

RWorksheet_Lapso#4b.Rmd

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1. Using the for loop, create an R script that will display a 5x5 matrix as shown in Figure 1. It must contain vectorA = [1,2,3,4,5] and a 5 x 5 zero matrix. Hint Use abs() function to get the absolute value

```
vectorA <- c(1,2,3,4,5)
matzero_A <- matrix(0, nrow = 5, ncol = 5)

mat_A <- matzero_A
for(i in 1:5) {
  for (j in 1:5) {
    mat_A[i, j] <- abs(vectorA[i] - vectorA[j])
  }
}

print(mat_A)
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
## [1,]    0    1    2    3    4
## [2,]    1    0    1    2    3
## [3,]    2    1    0    1    2
## [4,]    3    2    1    0    1
## [5,]    4    3    2    1    0
```

2. Print the string "*" using for() function. The output should be the same as shown in Figure

```
n <- c()
for(i in 1:5) {
  for(j in 1:i+1) {
    n = c(n, "*")
  }
}
print(n)
n <- c()
}
```

```
## [1] "*"
## [1] "*" "*"
## [1] "*" "*" "*"
## [1] "*" "*" "*" "*"
## [1] "*" "*" "*" "*" "*"
```

3. Get an input from the user to print the Fibonacci sequence starting from the 1st input up to 500. Use repeat and break statements. Write the R Scripts and its output.

```
n <- as.integer(readline(prompt = "Enter the number of terms: "))
```

```
## Enter the number of terms:
```

```
a <- 0
b <- 1
cat("Fibonacci Sequence:", a, b)
```

```
## Fibonacci Sequence: 0 1
```

```
repeat {
  c <- a + b
  if (c > 500) {
    break
  }
  cat(", ", c)
  a <- b
  b <- c
}
```

```
## , 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377
```

4. Import the dataset as shown in Figure 1 you have created previously.

```
library(readxl)
shoe <- read_excel("D:/darlene/CS101/SHOE.xlsx")
```

```
## New names:
## * 'Shoe Size' -> 'Shoe Size...1'
## * 'Height' -> 'Height...2'
## * 'Gender' -> 'Gender...3'
## * 'Shoe Size' -> 'Shoe Size...4'
## * 'Height' -> 'Height...5'
## * 'Gender' -> 'Gender...6'
```

a. What is the R script for importing an excel or a csv file? Display the first 6 rows of the dataset? Show your codes and its result

```
head(shoe, 6)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 6
##   'Shoe Size...1' Height...2 Gender...3 'Shoe Size...4' Height...5 Gender...6
##           <dbl>      <dbl> <chr>           <dbl>      <dbl> <chr>
## 1             6.5         66  F              13         77  M
## 2             9          68  F             11.5         7  M
## 3             8.5        64.5 F              8.5         59  F
## 4             8.5         65  F              5          62  F
## 5            10.5         70  M              10         72  M
## 6             7          64  F              6.5         66  F
```

```
maleSub <- subset(shoe, Gender...3 == "M")
femaleSub <- subset(shoe, Gender...3 == "F")
```

- b. Create a subset for gender(female and male). How many observations are there in Male? How about in Female? Write the R scripts and its output.

```
Male <- nrow(maleSub)
Female <- nrow(femaleSub)

cat("Number of observations of Male in Gender...3 is: ", Male, "\n")
```

```
## Number of observations of Male in Gender...3 is: 5
```

```
cat("Number of observations of Female in Gender...3 is: ", Female, "\n")
```

