lab-07-simpsons.Rmd

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Packages

```
library(tidyverse)
library(mosaicData)
```

Exercises

1.

?Whickham

Your answer: The data is observational as the description states that is based on age, somking, and mortality. which are all observable events and not produced via experiments.

2.

nrow(Whickham)

```
## [1] 1314
```

Your answer; There are 1,314 observations. As we know every row is an observation.

3.

names (Whickham)

```
## [1] "outcome" "smoker" "age'
```

Your answer:

There are 3 variables, "outcome", and "age"

unique(Whickham\$outcome)

```
## [1] Alive Dead
## Levels: Alive Dead
unique(Whickham$smoker)
```

```
## [1] Yes No
## Levels: No Yes
```

unique(Whickham\$age)

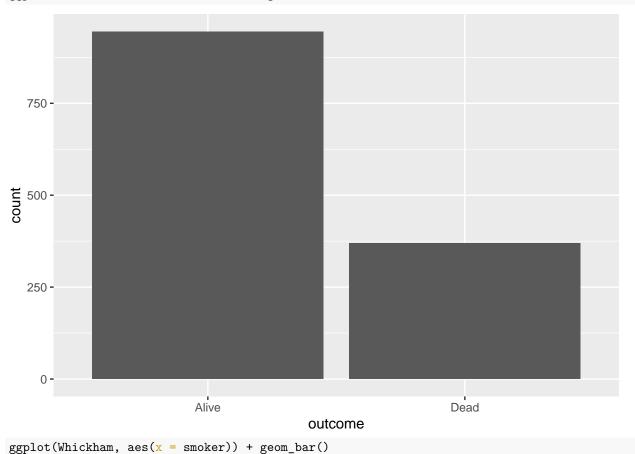
```
## [1] 23 18 71 67 64 38 45 76 28 27 34 20 72 48 66 30 33 68 61 43 47 22 39 80 59 ## [26] 56 62 51 32 60 37 36 50 55 73 52 25 53 31 54 69 79 75 21 29 24 26 49 84 40 ## [51] 44 74 46 35 77 57 42 81 19 63 78 83 82 70 58 41 65
```

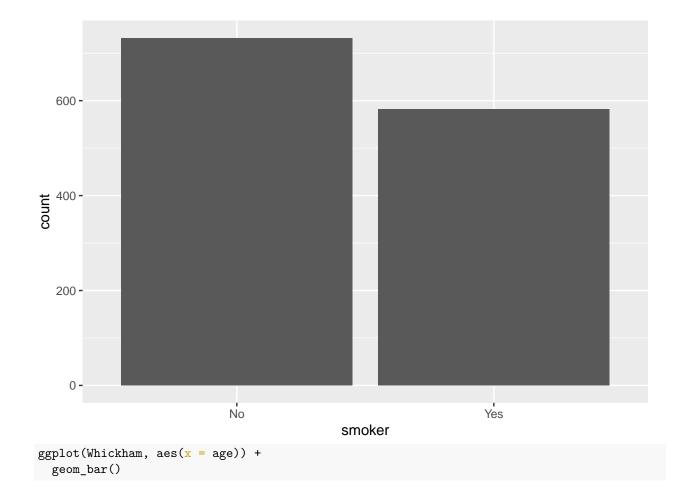
Your answer: Your answer: Using the 'unique()' funcation on the 3 variables we could see that "outcome" only takes Alive or Dead value, which makes it categorical non-ordinal. "smoker" only takes Tes or No, which also

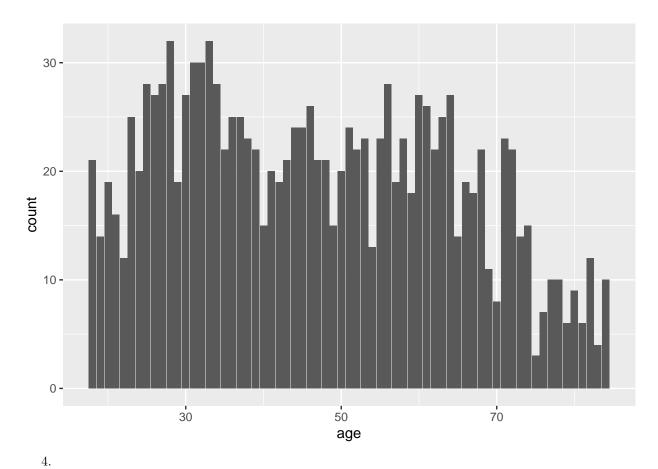
makes it categorical non-ordinal. Age is numerical continous data.

One of the best ways to visualise categorical data is through the use of bar charts.

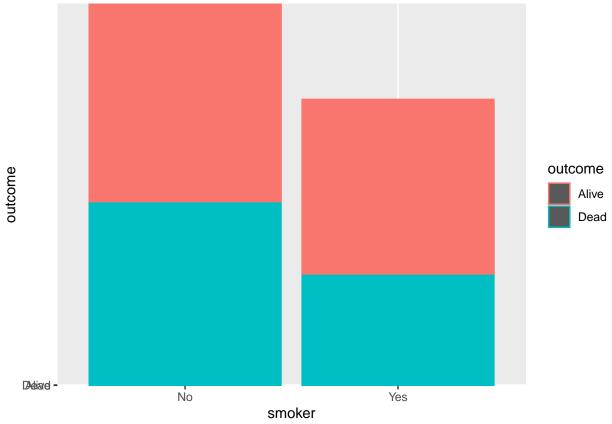
ggplot(Whickham, aes(x = outcome)) + geom_bar()







ggplot(data=Whickham, aes(x=smoker, y=outcome, color=outcome)) + geom_bar(stat="identity")



Answer 4 :Smokers will die if yhey continue smoking.

Knit, commit, and push to github.

5.

Whickham %>% count(smoker, outcome)

```
##
     smoker outcome
## 1
         No
               Alive 502
## 2
         No
               Dead 230
## 3
        Yes
               Alive 443
## 4
        Yes
               Dead 139
  6.
  7.
```

Knit, commit, and push to github.