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, smoking, and mortality, which are all observable events and not produced via experiments.

2.

```
nrow(Whickham)
```

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

Your answer;There ane 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” “smoker”, and “age”

```
unique(Whickham$outcome)
```

```
## [1] Alive Dead
## Levels: Alive Dead
```

```
unique(Whickham$smoker)
```

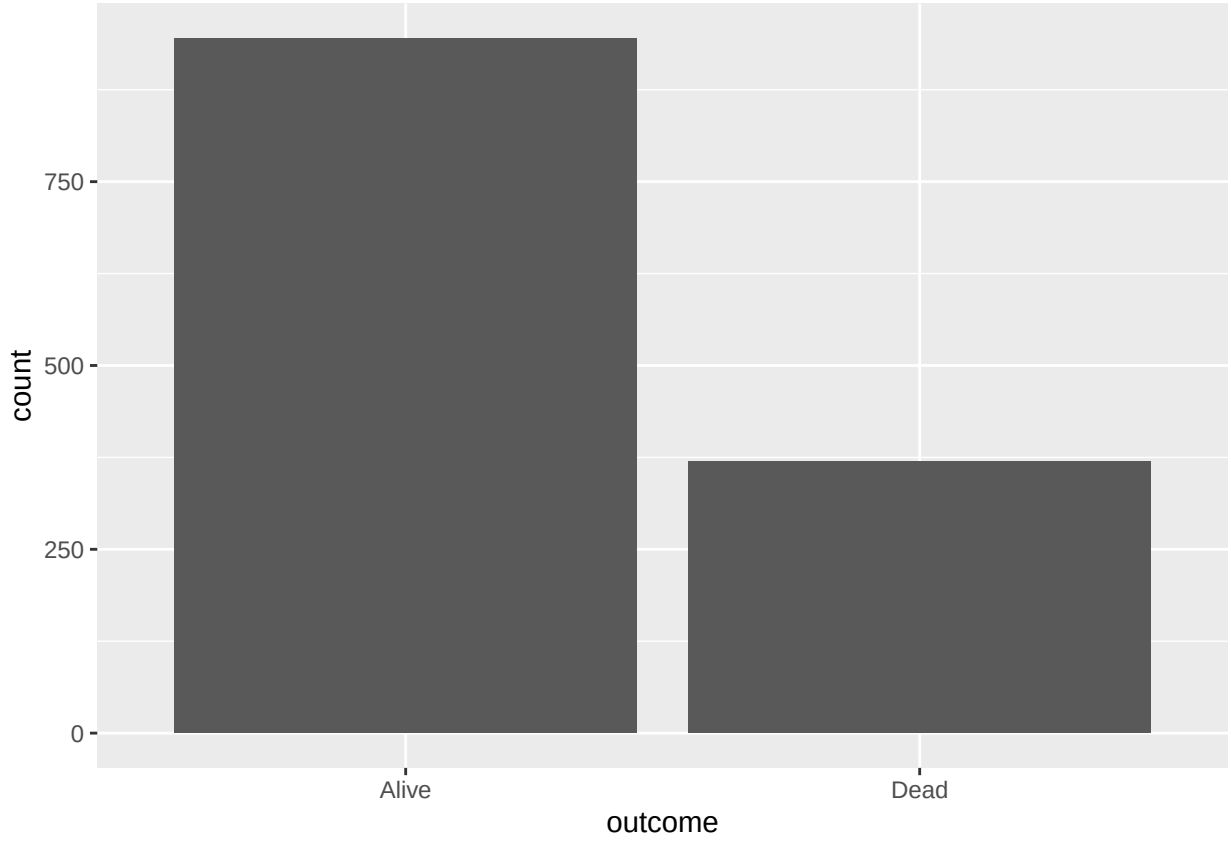
```
## [1] Yes No
## Levels: No Yes
```

```
unique(Whickham$age)
```

