

Rworksheet_Ulgasan6

2023-12-21

1. Create a data frame for the table below. Show your solution.
 - a. Compute the descriptive statistics using different packages (Hmisc and pastecs). Write the codes and its result.

```
StudentScore <- data.frame(Student = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10),
                           PreTest = c(55, 54, 47, 57, 51, 61, 57, 54, 63, 58),
                           PostTest = c(61, 60, 56, 63, 56, 63, 59, 56, 62, 61))
```

StudentScore

```
##      Student PreTest PostTest
## 1         1      55      61
## 2         2      54      60
## 3         3      47      56
## 4         4      57      63
## 5         5      51      56
## 6         6      61      63
## 7         7      57      59
## 8         8      54      56
## 9         9      63      62
## 10        10      58      61
```

```
install.packages("pastecs")
```

```
## Installing package into '/cloud/lib/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.3'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)
```

```
library(pastecs)
```

```
pastecsStats <- stat.desc(StudentScore[, c('PreTest', 'PostTest')])
pastecsStats
```

```
##              PreTest      PostTest
## nbr.val      10.00000000 10.00000000
## nbr.null      0.00000000  0.00000000
## nbr.na        0.00000000  0.00000000
## min          47.00000000 56.00000000
## max          63.00000000 63.00000000
## range        16.00000000  7.00000000
## sum          557.00000000 597.00000000
## median       56.00000000 60.50000000
## mean         55.70000000 59.70000000
## SE.mean       1.46855938  0.89504811
## CI.mean.0.95  3.32211213  2.02473948
## var          21.56666667  8.01111111
```

```
## std.dev      4.64399254  2.83039063
## coef.var     0.08337509  0.04741023
```

2. The Department of Agriculture was studying the effects of several levels of a fertilizer on the growth of a plant. For some analyses, it might be useful to convert the fertilizer levels to an ordered factor.

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   first, last
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
fertilizerLevels <- c(10,10,10, 20,20,50,10,20,10,50,20,50,20,10)

orderedFactor <- factor(fertilizerLevels, levels = unique(fertilizerLevels))

basicStats <- summary(orderedFactor)
basicStats

## 10 20 50
##  6  5  3
```

3. Abdul Hassan, president of Floor Coverings Unlimited, has asked you to study the exercise levels undertaken by 10 subjects were “l”, “n”, “n”, “i”, “l”, “l”, “n”,

“n”, “i”, “l”; n=none, l=light, i=intense

- a. What is the best way to represent this in R?

```
``r
exerciceLevels <- c("n", "l", "n", "n", "l", "l", "n", "n", "i", "l")

ExerciseFactor <- factor(exerciceLevels, levels = c("n","l","i"))

basic_stats <- summary(ExerciseFactor)
basic_stats

## n l i
## 5 4 1
```

4. Sample of 30 tax accountants from all the states and territories of Australia and their individual state of origin is specified by a character vector of state mnemonics as: state <- c(“tas”, “sa”, “qld”, “nsw”, “nsw”, “nt”, “wa”, “wa”, “qld”, “vic”, “nsw”, “vic”, “qld”, “qld”, “sa”, “tas”, “sa”, “nt”, “wa”, “vic”, “qld”, “nsw”, “nsw”, “wa”, “sa”, “act”, “nsw”, “vic”, “vic”, “act”)

- a. Apply the factor function and factor level. Describe the results.

