- Load Library

```
library(readx1)
library(lmtest)
library(ggplot2)
```

Readxl is used to reading the excel file

Imtest is used to test the linier model assumption

ggplot2 is used to data visualization

Read Excel Data

```
file_path <- "C:/Users/Wisnu Dharma/Documents/Kuliah Undiksha/Semester 1/Statisk
data <- read_excel(file_path)</pre>
```

This code is used to read the excel data from path *C:/Users/Wisnu Dharma/Documents/Kuliah Undiksha/Semester 1/Statiska dan Probabilitas/data anova.xlsx* in my system

- Variable

```
value <- data$value
group <- data$group
```

Assign variable to make easier when want to use it

- Assumption Test: Normality (Shapiro-Wilk)

```
# Assumption Test : Normalitas (Shapiro-Wilk)
shapiro_test <- shapiro.test(value)
print(shapiro_test)

Shapiro-Wilk normality test

data: value
W = 0.99532, p-value = 0.5019</pre>
```

The p-value from normality test is > 0.05 so its normally distributed

- Assumption Test : Homogenity (Barlett)

```
# Assumption Test : Homogenity (Bartlett)
bartlett_test <- bartlett.test(value ~ group, data = data)
print(bartlett_test)</pre>
```

```
Bartlett test of homogeneity of variances
```

```
data: value by group
Bartlett's K-squared = 4.9167, df = 2, p-value = 0.08558
```

The p-value from homogeneity test is > 0.05 so the assumption of homogeneity of variances is satisfied

- Assumption Test: Independence (Durbin-Watson)

```
# Assumption Test : Independensi (Durbin-Watson)
model_lm <- lm(value ~ group, data = data)
durbin_watson <- dwtest(model_lm)
print(durbin_watson)

Durbin-Watson test

data: model_lm
DW = 2.1051, p-value = 0.8177
alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is greater than 0</pre>
```

The DW value is 2.1051, close to 2 so its indicate no autocorrelation

- ANOVA Analysis Test

```
#Analysis Test ANOVA
anova_model <- aov(value ~ group, data = data)
anova_result <- summary(anova_model)
print(anova_result)

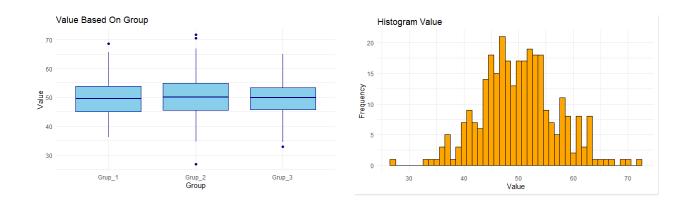
Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
group 2 43 21.46 0.441 0.644
Residuals 297 14463 48.70
```

There is no significant difference in the means of value across the groups.

- Data Visualization (Boxplot and Histogram)

```
# Visualization Data
#Boxplot
ggplot(data, aes(x = group, y = value)) +
    geom_boxplot(fill = "skyblue", color = "darkblue") +
    labs(title = "value Based On Group", x = "Group", y = "Value") +
    theme_minimal()

# Histogram
ggplot(data, aes(x = value)) +
    geom_histogram(binwidth = 1, fill = "orange", color = "black") +
    labs(title = "Histogram Value", x = "Value", y = "Frequency") +
    theme_minimal()
```



This is used to visualize value and group data