

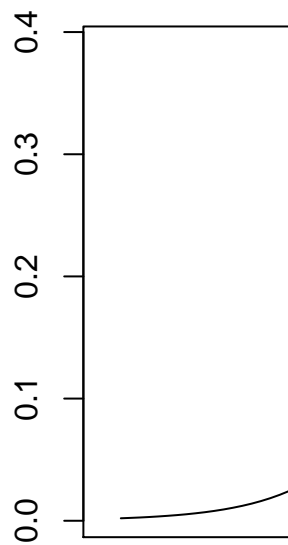
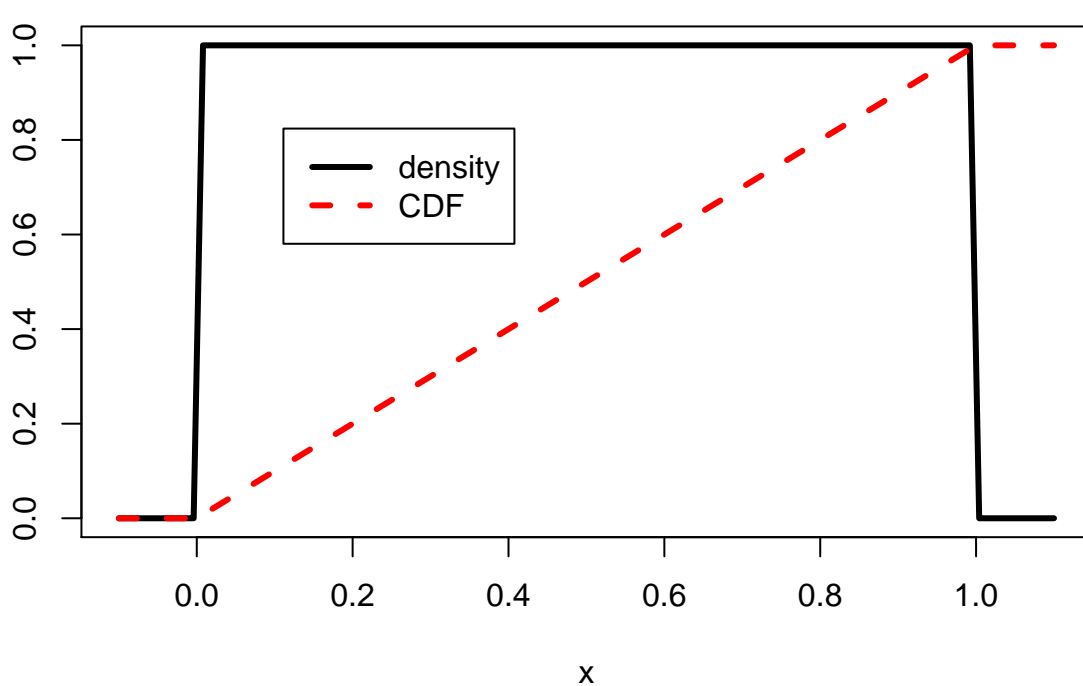
Question 1a.