```

state <- c("tas", "sa", "qld", "nsw", "nsw", "nt", "wa", "wa", "qld",
"vic", "nsw", "vic", "qld", "qld", "sa", "tas", "sa", "nt",
"wa", "vic", "qld", "nsw", "nsw", "wa", "sa", "act", "nsw",
"vic", "vic", "act")
stateFactor <- factor(state)
stateFactor

## [1] tas sa qld nsw nsw nt wa wa qld vic nsw vic qld qld sa tas sa nt wa
## [20] vic qld nsw nsw wa sa act nsw vic vic act
## Levels: act nsw nt qld sa tas vic wa

summaryState <- summary(stateFactor)
summaryState

## act nsw nt qld sa tas vic wa
## 2 6 2 5 4 2 5 4

```

5. From #4 - continuation: • Suppose we have the incomes of the same tax accountants in another vector (in suitably large units of money) `incomes <- c(60, 49, 40, 61, 64, 60, 59, 54, 62, 69, 70, 42, 56, 61, 61, 61, 58, 51, 48, 65, 49, 49, 41, 48, 52, 46, 59, 46, 58, 43)`

a. Calculate the sample mean income for each state we can now use the special function `tapply()`: Example: giving a means vector with the components labelled by the levels `incmeans <- tapply(incomes, statef, mean)` Note: The function `tapply()` is used to apply a function, here `mean()`, to each group of components of the first argument, here `incomes`, defined by the levels of the second component, here `state 2`

```

incomes <- c(60, 49, 40, 61, 64, 60, 59, 54,
62, 69, 70, 42, 56, 61, 61, 61, 58, 51, 48,
65, 49, 49, 41, 48, 52, 46, 59, 46, 58, 43)

meanIncome <- tapply(incomes, stateFactor, mean)
meanIncome

##      act      nsw      nt      qld      sa      tas      vic      wa
## 44.50000 57.33333 55.50000 53.60000 55.00000 60.50000 56.00000 52.25000

```

b.

6. Calculate the standard errors of the state income means (refer again to number 3) `stdError <- function(x) sqrt(var(x)/length(x))` Note: After this assignment, the standard errors are calculated by: `incster <- tapply(incomes, statef, stdError)` a. What is the standard error? Write the codes.

```

stdError <- function(x) sqrt(var(x)/length(x))
incster <- tapply(incomes, state, stdError)
standardError <- tapply(incomes, stateFactor, stdError)
standardError

##      act      nsw      nt      qld      sa      tas      vic      wa
## 1.500000 4.310195 4.500000 4.106093 2.738613 0.500000 5.244044 2.657536

```

7. Use the titanic dataset.

a. subset the titanic dataset of those who survived and not survived. Show the codes and its result.

```

install.packages("titanic")

## Installing package into '/cloud/lib/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.3'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)

```

```

library(titanic)

data("titanic_train")
titanic_data <- titanic_train

survived_data <- subset(titanic_data, Survived == 1)

not_survived_data <- subset(titanic_data, Survived == 0)

head(survived_data)

##      PassengerId Survived Pclass
## 2              2         1       1
## 3              3         1       3
## 4              4         1       1
## 9              9         1       3
## 10             10         1       2
## 11             11         1       3
##                                Name      Sex Age SibSp Parch
## 2 Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Thayer) female 38      1      0
## 3                               Heikkinen, Miss. Laina female 26      0      0
## 4 Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel) female 35      1      0
## 9 Johnson, Mrs. Oscar W (Elisabeth Vilhelmina Berg) female 27      0      2
## 10 Nasser, Mrs. Nicholas (Adele Achem) female 14      1      0
## 11 Sandstrom, Miss. Marguerite Rut female 4      1      1
##      Ticket      Fare Cabin Embarked
## 2      PC 17599 71.2833   C85         C
## 3 STON/O2. 3101282 7.9250         S
## 4      113803 53.1000  C123         S
## 9      347742 11.1333         S
## 10     237736 30.0708         C
## 11     PP 9549 16.7000   G6         S

head(not_survived_data)

##      PassengerId Survived Pclass                                Name Sex Age SibSp
## 1              1         0       3      Braund, Mr. Owen Harris male 22      1
## 5              5         0       3      Allen, Mr. William Henry male 35      0
## 6              6         0       3              Moran, Mr. James male NA      0
## 7              7         0       1      McCarthy, Mr. Timothy J male 54      0
## 8              8         0       3 Palsson, Master. Gosta Leonard male 2      3
## 13             13         0       3 Saunderson, Mr. William Henry male 20      0
##      Parch      Ticket      Fare Cabin Embarked
## 1      0 A/5 21171 7.2500         S
## 5      0 373450 8.0500         S
## 6      0 330877 8.4583         Q
## 7      0 17463 51.8625  E46         S
## 8      1 349909 21.0750         S
## 13     0 A/5. 2151 8.0500         S

survived_data <- titanic_data[titanic_data$Survived == 1, ]

not_survived_data <- titanic_data[titanic_data$Survived == 0, ]

```

```
head(survived_data)
```

```
##      PassengerId Survived Pclass
## 2             2         1       1
## 3             3         1       3
## 4             4         1       1
## 9             9         1       3
## 10            10         1       2
## 11            11         1       3
##                                     Name      Sex Age SibSp Parch
## 2 Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Thayer) female 38    1    0
## 3                                     Heikkinen, Miss. Laina female 26    0    0
## 4 Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel) female 35    1    0
## 9 Johnson, Mrs. Oscar W (Elisabeth Vilhelmina Berg) female 27    0    2
## 10 Nasser, Mrs. Nicholas (Adele Achem) female 14    1    0
## 11 Sandstrom, Miss. Marguerite Rut female 4    1    1
##      Ticket      Fare Cabin Embarked
## 2      PC 17599 71.2833   C85        C
## 3 STON/O2. 3101282 7.9250        S
## 4      113803 53.1000  C123        S
## 9      347742 11.1333        S
## 10     237736 30.0708        C
## 11     PP 9549 16.7000   G6        S
```

```
head(not_survived_data)
```

```
##      PassengerId Survived Pclass                                     Name Sex Age SibSp
## 1             1         0       3      Braund, Mr. Owen Harris male 22    1
## 5             5         0       3      Allen, Mr. William Henry male 35    0
## 6             6         0       3      Moran, Mr. James male NA    0
## 7             7         0       1      McCarthy, Mr. Timothy J male 54    0
## 8             8         0       3 Palsson, Master. Gosta Leonard male 2    3
## 13            13         0       3 Saundercok, Mr. William Henry male 20    0
##      Parch      Ticket      Fare Cabin Embarked
## 1      0 A/5 21171 7.2500        S
## 5      0 373450 8.0500        S
## 6      0 330877 8.4583        Q
## 7      0 17463 51.8625  E46        S
## 8      1 349909 21.0750        S
## 13     0 A/5. 2151 8.0500        S
```

8. The data sets are about the breast cancer Wisconsin. The samples arrive periodically as Dr. Wolberg reports his clinical cases. The database therefore reflects this

chronologihttps://drive.google.com/file/d/16MFLoeHCgx2MJuNSAuB2CsBy6eDIr- u/view?usp=drive_link)

a. describe what is the dataset all about.

#The dataset consists of cytological features of breast cancer cell samples, such as clump thickness, s

- d. Compute the descriptive statistics using different packages. Find the values of:

d.1 Standard error of the mean for clump thickness.

```
library(readr)
```

```
breastcancer_wisconsin <- read_csv("/cloud/project/Worksheet_6/breastcancer_wisconsin.csv")
```

```
## Rows: 699 Columns: 11
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (1): bare_nucleoli
## dbl (10): id, clump_thickness, size_uniformity, shape_uniformity, marginal_a...
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
breastcancer_wisconsin

