Lab2

Exercises

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Exercise 1 - Create a new mean and sd function

- A:

  Create the Lab2 project. Use the same structure used for Lab1:

  - scripts,
  - plots,
  - data

- B:

  Install the palmerpenguins package, load the penguins dataset or, alternatively, download the .RData object from moodle and import it after placing it inside the data directory of the project (hint: use the load() function).

- C:

  Compute the mean, the standard deviation, and the median for the numeric variables of the dataset.

- D:

  Create a function called stat_auto that simultaneously returns both the mean and the standard deviation of a given vector (hint: return an object of type list or simply a vector). Then try it on the same numeric variables in C. to check the results (hint: if you obtain NA maybe you forgot to remove NA terms in the vector).

- E:

Create a function called stat_manual that simultaneously returns both the mean and the standard deviation of a given vector without using the mean() and the sd() functions (hint: you can use length(), sum(), and na.omit() functions). Then try it on the same numeric variables in C. to check the results.

B

```
library(palmerpenguins)
data(penguins)
```

C

```
# Means
cat("Means: \n")
## Means:
colMeans(penguins[, c(3:6, 8)], na.rm = TRUE)
##    bill_length_mm     bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm       body_mass_g
##          43.92193          17.15117         200.91520        4201.75439
##              year
##        2008.02907
cat("\n")

# Medians
cat("Medians: \n")
## Medians:
sapply(penguins[, c(3:6, 8)], median, na.rm = TRUE)
##    bill_length_mm     bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm       body_mass_g
##             44.45             17.30            197.00           4050.00
##              year
##           2008.00
cat("\n")

# Standard deviations
cat("Standard deviations: \n")
## Standard deviations:
sapply(penguins[, c(3:6, 8)], sd, na.rm = TRUE)
##    bill_length_mm     bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm       body_mass_g
##         5.4595837         1.9747932        14.0617137       801.9545357
##              year
##         0.8183559
cat("\n")
```

D

```
stat_auto <- function(vec, na.rm = FALSE) {
  if (na.rm) {
    mean <- mean(vec, na.rm = TRUE)
    sd <- sd(vec, na.rm = TRUE)

    return(list("mean" = mean, "sd" = sd))
  }

  mean <- mean(vec)
```

```r
  sd <- sd(vec)

  return(list("mean" = mean, "sd" = sd))
}

sapply(penguins[, c(3:6, 8)], stat_auto, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
##      bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm body_mass_g year
## mean 43.92193       17.15117      200.9152          4201.754    2008.029
## sd   5.459584       1.974793      14.06171          801.9545    0.8183559
```

E

```r
stat_manual <- function(vec, na.rm = FALSE) {
  if (na.rm) {
    sum <- sum(vec, na.rm = TRUE)
    mean <- sum / na.omit(length(vec))

    sum <- sum((vec - mean)^2, na.rm = TRUE)
    denom <- na.omit(length(vec)) - 1
    varianza <- sum / denom

    sd <- sqrt(varianza)

    return(list("mean" = mean, "sd" = sd))
  }

  sum <- sum(vec)
  mean <- sum / length(vec)

  sum <- sum((vec - mean)^2)
  denom <- length(vec) - 1
  varianza <- sum / denom

  sd <- sqrt(varianza)

  return(list("mean" = mean, "sd" = sd))
}

sapply(penguins[, c(3:6, 8)], stat_manual, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
##      bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm body_mass_g year
## mean 43.66657       17.05145      199.7471          4177.326    2008.029
## sd   5.449612       1.971543      14.06909          799.985     0.8183559
```

Exercise 2 - Table of frequencies

- A:

  In the penguins dataset, transform a numeric variable to a categorical one by aggregating values into classes. Consider the flipper length variable and create 10mm wide classes using the cut() function (hint: use the range() function to determine the min and max values of the variable, then define a sequence for the cuts).

- B:

  Use the table() function on the new variable generated by cut(). Then transform it into a data.frame object. Rename the columns accordingly using the colnames() function (hint: the second column correspond to the absolute frequencies).

- C:

  Add the the columns for: relative frequencies, cumulative absolute frequencies, and cumulative relative frequencies.

