

Lab Week 1

STAT5003

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1 Data structure

Before you start the tutorial, *create a new RStudio project* in a new directory. Then, start your tutorial by writing your answers in a new *R Markdown file*.

2 File I/O

2.1 Read

- Download the `Cereal.csv` file from the Canvas page and use the `read.csv` command to read in the csv file into R and assign it to the object called `cereal`.

Solution

```
library(readr)
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
library(ggplot2) #tidyverse packages
cereal <- read.csv("Cereal.csv", header = TRUE)
#cereal_df #in HTML file, prints out full data frame - Not ideal for a report
cereal_tbl<- read_csv("Cereal.csv")

## Rows: 77 Columns: 16

## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (3): name, mfr, type
## dbl (13): calories, protein, fat, sodium, fiber, carbo, sugars, potass, vita...
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
cereal_tbl #in HTML file, only prints out first 10 rows - Gives a snapshot

## # A tibble: 77 x 16
##   name      mfr type calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo sugars potass
##   <chr>    <chr> <chr>   <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 100%_Bran N     C       70      4     1   130   10     5      6    280
## 2 100%_Natu~ Q     C      120      3     5    15    2     8      8    135
## 3 All-Bran   K     C       70      4     1   260    9     7      5    320
## 4 All-Bran_~ K     C       50      4     0   140   14     8      0    330
## 5 Almond_De~ R     C      110      2     2   200    1    14      8     -1
## 6 Apple_Cin~ G     C      110      2     2   180   1.5  10.5    10     70
## 7 Apple_Jac~ K     C      110      2     0   125    1    11     14     30
## 8 Basic_4    G     C      130      3     2   210    2    18      8    100
## 9 Bran_Chex  R     C       90      2     1   200    4    15      6    125
## 10 Bran_Flak~ P     C       90      3     0   210    5    13      5    190
## # ... with 67 more rows, 5 more variables: vitamins <dbl>, shelf <dbl>,
## #   weight <dbl>, cups <dbl>, rating <dbl>, and abbreviated variable name
## #   1: calories
```

2.2 Data frames

- a) There should be a default dataset in R called `cereal`. Use the `head` function to inspect the first few lines of the data frame and use `class` to check that `cereal` is in fact a data frame.

Solution

```
# Base R
head(cereal)

##           name mfr type calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo
## 1      100%_Bran N     C       70      4     1   130  10.0    5.0
## 2    100%_Natural_Bran Q     C      120      3     5    15   2.0    8.0
## 3          All-Bran   K     C       70      4     1   260   9.0    7.0
## 4 All-Bran_with_Extra_Fiber K     C       50      4     0   140  14.0    8.0
## 5          Almond_Delight R     C      110      2     2   200   1.0   14.0
## 6 Apple_Cinnamon_Cheerios G     C      110      2     2   180   1.5   10.5
##   sugars potass vitamins shelf weight cups   rating
## 1      6    280      25     3      1 0.33 68.40297
## 2      8    135       0     3      1 1.00 33.98368
## 3      5    320      25     3      1 0.33 59.42551
```

```
## 4      0    330      25      3      1 0.50 93.70491
## 5      8     -1      25      3      1 0.75 34.38484
## 6     10     70      25      1      1 0.75 29.50954
```

```
cereal_tbl %>% head(7) # using pipe
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 16
##   name      mfr type calor~1 protein fat sodium fiber carbo sugars potass
##   <chr>      <chr> <chr>   <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 100%_Bran  N     C       70      4      1   130   10      5      6     280
## 2 100%_Natur~ Q     C      120      3      5    15    2      8      8     135
## 3 All-Bran   K     C       70      4      1   260    9      7      5     320
## 4 All-Bran_w~ K     C       50      4      0   140   14      8      0     330
## 5 Almond_Del~ R     C      110      2      2   200    1     14      8      -1
## 6 Apple_Cinn~ G     C      110      2      2   180   1.5  10.5    10      70
## 7 Apple_Jacks K     C      110      2      0   125    1     11     14      30
## # ... with 5 more variables: vitamins <dbl>, shelf <dbl>, weight <dbl>,
## #   cups <dbl>, rating <dbl>, and abbreviated variable name 1: calories
```

```
cereal_tbl %>% class()# tells us this is a tibble
```

```
## [1] "spec_tbl_df" "tbl_df"      "tbl"          "data.frame"
```

```
#class(cereal_tbl)
```

b) What are the column names of the cereal data frame? How many rows are there? (dim and nrow)

Solution

```
cereal_tbl %>% colnames()
```

```
## [1] "name"      "mfr"       "type"      "calories" "protein"  "fat"
## [7] "sodium"    "fiber"     "carbo"     "sugars"   "potass"   "vitamins"
## [13] "shelf"     "weight"    "cups"      "rating"
```

```
cereal_tbl %>% dim()
```

```
## [1] 77 16
```

```
cereal_tbl %>% nrow()
```

```
## [1] 77
```

```
dim(cereal)
```

```
## [1] 77 16
```

```
nrow(cereal)
```

```
## [1] 77
```

c) Extract the calories column using the \$ operator and using the [[operator.

Solution

```
# Some newer ways
```

```
Cal<-cereal_tbl %>% select(calories) #tibble with one column
```

```
Cal<-cereal_tbl %>% pull(calories) #pull out the column as vector.
```

```
# Base R
```

```
AlternativeCal<-cereal[["calories"]]
```

```
class(cereal["calories"])
```

```
## [1] "data.frame"
class(cereal[["calories"]])
```

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

d) Extract rows 1 to 10 from the `cereal` data frame.

Solution

```
# Base R
cereal[1:10,]
```

```
##           name mfr type calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo
## 1    100%_Bran  N   C        70         4  1   130  10.0   5.0
## 2 100%_Natural_Bran  Q   C       120         3  5    15   2.0   8.0
## 3      All-Bran  K   C        70         4  1   260   9.0   7.0
## 4 All-Bran_with_Extra_Fiber  K   C        50         4  0   140  14.0   8.0
## 5      Almond_Delight  R   C       110         2  2   200   1.0  14.0
## 6 Apple_Cinnamon_Cheerios  G   C       110         2  2   180   1.5  10.5
## 7      Apple_Jacks  K   C       110         2  0   125   1.0  11.0
## 8      Basic_4  G   C       130         3  2   210   2.0  18.0
## 9      Bran_Chex  R   C        90         2  1   200   4.0  15.0
## 10     Bran_Flakes  P   C        90         3  0   210   5.0  13.0
```

```
##      sugars potass vitamins shelf weight cups  rating
## 1      6      280      25     3    1.00 0.33 68.40297
## 2      8      135       0     3    1.00 1.00 33.98368
## 3      5      320      25     3    1.00 0.33 59.42551
## 4      0      330      25     3    1.00 0.50 93.70491
## 5      8       -1      25     3    1.00 0.75 34.38484
## 6     10       70      25     1    1.00 0.75 29.50954
## 7     14       30      25     2    1.00 1.00 33.17409
## 8      8      100      25     3    1.33 0.75 37.03856
## 9      6      125      25     1    1.00 0.67 49.12025
## 10     5      190      25     3    1.00 0.67 53.31381
```

```
# Tidyverse
cereal_tbl %>% slice(1:10)
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 x 16
##   name      mfr type calor~1 protein  fat sodium fiber carbo sugars potass
##   <chr>    <chr> <chr>  <dbl>  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 100%_Bran  N   C      70      4    1   130   10    5      6    280
## 2 100%_Natu~ Q   C     120      3    5    15    2    8      8    135
## 3 All-Bran  K   C      70      4    1   260    9    7      5    320
## 4 All-Bran_~ K   C      50      4    0   140   14    8      0    330
## 5 Almond_De~ R   C     110      2    2   200    1   14      8     -1
## 6 Apple_Cin~ G   C     110      2    2   180   1.5  10.5    10     70
## 7 Apple_Jac~ K   C     110      2    0   125    1   11     14     30
## 8 Basic_4    G   C     130      3    2   210    2   18      8    100
## 9 Bran_Chex  R   C      90      2    1   200    4   15      6    125
## 10 Bran_Flak~ P   C      90      3    0   210    5   13      5    190
## # ... with 5 more variables: vitamins <dbl>, shelf <dbl>, weight <dbl>,
## # cups <dbl>, rating <dbl>, and abbreviated variable name 1: calories
```

