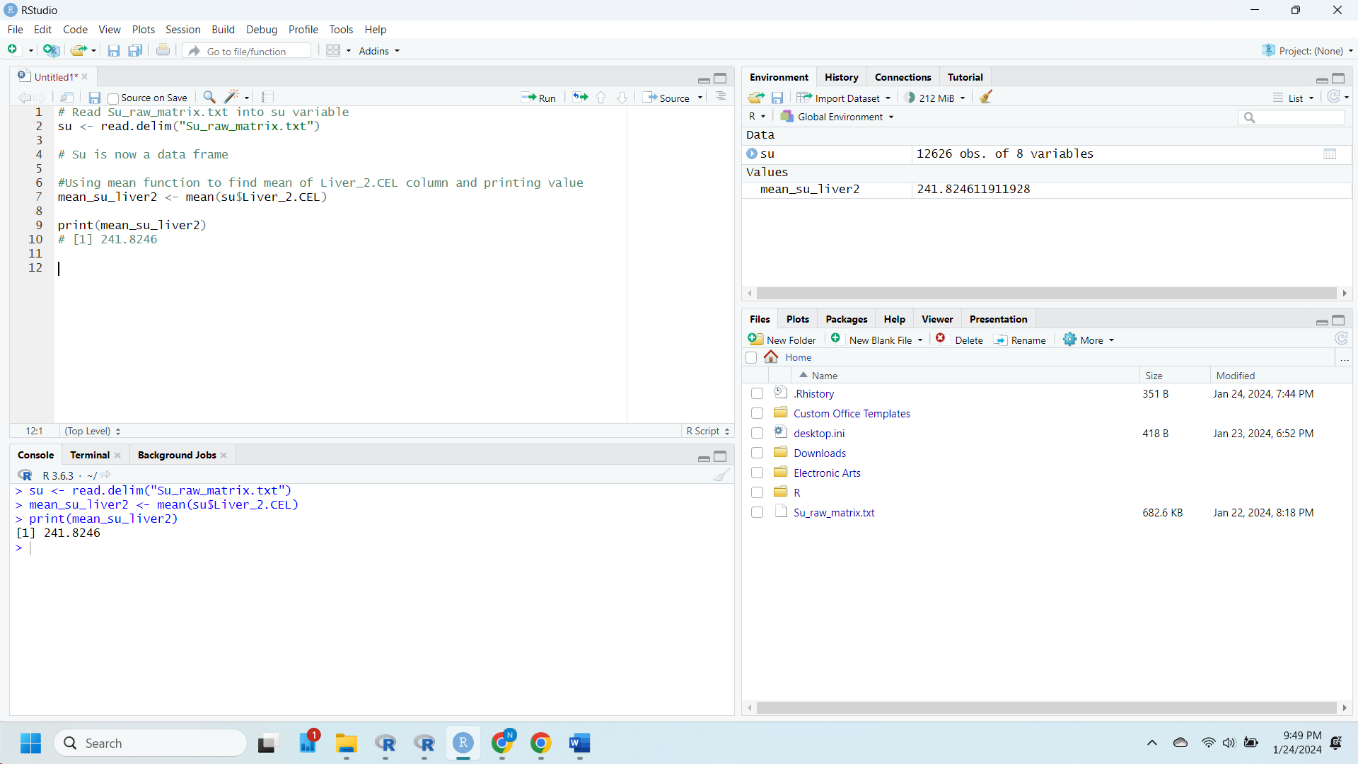
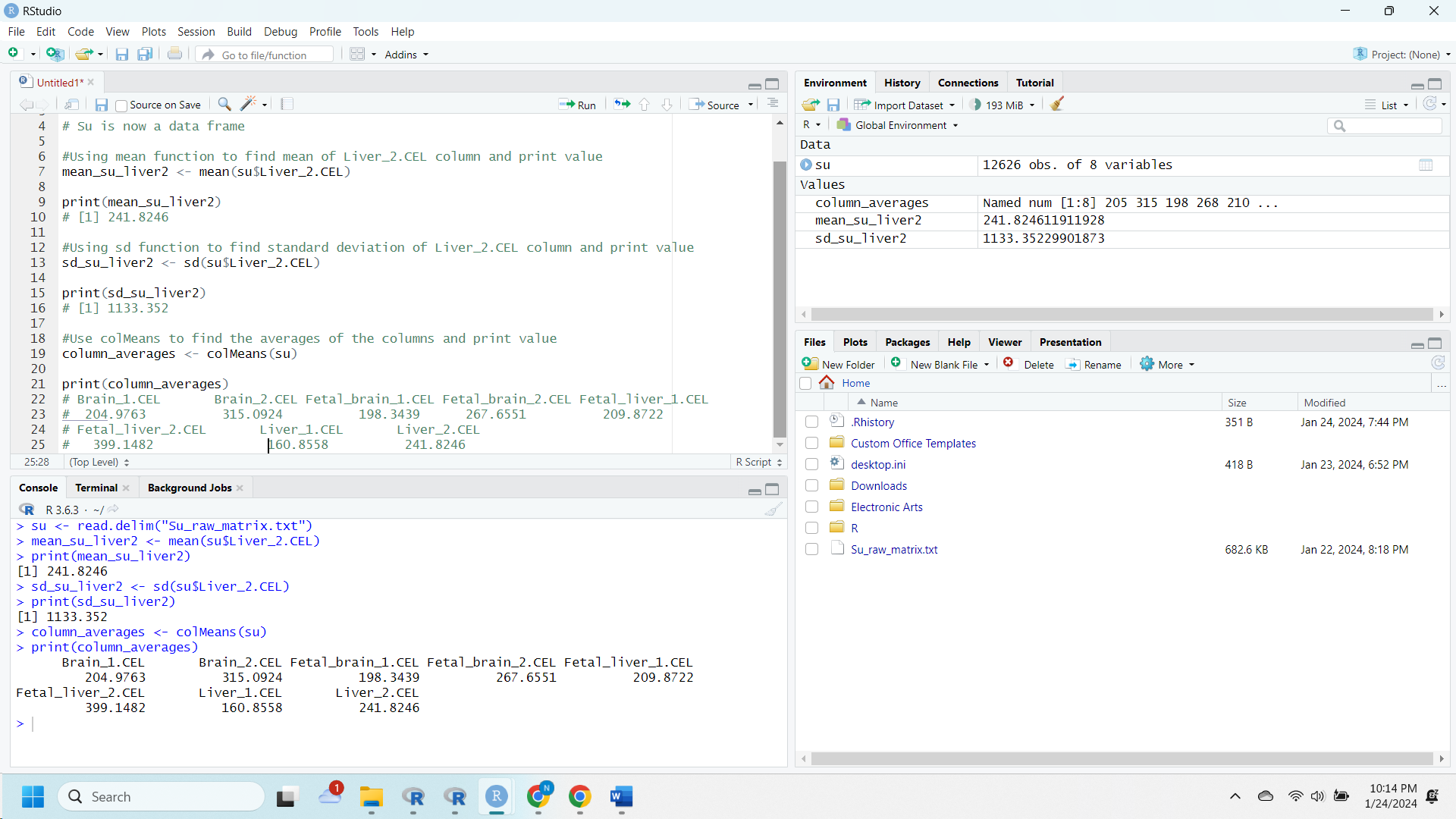
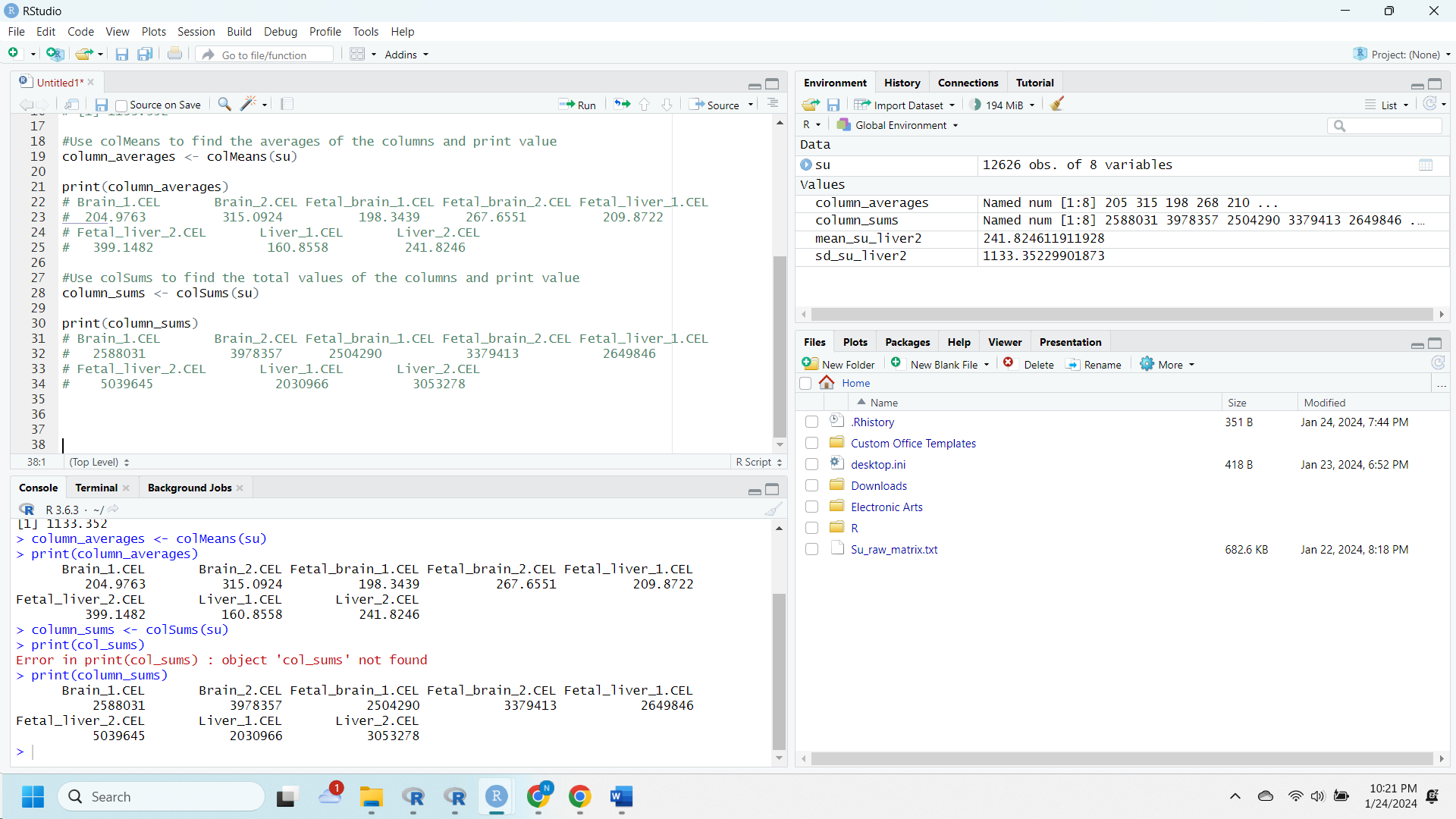
1. 1. A screenshot of a computer

      Description automatically generated
   2. 

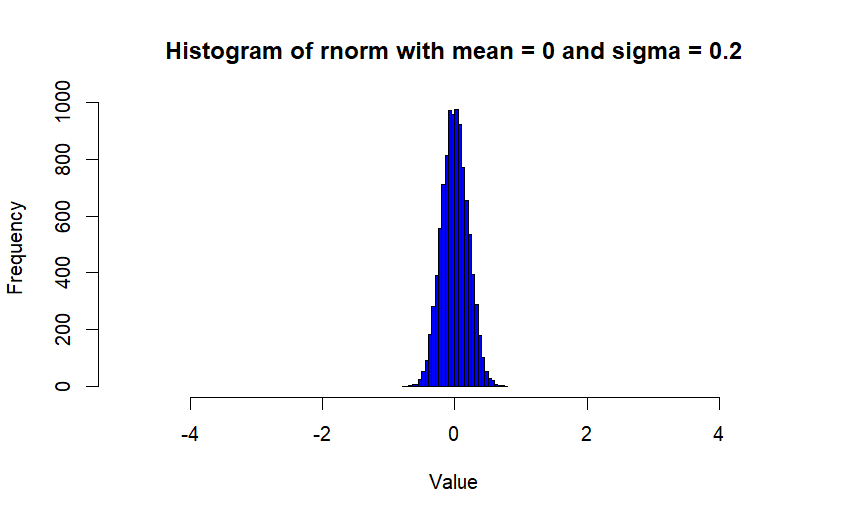
A screenshot of a computer

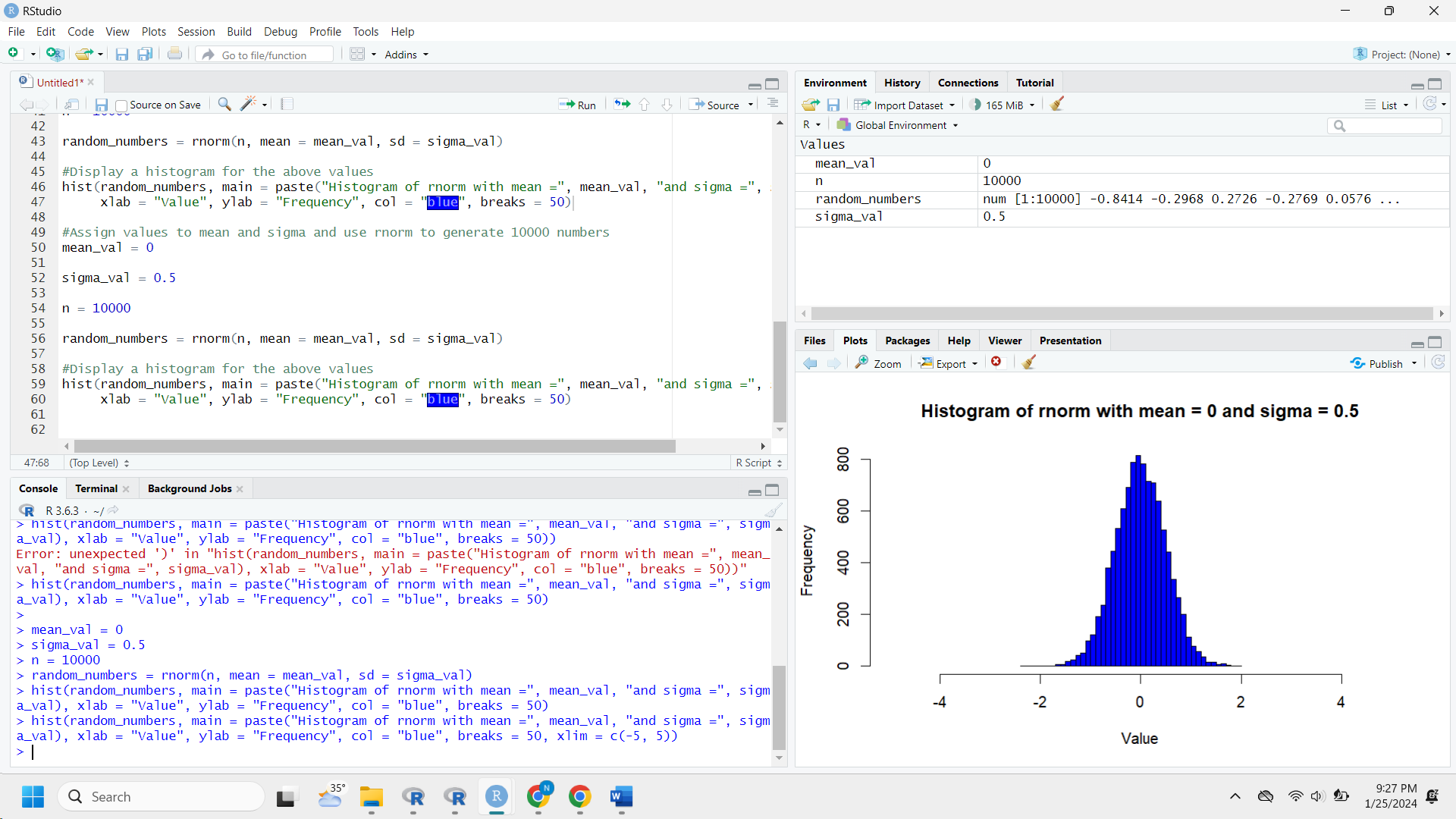
Description automatically generated

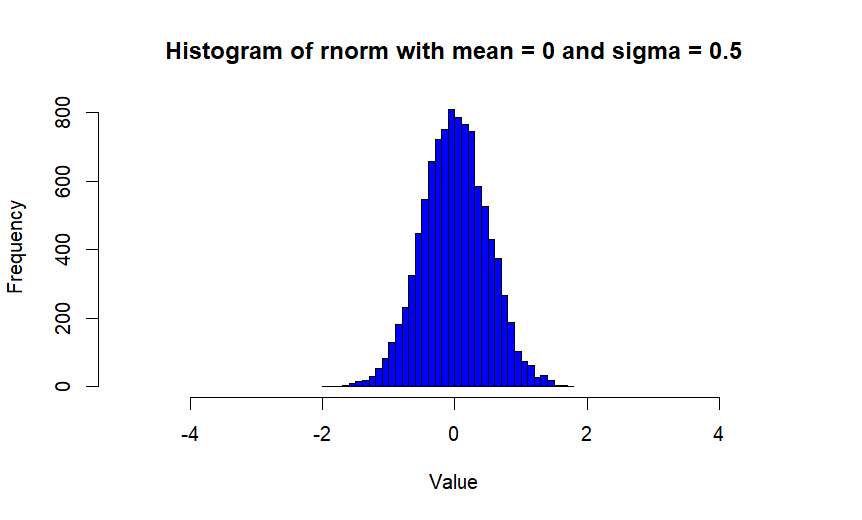
* 1. 