- D:

  Use the geom_col() function to plot the frequence of each class. Then, using the geom_text(aes(label = ...)) function, add the relative frequence as a percentage above each column (hint: substitute the ... with the relative frequency values. Use the round() function to choose the appropriate number of digits).

A

```r
r <- range(penguins$flipper_length_mm, na.rm = TRUE)
splits <- seq(r[1], r[2], 10)
splits <- append(splits, r[2])

classes <- cut(penguins$flipper_length_mm, splits, ordered_result = TRUE)

cat("Splits: ", splits, "\n")
```

```
## Splits:  172 182 192 202 212 222 231
```

```r
cat("Classes: \n")
```

```
## Classes:
```

```r
classes
```

```
##   [1] (172,182] (182,192] (192,202] <NA>      (192,202] (182,192]
##   [7] (172,182] (192,202] (192,202] (182,192] (182,192] (172,182]
##  [13] (172,182] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (192,202] (192,202]
##  [19] (182,192] (192,202] (172,182] (172,182] (182,192] (182,192]
##  [25] (172,182] (182,192] (182,192] (182,192] <NA>      (172,182]
##  [31] (172,182] (172,182] (182,192] (182,192] (192,202] (192,202]
##  [37] (182,192] (172,182] (172,182] (182,192] (172,182] (192,202]
##  [43] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (182,192] (172,182] (172,182]
##  [49] (182,192] (182,192] (182,192] (182,192] (182,192] (192,202]
##  [55] (182,192] (182,192] (182,192] (192,202] (172,182] (192,202]
##  [61] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (182,192] (182,192] (182,192]
##  [67] (192,202] (182,192] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (182,192]
##  [73] (192,202] (192,202] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (182,192]
##  [79] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (192,202]
##  [85] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (182,192] (182,192] (182,192]
##  [91] (192,202] (202,212] (182,192] (182,192] (182,192] (202,212]
##  [97] (182,192] (192,202] (172,182] (182,192] (182,192] (202,212]
## [103] (182,192] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192]
## [109] (172,182] (192,202] (192,202] (182,192] (192,202] (192,202]
## [115] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (182,192]
## [121] (182,192] (192,202] (172,182] (192,202] (182,192] (192,202]
## [127] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (202,212] (182,192] (192,202]
```

```
## [133] (192,202] (192,202] (182,192] (182,192] (182,192] (192,202]
## [139] (182,192] (192,202] (192,202] (182,192] (182,192] (182,192]
## [145] (182,192] (182,192] (182,192] (182,192] (192,202] (192,202]
## [151] (182,192] (192,202] (202,212] (222,231] (202,212] (212,222]
## [157] (212,222] (202,212] (202,212] (212,222] (202,212] (212,222]
## [163] (212,222] (212,222] (212,222] (212,222] (202,212] (212,222]
## [169] (202,212] (212,222] (202,212] (212,222] (212,222] (212,222]
## [175] (212,222] (212,222] (212,222] (212,222] (212,222] (212,222]
## [181] (202,212] (212,222] (212,222] (202,212] (202,212] (222,231]
## [187] (212,222] (212,222] (212,222] (212,222] (202,212] (202,212]
## [193] (202,212] (222,231] (202,212] (212,222] (212,222] (212,222]
## [199] (202,212] (222,231] (212,222] (212,222] (202,212] (212,222]
## [205] (202,212] (222,231] (212,222] (212,222] (202,212] (212,222]
## [211] (202,212] (222,231] (202,212] (212,222] (212,222] (222,231]
## [217] (212,222] (222,231] (212,222] (222,231] (212,222] (222,231]
## [223] (212,222] (212,222] (212,222] (212,222] (212,222] (222,231]
## [229] (202,212] (212,222] (212,222] (222,231] (202,212] (212,222]
## [235] (202,212] (222,231] (202,212] (222,231] (212,222] (212,222]
## [241] (202,212] (222,231] (212,222] (222,231] (202,212] (222,231]
## [247] (212,222] (222,231] (212,222] (212,222] (202,212] (222,231]
## [253] (212,222] (222,231] (212,222] (222,231] (212,222] (212,222]
## [259] (202,212] (212,222] (202,212] (202,212] (212,222] (222,231]
## [265] (212,222] (222,231] (212,222] (222,231] (212,222] (212,222]
## [271] (212,222] <NA>      (212,222] (212,222] (202,212] (212,222]
## [277] (182,192] (192,202] (192,202] (182,192] (192,202] (192,202]
## [283] (172,182] (192,202] (192,202] (192,202] (192,202] (192,202]
## [289] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (192,202] (192,202] (172,182]
## [295] (182,192] (192,202] (172,182] (182,192] (182,192] (192,202]
## [301] (192,202] (192,202] (192,202] (192,202] (182,192] (202,212]
## [307] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (202,212] (192,202] (192,202]
## [313] (192,202] (202,212] (182,192] (202,212] (202,212] (182,192]
## [319] (192,202] (192,202] (192,202] (192,202] (182,192] (202,212]
## [325] (182,192] (192,202] (192,202] (192,202] (192,202] (202,212]
## [331] (182,192] (192,202] (182,192] (202,212] (192,202] (192,202]
## [337] (202,212] (182,192] (192,202] (202,212] (192,202] (192,202]
## [343] (202,212] (192,202]
## 6 Levels: (172,182] < (182,192] < (192,202] < ... < (222,231]
```