e) Make a new data frame called `Kelloggs` that only contains rows that belongs to manufacturer, Kelloggs (when `mfr` takes the value "K").

Solution

Base R

```
Kelloggs <- subset(cereal, mfr == "K")  
head(Kelloggs)
```

```
##           name mfr type calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo  
## 3      All-Bran   K    C      70        4  1   260     9     7  
## 4 All-Bran_with_Extra_Fiber K    C      50        4  0   140    14     8  
## 7      Apple_Jacks   K    C     110        2  0   125     1    11  
## 17     Corn_Flakes   K    C     100        2  0   290     1    21  
## 18     Corn_Pops    K    C     110        1  0    90     1    13  
## 20  Cracklin'_Oat_Bran K    C     110        3  3   140     4    10  
##      sugars potass vitamins shelf weight cups  rating  
## 3         5     320      25     3      1 0.33 59.42551  
## 4         0     330      25     3      1 0.50 93.70491  
## 7        14      30      25     2      1 1.00 33.17409  
## 17        2      35      25     1      1 1.00 45.86332  
## 18       12      20      25     2      1 1.00 35.78279  
## 20        7     160      25     3      1 0.50 40.44877
```

```
Kelloggs.2 <- cereal[cereal$mfr == "K", -2] #removes 2nd column  
head(Kelloggs.2)
```

```
##           name type calories protein fat sodium fiber carbo  
## 3      All-Bran    C      70        4  1   260     9     7  
## 4 All-Bran_with_Extra_Fiber C      50        4  0   140    14     8  
## 7      Apple_Jacks   C     110        2  0   125     1    11  
## 17     Corn_Flakes   C     100        2  0   290     1    21  
## 18     Corn_Pops    C     110        1  0    90     1    13  
## 20  Cracklin'_Oat_Bran C     110        3  3   140     4    10  
##      sugars potass vitamins shelf weight cups  rating  
## 3         5     320      25     3      1 0.33 59.42551  
## 4         0     330      25     3      1 0.50 93.70491  
## 7        14      30      25     2      1 1.00 33.17409  
## 17        2      35      25     1      1 1.00 45.86332  
## 18       12      20      25     2      1 1.00 35.78279  
## 20        7     160      25     3      1 0.50 40.44877
```

Base R splitting

```
cereal.splitted <- split(cereal, cereal$mfr) #list of 7 items based on mfr  
Kelloggs.3 <- cereal.splitted["K"]  
Kelloggs.4 <- cereal.splitted[["K"]]  
identical(Kelloggs, Kelloggs.4)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

Tidyverse way

```
kelloggs_tbl <- cereal_tbl %>% filter(mfr == "K") #tidy way :)  
kelloggs_tbl <- cereal_tbl %>% filter(mfr == "K") %>% select(-mfr) #drop mfr
```

2.3 Factors

- Load the Cereal data again with the `read.csv` command again. This time, use the optional argument, `stringsAsFactors = TRUE`.
- The `mfr` and `type` columns are now factors. Check that this is true.

Solution

```
cereal <- read_csv("Cereal.csv")

## Rows: 77 Columns: 16
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (3): name, mfr, type
## dbl (13): calories, protein, fat, sodium, fiber, carbo, sugars, potass, vita...
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.

