

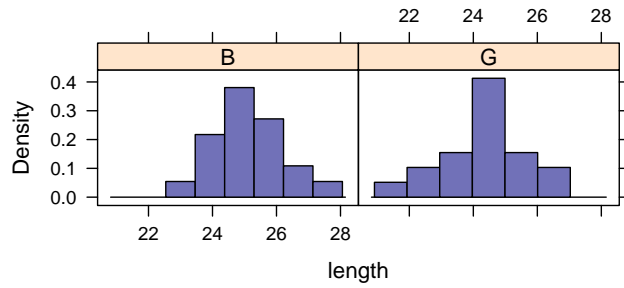
No interaction with anyone but the instructor is allowed.

1. Load the `mosaic` and `mosaicData` packages.
2. Display the first few rows of the `KidsFeet` data frame (available in the `mosaicData` package.)
3. Display the names of the variables from the data frame.
4. Calculate (not count by hand!) the number of cases in the data frame. For your reference, here is a sample of the data:

	name	birthmonth	birthyear	length	width	sex	biggerfoot	domhand
1	David	5	88	24.40	8.40	B	L	R
2	Lars	10	87	25.40	8.80	B	L	L
3	Zach	12	87	24.50	9.70	B	R	R
4	Josh	1	88	25.20	9.80	B	L	R
5	Lang	2	88	25.10	8.90	B	L	R
6	Scotty	3	88	25.70	9.70	B	R	R

5. Calculate the mean foot length of all kids.
6. Calculate the standard deviation of foot length for all kids.
7. Calculate the mean foot width stratified by sex.
8. Create a new variable, called `aspectRatio`, in the `KidsFeet` data frame that is defined as the ratio of the length to the width of each kid's foot.
9. Make a box-and-whisker plot of the kids' foot lengths, broken down by sex.

10. Make this plot:



11. Calculate (not count by hand!) the number of kids by sex.

12. Calculate (not count by hand!) the number of kids by sex and dominant hand simultaneously.