

Intro to Data Science - Lab 2

IST687 Section M003

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#Select one of the below and add needed information # 1. I did this homework by myself, with help from the book and the professor.

Week 2 – First Breakout: Sorting Data and Ordering a Data Frame

#1. Make a copy of the built-in iris data set like this:

```
myIris <- iris
```

#2. Get an explanation of the contents of the data set with the help function:

```
help("iris")
```

#3. Explore myIris via str and the glimpse functions (note: you need to install and #library 'tidyverse' to use glimpse). Which do you think is better? Why

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
```

```
## v ggplot2 3.3.5      v purrr  0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.4      v dplyr  1.0.7
## v tidyr   1.1.3      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   2.0.1      v forcats 0.5.1
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
```

```
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

#4. Summarize the variables in your copy of the data set, like this:

```
summary(myIris)
```

```
##   Sepal.Length   Sepal.Width   Petal.Length   Petal.Width
##   Min.    :4.300   Min.    :2.000   Min.    :1.000   Min.    :0.100
##   1st Qu.:5.100   1st Qu.:2.800   1st Qu.:1.600   1st Qu.:0.300
##   Median :5.800   Median :3.000   Median :4.350   Median :1.300
##   Mean    :5.843   Mean    :3.057   Mean    :3.758   Mean    :1.199
##   3rd Qu.:6.400   3rd Qu.:3.300   3rd Qu.:5.100   3rd Qu.:1.800
```

```
## Max.      :7.900    Max.      :4.400    Max.      :6.900    Max.      :2.500
##           Species
## setosa      :50
## versicolor:50
## virginica   :50
##
##
##
```

#5. The summary() command provided the mean of each numeric variable. Choose
 #the variable with the highest mean and list its contents to the console. Any #variable can be echoed to
 the console simply by typing its name. Here's an
 #example that echoes the variable with the lowest mean to the console

```
myIris$Sepal.Length
```

```
## [1] 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5.0 5.4 4.6 5.0 4.4 4.9 5.4 4.8 4.8 4.3 5.8 5.7 5.4 5.1
## [19] 5.7 5.1 5.4 5.1 4.6 5.1 4.8 5.0 5.0 5.2 5.2 4.7 4.8 5.4 5.2 5.5 4.9 5.0
## [37] 5.5 4.9 4.4 5.1 5.0 4.5 4.4 5.0 5.1 4.8 5.1 4.6 5.3 5.0 7.0 6.4 6.9 5.5
## [55] 6.5 5.7 6.3 4.9 6.6 5.2 5.0 5.9 6.0 6.1 5.6 6.7 5.6 5.8 6.2 5.6 5.9 6.1
## [73] 6.3 6.1 6.4 6.6 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.7 5.5 5.5 5.8 6.0 5.4 6.0 6.7 6.3 5.6 5.5
## [91] 5.5 6.1 5.8 5.0 5.6 5.7 5.7 6.2 5.1 5.7 6.3 5.8 7.1 6.3 6.5 7.6 4.9 7.3
## [109] 6.7 7.2 6.5 6.4 6.8 5.7 5.8 6.4 6.5 7.7 7.7 6.0 6.9 5.6 7.7 6.3 6.7 7.2
## [127] 6.2 6.1 6.4 7.2 7.4 7.9 6.4 6.3 6.1 7.7 6.3 6.4 6.0 6.9 6.7 6.9 5.8 6.8
## [145] 6.7 6.7 6.3 6.5 6.2 5.9
```

#6. Now sort that attribute by calling the sort() function and supplying that variable.
 #Remember to choose the variable with the highest mean

```
sort(myIris$Sepal.Length)
```

```
## [1] 4.3 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.9 4.9
## [19] 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1
## [37] 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.5 5.5
## [55] 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7
## [73] 5.7 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.9 5.9 5.9 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.1
## [91] 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3
## [109] 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.7 6.7 6.7
## [127] 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.0 7.1 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.3 7.4
## [145] 7.6 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.9
```

