

Latihan2_123190024

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9/23/2021

```
library(dslabs)
data(murders)
str(murders)
```

```
## 'data.frame':   51 obs. of  5 variables:
## $ state      : chr  "Alabama" "Alaska" "Arizona" "Arkansas" ...
## $ abb        : chr  "AL" "AK" "AZ" "AR" ...
## $ region     : Factor w/ 4 levels "Northeast","South",...: 2 4 4 2 4 4 1 2 2 2 ...
## $ population: num  4779736 710231 6392017 2915918 37253956 ...
## $ total      : num   135  19  232  93 1257 ...
```

```
length(murders$state)
```

```
## [1] 51
```

```
murders$state
```

```
## [1] "Alabama"      "Alaska"      "Arizona"
## [4] "Arkansas"     "California"   "Colorado"
## [7] "Connecticut"  "Delaware"    "District of Columbia"
## [10] "Florida"      "Georgia"     "Hawaii"
## [13] "Idaho"        "Illinois"    "Indiana"
## [16] "Iowa"         "Kansas"      "Kentucky"
## [19] "Louisiana"    "Maine"       "Maryland"
## [22] "Massachusetts" "Michigan"    "Minnesota"
## [25] "Mississippi"  "Missouri"   "Montana"
## [28] "Nebraska"     "Nevada"     "New Hampshire"
## [31] "New Jersey"   "New Mexico"  "New York"
## [34] "North Carolina" "North Dakota" "Ohio"
## [37] "Oklahoma"     "Oregon"     "Pennsylvania"
## [40] "Rhode Island" "South Carolina" "South Dakota"
## [43] "Tennessee"    "Texas"      "Utah"
## [46] "Vermont"      "Virginia"    "Washington"
## [49] "West Virginia" "Wisconsin"   "Wyoming"
```

##1. Pernyataan yang tepat adalah C. Data berisikan nama Negara / state dengan singkatannya, wilayah negara bagian dan populasi negara bagian serta jumlah total pembunuhan pada tahun 10.

```
str(murders)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 51 obs. of 5 variables:
## $ state : chr "Alabama" "Alaska" "Arizona" "Arkansas" ...
## $ abb : chr "AL" "AK" "AZ" "AR" ...
## $ region : Factor w/ 4 levels "Northeast","South",...: 2 4 4 2 4 4 1 2 2 2 ...
## $ population: num 4779736 710231 6392017 2915918 37253956 ...
## $ total : num 135 19 232 93 1257 ...
```

##2. Nama kolom yang digunakan yaitu state, abb, region, population, dan total.

```
names(murders)
```

```
## [1] "state" "abb" "region" "population" "total"
```

##3. Menyimpan singkatan state bagian ke variabel a. Lalu menyebutkan jenis class dari variabel tersebut.

```
a = murders$abb
class(a)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

##4. Mengekstrak singkatan state tadi lalu disimpan pada variabel b. Maka hasil perbandingannya semua bernilai TRUE bisa dikatakan kedua variabel memiliki data yang sama.

```
b = murders[[2]]
class(b)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

```
b == a
```

```
## [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
## [16] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
## [31] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
## [46] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

##5. Menentukan jumlah region yang dimiliki oleh dataset yang berjumlah empat.

```
length(levels(murders$region))
```

```
## [1] 4
```

##6. Menampilkan tabel yang berisi jumlah state pada setiap region

```
table(murders$region)
```

```
##
## Northeast South North Central West
## 9 17 12 13
```