MATH 9102 - Probability and Statistical Inference Assignment - 1

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Contents

```r
if ('knitr' %in% installed.packages() == FALSE) {
  install.packages('knitr', repos = 'http://cran.us.r-project.org')
}

library(knitr)
```

1. Understanding data (3 marks)

Question a

Assume that you have a table with variables that describe a person, Name, age, height, weight and profession. Identify variables that are discrete, continuous, and categorical. (1 mark)

Answer

Person

Variable	Type
name	categorical
age	discrete
height	continuous
weight	continuous
profession	categorical

Question b

Assume that you have a table with variables that describe a lecturer. Name, gender, subject, semester, and semester, and staff number. Identify variables that are ordinal, interval, and ratio. (1 mark)

Answer

Lecturer

Variable	Type
name	nominal
gender	nominal
subject	nominal
semester	ordinal
staff number	nominal

Question c

You and a friend wonder if it is "normal" that some bottles of your favourite beer contain more beer than others although the volume is stated as 0.33L. You find out from the manufacturer that the volume of beer in a bottle has a mean of 0.33L and a standard deviation of 0.03. If you now measure the beer volume in the next 100 bottles that you drink with your friend, how many of those 100 bottles are expected to contain more than 0.39L given that the information of the manufacturer is correct? (1 mark)

Answer

To solve this problem we can use the central limit theorem that states that if we take a sufficiently large samples of a population, the samples means will be normally distributed even if the population isn't normally distributed.

So we have the given parameters:

$$x = 0.39L \text{ individual value}$$

$$\mu = 0.33L \text{ mean}$$

$$\sigma = 0.03L \text{ Standard deviation}$$

Now we need to calculate the z score for a normal distribution.

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

Using the previous values:

$$z = \frac{0.39 - 0.33}{0.03} = \frac{0.06}{0.03} = 2$$

Now that we have the z score the next step is to find the probability for this value in the z score table for normal probabilities.

For $z = 2$ we have the probability of 0.9772 This means that the *probability of getting a coke can 0.39L* is 0.9772

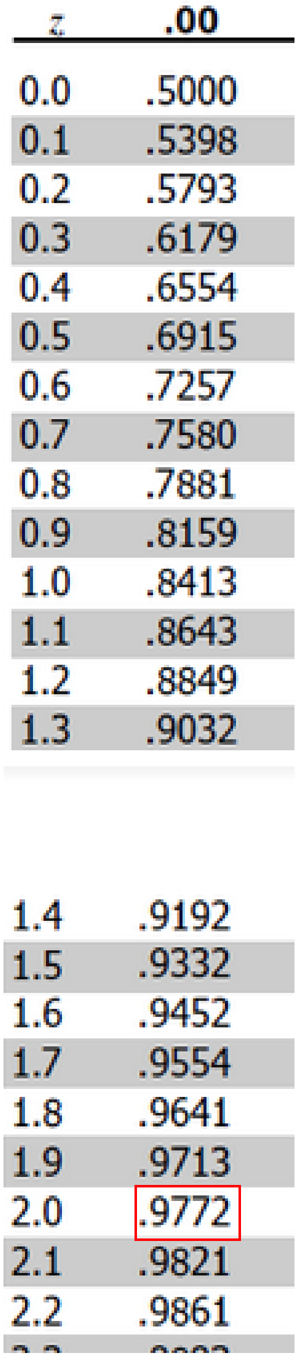
$$\mathcal{P}(X = 0.39) = 0.9772$$

So to calculate $\mathcal{P}(X > 0.39)$ and because we are talking a continuous variable we can say:

$$\mathcal{P}(X > 0.39) = 1 - \mathcal{P}(X = 0.39)$$

$$\mathcal{P}(X > 0.39) = 1 - 0.9772 = 0.0228$$

So for the next 100 bottles we have the probability of find $(100 * 0.0228) = 2.28$ bottles with more than 0.39L.



z	.00
0.0	.5000
0.1	.5398
0.2	.5793
0.3	.6179
0.4	.6554
0.5	.6915
0.6	.7257
0.7	.7580
0.8	.7881
0.9	.8159
1.0	.8413
1.1	.8643
1.2	.8849
1.3	.9032
1.4	.9192
1.5	.9332
1.6	.9452
1.7	.9554
1.8	.9641
1.9	.9713
2.0	.9772
2.1	.9821
2.2	.9861

Figure 1: z score = 2 in a normal distribution

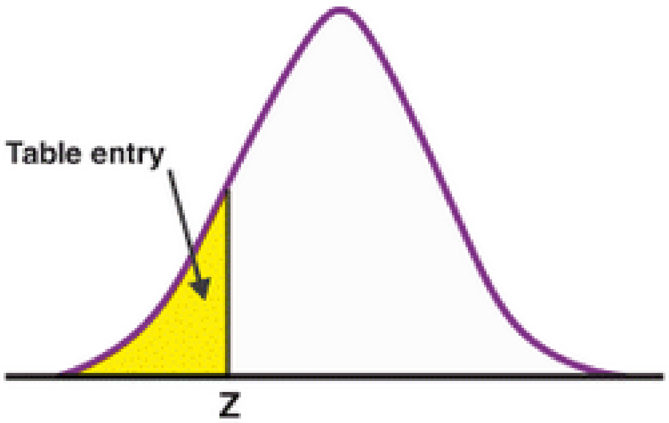


Figure 2: z-score definition

2. Descriptive statistics (6 marks)

Use the `salary.rds` dataset from the lecture 1

Question a

Install the following packages `Hmisc`, `pastecs`, `psych`

Answer

```r
if ('Hmisc' %in% installed.packages() == FALSE) {
  install.packages('Hmisc', repos = 'http://cran.us.r-project.org')
}

if ('pastecs' %in% installed.packages() == FALSE) {
  install.packages('pastecs', repos = 'http://cran.us.r-project.org')
}

if ('psych' %in% installed.packages() == FALSE) {
install.packages('psych', repos = 'http://cran.us.r-project.org')
}
```

Question b

Describe the data using installed packaged and identify the differences in description by different package

Answer

Hmisc `describe` shows a summary of the data showing the *standard variation*, *median*, *quartiles highest* and *lowers* presenting the data as a frequency table per variable. It also shows presents a histogram if the variable is numeric.

