

Anscombe_rmd_code

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```
data <- read.csv("Anscombe_dataset.csv")
str(data)

## 'data.frame': 200 obs. of 3 variables:
## $ Group: chr "I" "I" "I" "I" ...
## $ x    : num 8.17 14.85 12.32 10.77 5.64 ...
## $ y    : num 8.02 10.8 9.09 8.04 3.83 ...

#descriptive stats

library(dplyr)

##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
## 
##     filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
## 
##     intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

data %>%
  group_by(Group) %>%
  summarise(
    mean_x = mean(x),
    mean_y = mean(y),
    sd_x = sd(x),
    sd_y = sd(y),
    cor_xy = cor(x, y)
  )

## # A tibble: 4 x 6
##   Group mean_x mean_y  sd_x  sd_y cor_xy
##   <chr>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 I       9.00    7.50    3.35    2.05   0.816
## 2 II      9.00    7.50    3.35    2.05   0.816
## 3 III     9.00    7.5     3.35    2.05   0.816
## 4 IV      9.00    7.50    3.35    2.05   0.816
```

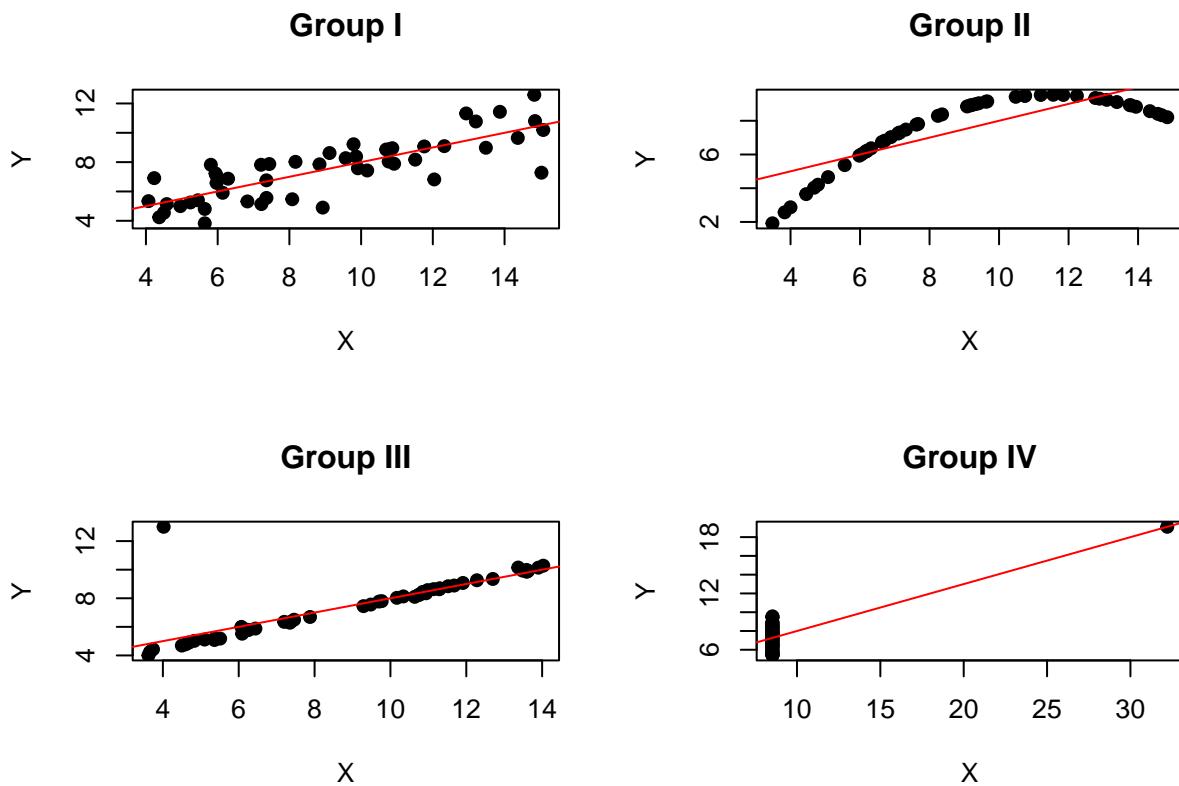
```

#plots

par(mfrow = c(2,2))
groups <- unique(data$Group)

for(g in groups){
  subset_data <- subset(data, Group == g)
  plot(subset_data$x, subset_data$y,
    main = paste("Group", g),
    xlab = "X", ylab = "Y",
    pch = 19)
  abline(lm(y ~ x, subset_data), col = "red")
}

```



Observations

- Overall, the mean, standard deviation, and correlation are approximately the same across all four groups.
- Group 1: A clear linear relationship is observed between the variables X and Y.
- Group 2: A relationship between X and Y exists, but it is non-linear, which is not captured well by a linear regression line.
- Group 3: A generally linear relationship is present, but it is strongly influenced by a single outlier.
- Group 4: There is no meaningful relationship between X and Y; the mean, standard deviation, and correlation are similar to the other groups.