

# Tugas3

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```
library(dslabs)
data("murders")
```

1. Gunakan operator aksesori (\$) untuk mengakses variabel populasi dan menyimpannya pada objek baru "pop". Kemudian gunakan fungsi sort untuk mengurutkan variabel "pop". Pada langkah terakhir, gunakan operator () untuk menampilkan nilai populasi terkecil.

```
pop = murders$population
sort(pop)
```

```
## [1] 563626 601723 625741 672591 710231 814180 897934 989415
## [9] 1052567 1316470 1328361 1360301 1567582 1826341 1852994 2059179
## [17] 2700551 2763885 2853118 2915918 2967297 3046355 3574097 3751351
## [25] 3831074 4339367 4533372 4625364 4779736 5029196 5303925 5686986
## [33] 5773552 5988927 6346105 6392017 6483802 6547629 6724540 8001024
## [41] 8791894 9535483 9883640 9920000 11536504 12702379 12830632 19378102
## [49] 19687653 25145561 37253956
```

```
sort(pop)[1]
```

```
## [1] 563626
```

2. Tampilkan indeks dari data yang memiliki nilai populasi terkecil.

```
pop2=order(pop)
pop2[1]
```

```
## [1] 51
```

3. Dengan fungsi which.min, Tulis satu baris kode yang dapat menampilkan hasil yang sama dengan langkah diatas

```
which.min(pop)
```

```
## [1] 51
```

4. Tampilkan nama negara yang memiliki populasi terkecil.

```
statemin=murders$state  
statemin[which.min(pop)]
```

```
## [1] "Wyoming"
```

5.

```
ranks=rank(pop)  
my_df = data.frame(name = murders$state, rank = ranks)  
my_df
```

```
##           name rank  
## 1      Alabama  29  
## 2       Alaska   5  
## 3      Arizona  36  
## 4     Arkansas  20  
## 5    California  51  
## 6     Colorado  30  
## 7   Connecticut  23  
## 8      Delaware   7  
## 9 District of Columbia  2  
## 10     Florida  49  
## 11     Georgia  44  
## 12      Hawaii  12  
## 13      Idaho  13  
## 14     Illinois  47  
## 15     Indiana  37  
## 16      Iowa  22  
## 17     Kansas  19  
## 18     Kentucky  26  
## 19    Louisiana  27  
## 20      Maine  11  
## 21     Maryland  33  
## 22 Massachusetts  38  
## 23     Michigan  43  
## 24     Minnesota  31  
## 25    Mississippi  21  
## 26     Missouri  34  
## 27     Montana   8  
## 28     Nebraska  14  
## 29     Nevada  17  
## 30 New Hampshire  10  
## 31    New Jersey  41  
## 32    New Mexico  16  
## 33     New York  48  
## 34 North Carolina  42  
## 35    North Dakota   4  
## 36      Ohio  45
```

```
## 37      Oklahoma 24
## 38      Oregon 25
## 39    Pennsylvania 46
## 40    Rhode Island 9
## 41    South Carolina 28
## 42    South Dakota 6
## 43      Tennessee 35
## 44      Texas 50
## 45      Utah 18
## 46      Vermont 3
## 47      Virginia 40
## 48    Washington 39
## 49    West Virginia 15
## 50      Wisconsin 32
## 51      Wyoming 1
```

6.

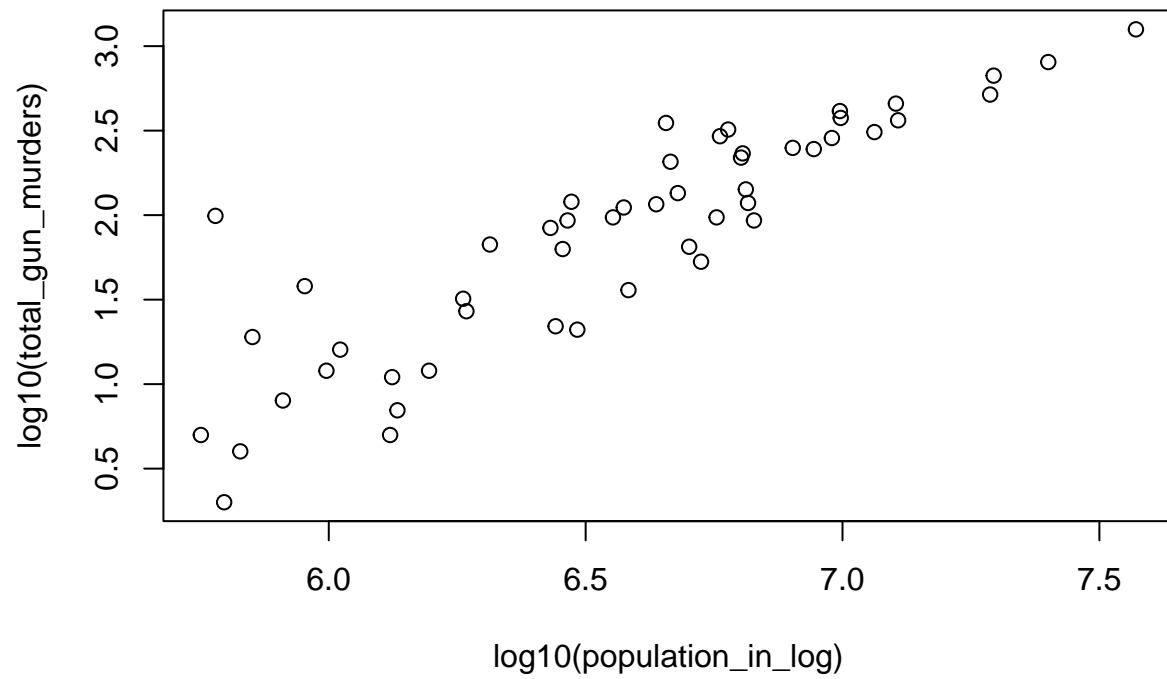
```
ind = order(my_df$rank)
rank2= sort(my_df$rank)
my_df = data.frame(name = my_df$name[ind], rank = rank2)
my_df
```

