STATISTICAL METHODS FOR DATA SCIENCE MINI PROJECT #2

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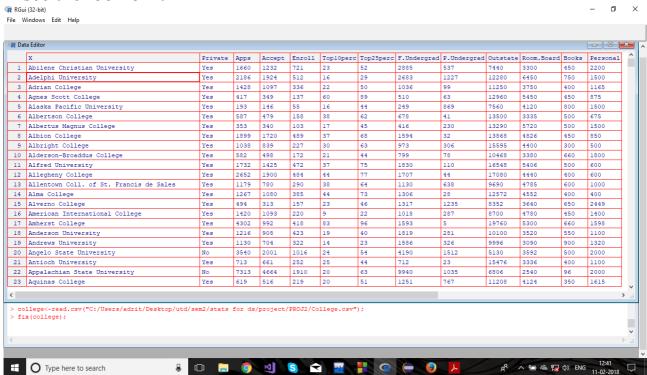
NET-ID: axd172930

SPRING 2018

Section 1:

8.a)read file college.csvb)

->see the look of it

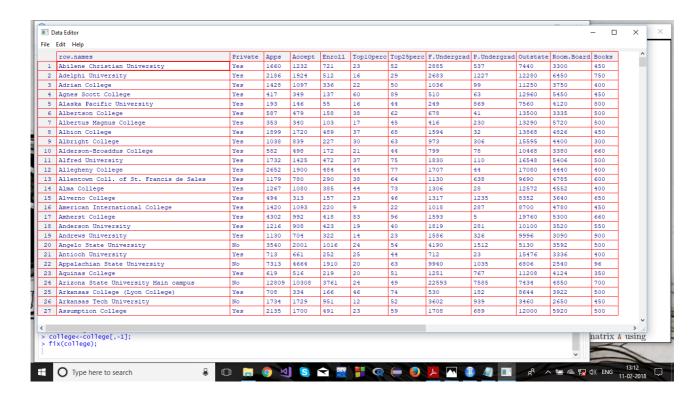


- ->add row names
- ->look of the edited table

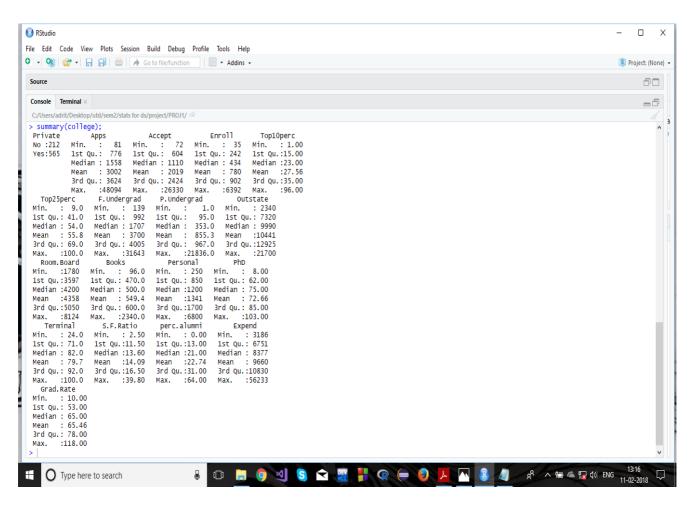


->delete college name column that can have calulations on them

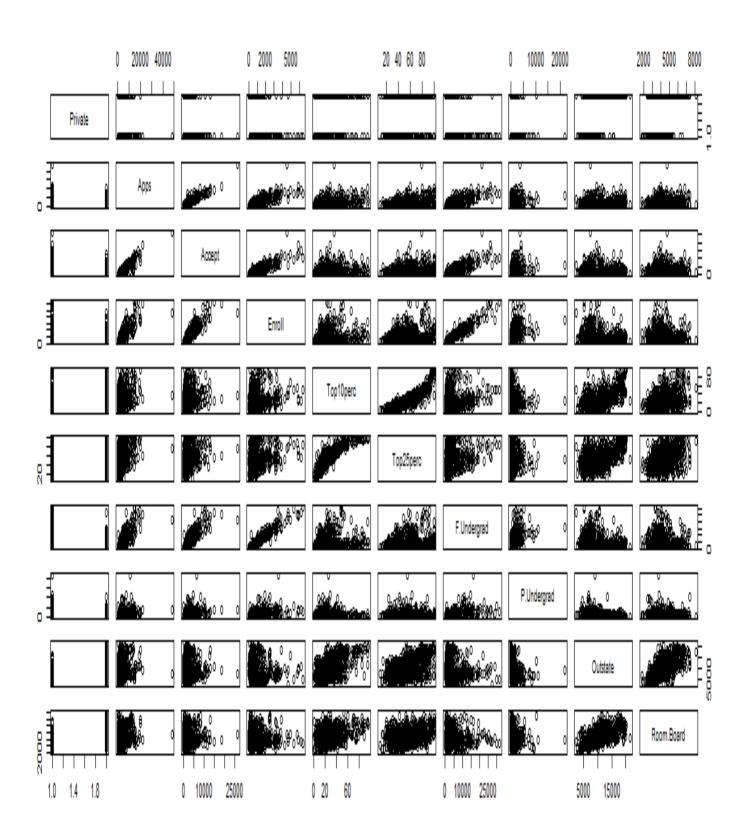
