# IT2120 - Probability and Statistics

## Lab Sheet 04

#### IT24103279

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## **Exercise**

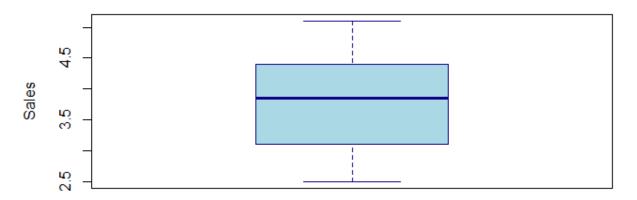
1. Import the dataset ('Exercise.txt') into R and store it in a data frame called" branch data".

```
setwd("C:\\Users\\IT24103279\\Desktop\\IT24103279")
branch_data <-read.csv("Exercise.txt")</pre>
head(branch_data)
> branch_data <-read.csv("Exercise.txt")</pre>
> head(branch_data)
 Branch Sales_X1 Advertising_X2 Years_X3
1
     1 3.4
                           120
                          150
                                      7
2
     2
           4.1
    3 2.8
4 5.0
5 3.7
6 4.5
3
                           90
                                     3
4
                          200
                                    10
5
                          110
                                     5
6
                          175
> |
```

2. Identify the variable type and scale of measurement for each variable.

3. Obtain boxplot for sales and interpret the shape of the sales distribution.

# **Boxplot of Sales**



4. Calculate the five number summary and IQR for advertising variable.

```
summary(branch_data$Advertising)

IQR_advertising <- IQR(branch_data$Advertising)
IQR_advertising

> summary(branch_data$Advertising)
    Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
    80.0 101.2 132.5 134.8 158.8 210.0
> IQR_advertising <- IQR(branch_data$Advertising)
> IQR_advertising
[1] 57.5
> |
```

5. Write an R function to find the outliers in a numeric vector and check for outliers in years variables.

```
find_outliers <- function(x) {
    Q1 <- quantile(x, 0.25)
    Q3 <- quantile(x, 0.75)
    IQR_value <- IQR(x)
    lower_bound <- Q1 - 1.5 * IQR_value
    upper_bound <- Q3 + 1.5 * IQR_value
    outliers <- x[x < lower_bound | x > upper_bound]
    return(outliers)
}

outliers_years <- find_outliers(branch_data$Years_X3)
outliers_years

</pre>

outliers_years <- find_outliers(branch_data$Years_X3)
> outliers_years
integer(0)
> |
```