cereal.with.factors <- read.csv("Cereal.csv", stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
cereal.with.factors
```

	name	mfr	type	calories	protein	fat	sodium
## 1	100%_Bran	N	C	70	4	1	130
## 2	100%_Natural_Bran	Q	C	120	3	5	15
## 3	All-Bran	K	C	70	4	1	260
## 4	All-Bran_with_Extra_Fiber	K	C	50	4	0	140
## 5	Almond_Delight	R	C	110	2	2	200
## 6	Apple_Cinnamon_Cheerios	G	C	110	2	2	180
## 7	Apple_Jacks	K	C	110	2	0	125
## 8	Basic_4	G	C	130	3	2	210
## 9	Bran_Chex	R	C	90	2	1	200
## 10	Bran_Flakes	P	C	90	3	0	210
## 11	Cap'n'Crunch	Q	C	120	1	2	220
## 12	Cheerios	G	C	110	6	2	290
## 13	Cinnamon_Toast_Crunch	G	C	120	1	3	210
## 14	Clusters	G	C	110	3	2	140
## 15	Cocoa_Puffs	G	C	110	1	1	180
## 16	Corn_Chex	R	C	110	2	0	280
## 17	Corn_Flakes	K	C	100	2	0	290
## 18	Corn_Pops	K	C	110	1	0	90
## 19	Count_Chocula	G	C	110	1	1	180
## 20	Cracklin'_Oat_Bran	K	C	110	3	3	140
## 21	Cream_of_Wheat_(Quick)	N	H	100	3	0	80
## 22	Crispix	K	C	110	2	0	220
## 23	Crispy_Wheat_&_Raisins	G	C	100	2	1	140
## 24	Double_Chex	R	C	100	2	0	190
## 25	Froot_Loops	K	C	110	2	1	125
## 26	Frosted_Flakes	K	C	110	1	0	200
## 27	Frosted_Mini-Wheats	K	C	100	3	0	0
## 28	Fruit_&_Fibre_Dates,_Walnuts,_and_Oats	P	C	120	3	2	160
## 29	Fruitful_Bran	K	C	120	3	0	240
## 30	Fruity_Pebbles	P	C	110	1	1	135
## 31	Golden_Crisp	P	C	100	2	0	45
## 32	Golden_Grahams	G	C	110	1	1	280
## 33	Grape_Nuts_Flakes	P	C	100	3	1	140
## 34	Grape-Nuts	P	C	110	3	0	170
## 35	Great_Grains_Pecan	P	C	120	3	3	75
## 36	Honey_Graham_Ohs	Q	C	120	1	2	220
## 37	Honey_Nut_Cheerios	G	C	110	3	1	250
## 38	Honey-comb	P	C	110	1	0	180
## 39	Just_Right_Crunchy__Nuggets	K	C	110	2	1	170

## 40	Just_Right_Fruit_&_Nut	K	C	140	3	1	170
## 41	Kix	G	C	110	2	1	260
## 42	Life	Q	C	100	4	2	150
## 43	Lucky_Charms	G	C	110	2	1	180
## 44	Maypo	A	H	100	4	1	0
## 45	Muesli_Raisins,_Dates,_&_Almonds	R	C	150	4	3	95
## 46	Muesli_Raisins,_Peaches,_&_Pecans	R	C	150	4	3	150
## 47	Mueslix_Crispy_Blend	K	C	160	3	2	150
## 48	Multi-Grain_Cheerios	G	C	100	2	1	220
## 49	Nut&Honey_Crunch	K	C	120	2	1	190
## 50	Nutri-Grain_Almond-Raisin	K	C	140	3	2	220
## 51	Nutri-grain_Wheat	K	C	90	3	0	170
## 52	Oatmeal_Raisin_Crisp	G	C	130	3	2	170
## 53	Post_Nat._Raisin_Bran	P	C	120	3	1	200
## 54	Product_19	K	C	100	3	0	320
## 55	Puffed_Rice	Q	C	50	1	0	0
## 56	Puffed_Wheat	Q	C	50	2	0	0
## 57	Quaker_Oat_Squares	Q	C	100	4	1	135
## 58	Quaker_Oatmeal	Q	H	100	5	2	0
## 59	Raisin_Bran	K	C	120	3	1	210
## 60	Raisin_Nut_Bran	G	C	100	3	2	140
## 61	Raisin_Squares	K	C	90	2	0	0
## 62	Rice_Chex	R	C	110	1	0	240
## 63	Rice_Krispies	K	C	110	2	0	290
## 64	Shredded_Wheat	N	C	80	2	0	0
## 65	Shredded_Wheat_'n'Bran	N	C	90	3	0	0
## 66	Shredded_Wheat_spoon_size	N	C	90	3	0	0
## 67	Smacks	K	C	110	2	1	70
## 68	Special_K	K	C	110	6	0	230
## 69	Strawberry_Fruit_Wheats	N	C	90	2	0	15
## 70	Total_Corn_Flakes	G	C	110	2	1	200
## 71	Total_Raisin_Bran	G	C	140	3	1	190
## 72	Total_Whole_Grain	G	C	100	3	1	200
## 73	Triples	G	C	110	2	1	250
## 74	Trix	G	C	110	1	1	140
## 75	Wheat_Chex	R	C	100	3	1	230
## 76	Wheaties	G	C	100	3	1	200
## 77	Wheaties_Honey_Gold	G	C	110	2	1	200

##	fiber	carbo	sugars	potass	vitamins	shelf	weight	cups	rating
## 1	10.0	5.0	6	280	25	3	1.00	0.33	68.40297
## 2	2.0	8.0	8	135	0	3	1.00	1.00	33.98368
## 3	9.0	7.0	5	320	25	3	1.00	0.33	59.42551
## 4	14.0	8.0	0	330	25	3	1.00	0.50	93.70491
## 5	1.0	14.0	8	-1	25	3	1.00	0.75	34.38484
## 6	1.5	10.5	10	70	25	1	1.00	0.75	29.50954
## 7	1.0	11.0	14	30	25	2	1.00	1.00	33.17409
## 8	2.0	18.0	8	100	25	3	1.33	0.75	37.03856
## 9	4.0	15.0	6	125	25	1	1.00	0.67	49.12025
## 10	5.0	13.0	5	190	25	3	1.00	0.67	53.31381
## 11	0.0	12.0	12	35	25	2	1.00	0.75	18.04285
## 12	2.0	17.0	1	105	25	1	1.00	1.25	50.76500
## 13	0.0	13.0	9	45	25	2	1.00	0.75	19.82357
## 14	2.0	13.0	7	105	25	3	1.00	0.50	40.40021
## 15	0.0	12.0	13	55	25	2	1.00	1.00	22.73645

## 16	0.0	22.0	3	25	25	1	1.00	1.00	41.44502
## 17	1.0	21.0	2	35	25	1	1.00	1.00	45.86332
## 18	1.0	13.0	12	20	25	2	1.00	1.00	35.78279
## 19	0.0	12.0	13	65	25	2	1.00	1.00	22.39651
## 20	4.0	10.0	7	160	25	3	1.00	0.50	40.44877
## 21	1.0	21.0	0	-1	0	2	1.00	1.00	64.53382
## 22	1.0	21.0	3	30	25	3	1.00	1.00	46.89564
## 23	2.0	11.0	10	120	25	3	1.00	0.75	36.17620
## 24	1.0	18.0	5	80	25	3	1.00	0.75	44.33086
## 25	1.0	11.0	13	30	25	2	1.00	1.00	32.20758
## 26	1.0	14.0	11	25	25	1	1.00	0.75	31.43597
## 27	3.0	14.0	7	100	25	2	1.00	0.80	58.34514
## 28	5.0	12.0	10	200	25	3	1.25	0.67	40.91705
## 29	5.0	14.0	12	190	25	3	1.33	0.67	41.01549
## 30	0.0	13.0	12	25	25	2	1.00	0.75	28.02576
## 31	0.0	11.0	15	40	25	1	1.00	0.88	35.25244
## 32	0.0	15.0	9	45	25	2	1.00	0.75	23.80404
## 33	3.0	15.0	5	85	25	3	1.00	0.88	52.07690
## 34	3.0	17.0	3	90	25	3	1.00	0.25	53.37101
## 35	3.0	13.0	4	100	25	3	1.00	0.33	45.81172
## 36	1.0	12.0	11	45	25	2	1.00	1.00	21.87129
## 37	1.5	11.5	10	90	25	1	1.00	0.75	31.07222
## 38	0.0	14.0	11	35	25	1	1.00	1.33	28.74241
## 39	1.0	17.0	6	60	100	3	1.00	1.00	36.52368
## 40	2.0	20.0	9	95	100	3	1.30	0.75	36.47151
## 41	0.0	21.0	3	40	25	2	1.00	1.50	39.24111
## 42	2.0	12.0	6	95	25	2	1.00	0.67	45.32807
## 43	0.0	12.0	12	55	25	2	1.00	1.00	26.73451
## 44	0.0	16.0	3	95	25	2	1.00	1.00	54.85092
## 45	3.0	16.0	11	170	25	3	1.00	1.00	37.13686
## 46	3.0	16.0	11	170	25	3	1.00	1.00	34.13976
## 47	3.0	17.0	13	160	25	3	1.50	0.67	30.31335
## 48	2.0	15.0	6	90	25	1	1.00	1.00	40.10596
## 49	0.0	15.0	9	40	25	2	1.00	0.67	29.92429
## 50	3.0	21.0	7	130	25	3	1.33	0.67	40.69232
## 51	3.0	18.0	2	90	25	3	1.00	1.00	59.64284
## 52	1.5	13.5	10	120	25	3	1.25	0.50	30.45084
## 53	6.0	11.0	14	260	25	3	1.33	0.67	37.84059
## 54	1.0	20.0	3	45	100	3	1.00	1.00	41.50354
## 55	0.0	13.0	0	15	0	3	0.50	1.00	60.75611
## 56	1.0	10.0	0	50	0	3	0.50	1.00	63.00565
## 57	2.0	14.0	6	110	25	3	1.00	0.50	49.51187
## 58	2.7	-1.0	-1	110	0	1	1.00	0.67	50.82839
## 59	5.0	14.0	12	240	25	2	1.33	0.75	39.25920
## 60	2.5	10.5	8	140	25	3	1.00	0.50	39.70340
## 61	2.0	15.0	6	110	25	3	1.00	0.50	55.33314
## 62	0.0	23.0	2	30	25	1	1.00	1.13	41.99893
## 63	0.0	22.0	3	35	25	1	1.00	1.00	40.56016
## 64	3.0	16.0	0	95	0	1	0.83	1.00	68.23588
## 65	4.0	19.0	0	140	0	1	1.00	0.67	74.47295
## 66	3.0	20.0	0	120	0	1	1.00	0.67	72.80179
## 67	1.0	9.0	15	40	25	2	1.00	0.75	31.23005
## 68	1.0	16.0	3	55	25	1	1.00	1.00	53.13132
## 69	3.0	15.0	5	90	25	2	1.00	1.00	59.36399


