

Business Analytics with R – Assignment 1

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1. Assuming that data mining techniques are to be used in the following cases, identify whether the task required is supervised or unsupervised learning. (5 points)

a. Deciding whether to issue a loan to an applicant based on demographic and financial data (with reference to a database of similar data on prior customers).

Supervised

b. In an online bookstore, making recommendations to customers concerning additional items to buy based on the buying patterns in prior transactions.

Unsupervised

c. Identifying a network data packet as dangerous (virus, hacker attack) based on comparison to other packets whose threat status is known.

Supervised

d. Identifying segments of similar customers.

Unsupervised

e. Predicting whether a company will go bankrupt based on comparing its financial data to those of similar bankrupt and nonbankrupt firms.

Supervised

2. Identify whether the following are regression or classification tasks. (10 points)

a. Predicting the price of automobiles based on the features like make, engine-type, number of doors, fuel-type, etc.

regression

b. Predicting the income of people based on the features like occupation, age, gender, education level, marital status, etc.

regression

c. Predicting whether income is above or below 50K based on the features like occupation, age, gender, education level, marital status, etc.

classification

d. Predicting the average life expectancy of different countries based on their GDP, population, schooling, and health-related metrics.

Regression

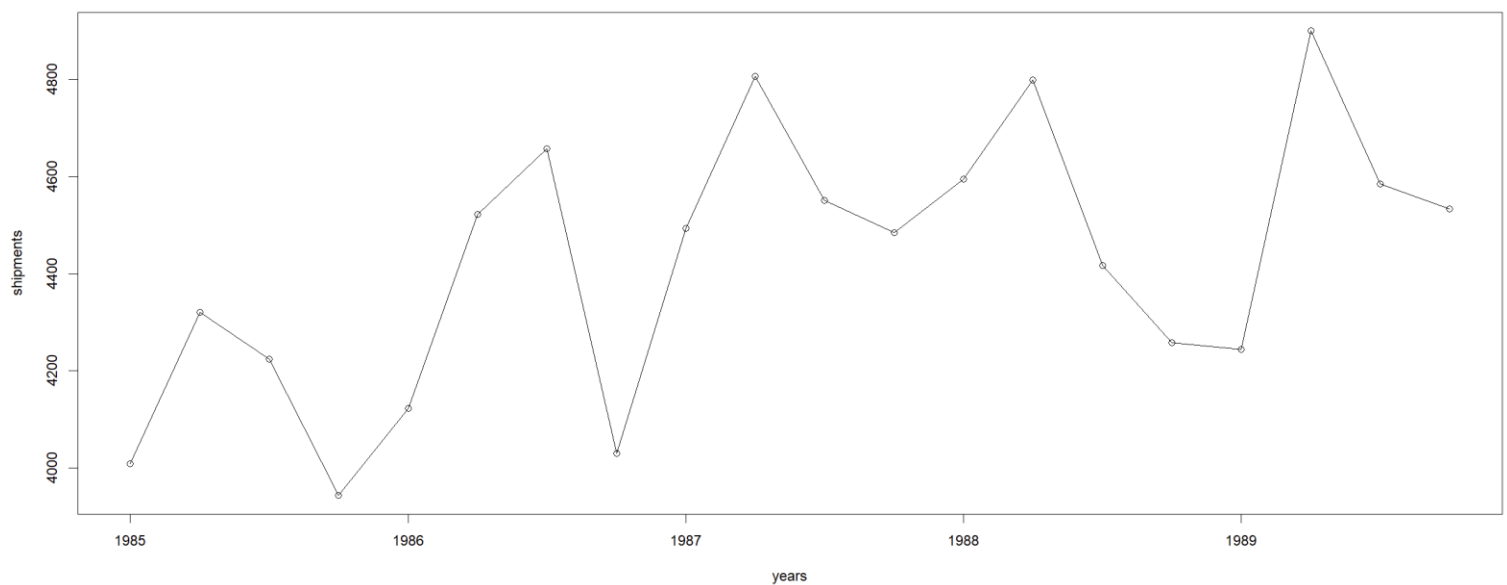
e. Predicting whether a customer would cancel their hotel booking or not based on the features like when the reservation was made, how many rooms were reserved, how the rooms were reserved, etc.