#7. Now repeat the previous command, but this time use the order() function, again
 #using the variable with the highest mean.

```
order(myIris$Sepal.Length)
```

```
## [1] 14 9 39 43 42 4 7 23 48 3 30 12 13 25 31 46 2 10
## [19] 35 38 58 107 5 8 26 27 36 41 44 50 61 94 1 18 20 22
## [37] 24 40 45 47 99 28 29 33 60 49 6 11 17 21 32 85 34 37
## [55] 54 81 82 90 91 65 67 70 89 95 122 16 19 56 80 96 97 100
## [73] 114 15 68 83 93 102 115 143 62 71 150 63 79 84 86 120 139 64
```

```
## [91] 72 74 92 128 135 69 98 127 149 57 73 88 101 104 124 134 137 147
## [109] 52 75 112 116 129 133 138 55 105 111 117 148 59 76 66 78 87 109
## [127] 125 141 145 146 77 113 144 53 121 140 142 51 103 110 126 130 108 131
## [145] 106 118 119 123 136 132
```

#8. Write a comment in your R code explaining the difference between `sort()` and `#order()`. Be prepared to explain this difference to the class

```
#sort() sorts the vector in an ascending order whereas order() returns the
#indices of the vector in a sorted order.
```

#9. Now use the `order` command to reorder the whole data frame, store the new `#dataframe` in a variable called `'sortedDF'`.

```
sortedDF <- myIris[order(myIris$Sepal.Length),]
View(sortedDF)
```

#10. Now sort the dataframe using `arrange()`, which is part of the `tidyverse` package.

#This time, sort based the attribute with the lowest mean. Store the new `#dataframe` in a variable called `'sortedDF1'`

```
sortedDF1 <- myIris %>% arrange(Petal.Width)
sortedDF1
```

##	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
## 1	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
## 2	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa
## 3	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa
## 4	5.2	4.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
## 5	4.9	3.6	1.4	0.1	setosa
## 6	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 7	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 8	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 9	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 10	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 11	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 12	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 13	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 14	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa
## 16	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
## 17	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa
## 18	4.8	3.4	1.9	0.2	setosa
## 19	5.0	3.0	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 20	5.2	3.5	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 21	5.2	3.4	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 22	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 23	4.8	3.1	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 24	5.5	4.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 25	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 26	5.0	3.2	1.2	0.2	setosa
## 27	5.5	3.5	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 28	4.4	3.0	1.3	0.2	setosa

## 29	5.1	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 30	4.4	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 31	5.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 32	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 33	5.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 34	5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 35	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 36	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 37	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
## 38	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
## 39	5.0	3.5	1.3	0.3	setosa
## 40	4.5	2.3	1.3	0.3	setosa
## 41	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 42	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
## 43	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 44	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
## 45	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 46	5.0	3.4	1.6	0.4	setosa
## 47	5.4	3.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 48	5.1	3.8	1.9	0.4	setosa
## 49	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa
## 50	5.0	3.5	1.6	0.6	setosa
## 51	4.9	2.4	3.3	1.0	versicolor
## 52	5.0	2.0	3.5	1.0	versicolor
## 53	6.0	2.2	4.0	1.0	versicolor
## 54	5.8	2.7	4.1	1.0	versicolor
## 55	5.7	2.6	3.5	1.0	versicolor
## 56	5.5	2.4	3.7	1.0	versicolor
## 57	5.0	2.3	3.3	1.0	versicolor
## 58	5.6	2.5	3.9	1.1	versicolor
## 59	5.5	2.4	3.8	1.1	versicolor
## 60	5.1	2.5	3.0	1.1	versicolor
## 61	6.1	2.8	4.7	1.2	versicolor
## 62	5.8	2.7	3.9	1.2	versicolor
## 63	5.5	2.6	4.4	1.2	versicolor
## 64	5.8	2.6	4.0	1.2	versicolor
## 65	5.7	3.0	4.2	1.2	versicolor
## 66	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	versicolor
## 67	5.7	2.8	4.5	1.3	versicolor
## 68	6.6	2.9	4.6	1.3	versicolor
## 69	5.6	2.9	3.6	1.3	versicolor
## 70	6.1	2.8	4.0	1.3	versicolor
## 71	6.4	2.9	4.3	1.3	versicolor
## 72	6.3	2.3	4.4	1.3	versicolor
## 73	5.6	3.0	4.1	1.3	versicolor
## 74	5.5	2.5	4.0	1.3	versicolor
## 75	5.6	2.7	4.2	1.3	versicolor
## 76	5.7	2.9	4.2	1.3	versicolor
## 77	6.2	2.9	4.3	1.3	versicolor
## 78	5.7	2.8	4.1	1.3	versicolor
## 79	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 80	5.2	2.7	3.9	1.4	versicolor
## 81	6.1	2.9	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 82	6.7	3.1	4.4	1.4	versicolor

