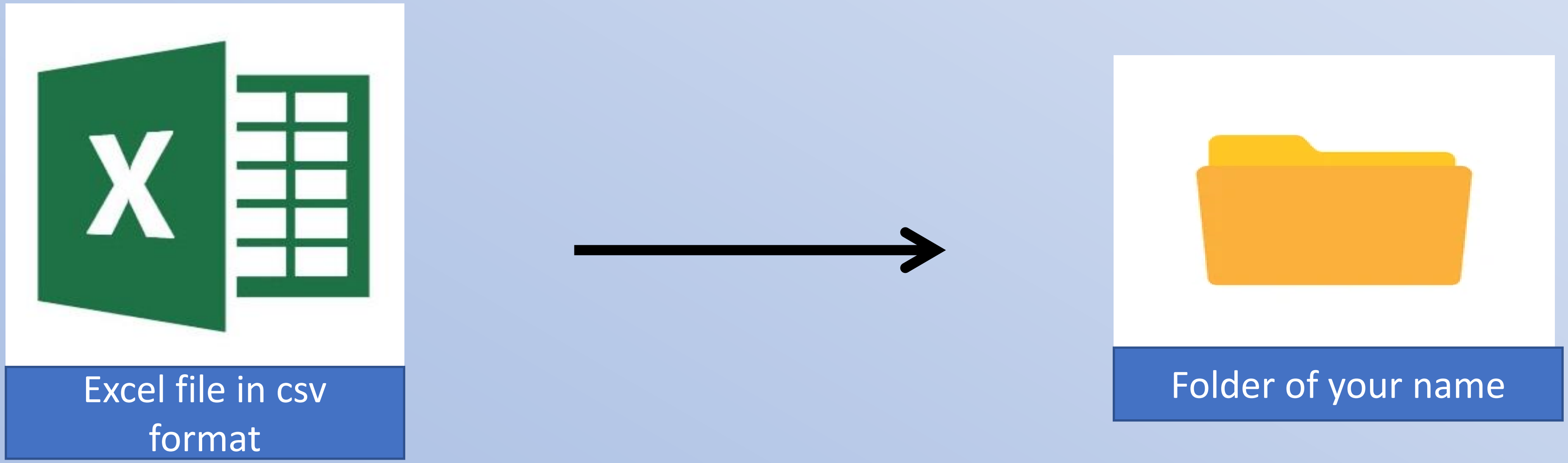
YASHMEET KAUR
MAT/19/54
Bsc.Mathematics (hons)

Excel file in csv(comma-sperated value) format

- Make a folder of your name.
  Download the excel file. [Make sure that excel file must be in csv(comma-separated values)Format as R only run the csv format files]
  # If your excel file is csv format than save that excel file into the folder.