classification

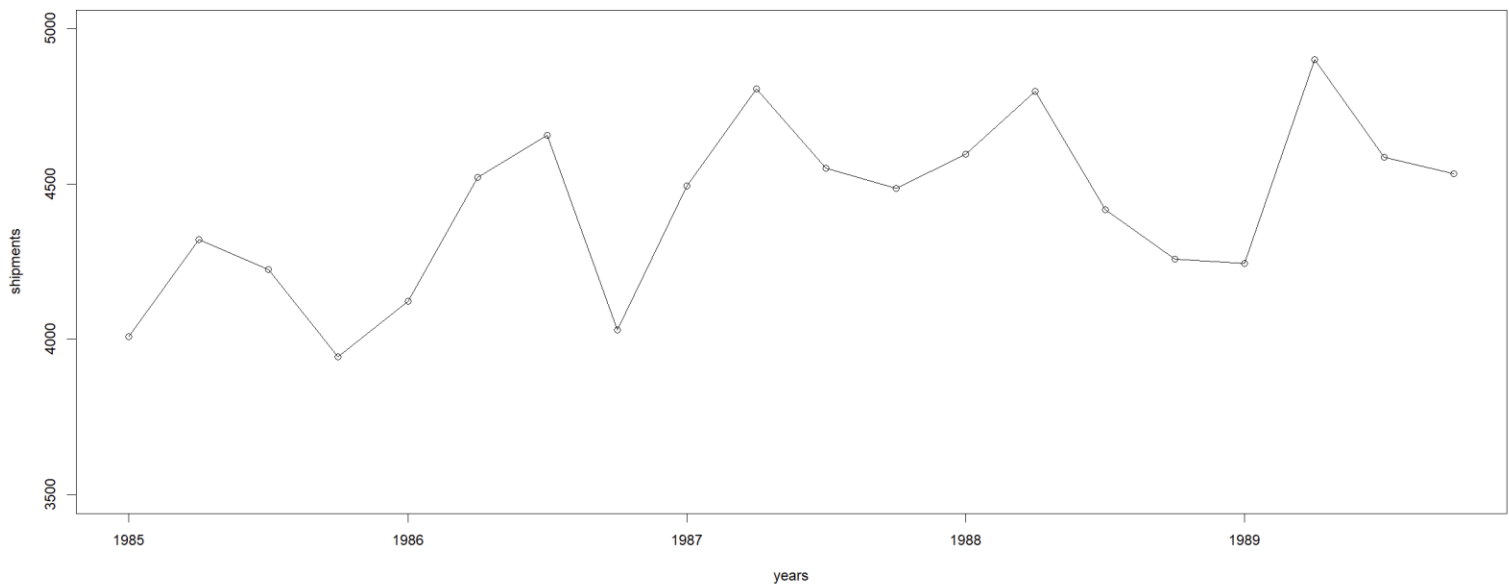
3. Shipments of Household Appliances: Line Graphs. The file

ApplianceShipments.csv contains the series of quarterly shipments (in millions of dollars) of US household appliances between 1985 and 1989. (20 points)

