1. Read the clinical TSV file into R. Keep only rows where the sample type is “Primary” and the patient’s age at diagnosis is 60 or older. From this filtered data, tell the total number of samples left and display the first 10 patient IDs.

2. Among Primary samples, make a table of case counts and proportions by Neoplasm Disease Stage American Joint Committee on Cancer Code

3. Among Primary samples, show separate frequency tables for:

* + - ER Status By IHC (e.g., Positive / Negative / Indeterminate / NA),
    - PR status by ihc, and
    - IHC-HER2.

For each table, report both the counts and the percentages.

4. Define triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) as: ER Status By IHC == "Negative" AND PR status by ihc == "Negative" AND IHC-HER2 == "Negative". Among Primary samples, compute:

• the number of TNBC cases, and

• the percentage of TNBC out of all Primary samples.

5. Compute the median of Diagnosis Age overall and by Cancer Type Detailed. Then list the top 5 histologies by case count with their median diagnosis ages (and the case counts).