

```

1 # Creating a dataframe
2 # Example: RPI Weather dataframe.
3
4 days <- c('Mon', 'Tue','Wed','Thur','Fri','Sat','Sun') # days
5 temp <- c(28,30.5,32,31.2,29.3,27.9,26.4) # Temperature in F' during the winter :)
6 snowed <- c('T','T','F','F','T','T') # Snowed on that day: T = TRUE, F= FALSE
7 snowed
8 class(snowed)
9 help("data.frame")
10
11
12
13
14

'T' · 'T' · 'F' · 'T' · 'T'
'character'

1 emptyDataframe <- data.frame()
2 emptyDataframe
3
4 RPI_Weather_Week <- data.frame(days,temp,snowed) # creating the dataframe using the data.frame() function
5
6 RPI_Weather_Week
7 head(RPI_Weather_Week)

A data.frame: 7 × 3
  days   temp snowed
  <chr> <dbl> <chr>
1 Mon    28.0   T
2 Tue    30.5   T
3 Wed    32.0   F
4 Thur   31.2   F
5 Fri    29.3   T
6 Sat    27.9   T
7 Sun    26.4   T

A data.frame: 6 × 3
  days   temp snowed
  <chr> <dbl> <chr>
1 Mon    28.0   T
2 Tue    30.5   T
3 Wed    32.0   F
4 Thur   31.2   F
5 Fri    29.3   T
6 Sat    27.9   T

1
2 str(RPI_Weather_Week) # we can take a look at the structure of the dataframe using the str() function.
3
4 summary(RPI_Weather_Week) # summary of the dataframe using the summary() function
5 summary((RPI_Weather_Week$temp))
6

```

```
'data.frame': 7 obs. of 3 variables:
$ days : chr "Mon" "Tue" "Wed" "Thur" ...
1
2 RPI_Weather_Week[1,] # showing the 1st row and all the columns
3 RPI_Weather_Week[,1] # showing the 1st column and all the rows
4
5 RPI_Weather_Week[, 'snowed']
6 RPI_Weather_Week[, 'days']
7 RPI_Weather_Week[, 'temp']
8 RPI_Weather_Week[1:5,c("days", "temp")]
9 RPI_Weather_Week$temp
10 subset(RPI_Weather_Week,subset=snowed==TRUE)
```

A data.frame: 1 × 3

days	temp	snowed
------	------	--------

<chr>	<dbl>	<chr>
-------	-------	-------

1	Mon	28	T
---	-----	----	---

'Mon' · 'Tue' · 'Wed' · 'Thur' · 'Fri' · 'Sat' · 'Sun'

'T' · 'T' · 'F' · 'F' · 'T' · 'T' · 'T'

'Mon' · 'Tue' · 'Wed' · 'Thur' · 'Fri' · 'Sat' · 'Sun'

28 · 30.5 · 32 · 31.2 · 29.3 · 27.9 · 26.4

A data.frame: 5 × 2

days	temp
------	------

<chr>	<dbl>
-------	-------

1	Mon	28.0
---	-----	------

2	Tue	30.5
---	-----	------

3	Wed	32.0
---	-----	------

4	Thur	31.2
---	------	------

5	Fri	29.3
---	-----	------

28 · 30.5 · 32 · 31.2 · 29.3 · 27.9 · 26.4

A data.frame: 0 × 3

days	temp	snowed
------	------	--------

<chr>	<dbl>	<chr>
-------	-------	-------

```
1 dec.snow <- order(-RPI_Weather_Week$temp)
```

```
2 dec.snow
```

```
3 # Creating Dataframes
```

```
4 # creating an empty dataframe
```

```
5 empty.DataFrame <- data.frame()
```

```
6
```