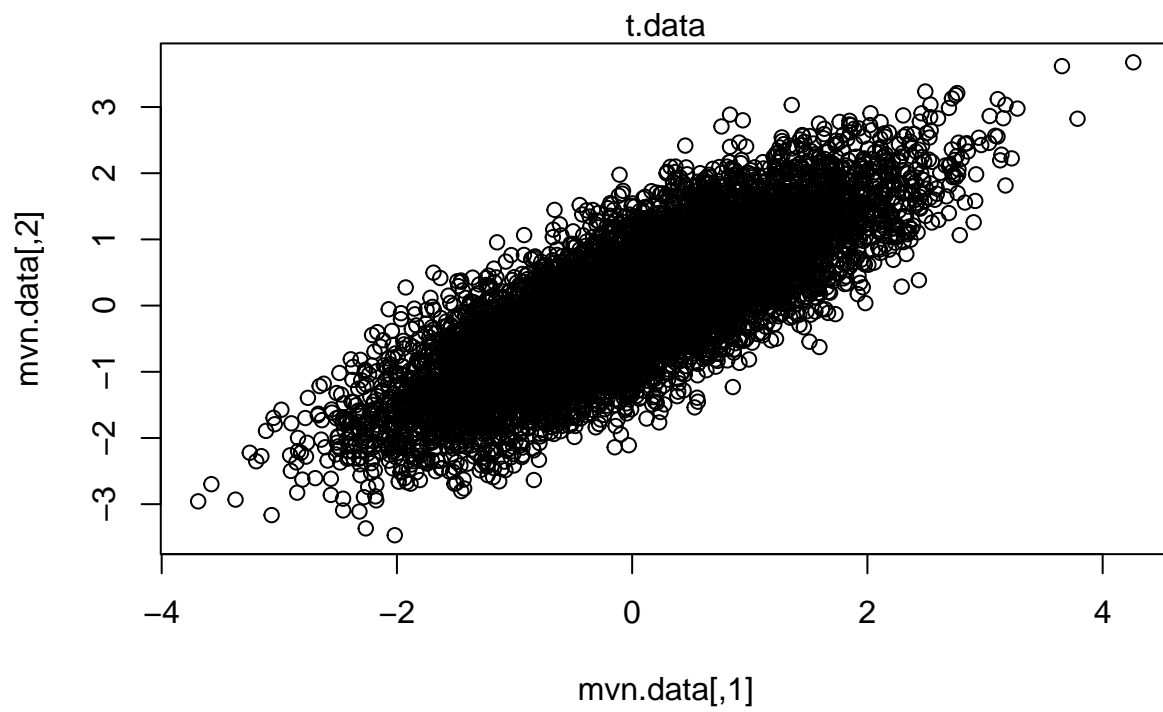
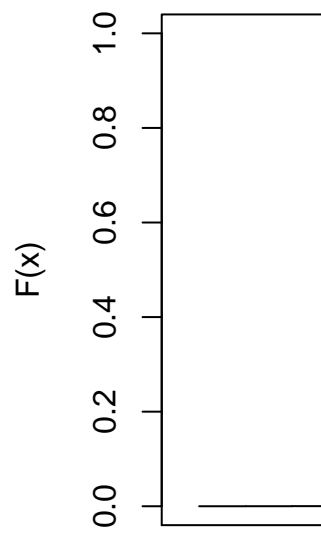
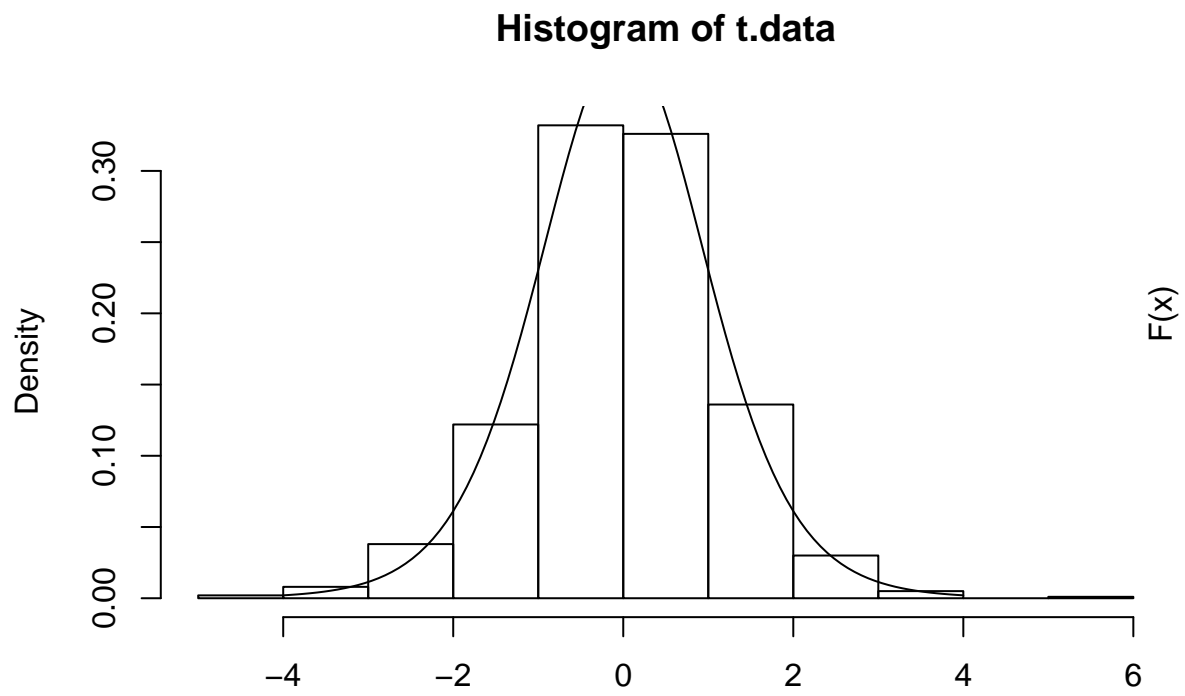
Consider the roster data set from the lecture video.

