> age<-c('10', '10-19', '20-29', '30-39', '40-49', '50-59', '60-69', '70-79', '80-89', '90')

> cases <-c ('9903(6)', '18235(11)', '38543(23)', '31179(19)', '23903(14)', '19959(12)', '12862(8)', '6549(4)', '3525(2)', '1604(1)')

> hospitalizations<-c(104, 78, 481, 893, 981, 1354, 1629, 1602, 1161, 408)

> populations<-c(470017, 529387, 699476, 750054, 648377, 711930, 686889, 454855, 193351, 52885)

Here you can write the following code express these data into a data frame

MyFrame <- data.frame("Age" = age, "Case" = cases, "Hospitalized" = hospitalizations, "Population" = populations)

## Explanation:

## MyFrame is the name of the data frame in which you store your data frame.

## data.frame() is a R function to create data frame

## Inside, “Age” (you can write any name) is the name, in which you store your data age, similarly for other data.

## when you execute this code your data frame is stored in the name MyFrame (you can write any name of your choice). To print this data frame write MyFrame in the next line in the console.

## you can see the data frame with all the data 10 observations in 4 variables