

Sheth L.U.J & Sir M.V College

SAS/SSPS/R Programming

Practical No. 6 to 10

Aim: 6. Combining and appending datasets using merge() or bind_rows() in R.

Output:

The image displays two screenshots of the RStudio interface, showing R code for merging and appending datasets.

Top Screenshot:

```
# Dataset 1: Sales in January
data_jan <- data.frame(
  ID = c(1, 2, 3),
  Name = c("Jeetesh", "Vikas", "Abhishek"),
  Jan_Sales = c(160, 190, 200)
)

# Dataset 2: Sales in February
data_feb <- data.frame(
  ID = c(1, 2, 3),
  Name = c("Jeetesh", "Vikas", "Abhishek"),
  Feb_Sales = c(120, 160, 210)
)

# Dataset 3: New Employees (For appending example)
data_new_hires <- data.frame(
  ID = c(4, 5),
  Name = c("Daniyal", "Aqrib"),
  Jan_Sales = c(50, 60)
)

# Print Data January
print("---- Data January ----")
print(data_jan)
# Print Data February
print("---- Data February ----")
print(data_feb)

# 2. MERGE (Joining Columns)
# Scenario: You want to compare Jan and Feb sales for the same people.
# We match them by "ID" and "Name".
merged_data <- merge(data_jan, data_feb, by = c("ID", "Name"))
print(merged_data)
```

Bottom Screenshot:

```
# 3. APPEND (Stacking Rows)
# Scenario: You want to add the new hires to the January list.
# We use bind_rows to stack them.
# Note: bind_rows automatically matches column names.
final_list <- bind_rows(data_jan, data_new_hires)
print(final_list)
```

The RStudio interface shows the Environment pane on the right, listing various files and folders, including 'AWD Practical DMPC.docx', 'BookLabx', 'Brain Tumor.csv', 'Custom Office Templates', 'desktop.ini', 'heart.csv', 'iris.csv', 'java PPT.pptx', 'My Music', 'My Pictures', 'My Videos', 'OpenTV', 'Prostate Cancer.csv', 'Rockstar Games', 'sales_data.csv', 'Sai 1.txt', 'scanner_data.csv', 'Student Mental health.csv', 'student_exam_scores.csv', 'Superstore.csv', and 'Walmart_Sales.csv'.

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Aim: 7. Selecting and dropping variables using select() in R. import dataset.

