RWorksheet_Tolentino#4a

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```
#a. This will provide you with summary statistics for the shoe size and height variables.
data<- data.frame(</pre>
 Shoe_Size = c(6.5,9.0,8.5,8.5,10.5,7.0,9.5,9.0,13.0,7.5,10.5,8.5,12.0,10.5,13.0,11.5,8.5,5.0,10.0,6.5
 )
data
    Shoe_Size Height
##
## 1
         6.5
              66.0
## 2
         9.0
              68.0
         8.5
              64.5
## 3
## 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
         10.5
## 11
              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
males <- subset(data, Gender == "M")</pre>
males
```

##

Shoe_Size Height

```
70.0
## 5
           10.5
## 9
           13.0
                  72.0
           10.5
                  74.5
## 11
           12.0
                  71.0
## 13
## 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, Gender == "F")</pre>
females
##
      Shoe_Size Height
## 1
            6.5
                  66.0
## 2
            9.0
                  68.0
## 3
            8.5
                  64.5
## 4
            8.5
                  65.0
## 6
            7.0
                  64.0
## 7
            9.5
                  70.0
## 8
            9.0
                  71.0
## 10
            7.5
                  64.0
## 12
            8.5
                  67.0
            8.5
## 17
                  59.0
## 18
            5.0
                  62.0
## 20
            6.5
                  66.0
## 21
            7.5
                  64.0
## 24
            8.5
                  69.0
#c.
mean(data$Shoe_Size)
## [1] 9.410714
mean(data$Height)
## [1] 68.57143
#d.
#Yes, because I observe that the taller you are the bigger shoe size you would have.
factor_months_vector <- factor(c("March", "April", "January", "November", "January", "September", "October", "</pre>
factor_months_vector
    [1] March
                  April
                             January
                                       November
                                                  January
                                                            September October
   [8] September November
                             August
                                        January
                                                  November
                                                            November February
                  August
                             July
                                       December
                                                                       September
## [15] May
                                                  August
                                                            August
## [22] November February April
## 11 Levels: April August December February January July March May ... September
#3
summary(factor_months_vector)
```

```
August December February
                                                January
                                                                                    May
##
       April
                                                              July
                                                                       March
##
                      4
                                            2
                                                      3
                                                                            1
           2
                                 1
                                                                                      1
                                                                 1
                October September
##
   November
##
           5
                      1
#For the factor_months_vector, you will get a count of each unique value, which tells you how many time
factor_data <- c("East", "West", "North")</pre>
frequency \leftarrow c(1,4,3)
new_order_data <- factor(factor_data,levels = c("East","West","North"))</pre>
new_order_data
## [1] East West North
## Levels: East West North
student_table <- read.table(file = 'import_march.csv', header = TRUE, sep = ',')</pre>
student_table
     Students Strategy.1 Strategy.2 Strategy.3
## 1
         Male
                        8
                                   10
                                                8
## 2
                        4
                                    8
                                                6
## 3
                        0
                                    6
                                                4
## 4
                       14
                                    4
                                               15
       Female
## 5
                       10
                                    2
                                               12
## 6
                        6
                                               9
#6.
random_number <- sample(1:50, 1)</pre>
cat("The chosen number is:", random_number, "\n")
## The chosen number is: 2
if (random_number == 20) {
  cat("TRUE\n")
} else if (random_number < 1 || random_number > 50) {
  cat("The number selected is beyond the range of 1 to 50\n")
} else {
  cat(random_number, "\n")
}
## 2
#7.
calculate_min_bills <- function(price_of_snack) {</pre>
  bill_denominations \leftarrow c(1000, 500, 200, 100, 50)
  total_bills <- 0
  for (bill in bill_denominations) {
    num_bills_needed <- price_of_snack %/% bill</pre>
    price_of_snack <- price_of_snack %% bill</pre>
    total_bills <- total_bills + num_bills_needed
  cat("Minimum number of bills needed to purchase the snack:", total_bills, "\n")
```

```
}
price_of_snack <- 1350</pre>
calculate_min_bills(price_of_snack)
## Minimum number of bills needed to purchase the snack: 4
#8.
students <- data.frame(</pre>
 Name = c("Annie" , "Thea", "Steve", "Hanna"),
 Grade1 = c(85,65,75,95),
 Grade2 = c(65,75,55,75),
 Grade3 = c(85,90,80,100),
 Grade4 = c(100,90,85,90)
)
students
      Name Grade1 Grade2 Grade3 Grade4
## 1 Annie
           85
                      65 85 100
## 2 Thea
                      75
                              90
               65
                                     90
## 3 Steve
               75
                      55
                             80
                                     85
## 4 Hanna
               95
                      75
                            100
#b.
students$Average <- (students$Grade1 + students$Grade2 + students$Grade3 + students$Grade4) / 4
for (i in 1:nrow(students)) {
  if (students$Average[i] > 90) {
    cat(students$Name[i], "'s average grade this semester is", students$Average[i], "\n")
  }
}
test1_average <- sum(students$Grade1) / nrow(students)</pre>
test2_average <- sum(students$Grade2) / nrow(students)</pre>
test3_average <- sum(students$Grade3) / nrow(students)
test4_average <- sum(students$Grade4) / nrow(students)</pre>
if (test1_average < 80) {</pre>
  cat("The 1st test was difficult.\n")
}
if (test2_average < 80) {</pre>
  cat("The 2nd test was difficult.\n")
}
## The 2nd test was difficult.
if (test3_average < 80) {</pre>
  cat("The 3rd test was difficult.\n")
}
if (test4 average < 80) {</pre>
  cat("The 4th test was difficult.\n")
```

```
#d.
for (i in 1:nrow(students)) {
    highest_grade <- students$Grade1[i]
    if (students$Grade2[i] > highest_grade) {
        highest_grade <- students$Grade2[i]
    }
    if (students$Grade3[i] > highest_grade) {
        highest_grade <- students$Grade3[i]
    }
    if (students$Grade4[i] > highest_grade) {
        highest_grade <- students$Grade4[i]
    }
    if (highest_grade > 90) {
        cat(students$Name[i], "'s highest grade this semester is", highest_grade, "\n")
    }
}
```

Annie 's highest grade this semester is 100
Hanna 's highest grade this semester is 100