```
##      name rank
## 1    Wyoming 1
## 2 District of Columbia 2
## 3    Vermont 3
## 4    North Dakota 4
## 5     Alaska 5
## 6    South Dakota 6
## 7    Delaware 7
## 8     Montana 8
## 9    Rhode Island 9
## 10   New Hampshire 10
## 11     Maine 11
## 12     Hawaii 12
## 13     Idaho 13
## 14     Nebraska 14
## 15   West Virginia 15
## 16    New Mexico 16
## 17     Nevada 17
## 18     Utah 18
## 19     Kansas 19
## 20    Arkansas 20
## 21    Mississippi 21
## 22     Iowa 22
## 23    Connecticut 23
## 24     Oklahoma 24
## 25     Oregon 25
## 26    Kentucky 26
## 27    Louisiana 27
## 28   South Carolina 28
```

## 29	Alabama	29
## 30	Colorado	30
## 31	Minnesota	31
## 32	Wisconsin	32
## 33	Maryland	33
## 34	Missouri	34
## 35	Tennessee	35
## 36	Arizona	36
## 37	Indiana	37
## 38	Massachusetts	38
## 39	Washington	39
## 40	Virginia	40
## 41	New Jersey	41
## 42	North Carolina	42
## 43	Michigan	43
## 44	Georgia	44
## 45	Ohio	45
## 46	Pennsylvania	46
## 47	Illinois	47
## 48	New York	48
## 49	Florida	49
## 50	Texas	50
## 51	California	51

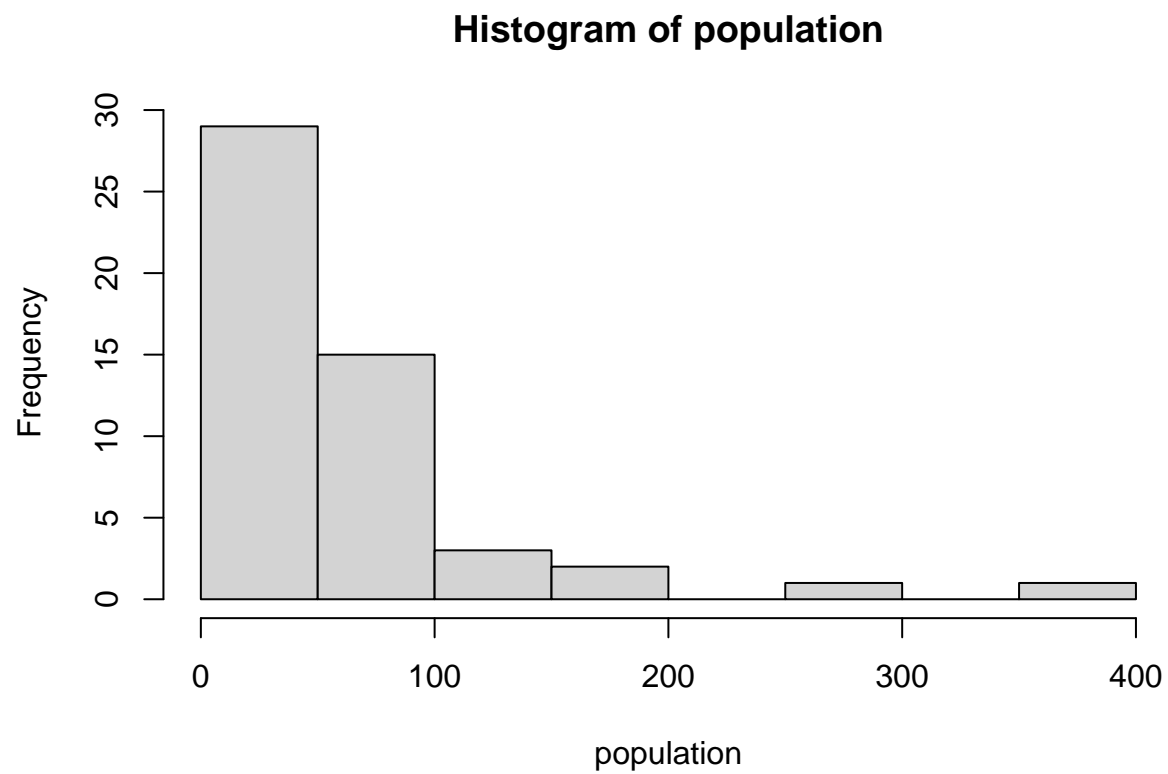
7.

```
population_in_log <- murders$population
total_gun_murders <- murders$total
plot(log10(population_in_log), log10(total_gun_murders))
```



### 8. Buat histogram dari populasi negara bagian. (per 100.000)

```
population <- with(murders, population/100000)
hist(population)
```



9.Hasilkan boxplot dari populasi negara bagian berdasarkan wilayahnya.

```
pop <- with(murders,population/ 100000)
boxplot(pop~region, data = murders)
```