Output:

```
RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
Go to File/Function Add to
Environment History Connections Tutorial
Files Plots Packages Help Viewer Presentation
Home
Name Size Modified
AWD Practical OMR Cards 10.5 MB Dec 7, 2023, 9:58 PM
Book1.xlsx 11.1 KB Nov 3, 2023, 4:23 PM
Brain Tumor.csv 885.7 KB Nov 11, 2023, 9:03 AM
Custom Office Templates
desktop.ini 402 B Apr 14, 2023, 8:25 PM
heart.csv 37.2 KB Nov 11, 2023, 8:58 AM
iris.csv 3.8 KB Nov 11, 2023, 9:24 AM
Java PPT.pptx 20.5 MB Dec 2, 2023, 6:29 PM
My Music
My Pictures
My Videos
OpenV
Prostate Cancer.csv 4.3 KB Nov 11, 2023, 9:19 AM
Rockstar Games
sales_data.csv 101.2 KB Nov 18, 2023, 12:40 PM
Sea1.txt 66 B Nov 24, 2023, 11:47 AM
scanner_data.csv 5.9 MB May 19, 2021, 9:08 AM
Student Mental health.csv 7.2 KB Nov 11, 2023, 8:33 AM
student_exam_scores.csv 5.2 KB Nov 11, 2023, 9:33 AM
Superstore.csv 2.2 MB Aug 18, 2021, 7:01 PM
Walmart_Sales.csv 355.2 KB Nov 18, 2023, 9:21 PM

# Selecting and dropping variables using select() in R.
library(dplyr)
# 1. IMPORT DATASET
scanner <- read.csv("scanner_data.csv")
print("---- Original Dataset (First 3 rows) ----")
print(head(scanner, 3))
# 2. SELECTING VARIABLES (Keeping Columns)
# Method A: Select specific columns
selected_cols <- scanner %>%
  select(Date, Transaction_ID, Sales_Amount)
print("---- Selected Specific Columns ----")
print(head(selected_cols, 3))

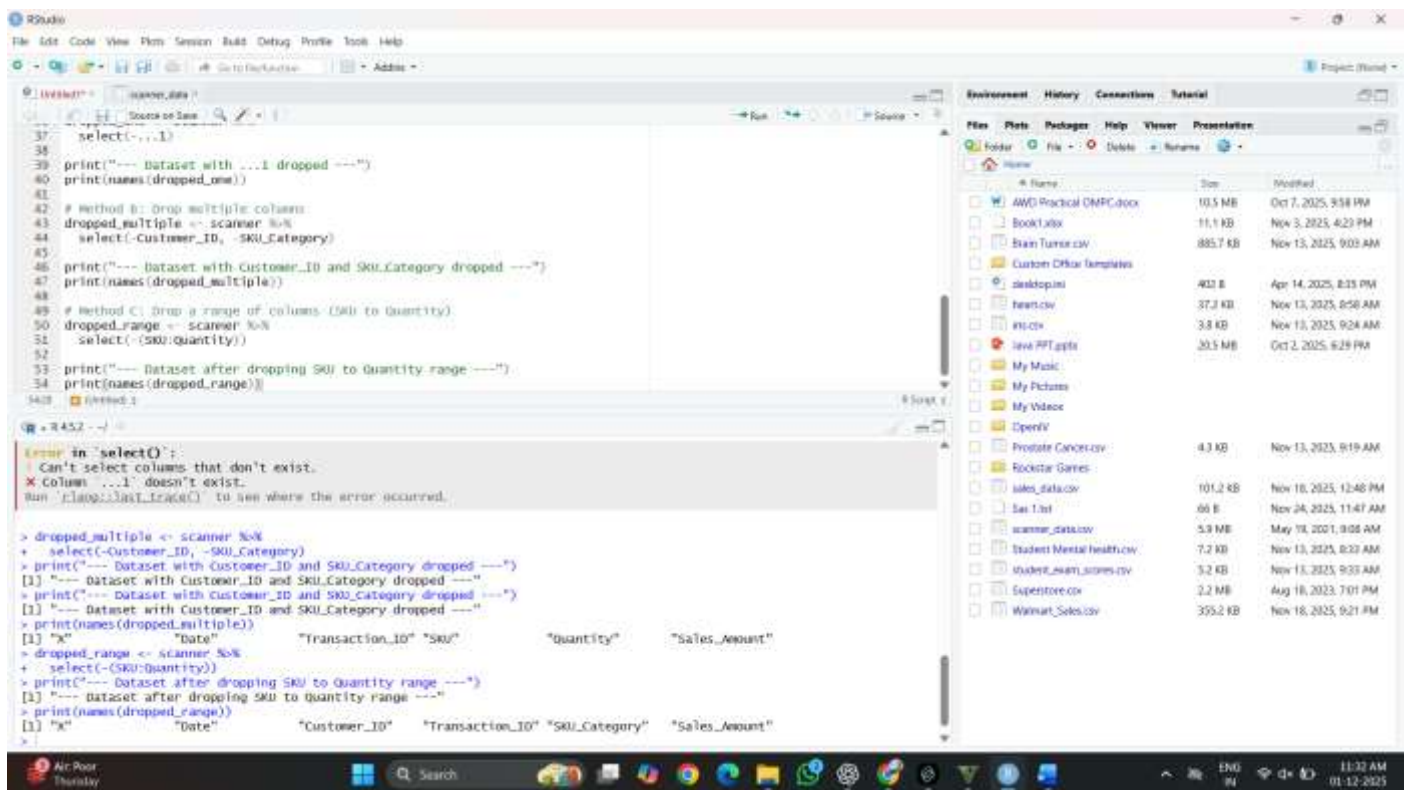
# R452 ->
> library(dplyr)
> scanner <- read.csv("scanner_data.csv")
> print("---- Original Dataset (First 3 rows) ----")
[1] "---- Original Dataset (First 3 rows) ----"
> print(head(scanner, 3))
  X      Date Customer_ID Transaction_ID SKU_Category  SKU Quantity Sales_Amount
1 1 02/01/2016      2547          1      X52 OEMCL          1      3.13
2 2 02/01/2016      822          2      29L 688RQ          1      5.46
3 3 02/01/2016     3686          3      0H2 CZUZX          1      6.35
> selected_cols <- scanner %>%
+   select(Date, Transaction_ID, Sales_Amount)
> print("---- Selected Specific Columns ----")
[1] "---- Selected Specific Columns ----"
> print(head(selected_cols, 3))
      Date Transaction_ID Sales_Amount
1 02/01/2016           1      3.13
2 02/01/2016           2      5.46
3 02/01/2016           3      6.35
> range_cols <- scanner %>%
+   select(Date:SKU)
> print("---- Selected Range of Columns ----")
[1] "---- Selected Range of Columns ----"
```

```
RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
Go to File/Function Add to
Environment History Connections Tutorial
Files Plots Packages Help Viewer Presentation
Home
Name Size Modified
AWD Practical OMR Cards 10.5 MB Oct 7, 2023, 9:58 PM
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Superstore.csv 2.2 MB Aug 18, 2021, 7:01 PM
Walmart_Sales.csv 355.2 KB Nov 18, 2023, 9:21 PM

# Selecting and dropping variables using select() in R.
library(dplyr)
# 1. IMPORT DATASET
scanner <- read.csv("scanner_data.csv")
print("---- Original Dataset (First 3 rows) ----")
print(head(scanner, 3))
# 2. SELECTING VARIABLES (Keeping Columns)
# Method A: Select specific columns
selected_cols <- scanner %>%
  select(Date, Transaction_ID, Sales_Amount)
print("---- Selected Specific Columns ----")
print(head(selected_cols, 3))

# R452 ->
> print("---- Selected range of columns ----")
[1] "---- Selected Range of Columns ----"
> print(head(range_cols, 3))
      Date Customer_ID Transaction_ID SKU_Category  SKU
1 02/01/2016      2547          1      X52 OEMCL
2 02/01/2016      822          2      29L 688RQ
3 02/01/2016     3686          3      0H2 CZUZX
> starts_with_s <- scanner %>%
+   select(starts_with("S"))
> print("---- Selected columns starting with 'S' ----")
[1] "---- Selected columns starting with 'S' ----"
> print(head(starts_with_s, 3))
      SKU_Category  SKU Sales_Amount
1      X52 OEMCL          1      3.13
2      29L 688RQ          1      5.46
3      0H2 CZUZX          1      6.35
> dropped_one <- scanner %>%
+   select(-unnamed.0)
Error in `select()`:
! Can't select columns that don't exist.
! Column `unnamed.0` doesn't exist.
```

