PROGRAM -1

1The intervals and corresponding frequencies are as follows. age frequency

1-5. 200

5-15 450

15-20 300

20-50 1500

50-80 700

80-110 44

Compute an approximate median value for the data

Code:

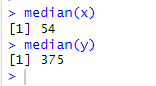
x <- c(1:5,5:15,15:20,20:50,50:80,80:110)

y <- c(200,450,300,1500,700,44)

median(x)

median(y)

output



Program 2 :

2.Suppose that the data for analysis includes the attribute age. The age values for the data tuples are (in increasing order) 13, 15, 16, 16, 19, 20, 20, 21, 22, 22, 25, 25, 25, 25, 30, 33, 33, 35, 35, 35, 35, 36, 40, 45, 46, 52, 70.

(a) What is the mean of the data? What is the median?

(b) What is the mode of the data? Comment on the data’s modality (i.e., bimodal, trimodal, etc.).

(c) What is the midrange of the data?

(d) Can you find (roughly) the first quartile (Q1) and the third quartile (Q3) of the data?

Code:

a <-c(13,15,16,16,19,20,20,21,22,22,25,25,25,25,30,33,33,35,35,35,35,40,45,46,52,70)

mean(a)

median(a)

mode(a)

range= IQR(a)

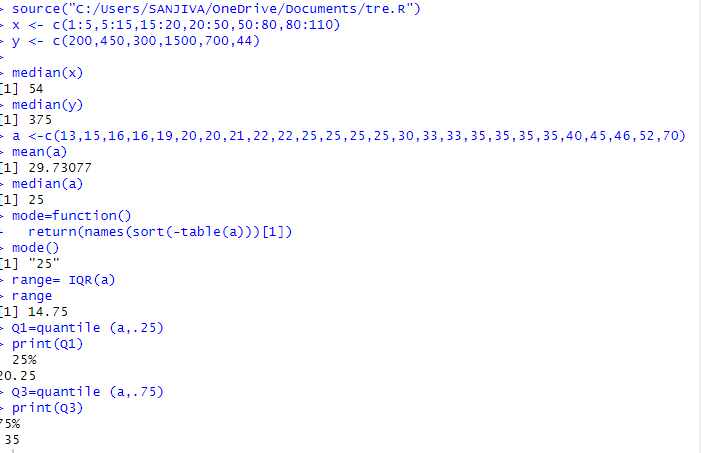
range

Q1=quantile (a,.25)

print(Q1)

Q3=quantile (a,.75)

print(Q3)



Program 3;

3.Data Preprocessing :Reduction and Transformation

Use the two methods below to normalize the following group of data: 200, 300, 400, 600, 1000 (a) min-max normalization by setting min = 0 and max = 1 (b) z-score normalization

Code:

q<-c(200, 300, 400, 600, 1000)

m=mean(q)

s=sd(q)

p=((a-m)\*2/s)\*0.5

p

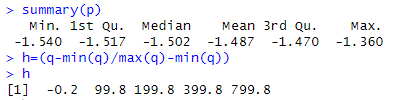
summary(p)

print("z\_score normal form")

h=(q-min(q)/max(q)-min(q))

h

Output:

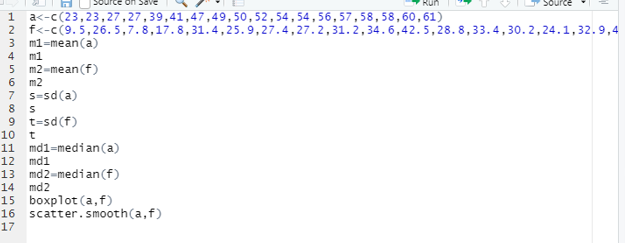


Program 4

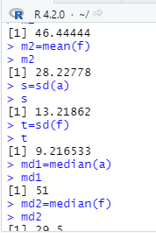
Suppose that a hospital tested the age and body fat data for 18 randomly selected adults with the following results:

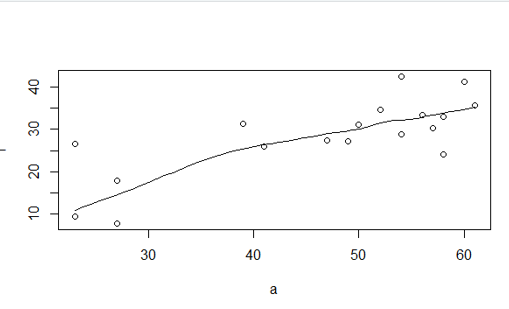


Code:



Output:





Program 5

The following values are the number of pencils available in the different boxes. Create a vector and find out the mean, median and mode values of set of pencils in the given data.

