

SHETH L.U.J AND SIR M.V. COLLEGE

SUBJECT :- DATA ANALYSIS WITH SAS/SPSS/R

MODULE 2 - PRACTICAL – 4

AIM:- Performing one-sample t-tests using t.test() (R)

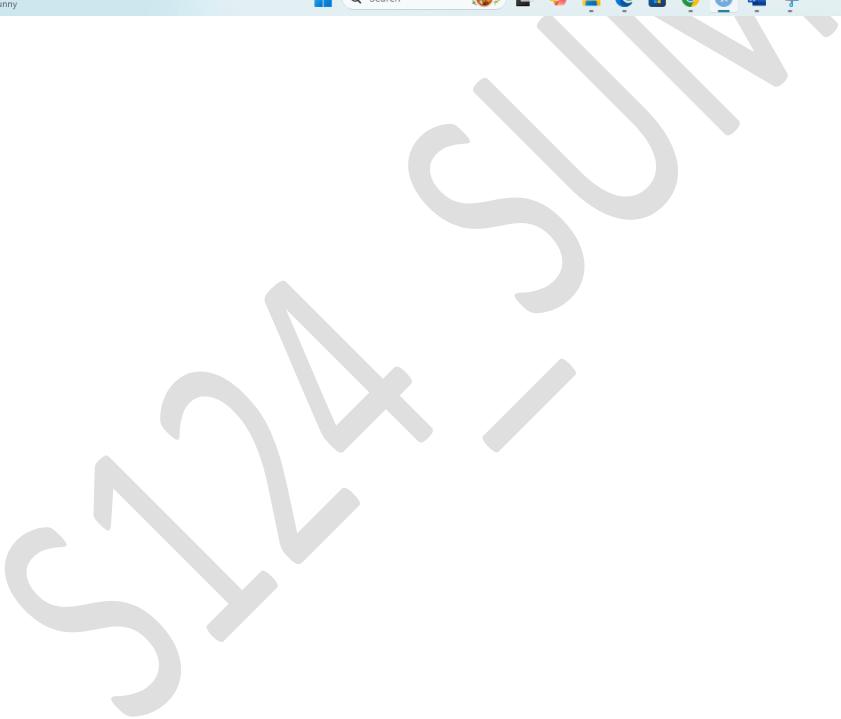
OUTPUT:-

```
R 4.1.2 - ~/rjil/
> library(dplyr)
>
> # 1. Load Dataset
> df <- read.csv("C:/Users/IT/Downloads/cars datasets 2025.csv")
> print("Dataset Loaded Successfully")
[1] "Dataset Loaded Successfully"
>
> # 2. Dataset Overview
> head(df)
#> #> Company Names Cars.Names Engines CC.Battery.Capacity HorsePower Total.Speed Performance.0...100..KM.H Cars.Prices Fuel.Types Seats Torque
#> #> FERRARI SF90 STRADALE V8 3990 cc 963 hp 340 km/h 2.5 sec $1,100,000 plug in hybrid 2 800 Nm
#> #> ROLLS ROYCE PHANTOM V12 6749 cc 563 hp 250 km/h 5.3 sec $460,000 Petrol 5 900 Nm
#> #> Ford KA+ 1.2L Petrol 1,200 cc 70-85 hp 165 km/h 10.5 sec $12,000-$15,000 Petrol 5 100 - 140 Nm
#> #> MERCEDES GT 63 S V8 3,982 cc 6749 cc "1.2L Petrol" "V8" ...
#> #> AUDI Audi R8 GT V10 5,204 cc 602 hp 320 km/h 3.6 sec $253,290 Petrol 2 560 Nm
#> #> BMW McLaren 720S V8 3,994 cc 710 hp 341 km/h 2.9 sec $499,000 Petrol 2 770 Nm
> str(df)
#> #> data frame: 1218 obs. of 11 variables:
#> #> $ Company.Names : chr "FERRARI" "ROLLS ROYCE" "Ford" "MERCEDES" ...
#> #> $ Cars.Names : chr "SF90 STRADALE" "PHANTOM" "KA+" "GT 63 S" ...
#> #> $ Engines : chr "V8" "V12" "1.2L Petrol" "V8" ...
#> #> $ CC.Battery.Capacity : chr "3990 cc" "6749 cc" "1,200 cc" "3,982 cc" ...
#> #> $ HorsePower : chr "963 hp" "563 hp" "70-85 hp" "630 hp" ...
#> #> $ Total.Speed : chr "340 km/h" "250 km/h" "165 km/h" "320 km/h" ...
#> #> $ Performance.0...100..KM.H : chr "2.5 sec" "5.3 sec" "10.5 sec" "3.2 sec" ...
#> #> $ Cars.Prices : chr "$1,100,000" "$460,000" "$12,000-$15,000" "$161,000" ...
#> #> $ Fuel.Types : chr "plug in hybrid" "Petrol" "Petrol" "Petrol" ...
#> #> $ Seats : chr "2" "5" "4" ...
#> #> $ Torque : chr "800 Nm" "900 Nm" "100 - 140 Nm" "900 Nm" ...
> dim(df)
[1] 1218 11
>
> # 3. Data Cleaning: Convert Car Prices to Numeric
> df$clean_Price <- gsub("\\$,|\\.", "", df$cars.prices)
>
> # If price is a range (e.g. 12000-15000), take the average
> df$clean_Price <- sapply(df$clean_Price, function(x) {
+   if (x[1] == "-") {
+     mean(as.numeric(strsplit(x, "-"))[[1]])
+   } else {
+     as.numeric(x)
+   }
+ })
>
```

```
R 4.1.2 - ~/rjil/
> b: In FUN(X[[1]]), ... : NA's introduced by coercion
>
> print("Summary of Cleaned Car Prices:")
[1] "Summary of Cleaned Car Prices:"
> summary(df$clean_Price)
Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's
4000 28000 42648 138440 70000 18000000 6
>
> # 4. Descriptive Statistics
> mean_price <- mean(df$clean_Price, na.rm = TRUE)
> sd_price <- sd(df$clean_Price, na.rm = TRUE)
>
> print(paste("Mean Car Price:", round(mean_price, 2)))
[1] "Mean Car Price: 138439.77"
> print(paste("Standard Deviation:", round(sd_price, 2)))
[1] "Standard Deviation: 712480.64"
>
> # 5. One-Sample t-test
> print("One-sample t-test Result:")
[1] "One-sample t-test Result:"
>
> t_test_result <- t.test(df$clean_Price, mu = 500000)
> print(t_test_result)
#> #> One sample t-test
#> #> data: df$clean_Price
#> #> t = -17.667, df = 1212, p-value < 2.2e-16
#> #> alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 5e+05
#> #> 95 percent confidence interval:
#> #> 98288.06 178591.49
#> #> sample estimates:
#> #> mean of x
#> #> 138439.8
>
> # 6. Decision Based on p-value
> if (t_test_result$p.value < 0.05) {
+   print("Reject the null hypothesis")
+ } else {
+   print("Fail to reject the null hypothesis")
+ }
```

