RWorksheet_Aguirre#4A

Ryza Faith

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1A. Describe the Data.

Shoe size is measured as a number, and most people in the data have shoe sizes between 8.5 and 10.5. Height shows more widely, but most people are between 64 and 72 inches tall.

##		Shoe_Size	Height	Gender
##	1	6.5	66.00	F
##	2	9.0	68.00	F
##	3	8.5	64.50	F
##	4	8.5	65.00	F
##	5	10.5	70.00	M
##	6	7.0	64.00	F
##	7	9.5	70.00	F
##	8	9.0	71.00	F
##	9	13.0	72.00	M
##	10	7.5	64.00	F
##	11	10.5	74.75	M
##	12	8.5	67.00	F
##	13	12.0	71.00	M
##	14	10.5	71.00	M
##	15	13.0	77.00	M
##	16	11.5	72.00	M
##	17	8.5	59.00	F
##	18	5.0	62.00	F
##	19	10.0	72.00	M
##	20	6.5	66.00	F
##	21	7.5	64.00	F
##	22	8.5	67.00	M
##	23	10.5	73.00	M
##	24	8.5	69.00	F
##	25	10.5	72.00	М
##	26	11.0	70.00	М
##	27	9.0	69.00	М
##	28	13.0	70.00	М

```
1B.
```

1C.

```
females <- subset(data, Gender == "F", select = c(Shoe_Size, Height))</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
## 17
            8.5
                  59.0
## 18
            5.0
                  62.0
## 20
            6.5
                  66.0
## 21
            7.5
                  64.0
## 24
            8.5
                  69.0
1B.
males <- subset(data, Gender == "M", select = c(Shoe_Size, Height))</pre>
males
##
      Shoe_Size Height
## 5
           10.5 70.00
## 9
           13.0 72.00
## 11
           10.5 74.75
## 13
           12.0 71.00
## 14
           10.5 71.00
## 15
           13.0 77.00
## 16
          11.5 72.00
## 19
           10.0 72.00
## 22
           8.5 67.00
## 23
           10.5 73.00
## 25
           10.5 72.00
## 26
           11.0 70.00
## 27
           9.0 69.00
## 28
           13.0 70.00
1C.
mean_shoe_size <- mean(data$Shoe_Size)</pre>
mean_shoe_size
## [1] 9.410714
```

```
mean_height <- mean(data$Height)</pre>
mean_height
## [1] 68.58036
```

D.Is there a relationship between shoe size and height? Why? - No, because the correlation coefficient between shoe size and height is close to 0, this would indicate no significant linear relationship between the two variables.

2. FACTOR

```
Months <- c("March", "April", "JAnuary", "November", "January", "September", "October", "September", "N
factor_Months <- factor(Months)</pre>
factor_Months
    [1] March
                   April
                              JAnuary
                                        November
                                                   January
                                                              September October
                                                   November
## [8] September November
                             August
                                        January
                                                             November Febraury
## [15] May
                   Augsut
## 11 Levels: April Augsut August Febraury January JAnuary March May ... September
  3.
summary(Months)
      Length
                  Class
                             Mode
##
##
          16 character character
summary(factor_Months)
##
                           August Febraury
       April
                 Augsut
                                                January
                                                          JAnuary
                                                                       March
                                                                                    May
                                                      2
##
           1
                      1
                                 1
                                                                 1
                                                                           1
##
    November
                October September
##
                      1
4. Vector
Directions <- c( "East", "West", "North")</pre>
Frequency \leftarrow c(1, 4, 3)
Directions
## [1] "East" "West" "North"
Frequency
```

[1] 1 4 3

4.Factor

```
factor_data <- factor(Directions, levels = c("East", "West", "North"))</pre>
new_order_data <- factor(factor_data, levels = c("East", "West", "North"))</pre>
new_order_data
## [1] East West North
## Levels: East West North
  5.
data <- read.table("~/DataScience/CS101/worksheet 4a/import_march.csv", header = TRUE, sep = ",", string
head(data)
     Students Strategy.1 Stategy.2 Strategy.3
## 1
         Male
                        8
                                 10
## 2
                        4
                                  8
                                              6
                        0
                                  6
## 3
                                              4
## 4
                                  4
                                             15
      Female
                       14
                                  2
## 5
                       10
                                             12
## 6
                        6
                                  0
                                              9
  6.
exhaustive_search <- function(selected_number)</pre>
  if (selected_number < 1 || selected_number > 50) {
    return("The number selected is beyond the range of 1 to 50")
  } else if (selected_number == 20) {
    return("TRUE")
  } else {
    return(as.character(selected_number))
  }
set.seed(Sys.time())
random_number <- sample(1:50, 1)</pre>
cat("The chosen number is:", random_number, "\n")
## The chosen number is: 32
result <- exhaustive_search(random_number)</pre>
cat("Result:", result, "\n")
## Result: 32
  7.
min_bills <- function(price) {</pre>
 bills <- c(1000, 500, 200, 100, 50)
  bill_count <- 0</pre>
  if (price %% 50 != 0) {
```

```
return("Price must be a multiple of 50.")
  }
  for (bill in bills) {
   while (price >= bill) {
     price <- price - bill</pre>
     bill_count <- bill_count + 1</pre>
    }
  }
 return(bill_count)
price_of_snack <- 2700</pre>
cat("Minimum number of bills needed:", min_bills(price_of_snack), "\n")
## Minimum number of bills needed: 4
8A.
data <- data.frame(</pre>
 Name = c("Annie", " Thea", "Steve", "Hanna"),
 Grade1 = c(85, 75, 75, 95),
 Grade2 = c(65, 75, 55, 75),
 Grade3 = c(85, 90, 80, 100),
 Grade4 = c(100, 90, 85, 90))
data
##
      Name Grade1 Grade2 Grade3 Grade4
           85 65 85
                                   100
## 1 Annie
## 2 Thea
               75
                      75
                                    90
                             90
           75 55 80
95 75 100
## 3 Steve
                                     85
## 4 Hanna
                                     90
8B.
for (i in 1:nrow(data)) {
 avg_score <- sum(data[i, 2:5]) / 4</pre>
  if (avg_score >= 88.75) {
    cat(data$Name[i], "'s average grade this semester is", avg_score, "\n")
  }
}
## Hanna 's average grade this semester is 90
```

5

8C.

```
for (i in 1:nrow(data)) {
   avg_score <- sum(data[i, 2:5]) / 4
   if (avg_score >= 88.75) {
     cat(data$Name[i], "'s average grade this semester is", avg_score, "\n")
   }
}
```

Hanna 's average grade this semester is 90

8D.

```
results <- c()

for (i in 1:nrow(data)) {
    highest_score <- 0

    for (j in 2:ncol(data)) {
        if (data[i, j] > highest_score) {
            highest_score <- data[i, j]
        }
    }

    if (highest_score > 90) {
        results <- c(results, paste(data$Name[i], "'s highest grade this semester is", highest_score))
    }
}

cat(results, "\n")</pre>
```

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