worksheet#B

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1. Create a dataframe using the table below.

```
Respondent = c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20)
Sex = c(2,2,1,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,1,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,1,2)
Fathers_Occupation = c(1,3,3,3,1,2,3,1,1,1,3,2,1,3,3,1,3,1,2,1)
Person_at_Home = c(5,7,3,8,5,9,6,7,8,4,7,5,4,7,8,8,3,11,7,6)
Siblings_at_school = c(6,4,4,1,2,1,5,3,1,2,3,2,5,5,2,1,2,5,3,2)
Type_of_Houses = c(1,2,3,1,1,3,3,1,2,3,2,3,2,2,3,3,3,3,3,2)
family <- data.frame(Respondent,Sex,Fathers_Occupation,Person_at_Home,Siblings_at_school,Type_of_Houses)
family
```

```
##    Respondent Sex Fathers_Occupation Person_at_Home Siblings_at_school
## 1           1   2                  1              5                  6
## 2           2   2                  3              7                  4
## 3           3   1                  3              3                  4
## 4           4   2                  3              8                  1
## 5           5   2                  1              5                  2
## 6           6   2                  2              9                  1
## 7           7   2                  3              6                  5
## 8           8   2                  1              7                  3
## 9           9   2                  1              8                  1
## 10         10   2                  1              4                  2
## 11         11   1                  3              7                  3
## 12         12   2                  2              5                  2
## 13         13   2                  1              4                  5
## 14         14   2                  3              7                  5
## 15         15   2                  3              8                  2
## 16         16   2                  1              8                  1
## 17         17   2                  3              3                  2
## 18         18   2                  1             11                  5
## 19         19   1                  2              7                  3
## 20         20   2                  1              6                  2
##    Type_of_Houses
## 1               1
## 2               2
## 3               3
## 4               1
## 5               1
## 6               3
## 7               3
## 8               1
## 9               2
```

```
## 10              3
## 11              2
## 12              3
## 13              2
## 14              2
## 15              3
## 16              3
## 17              3
## 18              3
## 19              3
## 20              2
```

#b. Describe the data. Get the structure or the summary of the data. * The data show the number of Respondents using the dataFrame as its base of organinzing and securing or linking the statistics in the table.

```
summary(family)
```

```
##    Respondent         Sex       Fathers_Occupation Person_at_Home
##  Min.   : 1.00   Min.   :1.00   Min.   :1.00       Min.   : 3.0
##  1st Qu.: 5.75   1st Qu.:2.00   1st Qu.:1.00       1st Qu.: 5.0
##  Median :10.50   Median :2.00   Median :2.00       Median : 7.0
##  Mean   :10.50   Mean   :1.85   Mean   :1.95       Mean   : 6.4
##  3rd Qu.:15.25   3rd Qu.:2.00   3rd Qu.:3.00       3rd Qu.: 8.0
##  Max.   :20.00   Max.   :2.00   Max.   :3.00       Max.   :11.0
##  Siblings_at_school Type_of_Houses
##  Min.   :1.00       Min.   :1.0
##  1st Qu.:2.00       1st Qu.:2.0
##  Median :2.50       Median :2.5
##  Mean   :2.95       Mean   :2.3
##  3rd Qu.:4.25       3rd Qu.:3.0
##  Max.   :6.00       Max.   :3.0
```

#c.Is the mean number of siblings attending is 5? Ans:No
#d.Extract the 1st two rows and then all columns using the subsetting functions. write the codes and its output.

```
dat <- subset(family[1:2, 1:6,drop = FALSE])
dat
```

```
##   Respondent Sex Fathers_Occupation Person_at_Home Siblings_at_school
## 1          1   2                  1              5                  6
## 2          2   2                  3              7                  4
##   Type_of_Houses
## 1              1
## 2              2
```

#e.Extract 3rd and 5th row with 2nd and 4th column. Write the codes and its result.

```
nien <- subset(family[c(3,5),c(2,4)])
nien
```

```
##   Sex Person_at_Home
## 3   1              3
## 5   2              5
```

f.Select the variable types of houses then the store vector that result as type_houses.Write the codes

```
a1 <- subset(family[c(1:20),c(2,6)])
type_houses <- a1
```

#g. Select only all Males respondent that their father occupation was farmer.Write the code and its output.

```
a2 <- subset(family[c(1:20),c(2,3)])

paning <- a2[family$Fathers_Occupation == '1',]
paning
```

```
##    Sex Fathers_Occupation
## 1    2                  1
## 5    2                  1
## 8    2                  1
## 9    2                  1
## 10   2                  1
## 13   2                  1
## 16   2                  1
## 18   2                  1
## 20   2                  1
```

#h. Select only all females respondent hat have greater than or equal to 5 number of sibling attending school. Write the codes and its output.

```
a3 <- subset(family[c(1:20),c(2,5)])
res <- a3[family$Siblings_at_school == '1',]
res
```

```
##    Sex Siblings_at_school
## 4    2                  1
## 6    2                  1
## 9    2                  1
## 16   2                  1
```

#2. Write a R program to create an empty data frame. Using the following codes:

```
df = data.frame(Ints=integer(),
                Doubles=double(),Characters=character(),
Logicals=logical(),
Factors=factor(),
stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
print("Structure of the empty dataframe:")
```

```
## [1] "Structure of the empty dataframe:"
```

```
print(str(df))
```

```
## 'data.frame':    0 obs. of  5 variables:
##  $ Ints      : int
##  $ Doubles   : num
##  $ Characters: chr
##  $ Logicals  : logi
##  $ Factors   : Factor w/ 0 levels:
## NULL
```

#a Describe the results. the following result were not found or present at the table.

#INTERPRET THE GRAPH

```
#Sentiments Of Tweets per day

#The highest sentiment of Tweets was on July 15,2020 where negative sentiments are on high due to
#Trumps failure to cope to combat Covid numbering at 4000.
#The most Highest positive sentiments of Tweets was July 21, 2020 when Trump finally held a press confe
#Covid briefing numbering at 3500.The most highest neutral sentiments
#were at July 15, 2020 same day as the highest negative sentiments tweets numbering below 3000.
```