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Subject- Scripting Language Subject Code- PMC-103

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Ans 4 → Discriptive Statics :

Summary: gives us the descriptive stats like.

In case of Numerical data :

Gives mean, mode, median, Range

Measure of Central Tendency →

⇒ mean (titanic $ fare)
32.2421 [an average person. $ head $32 to board the titanic]

⇒ mode (titanic $ age)
24 [most common age of titanic]

⇒ median [train $ fare)
14.542

Measure of $pread :

⇒ range (titanic $ fare)
0.000 512.3292 [It shows lowest and highest value of fare]

=) Var(titanic $ fare)

2469.437

=) sqrt.(var(titanic $ fare))

49.69343

- Inferential Statistics :

Hypothesis Testing →

new data <- subset(titanic, titanic $ pclass == 1)

. test2 = function(a, b, n) $

$ample mean = mean(a)

pop mean = mean(b)

c = nrow(n)

varb = var(b)

zeta = ($ample.mean - pop.mean) / (sqrt(var.b/c)

return zeta.

# call function.

z. test2 (new data $ survived. titanic $ survived. new data)

7.423828