

SDM_Assignment1_3

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3) ISL textbook exercise 2.10 modified: This exercise concerns the boston housing data in the MASS library (>library(MASS) >data(Boston)).

Loading the data

```
library(MASS)
data(Boston)
```

Getting High level overview of the data

```
head(Boston,5)
```

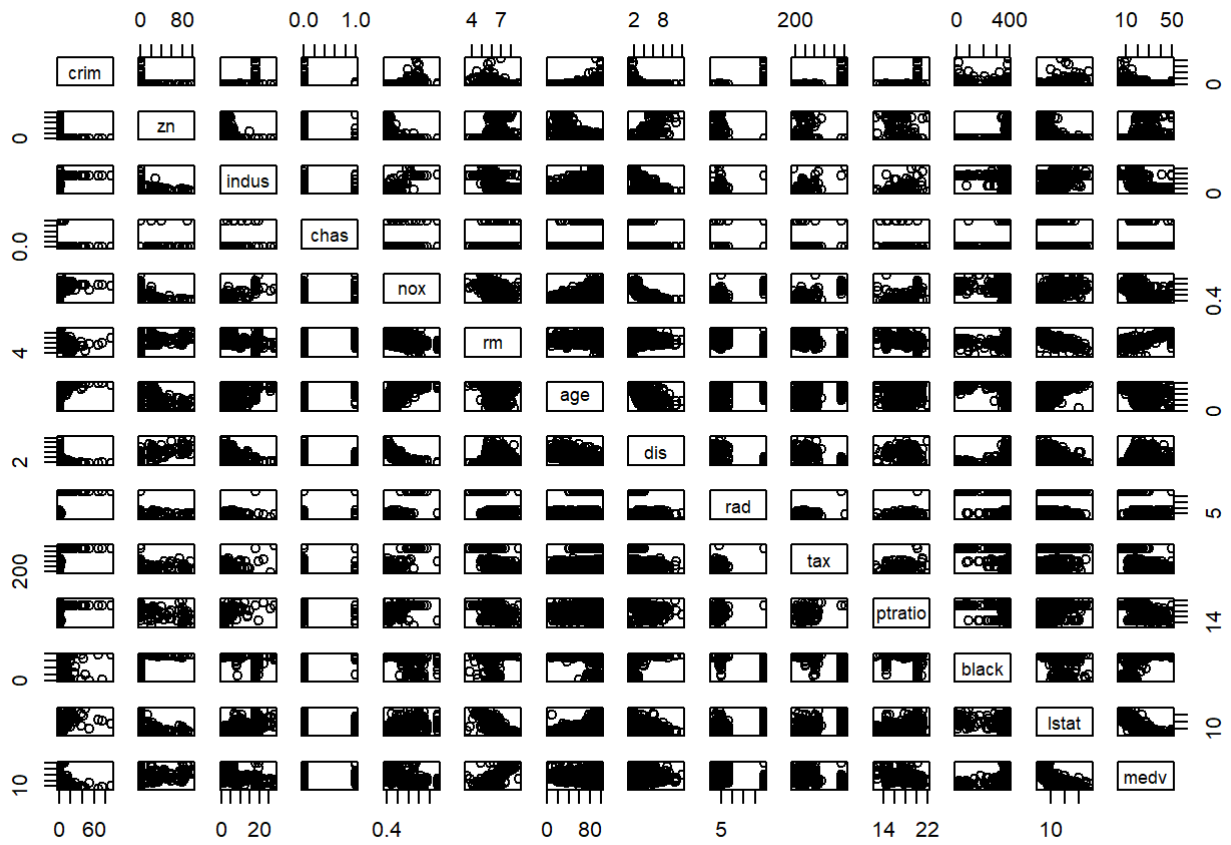
```
##      crim zn indus chas   nox    rm  age    dis rad tax ptratio  black lstat
## 1 0.00632 18  2.31    0 0.538 6.575 65.2 4.0900    1  296    15.3 396.90  4.98
## 2 0.02731  0  7.07    0 0.469 6.421 78.9 4.9671    2  242    17.8 396.90  9.14
## 3 0.02729  0  7.07    0 0.469 7.185 61.1 4.9671    2  242    17.8 392.83  4.03
## 4 0.03237  0  2.18    0 0.458 6.998 45.8 6.0622    3  222    18.7 394.63  2.94
## 5 0.06905  0  2.18    0 0.458 7.147 54.2 6.0622    3  222    18.7 396.90  5.33
##      medv
## 1 24.0
## 2 21.6
## 3 34.7
## 4 33.4
## 5 36.2
```

```
summary(Boston)
```

