**Day 3 Lab Manual Part 2**

**BIVARIATEANALYSIS IN R -COVARIANCE, CORRELATION, CROSSTAB**

**Exercise: 8**

Reference Status Gender TestNewOrFollowUp

1 KRXH Accepted Female Test1 New

2 KRPT Accepted Male Test1 New

3 FHRA Rejected Male Test2 New

4 CZKK Accepted Female Test3 New

5 CQTN Rejected Female Test1 New

6 PZXW Accepted Female Test4 Follow-up

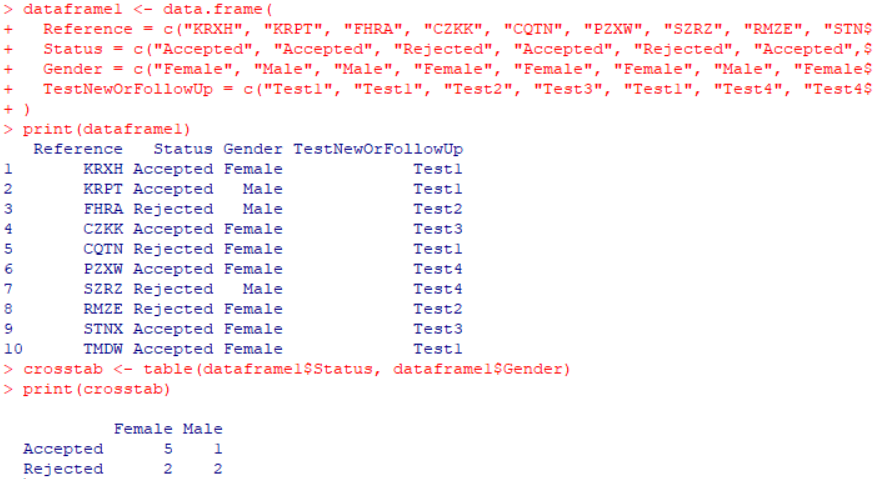
7 SZRZ Rejected Male Test4 New

8 RMZE Rejected Female Test2 New

9 STNX Accepted Female Test3 New

10 TMDW Accepted Female Test1 New

1. Load the dataset and Create a data frame and name it as dataframe1
2. Load the function for crosstab

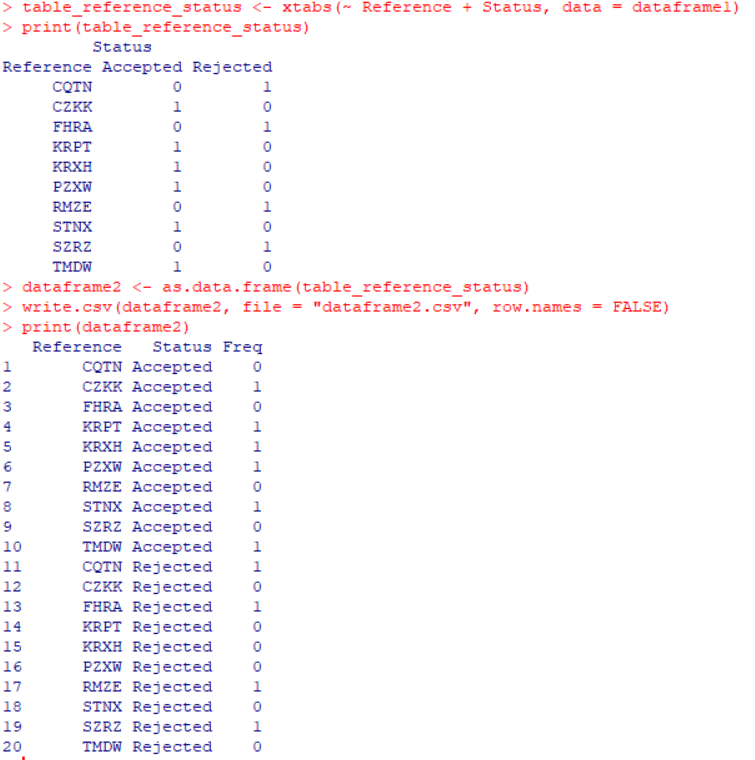


Note: Perform status+gender

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| --- |
| Gender  Status Female Male  Accepted 5 1  Rejected 2 2  Note: Reference+Status  Status  Reference Accepted Rejected  CQTN 0 1  CZKK 1 0  FHRA 0 1  KRPT 1 0  KRXH 1 0  PZXW 1 0  RMZE 0 1  STNX 1 0  SZRZ 0 1  TMDW 1 0 |
|  |
| |  | | --- | |  | |

