

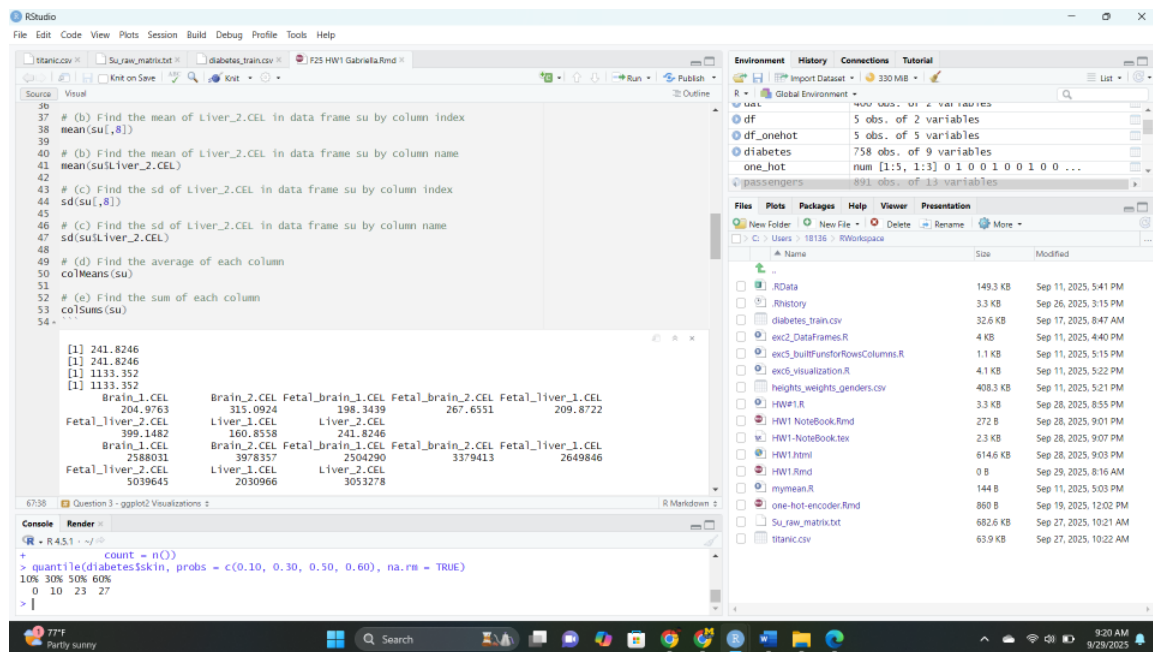
Explanation of R Commands in Notebook (HW1)

General Setup

- ``knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)`` → tells knitr to display code along with results.
- ``library(ggplot2)`` → loads the ggplot2 package (graphics/plotting).
- ``library(tinytex)`` → loads tinytex, used for LaTeX/PDF rendering.
- ``library(dplyr)`` → loads dplyr for data manipulation.
- ``library(tidyverse)`` → loads the tidyverse collection of packages.
- ``set.seed(123)`` → makes random number generation reproducible.