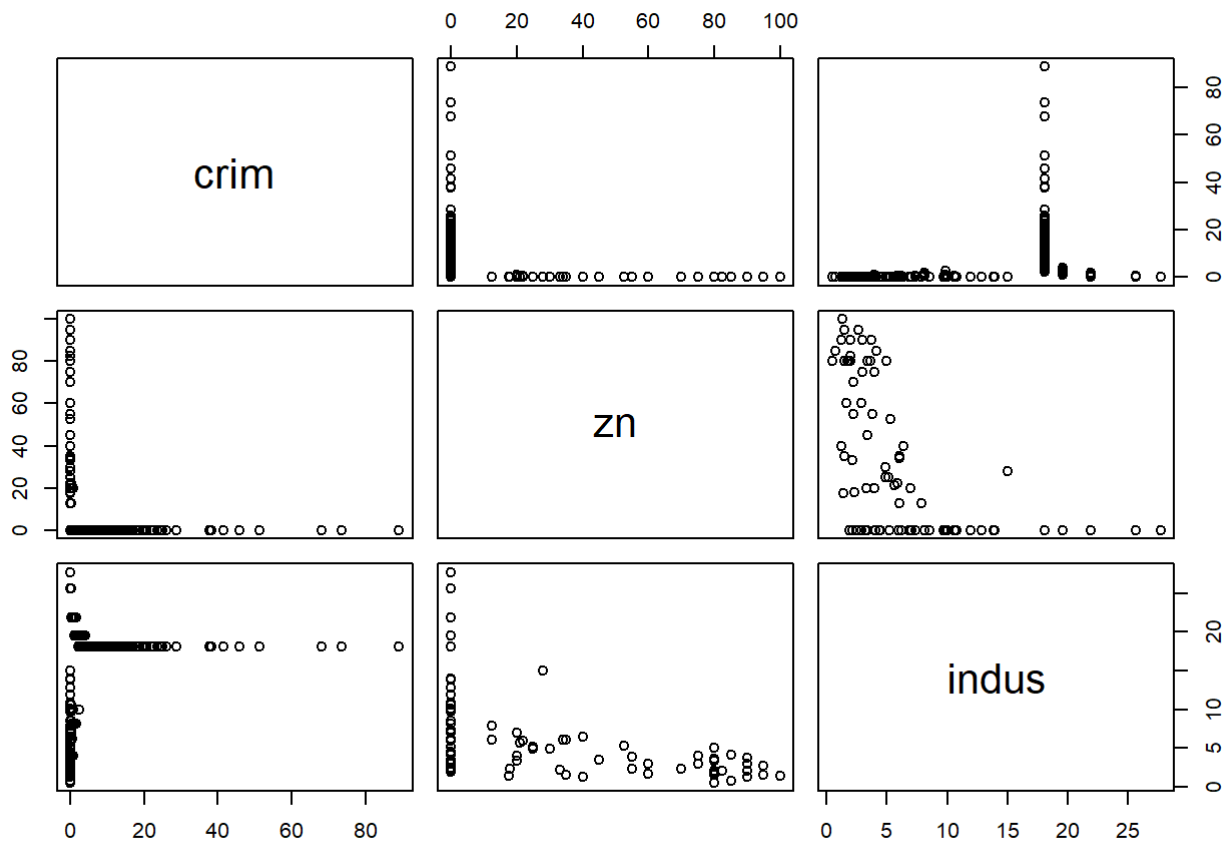
```
##      crim          zn          indus          chas
## Min.   : 0.00632   Min.   : 0.00   Min.   : 0.46   Min.   :0.00000
## 1st Qu.: 0.08205   1st Qu.: 0.00   1st Qu.: 5.19   1st Qu.:0.00000
## Median : 0.25651   Median : 0.00   Median : 9.69   Median :0.00000
## Mean   : 3.61352   Mean   : 11.36   Mean   :11.14   Mean   :0.06917
## 3rd Qu.: 3.67708   3rd Qu.: 12.50   3rd Qu.:18.10   3rd Qu.:0.00000
## Max.   :88.97620   Max.   :100.00   Max.   :27.74   Max.   :1.00000
##      nox          rm          age          dis
## Min.   :0.3850   Min.   :3.561   Min.   : 2.90   Min.   : 1.130
## 1st Qu.:0.4490   1st Qu.:5.886   1st Qu.: 45.02   1st Qu.: 2.100
## Median :0.5380   Median :6.208   Median : 77.50   Median : 3.207
## Mean   :0.5547   Mean   :6.285   Mean   : 68.57   Mean   : 3.795
## 3rd Qu.:0.6240   3rd Qu.:6.623   3rd Qu.: 94.08   3rd Qu.: 5.188
## Max.   :0.8710   Max.   :8.780   Max.   :100.00   Max.   :12.127
##      rad          tax          ptratio          black
## Min.   : 1.000   Min.   :187.0   Min.   :12.60   Min.   : 0.32
## 1st Qu.: 4.000   1st Qu.:279.0   1st Qu.:17.40   1st Qu.:375.38
## Median : 5.000   Median :330.0   Median :19.05   Median :391.44
## Mean   : 9.549   Mean   :408.2   Mean   :18.46   Mean   :356.67
## 3rd Qu.:24.000   3rd Qu.:666.0   3rd Qu.:20.20   3rd Qu.:396.23
## Max.   :24.000   Max.   :711.0   Max.   :22.00   Max.   :396.90
##      lstat          medv
## Min.   : 1.73   Min.   : 5.00
## 1st Qu.: 6.95   1st Qu.:17.02
## Median :11.36   Median :21.20
## Mean   :12.65   Mean   :22.53
## 3rd Qu.:16.95   3rd Qu.:25.00
## Max.   :37.97   Max.   :50.00
```

a) Make pairwise scatterplots of the predictors, and describe your findings.

