

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

## SAS/SPSS/R Programming

### Practical No. 6 to 10

Aim: 6. Combining and appending datasets using merge() or bind\_rows() in R.

## Output:

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## SAS/SSPS/R Programming

### Practical No. 6 to 10

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
File Plots Packages Help Viewer Presentation
Project Home
R-4.5.2->
#1. selecting and dropping variables using select() in R.
#2.
library(dplyr)
# 1. IMPORT DATASET
scanner <- read.csv("scanner_data.csv")
print("---- Original Dataset (First 3 rows) ----")
[1] "---- 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))
# R-452->
library(dplyr)
scanner <- read.csv("scanner_data.csv")
print("---- Original Dataset (First 3 rows) ----")
[1] "---- Original Dataset (First 3 rows) ----"
print(head(scanner, 3))
# 1. Date Customer_ID Transaction_ID SKU Category SKU_Quantity Sales_Amount
# 2. 02/01/2016 2547 1 X52 OEMPL 1 3.13
# 3. 02/01/2016 822 2 2M_688RQ 3 5.46
# 4. 02/01/2016 3686 3 0H2 CZUZK 3 6.35
> selected_cols <- scanner %>
+   select(-Date, -Transaction_ID, -Sales_Amount)
print("---- Selected Specific Columns ----")
[1] "---- Selected Specific Columns ----"
print(head(selected_cols, 3))
# 1. Date Transaction_ID Sales_Amount
# 2. 02/01/2016 1 3.13
# 3. 02/01/2016 2 5.46
# 4. 02/01/2016 3 6.35
> range_cols <- scanner %>
+   select(-Date:-SKU)
print("---- Selected Range of Columns ----")
[1] "---- Selected Range of Columns ----"

```

Scanning the screenshot, the environment pane shows the following files:

- AWD Practical OMPC.rwo
- Book1.xlsx
- Brain Tumor.csv
- Custom Office Templates
- desktop.ini
- heart.csv
- iris.csv
- Java PPT.pptx
- My Music
- My Pictures
- My Videos
- OpenV
- Prostate Cancer.csv
- Rockstar Games
- sales\_data.csv
- Set 1.xls
- scanner\_data.csv
- Student Mental health.csv
- student\_exam\_scores.csv
- Supernovae.csv
- Walmart\_Sales.csv

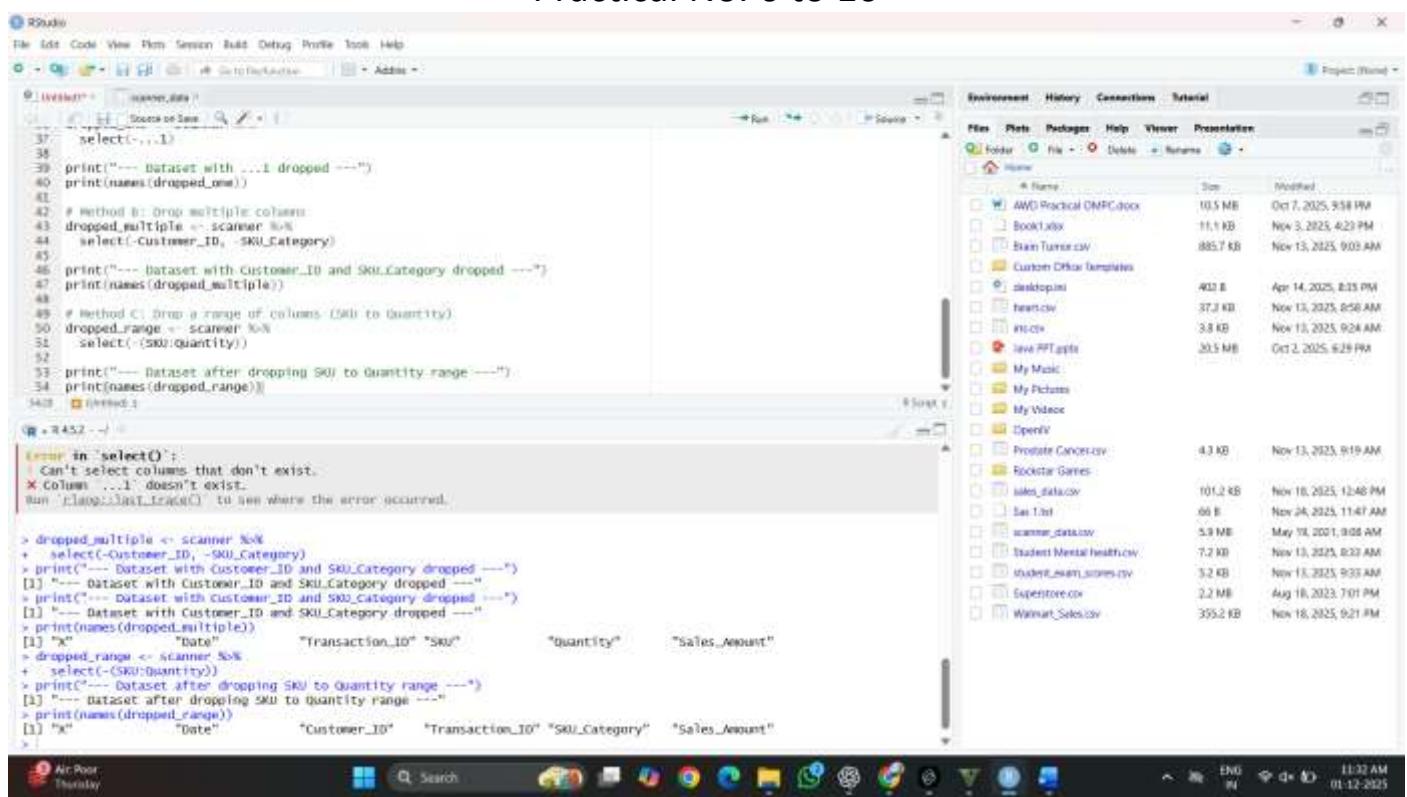
```

RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
File Plots Packages Help Viewer Presentation
Project Home
R-4.5.2->
#1. selecting and dropping variables using select() in R.
#2.
library(dplyr)
# 1. IMPORT DATASET
scanner <- read.csv("scanner_data.csv")
print("---- Original Dataset (First 3 rows) ----")
[1] "---- 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))
# R-452->
print("---- Selected Range of Columns ----")
[1] "---- Selected Range of Columns ----"
print(head(range_cols, 3))
# 1. Date Customer_ID Transaction_ID SKU Category SKU_Quantity Sales_Amount
# 2. 02/01/2016 2547 1 X52 OEMPL
# 3. 02/01/2016 822 2 2M_688RQ
# 4. 02/01/2016 3686 3 0H2 CZUZK
> 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))
# 1. SKU_Category SKU_Sales_Amount
# 2. X52 OEMPL 3.13
# 3. 2M_688RQ 5.46
# 4. 0H2 CZUZK 6.35
> dropped_col <- scanner %>
+   select(-unnamed_1)
# Error in `select()`:
# Can't select columns that don't exist.
# Column `unnamed_1` doesn't exist.

```

Scanning the screenshot, the environment pane shows the same set of files as the first RStudio session.

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**SAS/SSPS/R Programming**  
**Practical No. 6 to 10**



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The left pane displays R code for dataset manipulation, specifically for dropping columns from a dataset named 'scanner\_data'. The right pane shows a file browser with a list of files in the 'Project' folder.

```
37 # Method A: drop one column
38 print("---- dataset with ...1 dropped ----")
39 print(names(dropped_one))
40
41 # Method B: drop multiple columns
42 dropped_multiple <- scanner %>%
43   select(-Customer_ID, -SKU_Category)
44
45 print("---- Dataset with customer_ID and SKU_Category dropped ----")
46 print(names(dropped_multiple))
47
48 # Method C: drop a range of columns (60) to (Quantity)
49 dropped_range <- scanner %>%
50   select(-(SKU:Quantity))
51
52 print("---- Dataset after dropping SKU to Quantity range ----")
53 print(names(dropped_range))
54
```

**Error in `select()`:**  
Can't select columns that don't exist.  
X Column ...1 doesn't exist.  
Run `rlang::last_trace()` 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"
```

