# Assignment 3

#### 2023-09-12

#1. Using the 173 majors listed in fivethirty eight.com's College Majors dataset [https://fivethirtyeight.com/features/the-economic-guide-to-picking-a-college-major/], provide code that identifies the majors that contain either "DATA" or "STATISTICS"

```
url <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/fivethirtyeight/data/master/college-majors/majors-list.csv"
majors <- read.csv(file = url, header = T)
str_subset(majors$Major, "DATA|STATISTICS", negate = F)
## [1] "MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND STATISTICS"
## [6] "GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMENT PROGRAMMENT PROGRAMMENT</pre>
```

- ## [2] "COMPUTER PROGRAMMING AND DATA PROCESSING"
- ## [3] "STATISTICS AND DECISION SCIENCE"

## [6] "cantaloupe"

## [11] "lychee"

### #2. Write code that transforms the data below:

```
[1] "bell pepper" "bilberry" "blackberry" "blood orange" [5] "blueberry" "cantaloupe" "chili pepper" "cloudberry" [9] "elderberry" "lime" "lychee" "mulberry" [13] "olive" "salal berry"
```

Note: I realized the purpose of this question after I finished questions 3 & 4, so that helped with making the str\_extract code and regex

```
berry_str <- '"bell pepper" "bilberry" "blackberry" "blood orange" "blueberry" "cantaloupe"

## [1] "\"bell pepper\" \"bilberry\" \"blackberry\" \"blood orange\" \"blueberry\" \"cantaloug

berries <- unlist(str_extract_all(berry_str, "\\w+\\s*\\w+"))

berries

## [1] "bell pepper" "bilberry" "blackberry" "blood orange" "blueberry"</pre>
```

"elderberry"

"salal berry"

"lime"

"olive"

"chili pepper" "cloudberry"

"mulberry"

## #3 Describe, in words, what these expressions will match:

```
(.)\1\1 "(.)(.)\2\1" (..)\1 "(.).\1.\1" "(.)(.)(.).*\3\2\1"
```

To do this, I tested a few dataframes in the rstrings package, and then I made my own, consisting of multiple letters and combinations of those letters

Testing the regex expressions, I determined that: (.)\1\1 returns strings consisting of three letters repeating in a row

- (.)(.)2\1 returns strings containing two characters that are followed by the same characters in reverse
- (..)\1 Returns strings containing two letters that are repeated in the same order

I had to experiment with  $(.).\1.\1$  a bit, but it seems to return strings containing a letter followed by a different letter, followed by the same letter as the first letter

 $(.)(.)(.).*\3\2\1$  returns strings containing three letters followed by any other letters, and ending with the first three letters in (I believe) reverse order

```
str_view(strings, "(.)\\1\\1")

## [1] | <aaa>
## [2] | <bb>
## [3] | <cc>
## [4] | <ddd>
## [8] | <aaa>a<bbb>b<ccc>c<ddd>d<eee>e

str_view(fruit, "(.)(.)\\2\\1", match = T)

## [5] | bell p<eppe>r

## [17] | chili p<eppe>r

str_view(words, "(..)\\1", match = T)

## [6] | r<emem>ber

str_view(long_words,"(.).\\1.\\1", match = T)

## [3] | Floccinauc<inihi>l<ipili>fication
## [6] | Incomprehens<ibili>ties
```

```
str_view(long_words, "(.)(.)(.).*\\3\\2\\1", match = T)
```

## [3] | Floccinaucinih<ilipili>fication

## #3 Construct regular expressions to match words that:

Start and end with the same character. Contain a repeated pair of letters (e.g. "church" contains "ch" repeated twice.) Contain one letter repeated in at least three places (e.g. "eleven" contains three "e"s.)

Note: I used the following website for help with regards to understanding regex syntax: https://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/howto/Regexe.html

```
##Start and end with the same character
str_view(strings, "^(.).*\\1$")
## [1] | <aaa>
## [2] | <bbb>
## [3] | <cc>
## [4] | <ddd>
## [9] | <alpha>
##Contain a repeated pair of letters (e.g. "church" contains "ch" repeated twice.)
str_view(berries, "(\w+\w).*\1")
   [1] | bell <peppe>r
   [7] | chili <peppe>r
## [9] | eld<erber>ry
## [14] | s<alal> berry
##Contain one letter repeated in at least three places (e.g. "eleven" contains three "e"s.)
str\_view(berries, "(\w).*\1.*\1")
## [1] | b<ell peppe>r
## [4] | bl<ood o>range
## [7] | chili <pepp>er
## [9] | <elderbe>rry
```