

## Day 3 Lab Manual

### UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS IN R - MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY

#### Exercise:

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#### I. ARITHMETIC MEAN

a) Write suitable R code to compute the average of the following values.

12,7,3,4.2,18,2,54,-21,8,-5

b) Compute the mean after applying the trim option and removing 3 values from each end.

c) Compute the mean of the following vector .

(12,7,3,4.2,18,2,54,-21,8,-5,NA)

#If there are missing values, then the mean function returns NA.

# Find mean dropping NA values.

#To drop the missing values from the calculation use na.rm = TRUE

coding:

```
values <- c(12, 7, 3, 4.2, 18, 2, 54, -21, 8, -5)
```

```
mean(values)
```

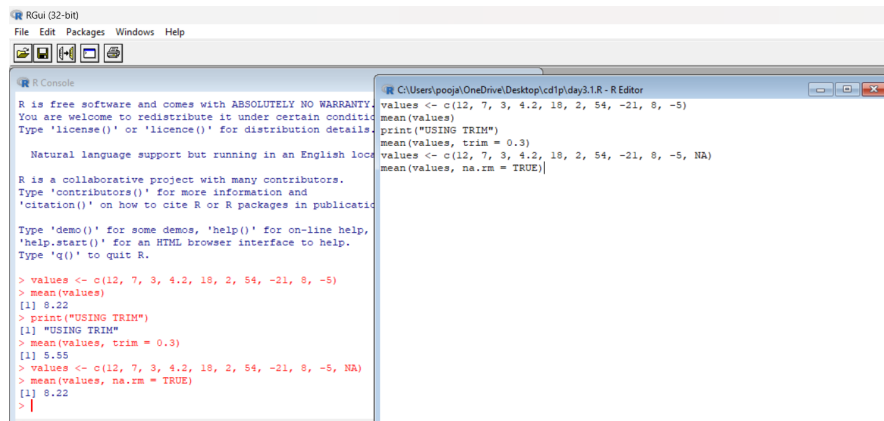
```
print("USING TRIM")
```

```
mean(values, trim = 0.3)
```

```
values <- c(12, 7, 3, 4.2, 18, 2, 54, -21, 8, -5, NA)
```

```
mean(values, na.rm = TRUE)
```

output:



## II.MEDIAN

Write suitable R code to compute the median of the following values.

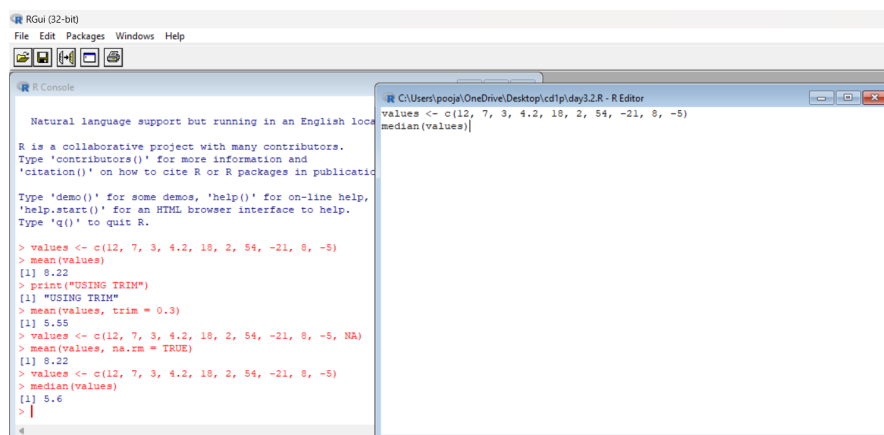
12,7,3,4.2,18,2,54,-21,8,-5

coding:

```
values <- c(12, 7, 3, 4.2, 18, 2, 54, -21, 8, -5)
```

```
median(values)
```

output:



## III. MODE

Calculate the mode for the following numeric as well as character data set in R.