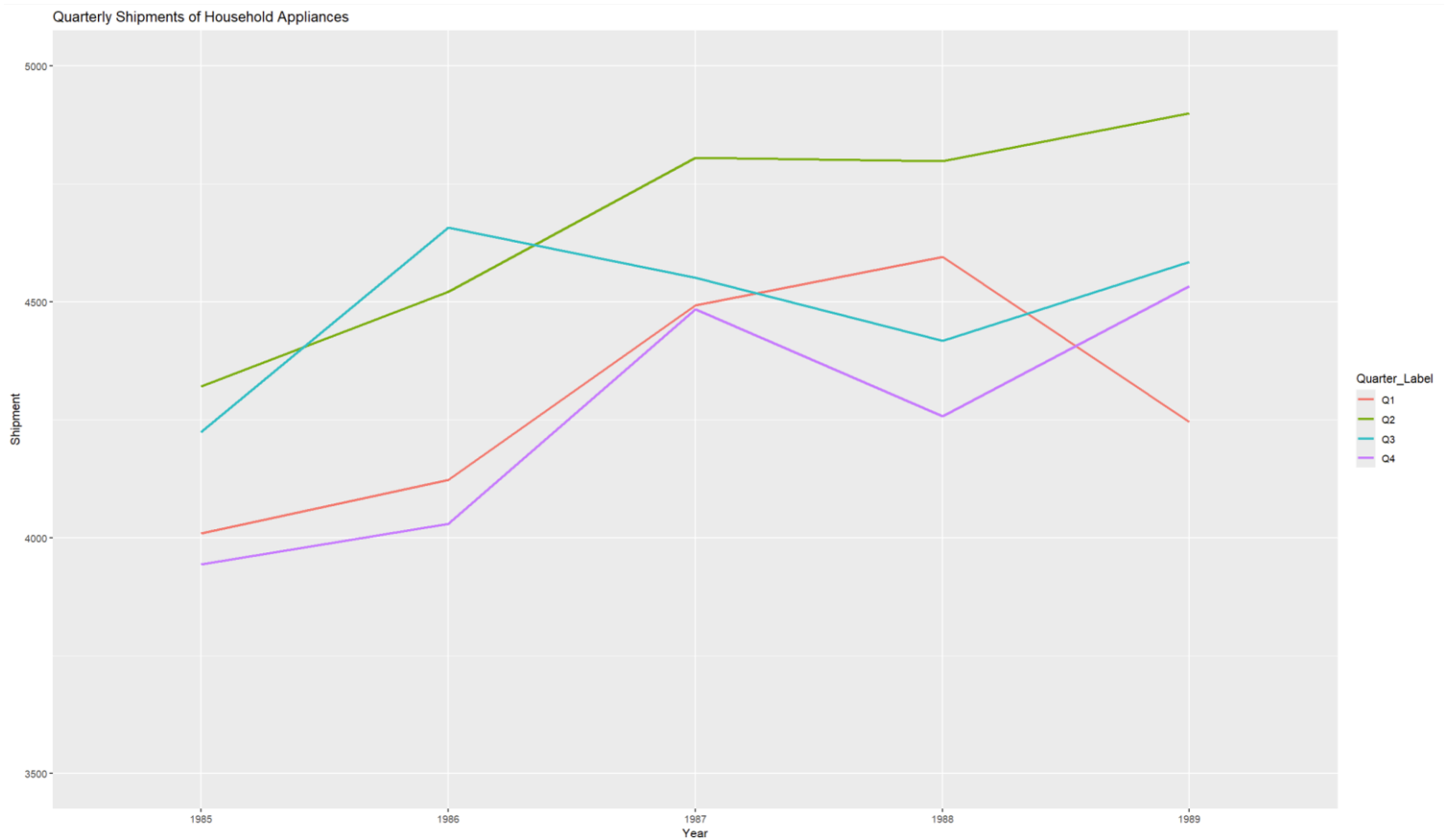
a. Create a well-formatted time plot of the data using R.



