

# Class Activity 4

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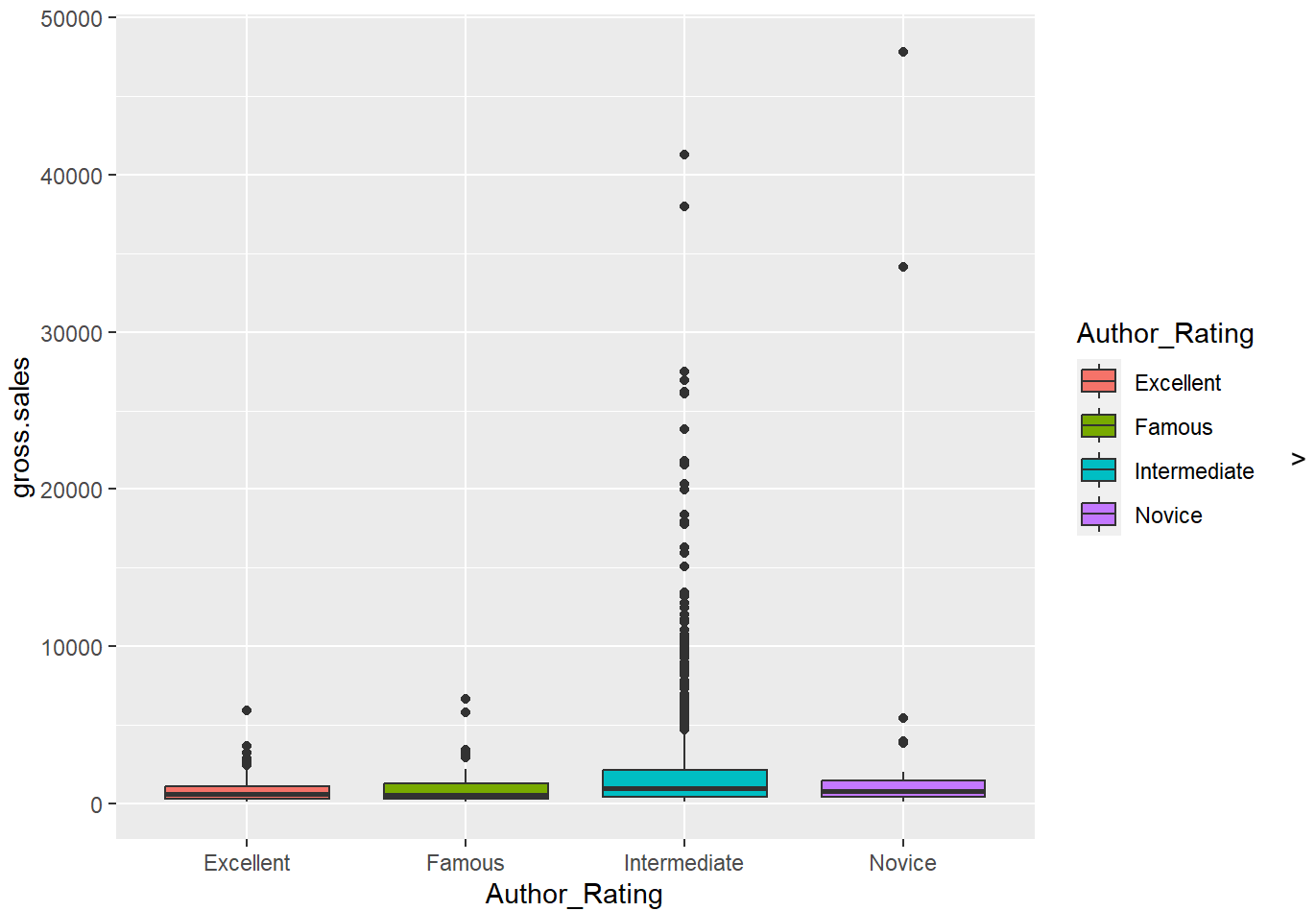
```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## — Attaching core tidyverse packages — tidyverse 2.0.0 —
## ✓ dplyr      1.1.3      ✓ readr      2.1.4
## ✓ forcats    1.0.0      ✓ stringr    1.5.0
## ✓ ggplot2     3.4.4      ✓ tibble     3.2.1
## ✓ lubridate  1.9.3      ✓ tidyr      1.3.0
## ✓ purrr      1.0.2
## — Conflicts — tidyverse_conflicts() —
## ✗ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## ✗ dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become errors
```

