

Assignment1.R

RKC

2024-10-30

```
#### 1. Create the vectors: ####
```

```
#A
```

```
# (1, 2, 3, . . . , 19, 20)
```

```
v = c(1:20); v
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
```

```
# b.
```

```
# (20, 19, . . . , 2, 1)
```

```
v = c(20:1); v
```

```
## [1] 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```

```
# c.
```

```
# (1, 2, 3, . . . , 19, 20, 19, 18, . . . , 2, 1)
```

```
v = c(1:20,19:1 ); v
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 19 18 17 16 15
```

```
## [26] 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```

```
# d.
```

```
# (4, 6, 3) and assign it to the name tmp.
```

```
tmp = c(4,6,3); tmp
```

```
## [1] 4 6 3
```

```
# e.
```

```
# (4, 6, 3, 4, 6, 3, . . . , 4, 6, 3) where there are 10 occurrences of 4.
```

```
rep(tmp, 10)
```

```
## [1] 4 6 3 4 6 3 4 6 3 4 6 3 4 6 3 4 6 3 4 6 3 4 6 3 4 6 3 4 6 3 4 6 3
```

```
# f.
```

```
# (4, 6, 3, 4, 6, 3, . . . , 4, 6, 3, 4) where there are 11
```

```
# occurrences of 4, 10 occurrences of 6 and 10 occurrences of 3.
```

```
?rep
```

```
## starting httpd help server ... done
```

```
rep(tmp, c(11,10,10))
```

```
## [1] 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
```

```
# g.  
# (4, 4, . . . , 4, 6, 6, . . . , 6, 3, 3, . . . , 3) where there are 10  
# occurrences of 4, 20 occurrences of 6 and 30 occurrences of 3.  
rep(tmp, c(10,20,30))
```

```
## [1] 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 3 3 3 3 3 3 3  
## [39] 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
```

```
##### 2. Create a following matrix in R #####  
v = c(0:4)  
z = matrix(c(v, v+1,v+2,v+3, v+4), 5,5); z
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]  
## [1,]    0    1    2    3    4  
## [2,]    1    2    3    4    5  
## [3,]    2    3    4    5    6  
## [4,]    3    4    5    6    7  
## [5,]    4    5    6    7    8
```

```
#### 3. Write a R program to take input from the user (name and age) and ####  
# display the values.
```

```
name = readline("Enter Name as input --> "); name
```

```
## Enter Name as input -->
```

```
## [1] ""
```

```
# age = scan(nmax=1); age
```

```
##### 4. Write a R program to create a Dataframes which contain #####  
# details of 5 employees and display summary of the data.
```

```
emp1 = c("Pranay B Shah", "Siemens Mobility", 'Rolling Stocks', 'Bid and Project Management')  
emp2 = c("Pranay B Shah", "Tetra Pak India", 'World Class Manufacturing factory - EMEA/APAC', 'Industrial Engineering')  
emp3 = c("Pranay B Shah", "General Electric", 'Wind Turbines', 'Associate Engineer')  
emp4 = c("Pranay B Shah", "Johnson Controls", 'Building Design', 'SCABA BMS Design Engg')  
emp5 = c("Pranay B Shah", "Go Digital technologies", 'US Energy & Power', 'Ass. Data Engineer')
```

```
offers <- data.frame(rbind(emp1, emp2, emp3, emp4, emp5))  
rownames(offers) <- c("Offer1", "Offer2", "Offer3", "Offer4", "Offer5")  
colnames(offers) <- c("Name", "Company", "Domain", "Role"); View(offers)
```

```
##### 5. Create two different 2 by 2 matrices named A and B. #####  
# A should contain the values 1 - 4 and B the values 5-8.  
# Try out the following commands and by looking at the results
```

```
# see if you can figure out what is going on.
```

```
# •
```

```
# A
```

```
A = c(1,2,3,4)
```

```
m1 = matrix(A, 2,2); m1
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
```

```
## [1,]    1    3
```

```
## [2,]    2    4
```

```
B = c(5,6,7,8)
```

```
m2 = matrix(B, 2,2); m2
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
```

```
## [1,]    5    7
```

```
## [2,]    6    8
```

```
# •
```

```
# A * B
```

```
mul = A * B; mul
```

```
## [1]  5 12 21 32
```

```
# •
```

```
# A / B
```

```
A / B
```

```
## [1] 0.2000000 0.3333333 0.4285714 0.5000000
```

```
# •
```

```
# C = A %% B
```

```
C = A %% B; C
```

```
## [1]  5  6  7  8 10 12 14 16 15 18 21 24 20 24 28 32
```

```
# •
```

```
# D = A + B
```

```
D = A+B; D
```

```
## [1]  6  8 10 12
```

```
# •
```

```
# E = A - B
```

```
E = A-B; E
```

```
## [1] -4 -4 -4 -4
```

```
# •
# A == B
A == B
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

```
#### 6. Create a 4*3 Matrix containing 12 numbers ####
# • What is the length and the mode of the matrix
m = matrix(1:12, 4, 3); m
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]    1    5    9
## [2,]    2    6   10
## [3,]    3    7   11
## [4,]    4    8   12
```

```
# • Extract all values from matrix that are larger than 6.
m[m>6]
```

```
## [1]  7  8  9 10 11 12
```

```
# • Shift places of column 1 and 3
m[,c(3,2,1)]
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]    9    5    1
## [2,]   10    6    2
## [3,]   11    7    3
## [4,]   12    8    4
```

```
# • Add a vector with three zeros as a fifth row to the matrix
m = rbind(m, c(0,0,0)); m
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]    1    5    9
## [2,]    2    6   10
## [3,]    3    7   11
## [4,]    4    8   12
## [5,]    0    0    0
```

```
# • Replace all values the first two columns in your matrix with "NA"
m[,1:2] = NA; m
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]   NA   NA    9
## [2,]   NA   NA   10
## [3,]   NA   NA   11
## [4,]   NA   NA   12
## [5,]   NA   NA    0
```

```
# • Replace all values in the matrix with 0 and convert it to a vector
m[,] = 0 ;m; v2 = c(m); v2
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]    0    0    0
## [2,]    0    0    0
## [3,]    0    0    0
## [4,]    0    0    0
## [5,]    0    0    0

## [1] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
#### 7. Data frame ####
```

```
# • Write a R program to create a data frame from four given vectors.
```

```
SrNo = c(1:5); name = c('Pranay', 'Hemant', 'Bhupendra', 'Pratik', 'Yash');
age =c(1:5); v = data.frame(SrNo, name, age); v
```

```
##   SrNo      name age
## 1    1   Pranay   1
## 2    2   Hemant   2
## 3    3 Bhupendra   3
## 4    4   Pratik   4
## 5    5    Yash   5
```

```
# • Write a R program to get the structure of a given data frame
```

```
str(v)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    5 obs. of  3 variables:
## $ SrNo: int  1 2 3 4 5
## $ name: chr  "Pranay" "Hemant" "Bhupendra" "Pratik" ...
## $ age : int  1 2 3 4 5
```

```
# • Write a R program to get the statistical summary and nature of
# the data of a given data frame.
```

```
summary(v)
```

```
##      SrNo      name      age
## Min.   :1  Length:5      Min.   :1
## 1st Qu.:2  Class :character 1st Qu.:2
## Median :3  Mode  :character Median :3
## Mean    :3                      Mean   :3
## 3rd Qu.:4                      3rd Qu.:4
## Max.    :5                      Max.    :5
```

```
# • Write a R program to extract specific column from a data frame
```

```
# using column name
```

```
v$a; v$b
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5
```

```
## NULL
```

```
# • Write a R program to extract first two rows from a given data frame.
v[1:2, ]
```

```
##   SrNo   name age
## 1     1 Pranay  1
## 2     2 Hemant  2
```

```
# • Write a R program to extract 3rd and 5th rows with 1st and
# 3rd columns from a given data frame
v[c(3,5), c(1,3)]
```

