HW(1)

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#Run this code first

### If you don’t know the answer, leave it blank. If you are caught cheating, you will be given minus 50 points.

Q1. Replace the author name with your name in YAML part above.

Q2. Store five values 82.0, 31.2, 98.2, 19.4, 72.6 into the scores variable.

scores <- c(82.0,31.2,98.2,19.4,72.6)

Q3. Write a code that finds the minimun value of scores that you have created in Q2.

min(scores)

## [1] 19.4

Q4. Assign the value of 4 raised to 2 to a variable generation. Then, print out the value of generation.

generation <- 4^2  
print(generation)

## [1] 16

Q5. Assign the value of square root 81 to a variable nine, and print out nine.

nine <- sqrt(81)  
print(nine)

## [1] 9

Q6. Store a text mozart into the variable piano.

piano <- "mozart"

Q7. What are three components for a single plot of ggplot2 package?

data, x-axis, y-axis

## Error: <text>:2:5: unexpected ','  
## 1:   
## 2: data,  
## ^

Q8. A line of code that shows presidential data as a table

print.table(presidential)

## name   
## Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush, Clinton, Bush, Obama   
## start   
## -6190, -3268, -2232, -346, 1681, 2576, 4037, 6959, 8420, 11342, 14264   
## end   
## -3268, -2232, -346, 1681, 2576, 4037, 6959, 8420, 11342, 14264, 17186   
## party   
## Republican, Democratic, Democratic, Republican, Republican, Democratic, Republican, Republican, Democratic, Republican, Democratic

Q9. Create a matrix with 4 rows that contain the numbers 1 up to 12

matrix(1:12, byrow = TRUE, nrow = 4)

## [,1] [,2] [,3]  
## [1,] 1 2 3  
## [2,] 4 5 6  
## [3,] 7 8 9  
## [4,] 10 11 12

Q10. A line of code that assigns displ column as x-axis and hwy column as y-axis of mpg data to a variable mpg\_plot using ggplot2 package

library(ggplot2)  
mpg\_plot <- ggplot(data = mpg, aes(x = displ, y = hwy))

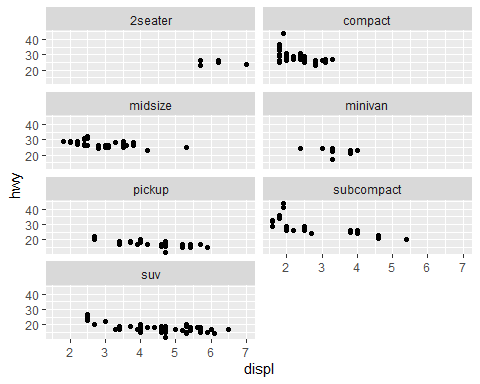
Q11. Two lines of code that create a scatter plot of a variable mpg\_plot that you have made in Q10

mpg\_plot +   
 geom\_point()



Q12. Three lines of code that create subplots (four rows) by class column, using two lines of code for Q10.

mpg\_plot +   
 geom\_point() +  
 facet\_wrap(~class,nrow = 4)



Q13. A line of code that returns dimension information of presidential data

dim(presidential)

## [1] 11 4

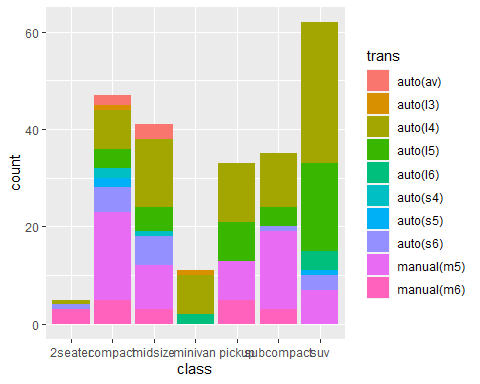
Q14. What are the unique values of party column of presidential data?

unique(presidential$party)

## [1] "Republican" "Democratic"

Q15. Two lines of code that will directly create a simple stacked bar plot that shows the count by class column of mpg data with filling color by trans column

ggplot(data = mpg, aes(x = class, fill = trans)) +  
 geom\_bar()

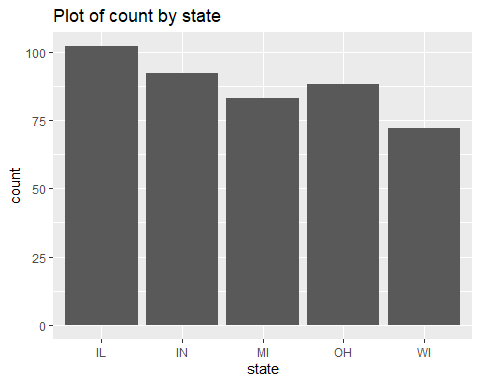


Q16. A line of code that assigns state column as x position of midwest data to a variable midwest\_plot using ggplot2 package

midwest\_plot <- ggplot(data = midwest, aes(x = state))

Q17. Five lines of code that will return a bar plot of the midwest\_plot variable with a title Plot of count by state. X-axis is labeled as state and y-axis as count.

midwest\_plot +  
 geom\_bar() +  
 ggtitle("Plot of count by state") +  
 xlab("state") +   
 ylab("count")



Q18. What is the name of 7th column of diamonds dataset?

price

## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): object 'price' not found

Q19. How many columns and rows does midwest data have?

437 rows and 28 columns

## Error: <text>:1:5: unexpected symbol  
## 1: 437 rows  
## ^

Q20. Two different commands for a quick overview of mpg data that we have learned in our class

summary()

## Error in is.factor(object): argument "object" is missing, with no default

str()

## Error in str.default(): argument "object" is missing, with no default

### *End of document*