3 · 4 · 2 · 5 · 1 · 6 · 7

```
1 v1 <- 1:10
```

```
2 v1
```

```
3 letters
```

```
4 v2 <- letters[1:10]
```

```
5 v2
```

```
6 df <- data.frame(col.name.1 = v1,col.name.2 = v2)
```

```
7 df
```

```
8 # importing data and exporting data
```

```
9 # writing to a CSV file:
```

```
10 write.csv(df,file = 'saved_df1_Section2.csv')
```

```
11 df_section2 <- read.csv('saved_df1_Section2.csv')
```

```
12 df_section2
```

```
1 · 2 · 3 · 4 · 5 · 6 · 7 · 8 · 9 · 10
'a' · 'b' · 'c' · 'd' · 'e' · 'f' · 'g' · 'h' · 'i' · 'j' · 'k' · 'l' · 'm' · 'n' · 'o' · 'p' · 'q' · 'r' · 's' · 't' · 'u' · 'v' · 'w' · 'x' · 'y' · 'z'
'a' · 'b' · 'c' · 'd' · 'e' · 'f' · 'g' · 'h' · 'i' · 'j'
```

A data.frame: 10 × 2

`col_name.1 col.name.2`

<int>	<chr>
1	a
2	b
3	c
4	d
5	e
6	f
7	g
8	h
9	i
10	j

A data.frame: 10 × 3

`X col_name.1 col.name.2`

<int>	<int>	<chr>
1	1	a
2	2	b
3	3	c

```
1 nrow(df)
2 ncol(df)
3 colnames(df)
4 rownames(df)
5 str(df)
6 summary(df)
```

```
10
2
'col_name.1' · 'col.name.2'
'1' · '2' · '3' · '4' · '5' · '6' · '7' · '8' · '9' · '10'
'data.frame':   10 obs. of  2 variables:
$ col_name.1: int  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
$ col.name.2: chr "a" "b" "c" "d" ...
  col_name.1    col.name.2
Min.   : 1.00  Length:10
1st Qu.: 3.25  Class :character
Median : 5.50  Mode  :character
Mean   : 5.50
3rd Qu.: 7.75
Max.   :10.00
```

```
1 df[[5,2]]
2 df[[5,'col.name.2']]
3 df[[3,'col.name.1']]
4 df[[4,'col.name.2']]
5 df[[3,'col.name.2']] <- 3000
6 df
7
```

```
'e'  
'e'  
NULL  
'd'  
A data.frame: 10 × 2  
col_name.1 col.name.2  


---

<int> <chr>  
1 a  
2 b  
  
1  
2 persons.df <- data.frame(FirstName = 'Vasundhara', LastName = 'Acharya', ID = 123456, Instituete = 'RPI')  
3 persons.df  
4  
5  
A data.frame: 1 × 4  
FirstName LastName ID Instituete  


---

<chr> <chr> <dbl> <chr>  
Vasundhara Acharya 123456 RPI  
.. .  
  
1 Age <- c(27,25,26,28)  
2 Weight <- c(155,175,130,155)  
3 Sex <- c('M','M','F','O')  
4 Names <- c('Mike','Jason','Silvia','Dell')  
5 people <- data.frame(Names, Age = Age, Weight = Weight, Sex = Sex)  
6 people2 <- data.frame(Names, Age, Weight, Sex)  
7 people2  
8  
9 df <- data.frame(row.names = Names, Age, Weight,Sex)  
10 df  
11 is.na(df)  
12 is.data.frame(df)  
13 # names <- data.frame(Age,Weight,Sex)  
14 # names  
15  
16 mat <- matrix(1:25,nrow = 5)  
17 mat2 <- as.data.frame(mat)  
18 is.data.frame(mat2)  
19
```

A data.frame: 4 × 4

```
1 # Lists
2 vec <- c(6,7,8) # vector
3 mat <- matrix(1:30, nrow = 5) # matrix
4 mat
5 class(vec)
6 class(mat)
7 # if you want to include different data structures in to one single variable, you can use the list()
8 # list() function allow us to combine different datastructure into a single variable.
9 my.list <- list(vec,mat,df)
10 my.list
11 # instead of having automatically numbered, we can name the item in the list as follows:
12 my.named.list <- list(sampleVec = vec, SampleMatrix = mat, SampleDataFrame = df)
13 my.named.list
14
15 # List is more like an organizational tool, you can organize various dataframes
16 # One advantage is, you can call the items in the list using the $ sign to call them as you call them like coulums.
17 my.named.list$sampleVec
18 my.named.list$SampleMatrix
19 my.named.list$SampleDataFrame
```

```
A matrix: 5 × 6 of type int
1 6 11 16 21 26
2 7 12 17 22 27
3 8 13 18 23 28
4 9 14 19 24 29
5 10 15 20 25 30
```

