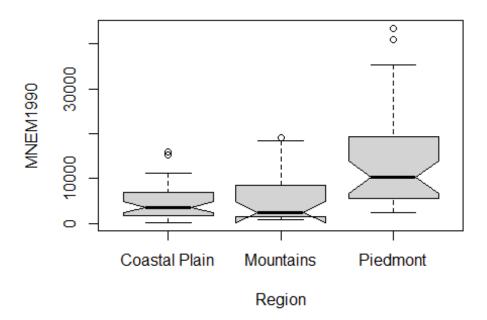
R Module 6 Rubric

Question 1: Boxplot

Notched boxplot of your regions

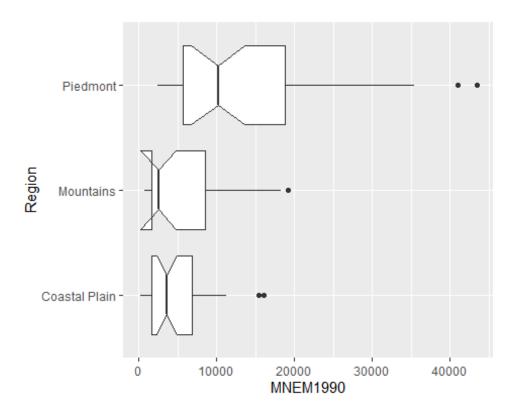
Base R:

```
library(sf)
NC <- read_sf("data/NC_REGION.shp")
boxplot(MNEM1990 ~ Region, data = NC, notch = TRUE)
## Warning in (function (z, notch = FALSE, width = NULL, varwidth = FALSE, : some notches went outside hinges ('box'):
## maybe set notch=FALSE</pre>
```



ggplot2:

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(NC, aes(x = MNEM1990, y = Region)) +
  geom boxplot(notch = TRUE)
```



Question 2: ANOVA

Report your F-Statistic and if you should reject or fail to reject the null hypothesis

```
anova <- aov(MNEM1990 ~ Region, data = NC)</pre>
print(anova)
## Call:
##
      aov(formula = MNEM1990 ~ Region, data = NC)
##
## Terms:
##
                       Region Residuals
## Sum of Squares 2127131896 6155559536
## Deg. of Freedom
                                       97
##
## Residual standard error: 7966.139
## Estimated effects may be unbalanced
summary(anova)
               Df
                              Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
##
                     Sum Sq
                2 2.127e+09 1.064e+09
                                         16.76 5.6e-07 ***
## Region
## Residuals
               97 6.156e+09 6.346e+07
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
Question 3: oneway.test, Equal Variance
```

```
oneway.test(MNEM1990 ~ Region, data = NC, var.equal = TRUE)

##
## One-way analysis of means
##
## data: MNEM1990 and Region
## F = 16.76, num df = 2, denom df = 97, p-value = 5.6e-07
```

Question 4: Bartlett K-Squared

```
bartlett.test(MNEM1990 ~ Region, data = NC)

##

## Bartlett test of homogeneity of variances

##

## data: MNEM1990 by Region

## Bartlett's K-squared = 38.195, df = 2, p-value = 5.083e-09
```

Question 5: oneway.test, Unequal Variance

```
oneway.test(MNEM1990 ~ Region, data = NC, var.equal = FALSE)

##
## One-way analysis of means (not assuming equal variances)
##
## data: MNEM1990 and Region
## F = 11.66, num df = 2.000, denom df = 47.748, p-value = 7.526e-05
```

Question 6: Shapiro-Wilk Normality Test

```
# Student's don't need to use dplyr or even transform the data, as long as
the
# distribution is normal.

library(dplyr)
NC <- NC %>%
    mutate(
        sqrt_MNEM1990 = sqrt(MNEM1990)
    )

shapiro.test(NC$sqrt_MNEM1990)

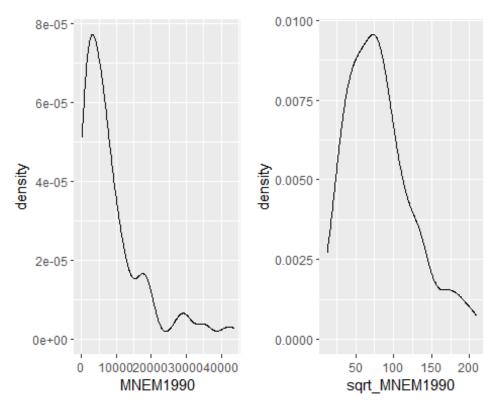
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: NC$sqrt_MNEM1990
## w = 0.94203, p-value = 0.0002569
```

Illustrate data using density plot for both un-transformed and transformed data

```
unt <- ggplot(NC, aes(x = MNEM1990)) +
  geom_density()</pre>
```

```
tra <- ggplot(NC, aes(x = sqrt_MNEM1990)) +
   geom_density()

# This is just to get two plots side-by-side
cowplot::plot_grid(unt, tra)</pre>
```



Question 7: Tukey Test

```
aov <- aov(sqrt_MNEM1990 ~ Region, data = NC)</pre>
tukey <- TukeyHSD(aov)</pre>
tukey
##
     Tukey multiple comparisons of means
##
       95% family-wise confidence level
## Fit: aov(formula = sqrt_MNEM1990 ~ Region, data = NC)
##
## $Region
                                diff
                                            lwr
##
                                                     upr
                                                             p adj
## Mountains-Coastal Plain 2.87440 -20.29441 26.04321 0.9530922
## Piedmont-Coastal Plain 49.85867 29.54578 70.17157 0.0000002
## Piedmont-Mountains
                            46.98427 23.24429 70.72426 0.0000244
plot(tukey)
```