## 83	6.6	3.0	4.4	1.4 versicolor
## 84	6.8	2.8	4.8	1.4 versicolor
## 85	6.1	3.0	4.6	1.4 versicolor
## 86	6.1	2.6	5.6	1.4 virginica
## 87	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5 versicolor
## 88	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5 versicolor
## 89	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5 versicolor
## 90	5.9	3.0	4.2	1.5 versicolor
## 91	5.6	3.0	4.5	1.5 versicolor
## 92	6.2	2.2	4.5	1.5 versicolor
## 93	6.3	2.5	4.9	1.5 versicolor
## 94	6.0	2.9	4.5	1.5 versicolor
## 95	5.4	3.0	4.5	1.5 versicolor
## 96	6.7	3.1	4.7	1.5 versicolor
## 97	6.0	2.2	5.0	1.5 virginica
## 98	6.3	2.8	5.1	1.5 virginica
## 99	6.3	3.3	4.7	1.6 versicolor
## 100	6.0	2.7	5.1	1.6 versicolor
## 101	6.0	3.4	4.5	1.6 versicolor
## 102	7.2	3.0	5.8	1.6 virginica
## 103	6.7	3.0	5.0	1.7 versicolor
## 104	4.9	2.5	4.5	1.7 virginica
## 105	5.9	3.2	4.8	1.8 versicolor
## 106	6.3	2.9	5.6	1.8 virginica
## 107	7.3	2.9	6.3	1.8 virginica
## 108	6.7	2.5	5.8	1.8 virginica
## 109	6.5	3.0	5.5	1.8 virginica
## 110	6.3	2.7	4.9	1.8 virginica
## 111	7.2	3.2	6.0	1.8 virginica
## 112	6.2	2.8	4.8	1.8 virginica
## 113	6.1	3.0	4.9	1.8 virginica
## 114	6.4	3.1	5.5	1.8 virginica
## 115	6.0	3.0	4.8	1.8 virginica
## 116	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8 virginica
## 117	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9 virginica
## 118	6.4	2.7	5.3	1.9 virginica
## 119	7.4	2.8	6.1	1.9 virginica
## 120	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9 virginica
## 121	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9 virginica
## 122	6.5	3.2	5.1	2.0 virginica
## 123	5.7	2.5	5.0	2.0 virginica
## 124	5.6	2.8	4.9	2.0 virginica
## 125	7.7	2.8	6.7	2.0 virginica
## 126	7.9	3.8	6.4	2.0 virginica
## 127	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0 virginica
## 128	7.1	3.0	5.9	2.1 virginica
## 129	7.6	3.0	6.6	2.1 virginica
## 130	6.8	3.0	5.5	2.1 virginica
## 131	6.7	3.3	5.7	2.1 virginica
## 132	6.4	2.8	5.6	2.1 virginica
## 133	6.9	3.1	5.4	2.1 virginica
## 134	6.5	3.0	5.8	2.2 virginica
## 135	7.7	3.8	6.7	2.2 virginica
## 136	6.4	2.8	5.6	2.2 virginica

```
## 137      6.4      3.2      5.3      2.3 virginica
## 138      7.7      2.6      6.9      2.3 virginica
## 139      6.9      3.2      5.7      2.3 virginica
## 140      7.7      3.0      6.1      2.3 virginica
## 141      6.9      3.1      5.1      2.3 virginica
## 142      6.8      3.2      5.9      2.3 virginica
## 143      6.7      3.0      5.2      2.3 virginica
## 144      6.2      3.4      5.4      2.3 virginica
## 145      5.8      2.8      5.1      2.4 virginica
## 146      6.3      3.4      5.6      2.4 virginica
## 147      6.7      3.1      5.6      2.4 virginica
## 148      6.3      3.3      6.0      2.5 virginica
## 149      7.2      3.6      6.1      2.5 virginica
## 150      6.7      3.3      5.7      2.5 virginica
```