'numeric'  
'matrix' · 'array'

```
1. 6 · 7 · 8
A matrix: 5 × 6 of type int
2. 1 6 11 16 21 26
2 7 12 17 22 27
3 8 13 18 23 28
4 9 14 19 24 29
5 10 15 20 25 30
```

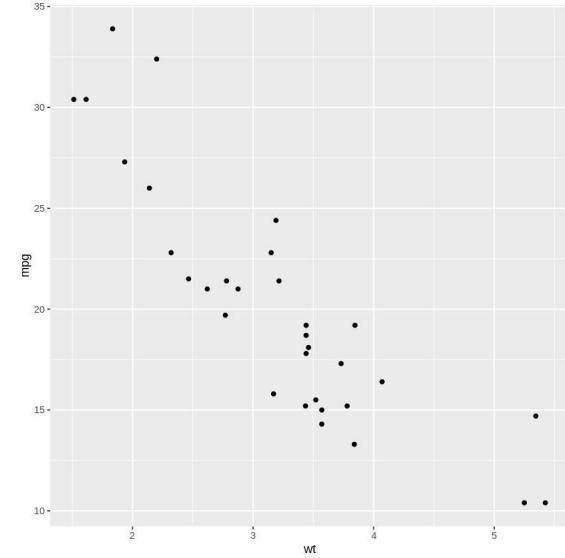
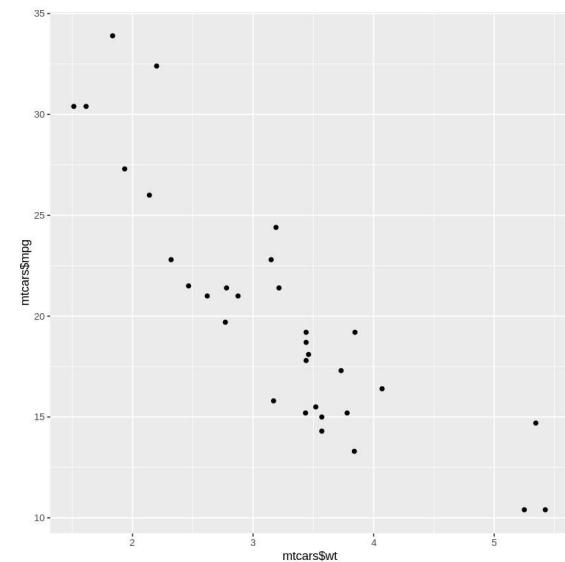
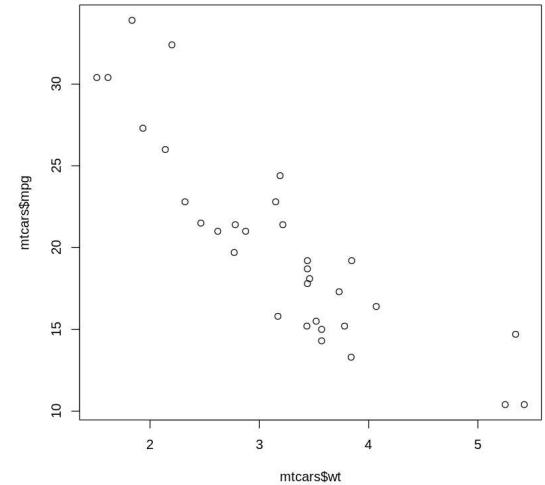
A data.frame: 4 × 3

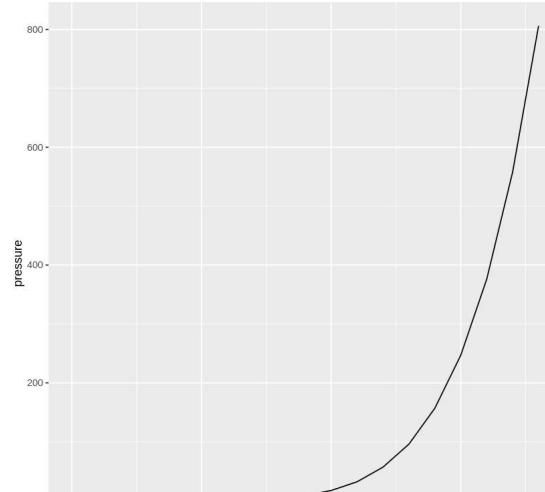
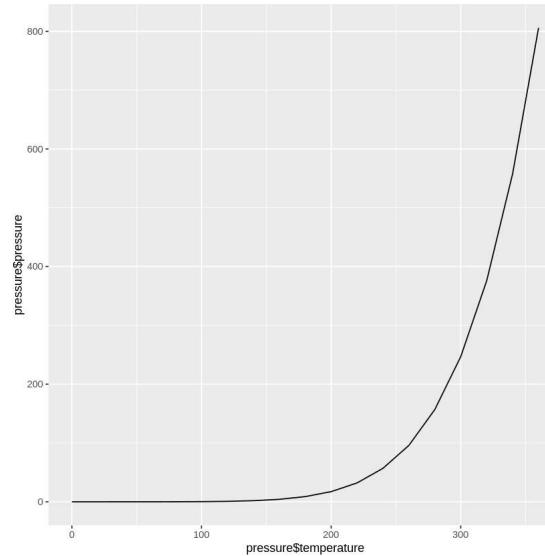
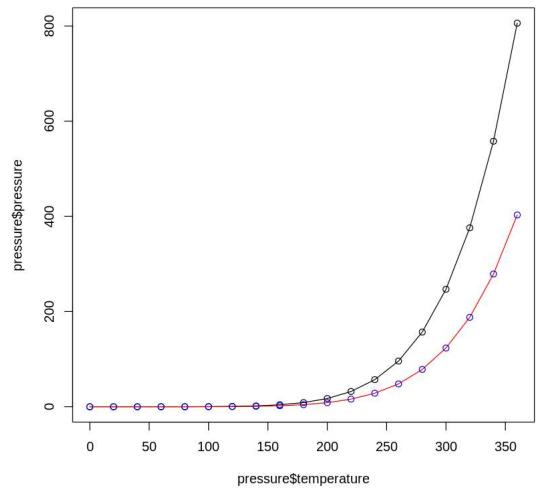
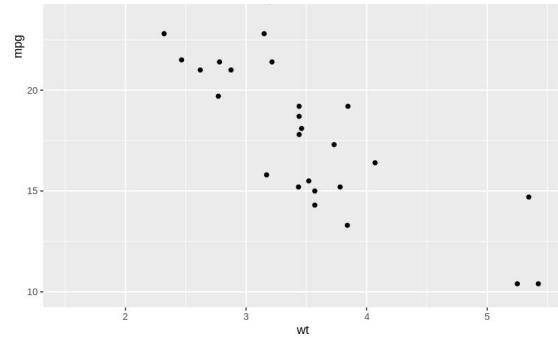
```
3. Age Weight Sex
```

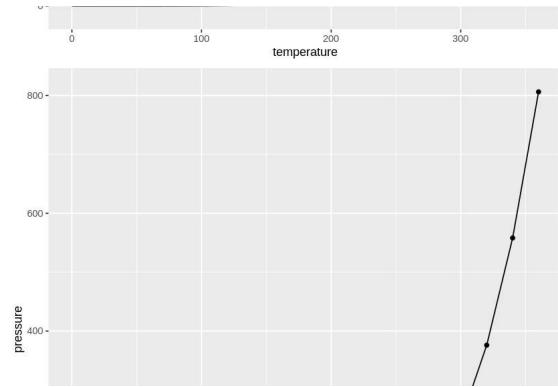
```
1 #####PLOTTING EXERCISES#####
2 data(mtcars)
```

```
1 plot (mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg)
2 library (ggplot2)
3 qplot (mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg)
4 qplot (wt, mpg, data = mtcars)
5 ggplot (mtcars, aes ( x=wt,y=mpg) ) + geom_point ()
6 plot (pressure$temperature,pressure$pressure, type = "l")
7 points (pressure$temperature,pressure$pressure)
8 lines (pressure$temperature,pressure$pressure/2, col="red")
9 points (pressure $ temperature,pressure $ pressure /2, col="blue")
10 library (ggplot2)
11 qplot (pressure $temperature,pressure$pressure, geom="line")
12 qplot (temperature,pressure, data = pressure, geom = "line")
13 ggplot(pressure, aes ( x= temperature,y=pressure)) + geom_line () + geom_point()
14 ggplot(pressure, aes ( x= temperature, y= pressure ))+ geom_line ()+ geom_point ()
15 #####WE NOTE THAT AS PRESSURE INCREASES, TEMPERATURE ALSO INCREASES
```