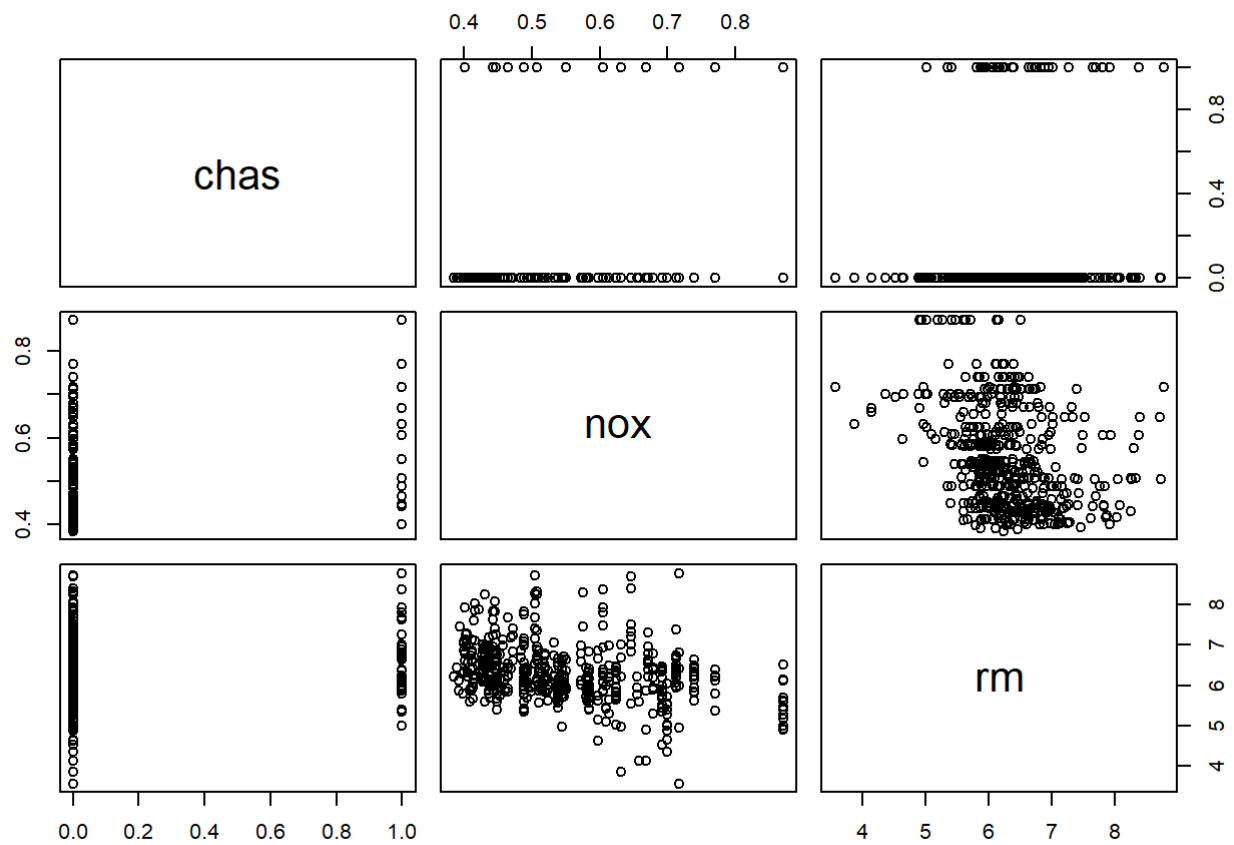
```
pairs(Boston)
```



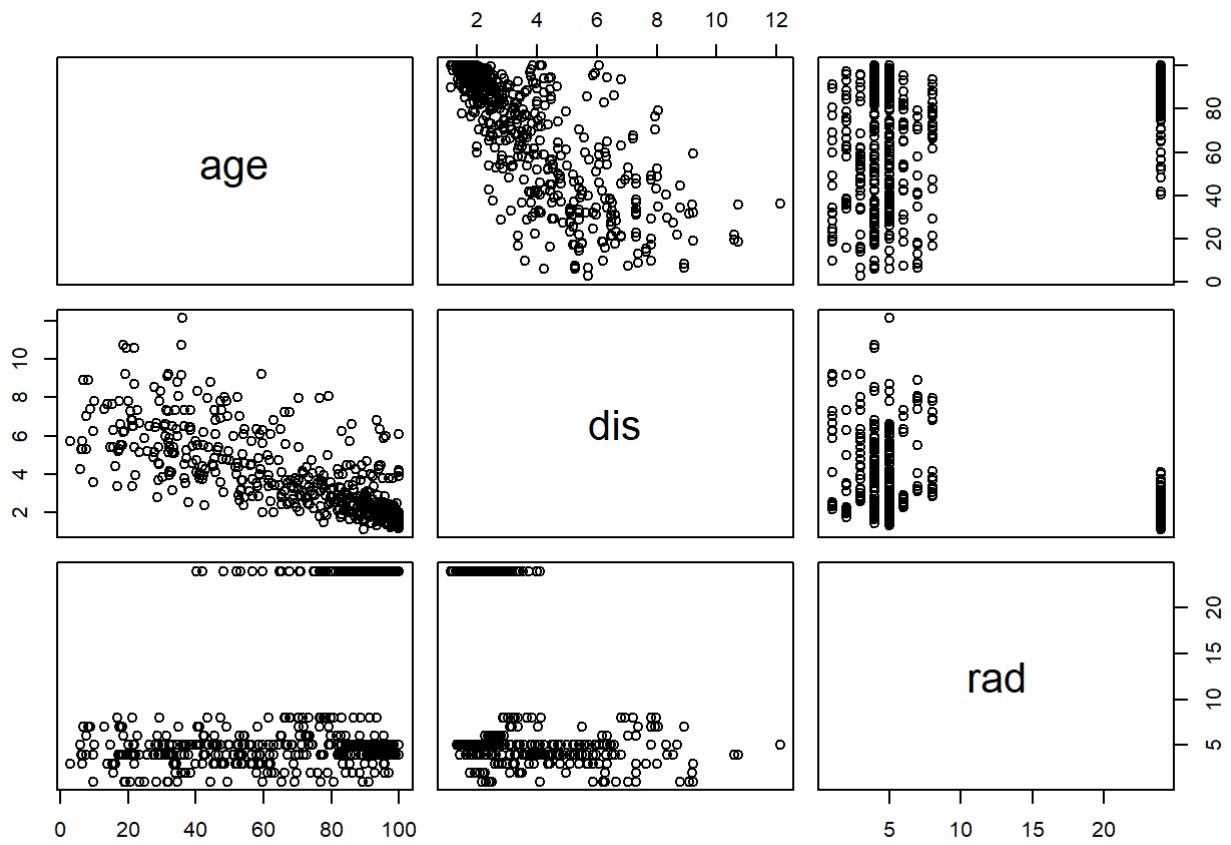
```
pairs(Boston[1:3])
```