#11. Finally, use View() to examine your reordered data frames and be prepared to report on the first few rows

```
View(sortedDF)
View(sortedDF1)
```

#End breakout 1

#Breakout 2

#12. What does the following line of code do?

```
myIris [,1]
```

```
## [1] 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5.0 5.4 4.6 5.0 4.4 4.9 5.4 4.8 4.8 4.3 5.8 5.7 5.4 5.1
## [19] 5.7 5.1 5.4 5.1 4.6 5.1 4.8 5.0 5.0 5.2 5.2 4.7 4.8 5.4 5.2 5.5 4.9 5.0
## [37] 5.5 4.9 4.4 5.1 5.0 4.5 4.4 5.0 5.1 4.8 5.1 4.6 5.3 5.0 7.0 6.4 6.9 5.5
## [55] 6.5 5.7 6.3 4.9 6.6 5.2 5.0 5.9 6.0 6.1 5.6 6.7 5.6 5.8 6.2 5.6 5.9 6.1
## [73] 6.3 6.1 6.4 6.6 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.7 5.5 5.5 5.8 6.0 5.4 6.0 6.7 6.3 5.6 5.5
## [91] 5.5 6.1 5.8 5.0 5.6 5.7 5.7 6.2 5.1 5.7 6.3 5.8 7.1 6.3 6.5 7.6 4.9 7.3
## [109] 6.7 7.2 6.5 6.4 6.8 5.7 5.8 6.4 6.5 7.7 7.7 6.0 6.9 5.6 7.7 6.3 6.7 7.2
## [127] 6.2 6.1 6.4 7.2 7.4 7.9 6.4 6.3 6.1 7.7 6.3 6.4 6.0 6.9 6.7 6.9 5.8 6.8
## [145] 6.7 6.7 6.3 6.5 6.2 5.9
```

*#This line essentially returns the Column values of 'Sepal.length',
#which corresponds to Index 1. This line works the same as myIris[, "Sepal.Length"].*

#13. What is the difference (if any) between #myIris [, "Sepal.Length"] #myIris\$Sepal.Length

#They are the same command.

#14. Write the R code that outputs the 'Sepal.Length' attribute values, using the #select() command.

```
select(myIris, Sepal.Length)
```

```
##      Sepal.Length
## 1              5.1
```

## 2	4.9
## 3	4.7
## 4	4.6
## 5	5.0
## 6	5.4
## 7	4.6
## 8	5.0
## 9	4.4
## 10	4.9
## 11	5.4
## 12	4.8
## 13	4.8
## 14	4.3
## 15	5.8
## 16	5.7
## 17	5.4
## 18	5.1
## 19	5.7
## 20	5.1
## 21	5.4
## 22	5.1
## 23	4.6
## 24	5.1
## 25	4.8
## 26	5.0
## 27	5.0
## 28	5.2
## 29	5.2
## 30	4.7
## 31	4.8
## 32	5.4
## 33	5.2
## 34	5.5
## 35	4.9
## 36	5.0
## 37	5.5
## 38	4.9
## 39	4.4
## 40	5.1
## 41	5.0
## 42	4.5
## 43	4.4
## 44	5.0
## 45	5.1
## 46	4.8
## 47	5.1
## 48	4.6
## 49	5.3
## 50	5.0
## 51	7.0
## 52	6.4
## 53	6.9
## 54	5.5
## 55	6.5