Warning message:  
“`qplot()` was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.”

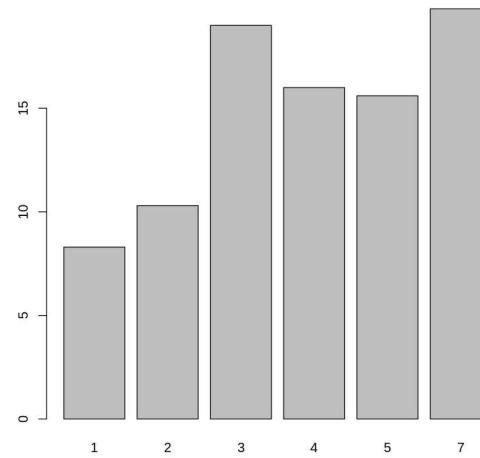




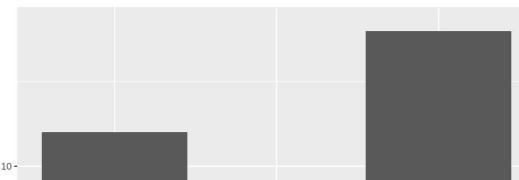
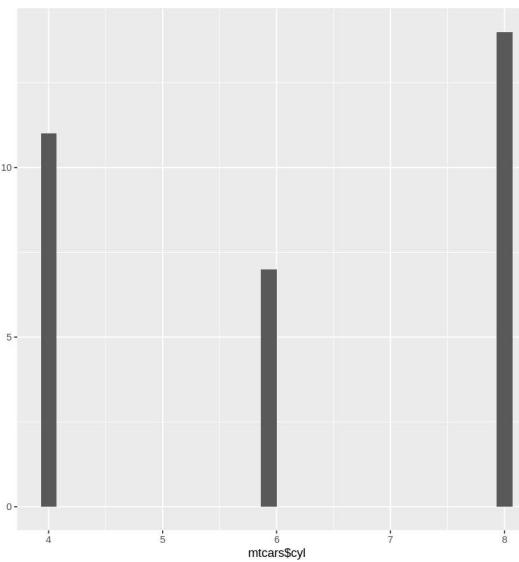
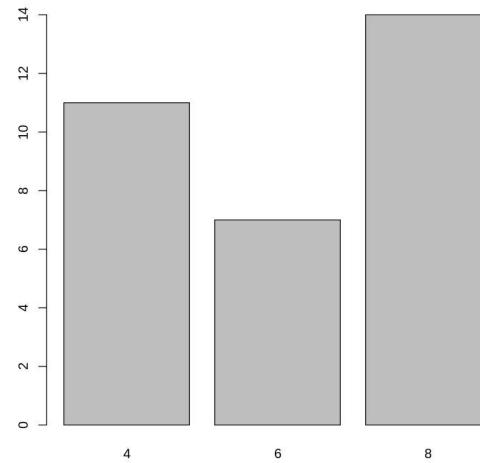


```
1 ##### CREATING THE BAR GRAPHS#####
2 # Creating Bar graphs
3 barplot (BOD$ demand, names.arg = BOD $ Time )
4 table (mtcars$cyl)
5 barplot(table(mtcars$cyl) ) # generate a table of counts
6 qplot(mtcars$cyl) # cyl is continuous here
7 qplot(factor (mtcars$cyl)) # treat cyl as discrete
8 # Bar graph of counts
9 qplot (factor (cyl), data = mtcars)
10 ggplot (mtcars, aes (x=factor (cyl)))+ geom_bar ()
11
```

```
4 6 8  
11 7 14
```

