

RWorksheet_Jalando-on#3b

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1. Create a data frame using the table below.

a. Write the codes.

```
data <- data.frame(
  Respondents = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20),
  Sex = c(2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2),
  FathersOccupation = c(1, 3, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1),
  PersonsAtHome = c(5, 7, 3, 8, 5, 9, 6, 7, 8, 4, 7, 5, 4, 7, 8, 8, 3, 11, 7, 6),
  SiblingsAtSchool = c(6, 4, 4, 1, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 5, 5, 2, 1, 2, 5, 3, 2),
  TypeofHouses = c(1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2)
)
colnames(data) <- c("Respondents", "Sex", "Fathers Occupation", "Persons At Home", "Siblings At School", "Type of Houses")
data
```

##	Respondents	Sex	Fathers Occupation	Persons At Home	Siblings At School
## 1	1	2	1	5	6
## 2	2	2	3	7	4
## 3	3	1	3	3	4
## 4	4	2	3	8	1
## 5	5	2	1	5	2
## 6	6	2	2	9	1
## 7	7	2	3	6	5
## 8	8	2	1	7	3
## 9	9	2	1	8	1
## 10	10	2	1	4	2
## 11	11	1	3	7	3
## 12	12	2	2	5	2
## 13	13	2	1	4	5
## 14	14	2	3	7	5
## 15	15	2	3	8	2
## 16	16	2	1	8	1
## 17	17	2	3	3	2
## 18	18	2	1	11	5
## 19	19	1	2	7	3
## 20	20	2	1	6	2
##	Type of Houses				
## 1	1				
## 2	2				
## 3	3				
## 4	1				
## 5	1				
## 6	3				
## 7	3				

```
## 8      1
## 9      2
## 10     3
## 11     2
## 12     3
## 13     2
## 14     2
## 15     3
## 16     3
## 17     3
## 18     3
## 19     3
## 20     2
```

```
legend <- list(
  Sex = c("Male" = 1, "Female" = 2),
  FathersOccupation = c("Farmer" = 1, "Driver" = 2, "Others" = 3),
  TypeofHouses = c("Wood" = 1, "Semi-concrete" = 2, "Concrete" = 3)
)
legend
```

```
## $Sex
##   Male Female
##     1     2
##
## $FathersOccupation
## Farmer Driver Others
##     1     2     3
##
## $TypeofHouses
##      Wood Semi-concrete      Concrete
##      1         2         3
```

b. Describe the data. Get the structure or the summary of the data

```
str(data)

## 'data.frame': 20 obs. of 6 variables:
## $ Respondents : num 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
## $ Sex : num 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ Fathers Occupation: num 1 3 3 3 1 2 3 1 1 1 ...
## $ Persons At Home : num 5 7 3 8 5 9 6 7 8 4 ...
## $ Siblings At School: num 6 4 4 1 2 1 5 3 1 2 ...
## $ Type of Houses : num 1 2 3 1 1 3 3 1 2 3 ...
```

```
summary(data)

## Respondents      Sex      Fathers Occupation Persons At Home
## Min. : 1.00   Min. :1.00   Min. :1.00   Min. : 3.0
## 1st Qu.: 5.75  1st Qu.:2.00   1st Qu.:1.00  1st Qu.: 5.0
## Median :10.50  Median :2.00   Median :2.00  Median : 7.0
## Mean :10.50   Mean :1.85   Mean :1.95   Mean : 6.4
## 3rd Qu.:15.25  3rd Qu.:2.00  3rd Qu.:3.00  3rd Qu.: 8.0
## Max. :20.00   Max. :2.00   Max. :3.00   Max. :11.0
## Siblings At School Type of Houses
## Min. :1.00   Min. :1.0
## 1st Qu.:2.00  1st Qu.:2.0
```

```
## Median :2.50      Median :2.5
## Mean   :2.95      Mean    :2.3
## 3rd Qu.:4.25      3rd Qu.:3.0
## Max.   :6.00      Max.    :3.0
```

c. Is the mean number of siblings attending is 5?

```
mean.siblings <- mean(data$SiblingsAtSchool)
```

```
## Warning in mean.default(data$SiblingsAtSchool): argument is not numeric or
## logical: returning NA
```

```
mean.siblings
```

```
## [1] NA
```

d. Extract the 1st two rows and then all the columns using the subsetting functions. Write the codes and its output.

```
first2rows <- data[1:2, ]
first2rows
```

```
## Respondents Sex Fathers Occupation Persons At Home Siblings At School
## 1          1  2              1              5              6
## 2          2  2              3              7              4
## Type of Houses
## 1          1
## 2          2
```

e. Extract 3rd and 5th row with 2nd and 4th column. Write the codes and its result.

```
ExtractedRows <- data[c(3, 5), c(2, 4)]
ExtractedRows
```

```
## Sex Persons At Home
## 3  1              3
## 5  2              5
```

f. Select the variable types of houses then store the vector that results as types_houses. Write the codes.

```
types_houses <- data$TypeOfHouses
types_houses
```

```
## NULL
```

g. Select only all Males respondent that their father occupation was farmer. Write the codes and its output.

```
MalesFarmers <- data[data$Sex == 1 & data$FathersOccupation == 1, ]
MalesFarmers
```

```
## [1] Respondents      Sex              Fathers Occupation Persons At Home
## [5] Siblings At School Type of Houses
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

h. Select only all females respondent that have greater than or equal to 5 number of siblings attending school. Write the codes and its outputs.