## # A tibble: 699 x 11
##       id clump_thickness size_uniformity shape_uniformity marginal_adhesion
##   <dbl>      <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 1000025         5            1            1            1
## 2 1002945         5            4            4            5
## 3 1015425         3            1            1            1
## 4 1016277         6            8            8            1
## 5 1017023         4            1            1            3
## 6 1017122         8           10           10            8
## 7 1018099         1            1            1            1
## 8 1018561         2            1            2            1
## 9 1033078         2            1            1            1
## 10 1033078         4            2            1            1
## # i 689 more rows
## # i 6 more variables: epithelial_size <dbl>, bare_nucleoli <chr>,
## #   bland_chromatin <dbl>, normal_nucleoli <dbl>, mitoses <dbl>, class <dbl>
clump_thickness_mean <- mean(breastcancer_wisconsin$clump_thickness)
clump_thickness_sd <- sd(breastcancer_wisconsin$clump_thickness)
clump_thickness_sem <- clump_thickness_sd / sqrt(length(breastcancer_wisconsin$clump_thickness))

clump_thickness_mean

## [1] 4.41774
clump_thickness_sd

## [1] 2.815741
clump_thickness_sem

## [1] 0.1065011
d.2 Coefficient of variability for Marginal Adhesion.
colnames(breastcancer_wisconsin)

## [1] "id" "clump_thickness" "size_uniformity"
## [4] "shape_uniformity" "marginal_adhesion" "epithelial_size"
## [7] "bare_nucleoli" "bland_chromatin" "normal_nucleoli"
## [10] "mitoses" "class"
marginal_adhesion_cv <- sd(breastcancer_wisconsin$`Marginal Adhesion`) / mean(breastcancer_wisconsin$`Marginal Adhesion`)

## Warning: Unknown or uninitialised column: `Marginal Adhesion`.
## Unknown or uninitialised column: `Marginal Adhesion`.

## Warning in mean.default(breastcancer_wisconsin$`Marginal Adhesion`, na.rm =
## TRUE): argument is not numeric or logical: returning NA
```

```
marginal_adhesion_cv
```

```
## [1] NA
```

d.3 Number of null values of Bare Nuclei.

```
bare_nuclei_null_count <- sum(is.na(breastcancer_wisconsin$`Bare Nuclei`))
```

```
## Warning: Unknown or uninitialised column: `Bare Nuclei`.
```

```
bare_nuclei_null_count
```

```
## [1] 0
```

d.4 Mean and standard deviation for Bland Chromatin

```
# Check column names
```

```
colnames(breastcancer_wisconsin)
```

```
## [1] "id" "clump_thickness" "size_uniformity"
```

```
## [4] "shape_uniformity" "marginal_adhesion" "epithelial_size"
```

```
## [7] "bare_nucleoli" "bland_chromatin" "normal_nucleoli"
```

```
## [10] "mitoses" "class"
```

```
breastcancer_wisconsin$bare_nucleoli <- as.numeric(breastcancer_wisconsin$bare_nucleoli)
```

```
## Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
```

```
col_index <- grep("Bland Chromatin", colnames(breastcancer_wisconsin))
```

```
bland_chromatin_mean <- mean(as.numeric(breastcancer_wisconsin[, col_index]), na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
bland_chromatin_sd <- sd(as.numeric(breastcancer_wisconsin[, col_index]), na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
bland_chromatin_mean
```

```
## [1] NaN
```

```
bland_chromatin_sd
```

```
## [1] NA
```

d.5 Confidence interval of the mean for Uniformity of Cell Shape

```
if ("Uniformity of Cell Shape" %in% names(breastcancer_wisconsin) && !all(is.na(breastcancer_wisconsin$
```

```
    pop_mean <- 10 # Replace this with your actual population mean
```

```
    uniformity_cell_shape_ci <- t.test(breastcancer_wisconsin$`Uniformity of Cell Shape`, mu = pop_mean)$
```

```
    uniformity_cell_shape_ci
```

```
} else {
```

```
  cat("Error: 'Uniformity of Cell Shape' column is missing or contains only missing values.\n")
```

```
}
```

```
## Error: 'Uniformity of Cell Shape' column is missing or contains only missing values.
```

9.Export the data abalone to the Microsoft excel file. Copy the codes.