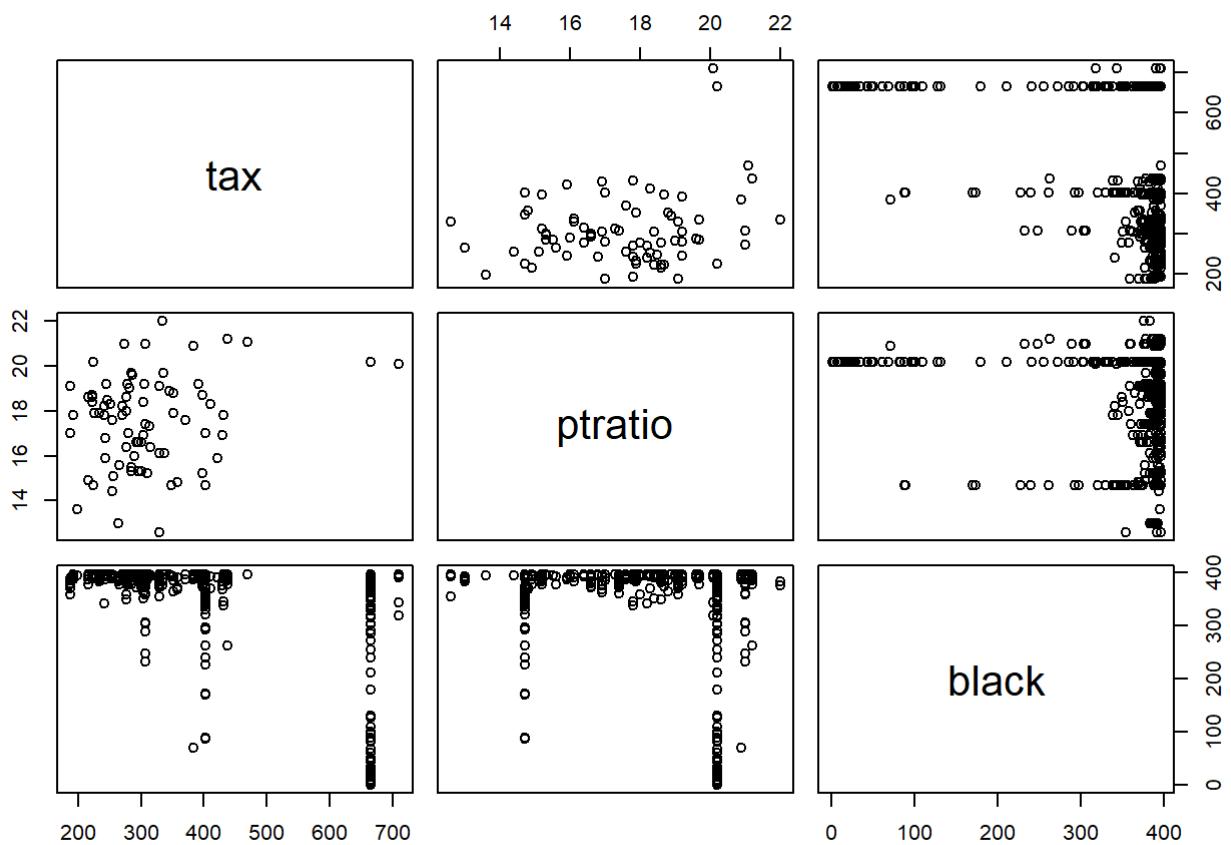
```
pairs(Boston[4:6])
```



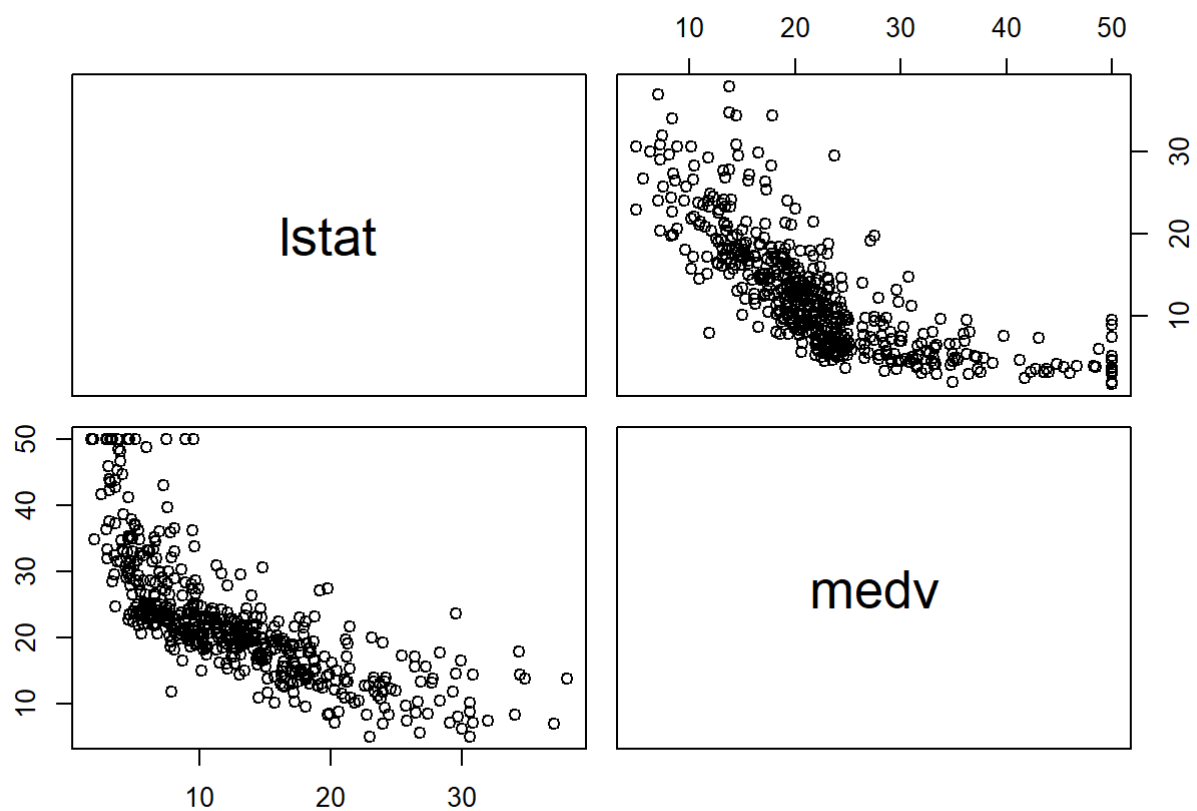
```
pairs(Boston[7:9])
```



```
pairs(Boston[10:12])
```



```
pairs(Boston[13:14])
```



b) Are any of the predictors associated with per capita crime rate?

```
cor(Boston)
```