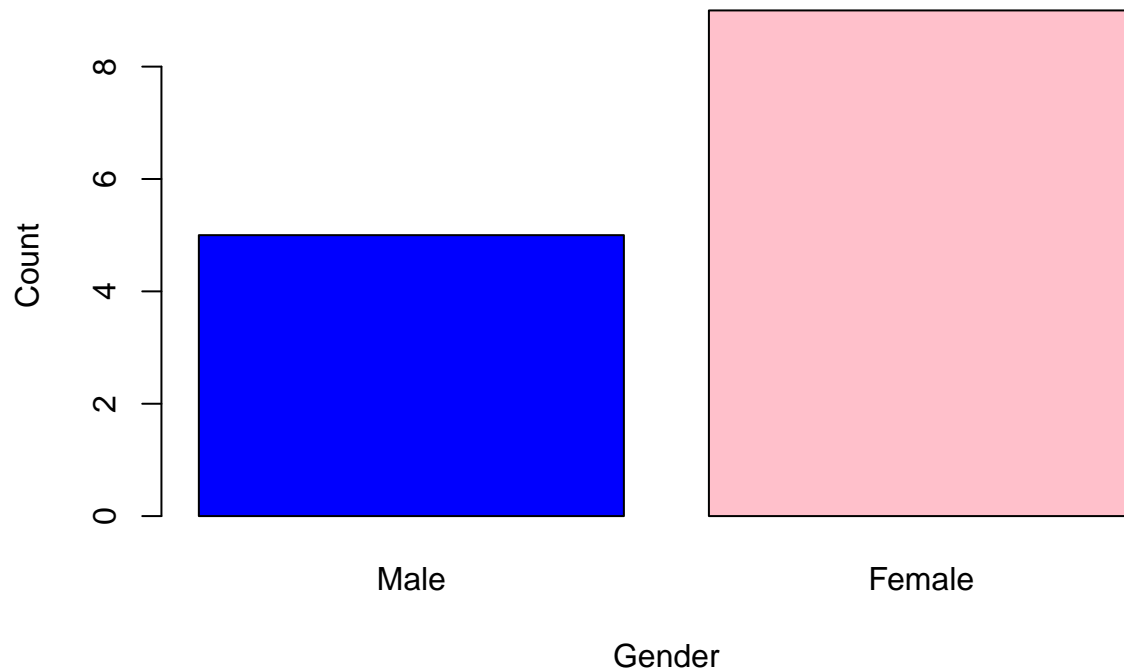
```
## Number of observations of Female in Gender...3 is: 9
```

- c. Create a graph for the number of males and females for Household Data. Use plot(), chart type = barplot. Make sure to place title, legends, and colors. Write the R scripts and its result.

```
count <- c(Male, Female)

gender <- c("Male", "Female")
barplot(count,
        names.arg = gender,
        main = "The number of Males and Females in Household Data",
        xlab = "Gender",
        ylab = "Count",
        col = c("blue", "pink"))
```

The number of Males and Females in Household Data

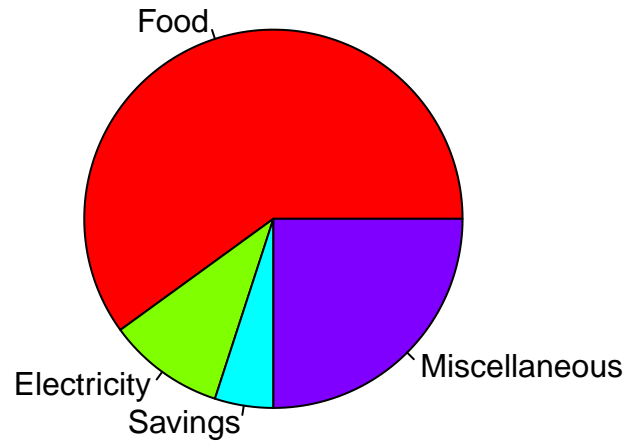


```
#legend("topright",
#       legend = gender,
#       fill = c("blue", "pink"))
```

5. a. Create a piechart that will include labels in percentage. Add some colors and title of the chart. Write the R scripts and show its output.

```
DelaCruz <- c(60, 10, 5, 25)
pie(DelaCruz,
    main = "Dela Cruz's Monthly Income",
    col = rainbow(length(DelaCruz)),
    labels = c("Food", "Electricity", "Savings", "Miscellaneous"))
```

