

Week-3: Code-along

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I. Code to edit and execute

To be submitted on canvas before attending the tutorial

Loading packages

```
# Load package tidyverse
library(tidyverse)

## — Attaching core tidyverse packages — tidyverse 2.
0.0 —
## ✓ dplyr      1.1.2      ✓ readr      2.1.4
## ✓ forcats   1.0.0      ✓ stringr    1.5.0
## ✓ ggplot2    3.4.3      ✓ tibble     3.2.1
## ✓ lubridate  1.9.2      ✓ tidyr      1.3.0
## ✓ purrr      1.0.2
## — Conflicts — tidyverse_conflict
s() —
## ✗ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## ✗ dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
## ⓘ Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force al
l conflicts to become errors
```

Assigning values to variables

```
# Example a.: execute this example
x <- 'A'
x

## [1] "A"

# Complete the code for Example b and execute it
y <- "apple"
y

## [1] "apple"

# Complete the code for Example c and execute it
c <- FALSE
c

## [1] FALSE
```

```

# Complete the code for Example d and execute it
d <- 5L
d

## [1] 5

# Complete the code for Example e and execute it
e <- "5"
e

## [1] "5"

# Complete the code for Example f and execute it
f <- 1i
f

```

Checking the type of variables

```

# Example a.: execute this example
x <- 'A'
typeof(x)

# Complete the code for Example b and execute it
typeof(y)

# Complete the code for Example c and execute it
typeof(c)

# Complete the code for Example d and execute it
typeof(d)

# Complete the code for Example e and execute it
typeof(e)
e

# Complete the code for Example f and execute it
typeof(f)

```

Need for data types

```

# import the cat-lovers data from the csv file you downloaded from canvas
cat_lovers <- read.csv("cat-lovers.csv")
cat_lovers

```

	name	number_of_cats
## 1	Bernice Warren	0
## 2	Woodrow Stone	0
## 3	Willie Bass	1
## 4	Tyrone Estrada	3
## 5	Alex Daniels	3
## 6	Jane Bates	2
## 7	Latoya Simpson	1
## 8	Darin Woods	1
## 9	Agnes Cobb	0

## 10	Tabitha Grant	0
## 11	Perry Cross	0
## 12	Wanda Silva	0
## 13	Alicia Sims	1
## 14	Emily Logan	3
## 15	Woodrow Elliott	3
## 16	Brent Copeland	2
## 17	Pedro Carlson	1
## 18	Patsy Luna	1
## 19	Brett Robbins	0
## 20	Oliver George	0
## 21	Calvin Perry	1
## 22	Lora Gutierrez	1
## 23	Charlotte Sparks	0
## 24	Earl Mack	0
## 25	Leslie Wade	4
## 26	Santiago Barker	0
## 27	Jose Bell	0
## 28	Lynda Smith	0
## 29	Bradford Marshall	0
## 30	Irving Miller	0
## 31	Caroline Simpson	0
## 32	Frances Welch	0
## 33	Melba Jenkins	0
## 34	Veronica Morales	0
## 35	Juanita Cunningham	0
## 36	Maurice Howard	0
## 37	Teri Pierce	0
## 38	Phil Franklin	0
## 39	Jan Zimmerman	0
## 40	Leslie Price	0
## 41	Bessie Patterson	0
## 42	Ethel Wolfe	0
## 43	Naomi Wright	1
## 44	Sadie Frank	3
## 45	Lonnie Cannon	3
## 46	Tony Garcia	2
## 47	Darla Newton	1
## 48	Ginger Clark	1.5 - honestly I think one of my cats is half human
## 49	Lionel Campbell	0
## 50	Florence Klein	0
## 51	Harriet Leonard	1
## 52	Terrence Harrington	0
## 53	Travis Garner	1
## 54	Doug Bass	three
## 55	Pat Norris	1
## 56	Dawn Young	1
## 57	Shari Alvarez	1
## 58	Tamara Robinson	0
## 59	Megan Morgan	0

60 Kara Obrien

2

handedness

1 left

2 left

3 left

4 left

5 left

6 left

7 left

8 left

9 left

10 left

11 left

12 left

13 left

14 right

15 right

16 right

17 right

18 right

19 right

20 right

21 right

22 right

23 right

24 right

25 right

26 right

27 right

28 right

29 right

30 right

31 right

32 right

33 right

34 right

35 right

36 right

37 right

38 right

39 right

40 right

41 right

42 right

43 right

44 right

45 right

46 right

47 right

48 right

```

## 49      right
## 50      right
## 51      right
## 52      right
## 53      right
## 54      right
## 55      right
## 56 ambidextrous
## 57 ambidextrous
## 58 ambidextrous
## 59 ambidextrous
## 60 ambidextrous

# Compute the mean of the number of cats: execute this command
mean_age <- mean(cat_lovers$Age)

# Get more information about the mean() command using ? operator

?mean()

# Convert the variable number_of_cats using as.integer()

cat_lovers$number_of_cats

## [1] "0"
## [2] "0"
## [3] "1"
## [4] "3"
## [5] "3"
## [6] "2"
## [7] "1"
## [8] "1"
## [9] "0"
## [10] "0"
## [11] "0"
## [12] "0"
## [13] "1"
## [14] "3"
## [15] "3"
## [16] "2"
## [17] "1"
## [18] "1"
## [19] "0"
## [20] "0"
## [21] "1"
## [22] "1"
## [23] "0"
## [24] "0"
## [25] "4"
## [26] "0"
## [27] "0"

