RWorksheet_Suero#4a

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```
##
      ShoeSize Height Gender
## 1
           6.5
                  66.0
## 2
           9.0
                  68.0
## 3
           8.5
                  64.5
                            F
## 4
           8.5
                  65.0
## 5
          10.5
                  70.0
                            М
           7.0
## 6
                  64.0
                            F
## 7
           9.5
                 70.0
                            F
                  71.0
## 8
           9.0
                            F
          13.0
                  72.0
## 9
                            М
## 10
           7.5
                  64.0
                            F
## 11
          10.5
                  74.5
                            Μ
## 12
           8.5
                  67.0
          12.0
                  71.0
## 13
                            М
## 14
          10.5
                 71.0
                            Μ
          13.0
## 15
                 77.0
                            М
          11.5
                  72.0
## 16
                            Μ
## 17
           8.5
                  59.0
                            F
## 18
           5.0
                  62.0
                            F
## 19
          10.0
                  72.0
                            Μ
## 20
           6.5
                  66.0
                            F
## 21
           7.5
                  64.0
                            F
## 22
           8.5
                  67.0
                            М
## 23
          10.5
                  73.0
                            Μ
## 24
           8.5
                  69.0
                            F
## 25
          10.5
                  72.0
                            Μ
## 26
          11.0
                  70.0
                            М
```

```
## 27
         9.0
                 69.0
## 28
          13.0
                 70.0
# The data shows a coloumn for shoe size, a coloumn for height and a coloumn for gender
# With the corresponding values for each value. The data set has 28 data points with 3 Coloumns
#1b.
males <- household_data[household_data$Gender == "M",]</pre>
males
##
      ShoeSize Height Gender
## 5
          10.5
                 70.0
## 9
          13.0
                 72.0
                           М
## 11
          10.5
                 74.5
                           Μ
## 13
         12.0
                 71.0
## 14
         10.5
                 71.0
                           M
## 15
          13.0
                 77.0
                           M
## 16
         11.5
                72.0
                           М
## 19
         10.0
                72.0
                           Μ
          8.5
                 67.0
## 22
                           М
## 23
          10.5
                 73.0
                           Μ
## 25
         10.5
                 72.0
                           М
## 26
          11.0
                 70.0
                           Μ
## 27
          9.0
                 69.0
                           М
          13.0
                 70.0
## 28
females <- household_data[household_data$Gender == "F",]</pre>
##
      ShoeSize Height Gender
## 1
                 66.0
           6.5
                           F
           9.0
                           F
## 2
                 68.0
## 3
                           F
           8.5
                 64.5
## 4
           8.5
                 65.0
## 6
           7.0
                 64.0
                           F
## 7
           9.5
                 70.0
## 8
           9.0
                 71.0
                           F
           7.5
## 10
                 64.0
## 12
           8.5
                 67.0
                           F
## 17
           8.5
                 59.0
                           F
           5.0
## 18
                 62.0
                           F
## 20
           6.5
                 66.0
           7.5
## 21
                 64.0
                           F
## 24
           8.5
                 69.0
meanOfShoeSize <- mean(household_data$ShoeSize)</pre>
meanOfShoeSize
## [1] 9.410714
```

```
meanOfHeight <- mean(household_data$Height)</pre>
meanOfHeight
## [1] 68.57143
#1d. The relationship between the two factors lies in their direct proportionality, where a smaller hei
#2
months_vector <- c("March", "April", "January", "November", "January",</pre>
                    "September", "October", "September", "November", "August",
                    "January", "November", "November", "February", "May", "August",
                    "July", "December", "August", "August", "September", "November", "February",
                    "April")
factor_months_vector <- factor(months_vector)</pre>
factor_months_vector
## [1] March
                             January
                                       November January
                                                             September October
                  April
                                                            November February
## [8] September November
                             August
                                        January
                                                  November
## [15] May
                  August
                             July
                                       December August
                                                             August
                                                                       September
## [22] November February April
## 11 Levels: April August December February January July March May ... September
#3
summary(months_vector)
##
      Length
                 Class
                             Mode
##
          24 character character
summary(factor_months_vector)
                                               January
##
       April
                August December February
                                                             July
                                                                      March
                                                                                  May
##
           2
                      4
                                1
                                          2
                                                     3
                                                                          1
                                                                                     1
   November
               October September
           5
##
                      1
#The summary for "months_vector" provides information about the dataset's size, data type, and its most
#Conversely, in the summary of "factor_months_vector," you can see how often each month appears.
#These summaries serve different purposes, offering insights into dataset characteristics and the distr
factorData <- c("East", "West", "North")</pre>
factor_frequency <- c(1,4,3)</pre>
newOrderdata <- factor(factorData,levels = c("East","West","North"))</pre>
print(newOrderdata)
## [1] East West North
## Levels: East West North
```