Dela Cruz's Monthly Income



6. Use the iris dataset. `data(iris)`

a. Check for the structure of the dataset using the `str()` function. Describe what you have seen in the output.

```
data(iris)
iris
```

```
##      Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width  Species
## 1           5.1         3.5         1.4         0.2    setosa
## 2           4.9         3.0         1.4         0.2    setosa
## 3           4.7         3.2         1.3         0.2    setosa
## 4           4.6         3.1         1.5         0.2    setosa
## 5           5.0         3.6         1.4         0.2    setosa
## 6           5.4         3.9         1.7         0.4    setosa
## 7           4.6         3.4         1.4         0.3    setosa
## 8           5.0         3.4         1.5         0.2    setosa
## 9           4.4         2.9         1.4         0.2    setosa
## 10          4.9         3.1         1.5         0.1    setosa
## 11          5.4         3.7         1.5         0.2    setosa
## 12          4.8         3.4         1.6         0.2    setosa
## 13          4.8         3.0         1.4         0.1    setosa
## 14          4.3         3.0         1.1         0.1    setosa
## 15          5.8         4.0         1.2         0.2    setosa
## 16          5.7         4.4         1.5         0.4    setosa
```

## 17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
## 18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
## 20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
## 21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
## 22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 23	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa
## 24	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa
## 25	4.8	3.4	1.9	0.2	setosa
## 26	5.0	3.0	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 27	5.0	3.4	1.6	0.4	setosa
## 28	5.2	3.5	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 29	5.2	3.4	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 30	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 31	4.8	3.1	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 32	5.4	3.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 33	5.2	4.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
## 34	5.5	4.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 35	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 36	5.0	3.2	1.2	0.2	setosa
## 37	5.5	3.5	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 38	4.9	3.6	1.4	0.1	setosa
## 39	4.4	3.0	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 40	5.1	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 41	5.0	3.5	1.3	0.3	setosa
## 42	4.5	2.3	1.3	0.3	setosa
## 43	4.4	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 44	5.0	3.5	1.6	0.6	setosa
## 45	5.1	3.8	1.9	0.4	setosa
## 46	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 47	5.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 48	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 49	5.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 50	5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 51	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 52	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 53	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	versicolor
## 54	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	versicolor
## 55	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	versicolor
## 56	5.7	2.8	4.5	1.3	versicolor
## 57	6.3	3.3	4.7	1.6	versicolor
## 58	4.9	2.4	3.3	1.0	versicolor
## 59	6.6	2.9	4.6	1.3	versicolor
## 60	5.2	2.7	3.9	1.4	versicolor
## 61	5.0	2.0	3.5	1.0	versicolor
## 62	5.9	3.0	4.2	1.5	versicolor
## 63	6.0	2.2	4.0	1.0	versicolor
## 64	6.1	2.9	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 65	5.6	2.9	3.6	1.3	versicolor
## 66	6.7	3.1	4.4	1.4	versicolor
## 67	5.6	3.0	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 68	5.8	2.7	4.1	1.0	versicolor
## 69	6.2	2.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 70	5.6	2.5	3.9	1.1	versicolor

