

RWorksheet_Elizalde#4a

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#1. The table below shows the data about shoe size and height. Create a data frame.

```
new_data <- read.csv("/cloud/project/Rworksheet4a/SshG.csv")
new_data
```

##	Shoe.size	Height	Gender
## 1	6.5	66.0	F
## 2	9.0	68.0	F
## 3	8.5	64.5	F
## 4	8.5	65.0	F
## 5	10.5	70.0	M
## 6	7.0	64.0	F
## 7	9.5	70.0	F
## 8	9.0	71.0	F
## 9	13.0	72.0	M
## 10	7.5	64.0	F
## 11	10.5	74.5	M
## 12	8.5	67.0	F
## 13	12.0	71.0	M
## 14	10.5	71.0	M
## 15	13.0	77.0	M
## 16	11.5	72.0	M
## 17	8.5	59.0	F
## 18	5.0	62.0	F
## 19	10.0	72.0	M
## 20	6.5	66.0	F
## 21	7.5	64.0	F
## 22	8.5	67.0	M
## 23	10.5	73.0	M
## 24	8.5	69.0	F
## 25	10.5	72.0	M
## 26	11.0	70.0	M
## 27	9.0	69.0	M
## 28	13.0	70.0	M

#a. Describe the data. #the data shows the shoe size, height, and gender.

#b. Create a subset by males and females with their corresponding shoe size and height. What its result? Show the R scripts.

```
male <- subset(new_data, Gender == "M" & Height & Shoe.size)
male
```

##	Shoe.size	Height	Gender
## 5	10.5	70.0	M

```
## 9      13.0   72.0    M
## 11     10.5   74.5    M
## 13     12.0   71.0    M
## 14     10.5   71.0    M
## 15     13.0   77.0    M
## 16     11.5   72.0    M
## 19     10.0   72.0    M
## 22      8.5   67.0    M
## 23     10.5   73.0    M
## 25     10.5   72.0    M
## 26     11.0   70.0    M
## 27      9.0   69.0    M
## 28     13.0   70.0    M
```

```
female <- subset(new_data, Gender == "F" & Height & Shoe.size)
female
```

```
##      Shoe.size Height Gender
## 1          6.5   66.0      F
## 2          9.0   68.0      F
## 3          8.5   64.5      F
## 4          8.5   65.0      F
## 6          7.0   64.0      F
## 7          9.5   70.0      F
## 8          9.0   71.0      F
## 10         7.5   64.0      F
## 12         8.5   67.0      F
## 17         8.5   59.0      F
## 18         5.0   62.0      F
## 20         6.5   66.0      F
## 21         7.5   64.0      F
## 24         8.5   69.0      F
```

#c. Find the mean of shoe size and height of the respondents. Write the R scripts and its result.

```
mSS <- mean(new_data$Shoe.size)
mSS
```

```
## [1] 9.410714
```

```
mH <- mean(new_data$Height)
mH
```

```
## [1] 68.57143
```

#d. Is there a relationship between shoe size and height? Why? #Yes because taller individuals have larger shoe size while small individuals have smaller shoe size.

#2. Construct character vector months to a factor with factor() and assign the result to factor_months_vector. Print out factor_months_vector and assert that R prints out the factor levels below the actual values.

```
months <- c("March", "April", "January", "November", "January",
"September", "October", "September", "November", "August",
"January", "November", "November", "February", "May", "August", "July", "December", "August", "August", "September")
months
```

```
## [1] "March"      "April"      "January"    "November"   "January"    "September"
## [7] "October"    "September"  "November"   "August"     "January"    "November"
## [13] "November"   "February"   "May"        "August"     "July"       "December"
```

```
## [19] "August"      "August"      "September" "November"    "February"    "April"
```

```
factor_months_vector <- factor(months)
factor_months_vector
```

```
## [1] March      April      January    November   January    September  October
## [8] September  November   August     January    November   November   February
## [15] May        August     July       December   August     August     September
## [22] November   February   April
## 11 Levels: April August December February January July March May ... September
```

#3. Then check the summary() of the months_vector and factor_months_vector. | Interpret the results of both vectors. Are they both equally useful in this case? #The result of months vector prints the length, class, and mode while the factor_months_vector prints the number of how many times a month has been mentioned in the vector. They are both useful.

```
summ <- summary(months)
summ
```

```
##      Length      Class      Mode
##          24 character character
```

```
fsumm <- summary(factor_months_vector)
fsumm
```

```
##      April      August  December  February  January      July      March      May
##          2         4          1          2          3          1          1          1
## November  October  September
##          5         1          3
```

#4. Create a vector and factor for the table below.

```
Direction <- c("East", "West", "North")
Frequency <- c(1,4,3)
factor_data <- data.frame(Direction, Frequency)
factor_data
```

```
##      Direction Frequency
## 1      East          1
## 2      West          4
## 3      North          3
```

```
new_order_data <- factor(factor_data, levels = c("East","West","North"))
print(new_order_data)
```

```
## Direction Frequency
##      <NA>      <NA>
## Levels: East West North
```

#5. Enter the data below in Excel with file name = import_march.csv #a. Import the excel file into the Environment Pane using read.table() function. Write the code.

```
readT <- read.table("import_march.csv", header = TRUE, sep = ",")
readT
```

```
##      Students Strategy1 Strategy2 Strategy3
## 1      Male          8          10          8
## 2              4           8           6
## 3              0           6           4
## 4     Female         14           4          15
```

```
## 5          10          2          12
## 6          6          0          9
```

#b. View the dataset. Write the R scripts and its result.

```
print(readT)
```

```
##  Students Strategy1 Strategy2 Strategy3
## 1    Male         8         10         8
## 2         4         8         6
## 3         0         6         4
## 4  Female        14         4        15
## 5         10         2        12
## 6         6         0         9
```