

Experiment No.8

❖ Problem Statement 1:-

1. Create a Student Data Frame: Create a data frame named students with the columns: Name, Age,

Gender, Grade, and Score. Add 5 rows with fictional data.

- *Tasks:* Access specific columns and rows, filter students with a Score greater than 80, and select only the Name and Grade columns for students who are older than 18.

2. Employee Data Manipulation: Create an employees data frame with columns: EmployeeID, Name, Department, Salary, and YearsOfService. Populate it with at least 5 rows of data.

- *Tasks:* Add a column Bonus where each employee receives a bonus of 10% of their Salary. Sort the data frame by Salary in descending order. Filter and display only the employees in the "HR" department.

- Code:-

```
students <- data.frame(  
  Name = c("Alice", "Bob", "Charlie", "David", "Eva"),  
  Age = c(17, 19, 18, 20, 21),  
  Gender = c("F", "M", "M", "M", "F"),  
  Grade = c("A", "B", "B", "A", "C"),  
  Score = c(85, 75, 90, 60, 95)  
)  
specific_columns <- students[, c("Name", "Score")] # Access Name and Score columns  
specific_row <- students[3, ] # Access the 3rd row  
score_above_80 <- subset(students, Score > 80)  
older_than_18 <- subset(students, Age > 18, select = c(Name, Grade))  
cat("Students Data Frame:\n")  
print(students)  
cat("\nName and Score Columns:\n")  
print(specific_columns)  
cat("\nSpecific Row:\n")  
print(specific_row)
```

```

cat("\nStudents with Score > 80:\n")
print(score_above_80)
cat("\nName and Grade for students older than 18:\n")
print(older_than_18)
employees <- data.frame(
  EmployeeID = c(101, 102, 103, 104, 105),
  Name = c("John", "Jane", "Jim", "Jack", "Jill"),
  Department = c("HR", "Finance", "IT", "HR", "Marketing"),
  Salary = c(50000, 60000, 55000, 52000, 48000),
  YearsOfService = c(5, 7, 4, 6, 3)
)
employees$Bonus <- employees$Salary * 0.1
sorted_employees <- employees[order(-employees$Salary), ]
hr_employees <- subset(employees, Department == "HR")
cat("\nEmployees Data Frame:\n")
print(employees)
cat("\nEmployees sorted by Salary (descending):\n")
print(sorted_employees)
cat("\nEmployees in HR Department:\n")
print(hr_employees)

```

- **Output:-**

Employees Data Frame:

	EmployeeID	Name	Department	Salary	YearsOfService	Bonus
1	101	John	HR	50000	5	5000
2	102	Jane	Finance	60000	7	6000
3	103	Jim	IT	55000	4	5500
4	104	Jack	HR	52000	6	5200
5	105	Jill	Marketing	48000	3	4800

Employees sorted by Salary (descending):

	EmployeeID	Name	Department	Salary	YearsOfService	Bonus
2	102	Jane	Finance	60000	7	6000
3	103	Jim	IT	55000	4	5500
4	104	Jack	HR	52000	6	5200
1	101	John	HR	50000	5	5000
5	105	Jill	Marketing	48000	3	4800

Employees in HR Department:

	EmployeeID	Name	Department	Salary	YearsOfService	Bonus
1	101	John	HR	50000	5	5000
4	104	Jack	HR	52000	6	5200

Problem Set 2: Data Frame Aggregation and Summary Statistics

1. Sales Data Aggregation: Create a sales data frame with columns Salesperson, Region, Product, and Sales Amount. Populate it with data representing at least 10 sales.

- *Tasks:* Use the `aggregate()` function to find the total SalesAmount for each Salesperson. Also, find the average SalesAmount for each Region.

2. Course Grades Summary: Create a grades data frame with columns StudentName, Course, Score, and GradeLevel.

- *Tasks:* Calculate the average Score for each GradeLevel using the `aggregate()` function. Display summary statistics for the Score column using the `summary()` function.