## 71	5.9	3.2	4.8	1.8 versicolor
## 72	6.1	2.8	4.0	1.3 versicolor
## 73	6.3	2.5	4.9	1.5 versicolor
## 74	6.1	2.8	4.7	1.2 versicolor
## 75	6.4	2.9	4.3	1.3 versicolor
## 76	6.6	3.0	4.4	1.4 versicolor
## 77	6.8	2.8	4.8	1.4 versicolor
## 78	6.7	3.0	5.0	1.7 versicolor
## 79	6.0	2.9	4.5	1.5 versicolor
## 80	5.7	2.6	3.5	1.0 versicolor
## 81	5.5	2.4	3.8	1.1 versicolor
## 82	5.5	2.4	3.7	1.0 versicolor
## 83	5.8	2.7	3.9	1.2 versicolor
## 84	6.0	2.7	5.1	1.6 versicolor
## 85	5.4	3.0	4.5	1.5 versicolor
## 86	6.0	3.4	4.5	1.6 versicolor
## 87	6.7	3.1	4.7	1.5 versicolor
## 88	6.3	2.3	4.4	1.3 versicolor
## 89	5.6	3.0	4.1	1.3 versicolor
## 90	5.5	2.5	4.0	1.3 versicolor
## 91	5.5	2.6	4.4	1.2 versicolor
## 92	6.1	3.0	4.6	1.4 versicolor
## 93	5.8	2.6	4.0	1.2 versicolor
## 94	5.0	2.3	3.3	1.0 versicolor
## 95	5.6	2.7	4.2	1.3 versicolor
## 96	5.7	3.0	4.2	1.2 versicolor
## 97	5.7	2.9	4.2	1.3 versicolor
## 98	6.2	2.9	4.3	1.3 versicolor
## 99	5.1	2.5	3.0	1.1 versicolor
## 100	5.7	2.8	4.1	1.3 versicolor
## 101	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5 virginica
## 102	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9 virginica
## 103	7.1	3.0	5.9	2.1 virginica
## 104	6.3	2.9	5.6	1.8 virginica
## 105	6.5	3.0	5.8	2.2 virginica
## 106	7.6	3.0	6.6	2.1 virginica
## 107	4.9	2.5	4.5	1.7 virginica
## 108	7.3	2.9	6.3	1.8 virginica
## 109	6.7	2.5	5.8	1.8 virginica
## 110	7.2	3.6	6.1	2.5 virginica
## 111	6.5	3.2	5.1	2.0 virginica
## 112	6.4	2.7	5.3	1.9 virginica
## 113	6.8	3.0	5.5	2.1 virginica
## 114	5.7	2.5	5.0	2.0 virginica
## 115	5.8	2.8	5.1	2.4 virginica
## 116	6.4	3.2	5.3	2.3 virginica
## 117	6.5	3.0	5.5	1.8 virginica
## 118	7.7	3.8	6.7	2.2 virginica
## 119	7.7	2.6	6.9	2.3 virginica
## 120	6.0	2.2	5.0	1.5 virginica
## 121	6.9	3.2	5.7	2.3 virginica
## 122	5.6	2.8	4.9	2.0 virginica
## 123	7.7	2.8	6.7	2.0 virginica
## 124	6.3	2.7	4.9	1.8 virginica

```
## 125      6.7      3.3      5.7      2.1 virginica
## 126      7.2      3.2      6.0      1.8 virginica
## 127      6.2      2.8      4.8      1.8 virginica
## 128      6.1      3.0      4.9      1.8 virginica
## 129      6.4      2.8      5.6      2.1 virginica
## 130      7.2      3.0      5.8      1.6 virginica
## 131      7.4      2.8      6.1      1.9 virginica
## 132      7.9      3.8      6.4      2.0 virginica
## 133      6.4      2.8      5.6      2.2 virginica
## 134      6.3      2.8      5.1      1.5 virginica
## 135      6.1      2.6      5.6      1.4 virginica
## 136      7.7      3.0      6.1      2.3 virginica
## 137      6.3      3.4      5.6      2.4 virginica
## 138      6.4      3.1      5.5      1.8 virginica
## 139      6.0      3.0      4.8      1.8 virginica
## 140      6.9      3.1      5.4      2.1 virginica
## 141      6.7      3.1      5.6      2.4 virginica
## 142      6.9      3.1      5.1      2.3 virginica
## 143      5.8      2.7      5.1      1.9 virginica
## 144      6.8      3.2      5.9      2.3 virginica
## 145      6.7      3.3      5.7      2.5 virginica
## 146      6.7      3.0      5.2      2.3 virginica
## 147      6.3      2.5      5.0      1.9 virginica
## 148      6.5      3.0      5.2      2.0 virginica
## 149      6.2      3.4      5.4      2.3 virginica
## 150      5.9      3.0      5.1      1.8 virginica
```

```
str(iris)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 150 obs. of 5 variables:
## $ Sepal.Length: num 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5 5.4 4.6 5 4.4 4.9 ...
## $ Sepal.Width : num 3.5 3 3.2 3.1 3.6 3.9 3.4 3.4 2.9 3.1 ...
## $ Petal.Length: num 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.7 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 ...
## $ Petal.Width : num 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 ...
## $ Species : Factor w/ 3 levels "setosa","versicolor",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
```

- b. Create an R object that will contain the mean of the sepal.length, sepal.width, petal.length, and petal.width. What is the R script and its result?