pastecs `pastec.stat` shows a table with descriptive statistics *only for numerical variables.* It presents various dispersed variables like *mean*, *median*, *variance*, *stardand variation*, *range*, *min*, *max*, It shows the *Standard Error Mean*, and the *Confidence Interfal of the Mean.*

psych `describe` shows a table with the *number of sample* (discards the null values), *mean*, *median*, *trimmed mean*, *min* value, *max* value, *range*, *standard deviation*, *standand error*, it is less data than the `pastecs` package but shows the *skew* and *kurtosis* of the variables. Variables that are categorical or logical are converted to numerical and marked with a `*`

```
library(Hmisc, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
library(pastecs, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
library(psych, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

salary<-readRDS("data/salary.rds")

description.Hmisc <- Hmisc::describe(salary)
description.pastecs <- pastecs::stat.desc(salary)
description.psych <- psych::describe(salary)

html(description.Hmisc)
```

```
kable(description.pastecs)
```

	gender	rank	yr	dg	exper	salary	expcat
nbr.val	NA	NA	52.0000000	52.0000000	52.0000000	5.200000e+01	52.0000000
nbr.null	NA	NA	3.0000000	18.0000000	0.0000000	0.000000e+00	0.0000000
nbr.na	NA	NA	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.000000e+00	0.0000000
min	NA	NA	0.0000000	0.0000000	1.0000000	1.500000e+04	1.0000000
max	NA	NA	25.0000000	1.0000000	35.0000000	3.804500e+04	7.0000000
range	NA	NA	25.0000000	1.0000000	34.0000000	2.304500e+04	6.0000000
sum	NA	NA	389.0000000	34.0000000	838.0000000	1.237478e+06	190.0000000
median	NA	NA	7.0000000	1.0000000	15.5000000	2.371900e+04	3.5000000
mean	NA	NA	7.4807692	0.6538462	16.1153846	2.379765e+04	3.6538462
SE.mean	NA	NA	0.7637579	0.0666173	1.4175835	8.205804e+02	0.2812446
CI.mean	NA	NA	1.5333079	0.1337399	2.8459176	1.647384e+03	0.5646220
var	NA	NA	30.3329563	0.2307692	104.4962293	3.501431e+07	4.1131222
std.dev	NA	NA	5.5075363	0.4803845	10.2223397	5.917289e+03	2.0280834
coef.var	NA	NA	0.7362259	0.7347056	0.6343218	2.486501e-01	0.5550544

```
kable(description.psych)
```

	vars	n	mean	sd	median	trimmed	mad	min	max	range	skew	kurtosis	se
gender*	1	52	1.730769e+00	0.4478876	2.0	1.785714e+00	0.0000	1	2	1	-1.0106614	-0.9966271	0.0621108
rank*	2	52	2.038461e+00	0.8623165	2.0	2.047619e+00	1.4826	1	3	2	-0.0713405	-1.6773420	0.1195818
yr	3	52	7.480769e+00	5.5075363	7.0	7.023809e+00	5.9304	0	25	25	0.7468534	0.3085015	0.7637579
dg	4	52	6.538462e-01	0.4803845	1.0	6.904762e-01	0.0000	0	1	1	-0.6281951	-1.6357249	0.0666173
exper	5	52	1.611538e+01	10.2223397	15.5	1.595238e+01	12.6021	1	35	34	0.0728612	-1.2024045	1.4175835
salary	6	52	2.379765e+04	5917.2891524	23719.0	2.338926e+04	6643.5306	15000	38045	23045	0.4476630	-0.6010913	820.5803638
expcat	7	52	3.653846e+00	2.0280834	3.5	3.571429e+00	2.2239	1	7	6	0.1475296	-1.2300702	0.2812446

Question c

Generate summary statistics by using grouping by Gender. (1 mark)

Table 5: Female

	vars	n	mean	sd	median	trimmed	mad	min	max	range	
gender	1	14	1.000000e+00	0.0000000	1.0	1.000000	0.0000	1	1	0	
rank	2	14	1.714286e+00	0.9138735	1.0	1.666667	0.0000	1	3	2	0.52
yr	3	14	4.071429e+00	3.2925157	3.5	3.916667	3.7065	0	10	10	0.30
dg	4	14	7.142857e-01	0.4688072	1.0	0.750000	0.0000	0	1	1	-0.84
exper	5	14	1.464286e+01	12.3699832	14.5	14.250000	18.5325	1	33	32	0.27
salary	6	14	2.135714e+04	6151.8730588	20495.0	20496.250000	6044.5602	15000	38045	23045	1.20
expcat	7	14	3.428571e+00	2.3766261	3.0	3.333333	2.9652	1	7	6	0.28

Table 6: Male

	vars	n	mean	sd	median	trimmed	mad	min	max	range	
gender	1	38	2.000000e+00	0.0000000	2	2.00000	0.0000	2	2	0	
rank	2	38	2.157895e+00	0.8228597	2	2.18750	1.4826	1	3	2	-0.284
yr	3	38	8.736842e+00	5.6553453	9	8.43750	5.9304	0	25	25	0.552
dg	4	38	6.315789e-01	0.4888515	1	0.65625	0.0000	0	1	1	-0.524
exper	5	38	1.665789e+01	9.4419315	17	16.59375	8.8956	1	35	34	0.055
salary	6	38	2.469679e+04	5646.4090246	24746	24507.62500	5682.8058	16094	36350	20256	0.191
expcat	7	38	3.736842e+00	1.9127483	4	3.68750	1.4826	1	7	6	0.096

Hint: *use package psych*

Answer

```
description.psych.by_gender <- psych::describeBy(salary, group=salary$gender)
render.description.psych.by_gender <- lapply(names(description.psych.by_gender),
                                            function(name){
                                              knitr::kable(description.psych.by_gender[name], caption
render.description.psych.by_gender
```

[[1]]

[[2]]

Question d

Load *iris* dataset into workspace.

