

STAT 33B Workbook 5

YOUR NAME (YOUR SID)

Oct 1, 2020

This workbook is due **Oct 1, 2020** by 11:59pm PT.

The workbook is organized into sections that correspond to the lecture videos for the week. Watch a video, then do the corresponding exercises *before* moving on to the next video.

Workbooks are graded for completeness, so as long as you make a clear effort to solve each problem, you'll get full credit. That said, make sure you understand the concepts here, because they're likely to reappear in homeworks, quizzes, and later lectures.

As you work, write your answers in this notebook. Answer questions with complete sentences, and put code in code chunks. You can make as many new code chunks as you like.

In the notebook, you can run the line of code where the cursor is by pressing **Ctrl + Enter** on Windows or **Cmd + Enter** on Mac OS X. You can run an entire code chunk by clicking on the green arrow in the upper right corner of the code chunk.

Please do not delete the exercises already in this notebook, because it may interfere with our grading tools.

You need to submit your work in two places:

- Submit this Rmd file with your edits on bCourses.
- Knit and submit the generated PDF file on Gradescope.

If you have any last-minute trouble knitting, **DON'T PANIC**. Submit your Rmd file on time and follow up in office hours or on Piazza to sort out the PDF.

Apply Function Basics

Watch the “Apply Function Basics” lecture video.

For exercises that mention the dogs data, you can use either `dogs.rds` or `dogs_tibble.rds`. Both are on the bCourse.

Exercise 1

1. Suppose you call `sapply()` with a function that returns vectors. What class of object does `sapply()` return if all of the result vectors have the same length?

For instance, what if the applied function returns a length-3 vector for each element?

Hint: `rnorm()` and `class()` are examples of functions that return vectors.

2. Again suppose you call `sapply()` with a function that returns vectors. What class of object does `sapply()` return if the result vectors have the different lengths?

3. Suppose you call `sapply()` with a function that returns different types. What happens?

Hint: `all.equal()` is one function that returns different types.

YOUR ANSWER GOES HERE:

```
dogs = readRDS("dogs.rds")
cols = c("weight", "height", "price")
class(sapply(dogs[cols], rnorm)) #Question1, the class returned is character
```

```
## [1] "matrix" "array"
```

```
class(sapply(dogs[cols], unique)) #Question2, the class returned is list
```

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

```
#class(sapply(dogs[cols], all.equal())) #Question3, it will throw an error
```

Exercise 2

1. Use `sapply()` and `is.numeric()` to identify all of the numeric columns in the dogs data frame.
2. Use `sapply()` and your result from part 1 to compute the range of every numeric column in the dogs data frame.

YOUR ANSWER GOES HERE:

```
sapply(dogs[cols], is.numeric)
```

```
## weight height price
##  TRUE    TRUE    TRUE
```

```
sapply(dogs[cols], range, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
##      weight height price
## [1,]      5      5   283
## [2,]   175     32 3460
```

The Split-Apply Strategy

Watch the “The Split-Apply Strategy” lecture video.

Exercise 3

Use the split-apply strategy to compute the minimum weight (ignoring missing values) for each size of dog.

YOUR ANSWER GOES HERE:

```
by_group = split(dogs$weight, dogs$size)
sapply(by_group, min, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
## large medium small
##      55      16      5
```

Exercise 4

Use `tapply()` to compute a `summary()` of the weight column for each group (hound, herding, etc) of dog.

YOUR ANSWER GOES HERE:

```
c(TRUE, FALSE) || c(FALSE, FALSE)
```

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

```
x = c(1, 2, 'hi')
class(dogs$size)
```

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

```
class(dogs['size'])
```

```
## [1] "data.frame"
```

```
dogs[dogs$size == 'small',]
```

```
##           breed           group datadog popularity_all
## 2      Border Terrier      terrier      3.61           80
## 4      Cairn Terrier      terrier      3.53           59
## 7      Cocker Spaniel sporting      3.30           27
## 8           Papillon       toy      3.26           38
## 10     Shetland Sheepdog herding      3.22           20
## 12           Lhasa Apso non-sporting      3.21           62
## 13     Affenpinscher       toy      3.20          139
## 14           Dachshund      hound      3.19            9
## 15     Miniature Schnauzer terrier      3.19           12
## 16           Chihuahua       toy      3.15           14
## 17     Australian Terrier terrier      3.11          121
## 20  West Highland White Terrier terrier      3.08           35
## 21     Bedlington Terrier terrier      3.07          134
## 23           Bichon Frise non-sporting      3.03           39
## 26     Tibetan Spaniel non-sporting      3.02          114
## 28           Maltese       toy      2.93           23
## 29           Pomeranian       toy      2.93           17
## 30           Shih Tzu       toy      2.93           11
## 32     Yorkshire Terrier       toy      2.85            5
## 35     Brussels Griffon       toy      2.80           77
## 38           Beagle      hound      2.79            3
## 40     Tibetan Terrier non-sporting      2.75           86
```