->look at edited table



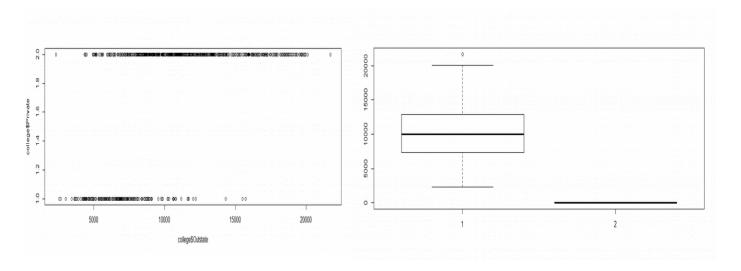
c.i)summary of all data sets



ii)scatterplot matrix of first 10 columns:



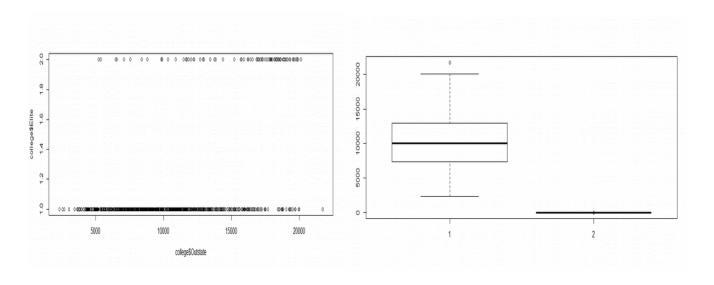
iii)side-by-side plot and boxplot of outstate vs private:



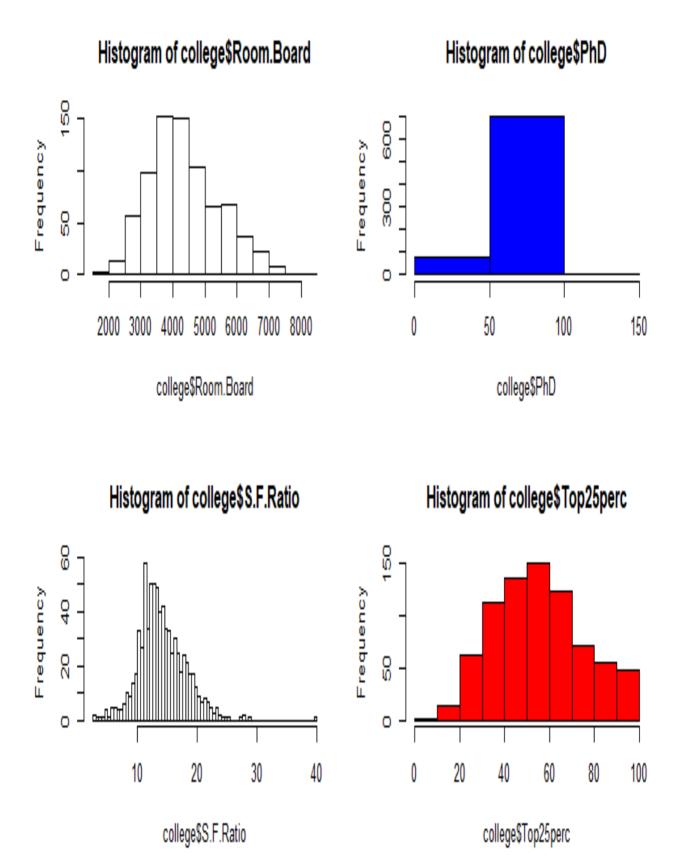
iv)create Elite, by binning the Top10perc variable ->see how many Elites using summary:

NO	YES
699	78

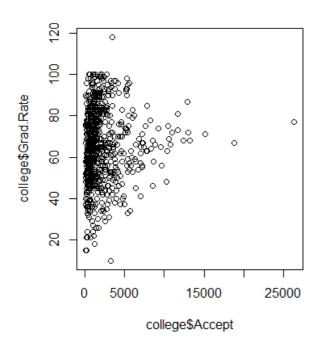
->side-by-side plot and boxplot of outstate vs Elite