```
##   SrNo age
## 3     3  3
## 5     5  5
```

```
# • Write a R program to add a new column in a given data frame.
# v %>% mutate(
#   Newcolumn = age + 22
# ); v
```

```
v$City = c('Kalyan', 'Mumbai Central', 'Airoli', 'Andheri', 'Ville Parla'); v
```

```
##   SrNo   name age      City
## 1     1 Pranay  1     Kalyan
## 2     2 Hemant  2 Mumbai Central
## 3     3 Bhupendra  3     Airoli
## 4     4 Pratik  4     Andheri
## 5     5 Yash  5     Ville Parla
```

```
# • Write a R program to add new row(s) to an existing data frame.
v$Engineering = c('Electrical', 'Electronics', 'Civil', 'Civil', 'Electronics'); v
```

```
##   SrNo   name age      City Engineering
## 1     1 Pranay  1     Kalyan Electrical
## 2     2 Hemant  2 Mumbai Central Electronics
## 3     3 Bhupendra  3     Airoli Civil
## 4     4 Pratik  4     Andheri Civil
## 5     5 Yash  5     Ville Parla Electronics
```

```
# • Write a R program to drop column(s) by name from a given data frame.
v$age = NULL; v
```

```
##   SrNo   name      City Engineering
## 1     1 Pranay     Kalyan Electrical
## 2     2 Hemant Mumbai Central Electronics
## 3     3 Bhupendra Airoli Civil
## 4     4 Pratik   Andheri Civil
## 5     5 Yash     Ville Parla Electronics
```

```
# • Write a R program to drop row(s) by number from a given data frame
v = v[-5, ] ; v
```

```
##      SrNo      name      City Engineering
## 1      1    Pranay      Kalyan  Electrical
## 2      2    Hemant Mumbai Central Electronics
## 3      3 Bhupendra      Airoli      Civil
## 4      4    Pratik      Andheri      Civil
```

```
# • Write a R program to sort a given data frame by multiple column(s).
?sort
```

```
v[order(v$name, v$Engineering), ]
```

```
##      SrNo      name      City Engineering
## 3      3 Bhupendra      Airoli      Civil
## 2      2    Hemant Mumbai Central Electronics
## 1      1    Pranay      Kalyan  Electrical
## 4      4    Pratik      Andheri      Civil
```

```
# • Write a R program to create inner, outer, left,
# right join(merge) from given two data frames.
```

```
df1 = data.frame(ID = c(1,2,3), Name = c("Pranay", "Hemant", "Ash"), Age = c(23,24,22)); df1
```

```
##      ID      Name Age
## 1      1 Pranay  23
## 2      2 Hemant  24
## 3      3   Ash   22
```

```
df2 = data.frame(ID = c(1,2,4), Role = c("Data Engineering", "Data Analyst",
                                         "Marketing"),
                 Division = c('Finance', 'Marketing', 'Marketing')); df2
```

```
##      ID      Role Division
## 1      1 Data Engineering  Finance
## 2      2   Data Analyst Marketing
## 3      4      Marketing Marketing
```

```
df3 = merge(df1, df2, by = "ID"); df3
```

```
##      ID      Name Age      Role Division
## 1      1 Pranay  23 Data Engineering  Finance
## 2      2 Hemant  24   Data Analyst Marketing
```

```
# • Write a R program to replace NA values with 3 in a given data frame.
```

```
df = data.frame(
  A = c(1, NA, 3, NA),
  B = c(NA, 5, NA, 7),
  C = c(9, NA, 11, NA)
); df
```

```
##      A  B  C
## 1   1 NA  9
## 2  NA  5 NA
## 3   3 NA 11
## 4  NA  7 NA
```

```
df[is.na(df)] = 3; df
```

```
##      A B  C
## 1  1 3  9
## 2  3 5  3
## 3  3 3 11
## 4  3 7  3
```

```
# • Write a R program to change a column name of a given data frame.
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##      filter, lag
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##      intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
df3 %>% rename(IdentityNumber = ID)
```

```
##      IdentityNumber  Name Age          Role Division
## 1                   1 Pranay 23 Data Engineering  Finance
## 2                   2 Hemant 24      Data Analyst Marketing
```

```
# • Write a R program to change more than one column name of a given data frame.
df3 %>% rename(IdentityNumber = ID, FullName = Name)
```

```
##      IdentityNumber FullName Age          Role Division
## 1                   1  Pranay 23 Data Engineering  Finance
## 2                   2  Hemant 24      Data Analyst Marketing
```

```
# • Write a R program to select some random rows from a given data frame.
df1[sample(nrow(df1), 2), ]
```

```
##      ID  Name Age
## 1   1 Pranay 23
## 3   3  Ash  22
```



```
# • Write a R program to reorder an given data frame by column name
v[,c("SrNo", "City", "Engineering", 'name')]
```

```
##      SrNo      City Engineering      name
## 1      1      Kalyan  Electrical  Pranay
## 2      2 Mumbai Central Electronics Hemant
## 3      3      Airoli      Civil Bhupendra
## 4      4      Andheri      Civil  Pratik
```

```
# • Write a R program to compare two data frames to find the row(s) in first
# data frame that are not present in second data frame.
```

```
df1 = data.frame(
  A = c(1, 2, 3, 4),
  B = c("Pranay", "Hemant", "Onkar", "Pratik")
); df1
```

```
##      A      B
## 1 1 Pranay
## 2 2 Hemant
## 3 3 Onkar
## 4 4 Pratik
```

```
df2 = data.frame(
  A = c(2, 3, 5),
  B = c("Hemant", "Onkar", "Bhupendra")
); df2
```

```
##      A      B
## 1 2 Hemant
## 2 3 Onkar
## 3 5 Bhupendra
```

```
?intersect
library(dplyr)
setdiff(df1, df2)
```

```
##      A      B
## 1 1 Pranay
## 2 4 Pratik
```

```
# • Write a R program to find elements which are present in two given data frame.
intersect(df1, df2)
```

```
##      A      B
## 1 2 Hemant
## 2 3 Onkar
```

```
# • Write a R program to find elements come only once that are common to both given data frames.
intersect(df1, df2)
```

```
##      A      B
## 1 2 Hemant
## 2 3  Onkar
```

```
# • Create a dataframe then export it in .csv, .txt, .xlsx file.
library(writexl)
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "A:/CDAC_SM_VITA/5_R_Programming"
```

```
setwd("A:/CDAC_SM_VITA/5_R_Programming")
write.csv(df, "7_1_assign.csv")
write.table(df, "7_2_assign.txt")
write.xlsx(df, "7_3_assign.xlsx")
# • Write a R program to count the number of NA values in a data frame column.
df = data.frame(
  A = c(1, NA, 3, NA),
  B = c(NA, 5, NA, 7),
  C = c(9, NA, 11, NA)
); df
```

```
##      A  B  C
## 1   1 NA  9
## 2  NA  5 NA
## 3   3 NA 11
## 4  NA  7 NA
```

```
sapply(df, function(col) sum(is.na(col)))
```

```
## A B C
## 2 2 2
```

```
# • Write a R program to call the (built-in) dataset airquality.
# Remove the variables 'Solar.R' and 'Wind' and display the data frame
df = airquality
names(df)
```

```
## [1] "Ozone" "Solar.R" "Wind" "Temp" "Month" "Day"
```

```
df[,c(-2,-3)]
```

```
##      Ozone Temp Month Day
## 1      41   67     5   1
## 2      36   72     5   2
## 3      12   74     5   3
## 4      18   62     5   4
## 5      NA   56     5   5
## 6      28   66     5   6
## 7      23   65     5   7
```

## 8	19	59	5	8
## 9	8	61	5	9
## 10	NA	69	5	10
## 11	7	74	5	11
## 12	16	69	5	12
## 13	11	66	5	13
## 14	14	68	5	14
## 15	18	58	5	15
## 16	14	64	5	16
## 17	34	66	5	17
## 18	6	57	5	18
## 19	30	68	5	19
## 20	11	62	5	20
## 21	1	59	5	21
## 22	11	73	5	22
## 23	4	61	5	23
## 24	32	61	5	24
## 25	NA	57	5	25
## 26	NA	58	5	26
## 27	NA	57	5	27
## 28	23	67	5	28
## 29	45	81	5	29
## 30	115	79	5	30
## 31	37	76	5	31
## 32	NA	78	6	1
## 33	NA	74	6	2
## 34	NA	67	6	3
## 35	NA	84	6	4
## 36	NA	85	6	5
## 37	NA	79	6	6
## 38	29	82	6	7
## 39	NA	87	6	8
## 40	71	90	6	9
## 41	39	87	6	10
## 42	NA	93	6	11
## 43	NA	92	6	12
## 44	23	82	6	13
## 45	NA	80	6	14
## 46	NA	79	6	15
## 47	21	77	6	16
## 48	37	72	6	17
## 49	20	65	6	18
## 50	12	73	6	19
## 51	13	76	6	20
## 52	NA	77	6	21
## 53	NA	76	6	22
## 54	NA	76	6	23
## 55	NA	76	6	24
## 56	NA	75	6	25
## 57	NA	78	6	26
## 58	NA	73	6	27
## 59	NA	80	6	28
## 60	NA	77	6	29
## 61	NA	83	6	30

## 62	135	84	7	1
## 63	49	85	7	2
## 64	32	81	7	3
## 65	NA	84	7	4
## 66	64	83	7	5
## 67	40	83	7	6
## 68	77	88	7	7
## 69	97	92	7	8
## 70	97	92	7	9
## 71	85	89	7	10
## 72	NA	82	7	11
## 73	10	73	7	12
## 74	27	81	7	13
## 75	NA	91	7	14
## 76	7	80	7	15
## 77	48	81	7	16
## 78	35	82	7	17
## 79	61	84	7	18
## 80	79	87	7	19
## 81	63	85	7	20
## 82	16	74	7	21
## 83	NA	81	7	22
## 84	NA	82	7	23
## 85	80	86	7	24
## 86	108	85	7	25
## 87	20	82	7	26
## 88	52	86	7	27
## 89	82	88	7	28
## 90	50	86	7	29
## 91	64	83	7	30
## 92	59	81	7	31
## 93	39	81	8	1
## 94	9	81	8	2
## 95	16	82	8	3
## 96	78	86	8	4
## 97	35	85	8	5
## 98	66	87	8	6
## 99	122	89	8	7
## 100	89	90	8	8
## 101	110	90	8	9
## 102	NA	92	8	10
## 103	NA	86	8	11
## 104	44	86	8	12
## 105	28	82	8	13
## 106	65	80	8	14
## 107	NA	79	8	15
## 108	22	77	8	16
## 109	59	79	8	17
## 110	23	76	8	18
## 111	31	78	8	19
## 112	44	78	8	20
## 113	21	77	8	21
## 114	9	72	8	22
## 115	NA	75	8	23

```
## 116    45    79     8    24
## 117   168    81     8    25
## 118    73    86     8    26
## 119    NA    88     8    27
## 120    76    97     8    28
## 121   118    94     8    29
## 122    84    96     8    30
## 123    85    94     8    31
## 124    96    91     9     1
## 125    78    92     9     2
## 126    73    93     9     3
## 127    91    93     9     4
## 128    47    87     9     5
## 129    32    84     9     6
## 130    20    80     9     7
## 131    23    78     9     8
## 132    21    75     9     9
## 133    24    73     9    10
## 134    44    81     9    11
## 135    21    76     9    12
## 136    28    77     9    13
## 137     9    71     9    14
## 138    13    71     9    15
## 139    46    78     9    16
## 140    18    67     9    17
## 141    13    76     9    18
## 142    24    68     9    19
## 143    16    82     9    20
## 144    13    64     9    21
## 145    23    71     9    22
## 146    36    81     9    23
## 147     7    69     9    24
## 148    14    63     9    25
## 149    30    70     9    26
## 150    NA    77     9    27
## 151    14    75     9    28
## 152    18    76     9    29
## 153    20    68     9    30
```

```
#### 8. Create two vectors, vec1 and vec2, with at least 5 elements each and ####
# Perform element-wise addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of
# vec1 and vec2
v1 = c(50:55); v1
```

```
## [1] 50 51 52 53 54 55
```

```
v2 = c(70:75); v2
```

```
## [1] 70 71 72 73 74 75
```

```
add = v1 + v2; add
```

```
## [1] 120 122 124 126 128 130
```

```
sub = v1 - v2; sub;
```

```
## [1] -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20
```

```
mul = v1 * v2; mul
```

```
## [1] 3500 3621 3744 3869 3996 4125
```

```
div = v1 / v2; div
```

```
## [1] 0.7142857 0.7183099 0.7222222 0.7260274 0.7297297 0.7333333
```

```
### 9. Create a vector named numbers with 10 random integers between 1 and 100 ###  
random = c(sample(c(1:100), 10)); random
```

```
## [1] 29 32 99 61 81 20 37 83 79 50
```

```
#### 10. Create a vector named grades containing random scores between 0 and 100 ####  
# for a class of 10 students.
```

```
library(randomNames)  
Grade = c(sample(c(0:100), 10))  
Names = randomNames(10);  
df = data.frame(Names, Grade); df
```

```
##           Names Grade  
## 1   Sherer, Mamadou   34  
## 2     Dwyer, Roger    24  
## 3   Lucero, Michel    21  
## 4 Fuoco-Martinez, Blanca    5  
## 5      Gully, Matthew   54  
## 6    Llamas, Julian    22  
## 7   el-Rauf, Sitaara    73  
## 8   Johnson, Sequoya    90  
## 9      Gozeh, Khoa     16  
## 10 al-Soliman, Aaisha    35
```

```
?randomNames
```

```
# • Find the highest and lowest grades in the grades vector.  
max(Grade); min(Grade)
```

```
## [1] 90
```

```
## [1] 5
```

```
# • Create a new vector pass_fail based on the condition that any grade  
# below 60 is a fail (0) and above or equal to 60 is a pass (1)  
df$pass_fail = ifelse(df$Grade >= 60, 1,0); df
```

```
##           Names Grade pass_fail
## 1      Sherer, Mamadou   34      0
## 2         Dwyer, Roger   24      0
## 3       Lucero, Michel   21      0
## 4 Fuoco-Martinez, Blanca    5      0
## 5         Gully, Matthew  54      0
## 6       Llamas, Julian   22      0
## 7     el-Rauf, Sitaara   73      1
## 8   Johnson, Sequoya   90      1
## 9         Gozeh, Khoa   16      0
## 10    al-Soliman, Aaisha  35      0
```

```
#### 11. Create a vector named original_vec with at least 8 elements.####
```

```
original_vec = c(20:27); original_vec
```

```
## [1] 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
```

```
# • Extract the 3rd through 6th elements of original_vec and store them in a
# new vector called subset_vec.
```

```
subset_vec = c(original_vec[3:6]); subset_vec
```

```
## [1] 22 23 24 25
```

```
# • Append two more elements to original_vec.
```

```
c(subset_vec, c(1:2))
```

```
## [1] 22 23 24 25 1 2
```

```
# • Calculate the mean of original_vec.
```

```
mean(subset_vec)
```

```
## [1] 23.5
```

```
# 12. Create a vector named ages with 10 random ages between 20 and 60.
```

```
age = sample(20:60, 10); age
```

```
## [1] 49 22 27 24 59 44 56 32 50 58
```

```
# • Find the maximum and minimum ages in the ages vector.
```

```
max(age); min(age)
```

```
## [1] 59
```

```
## [1] 22
```

```
# • Create a new vector seniors with ages above 50
```

```
senior = age[age > 50]; senior
```

```
## [1] 59 56 58
```

```
#### 13. Create a vector named original_vec with at least 10 elements. ####
original_vec = sample(c(10:100), 10); original_vec
```