```
install.packages("AppliedPredictiveModeling")

## Installing package into '/cloud/lib/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.3'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)

install.packages("MASS")

## Installing package into '/cloud/lib/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.3'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)

install.packages("openxlsx")

## Installing package into '/cloud/lib/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.3'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)

library("AppliedPredictiveModeling")
library(MASS)

##
## Attaching package: 'MASS'

## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##     select

library(openxlsx)

data(abalone)
str(abalone)

## 'data.frame':   4177 obs. of  9 variables:
## $ Type          : Factor w/ 3 levels "F","I","M": 3 3 1 3 2 2 1 1 3 1 ...
## $ LongestShell  : num  0.455 0.35 0.53 0.44 0.33 0.425 0.53 0.545 0.475 0.55 ...
## $ Diameter      : num  0.365 0.265 0.42 0.365 0.255 0.3 0.415 0.425 0.37 0.44 ...
## $ Height        : num  0.095 0.09 0.135 0.125 0.08 0.095 0.15 0.125 0.125 0.15 ...
## $ WholeWeight   : num  0.514 0.226 0.677 0.516 0.205 ...
## $ ShuckedWeight : num  0.2245 0.0995 0.2565 0.2155 0.0895 ...
## $ VisceraWeight : num  0.101 0.0485 0.1415 0.114 0.0395 ...
## $ ShellWeight   : num  0.15 0.07 0.21 0.155 0.055 0.12 0.33 0.26 0.165 0.32 ...
## $ Rings         : int  15 7 9 10 7 8 20 16 9 19 ...

head(abalone)

##   Type LongestShell Diameter Height WholeWeight ShuckedWeight VisceraWeight
## 1    M      0.455     0.365  0.095     0.5140         0.2245         0.1010
## 2    M      0.350     0.265  0.090     0.2255         0.0995         0.0485
## 3    F      0.530     0.420  0.135     0.6770         0.2565         0.1415
## 4    M      0.440     0.365  0.125     0.5160         0.2155         0.1140
## 5    I      0.330     0.255  0.080     0.2050         0.0895         0.0395
## 6    I      0.425     0.300  0.095     0.3515         0.1410         0.0775
##   ShellWeight Rings
## 1      0.150     15
## 2      0.070      7
## 3      0.210      9
## 4      0.155     10
## 5      0.055      7
## 6      0.120      8
```



```
summary(abalone)
```

```
## Type      LongestShell      Diameter      Height      WholeWeight
## F:1307    Min.      :0.075    Min.      :0.0550    Min.      :0.0000    Min.      :0.0020
## I:1342    1st Qu.:0.450    1st Qu.:0.3500    1st Qu.:0.1150    1st Qu.:0.4415
## M:1528    Median :0.545    Median :0.4250    Median :0.1400    Median :0.7995
##          Mean   :0.524    Mean   :0.4079    Mean   :0.1395    Mean   :0.8287
##          3rd Qu.:0.615    3rd Qu.:0.4800    3rd Qu.:0.1650    3rd Qu.:1.1530
##          Max.   :0.815    Max.   :0.6500    Max.   :1.1300    Max.   :2.8255
## ShuckedWeight  VisceraWeight  ShellWeight  Rings
## Min.      :0.0010    Min.      :0.0005    Min.      :0.0015    Min.      : 1.000
## 1st Qu.:0.1860    1st Qu.:0.0935    1st Qu.:0.1300    1st Qu.: 8.000
## Median :0.3360    Median :0.1710    Median :0.2340    Median : 9.000
## Mean   :0.3594    Mean   :0.1806    Mean   :0.2388    Mean   : 9.934
## 3rd Qu.:0.5020    3rd Qu.:0.2530    3rd Qu.:0.3290    3rd Qu.:11.000
## Max.   :1.4880    Max.   :0.7600    Max.   :1.0050    Max.   :29.000
```

```
openxlsx::write.xlsx(abalone, "/cloud/project/RWorksheet_Ulgasan#4.xlsx", sheetName = "AbaloneData", row
```