

Sub : Foundations for Data Analytics

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Assignment 6 :

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1. WAP in R to print the given pattern and take n from the user

```
1
2  *  3
4  *  5  *  6
7  *  8  *  9  * 10
```

```
> n = as.integer(readline(prompt="Enter a number of rows : "))
Enter a number of rows : 4
> temp=1
> for (i in 1:n) {
+   for (j in 1:i) {
+     cat(temp)
+     if (i != j)
+       cat(' * ')
+     temp = temp+1
+   }
+   cat("\n")
+ }
1
2 * 3
4 * 5 * 6
7 * 8 * 9 * 10
> |
```

2. WAP in R to find the sum () of the series :

$1/1! + 2/2! + 3/3! + \dots + N/N!$. Use method user defined method for factorial (). (function calling with in function)

```
> n = as.integer(readline(prompt = "Enter a number: "))
Enter a number: 3
> summ = 0
> myFactorial = function(i) {
+   facto = 1
+   for (j in 1:i) {
+     facto = facto * j
+   }
+   return(facto)
+ }
>
> for (i in 1:n) {
+   summ = summ + (i/myFactorial(i))
+ }
>
> print(paste(" Sum of series = ", summ))
[1] " Sum of series =  2.5"
> |
```

3. Convert the data frame1 to data frame2 as given format. Create groupings or categories for infant, children, young, adults and elderly as given below

0 to 2 = 'Toddler/Baby'

3 to 17 = 'Child'

19 to 40 = 'Young'

41 to 65 = 'Adult'

66 to 99='Elderly'

```

> Sex = c('male', 'female', 'female', 'female', 'male', 'male', 'male',
+         'male', 'female', 'female', 'female', 'female')
> Age = c(22, 38, 26, 35, 35, 80, 54, 2, 27, 14, 4, 58)
>
> dataframe1 = data.frame(Sex, Age)
> dataframe1
  Sex Age
1 male 22
2 female 38
3 female 26
4 female 35
5 male 35
6 male 80
7 male 54
8 male 2
9 female 27
10 female 14
11 female 4
12 female 58
~

```

After grouping the data frame :

```


>
> j=1
> Age=0
> for (i in dataframe1$Age){
+   if(i>=66 && i<=99){
+     Age[j]='Elderly'
+   }
+   else if(i>=41 && i<=65){
+     Age[j]='Adult'
+   }
+   else if(i>=19 && i<=40){
+     Age[j]='Young'
+   }
+   else if(i>=3 && i<=17){
+     Age[j]='Child'
+   }
+   else if(i>=0 && i<=2){
+     Age[j]='Toddler/Baby'
+   }
+   j=j+1
+ }
>
> dataframe2 = dataframe1
> dataframe2$Age=Age
> dataframe2
  Sex      Age
1 male    Young
2 female  Young
3 female  Young
4 female  Young
5 male    Young
6 male    Elderly
7 male    Adult
8 male Toddler/Baby
9 female  Young
10 female Child
11 female Child
12 female Adult
~

```

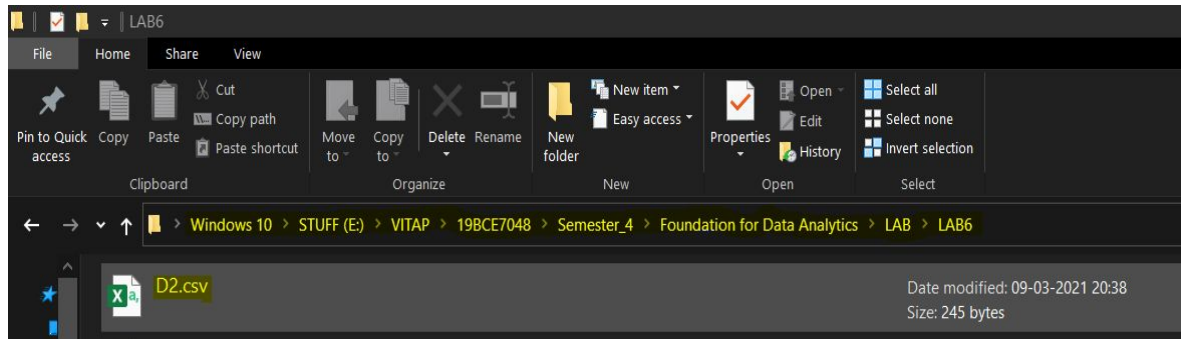
4. Create a Data frame as given below as D1

```
> gender = c('male', 'female', 'male', 'female', 'female',  
+            'male', 'female', 'male', 'female', 'female')  
>  
> age = c(40, 57, 66, 61, 48, 25, 49, 52, 57, 35)  
>  
> degree = c('MA', 'BSCS', 'BE', 'BSCS', 'MA', 'MA',  
+            'BE', 'ME', 'MA', 'MA')  
>  
> D1 = data.frame(gender, age, degree)  
> D1  
  gender age degree  
1   male  40     MA  
2 female  57    BSCS  
3   male  66     BE  
4 female  61    BSCS  
5 female  48     MA  
6   male  25     MA  
7 female  49     BE  
8   male  52     ME  
9 female  57     MA  
10 female 35     MA  
> |
```