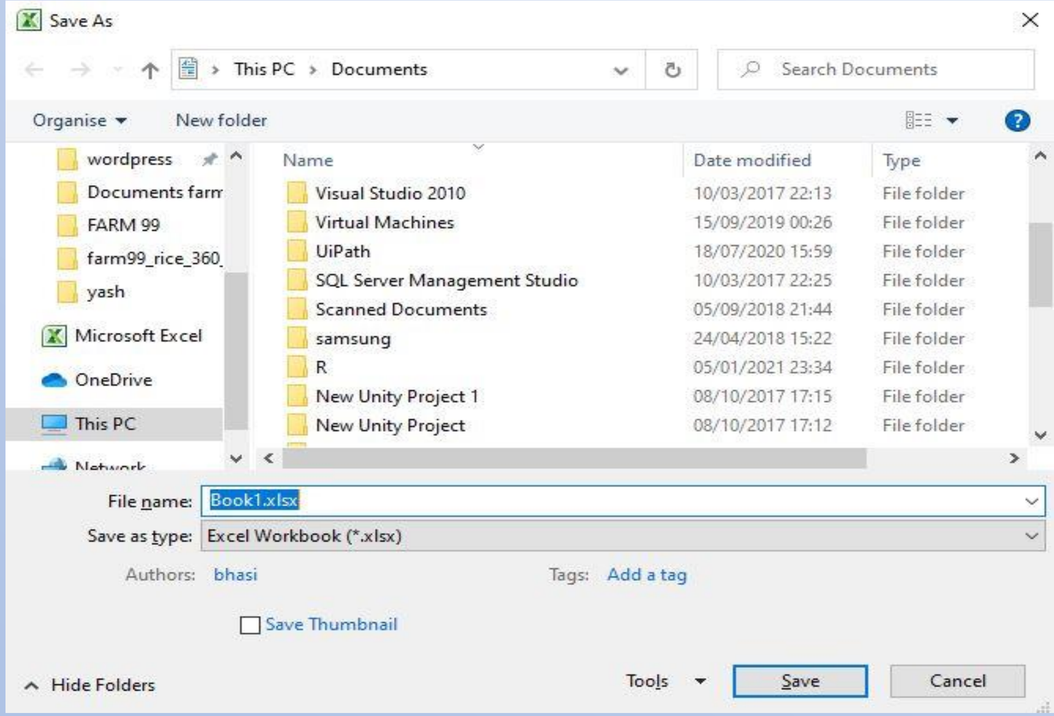


Excel file in csv format

Folder of your name

To convert excel file into csv format

Click on “Save As”



Name	Date modified	Type
Visual Studio 2010	10/03/2017 22:13	File folder
Virtual Machines	15/09/2019 00:26	File folder
UiPath	18/07/2020 15:59	File folder
SQL Server Management Studio	10/03/2017 22:25	File folder
Scanned Documents	05/09/2018 21:44	File folder
samsung	24/04/2018 15:22	File folder
R	05/01/2021 23:34	File folder
New Unity Project 1	08/10/2017 17:15	File folder
New Unity Project	08/10/2017 17:12	File folder

File name: Book1.xlsx

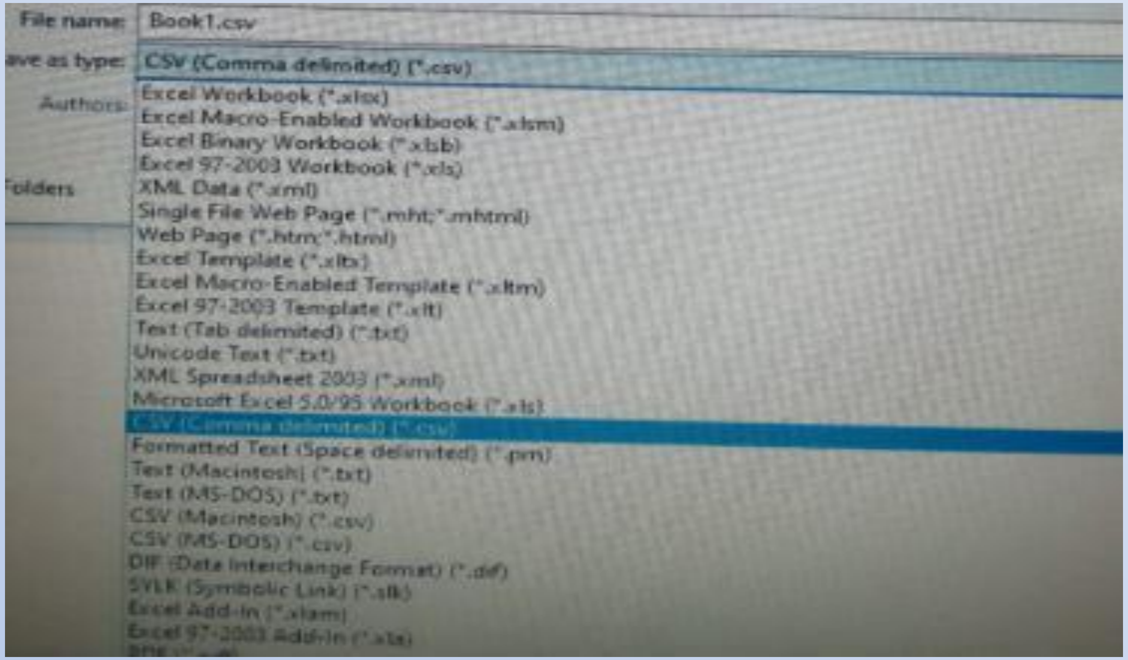
Save as type: Excel Workbook (*.xlsx)

