PS_Indpendent and Dependent t-test-for-TAs

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R practice.

Install packages.

```
#install.packages("car")
library(car)

## Loading required package: carData
library(ggplot2)
```

Load the water pollution data into R.

```
##
    Birds
             Species Gender Pre_weight Pre_weight.1
## 1
        1 Hylocichla
                         M
## 2
       2 Hylocichla
                         M
                                   44
                                               42
       3 Hylocichla
                         M
                                   48
                                               41
                      М
        4 Hylocichla
                                               49
## 4
                                   42
        5 Hylocichla
                         Μ
                                               43
## 5
                                   51
## 6
        6 Hylocichla
                                   51
                                               42
```

Analyze data distribution. Is your pre-weight data normally distributed?

```
shapiro.test(df_bird$Pre_weight)
```

```
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: df_bird$Pre_weight
## W = 0.95557, p-value = 0.2725
```

Test to see if you meet the assumption of equal variance for this test. Based on the results of this test for unequal variance, which test should you use?

```
# Perform Levene's test
result <- leveneTest(Pre_weight~Gender, data=df_bird)

## Warning in leveneTest.default(y = y, group = group, ...): group coerced to
## factor.</pre>
```

```
print(result)
## Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance (center = median)
         Df F value Pr(>F)
## group 1 0.0061 0.9381
##
         26
p_value <- result$Pr[1]</pre>
# Significance level
alpha <- 0.05
# Interpret the result
if (p_value < alpha) {</pre>
 cat("Reject null hypothesis: Variances are significantly different.\n")
  cat("Fail to reject null hypothesis: Variances are not significantly different.\n")
## Fail to reject null hypothesis: Variances are not significantly different.
Run this analysis. What is the test statistic (obtained) value for the test you selected?
Use alternative to determine your hypothesis. Default= "two.sided".
alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"),
# Perform t-test
t_test_result <- t.test(Pre_weight~Gender, data=df_bird,</pre>
                          alternative = "less")
print(t_test_result)
##
  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: Pre_weight by Gender
## t = -0.78654, df = 25.944, p-value = 0.2193
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group F and group M is less than O
## 95 percent confidence interval:
        -Inf 1.419121
##
## sample estimates:
## mean in group F mean in group M
          48.07143
                          49.28571
# Create a boxplot plot using ggplot2
ggplot(df_bird, aes(x = Gender, y = Pre_weight)) +
 geom_boxplot() # Add jitter for better visualization
```