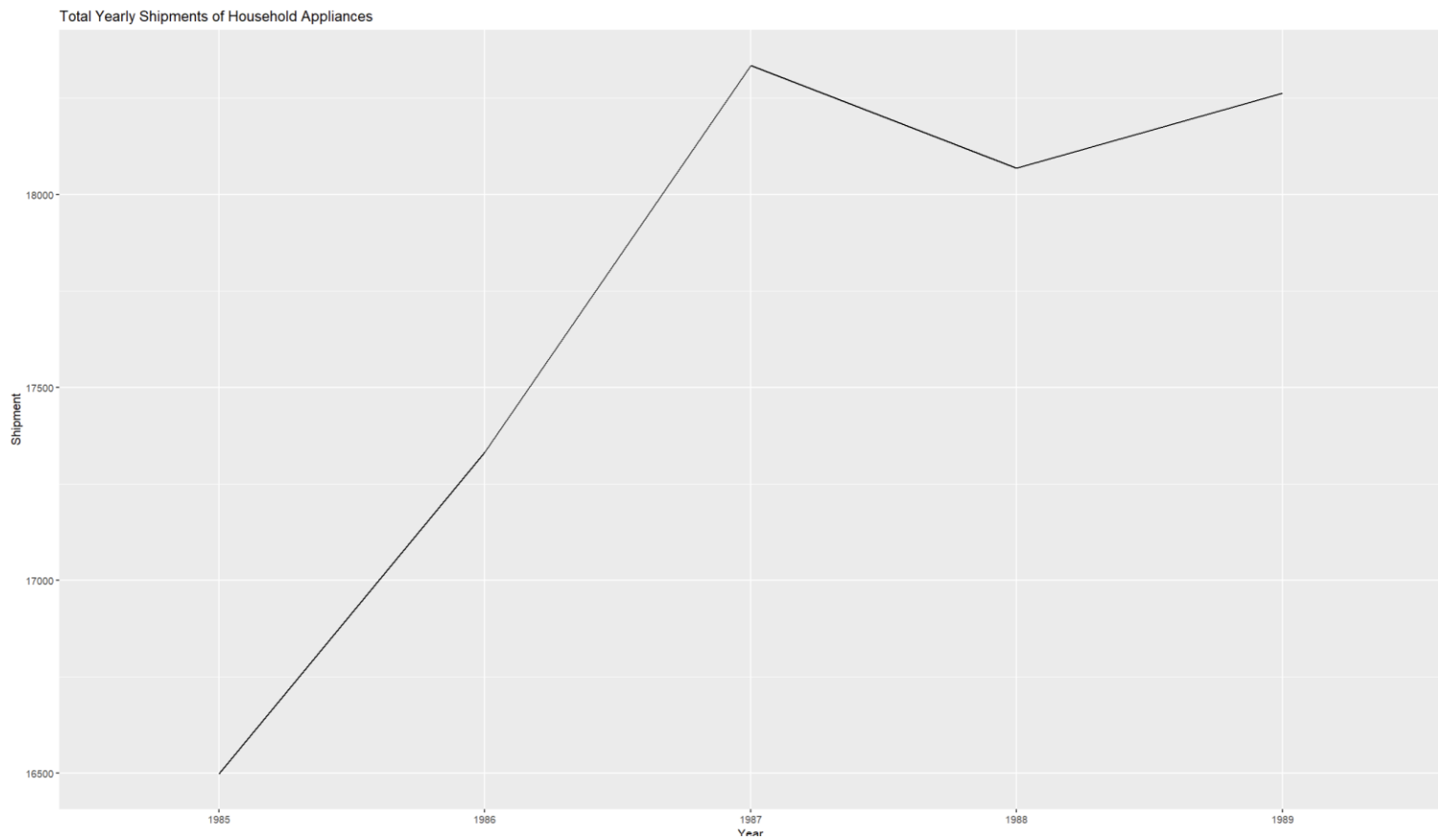
b. Does there appear to be a quarterly pattern? For a closer view of the patterns, zoom into the range of 3500–5000 on the y-axis.



c. Using R, create one chart with four separate lines, one line for each of Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4. In R, this can be achieved by generating a data.frame for each quarter Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, and then plotting them as separate series on the line graph. Zoom into the range of 3500–5000 on the y-axis. Does there appear to be a difference between quarters?

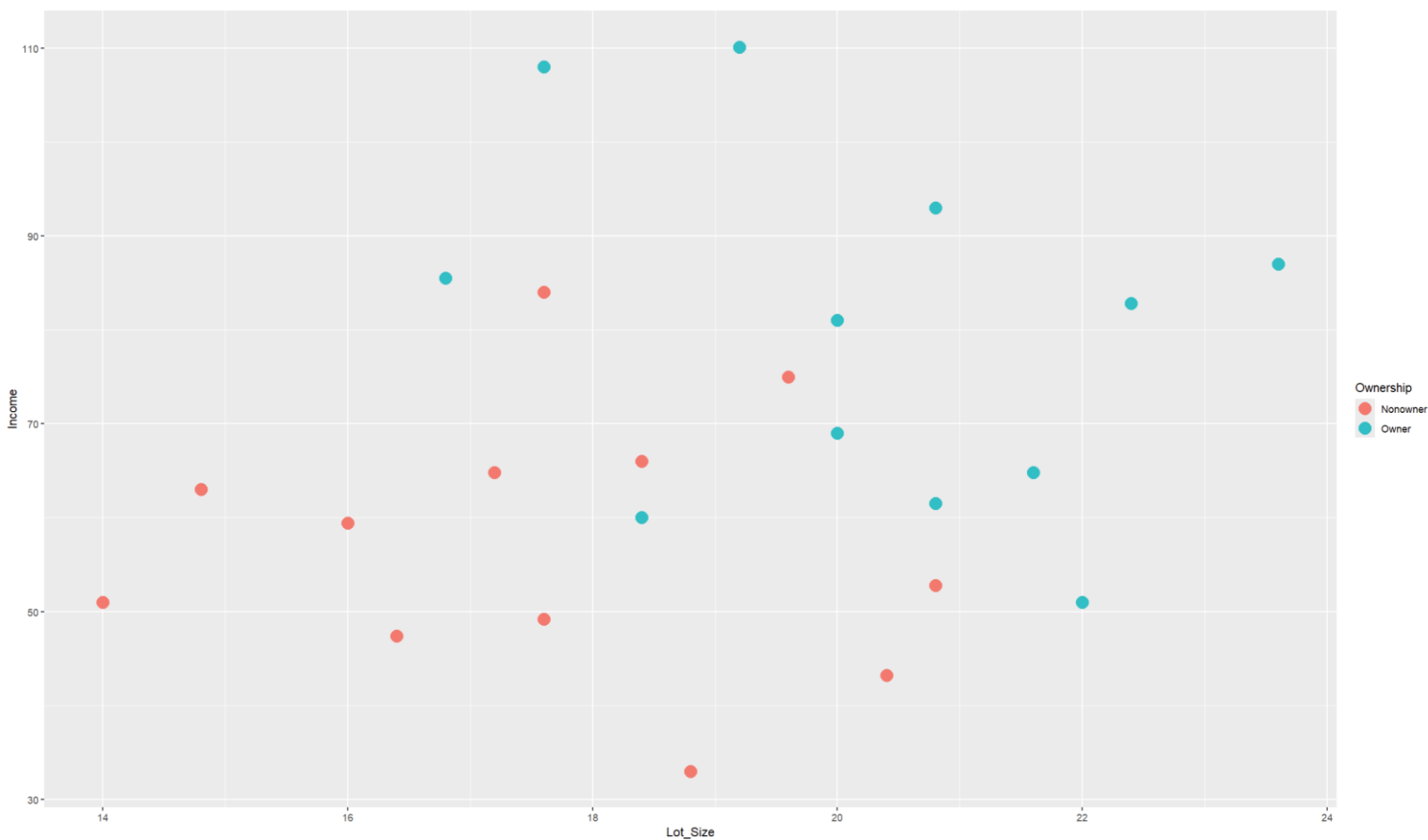


d. Using R, create a line graph of the series at a yearly aggregated level (i.e., the total shipments in each year).



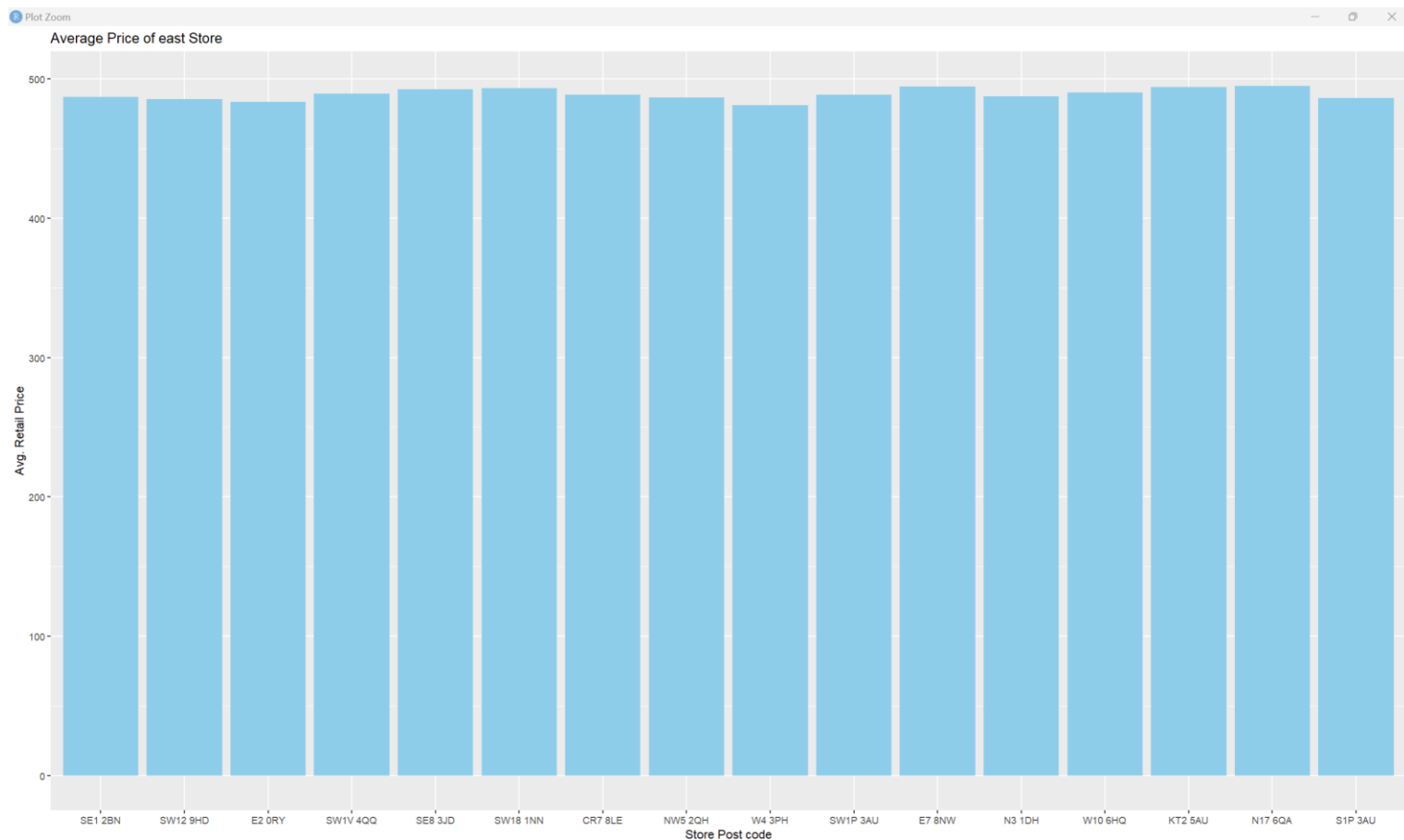
4. Sales of Riding Mowers: Scatter Plots. A company that manufactures riding mowers wants to identify the best sales prospects for an intensive sales campaign. In particular, the manufacturer is interested in classifying households as prospective owners or nonowners on the basis of Income (in \$1000s) and Lot Size (in 1000 ft²). The marketing expert looked at a random sample of 24 households, given in the file RidingMowers.csv. (5 points)

a. Using R, create a scatter plot of Lot Size vs. Income, color-coded by the outcome variable owner/nonowner. Make sure to obtain a well-formatted plot (create legible labels and a legend, etc.).



5. Laptop Sales at a London Computer Chain: Bar Charts and Boxplots. The file LaptopSalesJanuary2008.csv contains data for all sales of laptops at a computer chain in London in January 2008. This is a subset of the full dataset that includes data for the entire year. (10 points)

a. Create a bar chart, showing the average retail price by store. Which store has the highest average? Which has the lowest?



Lowest: the lowest average retail price is 481.0063 at store post code W4 3PH

```
80 y= Avg. Retail Price )
81 laptop.df.avg[laptop.df.avg$Avg_Retail_Price==min(laptop.df.avg$Avg_Retail_Price),]
82 |
```

