

RWorksheet_3b.Rmd

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```
Respondents <- c(1:20)
Sex <- c(2,2,1,2,2,2,2,2,2,1,2,2,2,2,2,2,1,2)
FatherOccupation <- c(1,3,3,3,1,2,3,1,1,1,3,2,1,3,3,1,3,1,2,1)
PersonsAtHome <- c(5,7,3,8,5,9,6,7,8,4,7,5,4,7,8,8,3,11,7,6)
SiblingsAtSchool <- c(6,4,4,1,2,1,5,3,1,2,3,2,5,5,2,1,2,5,3,2)
TypeOfHouses <- c (1,2,3,1,1,3,3,1,2,3,2,3,2,2,3,3,3,3,3,2)

householdData <- data.frame(Respondents, Sex,FatherOccupation,PersonsAtHome,SiblingsAtSchool,TypeOfHouses)
householdData
```

	Respondents	Sex	FatherOccupation	PersonsAtHome	SiblingsAtSchool	TypeOfHouses
1	1	2	1	5	6	1
2	2	2	3	7	4	2
3	3	1	3	3	4	3
4	4	2	3	8	1	1
5	5	2	1	5	2	1
6	6	2	2	9	1	3
7	7	2	3	6	5	3
8	8	2	1	7	3	1
9	9	2	1	8	1	2
10	10	2	1	4	2	3
11	11	1	3	7	3	2
12	12	2	2	5	2	3
13	13	2	1	4	5	2
14	14	2	3	7	5	2
15	15	2	3	8	2	3
16	16	2	1	8	1	3
17	17	2	3	3	2	3
18	18	2	1	11	5	3
19	19	1	2	7	3	3
20	20	2	1	6	2	2

```
#This data compose of 20 respondents with 7 males and 13 females. Also, the records of their fathers oc
summary(householdData)
```

Respondents	Sex	FatherOccupation	PersonsAtHome
Min. : 1.00	Min. :1.00	Min. :1.00	Min. : 3.0
1st Qu.: 5.75	1st Qu.:2.00	1st Qu.:1.00	1st Qu.: 5.0
Median :10.50	Median :2.00	Median :2.00	Median : 7.0
Mean :10.50	Mean :1.85	Mean :1.95	Mean : 6.4
3rd Qu.:15.25	3rd Qu.:2.00	3rd Qu.:3.00	3rd Qu.: 8.0
Max. :20.00	Max. :2.00	Max. :3.00	Max. :11.0

SiblingsAtSchool	TypeOfHouses
Min. :1.00	Min. :1.0

```

1st Qu.:2.00      1st Qu.:2.0
Median :2.50      Median :2.5
Mean   :2.95      Mean   :2.3
3rd Qu.:4.25      3rd Qu.:3.0
Max.   :6.00      Max.   :3.0

meanSiblings <- mean(householdData$SiblingsAtSchool)
meanSiblings == 5

[1] FALSE

subSet1 <- householdData[1:2, ]
subSet1

  Respondents Sex FatherOccupation PersonsAtHome SiblingsAtSchool TypeOfHouses
1           1  2              1             5              6             1
2           2  2              3             7              4             2

subSet2 <- householdData[c(3,5), c(2,4)]
subSet2

  Sex PersonsAtHome
3  1              3
5  2              5

types_houses <- householdData$TypeOfHouses
types_houses

[1] 1 2 3 1 1 3 3 1 2 3 2 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 2

selected_data <- subset(householdData, Sex == 1 & FatherOccupation >= 1)
selected_data

  Respondents Sex FatherOccupation PersonsAtHome SiblingsAtSchool TypeOfHouses
3           3  1              3             3              4             3
11          11  1              3             7              3             2
19          19  1              2             7              3             3

selected_data1 <- subset(householdData, Sex == 2 & SiblingsAtSchool >= 5)
selected_data1

  Respondents Sex FatherOccupation PersonsAtHome SiblingsAtSchool TypeOfHouses
1           1  2              1             5              6             1
7           7  2              3             6              5             3
13          13  2              1             4              5             2
14          14  2              3             7              5             2
18          18  2              1            11              5             3

df = data.frame(Ints=integer(),
Doubles=double(), Characters=character(),
Logicals=logical(),
Factors=factor(),
stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
print("Structure of the empty dataframe:")

[1] "Structure of the empty dataframe:"
print(str(df))

'data.frame':  0 obs. of  5 variables:

```

NULL

```
respondents<- c(1:10)
sex <- c("Male","Female","Female","Male","Male","Female","Female","Male","Female","Male")
Fathers_Occupation <- c(1,2,3,3,1,2,2,3,1,3)
Persons_At_Home <- c(5,7,3,8,6,4,4,2,11,6)
Siblings_At_School <- c(2,3,0,5,2,3,1,2,6,2)
Type_Of_Houses <- c ("Wood","Congrete","Congrete","Wood","Semi-Congrete","Semi-Congrete","Wood","Semi-Congrete")
```