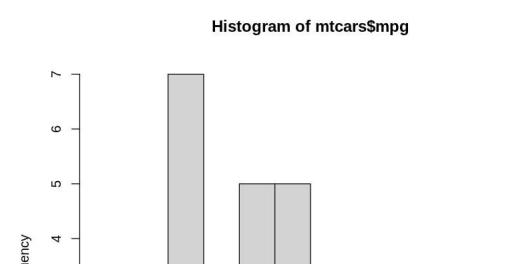
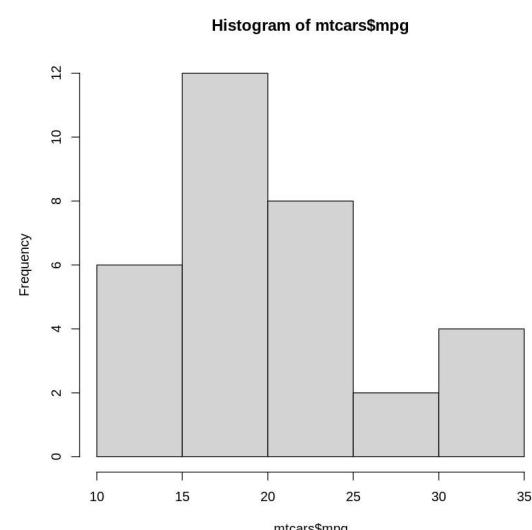
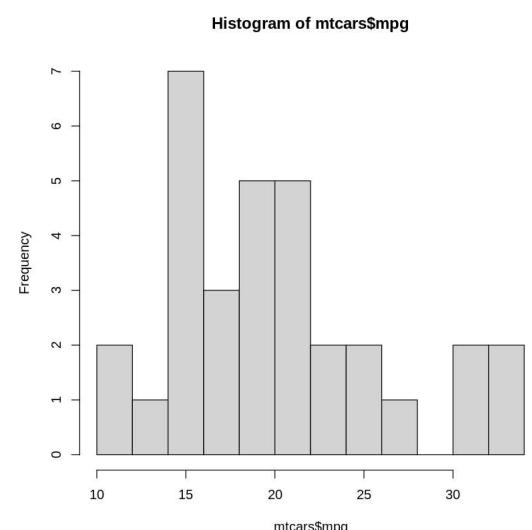
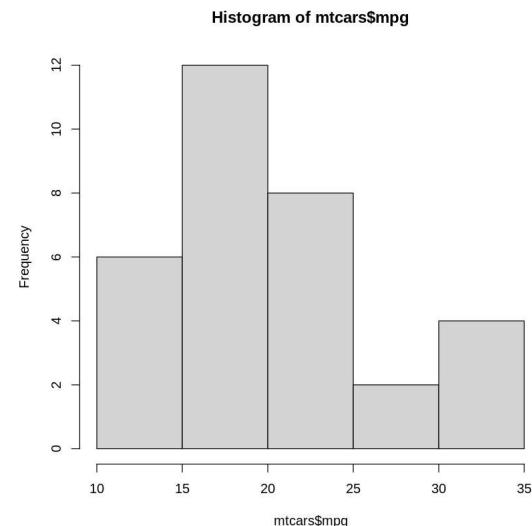


