Abalones - Answer Key for Homework 1

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Feb 7, 2020

A Glimpse of the Abalone Dataset

Use the glimpse() function from the tibble package to take a peak at the abalone dataset.

```
## Observations: 4,177
## Variables: 10
## $ id
                   <dbl> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16...
## $ sex
                   <chr> "M", "M", "F", "M", "I", "I", "F", "F", "M", "F", "F"...
## $ length
                   <dbl> 0.455, 0.350, 0.530, 0.440, 0.330, 0.425, 0.530, 0.54...
                   <dbl> 0.365, 0.265, 0.420, 0.365, 0.255, 0.300, 0.415, 0.42...
## $ diameter
## $ height
                   <dbl> 0.095, 0.090, 0.135, 0.125, 0.080, 0.095, 0.150, 0.12...
## $ wholeWeight
                   <dbl> 0.5140, 0.2255, 0.6770, 0.5160, 0.2050, 0.3515, 0.777...
## $ shuckedWeight <dbl> 0.2245, 0.0995, 0.2565, 0.2155, 0.0895, 0.1410, 0.237...
## $ visceraWeight <dbl> 0.1010, 0.0485, 0.1415, 0.1140, 0.0395, 0.0775, 0.141...
                   <dbl> 0.150, 0.070, 0.210, 0.155, 0.055, 0.120, 0.330, 0.26...
## $ shellWeight
## $ rings
                   <dbl> 15, 7, 9, 10, 7, 8, 20, 16, 9, 19, 14, 10, 11, 10, 10...
```

Summary of abalone dimensions

- 1. Select three variables from the abalone dataset: length, diameter, and height.
- 2. Run the summary() function to get some basic descriptive statistics.

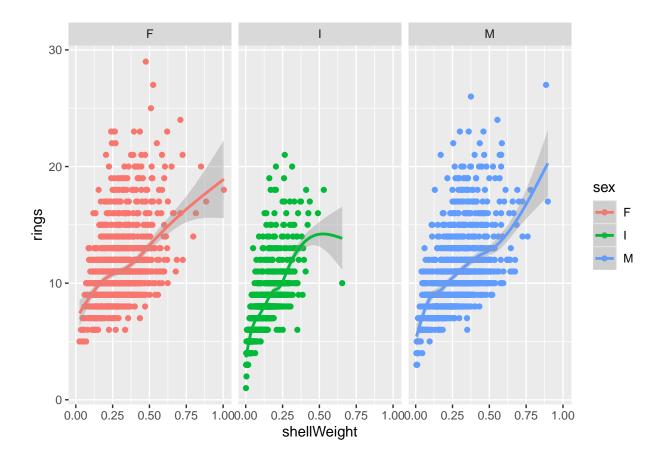
```
##
        length
                         diameter
                                            height
           :0.075
##
    Min.
                             :0.0550
                                               :0.0000
                     Min.
                                       Min.
   1st Qu.:0.450
                     1st Qu.:0.3500
                                        1st Qu.:0.1150
  Median :0.545
                     Median :0.4250
##
                                       Median :0.1400
   Mean
            :0.524
                             :0.4079
                                               :0.1395
                     Mean
                                       Mean
##
    3rd Qu.:0.615
                     3rd Qu.:0.4800
                                        3rd Qu.:0.1650
            :0.815
                             :0.6500
   {\tt Max.}
                     Max.
                                       Max.
                                               :1.1300
```

Plot of number of rings by shell weight

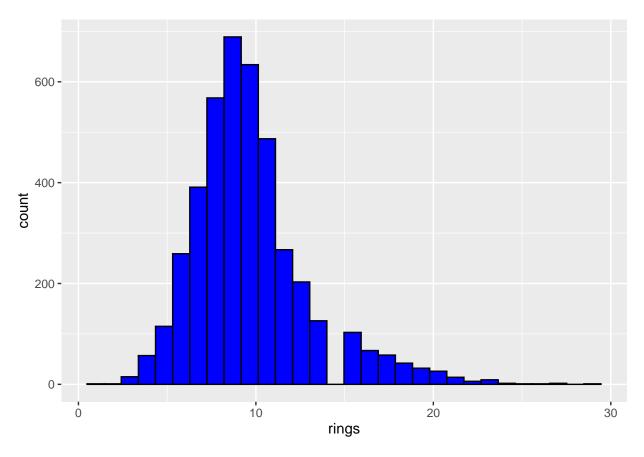
Make a scatterplot of the number of rings (on y-axis) by shell weight (on x-axis) and put plots in 3 separate panels by sex (i.e., male, female and infant) and add a smoothed fit line to each plot.

Note: The number of rings range from 1 to 29.

Also the mean of the abalone heights is 0.1395164 and the standard deviaiton of heights is 0.0418271.



Histogram of abalone rings



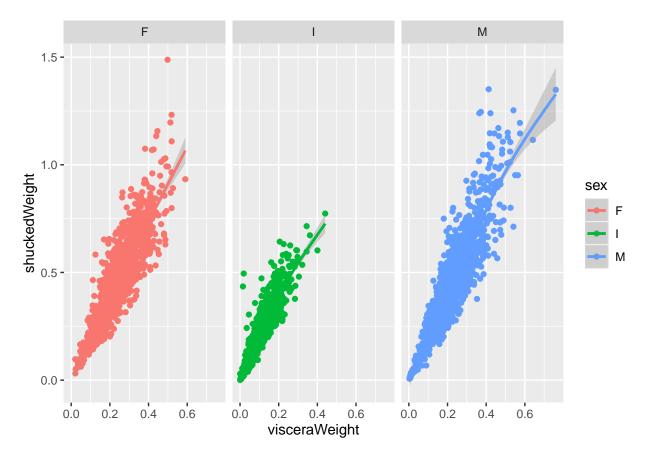
The distribution looks close to normal with slightly more peaked in the middle (positive kurtosis) and with some slight skewness to the right (longer tail to the right)> There is also an odd skipped histogram bar around rings=15, This may be due to the default bin width.

Regression of abalone rings by shell weight

We can save regression model results, then put the model coefficients from the summary() function into a nice table using the kable() function from the knitr package.

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	6.462117	0.0771464	83.76431	0
shellWeight	14.535675	0.2790823	52.08382	0

Scatterplot of shucked weight (y-axis) by viscera weight (x-axis)



There appears to be strong correlation between viscera weight and shucked weight. The slopes of the lines appear to be similar between the 3 sexes.