**File Browser:**

Name	Size	Modified
AMD Radical DMPC.docx	10.5 MB	Oct 7, 2025, 9:58 PM
BookList.xlsx	11.1 KB	Nov 3, 2025, 4:23 PM
Brun Turner.csv	885.7 KB	Nov 13, 2025, 9:03 AM
Custom Office Templates		
desktop.ini	402 B	Apr 14, 2025, 8:15 PM
heart.csv	37.3 KB	Nov 13, 2025, 8:58 AM
iris.csv	3.8 KB	Nov 13, 2025, 9:24 AM
Iota APT.apk	20.5 MB	Oct 2, 2025, 6:29 PM
My Music		
My Pictures		
My Videos		
OpenIV		
Prostate Cancer.csv	4.3 KB	Nov 13, 2025, 9:19 AM
Rockstar Games		
sales_data.csv	101.2 KB	Nov 18, 2025, 12:48 PM
Sal_1st.csv	66 B	Nov 24, 2025, 11:47 AM
scanner_data.csv	5.9 MB	May 18, 2021, 8:08 AM
Student_Mental_Health.csv	7.2 KB	Nov 13, 2025, 8:32 AM
Student_WHM_SALES.csv	3.2 KB	Nov 13, 2025, 9:33 AM
Superstore.xlsx	2.2 MB	Aug 18, 2023, 7:01 PM
Walmart_Sales.csv	355.2 KB	Nov 18, 2025, 9:21 PM

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## SAS/SSPS/R Programming

### Practical No. 6 to 10

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

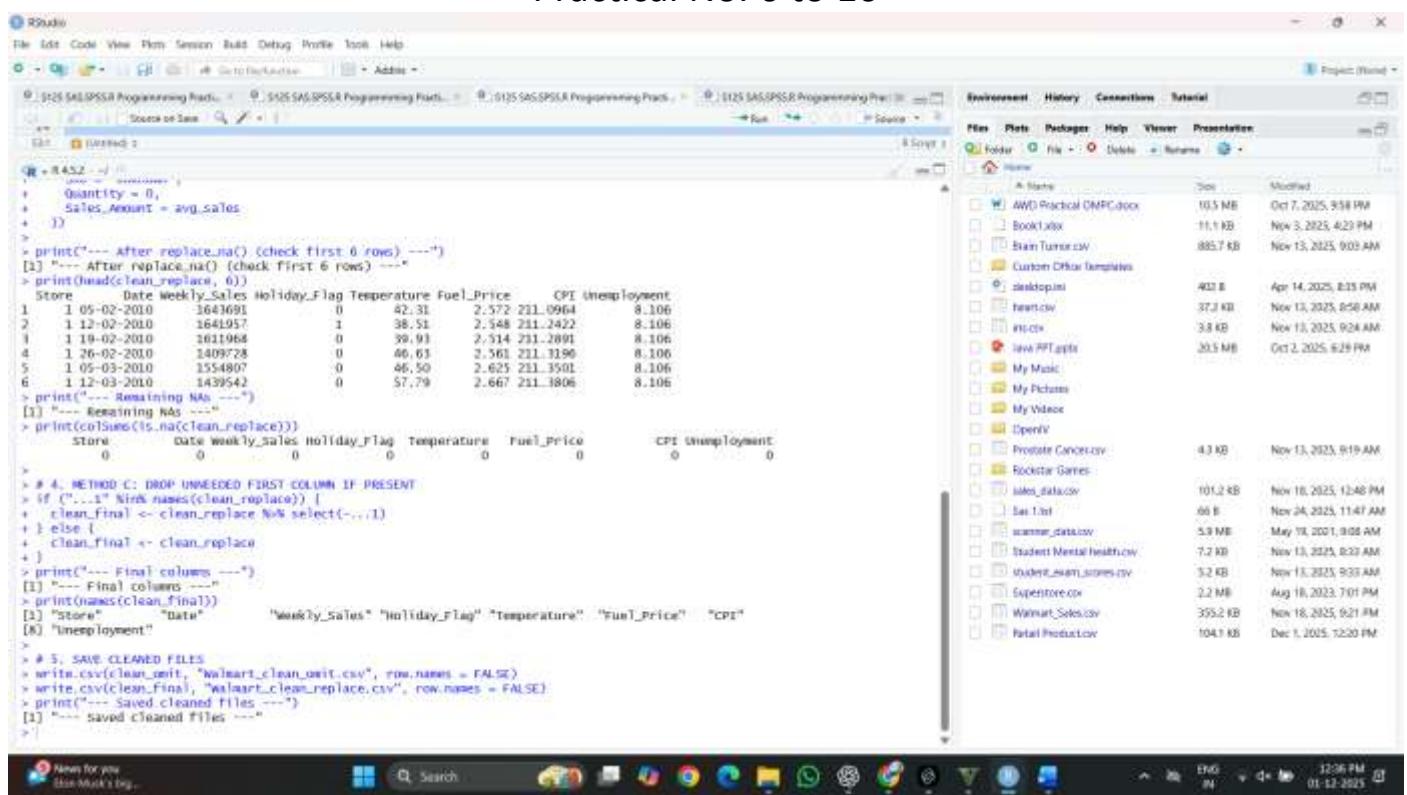
Output:

```

RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
R Scripts Handling Missing Values (scanner_data.csv)
# 
# 
# 
# 1. IMPORT DATASET
> scanner <- read.csv("scanner_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    1643691           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    2.667 211.3806  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
> 
> # 2. METHOD A: REMOVE ROWS WITH ANY NA
> clean_na1 <- 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_na1)))
[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,
+     SKU_Category = "Unknown",
+     SKU = "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    1643691           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    2.667 211.3806  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
> 
> # 4. METHOD C: DROP UNNEEDED FIRST COLUMN IF PRESENT
> if (!c("...") %in% names(clean_replace)) {
+   clean_Final <- clean_replace %>% select(-., 1)
+ } else {
+   clean_Final <- clean_replace
+ }

