentage** of each element of myvector relative to the total sum of the vector.  
**sum()** can be useful.
17. Add vector c(2, 4, 6, 7) to the end of **myvector**: reassign!

### **Exercise 2.**

#### **Character vector manipulation.**

**First create a script “exercise2.R” and save it to the “Rintro/day1” directory: you will save all your commands in it for that exercise.**

1. Create vector **w** as:

```
w <- rep(c("miRNA", "mRNA"), c(3, 2))
```

2. View vector **w** in the console: what is function **rep()** doing?

3. Type **table(w)**. What do you obtain?

4. Type **w[grep("mRNA", w)]** and **w[w == "mRNA"]**

Is there a difference between the two outputs?

5. Now type **w[grep("RNA", w)]** and **w[w == "RNA"]**

Is there a difference between the two outputs?

6. Create vector **g** as:

```
g <- c("hsa-let-7a", "hsa-mir-1", "CLC", "DKK1", "LPA")
```

7. How many elements do **w** and **g** contain?

**length()**

8. Assign names to each element of **g**: the names of **g** will be the characters contained in **w**!

**names()**

--- OPTIONAL FROM HERE ON FOR EXERCISE 2 ---

9. Replace all column names of **g** that are “mRNA” with “Gene”

10. Count how many miRNAs and how many Genes there are based on the column names.

### Exercise 3.

First create a script “**exercise3.R**” and save it to the “**Rintro/day1**” directory: you will save all your commands in it for that exercise.

1. Create a directory “**exercise3**” (in **Rintro/day1/exercise3**)

**dir.create()**

2. Go to directory “**exercise3**”

**setwd()**

3. Scan elements from **ex3\_input.txt**, and save into object **z**.

**ex3\_input.txt** is in: **/users/bi/public-docs/sbonnin/Rcourse/ex3\_input.txt**

**scan()**

4. Sort elements of **z** and save into object **zsorted**.

**sort()**

5. Write **zsorted** into file **ex3\_output.txt**.

**write()**

*Note: set option **ncolumns** to 1.*

6. Go back to the **Rintro** directory in the home directory.

**setwd("~/Rintro")**

*Note: ~ is the home directory. Your home directory in the Isilon storage where we work on now is /users/[yourgroup]/[yourpseudo]. e.g. /users/bi/sbonnin.*

7. Save **exercise3.R** file and source it.

Code -> Source

Do you get any error? Time to debug!

Does directory “**exercise3**” contain “**ex3\_output.txt**” file? Check its contents!