ice cream and frog data

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Ice Cream

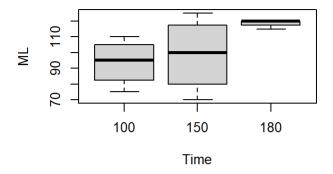
DATA

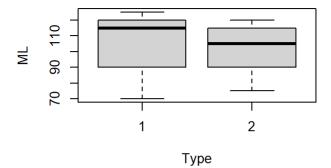
```
data<-read.csv("final.csv",header=T)
y<-data[,2]
A<-factor(data[,3]) #Time
B<-factor(data[,4]) #Milk Type
block<-factor(data[,5]) #user
data</pre>
```

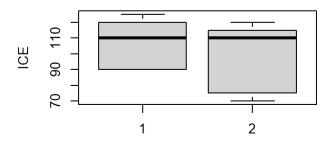
Order <int></int>	ML <int></int>	Minute <int></int>	Type <int></int>	block <int></int>
2	120	180	1	1
1	120	180	2	1
7	120	180	1	2
11	115	180	2	2
4	125	150	1	1
5	90	150	2	1
10	70	150	1	2
8	110	150	2	2
6	90	100	1	1
3	100	100	2	1
1-10 of 12 rows			Previous	s 1 2 Next

BOX PLOT

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(A,y,xlab="Time",ylab="ML") #Time
plot(B,y,xlab="Type",ylab="ML") #Milk Type
plot(block,y,xlab="Block(user 1 and user 2)",ylab="ICE") #user 1 and 2
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
```



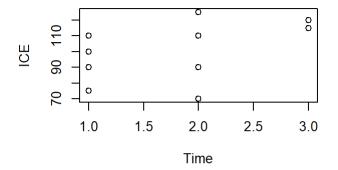


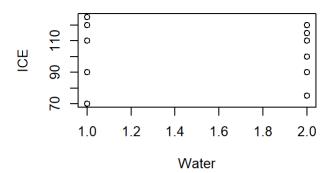


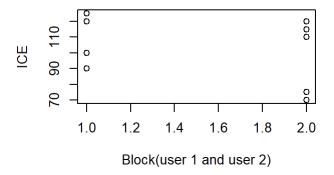
Block(user 1 and user 2)

QQPLOT

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(as.numeric(A),y,xlab="Time",ylab="ICE")
plot(as.numeric(B),y,xlab="Water",ylab="ICE")
plot(as.numeric(block),y,xlab="Block(user 1 and user 2)",ylab="ICE")
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
```







ANOVA analysis

```
rlt<-aov(y~A*B+block)
summary(rlt)</pre>
```

```
##
               Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## A
                2 1400.0
                            700.0
                                    1.692 0.275
## B
                1
                    52.1
                             52.1
                                    0.126
                                           0.737
                   168.8
                            168.8
## block
                1
                                    0.408
                                           0.551
## A:B
                2
                   116.7
                             58.3
                                    0.141
                                           0.872
## Residuals
                5 2068.7
                            413.7
```

ALL P-Value > 0.05, thus these factor is nonsignificant.

Residual Plot

```
e<-rlt$residuals
y.hat<-rlt$fitted.values
ord<-data[,1]

par(mfrow=c(2,2))

plot(ord,e,xlab="Run order",ylab="eij",main = "Independency" )
abline(0,0)

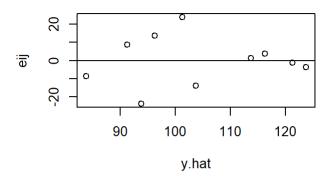
plot(y.hat,e,xlab="y.hat",ylab="eij" , main = "Constant Variance")
abline(0,0)

qqnorm(e)

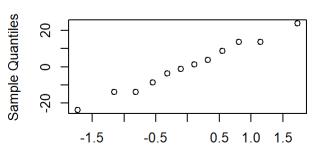
par(mfrow=c(1,1))</pre>
```

Independency

Constant Variance



Normal Q-Q Plot



Theoretical Quantiles

The points are not uniformly distributed at 0, so Non-Constant Variance.

shapiro test

```
shapiro.test(e)
```

```
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: e
## W = 0.9853, p-value = 0.9969
```

