WORKSHEET4

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library(dplyr) library(readr) library(read.table)

#a. Describe the data.

Shoesize <- c(6.5,9.0,8.5,8.5,10.5,7.0,9.5,9.0,13.0, 7.5,10.5,8.5,12.0,10.5, 13.0,11.5,8.5,5.0,10.0, 6.5,7.5,8.5,10.5,8.5,10.5,11.0,9.0,

Height <- c(66.0,68.0,64.5,65.0,70.0, 64.0,70.0,71.0,72.0,64.0, 74.5,67.0,71.0,71.0,77.0,72.0, 59.0,62.0,72.0,66.0,64.0,67.0,73.0, 69.0,72.0,70.0,69.0,70)

Gender <- c("F","F","F","F","M","F","M","F","M", "M","M","F","M","M","M","M","F","F", "M","F","M","M","M","F"

df <- data.frame(Shoesize,Height,Gender) df #b. Find the mean of shoe size and height of the respondents. #Copy the codes and results. summary(df)

SHOESIZE: Mean : 9.411

HEIGHT: Mean :68.57

#c. Is there a relationship between shoe size and height? Why?

Yes, The Higher the height, the greater the shoesize.

#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","November","February","April")

factor_Months <- factor(Months)
factor_Months
```

```
##  [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?

```
summary(Months)
```

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

```
summary(factor_Months)
```

```
##     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.

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

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

```
newOrderData <- factor(factorData,levels = c("East","West","North"))
print(newOrderData)
```

```
## 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.

```
#import_march <- read_excel("import_march.csv")
#View(import_march)
#import_march

getwd()
```

```
## [1] "C:/Users/acer/Desktop"
```

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

```
##   Students Strategy.1 Strategy.2 Strategy.3
## 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 code and its result.

#CODE getwd() import <- read.table("import_march.csv", header = TRUE, sep=",") import

#OUTPUT Students Strategy.1 Strategy.2 Strategy.3 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