```
## [1] 77 74 11 51 98 52 78 30 36 35
```

```
# • Extract the first, third, and fifth elements of original_vec
# and store them in a new vector called subset_vec.
original_vec[c(1,3,5)]
```

```
## [1] 77 11 98
```

```
# • Sort original_vec in descending order.
sort(original_vec, decreasing = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 98 78 77 74 52 51 36 35 30 11
```

```
#### 14. Create a random 4x4 matrix named random_mat. ####
```

```
random_mat = matrix(sample(1:100, 16), 4,4); random_mat
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]   92   10   29   31
## [2,]    5   84   19   71
## [3,]   20   23   32   15
## [4,]   21   60   95   97
```

```
# • Write a function row_mean that takes a matrix as input and
# returns a vector containing the mean of each row.
row_mean = function(matrices){
  for (i in 1:4) {
    print(mean(random_mat[i, ]))
  }
}
# • Use the row_mean function to find the row means of random_mat
row_mean(random_mat)
```

```
## [1] 40.5
## [1] 44.75
## [1] 22.5
## [1] 68.25
```

```
#### 15. Create a 5x5 matrix named student_grades with random grades between 0 and 100. ####
```

```
student_grades = matrix(sample(0:100, 25), 5,5); student_grades
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
## [1,]    8    3   91   95   40
## [2,]   86   83   76   33   50
## [3,]   21   80   28   23    9
## [4,]   75   62   71   25   39
## [5,]   66   19   29   34   64
```



```
# • Find the highest grade in the matrix along with its row and column index.
# index(mean(student_grades))
```

```
which(student_grades == max(student_grades), arr.ind = TRUE)
```

```
##      row col
## [1,]    1    4
```

```
# • Create a new matrix pass_fail based on the condition that any grade
# below 60 is a fail (0) and above or equal to 60 is a pass (1)
```

```
pass_fail = matrix(ifelse(student_grades>60,1,0), 5, 5); pass_fail
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
## [1,]    0    0    1    1    0
## [2,]    1    1    1    0    0
## [3,]    0    1    0    0    0
## [4,]    1    1    1    0    0
## [5,]    1    0    0    0    1
```

```
# 16. Create a 3x3 matrix named mat1 with elements 1 to 9.
```

```
mat1 = matrix(c(1:9), 3, 3); mat1
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]    1    4    7
## [2,]    2    5    8
## [3,]    3    6    9
```

```
# • Define a 2x4 matrix mat2 with all elements set to 0.
```

```
mat2 = matrix(c(0), 2,4); mat2
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]    0    0    0    0
## [2,]    0    0    0    0
```

```
# • What is the difference between cbind() and rbind() functions when
# creating matrices?
```

```
# cbind()
```

```
# Combines objects by columns.
```

```
# cbind() is used when we want to add additional columns to an existing data frame or matrix.
```

```
# rbind()
```

```
#Combines objects by rows.
```

```
# rbind() is used when we want to add additional rows to an existing data frame or matrix.
```

```
# 17. Create a data frame named students with columns: Name, Age, Grade,
# and Gender, containing information for at least 5 students.
```

```
students = data.frame(Name =c('Pranay', 'Hemant', 'Bhupendra', 'Pratik', 'Yash'),
                        Age = sample(20:29, 5),
                        Grade = sample(80:100, 5),
                        Gender = c('M')); students
```

```
##      Name Age Grade Gender
## 1   Pranay 22   91      M
## 2   Hemant 28   87      M
## 3 Bhupendra 26   92      M
## 4   Pratik 24   94      M
## 5     Yash 20   89      M
```

```
?randomNames
```

```
# • Display the first 3 rows of the students data frame.
students[1:3,]
```

```
##      Name Age Grade Gender
## 1   Pranay 22   91      M
## 2   Hemant 28   87      M
## 3 Bhupendra 26   92      M
```

```
# • Calculate the average age of the students.
mean(students$Age)
```

```
## [1] 24
```

```
# 18. Extract the Grade column from the students data frame.
students$Grade
```

```
## [1] 91 87 92 94 89
```

```
# • Select the rows where the Grade is greater than or equal to 85.
students[(Grade >= 85), ]
```

```
##      Name Age Grade Gender
## NA <NA>  NA    NA    <NA>
```

```
# • Create a new data frame called female_students containing only the female students.
female_students = students[students$Gender == 'M',]; female_students
```

```
##      Name Age Grade Gender
## 1   Pranay 22   91      M
## 2   Hemant 28   87      M
## 3 Bhupendra 26   92      M
## 4   Pratik 24   94      M
## 5     Yash 20   89      M
```

```
# Since I dont have any female in above df, I've filtered using 'M'
```

```
#### 19. Create a dataframe named my_data with
# columns: Name, Age, City, and Salary containing information for at least 5 individuals.
```

```
my_data = data.frame(Name =c('Pranay', 'Hemant', 'Bhupendra', 'Pratik', 'Yash'),
                      Age = sample(20:29, 5),
```

```

City = c('Kalyan', 'Mumbai Central', 'Airoli', 'Andheri', 'Ville Parla'),
'Salary(K in Rs)' = sample(70:120, 5),
Experience = sample(1:10, 5)
); my_data

```

```

##      Name Age      City Salary.K.in.Rs. Experience
## 1  Pranay  20    Kalyan          107           10
## 2  Hemant  27 Mumbai Central          119           4
## 3 Bhupendra 25    Airoli           75           6
## 4  Pratik  26    Andheri           84           2
## 5   Yash  22  Ville Parla           85           8

```

```

# • Display the first 5 rows of my_data.
my_data %>% head(5)

```

```

##      Name Age      City Salary.K.in.Rs. Experience
## 1  Pranay  20    Kalyan          107           10
## 2  Hemant  27 Mumbai Central          119           4
## 3 Bhupendra 25    Airoli           75           6
## 4  Pratik  26    Andheri           84           2
## 5   Yash  22  Ville Parla           85           8

```

```

# • Calculate the average salary in my_data.
mean(my_data$Salary.K.in.Rs.)

```

```
## [1] 94
```

```

# • Extract the Age column from my_data.
my_data$Age

```

```
## [1] 20 27 25 26 22
```

```

# • Select the rows where the Age is greater than 30.
subset(my_data, Age > 30)

```

```

## [1] Name      Age      City      Salary.K.in.Rs.
## [5] Experience
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)

```

```

# • Create a new dataframe named high_earners containing only
# individuals with a salary above $50,000.
my_data1 = data.frame(high_earners = subset(my_data, Salary.K.in.Rs. > 50)); my_data1

```

```

##  high_earners.Name high_earners.Age high_earners.City
## 1      Pranay      20      Kalyan
## 2      Hemant      27 Mumbai Central
## 3    Bhupendra      25      Airoli
## 4      Pratik      26      Andheri
## 5       Yash      22  Ville Parla

```

```
## high_earners.Salary.K.in.Rs. high_earners.Experience
## 1 107 10
## 2 119 4
## 3 75 6
## 4 84 2
## 5 85 8
```

```
# • Add a new column named Education to my_data, indicating the highest level
# of education for each individual.
```

```
my_data$Education = c('Electrical Engg', 'Electronics Engg', 'Civil Engg', 'Civil Engg', 'Electronics Engg')
```

```
##      Name Age      City Salary.K.in.Rs. Experience      Education
## 1  Pranay 20      Kalyan      107      10 Electrical Engg
## 2  Hemant 27 Mumbai Central      119      4 Electronics Engg
## 3 Bhupendra 25      Airoli      75      6      Civil Engg
## 4  Pratik 26      Andheri      84      2      Civil Engg
## 5   Yash 22  Ville Parla      85      8 Electronics Engg
```