Frog

Data

```
data<-read.csv("frog.csv",header=T)

y<-data[,2]
A<-factor(data[,3]) #number of pin

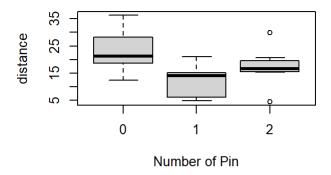
B<-factor(data[,4]) #Type(Big and Small)

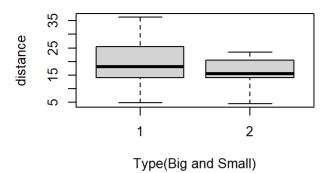
C<-factor(data[,5]) #Fold
data</pre>
```

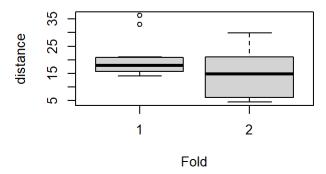
Order <int></int>	distance <dbl></dbl>	Pin <int></int>	type <int></int>	fold <int></int>
13	33.0	0	1	1
23	36.3	0	1	1
15	20.0	0	1	2
24	12.5	0	1	2
7	17.4	0	2	1
14	20.3	0	2	1
21	23.5	0	2	2
16	22.0	0	2	2
4	21.0	1	1	1
22	16.1	1	1	1
1-10 of 24 rows			Previous 1 2	3 Next

Frog BOX PLOT

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(A,y,xlab="Number of Pin",ylab="distance")
plot(B,y,xlab="Type(Big and Small)",ylab="distance") # type1: small frog, type2: big frog
plot(C,y,xlab="Fold",ylab="distance")
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
```

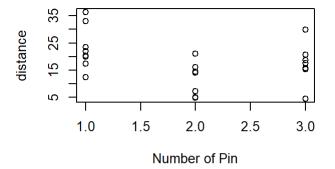


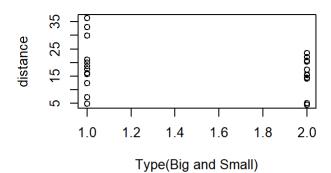


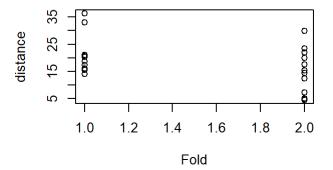


Frog QQ PLOT

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(as.numeric(A),y,xlab="Number of Pin",ylab="distance")
plot(as.numeric(B),y,xlab="Type(Big and Small)",ylab="distance")
plot(as.numeric(C),y,xlab="Fold",ylab="distance")
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
```







ANOVA analysis

```
rlt<-aov(y~A*B*C)
summary(rlt)</pre>
```

```
##
                Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
                                            Pr(>F)
                    489.2
                           244.58
                                    11.838 0.00145 **
## A
                            87.40
                                     4.230 0.06212 .
## B
                 1
                     87.4
## C
                 1
                    182.6
                           182.60
                                     8.838 0.01164 *
## A:B
                2
                     38.1
                            19.04
                                     0.922 0.42427
## A:C
                2
                     65.3
                            32.63
                                     1.579 0.24608
                     42.1
## B:C
                1
                            42.14
                                     2.039 0.17877
## A:B:C
                 2
                    349.0
                           174.50
                                     8.446 0.00513 **
## Residuals
                    247.9
                12
                            20.66
## ---
## Signif. codes:
                    0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

The P-value of factor B(frog size), interaction AB, interaction AC and interaction BC is smaller than 0.05. That means these factor are nonsignificant.

PLOT

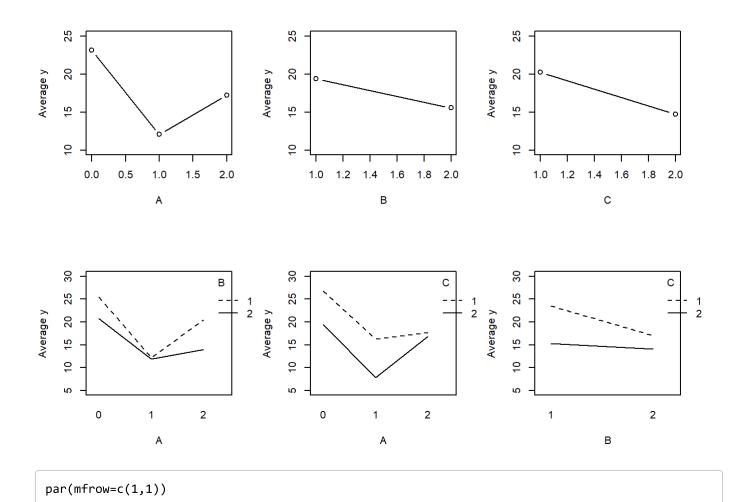
```
par(mfrow=c(2,3))