```
## 70  0.0 21.0    3    35    100    3  1.00 1.00 38.83975
## 71  4.0 15.0   14   230    100    3  1.50 1.00 28.59278
## 72  3.0 16.0    3   110    100    3  1.00 1.00 46.65884
## 73  0.0 21.0    3    60     25    3  1.00 0.75 39.10617
## 74  0.0 13.0   12    25     25    2  1.00 1.00 27.75330
## 75  3.0 17.0    3   115     25    1  1.00 0.67 49.78744
## 76  3.0 17.0    3   110     25    1  1.00 1.00 51.59219
## 77  1.0 16.0    8    60     25    1  1.00 0.75 36.18756

levels(cereal.with.factors$mfr)

## [1] "A" "G" "K" "N" "P" "Q" "R"

class(cereal.with.factors$mfr)

## [1] "factor"

class(cereal$mfr)

## [1] "character"

## or
class(cereal.with.factors$carbo)

## [1] "numeric"

class(cereal$carbo)

## [1] "numeric"

## or
str(cereal.with.factors) #only characters become factors

## 'data.frame': 77 obs. of 16 variables:
## $ name : Factor w/ 77 levels "100%_Bran","100%_Natural_Bran",...: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
## $ mfr : Factor w/ 7 levels "A","G","K","N",...: 4 6 3 3 7 2 3 2 7 5 ...
## $ type : Factor w/ 2 levels "C","H": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ calories: int 70 120 70 50 110 110 110 130 90 90 ...
## $ protein : int 4 3 4 4 2 2 2 3 2 3 ...
## $ fat : int 1 5 1 0 2 2 0 2 1 0 ...
## $ sodium : int 130 15 260 140 200 180 125 210 200 210 ...
## $ fiber : num 10 2 9 14 1 1.5 1 2 4 5 ...
## $ carbo : num 5 8 7 8 14 10.5 11 18 15 13 ...
## $ sugars : int 6 8 5 0 8 10 14 8 6 5 ...
## $ potass : int 280 135 320 330 -1 70 30 100 125 190 ...
## $ vitamins: int 25 0 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 ...
## $ shelf : int 3 3 3 3 3 1 2 3 1 3 ...
## $ weight : num 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1.33 1 1 ...
## $ cups : num 0.33 1 0.33 0.5 0.75 0.75 1 0.75 0.67 0.67 ...
## $ rating : num 68.4 34 59.4 93.7 34.4 ...

str(cereal)

## spc_tbl_ [77 x 16] (S3: spec_tbl_df/tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
## $ name : chr [1:77] "100%_Bran" "100%_Natural_Bran" "All-Bran" "All-Bran_with_Extra_Fiber" ...
## $ mfr : chr [1:77] "N" "Q" "K" "K" ...
## $ type : chr [1:77] "C" "C" "C" "C" ...
## $ calories: num [1:77] 70 120 70 50 110 110 110 130 90 90 ...
## $ protein : num [1:77] 4 3 4 4 2 2 2 3 2 3 ...
## $ fat : num [1:77] 1 5 1 0 2 2 0 2 1 0 ...
```

```
## $ sodium : num [1:77] 130 15 260 140 200 180 125 210 200 210 ...
## $ fiber  : num [1:77] 10 2 9 14 1 1.5 1 2 4 5 ...
## $ carbo   : num [1:77] 5 8 7 8 14 10.5 11 18 15 13 ...
## $ sugars  : num [1:77] 6 8 5 0 8 10 14 8 6 5 ...
## $ potass  : num [1:77] 280 135 320 330 -1 70 30 100 125 190 ...
## $ vitamins: num [1:77] 25 0 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 ...
## $ shelf   : num [1:77] 3 3 3 3 3 1 2 3 1 3 ...
## $ weight  : num [1:77] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1.33 1 1 ...
## $ cups    : num [1:77] 0.33 1 0.33 0.5 0.75 0.75 1 0.75 0.67 0.67 ...
## $ rating  : num [1:77] 68.4 34 59.4 93.7 34.4 ...
## - attr(*, "spec")=
## .. cols(
## ..   name = col_character(),
## ..   mfr = col_character(),
## ..   type = col_character(),
## ..   calories = col_double(),
## ..   protein = col_double(),
## ..   fat = col_double(),
## ..   sodium = col_double(),
## ..   fiber = col_double(),
## ..   carbo = col_double(),
## ..   sugars = col_double(),
## ..   potass = col_double(),
## ..   vitamins = col_double(),
## ..   shelf = col_double(),
## ..   weight = col_double(),
## ..   cups = col_double(),
## ..   rating = col_double()
## .. )
## - attr(*, "problems")=<externalptr>
```

- b) How many levels are there in `mfr` and `type`? (use the functions `levels` or `nlevels`) - levels will only count FACTORS not CHARACTER strings

Solution

```
levels(cereal.with.factors$mfr)
```

```
## [1] "A" "G" "K" "N" "P" "Q" "R"
```

```
## or
```

```
nlevels(cereal.with.factors$mfr)
```

```
## [1] 7
```

```
## or
```

```
str(cereal.with.factors$mfr)
```

```
## Factor w/ 7 levels "A","G","K","N",...: 4 6 3 3 7 2 3 2 7 5 ...
```

```
#class() typeof()
```

2.4 Vectors

- a) Extract the `calories` into a new vector called `cereal.calories`.

Solution

```
cereal.calories <- cereal$calories
cereal.calories <- cereal[["calories"]]
cereal_calories <- cereal_tbl %>% pull(calories)
```

b) How many elements are there in `cereal.calories`? (`length`)

Solution

