

Aufgabe 1a): Import the files stud.data, exam.data as tibbles.

Code:

```
exam_data <- read.csv("C:/Users/madin/Dropbox/Studium/unterricht folien/3  
Semester/Statistic/Statistik2022/exam_data.csv")  
  
view (exam_data)
```

Ausgabe :

	X	exam	attempt	score
1	1	516647/Mathematics	1	75
2	2	193841/Data Bases	2	49
3	3	326761/Computer Networks	2	75
4	4	230275/Data Bases	1	73
5	5	911920/OOP	1	55
6	6	840873/Formal Languages	1	33
7	7	473291/Mathematics	2	56
8	8	412501/Mathematics	2	102
9	9	320446/Formal Languages	2	26
10	10	332749/Formal Languages	1	67
11	11	310006/Mathematics	1	25
12	12	702390/Mathematics	2	50
13	13	971258/Computer Networks	1	70
14	14	899219/Mathematics	2	50
15	15	212398/OOP	2	43
16	16	880476/Mathematics	1	76

Showing 1 to 17 of 1,137 entries, 4 total columns

Aufgabe 1b): Determine the scale and type of all variables.

mat.nr	matriculation number	→ Qual. Nominal
gender	sex	→ Qual. Nominal
semester	current semester	→ Quant. Ratio
course	course of study	→ Qual. Nominal
exam	matriculation number/exams	→ Qual. Nominal
attempt	number of attempt	→ Quant. Ratio
score	achieved score	→ Quant. Ordinal

Aufgabe 1c): Add a variable grade that indicates the grade of the exam. The grade is derived from the score as follows:

- Grade 5 if score < 50
- Grade 4, if 50 ≤ score < 65
- Grade 3, if 65 ≤ score < 80
- Grade 2, if 80 ≤ score < 90
- Grade 1, if 90 ≤ score

Code:

```
exam_data %>% mutate(grade = case_when(
  score < 50 ~ 5,
  score >= 50 & score < 65 ~ 4,
  score >= 65 & score < 80 ~ 3,
  score >= 80 & score < 90 ~ 2,
  score >= 90 ~ 1))
```

Ausgabe :

```
> exam_data
  X      exam attempt score
1  1 516647/Mathematics      1    75
2  2 193841/Data Bases      2    49
3  3 326761/Computer Networks 2    75
4  4 230275/Data Bases      1    73
5  5  911920/OOP            1    55
6  6 840873/Formal Languages 1    33
7  7 473291/Mathematics     2    56
8  8 412501/Mathematics     2   102
9  9 320446/Formal Languages 2    26
10 10 332749/Formal Languages 1    67
11 11 310006/Mathematics     1    25
12 12 702390/Mathematics     2    50
```

Aufgabe 1d): Split the variable exam into 2 columns containing the matriculation number and the exam subject.

Code: `exam_data <- exam_data %>% separate(exam, into = c("matriculation", "subject"), sep = "/")`

`exam_data`

Ausgabe:

	X	matriculation	subject	attempt	score
1	1	516647	Mathematics	1	75
2	2	193841	Data Bases	2	49
3	3	326761	Computer Networks	2	75
4	4	230275	Data Bases	1	73
5	5	911920	OOP	1	55
6	6	840873	Formal Languages	1	33
7	7	473291	Mathematics	2	56
8	8	412501	Mathematics	2	102
9	9	320446	Formal Languages	2	26
10	10	332749	Formal Languages	1	67
11	11	310006	Mathematics	1	25
12	12	702390	Mathematics	2	50

Aufgabe 1e): Determine the total number of tests in each exam and the number of students participating

#total number of tests in each exam

Code: `exam_data %>% count(subject) %>% mutate(x=n())`

Ausgabe:

```
> exam_data %>% count(subject) %>% mutate(x=n())
  subject      n x
1 Computer Networks 186 6
2 Data Bases 190 6
3 Formal Languages 190 6
4 Mathematics 185 6
5 OOP 196 6
6 Software Engineering 190 6
> tibble(1:10)
```

#the number of students participating

Code: `exam_data %>% select(matriculation) %>% unique %>% summarise(anz.stud=n())`

Ausgabe:

```
> exam_data %>% select(matriculation) %>% unique %>% summarise(anz.stud=n())
  anz.stud
1      243
```

Aufgabe 1f): For each subject, determine the absolute frequencies of the grades and store the result in a tibble with the variables grade, Computer Networks, Data Bases, Formal Languages, Mathematics, OOP and Software Engineering.