Ai.bar<-tapply(y,A,mean)
plot(names(Ai.bar),Ai.bar,type="b",xlab="A",ylab="Average y",ylim=c(10,25))

Bi.bar<-tapply(y,B,mean)
plot(names(Bi.bar),Bi.bar,type="b",xlab="B",ylab="Average y",ylim=c(10,25))

Ci.bar<-tapply(y,C,mean)
plot(names(Ci.bar),Ci.bar,type="b",xlab="C",ylab="Average y",ylim=c(10,25))

interaction.plot(A,B,y,xlab="A",ylab="Average y",ylim=c(5,30))
interaction.plot(B,C,y,xlab="B",ylab="Average y",ylim=c(5,30))
interaction.plot(B,C,y,xlab="B",ylab="Average y",ylim=c(5,30))</pre>
```



The degree of influence of each factor is A>B>C.

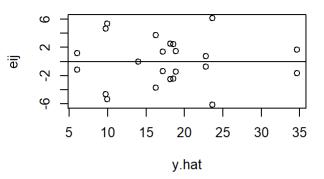
Residual PLOT

```
e<-rlt$residuals
y.hat<-rlt$fitted.values
ord<-data[,1]
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(ord,e,xlab="Run order",ylab="eij",main = "Independency")
abline(0,0)
plot(y.hat,e,xlab="y.hat",ylab="eij", main = "Constant Variance")
abline(0,0)
qqnorm(e)

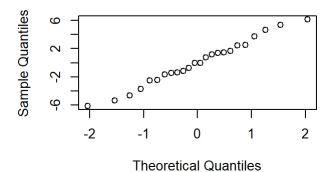
par(mfrow=c(1,1))</pre>
```

Independency

Constant Variance



Normal Q-Q Plot



shapiro test

```
shapiro.test(e)
```

```
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: e
## W = 0.98377, p-value = 0.9539
```

Delete the factor B(frog size), interaction AB, interaction AC and interaction BC.

(After) ANOVA analysis

```
rlt.1<-aov(y~A+C)
summary(rlt.1)
```

(After) Residual PLOT

```
e<-rlt.1$residuals
y.hat<-rlt.1$fitted.values
ord<-data[,1]

par(mfrow=c(2,2))

plot(ord,e,xlab="Run order",ylab="eij",main = "Independency")
abline(0,0)

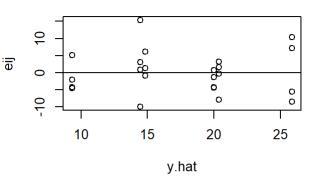
plot(y.hat,e,xlab="y.hat",ylab="eij", main = "Constant Variance")
abline(0,0)

qqnorm(e)

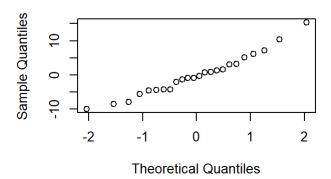
par(mfrow=c(1,1))</pre>
```

Independency

Constant Variance



Normal Q-Q Plot



(After) shapiro test

```
shapiro.test(e)
```

```
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: e
## W = 0.96942, p-value = 0.6527
```

Conclusion

cbind(A,B,C,y.hat)

```
##
     A B C
                y.hat
## 1 1 1 1 25.883333
## 2 1 1 1 25.883333
## 3 1 1 2 20.366667
## 4 1 1 2 20.366667
## 5 1 2 1 25.883333
## 6 1 2 1 25.883333
## 7 1 2 2 20.366667
## 8 1 2 2 20.366667
## 9 2 1 1 14.833333
## 10 2 1 1 14.833333
## 11 2 1 2 9.316667
## 12 2 1 2 9.316667
## 13 2 2 1 14.833333
## 14 2 2 1 14.833333
## 15 2 2 2 9.316667
## 16 2 2 2 9.316667
## 17 3 1 1 19.983333
## 18 3 1 1 19.983333
## 19 3 1 2 14.466667
## 20 3 1 2 14.466667
## 21 3 2 1 19.983333
## 22 3 2 1 19.983333
## 23 3 2 2 14.466667
## 24 3 2 2 14.466667
```

The big frog with one fold and small frog with one fold are the farthest.