```
# • Rename the column City to Residence.
```

```
rename(my_data, Residence = City)
```

```
##      Name Age      Residence Salary.K.in.Rs. Experience      Education
## 1  Pranay 20      Kalyan      107      10 Electrical Engg
## 2  Hemant 27 Mumbai Central      119      4 Electronics Engg
## 3 Bhupendra 25      Airoli      75      6      Civil Engg
## 4  Pratik 26      Andheri      84      2      Civil Engg
## 5   Yash 22  Ville Parla      85      8 Electronics Engg
```

```
# • Remove the Salary column from my_data.
```

```
my_data[,-4]
```

```
##      Name Age      City Experience      Education
## 1  Pranay 20      Kalyan      10 Electrical Engg
## 2  Hemant 27 Mumbai Central      4 Electronics Engg
## 3 Bhupendra 25      Airoli      6      Civil Engg
## 4  Pratik 26      Andheri      2      Civil Engg
## 5   Yash 22  Ville Parla      8 Electronics Engg
```

```
# • Find the maximum and minimum ages in the dataframe.
```

```
max(my_data$Age); min(my_data$Age)
```

```
## [1] 27
```

```
## [1] 20
```

```
# • Calculate the mean salary of individuals with more than 5 years of experience.
```

```
my_data[(my_data$Experience > 5),]
```

```
##      Name Age      City Salary.K.in.Rs. Experience      Education
## 1  Pranay 20      Kalyan      107      10 Electrical Engg
## 3 Bhupendra 25      Airoli      75      6      Civil Engg
## 5   Yash 22  Ville Parla      85      8 Electronics Engg
```

```
mean(my_data$Salary.K.in.Rs. [(my_data$Experience > 5)])
```

```
## [1] 89
```

```
# • Determine the number of individuals from each city.
```

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
my_data %>% group_by(my_data$City) %>% summarise(Count = n())
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
```

```
##   'my_data$City' Count
```

```
##   <chr>           <int>
```

```
## 1 Airoli         1
```

```
## 2 Andheri        1
```

```
## 3 Kalyan         1
```

```
## 4 Mumbai Central 1
```

```
## 5 Ville Parla    1
```

```
# 20. Load the inbuilt iris dataset and display its first 6 rows.
```

```
df = iris
```

```
df %>% head(6)
```

```
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
```

```
## 1         5.1         3.5          1.4          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 2         4.9         3.0          1.4          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 3         4.7         3.2          1.3          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 4         4.6         3.1          1.5          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 5         5.0         3.6          1.4          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 6         5.4         3.9          1.7          0.4  setosa
```

```
# • Filter the dataset to include only rows where Sepal.Width is greater than 3.
```

```
df['Sepal.Width' > 3, ]
```

```
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
```

```
## 1         5.1         3.5          1.4          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 2         4.9         3.0          1.4          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 3         4.7         3.2          1.3          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 4         4.6         3.1          1.5          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 5         5.0         3.6          1.4          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 6         5.4         3.9          1.7          0.4  setosa
```

```
## 7         4.6         3.4          1.4          0.3  setosa
```

```
## 8         5.0         3.4          1.5          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 9         4.4         2.9          1.4          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 10        4.9         3.1          1.5          0.1  setosa
```

```
## 11        5.4         3.7          1.5          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 12        4.8         3.4          1.6          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 13        4.8         3.0          1.4          0.1  setosa
```

```
## 14        4.3         3.0          1.1          0.1  setosa
```

```
## 15        5.8         4.0          1.2          0.2  setosa
```

```
## 16        5.7         4.4          1.5          0.4  setosa
```

```
## 17        5.4         3.9          1.3          0.4  setosa
```

```
## 18        5.1         3.5          1.4          0.3  setosa
```

## 19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
## 20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
## 21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
## 22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 23	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa
## 24	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa
## 25	4.8	3.4	1.9	0.2	setosa
## 26	5.0	3.0	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 27	5.0	3.4	1.6	0.4	setosa
## 28	5.2	3.5	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 29	5.2	3.4	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 30	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 31	4.8	3.1	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 32	5.4	3.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 33	5.2	4.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
## 34	5.5	4.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 35	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 36	5.0	3.2	1.2	0.2	setosa
## 37	5.5	3.5	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 38	4.9	3.6	1.4	0.1	setosa
## 39	4.4	3.0	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 40	5.1	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 41	5.0	3.5	1.3	0.3	setosa
## 42	4.5	2.3	1.3	0.3	setosa
## 43	4.4	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 44	5.0	3.5	1.6	0.6	setosa
## 45	5.1	3.8	1.9	0.4	setosa
## 46	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 47	5.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 48	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 49	5.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 50	5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 51	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 52	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 53	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	versicolor
## 54	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	versicolor
## 55	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	versicolor
## 56	5.7	2.8	4.5	1.3	versicolor
## 57	6.3	3.3	4.7	1.6	versicolor
## 58	4.9	2.4	3.3	1.0	versicolor
## 59	6.6	2.9	4.6	1.3	versicolor
## 60	5.2	2.7	3.9	1.4	versicolor
## 61	5.0	2.0	3.5	1.0	versicolor
## 62	5.9	3.0	4.2	1.5	versicolor
## 63	6.0	2.2	4.0	1.0	versicolor
## 64	6.1	2.9	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 65	5.6	2.9	3.6	1.3	versicolor
## 66	6.7	3.1	4.4	1.4	versicolor
## 67	5.6	3.0	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 68	5.8	2.7	4.1	1.0	versicolor
## 69	6.2	2.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 70	5.6	2.5	3.9	1.1	versicolor
## 71	5.9	3.2	4.8	1.8	versicolor
## 72	6.1	2.8	4.0	1.3	versicolor