## Startups Data

```
BookData <- read.csv("C:\\Users\\hodge\\Downloads\\Books_Data_Clean.csv")
```

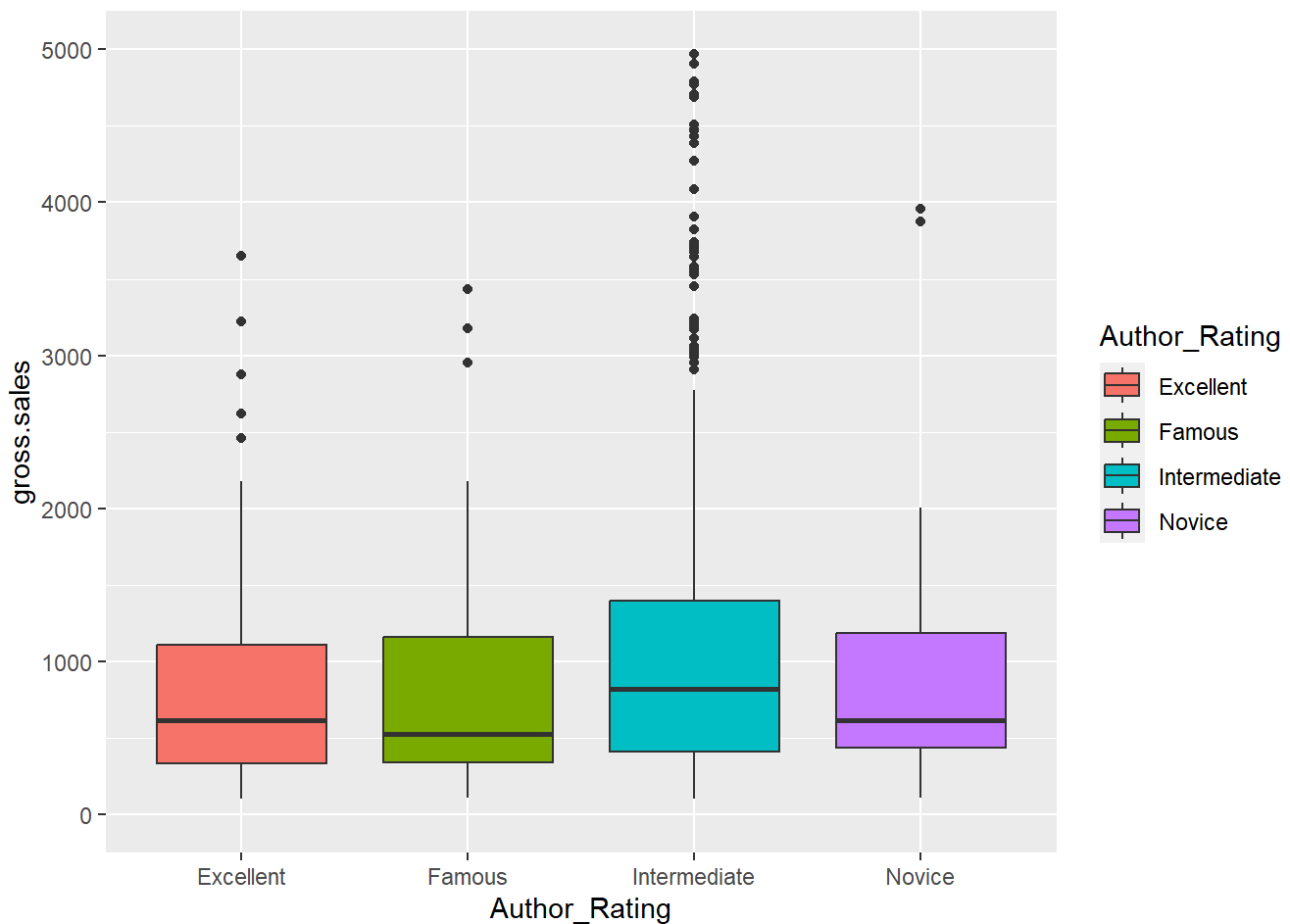
```
ggplot(BookData, aes(x = Author_Rating, y = gross.sales, fill = Author_Rating )) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```



zooming into graph

```
ggplot(BookData, aes(x = Author_Rating, y = gross.sales, fill = Author_Rating )) +  
  geom_boxplot() + ylim(0, 5000)
```

```
## Warning: Removed 91 rows containing non-finite values (`stat_boxplot()`).
```



## Hypotheses

$H_0: \mu_A = \mu_B = \mu_C = \mu_D$   $H_A$ : At least one of them are different

```
anova <- aov(gross.sales~Author_Rating, data = BookData)
summary(anova)
```

```
##           Df    Sum Sq  Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## Author_Rating    3 7.881e+08 262704446   17.75 3.03e-11 ***
## Residuals   1066 1.578e+10  14803673
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Since our p-value of 3.03e-11 is incredibly small and less than 5%, then  $p\text{-val} < 0.05$  means that we reject the null-hypothesis.