- **Code:-**

```
sales <- data.frame(  
  Salesperson = c("Alice", "Bob", "Charlie", "Alice", "David",  
                  "Eva", "Charlie", "Eva", "Bob", "David"),  
  Region = c("North", "South", "North", "East", "South",  
             "East", "North", "East", "South", "East"),
```

```

Product = c("A", "B", "A", "C", "B",
            "C", "A", "B", "C", "A"),
SalesAmount = c(500, 700, 300, 450, 650, 800, 400, 750, 600, 900)
)
total_sales_by_salesperson <- aggregate(SalesAmount ~ Salesperson, data = sales, sum)
average_sales_by_region <- aggregate(SalesAmount ~ Region, data = sales, mean)
cat("Sales Data Frame:\n")
print(sales)
cat("\nTotal SalesAmount by Salesperson:\n")
print(total_sales_by_salesperson)
cat("\nAverage SalesAmount by Region:\n")
print(average_sales_by_region)
grades <- data.frame(
  StudentName = c("Alice", "Bob", "Charlie", "David", "Eva",
                  "Frank", "Grace", "Hannah", "Ivy", "Jack"),
  Course = c("Math", "Science", "Math", "Science", "Math",
              "Science", "Math", "Science", "Math", "Science"),
  Score = c(85, 78, 92, 88, 76, 90, 95, 80, 89, 83),
  GradeLevel = c("Grade 10", "Grade 10", "Grade 11", "Grade 11", "Grade 10",
                  "Grade 12", "Grade 11", "Grade 12", "Grade 10", "Grade 12")
)
average_score_by_gradelevel <- aggregate(Score ~ GradeLevel, data = grades, mean)
score_summary <- summary(grades$Score)
cat("\nGrades Data Frame:\n")
print(grades)
cat("\nAverage Score by GradeLevel:\n")
print(average_score_by_gradelevel)
cat("\nSummary Statistics for Scores:\n")
print(score_summary)

```

- **Output:-**

Sales Data Frame:

	Salesperson	Region	Product	SalesAmount
1	Alice	North	A	500
2	Bob	South	B	700
3	Charlie	North	A	300
4	Alice	East	C	450
5	David	South	B	650
6	Eva	East	C	800
7	Charlie	North	A	400
8	Eva	East	B	750
9	Bob	South	C	600
10	David	East	A	900

Total SalesAmount by Salesperson:

	Salesperson	SalesAmount
1	Alice	950
2	Bob	1300
3	Charlie	700
4	David	1550
5	Eva	1550

Average SalesAmount by Region:

	Region	SalesAmount
1	East	725
2	North	400
3	South	650

Grades Data Frame:

	StudentName	Course	Score	GradeLevel
1	Alice	Math	85	Grade 10
2	Bob	Science	78	Grade 10
3	Charlie	Math	92	Grade 11
4	David	Science	88	Grade 11
5	Eva	Math	76	Grade 10
6	Frank	Science	90	Grade 12
7	Grace	Math	95	Grade 11
8	Hannah	Science	80	Grade 12
9	Ivy	Math	89	Grade 10
10	Jack	Science	83	Grade 12

Average Score by GradeLevel:

	GradeLevel	Score
1	Grade 10	82.00000
2	Grade 11	91.66667

Summary Statistics for Scores:-

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
76.00	80.75	86.50	85.60	89.75	95.00

Problem Set 3: Advanced Data Frame Operations

1. Merging Customer and Order Data: Create two data frames, customers and orders. The customers data frame should have columns CustomerID, Name, and City. The orders data frame should have columns OrderID, CustomerID, OrderAmount, and OrderDate.

- *Tasks:* Merge these two data frames on CustomerID to get a complete order history for each customer. Filter the resulting data frame to show orders placed in the last 6 months.

2. Employee Salary Increase Analysis: Create a company data frame with columns EmployeeID, Name, Department, CurrentSalary, and YearsOfExperience.

- *Tasks:* Add a new column NewSalary, where employees with more than 5 years of experience receive a 15% increase in salary. Calculate the average NewSalary for each department and sort departments by the average salary in descending order.

3. Monthly Expenses Tracker: Create a expenses data frame with columns Month, Category (e.g., "Rent", "Food", "Utilities"), Amount, and Description.

Tasks: Use the aggregate() function to find the total amount spent on each category over the year. Display the top 3 categories with the highest expenses.

- **Code:-**

```
customers <- data.frame(
  CustomerID = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5),
  Name = c("Alice", "Bob", "Charlie", "David", "Eva"),
  City = c("New York", "Los Angeles", "Chicago", "Houston", "Phoenix")
)

orders <- data.frame(
  OrderID = c(101, 102, 103, 104, 105),
  CustomerID = c(1, 2, 3, 1, 4),
  OrderAmount = c(250, 300, 150, 400, 500),
  OrderDate = as.Date(c("2024-05-15", "2024-06-10", "2024-04-25", "2024-11-01",
"2024-07-20"))
)

merged_data <- merge(customers, orders, by = "CustomerID")
recent_orders <- subset(merged_data, OrderDate >= as.Date(Sys.Date() - 180))
cat("Merged Data Frame:\n")
print(merged_data)
cat("\nRecent Orders (Last 6 Months):\n")
print(recent_orders)

company <- data.frame(
```

```

EmployeeID = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5),
Name = c("John", "Jane", "Jim", "Jack", "Jill"),
Department = c("HR", "IT", "Finance", "HR", "IT"),
CurrentSalary = c(50000, 60000, 55000, 52000, 48000),
YearsOfExperience = c(6, 4, 7, 3, 8)
)

company$NewSalary <- ifelse(company$YearsOfExperience > 5,
                           company$CurrentSalary * 1.15,
                           company$CurrentSalary)

average_salary_by_department <- aggregate(NewSalary ~ Department, data =
company, mean)

average_salary_by_department <- average_salary_by_department[order(-
average_salary_by_department$NewSalary), ]

cat("\nCompany Data Frame:\n")
print(company)
cat("\nAverage New Salary by Department (Descending):\n")
print(average_salary_by_department)

expenses <- data.frame(
  Month = c("January", "February", "March", "April", "May", "June"),
  Category = c("Rent", "Food", "Utilities", "Rent", "Food", "Utilities"),
  Amount = c(1200, 300, 150, 1250, 350, 175),
  Description = c("Apartment Rent", "Groceries", "Electricity", "Apartment Rent",
"Groceries", "Electricity")
)

cat("\nMonthly Expenses Data Frame:\n")
print(expenses)

```

- **Output:-**

Merged Data Frame:

	CustomerID	Name	City	OrderID	OrderAmount	OrderDate
1	1	Alice	New York	101	250	2024-05-15
2	1	Alice	New York	104	400	2024-11-01
3	2	Bob	Los Angeles	102	300	2024-06-10
4	3	Charlie	Chicago	103	150	2024-04-25
5	4	David	Houston	105	500	2024-07-20

Recent Orders (Last 6 Months):

	CustomerID	Name	City	OrderID	OrderAmount	OrderDate
2	1	Alice	New York	104	400	2024-11-01
3	2	Bob	Los Angeles	102	300	2024-06-10
5	4	David	Houston	105	500	2024-07-20

Company Data Frame:

	EmployeeID	Name	Department	CurrentSalary	YearsOfExperience	NewSalary
1	1	John	HR	50000	6	57500
2	2	Jane	IT	60000	4	60000
3	3	Jim	Finance	55000	7	63250
4	4	Jack	HR	52000	3	52000
5	5	Jill	IT	48000	8	55200

Average New Salary by Department (Descending):

	Department	NewSalary
1	Finance	63250
3	IT	57600
2	HR	54750

Monthly Expenses Data Frame:

	Month	Category	Amount	Description
1	January	Rent	1200	Apartment Rent
2	February	Food	300	Groceries
3	March	Utilities	150	Electricity
4	April	Rent	1250	Apartment Rent
5	May	Food	350	Groceries
6	June	Utilities	175	Electricity