Authors: bhasi

Tags: Add a tag

The file is in .xlsx format

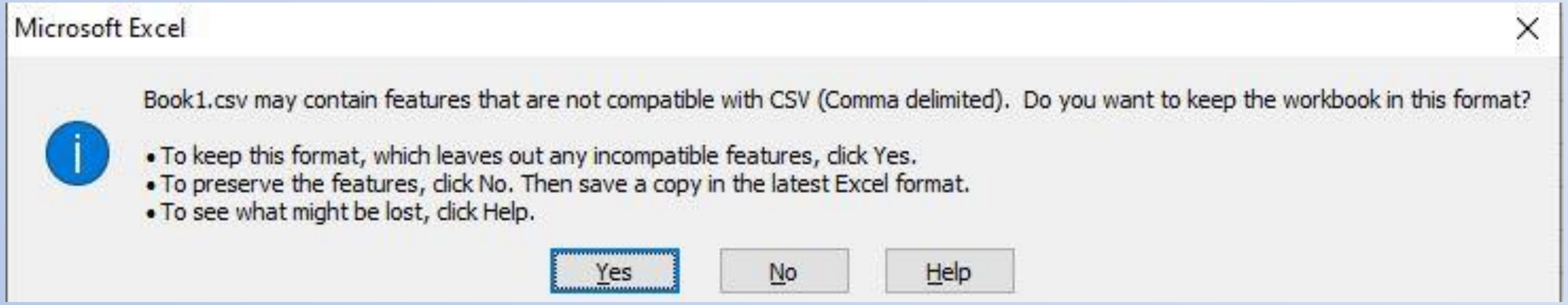
After that go to Save as type option and change it into CSV .



File name: Book1.csv

Save as type: CSV (Comma delimited) (*.csv)

At the End the warning will prompt,



Book1.csv may contain features that are not compatible with CSV (Comma delimited). Do you want to keep the workbook in this format?

- To keep this format, which leaves out any incompatible features, click Yes.
- To preserve the features, click No. Then save a copy in the latest Excel format.
- To see what might be lost, click Help.

Click on ‘Yes’ and your file will convert into csv format.

There are two important commands :

1) read.csv()- for importing data from any data base into R.
2) write.csv()- for exporting data from R into any data base.

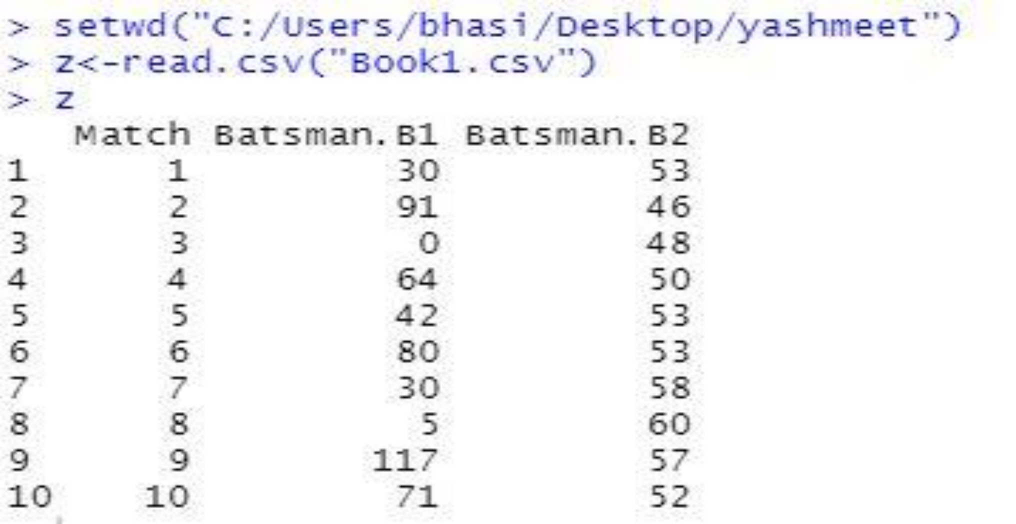
For Importing Data

Define a variable say z

Download the CSV (comma-separated values) file. Right click on it and copy the name of the file.

