

RWorksheet_Buenvenida#3b.Rmd

me

2024-10-05

1. Create a data frame using the table below.

a. Write the codes.

```
SurveyData <- data.frame(  
  RespondentID = c(1:20),  
  Gender = c(2,2,1,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,1,2,2,2,2,2,2, 2, 1,2),  
  Fathers_Job = c(1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1),  
  HouseholdSize = c(5, 7, 3, 8, 5, 9, 6, 7, 8, 4, 7, 5, 4, 7, 8, 8, 3, 11, 7, 6),  
  SchoolAgeSiblings = c(6, 4, 4, 1, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 5, 5, 2, 1, 2, 5, 3, 2),  
  HomeType = c(1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2)  
)
```

SurveyData

##	RespondentID	Gender	Fathers_Job	HouseholdSize	SchoolAgeSiblings	HomeType
## 1	1	2	1	5	6	1
## 2	2	2	3	7	4	2
## 3	3	1	3	3	4	3
## 4	4	2	3	8	1	1
## 5	5	2	1	5	2	1
## 6	6	2	2	9	1	3
## 7	7	2	3	6	5	3
## 8	8	2	1	7	3	1
## 9	9	2	1	8	1	2
## 10	10	2	1	4	2	3
## 11	11	1	3	7	3	2
## 12	12	2	2	5	2	3
## 13	13	2	1	4	5	2
## 14	14	2	3	7	5	2
## 15	15	2	3	8	2	3
## 16	16	2	1	8	1	3
## 17	17	2	3	3	2	3
## 18	18	2	1	11	5	3
## 19	19	1	2	7	3	3
## 20	20	2	1	6	2	2

b. Describe the data. Get the structure or the summary of the data

```
str(SurveyData)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 20 obs. of 6 variables:  
## $ RespondentID : int 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...  
## $ Gender : num 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...  
## $ Fathers_Job : num 1 3 3 3 1 2 3 1 1 1 ...
```

```
## $ HouseholdSize      : num  5 7 3 8 5 9 6 7 8 4 ...
## $ SchoolAgeSiblings: num  6 4 4 1 2 1 5 3 1 2 ...
## $ HomeType           : num  1 2 3 1 1 3 3 1 2 3 ...
```

```
summary(SurveyData)
```

```
##   RespondentID      Gender    Fathers_Job  HouseholdSize  SchoolAgeSiblings
##   Min.       : 1.00   Min.       :1.00   Min.       :1.00   Min.       : 3.0   Min.       :1.00
##   1st Qu.:  5.75   1st Qu.:2.00   1st Qu.:1.00   1st Qu.:  5.0   1st Qu.:2.00
##   Median :10.50   Median :2.00   Median :2.00   Median :  7.0   Median :2.50
##   Mean    :10.50   Mean    :1.85   Mean     :1.95   Mean     :  6.4   Mean     :2.95
##   3rd Qu.:15.25   3rd Qu.:2.00   3rd Qu.:3.00   3rd Qu.:  8.0   3rd Qu.:4.25
##   Max.    :20.00   Max.     :2.00   Max.     :3.00   Max.     :11.0   Max.     :6.00
##   HomeType
##   Min.       :1.0
##   1st Qu.:  2.0
##   Median :  2.5
##   Mean      :  2.3
##   3rd Qu.:  3.0
##   Max.      :  3.0
```

c. Is the mean number of siblings attending is 5?

```
meanSchoolSiblings <- mean(SurveyData$SchoolAgeSiblings)
meanSchoolSiblings
```

```
## [1] 2.95
```

d. Extract the 1st two rows and then all the columns using the subsetting functions. Write the codes and its output.

```
subsetRespondents <- subset(SurveyData, RespondentID <= 2)
subsetRespondents
```

```
##   RespondentID Gender Fathers_Job HouseholdSize SchoolAgeSiblings HomeType
## 1             1      2           1             5             6         1
## 2             2      2           3             7             4         2
```

e. Extract 3rd and 5th row with 2nd and 4th column. Write the codes and its result.

```
specificData <- SurveyData[c(3,5), c("Gender", "HouseholdSize")]
specificData
```

```
##   Gender HouseholdSize
## 3      1             3
## 5      2             5
```

f. Select the variable types of houses then store the vector that results as types_houses. Write the codes.

```
types_houses <- SurveyData$HomeType
types_houses
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 1 1 3 3 1 2 3 2 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 2
```

g. Select only all Males respondent that their father occupation was farmer. Write the codes and its output.

```
male <- SurveyData[SurveyData$Gender == 1 & SurveyData$Fathers_Job == 1, ]
male
```

```
## [1] RespondentID      Gender      Fathers_Job      HouseholdSize
```

```
## [5] SchoolAgeSiblings HomeType
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

- h. Select only all females respondent that have greater than or equal to 5 number of siblings attending school. Write the codes and its outputs.

```
female <- SurveyData[SurveyData$Gender == 2 & SurveyData$SchoolAgeSiblings >= 5, ]
female
```

```
##      RespondentID Gender Fathers_Job HouseholdSize SchoolAgeSiblings HomeType
## 1              1      2           1           5           6           1
## 7              7      2           3           6           5           3
## 13             13      2           1           4           5           2
## 14             14      2           3           7           5           2
## 18             18      2           1          11           5           3
```

2. Write a R program to create an empty data frame. Using the following codes:

```
df_empty <- data.frame(
  Ints = integer(),
  Doubles = double(),
  Strings = character(),
  Booleans = logical(),
  Categories = factor(),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)
print("Structure of the empty data frame:")
```

```
## [1] "Structure of the empty data frame:"
```

```
str(df_empty)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 0 obs. of 5 variables:
## $ Ints : int
## $ Doubles : num
## $ Strings : chr
## $ Booleans : logi
## $ Categories: Factor w/ 0 levels:
```

- a. Describe the results.

- This structure shows that the data frame has been defined, but no data has been inserted into it yet. Each column has a specific data type, but all are currently empty.

3. Create a .csv file of this. Save it as HouseholdData.csv

- a. Import the csv file into the R environment. Write the codes.