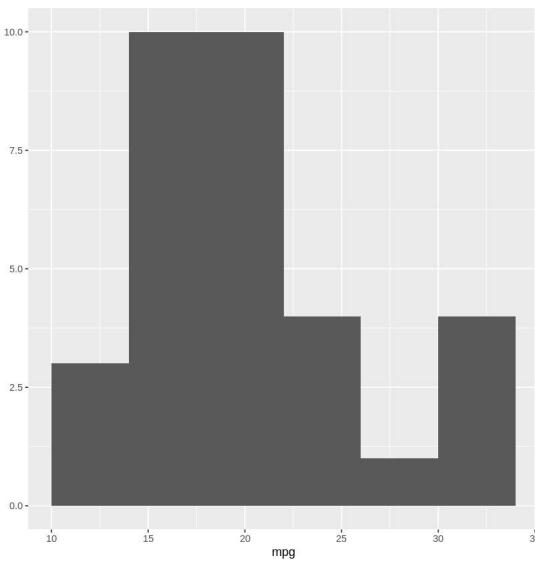
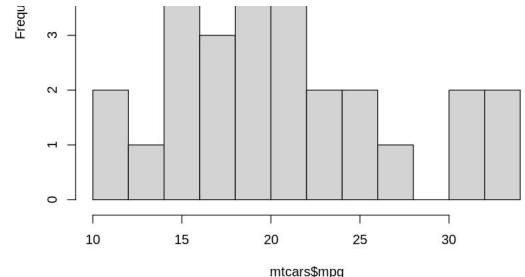
```
`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```





```
1 #####WE NOTE THAT CAR WITH 15 miles per gallon ARE IN MORE COUNT THAN OTHERS#####
2 hist(mtcars$mpg)
3 hist(mtcars$mpg, breaks = 10) # specify apprioximate number
4 hist (mtcars$mpg, breaks =5 )
5 hist (mtcars$mpg, breaks =12 )
6 qplot (mpg, data = mtcars, binwidth=4)
7 ggplot (mtcars, aes (x=mpg) ) + geom_histogram (binwidth =4 )
8 ggplot(mtcars, aes (X=mpg))+ geom_histogram (binwidth =5)
9
```





ERROR while rich displaying an object: **Error** in `geom\_histogram()`:

! Problem while computing stat.

i Error occurred in the 1st layer.

Caused by error in `setup\_params()`:

! `stat\_bin()` requires an **x** or **y** aesthetic.

Traceback:

```

1. tryCatch(withCallingHandlers({
  .  if (!mime %in% names(repr::mime2repr))
  .    stop("No repr_* for mimetype ", mime, " in repr::mime2repr")
  .  rpr <- repr::mime2repr[[mime]](obj)
  .  if (is.null(rpr))
  .    return(NULL)
  .  prepare_content(is.raw(rpr), rpr)
  . }, error = error_handler), error = outer_handler)
2. tryCatchList(expr, classes, parentenv, handlers)
3. tryCatchOne(expr, names, parentenv, handlers[[1L]])
4. doTryCatch(return(expr), name, parentenv, handler)
5. withCallingHandlers({
  .  if (!mime %in% names(repr::mime2repr))
  .    stop("No repr_* for mimetype ", mime, " in repr::mime2repr")
  .  rpr <- repr::mime2repr[[mime]](obj)
  .  if (is.null(rpr))
  .    return(NULL)
  .  prepare_content(is.raw(rpr), rpr)
  . }, error = error_handler)
6. repr::mime2repr[[mime]](obj)
7. repr_text.default(obj)
8. paste(capture.output(print(obj)), collapse = "\n")
9. capture.output(print(obj))
10. withVisible(...elt(i))
11. print(obj)
12. print.ggpplot(obj)
13. ggpplot_build(x)
14. ggpplot_build.ggplot(x)
15. by_layer(function(l, d) l$compute_statistic(d, layout), layers,
  .  data, "computing stat")
16. try_fetch(for (i in seq_along(data)) {
  .  out[[i]] <- f(l = layers[[i]], d = data[[i]])
  . }, error = function(cnd) {
  .   cli::cli_abort(c("Problem while {step}.", i = "Error occurred in the {ordinal(i)} layer."),
  .     call = layers[[i]]$constructor, parent = cnd)
  . })
17. tryCatch(withCallingHandlers(expr, condition = function(cnd) {
  .   {
  .     __handler_frame__. <- TRUE
  .     __setup_frame__. <- frame
  .     if (inherits(cnd, "message")) {

```