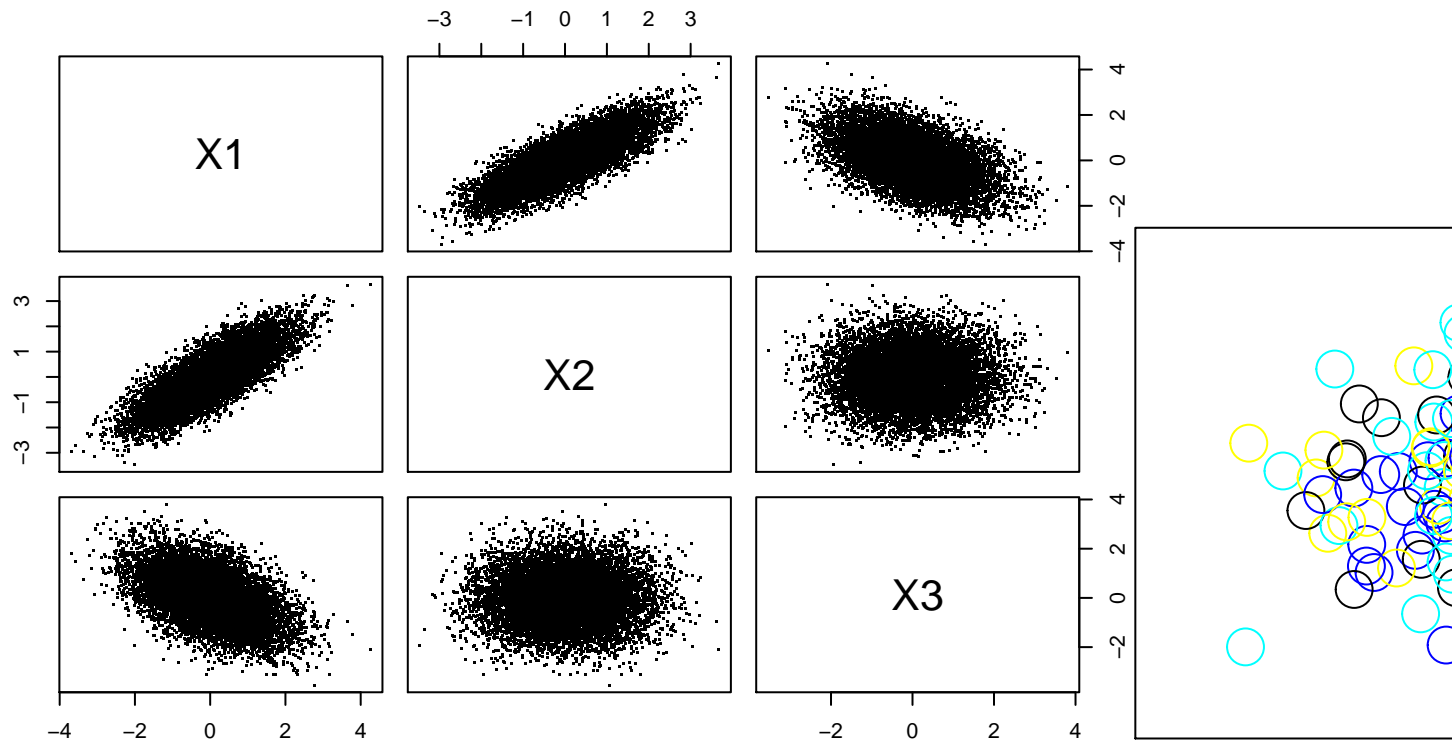
- Read the help file for the source function, and use the source function to generate the workspace from the lecture video. Print the roster data set to the console and also print a list of the objects in your workspace.

```
help(source)
setwd("~/Documents/data_science/r_stat_5193/scripts")
source("Day8Script.R")
```

