

Worksheet_3b

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No. 1

a.

```
Census <- data.frame(  
  Respondents = c(1:20),  
  Sex = c(2,2,1,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,1,2,2,2,2,2, 2, 1,2),  
  Fathers_Occupation = c(1, 3, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1),  
  PersonsAtHome = c(5, 7, 3, 8, 5, 9, 6, 7, 8, 4, 7, 5, 4, 7, 8, 8, 3, 11, 7, 6),  
  SiblingsAtSchool = c(6, 4, 4, 1, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 5, 5, 2, 1, 2, 5, 3, 2),  
  TypesOfHouses = c(1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2)  
)
```

Census

##	Respondents	Sex	Fathers_Occupation	PersonsAtHome	SiblingsAtSchool
## 1	1	2	1	5	6
## 2	2	2	3	7	4
## 3	3	1	3	3	4
## 4	4	2	3	8	1
## 5	5	2	1	5	2
## 6	6	2	2	9	1
## 7	7	2	3	6	5
## 8	8	2	1	7	3
## 9	9	2	1	8	1
## 10	10	2	1	4	2
## 11	11	1	3	7	3
## 12	12	2	2	5	2
## 13	13	2	1	4	5
## 14	14	2	3	7	5
## 15	15	2	3	8	2
## 16	16	2	1	8	1
## 17	17	2	3	3	2
## 18	18	2	1	11	5
## 19	19	1	2	7	3
## 20	20	2	1	6	2
##	TypesOfHouses				
## 1	1				
## 2	2				
## 3	3				
## 4	1				
## 5	1				
## 6	3				

```
## 7          3
## 8          1
## 9          2
## 10         3
## 11         2
## 12         3
## 13         2
## 14         2
## 15         3
## 16         3
## 17         3
## 18         3
## 19         3
## 20         2
```

```
## b.
```

```
## Describe the data.
```

```
## It contains information about 20 respondents with 6 variables: Respondents, Sex, Fathers Occupataion
## Persons at Home, Siblings at school, Types of houses
```

```
str(Census)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 20 obs. of 6 variables:
## $ Respondents : int 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
## $ Sex : num 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ Fathers_Occupation: num 1 3 3 3 1 2 3 1 1 1 ...
## $ PersonsAtHome : num 5 7 3 8 5 9 6 7 8 4 ...
## $ SiblingsAtSchool : num 6 4 4 1 2 1 5 3 1 2 ...
## $ TypesOfHouses : num 1 2 3 1 1 3 3 1 2 3 ...
```

```
summary(Census)
```

```
## Respondents      Sex      Fathers_Occupation PersonsAtHome
## Min.   : 1.00   Min.   :1.00   Min.   :1.00   Min.   : 3.0
## 1st Qu.: 5.75   1st Qu.:2.00   1st Qu.:1.00   1st Qu.: 5.0
## Median :10.50   Median :2.00   Median :2.00   Median : 7.0
## Mean   :10.50   Mean   :1.85   Mean   :1.95   Mean   : 6.4
## 3rd Qu.:15.25   3rd Qu.:2.00   3rd Qu.:3.00   3rd Qu.: 8.0
## Max.   :20.00   Max.   :2.00   Max.   :3.00   Max.   :11.0
## SiblingsAtSchool TypesOfHouses
## Min.   :1.00   Min.   :1.0
## 1st Qu.:2.00   1st Qu.:2.0
## Median :2.50   Median :2.5
## Mean   :2.95   Mean   :2.3
## 3rd Qu.:4.25   3rd Qu.:3.0
## Max.   :6.00   Max.   :3.0
```

```
## c.
```

```
siblingMean <- mean(Census$SiblingsAtSchool)
```

```
siblingMean
```

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

```
## Is the mean number of siblings attending is 5? No, it is 2.95
```

```
## d.
```

```
subset_Census1To2 <- subset(Census, Respondents <= 2)
```

```
subset_Census1To2
```

```
## Respondents Sex Fathers_Occupation PersonsAtHome SiblingsAtSchool
## 1          1  2              1          5          6
## 2          2  2              3          7          4
## TypesOfHouses
## 1          1
## 2          2
```

```
## e.
```

```
Census3and5 <- Census[c(3,5),c(2,4)]
```

```
Census3and5
```

```
## Sex PersonsAtHome
## 3  1          3
## 5  2          5
```

```
## f.
```

```
types_houses <- Census$TypesOfHouses
```

```
types_houses
```

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

```
## g.
```

```
male_farmer <- Census[Census$Sex == 1 & Census$Fathers_Occupation,]
```

```
male_farmer
```

```
## Respondents Sex Fathers_Occupation PersonsAtHome SiblingsAtSchool
## 3          3  1              3          3          4
## 11         11  1              3          7          3
## 19         19  1              2          7          3
## TypesOfHouses
## 3          3
## 11         2
## 19         3
```

```
## h.
```

```
female_siblings <- Census[Census$Sex == 2 & Census$SiblingsAtSchool >=5,]
```

```
female_siblings
```

```
## Respondents Sex Fathers_Occupation PersonsAtHome SiblingsAtSchool
## 1          1  2              1          5          6
## 7          7  2              3          6          5
## 13         13  2              1          4          5
```

```
## 14      14  2      3      7      5
## 18      18  2      1     11      5
##      TypesOfHouses
## 1      1
## 7      3
## 13     2
## 14     2
## 18     3
```