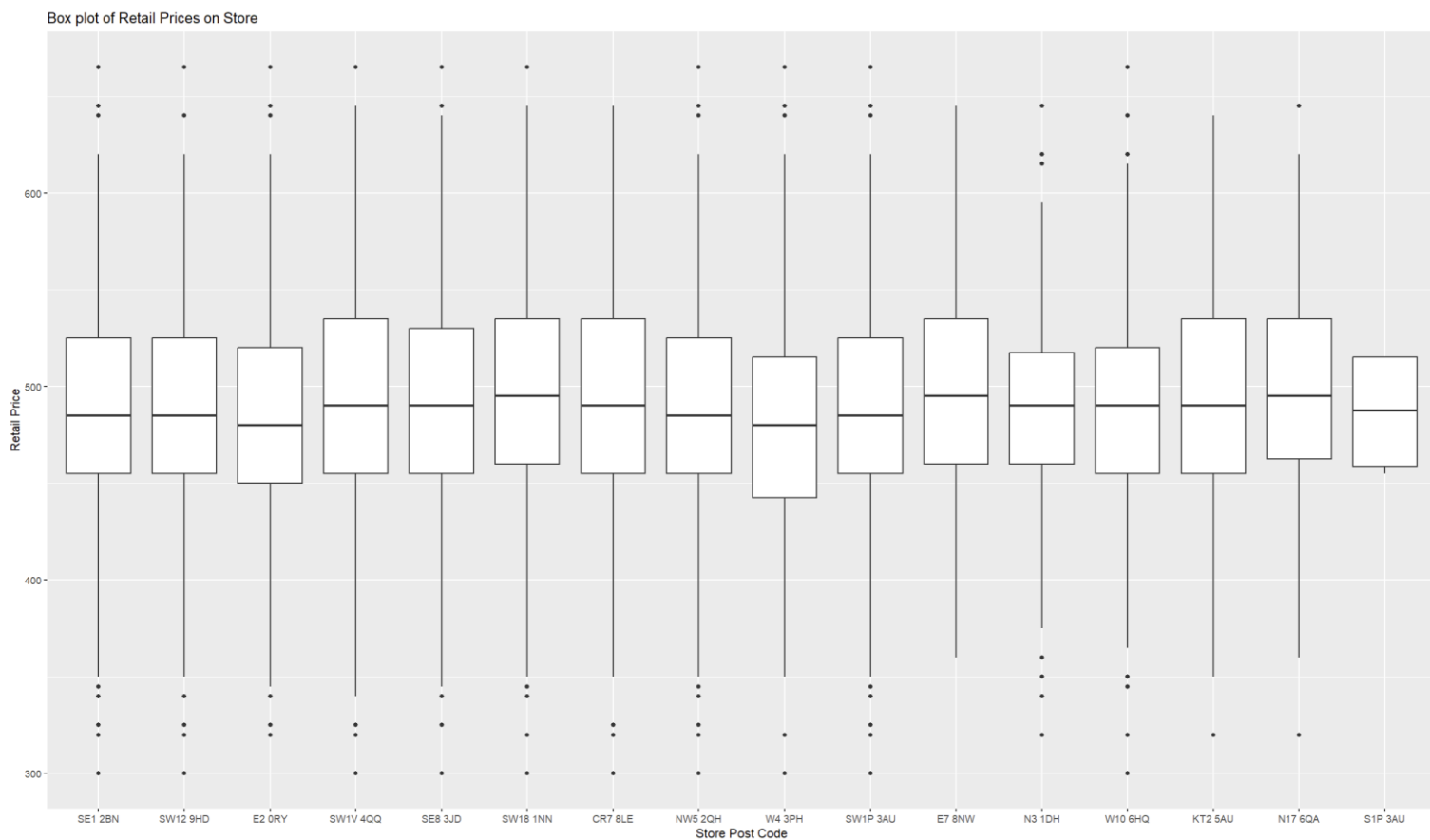
82:1 (Top Level) ▾

Console Terminal Background Jobs

R 4.4.1 · C:/Users/26amr/OneDrive - The University of Texas at Dallas/UTD/Fall 2024/Business Analytics with R/assignment 2/ ↗

```
> laptop.df.avg[laptop.df.avg$Avg_Retail_Price= min(laptop.df.avg$Avg_Retail_Price)]
Error: unexpected '=' in "laptop.df.avg[laptop.df.avg$Avg_Retail_Price="
> laptop.df.avg[laptop.df.avg$Avg_Retail_Price==min(laptop.df.avg$Avg_Retail_Price),]
  Store Avg_Retail_Price
9 W4 3PH          481.0063
> |
```

b. To better compare retail prices across stores, create side-by-side boxplots of retail price by store. Now compare the prices in the two stores from (a). Does there seem to be a difference between their price distributions?



This is a better comparison, looks like the we can differentiate in this graph better but they have a very similar average price