Rworksheet_Gregorio#4a

2023-10-25

#1 The table below shows the data about shoe size and height. Create a data frame.

#a. Describe the data. shoe_data1 <- data.frame(“ShoeSize” = c(6.5, 9.0, 8.5, 8.5, 10.5, 7.0, 9.4, 9.0, 13.0, 7.5, 10.5, 8.5, 12.0, 10.5), “Height” = c(66.0, 68.0, 64.5, 65.0, 70.0, 64.0, 70.0, 71.0, 72.0, 64.0, 74.5, 67.0, 71.0, 71.0), “Gender” = c(“F”, “F”, “F”, “F”, “M”, “F”, “F”, “F”, “M”, “F”, “M”, “M”, “M”, “M”))

shoe_data2 <- data.frame(“ShoeSize” = c(13.0, 11.5, 8.5, 5.0, 10.0, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5, 10.5, 8.5, 10.5, 11.0, 9.0, 13.0), “Height” = c(77.0, 72.0, 59.0, 62.0, 72.0, 66.0, 64.0, 67.0, 73.0, 69.0, 72.0, 70.0, 69.0, 70.0), “Gender” = c(“M”, “M”, “F”, “F”, “M”, “F”, “F”, “M”, “M”, “F”, “M”, “M”, “M”, “M”))

combined_view <- rbind(shoe_data1, shoe_data2) View(combined_view)

#b Create a subset by males and females with their corresponding shoe size and height. What its result? Show the R scripts.

males <- subset(combined_view, Gender == “M”) females <- subset(combined_view, Gender == “F”)

males females

#output # 9.071429 # 68.42857

#c mean_shoe_size <- mean(combined_view$ShoeSize)$mean_height < -mean(combined_view$Height)

mean_shoe_size mean_height

#d correlation <- cor(combined_view$ShoeSize, combined_view$Height) correlation

#2 months <- c(“March”, “April”, “January”, “November”, “January”, “September”, “October”, “September”, “November”, “August”, “January”, “November”, “November”, “February”, “May”, “August”, “July”, “December”, “August”, “August”, “September”, “November”, “February”, “April”)

factor_months_vector <- factor(months) factor_months_vector

#3 summary(months) summary(factor_months_vector)