Repeat the following exercises, this time using R.

P1a_Description_Tallies – Question 3

```
> # create a vector containing the data
> data <-  c(0, 3, 1, etc.)
> # use the following function for the barchart
> barplot(data)
```

P1a_Description_Tallies – Question 4

(I)

```
> # create a vector as above
> # create the barchart as above
```

(II)

```
> # for a compound (stacked) bar chart we need a table with two variables, so we must create one as we only have the shoe size variable
> # our new variable will be measure_type and all 11 entries will have the same value "shoe_size"
> measure_type <- c(rep("shoe_size", 11))
> # create the table
> shoe_size_table <- table(data, measure_type)
> # type the name of the table to see what it looks like
> shoe_size_table
...
> # the stacked bar chart is drawn using the barplot function on a table of this type (for the legend we use the first column i.e. the possible data values and we centre the legend so it's visible)
> barplot(shoe_size_table, legend=rownames(shoe_size_table), args.legend=c(x="center"))
```

(III)

```
> # use the already created frequency table
> pie(shoe_size_table, labels=rownames(shoe_size_table))
```

P1b_Description_Histograms

See R1b_DescriptionHOWTOs.pdf for help

P1c_Description_Boxplots

```
> # to create a boxplot, first create a vector with the data as above, then call the boxplot function
> boxplot(data)
```