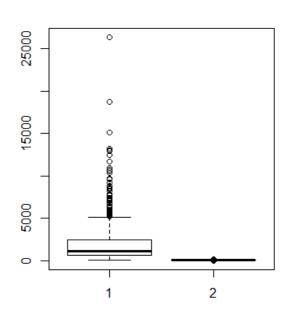


v)histograms of a few variables with different bin size

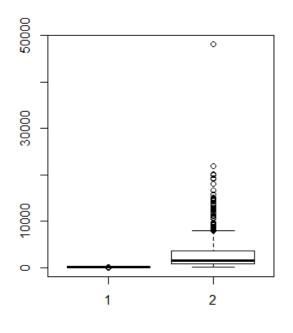


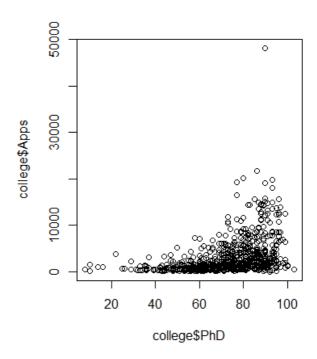
- vi) On further experimenting with the given data it is observed that:
- ->the higher the acceptance, graduation rate has lesser variance and is thus lower in average



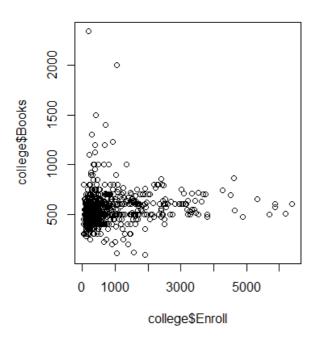


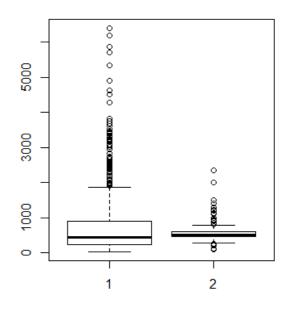
->more applicants if more number of faculty have phd



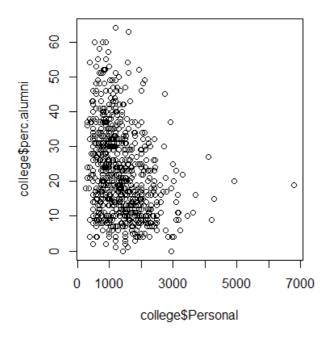


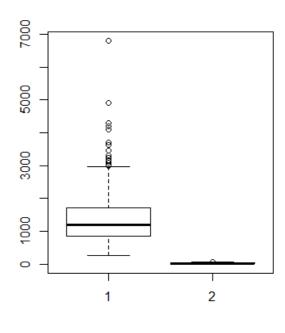
->more variance in costs of books when lesser students enrolled





->as personal expenses increase donations have lower variance and thus lower average values





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Section 2:
R-Code:
#a)read file college.csv
college<-read.csv("C:/Users/adrit/Desktop/utd/sem2/stats for
ds/project/PROJ2/College.csv");
#b)
#fix file, see the look of it
fix(college);
#now we set names to each row(R will not perform any operations on row
names:)
#extra column for row name added for each row
rownames(college)<-college[,1];
#see the look of the table again(this time with an extra column for names)
fix(college);
#now that we have 2 columns with uni name, delete 1
#delete the original 1 as calculations can be done on that.
college<-college[,-1];
#see table again:
fix(college);
#c)
#i)summary of data set(MIN,Q1,Q2,MEAN,Q3,MAX)
summary(college);
#ii)scatterplot matrix of first 10 columns:
pairs(college[,1:10]);
#iii)side by side boxplots of Outstate vs Private
plot(college$Outstate,college$Private)
boxplot(college$Outstate,college$Private)
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#iv)creating Elite(top 10 percentile)
Elite=rep("No",nrow(college))
Elite[college$Top10perc>50]="Yes"
Elite=as.factor(Elite)
college=data.frame(college,Elite)
#summary of Elite universities
summary(college$Elite)
#boxplots of outstate vs Elite
plot(college$Outstate,college$Elite)
boxplot(college$Outstate,college$Elite)
#v)histograms of a few variables with different bin size
#dividing display page
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
#histogram of romm and board costs
hist(college$Room.Board)
#histogram of PhD students
hist(college\PhD, col=4, breaks = 2)
#histogram of student faculty ratio
hist(college$S.F.Ratio, breaks =100)
#histogram of top 25 percentile
hist(college$Top25perc, col=2)
```

#vi)doing other experiments on data:
#boxplot of no of acceptances and graduation rate
#we see here the higher the acceptance, graduation rate has lesser
variance)

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot(college$Accept, college$Grad.Rate)
boxplot(college$Accept, college$Grad.Rate)
```

#boxplot of applicant no vs percentage of faculty with PHD #more applicants if more number of faculty have phd plot(college\$PhD, college\$Apps) boxplot(college\$PhD, college\$Apps)

#boxplot of Enroll and Books #more variance in costs of books when lesser students enrolled plot(college\$Enroll, college\$Books) boxplot(college\$Enroll, college\$Books)

#personal exp vs percentage of alumni who donate
#as personal expenses increase donations have lower variance and thus
lower average values.

#if they spent less in college they are more likely to donate plot(college\$Personal, college\$perc.alumni)