lab-07-simpsons.Rmd

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Packages

```
library(tidyverse)
library(mosaicData)
```

Exercises

1.

?Whickham

Your answer: Observational , because we just watching the people and write the notes also we didn't involving in any situation or controlling any variables. 2.

nrow(Whickham)

[1] 1314

Your answer; 1314, represent recorded participants' age, smoking status at baseline. 3.

ncol(Whickham)

[1] 3

Your answer:

class(Whickham\$age)

[1] "integer"

class(Whickham\$smoker)

[1] "factor"

class(Whickham\$outcome)

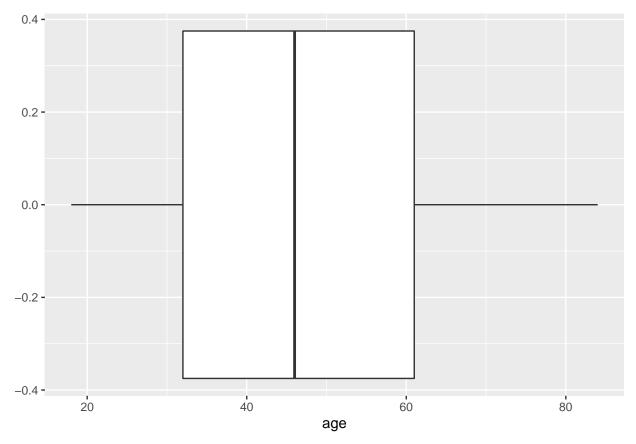
[1] "factor"

Your answer: 3, age (Numerical), Smoker and the outcome are categorical age (integer) , smoker and outcome are (factor)

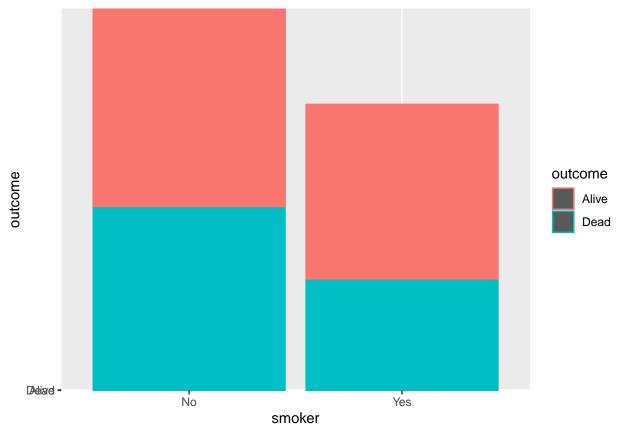
```
ggplot(Whickham, aes(x = outcome)) +
  geom_bar()
```





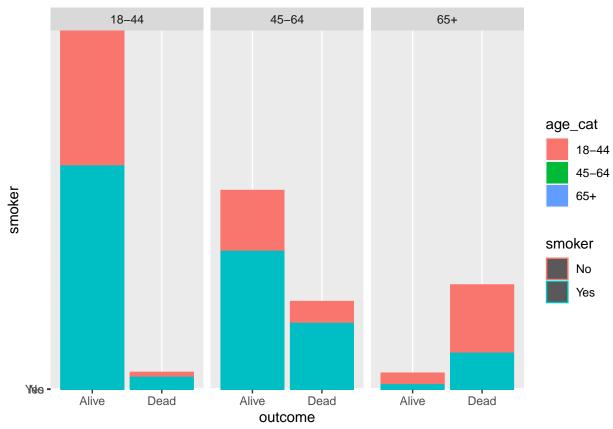


4. I expect the health will be worser and may be the person will be died after while, if he keeping smoke. ggplot(data=Whickham, aes(x=smoker, y=outcome, color=outcome)) + geom_bar(stat="identity")



Knit, commit, and push to github.

```
5.
Whickham %>%
count(smoker, outcome)
##
     smoker outcome
## 1
         No
               Alive 502
## 2
                Dead 230
         No
## 3
        Yes
               Alive 443
        Yes
                Dead 139
smoker no (732): 31,4 (dead) » (68,6) alive smoker yes (582): 23,8 (dead) » (76,2) alive
i dose not expected this result because now the most died people not smoker .
  6.
Whickham <- Whickham%>% mutate (age_cat = case_when (age <= 44 ~ "18-44", age > 44. & age <= 64 ~ "45-6"
ggplot(data=Whickham, aes(x=outcome, y=smoker,color=smoker, fill=age_cat)) + geom_bar(stat="identity")
```



what changes> the category of the age it's appear to us and we see the most of dead people not smoker in age (65+) but in age (45-64) and (18-44) the most dead people are smoker that is relationship between the smoking and helath not clearly but can say that your helath will be change to worst if you be smoker

Knit, commit, and push to github.