$RWorksheet_Regacho\#3b$

STEP 1: Create the dataset manually ————
$Respondents <-1:20 \ Sex <-c(2,2,1,2,2,2,2,2,2,1,2,2,2,2,2,2,1,2) \ Fathers Occupation <-c(1,3,3,3,1,2,3,1,1,1,3,2,1,3,3,1,3,1,2,2,1,2,3,2,3$
STEP 2: Combine into a Data Frame ————
$\label{lem:constraint} \mbox{household} <-\mbox{ data.frame}(\mbox{ Respondents},\mbox{ Sex},\mbox{ FathersOccupation},\mbox{ PersonsAtHome},\mbox{ SiblingsAtSchool},\mbox{ Type-sOfHouses})$
Display the initial data frame
household
STEP 3: Replace numeric codes with descriptive labels ———
$\label{eq:control} \begin{aligned} &\text{householdSex} < -factor(household\text{Sex}, \text{ labels} = \text{c("Male", "Female")) household} \\ &-factor(household\text{FathersOccupation}, \text{ labels} = \text{c("Farmer", "Driver", "Others")) household} \\ &-factor(household\text{TypesOfHouses}, \text{ labels} = \text{c("Wood", "Semi-concrete", "Concrete"))} \end{aligned}$
Display the updated dataframe
household
STEP 4: Save the dataset as a CSV file ————
write.csv(household, "HouseholdData.csv", row.names = FALSE)
STEP 5: View dataset and summary ————————————————————————————————————
print(household) summary(household)

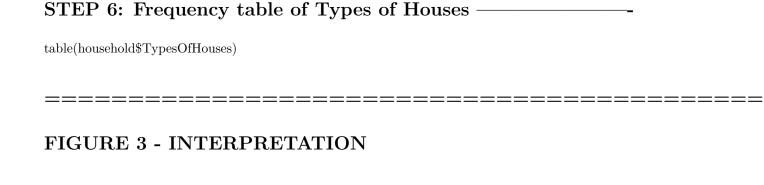


Figure 3: Sentiments of Tweets Per Day

Interpretation:

The bar graph displays the number of tweets classified as Negative, Neutral, and Positive

for different dates. Based on the graph, Negative tweets appear most frequently,

especially on July 15 and July 21, 2020, suggesting that many users expressed dissatisfaction $\,$

or frustration on those days.

Neutral tweets have moderate counts, showing balanced or factual content,

while Positive tweets are fewer but still consistent throughout the dates.

This indicates that public sentiment varies daily, with Negative tweets being the most dominant mood.