

DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	28 th July 2020	Name:	Sahana S R
Course:	Coursera	USN:	4AL17EC083
Topic:	Basic statistics	Semester & Section:	6 & B
GitHub Repository:	sahanasr-course		

SESSION DETAILS

Session images

The screenshot displays the DataCamp interface for a session on basic statistics. The main window is divided into several sections:

- Instructions (Left Sidebar):** Provides step-by-step guidance. It includes a tip: "Well done! That looks much better, doesn't it?" and a "Continue" button.
- Code Editor (Top Center):** Shows the R code being written:


```
1 # vector of bar heights
2 height <- table(mtcars$am)
3 # Make a vector of the names
  of the bars called "barnames"
4 barnames <- c("automatic",
5               "manual")
6 # Label the y axis "number of cars" and label the bars using
  barnames
6 barplot(height, ylab = "number of cars", names.arg = barnames)
```
- R Console (Bottom Center):** Displays the output of the code execution:


```
> # vector of bar heights
> height <- table(mtcars$am)
> # Make a vector of the names of the bars called "barnames"
> barnames <- c("automatic", "manual")
> # Label the y axis "number of cars" and label the bars using barnames
> barplot(height, ylab = "number of cars", names.arg = barnames)
>
```
- Plots (Right):** Shows a bar plot with two bars. The y-axis is labeled "number of cars" with a scale from 0 to 10. The x-axis has two categories: "automatic" and "manual". The "automatic" bar is significantly taller than the "manual" bar.

The bottom of the image shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system clock indicating 17:20 on 28-07-2020.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the DataCamp interface. The URL is `campus.datacamp.com/courses/basic-statistics/lab-2-correlation-and-regression?ex=21`. The interface includes a sidebar with instructions, a main script editor, and an R console.

Instructions:

- Money and university education
- In your console, calculate what percentage of people with low money are high school educated
- What kind of education is linked to more money? **+0 XP**
- Answer all questions in your script. Round numerical answers to one decimal place, and string answers are in lower case and used as strings (e.g. "university")

Great work!

PRESS ENTER TO

Continue

Hint

Look back at the videos or previous questions if you can't remember how to do this.

Did you find this hint helpful? ☐ Yes ☐ No

script.R **solution.R**

```

1 # Percentage of people with high money that are university educated
2 83.3
3
4 # Percentage of people with low money that are high school educated
5 72.7
6
7 # What kind of education is linked to more money?
8 "university"

```

R Console

```

> # Percentage of people with low money that are high school educated
> 72.7
[1] 72.7
>
> # What kind of education is linked to more money?
> "university"
[1] "university"
>

```

Run Code **Run Solution**

Windows taskbar: Type here to search, 17:47, 28-07-2020

Report:

- 1. AN OVERVIEW OF BASIC STATISTICS** Statistics being a branch of mathematics is often associated with anxiety or unease particularly among students who fear mathematics for one reason or another. Well, if you are one of those students then sit, relax, and read this chapter first as it will take you through a journey in which you will discover a world of fun, excitement, vision, and creativity. With minimum mathematical details, this chapter introduces key concepts and universal terms that are used among statisticians and briefly discusses common statistical tools, their underlying principles and their practical merits.
- 2. _Why should you learn statistics?** In the general sense, statistics is the science of dealing with variability, uncertainty, and subjectivity to produce objective and quantitative information that can assist in making reliable decisions about numerous situations in life. Globally, statistics is a key tool in governments and organizations activities. The reason we need statistics is that we are living in a world of numbers, or more precisely a world of data.
- 3. What is statistics?** "The science and art of reading, describing, and manipulating data, which represents variables so that practical observations about a population can be made from a sample drawn from the population, and guidelines can be established to allow making precise and accurate conclusions about a certain process or system" Statistics: between science and art ,Art stems from extrapolation, interpretation, and judgment It is well-known, statistics does not provide causes and effects; it only yields analysis outcome based on the data used. It is then your job to provide causes and effects.

