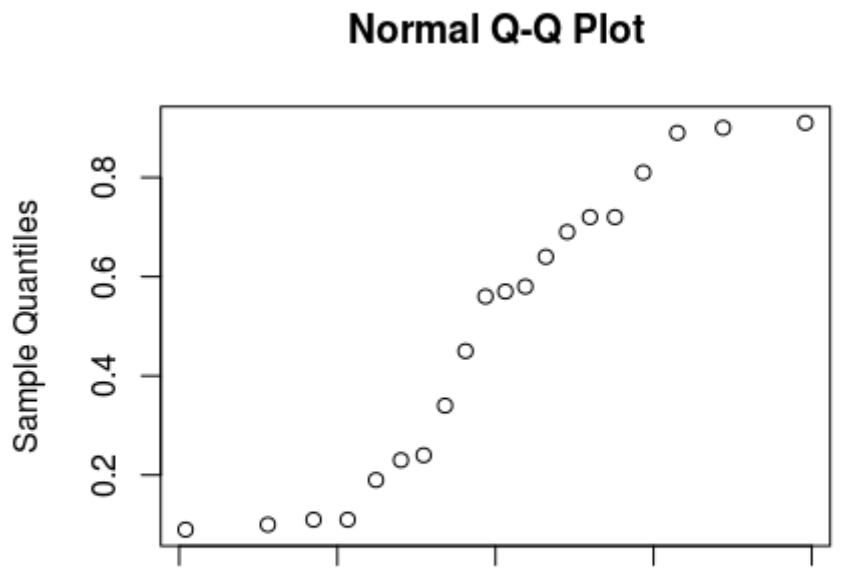
HW

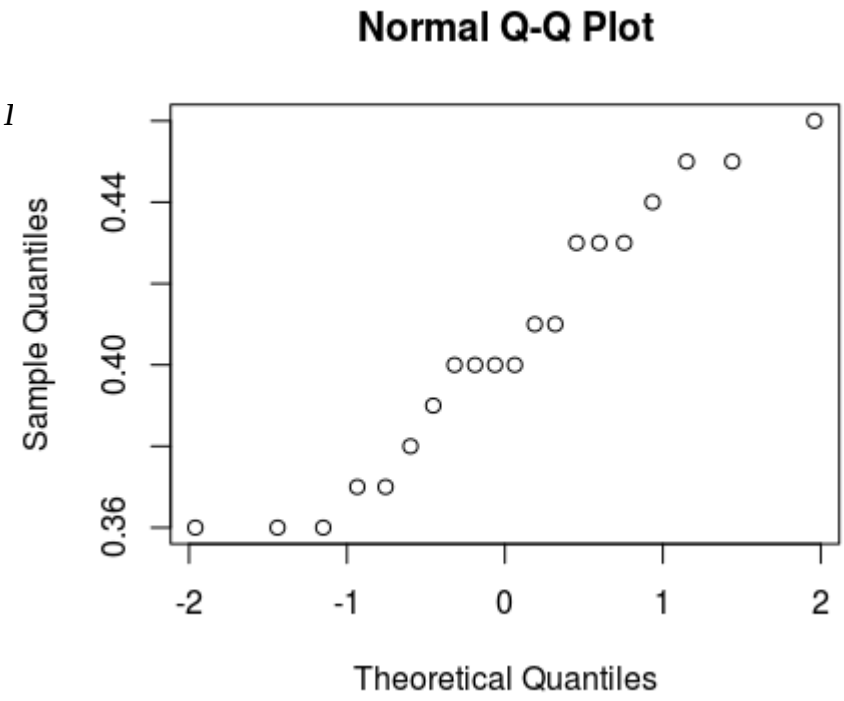
```
> firstVar= c( 0.4, 0.46, 0.41, 0.45, 0.44, 0.36, 0.45, 0.43, 0.38, 0.39, 0.4, 0.4, 0.41, 0.37,
0.43, 0.37, 0.4, 0.36, 0.43, 0.36)
> firstVar = sort(firstVar)

> qqnorm(firstVar)
> secondVar = c(0.19, 0.1, 0.11, 0.09, 0.23, 0.11, 0.24, 0.91, 0.89,
0.9,0.34,0.45,0.58,0.69,0.72,0.81,0.56,0.57,0.64,0.72)
> secondVar = sort(secondVar)

> qqnorm(secondVar)
```

Output





1

Illustration 2: QQ Plot of First variable

Interpretation

The 2 variables that I choose are satisfactory level and employee evaluation. After doing the qq plot, I notice that the 2 variables seems to follow a normal distribution with . That is because the lines are closely related to a straight line with a postie slope, even though that there might be some variables that are a little bit out of place. Looking at the y intercept, seems like the average value of satifactory level and employee evaluation is 0.4 and 0.6. Meaning that the employee is not very satisfy but they still do their job so that is why their evaluation is above 0.5 (the average value of an evaluation)

The standard deviation of the 2 lines can be calculated and their results are 0.025 and 0.19. Meaning on average, the satisfactorily level deviate 0.025 from the average and employee evaluation deviate 0.19 from the average

HW-9-2
Code

Copy the section above and add

```
plot(firstVar,secondVar)
```

Output

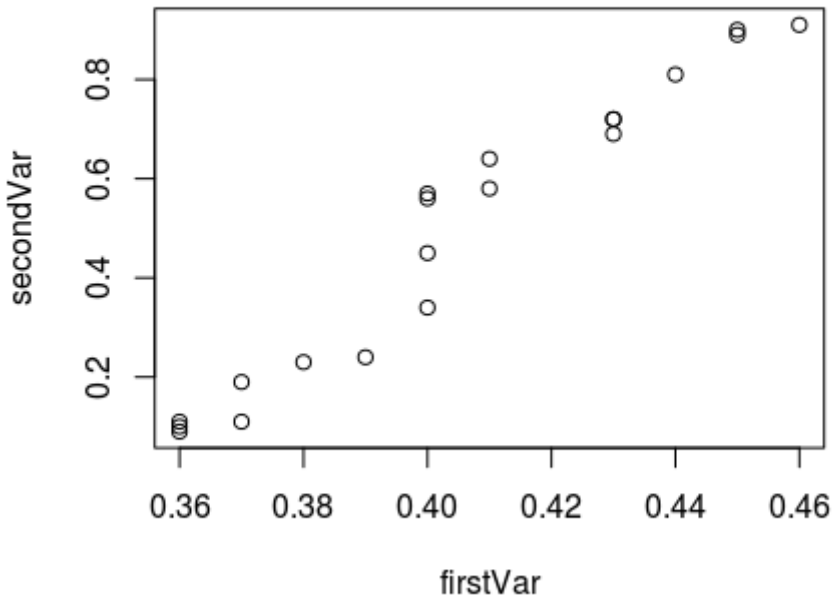


Illustration 3: Scatter Plot of Employee satisfactory vs emplyee evaluation

Interpretation

Looking at the scatter plot, there seems to be a positive correlation between the 2 variables. We can say that as the employee satisfactory goes up, his/her’s evaluation also goes up as well. In the middle , there is a straight line across the y axis, this might indicate that if the employee's satisfactory is 0.4, then his/her evaluation might be different compared to other peers with the same satisfactory.