Identify mean, median, range, 98th percentile of Petal.Length (1 mark)

Answer

```
petalLenght.mean <- mean(iris$Petal.Length)
petalLenght.median <- median(iris$Petal.Length)
petalLenght.range <- range(iris$Petal.Length)
petalLength.98percentile <- quantile(iris$Petal.Length, 0.98)

print(paste('Mean Petal Length:', petalLenght.mean))
```

```
## [1] "Mean Petal Length: 3.758"
```

```
print(paste('Median Petal Length:', petalLenght.median))
```

```
## [1] "Median Petal Length: 4.35"
```

```
print(paste('Range Petal Length min:', petalLenght.range[1], ' max:', petalLenght.range[2]))
```

```
## [1] "Range Petal Length min: 1  max: 6.9"
```

```
print(paste('98%  Percentile Petal Length:', petalLength.98percentile))
```

```
## [1] "98%  Percentile Petal Length: 6.602"
```

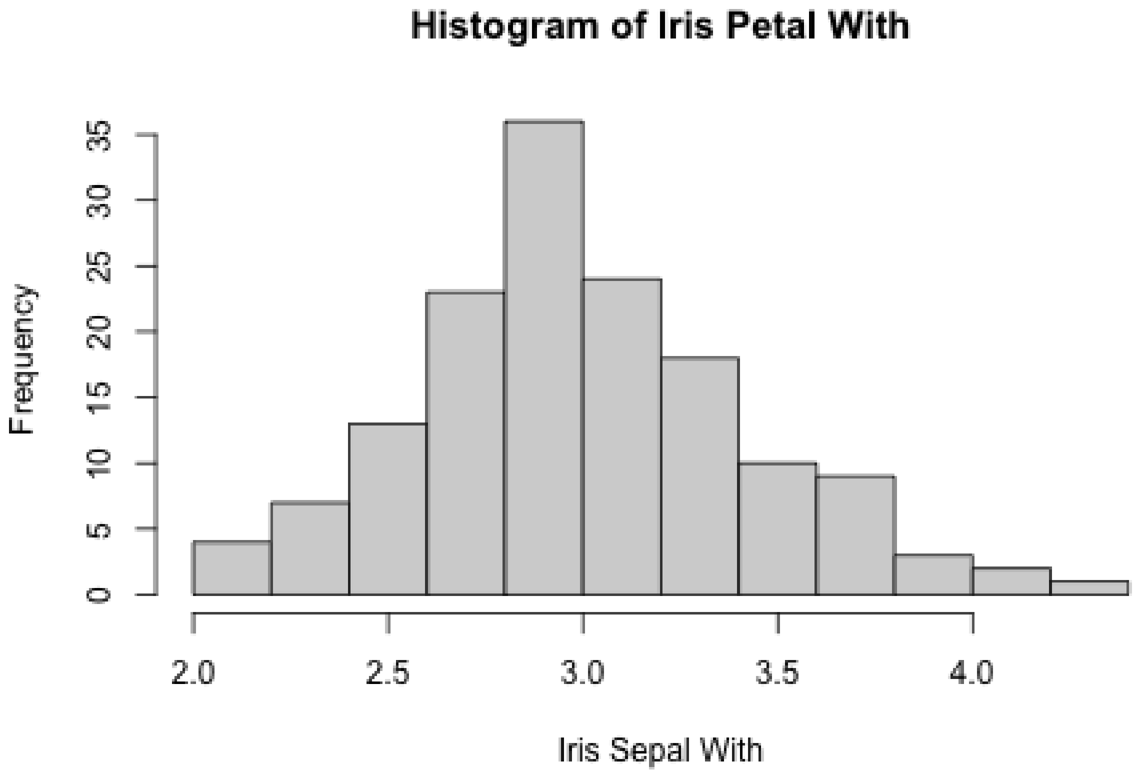
Question e

Draw the histogram for Sepal.Width, mention which measure of dispersion method suits the best? (1 mark)

Answer

The histogram reveals a bell-shaped curve reminiscent of the normal distribution. Given the data's normal distribution with a continuous variable, it's advisable to utilize the mean and standard deviation. Opting for the standard deviation over the variance is preferable since it preserves the units of the variable and facilitates easier comprehension.

```
hist(iris$Sepal.Width, main = 'Histogram of Iris Petal With', xlab = 'Iris Sepal With')
```



```
sepalWidth.range <- range(iris$Sepal.Width)
sepalWidth.variance <- var(iris$Sepal.Width)
sepalWidth.sd  <- sd(iris$Sepal.Width)
sepalWidth.iqr <- IQR(iris$Petal.Width)
```

```r
# Print the measures of dispersion
print(paste("Range of Sepal Width: [", sepalWidth.range[1], ',', sepalWidth.range[2], ']'))
```

```
## [1] "Range of Sepal Width: [ 2 , 4.4 ]"
```

```r
print(paste("Variance of Sepal Width:", sepalWidth.variance))
```

```
## [1] "Variance of Sepal Width: 0.189979418344519"
```

```r
print(paste("Standard Deviation of Sepal Width:", sepalWidth.sd))
```

```
## [1] "Standard Deviation of Sepal Width: 0.435866284936698"
```

```r
print(paste("Interquartile Range of Sepal Width:", sepalWidth.iqr))
```

```
## [1] "Interquartile Range of Sepal Width: 1.5"
```

Question f

Load *HairEyeColor* dataset into workspace.

Hint: dataHairEye <- as.data.frame(HairEyeColor)