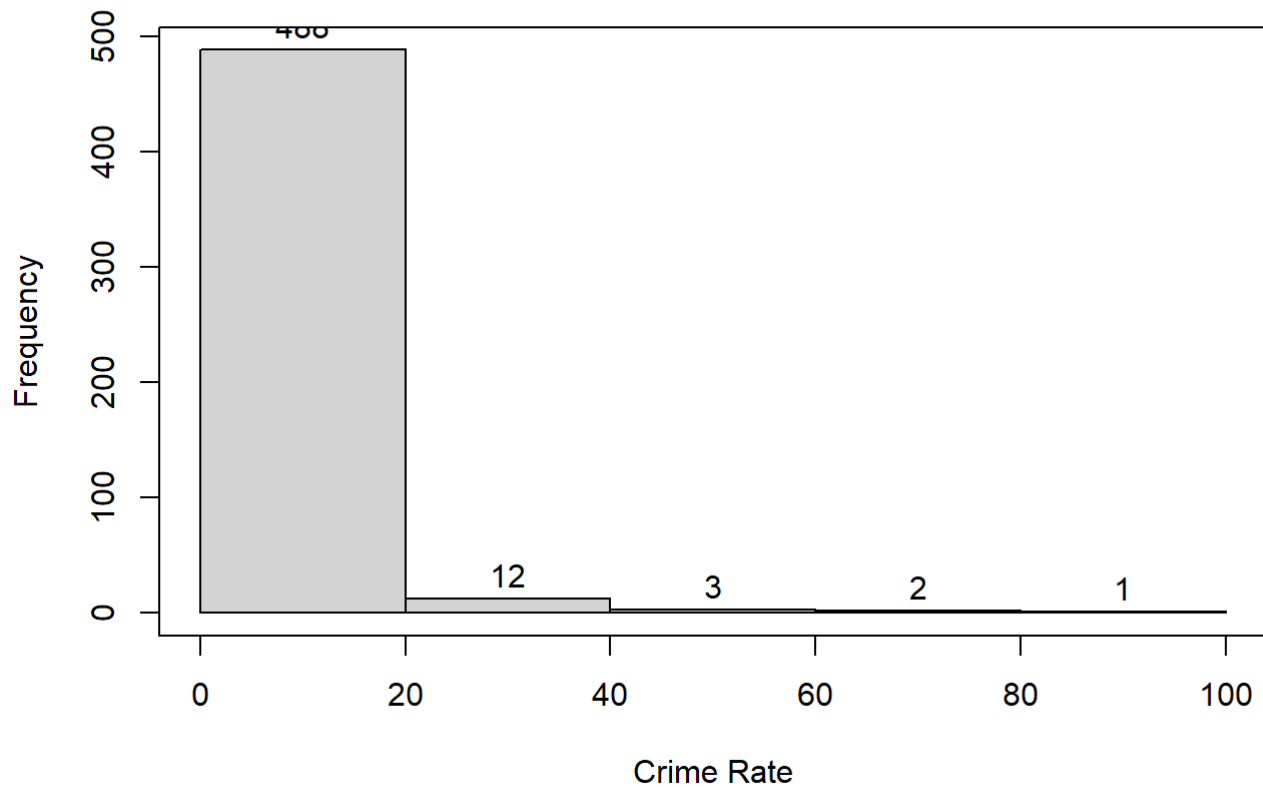
##	crim	zn	indus	chas	nox	
## crim	1.00000000	-0.20046922	0.40658341	-0.055891582	0.42097171	
## zn	-0.20046922	1.00000000	-0.53382819	-0.042696719	-0.51660371	
## indus	0.40658341	-0.53382819	1.00000000	0.062938027	0.76365145	
## chas	-0.05589158	-0.04269672	0.06293803	1.00000000	0.09120281	
## nox	0.42097171	-0.51660371	0.76365145	0.091202807	1.00000000	
## rm	-0.21924670	0.31199059	-0.39167585	0.091251225	-0.30218819	
## age	0.35273425	-0.56953734	0.64477851	0.086517774	0.73147010	
## dis	-0.37967009	0.66440822	-0.70802699	-0.099175780	-0.76923011	
## rad	0.62550515	-0.31194783	0.59512927	-0.007368241	0.61144056	
## tax	0.58276431	-0.31456332	0.72076018	-0.035586518	0.66802320	
## ptratio	0.28994558	-0.39167855	0.38324756	-0.121515174	0.18893268	
## black	-0.38506394	0.17552032	-0.35697654	0.048788485	-0.38005064	
## lstat	0.45562148	-0.41299457	0.60379972	-0.053929298	0.59087892	
## medv	-0.38830461	0.36044534	-0.48372516	0.175260177	-0.42732077	
##	rm	age	dis	rad	tax	ptratio
## crim	-0.21924670	0.35273425	-0.37967009	0.625505145	0.58276431	0.2899456
## zn	0.31199059	-0.56953734	0.66440822	-0.311947826	-0.31456332	-0.3916785
## indus	-0.39167585	0.64477851	-0.70802699	0.595129275	0.72076018	0.3832476
## chas	0.09125123	0.08651777	-0.09917578	-0.007368241	-0.03558652	-0.1215152
## nox	-0.30218819	0.73147010	-0.76923011	0.611440563	0.66802320	0.1889327
## rm	1.00000000	-0.24026493	0.20524621	-0.209846668	-0.29204783	-0.3555015
## age	-0.24026493	1.00000000	-0.74788054	0.456022452	0.50645559	0.2615150
## dis	0.20524621	-0.74788054	1.00000000	-0.494587930	-0.53443158	-0.2324705
## rad	-0.20984667	0.45602245	-0.49458793	1.00000000	0.91022819	0.4647412
## tax	-0.29204783	0.50645559	-0.53443158	0.910228189	1.00000000	0.4608530
## ptratio	-0.35550149	0.26151501	-0.23247054	0.464741179	0.46085304	1.0000000
## black	0.12806864	-0.27353398	0.29151167	-0.444412816	-0.44180801	-0.1773833
## lstat	-0.61380827	0.60233853	-0.49699583	0.488676335	0.54399341	0.3740443
## medv	0.69535995	-0.37695457	0.24992873	-0.381626231	-0.46853593	-0.5077867
##	black	lstat	medv			
## crim	-0.38506394	0.4556215	-0.3883046			
## zn	0.17552032	-0.4129946	0.3604453			
## indus	-0.35697654	0.6037997	-0.4837252			
## chas	0.04878848	-0.0539293	0.1752602			
## nox	-0.38005064	0.5908789	-0.4273208			
## rm	0.12806864	-0.6138083	0.6953599			
## age	-0.27353398	0.6023385	-0.3769546			
## dis	0.29151167	-0.4969958	0.2499287			
## rad	-0.44441282	0.4886763	-0.3816262			
## tax	-0.44180801	0.5439934	-0.4685359			
## ptratio	-0.17738330	0.3740443	-0.5077867			
## black	1.00000000	-0.3660869	0.3334608			
## lstat	-0.36608690	1.0000000	-0.7376627			
## medv	0.33346082	-0.7376627	1.0000000			

Yes, From the correlation it is found that the column rad(0.62), nox(0.42) and tax(0.58) is associated with the crime rate very well.

c) Do any of the suburbs of Boston appear to have particularly high crime rates? Tax rates? Pupil-teacher ratios? Comment on the range of each predictor.

