

GY7702 CW1

Jacob Embery

05/11/2020

```
library(tidyverse)
library(knitr)
```

Question 1:

Create the vector of 25 numbers between 1 and 7 listed below, using the function `c`. Assume those values represent the answers to a survey question, following the scale presented further below.

```
[1] NA 3 4 4 5 2 4 NA 6 3 5 4 0 5 7 5 NA 5 2 4 NA 3 3 5 NA
```

1 = completely disagree

2 = disagree

3 = somehow disagree

4 = neither agree nor disagree

5 = somehow agree

6 = agree

7 = completely agree

NA = missing value

Question 1.1: write the code necessary to check whether all participants to the survey either completely disagree or completely agree, once the missing values are excluded.

```
#First make the vector containing all the answers to the question
survey_answer <- c(NA, 3, 4, 4, 5, 2, 4, NA, 6, 3, 5, 4, 0, 5, 7, 5, NA, 5, 2, 4, NA, 3, 3, 5, NA)

#Before doing anything you must remove NA values from the vector
survey_answer = survey_answer[
  !is.na(survey_answer)]
```

```
#1 = completely disagree so this asks the vector if all values are equal to 1.
print(paste(
  "Do all participants completely disagree?", all(survey_answer == 1)
))
```

```
## [1] "Do all participants completely disagree? FALSE"
```

```
#7 = completely agree, same as above.
print(paste(
  "Do all participants completely agree?", all(survey_answer == 7)
))
```

```
## [1] "Do all participants completely agree? FALSE"
```

Question 1.2: write the code necessary to extract the indexes related to the participants in the survey who at least somehow agree or more.

```
#the which function used to extract 5, 6 and 7 (in the vector c) out of the survey_answer vector
which(survey_answer %in% c(5,6,7))
```

```
## [1] 4 7 9 12 13 14 15 20
```

Question 2:

Question 2.1: Install the library palmerpenguins.

```
#install.packages("palmerpenguins")
pengtable <- palmerpenguins::penguins #create a variable for the table of data to be called from
#View(pengtable)

library(palmerpenguins) #install palmer penguins library
library(dplyr) #install dplyr library
library(tidyverse) #install tidyverse library
```

Question 2.2: write the code necessary to create a table showing species, island, bill length and body mass of the 10 Gentoo penguins in the penguins table with the highest body mass.

```
pengtable %>%
  na.omit(pengtable) %>% #remove na values
  dplyr::select(species, island, bill_length_mm, body_mass_g) %>% #select the variables required out of
  dplyr::filter(species == "Gentoo") %>% #filter so only work with the species "Gentoo"
  dplyr::slice_max(body_mass_g, n = 10) #display the top 10 values for body mass

## # A tibble: 11 x 4
##   species island bill_length_mm body_mass_g
##   <fct>   <fct>         <dbl>     <int>
## 1 Gentoo  Biscoe           49.2       6300
## 2 Gentoo  Biscoe           59.6       6050
```

```
## 3 Gentoo Biscoe      51.1      6000
## 4 Gentoo Biscoe      48.8      6000
## 5 Gentoo Biscoe      45.2      5950
## 6 Gentoo Biscoe      49.8      5950
## 7 Gentoo Biscoe      48.4      5850
## 8 Gentoo Biscoe      49.3      5850
## 9 Gentoo Biscoe      55.1      5850
## 10 Gentoo Biscoe     49.5      5800
## 11 Gentoo Biscoe     48.6      5800
```

Question 2.3: write the code necessary to create a table showing the average bill length per island, ordered by average bill length.

```
pengtable %>%
  na.omit(pengtable) %>% #remove na values
  dplyr::select(bill_length_mm, island) %>% #select the variables required out of pengtable
  dplyr::group_by(island) %>% #group the columns by island
  dplyr::summarise(
    avg_bill_length_mm = mean(bill_length_mm), .groups = 'keep' #create a new column and calculate average
  ) %>% #.groups = 'keep' keeps the same grouping after the summarise and stops any friendly errors
  dplyr::arrange(avg_bill_length_mm) #arrange in ascending avg_bill_length_mm

## # A tibble: 3 x 2
## # Groups:   island [3]
##   island   avg_bill_length_mm
##   <fct>         <dbl>
## 1 Torgersen      39.0
## 2 Dream         44.2
## 3 Biscoe        45.2
```

Question 2.4: write the code necessary to create a table showing the minimum, median and maximum proportion between bill length and bill depth by species.

```
pengtable %>%
  na.omit(pengtable) %>% #remove na values
  dplyr::select(bill_length_mm, bill_depth_mm, species) %>% #select the variables required out of pengtable
  dplyr::group_by(species) %>% #group columns by species
  dplyr::mutate(
    min_proportion = min(bill_length_mm) / min(bill_depth_mm) #create new column for minimum proportion
  ) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(
    med_proportion = median(bill_length_mm) / median(bill_depth_mm) #create new column for median proportion
  ) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(
    max_proportion = max(bill_length_mm) / max(bill_depth_mm) #create new column for maximum proportion
  ) %>%
  dplyr::summarise(
    min_proportion, med_proportion, max_proportion, .groups = 'keep' #remove bill length and depth from summarise
  ) %>% #.groups = 'keep' keeps the same grouping after the summarise and stops any friendly errors
  dplyr::slice_head(n = 1) # remove rows with repeated data, only 1 row per species
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 4
## # Groups:   species [3]
##   species    min_proportion med_proportion max_proportion
##   <fct>         <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1 Adelie         2.07         2.11         2.14
## 2 Chinstrap      2.49         2.69         2.79
## 3 Gentoo         3.12         3.16         3.45
```

Question 3

Question 3.1: write the code necessary to load the data from covid19_cases_20200301_20201017.csv to a variable named covid_data.

the code line below doesn't work in rserver.

I uploaded the file using the upload button in the files tab.

```
read_csv("C:/Users/mirif/OneDrive/Desktop/MASTERS/R/covid19_cases_20200301_20201017.csv")
```

```
library(readr) # load readr library

covid_data <- read_csv("covid19_cases_20200301_20201017.csv") #Using this code i can import the uploaded file

#View(covid_data) #view(data) has been commented out as errors occur when trying to knit
```