B

```
table(classes)
```

```
## classes
## (172,182] (182,192] (192,202] (202,212] (212,222] (222,231]
##        22        96        85        47        67        24
```

Exercise 3 - Histogram, Boxplot and quartiles

- A:

  Using the geom_histogram() function of the ggplot2 package plot the flipper length distribution coloring each species with a different color (hint: use the fill argument of the aes() function to fill the histogram area and the position = “identity” argument of the geom_histogram()). Play with the binwidth argument. Try to insert y = ..density.. in aes(). Do you notice any change?

- B:

  About the flipper length, for each species of penguins compute the:

  1. Sample mean
  2. Sample median
  3. Sample standard deviation (use a division by $n - 1$)
  4. Sample variance

  (hint: to choose only a specific species use penguins[penguins$species == "Gentoo",])

- C:

  Using the geom_boxplot() function of the ggplot2 package plot the boxplot for the flipper length variable coloring each species with a different color (hint: use the color argument of the aes() function).

- D:

  Compute the flipper length quartiles for the "Gentoo" penguins (Q1, Q2, Q3).

- E:

  Calculate the flipper length 40th percentile for the "Adelie" penguins.

Exercise 4 - Multiple boxplots from scratch

- A:

  Generate random data with some structure, and create one data set for each day of the week (hint: use the for() cycle, data should have 7 columns). At the end you should obtain a matrix with N rows (N = number of random number to generate each time) and 7 columns (one for each day of the week).

- B:

  Go from a wide to a long data format. You should create a data.frame object with exactly two columns. One contains the values created in A., the other contains the corresponding day of the week.

- C:

  Plot the seven boxplots (one for each day of the week) in one graph, horizontally oriented (hint: coord_flip() function translates the axes, the "limits" argument of scale_x_discrete() allows you to reorder the axis labels).

Exercise 5 - Exploratory analysis of data

Penguins dataset does not contain their weights and flipper lengths only. Many other variables are available. Let's explore it a little more:

- A:

  How many islands are there? And how many penguins are present in each isle? Are the 3 species of penguins living together? (hint: use the table() function).

- B:

  Try to use the geom_bar() or geom_col() functions to graphically represent the population of each island, colored by species (hint: islands in the x-axis, number of penguins in the y-axis).

- C:

  Use a scatter plot to represent flipper length vs. body mass. Color the point according to the "sex" variable. Try to use facets to see if there are differences across species (hint: use facet_grid(~ species) function to add facets for species).

- D:

  The numeric variables shows some interesting relationships. Are they correlated? Use the cor() and the corrplot() functions to study correlations between numeric variables (hint: try to google corrplot() to see which package you have to install to use it).

- E:

  Choose a pair of numeric variables, compute the correlation between them without using the cor() function (hint: remember the formula).

- F:

  Plot the scatter plot for bill length vs. bill depth. Color the points by species. Use the function geom_smooth(formula = "y ~ x") to add a line to represent the linear relationship between the two variables. Then, again, use geom_smooth(formula = "y ~ x") colored by species. What are you noticing?