## 2. Categorical Data

ID	Gender	Education	Occupation
1	Male	Graduate	Engineer
2	Female	Undergrad	Teacher
3	Male	High School	Doctor
4	Female	Graduate	Lawyer
5	Male	Undergrad	Artist

```
☐ Create a bar plot showing the count of each Gender.
 ☐ Plot a pie chart representing the distribution of Education levels.
 ☐ Create a stacked bar plot showing the count of each Occupation by Gender.
 ☐ Generate a mosaic plot to visualize the association between Education and Occupation.
 ☐ Create a grouped bar plot showing counts of Gender across different Education levels.
R Program:-
# Data
id <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
gender <- c("Male", "Female", "Male", "Female", "Male")</pre>
education <- c("Graduate", "Undergrad", "High School", "Graduate", "Undergrad")
occupation <- c("Engineer", "Teacher", "Doctor", "Lawyer", "Artist")
# Bar plot showing the count of each Gender
gender counts <- table(gender)
barplot(gender counts, main="Count of each Gender", xlab="Gender", ylab="Count")
# Pie chart representing the distribution of Education levels
education_counts <- table(education)
pie(education counts, main="Distribution of Education Levels", labels=names(education counts))
# Stacked bar plot showing the count of each Occupation by Gender
occupation_by_gender <- table(occupation, gender)
barplot(occupation_by_gender, main="Count of Occupation by Gender",
    xlab="Occupation", ylab="Count", col=c("orange", "pink"),
legend=rownames(occupation_by_gender))
```

# Mosaic plot to visualize the association between Education and Occupation

mosaicplot(table(education, occupation), main="Education vs Occupation", color=TRUE)

# Grouped bar plot showing counts of Gender across different Education levels gender\_by\_education <- table(gender, education)

barplot(gender\_by\_education, beside=TRUE, main="Gender Counts by Education Level",

xlab="Education Level", ylab="Count", col=c("blue", "pink"),

legend=rownames(gender\_by\_education))