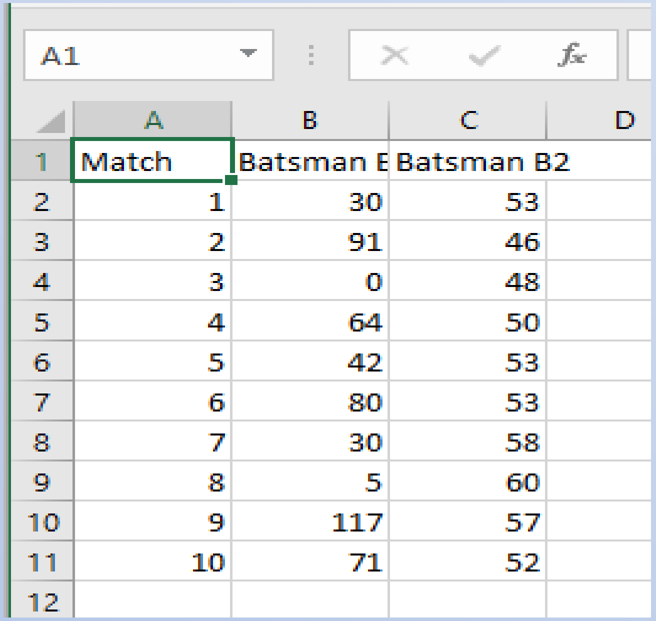
And paste it in the command z<-read.csv(“Book1.csv”)

than print z



```
> setwd("C:/Users/bhasi/Desktop/yashmeet")
> z<-read.csv("Book1.csv")
> z
   Match Batsman.B1 Batsman.B2
1      1         30         53
2      2         91         46
3      3          0         48
4      4         64         50
5      5         42         53
6      6         80         53
7      7         30         58
8      8          5         60
9      9        117         57
10    10         71         52
```

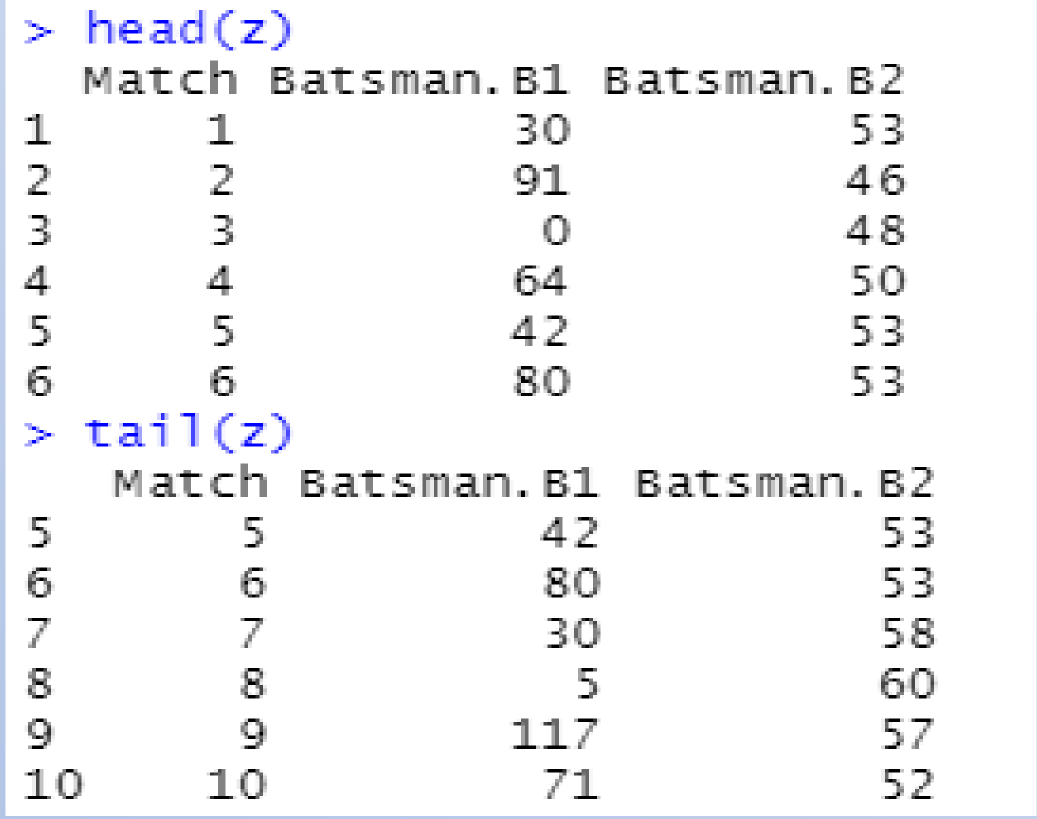
In R



	A	B	C	D
1	Match	Batsman E	Batsman B2	
2	1	30	53	
3	2	91	46	
4	3	0	48	
5	4	64	50	
6	5	42	53	
7	6	80	53	
8	7	30	58	
9	8	5	60	
10	9	117	57	
11	10	71	52	
12				

