Code ▼

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```
# To import the data
my_data <- read.table("C:/Users/Sushmita Singh/Desktop/Assignments/MachineLearning/Dataset.csv", header = TRUE ,sep=",")
my_data</pre>
```

	state <fctr></fctr>	zipcode <int></int>	familysize <int></int>	annualincome <int></int>
1	florida	32716	5	7000
2	alabama	35236	7	5000
3	florida	32116	4	4000
4	florida	34567	2	3000
5	california	32182	3	2000
6	florida	32415	4	6000
7	alabama	32987	6	8000
8	california	32110	8	10000
9	california	32998	1	2000
rows				

Compute the descriptive statistics of variables.

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```
# Compute the descriptive statistics of variables.
#compute the mean value
mean(my_data$annualincome)
```

[1] 5222.222

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<pre>mean(my_data\$familysize)</pre>	
[1] 4.444444	
	Hide
<pre>#compute the median value median(my_data\$familysize)</pre>	
[1] 4	
	Hide
median(my_data\$annualincome)	
[1] 5000	
	Hide
#compute the minimum value min(my_data\$annualincome)	
[1] 2000	
	Hide
<pre>#compute the maximum value max(my_data\$annualincome)</pre>	
[1] 10000	
	Hide
<pre>#compute the range of data range(my_data\$familysize)</pre>	

```
[1] 1 8
                                                                                                                     Hide
range(my_data$annualincome)
[1] 2000 10000
                                                                                                                     Hide
#to compute qaurtile (by default it returns minimum, maximum and
#three quartile(0.25,0.50 and ,0.75))
quantile(my_data$familysize)
  0% 25% 50% 75% 100%
                                                                                                                     Hide
#to compute deciles
quantile(my data$familysize, seq(0,1,0.1))
  0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
 1.0 1.8 2.6 3.4 4.0 4.0 4.8 5.6 6.4 7.2 8.0
                                                                                                                     Hide
quantile(my_data$annualincome, seq(0,1,0.1))
       10%
             20%
                   30%
                                    60%
                                          70%
                                                80%
            2600 3400 4200 5000 5800 6600 7400
 2000 2000
  90% 100%
 8400 10000
                                                                                                                     Hide
#to compute the interquartile range
IQR(my_data$annualincome)
```

```
[1] 4000
```

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#compute the variance
var(my_data\$familysize)

[1] 5.277778

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#compute the standard deviation=square root of variance
sd(my_data\$familysize)

[1] 2.297341

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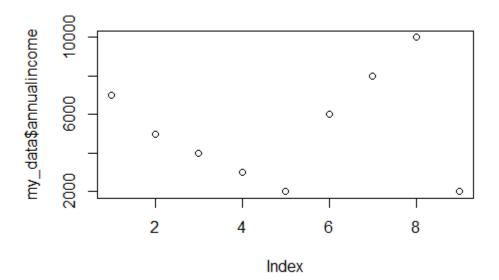
#compute the overall summary
summary(my_data\$familysize)

Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. 1.000 3.000 4.000 4.444 6.000 8.000

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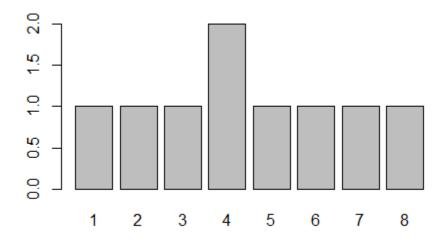
#compute the summary of dataframe:the function summary() is automatically applied to each column.
#The format of the result depends on the type of the data contained in the column. For example:
#If the column is a numeric variable, mean, median, min, max and quartiles are returned.
#If the column is a factor variable, the number of observations in each group is returned.
summary(my_data , digits = 1)

```
familysize
      srno
                   state
                              zipcode
            alabama
 Min. :1
                     :2
                           Min.
                                  :32110
                                          Min. :1
 1st Qu.:3
            california:3
                           1st Qu.:32182
                                          1st Qu.:3
 Median :5
            florida
                           Median :32716
                                          Median :4
                           Mean :33036
                                           Mean :4
 Mean :5
3rd Qu.:7
                           3rd Qu.:32998
                                           3rd Ou.:6
 Max. :9
                           Max.
                                  :35236
                                          Max. :8
 annualincome
 Min. : 2000
1st Qu.: 3000
 Median: 5000
 Mean : 5222
3rd Qu.: 7000
 Max. :10000
                                                                                                                       Hide
#TO check the variable of data
str(my data)
'data.frame': 9 obs. of 5 variables:
 $ srno
              : int 123456789
 $ state
              : Factor w/ 3 levels "alabama", "california", ..: 3 1 3 3 2 3 1 2 2
              : int 32716 35236 32116 34567 32182 32415 32987 32110 32998
 $ zipcode
$ familysize : int 5 7 4 2 3 4 6 8 1
 $ annualincome: int 7000 5000 4000 3000 2000 6000 8000 10000 2000
                                                                                                                       Hide
#transform familysize(numeric variable) to factor variable
my data$familysize <- as.factor(my data$familysize)</pre>
my data$familysize <- (my data$familysize)</pre>
                                                                                                                       Hide
#plot annualsize
plot(my data$annualincome)
```

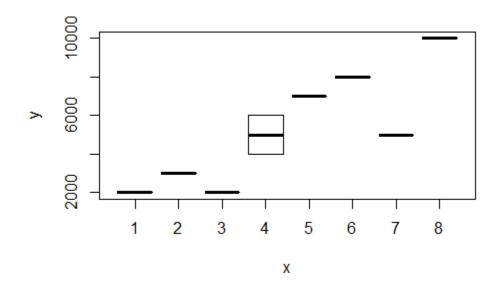


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plot(my_data\$familysize)



#scatterplot annualsize
plot(my_data\$familysize , my_data\$annualincome)



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#converting numeric to character
class(my_data\$familysize)

[1] "factor"

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str<-as.character(my_data\$familysize)
class(str)</pre>

[1] "character"

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class(my_data\$annualincome)

[1] "integer"

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mn<-as.matrix(my_data\$annualincome)
class(mn)</pre>

[1] "matrix"

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#to fetch info about data rowwise and column wise
my_data[2,]

	<pre>srno state <int> <fctr></fctr></int></pre>		familysize <fctr></fctr>	annualincome <int></int>
2	2 alabama	35236	7	5000
1 row				

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my_data[,2]

[1] florida alabama florida florida california

[6] florida alabama california california

Levels: alabama california florida