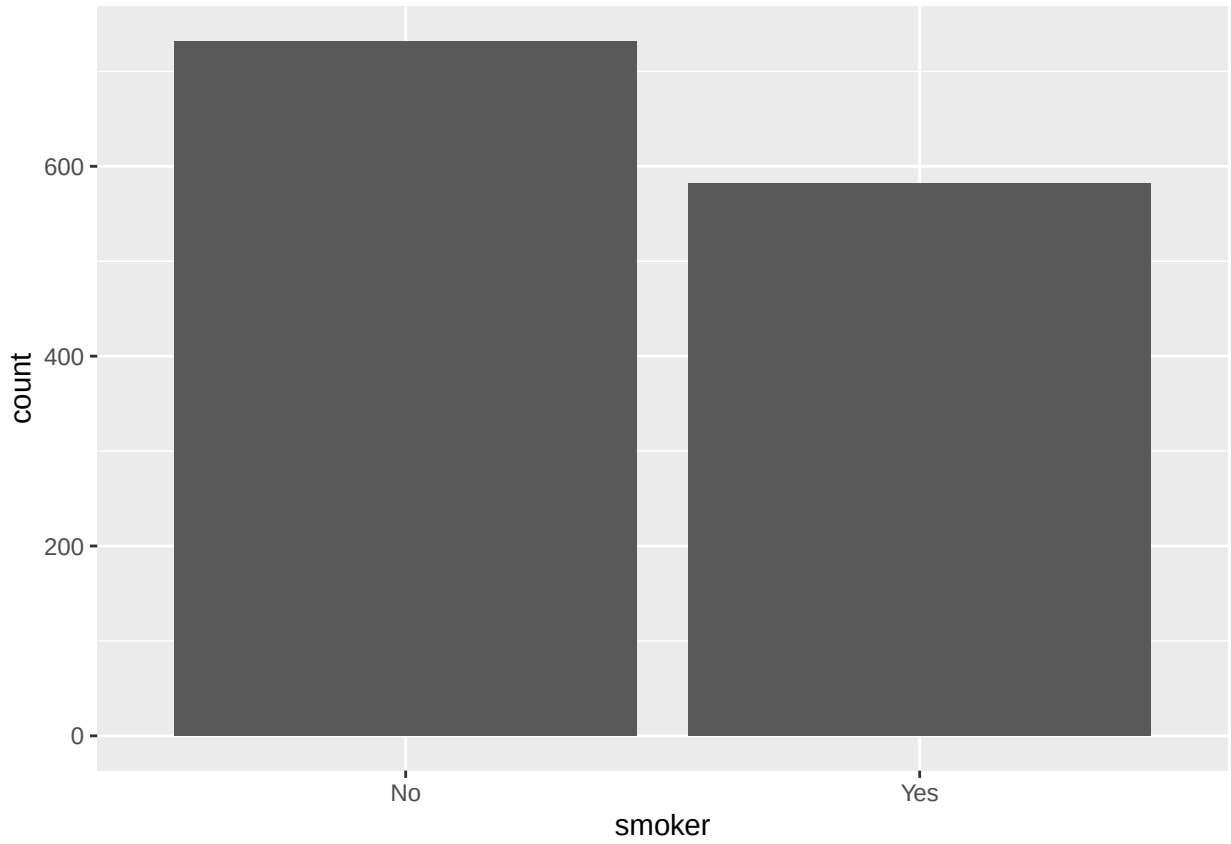
```
##  [1] 23 18 71 67 64 38 45 76 28 27 34 20 72 48 66 30 33 68 61 43 47 22 39 80 59
## [26] 56 62 51 32 60 37 36 50 55 73 52 25 53 31 54 69 79 75 21 29 24 26 49 84 40
## [51] 44 74 46 35 77 57 42 81 19 63 78 83 82 70 58 41 65
```

Your answer: Using the `unique()` function on the 3 variables we could see that “outcome” only takes Alive or Dead value, which makes it categorical non-ordinal. “smoker” only takes Yes or No, which also makes it categorical non-ordinal. Age is numerical continous data.