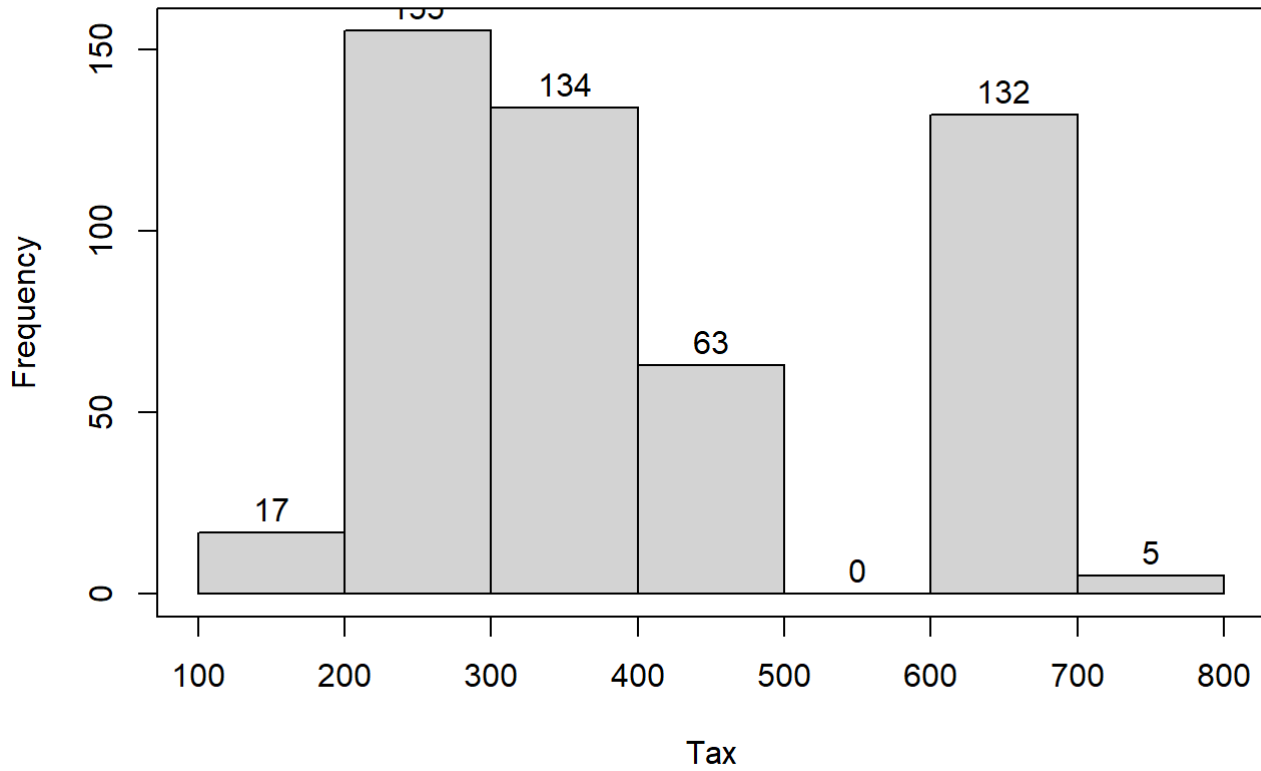
```
h_value <- hist(Boston$crim, breaks = 5, main="Histogram of Crime Rate",xlab="Crime Rate",ylab = "Frequency")
text(h_value$mids,h_value$counts,labels=h_value$counts, adj=c(0.5, -0.5))
box()
```

Histogram of Crime Rate



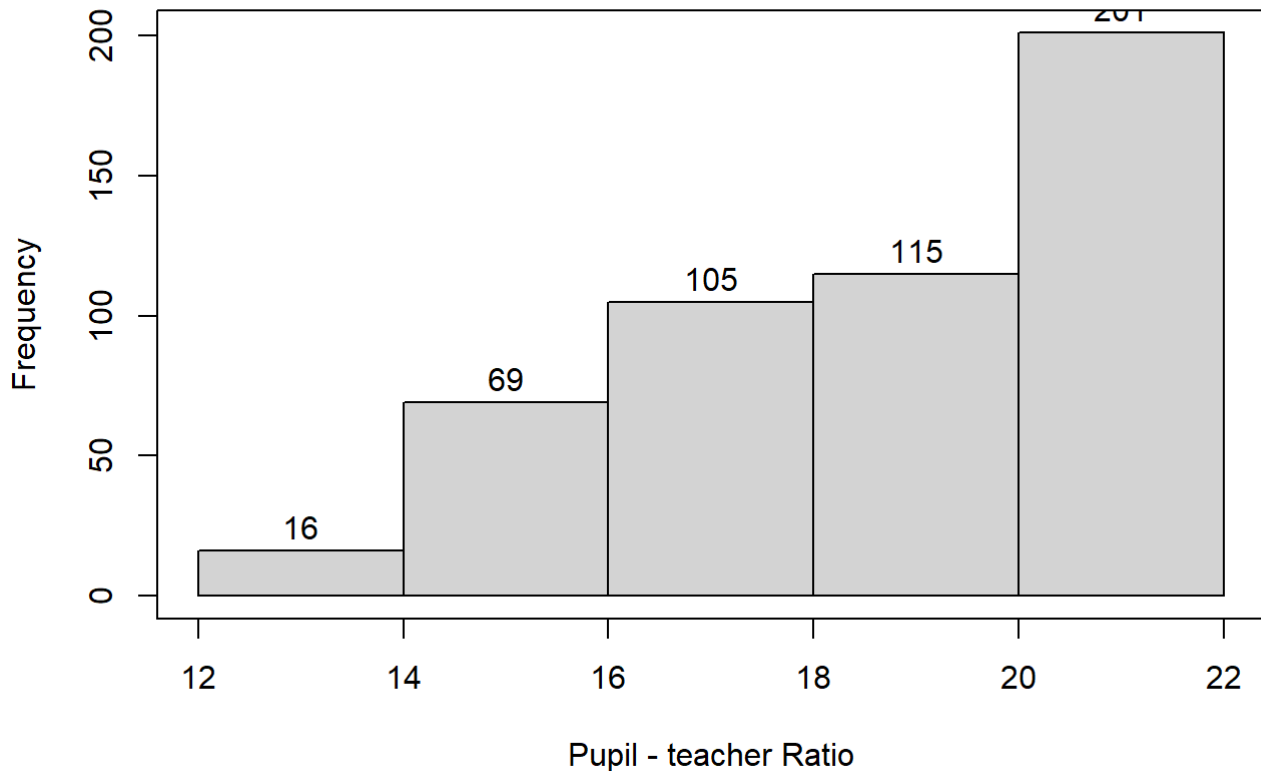
```
t_value <- hist(Boston$tax, breaks = 5, main="Histogram of Tax",xlab="Tax",ylab = "Frequency"
)
text(t_value$mids,t_value$counts,labels=t_value$counts, adj=c(0.5, -0.5))
box()
```