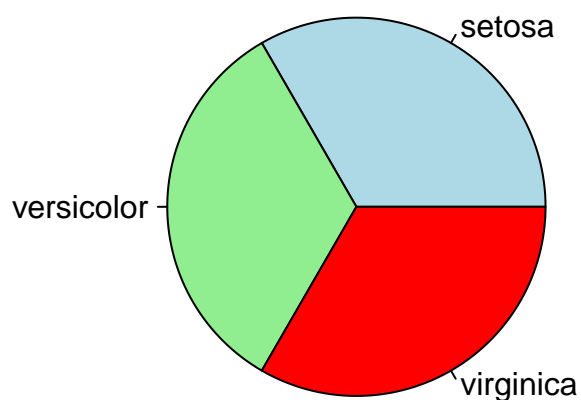
```
mean<- colMeans(iris[, c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width", "Petal.Length", "Petal.Width")])
mean
```

```
## Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width
##      5.843333      3.057333      3.758000      1.199333
```

- c. Create a pie chart for the Species distribution. Add title, legends, and colors. Write the R script and its result.

```
pie(table(iris$Species),
    main = "Species Distribution",
    labels = levels(iris$Species),
    col = c("lightblue", "lightgreen", "red"))
```


Species Distribution



```
#legend("topright", legend = levels(iris$Species), fill = c("lightblue", "lightgreen",
#
#           "red"),
#       title = "Species Distribution")
```

- d. Subset the species into setosa, versicolor, and virginica. Write the R scripts and show the last six (6) rows of each species.

```
setosaSub <- tail(subset(iris, Species == "setosa"), 6)
versicolorSub <- tail(subset(iris, Species == "versicolor"), 6)
virginicaSub <- tail(subset(iris, Species == "virginica"), 6)
setosaSub
```

```
##      Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
## 45          5.1         3.8         1.9         0.4  setosa
## 46          4.8         3.0         1.4         0.3  setosa
## 47          5.1         3.8         1.6         0.2  setosa
## 48          4.6         3.2         1.4         0.2  setosa
## 49          5.3         3.7         1.5         0.2  setosa
## 50          5.0         3.3         1.4         0.2  setosa
```

```
versicolorSub
```

```
##      Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width  Species
## 95          5.6         2.7         4.2         1.3 versicolor
```

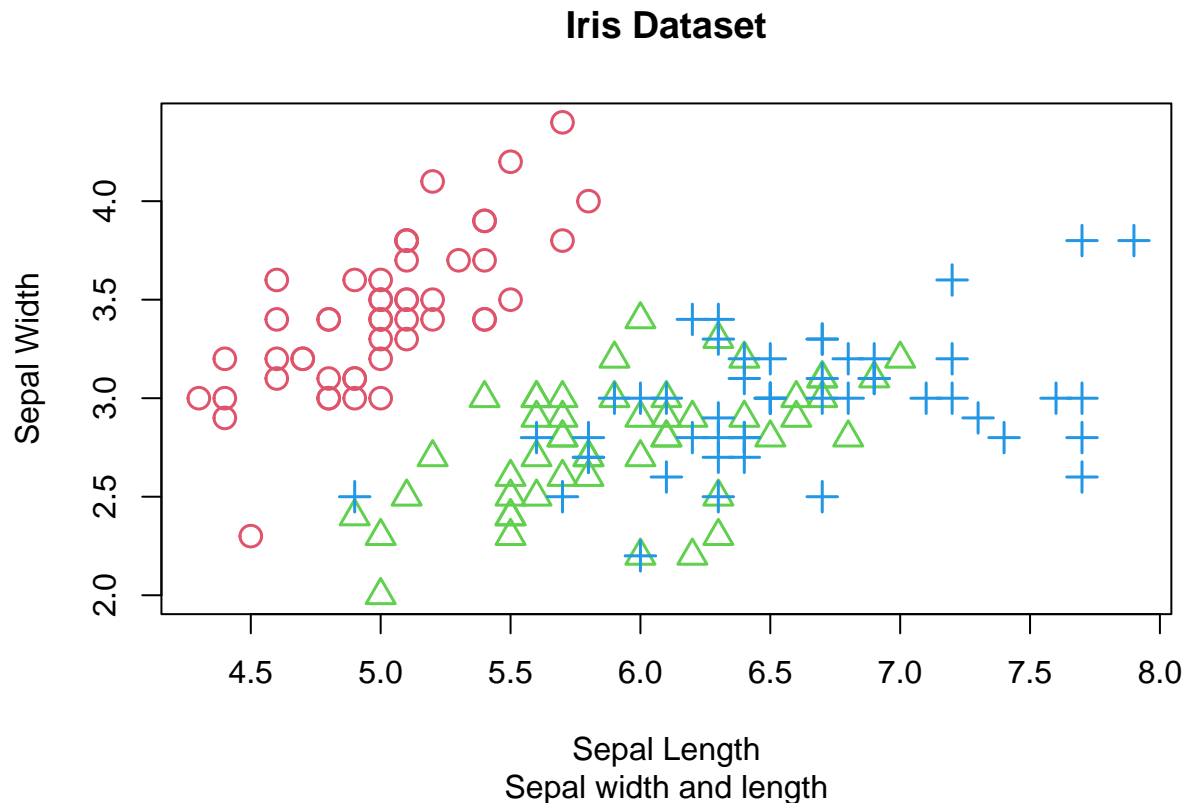
```
## 96      5.7      3.0      4.2      1.2 versicolor
## 97      5.7      2.9      4.2      1.3 versicolor
## 98      6.2      2.9      4.3      1.3 versicolor
## 99      5.1      2.5      3.0      1.1 versicolor
## 100     5.7      2.8      4.1      1.3 versicolor
```

```
virginicaSub
```

```
##      Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width  Species
## 145      6.7      3.3      5.7      2.5 virginica
## 146      6.7      3.0      5.2      2.3 virginica
## 147      6.3      2.5      5.0      1.9 virginica
## 148      6.5      3.0      5.2      2.0 virginica
## 149      6.2      3.4      5.4      2.3 virginica
## 150      5.9      3.0      5.1      1.8 virginica
```