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```
37: select(...1)
38:
39: print("---- Dataset with ...1 dropped ----")
40: print(names(dropped_one))
41:
42: # Method b: Drop multiple columns
43: dropped_multiple <- scanner %>%
44:   select(-Customer_ID, -SKU_Category)
45:
46: print("---- Dataset with Customer_ID and SKU_Category dropped ----")
47: print(names(dropped_multiple))
48:
49: # Method C: Drop a range of columns (SKU to Quantity)
50: dropped_range <- scanner %>%
51:   select(-(SKU:Quantity))
52:
53: print("---- Dataset after dropping SKU to Quantity range ----")
54: print(names(dropped_range))
55: }
```

Error in `select()` :
Can't select columns that don't exist.
X Column `...1` doesn't exist.
Run `rlang::last_error()` to see where the error occurred.

```
> dropped_multiple <- scanner %>%
+   select(-Customer_ID, -SKU_Category)
> print("---- Dataset with Customer_ID and SKU_Category dropped ----")
[1] "---- Dataset with Customer_ID and SKU_Category dropped ----"
> print("---- Dataset with Customer_ID and SKU_Category dropped ----")
[1] "---- Dataset with Customer_ID and SKU_Category dropped ----"
> print(names(dropped_multiple))
[1] "X"          "Date"      "Transaction_ID" "SKU"        "Quantity"    "Sales_Amount"
> dropped_range <- scanner %>%
+   select(-(SKU:Quantity))
> print("---- Dataset after dropping SKU to Quantity range ----")
[1] "---- Dataset after dropping SKU to Quantity range ----"
> print(names(dropped_range))
[1] "X"          "Date"      "Customer_ID"  "Transaction_ID" "SKU_Category" "Sales_Amount"
```


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Aim: 8. Applying basic data cleaning functions: handling missing values using `na.omit()/replace_na()` in R. import dataset.

Output:

```
# R Script: Handling Missing Values (scanner_data.csv)
#
library(dplyr)
library(tidyverse)

# 1. IMPORT DATASET
> scanner <- read.csv("walmart_sales.csv", na.strings = c("", "NA"))
> print("--- Original (first 6 rows) ---")
[1] "---- Original (first 6 rows) ----"
> print(head(scanner, 6))
  Store Date Weekly_Sales Holiday_Flag Temperature Fuel_Price CPI Unemployment
1    1 05-02-2010    1641691          0      42.31    2.372 211.0964      8.106
2    1 12-02-2010    1641957          1      38.51    2.548 211.2422      8.106
3    1 19-02-2010    1611968          0      39.93    2.514 211.2891      8.106
4    1 26-02-2010    1409728          0      46.63    2.561 211.3196      8.106
5    1 05-03-2010    1554807          0      46.50    2.623 211.3501      8.106
6    1 12-03-2010    1439542          0      57.79    2.667 211.3806      8.106

> print("--- Missing count per column ---")
[1] "---- Missing count per column ----"
> print(colSums(is.na(scanner)))
  Store Date Weekly_Sales Holiday_Flag Temperature Fuel_Price CPI Unemployment
0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0

# 2. METHOD A: REMOVE ROWS WITH ANY NA
> clean_omit <- na.omit(scanner)
> print("--- After na.omit() ---")
[1] "---- After na.omit() ----"
> print(paste("Original rows:", nrow(scanner)))
[1] "Original rows: 6435"
> print(paste("Rows remaining:", nrow(clean_omit)))
[1] "Rows remaining: 6435"