Histogram of Tax



```
p_value <- hist(Boston$ptratio, breaks = 5, main="Histogram of Pupil - teacher Ratio",xlab="P  
upil - teacher Ratio",ylab = "Frequency")  
text(p_value$mids,p_value$counts,labels=p_value$counts, adj=c(0.5, -0.5))  
box()
```

Histogram of Pupil - teacher Ratio



Crime Rate - Over 488 crime rate occurs is in the range of 0 - 20. The highest crime rate is in the range of 60 - 100 (3 cases) #### **Tax** - Over 155 Tax rate lie in the range 200 - 300. The highest tax case in the range of 700-800 is 5. #### **PT Ratio** - Over 201 observations were in the range of 20-22 which is the highest.

d) In this data set, how many of the suburbs average more than seven rooms per dwelling? More than eight rooms per dwelling? Comment on the suburbs that average more than eight rooms per dwelling.

```
seven_rooms <- subset(Boston, rm>7)
nrow(seven_rooms)    ## No of rooms more than 7
```

```
## [1] 64
```

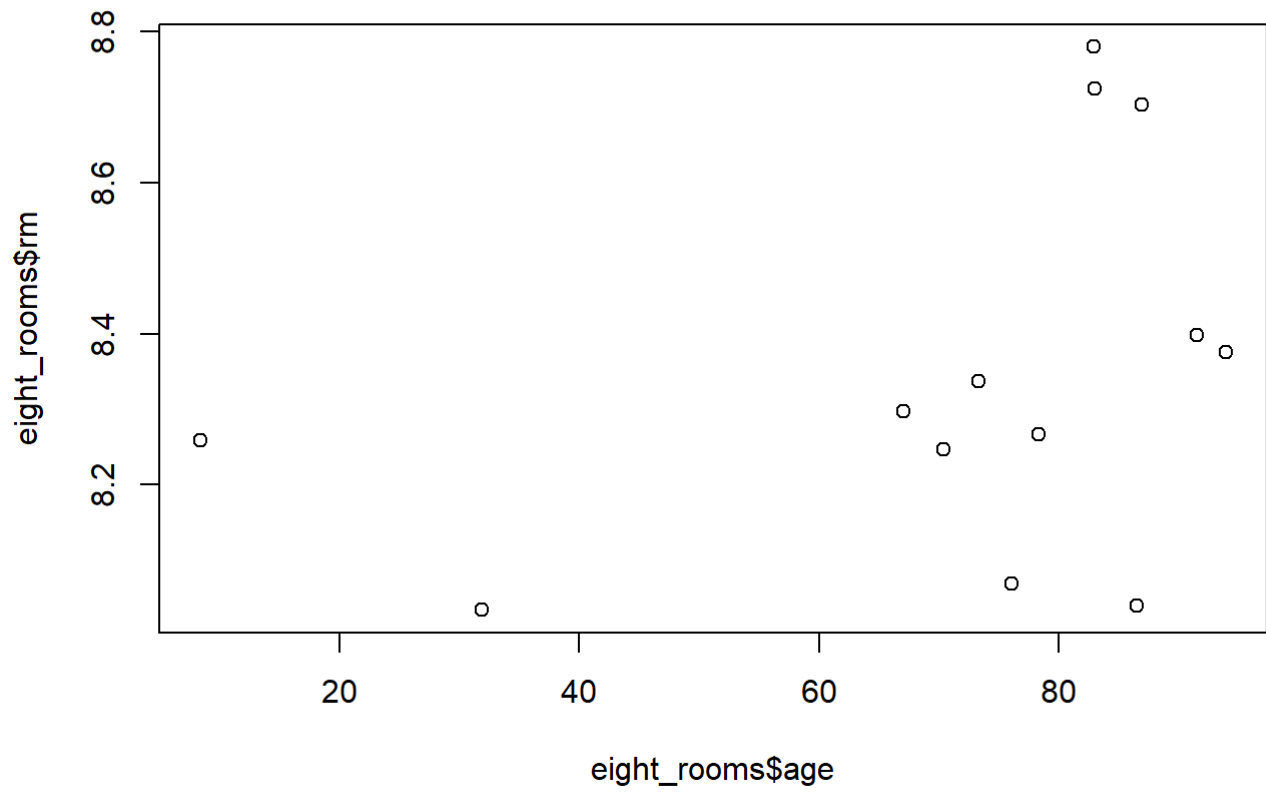
There are 64 suburbs more than 7

```
eight_rooms <- subset(Boston, rm>8)
nrow(eight_rooms)  ## No of rooms more than 8
```

```
## [1] 13
```

There are 13 suburbs more than 8

```
plot(eight_rooms$rm~eight_rooms$age)
```



More no of aged people live in suburbs with rooms more than 8 (age over 65 and above)