

1) Read Chapter 1 (all) and Chapter 2 (only sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3).

2) Redo In Class Exercises #1 and #2, but use different examples from those which we used in class.

https://github.com/Madhuri97/Data_Science_2019501105/blob/master/Data%20Mining/DM%20Assignment2/DM%20Assignment2_Q2-Solutions.pdf

3. Classify the following attributes as binary, discrete, or continuous. Also classify them as qualitative (nominal or ordinal) or quantitative (interval or ratio). Some cases may have more than one interpretation, so briefly indicate your reasoning if you think there may be some ambiguity.

Example: Age in years. Answer: Discrete, quantitative, ratio

a) Time in terms of AM or PM.

Binary, qualitative, nominal

b) Brightness as measured by a light meter.

Continuous, quantitative, ratio

c) Brightness as measured by people's judgments.

Discrete, qualitative, ordinal

d) Angles as measured in degrees between 0 and 360.

Continuous, quantitative, ratio

e) Bronze, Silver, and Gold medals as awarded at the Olympics.

Discrete, qualitative, ordinal

f) Height above sea level.

Continuous, quantitative, interval/ratio

g) Number of patients in a hospital.

Discrete, quantitative, ratio

h) ISBN numbers for books. (Look up the format on the Web.)

Discrete, qualitative, nominal

i) Ability to pass light in terms of the following values: opaque, translucent, transparent.

Discrete, qualitative, ordinal

j) Military rank.

Discrete, qualitative, ordinal

k) Distance from the centre of campus.

Continuous, quantitative, ratio

l) Density of a substance in grams per cubic centimetre.

Continuous, quantitative, ratio

- m) Coat check number. (When you attend an event, you can often give your coat to someone who, in turn, gives you a number that you can use to claim your coat when you leave.)

Discrete, qualitative, nominal

4) This question uses the data at http://www.cob.sjsu.edu/mease_d/bus297D/myfirstdata.csv. Download it to your computer.

a) Read in the data in R using `data<-read.csv("myfirstdata.csv",header=FALSE)`. Note, you first need to specify your working directory using the `setwd()` command. Determine whether each of the two attributes (columns) is treated as qualitative (categorical) or quantitative (numeric) using R. Explain how you can tell using R.

```
> setwd("C:\\Users\\M. LAKSHMI MADHURI\\Desktop\\Repositories\\Data_Science_2019501105\\Data Mining\\DM Assignment2\\")
> data <- read.csv("myfirstdata.csv", header = F)
> head(data)
  V1 V2
1  0  0
2  0  3
3  0  1
4  1  2
5  0  0
6  1  2
> c(is.factor(data[, 1]), is.numeric(data[, 1]))
[1] FALSE TRUE
> c(is.factor(data[, 2]), is.numeric(data[, 2]))
[1] FALSE FALSE
> |
```