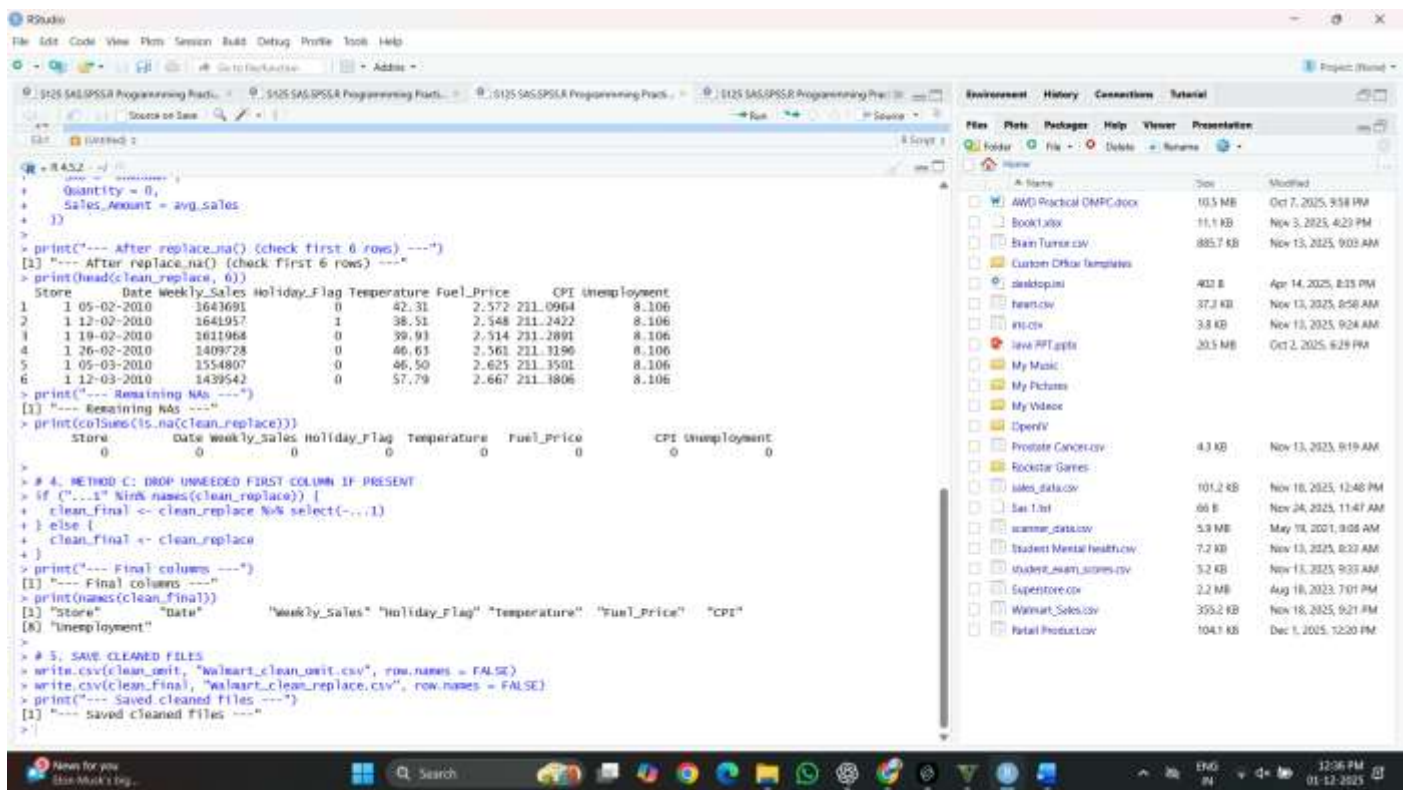
# 3. METHOD B: REPLACE MISSING VALUES
> avg_sales <- mean(scanner$Sales_Amount, na.rm = TRUE)
Warning message:
In mean.default(scanner$Sales_Amount, na.rm = TRUE) :
  argument is not numeric or logical: returning NA

> clean_replace <- scanner %>%
+   replace_na(list(
+     Date = "Unknown",
+     Customer_ID = 0,
+     Transaction_ID = 0,
+     SDO_Category = "Unknown",
+     SDO = "Unknown",
+     Quantity = 0,
+     Sales_Amount = avg_sales
+   ))
> print("--- After replace_na() (check first 6 rows) ---")
[1] "---- After replace_na() (check first 6 rows) ----"
> print(head(clean_replace, 6))
  Store Date Weekly_Sales Holiday_Flag Temperature Fuel_Price CPI Unemployment
1    1 05-02-2010    1641691          0      42.31    2.372 211.0964      8.106
2    1 12-02-2010    1641957          1      38.51    2.548 211.2422      8.106
3    1 19-02-2010    1611968          0      39.93    2.514 211.2891      8.106
4    1 26-02-2010    1409728          0      46.63    2.561 211.3196      8.106
5    1 05-03-2010    1554807          0      46.50    2.623 211.3501      8.106
6    1 12-03-2010    1439542          0      57.79    2.667 211.3806      8.106

> print("--- Remaining NAs ---")
[1] "---- Remaining NAs ----"
> print(colSums(is.na(clean_replace)))
  Store Date Weekly_Sales Holiday_Flag Temperature Fuel_Price CPI Unemployment
0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0

# 4. METHOD C: DROP UNNEEDED FIRST COLUMN IF PRESENT
> if ("..." %in% names(clean_replace)) {
+   clean_final <- clean_replace %>% select(-...)
+ } else {
+   clean_final <- clean_replace
+ }
```

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The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with a script editor on the left and a file explorer on the right. The script editor contains R code for data cleaning and saving files. The code includes comments and function calls for replacing NA values, checking for remaining NAs, and saving the cleaned data to CSV files.