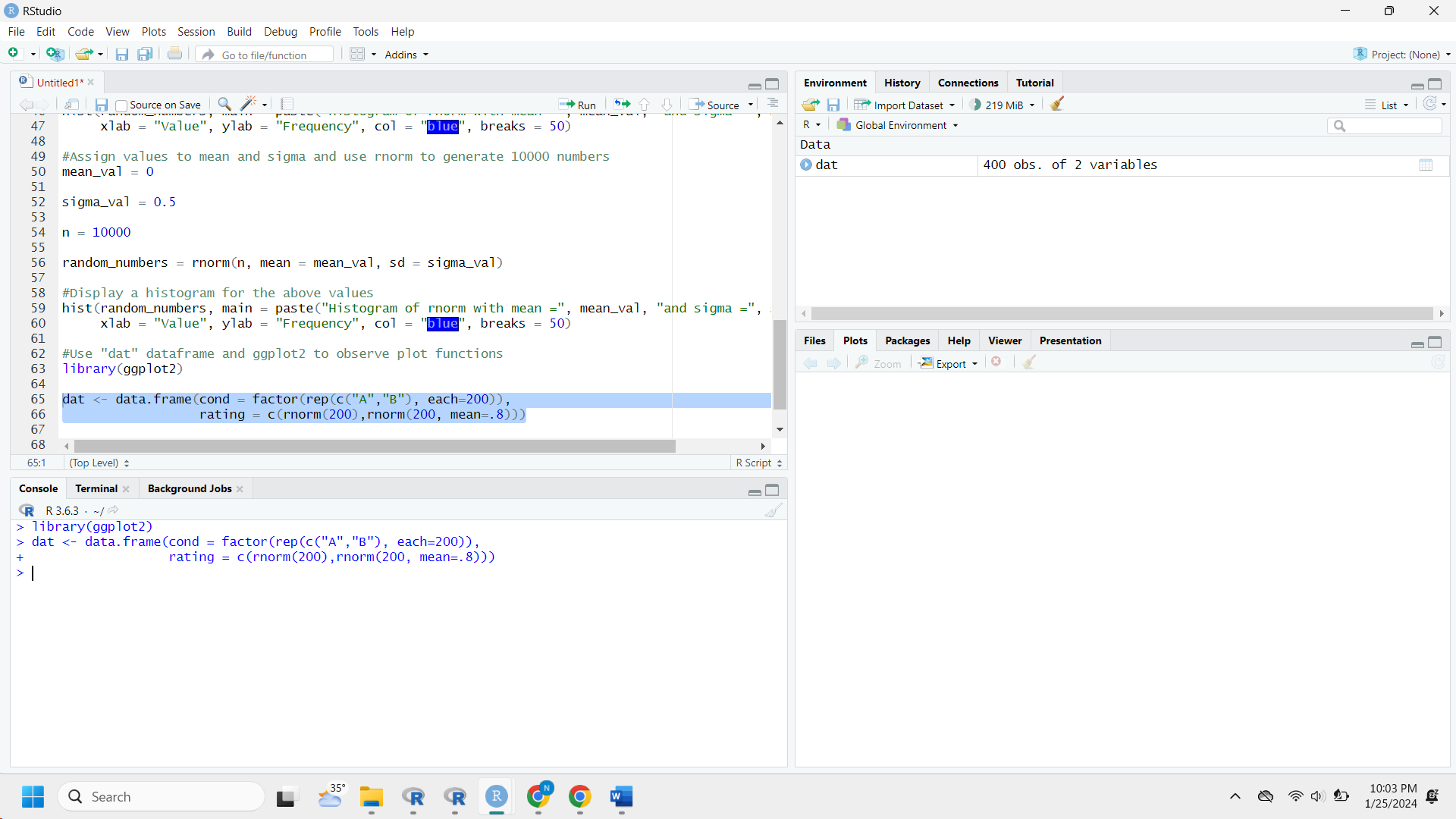
1. These histograms are different with Histogram B being more dispersed value wise and having a lower frequency than Histogram A. The reason for the difference is because the standard deviation for B is higher causing for it to be more dispersed.
   1. A screenshot of a computer

      Description automatically generated Went back and redid A after B due to forgetting xlim.

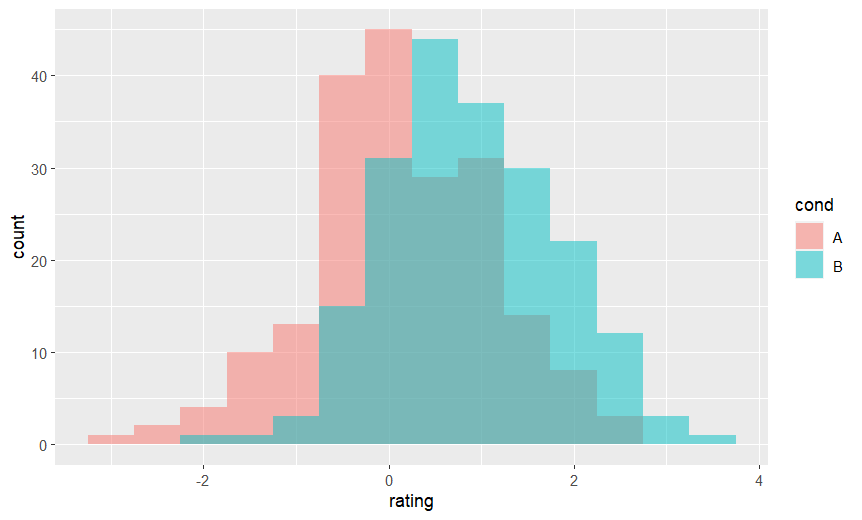


* 1. 