multiple hypothes testing

MuFamous-MuExcellent

MuIntermediate-MuExcellent

MuNovice-MuExcellent

MuIntermediate-MuFamous

MuNovice-MuFamous

MuNovice-MuIntermediate

```
TukeyHSD(anova, conf.level = 0.95)
```

```
## Tukey multiple comparisons of means
## 95% family-wise confidence level
##
## Fit: aov(formula = gross.sales ~ Author_Rating, data = BookData)
##
## $Author_Rating
##              diff          lwr          upr          p adj
## Famous-Excellent    373.6263 -1082.4068 1829.659 0.9119276
## Intermediate-Excellent 1679.8549 1025.9664 2333.743 0.0000000
## Novice-Excellent     3034.1830 1153.2751 4915.091 0.0002092
## Intermediate-Famous   1306.2286 -110.1401 2722.597 0.0829421
## Novice-Famous        2660.5567  398.6229 4922.491 0.0134907
## Novice-Intermediate   1354.3281 -496.0455 3204.702 0.2358077
```

MuFamous-MuExcellent → - > + (inconclusive)

MuIntermediate-MuExcellent → + > +

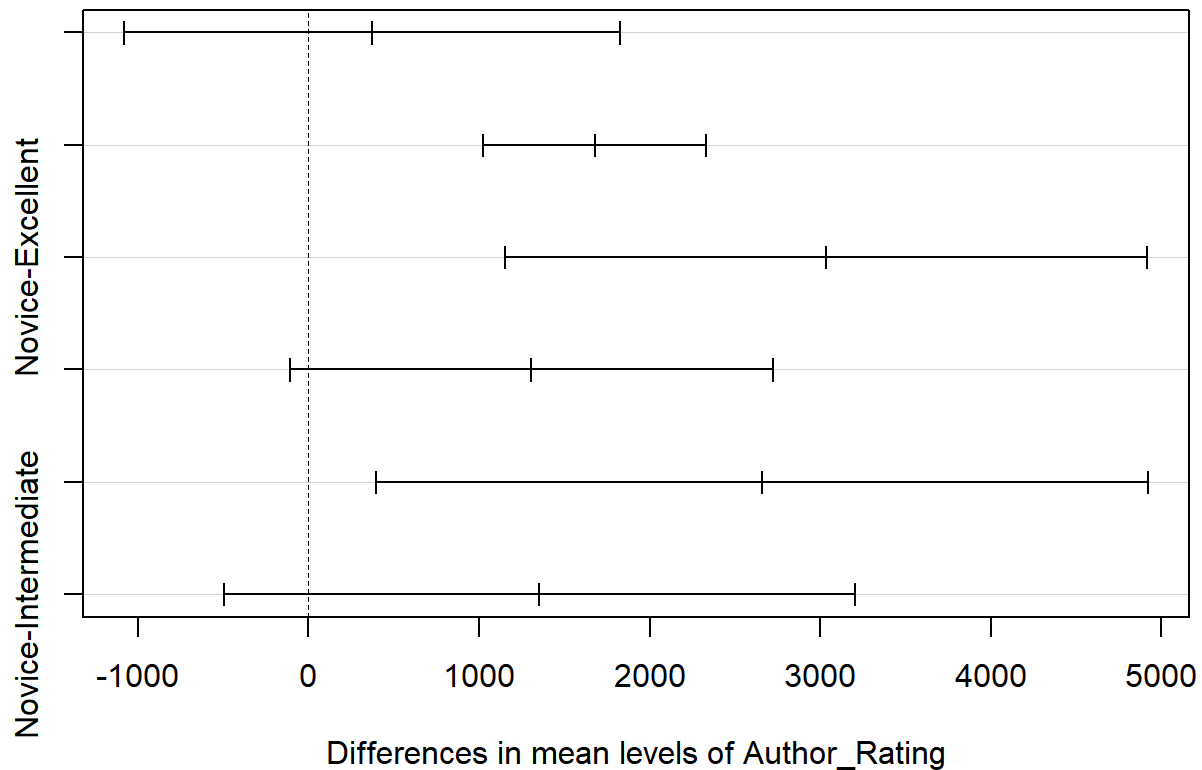
MuNovice-MuExcellent → + > +

MuIntermediate-MuFamous → - > + (Incolcusive)

MuNovice-MuFamous → + > +

MuNovice-MuIntermediate → - > + (incolcusive)

```
plot(TukeyHSD(anova, conf.level = 0.95))
```

**95% family-wise confidence level**

Based on the analysis above, it looks like drug A is the most effective drug in this experiment. we found that by looking at the lower and upper bounds and noticing that A is positive, but C and B are negative.

We have enough statistical evidence to conclude that the mean pain rating for Drug A is much lower than Drugs B and C. Becuase this is an experiment, Drug A is more effective in treating migraine headaches compared to Drugs B and C