## 73	6.3	2.5	4.9	1.5 versicolor
## 74	6.1	2.8	4.7	1.2 versicolor
## 75	6.4	2.9	4.3	1.3 versicolor
## 76	6.6	3.0	4.4	1.4 versicolor
## 77	6.8	2.8	4.8	1.4 versicolor
## 78	6.7	3.0	5.0	1.7 versicolor
## 79	6.0	2.9	4.5	1.5 versicolor
## 80	5.7	2.6	3.5	1.0 versicolor
## 81	5.5	2.4	3.8	1.1 versicolor
## 82	5.5	2.4	3.7	1.0 versicolor
## 83	5.8	2.7	3.9	1.2 versicolor
## 84	6.0	2.7	5.1	1.6 versicolor
## 85	5.4	3.0	4.5	1.5 versicolor
## 86	6.0	3.4	4.5	1.6 versicolor
## 87	6.7	3.1	4.7	1.5 versicolor
## 88	6.3	2.3	4.4	1.3 versicolor
## 89	5.6	3.0	4.1	1.3 versicolor
## 90	5.5	2.5	4.0	1.3 versicolor
## 91	5.5	2.6	4.4	1.2 versicolor
## 92	6.1	3.0	4.6	1.4 versicolor
## 93	5.8	2.6	4.0	1.2 versicolor
## 94	5.0	2.3	3.3	1.0 versicolor
## 95	5.6	2.7	4.2	1.3 versicolor
## 96	5.7	3.0	4.2	1.2 versicolor
## 97	5.7	2.9	4.2	1.3 versicolor
## 98	6.2	2.9	4.3	1.3 versicolor
## 99	5.1	2.5	3.0	1.1 versicolor
## 100	5.7	2.8	4.1	1.3 versicolor
## 101	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5 virginica
## 102	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9 virginica
## 103	7.1	3.0	5.9	2.1 virginica
## 104	6.3	2.9	5.6	1.8 virginica
## 105	6.5	3.0	5.8	2.2 virginica
## 106	7.6	3.0	6.6	2.1 virginica
## 107	4.9	2.5	4.5	1.7 virginica
## 108	7.3	2.9	6.3	1.8 virginica
## 109	6.7	2.5	5.8	1.8 virginica
## 110	7.2	3.6	6.1	2.5 virginica
## 111	6.5	3.2	5.1	2.0 virginica
## 112	6.4	2.7	5.3	1.9 virginica
## 113	6.8	3.0	5.5	2.1 virginica
## 114	5.7	2.5	5.0	2.0 virginica
## 115	5.8	2.8	5.1	2.4 virginica
## 116	6.4	3.2	5.3	2.3 virginica
## 117	6.5	3.0	5.5	1.8 virginica
## 118	7.7	3.8	6.7	2.2 virginica
## 119	7.7	2.6	6.9	2.3 virginica
## 120	6.0	2.2	5.0	1.5 virginica
## 121	6.9	3.2	5.7	2.3 virginica
## 122	5.6	2.8	4.9	2.0 virginica
## 123	7.7	2.8	6.7	2.0 virginica
## 124	6.3	2.7	4.9	1.8 virginica
## 125	6.7	3.3	5.7	2.1 virginica
## 126	7.2	3.2	6.0	1.8 virginica

```
## 127      6.2      2.8      4.8      1.8 virginica
## 128      6.1      3.0      4.9      1.8 virginica
## 129      6.4      2.8      5.6      2.1 virginica
## 130      7.2      3.0      5.8      1.6 virginica
## 131      7.4      2.8      6.1      1.9 virginica
## 132      7.9      3.8      6.4      2.0 virginica
## 133      6.4      2.8      5.6      2.2 virginica
## 134      6.3      2.8      5.1      1.5 virginica
## 135      6.1      2.6      5.6      1.4 virginica
## 136      7.7      3.0      6.1      2.3 virginica
## 137      6.3      3.4      5.6      2.4 virginica
## 138      6.4      3.1      5.5      1.8 virginica
## 139      6.0      3.0      4.8      1.8 virginica
## 140      6.9      3.1      5.4      2.1 virginica
## 141      6.7      3.1      5.6      2.4 virginica
## 142      6.9      3.1      5.1      2.3 virginica
## 143      5.8      2.7      5.1      1.9 virginica
## 144      6.8      3.2      5.9      2.3 virginica
## 145      6.7      3.3      5.7      2.5 virginica
## 146      6.7      3.0      5.2      2.3 virginica
## 147      6.3      2.5      5.0      1.9 virginica
## 148      6.5      3.0      5.2      2.0 virginica
## 149      6.2      3.4      5.4      2.3 virginica
## 150      5.9      3.0      5.1      1.8 virginica
```

```
# • Calculate the mean Petal.Length for each species.
df %>% group_by(Species) %>% summarise(mean_petal_length = mean(Petal.Length))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
##   Species    mean_petal_length
##   <fct>          <dbl>
## 1 setosa          1.46
## 2 versicolor      4.26
## 3 virginica       5.55
```

```
# 21 Load the mtcars dataset and display its first 5 rows.
df = mtcars
```

```
# • Create a new column named Miles_per_Gallon by converting mpg to
# kilometers per liter (1 mile = 1.60934 kilometers).
```

```
df %>% mutate(Miles_per_Gallon = (mpg * 1.60934) / 3.78541)
```

```
##           mpg cyl  disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear carb
## Mazda RX4      21.0   6 160.0 110 3.90 2.620 16.46 0  1   4    4
## Mazda RX4 Wag  21.0   6 160.0 110 3.90 2.875 17.02 0  1   4    4
## Datsun 710     22.8   4 108.0  93 3.85 2.320 18.61 1  1   4    1
## Hornet 4 Drive  21.4   6 258.0 110 3.08 3.215 19.44 1  0   3    1
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8 360.0 175 3.15 3.440 17.02 0  0   3    2
## Valiant        18.1   6 225.0 105 2.76 3.460 20.22 1  0   3    1
## Duster 360     14.3   8 360.0 245 3.21 3.570 15.84 0  0   3    4
## Merc 240D      24.4   4 146.7  62 3.69 3.190 20.00 1  0   4    2
```


## Merc 230	22.8	4	140.8	95	3.92	3.150	22.90	1	0	4	2
## Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.30	1	0	4	4
## Merc 280C	17.8	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.90	1	0	4	4
## Merc 450SE	16.4	8	275.8	180	3.07	4.070	17.40	0	0	3	3
## Merc 450SL	17.3	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.730	17.60	0	0	3	3
## Merc 450SLC	15.2	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.780	18.00	0	0	3	3
## Cadillac Fleetwood	10.4	8	472.0	205	2.93	5.250	17.98	0	0	3	4
## Lincoln Continental	10.4	8	460.0	215	3.00	5.424	17.82	0	0	3	4
## Chrysler Imperial	14.7	8	440.0	230	3.23	5.345	17.42	0	0	3	4
## Fiat 128	32.4	4	78.7	66	4.08	2.200	19.47	1	1	4	1
## Honda Civic	30.4	4	75.7	52	4.93	1.615	18.52	1	1	4	2
## Toyota Corolla	33.9	4	71.1	65	4.22	1.835	19.90	1	1	4	1
## Toyota Corona	21.5	4	120.1	97	3.70	2.465	20.01	1	0	3	1
## Dodge Challenger	15.5	8	318.0	150	2.76	3.520	16.87	0	0	3	2
## AMC Javelin	15.2	8	304.0	150	3.15	3.435	17.30	0	0	3	2
## Camaro Z28	13.3	8	350.0	245	3.73	3.840	15.41	0	0	3	4
## Pontiac Firebird	19.2	8	400.0	175	3.08	3.845	17.05	0	0	3	2
## Fiat X1-9	27.3	4	79.0	66	4.08	1.935	18.90	1	1	4	1
## Porsche 914-2	26.0	4	120.3	91	4.43	2.140	16.70	0	1	5	2
## Lotus Europa	30.4	4	95.1	113	3.77	1.513	16.90	1	1	5	2
## Ford Pantera L	15.8	8	351.0	264	4.22	3.170	14.50	0	1	5	4
## Ferrari Dino	19.7	6	145.0	175	3.62	2.770	15.50	0	1	5	6
## Maserati Bora	15.0	8	301.0	335	3.54	3.570	14.60	0	1	5	8
## Volvo 142E	21.4	4	121.0	109	4.11	2.780	18.60	1	1	4	2
##			Miles_per_Gallon								
## Mazda RX4			8.928000								
## Mazda RX4 Wag			8.928000								
## Datsun 710			9.693257								
## Hornet 4 Drive			9.098057								
## Hornet Sportabout			7.950171								
## Valiant			7.695086								
## Duster 360			6.079543								
## Merc 240D			10.373486								
## Merc 230			9.693257								
## Merc 280			8.162743								
## Merc 280C			7.567543								
## Merc 450SE			6.972343								
## Merc 450SL			7.354971								
## Merc 450SLC			6.462171								
## Cadillac Fleetwood			4.421486								
## Lincoln Continental			4.421486								
## Chrysler Imperial			6.249600								
## Fiat 128			13.774628								
## Honda Civic			12.924343								
## Toyota Corolla			14.412343								
## Toyota Corona			9.140571								
## Dodge Challenger			6.589714								
## AMC Javelin			6.462171								
## Camaro Z28			5.654400								
## Pontiac Firebird			8.162743								
## Fiat X1-9			11.606400								
## Porsche 914-2			11.053714								
## Lotus Europa			12.924343								
## Ford Pantera L			6.717257								

```
## Ferrari Dino          8.375314
## Maserati Bora         6.377143
## Volvo 142E           9.098057
```

```
# • Find the car with the highest horsepower.
df %>% filter(hp == max(hp))
```

```
##           mpg cyl disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear carb
## Maserati Bora  15   8  301 335 3.54 3.57 14.6  0  1    5    8
```

```
names(df)
```

```
## [1] "mpg" "cyl" "disp" "hp" "drat" "wt" "qsec" "vs" "am" "gear"
## [11] "carb"
```

```
# 22 Load the ChickWeight dataset and display the first few rows.
```

```
df = ChickWeight
```

```
# • How many rows and columns does the dataset have?
dim(df)
```

```
## [1] 578 4
```

```
# • What are the unique values in the Diet column?
unique(df$Diet)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4
## Levels: 1 2 3 4
```

```
# • Calculate the average weight of all chicks in the dataset.
mean(df$weight)
```

```
## [1] 121.8183
```

```
# • Find the maximum and minimum weight of chicks.
max(df$weight); min(df$weight)
```

```
## [1] 373
```

```
## [1] 35
```

```
# • Calculate the total number of observations for each Diet type.
df %>%
  group_by(Diet) %>%
  summarise(total_observations = n())
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2
##   Diet total_observations
##   <fct>             <int>
## 1 1             220
## 2 2             120
## 3 3             120
## 4 4             118
```

```
# • Create a new dataframe high_weight containing chicks with weight greater than 100.
df %>% filter(weight > 100)
```

```
##   weight Time Chick Diet
## 1    106   12     1    1
## 2    125   14     1    1
## 3    149   16     1    1
## 4    171   18     1    1
## 5    199   20     1    1
## 6    205   21     1    1
## 7    103   10     2    1
## 8    122   12     2    1
## 9    138   14     2    1
## 10   162   16     2    1
## 11   187   18     2    1
## 12   209   20     2    1
## 13   215   21     2    1
## 14   115   12     3    1
## 15   138   14     3    1
## 16   163   16     3    1
## 17   187   18     3    1
## 18   198   20     3    1
## 19   202   21     3    1
## 20   102   12     4    1
## 21   108   14     4    1
## 22   136   16     4    1
## 23   154   18     4    1
## 24   160   20     4    1
## 25   157   21     4    1
## 26   106   10     5    1
## 27   141   12     5    1
## 28   164   14     5    1
## 29   197   16     5    1
## 30   199   18     5    1
## 31   220   20     5    1
## 32   223   21     5    1
## 33   124   10     6    1
## 34   141   12     6    1
## 35   148   14     6    1
## 36   155   16     6    1
## 37   160   18     6    1
## 38   160   20     6    1
## 39   157   21     6    1
## 40   112   10     7    1
## 41   146   12     7    1
## 42   174   14     7    1
```