**Exercise: 9**

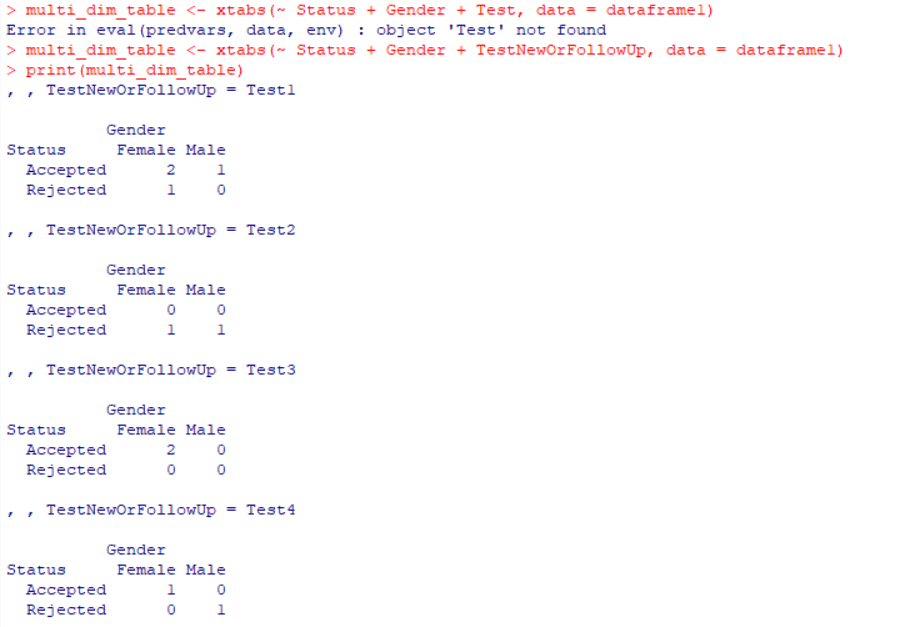
1. Use Two Categorical Variables and Discover the relationships within a dataset
2. Next, using the xtabs() function, apply two variables from “dataframe1 “, to create a table delineating the relationship between the “Reference” category, and the “Status” category.
3. Save the file in the name of dataframe2

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**Exercise: 10**

Use the same data frame using three Categorical Variables create a Multi-Dimensional Table

Apply three variables from “dataframe1” to create a Multi-Dimensional Cross-Tabulation of “Status“, “Gender“, and “Test“.

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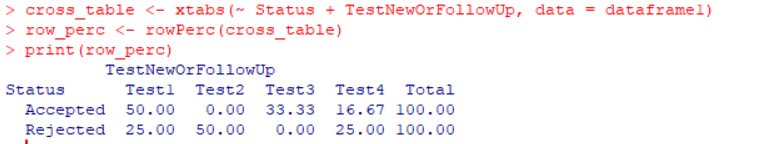
**Exercise: 11**

Row Percentages

The R package “tigerstats” is required for the next two exercises.

1) Create an xtabs() formula that cross-tabulates “Status“, and “Test“.

2) Enclose the xtabs() formula in the tigerstats function, “rowPerc()” to display row percentages for “Status” by “Test“.