```
R = R432  
#  
+ Quantity = 0,  
+ Sales_Amount = avg_sales  
+ })  
+  
+ print("---- After replace_na() (check first 6 rows) ----")  
+ [1] "---- After replace_na() (check first 6 rows) ----"  
+ print(head(clean_replace, 6))  
+  
+ Store      Date Weekly_Sales Holiday_Flag Temperature Fuel_Price   CPI Unemployment  
+ 1 1 05-02-2010 1641691 0 42.31 2.572 211.0964 8.106  
+ 2 1 12-02-2010 1641957 1 38.51 2.548 211.2422 8.106  
+ 3 1 19-02-2010 1611968 0 39.93 2.514 211.2891 8.106  
+ 4 1 26-02-2010 1409728 0 46.63 2.561 211.3196 8.106  
+ 5 1 05-03-2010 1554807 0 46.50 2.625 211.3501 8.106  
+ 6 1 12-03-2010 1439542 0 57.79 2.667 211.1806 8.106  
+  
+ print("---- Remaining NAs ----")  
+ [1] "---- Remaining NAs ----"  
+ print(colSums(is.na(clean_replace)))  
+  
+ Store      Date Weekly_Sales Holiday_Flag Temperature Fuel_Price   CPI Unemployment  
+ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
+  
+ # 4. METHOD C: DROP UNNEEDED FIRST COLUMN IF PRESENT  
+ if ("..." %in% names(clean_replace)) {  
+   clean_final <- clean_replace %>% select(-...)  
+ } else {  
+   clean_final <- clean_replace  
+ }  
+  
+ print("---- Final columns ----")  
+ [1] "---- Final columns ----"  
+ print(names(clean_final))  
+ [1] "Store"      "Date"      "Weekly_Sales" "Holiday_Flag" "Temperature" "Fuel_Price" "CPI"  
+ [8] "Unemployment"  
+  
+ # 5. SAVE CLEANED FILES  
+ write.csv(clean_final, "Walmart_clean_final.csv", row.names = FALSE)  
+ write.csv(clean_replace, "Walmart_clean_replace.csv", row.names = FALSE)  
+ print("---- Saved cleaned files ----")  
+ [1] "---- Saved cleaned files ----"  
+ }
```

The file explorer on the right shows a list of files in the 'Home' directory, including folders like 'AWD Practical DMPCDocx', 'BookLibx', 'Brain Tumor.csv', and files like 'desktop.ini', 'heart.csv', 'iris.csv', 'java PPT.pptx', 'My Music', 'My Pictures', 'My Videos', 'OpenV', 'Prostate Cancer.csv', 'Rockstar Games', 'sales_data.csv', 'Sci 1.txt', 'scanner_data.csv', 'Student Mental Health.csv', 'student_walmart_sales.csv', 'Superstore.csv', 'Walmart_Sales.csv', and 'Retail Product.csv'.

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Aim: 9. Performing text manipulation using `str_sub()`, `str_split()` (R). import dataset.

Output:

```
RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
Go to File Location Add
Source
# # R 4.3.2 -> #
> #9. performing text manipulation using str_sub(), str_split() (R).
> #
> install.packages("stringr")

WARNING: Rtools is required to build R packages but is not currently installed. Please download and install the appropriate
version of Rtools before proceeding:

https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/Rtools/

Installing package into 'C:/Users/Sangeeta Jaykumar/AppData/Local/R/win-library/4.5'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)

also installing the dependency 'stringi'

trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/4.5/stringi_1.8.7.zip'
trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/4.5/stringr_1.6.0.zip'
package 'stringi' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked
package 'stringr' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked

The downloaded binary packages are in
C:/Users/Sangeeta Jaykumar/AppData/Local/Temp/Rtmp2Lcuwz/downloaded_packages
> install.packages("tidyr")

