

BASM - HW 1

Jason Tang 102034038

0. Load the exam data

```
exam <- read.table("c:/Users/tsunh/Desktop/exam_results.txt", header=TRUE)
```

exam

##	scores
----	--------

## 1	79
------	----

## 2	52
------	----

## 3	89
------	----

## 4	58
------	----

## 5	65
------	----

## 6	82
------	----

## 7	67
------	----

## 8	48
------	----

## 9	71
------	----

## 10	51
-------	----

## 11	18
-------	----

## 12	65
-------	----

## 13	91
-------	----

## 14	74
-------	----

## 15	77
-------	----

## 16	54
-------	----

## 17	100
-------	-----

## 18	84
-------	----

## 19	70
-------	----

## 20	60
-------	----

## 21	49
-------	----

## 22	54
-------	----

## 23	84
-------	----

## 24	94
-------	----

## 25	68
-------	----

## 26	65
-------	----

## 27	57
-------	----

## 28	80
-------	----

## 29	82
-------	----

## 30	67
-------	----

## 31	69
-------	----

## 32	61
-------	----

## 33	90
-------	----

## 34	95
-------	----

## 35	71
-------	----

## 36	72
-------	----

## 37	10
-------	----

## 38	57
-------	----

```
## 39      70
## 40      75
## 41      75
## 42      76
## 43      52
## 44      88
## 45      59
## 46      65
## 47      57
## 48      75
## 49      53
## 50      67
```

#Use head() to see just few rows
`head(exam)`

```
##  scores
## 1      79
## 2      52
## 3      89
## 4      58
## 5      65
## 6      82
```

1. What is the 5th element in the original list of correct grades?

```
exam$scores[5]
```

```
## [1] 65
```

2. What is the fifth lowest grade?

```
sort(exam$scores)[5] #the fifth lowest grade
```

```
## [1] 51
```

3. Extract the five lowest grades together

```
sort(exam$scores)[1:5]
```

```
## [1] 10 18 48 49 51
```

4. Get the five highest scores by first sorting exam\$scores in decreasing order.

```
sort(exam$scores,decreasing = T)[1:5]
```

```
## [1] 100 95 94 91 90
```

5. What is the standard deviation of scores? (guess or google the standard deviation command)

```
sd(exam$scores) # the standard deviation of scores
```

```
## [1] 17.23826
```

6. Make a new variable called `scores_diff`, with the difference between each grade and the mean grade

```
scores_diff <- exam$scores - mean(exam$scores)
scores_diff

## [1] 11.16 -15.84 21.16 -9.84 -2.84 14.16 -0.84 -19.84 3.16
## [11] -49.84 -2.84 23.16 6.16 9.16 -13.84 32.16 16.16 2.16
## [21] -18.84 -13.84 16.16 26.16 0.16 -2.84 -10.84 12.16 14.16
## [31] 1.16 -6.84 22.16 27.16 3.16 4.16 -57.84 -10.84 2.16
## [41] 7.16 8.16 -15.84 20.16 -8.84 -2.84 -10.84 7.16 -14.84
## [51] -0.84
```