## 43	218	16	7	1
## 44	250	18	7	1
## 45	288	20	7	1
## 46	305	21	7	1
## 47	110	12	8	1
## 48	116	14	8	1
## 49	126	16	8	1
## 50	134	18	8	1
## 51	125	20	8	1
## 52	101	16	10	1
## 53	112	18	10	1
## 54	120	20	10	1
## 55	124	21	10	1
## 56	112	8	11	1
## 57	139	10	11	1
## 58	168	12	11	1
## 59	177	14	11	1
## 60	182	16	11	1
## 61	184	18	11	1
## 62	181	20	11	1
## 63	175	21	11	1
## 64	119	12	12	1
## 65	135	14	12	1
## 66	162	16	12	1
## 67	185	18	12	1
## 68	195	20	12	1
## 69	205	21	12	1
## 70	101	8	14	1
## 71	128	10	14	1
## 72	164	12	14	1
## 73	192	14	14	1
## 74	227	16	14	1
## 75	248	18	14	1
## 76	259	20	14	1
## 77	266	21	14	1
## 78	103	14	17	1
## 79	113	16	17	1
## 80	123	18	17	1
## 81	133	20	17	1
## 82	142	21	17	1
## 83	106	16	19	1
## 84	120	18	19	1
## 85	144	20	19	1
## 86	157	21	19	1
## 87	107	18	20	1
## 88	115	20	20	1
## 89	117	21	20	1
## 90	125	8	21	2
## 91	163	10	21	2
## 92	217	12	21	2
## 93	240	14	21	2
## 94	275	16	21	2
## 95	307	18	21	2
## 96	318	20	21	2

## 97	331	21	21	2
## 98	108	12	22	2
## 99	111	14	22	2
## 100	131	16	22	2
## 101	148	18	22	2
## 102	164	20	22	2
## 103	167	21	22	2
## 104	103	10	23	2
## 105	127	12	23	2
## 106	135	14	23	2
## 107	145	16	23	2
## 108	163	18	23	2
## 109	170	20	23	2
## 110	175	21	23	2
## 111	102	8	25	2
## 112	124	10	25	2
## 113	146	12	25	2
## 114	164	14	25	2
## 115	197	16	25	2
## 116	231	18	25	2
## 117	259	20	25	2
## 118	265	21	25	2
## 119	114	10	26	2
## 120	136	12	26	2
## 121	147	14	26	2
## 122	169	16	26	2
## 123	205	18	26	2
## 124	236	20	26	2
## 125	251	21	26	2
## 126	115	12	27	2
## 127	123	14	27	2
## 128	144	16	27	2
## 129	163	18	27	2
## 130	185	20	27	2
## 131	192	21	27	2
## 132	114	10	28	2
## 133	145	12	28	2
## 134	156	14	28	2
## 135	184	16	28	2
## 136	207	18	28	2
## 137	212	20	28	2
## 138	233	21	28	2
## 139	106	10	29	2
## 140	134	12	29	2
## 141	150	14	29	2
## 142	187	16	29	2
## 143	230	18	29	2
## 144	279	20	29	2
## 145	309	21	29	2
## 146	115	12	30	2
## 147	122	14	30	2
## 148	143	16	30	2
## 149	151	18	30	2
## 150	157	20	30	2

## 151	150	21	30	2
## 152	102	10	31	3
## 153	123	12	31	3
## 154	138	14	31	3
## 155	170	16	31	3
## 156	204	18	31	3
## 157	235	20	31	3
## 158	256	21	31	3
## 159	107	8	32	3
## 160	129	10	32	3
## 161	159	12	32	3
## 162	179	14	32	3
## 163	221	16	32	3
## 164	263	18	32	3
## 165	291	20	32	3
## 166	305	21	32	3
## 167	111	10	33	3
## 168	137	12	33	3
## 169	144	14	33	3
## 170	151	16	33	3
## 171	146	18	33	3
## 172	156	20	33	3
## 173	147	21	33	3
## 174	107	8	34	3
## 175	134	10	34	3
## 176	164	12	34	3
## 177	186	14	34	3
## 178	235	16	34	3
## 179	294	18	34	3
## 180	327	20	34	3
## 181	341	21	34	3
## 182	123	8	35	3
## 183	158	10	35	3
## 184	201	12	35	3
## 185	238	14	35	3
## 186	287	16	35	3
## 187	332	18	35	3
## 188	361	20	35	3
## 189	373	21	35	3
## 190	116	10	36	3
## 191	145	12	36	3
## 192	166	14	36	3
## 193	198	16	36	3
## 194	227	18	36	3
## 195	225	20	36	3
## 196	220	21	36	3
## 197	103	12	37	3
## 198	112	14	37	3
## 199	135	16	37	3
## 200	157	18	37	3
## 201	169	20	37	3
## 202	178	21	37	3
## 203	109	10	38	3
## 204	128	12	38	3