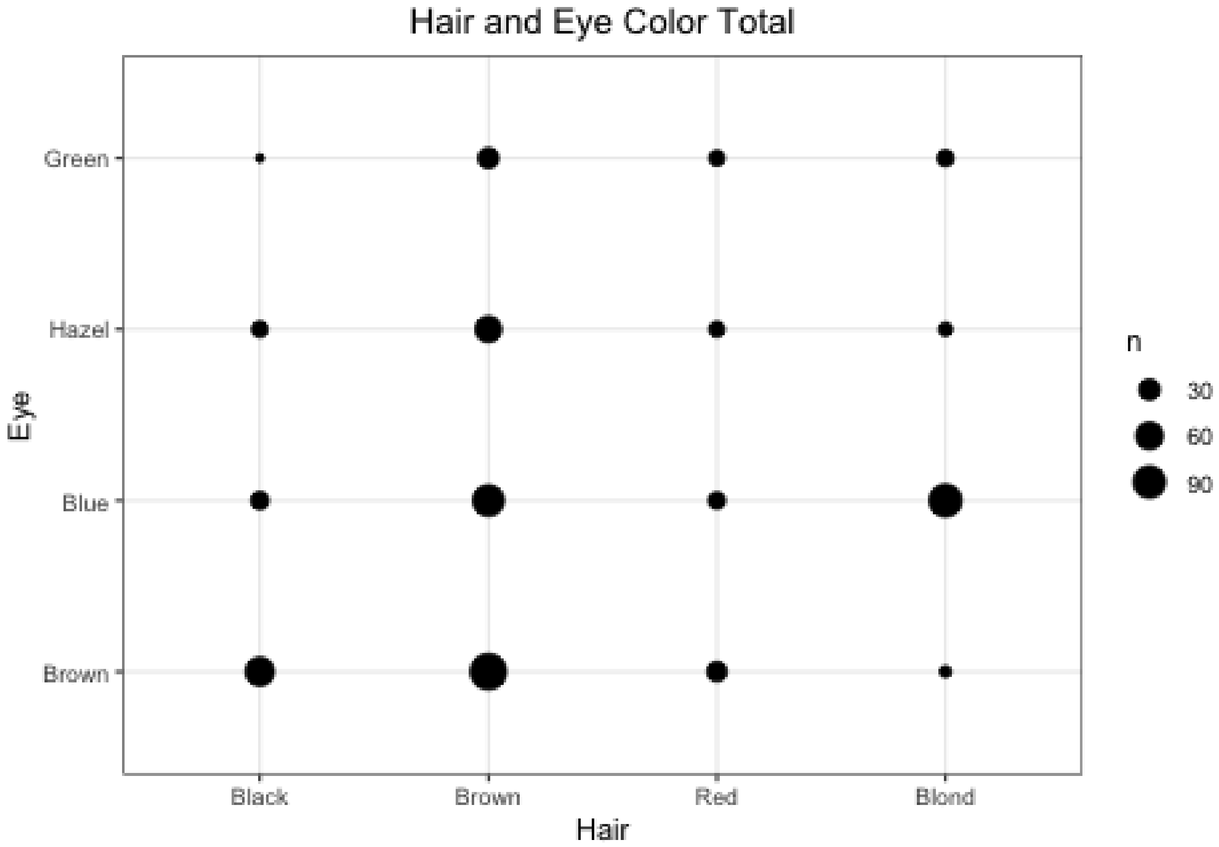
As a customer, I would like to know the total number of people with various color combination of hair and eyes. Which chart suits best for this task? Plot the same. (1 mark)

Answer

For this dataset we are counting the value of *two categorical* variables, so we need to find a way to see this two variables and how they correlate each other.

Initially, I considered a *heatmap* or a chart *count overlapping points*. However, I encountered difficulties in thoroughly examining the data.

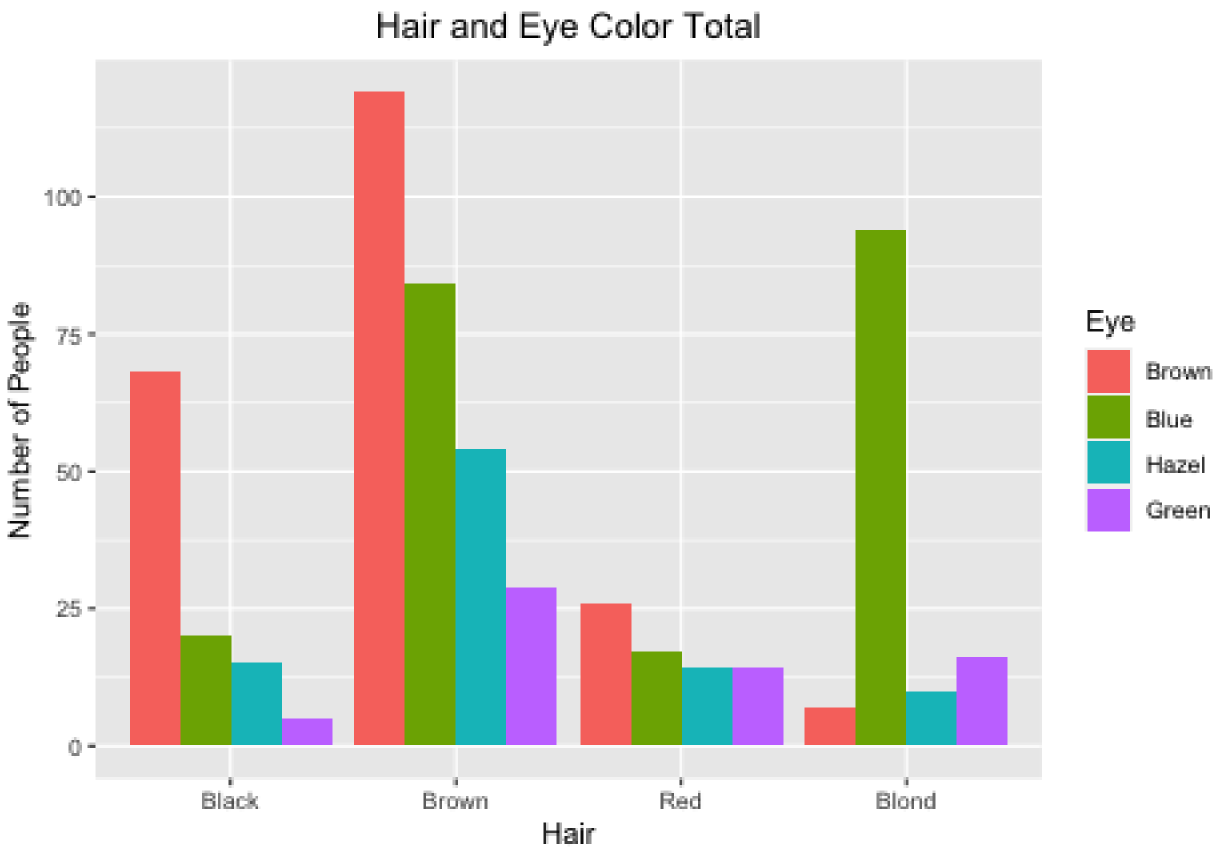
```r
if ('ggplot2' %in% installed.packages() == FALSE) {
  install.packages('ggplot2', repos = 'http://cran.us.r-project.org')
}

library(ggplot2, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

data(HairEyeColor)
dataHairEye <- as.data.frame(HairEyeColor)

ggplot(data = dataHairEye, aes(x = Hair, y=Eye, weight = Freq)) +
geom_count() + ggtitle("Hair and Eye Color Total") +
theme_bw() +
theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```



As you can observe, distinguishing between the values of “Brown Hair - Blue Eye” and “Black Hair - Brown Eye” isn’t straightforward.

Therefore, I opted for a bar plot. In this plot, hair color is represented on the *x-axis*, with each bar representing a different *eye color category value* plotted side by side on the *y-axis*.