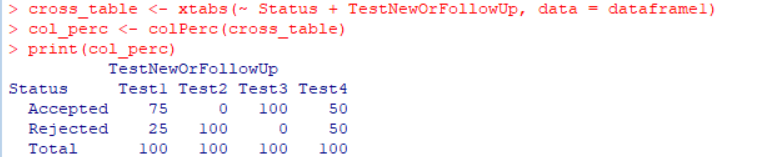


**Exercise 12**

Column Percentages

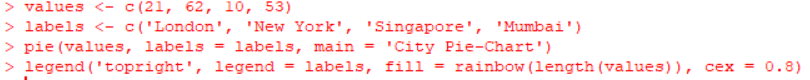
1) Create an xtabs() formula that cross-tabulates “Status“, and “Test“.

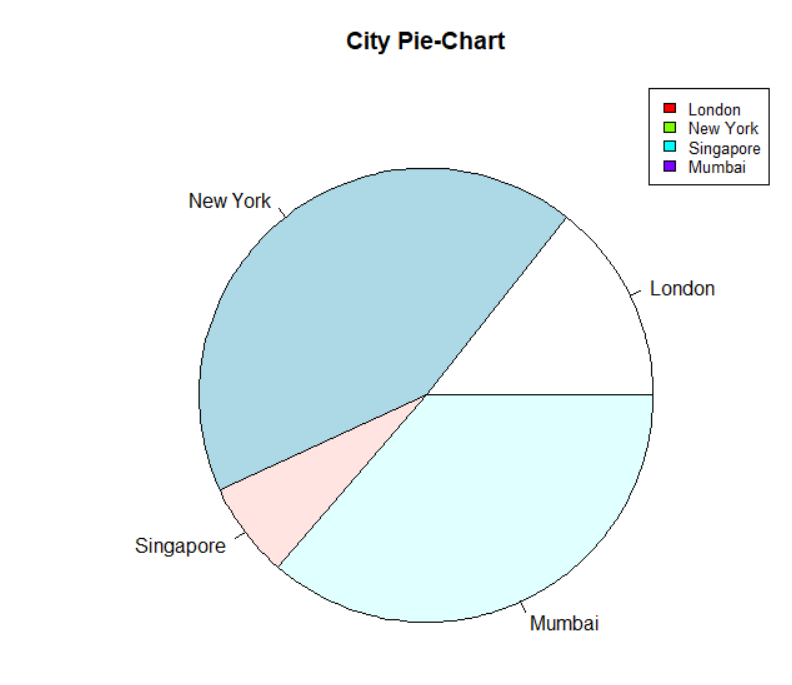
2) Enclose the xtabs() formula in the tigerstats function, “colPerc()” to display row percentages for “Status” by “Test“.



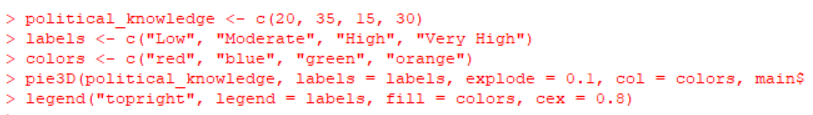
**VISUALIZATION IN R**

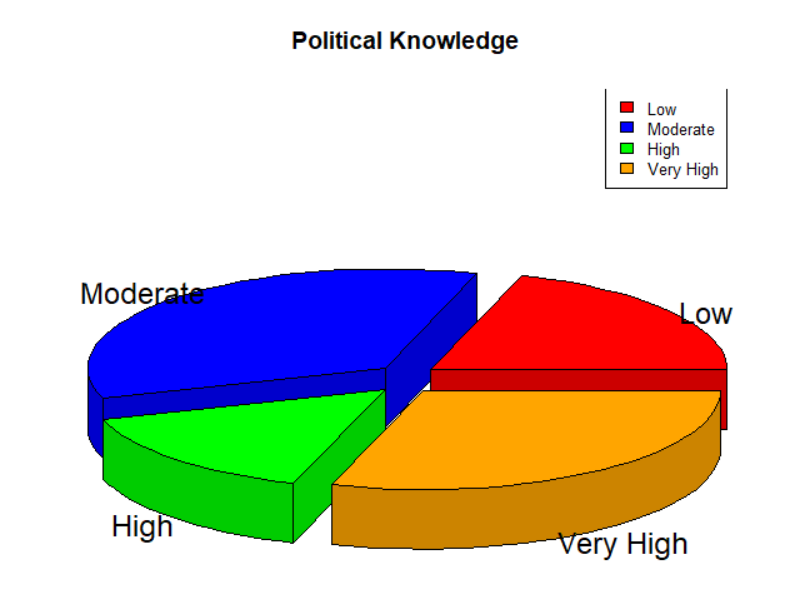
1. Write a program for creating a pie-chart in R using the input vector(21,62,10,53). Provide labels for the chart as ‘London’, ‘New York’, ‘Singapore’, ‘Mumbai’. Add a title to the chart as ‘city pie-chart’ and add a legend at the top right corner of the chart.