1. 1. 
   2. A screenshot of a computer

      Description automatically generated



* 1. A screenshot of a computer

     Description automatically generated

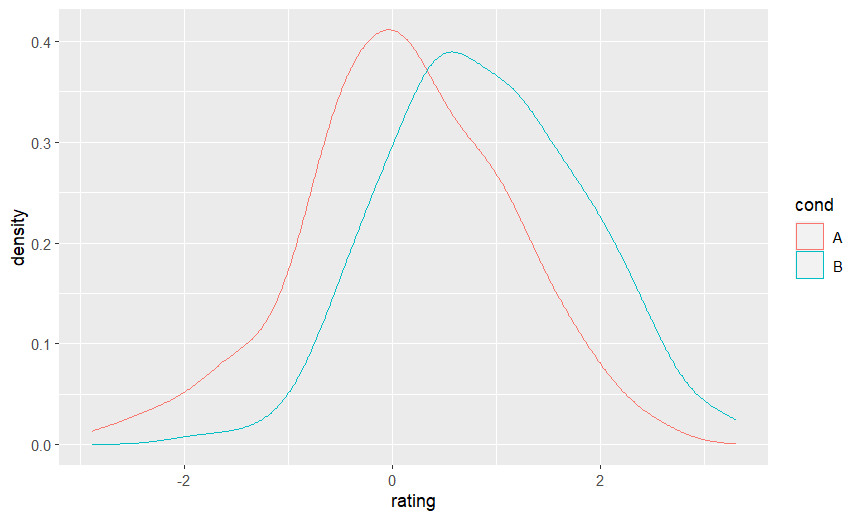
A graph of a number of bars

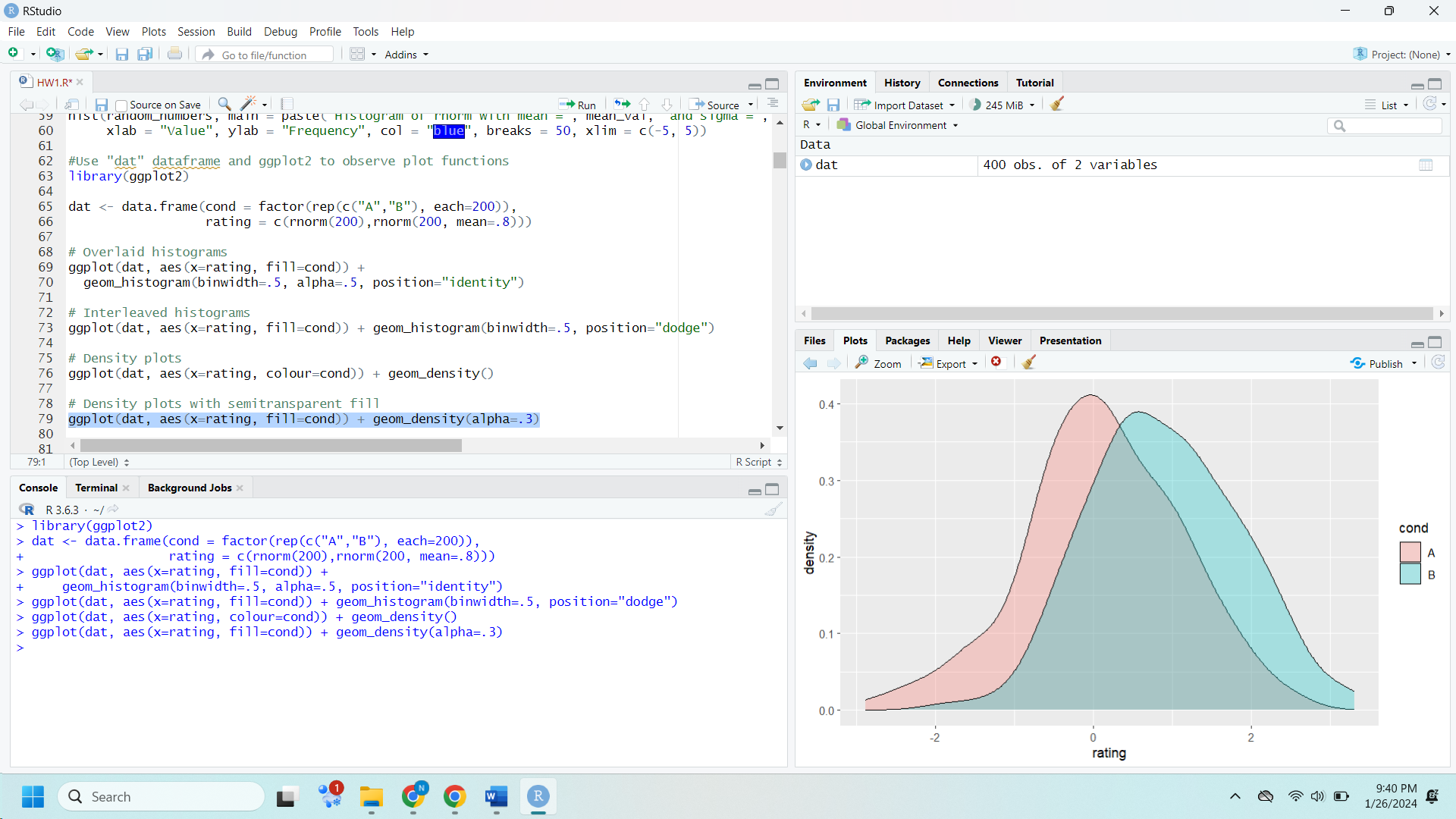
Description automatically generated with medium confidence



A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated



* 1. 