```
length(cereal.calories)
```

```
## [1] 77
```

```
cereal_calories %>% length()
```

```
## [1] 77
```

c) Extract the 5th to the 10th element from `cereal.calories`.

Solution

```
#cereal.calories[5:10] # most code works this way
cereal_calories[5:10]
```

```
## [1] 110 110 110 130 90 90
```

d) Add one more element to `cereal.calories` using `c()`.

Solution

```
cereal_calories <- c(cereal_calories, 1.0) #c for concatenate
length(cereal.calories)
```

```
## [1] 77
```

2.5 Matrix

a) Can you force the cereal data frame to be a Matrix? (`as.matrix(cereal)`). Check that the elements have been forced into the character type.

Solution

```
cereal.matrix <- as.matrix(cereal)
str(cereal.matrix)

## chr [1:77, 1:16] "100%_Bran" "100%_Natural_Bran" "All-Bran" ...
## - attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
## ..$ : NULL
## ..$ : chr [1:16] "name" "mfr" "type" "calories" ...
```

b) Now do this again, but this time leave out the `mfr`, `name` and `type` columns. Check that the elements are now numeric.

Solution

```
cereal.removed <- cereal[, -(1:3)]
cereal.removed

## # A tibble: 77 x 13
##   calories protein  fat sodium fiber carbo sugars potass vitamins shelf weight
##   <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1      70      4    1   130   10    5      6   280     25     3    1
## 2     120      3    5    15    2    8      8   135      0     3    1
## 3      70      4    1   260    9    7      5   320     25     3    1
```

```
## 4      50      4      0     140 14      8      0     330      25      3      1
## 5     110      2      2     200   1     14      8     -1      25      3      1
## 6     110      2      2     180 1.5    10.5     10     70      25      1      1
## 7     110      2      0     125   1     11      14     30      25      2      1
## 8     130      3      2     210   2     18      8    100      25      3      1.33
## 9      90      2      1     200   4     15      6    125      25      1      1
## 10     90      3      0     210   5     13      5    190      25      3      1
## # ... with 67 more rows, and 2 more variables: cups <dbl>, rating <dbl>

cereal.numeric.matrix <- as.matrix(cereal.removed)
str(cereal.numeric.matrix)

## num [1:77, 1:13] 70 120 70 50 110 110 110 130 90 90 ...
## - attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
## ..$ : NULL
## ..$ : chr [1:13] "calories" "protein" "fat" "sodium" ...
```

3 Numerical summary

3.1 Summary

- a) Use the `summary` function to extract the median, 1st quartile and 3rd quartile data from the `sodium` column.

Solution

```
summary(cereal$sodium)

##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      0.0   130.0   180.0   159.7   210.0   320.0
```

3.2 Basic statistics

- b) Find the max, min, standard deviation and mean of the `sodium` (`max()`, `min()`, `sd()`, `mean()`)

Solution

```
cereal_tbl %>% pull(sodium) %>% summary()

##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      0.0   130.0   180.0   159.7   210.0   320.0

sodium<-cereal$sodium
max(sodium)

## [1] 320

min(cereal$sodium)

## [1] 0

sd(cereal$sodium)

## [1] 83.8323

mean(cereal$sodium)

## [1] 159.6753

summary(sodium)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      0.0   130.0   180.0   159.7   210.0   320.0
```

c) Find the mean sodium of each mfr.

Solution

```
# Can be done by repeated subsetting, this is tedious
kelloggs.cereals <- subset(cereal, mfr == "K")
mean(kelloggs.cereals$sodium)
```

```
## [1] 174.7826
```

```
# Can use a formula and the aggregate function
```

```
mean.sodiums <- aggregate(sodium ~ mfr, data = cereal, FUN = mean)
# Can split vector (or data.frame if you wanted) by
# another vector. In this case, split by species.
```

```
split.sodium <- split(cereal$sodium, cereal$mfr)
# Apply a function over a list and return a list (_l_apply for list apply)
lapply(split.sodium, mean)
```

```
## $A
## [1] 0
##
## $G
## [1] 200.4545
##
## $K
## [1] 174.7826
##
## $N
## [1] 37.5
##
## $P
## [1] 146.1111
##
## $Q
## [1] 92.5
##
## $R
## [1] 198.125
```

```
# Apply a function over a list and return a _s_simplified format (_s_apply for simplify apply)
sapply(split.sodium, mean)
```

```
##      A      G      K      N      P      Q      R
## 0.0000 200.4545 174.7826 37.5000 146.1111 92.5000 198.1250
```

```
# Also could use by and tapply, vapply, for the interested students, omitted here.
```