WARNING: Rtools is required to build R packages but is not currently installed. Please download and install the appropriate
version of Rtools before proceeding:

https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/Rtools/

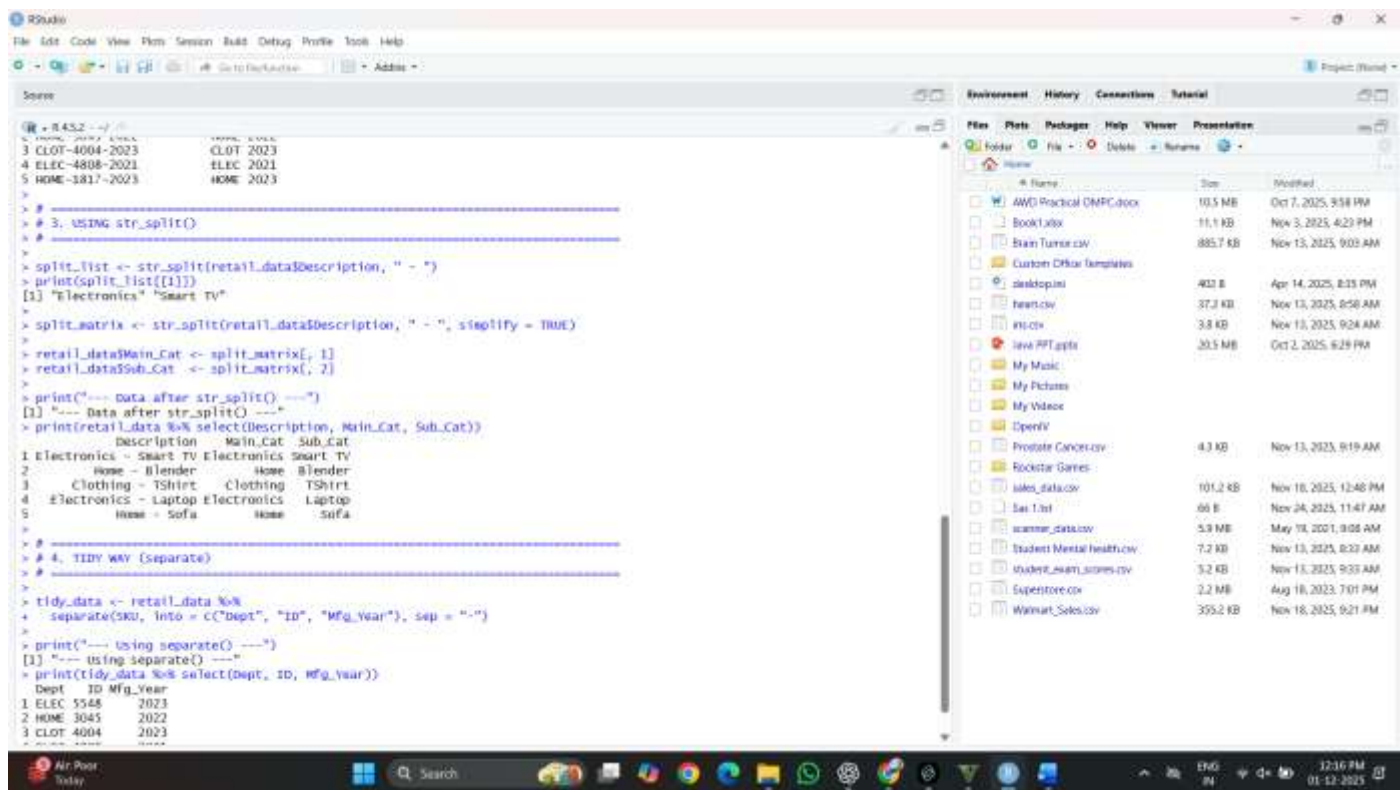
Installing package into 'C:/Users/Sangeeta Jaykumar/AppData/Local/R/win-library/4.5'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)
also installing the dependency 'purrr'

trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/4.5/purrr_1.2.0.zip'
trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/4.5/tidyr_1.3.1.zip'
package 'purrr' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked
package 'tidyr' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked

The downloaded binary packages are in
C:/Users/Sangeeta Jaykumar/AppData/Local/Temp/Rtmp2Lcuwz/downloaded_packages
> library(stringr)
> library(tidyr)
```

```
RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
Go to File Location Add
Source
# # R 4.3.2 -> #
> # 1. CREATE DATASET
> #
> retail_data <- data.frame(
+   SKU = c("ELEC-5548-2023", "HOME-3045-2022", "CLOT-4004-2023", "ELEC-4808-2021", "HOME-1817-2023"),
+   Description = c("Electronics - Smart TV", "Home - Blender", "Clothing - Tshirt", "Electronics - Laptop", "Home - Sofa"),
+   Price = c(500, 45, 20, 900, 300)
+ )
>
> print("---- Original Dataset ----")
[1] "---- Original Dataset ----"
> print(retail_data)
  SKU Description Price
1 ELEC-5548-2023 Electronics - Smart TV 500
2 HOME-3045-2022 Home - Blender 45
3 CLOT-4004-2023 Clothing - Tshirt 20
4 ELEC-4808-2021 Electronics - Laptop 900
5 HOME-1817-2023 Home - Sofa 300
>
> # 2. USING str_sub()
> #
> retail_data$category_code <- str_sub(retail_data$SKU, 1, 4)
> retail_data$year <- str_sub(retail_data$SKU, -4, -1)
>
> print("---- Data after str_sub() ----")
[1] "---- Data after str_sub() ----"
> print(retail_data %>% select(SKU, Category_Code, Year))
  SKU Category_Code Year
1 ELEC-5548-2023 ELEC 2023
2 HOME-3045-2022 HOME 2022
3 CLOT-4004-2023 CLOT 2023
4 ELEC-4808-2021 ELEC 2021
5 HOME-1817-2023 HOME 2023
>
> # 3. USING str_split()
> #
> split_list <- str_split(retail_data$Description, " - ")
```


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The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The left pane displays R code for data manipulation. The right pane shows a file explorer with a list of files and folders.