```

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The screenshot shows an RStudio interface with several tabs open. The main pane displays R code for data cleaning, specifically using the `dplyr` package to handle missing values and then saving the cleaned data to CSV files. The code includes steps for calculating average sales, replacing missing values with averages, and dropping unnecessary columns. The right pane shows a file browser with various project files like 'WMT\_Predict\_DMPC.docx' and 'BookList.csv'. The bottom taskbar shows standard Windows icons.

```
R + R452: ~
#> 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 CPE Unemployment
#> # 1 05-02-2010 3643691 0 42.31 2.572 211.0964 8.106
#> # 2 12-02-2010 3644957 1 38.51 2.548 211.2422 8.106
#> # 3 19-02-2010 3611968 0 39.91 2.514 211.2891 8.106
#> # 4 26-02-2010 3409728 0 40.63 2.561 211.1196 8.106
#> # 5 05-03-2010 3554807 0 46.50 2.625 211.3501 8.106
#> # 6 12-03-2010 1439542 0 57.79 2.667 211.1806 8.106
#> print("---- Remaining NAs ----")
#> [1] "---- Remaining NAs ----"
#> print(cols(clean_replace))
#> # Store Date Weekly_Sales Holiday_Flag Temperature Fuel_Price CPE Unemployment
#> # 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
#> 
#> # 4. METHOD C: DROP UNNEEDED FIRST COLUMN IF PRESENT
#> if (c(...)[1] %in% names(clean_replace)) {
#>   clean_final <- clean_replace %>% select(-, -1)
#> } 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" "CPE"
#> [2] "Unemployment"
#> 
#> # 5. SAVE CLEANED FILES
#> write.csv(clean_init, "WalMart_clean_init.csv", row.names = FALSE)
#> write.csv(clean_final, "WalMart_clean_replace.csv", row.names = FALSE)
#> print("---- saved cleaned files ----")
#> [1] "---- saved cleaned files ----"
#>
```

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## SAS/SPSS/R Programming

### Practical No. 6 to 10

Aim: 9. Performing text manipulation using str sub(), str split() (R). import dataset.

