1. Calcolo dei grafi
2. Carico il workspace in R attraverso comandi:
   1. bet <- read.table(file=”Approx\_Betweeness.txt”,header=FALSE,sep=”\n”,dec=”.”)
   2. dataset <- data.frame(Betweeness=bet$V1,Closeness=close$V1)
3. length(dataset$Betweeness)
4. summary(dataset$Betweeness)
5. boxplot(dataset$Betweeness)
6. stem(dataset$Betweeness)
7. **quantile(dataset$Betweeness, probs = seq (0, 1, 0.01))** # con 0.01 calcola i percentili
8. Creo le distribuzioni
   1. estremi\_classi <- c(0,1,2,3,max(dataset$Betweeness))
   2. classi <- cut(dataset$Betweeness, breaks=estremi\_classi, right=FALSE)
   3. fr.ass <- table(classi)
   4. fr.cum <- cumsum(table(classi))
   5. fr.rel <- table(classi) / (sum(table(classi))
   6. fr.rel.cum <- cumsum(table(classi)) / sum(table(classi))
   7. results <- cbind(fr.ass,fr.cum,fr.rel,fr.rel.cum)
   8. write.csv2(results,file=”bet.csv”)
9. sd(dataset$Betweeness) deviazione standard
10. library(labstatR)
    1. skew(dataset$Betweeness)
    2. kurt(dataset$Closeness)
    3. cv(dataset$Betweeness)
11. pairs(dataset) per vedere le correlazioni tramite i dataplot
12. cor.test(dataset,method=’spearman’)
13. cor.test(dataset,method=’kendall’)
14. cor.test(dataset,method=’pearson’)
15. python3 calcolare test di friedman tramite il modulo apposito
16. calcolare test di wilcoxon-mann-whitney