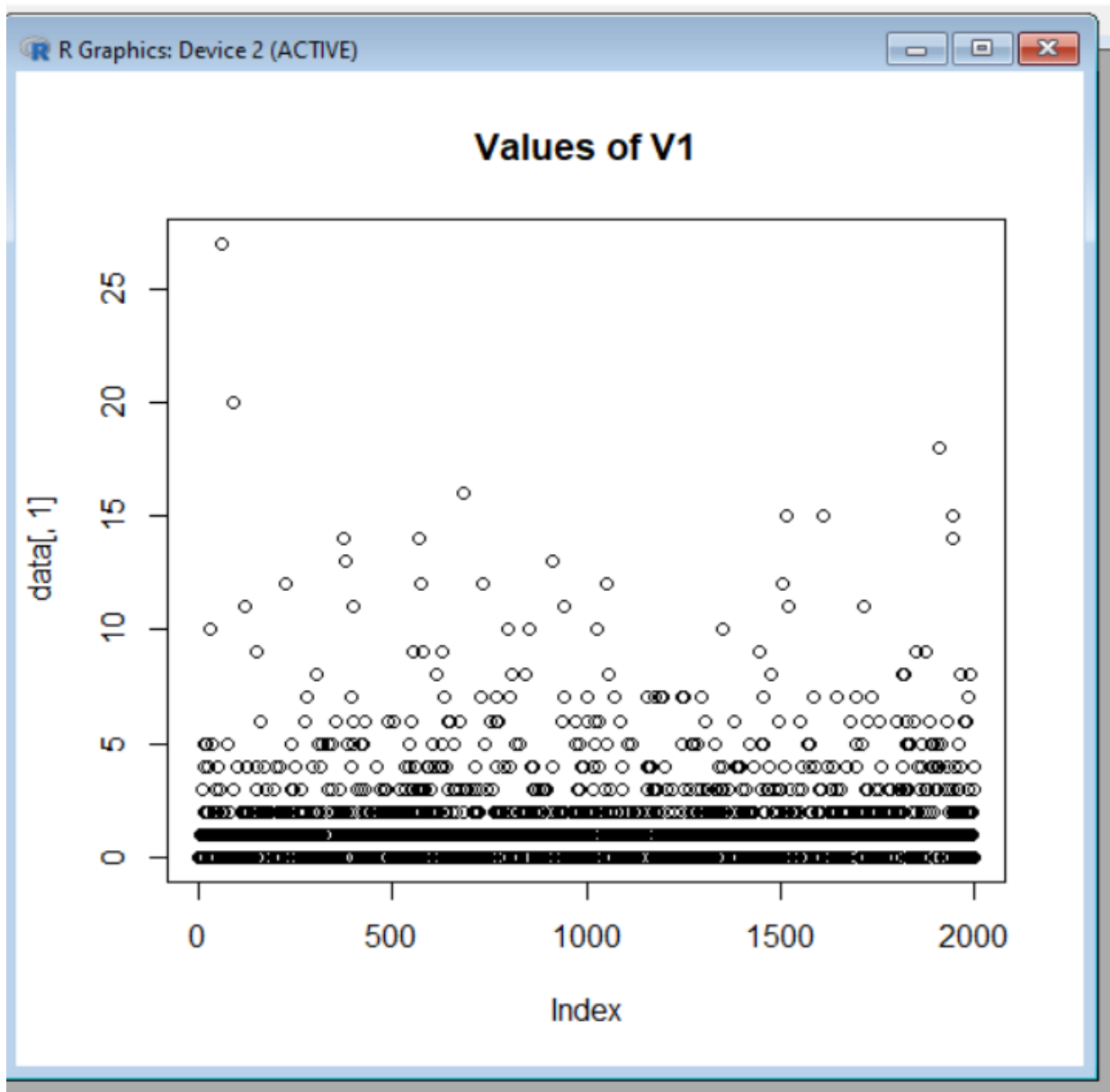
b) What is the specific problem that causes one of these two attributes to be read in as qualitative (categorical) when it seems it should be quantitative (numeric)?

```
> which.nonnumeric <- function (column) {
+   which(is.na(suppressWarnings(as.numeric(as.character(column))))))
+ }
> for (name in names(data)) {
+   c <- data[[name]]
+   r <- which.nonnumeric(c)
+   v <- c[r]
+   msg <- ''
+   if (length(v)) {
+     msg <- sprintf("data$%s is qualitative (%s[%d] == '%s')", name, name, r, as.character(v))
+   } else {
+     msg <- sprintf("data$%s is quantitative (all rows are numeric)", name)
+   }
+   print(msg)
+ }
[1] "data$V1 is quantitative (all rows are numeric)"
[1] "data$V2 is qualitative (V2[1463] == 'two')"
> |
```

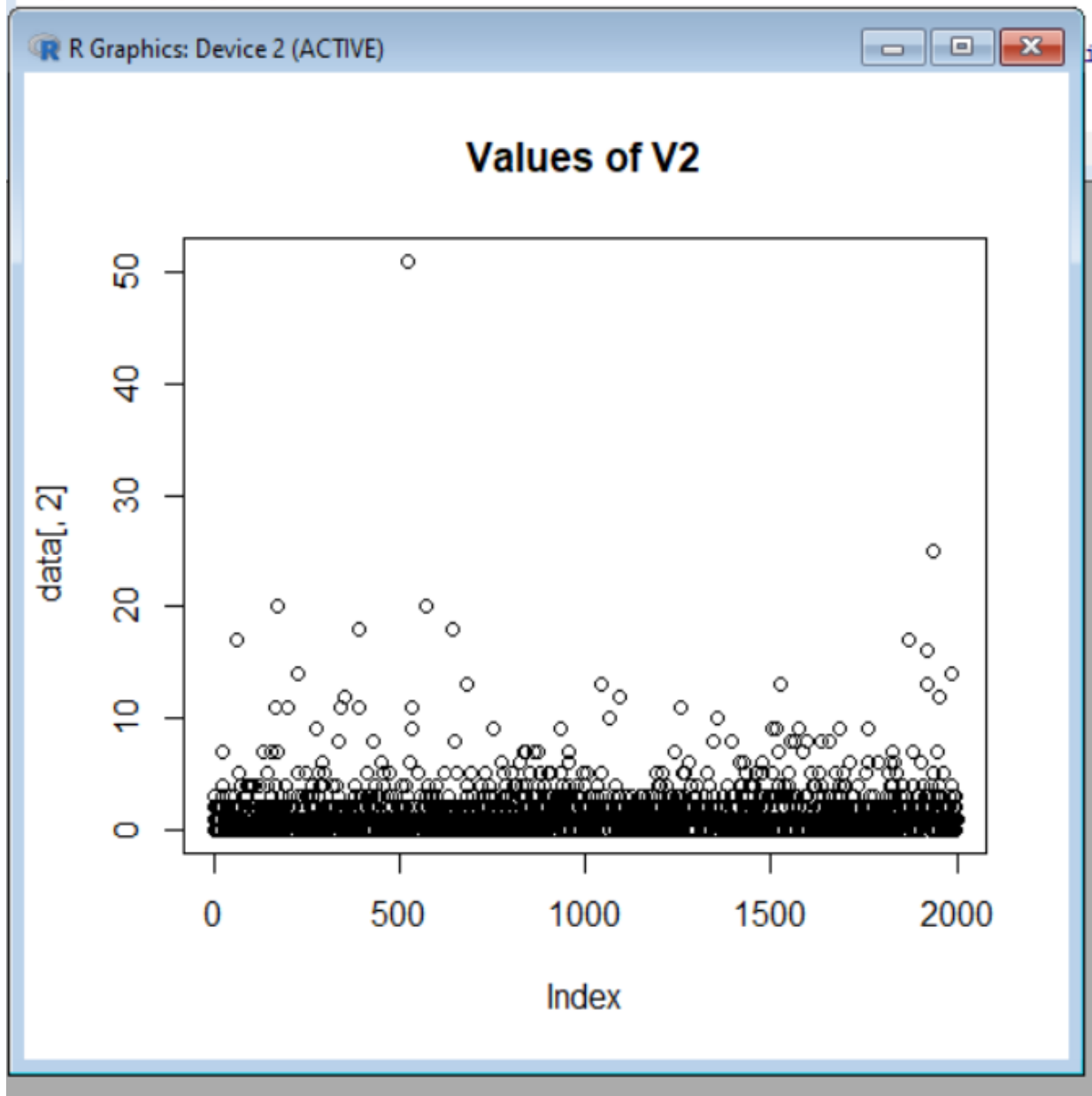
Here we can see that the column2 is identified as “categorical” because one of the value in the above result is non-numeric which is V2[1463] is “two”