7. What is the average difference between each grade and the mean of all grades?

```
mean(scores_diff)

## [1] -3.410741e-15

# It might be close zero since we just centralized the data and make the distribution to zero mean. Sometimes we do this as one of the steps for data normalization.

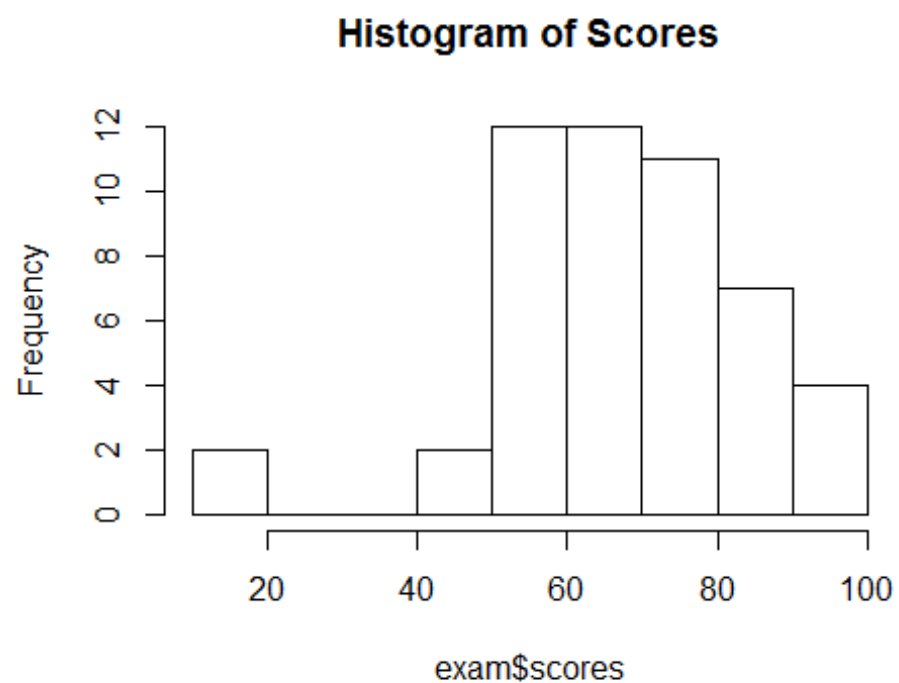
mean(abs(scores_diff))

## [1] 12.6864

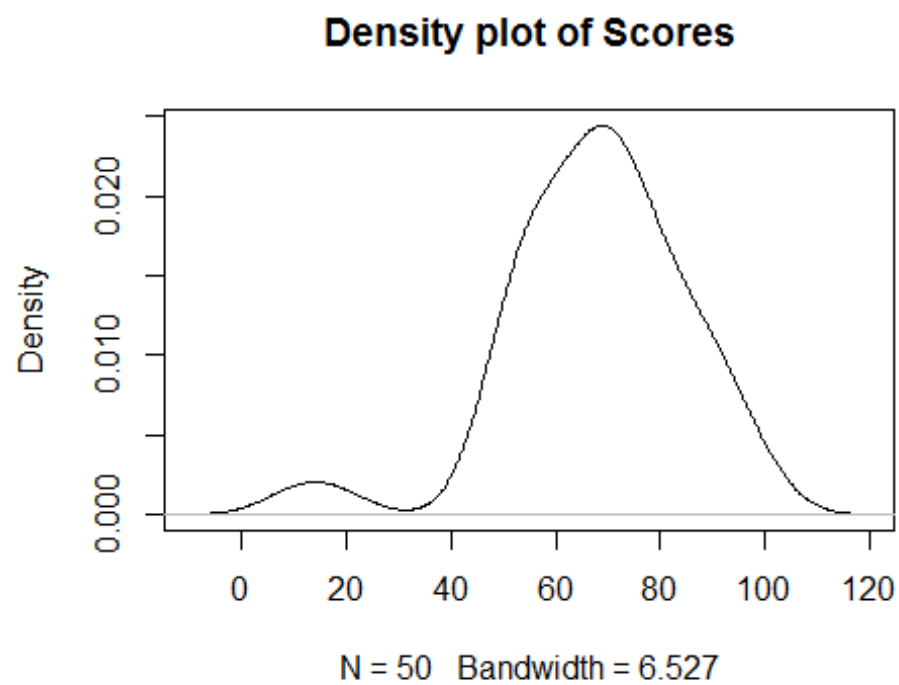
# We can also calculate the average of absolute differences, which is so-called mean absolute deviation (MAD), to observe the dispersion of data.
```

8. Visualize the data as we did in class: histogram, density plot, boxplot+stripchart

```
hist(exam$scores, main="Histogram of Scores")
```



```
plot(density(exam$scores),main="Density plot of Scores")
```



```
boxplot(exam$scores, horizontal = TRUE)  
stripchart(exam$scores, method = "stack", add = TRUE)
```