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A screenshot of an RStudio interface showing R code execution. The code performs statistical analysis on a dataset named 'df\$Clean_Price'. It includes printing the summary of the data, calculating descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation), and conducting a one-sample t-test against a null hypothesis of 500000. The results show a mean of 138439.8 and a p-value less than 0.05, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis.

```
R - raij - RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
Source Terminal Background Jobs
R 4.1.2 - ~/Desktop/
> print("Summary of cleaned Car Prices:")
[1] "summary of cleaned Car Prices:"
> summary(df$Clean_Price)
   Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's
4000    28000   42648 138440 138440 18000000      6
> 
> # 4. Descriptive Statistics
> mean_price <- mean(df$Clean_Price, na.rm = TRUE)
> sd_price <- sd(df$Clean_Price, na.rm = TRUE)
> 
> print(paste("Mean Car Price:", round(mean_price, 2)))
[1] "Mean car Price: 138439.77"
> print(paste("Standard Deviation:", round(sd_price, 2)))
[1] "Standard Deviation: 712480.64"
> 
> # 5. One-sample t-test
> print("One-Sample t-test Result:")
[1] "One-Sample t-test Result:"
> 
> t_test_result <- t.test(df$Clean_Price, mu = 500000)
> print(t_test_result)

One Sample t-test

data: df$Clean_Price
t = -17.47, df = 1211, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 5e+05
95 percent confidence interval:
 98288.06 178591.49
sample estimates:
mean of x
138439.8

> 
> # 6. Decision Based on p-value
> if (t_test_result$p.value < 0.05) {
+   print("Reject the null hypothesis")
+ } else {
+   print("Fail to reject the null hypothesis")
+ }
[1] "Reject the null hypothesis"
> print(head(Retail_Product))
[1] "27°C
Sunny
11:34
ENG
IN
15-12-2025
```