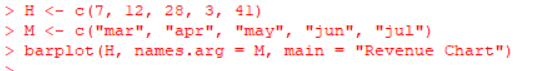


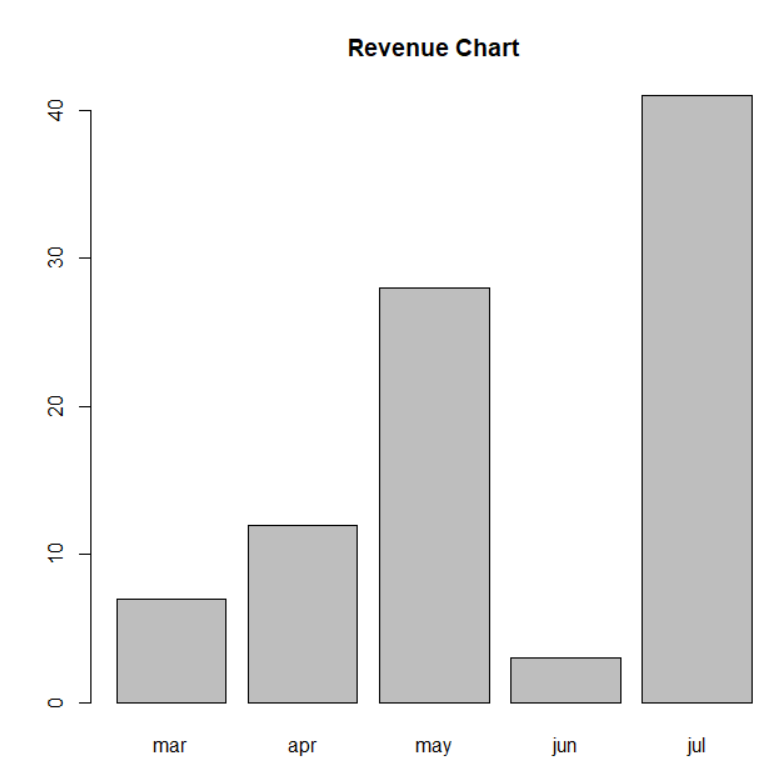
1. Create a 3D Pie Chart for the dataset “political Knowledge” with suitable labels,colours and a legend at the top right corner of the chart.





