1. **code**

**#把大表改成我們要用的**

people\_house ← select(people\_house, X.ADDR\_CITY\_CD, X.EDUCATION\_CD, X.HAVING\_HOUSE\_TYPE, X.HOUSE\_UNITPRICE\_NOPARKING\_CITY,)

**#表64 教育程度**

* **#教育分類**

elementary ← filter(people\_house$EDUCATION\_CD, 1, 3, 4)

junior← filter(people\_house$EDUCATION\_CD, 81, 82, 91, 92)

High ← filter(people\_house$EDUCATION\_CD, 31, 32, 41, 42, 52, 61, 62, 71, 72)

uni ← filter(people\_house$EDUCATION\_CD, 21,22)

p← filter(people\_house$EDUCATION\_CD, 11,12,13,14)

mutate(people\_house, EDUCATION1 = elementary,

EDUCATION2 = junior,

EDUCATION3 = High,

EDUCATION4 = uni,

EDUCATION5 = p)

* **#擁屋分類**

owner ← filter(people\_house$X.HAVING\_HOUSE\_TYPE\_CD, A)

relative ← filter(people\_house$X.HAVING\_HOUSE\_TYPE\_CD, D1)

others ← filter(people\_house$X.HAVING\_HOUSE\_TYPE\_CD, C1)

mutate(people\_house, HAVING\_HOUSE1 = owner,

HAVING\_HOUSE2 = relative,

HAVING\_HOUSE3 = others)

* **法一: 土法煉鋼**
* **HAVING\_HOUSE1 整欄**

format64.1.1← select(people\_house, EDUCATION1, HAVING\_HOUSE1)

format64.1.2← select(people\_house, EDUCATION2, HAVING\_HOUSE1)

format64.1.3← select(people\_house, EDUCATION3, HAVING\_HOUSE1)

format64.1.4← select(people\_house, EDUCATION4, HAVING\_HOUSE1)

format64.1.5← select(people\_house, EDUCATION5, HAVING\_HOUSE1)

#format編號說明: format表格幾.HAVING\_HOUSE組別. EDUCATION組別

* **HAVING\_HOUSE2 整欄**

format64.2.1← select(people\_house, EDUCATION1, HAVING\_HOUSE2)

format64.2.2← select(people\_house, EDUCATION2, HAVING\_HOUSE2)

format64.2.3← select(people\_house, EDUCATION3, HAVING\_HOUSE2)

format64.2.4← select(people\_house, EDUCATION4, HAVING\_HOUSE2)

format64.2.5← select(people\_house, EDUCATION5, HAVING\_HOUSE2)

* **#HAVING\_HOUSE3 整欄**

format64.3.1← select(people\_house, EDUCATION1, HAVING\_HOUSE3)

format64.3.2← select(people\_house, EDUCATION2, HAVING\_HOUSE3)

format64.3.3← select(people\_house, EDUCATION3, HAVING\_HOUSE3)

format64.3.4← select(people\_house, EDUCATION4, HAVING\_HOUSE3)

format64.3.5← select(people\_house, EDUCATION5, HAVING\_HOUSE3)

* **#法二: FOR迴圈**

E1 ← vector(mode = "double", length = ncol(EDUCATION))

for(i in seq\_along(EDUCATION))

E1[i] ← select(EDUCATION[i], HAVING\_HOUSE1)

E2 ← vector(mode = "double", length = ncol(EDUCATION))

for(i in seq\_along(EDUCATION))

E2[i] ← select(EDUCATION[i], HAVING\_HOUSE2)

E3 ← vector(mode = "double", length = ncol(EDUCATION))

for(i in seq\_along(EDUCATION))

E3[i] ← select(EDUCATION[i], HAVING\_HOUSE3)

* **#計算FOR迴圈**

n(E1[i], E2[i], E3[i])

數字出來，紀錄人數。

1. **可能用的到的packages(下次進來前一天，拿來安裝)**

讀取tidyverse:

* broom、dependencies
* dplyr、tibble、minicran、ggplots2

讀取大型檔案

* bigmemory、ff