i) Sort the data frame D1 in the ascending order by using `order()` based on the variable age and save as D2.

```
E:/VITAP/19BCE7048/Semester_4/Foundation for Data Analytics/LAB/LAB6/   
> ageOrder = order(D1$age)  
> D2 = D1[order(D1$age),]  
> D2  
  gender age degree  
6   male  25     MA  
10 female 35     MA  
1   male  40     MA  
5 female  48     MA  
7 female  49     BE  
8   male  52     ME  
2 female  57    BSCS  
9 female  57     MA  
4 female  61    BSCS  
3   male  66     BE  
> write.csv(D2, file="D2.csv")  
> |
```

The saved Excel File (D2.csv) :



D2.csv :

A screenshot of an Excel spreadsheet titled 'D2 - Excel'. The data is organized into columns labeled A through M. Column A contains row numbers 1 through 11. Column B contains gender (male/female). Column C contains age. Column D contains degree (MA/BSCS/BE).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1		gender	age	degree									
2	6	male	25	MA									
3	10	female	35	MA									
4	1	male	40	MA									
5	5	female	48	MA									
6	7	female	49	BE									
7	8	male	52	ME									
8	2	female	57	BSCS									
9	9	female	57	MA									
10	4	female	61	BSCS									
11	3	male	66	BE									

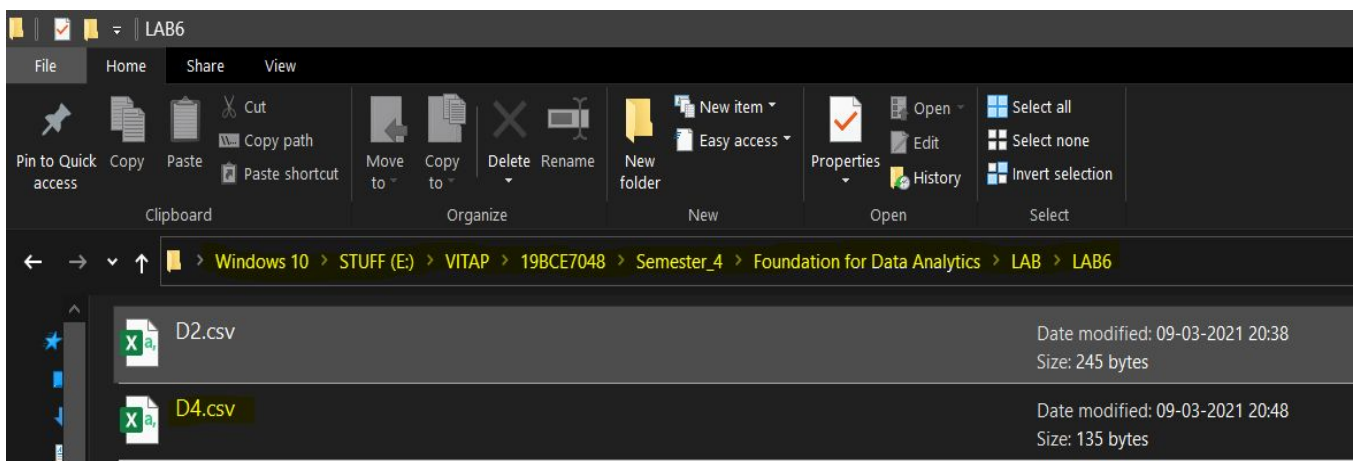
ii) Create data frame D3 from D2 where age is below 50.

```
> D3 = subset(D2,D2$age<50)
> D3
  gender age degree
6   male  25    MA
10 female  35    MA
1   male  40    MA
5  female  48    MA
7  female  49    BE
```

iii) Again sort D3 ascending order by using order () based on the variable Gender and save as D4.

```
E:/VITAP/19BCE7048/Semester_4/Foundation for Data Analytics/LAB/LAB6/
> genderOrder = order(D3$gender)
> genderOrder
[1] 2 4 5 1 3
> D4 = D3[order(D3$gender),]
> D4
  gender age degree
10 female  35     MA
 5 female  48     MA
 7 female  49     BE
 6  male  25     MA
 1  male  40     MA
> write.csv(D4, file="D4.csv")
\
```

The saved Excel File (D4.csv) :



D4.csv :

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1		gender	age	degree								
2	10	female	35	MA								
3	5	female	48	MA								
4	7	female	49	BE								
5	6	male	25	MA								
6	1	male	40	MA								
7												
8												

iv) Display only the female having MA degree from D4.

```
E:/VITAP/19BCE7048/Semester_4/Foundation for Data Analytics/LAB/LAB6/
> display = subset(D4,D4$degree=='MA' & D4$gender=='female')
> display
  gender age degree
10 female  35    MA
 5 female  48    MA
> |
```