R version 3.4.1 (2017-06-30) -- "Single Candle"

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Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)

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Natural language support but running in an English locale

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[Previously saved workspace restored]

> #Script Name: dilip.k.lalwani_HW07_Script.R

> #Location: C:\Users\dilip\Google Drive\FALL 2017 CLASSES\STAT 604\HW07

> #Created by Dilip Lalwani

> #Creation Date: 10/04/17

> #Purpose: Practice using higher level graphics and adding objects to graphs.

> #Last executed: 10/05/17

>

> Sys.time()

```
[1] "2017-10-05 00:26:23 CDT"
> #1 housekeeping
> objects()
[1] "OKHS"
            "Oklahoma" "zipdata"
> ls()
[1] "OKHS" "Oklahoma" "zipdata"
> rm(list=ls())
> #2 load previously saved workspace
> load("C:/Users/dilip/Google Drive/FALL 2017 CLASSES/STAT 604/HW04/HW04.RData")
> # show contents of workspace
> ls ()
[1] "Oklahoma"
> #3 Send graphics to PDF file
> pdf("C:/Users/dilip/Google Drive/FALL 2017 CLASSES/STAT
604/HW07/dilip.k.lalwani_HW07_graph.pdf")
> #4a First histogram with default number of breaks
> hist(Oklahoma$PTRatio, freq=FALSE, xlab="Pupils/Teacher", main="Pupil/Teacher Ratios in Oklahoma
Schools")
> #4b Vector that can be used to extend the length of the X axis and force breaks every 5 pupils/teacher
> brv <- seq(0,max(Oklahoma$PTRatio, na.rm=TRUE),5)
> #4c New histogram with break points at 5 pupils/teacher
> hist(Oklahoma$PTRatio, freq=FALSE, breaks=brv, xlab="Pupils/Teacher", main="Pupil/Teacher Ratios
in Oklahoma Schools")
> #5 Maroon line to the graph that shows the normal distribution density of the PTRatio numbers
> xd <- seq(min(Oklahoma$PTRatio, na.rm=TRUE), max(Oklahoma$PTRatio, na.rm=TRUE), 0.01)
> yd <- dnorm(xd, mean=mean(Oklahoma$PTRatio, na.rm=TRUE), sd=sd(Oklahoma$PTRatio,
na.rm=TRUE))
> lines(xd, yd, col="RED")
> #6 Vertical line on the previous histogram at the average PTRatio
> abline(v=mean(Oklahoma$PTRatio, na.rm=TRUE), col=5)
```

```
> #7 New plot showing the number of teachers compared to the PTRatio
> plot(Oklahoma$Teachers, Oklahoma$PTRatio, pch=3, col="#FF9900",xlim=c(0,140), xlab="Teachers",
ylab="Pupil/Teacher Ratio")
> #8 Colored fit line for the plot
> abline(lm(PTRatio~Teachers, Oklahoma), col="PURPLE")
> fl <- lm(PTRatio~Teachers, Oklahoma)
> summary(fl)
Call:
Im(formula = PTRatio ~ Teachers, data = Oklahoma)
Residuals:
 Min 1Q Median 3Q Max
-14.627 -1.935 -0.015 1.666 140.506
Coefficients:
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
Teachers 0.045986 0.007922 5.805 7.61e-09 ***
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Residual standard error: 5.686 on 1778 degrees of freedom
(5 observations deleted due to missingness)
Multiple R-squared: 0.0186, Adjusted R-squared: 0.01805
F-statistic: 33.7 on 1 and 1778 DF, p-value: 7.612e-09
> #9 Date and time of creation embedded near the upper right hand corner of the graph area
> text(80, 150, Sys.time(), adj=0)
```

```
> #10 Boxplot of the number of students in each grade (Columns Grade7 through Grade12)
> boxplot(Oklahoma[6:11], range=0, names=c(7,8,9,10,11,12), xlab="Grades", ylab="Students",
main="Tulsa County vs. State", col="lightgreen")
> #11 Diamonds representing average number of students in each grade from Tulsa County.
> okla <- rep(0, 6)
> for(i in 6:11)
+ {
+ okla[i-5] <- mean(Oklahoma[grepl("Tulsa", Oklahoma$County, ignore.case = TRUE),i], na.rm=TRUE)
+ }
> lines(okla, type="p", pch=23, col="red", bg="darkgreen", cex=1.5)
> dev.off()
null device
1
```

>