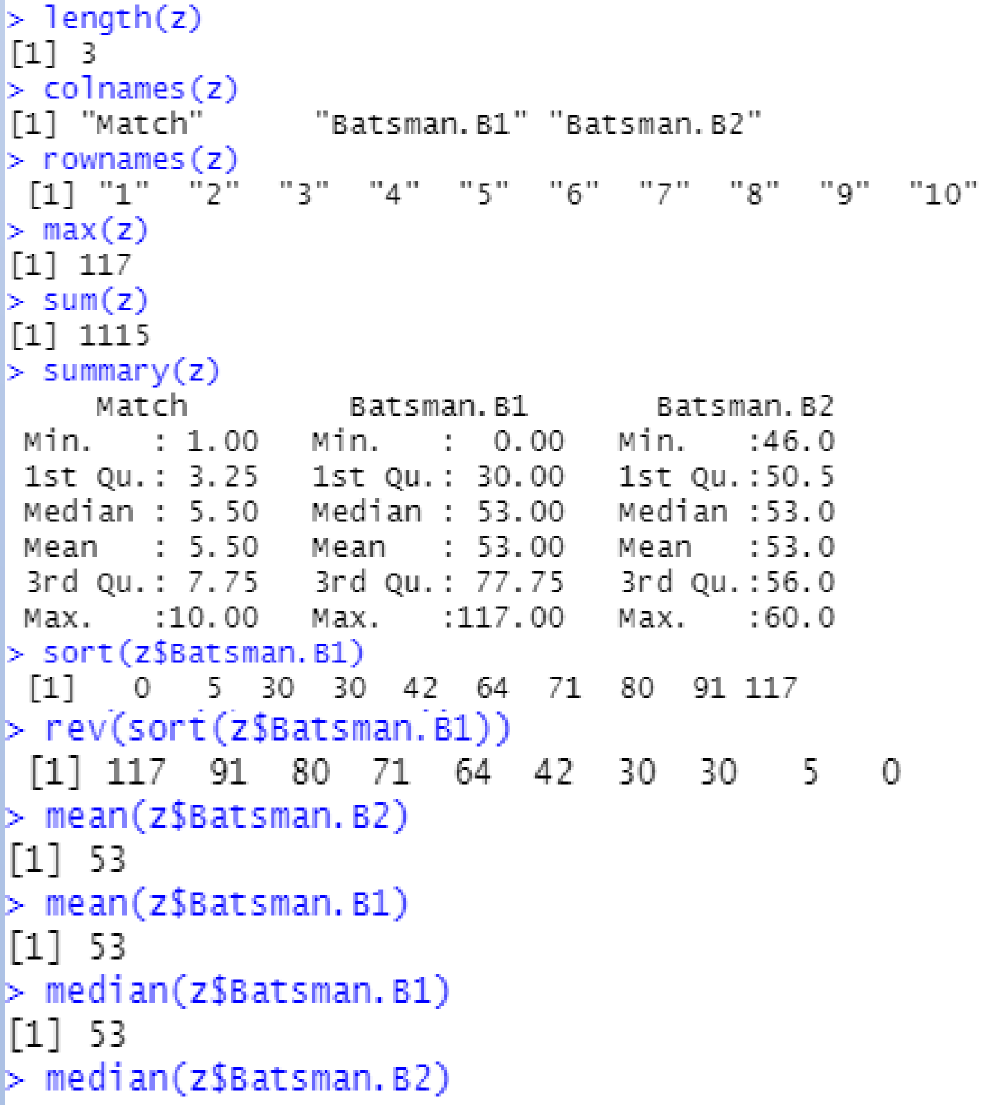
In Excel

The head command will show the first several rows and tail will show the last several rows.

