Content:

Installing and loading **tibble** package; Create a new **tibble**; Convert your data as a **tibble**; Advantages of **tibbles** compared to data frames

1. True or False. A tibble object is also a data frame, i.e. it has class data.frame . TRUE
2. True or False. Tibbles do not change variable names or types, and do not do partial matching. TRUE
3. ---------------- can be used to coerce a data frame to a tibble. as\_tibble
4. Which of these codes can be used to reproduce the following tibble object.

# A tibble: 3 x 3

nItems cost totalWorth

<dbl> <dbl> <dbl>

1 12 0.5 6

2 45 1.2 54

3 107 1.8 193.

(a) library(tibble); expenses <- tibble(nItems = c(12, 45, 107), cost = c(0.5, 1.2, 1.8), totalWorth = c(6, 54, 193))

(b) library(tibble); expenses <- tibble(nItems = c(12, 45, 107), cost = c(0.5, 1.2, 1.8), totalWorth = nItems \* cost)

(c) library(tibble); expenses <- data.frame(nItems = c(12, 45, 107), cost = c(0.5, 1.2, 1.8), totalWorth = nItems \* cost); as\_tibble(expenses)

(a), (b) and (c) all true

1. Consider the following codes to answer the question.

Df <- data.frame(x = 1:4,

y = c("london", "beijing", "las vegas", "berlin"))

Tib <- tibble(x = 1:4,

y = c("london", "beijing", "las vegas", "berlin"))

DftoTib <- as\_tibble(Df)

The respective classes of Df$y, Tbl$y and DftoTib$ y are

##### Factor, character, factor: Listing 2.3. Tibbles don’t convert strings to factors