- e. Create a scatterplot of the sepal.length and sepal.width using the different species(setosa,versicolor,virginica). Add a title = “Iris Dataset”, subtitle = “Sepal width and length, labels for the x and y axis, the pch symbol and colors should be based on the species.

```
plot(iris$Sepal.Length, iris$Sepal.Width,
pch = as.integer(iris$Species),
col = as.integer(iris$Species) + 1,
main = "Iris Dataset",
sub = "Sepal width and length",
xlab = "Sepal Length",
ylab = "Sepal Width",
cex = 1.5,
lwd = 1.5)
```



#the provided code successfully creates subsets for the Male and Female categories in the data set. Additionally, it demonstrates how to use R to analyze the data and interpret the results. The findings suggest that the data set may have more data on male individuals than female individuals and that the iris species can be distinguished by the length and width of their sepal and petal attributes.

7. Import the alexa-file.xlsx. Check on the variations. Notice that there are extra whitespaces among black variants (Black Dot, Black Plus, Black Show, Black

Spot). Also on the white variants (White Dot, White Plus, White Show, White Spot). a. Rename the white and black variants by using gsub() function.

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

```
## Warning: package 'readxl' is in use and will not be installed
```

```
library(readxl)
alexa <- read_excel("D:/darlene/CS101/alexa_file.xlsx")
print(alexa)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3,150 x 5
##   rating date          variation    verified_reviews    feedback
##   <dbl> <dtm>          <chr>          <chr>          <dbl>
## 1     5 2018-07-31 00:00:00 Charcoal Fabric    Love my Echo!         1
## 2     5 2018-07-31 00:00:00 Charcoal Fabric    Loved it!             1
## 3     4 2018-07-31 00:00:00 Walnut Finish     Sometimes while play~ 1
```

```
## 4      5 2018-07-31 00:00:00 Charcoal Fabric      I have had a lot of ~      1
## 5      5 2018-07-31 00:00:00 Charcoal Fabric      Music                      1
## 6      5 2018-07-31 00:00:00 Heather Gray Fabric  I received the echo ~      1
## 7      3 2018-07-31 00:00:00 Sandstone Fabric     Without having a cel~      1
## 8      5 2018-07-31 00:00:00 Charcoal Fabric      I think this is the ~      1
## 9      5 2018-07-30 00:00:00 Heather Gray Fabric  looks great                  1
## 10     5 2018-07-30 00:00:00 Heather Gray Fabric  Love it! I've listen~      1
## # i 3,140 more rows
```

```
alexaVariation <- gsub("Black Plus", "Black Plus", alexa$variation)
alexa$variation <- gsub("Black Show", "Black Show", alexa$variation)
alexa$variation <- gsub("Black Spot", "Black Spot", alexa$variation)
alexa$variation <- gsub("Black Dot", "Black Dot", alexa$variation)
alexa$variation <- gsub("White Dot", "White Dot", alexa$variation)
alexa$variation <- gsub("White Plus", "White Plus", alexa$variation)
alexa$variation <- gsub("White Show", "White Show", alexa$variation)
alexa$variation <- gsub("White Spot", "White Spot", alexa$variation)
```

```
as.factor(iris$Species)
```

```
## [1] setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa
## [7] setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa
## [13] setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa
## [19] setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa
## [25] setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa
## [31] setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa
## [37] setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa
## [43] setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa      setosa
## [49] setosa      setosa      versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor
## [55] versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor
## [61] versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor
## [67] versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor
## [73] versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor
## [79] versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor
## [85] versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor
## [91] versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor
## [97] versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  versicolor  virginica   virginica
## [103] virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica
## [109] virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica
## [115] virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica
## [121] virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica
## [127] virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica
## [133] virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica
## [139] virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica
## [145] virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica   virginica
## Levels: setosa versicolor virginica
```