Question 1 – Su_raw_matrix.txt

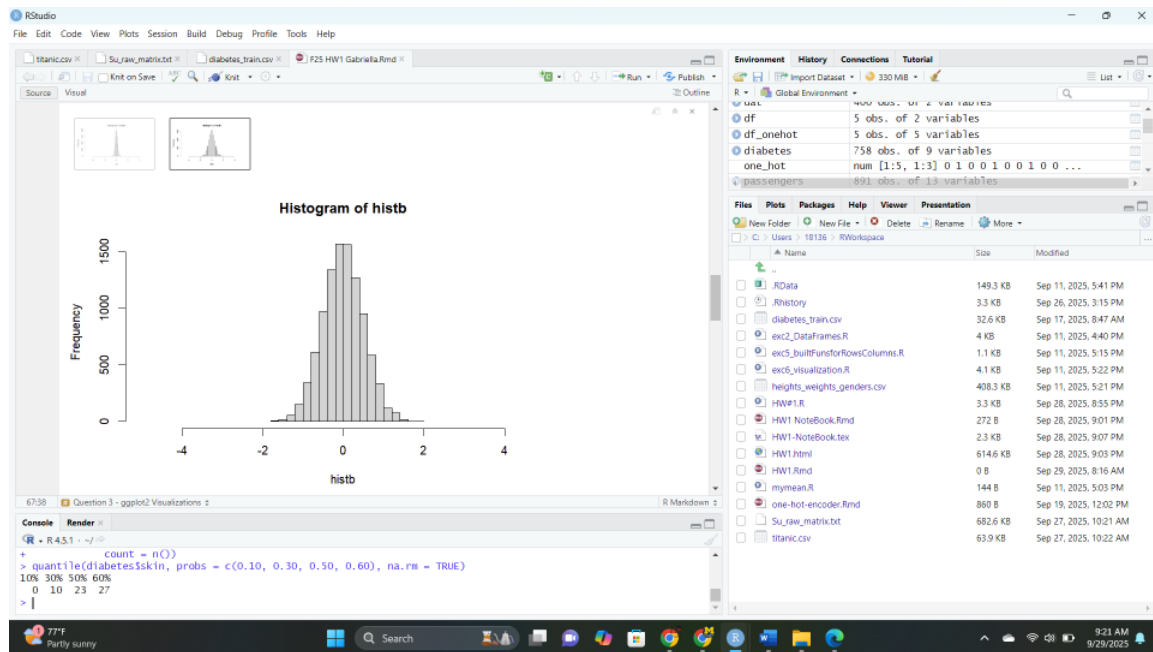
- ``read.delim()`` → reads a tab-delimited file into a data frame.
- ``mean(su[,8])`` → mean of the 8th column.
- ``mean(su$Liver_2.CEL)`` → mean of column by name.
- ``sd()`` → standard deviation of a vector.
- ``colMeans(su)`` → column-wise means.
- ``colSums(su)`` → column-wise sums.



Question 2 – Random Numbers & Histograms

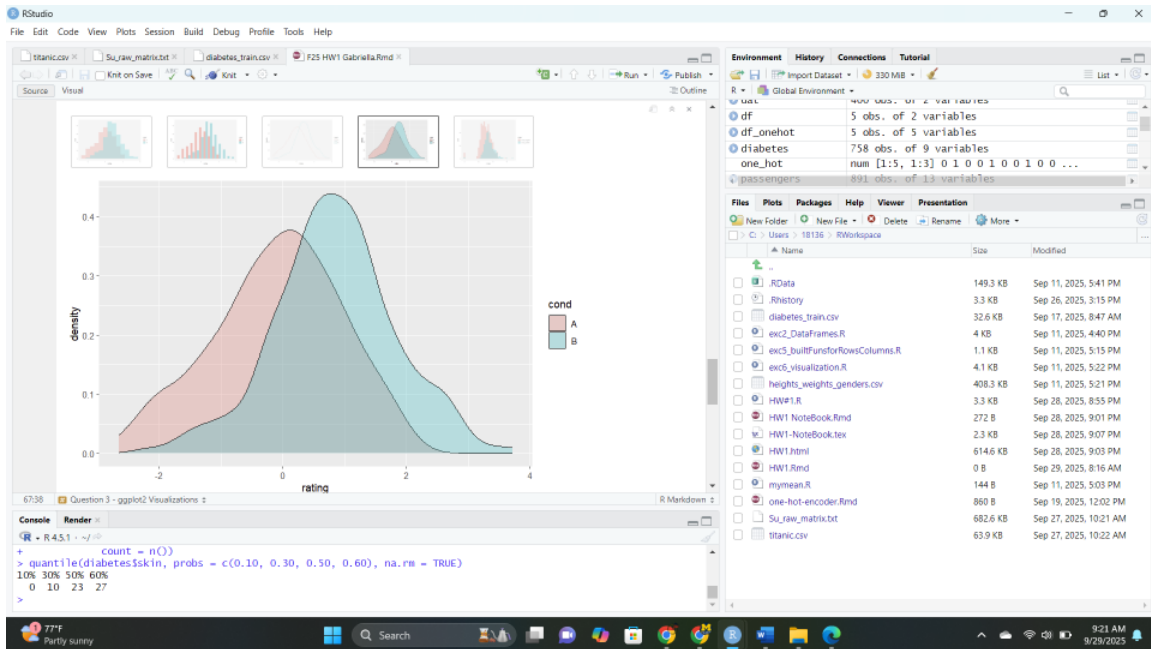
- ``rnorm(n, mean, sd)`` → generates normal random numbers.