```
Femalessiblings <- data[data$Sex == 2 & data$SiblingsAtSchool >= 5, ]
Femalessiblings
```

```
## [1] Respondents      Sex              Fathers Occupation Persons At Home
## [5] Siblings At School Type of Houses
```

```
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

2. Write a R program to create an empty data frame. Using the following codes:

```
df = data.frame(Ints=integer(),  
  
Doubles=double(), Characters=character(),  
Logicals=logical(),  
Factors=factor(),  
stringsAsFactors=FALSE)  
  
print("Structure of the empty dataframe:")
```

```
## [1] "Structure of the empty dataframe:"  
print(str(df))
```

```
## 'data.frame': 0 obs. of 5 variables:  
## $ Ints : int  
## $ Doubles : num  
## $ Characters: chr  
## $ Logicals : logi  
## $ Factors : Factor w/ 0 levels:  
## NULL
```

- a. Describe the results.

3. Create a .csv file of this. Save it as HouseholdData.csv

- a. Import the csv file into the R environment. Write the codes.

```
data1 = read.csv("/cloud/project/HouseholdData.csv")  
data1
```

```
## Respondents Sex FathersOccupation PersonsAtHome SiblingsAtSchool  
## 1 1 Male 1 5 2  
## 2 2 Female 2 7 3  
## 3 3 Female 3 3 0  
## 4 4 Male 3 8 5  
## 5 5 Male 1 6 2  
## 6 6 Female 2 4 3  
## 7 7 Female 2 4 1  
## 8 8 Male 3 2 2  
## 9 9 Female 1 11 6  
## 10 10 Male 3 6 2  
## TypeofHouses X  
## 1 Wood NA  
## 2 Congrete NA  
## 3 Congrete NA  
## 4 Wood NA  
## 5 Semi-concrete NA  
## 6 Semi-concrete NA  
## 7 Wood NA  
## 8 Semi-concrete NA  
## 9 Semi-concrete NA  
## 10 Wood NA
```

- b. Convert the Sex into factor using factor() function and change it into integer.[Legend: Male = 1 and Female = 2]. Write the R codes and its output.

```
data1$Sex <- factor(data1$Sex, levels = c("Male", "Female"), labels = c(1, 2))
data1$Sex
```

```
## [1] 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 1
## Levels: 1 2
```

- c. Convert the Type of Houses into factor and change it into integer. [Legend: Wood = 1; Congrete = 2; Semi-Congrete = 3]. Write the R codes and its output.

```
data1$TypeofHouse <- factor(data1$TypeofHouse,
levels = c("Wood", "Congrete", "Semi-concrete"),
labels = c(1, 2, 3))
```

```
data1$TypeofHouse
```

```
## [1] 1 2 2 1 3 3 1 3 3 1
## Levels: 1 2 3
```

- d. On father's occupation, factor it as Farmer = 1; Driver = 2; and Others = 3. What is the R code and its output?

```
data1$FathersOccupation <- factor(data1$FathersOccupation,
levels = c(1, 2, 3),
labels = c("Farmer", "Driver", "Others"))
```

```
data1$FathersOccupation
```

```
## [1] Farmer Driver Others Others Farmer Driver Driver Others Farmer Others
## Levels: Farmer Driver Others
```

- e. Select only all females respondent that has a father whose occupation is driver. Write the codes and its output.

```
FemaleDrivers <- data1[data1$Sex == 2 & data1$FathersOccupation == 2, ]
FemaleDrivers
```

```
## [1] Respondents      Sex      FathersOccupation PersonsAtHome
## [5] SiblingsAtSchool  TypeofHouses      X      TypeofHouse
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

- f. Select the respondents that have greater than or equal to 5 number of siblings attending school. Write the codes and its output.

```
siblings_filter <- data1[data1$SiblingsAtSchool >= 5, ]
siblings_filter
```

```
## Respondents Sex FathersOccupation PersonsAtHome SiblingsAtSchool
## 4          4  1          Others          8          5
## 9          9  2          Farmer         11          6
##      TypeofHouses X TypeofHouse
## 4          Wood NA          1
## 9 Semi-concrete NA          3
```

4. Interpret the graph.