```
cereal_tbl %>%
  select(sodium, mfr) %>%
  group_by(mfr) %>%
  summarise(mean_sodium = mean(sodium))
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 2
##   mfr    mean_sodium
##   <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 A          0
## 2 G        200.
## 3 K        175.
## 4 N         37.5
## 5 P        146.
## 6 Q         92.5
## 7 R        198.
```

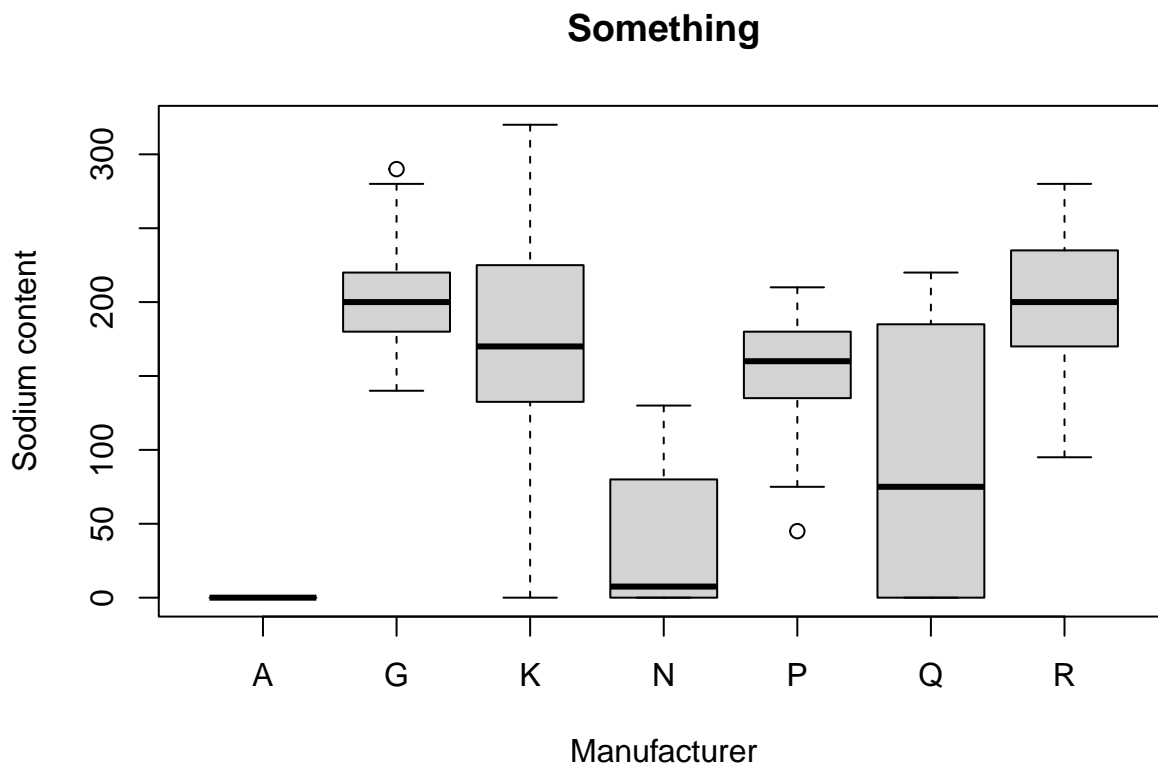
4 Graphical summary

4.1 Boxplot

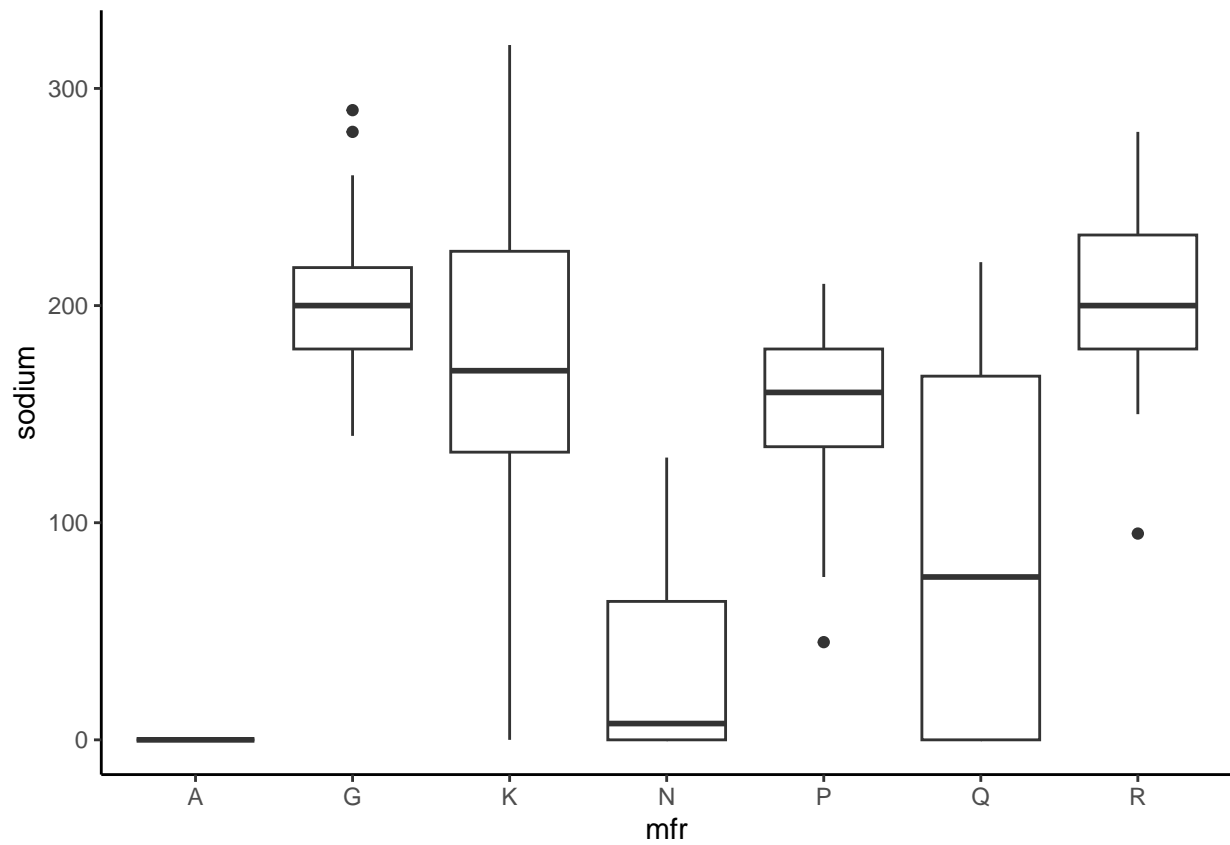
a) Make a boxplot of the `sodium` against `mfr` using `boxplot()`.

Solution

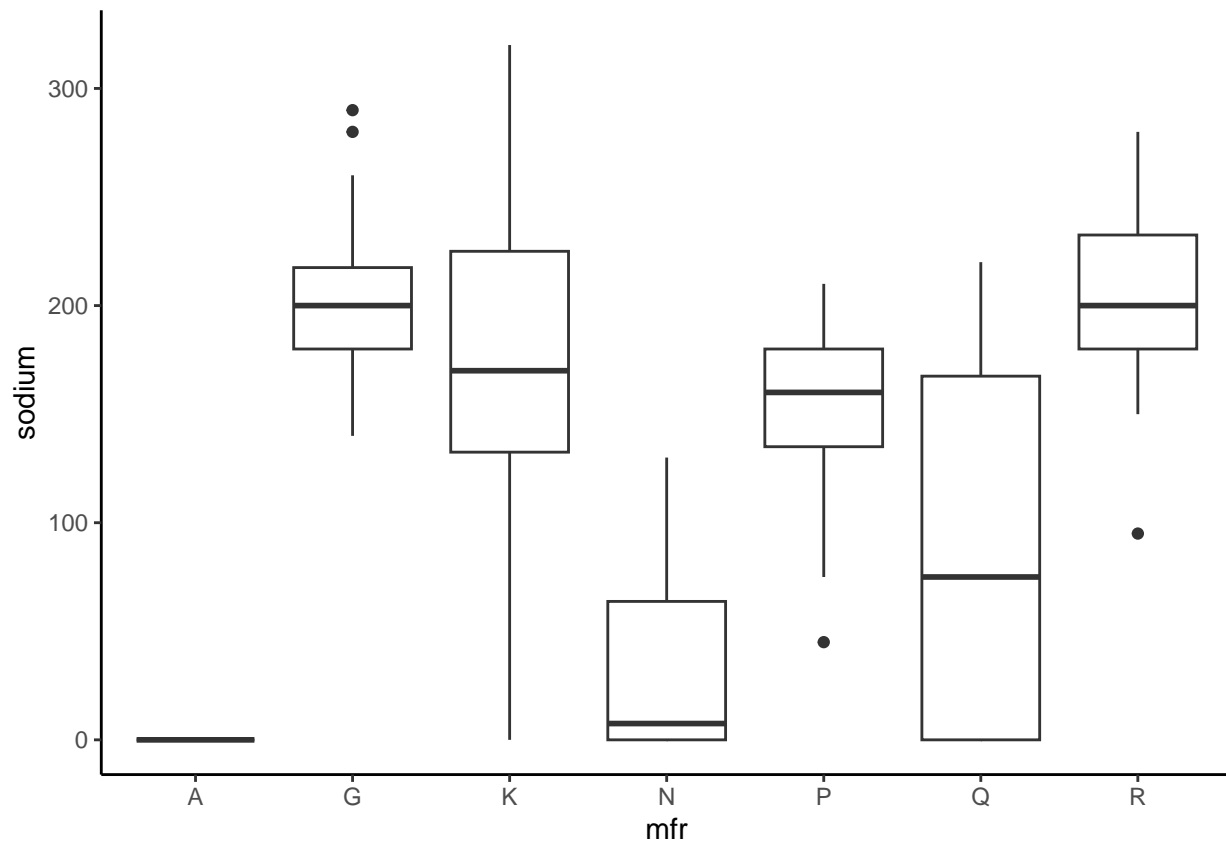
```
boxplot(sodium ~ mfr, data = cereal,
        xlab = "Manufacturer", ylab = "Sodium content", main = "Something")
```



