r_int_day_1_r_basic_sumstat

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r - base commands for Summary Statistics

```
# load r-bulit-in dataset
df <- iris
# datafile summary
summary(df)
     Sepal.Length
##
                     Sepal.Width
                                     Petal.Length
                                                     Petal.Width
## Min.
           :4.300
                    Min.
                           :2.000
                                    Min.
                                           :1.000
                                                    Min.
                                                           :0.100
   1st Qu.:5.100
                    1st Qu.:2.800
                                    1st Qu.:1.600
                                                    1st Qu.:0.300
##
## Median :5.800
                    Median :3.000
                                    Median :4.350
                                                    Median :1.300
## Mean
           :5.843
                    Mean
                           :3.057
                                    Mean
                                           :3.758
                                                    Mean
                                                           :1.199
##
    3rd Qu.:6.400
                    3rd Qu.:3.300
                                    3rd Qu.:5.100
                                                    3rd Qu.:1.800
          :7.900
                           :4.400
                                          :6.900
                                                           :2.500
##
  Max.
                    Max.
                                    Max.
                                                    Max.
##
          Species
##
    setosa
              :50
##
   versicolor:50
##
    virginica:50
##
##
##
# mean
mean(df$Sepal.Length)
```

[1] 5.843333

```
# SD
sd(df$Sepal.Length)
## [1] 0.8280661
# median
median(df$Sepal.Length)
## [1] 5.8
# percentile
quantile(df$Sepal.Width, 0.1)
## 10%
## 2.5
quantile(df$Petal.Length, c(0.1, 0.9))
## 10% 90%
## 1.4 5.8
quantile(dfPetal.Length, seq(0, 1, by = 0.1))
     0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
## 1.00 1.40 1.50 1.70 3.90 4.35 4.64 5.00 5.32 5.80 6.90
# quartile
quantile(df$Petal.Length, seq(0, 1, by = 0.25))
   0% 25% 50% 75% 100%
## 1.00 1.60 4.35 5.10 6.90
# IQR
IQR(df$Petal.Width)
## [1] 1.5
quantile(df$Petal.Width, 0.75) - quantile(df$Petal.Width, 0.25)
## 75%
## 1.5
```

loading data files

```
# load csv
df <- read.csv("wnba.csv")

# excel file
library("readxl")

df_2 <- read_excel("wnba.xlsx", sheet = "wnba") # want to learn more!</pre>
```

exercises

In a Science test, each correct answer was awarded 5 marks and 2 marks were deducted for each incorrect answer. If there were 20 questions in the test and Danny obtained 79 marks, how many questions did he answer correctly?

Let assume;

- T as total questions(or answers)
- C as total correct answer
- IC as total incorrect answer
- DM as Danny's total mark
- PT as possible total marks (when all answers are correct)
- AWD as award scale
- DED as deduction scale

We can write above problem in to the following mathematics equations.

T = C + IC C = T - IC IC = T - C $PT = AWD \times T$ $DM = (AWD \times C) + (DED \times IC)$ $DM = (AWD \times C + (DED \times (T - C)))$ $DM = (AWD \times C) + (DEC \times C) - (DEC \times T)$ $DM = C(AWD + DEC) - (DEC \times T)$ $C = \frac{DM + (DEC \times T)}{(AWD + DEC)}$

```
awd <- 5
ded <- -2
t <- 20
dm <- 79

c <- (dm + (-2 * t))/(awd + ded)
c
```

[1] 13

Compare with below method and any comment?