c) Use the command `plot()` in R to make a plot for each column by entering `plot(data[,1])` and `plot(data[,2])`. Because one variable is read in as quantitative (numeric) and the other as qualitative (categorical) these two plots are showing completely different things by default. Explain exactly what is being plotted in each of the two cases. Include these two plots in your homework.

```
> plot(data[,1], main="Values of V1")  
> |
```



```
> plot(data[,2], main="Values of V2")
```



d) Read the data into Excel. Excel should have no problem opening the file directly since it is .csv. Create a new column that is equal to the second column plus 10. What is the result for the problem observations (rows) you identified in part b? What specific outcome does Excel display?

As we previously seen that there is non-numeric value present in 1463 line. So we get an undefined error, for a reason because we are trying to add string 'two' which is in second column and number 10 which is not possible.

5) This question uses the data at http://www.cob.sjsu.edu/mease_d/bus297D/twomillion.csv. Download it to your computer.

a) Read the data into R using `data<-read.csv("twomillion.csv", header=FALSE)`. Note, you first need to specify your working directory using the `setwd()` command. Extract a simple random sample with replacement of 10,000 observations (rows). Show your R commands for doing this.

```
> data<-read.csv("twomillion.csv",header=FALSE)
> samp<-sample(seq(1,length(data[,1])), 10000, replace=T)
> |
```

b) For your sample, use the functions `mean()`, `max()`, `var()` and `quantile(.,25)` to compute the mean, maximum, variance and 1st quartile respectively. Show your R code and the resulting values.

```
> my_sample<-data[samp,1]
> mean(my_sample)
[1] 9.44895
> max(my_sample)
[1] 17.67896
> var(my_sample)
[1] 4.059697
> quantile(my_sample,.25)
      25%
8.128186
> |
```

c) Compute the same quantities in part b on the entire data set and show your answers. How much do they differ from your answers in part b?

```
R Console
> mean(data[,1])
[1] 9.453041
> max(data[,1])
[1] 18.67771
> var(data[,1])
[1] 4.002815
> quantile((data[,1]),.25)
      25%
8.105759
> #how much would be the difference
> abs(mean(my_sample)-mean(data[,1]))
[1] 0.004090952
> abs(max(my_sample)-max(data[,1]))
[1] 0.9987516
> abs(var(my_sample)-var(data[,1]))
[1] 0.05688251
> abs(quantile(my_sample,.25)-quantile((data[,1]),.25))
      25%
0.02242652
> |
```

d) Save your sample from R to a csv file using the command write.csv(). Then open this file with Excel and compute the mean, maximum, variance and 1st quartile. Provide the values and name the Excel functions you used to compute these.

```
R Console
> write.csv(my_sample,"my_sample.csv")
```

Excel:

	AVERAGE	9.448950298	
	MAXIMUM	17.67896044	
	VARIANCE	4.059697231	
	QUARTILE	8.128185509	

e) Exactly what happens if you try to open the full data set with Excel?