```
R 4.3.2 --  
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help  
Source Environment History Connections Tutorial  
Files Plots Packages Help Viewer Presentation  
Project: (None)  
Home  
Name Size Modified  
AWD Practical DMPC.docx 10.5 MB Oct 7, 2025, 9:58 PM  
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Sci.T.txt 66 B Nov 24, 2025, 11:47 AM  
scanner_data.csv 5.9 MB May 18, 2021, 9:06 AM  
Student Mental Health.csv 7.2 KB Nov 13, 2025, 8:33 AM  
student_exam_scores.csv 3.2 KB Nov 13, 2025, 9:33 AM  
Superstore.csv 2.2 MB Aug 18, 2023, 7:01 PM  
Walmart_Sales.csv 359.2 KB Nov 18, 2025, 9:21 PM
```

```
> # 3. USING str_split()  
> #  
> split_list <- str_split(retail_data$Description, " - ")  
> print(split_list[[1]])  
[1] "Electronics" "Smart TV"  
> split_matrix <- str_split(retail_data$Description, " - ", simplify = TRUE)  
> retail_data$Main_Cat <- split_matrix[, 1]  
> retail_data$Sub_Cat <- split_matrix[, 2]  
> #  
> print("---- Data after str_split() ----")  
[1] "---- Data after str_split() ----"  
> print(retail_data %>% select(Description, Main_Cat, Sub_Cat))  
  Description Main_Cat Sub_Cat  
1 Electronics - Smart TV Electronics Smart TV  
2 Home - Blender Home Blender  
3 Clothing - TShirt Clothing TShirt  
4 Electronics - Laptop Electronics Laptop  
5 Home - Sofa Home Sofa  
> #  
> # 4. TIDY WAY (Separate)  
> #  
> tidy_data <- retail_data %>%  
+ separate(SKU, into = c("Dept", "ID", "Mfg_Year"), sep = "-")  
> #  
> print("---- Using separate() ----")  
[1] "---- Using separate() ----"  
> print(tidy_data %>% select(Dept, ID, Mfg_Year))  
  Dept ID Mfg_Year  
1 ELEC 5548 2023  
2 HOME 3045 2022  
3 CLOT 4004 2023
```

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Aim: 10. Creating new variables using transformations and calculations in R. import dataset.

Output:

```
RStudio

> #10. Creating new variables using transformations and calculations in R.

> # R Script: Creating New Variables (Transformations & Calculations)
> # Dataset: Retail Product Data
> library(dplyr)
> library(tidyrr) # Used to clean the data first

> # 1. SETUP: Import the Dataset
> # Import data
> df <- read.csv("Retail Product.csv", na.strings = c("", "NA"))

> # PRE-CLEANING:
> # Transformations fail if numbers are missing (NA).
> # We will fill missing Price/Discount with 0 for this calculation demo.
> df_clean <- df %>%
+   mutate(
+     Price = replace_na(Price, 0),
+     Discount = replace_na(Discount, 0),
+     Rating = replace_na(Rating, 0)
+   )
> print("---- Cleaned Baseline Data ----")
[1] "---- Cleaned Baseline Data ----"
> print(head(df_clean))
  Category Price Rating Stock Discount
1 <NA> 5548 1.870322 <NA> 0
2 <NA> 3045 4.757798 <NA> 38
3 <NA> 4004 0.000000 In Stock 0
4 <NA> 4808 1.492085 <NA> 33
5 <NA> 1817 0.000000 Out of Stock 23
6 <NA> 3522 0.000000 <NA> 0

> # 2. METHOD A: ARITHMETIC CALCULATIONS
> # Scenario: Calculate the 'Final_Price' after applying the discount percentage.
> # Formula: Price - (Price * Discount / 100)
> df_calc <- df_clean %>%
+   mutate(
+     Discount_Amount = Price * (Discount / 100), # Step 1: Calc amount off
+     Final_Price = Price - Discount_Amount # Step 2: Subtract from total
+   )
> print("---- Method A: Arithmetic Results (Final Price) ----")
[1] "---- Method A: Arithmetic Results (Final Price) ----"