```

```
## [28] "0"
## [29] "0"
## [30] "0"
## [31] "0"
## [32] "0"
## [33] "0"
## [34] "0"
## [35] "0"
## [36] "0"
## [37] "0"
## [38] "0"
## [39] "0"
## [40] "0"
## [41] "0"
## [42] "0"
## [43] "1"
## [44] "3"
## [45] "3"
## [46] "2"
## [47] "1"
## [48] "1.5 - honestly I think one of my cats is half human"
## [49] "0"
## [50] "0"
## [51] "1"
## [52] "0"
## [53] "1"
## [54] "three"
## [55] "1"
## [56] "1"
## [57] "1"
## [58] "0"
## [59] "0"
## [60] "2"
```

Display the elements of the column number_of_cats

```
as.integer(cat_lovers$number_of_cats)
```

Display the elements of the column number_of_cats after converting it using as.numeric()

```
as.numeric(cat_lovers$number_of_cats)
```

Create an empty vector

Empty vector

```
library(tidyverse)
```

Type of the empty vector

```
typeof(x)
```

Create vectors of type logical

Method 1

```
x<-vector("logical",length=5)
```

```

# Display the contents of x
print(x)
# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))

# Method 2
x<-logical(5)
# Display the contents of x
print(x)

## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE

# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))

## [1] "logical"

# Method 3
x<-c(TRUE,FALSE,TRUE,FALSE,TRUE)
# Display the contents of x
print(x)
# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))

```

Create vectors of type character

```

# Method 1

# Display the contents of x
print(x)
# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))

# Method 2

# Display the contents of x
print(x)
# Display the type of x

# Method 3

# Display the contents of x

# Display the type of x

```

Create vectors of type integer

```

# Method 1

# Display the contents of x

# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))

```

```
# Method 2

# Display the contents of x
print(x)
# Display the type of x

# Method 3

# Display the contents of x

# Display the type of x

# Method 4

# Display the contents of x

# Display the type of x

# Method 5

# Display the contents of x

# Display the type of x
```

Create vectors of type double

```
# Method 1

# Display the contents of x

# Display the type of x

# Method 2

# Display the contents of x

# Display the type of x

# Method 3

# Display the contents of x

# Display the type of x
```

Implicit coercion

Example 1

```
# Create a vector

# Check the type of x
```



```
# Add a character to the vector
```

```
# Check the type of x
```

Example 2

```
# Create a vector
```

```
# Check the type of x
```

```
# Add a number to the vector
```

```
# Check the type of x
```

Example 3

```
# Create a vector
```

```
# Check the type of x
```

```
# Add a logical value to the vector
```

```
# Check the type of x
```

Example 4

```
# Create a vector
```

```
# Check the type of x
```

```
# Add a number to the vector
```

```
# Check the type of x
```

Explicit coercion

Example 1

```
# Create a vector
```

```
# Check the type of x
```

```
# Convert the vector to type character
```

```
# Check the type of x
```

Example 2

```
# Create a vector
```

```
# Check the type of x
```

```
# Convert the vector to type double
```

```
# Check the type of x
```

Accessing elements of the vector

```
# Create a vector
x <- c(1,10,9,8,1,3,5)

# Access one element with index 3

# Access elements with consecutive indices, 2 to 4: 2,3,4

# Access elements with non-consecutive indices, 1,3,5

# Access elements using logical vector
x[c(TRUE,FALSE,FALSE,TRUE,FALSE,FALSE,TRUE)]

# Access elements using the conditional operator <
```

Examining vectors

```
# Display the length of the vector
print(length(x))
# Display the type of the vector
print(typeof(x))
# Display the structure of the vector
print(str(x))
```

Lists

```
# Initialise a named list
my_pie = list(type="key lime", diameter=7, is.vegetarian=TRUE)
# display the list
my_pie

# Print the names of the list

# Retrieve the element named type

# Retrieve a truncated list

# Retrieve the element named type
```

Exploring data-sets

```
# Install package
install.packages("openintro")
# Load the package
library(openintro)
# Load package
library(tidyverse)

# Catch a glimpse of the data-set: see how the rows are stacked one below another
glimpse(loans_full_schema)

# Selecting numeric variables
loans <- loans_full_schema %>% # <-- pipe operator
  select(paid_total, term, interest_rate,
```

```
      annual_income,paid_late_fees,debt_to_income)
# View the columns stacked one below another
glimpse(loans)

# Selecting categoric variables
loans <- loans_full_schema %>%
  select( ) # type the chosen columns as in the lecture slide
# View the columns stacked one below another
glimpse(loans)
```