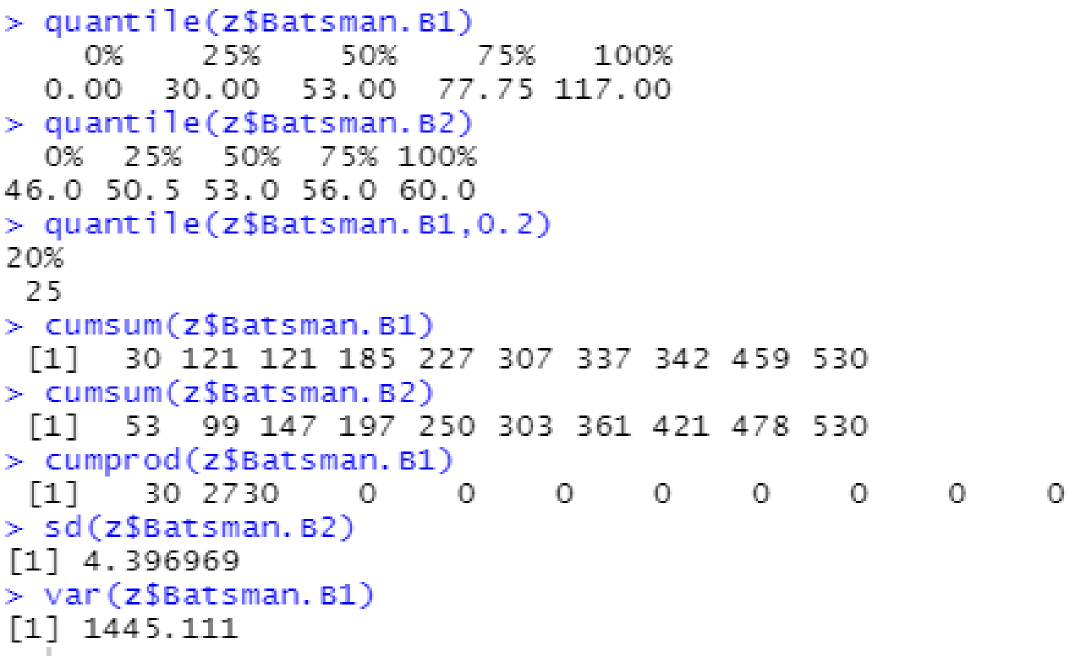


```
> head(z)
  Match Batsman.B1 Batsman.B2
1     1         30         53
2     2         91         46
3     3          0         48
4     4         64         50
5     5         42         53
6     6         80         53
> tail(z)
   Match Batsman.B1 Batsman.B2
5      5         42         53
6      6         80         53
7      7         30         58
8      8          5         60
9      9        117         57
10    10         71         52
```

BASIC COMMANDS



```
> length(z)
[1] 3
> colnames(z)
[1] "Match"       "Batsman.B1" "Batsman.B2"
> rownames(z)
 [1] "1"  "2"  "3"  "4"  "5"  "6"  "7"  "8"  "9"  "10"
> max(z)
[1] 117
> sum(z)
[1] 1115
> summary(z)
     Match          Batsman.B1        Batsman.B2  
 Min.   : 1.00   Min.   :  0.00   Min.   :46.0  
 1st Qu.: 3.25   1st Qu.: 30.00   1st Qu.:50.5  
 Median : 5.50   Median : 53.00   Median :53.0  
 Mean   : 5.50   Mean   : 53.00   Mean   :53.0  
 3rd Qu.: 7.75   3rd Qu.: 77.75   3rd Qu.:56.0  
 Max.   :10.00   Max.   :117.00   Max.   :60.0  
> sort(z$Batsman.B1)
 [1]   0   5  30  30  42  64  71  80  91 117
> rev(sort(z$Batsman.B1))
 [1] 117  91  80  71  64  42  30  30   5   0
> mean(z$Batsman.B2)
[1] 53
> mean(z$Batsman.B1)
[1] 53
> median(z$Batsman.B1)
[1] 53
> median(z$Batsman.B2)
```



```
> quantile(z$Batsman.B1)
    0%    25%    50%    75%   100% 
  0.00  30.00  53.00  77.75 117.00 
> quantile(z$Batsman.B2)
  0%  25%  50%  75% 100% 
46.0 50.5 53.0 56.0 60.0 
> quantile(z$Batsman.B1,0.2)
20% 
 25 
> cumsum(z$Batsman.B1)
 [1]  30 121 121 185 227 307 337 342 459 530
> cumsum(z$Batsman.B2)
 [1]  53  99 147 197 250 303 361 421 478 530
> cumprod(z$Batsman.B1)
 [1]   30 2730    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
> sd(z$Batsman.B2)
[1] 4.396969
> var(z$Batsman.B1)
[1] 1445.111
```

THANK YOU