- b. Get the total number of each variations and save it into another object. Save the object as variations.RData. Write the R scripts. What is its result? Hint: Use the dplyr package. Make sure to install it before loading the package.

```
library(readxl)
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
save(alexa, file = "variations.RData")
load("variations.RData")

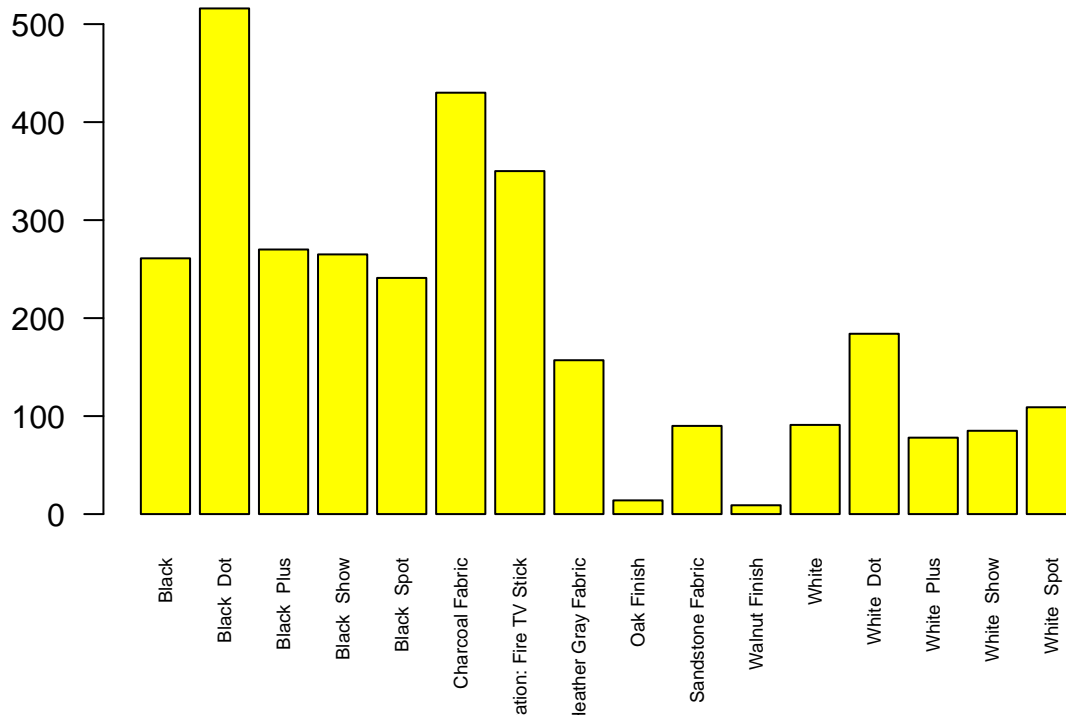
alexaVar <- alexa%>%count(alexa$variation)
alexaVar
```

```
## # A tibble: 16 x 2
##   'alexa$variation'      n
##   <chr>                <int>
## 1 Black                261
## 2 Black Dot            516
## 3 Black Plus           270
## 4 Black Show           265
## 5 Black Spot           241
## 6 Charcoal Fabric      430
## 7 Configuration: Fire TV Stick 350
## 8 Heather Gray Fabric  157
## 9 Oak Finish            14
## 10 Sandstone Fabric     90
## 11 Walnut Finish         9
## 12 White                91
## 13 White Dot            184
## 14 White Plus           78
## 15 White Show           85
## 16 White Spot           109
```

