## chapter 5

# Load the required library and dataset  
library(MASS)  
data(Animals)  
  
# Print rownames, column names, and dimensions of the data frame  
print(rownames(Animals))

## [1] "Mountain beaver" "Cow" "Grey wolf" "Goat"   
## [5] "Guinea pig" "Dipliodocus" "Asian elephant" "Donkey"   
## [9] "Horse" "Potar monkey" "Cat" "Giraffe"   
## [13] "Gorilla" "Human" "African elephant" "Triceratops"   
## [17] "Rhesus monkey" "Kangaroo" "Golden hamster" "Mouse"   
## [21] "Rabbit" "Sheep" "Jaguar" "Chimpanzee"   
## [25] "Rat" "Brachiosaurus" "Mole" "Pig"

print(colnames(Animals))

## [1] "body" "brain"

print(dim(Animals))

## [1] 28 2

# Create subset 'brains1' containing only the 'brain' column using '$' operator  
brains1 <- data.frame(Animals$brain)  
  
# Create subset 'brains2' containing only the 'brain' column using square brackets  
brains2 <- data.frame(Animals[, 'brain'])

## chapter 6

### Question 3: How does the stringsAsFactors alter the read.csv function?

When reading a CSV file using the read.csv function in R, the stringsAsFactors parameter determines whether character columns should be converted to factors by default. If stringsAsFactors is set to TRUE (the default behavior), character columns in the CSV file will be converted to factor variables in the resulting data frame. If stringsAsFactors is set to FALSE, character columns will remain as character variables in the data frame. This parameter allows you to control the default behavior of factor conversion when reading CSV files into R.