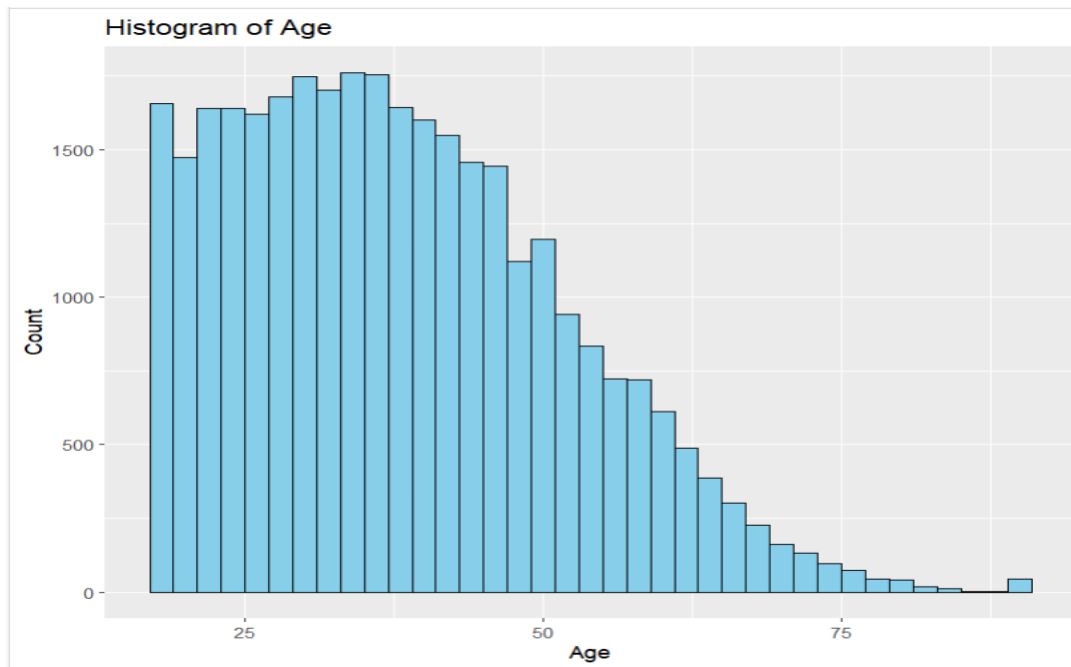
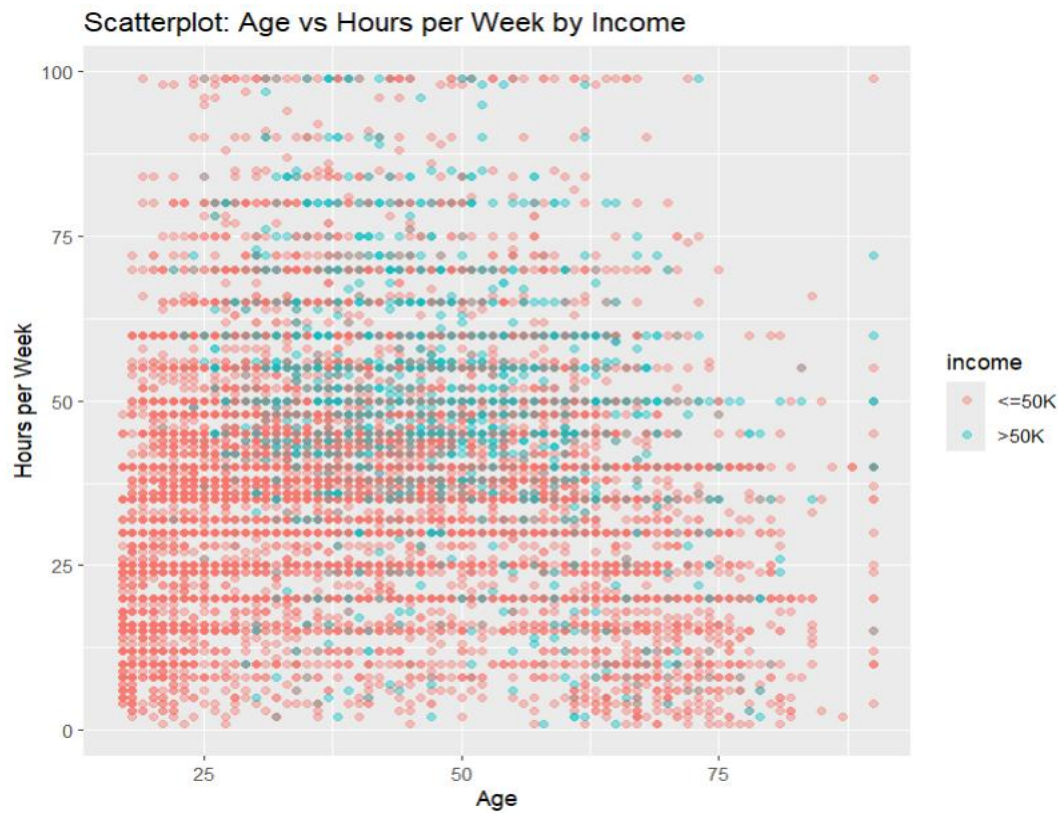


Task-1 Output:

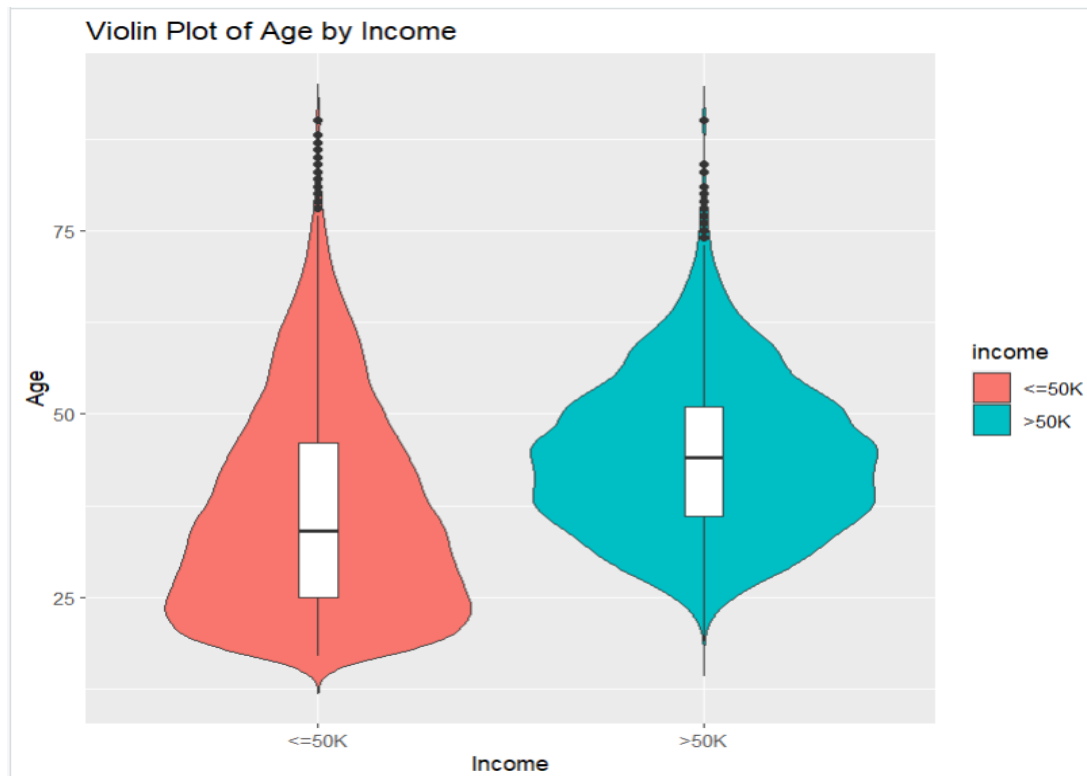
Histogram of Age Column:



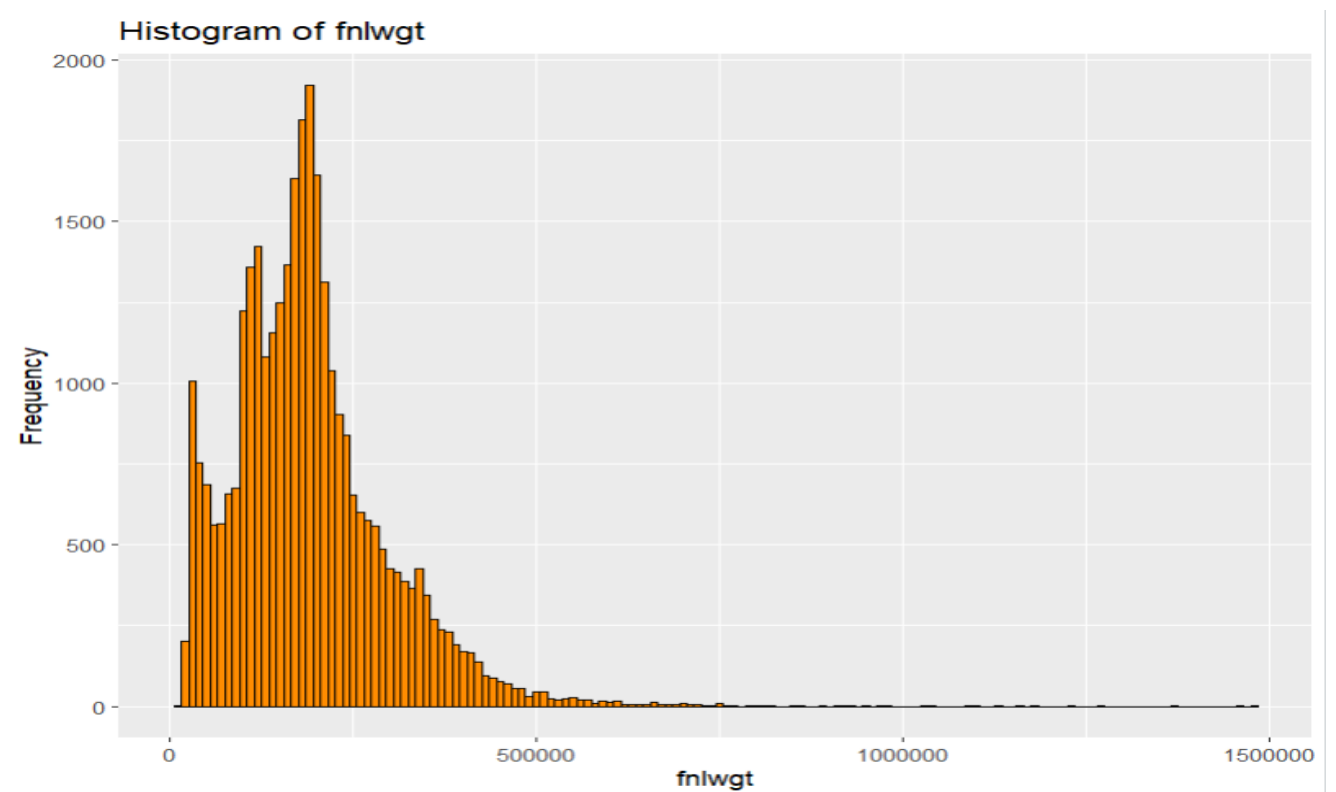
Scatterplot — Age vs Hours per Week, Colored by Income:



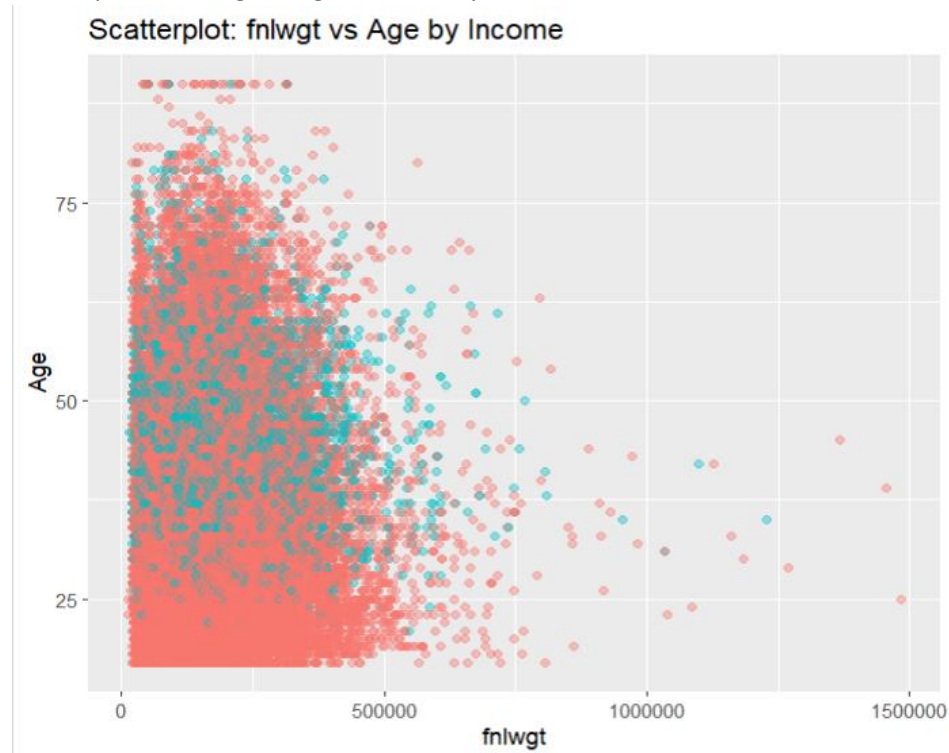
Violin Plot — Age by Income:



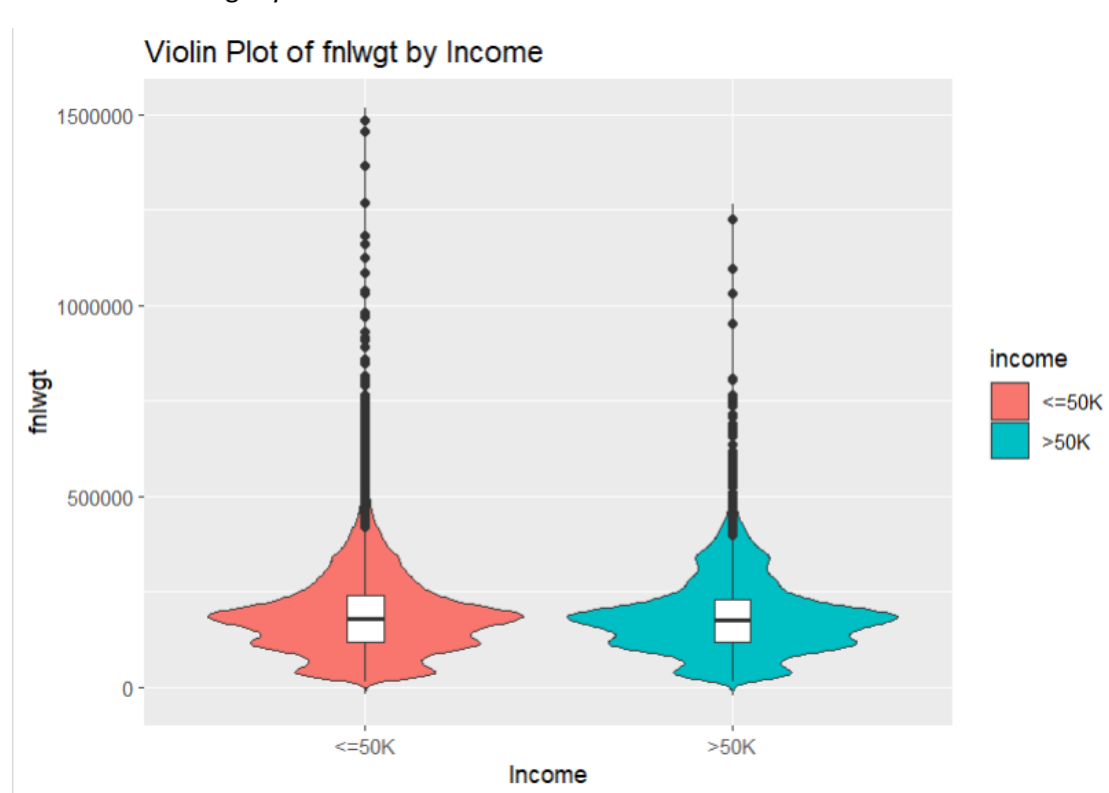
Histogram of fnlwgt:



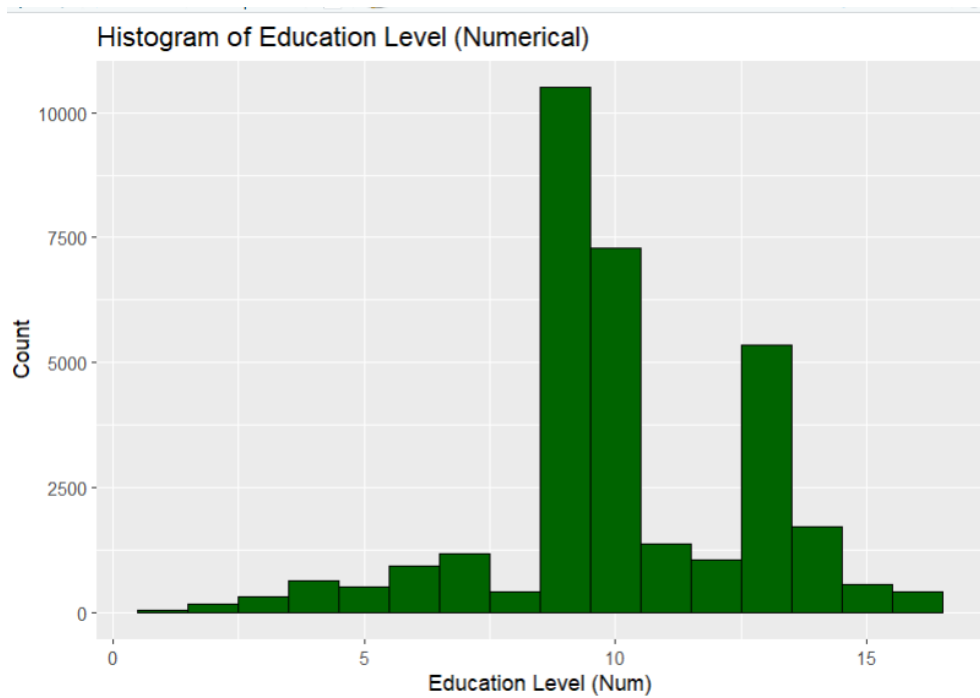
Scatterplot — fnlwgt vs Age, Colored by Income:



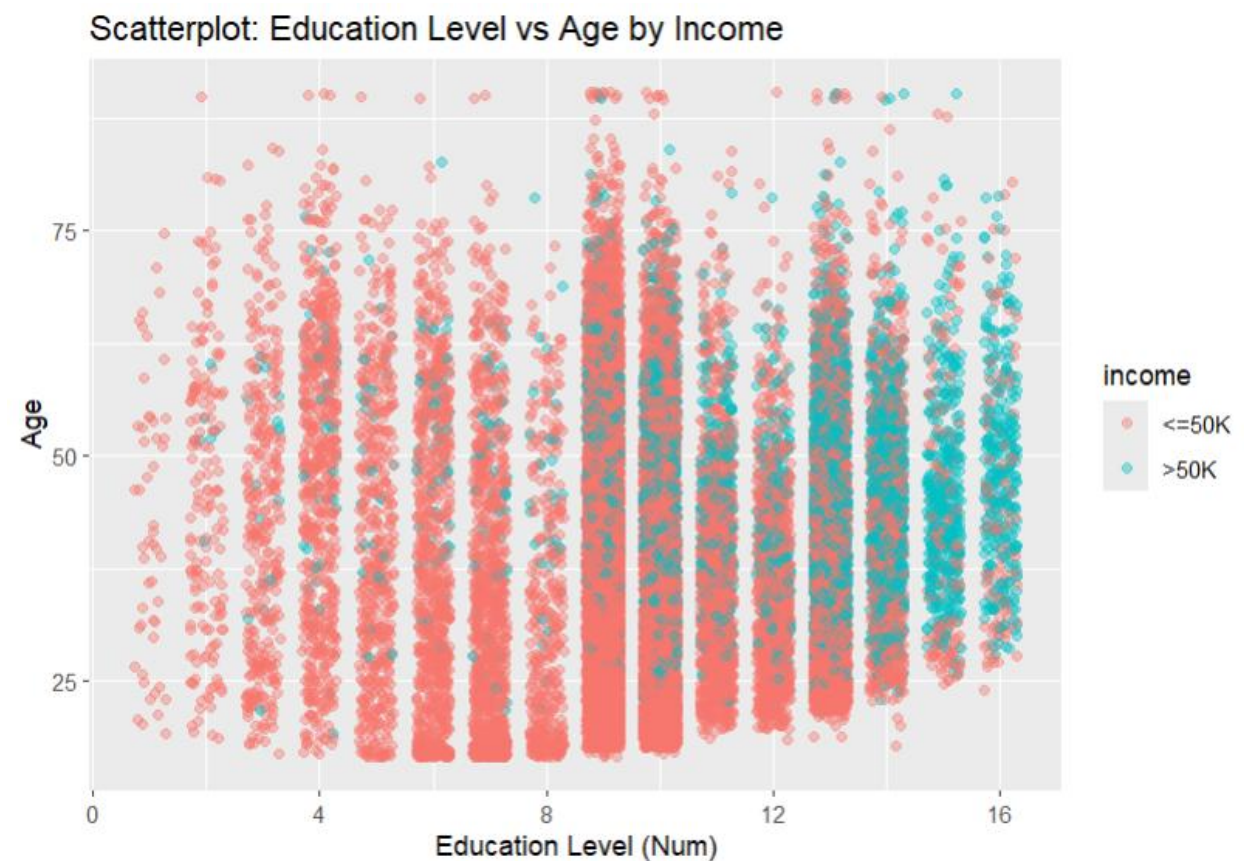
Violin Plot — fnlwgt by Income:



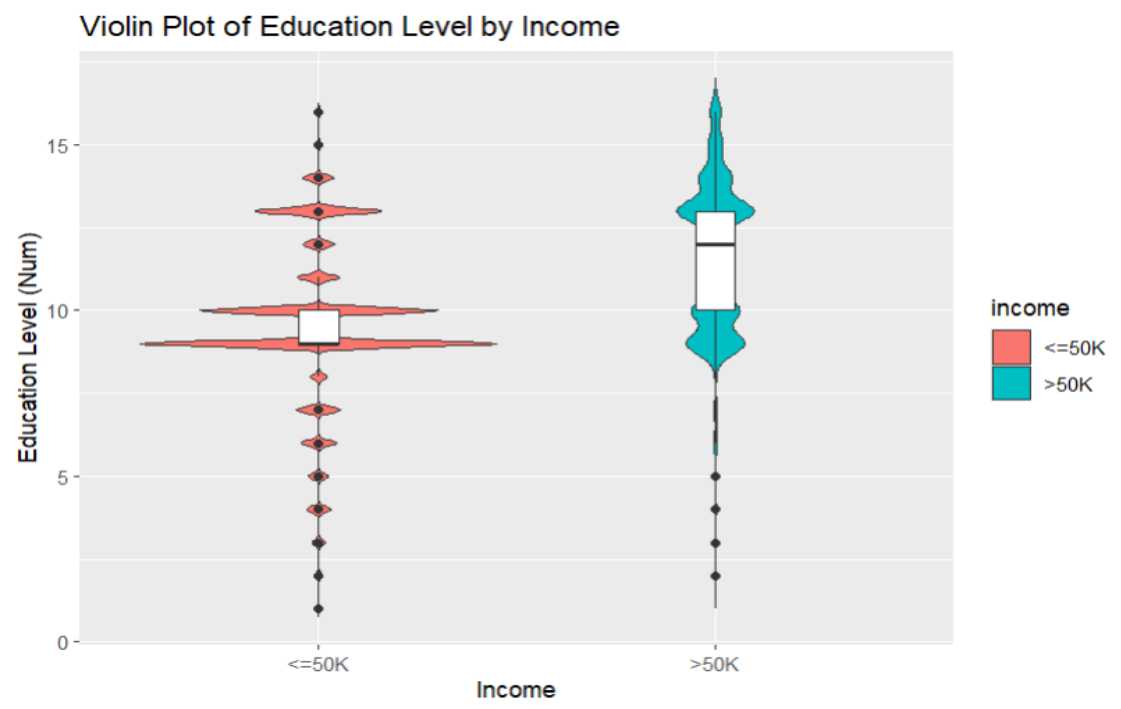
Histogram of education.num:



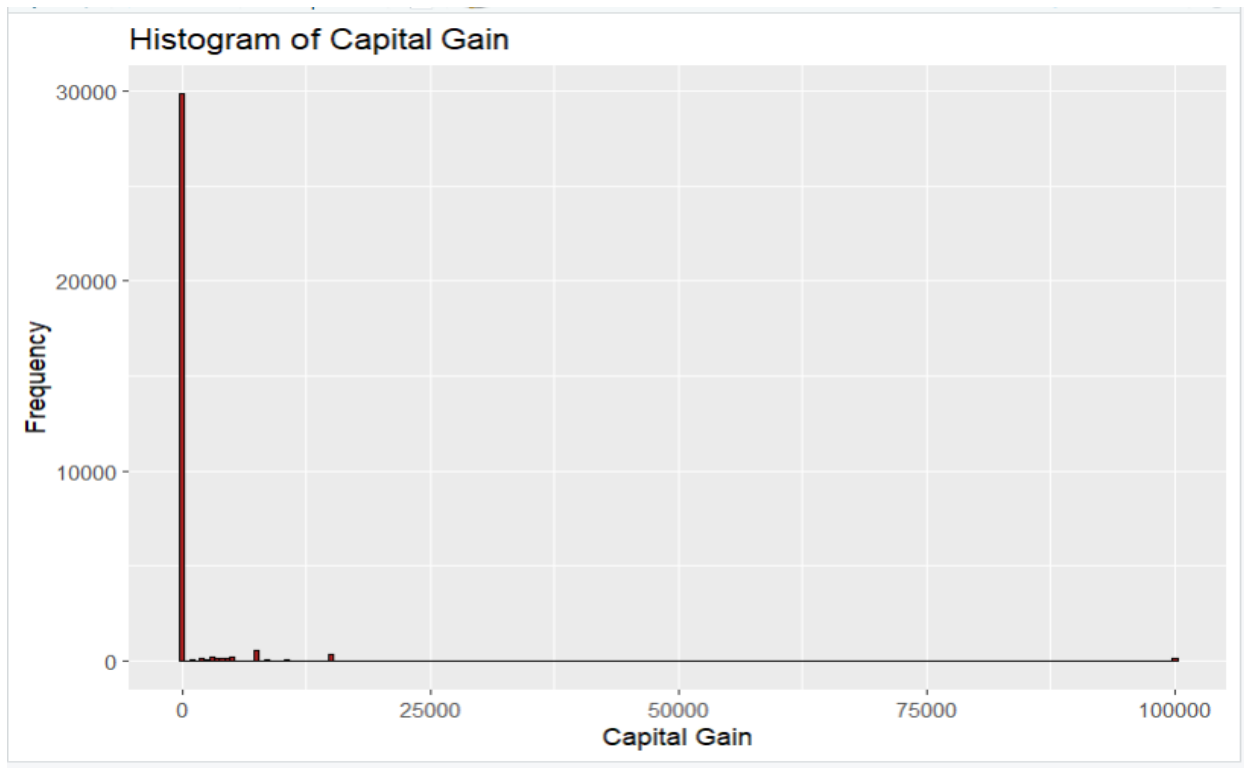
Scatterplot — education.num vs Age, Colored by Income:



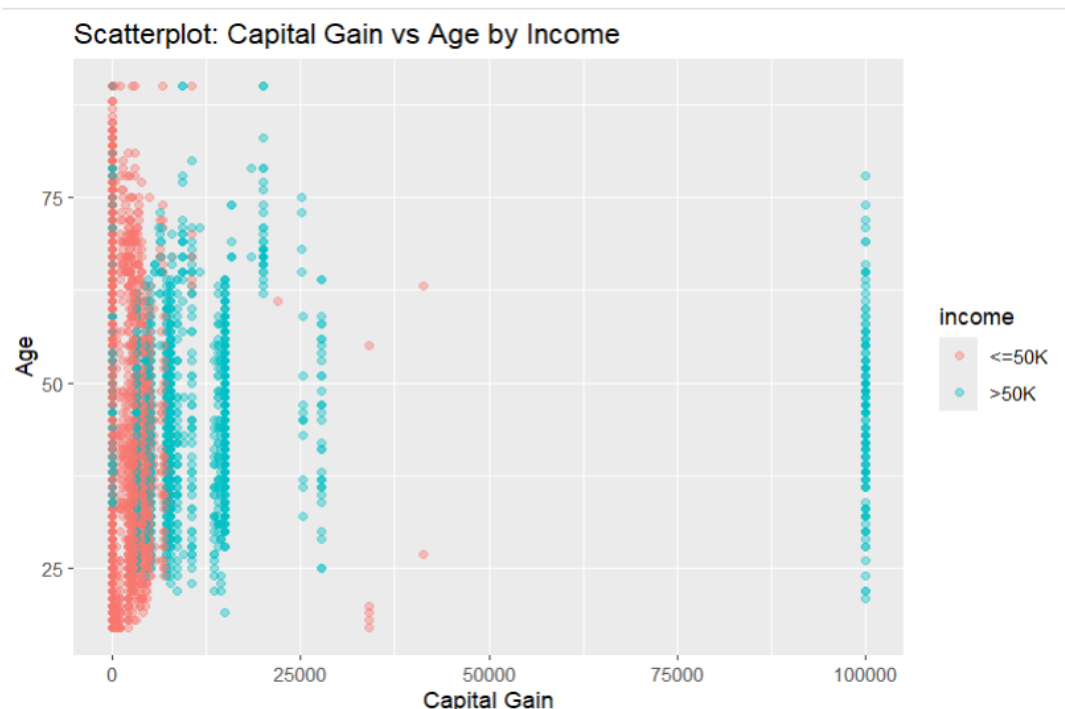
Violin Plot — education.num by Income:



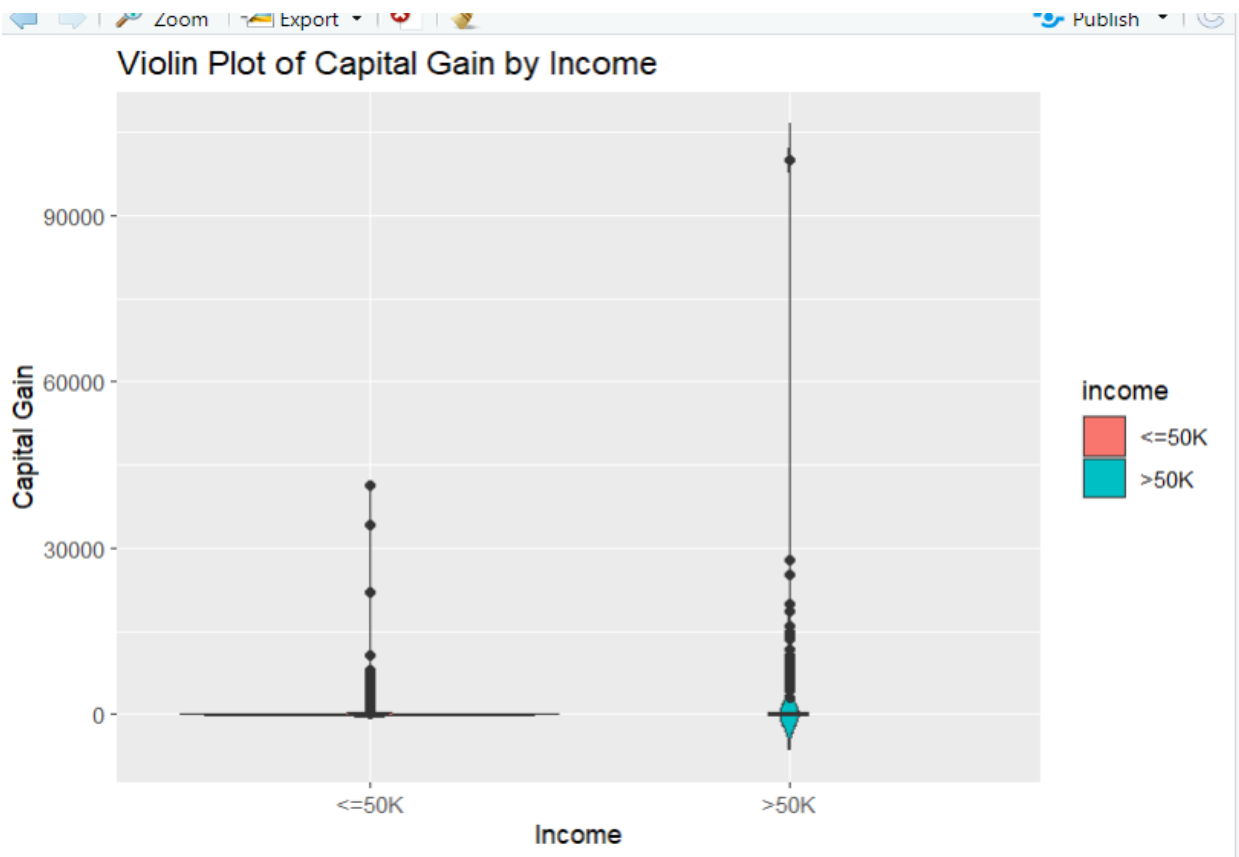
Histogram of Capital Gain:



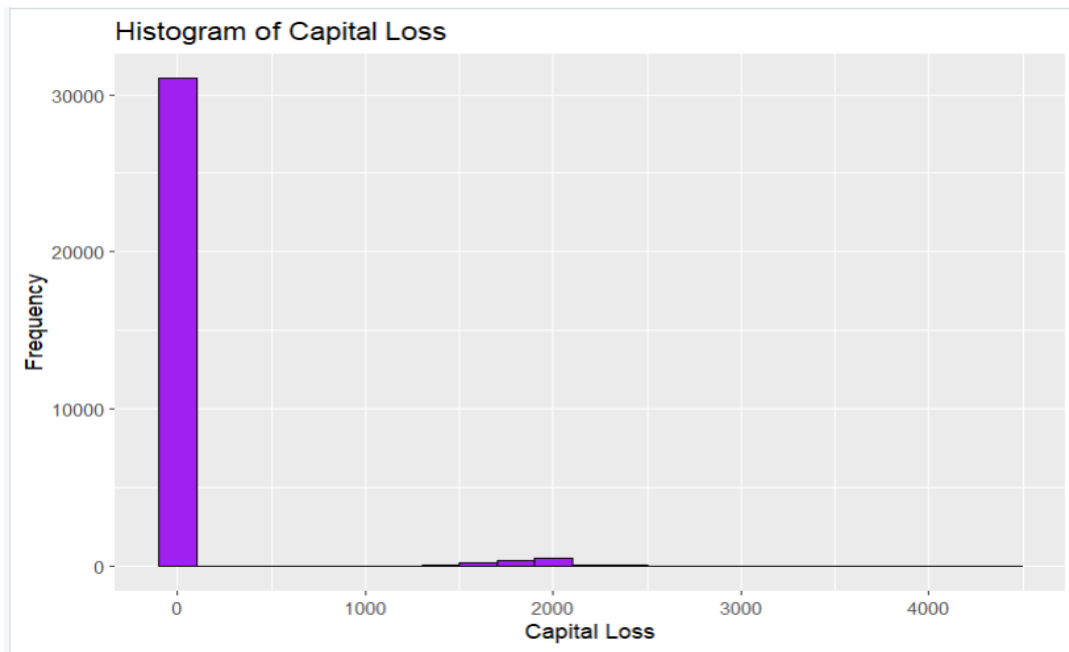
Scatterplot — Capital Gain vs Age by Income:



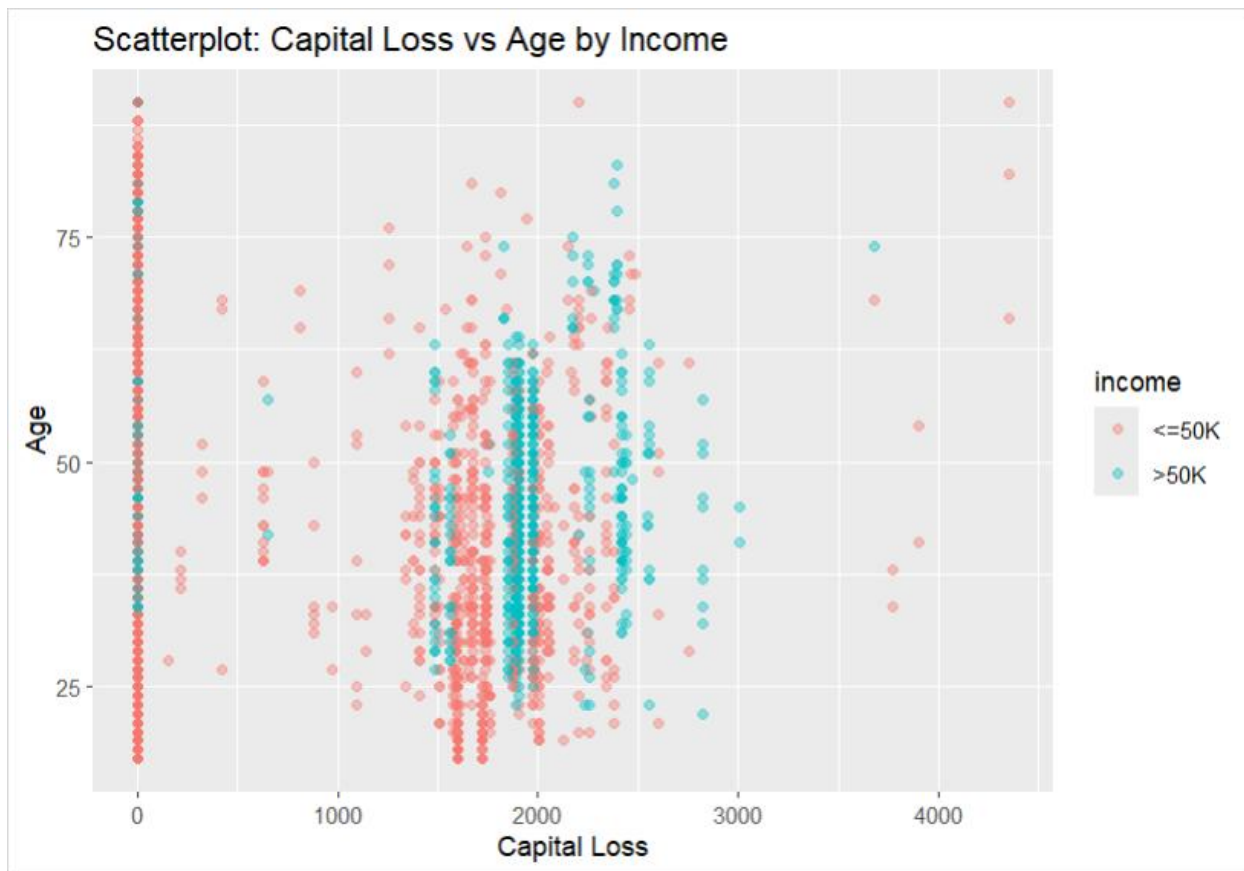
Violin Plot — Capital Gain by Income:



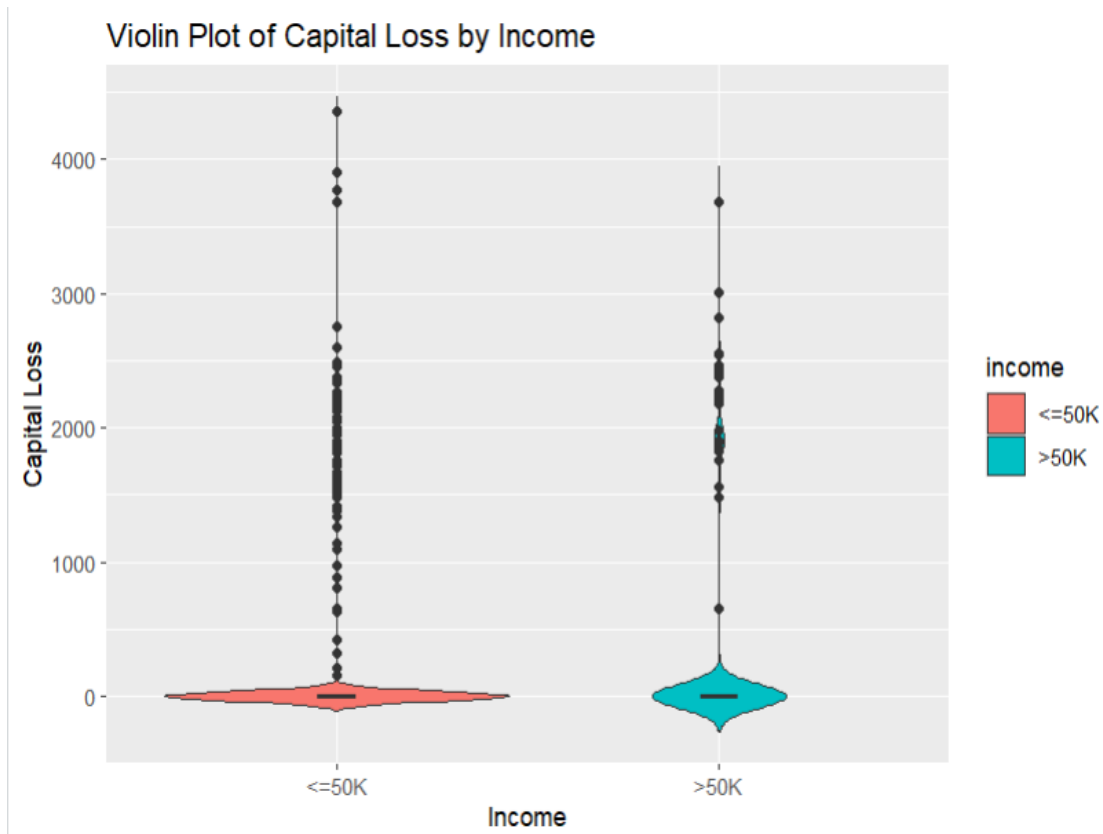
Histogram of Capital Loss:



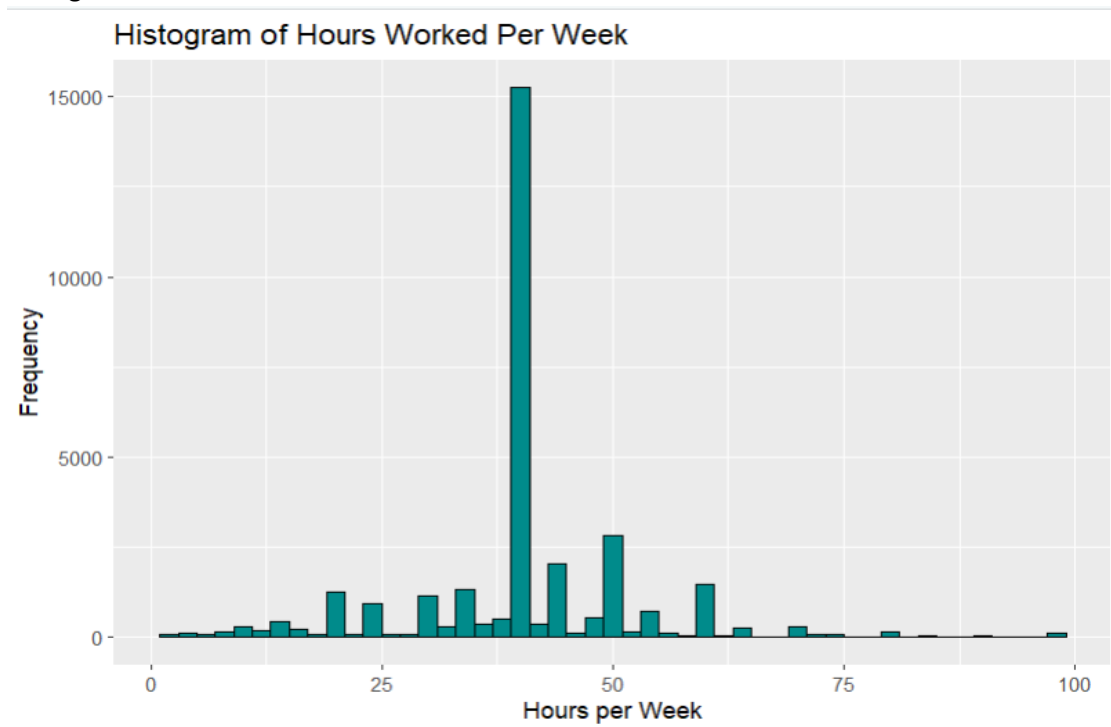
Scatterplot — Capital Loss vs Age by Income:



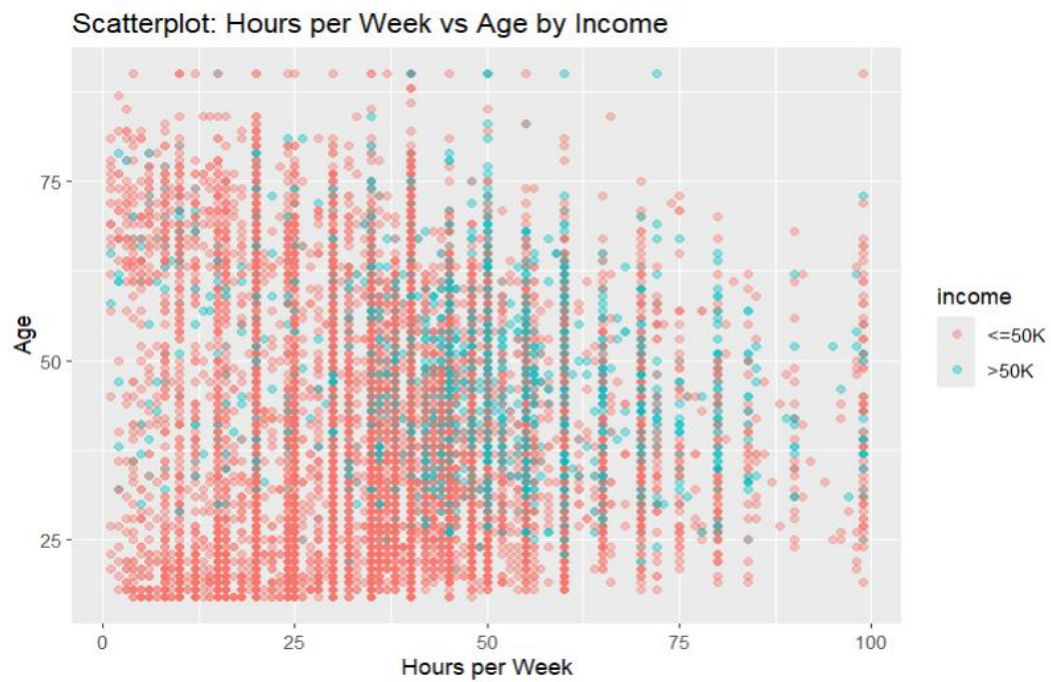
Violin Plot — Capital Loss by Income:



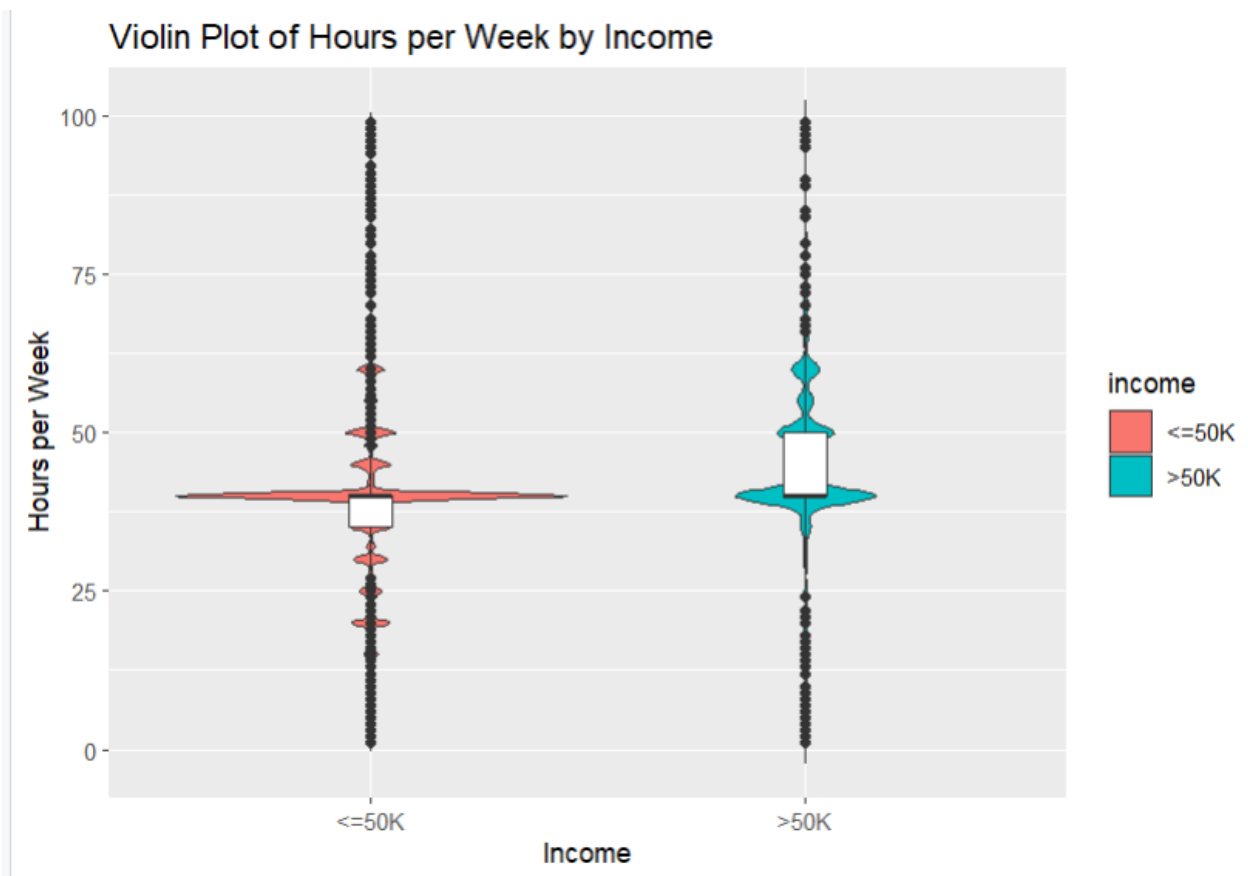
Histogram of Hours Per Week:



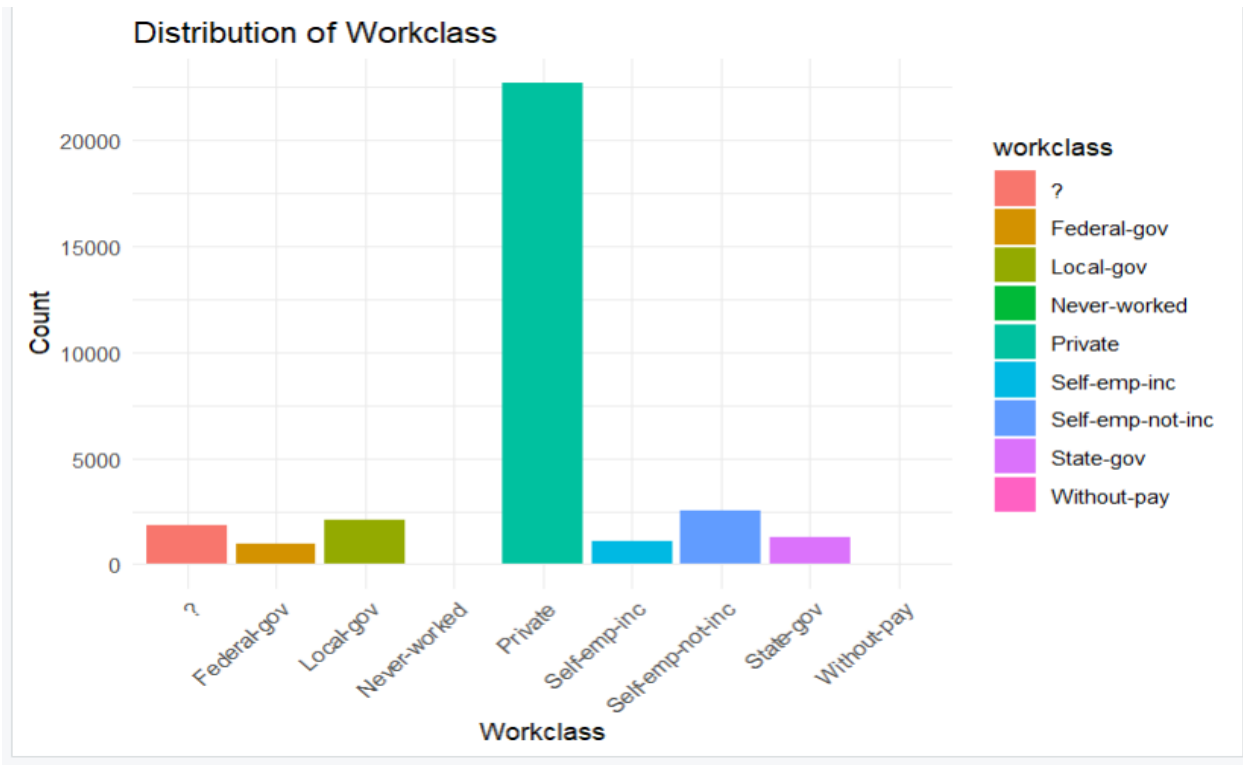
Scatterplot — Hours Per Week vs Age by Income:



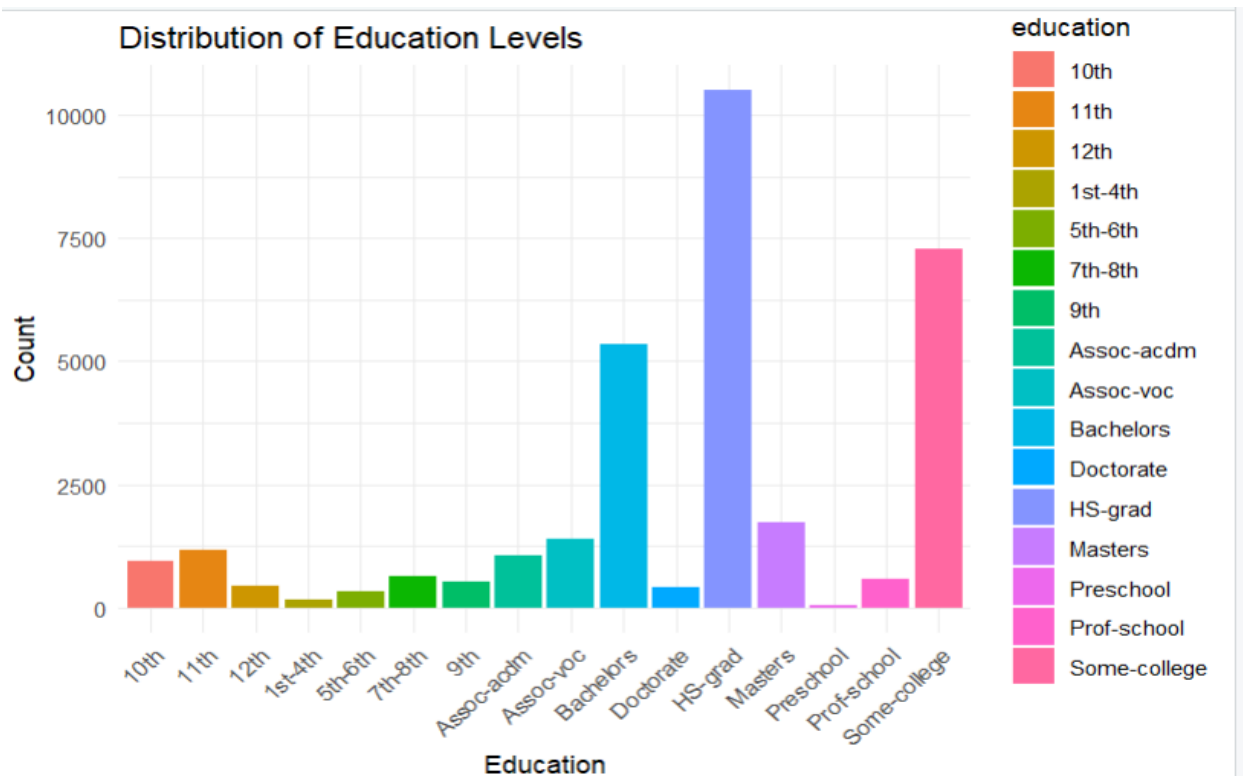
Violin Plot — Hours Per Week by Income:



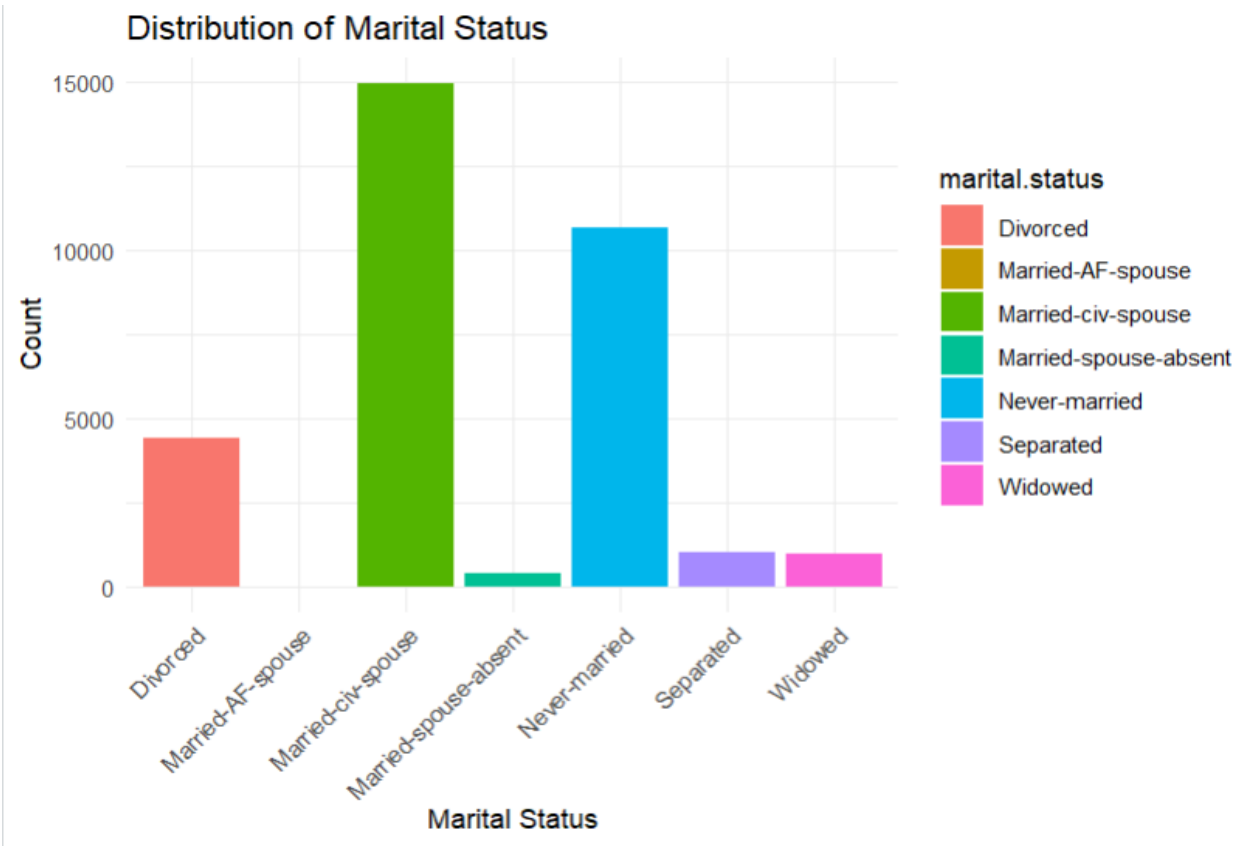
Bar Graph of Workclass:



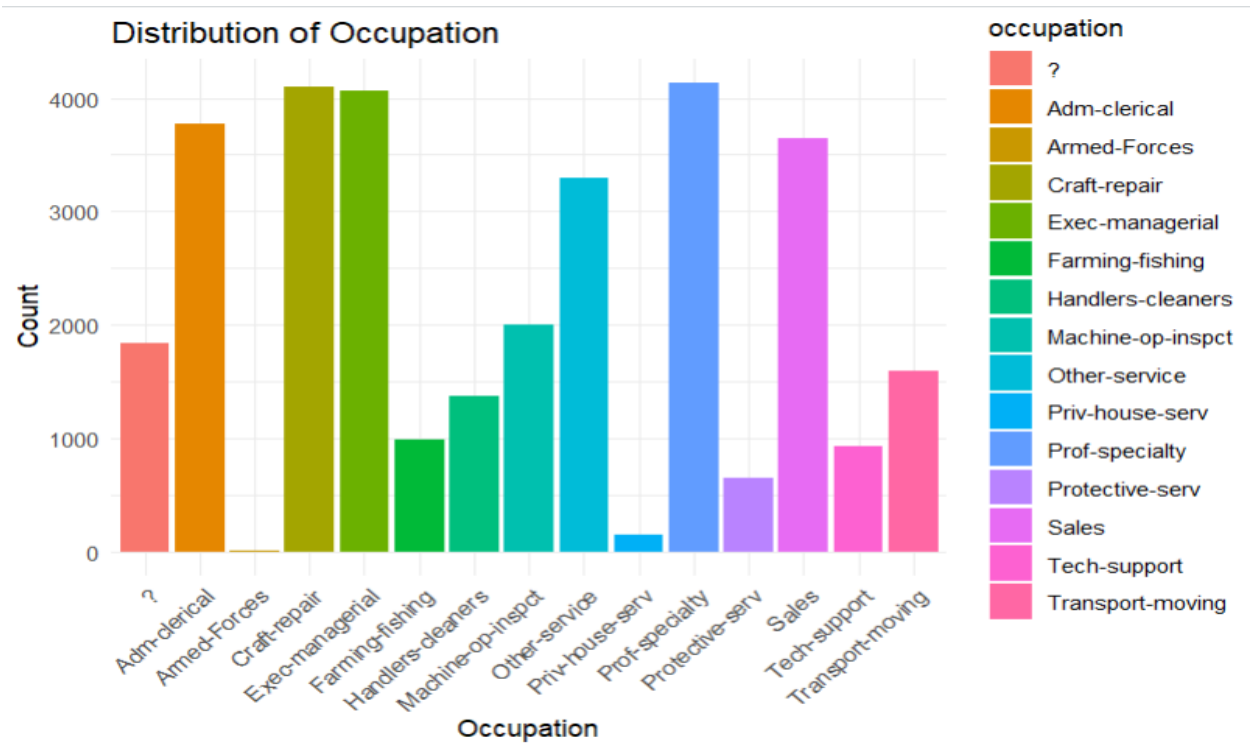
Bar Graph of Education:



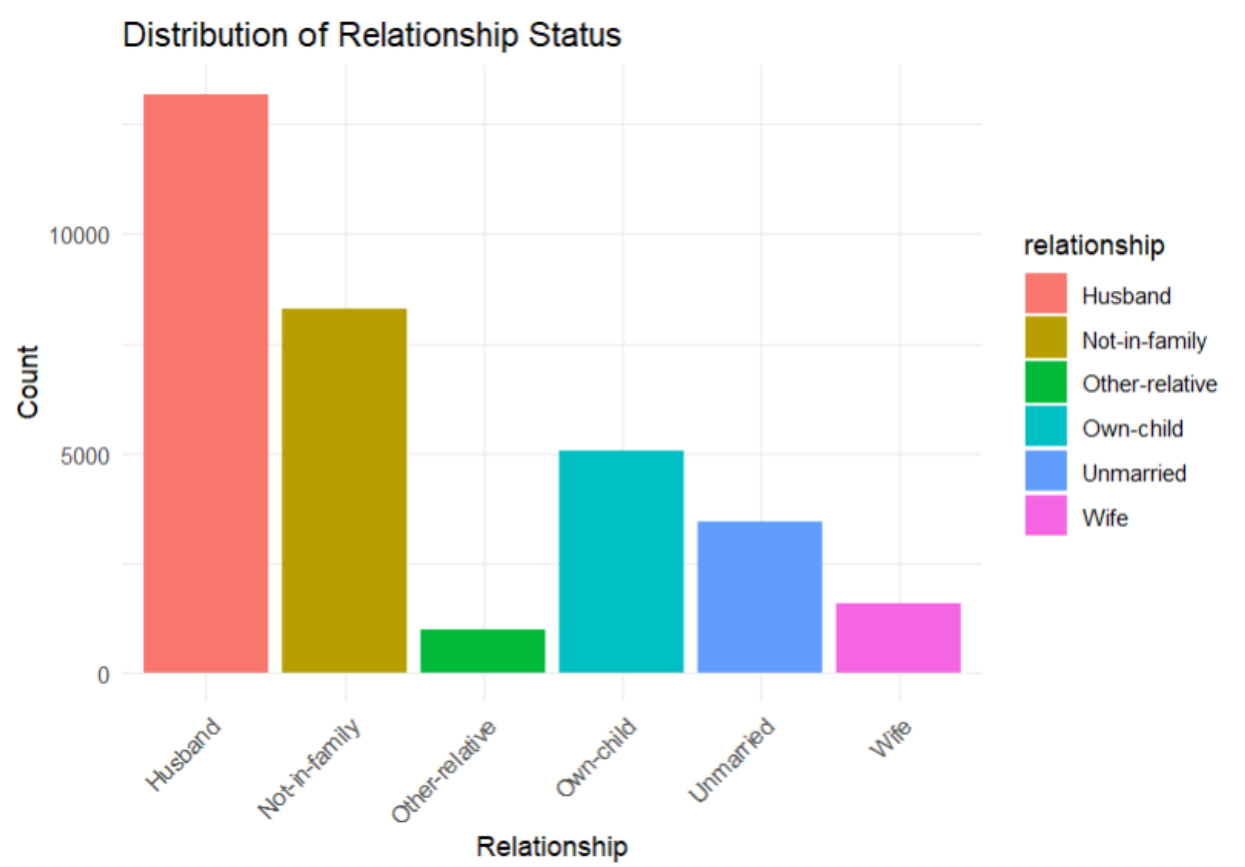
Bar Graph of Marital Status:



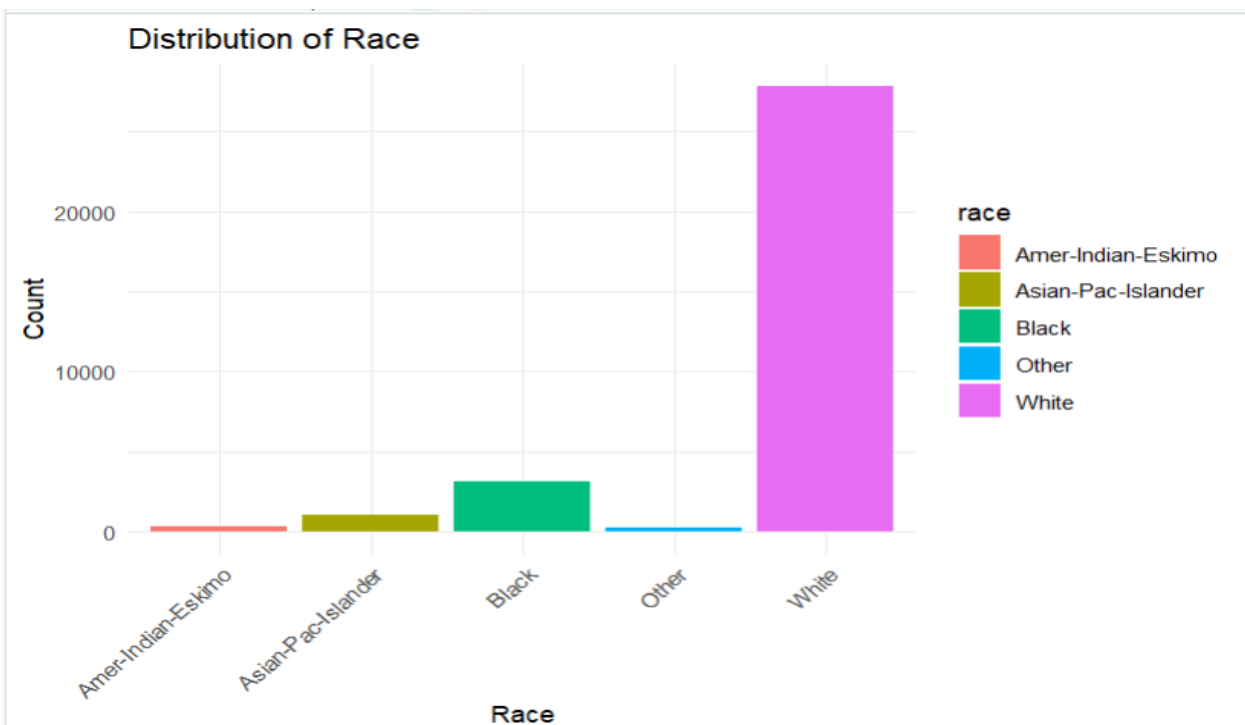
Bar Graph of Occupation:



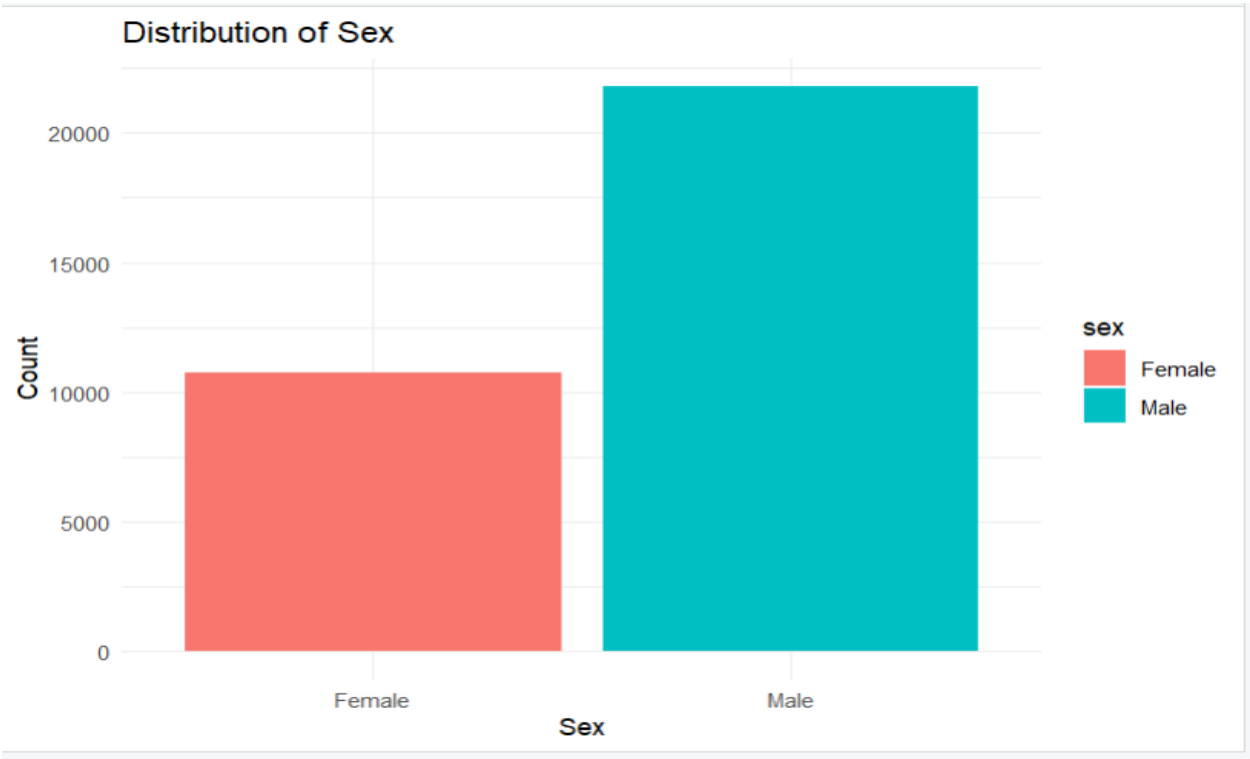
Bar Graph of Relationship:



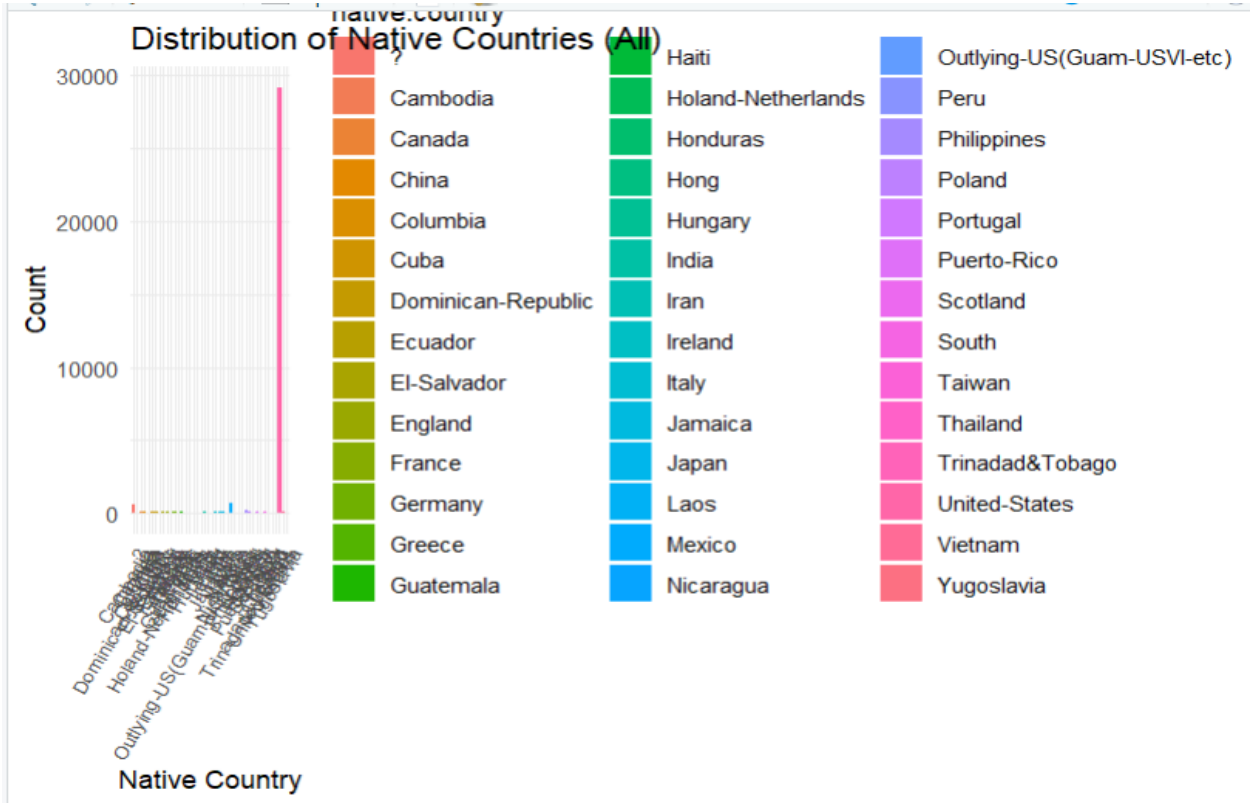
Bar Graph of Race:



Bar Graph of Sex:



Bar Graph of Native Countries:



Bar Graph of Income:



Task-2:

Sample output of dataset:

```
> head(adult_data)
  age workclass fnlwgt  education education.num marital.status  occupation  relationship
1  90      Private 132870    HS-grad           9      Widowed      ? Not-in-family
2  82      Private 132870    HS-grad           9      Widowed  Exec-managerial Not-in-family
3  66      Private 186061 Some-college        10      Widowed      ?      Unmarried
4  54      Private 140359    7th-8th          4      Divorced Machine-op-inspct Unmarried
5  41      Private 264663 Some-college        10      Separated  Prof-specialty  Own-child
6  34      Private 216864    HS-grad           9      Divorced  Other-service  Unmarried
  race  sex capital.gain capital.loss hours.per.week native.country income
1 white Female         0         4356          40 United-States <=50K
2 white Female         0         4356          18 United-States <=50K
3 Black Female         0         4356          40 United-States <=50K
4 white Female         0         3900          40 United-States <=50K
5 white Female         0         3900          40 United-States <=50K
6 white Female         0         3770          45 United-States <=50K
> |
```

Apply ANOVA and Kandall's Rank Correlation Tau for all numeric column:

For Age Column,

ANOVA:

```
> anova_result <- aov(age ~ income, data = adult_data)
> summary(anova_result)
              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
income          1  331826   331826    1887 <2e-16 ***
Residuals    32559  5726333      176
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Kandall's Rank Correlation:

```
> cor.test(adult_data$age, adult_data$income_binary, method = "kendall")

Kendall's rank correlation tau

data:  adult_data$age and adult_data$income_binary
z = 49.254, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: true tau is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
      tau 
0.2252346
```

For Age Fnlwgt,

Anova:

```
> anova_fnlwgt <- aov(fnlwgt ~ income, data = adult_data)
> summary(anova_fnlwgt)
              Df      Sum Sq   Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
income          1 3.248e+10 3.248e+10   2.916 0.0877 .
Residuals    32559 3.627e+14 1.114e+10
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Kandall's Rank Correlation:

```
> cor.test(adult_data$fnlwgt, adult_data$income_binary, method = "kendall")

Kendall's rank correlation tau

data: adult_data$fnlwgt and adult_data$income_binary
z = -1.9375, p-value = 0.05268
alternative hypothesis: true tau is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
      tau
-0.008767448
```

For Age Capital.loss,

Anova:

```
> anova_loss <- aov(capital.loss ~ income, data = adult_data)
> summary(anova_loss)

            Df    Sum Sq   Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
income         1 1.198e+08 119793591   754.8 <2e-16 ***
Residuals    32559 5.167e+09   158703
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Kandall's Rank Correlation:

```
> cor.test(adult_data$capital.loss, adult_data$income_binary, method = "kendall")

Kendall's rank correlation tau

data: adult_data$capital.loss and adult_data$income_binary
z = 25.45, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: true tau is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
      tau
0.1394871
```

For Age hours.per.week,

Anova:

```
> anova_hours <- aov(hours.per.week ~ income, data = adult_data)
> summary(anova_hours)

            Df    Sum Sq   Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
income         1   261890    261890   1813 <2e-16 ***
Residuals    32559 4702175     144
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```


Kandall's Rank Correlation:

```
> cor.test(adult_data$hours.per.week, adult_data$income_binary, method = "kendall")

Kendall's rank correlation tau

data: adult_data$hours.per.week and adult_data$income_binary
z = 48.553, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: true tau is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
      tau 
0.2382733
```

Apply Chi-Squared and Mutual Information for all numeric column:

For workclass:

Chi-Squared:

```
> tbl_workclass <- table(adult_data$workclass, adult_data$income)
> chisq.test(tbl_workclass, simulate.p.value = TRUE, B = 10000)

Pearson's Chi-squared test with simulated p-value (based on 10000 replicates)

data: tbl_workclass
X-squared = 1045.7, df = NA, p-value = 9.999e-05
```

Mutual Information:

```
> adult_data$workclass <- as.factor(adult_data$workclass)
> adult_data$income <- as.factor(adult_data$income)
>
> information_gain(income ~ workclass, data = adult_data)
  attributes importance
1 workclass 0.01495229
> |
```

For education:

Chi-Squared:

```
> tbl_education <- table(adult_data$education, adult_data$income)
> chisq.test(tbl_education)

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: tbl_education
X-squared = 4429.7, df = 15, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

Mutual Information:

```
> adult_data$education <- as.factor(adult_data$education)
> adult_data$income <- as.factor(adult_data$income)
>
> information_gain(income ~ education, data = adult_data)
  attributes importance
1 education 0.06487223
```

For marital.status:

Chi-Squared:

```
> tbl_marital <- table(adult_data$marital.status, adult_data$income)
> chisq.test(tbl_marital)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test

```
data:  tbl_marital
X-squared = 6517.7, df = 6, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

Mutual Information:

```
> adult_data$marital.status <- as.factor(adult_data$marital.status)
> adult_data$income <- as.factor(adult_data$income)
> information_gain(income ~ marital.status, data = adult_data)
  attributes importance
1 marital.status 0.1084968
```

For relationship:

Chi-Squared:

```
> tbl_relationship <- table(adult_data$relationship, adult_data$income)
> chisq.test(tbl_relationship)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test

```
data:  tbl_relationship
X-squared = 6699.1, df = 5, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

Mutual Information:

```
>
> adult_data$relationship <- as.factor(adult_data$relationship)
> adult_data$income <- as.factor(adult_data$income)
>
> information_gain(income ~ relationship, data = adult_data)
  attributes importance
1 relationship 0.1146228
\ |
```

For native.country:

Chi-Squared:

```
> tbl_country <- table(adult_data$`native.country`, adult_data$income)
> chisq.test(tbl_country, simulate.p.value = TRUE, B = 10000)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test with simulated p-value (based on 10000 replicates)

```
data:  tbl_country
X-squared = 317.23, df = NA, p-value = 9.999e-05
```

Mutual Information:

```
> adult_data$`native.country` <- as.factor(adult_data$`native.country`)
> adult_data$income <- as.factor(adult_data$income)
>
> information_gain(income ~ `native.country`, data = adult_data)
      attributes  importance
1 native.country 0.006027152
> |
```