

```
apply(month_indicators, 2, sum)
which.max(apply(month_indicators, 2, sum))
```

```
table(safi$village)
```

```
tapply(safi$months_lack_food_count, safi$village, mean)
```

```
t.test(safi$months_lack_food_count[safi$village == "Chirodzo"],
       safi$months_lack_food_count[safi$village == "Ruaca"])
```

```
barplot(table(safi$no_membrs))
hist(safi$no_membrs, breaks=1:20-.5, col="gray",
     main="Family Size", xlab="Number of Members",
     ylab="Number of Families")
```

```
boxplot(no_membrs~village, data=safi)
```

```
plot(y=safi$months_lack_food_count, x=safi$no_membrs)
plot(y=jitter(safi$months_lack_food_count), x=jitter(safi$no_membrs),
     col=rgb(.1, 0, 1, alpha=.3), pch=16)
```

Challenge Exercise

What does `mtabulate` do?

Can you find another way to do the same thing?
Another function or snippet of code?