## 45	Norfolk Terrier	terrier	2.71	120		
## 49	English Toy Spaniel	toy	2.59	129		
## 51	Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	toy	2.57	21		
## 53	Basset Hound	hound	2.54	41		
## 55	Italian Greyhound	toy	2.49	65		
## 58	Pembroke Welsh Corgi	herding	2.45	25		
## 60	Dandie Dinmont Terrier	terrier	2.42	160		
## 64	Scottish Terrier	terrier	2.27	54		
## 70	Pekingese	toy	2.05	64		
## 90	American Eskimo Dog	non-sporting	NA	116		
## 105	Cardigan Welsh Corgi	herding	NA	81		
## 106	Cesky Terrier	terrier	NA	106		
## 107	Chinese Crested	toy	NA	61		
## 118	Glen of Imaal Terrier	terrier	NA	158		
## 122	Havanese	toy	NA	31		
## 128	Japanese Chin	toy	NA	78		
## 132	Lakeland Terrier	terrier	NA	135		
## 134	L��wchen	non-sporting	NA	152		
## 135	Manchester Terrier	terrier	NA	119		
## 136	Miniature Bull Terrier	terrier	NA	127		
## 137	Miniature Pinscher	toy	NA	42		
## 141	Norwegian Lundehund	non-sporting	NA	170		
## 142	Norwich Terrier	terrier	NA	89		
## 145	Parson Russell Terrier	terrier	NA	97		
## 146	Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen	hound	NA	131		
## 153	Schipperke	non-sporting	NA	105		
## 155	Sealyham Terrier	terrier	NA	163		
## 156	Shiba Inu	non-sporting	NA	53		
## 157	Silky Terrier	toy	NA	85		
## 158	Skye Terrier	terrier	NA	164		
## 159	Smooth Fox Terrier	terrier	NA	113		
## 163	Sussex Spaniel	sporting	NA	161		
## 164	Swedish Vallhund	herding	NA	153		
## 166	Toy Fox Terrier	toy	NA	101		
## 169	Welsh Terrier	terrier	NA	99		
## 170	Wire Fox Terrier	terrier	NA	100		
##	popularity	lifetime_cost	intelligence_rank	longevity	ailments	price
## 2	61	22638	30	14.00	0	833
## 4	48	21992	35	13.84	2	435
## 7	27	24330	20	12.50	2	465
## 8	33	21001	8	13.00	5	740
## 10	20	21006	6	12.53	5	465
## 12	50	22031	68	13.92	1	350
## 13	84	18333	37	11.42	0	510
## 14	9	20113	49	12.63	2	423
## 15	12	20087	12	11.81	2	715
## 16	14	26250	67	16.50	1	588
## 17	77	17892	34	11.05	0	640
## 20	32	20490	47	12.80	3	538
## 21	83	22107	40	13.51	2	1058
## 23	34	19735	45	12.21	0	693
## 26	73	25549	46	14.42	0	1050
## 28	23	19084	59	12.25	1	650
## 29	17	15792	23	9.67	1	670

## 30	11	21152	70	13.20	1	583		
## 32	5	20701	27	12.60	4	1057		
## 35	59	19551	59	12.00	0	833		
## 38	3	19468	73	12.30	1	288		
## 40	64	20336	62	12.31	0	1140		
## 45	76	24308	56	13.07	0	2083		
## 49	80	17521	45	10.10	0	925		
## 51	21	18639	44	11.29	2	1017		
## 53	36	18328	71	11.43	2	490		
## 55	53	16463	60	10.02	0	800		
## 58	25	23978	11	12.25	9	587		
## 60	87	21633	62	12.17	0	925		
## 64	45	17525	65	10.69	1	829		
## 70	52	20565	74	11.56	1	885		
## 90	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	560		
## 105	NA	NA	26	12.70	0	828		
## 106	NA	NA	NA	8.42	NA	NA		
## 107	NA	NA	61	10.08	NA	538		
## 118	NA	NA	NA	10.42	NA	NA		
## 122	NA	NA	NA	10.25	0	830		
## 128	NA	NA	62	9.25	0	513		
## 132	NA	NA	62	NA	0	1093		
## 134	NA	NA	NA	10.00	0	NA		
## 135	NA	NA	32	9.32	0	720		
## 136	NA	NA	NA	6.60	0	1740		
## 137	NA	NA	37	NA	0	535		
## 141	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
## 142	NA	NA	38	NA	0	1245		
## 145	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	528		
## 146	NA	NA	62	12.70	0	400		
## 153	NA	NA	15	13.00	4	658		
## 155	NA	NA	56	12.25	1	NA		
## 156	NA	NA	NA	7.00	1	890		
## 157	NA	NA	37	14.25	0	448		
## 158	NA	NA	55	11.00	0	550		
## 159	NA	NA	40	13.17	0	575		
## 163	NA	NA	NA	11.17	0	NA		
## 164	NA	22839	NA	14.17	NA	772		
## 166	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	460		
## 169	NA	NA	53	NA	0	843		
## 170	NA	NA	51	13.17	0	668		
##	food_cost	grooming	kids	megarank_kids	megarank	size	weight	height
## 2	324	weekly	high	2	1	small	13.5	NA
## 4	324	weekly	high	4	2	small	14.0	10.00
## 7	674	weekly	high	7	6	small	25.0	14.50
## 8	324	weekly	medium	8	22	small	NA	9.50
## 10	405	daily	high	11	8	small	22.0	14.50
## 12	324	weekly	high	12	7	small	15.0	10.50
## 13	324	weekly	medium	13	26	small	NA	10.25
## 14	324	weekly	low	14	54	small	24.0	NA
## 15	405	weekly	medium	14	27	small	15.5	13.00
## 16	324	weekly	low	16	55	small	5.5	5.00
## 17	324	weekly	medium	17	30	small	NA	10.50
## 20	324	weekly	high	20	10	small	NA	10.50

## 21	324	weekly	medium	21	35	small	20.0	NA
## 23	324	daily	high	25	16	small	NA	10.50
## 26	466	weekly	high	26	14	small	12.0	10.00
## 28	270	daily	low	29	65	small	5.0	9.00
## 29	324	weekly	medium	28	45	small	5.0	NA
## 30	324	daily	high	29	19	small	12.5	9.75
## 32	324	daily	low	32	69	small	5.5	NA
## 35	324	weekly	low	36	66	small	9.0	NA
## 38	324	daily	high	38	28	small	NA	14.00
## 40	324	weekly	medium	40	51	small	24.0	15.50
## 45	466	weekly	medium	45	53	small	12.0	9.50
## 49	405	weekly	medium	48	56	small	11.0	10.00
## 51	324	weekly	high	50	35	small	15.5	12.50
## 53	324	weekly	high	53	39	small	NA	14.00
## 55	324	weekly	low	55	77	small	NA	14.00
## 58	674	weekly	high	58	43	small	26.0	11.00
## 60	466	daily	high	60	49	small	21.0	9.00
## 64	324	daily	medium	64	71	small	20.0	10.00
## 70	466	daily	medium	70	78	small	13.0	NA
## 90	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	NA	14.00
## 105	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	31.5	11.50
## 106	NA	weekly	high	NA	NA	small	19.0	11.50
## 107	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	NA	12.00
## 118	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	35.0	13.25
## 122	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	NA	9.75
## 128	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	NA	9.50
## 132	NA	weekly	high	NA	NA	small	17.0	14.50
## 134	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	NA	13.00
## 135	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	17.0	NA
## 136	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	NA	12.00
## 137	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	NA	11.25
## 141	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	NA	13.50
## 142	NA	weekly	medium	NA	NA	small	12.0	10.00
## 145	NA	weekly	medium	NA	NA	small	15.0	13.50
## 146	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	NA	14.00
## 153	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	NA	11.50
## 155	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	24.0	10.50
## 156	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	20.0	15.00
## 157	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	10.0	9.50
## 158	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	40.0	9.75
## 159	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	17.5	15.00
## 163	NA	weekly	low	NA	NA	small	40.0	14.00
## 164	NA	weekly	high	NA	NA	small	NA	12.50
## 166	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	NA	10.00
## 169	NA	weekly	high	NA	NA	small	20.0	15.00
## 170	NA	<NA>	<NA>	NA	NA	small	17.5	15.00

Exercise 5

The `aggregate()` function also implements the split-apply strategy, but returns the results as a data frame.

Use `aggregate()` to compute the maximum weight (ignoring missing values) for each group of dog.

Hint: The `by` parameter in `aggregate()` expects a list or data frame, so use `[` to select columns for `by` rather

than `$` or `[[`.

YOUR ANSWER GOES HERE:

```
aggregate(dogs['weight'], by = list(dogs$group), FUN = max, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
##      Group.1 weight
## 1    herding   62.5
## 2     hound   97.5
## 3 non-sporting  52.5
## 4    sporting  70.0
## 5    terrier   60.0
## 6      toy    16.0
## 7    working 175.0
```

Exercise 6

Like `table()`, the `tapply()` function can use multiple categorical features to cross-tabulate results.

Use `tapply()` to compute the median price (ignoring missing values) for dogs, grouped by both size and grooming.

Hint: see the `tapply()` documentation for the `INDEX` parameter.

YOUR ANSWER GOES HERE:

```
tapply(dogs$price, list(dogs$size, dogs$grooming), median, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
##      daily weekly monthly
## large  842.5   1040      NA
## medium 832.0    810    650
## small  693.0    740      NA
```

Even More Apply Functions

Watch the “Even More Apply Functions” lecture video.

Exercise 7

Translate your code from Exercise 1, Part 1 to use `vapply()` rather than `sapply()`.

YOUR ANSWER GOES HERE:

```
cols = c("weight", "height", "price")
vapply(dogs[cols], mean, 5100, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
##   weight   height   price
## 44.97093 19.08962 876.81507
```

Choosing an Apply Function

Watch the “Choosing an Apply Function” lecture video.

No exercises for this section.

Conditional Expressions

Watch the “Choosing an Apply Function” lecture video.

No exercises for this section.

The `switch()` Function

Watch the “The `switch()` Function” lecture video.

No exercises for this section.

The Congruent Vectors Strategy

Watch the “The Congruent Vectors Strategy” lecture video.

No exercises for this section.