

# Cereales

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```
# install.packages("readxl")  
library(readxl)
```

```
## Warning: package 'readxl' was built under R version 4.4.3
```

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 4.4.3
```

```
##
```

```
## Adjuntando el paquete: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
##
```

```
##      filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
```

```
##
```

```
##      intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
cereal <- read_excel("cereal.xlsx")  
head(cereal)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 10
```

##	name	company	serving	calories	fat	sodium	carbs	fiber	sugars	protein
##	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
## 1	AppleJacks	K	1	117	0.6	143	27	0.5	15	1
## 2	Boo Berry	G	1	118	0.8	211	27	0.1	14	1
## 3	Cap'n Crunch	Q	0.75	144	2.1	269	31	1.1	16	1.3
## 4	Cinnamon Toa~	G	0.75	169	4.4	408	32	1.7	13.3	2.7
## 5	Cocoa Blasts	Q	1	130	1.2	135	29	0.8	16	1
## 6	Cocoa Puffs	G	1	117	1	171	26	0.8	14	1

Q1 Extract rows 1 to 10 from the cereal data frame. (Extraiga las filas 1 a 10 del marco de datos cereal.)

```
cereal[1:10, ]
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 x 10
##   name          company serving calories   fat sodium carbs fiber sugars protein
##   <chr>         <chr>    <dbl>    <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 AppleJacks    K          1      117  0.6   143   27  0.5   15      1
## 2 Boo Berry     G          1      118  0.8   211   27  0.1   14      1
## 3 Cap'n Crunch Q          0.75    144  2.1   269   31  1.1   16     1.3
## 4 Cinnamon To~ G          0.75    169  4.4   408   32  1.7  13.3    2.7
## 5 Cocoa Blasts Q          1      130  1.2   135   29  0.8   16      1
## 6 Cocoa Puffs  G          1      117  1     171   26  0.8   14      1
## 7 Cookie Crisp G          1      117  0.9   178   26  0.5   13      1
## 8 Corn Flakes  K          1      101  0.1   202   24  0.8    3      2
## 9 Corn Pops    K          1      117  0.2   120   28  0.3   15      1
## 10 Crispix     K          1      113  0.3   229   26  0.1    3      2
```

## Q2

```
# data frame

Kelloggs <- cereal[cereal$company == "K",]
head(Kelloggs)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 10
##   name          company serving calories   fat sodium carbs fiber sugars protein
##   <chr>         <chr>    <dbl>    <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 AppleJacks    K          1      117  0.6   143   27  0.5   15      1
## 2 Corn Flakes  K          1      101  0.1   202   24  0.8    3      2
## 3 Corn Pops    K          1      117  0.2   120   28  0.3   15      1
## 4 Crispix      K          1      113  0.3   229   26  0.1    3      2
## 5 Froot Loops  K          1      118  0.9   150   26  0.8   12      2
## 6 Frosted Mini~ K          1      175  0.8    5    41    5   10      5
```

## Q3

```
cereal[cereal$sugars > 10, "name"]
```

```
## # A tibble: 17 x 1
##   name
##   <chr>
## 1 AppleJacks
## 2 Boo Berry
## 3 Cap'n Crunch
## 4 Cinnamon Toast Crunch
## 5 Cocoa Blasts
## 6 Cocoa Puffs
## 7 Cookie Crisp
## 8 Corn Pops
## 9 Froot Loops
## 10 Golden Grahams
## 11 Honey Nut Clusters
## 12 Honey Nut Heaven
## 13 Lucky Charms
## 14 Raisin Bran
```

```
## 15 Reese's Puffs
## 16 Rice Krispie Treats
## 17 Smart Start
```

Q4

```
mean(cereal$calories)
```

```
## [1] 133.8333
```

Q5

```
subset(cereal, fiber >= 2)
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 x 10
##   name          company serving calories  fat sodium carbs fiber sugars protein
##   <chr>         <chr>    <dbl>    <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Crunchy Bran Q          0.75    120  1.3   309    31  6.4    8    1.3
## 2 Frosted Min~ K          1      175  0.8    5    41  5     10    5
## 3 Honey Nut C~ G          1      214  2.7   249   46  2.8   17    4
## 4 Honey Nut H~ Q          1      192  3.7   216   38  3.5   13    4
## 5 Life           Q          0.75    160  1.9   219   33  2.7    8    4
## 6 Multi-Grain~ G          1      108  1.2   201   24  2.8    6    2
## 7 Raisin Bran  K          1      195  1.6   362   47  7.3   20    5
## 8 Smart Start  K          1      182  0.7   275   43  2.8   14    4
## 9 Total        G          0.75    129  0.9   256   31  3.7    6.7  4
## 10 Wheaties    G          1      107  1     218   24  3     4     3
```

New practice

```
EquationCitations <- read.csv("EquationCitations.csv")
head(EquationCitations)
```

```
##   rownames journal          authors volume startpage pages equations
## 1      1  AmNat    Prodohl et al.   151        7    13         0
## 2      2  AmNat      Mauricio    151       20     9         2
## 3      3  AmNat    Thrall et al.   151       29    17        15
## 4      4  AmNat    Watson et al.   151       46    13         7
## 5      5  AmNat    Klein & Nelson  151       59     9         0
## 6      6  AmNat Blackburn & Gaston 151       68    16         2
##   mainequations appequations cites selfcites othercites theocites nontheocites
## 1              0              0    37         4         33          8         22
## 2              2              0   178         5        173         19        150
## 3             15              0    25        10         15          8          6
## 4              7              0   127        11        116         17         98
## 5              0              0    43         8         35          5         28
## 6              2              0    91         7         84         21         61
```

Q1 On average, how many equations per article are published in each journal? (Hint: use `group_by()` and `summarise()`)

```
EquationCitations %>%
  group_by (journal) %>%
  summarize(promedio = mean(equations))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
##   journal    promedio
##   <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 AmNat      9.04
## 2 Evolution  2.91
## 3 ProcB     2.69
```

**Q2** For each journal, calculate the average proportion of theoretical citations relative to total citations. (Hint: create a new column with `mutate(theo_ratio = theocites / cites)`, then `group_by()` and `summarise()`) ## Para cada revista, calcule la proporción promedio de citas teóricas respecto al total de citas. (Sugerencia: cree una nueva columna con `mutate(theo_ratio = theocites / cites)`, luego `group_by()` y `summarise()`)

```
EquationCitations %>%
  mutate(theo_ratio = theocites / cites) %>%
  group_by(journal) %>%
  summarise(citaspromedio = mean(theo_ratio))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
##   journal    citaspromedio
##   <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 AmNat      0.253
## 2 Evolution  0.138
## 3 ProcB     0.176
```