- `hist()` → plots histogram.
- `xlim = c(-5,5)` → sets x-axis limits.



Question 3 – ggplot2 Visualizations

- `data.frame()` → creates a data frame.
- `rep()` → repeats values.
- `factor()` → categorical variable.
- `ggplot()` → initializes plot.
- `aes()` → sets aesthetics mapping.
- `geom_histogram()` → histogram layer.
- `geom_density()` → smooth density plot.
- `alpha` → transparency level.
- `position = "identity"` → overlay plots.
- `position = "dodge"` → side-by-side plots.
- `read.csv()` → loads CSV file.
- `as.factor()` → converts variable to factor.



Question 4 – Titanic Data with dplyr

- `%>%` → pipe operator (passes result).
- `drop_na()` → removes rows with missing values.
- `summary()` → summary stats.
- `filter()` → keeps rows meeting condition.
- `head()` → first few rows.
- `arrange(desc())` → sort descending.
- `mutate()` → add new column.
- `group_by()` → group data by variable.
- `summarise()` → compute summary statistics:
 - `mean()` → mean of variable.
 - `sum()` → sum of variable.
 - `n()` → count rows.

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Source Editor:** Contains R code for data manipulation:


```

100 passengers %>% ungroup() %>% summarise()
101 # (b) Filter males
102 passengers %>% filter(Sex == "male") %>% head()
103
104 # (c) arrange fares
105 passengers %>% arrange(desc(Fare)) %>% head(10)
106
107 # (d) mutate Family size
108 passengers %>% mutate(FamSize = Parch + SibSp) %>% head()
109
110 # (e) group_by sex
111 passengers %>%
112   group_by(Sex) %>%
113   summarise(meanFare = mean(Fare, na.rm=TRUE),
114             numSurv = sum(Survived, na.rm=TRUE),
115             count = n())
116 ...

```
- Environment:** Lists loaded objects:
 - df: 5 obs. of 2 variables
 - df_onehot: 5 obs. of 5 variables
 - diabetes: 758 obs. of 9 variables
 - one_hot: num [1:5, 1:3] 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 ...
 - passengers: 891 obs. of 13 variables
- Files:** Lists files in the workspace, including RData, Rhistory, diabetes_train.csv, exc2_DataFrames.R, exc3_builtFunforRowsColumns.R, exc5_visualization.R, heights_weights_genders.csv, HW1.R, HW1_NoteBook.Rmd, HW1_NoteBook.tex, HW1.html, HW1.Rmd, mymean.R, one-hot-encoder.Rmd, Su_raw_matrix.txt, and titanic.csv.
- Console:** Shows the execution of the code, resulting in a summary table:

Sex	meanFare	numSurv	count
female	44.47982	233	314
male	25.52389	109	577

Question 5 – Quantiles

- `quantile(x, probs, na.rm=TRUE)` → calculates percentiles.
- `probs = c(0.10, 0.30, 0.50, 0.60)` → 10th, 30th, 50th (median), 60th percentiles.
- `na.rm=TRUE` → ignore missing values.

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Source Editor:** Contains R code for calculating quantiles:


```

117 # Question 5 - Quantiles
118 ... {
119   quantile(diabetes$skin, probs = c(0.10, 0.30, 0.50, 0.60), na.rm = TRUE)
120 }
121 ...

```
- Environment:** Same as the previous screenshot, listing loaded objects.
- Files:** Same as the previous screenshot, listing files in the workspace.
- Console:** Shows the execution of the code, resulting in the same summary table as before, followed by the output of the quantile function:


```

10% 30% 50% 60%
0 10 23 27

```