```
ggplot(data = dataHairEye, aes(x = Hair, weight = Freq)) +
geom_bar(aes(fill = Eye), position = 'dodge') +
ggtitle("Hair and Eye Color Total") +
ylab("Number of People") +
theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```



So I think that the bar-plot chart is the best representation for this data.

3. Visualization (6 marks)

Question a

A meteorologist wants to compare the annual average rain fall between two cities for the past 20 years. Which plot is most suitable? Plot the graph by generating 20 random data points between 0 and 28 for Dublin and Cork. (2 marks)

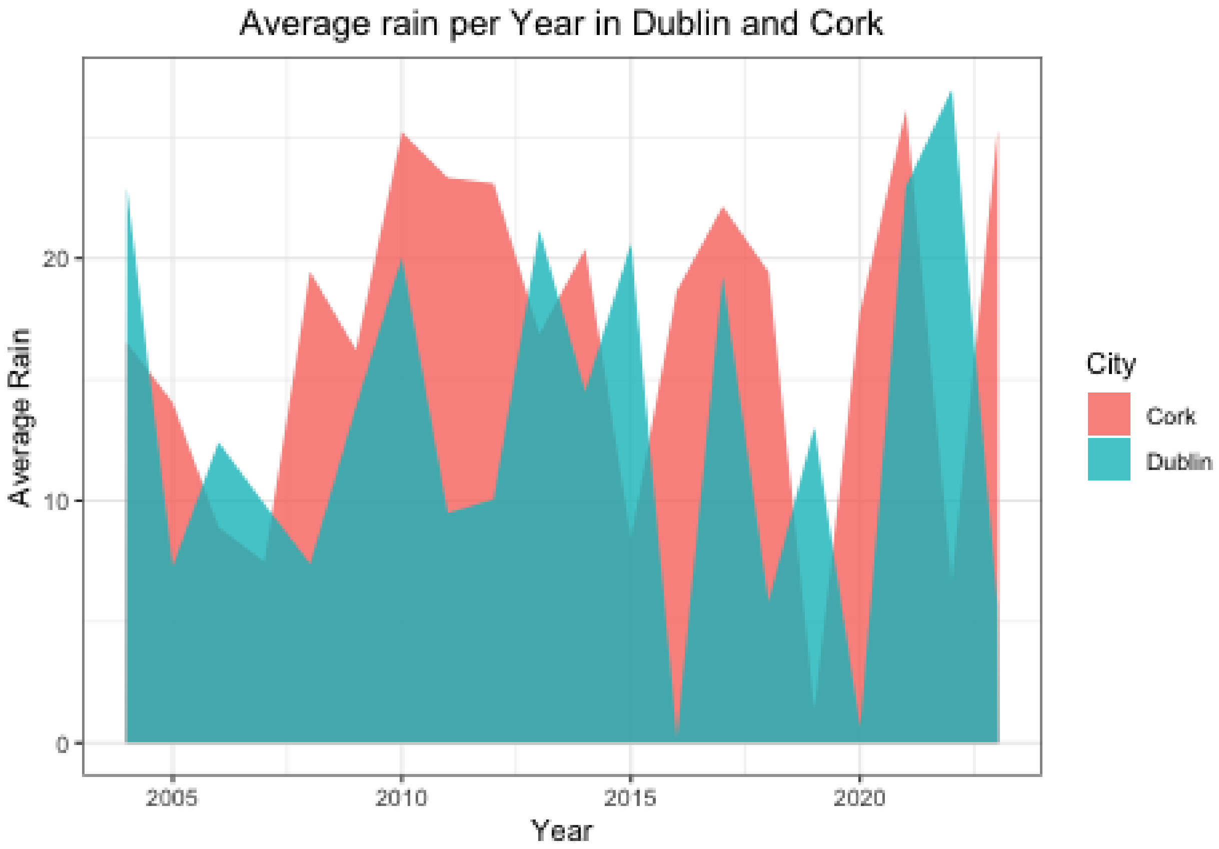
Answer

For a dataset comprising 20 data points and aiming to compare two cities, I think that an area chart is the best one.

Employing a bar plot in this context could potentially lead to confusion due to the multitude of bars per year and per city.

