lab-07-simpsons.Rmd

dalal salman

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Packages

```
library(tidyverse)
library(mosaicData)
```

Exercises

1.

?Whickham

Your answer: The data is observational as the description states that is based on age, smoking, and mortality, which are all observable events and not produced via experiments.

2.

nrow(Whickham)

[1] 1314

Your answer;

Your answer; There are 1,314 observations. As we know every row is an observation.

3.

names(Whickham)

```
## [1] "outcome" "smoker" "age'
```

Your answer:

There are 3 variables, "outcome" "smoker", and "age"

unique(Whickham\$outcome)

```
## [1] Alive Dead
## Levels: Alive Dead
```

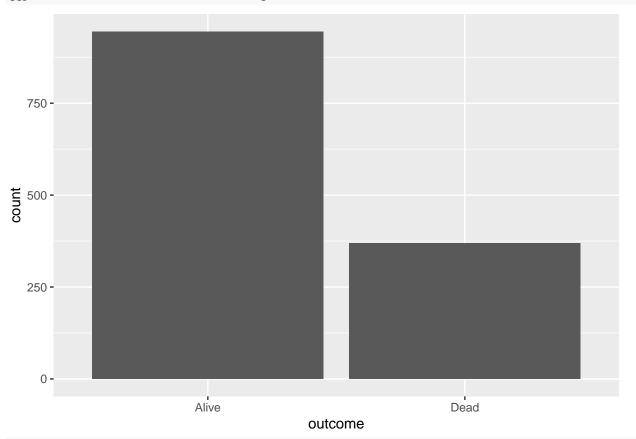
unique(Whickham\$smoker)

```
## [1] Yes No
## Levels: No Yes
unique(Whickham$age)
```

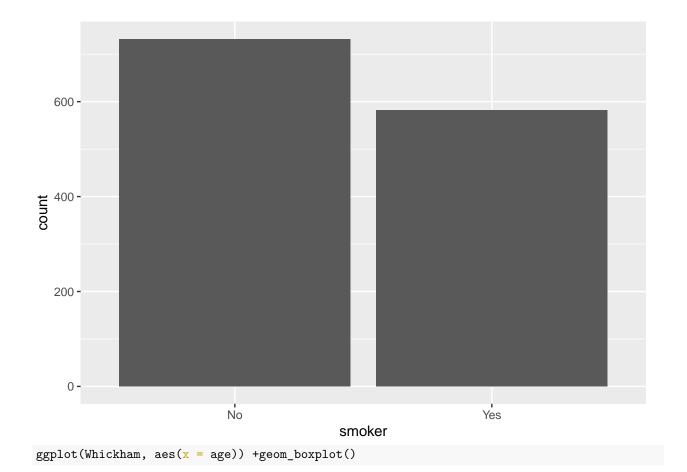
```
## [1] 23 18 71 67 64 38 45 76 28 27 34 20 72 48 66 30 33 68 61 43 47 22 39 80 59 ## [26] 56 62 51 32 60 37 36 50 55 73 52 25 53 31 54 69 79 75 21 29 24 26 49 84 40 ## [51] 44 74 46 35 77 57 42 81 19 63 78 83 82 70 58 41 65
```

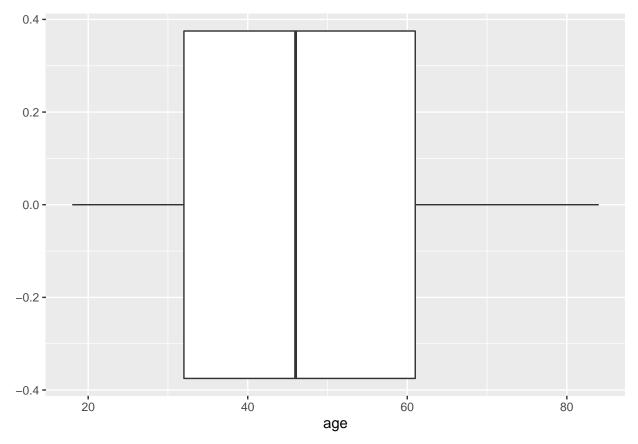
Your answer: Using the unique() function on the 3 variables we could see that "outcome" only takes Alive or Dead value, which makes it categorical non-ordinal. "smoker" only takes Yes or No, which also makes it categorical non-ordinal. Age is numerical continous data. continous One of the best ways to visualise categorical data is through the use of bar charts.



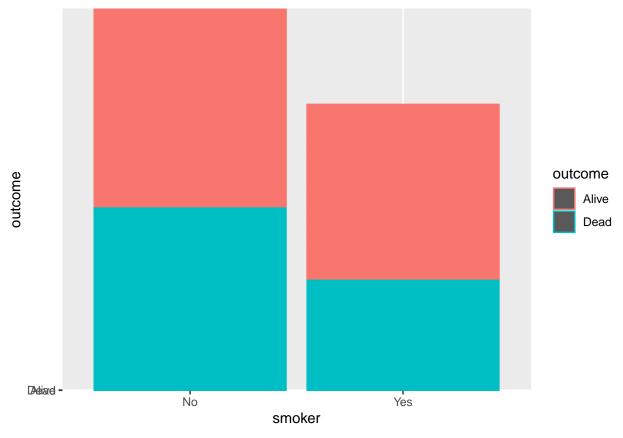


ggplot(Whickham, aes(x = smoker)) +geom_bar()





4. i expact the health will be worser and may be the person will be died after while, if he keeping smoke ggplot(data=Whickham, aes(x=smoker, y=outcome, color=outcome)) + geom_bar(stat="identity")



Knit, commit, and push to github.

5.

Whickham %>% count(smoker, outcome)

```
##
     smoker outcome
                       n
## 1
         No
              Alive 502
## 2
         No
               Dead 230
## 3
        Yes
              Alive 443
## 4
        Yes
               Dead 139
  6.
```

7.

Knit, commit, and push to github.