Solution Intro-2

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Exercise 1:

a) Set your working directory to a folder named Practical Intro-2 stored at a path of your choice. Make sure that your working directory contains the data set file named lbw.csv.

```
# to set the working directory to the parent (up-level) folder, use setwd("../")
setwd("PATH_of_YOUR_Practical Intro-2_folder")
```

b) Load the 1bw dataset into your R session:

```
lbw = read.csv("lbw.csv", header = T)
```

c) The data set lbw is a modified version of the Hosmer and Lemeshow data on birthweight. Its variables are as follows:

Variable	Description
id	Subject identification code
low	Logical: birthweight $< 2500g$
age	Maternal age at delivery (years)
lwt	Weight at last menstrual period (Kg)
race	Race
smoke	Logical: smoked during pregnancy
ptl	Premature labour history (count)
ht	Logical: maternal history of hypertension
ui	Logical: maternal uterine irritability
ftv	number of visits to physician during 1st trimester
bwt	birthweight (grams)

Now, show variable names of the 1bw data frame.

```
names(1bw)
```

```
## [1] "id" "low" "age" "lwt" "race" "smoke" "ptl" "ht" ## [9] "ui" "ftv" "bwt"
```

d) Extract data for the first 180 subjects with only the id, maternal age at delivery, maternal smoking and the birth weight variables included. Assign the resulted subset to an object named Reduced.lbw

```
Reduced.lbw = lbw[1:180, c("id", "age", "smoke", "bwt")]
```

e) Add a new variable to Reduced.lbw, named as yage, to identify mothers with young age (< 19 years) at delivery.

```
Reduced.lbw$yage = Reduced.lbw$age < 19
```

f) Find out how many mothers identified as young and smoker.

table(Reduced.lbw\$yage, Reduced.lbw\$smoke)

```
##
             0 1
##
##
     FALSE 93 55
     TRUE 18 14
  g) Write down the names of the statistics or the role that each of these functions calculates or performs,
     by looking at the help file of the function:
attach(Reduced.lbw)
mean(bwt)
## [1] 2967.778
sd(bwt)
## [1] 739.2645
min(age)
## [1] 14
max(age)
## [1] 45
median(bwt)
## [1] 3037.5
IQR(bwt)
## [1] 1144.75
range(bwt)
## [1] 709 4990
summary(bwt)
##
      Min. 1st Qu.
                      Median
                                 Mean 3rd Qu.
                                                   Max.
##
       709
               2406
                        3038
                                 2968
                                          3551
                                                   4990
detach (Reduced.1bw)
```

attach() and detach() add and remove a data object to and from the R search path making it unnecessary and compulsory respectively to specify the dataset name whenever\n you need to call one of its variables

h) Use one or more of the functions mentioned in the previous question to summarise the birth weight for smoker mothers and non-smoker mothers

```
tapply(Reduced.lbw$bwt, INDEX = Reduced.lbw$smoke, summary)
## $`0`
##
      Min. 1st Qu.
                                Mean 3rd Qu.
                     Median
                                                 Max.
               2630
##
      1021
                       3175
                                3076
                                         3640
                                                 4990
##
## $`1`
##
      Min. 1st Qu.
                     Median
                                Mean 3rd Qu.
                                                 Max.
##
       709
               2353
                       2906
                                2794
                                         3303
                                                 4238
```

i) calculate the correlation coeficient between (age and bwt)

```
cor(Reduced.lbw[["age"]], Reduced.lbw$bwt)
```

[1] 0.07914953

Exercise 2:

a) Generate a vector rand consisting of 100 normally distributed values with a mean of 11 and standard deviation of 5.5 (rand = rnorm(100, 11, 5.5)). Make sure your vector is reproducible (i.e. repeated execution of your script should lead to identical vectors).

```
set.seed(110011)
rand = rnorm(100, 11, 5.5)
```

b) Find out, which (if any) elements of rand that are less than or equal the first quartile of the emprical distribution are positive.

```
(Index = which(rand <= quantile(rand, probs = 0.25) & rand > 0))
```

- **##** [1] 14 19 24 25 27 31 35 38 50 54 55 63 65 70 72 77 84 85 89 90 95 99
 - c) What are the values of the elements you identified in the previous question, if any?

rand[Index]

- **##** [1] 4.5457671 0.7246930 6.1289974 2.5755407 7.6722830 6.2240446 7.1654233
- **##** [8] 4.8385267 0.8003473 7.7767905 6.1681353 3.0817669 8.1052245 6.5033540
- ## [15] 2.4917633 4.1328145 7.3511675 8.0877797 6.5157785 3.3740306 5.2225340
- ## [22] 4.1972885