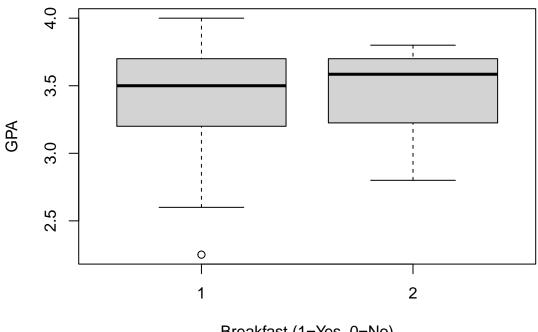
# hypothesis\_analysis

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```
##LOAD DATA
data <- read_excel("cleaned_food_data.xlsx")</pre>
head(data)
## # A tibble: 6 x 61
          Gender breakfast calories_chicken calories_day calories_scone coffee
    GPA
##
     <chr> <dbl> <dbl>
                                    <dbl>
                                                   <dbl>
                                                            <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 3.654
                                        610
                                                                     420
              1
## 2 3.3
                                        720
                                                       4
                                                                     420
                                                                              2
               1
## 3 3.2
               1
                         1
                                        430
                                                       3
                                                                     420
                                                                              2
                                                                              2
## 4 3.5
              1
                         1
                                        720
                                                       2
                                                                     420
                                                                              2
## 5 2.25
              1
                         1
                                        610
                                                       3
                                                                     980
               2
## 6 3.8
                          1
                                        610
                                                                     420
## # i 54 more variables: comfort_food <chr>, comfort_food_reasons <chr>,
      comfort_food_reasons_coded <chr>, cook <dbl>,
      comfort_food_reasons_coded.1 <dbl>, cuisine <chr>, diet_current <chr>,
## #
## #
      diet_current_coded <dbl>, drink <dbl>, eating_changes <chr>,
## #
      eating_changes_coded <dbl>, eating_changes_coded1 <dbl>, eating_out <dbl>,
## #
      employment <dbl>, ethnic_food <dbl>, exercise <chr>,
      father_education <dbl>, father_profession <chr>, fav_cuisine <chr>, ...
## #
##Convert GPA to numeric
data$GPA <- as.numeric(as.character(data$GPA))</pre>
str(data$GPA)
   num [1:84] 3.65 3.3 3.2 3.5 2.25 ...
##hypothesis 1 GPA vs Breakfast
boxplot(GPA ~ breakfast, data = data,
       main = "GPA vs Breakfast",
       xlab = "Breakfast (1=Yes, 0=No)",
       ylab = "GPA")
```

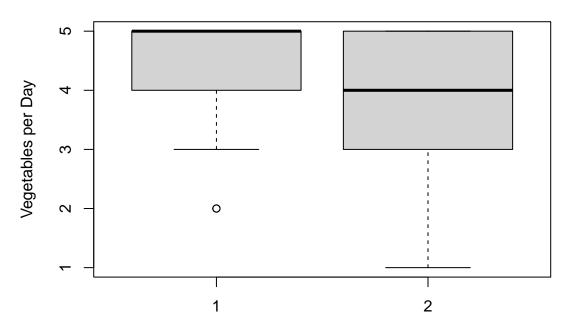
#### **GPA vs Breakfast**



Breakfast (1=Yes, 0=No)

```
t.test(GPA ~ breakfast, data = data)
##
##
   Welch Two Sample t-test
## data: GPA by breakfast
## t = -0.051489, df = 8.6602, p-value = 0.9601
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group 1 and group 2 is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.3030780 0.2896671
## sample estimates:
## mean in group 1 mean in group 2
          3.445795
                          3.452500
##
##Hypothesis 2: Vegetables vs Vitamin use
data$veggies_day <- as.numeric(data$veggies_day)</pre>
boxplot(veggies_day ~ vitamins, data = data,
        main = "Vegetable Intake vs Vitamin Use",
        xlab = "Takes Vitamins (1=Yes, 2=No)",
        ylab = "Vegetables per Day")
```

## Vegetable Intake vs Vitamin Use



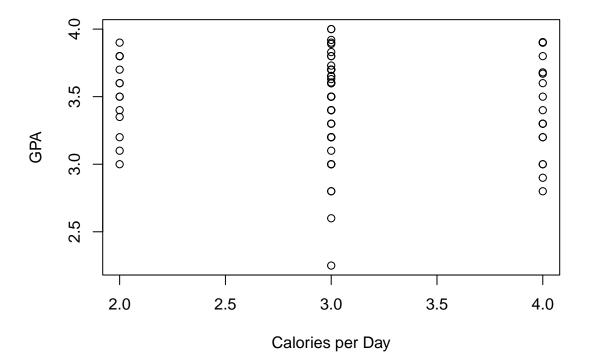
Takes Vitamins (1=Yes, 2=No)

```
t.test(veggies_day ~ vitamins, data = data)
##
   Welch Two Sample t-test
##
##
## data: veggies_day by vitamins
## t = 2.6539, df = 68.25, p-value = 0.00989
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group 1 and group 2 is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.155028 1.094400
## sample estimates:
## mean in group 1 mean in group 2
          4.282609
                          3.657895
##
##Hypothesis 3:Gender vs Breakfast (Chi_square)
table(data$Gender, data$breakfast)
##
##
        1
          2
##
     1 49 6
     2 27
##
chisq.test(table(data$Gender, data$breakfast))
```

```
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction
##
## data: table(data$Gender, data$breakfast)
## X-squared = 0.041924, df = 1, p-value = 0.8378

##Hypothesis 4: Calories vs GPA Corelation
plot(data$calories_day, data$GPA,
    main = "Calories vs GPA",
    xlab = "Calories per Day", ylab = "GPA")
```

### Calories vs GPA



cor.test(data\$calories\_day, data\$GPA, use = "complete.obs")

```
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: data$calories_day and data$GPA
## t = -0.84619, df = 79, p-value = 0.4
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.3067762  0.1261854
## sample estimates:
## cor
## -0.0947753
```

```
##Hypothesis 5: Fruit vs Vegetable Intake (Correlation)
data$fruit_day <- as.numeric(data$fruit_day)
cor.test(data$fruit_day, data$veggies_day, use = "complete.obs")</pre>
```

```
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: data$fruit_day and data$veggies_day
## t = 8.0714, df = 82, p-value = 5.046e-12
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.5260282 0.7699420
## sample estimates:
## cor
## 0.6653829
```