## Output:

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Code, View, Run, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help, and Project (None). The left sidebar has tabs for Source, Environment, History, Connections, and Tutorial. The main pane displays R code and its output. The code includes installing packages like stringr, tidyverse, purrr, and dplyr, and then performing text manipulation using str\_sub() and str\_split(). A warning message about Rtools is shown. The right sidebar is a file browser with a tree view of files and folders, including 'R' and 'data' sections. The bottom taskbar shows system icons for battery, signal, volume, and date/time.

```
R #4.5.2 - v1
> #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/stringr_1.8.7.zip'
trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/4.5/stringr_1.6.0.zip'
package 'stringr' 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/Rtmp2lCuw/downLoaded_packages
> install.packages("tidyverse")
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/tidyverse_1.3.1.zip'

package 'purrr' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked
package 'tidyverse' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked

The downloaded binary packages are in
  C:/Users/Sangeeta.Jaykumar/AppData/Local/Temp/Rtmp2lCuw/downLoaded_packages
> library(stringr)
> library(tidyverse)
```

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help, and Project (None). The main area has tabs for Source, Environment, History, Connections, and Tutorial. A sidebar on the right contains a file browser with sections for Home, Desktop, and Recent. The Home section lists files like 'AWD Practical DNPC.docx' (10.5 MB), 'Book.xlsx' (11.1 KB), 'Brain Turner.csv' (885.7 KB), 'Custom Office Templates' (empty), 'desktop.ini' (402 B), 'honest.csv' (37.3 KB), 'info.csv' (3.8 KB), 'Java PPTx.pptx' (20.5 MB), 'My Music' (empty), 'My Pictures' (empty), 'My Videos' (empty), 'OpenV' (empty), 'Prostate Cancer.csv' (4.3 KB), 'Rockstar Games' (empty), 'sales\_data.csv' (101.2 KB), 'test.htm' (66 B), 'summer\_data.csv' (5.9 MB), 'student\_mental\_health.csv' (7.2 KB), 'student\_exam\_scores.csv' (5.2 KB), and 'Walmart\_Sales.csv' (359.2 KB). The Source tab displays R code:

```
R + 8.432 <-->
> # 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(retail1_data)
  SKU          Description Price
1 ELEC-5548-2023 Electronics - Smart TV  500
2 HOME-3045-2022      Home - @lender  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$category_code <- str_sub(retail1_data$SKU, 1, 4)
> retail_data$Year <- str_sub(retail1_data$SKU, -4, -1)
>
> print("---- Data after str_sub() ----")
[1] "---- Data after str_sub() ----"
> print(retail1_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(retail1_data$Description, " - ")
```

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SAS/SSPS/R Programming  
Practical No. 6 to 10

RStudio

File Edit Code View File Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help

Source

```
R + R33.R - /
```

```
1 CLOT-4004-2023    CLOT 2023
2 ELEC-4808-2023    ELEC 2023
3 HOME-3817-2023    HOME 2023
```

```
> # _____
```

```
> # 3. USING str_split()
```

```
> # _____
```

```
> split_list <- str_split(retail1$data$Description, " - ")
```

```
> print(split_list[[1]])
```

```
[1] "Electronics" "Smart TV"
```

```
> split_matrix <- str_split(retail1$data$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 <- retail1$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
```

Environment History Connections Terminal

File Plot Packages Help Viewer Presentations

Air Poor Today

Search

File Edit View Insert Build Debug Profile Tools Help

Nov 12, 2023, 12:16 PM 01-12-2023

Project (Name)

Files

Name	Size	Modified
AMD Radical DMPC.docx	10.5 MB	Oct 7, 2023, 3:58 PM
BookList.xlsx	11.1 KB	Nov 3, 2023, 4:23 PM
Brian Turner.csv	885.7 KB	Nov 13, 2023, 9:03 AM
Custom Officer Templates		
skindepotini	402.8	Apr 14, 2023, 8:15 PM
heatm.csv	37.3 KB	Nov 13, 2023, 8:58 AM
INFOCH	3.8 KB	Nov 13, 2023, 9:24 AM
live RTP.apk	20.5 MB	Oct 2, 2023, 6:29 PM
My Music		
My Pictures		
My Videos		
OpenIV		
Prostate Cancer.csv	4.3 KB	Nov 13, 2023, 9:19 AM
Rockstar Games		
AMES_data.csv	101.2 KB	Nov 10, 2023, 12:48 PM
Sal_1st.csv	66 B	Nov 24, 2023, 11:47 AM
scanner_data.csv	5.3 MB	May 11, 2021, 9:08 AM
Student Mental health.csv	7.2 KB	Nov 13, 2023, 8:37 AM
student_Learn_Motivation.csv	52 KB	Nov 13, 2023, 9:33 AM
Expenses.csv	2.2 MB	Aug 18, 2023, 7:01 PM
Walmart_Sales.csv	395.2 KB	Nov 18, 2023, 9:21 PM