Therefore, opting for an area chart would be more advantageous for comparing the categories of Dublin and Cork and visualizing their changes over time.

```
 if ('tidyr' %in% installed.packages() == FALSE) {
     install.packages('tidyr', repos = 'http://cran.us.r-project.org')
 }
library(tidyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

current_year <- as.numeric(format(Sys.Date(), "%Y"))
rain_data <- data.frame(Year = (current_year - 20):(current_year - 1),
                        Cork = runif(20, 0, 28),
                        Dublin = runif(20, 0, 28))
df_rain_data <- gather(rain_data, City, Rain, c(Dublin,Cork))

ggplot(data=df_rain_data, aes(x = Year, fill = City)) +
  geom_area(aes(y = Rain), position = position_dodge(width = 0), alpha=0.8) +
  ylab("Average Rain") +
  ggtitle("Average rain per Year in Dublin and Cork") +
  theme_bw() +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```



Question b

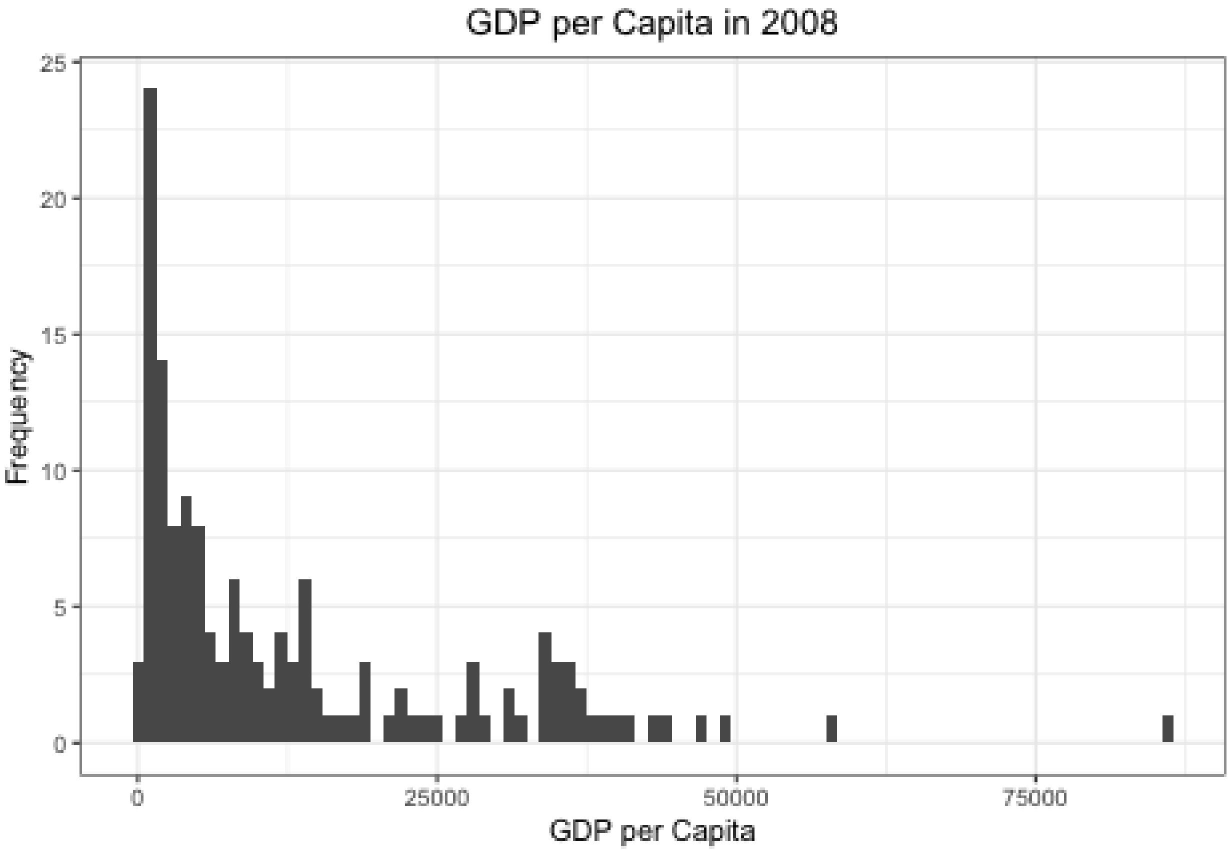
Load the provided `world-small.csv` file. (2 marks)

- i. Draw histogram for ‘gdppcap08’
- ii. Draw boxplot for ‘polityIV’
- iii. Identify the region that has highest gdpcap.
- iv. Which country has lowest polityIV?

Answer

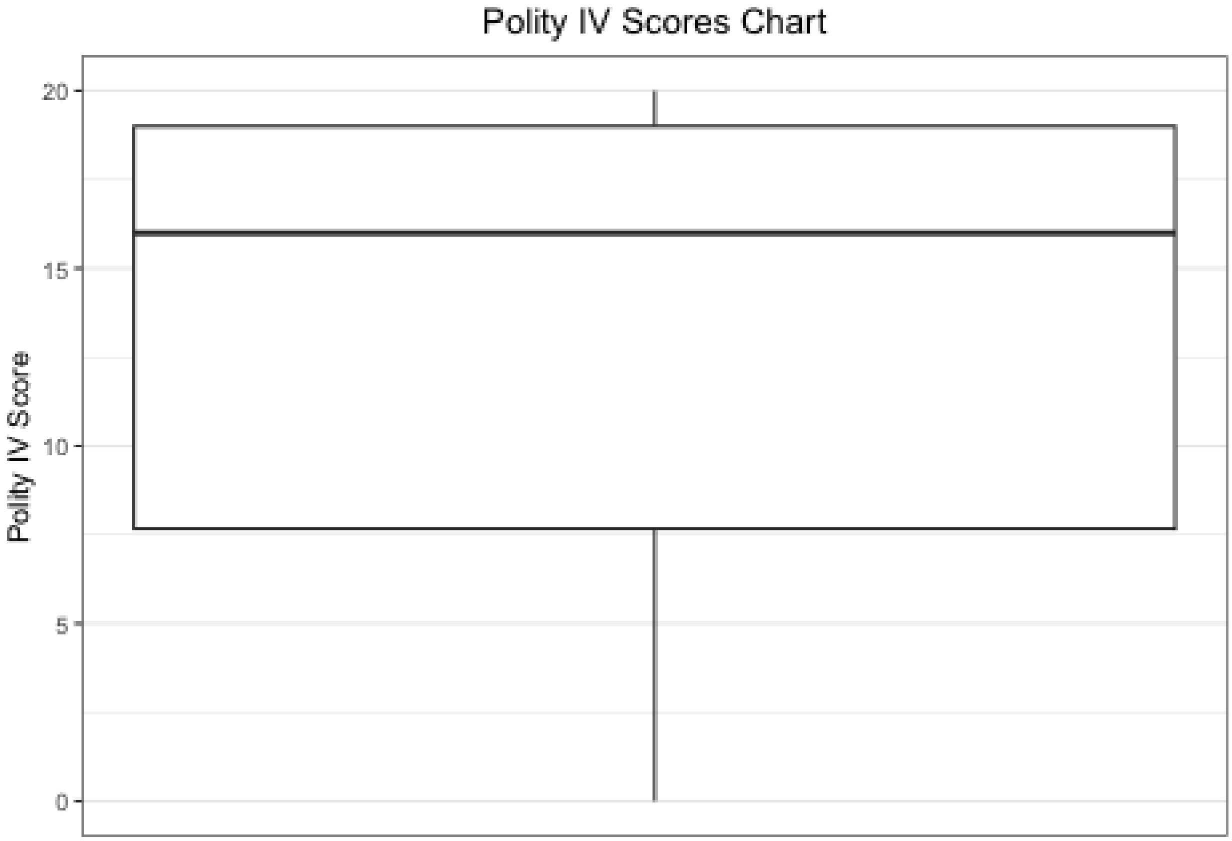
```
df_world_small <- read.csv("data/world-small.csv", header = TRUE)
```

```
ggplot(df_world_small, aes(x = gdppcap08)) +
geom_histogram(binwidth = 1000) +
labs(title = "GDP per Capita in 2008", x = "GDP per Capita", y = "Frequency") +
theme_bw() +
theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```