It displays total of 1048576 rows

7) This question uses a sample of 1500 California house prices at http://www-stat.wharton.upenn.edu/~dmease/CA_house_prices.csv and a sample of 10,000 Ohio house prices at http://www-stat.wharton.upenn.edu/~dmease/OH_house_prices.csv. Download both data sets to your computer. Note that the house prices are in thousands of dollars.

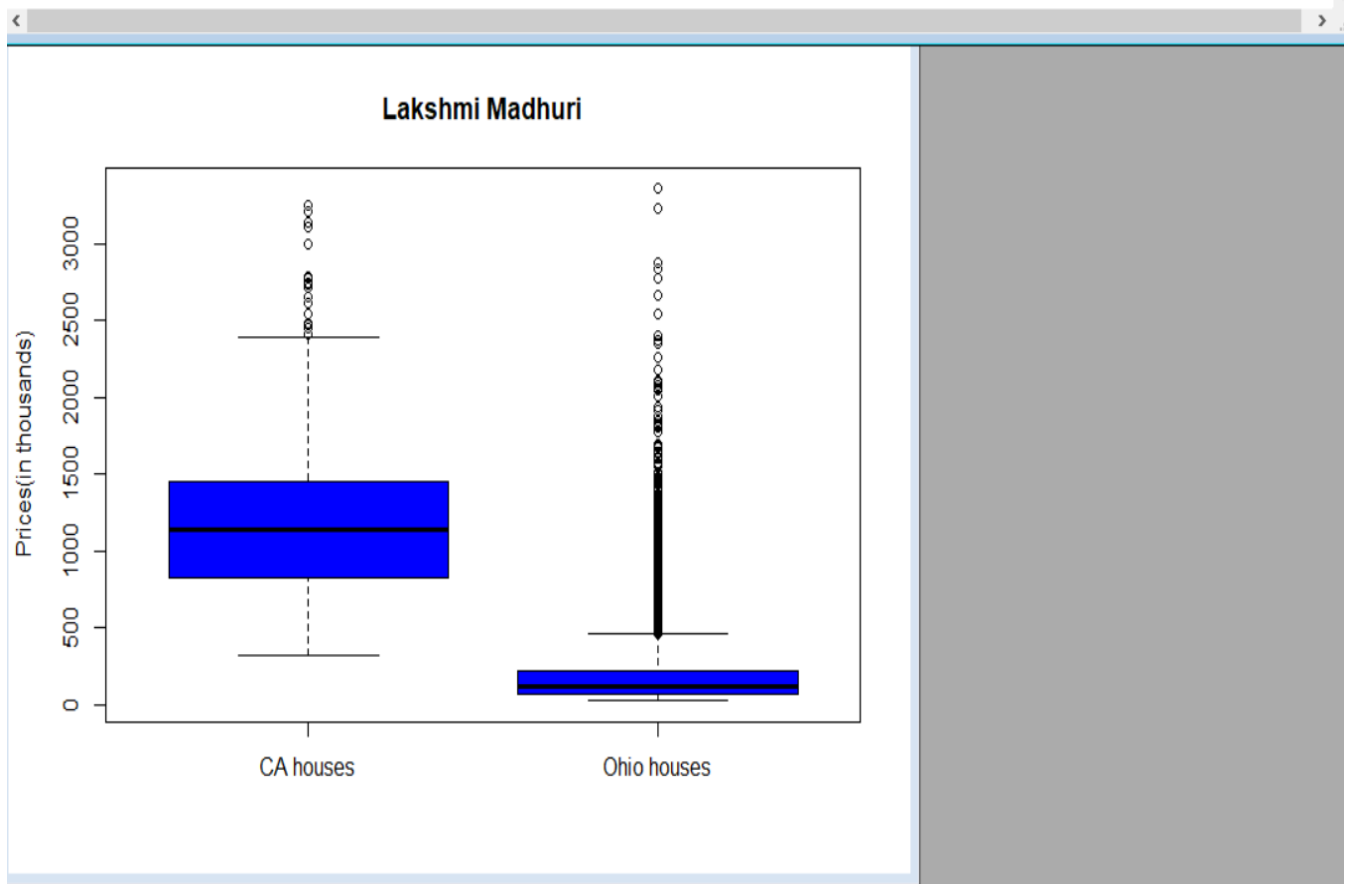
a) Use R to produce a single graph displaying a boxplot for each set (as in ICE #16). Include the R commands and the plot. Put your name in the title of the plot (for example, `main="Britney Spears' Boxplots"`).

R Console

```
> ca_data<-read.csv("CA_house_prices.csv",header=FALSE)
> oh_data<-read.csv("OH_house_prices.csv",header=FALSE)
```

House Boxplot

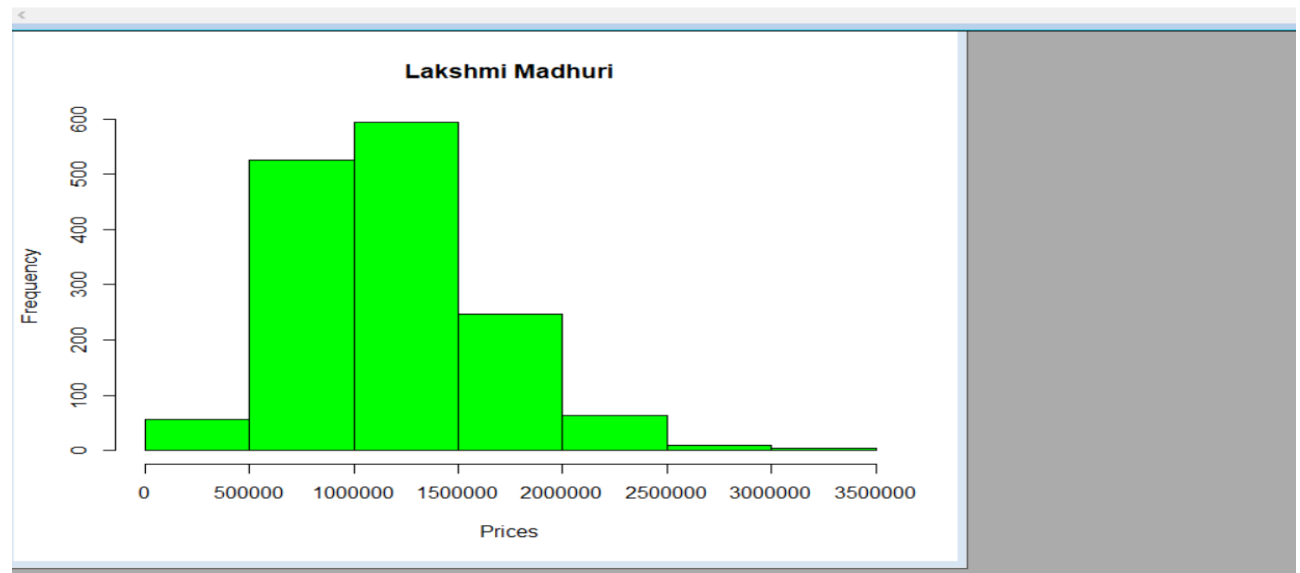
```
> boxplot(ca_data[,1],oh_data[,1],col="blue",main="Lakshmi Madhuri",names=c("CA houses", "Ohio houses"),ylab="Prices(in thousands)")
> |
```



b) Use R to produce a frequency histogram for only the California house prices. Use intervals of width \$500,000 beginning at 0 and ending at \$3.5 million. Include the R commands and the plot. Put your name in the title of the plot.

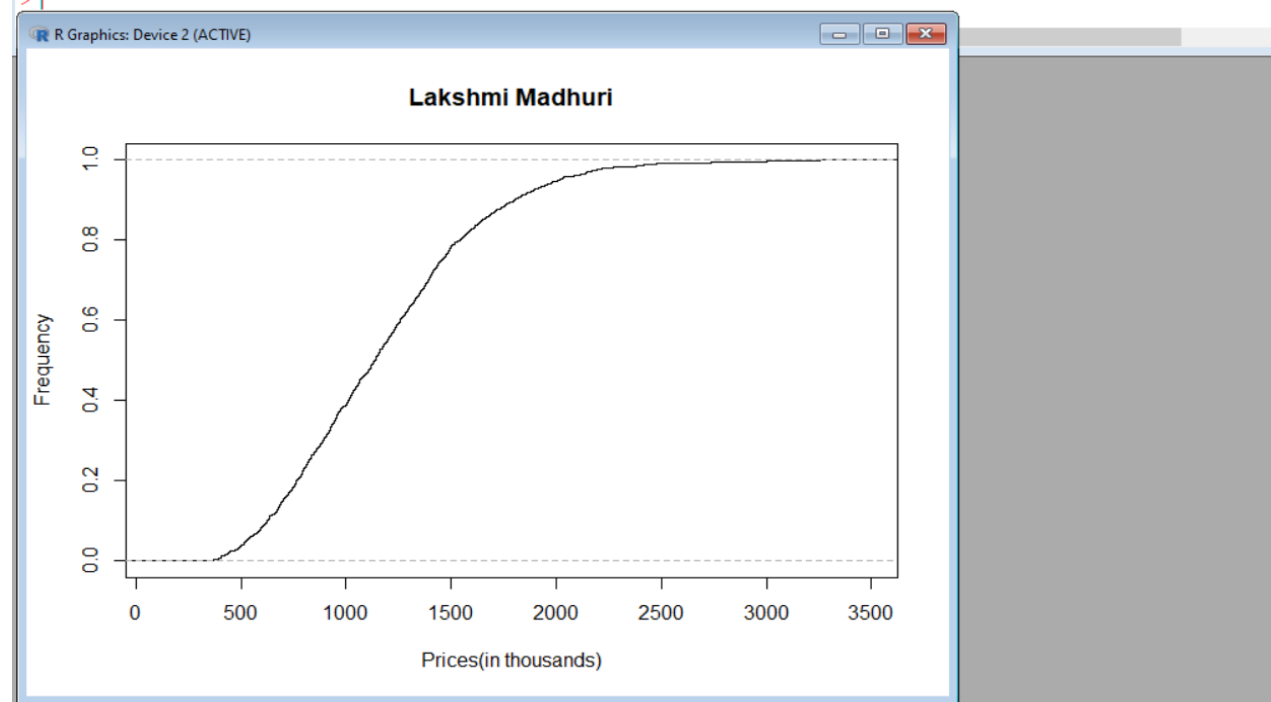
CA House plot:

```
> hist(ca_data[,1]*1000,breaks=seq(0,3500000,by=500000),col="green",xlab="Prices",ylab="Frequency",main="Lakshmi Madhuri")
> |
```

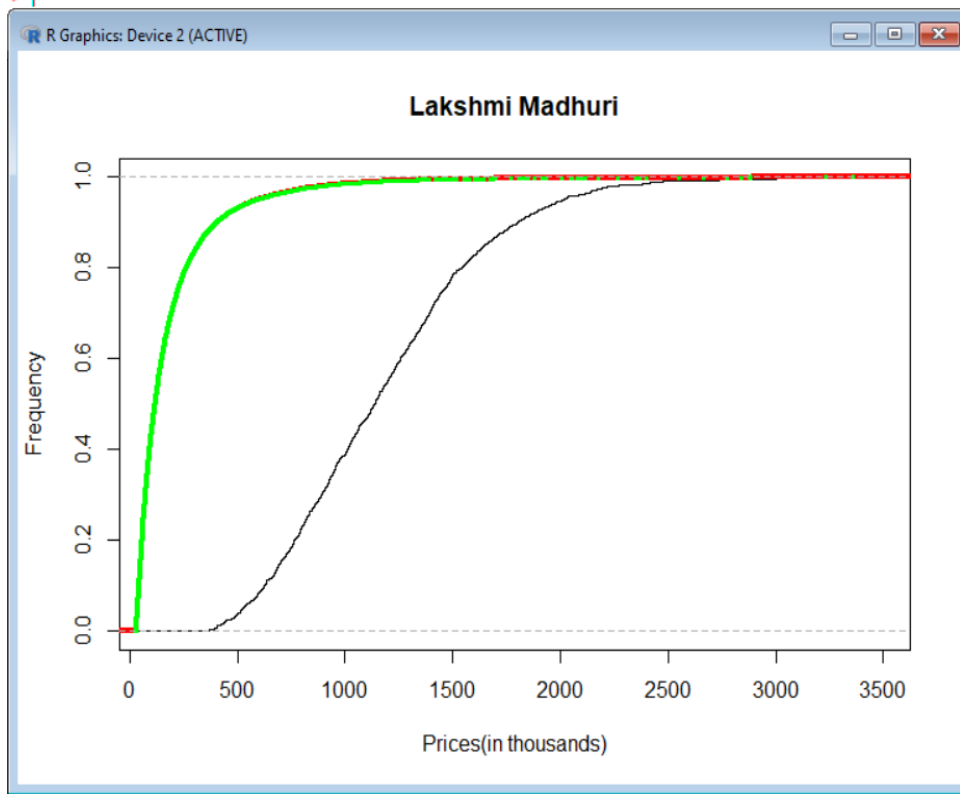


c) Use R to plot the ECDF of the California houses and Ohio houses on the same graph (as in ICE #11). Include a legend. Include the R commands and the plot. Put your name in the title of the plot.

```
> plot(ecdf(ca_data[,1]),verticals= TRUE,do.p = FALSE,main ="Lakshmi Madhuri",xlab="Prices(in thousands)",ylab="Frequency")
> |
```

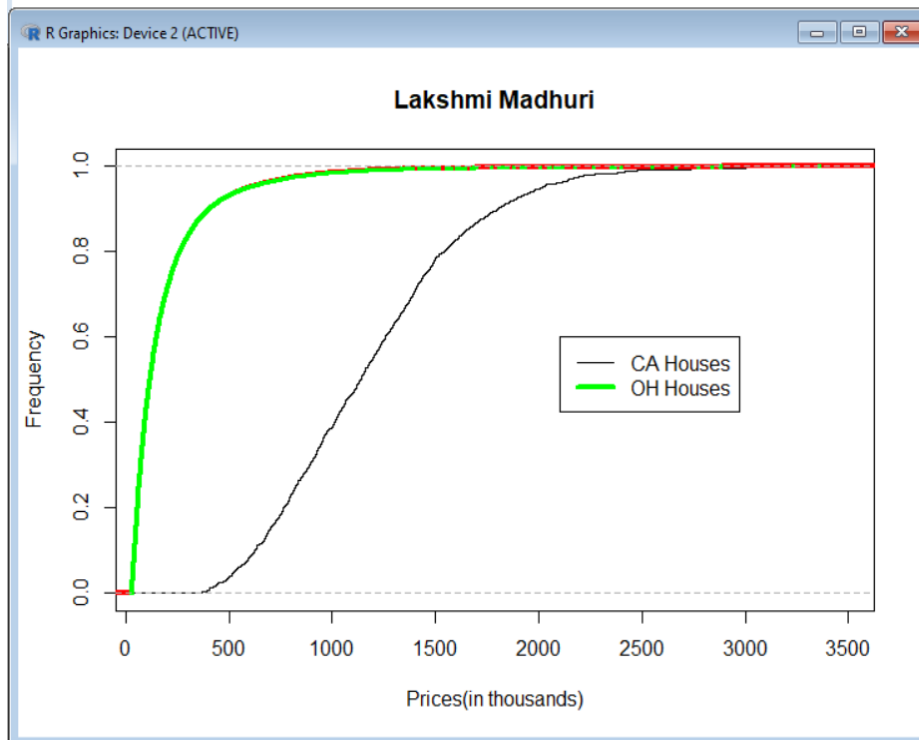



```
> plot(ecdf(ca_data[,1]),verticals= TRUE,do.p = FALSE,main ="Lakshmi Madhuri",xlab="Prices(in thousands)",ylab="Frequency")
> lines(ecdf(oh_data[,1]),verticals= TRUE,do.p = FALSE,col.h="red",col.v="green",lwd=4)
>
```



ECDF for House Prices

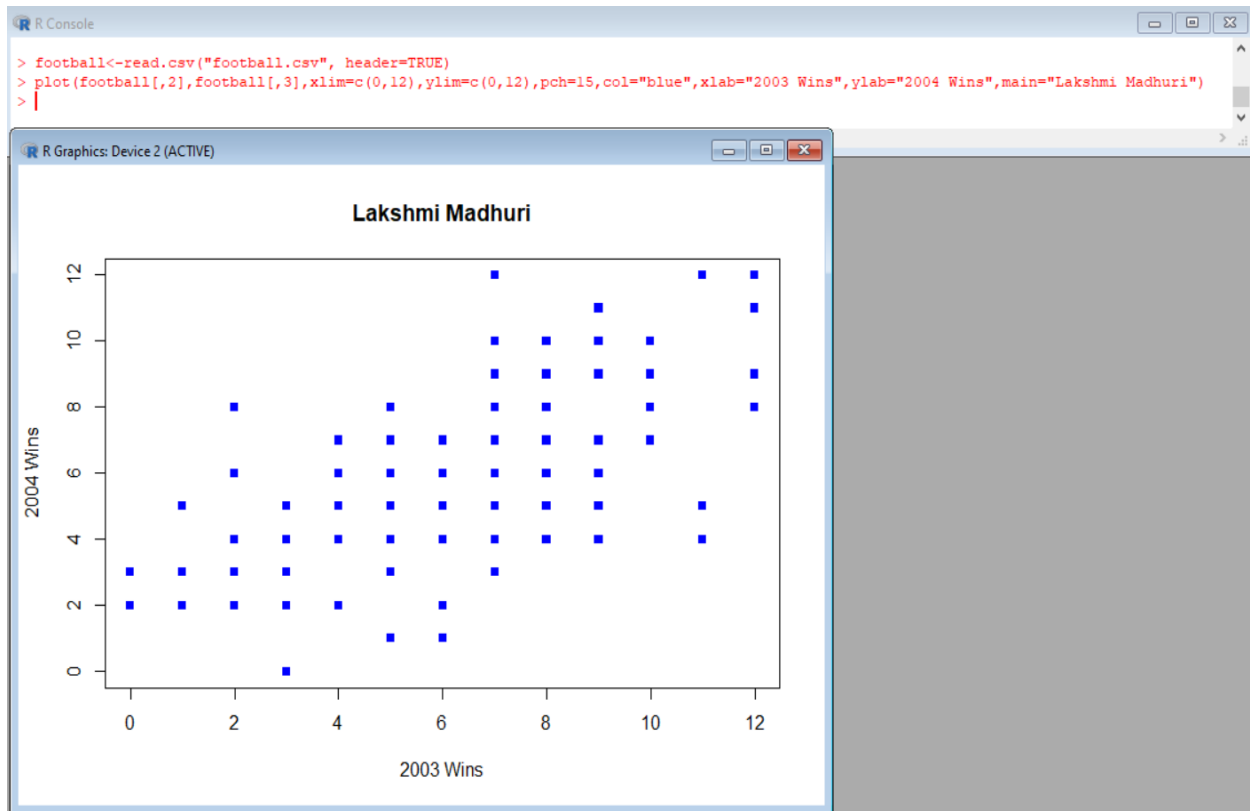
```
> plot(ecdf(ca_data[,1]),verticals= TRUE,do.p = FALSE,main ="Lakshmi Madhuri",xlab="Prices(in thousands)",ylab="Frequency")
> lines(ecdf(oh_data[,1]),verticals= TRUE,do.p = FALSE,col.h="red",col.v="green",lwd=4)
> legend(2100,.6,c("CA Houses","OH Houses"), col=c("black","green"),lwd=c(1,4))
>
```



8) This question uses the data at <http://www-stat.wharton.upenn.edu/~dmease/football.csv>. Download it to your computer. This data set gives the total number of wins for each of the 117 Division 1A college football teams for the 2003 and 2004 seasons.

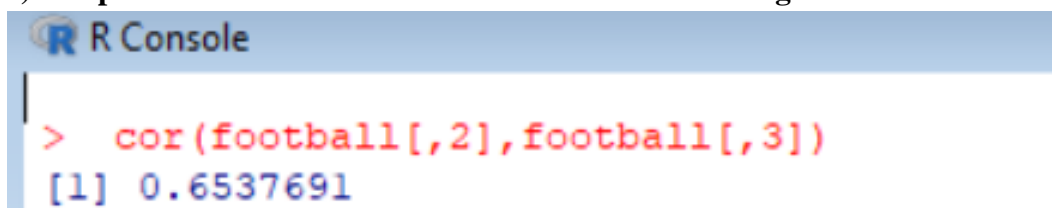
a) Use `plot()` in R to make a scatter plot for this data with 2003 wins on the x-axis and 2004 wins on the y-axis. Use the range 0 to 12 for both the x-axis and y-axis. Include the R commands and the plot. Put your name in the title of the plot.

Football Wins



b) Why are there fewer than 117 points visible on your graph in part a? Describe the solution we discussed in class to deal with this problem (but don't actually do it). There are some data which are plotted on the same set of axes and are not visible because they were plotted on top of each other. The solution is to add a small amount of noise to the points which we have plotted in the graph.

c) Compute the correlation in R using the function `cor()`.



d)How does the value in part c change if you add 10 to all the values for 2004?

```
R Console  
|  
> cor(football[,2],football[,3]+10)  
[1] 0.6537691
```

No change of values

e)How does the value in part c change if you multiply all the 2004 values by 2?

```
R Console  
|  
> cor(football[,2],football[,3]*2)  
[1] 0.6537691  
> |
```

No change of values

f)How does the value in part c change if you multiply all the 2004 values by -2?

```
R Console  
|  
> cor(football[,2],football[,3]*-2)  
[1] -0.6537691  
> |
```

No change of values but there is sign difference

9) This question uses the sample of 10,000 Ohio house prices at http://www-stat.wharton.upenn.edu/~dmease/OH_house_prices.csv. Download the data set to your computer. Note that the house prices are in thousands of dollars.

a) What is the median value? Is it larger or smaller than the mean?

```
> median(oh_data[,1])  
[1] 118  
> mean(oh_data[,1])  
[1] 190.3176  
> |
```

b) What does your answer to part a suggest about the shape of the distribution (right-skewed or left-skewed)?

The mean is greater than median so the data is right skewed.

c) How does the median change if you add 10 (thousand dollars) to all the values?

```
R Console  
> median(oh_data[,1]+10)  
[1] 128  
> |
```

The new median is increased by 10 of old median value

d) How does the median change if you multiply all the values by 2?

```
R Console  
> median(oh_data[,1]*2)  
[1] 236  
> |
```

The new median is double of the old median value

10) This question uses the following people's ages: 19,23,30,30,45,25,24,20. Store them in R using the syntax `ages<-c(19,23,30,30,45,25,24,20)`.

a) Compute the standard deviation in R using the `sd()` function.

```
R Console
> ages<-c(19,23,30,30,45,25,24,20)
> sd(ages)
[1] 8.315218
> |
```

b) Compute the same value by hand and show all the steps.
list of numbers: 19, 23, 30, 30, 45, 25, 24, 20

mean: $(19 + 23 + 30 + 30 + 45 + 25 + 24 + 20) / 8 = 216 / 8 = 27$

list of deviations: -8, -4, 3, 3, 18, -2, -3, -7

squares of deviations: 64, 16, 9, 9, 324, 4, 9, 49

sum of deviations: $64 + 16 + 9 + 9 + 324 + 4 + 9 + 49 = 484$

divided by one less than the number of items in the list: $484 / 7 = 69.14285$

square root of this number: square root (69.14285) = **approx. 8.31521**

c) Using R, how does the value in part a change if you add 10 to all the values?

```
R Console
> sd(ages+10)
[1] 8.315218
> |
```

No change of values

d) Using R, how does the value in part a change if you multiply all the values by 100?

```
R Console
> sd(ages*10)
[1] 83.15218
> |
```

The new sd value is 10 times of the old median value.