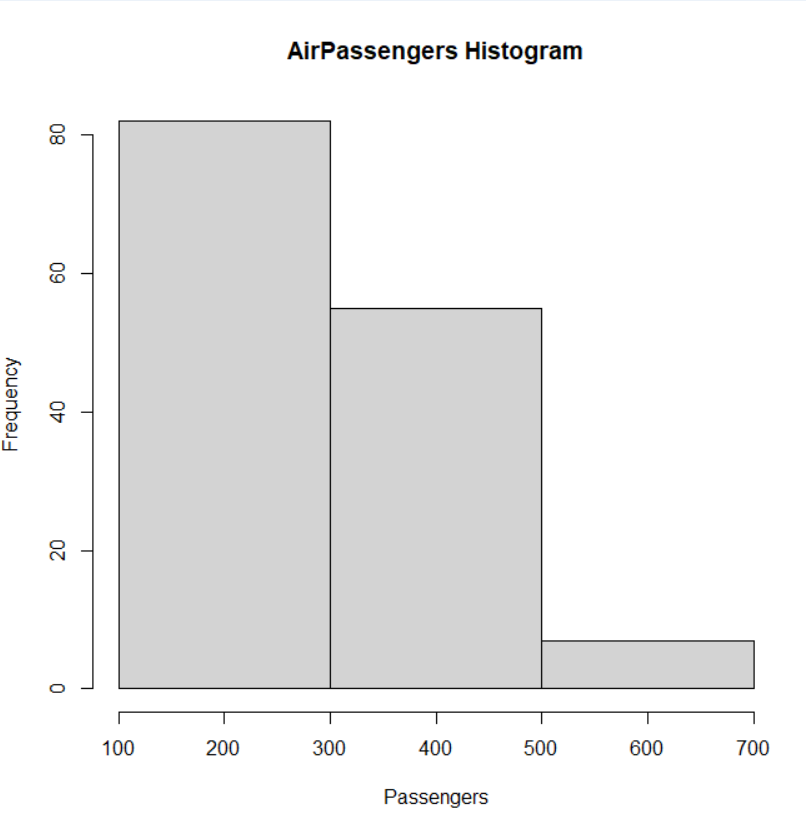
1. Write a program for creating a bar chart using the vectors H=c(7,12,28,3,41) and M=c(“mar”, “apr”, “may”, “jun”, “jul”). Add a title to the chart as “Revenue chart”.





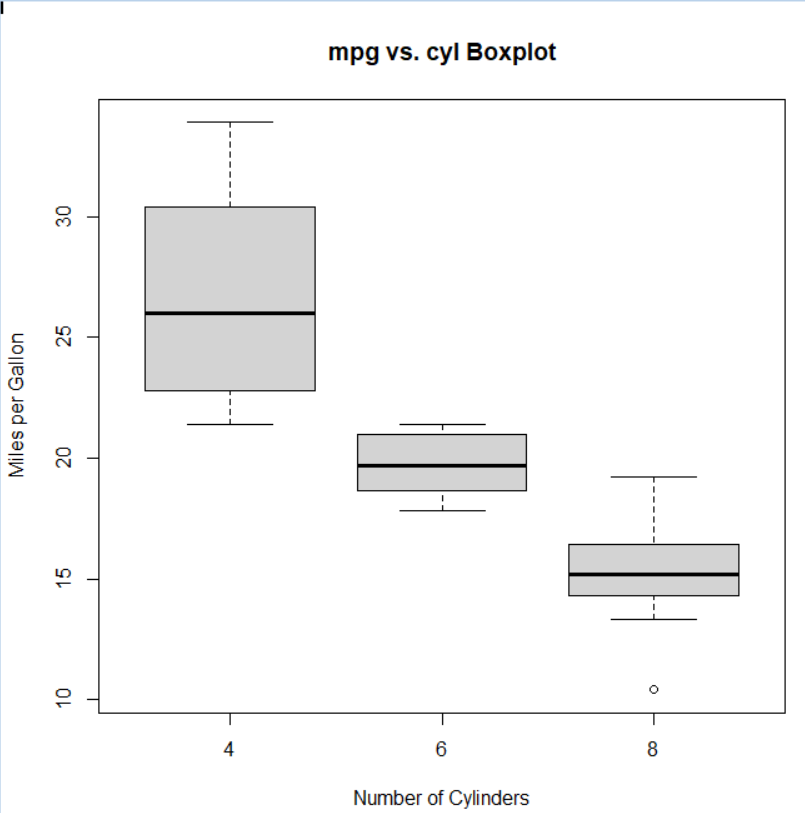
1. Make a histogram for the “AirPassengers“dataset, start at 100 on the x-axis, and from values 200 to 700, make the bins 200 wide





1. Create a Boxplot graph for the relation between "mpg"(miles per galloon) and "cyl"(number of Cylinders) for the dataset "mtcars" available in R Environment.

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