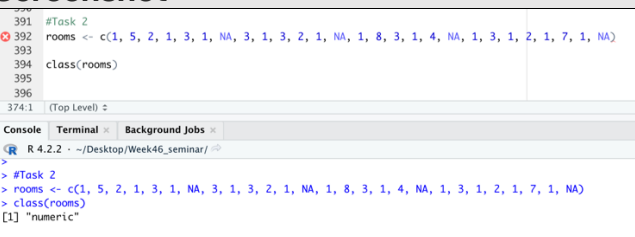1) Use R to figure out how many elements in the vector below are greater than 2.
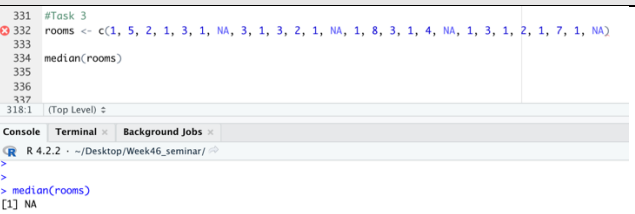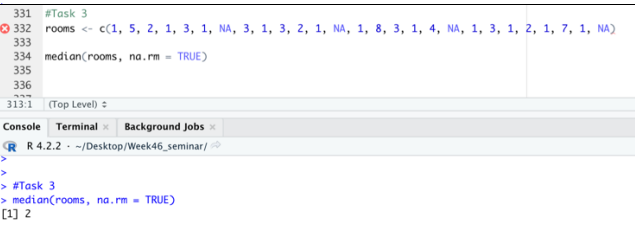rooms <- c(1, 5, 2, 1, 3, 1, NA, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, NA, 1, 8, 3, 1, 4, NA, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 7, 1, NA)

Description	Screenshot
- At first I defined the vector: rooms <- c(1, 5, 2, 1, 3, 1, NA, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, NA, 1, 8, 3, 1, 4, NA, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 7, 1, NA) - Then I defined rooms_great as greater than 2: rooms_great <- rooms[rooms>2] - Since the data included NA's, which I didn't wanted to be included in the count, I removed NA's as follows: rooms_great <- rooms_great[!is.na(rooms_great)] - Finally allowing me to count the amount of elements in the 'rooms'-vector greater than 2 with no NA's included: length(rooms_great) - And the answer to the question is seen in the console's lowest line as being 9.	 361 362 # Task 1 363 rooms <- c(1, 5, 2, 1, 3, 1, NA, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, NA, 1, 8, 3, 1, 4, NA, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 7, 1, NA) 364 365 rooms_great <- rooms[rooms>2] 366 367 rooms_great <- rooms_great[!is.na(rooms_great)] 368 369 length(rooms_great) 370 344:1 (Top Level) Console Terminal Background Jobs R 4.2.2 · ~/Desktop/Week46_seminar/ > > > # Task 1 > rooms <- c(1, 5, 2, 1, 3, 1, NA, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, NA, 1, 8, 3, 1, 4, NA, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 7, 1, NA) > rooms_great <- rooms[rooms>2] > rooms_great <- rooms_great[!is.na(rooms_great)] > length(rooms_great) [1] 9

2) Which function tells you the **type** of data the 'rooms' vector above contains?

Description	Screenshot
When rooms are defined in the vector as the following numbers, one can use the function class(rooms) to describe which kind of data that the 'rooms'-vector contains. At the lowest line in the console in the screenshot, it is shown that the data in the 'rooms'-vector are numeric.	

3) What is the result of running the median() function on the above 'rooms' vector?

Description	Screenshot
The result of running the median(rooms) function is shown as NA in the console as it is confused by the presence of NA's among the numerical data	
To find the actual median of rooms it is needed to sort out the NA's, which I did as follows: median(rooms, na.rm = TRUE) In the console the median is shown to be 2.	

4) Submit the following image to Github: Inside your R Project (.Rproj), install the 'tidyverse' package and use the download.file() and read_csv() function to read the SAFI_clean.csv dataset into your R project as 'interviews' digital object (see instructions in https://datacarpentry.org/r-socialsci/setup.html and 'Starting with Data' section). Take a screenshot of your RStudio interface showing
a) the line of code you used to create the object,
b) the 'interviews' object in the Environment, and
c) the file structure of your **R project** in the bottom right "Files" pane.
Save the screenshot as an image and put it in your **AUID_lastname_firstname** repository inside our Github organisation (github.com/Digital-Methods-HASS) or equivalent.
Place **here** the URL leading to the screenshot in your repository.

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Digital-Methods-HASS/au593509_Eithz_Mathias/main/Week_46_task4.png?token=GHSAT0AAAAAAB2ZBT7JVHOE7NSCV2AA7QUQY33MZFA

5) Challenge: Tidy up your Danish monarchs dataset (you created last week) sufficiently so that you can load it into R as a tibble using the read_csv() and calculate the mean() and median() duration of rule over time.