```

.
    except <- c("warning", "error")
}
else if (inherits(cnd, "warning")) {
  except <- "error"
}
else {
  except <- ""
}
}
while (!is_null(cnd)) {
  if (inherits(cnd, "error")) {
    out <- handlers[[1L]](cnd)
    if (!inherits(out, "rlang_zap"))
      throw(out)
  }
  inherit <- .subset2(.subset2(cnd, "rlang"), "inherit")
  if (is_false(inherit)) {
    return()
  }
  cnd <- .subset2(cnd, "parent")
}
}, stackOverflowError = handlers[[1L]])
18. tryCatchList(expr, classes, parentenv, handlers)
19. tryCatchOne(expr, names, parentenv, handlers[[1L]])
20. doTryCatch(return(expr), name, parentenv, handler)
21. withCallingHandlers(expr, condition = function(cnd) {
  {
    .__handler_frame__. <- TRUE
    .__setup_frame__. <- frame
    if (inherits(cnd, "message")) {
      except <- c("warning", "error")
    }
    else if (inherits(cnd, "warning")) {
      except <- "error"
    }
    else {
      except <- ""
    }
  }
  while (!is_null(cnd)) {
    if (inherits(cnd, "error")) {
      out <- handlers[[1L]](cnd)
      if (!inherits(out, "rlang_zap"))
        throw(out)
    }
    inherit <- .subset2(.subset2(cnd, "rlang"), "inherit")
    if (is_false(inherit)) {
      return()
    }
    cnd <- .subset2(cnd, "parent")
  }
}
22. f(l = layers[[i]], d = data[[i]])
23. l$compute_statistic(d, layout)
24. compute_statistic(..., self = self)
25. self$stat$setup_params(data, self$stat_params)
26. setup_params(..., self = self)
27. cli::cli_abort("{.fn {snake_class(self)}} requires an {.field x} or {.field y} aesthetic.")
28. rlang::abort(message, ..., call = call, use_cli_format = TRUE,
  .frame = .frame)
29. signal_abort(cnd, .file)
30. signalCondition(cnd)
31. (function (cnd)
  {
    {
      .__handler_frame__. <- TRUE
      .__setup_frame__. <- frame
      if (inherits(cnd, "message")) {
        except <- c("warning", "error")
      }
      else if (inherits(cnd, "warning")) {
        except <- "error"
      }
      else {
        except <- ""
      }
    }
    while (!is_null(cnd)) {
      if (inherits(cnd, "error")) {
        out <- handlers[[1L]](cnd)
        if (!inherits(out, "rlang_zap"))
          throw(out)
      }
      inherit <- .subset2(.subset2(cnd, "rlang"), "inherit")
      if (is_false(inherit)) {

```





```
1 plot(ToothGrowth$supp, ToothGrowth$len) # using plot() function and pass it a factor of x-values and a vector of y-values.
2 #Formula Syntax
3 boxplot(len ~ supp, data = ToothGrowth) # if the two vectors are in the same dataframe, you can use the formula syntax. With # this syntax you can combine t
4 # put interaction of two variables on x-axis, with formula syntax and two variables on the x-axis
5 boxplot(len ~ supp + dose, data = ToothGrowth)
6 # with ggplot2 you can get the same results above.
7 library (ggplot2)
8 qplot(ToothGrowth$supp, ToothGrowth$len, geom = "boxplot")
9 # if the two vectors are in the same dataframe, you can use the following syntax
10 qplot(supp, len, data = ToothGrowth, geom = "boxplot")
11 # in ggplot2, the above is equivalent to:
12 ggplot (ToothGrowth, aes( x= supp, y= len)) + geom_boxplot ()
13 # Using three separate vectors
14 qplot (interaction(ToothGrowth$supp, ToothGrowth$dose), ToothGrowth$len, geom = "boxplot")
15 # You can write the something above, get the columns from the dataframe
16 qplot (interaction(supp, dose), len, data = ToothGrowth, geom = "boxplot")
17 # Using ggplot() you can do the something and it is equivalent to:
18 ggplot (ToothGrowth, aes ( x= interaction(supp, dose), y= len) ) + geom_boxplot ()
19 #Plotting a function curve
20
```

□