```
ggplot(cereal_tbl, aes(x = mfr, y = sodium)) + geom_boxplot() + theme_classic()
```



```
cereal_tbl %>% ggplot(aes(x = mfr, y = sodium)) + geom_boxplot() + theme_classic()
```



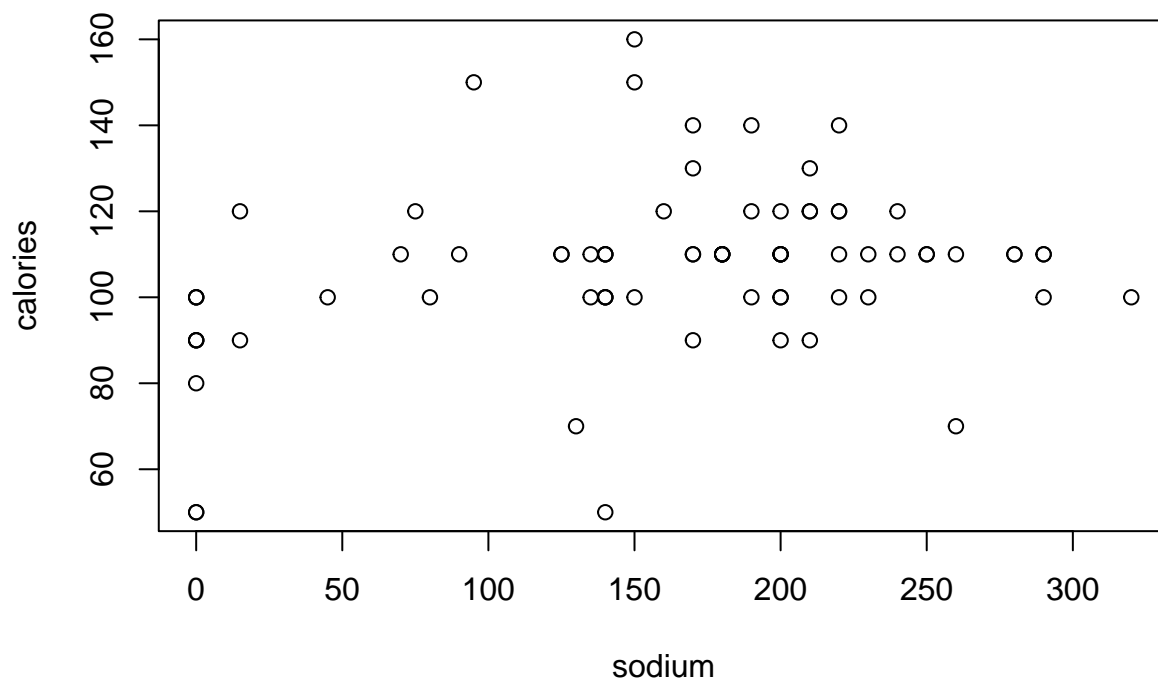
4.2 plot?

b) Plot calories against sodium using plot().

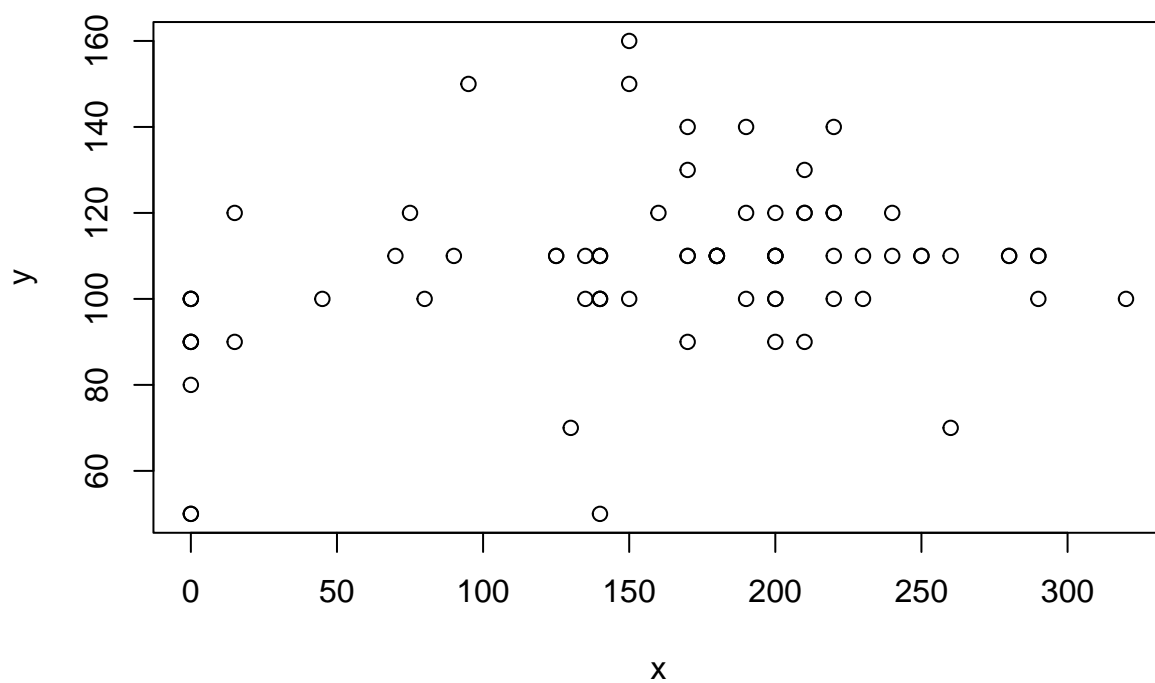
Solution

