

RWorksheet_Freires#4a

2024-10-15

1. The table below shows the data about shoe size and height. Create a data frame.

```
shoe_size <- c(6.5, 9.0, 8.5, 8.5, 10.5, 7.0, 9.5, 9.0, 13.0, 7.5, 10.5, 8.5, 12.0, 10.5, 13.0, 11.5, 8.5)
height <- c(66.0, 68.0, 64.5, 65.0, 70.0, 64.0, 70.0, 71.0, 72.0, 64.0, 74.5, 67.0, 71.0, 71.0, 77.0, 70.0, 65.0)
gender <- c("F", "F", "F", "F", "M", "F", "F", "F", "M", "F", "M", "F", "M", "M", "M", "M", "F", "F")

data_table <- data.frame(Shoe_size = shoe_size, Height = height, Gender = gender)
print(data_table)
```

##	Shoe_size	Height	Gender
## 1	6.5	66.0	F
## 2	9.0	68.0	F
## 3	8.5	64.5	F
## 4	8.5	65.0	F
## 5	10.5	70.0	M
## 6	7.0	64.0	F
## 7	9.5	70.0	F
## 8	9.0	71.0	F
## 9	13.0	72.0	M
## 10	7.5	64.0	F
## 11	10.5	74.5	M
## 12	8.5	67.0	F
## 13	12.0	71.0	M
## 14	10.5	71.0	M
## 15	13.0	77.0	M
## 16	11.5	72.0	M
## 17	8.5	59.0	F
## 18	5.0	62.0	F
## 19	10.0	72.0	M
## 20	6.5	66.0	F
## 21	7.5	64.0	F
## 22	8.5	67.0	M
## 23	10.5	73.0	M
## 24	8.5	69.0	F
## 25	10.5	72.0	M
## 26	11.0	70.0	M
## 27	9.0	69.0	M
## 28	13.0	70.0	M

a. Describe the data.

- The data shows the table of Shoe sizes and Height of Male and Female genders.

b. Create a subset by males and females with their corresponding shoe size and height. What its result? Show the R scripts.

```
males <- subset(data_table, Gender == "M", select = c(Shoe_size, Height))
print(males)
```

```
##      Shoe_size Height
## 5          10.5   70.0
## 9          13.0   72.0
## 11         10.5   74.5
## 13         12.0   71.0
## 14         10.5   71.0
## 15         13.0   77.0
## 16         11.5   72.0
## 19         10.0   72.0
## 22          8.5   67.0
## 23         10.5   73.0
## 25         10.5   72.0
## 26         11.0   70.0
## 27          9.0   69.0
## 28         13.0   70.0
```

```
females <- subset(data_table, Gender = "F", select = c(Shoe_size, Height))
```

```
## Warning: In subset.data.frame(data_table, Gender = "F", select = c(Shoe_size,
##      Height)) :
## extra argument 'Gender' will be disregarded
```

```
print(females)
```

```
##      Shoe_size Height
## 1           6.5   66.0
## 2           9.0   68.0
## 3           8.5   64.5
## 4           8.5   65.0
## 5          10.5   70.0
## 6           7.0   64.0
## 7           9.5   70.0
## 8           9.0   71.0
## 9          13.0   72.0
## 10          7.5   64.0
## 11         10.5   74.5
## 12          8.5   67.0
## 13         12.0   71.0
## 14         10.5   71.0
## 15         13.0   77.0
## 16         11.5   72.0
## 17          8.5   59.0
## 18          5.0   62.0
## 19         10.0   72.0
## 20          6.5   66.0
## 21          7.5   64.0
## 22          8.5   67.0
## 23         10.5   73.0
## 24          8.5   69.0
## 25         10.5   72.0
## 26         11.0   70.0
## 27          9.0   69.0
```

```
## 28      13.0    70.0
```

C. Find the mean of shoe size and height of the respondents. Write the R scripts and its result.

```
mean_shoesize <- mean(shoe_size)
print(mean_shoesize)
```

```
## [1] 9.410714
```

```
mean_height <- mean(height)
print(mean_height)
```

```
## [1] 68.57143
```

d. Is there a relationship between shoe size and height? Why?

- In my conclusion, there is a relationship because the data has shown that most tall people have bigger shoe sizes.

2. Construct character vector months to a factor with factor() and assign the result to factor_months_vector. Print out factor_months_vector and assert that R prints out the factor levels below the actual values. Consider data consisting of the names of months:

“March”, “April”, “January”, “November”, “January”, “September”, “October”, “September”, “November”, “August”, “January”, “November”, “November”, “February”, “May”, “August”, “July”, “December”, “August”, “August”, “September”, “November”, “April”

```
months_vector <- c("March", "April", "January", "November", "January",
"September", "October", "September", "November", "August", "January", "November", "November", "February", "May")
print(months_vector)
```

```
## [1] "March"      "April"      "January"    "November"   "January"    "September"
## [7] "October"    "September"  "November"   "August"     "January"    "November"
## [13] "November"   "February"   "May"        "August"     "July"       "December"
## [19] "August"     "August"     "September"  "November"   "February"   "April"
```

```
factor_months_vector <- factor(months_vector)
print(factor_months_vector)
```

```
## [1] March      April       January     November    January     September   October
## [8] September   November    August      January     November    November     February
## [15] May         August      July        December    August      August      September
## [22] November    February    April
## 11 Levels: April August December February January July March May ... September
```

3. Then check the summary() of the months_vector and factor_months_vector. | Interpret the results of both vectors. Are they both equally useful in this case?

```
summary(months_vector)
```

```
##      Length      Class      Mode
##         24 character character
```

```
summary(factor_months_vector)
```

```
##      April      August    December    February    January      July      March      May
##         2         4         1         2         3         1         1         1
## November    October    September
##         5         1         3
```

- My interpretation of the results of months vector is that it shows the length, class, and mode functions. wherein the length is 24, the class is character and the mode is also a character. The results of the

factor months vector is showing each month and their levels. Both summary are useful in this case as it has its own function.

4. Create a vector and factor for the table below.

- Note: Apply the factor function with required order of the level. `new_order_data <- factor(factor_data, levels = c("East", "West", "North"))` `print(new_order_data)`

```
direction <- c("East", "West", "North")
```

```
frequency <- c(1,4,3)
```

```
data <- data.frame(direction, frequency)
print(data)
```

```
## direction frequency
## 1      East         1
## 2      West         4
## 3     North         3
```

```
new_data <- factor(direction, levels = c("East", "West", "North"))
print(new_data)
```

```
## [1] East West North
## Levels: East West North
```

5. Enter the data below in Excel with file name = import_march.csv

a. Import the excel file into the Environment Pane using `read.table()` function. Write the code.

```
library(readxl)
excelData <- read.table("/cloud/project/Worksheet#4/import_march.csv", header = TRUE, sep = ",")
```

b. View the dataset. Write the R scripts and its result.

```
print(excelData)
```

```
## Students Stategy.1 Strategy.2 Strategy.3
## 1      Male         8         10         8
## 2      Male         4          8         6
## 3      Male         0          6         4
## 4    Female        14          4        15
## 5    Female        10          2        12
## 6    Female         6          0         9
```