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

 geom_bar()
```

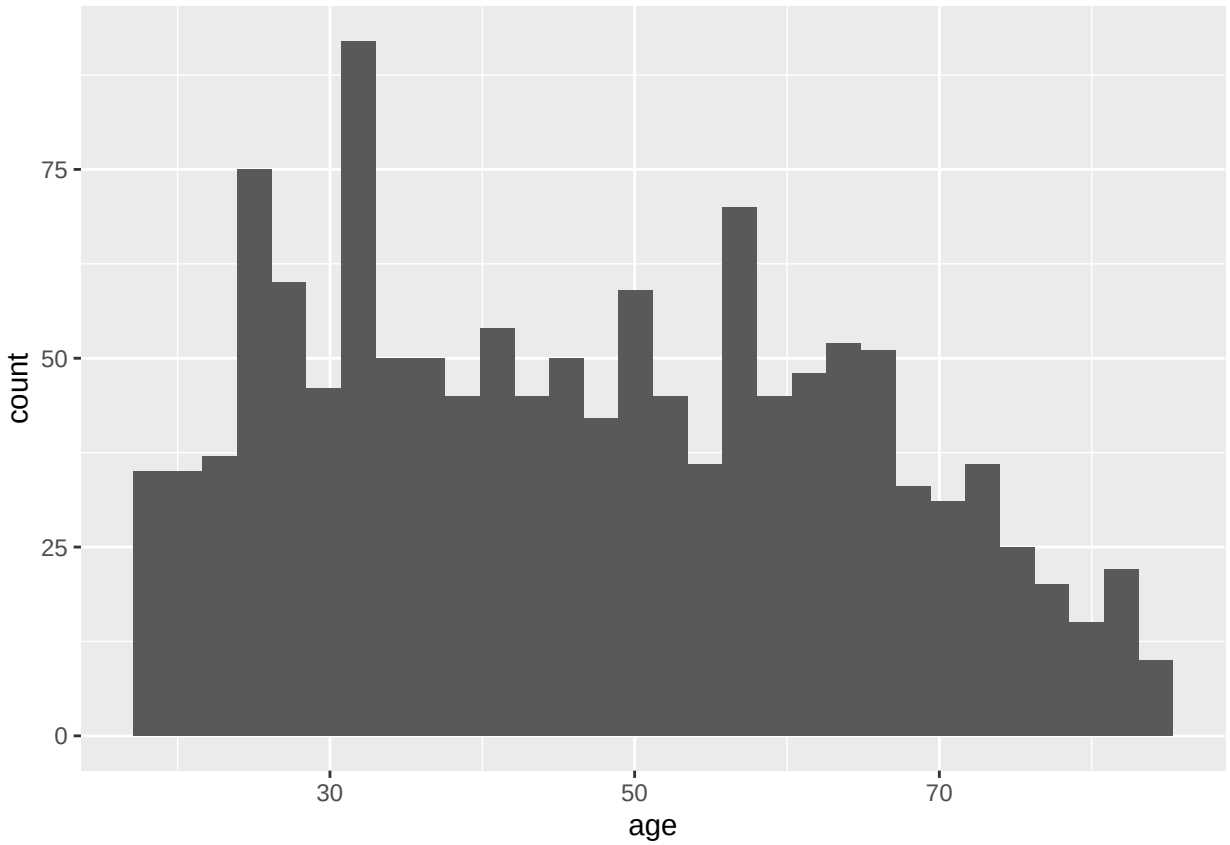



```
ggplot(Whickham, aes(x = smoker)) +

 geom_bar()
```




```
ggplot(Whickham, aes(x = age)) +

 geom_histogram()
```

```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```



4 Before plotting the correlation between smoking status and health outcomes.I would like to assume there is a strong correlation between the two.based on the well-known impact of smoking on the health.

Knit, commit, and push to github.

5.
6.
7.

Knit, commit, and push to github.