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## SAS/SPSS/R Programming

### Practical No. 6 to 10

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

**Output:**

RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Help Profile Tools Help

Source

R + R452 : -

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

> # R Script: Creating New Variables (Transformations & Calculations)

> # Dataset: Retail Product Data

> library(dplyr)

> library(tidyverse) # 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	1.870127	<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>	3817	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) ----"

Environment History Connections Tutorial

File Photo Packages Help Viewer Presentations

Project (None)

Home

Name Size Modified

AWD Practical DNPC.docx 103 MB Oct 7, 2025, 9:58 PM

Book.xlsx 11.1 KB Nov 3, 2025, 4:29 PM

Brain Tumor.csv 885.7 KB Nov 13, 2025, 9:03 AM

Custom Office Templates

development 403 B Apr 14, 2025, 8:15 PM

hw1.csv 37.7 KB Nov 13, 2025, 8:56 AM

hw2.csv 3.8 KB Nov 13, 2025, 9:24 AM

Java PPT.pptx 20.5 MB Oct 2, 2025, 6:29 PM

My Music

My Pictures

My Videos

OpenV

Prostate Cancer.csv 4.3 KB Nov 13, 2025, 8:19 AM

Rockstar Games

sales\_data.csv 101.2 KB Nov 10, 2025, 12:46 PM

Sal\_1.xls 66 B Nov 24, 2025, 11:47 AM

summer\_data.csv 5.9 MB May 18, 2021, 10:58 AM

Student Mental health.csv 7.2 KB Nov 13, 2025, 8:23 AM

student\_exam\_scores.csv 3.2 KB Nov 13, 2025, 9:33 AM

Expense.csv 22 MB Aug 10, 2023, 7:01 PM

Walmart\_Sales.csv 359.2 KB Nov 18, 2025, 9:21 PM

Retail Product.csv 104.1 KB Dec 1, 2025, 12:20 PM

30% Sure

Search

1228 PM 01-12-2025

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

## SAS/SSPS/R Programming

### Practical No. 6 to 10

RStudio

```

#> R 4.3.2 - / 
128 3689 3 3578,33
129 6869 49 3503,19
330 3601 22 2808,78
331 6637 47 3528,21
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, "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) ----")
[1] "---- 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  4.981998  Top Rated  7125    Premium
9  2.678384    Average  2777      Budget
10 4.626187  Top Rated  463      Budget
11 2.947838    Average  1511      Budget
12 4.890750  Top Rated  3772      Budget
13 2.982242    Average  7719    Premium
14 2.270943    Average  8416    Premium
15 0.000000    Average  8530    Premium
16 3.032832    Average  7916    Premium
17 3.479064    Average  9319    Premium
18 4.097464  Top Rated  0      Budget
19 0.000000  Assured  2646      Budget
[1] "n rows: 3333"

```

Windows Taskbar

RStudio

```

#> R 4.3.2 - / 
247 0.000000  Average  5760    Premium
248 0.000000  Average  7362    Premium
249 2.771754  Average  3256      Budget
250 0.000000  Average  0284    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: paste0() 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 $", price)
  )
print("---- Method C: Text Transformation ----")
[1] "---- Method C: Text Transformation ----"
print(head(df.Text$product_summary))
[1] "NA item is NA at $ 3548" "NA item is In Stock at $ 4004"
[2] "NA item is Out of Stock at $ 1817" "NA item is NA at $ 3522"
[3] "NA item is NA at $ 3548" "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 - (price * discount / 100),
    is_high_value = ifelse(final_price > 2000, TRUE, FALSE),
    status_report = paste0("Rating: ", round(rating, 1), " / Dis: ", discount, "%")
  )
print("---- Final Combined Dataset ----")
[1] "---- Final Combined Dataset ----"
print(head(final_dataset))
  category price rating stock discount final_price is_high_value status_report
1 <NA> 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 3211.36 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%

```

Windows Taskbar