Assignment 1 FML

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#I have assigned variable “supermarket\_sales” to the supermarket\_sales dataset

supermarket\_sales <- read.csv("C:\\Users\\Nikhi\\Downloads\\archive (2)\\supermarket\_sales - Sheet1.csv")  
View(supermarket\_sales)

mode(supermarket\_sales$Quantity)

## [1] "numeric"

median(supermarket\_sales$Unit.price)

## [1] 55.23

mean(supermarket\_sales$Unit.price)

## [1] 55.67213

max(supermarket\_sales$Unit.price)

## [1] 99.96

sd(supermarket\_sales$Unit.price)

## [1] 26.49463

These values represent descriptive statistics for a selection of quantitave variables. The above mentioned values determines mode, median, standard deviation, maximum for the quatitative variables.

str(supermarket\_sales$Payment)

## chr [1:1000] "Ewallet" "Cash" "Credit card" "Ewallet" "Ewallet" "Ewallet" ...

These values represent categorical descriptive analysis of variables.

I Summarized descriptive statistics for a selection of quantitative and categorical variables. / Whereas categorical is “Branch” And quantitative is “Unit.price”

summary(supermarket\_sales$Branch)

## Length Class Mode   
## 1000 character character

summary(supermarket\_sales$Unit.price)

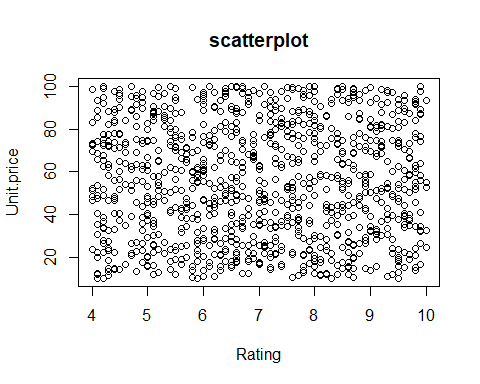
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.   
## 10.08 32.88 55.23 55.67 77.94 99.96

I have transformed the Unit.price to a new amount by raising it.

increased\_Unit.price <- sqrt(supermarket\_sales$Unit.price)  
new\_price <- (supermarket\_sales$Unit.price - increased\_Unit.price)

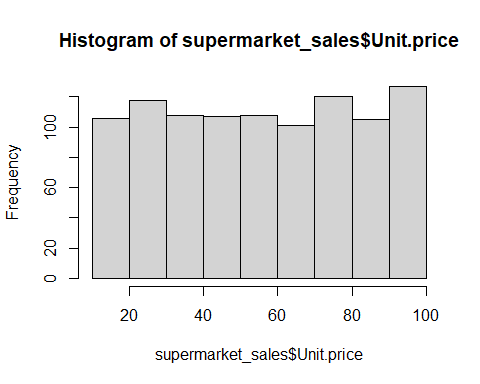
I generated a scatter plot correlating “Rating” with “Unit.price”

x <-supermarket\_sales$Rating  
y <-supermarket\_sales$Unit.price  
plot(x,y, main="scatterplot", xlab = "Rating" , ylab = "Unit.price")



The below graphical representation is a histogram.

hist(supermarket\_sales$Unit.price)



The above graphical representation is a histogram

This dataset is imported from : https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/aungpyaeap/supermarket-sales