Uniform distribution







```
help(source)
roster
```

```
##      Firstname  Lastname Math Science English score grade
## 6      Cheryl   Cushing  512     85     28  0.35      C
## 1       John    Davis   502     95     25  0.56      B
## 9       Joel   England  573     89     27  0.70      B
## 4      David    Jones   358     82     15 -1.16      F
## 8       Greg    Knox    625     95     30  1.34      A
## 5     Janice Markhammer  495     75     20 -0.63      D
## 3 Bullwinkle   Moose    412     80     18 -0.86      D
## 10      Mary   Rayburn   522     86     18 -0.18      C
## 2      Angela  Williams  600     99     22  0.92      A
## 7     Reuven   Ytzrhak   410     80     15 -1.05      F
```

```
ls()

## [1] "col"      "English"  "First"    "Firstname" "Last"
## [6] "Lastname" "Math"     "mu"       "mvn.data"  "n"
## [11] "name"     "rho"      "roster"   "Science"   "score"
## [16] "Sigma"    "Student"  "sums"     "t.data"    "x"
## [21] "y"        "z"
```

Question 1b.

Print the objects `score` and `roster$score` to the console. Find the code in the script that is responsible for their difference and print it to the console.

```
score

## [1] 0.56 0.92 -0.86 -1.16 -0.63 0.35 -1.05 1.34 0.70 -0.18

roster$score

## [1] 0.35 0.56 0.70 -1.16 1.34 -0.63 -0.86 -0.18 0.92 -1.05

"roster <- roster[order(Lastname,Firstname),]"

## [1] "roster <- roster[order(Lastname,Firstname),]"
```

Question 1c.

Create a new variable in the alphabetized data set called “Easy Grade” that assigns a student an A if they are in the top 25% of the class, a B if they score in the middle half of the class, and a C if they are in the bottom 25%. Print the data set to the console.

```
y <- quantile(score, c(.75,.25))

roster$`Easy Grade`[roster$score > y[1]] <- "A"
roster$`Easy Grade`[roster$score < y[1] & roster$score >= y[2]] <- "B"
roster$`Easy Grade`[roster$score < y[2]] <- "C"

roster
```

##	Firstname	Lastname	Math	Science	English	score	grade	Easy Grade
## 6	Cheryl	Cushing	512	85	28	0.35	C	B
## 1	John	Davis	502	95	25	0.56	B	B
## 9	Joel	England	573	89	27	0.70	B	A
## 4	David	Jones	358	82	15	-1.16	F	C
## 8	Greg	Knox	625	95	30	1.34	A	A
## 5	Janice	Markhammer	495	75	20	-0.63	D	B
## 3	Bullwinkle	Moose	412	80	18	-0.86	D	C
## 10	Mary	Rayburn	522	86	18	-0.18	C	B
## 2	Angela	Williams	600	99	22	0.92	A	A
## 7	Reuven	Ytzrhak	410	80	15	-1.05	F	C

Question 1d.

Add a variable grade called MathGrade for each student using the easy grading scale above, but applied to Math Scores. Print the data set to the console

```
y <- quantile(Math, c(.75,.25))

roster$MathGrade[roster$Math > y[1]] <- "A"
roster$MathGrade[roster$Math < y[1] & roster$Math >= y[2]] <- "B"
roster$MathGrade[roster$Math < y[2]] <- "C"

roster
```

```
##      Firstname  Lastname Math Science English score grade Easy Grade
## 6      Cheryl   Cushing  512     85      28  0.35     C      B
## 1      John     Davis   502     95      25  0.56     B      B
## 9      Joel     England  573     89      27  0.70     B      A
## 4      David    Jones   358     82      15 -1.16    F      C
## 8      Greg     Knox    625     95      30  1.34     A      A
## 5      Janice   Markhammer 495     75      20 -0.63    D      B
## 3 Bullwinkle   Moose   412     80      18 -0.86    D      C
## 10     Mary     Rayburn  522     86      18 -0.18    C      B
## 2      Angela   Williams  600     99      22  0.92     A      A
## 7      Reuven   Ytzrhak  410     80      15 -1.05    F      C
##      MathGrade
## 6      B
## 1      B
## 9      A
## 4      C
## 8      A
## 5      B
## 3      C
## 10     B
## 2      A
## 7      C
```

Question 1e.

