# Lab Exercise 2: Introduction to R

## Step 6 – Verify the Contents of the Tables

### Part 1

Value of 10th line of command: head(lab1, n=10)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | serialno | hinc | rooms |
| 10 | 1791 | 271800 | 8 |

### Part 3

Value of 1st line of command: tail(lab2, n=10)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | education level | white | black | american\_indian alaska\_native | asian | hawaii\_pacific islander | others |
| 7 | 7 | 564980 | 147656 | 18332 | 14614 | 2088 | 61154 |

## Step 8 – Continue to Investigate Your Data

### Part 2

If the median is greater than the mean then the data is skewed towards the right (upper end).

### Part 3

If the median is less than the mean than the data is skewed towards the left (lower end).

### Part 4

Yes, the quartiles of lab1 agree with the skew stated in the answers above.

### Part 5

The correlation differ very little between RStudio's data frame 0.382 and PSQL's correlation 0.374

## Step 10 – Examine Your Data

### Part 3

Typeof, class, attributes, names, and dim work on any data type, although sometimes returns NULL.

### Part 4

All values from Module3Lab1.R have been put into the environment.

### Part 5, 6, and 7

tellme function from Module3Lab1.R has been implemented

### Part 8

Typeof, class, and str always returned something. Names only returned something against the list “fl”.

### Part 9

print(variable name) is another way to print to console, but most of the time just typing the variable name and {ENTER} will show values in console.