```
csv_file <- "HouseholdData.csv"
write.csv(HouseholdData, file = csv_file)
HouseholdData <- read.csv("HouseholdData.csv")
```

	X	respondents	sex	Fathers_Occupation	Persons_At_Home	Siblings_At_School
1	1		1		5	2
2	2		2		7	3
3	3		2		3	0
4	4		1		8	5
5	5		1		6	2
6	6		2		4	3
7	7		2		4	1
8	8		1		2	2
9	9		2		11	6
10	10		1		6	2

```
HouseholdData$Type_Of_Houses <- factor(HouseholdData$Type_Of_Houses)
HouseholdData$Type_Of_Houses <- as.integer(factor(HouseholdData$Type_Of_Houses,
levels = c("Wood", "Congrete", "Semi-Congrete"),
labels = c(1, 2, 3)))
```

```
print(HouseholdData)
```

	X respondents	sex	Fathers_Occupation	Persons_At_Home	Siblings_At_School
1	1	1	1	5	2
2	2	2	2	7	3
3	3	3	2	3	0
4	4	4	1	3	5
5	5	5	1	6	2
6	6	6	2	4	3
7	7	7	2	4	1
8	8	8	1	3	2
9	9	9	2	11	6
10	10	10	1	3	6

	Type_Of_Houses
1	1
2	2
3	2
4	1
5	3
6	3
7	1
8	3
9	3
10	2

```
HouseholdData$Fathers_Occupation <- factor(HouseholdData$Fathers_Occupation)
HouseholdData$Fathers_Occupation <- as.character(factor(HouseholdData$Fathers_Occupation,
levels = c(1, 2, 3),
labels = c("Farmer", "Driver", "Others"))))
print(HouseholdData)
```

	X respondents	sex	Fathers_Occupation	Persons_At_Home	Siblings_At_School
1	1	1	Farmer	5	2
2	2	2	Driver	7	3
3	3	3	Others	3	0
4	4	4	Others	8	5
5	5	5	Farmer	6	2
6	6	6	Driver	4	3
7	7	7	Driver	4	1
8	8	8	Others	2	2
9	9	9	Farmer	11	6
10	10	10	Others	6	2

	Type_Of_Houses
1	1
2	2
3	2
4	1
5	3
6	3
7	1
8	3
9	3
10	2

```
selected_data2 <- subset(HouseholdData, sex == 2 & Fathers_Occupation == "Driver")
selected_data2
```

```

X respondents sex Fathers_Occupation Persons_At_Home Siblings_At_School
2 2          2 2          Driver          7          3
6 6          6 2          Driver          4          3
7 7          7 2          Driver          4          1
  Type_Of_Houses
2          2
6          3
7          1

```

```
selected_data3 <- subset(HouseholdData, sex == 2 & Siblings_At_School >= 5)
selected_data3
```

```

X respondents sex Fathers_Occupation Persons_At_Home Siblings_At_School
9 9          9 2          Farmer          11          6
  Type_Of_Houses
9          3

```

#The bar graph titled "Sentiment of Tweets per Day." This graph appears to represent sentiment analysis over a specific time frame, which is Twitter data from the year 2020. The sentiment analysis categorizes tweets into three sentiment groups: Negative, Neutral, and Positive.

#The analysis of the graph focuses on several specific dates in July 2020. On July 14, 2020, the graph shows that there were nearly 2,500 tweets categorized as negative sentiment, around 1,500 tweets categorized as neutral, and approximately 1,750 tweets categorized as positive.

#Moving on to July 15, 2020, the negative sentiment category saw a significant increase with over 4,000 tweets categorized as negative. The neutral sentiment category had about 2,750 tweets, and the positive sentiment category had almost 3,200 tweets.

#On July 17, 2020, the negative sentiment count was approximately 3,250 tweets, while the neutral sentiment category had about 1,800 tweets, and the positive sentiment category had almost 2,500 tweets.

#The analysis continues with July 18, 2020, where the negative sentiment count remained at around 3,250 tweets. The neutral sentiment category had about 2,000 tweets, and the positive sentiment category had approximately 2,500 tweets.

#Moving to July 20, 2020, the negative sentiment count was nearly 2,500 tweets. The neutral sentiment category had around 1,500 tweets, and almost 1,750 tweets were categorized as positive.

#Finally, on July 21, 2020, the negative sentiment count was around 4,000 tweets, while the neutral sentiment category had about 2,600 tweets, and more than 3,000 tweets were categorized as positive.

#In conclusion, the analysis highlights the variations in sentiment categories over these specific dates in July 2020. Notably, July 15 had the highest count of negative sentiment tweets, while July 20 had the lowest count, both in the negative and neutral categories. In contrast, July 21 had the highest count in the positive sentiment category, and July 20 had the lowest count. Overall, July 20, 2020, appeared to have the lowest number of total tweets categorized across all sentiment categories.