Sort the data set according to Math score (highest score first) and print it to the console. Hint: Go back and read your solution to 1b

```
roster_sort <- roster[order(-roster$Math),]
roster_sort
```

```
##      Firstname  Lastname Math Science English score grade Easy Grade
## 8      Greg     Knox    625     95      30  1.34     A      A
## 2      Angela   Williams  600     99      22  0.92     A      A
## 9      Joel     England  573     89      27  0.70     B      A
## 10     Mary     Rayburn  522     86      18 -0.18    C      B
## 6      Cheryl   Cushing  512     85      28  0.35     C      B
## 1      John     Davis   502     95      25  0.56     B      B
## 5      Janice   Markhammer 495     75      20 -0.63    D      B
## 3 Bullwinkle   Moose   412     80      18 -0.86    D      C
## 7      Reuven   Ytzrhak  410     80      15 -1.05    F      C
## 4      David    Jones   358     82      15 -1.16    F      C
##      MathGrade
## 8      A
## 2      A
## 9      A
## 10     B
## 6      B
## 1      B
## 5      B
## 3      C
## 7      C
## 4      C
```

Question 1f.

```
full_name <- paste(roster_sort$Firstname, roster_sort$Lastname)
row.names(roster_sort) <- full_name
```

```
roster_sort_drop <- roster_sort[,c(-1,-2)]
roster_sort_drop
```

##	Math	Science	English	score	grade	Easy	Grade	MathGrade
## Greg Knox	625	95	30	1.34	A		A	A
## Angela Williams	600	99	22	0.92	A		A	A
## Joel England	573	89	27	0.70	B		A	A
## Mary Rayburn	522	86	18	-0.18	C		B	B
## Cheryl Cushing	512	85	28	0.35	C		B	B
## John Davis	502	95	25	0.56	B		B	B
## Janice Markhammer	495	75	20	-0.63	D		B	B
## Bullwinkle Moose	412	80	18	-0.86	D		C	C
## Reuven Ytzrhak	410	80	15	-1.05	F		C	C
## David Jones	358	82	15	-1.16	F		C	C

Question 2.

```
t_data <- rt(1000,10)
```

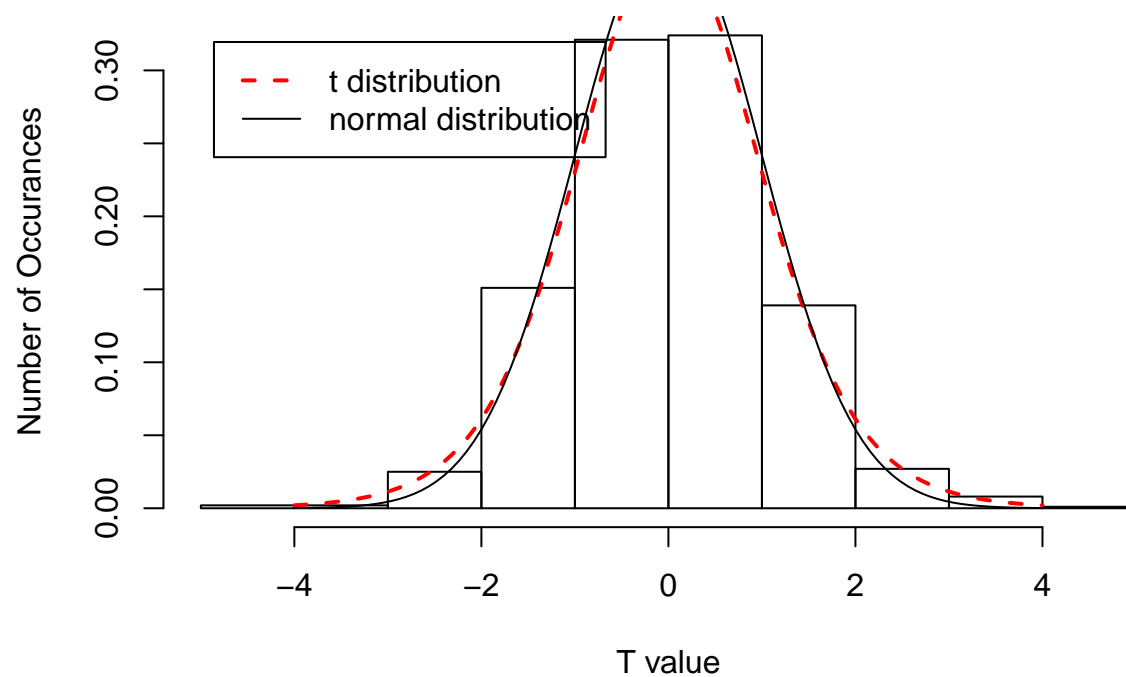
```
hist(t_data,
     main = "Normal Approximation",
     ylab = "Number of Occurances",
     xlab = "T value",
     probability = T)
```

```
curve(dt(x, df = 10),
      xlim = c(-4,4),
      lwd = 2,
      lty = 2,
      col = 'red',
      add = T)
```

```
curve(dnorm(x),
      xlim = c(-4,4),
      add = T)
```

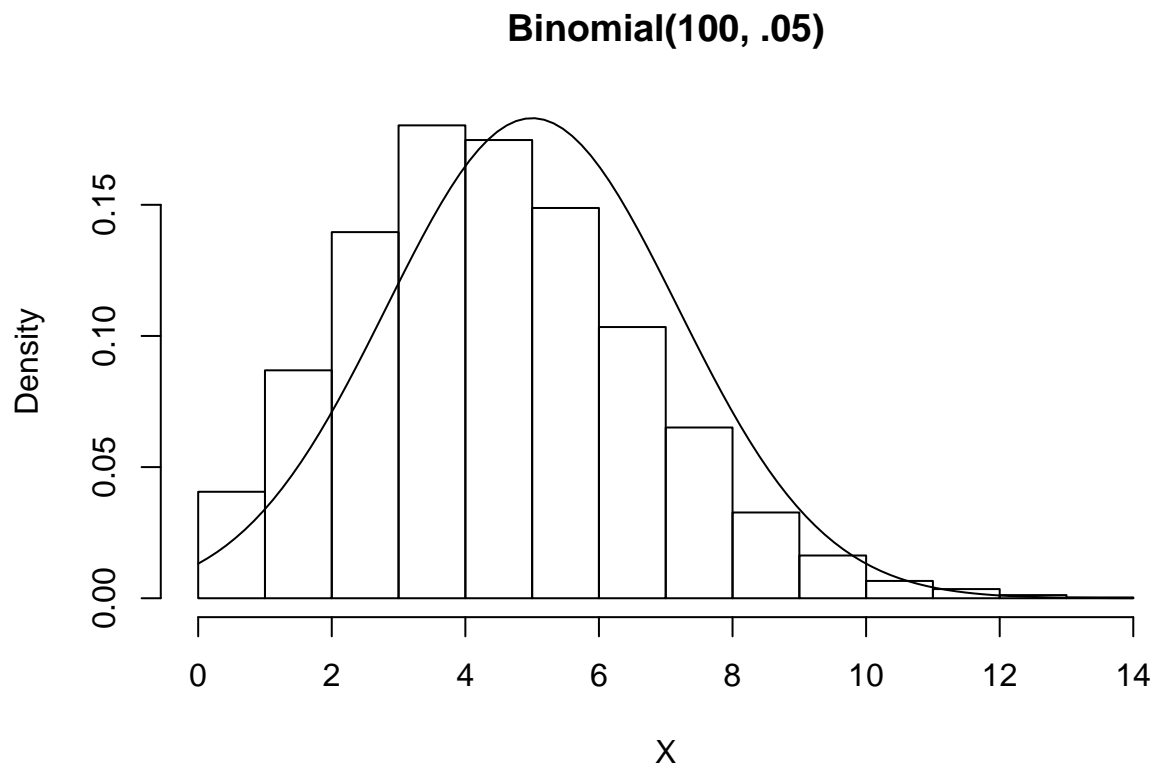
```
legend(x="topleft",
      legend = c("t distribution", "normal distribution"),
      lty = c(2,1), col = c('red','black'),lwd=c(2,1),
      inset = 0.05)
```

Normal Approximation



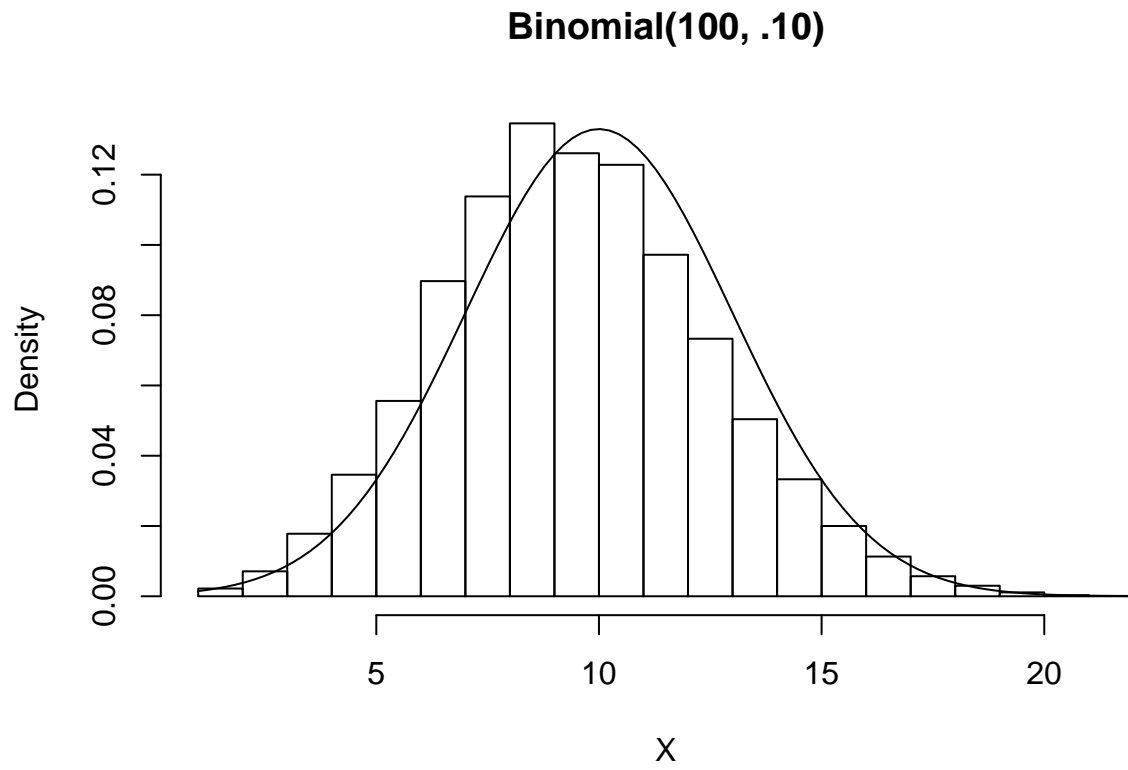
Question 3ab.

```
hist(rbinom(10000, 100, 0.05),  
     probability = T,  
     main = 'Binomial(100, .05)',  
     xlab = 'X'  
)  
  
mu <- 100 * 0.05  
sigma <- sqrt((100*0.05)*0.95)  
  
curve(dnorm(x, mu, sigma), add = T)
```



Question 3c.

```
hist(rbinom(10000, 100, 0.10),  
     probability = T,  
     main = 'Binomial(100, .10)',  
     xlab = 'X'  
)  
  
mu <- 100 * 0.10  
sigma <- sqrt((100*0.10)*0.90)  
  
curve(dnorm(x, mu, sigma), add = T)
```

Question 3d.

Yes, this seems reasonable based off the above plots.