```
HouseHold <- read.csv("HouseholdData.csv")
HouseHold
```

```
##      Respondents      Sex Fathers.Occupation Persons.at.Home Siblings.at.School
## 1              1    Male              1           5           5
## 2              2 Female              2           7           3
## 3              3 Female              3           3           0
## 4              4    Male              3           8           8
## 5              5    Male              1           6           6
## 6              6 Female              2           4           4
## 7              7 Female              2           4           4
## 8              8    Male              3           2           2
```

```
## 9          9 Female          3          11          6
## 10         10 Male          3           6          6
## Types.of.Houses
## 1          Wood
## 2          Congrete
## 3          Congrete
## 4          Wood
## 5      Semi-concrete
## 6      Semi-concrete
## 7          Wood
## 8      Semi-concrete
## 9      Semi-concrete
## 10         Congrete
```

- b. Convert the Sex into factor using factor() function and change it into integer.[Legend: Male = 1 and Female = 2]. Write the R codes and its output.

```
HouseHold$Sex <- factor(HouseHold$Sex, levels = c("Male", "Female"), labels = c(1, 2))
HouseHold$Sex <- as.integer(HouseHold$Sex)
HouseHold
```

```
## Respondents Sex Fathers.Occupation Persons.at.Home Siblings.at.School
## 1          1  1          1          5          5
## 2          2  2          2          7          3
## 3          3  2          3          3          0
## 4          4  1          3          8          8
## 5          5  1          1          6          6
## 6          6  2          2          4          4
## 7          7  2          2          4          4
## 8          8  1          3          2          2
## 9          9  2          3          11         6
## 10         10  1          3          6          6
## Types.of.Houses
## 1          Wood
## 2          Congrete
## 3          Congrete
## 4          Wood
## 5      Semi-concrete
## 6      Semi-concrete
## 7          Wood
## 8      Semi-concrete
## 9      Semi-concrete
## 10         Congrete
```

- c. Convert the Type of Houses into factor and change it into integer. [Legend: Wood = 1; Congrete = 2; Semi-Congrete = 3]. Write the R codes and its output.

```
HouseHold$Types.of.Houses <- factor(HouseHold$Types.of.Houses,
                                   levels = c("Wood", "Concrete", "Semi-concrete"),
                                   labels = c(1, 2, 3))
HouseHold$Types.of.Houses <- as.integer(HouseHold$Types.of.Houses)
HouseHold
```

```
## Respondents Sex Fathers.Occupation Persons.at.Home Siblings.at.School
## 1          1  1          1          5          5
## 2          2  2          2          7          3
## 3          3  2          3          3          0
```

```
## 4      4 1      3      8      8
## 5      5 1      1      6      6
## 6      6 2      2      4      4
## 7      7 2      2      4      4
## 8      8 1      3      2      2
## 9      9 2      3     11      6
## 10     10 1      3      6      6
##      Types.of.Houses
## 1      1
## 2      NA
## 3      NA
## 4      1
## 5      3
## 6      3
## 7      1
## 8      3
## 9      3
## 10     NA
```

- d. On father's occupation, factor it as Farmer = 1; Driver = 2; and Others = 3. What is the R code and its output?

```
HouseHold$Fathers.Occupation <- factor(HouseHold$Fathers.Occupation,
                                       levels = c(1, 2, 3),
                                       labels = c("Farmer", "Driver", "Others"))
HouseHold
```

```
##      Respondents Sex Fathers.Occupation Persons.at.Home Siblings.at.School
## 1      1 1      Farmer      5      5
## 2      2 2      Driver      7      3
## 3      3 2      Others      3      0
## 4      4 1      Others      8      8
## 5      5 1      Farmer      6      6
## 6      6 2      Driver      4      4
## 7      7 2      Driver      4      4
## 8      8 1      Others      2      2
## 9      9 2      Others     11      6
## 10     10 1      Others      6      6
##      Types.of.Houses
## 1      1
## 2      NA
## 3      NA
## 4      1
## 5      3
## 6      3
## 7      1
## 8      3
## 9      3
## 10     NA
```

- e. Select only all females respondent that has a father whose occupation is driver. Write the codes and its output.

```
female <- subset(HouseHold, Sex == 2 & Fathers.Occupation == "Driver")
female
```

```
##      Respondents Sex Fathers.Occupation Persons.at.Home Siblings.at.School
```

```
## 2      2  2      Driver      7      3
## 6      6  2      Driver      4      4
## 7      7  2      Driver      4      4
##  Types.of.Houses
## 2      NA
## 6      3
## 7      1
```

- f. Select the respondents that have greater than or equal to 5 number of siblings attending school. Write the codes and its output.

```
SiblingatSchool <- subset(HouseHold, Siblings.at.School >= 5)
SiblingatSchool
```

```
##  Respondents Sex Fathers.Occupation Persons.at.Home Siblings.at.School
## 1      1  1      Farmer      5      5
## 4      4  1      Others      8      8
## 5      5  1      Farmer      6      6
## 9      9  2      Others     11      6
## 10     10  1      Others      6      6
##  Types.of.Houses
## 1      1
## 4      1
## 5      3
## 9      3
## 10     NA
```

4. Interpret the graph.

The graph indicates that from July 14 to July 21, 2020, negative tweets consistently outnumbered other types each day. Positive tweets ranked second in frequency, while neutral tweets were the least common.