No. 2

```
df = data.frame(Ints=integer(), Doubles=double(), Characters=character(), Logicals=logical(), Factors=factors())
print("Structure of the empty dataframe:")
```

```
## [1] "Structure of the empty dataframe:"
```

```
print(str(df))
```

```
## 'data.frame':    0 obs. of  5 variables:
## $ Ints      : int
## $ Doubles   : num
## $ Characters: chr
## $ Logicals  : logi
## $ Factors   : Factor w/ 0 levels:
## NULL
```

```
## a.
```

```
## The result describes an empty data frame with 0 observations and 5 variables.
## Every variable has a specific type also.
```

No. 3

```
## a.
```

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

```
##      Respondents      Sex Fathers_Occupation Persons_at_Home Siblings_at_School
## 1      1      Male      1      5      2
## 2      2     Female      2      7      3
## 3      3     Female      3      3      0
## 4      4      Male      3      8      5
## 5      5      Male      1      6      2
## 6      6     Female      2      4      3
## 7      7     Female      2      4      1
## 8      8      Male      3      2      2
## 9      9     Female      1     11      6
## 10     10      Male      3      6      2
##      Types_of_Houses
## 1      Wood
## 2     Congrete
## 3     Congrete
## 4      Wood
```

```
## 5      Semi-Congrete
## 6      Semi-Congrete
## 7              Wood
## 8      Semi-Congrete
## 9      Semi-Congrete
## 10     Congrete

## b.

householdData$Sex <- factor(householdData$Sex, levels = c("Male","Female"), labels = c(1,2))

householdData$Sex <-as.integer(householdData$Sex)
```

```
householdData

##      Respondents Sex Fathers_Occupation Persons_at_Home Siblings_at_School
## 1              1  1              1              5              2
## 2              2  2              2              7              3
## 3              3  2              3              3              0
## 4              4  1              3              8              5
## 5              5  1              1              6              2
## 6              6  2              2              4              3
## 7              7  2              2              4              1
## 8              8  1              3              2              2
## 9              9  2              1             11              6
## 10             10  1              3              6              2

##      Types_of_Houses
## 1              Wood
## 2             Congrete
## 3             Congrete
## 4              Wood
## 5      Semi-Congrete
## 6      Semi-Congrete
## 7              Wood
## 8      Semi-Congrete
## 9      Semi-Congrete
## 10             Congrete
```

```
## c.

householdData$Types_of_Houses <- factor(householdData$Types_of_Houses, levels = c("Wood", "Congrete", "Semi-Congrete"), labels = c(1,2,3))

householdData$Types_of_Houses <- as.integer(householdData$Types_of_Houses)

householdData
```

```
##      Respondents Sex Fathers_Occupation Persons_at_Home Siblings_at_School
## 1              1  1              1              5              2
## 2              2  2              2              7              3
## 3              3  2              3              3              0
## 4              4  1              3              8              5
## 5              5  1              1              6              2
## 6              6  2              2              4              3
## 7              7  2              2              4              1
## 8              8  1              3              2              2
## 9              9  2              1             11              6
```

```
## 10      10  1      3      6      2
##   Types_of_Houses
## 1      1
## 2      2
## 3      2
## 4      1
## 5      3
## 6      3
## 7      1
## 8      3
## 9      3
## 10     2
```

d.

```
householdData$Fathers_Occupatio <- factor(householdData$Fathers_Occupation, levels = c(1, 2, 3), labels
```

```
householdData
```

```
##   Respondents Sex Fathers_Occupation Persons_at_Home Siblings_at_School
## 1      1      1      1      5      2
## 2      2      2      2      7      3
## 3      3      2      3      3      0
## 4      4      1      3      8      5
## 5      5      1      1      6      2
## 6      6      2      2      4      3
## 7      7      2      2      4      1
## 8      8      1      3      2      2
## 9      9      2      1     11      6
## 10     10      1      3      6      2
##   Types_of_Houses Fathers_Occupatio
## 1      1      Farmer
## 2      2      Driver
## 3      2      Others
## 4      1      Others
## 5      3      Farmer
## 6      3      Driver
## 7      1      Driver
## 8      3      Others
## 9      3      Farmer
## 10     2      Others
```

e.

```
femaleDriverFather <- householdData[householdData$Sex == 2 & householdData$Fathers_Occupation == 2,]
```

```
femaleDriverFather
```

```
##   Respondents Sex Fathers_Occupation Persons_at_Home Siblings_at_School
## 2      2      2      2      7      3
## 6      6      2      2      4      3
## 7      7      2      2      4      1
##   Types_of_Houses Fathers_Occupatio
## 2      2      Driver
## 6      3      Driver
## 7      1      Driver
```

```
## f.

householdFemaleAndFather <- householdData[householdData$Siblings_at_School >= 5,]

householdFemaleAndFather

##   Respondents Sex Fathers_Occupation Persons_at_Home Siblings_at_School
## 4           4   1                 3           8           5
## 9           9   2                 1          11           6
##   Types_of_Houses Fathers_Occupatio
## 4               1         Others
## 9               3         Farmer
```

No. 4

```
## The bar chart visualizes Sentiments Of Tweets per day, with the legends:
## Negative(Red), Neutral(Orange), Positive(Blue).

## Negative sentiment is the highest among the three sentiments,
## showing that a lot of tweets has a negative tone,
## and it has the highest tweet counts. Peaks occur on July 15 and July 21 indicating
## increased activity during these days are significant.

## Positive sentiments is second to negative sentiment in terms of its count ## and maintains a moderate
## Neutral sentiment is the lowest, meaning that tweets in this category is minimal.

## Overall, the graph shows that most tweets are composed of negative sentiments,
## followed by positive, with neutral sentiments being the least frequent.

## It also suggests that users may tend to express more negative sentiments compared to positive ones.
```