##	205	154	14	38	3
##	206	192	16	38	3
##	207	232	18	38	3
##	208	280	20	38	3
##	209	290	21	38	3
##	210	109	10	39	3
##	211	130	12	39	3
##	212	146	14	39	3
##	213	170	16	39	3
##	214	214	18	39	3
##	215	250	20	39	3
##	216	272	21	39	3
##	217	101	8	40	3
##	218	120	10	40	3
##	219	154	12	40	3
##	220	182	14	40	3
##	221	215	16	40	3
##	222	262	18	40	3
##	223	295	20	40	3
##	224	321	21	40	3
##	225	103	8	41	4
##	226	124	10	41	4
##	227	155	12	41	4
##	228	153	14	41	4
##	229	175	16	41	4
##	230	184	18	41	4
##	231	199	20	41	4
##	232	204	21	41	4
##	233	103	8	42	4
##	234	126	10	42	4
##	235	160	12	42	4
##	236	174	14	42	4
##	237	204	16	42	4
##	238	234	18	42	4
##	239	269	20	42	4
##	240	281	21	42	4
##	241	131	8	43	4
##	242	157	10	43	4
##	243	184	12	43	4
##	244	188	14	43	4
##	245	197	16	43	4
##	246	198	18	43	4
##	247	199	20	43	4
##	248	200	21	43	4
##	249	103	8	44	4
##	250	118	10	44	4
##	251	127	12	44	4
##	252	138	14	44	4
##	253	145	16	44	4
##	254	146	18	44	4
##	255	117	10	45	4
##	256	135	12	45	4
##	257	141	14	45	4
##	258	147	16	45	4

```
## 259    174    18    45    4
## 260    197    20    45    4
## 261    196    21    45    4
## 262    101     8    46    4
## 263    120    10    46    4
## 264    144    12    46    4
## 265    156    14    46    4
## 266    173    16    46    4
## 267    210    18    46    4
## 268    231    20    46    4
## 269    238    21    46    4
## 270    123    10    47    4
## 271    148    12    47    4
## 272    157    14    47    4
## 273    168    16    47    4
## 274    185    18    47    4
## 275    210    20    47    4
## 276    205    21    47    4
## 277    104     8    48    4
## 278    125    10    48    4
## 279    154    12    48    4
## 280    170    14    48    4
## 281    222    16    48    4
## 282    261    18    48    4
## 283    303    20    48    4
## 284    322    21    48    4
## 285    108     8    49    4
## 286    128    10    49    4
## 287    152    12    49    4
## 288    166    14    49    4
## 289    184    16    49    4
## 290    203    18    49    4
## 291    233    20    49    4
## 292    237    21    49    4
## 293    105     8    50    4
## 294    122    10    50    4
## 295    155    12    50    4
## 296    175    14    50    4
## 297    205    16    50    4
## 298    234    18    50    4
## 299    264    20    50    4
## 300    264    21    50    4
```

```
# • Extract the rows where Diet is equal to 1 and Time is greater than 10.
df %>% filter(Diet == 1 & Time > 10)
```

```
##      weight Time Chick Diet
## 1      106   12     1     1
## 2      125   14     1     1
## 3      149   16     1     1
## 4      171   18     1     1
## 5      199   20     1     1
## 6      205   21     1     1
## 7      122   12     2     1
```


## 8	138	14	2	1
## 9	162	16	2	1
## 10	187	18	2	1
## 11	209	20	2	1
## 12	215	21	2	1
## 13	115	12	3	1
## 14	138	14	3	1
## 15	163	16	3	1
## 16	187	18	3	1
## 17	198	20	3	1
## 18	202	21	3	1
## 19	102	12	4	1
## 20	108	14	4	1
## 21	136	16	4	1
## 22	154	18	4	1
## 23	160	20	4	1
## 24	157	21	4	1
## 25	141	12	5	1
## 26	164	14	5	1
## 27	197	16	5	1
## 28	199	18	5	1
## 29	220	20	5	1
## 30	223	21	5	1
## 31	141	12	6	1
## 32	148	14	6	1
## 33	155	16	6	1
## 34	160	18	6	1
## 35	160	20	6	1
## 36	157	21	6	1
## 37	146	12	7	1
## 38	174	14	7	1
## 39	218	16	7	1
## 40	250	18	7	1
## 41	288	20	7	1
## 42	305	21	7	1
## 43	110	12	8	1
## 44	116	14	8	1
## 45	126	16	8	1
## 46	134	18	8	1
## 47	125	20	8	1
## 48	90	12	9	1
## 49	92	14	9	1
## 50	93	16	9	1
## 51	100	18	9	1
## 52	100	20	9	1
## 53	98	21	9	1
## 54	89	12	10	1
## 55	96	14	10	1
## 56	101	16	10	1
## 57	112	18	10	1
## 58	120	20	10	1
## 59	124	21	10	1
## 60	168	12	11	1
## 61	177	14	11	1

```
## 62      182    16    11    1
## 63      184    18    11    1
## 64      181    20    11    1
## 65      175    21    11    1
## 66      119    12    12    1
## 67      135    14    12    1
## 68      162    16    12    1
## 69      185    18    12    1
## 70      195    20    12    1
## 71      205    21    12    1
## 72       71    12    13    1
## 73       70    14    13    1
## 74       71    16    13    1
## 75       81    18    13    1
## 76       91    20    13    1
## 77       96    21    13    1
## 78      164    12    14    1
## 79      192    14    14    1
## 80      227    16    14    1
## 81      248    18    14    1
## 82      259    20    14    1
## 83      266    21    14    1
## 84       67    12    15    1
## 85       68    14    15    1
## 86       54    12    16    1
## 87       98    12    17    1
## 88      103    14    17    1
## 89      113    16    17    1
## 90      123    18    17    1
## 91      133    20    17    1
## 92      142    21    17    1
## 93       82    12    19    1
## 94       88    14    19    1
## 95      106    16    19    1
## 96      120    18    19    1
## 97      144    20    19    1
## 98      157    21    19    1
## 99       77    12    20    1
## 100      89    14    20    1
## 101      98    16    20    1
## 102     107    18    20    1
## 103     115    20    20    1
## 104     117    21    20    1
```

```
# • Find the average weight of chicks for each Diet type and Time point.
df %>% group_by(Diet, Time) %>% summarise(average_weight = mean(weight))
```

```
## 'summarise()' has grouped output by 'Diet'. You can override using the
## '.groups' argument.
```

```
## # A tibble: 48 x 3
## # Groups:   Diet [4]
##   Diet    Time average_weight
```

```
##      <fct> <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 1          0          41.4
## 2 1          2          47.2
## 3 1          4          56.5
## 4 1          6          66.8
## 5 1          8          79.7
## 6 1         10          93.1
## 7 1         12         109.
## 8 1         14         123.
## 9 1         16         145.
## 10 1        18         159.
## # i 38 more rows
```

```
# • Calculate the average weight for each combination of Diet and Time.
df %>% group_by(Diet, Time) %>% summarise(average_weight = mean(weight))
```

```
## 'summarise()' has grouped output by 'Diet'. You can override using the
## '.groups' argument.
```

```
## # A tibble: 48 x 3
## # Groups:   Diet [4]
##   Diet    Time average_weight
##   <fct> <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 1          0          41.4
## 2 1          2          47.2
## 3 1          4          56.5
## 4 1          6          66.8
## 5 1          8          79.7
## 6 1         10          93.1
## 7 1         12         109.
## 8 1         14         123.
## 9 1         16         145.
## 10 1        18         159.
## # i 38 more rows
```

```
# • Find the chick with the highest weight in each Diet group.
df %>% group_by(Diet) %>% filter(weight == max(weight))
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 4
## # Groups:   Diet [4]
##   weight Time Chick Diet
##   <dbl> <dbl> <ord> <fct>
## 1   305   21 7     1
## 2   331   21 21    2
## 3   373   21 35    3
## 4   322   21 48    4
```

```
# • Determine the total weight gain for each chick.
df %>% group_by(Chick) %>% summarise(total_gain = max(weight) - min(weight))
```

```
## # A tibble: 50 x 2
##   Chick total_gain
```

```
##      <ord>      <dbl>
##  1 18          4
##  2 16         16
##  3 15         27
##  4 13         55
##  5 9          58
##  6 20         76
##  7 10         83
##  8 8          92
##  9 17        100
## 10 19        114
## # i 40 more rows
```