Box1 Box2 Box3 Box4 Box5 Box6 Box7 Box8 Box9 Box 10

9 25 23 12 11 6 7 8 9 10

Code:

y<-c(1:10)

y

s <-c(9,25,23,12,11,6,7,8,9,10)

s

mean(s)

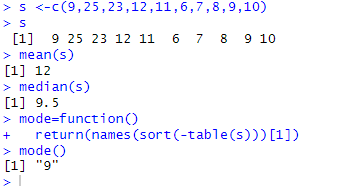
median(s)

mode=function()

return(names(sort(-table(s)))[1])

mode()

output



Program 6

the following table would be plotted as (x,y) points, with the first column being the x values as number of mobile phones sold and the second column being the y values as money. To use the scatter plot for how many mobile phones sold.

x :4 1 5 7 10 2 50 25 90 36

y :12 5 13 19 31 7 153 72 275 110

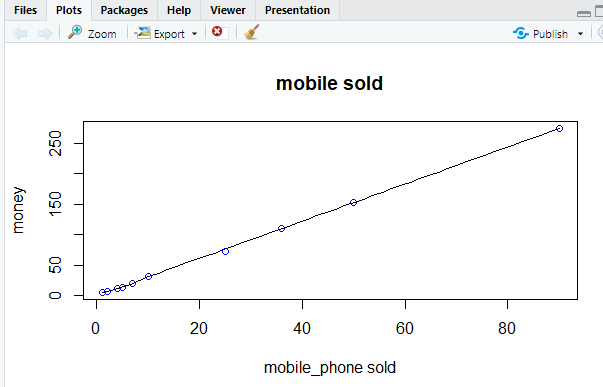
code:

x<-c(4,1,5,7,10,2,50,25,90,36)

y<-c(12,5,13,19,31,7,153,72,275,110)

scatter.smooth(x,y,main="mobile sold",xlab="mobile\_phone sold",ylab="money",col="blue")

output:



Program 7

.Suppose that the data for analysis includes the attribute age. The age values for the data tuples are (in increasing order) 13, 15, 16, 16, 19, 20, 20, 21, 22, 22, 25, 25, 25, 25, 30, 33, 33, 35, 35, 35, 35, 36, 40, 45, 46, 52, 70.

Can you find (roughly) the first quartile (Q1) and the third quartile (Q3) of the data?

Code;

k<-c(13, 15, 16, 16, 19, 20, 20, 21, 22, 22, 25, 25, 25, 25, 30, 33, 33, 35, 35, 35, 35, 36, 40, 45, 46, 52, 70)

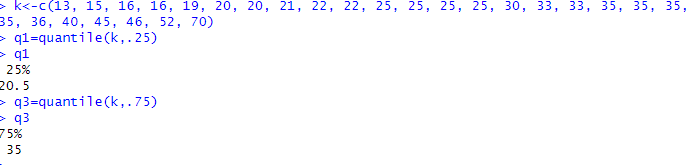
q1=quantile(k,.25)

q1

q3=quantile(k,.75)

q3

output:



Program 8

Suppose that the speed car is mentioned in different driving style.

Regular 78.3 81.8 82 74.2 83.4 84.5 82.9 77.5 80.9 70.6 Speed

Calculate the Inter quantile and standard deviation of the given data

Code;

j<-c(78.3,81.8,82,74.2,83.4,84.5,82.9,77.5,80.9,70.6)

p=IQR(j)

p

s=sd(j)

s

output:

