

## Assignment 2

a. Make a histogram of the variable Sepal.Width.

```
hist(iris$Sepal.Width)
```

b. Based on the histogram from #1a, which would you expect to be higher, the mean or the median? Why?

Answer: mean > median, if the graph Right-Skewed, mean will be higher than median. More outlier on the right (big value) will have make bigger average.

c. Confirm your answer to #1b by actually finding these values.

Answer: mean = 3.057333 / median = 3

```
mean(iris$Sepal.Width)median(iris$Sepal.Width)
```

d. Only 27% of the flowers have a Sepal.Width higher than \_\_\_\_\_ cm.

Answer: 3.3 cm

```
quarts=quantile(iris$Sepal.Width,c(.73))
```

e. Make scatterplots of each pair of the numerical variables in iris (There should be 6 pairs/plots).

```
pairs(iris[,c(1,2:4)],pch=16)
```

f. Based on #1e, which two variables appear to have the strongest relationship? And which two appear to have the weakest relationship?

Answer: the more vertical/horizontal or spread out/Concentrated, it have less relationship between the variables.

Strongest: Petal Length vs Petal Width

Weakest: Sepal Length vs Sepal Width

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a. Make a histogram of the variable weight with breakpoints (bin edges) at every 0.3 units, starting at 3.3.

```
hist(PlantGrowth$weight,breaks=seq(3.3,6.6,0.3))
```

b. Make boxplots of weight separated by group in a single graph.

```
boxplot(PlantGrowth$weight ~ PlantGrowth$group)
```

c. Based on the boxplots in #2b, approximately what percentage of the “trt1” weights are below the minimum “trt2” weight?

Answer: 75%, trt2 min bar is just above the Q3 which is 75% of the data.

d. Find the exact percentage of the “trt1” weights that are below the minimum “trt2” weight.

Answer: 80%, 10 out of 8 are lower than minimum(4.92) of trt2

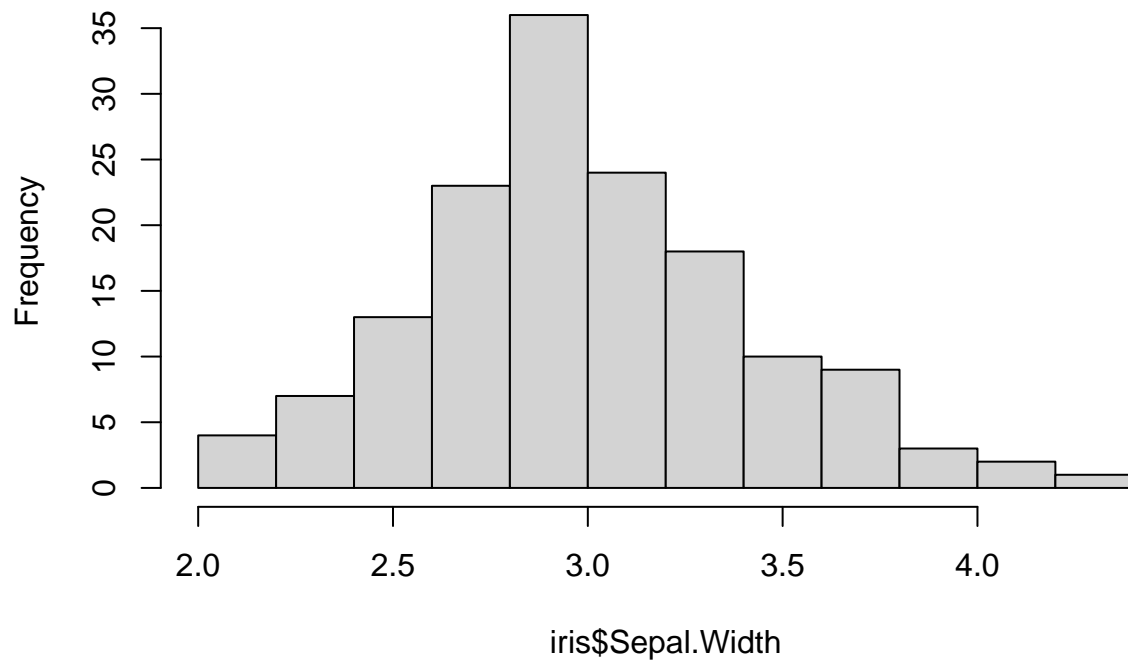
```
trt1 = PlantGrowth$weight[PlantGrowth$group == "trt1"] trt2 = PlantGrowth$weight[PlantGrowth$group == "trt2"] trt1 < min(trt2) sum(trt1 < min(trt2))/length(trt1 < min(trt2))*100
```

e. Only including plants with a weight above 5.5, make a barplot of the variable group. Make the barplot colorful using some color palette

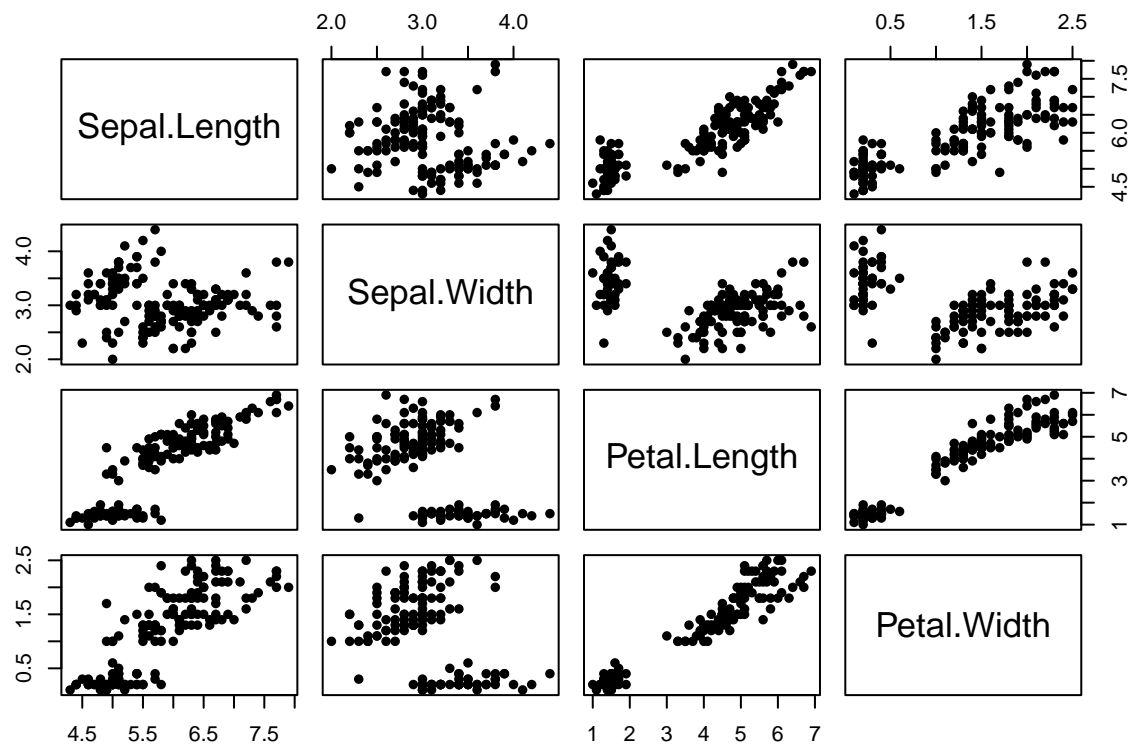
```
Data = PlantGrowth$weight[PlantGrowth$weight > 5.5] x = table(Data) barplot(x,col=heat.colors(3), main = "Plant Growth of weight above 5.5", xlab = 'Plant Group')
```

```
hist(iris$Sepal.Width)
```

# Histogram of iris\$Sepal.Width

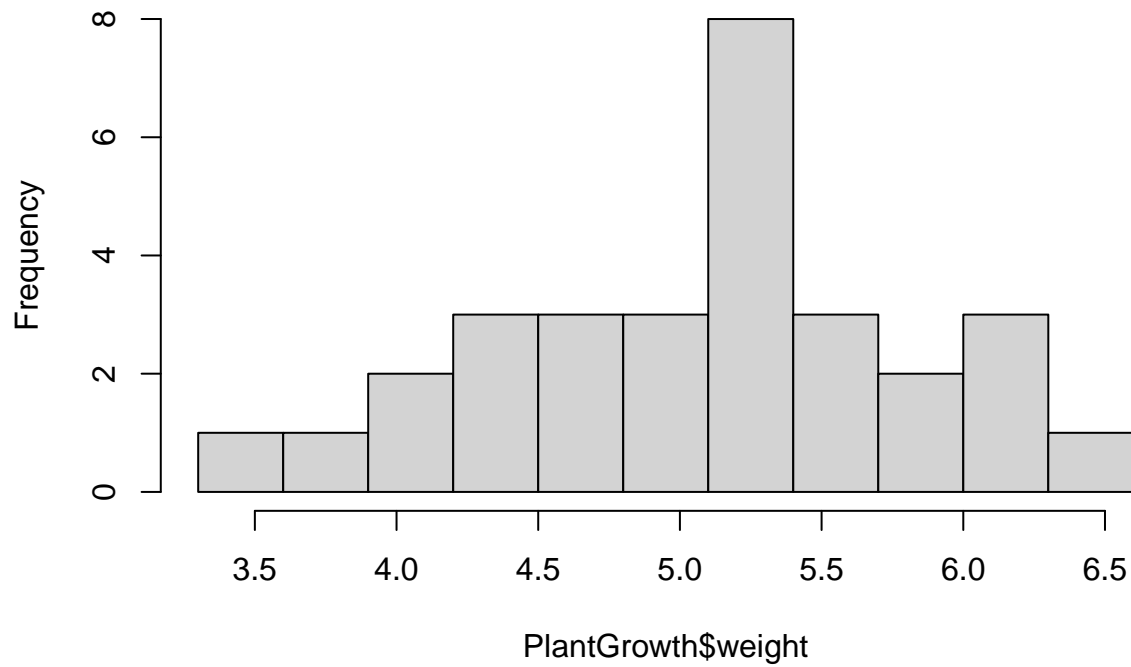


```
pairs(iris[,c(1,2:4)],pch=16)
```

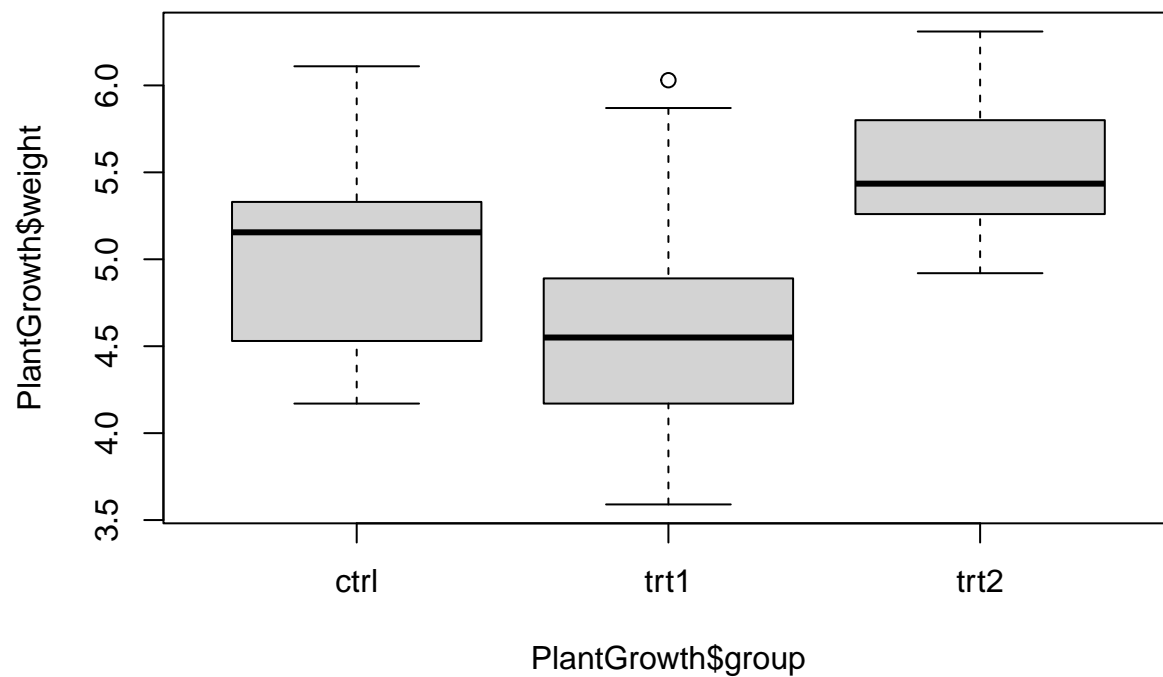


```
hist(PlantGrowth$weight,breaks=seq(3.3,6.6,0.3))
```

**Histogram of PlantGrowth\$weight**



```
boxplot(PlantGrowth$weight~PlantGrowth$group)
```



```
barplot(table(PlantGrowth$group[PlantGrowth$weight < 5.5]),col=heat.colors(3), main = "Plant Growth of w
```

**Plant Growth of weight above 5.5**