## 56	5.7
## 57	6.3
## 58	4.9
## 59	6.6
## 60	5.2
## 61	5.0
## 62	5.9
## 63	6.0
## 64	6.1
## 65	5.6
## 66	6.7
## 67	5.6
## 68	5.8
## 69	6.2
## 70	5.6
## 71	5.9
## 72	6.1
## 73	6.3
## 74	6.1
## 75	6.4
## 76	6.6
## 77	6.8
## 78	6.7
## 79	6.0
## 80	5.7
## 81	5.5
## 82	5.5
## 83	5.8
## 84	6.0
## 85	5.4
## 86	6.0
## 87	6.7
## 88	6.3
## 89	5.6
## 90	5.5
## 91	5.5
## 92	6.1
## 93	5.8
## 94	5.0
## 95	5.6
## 96	5.7
## 97	5.7
## 98	6.2
## 99	5.1
## 100	5.7
## 101	6.3
## 102	5.8
## 103	7.1
## 104	6.3
## 105	6.5
## 106	7.6
## 107	4.9
## 108	7.3
## 109	6.7


```
## 110      7.2
## 111      6.5
## 112      6.4
## 113      6.8
## 114      5.7
## 115      5.8
## 116      6.4
## 117      6.5
## 118      7.7
## 119      7.7
## 120      6.0
## 121      6.9
## 122      5.6
## 123      7.7
## 124      6.3
## 125      6.7
## 126      7.2
## 127      6.2
## 128      6.1
## 129      6.4
## 130      7.2
## 131      7.4
## 132      7.9
## 133      6.4
## 134      6.3
## 135      6.1
## 136      7.7
## 137      6.3
## 138      6.4
## 139      6.0
## 140      6.9
## 141      6.7
## 142      6.9
## 143      5.8
## 144      6.8
## 145      6.7
## 146      6.7
## 147      6.3
## 148      6.5
## 149      6.2
## 150      5.9
```

#15. Create a new column (called 'Ave.Length') in myIris, which, for each row, is the #average of Sepal.Length and Petal.Length.

```
myIris$Ave.Length <- mean(myIris$Sepal.Length)+mean(myIris$Petal.Length)
myIris$Ave.Length
```

```
## [1] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [9] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [17] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [25] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [33] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
```

```
## [41] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [49] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [57] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [65] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [73] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [81] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [89] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [97] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [105] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [113] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [121] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [129] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [137] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
## [145] 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333 9.601333
```

#16. What does the following line of code do: `which.min(myIris$Petal.Length)`

*#It determines the index location of the column at which the Petal Length
#is the smallest in magnitude.*

#17. Using the code from the previous step, output the row (iris observation) with the #smallest petal length.

```
myIris[which.min(myIris$Petal.Length),]
```

```
##      Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species Ave.Length
## 23             4.6          3.6           1           0.2  setosa   9.601333
```

#18. Create a new dataframe, with just the Petal.Length and Petal.Width attributes

```
newDF <- data.frame(myIris$Petal.Length, myIris$Petal.Width)
View(newDF)
```

#19. Create a new dataframe, using the `slice()` function, with only the first three rows
#in the myIris dataframe.

```
newDF2 <- myIris %>% slice(1:3)
newDF2
```

```
##      Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species Ave.Length
## 1             5.1          3.5           1.4           0.2  setosa   9.601333
## 2             4.9          3.0           1.4           0.2  setosa   9.601333
## 3             4.7          3.2           1.3           0.2  setosa   9.601333
```

#20. Create a new dataframe, which is a subset of myIris, that only includes rows
#where Petal.Length is less than 1.4, store in shortPetalDF

```
shortPetalDF <- myIris[myIris$Petal.Length < 1.4,]
shortPetalDF
```

```
##      Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species Ave.Length
## 3          4.7         3.2         1.3         0.2  setosa  9.601333
## 14         4.3         3.0         1.1         0.1  setosa  9.601333
## 15         5.8         4.0         1.2         0.2  setosa  9.601333
## 17         5.4         3.9         1.3         0.4  setosa  9.601333
## 23         4.6         3.6         1.0         0.2  setosa  9.601333
## 36         5.0         3.2         1.2         0.2  setosa  9.601333
## 37         5.5         3.5         1.3         0.2  setosa  9.601333
## 39         4.4         3.0         1.3         0.2  setosa  9.601333
## 41         5.0         3.5         1.3         0.3  setosa  9.601333
## 42         4.5         2.3         1.3         0.3  setosa  9.601333
## 43         4.4         3.2         1.3         0.2  setosa  9.601333
```

#21. How many rows are in the shortPetalDF?

```
nrow(shortPetalDF)
```

```
## [1] 11
```

#22. The homework asks you to create a conditional statement with if and else. A conditional statement is part of a larger group of specialized commands that control the “flow” of a program – what command gets run and when. You can get #help on if, else, and other control words. Add and run these commands:

```
help("if")
help("Control")
```

#Now add and run your first conditional statement:

```
myNumbers <- c(10,20,40,80,100)
if (sum(myNumbers) > 40) print("The sum is greater than 40.")
```

```
## [1] "The sum is greater than 40."
```