```
# Using formula
plot(calories ~ sodium, data = cereal, main = "Something")
```

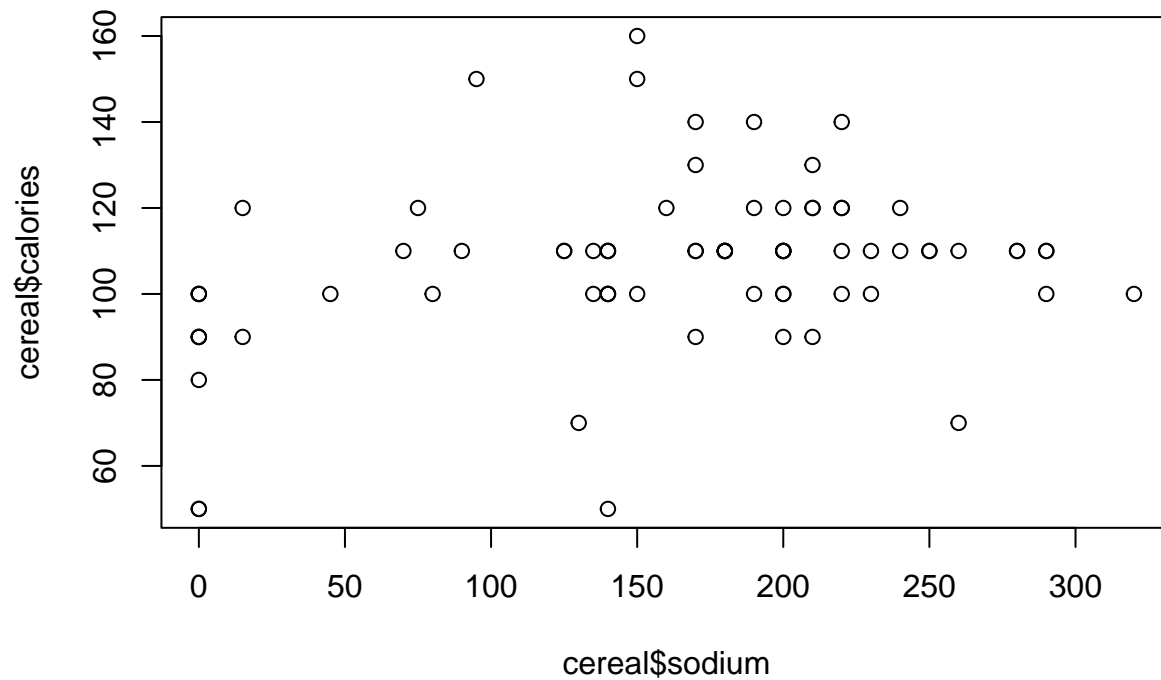

Something



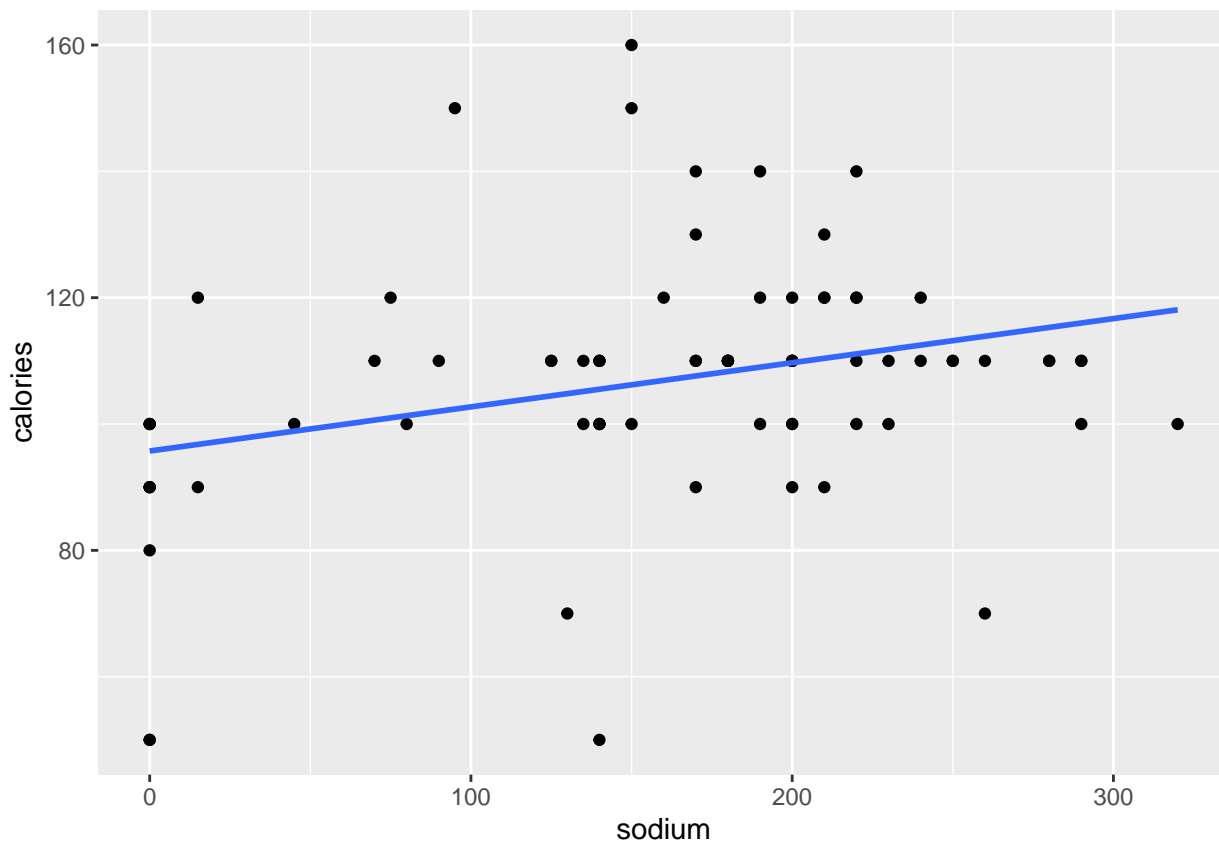
```
# Another way, define x and y  
x <- cereal$sodium  
y <- cereal$calories  
plot(x, y)
```



```
plot(cereal$sodium, cereal$calories)
```



```
# Alternatively, use with to help R find the vectors  
#with(cereal, plot(sodium, calories))  
  
ggplot(cereal_tbl, aes(x = sodium, y = calories)) +  
  geom_point() + geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE)  
  
## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'
```



5 Write Data to File

- b) Write data frame with only the Kellogg's observations to a file called `kelloggs.csv`. Use the `write.csv` command.

Solution

```
write.csv(kelloggs_tbl, file = "kelloggs.csv")
```

```
head(cereal)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 16
##   name      mfr  type calor~1 protein  fat sodium fiber carbo sugars potass
##   <chr>      <chr> <chr>   <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 100%_Bran  N    C       70      4      1   130   10     5      6   280
## 2 100%_Natur~ Q    C      120      3      5    15    2     8      8   135
## 3 All-Bran   K    C       70      4      1   260    9     7      5   320
## 4 All-Bran_w~ K    C       50      4      0   140   14     8      0   330
## 5 Almond_Del~ R    C      110      2      2   200    1    14      8    -1
## 6 Apple_Cinn~ G    C      110      2      2   180   1.5  10.5    10    70
## # ... with 5 more variables: vitamins <dbl>, shelf <dbl>, weight <dbl>,
## #   cups <dbl>, rating <dbl>, and abbreviated variable name 1: calories
```