  Price Discount Final_Price
1 5548 0 5548.00
2 3045 38 1887.90
3 4004 0 4004.00
4 4808 33 3221.36
5 1817 23 1399.09
6 3522 0 3522.00
7 867 41 393.53
8 7125 7 6626.25
9 2777 6 2610.38
10 463 3 449.11
11 1151 0 1151.00
12 3772 45 2074.60
13 7719 4 7410.24
14 8456 29 5975.36
15 8530 10 7677.00
16 7936 44 4444.16
17 9319 28 6709.68
18 0 40 0.00
19 2086 30 1446.20
20 1784 12 1569.92
21 5589 39 3409.29
22 0 25 0.00
23 4176 42 2422.08
24 407 44 227.92
25 7011 38 4346.82
26 8418 0 8418.00
27 3405 48 1770.60
28 1732 0 1732.00
29 5850 43 3334.50
```


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Practical No. 6 to 10

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Source

# R 4.5.2
328 3689 1 3576.33
329 6869 49 3503.19
330 3601 22 2808.78
331 6637 47 3526.21
332 0 35 0.00
333 5146 10 4631.40
[ reached 'max' / getOption("max.print") -- omitted 4029 rows ]
>
> # 3. METHOD B: CONDITIONAL LOGIC (ifelse)
> # Scenario: Create a 'quality_label' based on the Rating.
> # Logic: IF Rating > 4, it's "Top Rated", otherwise "Average".
>
> df_logic <- df_clean %>%
+ mutate(
+   quality_label = ifelse(Rating > 4.0, "Top Rated", "Average"),
+   # Let's add a second logic: Is it expensive?
+   price_category = ifelse(Price > 4000, "Premium", "Budget")
+ )
>
> print("---- Method B: Logic Results (Labels) ----")
> print(df_logic %>% select(Rating, quality_label, Price, price_category))
  Rating quality_label Price price_category
1  1.870322      Average  5548      Premium
2  4.757798      Top Rated 3045      Budget
3  0.000000      Average 4004      Premium
4  1.492085      Average 4808      Premium
5  0.000000      Average 1817      Budget
6  0.000000      Average 3522      Budget
7  3.668341      Average  667      Budget
8  4.983998      Top Rated 7125      Premium
9  2.678384      Average 2777      Budget
10 4.626187      Top Rated  463      Budget
11 2.047838      Average 1331      Budget
12 4.890710      Top Rated 3772      Budget
13 2.982242      Average 7719      Premium
14 1.270943      Average 8416      Premium
15 0.000000      Average 8530      Premium
16 3.032832      Average 7936      Premium
17 3.479064      Average 9319      Premium
18 4.097464      Top Rated  0      Budget
19 0.000000      Average 3966      Budget

```

```

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Source

# R 4.5.2
247 0.000000      Average 5760      Premium
248 0.000000      Average 7362      Premium
249 2.771754      Average 3236      Budget
250 0.000000      Average 9284      Premium
[ reached 'max' / getOption("max.print") -- omitted 4112 rows ]
>
> # 4. METHOD C: TEXT TRANSFORMATION (paste)
> # Scenario: Create a 'Product_Summary' that combines Price and Stock status.
> # Function: paste() or paste0()
> df_text <- df_clean %>%
+ mutate(
+   # paste0 connects strings with no separator by default
+   # paste connects strings with a space by default
+   Product_Summary = paste(Category, "Item is", Stock, "at $", Price)
+ )
>
> print("---- Method C: Text Transformation ----")
> print(head(df_text$Product_Summary))
[1] "NA item is NA at $ 5548"      "NA item is NA at $ 3045"      "NA item is In Stock at $ 4004"
[4] "NA item is Out of Stock at $ 1817" "NA item is NA at $ 3522"
>
> # 5. ALL TOGETHER (the standard workflow)
> final_dataset <- df_clean %>%
+ mutate(
+   final_price = Price * (1 - Discount / 100),
+   is_high_value = ifelse(final_price > 2000, TRUE, FALSE),
+   status_report = paste0("Rating: ", round(Rating, 1), " / Dis: ", Discount, "%")
+ )
>
> print("---- Final Combined Dataset ----")
> print(head(final_dataset))
  Category Price Rating Stock Discount final_price is_high_value status_report
1 <NA> 5548 1.870322 <NA> 0 5548.00 TRUE Rating: 1.9 / Dis: 0%
2 <NA> 3045 4.757798 <NA> 38 1887.90 FALSE Rating: 4.8 / Dis: 38%
3 <NA> 4004 0.000000 In Stock 0 4004.00 TRUE Rating: 0 / Dis: 0%
4 <NA> 4808 1.492085 <NA> 33 3221.36 TRUE Rating: 1.5 / Dis: 33%
5 <NA> 1817 0.000000 Out of Stock 23 1399.09 FALSE Rating: 0 / Dis: 23%
6 <NA> 3522 0.000000 <NA> 0 3522.00 TRUE Rating: 0 / Dis: 0%

```