- c. From the variations.RData, create a barplot(). Complete the details of the chart which include the title, color, labels of each bar.

```
barplot(
  height = alexaVar$n,
  names.arg = alexaVar$`alexa$variation`,
  col = "yellow",
  main = "Alexa Varations",
  las = 2,
  cex.names = 0.58
)
```

Alexa Variations



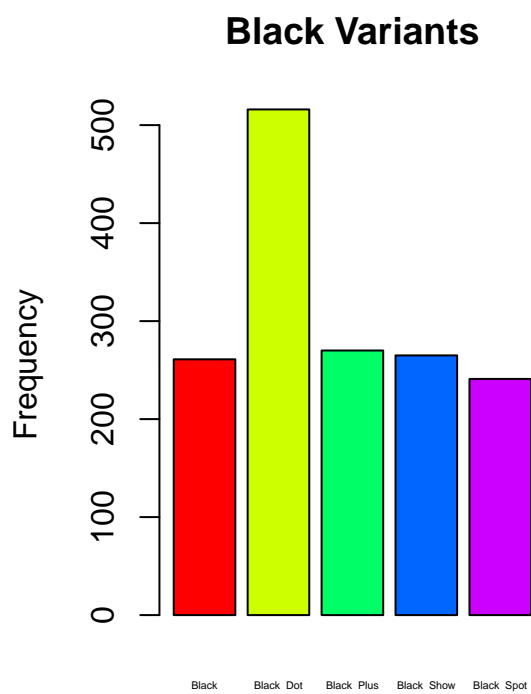
- d. Create a `barplot()` for the black and white variations. Plot it in 1 frame, side by side. Complete the details of the chart.

```
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))

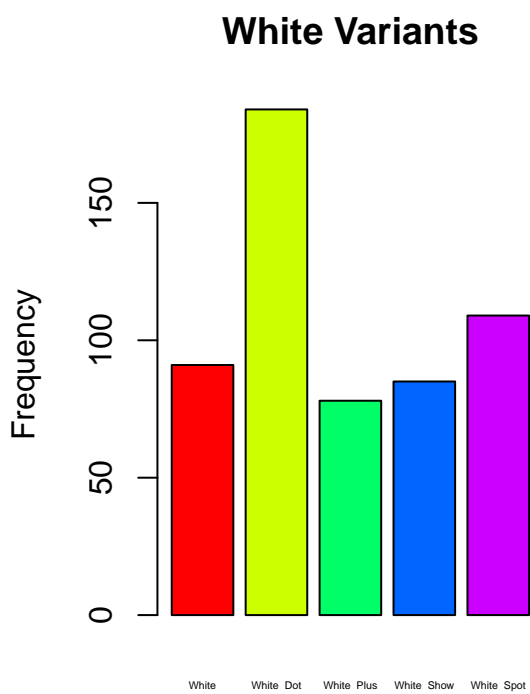
black_variants <- alexaVar[1:5,]
white_variants <- alexaVar[12:16,]

barplot(
  height = black_variants$n,
  names.arg = black_variants$`alexa$variation`,
  main = "Black Variants",
  col = rainbow(5),
  xlab = 'Total Numbers',
  ylab = 'Frequency',
  cex.names = 0.35,)

barplot(
  height = white_variants$n,
  names.arg = white_variants$`alexa$variation`,
  main = "White Variants",
  col = rainbow(5),
  xlab = 'Total Numbers',
  ylab = 'Frequency',
  cex.names = 0.35)
```



Total Numbers



Total Numbers