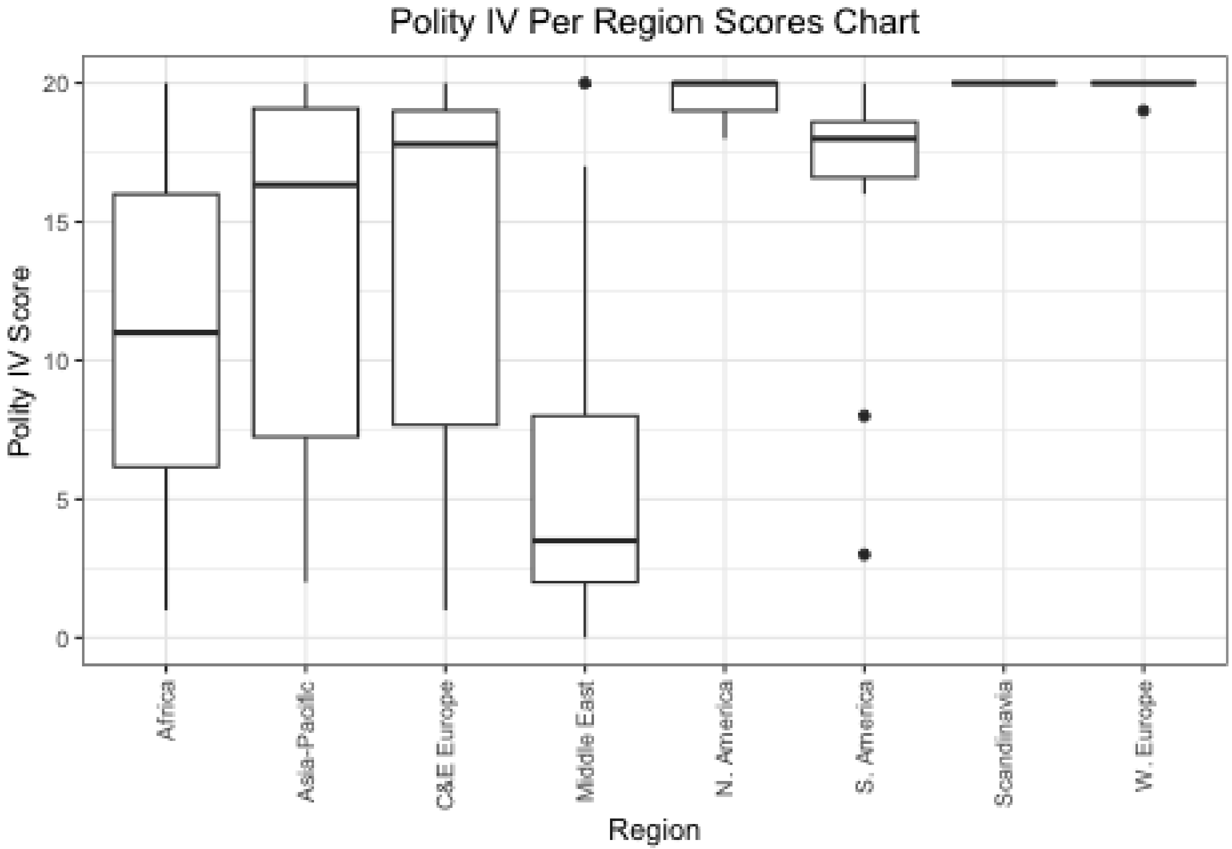
i

```
ggplot(df_world_small, aes(y = polityIV)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(title = "Polity IV Scores Chart", x = "", y = "Polity IV Score") +
  theme_bw() +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5),
    axis.title.x=element_blank(),
    axis.text.x=element_blank(),
    axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),
    panel.grid.major.x = element_blank(),
    panel.grid.minor.x = element_blank())
```



ii

```
ggplot(df_world_small, aes(y = polityIV, x = region)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(title = "Polity IV Per Region Scores Chart", x = "Region", y = "Polity IV Score") +
  theme_bw() +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5),
    axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90, vjust = 0.5, hjust=1))
```



iii To find the region with the biggest GDP per Capita we need to do the following - 1. we need to find the maximum value and the corresponding index `which.max(df_world_small$gdppcap08)` - 2. select the row `df_world_small[which.max(df_world_small$gdppcap08), ]` - 3. filter the column region `df_world_small[which.max(df_world_small$gdppcap08), "region"]`

```
region_biggest_gdpcap08 <- df_world_small[which.max(df_world_small$gdppcap08), "region"]
print(region_biggest_gdpcap08)
```

```
## [1] "Middle East"
```

iv To find the country with the lowest polityIV Index we need to do the following steps:

- 1. we need to find the minimum polityIV value and the corresponding index `which.min(df_world_small$polityIV)`
- 2. select the row `df_world_small[which.min(df_world_small$polityIV), ]`
- 3. filter the column country `df_world_small[which.min(df_world_small$polityIV), "country"]`

To find *all* the countries with the lowest polityIV Index we need to do the following steps:

- 1. we need to find the minimum polityIV value `min(df_world_small$polityIV)`
- 2. filter all the values corresponding to the value `df_world_small$polityIV == min(df_world_small$polityIV)`
- 3. select the corresponding rows `df_world_small[df_world_small$polityIV == min(df_world_small$polityIV), ]`
- 4. filter the column country `df_world_small[df_world_small$polityIV == min(df_world_small$polityIV), "country"]`

```
country_with_min_polityiv <- df_world_small[which.min(df_world_small$polityIV), "country"]
countries_with_min_polityiv <- df_world_small[df_world_small$polityIV == min(df_world_small$polityIV),

print(country_with_min_polityiv)
```

```
## [1] "Qatar"
```

```
print(countries_with_min_polityiv)
```

```
## [1] "Qatar"        "Saudi Arabia"
```

Question c

Table 1 represents people in Dublin who like to own certain types of pets. (2 marks)

