### Lab 5

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# 1) The Duncan df has 45 wors and 4 cols of data about US occupations in 1950.

a) Access the data (library 'car')

```
library(car)
## Loading required package: carData
data(Duncan)
```

### b) Print the first five obs. of the data set

```
head(Duncan, 5)

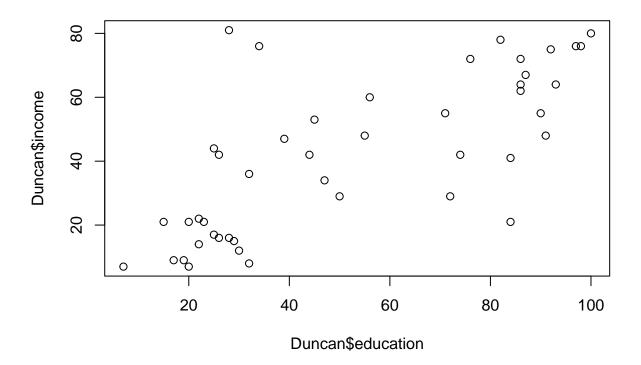
## type income education prestige

## accountant prof. 62 26 22
```

```
## accountant prof
                        62
                                   86
## pilot
               prof
                         72
                                   76
                                             83
                        75
                                   92
                                             90
## architect
              prof
## author
              prof
                        55
                                   90
                                             76
                                   86
## chemist
               prof
                        64
                                             90
```

c) Use scatterplot to display the prestige scores according to education level

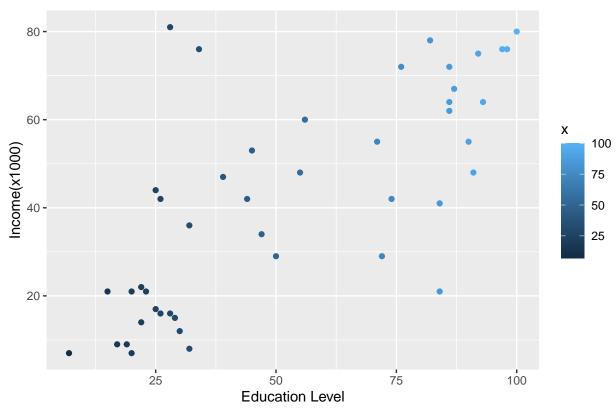
```
library(ggplot2)
plot(Duncan$education, Duncan$income)
```



### d) Change the color, title, labels, etcs. and save it

```
df1 = data.frame(x= Duncan$education, y = Duncan$income)
attach(df1)
ggplot(df1, aes(x, y)) +
   geom_point(aes(color=x)) +
   labs(title="US Jobs Income vs Education", x="Education Level", y="Income(x1000)")
```

#### US Jobs Income vs Education



## 2) The Davis data contains measured and reported height+weight of 200 men and women who exercise

a) Access the data (library 'car')

library(car)
data(Davis)

b) A few of the data values are missing and are marked as "NA". Clean by deleting missing values

NewDavis = na.omit(Davis)

c) How many individuals do you have with complete information?

nrow(NewDavis)

## [1] 181

## 3) Access the 'Elections' from 'mdsr' package and extract variable names

```
library(mdsr)
data(Elections)
names(Elections)
   [1] "Ward"
   [2] "Precinct"
##
   [3] "Registered Voters at 7am"
   [4] "Voters Registering at Polls"
##
##
   [5] "Voters Registering by Absentee"
  [6] "Total Registrations"
##
  [7] "Voters at Polls"
   [8] "Absentee Voters"
##
## [9] "Total Ballots Cast"
## [10] "Total Turnout"
## [11] "Percentage Absentee"
## [12] "% Registered to Total (Election Day)"
## [13] "Spoiled Ballots"
```

### 4) Use the link to obtain economic related datasets

http://www.principlesofeconometrics.com/poe4/poe4stata.htm http://www.principlesofeconometrics.com/poe4/data/stata/savings.dta ## a) Access the dataset 'savings'

```
library(readstata13)
savings_file = file.choose()
savings = read.dta13(savings_file)
```

#### b) What are the dimensions of the data?

```
dim(savings)
## [1] 50 3
```

c) Draw a histogram of the data related to the income. Change color, title, labels, etcs.

```
library(ggplot2)
df2 = data.frame(x= savings$avgincome, y = savings$savings)
ggplot(df2, aes(x)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth=1, fill="cyan") +
  labs(title="Savings by Average Income", x="Average Income", y="Savings")
```

### Savings by Average Income

