DAY 3 - ASSIGNMENT 1

- 1. Consider the data set occupationalStatus in the datasets package.
- (a) What is the probability of a son having the same occupational status as his father? [Hint: investigate what diag(x) does if x is a matrix.]
- (b) Renormalize the data so that each row sums to 1. In the new data set the ith row represents the conditional distribution of a son's occupational status given that his father has occupational status i.
- (c) What is the probability that a son has occupational status between 1 and 3, given that his father has status 1?

What if the father has occupational status 8?

ANSWER

[,1]

```
a)
library(datasets) data("occupationalStatus")

prob <- sum(diag(occupationalStatus)) / sum(occupationalStatus) prob
> prob
[1] 0.2747
b)
occupationalStatus_norm <- apply(occupationalStatus, 1, function(x) x/sum(x)) prob_1to3_given_1
<- occupationalStatus_norm[1,1:3] %*% matrix(1, nrow=3)/3 prob_1to3_given_1
```

```
[1,] 0.6981159
c)
prob_1to3_given_8 <- occupationalStatus_norm[8,1:3] %*% matrix(1, nrow=3)/3
prob_1to3_given_8
> prob_1to3_given_8
     [,1]
[1,] 0.2243202
2. Create the following data frame, subsequently invert Gender for all individuals.
a) Name Age Height Weight Gender
Alex 25 177 57 M
Lilly 31 163 69 M
Mark 23 190 83 F
ANSWER
data <- data.frame(
 Name = c("Alex", "Lilly", "Mark"),
 Age = c(25, 31, 23),
 Height = c(177, 163, 190),
 Weight = c(57, 69, 83),
 Gender = c("M", "M", "F")
)
data$Gender <- ifelse(data$Gender == "M", "F", "M")
print(data)
 Name Age Height Weight Gender
1 Alex 25 177 57 F
```

2 Lilly 31 163 69 F

b) Create the below data frame

```
Name Working
Alex Yes
Lilly No
Mark No

data2 <- data.frame(
Name = c("Alex", "Lilly", "Mark"),
Working = c("Yes", "No", "No")
)

print(data2)

Name Working
1 Alex Yes
```

2 Lilly No

3 Mark No

c) Add the data frame column-wise to the previous one.

How many rows and columns does the new data frame have?

```
merged_data <- cbind(data, data2$Working)

print(merged_data)

Name Age Height Weight Gender data2$Working

1 Alex 25 177 57 F Yes
```

2 Lilly 31 163 69 F No

3. A student recorded his/her scores on weekly R programming quizzes that were marked out of a possible 10 points. His/Herscores were as follows:

8, 5, 8, 5, 7, 6, 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 5, 6, 6, 9, 8, 9, 7, 9, 9, 6, 8, 6, 6, 7

What is the mode of his/her scores on the weekly R programming quizzes?

```
scores <- c(8, 5, 8, 5, 7, 6, 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 5, 6, 6, 9, 8, 9, 7, 9, 9, 6, 8, 6, 6, 7)
```

mode <- names(table(scores))[table(scores)== max(table(scores))]

print(mode)

[1] "7"

4. Construct the following data frame.

Countries population_in_million gdp per_capita

A 100 2000

library(tidyr)

)

B 200 7000 C 120 15000

a) Write appropriate R code and reshape the above data frame from wide data format to long data format.

```
data <- data.frame( Countries = c("A", "B", "C"),
population_in_million = c(100, 200, 120),
gdp_per_capita = c(2000, 7000, 15000)
```

```
long_data <- gather(data, key = "variable", value = "value", -Countries)</pre>
```

print(long_data)

Countries variable value

- 1 A population_in_million 100
- 2 B population in million 200
- 3 C population_in_million 120
- 4 A gdp_per_capita 2000
- 5 B gdp_per_capita 7000
- 6 C gdp_per_capita 15000
- b) Write R code and reshape from long to wide data format.

wide_data <- spread(long_data, key = "variable", value = "value")

print(wide_data)

Countries gdp_per_capita population_in_million

- 1 A 2000 100
- 2 B 7000 200
- 3 C 15000 120
- 5. Consider the following data present. Create this file using windows notepad. Save the file as input.csv using the save As All files(*.*) option in notepad.

Name, Age, Country, Gender

fradeep, 25, USA, Male

Saravanan,31,Canada,Female

Rishik,23,UK,Male

pooja,27,Australia,Female