

Finding summary statistics in R

The most basic data structure in R is `c[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]`, a comma separated list or vector of numeric values.

For variable assignment in R use `<-`. Therefore, the following code,

```
my_data <- c[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
mean(my_data)
median(my_data)
```

would store the vector of values under the name `my_data`, compute the mean, and compute the median. To print in one line and round you can use

```
print (c( round(mean(my_data),2), round(median(my_data),2)))
```

In R, the function `mode()` is used to report the internal storage mode of an object, rather than the value that occurs the most in its argument. Thus, to get the ordinary mode we want, we need to define a new function which we will call `mode.insead`.

```
mode.insead <- function(x) {
  ux <- unique(x)
  ux[which.max(tabulate(match(x, ux)))]
}
```

The variance function in base R does something a little bit different than what we have defined it to be in class. To compute variance as we have defined it, you would use the following function,

```
var.insead = function(x){var(x)*(length(x)-1)/length(x)}
```

Standard deviation is the square root of the variance, thus `sqrt(var.insead)`.