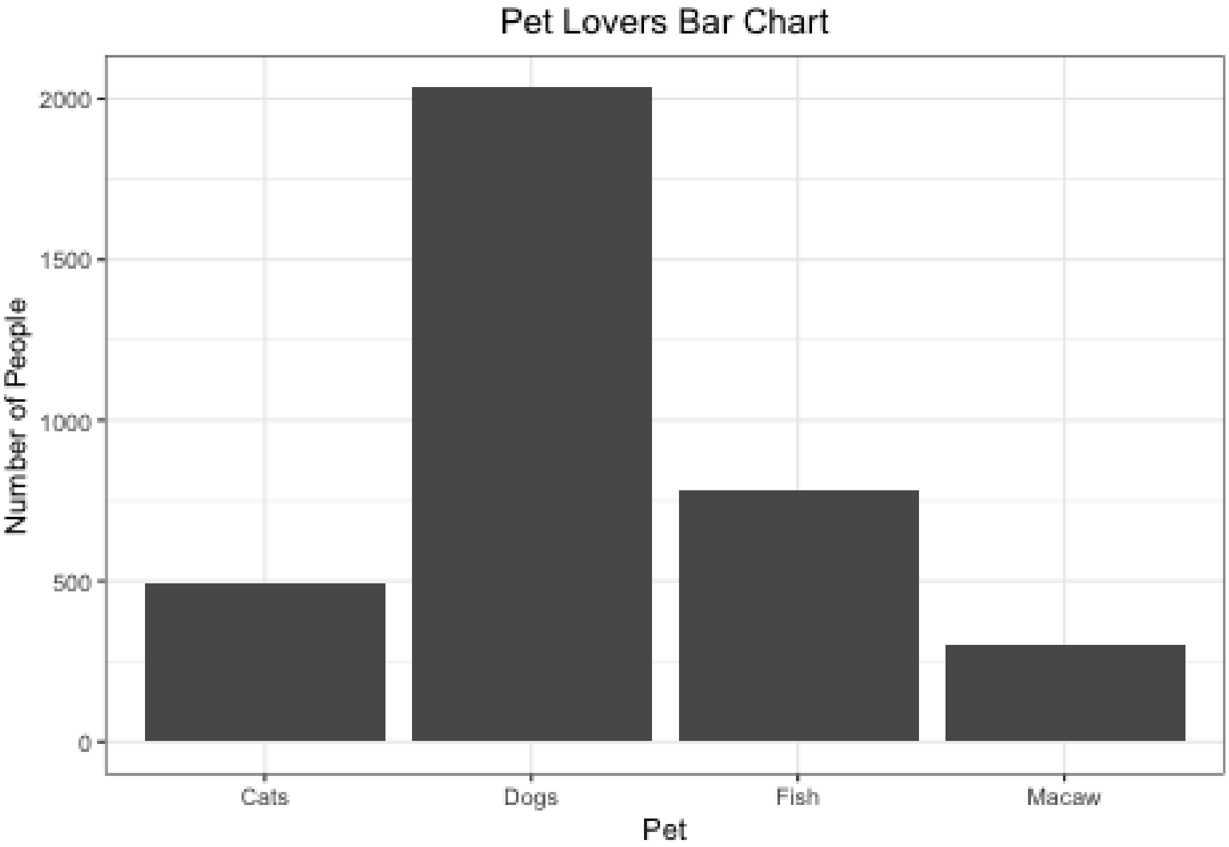
Table 1: Pet Lovers

Pet	Number of people
Dogs	2034
Cats	492
Fish	785
Macaw	298

- i. Plot the most suitable graph for the given dataset.
- ii. Is it a good idea to choose a pie chart (in case you have not chosen it in (i))? Why is it a good idea or why is it not a good idea?

Answer

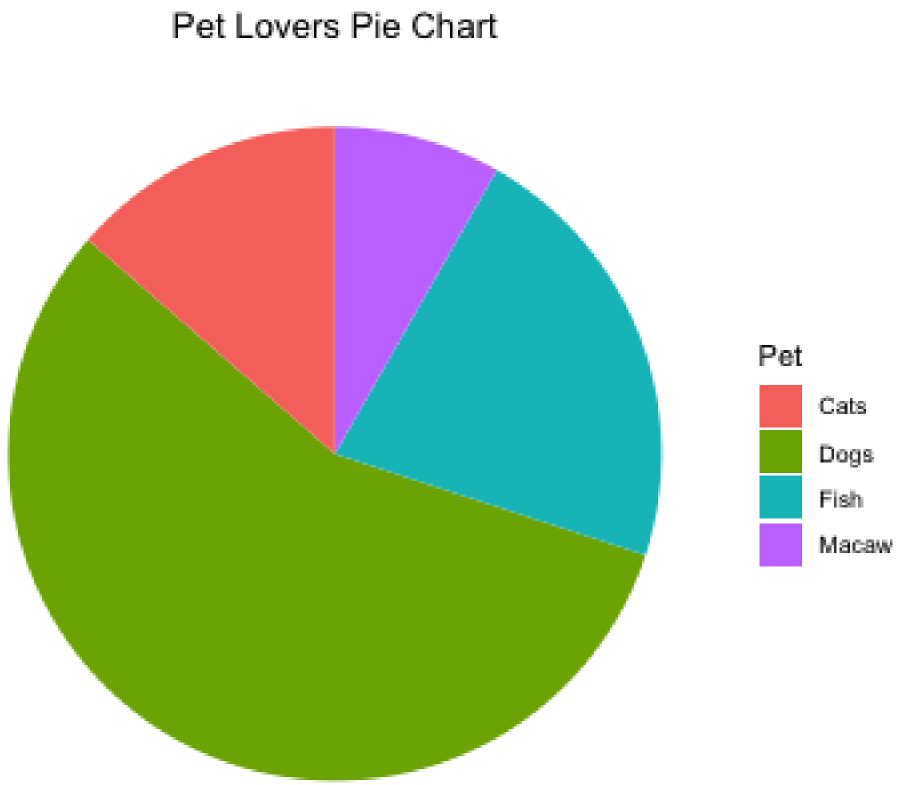
```

pets_text <- "Pet Number_of_people
              Dogs  2034
              Cats  492
              Fish  785
              Macaw 298"

df_pets <- read.table(text = pets_text, header = TRUE)

ggplot(data = df_pets, aes(x = Pet, y = Number_of_people)) +
   geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
   labs(title = "Pet Lovers Bar Chart", x = "Pet", y = "Number of People") +
   theme_bw() +
   theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```



i

ii Looking at the pie chart of pets, I find it challenging to discern and compare the number of individuals who favor each type of pet. In my opinion, a pie chart is more effective for representing proportions rather than absolute values.

```r
ggplot(data = df_pets, aes(x ="" , y = Number_of_people, fill = Pet)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", width = 1) +
  coord_polar("y", start=0) +
  labs(title = "Pet Lovers Pie Chart") +
  theme_bw() +
  theme_void() +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```


Pet Lovers Pie Chart
Pet
Cats
Dogs
Fish
Macaw