1) Str(df) : To identify levels of categorical data

mean(Attendence) ≈ 56

① Lets look at the values in each column

```
table(partydata$Day)
table(partydata$DJ)
table(partydata$Music)
```

No insights as values are uniform

② Compare means of attendence

```
tapply(partydata$Attendance, partydata$DJ, mean)
tapply(partydata$Attendance, partydata$Music, mean)
tapply(partydata$Attendance, partydata$Day, mean)
```

No particular insight (less variations)

- We should dig deeper to find insights
- apply more filter.

③ DFS approach.

Compare for same day

- diff value of Dj
- diff values of Music

Keep changing day value and repeat.

④ Mean is an important aspect of Data

- use tapply to avoid DFS

Use specific vaule from the insights to confirm speculation

- Use Boxplot
- check mean for particular values

Find anomaly for specific value