## Project 10 Solutions

```
(Abhimanyu Agarwal)
Collaborators: N/A
TA help:
1) Melissa: Helped me go through Question 4 and 5.
Online resources used: N/A
Question 1
users <- read.csv("/class/datamine/data/okcupid/filtered/users.csv")</pre>
questions <- read.csv("/class/datamine/data/okcupid/filtered/questions.csv", sep=";")</pre>
#head(questions)
#The questions dataframe stores data regarding the various questions and available options.
#head(users)
#The user dataframe has just captures various answers.
Question 2
grep("google", questions$text, ignore.case = T)
[1] 2672
questions$text[grep("google", questions$text, ignore.case = T)]
[1] "Do you Google someone before a first date?"
# Question is : "Do you Google someone before a first date?"
Question 3
questions[grep("google", questions$text, ignore.case = T),]
                                                   text
2672 q170849 Do you Google someone before a first date?
                                                option_2 option_3 option_4
                     option 1
2672 Yes. Knowledge is power! No. Why spoil the mystery?
        N Type Order
                        Keywords
2672 39621
                     descriptive
prop.table(table(users$q170849, useNA = "always"))
No. Why spoil the mystery?
                            Yes. Knowledge is power!
```

0.2020886

0.3774115

```
<NA>
```

```
#Ratio is ~37% No's and 20% acceptances
#Gives percentage based on Man or Woman
tapply(users$q170849, users$gender2, function(x) {prop.table(table(users$q170849, useNA = "always"))})
$Man
                             Yes. Knowledge is power!
No. Why spoil the mystery?
                                            0.2020886
                 0.3774115
                      <NA>
                 0.4204999
$Woman
No. Why spoil the mystery?
                             Yes. Knowledge is power!
                 0.3774115
                                            0.2020886
                      <NA>
                 0.4204999
#The ratio is same for each gender. They are ~37% No's and only ~20% yes
#Gives percetange based on Gender Orientation
tapply(users$q170849, users$gender_orientation, function(x) {prop.table(table(users$q170849, useNA = "a
$Bisexual_female
No. Why spoil the mystery?
                            Yes. Knowledge is power!
                 0.3774115
                                            0.2020886
                      <NA>
                 0.4204999
$Bisexual_male
No. Why spoil the mystery?
                             Yes. Knowledge is power!
                 0.3774115
                                            0.2020886
                      <NA>
                 0.4204999
$Gay_female
                             Yes. Knowledge is power!
No. Why spoil the mystery?
                                            0.2020886
                 0.3774115
                      <NA>
                 0.4204999
$Gay_male
No. Why spoil the mystery?
                             Yes. Knowledge is power!
                 0.3774115
                                            0.2020886
                      <NA>
                 0.4204999
```

```
$Hetero_female
No. Why spoil the mystery? Yes. Knowledge is power!
                 0.3774115
                                             0.2020886
                       <NA>
                 0.4204999
$Hetero_male
No. Why spoil the mystery?
                             Yes. Knowledge is power!
                 0.3774115
                                              0.2020886
                       <NA>
                 0.4204999
#The ratio is same for each gender orientation. They are ~37% No's and only ~20% yes
Question 4
count_words <- function(my_text) {</pre>
    my_split_text <- unlist(strsplit(my_text, " "))</pre>
    return(length(my_split_text[my_split_text!=""]))
}
#Making the new column question_length which is put into questions
questions$question_length <- sapply(questions$text, count_words)</pre>
###Question 5
number_of_options <- function(myDF)</pre>
{
  table(apply(as.matrix(myDF[ ,3:6]), 1, function(x) {sum(!(x==""))}))
#Gives options based on the keyword list
keywordlist <- split(questions, questions$Keywords)</pre>
sapply(keywordlist, number_of_options)
[[1]]
      4
  Λ
590
$cognitive
 2 3 4
7 2 15
$descriptive
  2 3 4
387 191 328
$opinion
```

```
2 3 4
99 44 46
$politics
  2
      3
          4
119
    76
        68
$preference
      3
262 179 239
$`religion/superstition`
2 3 4
62 27 46
###Question 6
```

par(mfrow=c(2,3))

\$Man

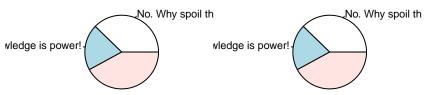
NULL

## \$Woman

NULL

#Was just curious to see how the plot comes to be. Essentially i think visual representations are extre #as it gives a sense of proportions effectively

sapply(tapply(users\$q170849, users\$gender2, function(x) {prop.table(table(users\$q170849, useNA = "alway")



Submitting deliverable: project10.RMD, project10.R and project10.pdf

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As a Boilermaker pursuing academic excellence, I pledge to be honest and true in all that I do. Accountable together - We are Purdue.