(2,1,2,3,1,2,3,4,1,5,5,3,2,3) , ("o", "it", "the", "it", "it")

coding:

```
numeric_data <- c(2,1,2,3,1,2,3,4,1,5,5,3,2,3)
```

```
get_mode <- function(x) {
```

```
  tab <- table(x)
```

```
  as.numeric(names(tab)[tab == max(tab)])
```

```

}

get_mode(numeric_data)

char_data <- c("o", "it", "the", "it", "it")

get_mode <- function(x) {

  tab <- table(x)

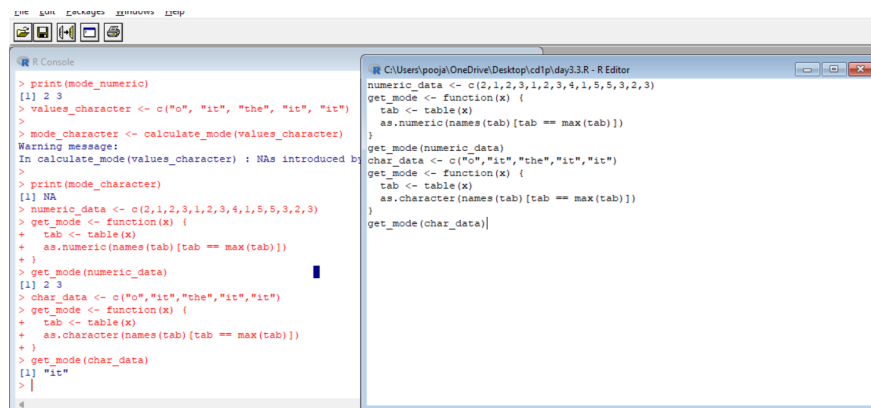
  as.character(names(tab)[tab == max(tab)])

}

get_mode(char_data)

```

output:



The screenshot shows two windows from an R environment. The left window is the R Console, and the right window is the R Editor.

**R Console Output:**

```

> print(mode_numeric)
[1] 2 3
> values_character <- c("o", "it", "the", "it", "it")
>
> mode_character <- calculate_mode(values_character)
Warning message:
In calculate_mode(values_character) : NAs introduced by
>
> print(mode_character)
[1] NA
> numeric_data <- c(2,1,2,3,1,2,3,4,1,5,5,3,2,3)
> get_mode <- function(x) {
+   tab <- table(x)
+   as.numeric(names(tab)[tab == max(tab)])
+ }
> get_mode(numeric_data)
[1] 2 3
> char_data <- c("o", "it", "the", "it", "it")
> get_mode <- function(x) {
+   tab <- table(x)
+   as.character(names(tab)[tab == max(tab)])
+ }
> get_mode(char_data)
[1] "it"
>

```

**R Editor Code:**

```

C:\Users\pooja\OneDrive\Desktop\cd\p\day3.3.R - R Editor
numeric_data <- c(2,1,2,3,1,2,3,4,1,5,5,3,2,3)
get_mode <- function(x) {
  tab <- table(x)
  as.numeric(names(tab)[tab == max(tab)])
}
get_mode(numeric_data)
char_data <- c("o", "it", "the", "it", "it")
get_mode <- function(x) {
  tab <- table(x)
  as.character(names(tab)[tab == max(tab)])
}
get_mode(char_data)

```

## UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS IN R - MEASURES OF DISPERSION

### Exercise: 4

Download mpg dataset which contains Fuel economy data from 1999 and 2008 for 38 popular models of car from the URL given below.

<https://vincentarelbundock.github.io/Rdatasets/datasets.html>

Answer the following queries

- i) Find the car which gives maximum city miles per gallon
- ii) Find the cars which gives minimum disp in compact and subcompact class

### **Exercise: 5**

Use the same dataset as used in Exercise 4 and perform the following queries

- i) Find the standard deviation of city miles per gallon
- ii) Find the variance of highway miles per gallon

### **Exercise 6**

Use the same dataset and perform the following queries

- i) Find the range of the disp in the data set mpg
- ii) Find the Quartile of the disp in the data set mpg
- iii) Find the IQR of the disp column in the data set mpg

### **Exercise 7**

#Install Library

library(e1071)

- a. Find the skewness of city miles per mileage in the data set mpg ?

Use qqplot function and display the graph for the city miles per mileage column

- b. Find the kurtosis of city miles per mileage in the data set mpg