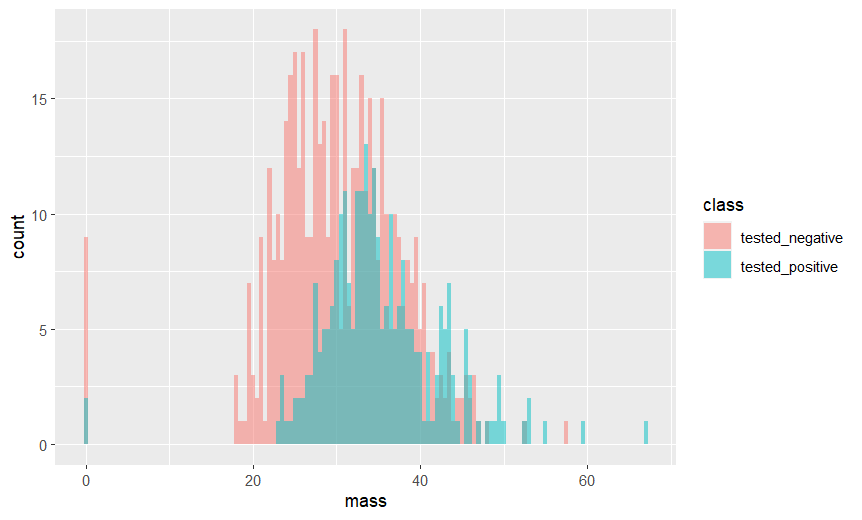
* 1. A screenshot of a computer

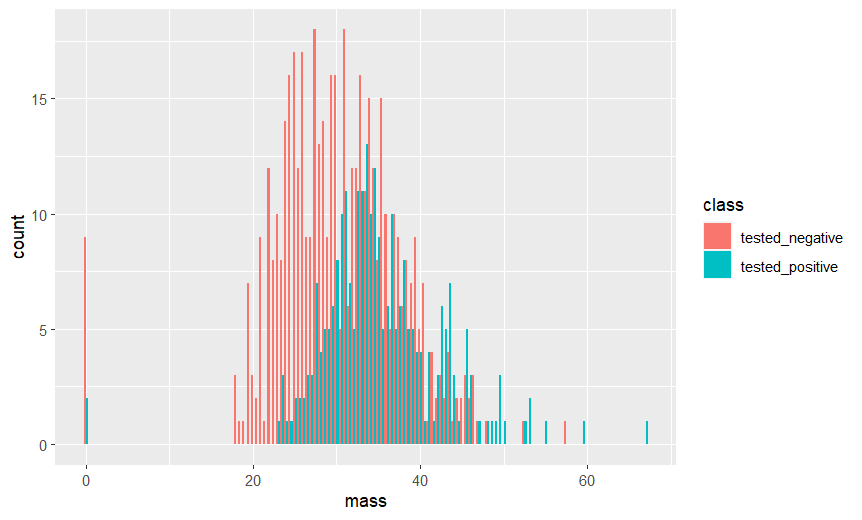
     Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

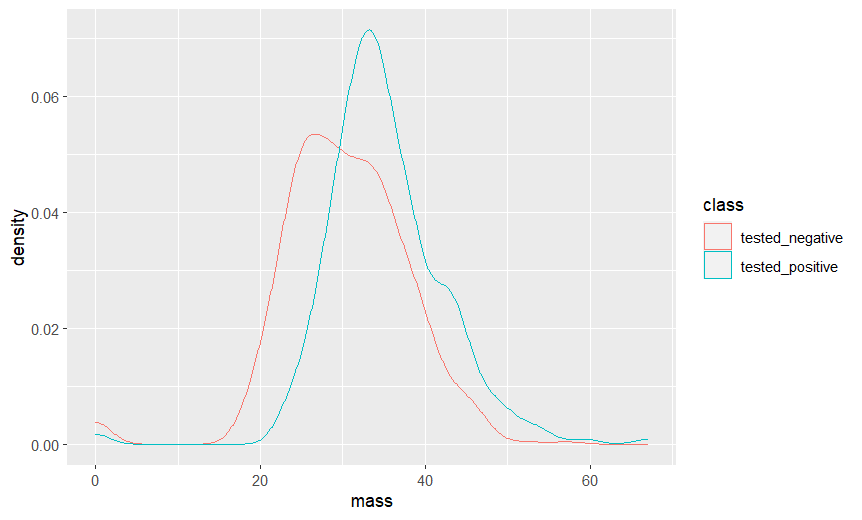
A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated



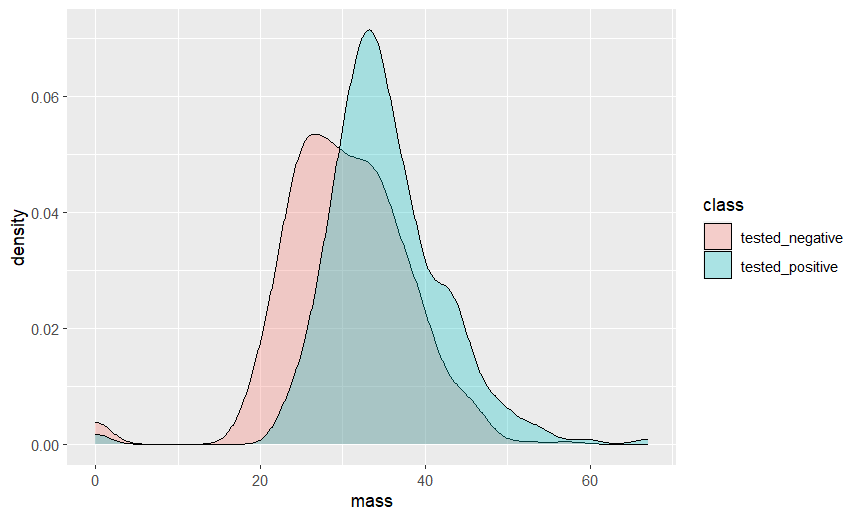
A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated



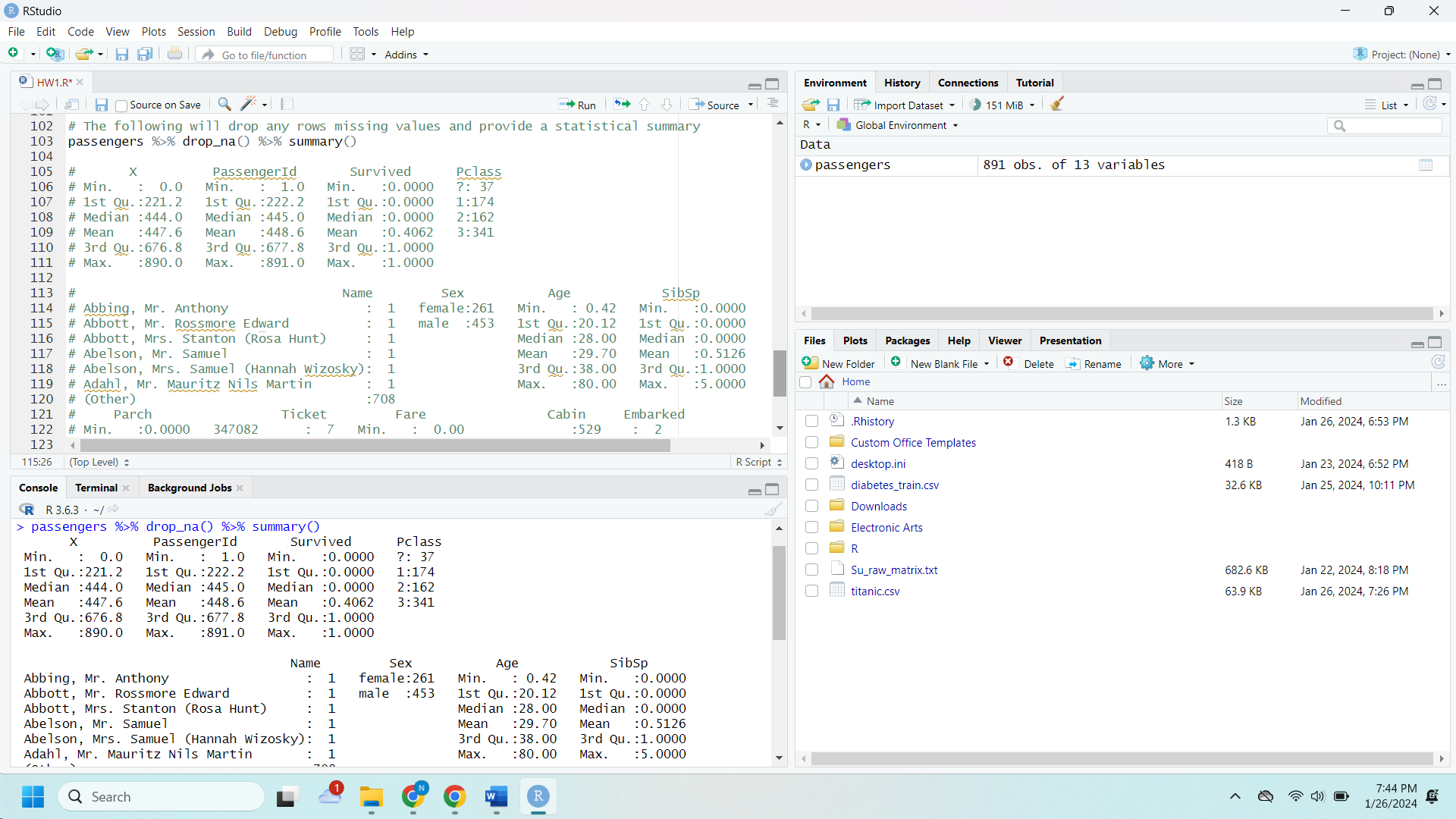
A screenshot of a computer

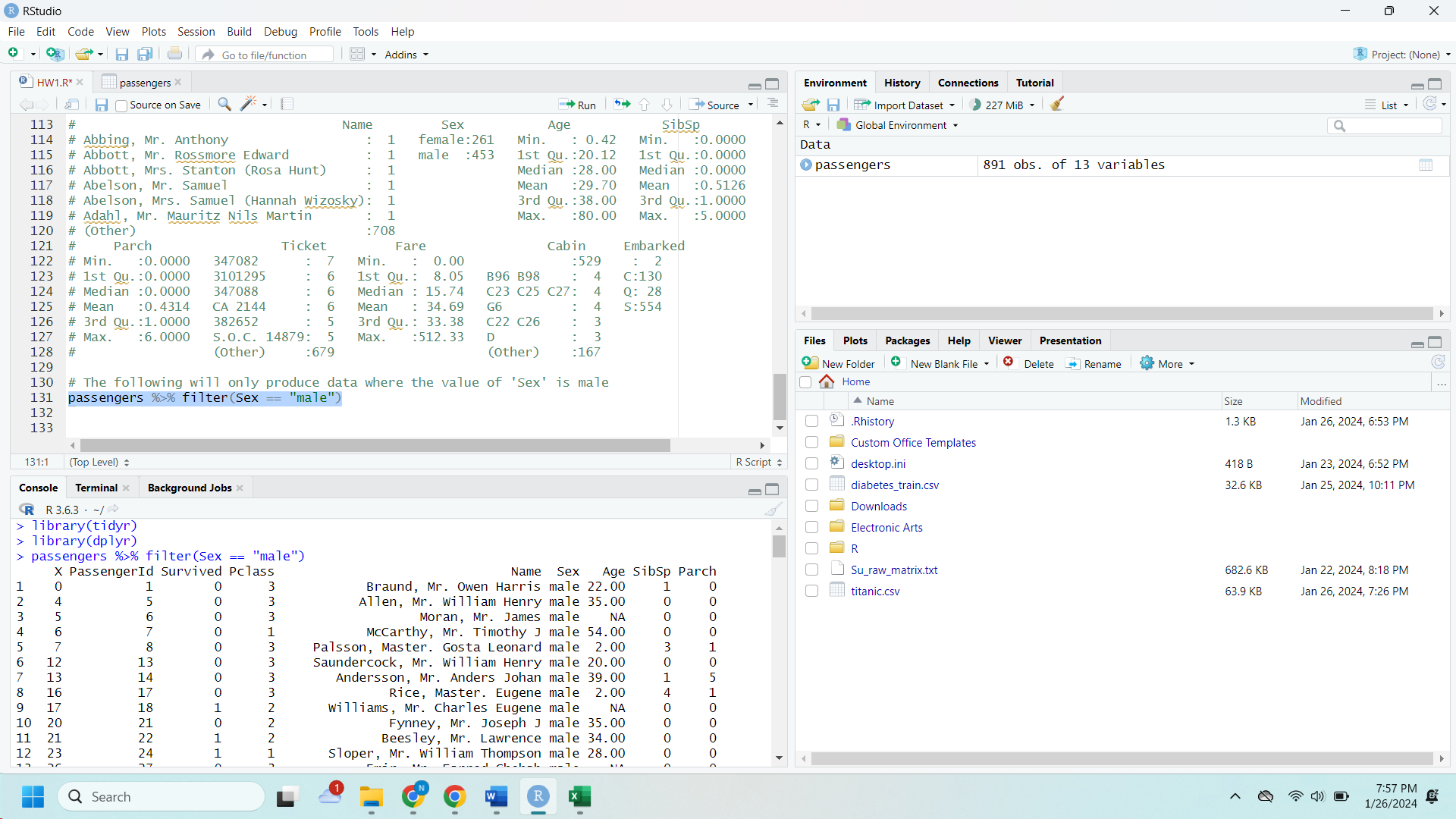
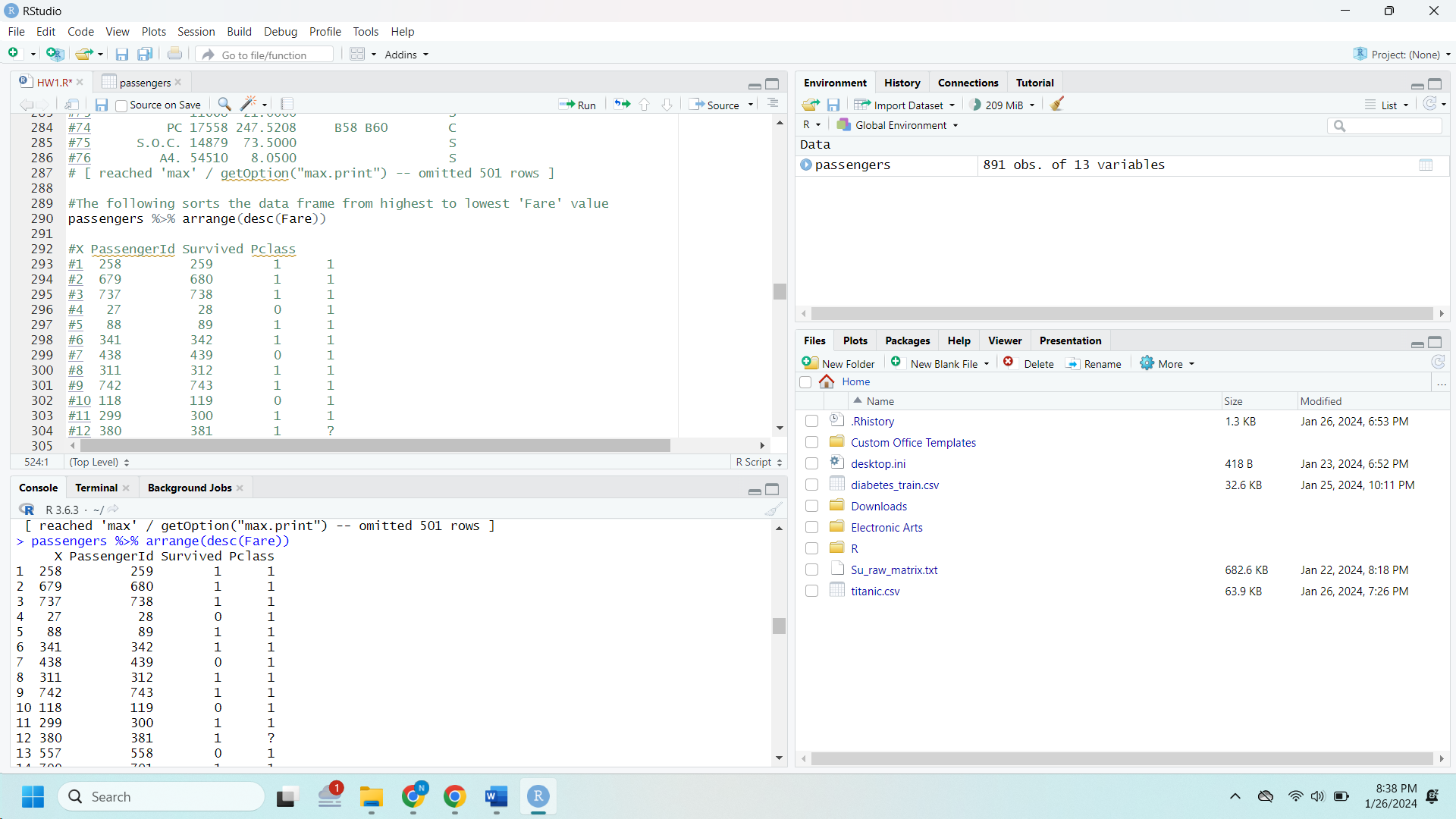
Description automatically generated



1. A screenshot of a computer

   Description automatically generated
   1. The following will drop any rows missing values and provide a statistical summary
      1. passengers %>% drop\_na() %>% summary()



* 1. The following will only produce data where the value of 'Sex' is male
     1. passengers %>% filter(Sex == "male")
  2. The following sorts the data frame from highest to lowest 'Fare' value
     1. passengers %>% arrange(desc(Fare))
  3. The following adds a new column to the data frame called "FamSize" which is the sum of "Parch" and "SibSp" columns, calculating the family size for each passenger
     1. A screenshot of a computer

        Description automatically generatedpassengers %>% mutate(FamSize = Parch + SibSp)
  4. The following will list summary statistics for average fare and total number of survivors separately for each sex category
     1. A screenshot of a computer

        Description automatically generatedpassengers %>% group\_by(Sex) %>% summarise(meanFare = mean(Fare), numSurv = sum(Survived))

1. A screenshot of a computer

   Description automatically generated