```
imported_table <- read.table(file ="/cloud/project/RWorksheet_Suero#4/import_march.csv", header = TRUE,</pre>
imported_table
    X Students Strategy.1 Strategy.2 Strategy.3
## 1 1
          Male
                   8
                                  10
## 2 2
           <NA>
                       4
                                   8
                                               6
## 3 3
                                    6
           <NA>
                        0
                                              4
## 4 4 Female
                                   4
                                              15
                      14
## 5 5
          <NA>
                      10
                                   2
                                              12
## 6 6
          <NA>
                                    0
                                              9
                       6
#-----
# 6
random_num <- readline(prompt = "Enter number from 1 to 50: ")</pre>
## Enter number from 1 to 50:
#randomNum <- as.numeric(randomNum)</pre>
paste("The number you have chosen is", random_num)
## [1] "The number you have chosen is "
if (random_num > 50) {
  paste("The number selected is beyond the range of 1 to 50")
} else if (random_num == 20) {
  paste("TRUE")
} else {
  paste(random_num)
## [1] ""
# -----
#7
minimum_Bills <- function(price) {</pre>
 minBills <- price %/% 50
  paste("The minimum no. of bills:", minBills)
minimum_Bills(100)
## [1] "The minimum no. of bills: 2"
# -----
#8
# 8.a
```

```
names <- c("Annie", "Thea", "Steve", "Hanna")</pre>
grade1 \leftarrow c(85,65,75,95)
grade2 \leftarrow c(65,75,55,75)
grade3 \leftarrow c(85,90,80,100)
grade4 \leftarrow c(100, 90, 85, 90)
grade <- data.frame(</pre>
  Name = names,
  Grade1 = grade1,
 Grade2 = grade2,
 Grade3 = grade3,
  Grade4 = grade4
#8.b
grade$Average <- (grade$Grade1 + grade$Grade2 + grade$Grade3 + grade$Grade4) / 4
highScores <- grade[grade$Average > 90,]
highScores
## [1] Name
                Grade1 Grade2 Grade3 Grade4 Average
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
if (nrow(highScores) > 0) {
  paste(highScores$Name, "'s average grade this semester is", highScorers$Average)
} else {
  paste("No students have an average math score over 90.")
## [1] "No students have an average math score over 90."
# 8.c
first_Test <- sum(grade$Grade1) / nrow(grade)</pre>
first_Test
## [1] 80
second_Test <- sum(grade$Grade2) / nrow(grade)</pre>
second_Test
## [1] 67.5
third_Test <- sum(grade$Grade3) / nrow(grade)</pre>
third_Test
## [1] 88.75
fourth_Test <- sum(grade$Grade4) / nrow(grade)</pre>
fourth_Test
## [1] 91.25
if (first_Test < 80) {</pre>
  paste("The 1st test was difficult.")
```

```
} else if(second_Test < 80) {</pre>
  paste("The 2nd test was difficult.")
} else if(third_Test < 80) {</pre>
  paste("The 3rd test was difficult.")
} else if(fourth_Test < 80) {</pre>
  paste("The 4th test was difficult.")
} else {
  paste("No test had an average score less than 80.")
## [1] "The 2nd test was difficult."
# 8.d
# Annie scores in the semester
if (grade[1,2] > grade[1,3] && grade[1,2] > grade[1,4] && grade[1,2] > grade[1,5]) {
 annieHighest <- grade[1,2]</pre>
} else if (grade[1,3] > grade[1,4] && grade[1,3] > grade[1,5]) {
  annieHighest <- grade[1,3]</pre>
} else if (grade[1,4] > grade[1,5] && grade[1,2] > grade[1,5]) {
  annieHighest <-grade[1,4]
} else {
  annieHighest <- grade[1,5]</pre>
# Thea scores in the semester
if (grade[2,2] > grade[2,3] && grade[2,2] > grade[2,4] && grade[2,2] > grade[2,5]) {
  theaHighest <- grade[2,2]
} else if (grade[2,3] > grade[2,4] &&grade[2,3] > grade[2,5]) {
  theaHighest <- grade[2,3]</pre>
} else if (grade[2,4] > grade[2,5] && grade[2,2] > grade[2,5]) {
  theaHighest <- grade[2,4]
} else {
  theaHighest <- grade[2,5]</pre>
# Steve scores in the semester
if (grade[3,2] > grade[3,3] && grade[3,2] >grade[3,4] && grade[3,2] > grade[3,5]) {
  steveHighest <-grade[3,2]</pre>
} else if (grade[3,3] > grade[3,4] && grade[3,3] > grade[3,5]) {
  steveHighest <- grade[2,3]</pre>
} else if (grade[3,4] > grade[3,5] && grade[3,2] > grade[3,5]) {
  steveHighest <- grade[3,4]</pre>
} else {
  steveHighest <- grade[3,5]</pre>
}
# Hanna scores in the semester
if (grade[4,2] > grade[4,3] && grade[4,2] > grade[4,4] && v[4,2] > grade[4,5]) {
  hannaHighest <- grade [4,2]
} else if (grade[4,3] > grade[4,4] && grade[4,3] > grade[4,5]) {
  hannaHighest <- grade[2,3]</pre>
} else if (grade[4,4] > grade[4,5] && grade[4,2] > grade[4,5]) {
  hannaHighest <- grade[4,4]
```

```
} else {
 hannaHighest <- grade[4,5]</pre>
grade$HighestGrades <- c(annieHighest, theaHighest, steveHighest, hannaHighest)</pre>
above90 <- grade[grade$HighestGrades > 90,]
above90
##
     Name Grade1 Grade2 Grade3 Grade4 Average HighestGrades
## 1 Annie 85 65 85 100 83.75 100
## 4 Hanna
              95
                     75
                           100
                                90
                                      90.00
                                                       100
if (nrow(above90) > 0) {
 paste(above90$Name, "'s highest grade this semester is", above90$HighestGrade)
} else {
 paste("No students have an average math score over 90.")
}
## [1] "Annie 's highest grade this semester is 100"
## [2] "Hanna 's highest grade this semester is 100"
```