

# Worksheet 4

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## R Markdown

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

```
Customers <- data.frame(  
  Shoesize = 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,  
              6.5,7.5,8.5,10.5,8.5,10.5,11.0,9.0,13.0),  
  Height = c(66.0,68.0,64.5,65.0,70.0,  
            64.0,70.0,71.0,72.0,64.0,  
            74.5,67.0,71.0,71.0,77.0,72.0,  
            59.0,62.0,72.0,66.0,64.0,67.0,73.0,  
            69.0,72.0,70.0,69.0,70),  
  Gender = c("F","F","F","F","M","F","M","F","M",  
            "M","M","F","M","M","M","M","F","F",  
            "M","F","M","M","M","F","M","M","M","M")  
)  
Customers
```

##	Shoesize	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	M
## 8	9.0	71.0	F
## 9	13.0	72.0	M
## 10	7.5	64.0	M
## 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     M
## 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 is about the customers shoe size, height and gender.
```

b. Find the mean of shoe size and height of the respondents.

```
#Copy the codes and results
summary(Customers)
```

```
##      Shoesize      Height      Gender
## Min.   : 5.000   Min.   :59.00   Length:28
## 1st Qu.: 8.500   1st Qu.:65.75   Class :character
## Median : 9.000   Median :69.50   Mode  :character
## Mean   : 9.411   Mean   :68.57
## 3rd Qu.:10.500   3rd Qu.:71.25
## Max.   :13.000   Max.   :77.00
```

```
#Shoesize:      Mean   : 9.411
#Height:       Mean   :68.57
```

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

```
#Yes, because taller women tend to have larger feet since they need a larger
#base for balance while shorter women tend to have smaller feet since
#they require a smaller base.
```

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.

```
Months <- c("March", "April", "January", "November", "January",
            "September", "October", "September", "November", "August",
            "January", "November", "November", "February", "May", "August",
            "July", "December", "August", "August", "September", "November", "February", "April")
factor_Months <- factor(Months)
factor_Months
```

```
## [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)
```

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

```
summary(factor_Months)
```

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

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

```
factor_data <- c(1,4,3)
new_order_data <- factor(factor_data, levels = c("East", "West", "North"))
print(new_order_data)
```

```
## [1] <NA> <NA> <NA>
## 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

```
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "E:/CS 101/Worksheet4"
```

```
readdata <- read.table("import_march.csv", header = TRUE, sep = ",")
readdata
```

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

b. View the data set. Write the code and its result.

```
read.csv("import_march.csv")
```

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