RWorksheet_Sadsad#3b.Rmd

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2023-10-10

```r
library(dplyr)
```

```
Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

    filter, lag

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

#1. Create a data frame using the table below.

```r
#a.
Respondents <-  c(seq(1,20))
Sex <- c(2,2,1,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,1,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,1,2)
Father_Occupation <- c(1,3,3,3,1,2,3,1,1,1,3,2,1,3,3,1,3,1,2,1)
PersonsAtHome <- c(5,7,3,8,5,9,6,7,8,4,7,5,4,7,8,8,3,11,7,6)
SiblingsAtSchool <- c(6,4,4,1,2,1,5,3,1,2,3,2,5,5,2,1,2,5,3,2)
TypeOfHouses <- c (1,2,3,1,1,3,3,1,2,3,2,3,2,2,3,3,3,3,3,2)

data_display <- data.frame(Respondents, Sex,Father_Occupation,PersonsAtHome,SiblingsAtSchool,TypeOfHous
data_display
```

```
   Respondents Sex Father_Occupation PersonsAtHome SiblingsAtSchool
1            1   2                 2             1                5                6
2            2   2                 2             3                7                4
3            3   1                 1             3                3                4
4            4   2                 2             3                8                1
5            5   2                 2             1                5                2
6            6   2                 2             2                9                1
7            7   2                 2             3                6                5
8            8   2                 2             1                7                3
9            9   2                 2             1                8                1
10          10   2                 2             1                4                2
11          11   1                 1             3                7                3
12          12   2                 2             2                5                2
13          13   2                 2             1                4                5
```

```
14          14    2              3              7              5
15          15    2              3              8              2
16          16    2              1              8              1
17          17    2              3              3              2
18          18    2              1             11              5
19          19    1              2              7              3
20          20    2              1              6              2
   TypeOfHouses
1             1
2             2
3             3
4             1
5             1
6             3
7             3
8             1
9             2
10            3
11            2
12            3
13            2
14            2
15            3
16            3
17            3
18            3
19            3
20            2
```

```
#b
#in this dataset includes information from 20 respondents. It covers their gender, with 7 males and 13
summary(data_display)
```

```
   Respondents          Sex        Father_Occupation PersonsAtHome
 Min.   : 1.00   Min.    :1.00   Min.    :1.00    Min.    : 3.0
 1st Qu.: 5.75   1st Qu.:2.00   1st Qu.:1.00    1st Qu.: 5.0
 Median :10.50   Median :2.00   Median :2.00    Median : 7.0
 Mean   :10.50   Mean    :1.85   Mean    :1.95    Mean    : 6.4
 3rd Qu.:15.25   3rd Qu.:2.00   3rd Qu.:3.00    3rd Qu.: 8.0
 Max.   :20.00   Max.    :2.00   Max.    :3.00    Max.    :11.0
 SiblingsAtSchool  TypeOfHouses
 Min.   :1.00    Min.    :1.0
 1st Qu.:2.00    1st Qu.:2.0
 Median :2.50    Median :2.5
 Mean   :2.95    Mean    :2.3
 3rd Qu.:4.25    3rd Qu.:3.0
 Max.   :6.00    Max.    :3.0
```

```
#c. No
```

```
#d.
data1 <- subset (data_display)[1:2, 2:6, drop=FALSE]
data1
```

```
   Sex Father_Occupation PersonsAtHome SiblingsAtSchool TypeOfHouses
1   2                  1             5               6            1
2   2                  3             7               4            2
```

```r
#e.
data2 <- data_display[c(3,5), c(2,4)]
data2
```

```
  Sex PersonsAtHome
3   1             3
5   2             5
```

```r
#f.
types_houses <- data_display[c(6)]
types_houses
```

```
   TypeOfHouses
1             1
2             2
3             3
4             1
5             1
6             3
7             3
8             1
9             2
10            3
11            2
12            3
13            2
14            2
15            3
16            3
17            3
18            3
19            3
20            2
```

```r
#g
selected_data <- data_display %>% select(1,2,3)
data3 <- selected_data[data_display$Sex == 1,]
data3
```

```
   Respondents Sex Father_Occupation
3            3   1                 3
11          11   1                 3
19          19   1                 2
```

```r
#h
selected_data2 <- data_display %>% select(1,2,5)
female <- selected_data2[data_display$SiblingsAtSchool >= 5, ]
female
```

```
   Respondents Sex SiblingsAtSchool
1            1   2               6
7            7   2               5
13          13   2               5
14          14   2               5
18          18   2               5
```

```r
colnames(data_display) <- c("Respondents", "Sex", "Fathers Occupation", "Persons At Home", "Siblings At
```

#2. Write a R program to create an empty data frame. Using the following codes:

```r
df = data.frame(Ints=integer(),

Doubles=double(), Characters=character(),
Logicals=logical(),
Factors=factor(),
stringsAsFactors=FALSE)

print("Structure of the empty dataframe:")
```

```
[1] "Structure of the empty dataframe:"
```

```r
print(str(df))
```

```
'data.frame':    0 obs. of  5 variables:
 $ Ints      : int
 $ Doubles   : num
 $ Characters: chr
 $ Logicals  : logi
 $ Factors   : Factor w/ 0 levels:
NULL
```

```r
#a.The output indicates that df is a dataframe with 0 observations (rows) and 5 variables (columns). It
```

3. Create a .csv file of this. Save it as HouseholdData.csv

```r
#a
new_Respondents <-  c(seq(1,10))
new_Sex <- c("Male","Female","Female","Male","Male","Female","Female","Male","Female","Male")
new_Fathers_Occupation <- c(1,2,3,3,1,2,2,3,1,3)
new_PersonsAtHome <- c(5,7,3,8,6,4,4,2,11,6)
new_SiblingsAtSchool <- c(2,3,0,5,2,3,1,2,6,2)
new_TypeOfHouses <- c ("Wood","Congrete","Congrete","Wood","Semi-Congrete","Semi-Congrete","Wood","Semi-

HouseholdData <- data.frame(new_Respondents, new_Sex,new_Fathers_Occupation,new_PersonsAtHome,new_Siblin

library(readr)
csv_file <- "HouseholdData.csv"
write.csv(HouseholdData, file = csv_file)
HouseholdData <- read.csv("HouseholdData.csv")
```

```
#b
data_display1 <- factor(HouseholdData$new_Sex, levels = c("Male" = 1, "Female" = 2))
sex_mapping <- c("Male" = 1, "Female" = 2)
data_display1<-as.integer(sex_mapping[HouseholdData$new_Sex])
unique(data_display1)
```

[1] 1 2

```
unique(HouseholdData$new_Sex)
```

[1] "Male"   "Female"

```
#c
data_display2 <- factor(HouseholdData$new_TypeOfHouses, levels = c("Wood" = 1, "Congrete" = 2,"Semi-Con
sex_mapping2 <- c("Wood" = 1, "Congrete" = 2,"Semi-Congrete" = 3)
data_display2 <- as.integer(sex_mapping2[HouseholdData$new_TypeOfHouses])
unique(data_display2)
```

[1] 1 2 3

```
unique(HouseholdData$new_TypeOfHouses)
```

[1] "Wood"   "Congrete"   "Semi-Congrete"

```
#d
data_display3 <- factor(HouseholdData$new_Fathers_Occupation, labels = c("Farmer" = 1, "Driver" = 2,"Ot
sex_mapping3 <- c("Farmer" = 1, "Driver" = 2,"Others" = 3)
data_display3 <- as.integer(sex_mapping3[HouseholdData$new_Fathers_Occupation])
unique(data_display3)
```

[1] 1 2 3

```
unique(HouseholdData$new_Fathers_Occupation)
```

[1] 1 2 3

```
#e
selected_data3 <- HouseholdData %>% select(2, 3,4)
data4 <- selected_data3[HouseholdData$new_Fathers_Occupation == 2, ]
data4
```

```
  new_Respondents new_Sex new_Fathers_Occupation
2               2  Female                      2
6               6  Female                      2
7               7  Female                      2
```

```
#f
selected_data3 <- HouseholdData %>% select(2,6)
data4 <- selected_data3[HouseholdData$new_SiblingsAtSchool >= 5,]
data4
```

```
  new_Respondents new_SiblingsAtSchool
4               4                    5
9               9                    6
```

```
colnames(HouseholdData) <- c("Respondents", "Sex", "Fathers Occupation", "Persons At Home", "Siblings A
```

4. Interpret the Graph.

In the bar graph titled "Sentiment of Tweets per Day," it have three distinct sentiment categories: Negative, Neutral, and Positive. Each category represents the prevailing mood and tone of the tweets on specific dates in July 2020.

Negative Sentiment: This represents tweets expressing dissatisfaction, criticism, or negative emotions. On specific dates like July 15 and July 21, 2020, negative tweets surged, indicating intense discussions or concerns.

Neutral Sentiment: These tweets strike a balanced tone, presenting information objectively. Across various days in July 2020, including July 14, 15, 17, 18, and 21, neutral sentiments prevailed, reflecting varying levels of non-partisan discourse.

Positive Sentiment: This category showcases optimistic, enthusiastic, and positive tweets. Despite negative sentiments on certain days, like July 14, 15, 17, 18, and 21, positive tweets also shone, symbolizing resilience, hope, or a positive outlook amid diverse sentiments.

In summary, this graph succinctly captures Twitter's sentiment landscape in July 2020, highlighting fluctuations in Negative, Neutral, and Positive sentiments on specific dates.

#hello, ma'am! naka chunk output-inline ko ma'am so idk if pwede ni siya, but muna lg gn gamit ko para diri na mag-gwa sa source code iya output ma'am, para isa nalang d nko mag copy kung ano ma gwa sa console. . . .