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**ITA0448-STATISTICS AND R PROGRAMMING WITH VECTORIZED EXPRESSIONS**

**DAY4 ASSESSMENT2**

1. Suppose that the data for analysis includes the attribute age. The age values for the data

tuples are (in increasing order) 13, 15, 16, 16, 19, 20, 20, 21, 22, 22, 25, 25, 25, 25, 30, 33,

33, 35, 35, 35, 35, 36, 40, 45, 46, 52, 70. What is the median?

code :

ages <- c(13, 15, 16, 16, 19, 20, 20, 21, 22, 22, 25, 25, 25, 25, 30, 33, 33, 35, 35, 35, 35, 36, 40, 45, 46, 52, 70)

sorted\_ages <- sort(ages)

median\_age <- median(sorted\_ages)

output:

[1] 25

2. Suppose that the data for analysis includes the attribute age. The age values for the data

tuples are (in increasing order) 13, 15, 16, 16, 19, 20, 20, 21, 22, 22, 25, 25, 25, 25, 30, 33,

33, 35, 35, 35, 35, 36, 40, 45, 46, 52, 70.

Can you find (roughly) the first quartile (Q1) and the third quartile (Q3) of the data?

code:

ages <- c(13, 15, 16, 16, 19, 20, 20, 21, 22, 22, 25, 25, 25, 25, 30, 33, 33, 35, 35, 35, 35, 36, 40, 45, 46, 52, 70)

Q1 <- quantile(ages, 0.25)

Q3 <- quantile(ages, 0.75)

> Q1

25%

20

> Q3

75%

35

3.Load iris Dataset which is inbuilt in R .explore the dataset in terms of dimension and

summary statistics (2M)

code:

data(iris)

dim(iris)

[1] 150 5

head(iris)

summary(iris)

Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species

Min. :4.300 Min. :2.000 Min. :1.000 Min. :0.100 setosa :50

1st Qu.:5.100 1st Qu.:2.800 1st Qu.:1.600 1st Qu.:0.300 versicolor:50

Median :5.800 Median :3.000 Median :4.350 Median :1.300 virginica :50

Mean :5.843 Mean :3.057 Mean :3.758 Mean :1.199

3rd Qu.:6.400 3rd Qu.:3.300 3rd Qu.:5.100 3rd Qu.:1.800

Max. :7.900 Max. :4.400 Max. :6.900 Max. :2.500

4.Find the categorical column data and convert that to factor form, also find the number of

rows for each factors in dataset. (2)

iris$Species <- as.factor(iris$Species)

table(iris$Species)

setosa versicolor virginica

50 50 50

5. Find mean of numeric data in dataset based on Species group. and plot Bar chart (use

ggplot ) to interpret same (8m)

library(dplyr)

library(ggplot2)

dataset <- read.csv("my\_dataset.csv")

species\_means <- dataset %>%

group\_by(Species) %>%

summarize(mean = mean(NumericData))

ggplot(species\_means, aes(x = Species, y = mean)) +

geom\_bar(stat = "identity") +

labs(title = "Mean Numeric Data by Species",

x = "Species",

y = "Mean Numeric Data")

library(ggplot2)

data(iris)

6.Draw a suitable plot which summaries statistical parameter of Sepal.Width based on

Species group(6m)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Width, fill = Species)) +

geom\_boxplot() +

labs(x = "Species", y = "Sepal Width", title = "Box plot of Sepal Width by Species")

7. Draw a suitable plot to find the skewness of the data for Sepal.Width and print the

comment about skewness. (6m)

library(ggplot2)

data(iris)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width)) +

geom\_histogram(aes(y = ..density..), bins = 20, color = "black

8.Draw ggplot2 scatterplot showing the variables Sepal.Length and Petal.Length grouped by

the three-level factor “Species”. (6m)

library(ggplot2)

data(iris)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Petal.Length, color = Species)) +

geom\_point() +

labs(x = "Sepal Length", y = "Petal Length", color = "Species")