Code: `table(exam_data$grade, exam_data$subject)`

Ausgabe:

```
table(exam_data$grade, exam_data$subject)
```

	Computer Networks	Data Bases	Formal Languages	Mathematics	OOP	Software Engineering
1	6	10	4	4	4	1
2	8	12	6	16	15	19
3	58	46	57	43	62	57
4	53	69	75	72	69	76
5	61	53	48	50	46	37

Aufgabe 1g): For each subject, determine the minimum, maximum, the three quartiles, the mean of the variable score, the number of participants and the dropout rates.

Code: `exam_data %>% mutate(fail = if_else(grade <= 4,0,1)) %>%
group_by(subject) %>% summarise(minimum = min(score),
maximum = max(score),
q1 = quantile(score, 0,25, type = 1),
q2 = quantile(score, 0,5, type = 1),
q3 = quantile(score, 0,75, type = 1),
mean = mean(score),
no.participants = n(),
dropout.rate = sum(fail)/no.participants)`

Ausgabe:

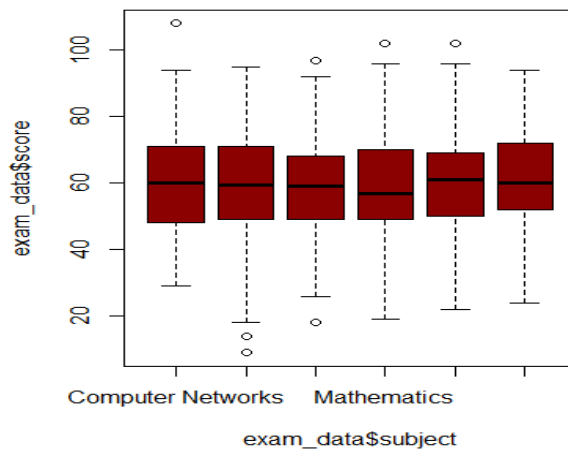
```
# A tibble: 6 x 9
```

	subject	minimum	maximum	q1	q2	q3	mean	no.participants	dropout.rate
	<chr>	<int>	<int>	<int>	<int>	<int>	<dbl>	<int>	<dbl>
1	Computer Networks	29	108	29	29	29	59.4	186	0.328
2	Data Bases	9	95	9	9	9	60.3	190	0.279
3	Formal Languages	18	97	18	18	18	58.9	190	0.253
4	Mathematics	19	102	19	19	19	58.6	185	0.270
5	OOP	22	102	22	22	22	60.3	196	0.235
6	Software Engineering	24	94	24	24	24	61.2	190	0.195

Aufgabe 1h): Create side by side boxplots of the score for each subject and interpret the results.

Code: `boxplot(exam_data$score~exam_data$subject,col=c("dark red"))`

Ausgabe:



Aufgabe 1h): Determine the contingency table of the variables attempt and grade and determine the indifference table and chi-square value..

Code: `chisq.test(exam_data$attempt,exam_data$grade)$observed %>% addmargins()`
`chisq.test(exam_data$attempt,exam_data$grade)$expectetd %>% addmargins()`
`chisq.test(exam_data$attempt,exam_data$grade)$statistic`

Ausgabe:

	exam_data\$grade					
exam_data\$attempt	1	2	3	4	5	Sum
1	14	49	206	226	184	679
2	14	21	84	142	84	345
3	1	6	33	46	27	113
Sum	29	76	323	414	295	1137

Warning message: