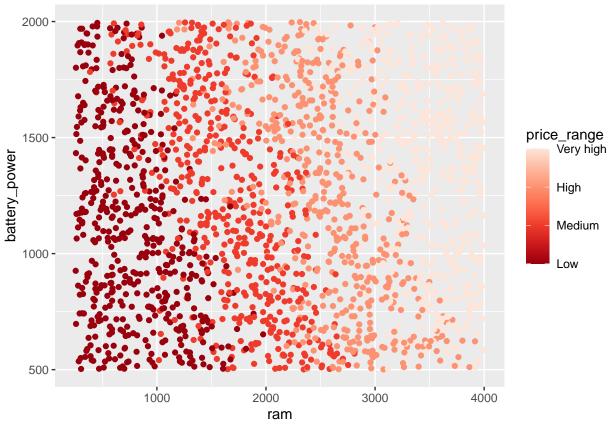
Mobile Data Analytics

2024-03-01

```
# Question 1
mobile_data <- read.csv(file = "/Users/mihuynh/Downloads/Train Data Set/train.csv")</pre>
str(mobile_data)
## 'data.frame':
                   2000 obs. of 21 variables:
## $ battery_power: int 842 1021 563 615 1821 1859 1821 1954 1445 509 ...
## $ blue
                  : int 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 ...
## $ clock_speed : num 2.2 0.5 0.5 2.5 1.2 0.5 1.7 0.5 0.5 0.6 ...
## $ dual_sim
                  : int 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 ...
## $ fc
                  : int 1 0 2 0 13 3 4 0 0 2 ...
                 : int 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 ...
## $ four_g
## $ int_memory : int 7 53 41 10 44 22 10 24 53 9 ...
                  : num 0.6 0.7 0.9 0.8 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.7 0.1 ...
## $ m dep
## $ mobile wt
                  : int 188 136 145 131 141 164 139 187 174 93 ...
## $ n cores
                 : int 2 3 5 6 2 1 8 4 7 5 ...
                  : int 2 6 6 9 14 7 10 0 14 15 ...
## $ pc
                : int 20 905 1263 1216 1208 1004 381 512 386 1137 ...
## $ px_height
                 : int 756 1988 1716 1786 1212 1654 1018 1149 836 1224 ...
## $ px width
## $ ram
                 : int 2549 2631 2603 2769 1411 1067 3220 700 1099 513 ...
## $ sc_h
                 : int 9 17 11 16 8 17 13 16 17 19 ...
## $ sc_w
                  : int 7 3 2 8 2 1 8 3 1 10 ...
## $ talk_time : int 19 7 9 11 15 10 18 5 20 12 ...
## $ three_g
                  : int 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ touch_screen : int 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 ...
## $ wifi
                  : int 1000001100...
## $ price_range : int 1 2 2 2 1 1 3 0 0 0 ...
# Turn the variable price range into a factor variable with levels:
# "0" for low, "1" for medium, "2" for high, and "3" for very high.
price_range <- factor(x = mobile_data$price_range, levels = c("0", "1", "2", "3"), labels = c("Low", "M</pre>
str(price_range)
## Factor w/ 4 levels "Low", "Medium", ...: 2 3 3 3 2 2 4 1 1 1 ...
# Make a scatter plot between the variables battery power vs ram.
# Add colors based on price range.
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = mobile_data) +
 geom_point(aes(x = ram, y = battery_power, color = price_range)) +
 scale_color_distiller(palette = "Reds", labels = c("Low", "Medium", "High", "Very high"))
```



```
# Find the Pearson correlation between the variables
# ram and battery power.
pearson <- cor(mobile_data$ram, mobile_data$battery_power, method = c("pearson"))
print(pearson)</pre>
```

[1] -0.0006529264

```
# Create four separate data sets by sub-setting the "mobile data"
# using the variable price range as
# "priceLow", "priceMedium", "priceHigh" and "priceVeryhigh".
priceLow <- subset(mobile_data, price_range == 0)</pre>
priceMedium <- subset(mobile_data, price_range == 1)</pre>
priceHigh <- subset(mobile_data, price_range == 2)</pre>
priceVeryhigh <- subset(mobile_data, price_range == 3)</pre>
# Calculate the Pearson correlation coefficient
# between the variable pair (ram , battery power) separately
# for each price range. Explain any correlations
# you might find in terms of how a cellphone operates.
LowCor <- cor(priceLow$ram, priceLow$battery_power, method = c("pearson"))
MedCor <- cor(priceMedium$ram, priceMedium$battery_power, method = c("pearson"))</pre>
HighCor <- cor(priceHigh$ram, priceHigh$battery_power, method = c("pearson"))</pre>
VeryhighCor <- cor(priceVeryhigh$ram, priceVeryhigh$battery_power, method = c("pearson"))</pre>
print(LowCor)
```

[1] -0.3465878

```
print(MedCor)
## [1] -0.6133971
print(HighCor)
## [1] -0.5874086
print(VeryhighCor)
## [1] -0.2627589
# Recreate the plot from Part (b), and add the trend lines
# for each price range separately.
ggplot(mobile_data, aes(x = ram, y = battery_power, color = price_range)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE, aes(group = price_range), color = "black") +
  scale_color_distiller(palette = "Blues", direction = 1, labels = c("Low", "Medium", "High", "Very hig
## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'
  2000 -
  1500 -
                                                                               price range
                                                                                    Very high
battery_power
                                                                                    High
                                                                                    Medium
  1000 -
                                                                                    Low
   500 -
                     1000
                                      2000
                                                      3000
                                                                       4000
                                        ram
# Find the average and the medium clock speed of the
# mobile phones which has 4, 6 and 8 cores in their
# processors. Round your answer to two decimal places.
filtered_data <- subset(mobile_data, n_cores %in% c(4, 6, 8))</pre>
avg_clock_speed <- mean(filtered_data$clock_speed)</pre>
median_clock_speed <- median(filtered_data$clock_speed)</pre>
round(avg_clock_speed, digits = 2)
```

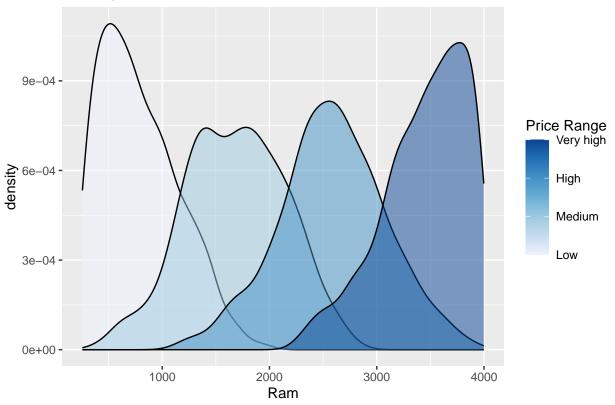
[1] 1.53

```
round(median_clock_speed, digits = 2)
```

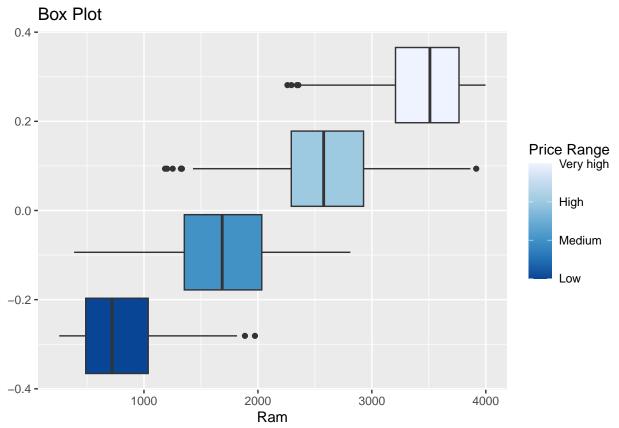
```
## [1] 1.5
```

```
# Make density curves of the ram where the 4 price ranges
# are in one plot and describe their shapes respectively.
ggplot(mobile_data, aes(x = ram, group = price_range, fill = price_range)) +
    geom_density(alpha = 0.5) +
    labs(title = "Density Plot", x = "Ram", fill = "Price Range") +
    scale_fill_distiller(palette = "Blues", direction = 1, labels = c("Low", "Medium", "High", "Very high")
```

Density Plot

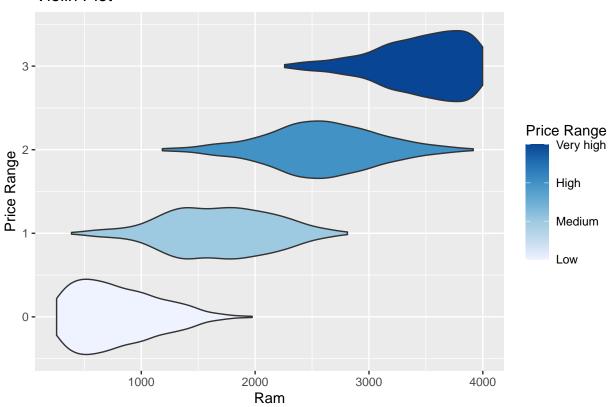


```
# Make box plots of the ram where the 4 price ranges
# are in one plot and describe their shapes respectively
ggplot(mobile_data, aes(x = ram, group = price_range, fill = price_range)) +
geom_boxplot() +
labs(title = "Box Plot", x = "Ram", fill = "Price Range") +
scale_fill_distiller(palette = "Blues", labels = c("Low", "Medium", "High", "Very high"))
```



```
# Make a violin plot of the ram where the 4 price ranges
# are in one plot and describe their shapes respectively.
ggplot(mobile_data, aes(x = ram, y = price_range, group = price_range, fill = price_range)) +
    geom_violin() +
    labs(title = "Violin Plot", x = "Ram", y = "Price Range", fill = "Price Range") +
    scale_fill_distiller(palette = "Blues", direction = 1, labels = c("Low", "Medium", "High", "Very high")
```

Violin Plot



Make a factor variable out of ram by taking the log2 (ram)
and rounding that value to the nearest whole number.
log_ram <- log2(mobile_data\$ram)
round(log_ram)</pre>

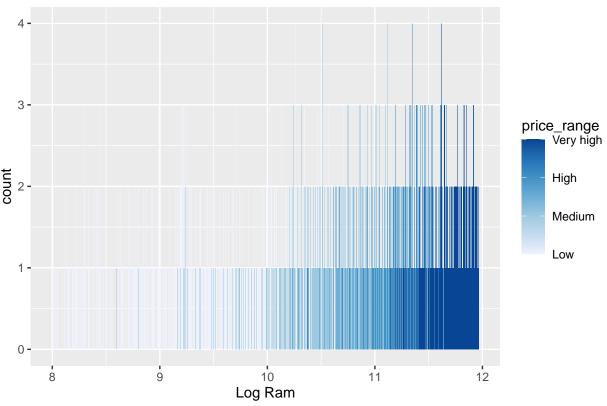
[1] 11 11 11 10 10 12 9 10 9 12 12 11 11 9 9 12 12 11 11 11 12 10 10 [25] 11 11 12 12 11 9 12 9 11 12 10 10 11 12 12 11 11 12 11 11 ## 9 10 12 11 [49] 10 12 11 11 12 10 12 11 10 12 11 12 11 9 9 11 12 12 12 12 10 12 12 11 ## 9 12 9 11 10 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 11 10 10 12 11 11 11 11 10 8 10 12 ## [73] [97] 10 11 10 11 11 10 11 10 10 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 10 12 12 11 12 11 ## ## [121] 11 12 12 12 11 12 11 11 12 9 12 10 12 11 11 11 12 8 10 10 9 12 11 ## 8 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 10 11 9 10 9 9 12 10 12 12 9 9 11 12 11 11 ## [169] 11 10 12 11 12 11 12 11 10 11 11 11 11 10 11 12 12 10 11 12 11 12 11 11 ## [193] 12 12 11 11 11 12 11 10 10 10 9 11 11 11 12 10 12 12 11 11 10 11 9 12 [217] 10 11 10 12 9 9 12 11 12 12 12 11 11 11 12 12 ## 9 11 12 9 11 12 11 ## [241] 12 11 12 11 12 12 8 11 11 10 12 11 11 10 9 12 9 11 10 12 10 11 9 ## [265] 12 9 11 11 11 10 9 10 12 11 11 11 12 11 9 8 12 12 10 11 11 11 12 12 ## [289] 11 11 12 12 10 11 9 11 12 10 9 11 12 10 10 12 8 10 10 12 10 11 12 11 [313] 12 9 11 12 9 9 9 11 10 12 12 9 10 10 12 10 11 11 11 10 11 10 11 11 ## [337] 12 10 12 11 12 11 11 12 10 10 12 11 11 12 11 11 10 11 12 10 11 10 9 12 ## 9 12 12 11 10 11 12 11 10 12 11 12 9 11 11 8 11 ## [361] 10 9 12 10 12 11 12 [385] 12 12 12 11 11 12 12 11 12 12 10 12 12 10 11 12 11 12 12 11 11 12 12 11 ## 9 12 10 11 12 11 11 11 11 10 11 11 10 12 12 9 12 11 11 12 11 ## [409] 11 11 ## [433] 11 10 9 9 12 10 12 10 10 10 12 10 8 9 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 10 12 11 ## [457] 10 12 11 10 11 11 11 10 9 12 12 8 10 11 12 12 11 11 11 12 12 10 12 12 [481] 9 12 11 9 11 11 10 11 10 12 12 8 11 11 12 11 11 12 10 12 10 10 [505] 9 10 11 11 11 12 12 9 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 11 10 12 12 12 12 11 11

```
log_ram_factor <- as.factor(mobile_data$log_ram)

# Make a stacked bar plot to show the relationship between
# price range and log2(ram)

ggplot(mobile_data, aes(x = log_ram, fill = price_range, group = price_range)) +
    geom_bar() +
    labs(title = "Stacked Bar Plot", x = "Log Ram") +
    scale_fill_distiller(palette = "Blues", direction = 1, labels = c("Low", "Medium", "High", "Very high")</pre>
```

Stacked Bar Plot



```
# MPG DATASET

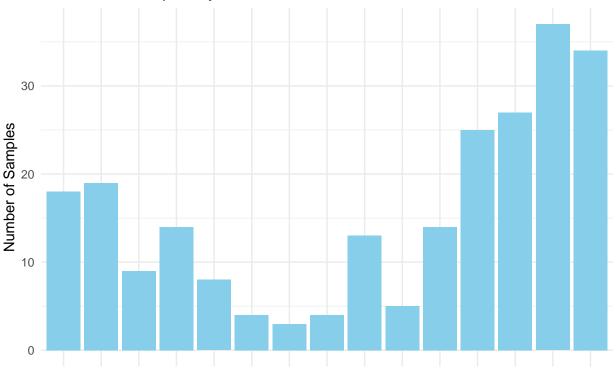
# Problem 2a
# Turn the variable cyl to an ordered factor variable with levels
# "4", "5", "6", and "8"
library(ggplot2)
data(mpg)
cyl <- factor(x = mpg$cyl, levels = c("4", "5", "6", "8"), ordered = is.ordered(c))
levels(cyl)</pre>
```

```
## [1] "4" "5" "6" "8"
# Problem 2b
# Turn the variable trans to a factor variable,
# of which unique values are "auto" and "manu"
trans <- factor(substr(mpg$trans, 1, 4), levels = c("auto", "manu"))</pre>
levels(trans)
## [1] "auto" "manu"
# Problem 2c
# Turn the variable drv to an ordered factor variable
# with levels "f", "r", and "4"
drv <- factor(mpg$drv, ordered = TRUE, levels = c("f", "r", "4"))</pre>
levels(drv)
## [1] "f" "r" "4"
# Problem 2d
# Turn the variable fl to a factor variable, of
# which unique values are "gasoline", "diesel", and "other"
fl <- factor(ifelse(mpg$fl %in% c("d", "x"), "diesel",</pre>
               ifelse(mpg$fl %in% c("e", "c"), "other", "gasoline")))
levels(fl)
## [1] "diesel" "gasoline" "other"
# Problem 2e
# Turn the variable class to an ordered factor variable
# with levels "2seater", "subcompact", "compact",
# "midsize", "suv", "minivan", and "pickup"
class <- factor(mpg$class, ordered = TRUE, levels = c("2seater", "subcompact", "compact", "midsize", "s</pre>
levels(class)
## [1] "2seater"
                   "subcompact" "compact"
                                             "midsize"
                                                          "suv"
## [6] "minivan"
                   "pickup"
# Problem 2f
# Create a new variable of country to indicate the
# manufacturer base location
country_lookup <- data.frame(manufacturer = c("audi", "chevrolet", "dodge", "ford", "honda", "hyundai",</pre>
mpg <- merge(mpg, country_lookup, by.x = "manufacturer", by.y = "manufacturer", all.x = TRUE)</pre>
head(mpg)
    manufacturer model displ year cyl
                                           trans drv cty hwy fl class country
           audi a4 1.8 1999 4 auto(15) f 18 29 p compact Germany
## 1
            audi
                   a4 1.8 1999 4 manual(m5) f 21 29 p compact Germany
## 2
           audi a4 2.0 2008 4 manual(m6) f 20 31 p compact Germany
## 3
           audi a4 2.0 2008 4 auto(av) f 21 30 p compact Germany
## 4
## 5
           audi
                    a4 2.8 1999 6 auto(15) f 16 26 p compact Germany
                    a4 2.8 1999
                                   6 manual(m5) f 18 26 p compact Germany
## 6
            audi
# Problem 2g
# Draw a bar plot of the variable country and
# arrange the country in decreasing order in terms of the
# number of samples.
library(magrittr)
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
manufacturer_counts <- mpg %>%
  count(manufacturer) %>%
  arrange(desc(n))
mpg$manufacturer <- reorder(mpg$manufacturer, mpg$manufacturer, function(x) sum(x == manufacturer_count
## Warning in x == manufacturer_counts$manufacturer: longer object length is not a
## multiple of shorter object length
## Warning in x == manufacturer_counts$manufacturer: longer object length is not a
## multiple of shorter object length
## Warning in x == manufacturer_counts$manufacturer: longer object length is not a
## multiple of shorter object length
## Warning in x == manufacturer_counts$manufacturer: longer object length is not a
## multiple of shorter object length
## Warning in x == manufacturer_counts$manufacturer: longer object length is not a
## multiple of shorter object length
## Warning in x == manufacturer_counts$manufacturer: longer object length is not a
## multiple of shorter object length
## Warning in x == manufacturer_counts$manufacturer: longer object length is not a
## multiple of shorter object length
## Warning in x == manufacturer_counts$manufacturer: longer object length is not a
## multiple of shorter object length
## Warning in x == manufacturer_counts$manufacturer: longer object length is not a
## multiple of shorter object length
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## multiple of shorter object length
## Warning in x == manufacturer_counts$manufacturer: longer object length is not a
## multiple of shorter object length
## Warning in x == manufacturer_counts$manufacturer: longer object length is not a
## multiple of shorter object length
## Warning in x == manufacturer_counts$manufacturer: longer object length is not a
## multiple of shorter object length
```

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(x = manufacturer)) +
  geom_bar(fill = "skyblue") +
  labs(title = "Number of Samples by Manufacturer", x = "Manufacturer", y = "Number of Samples") +
  theme_minimal()
```

Number of Samples by Manufacturer



audi chevrolehondahyundai jeepland rovelincolnmercurynissan pontiacsubaru fordvolkswagedrodge toyota Manufacturer

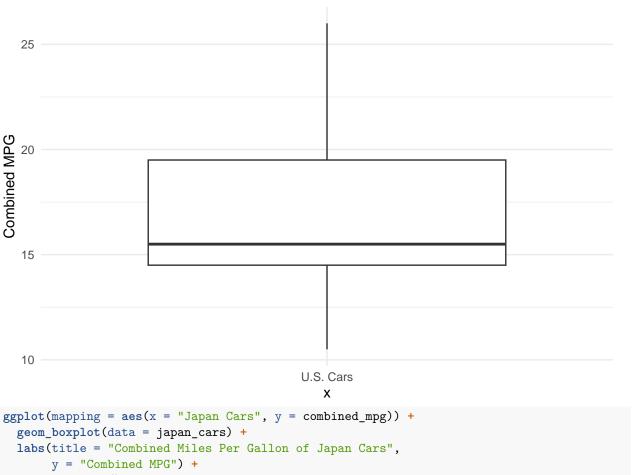
```
# Problem 2h
# Summarize what a typical U.S. car looks like,
# in terms of engine displacement (i.e. displ), number of
# cylinders (i.e. cyl), type of transmission (i.e. trans),
# drive type (i.e. drv), fuel type (i.e. fl), and type
# of car (i.e. class)?
us_cars <- subset(mpg, manufacturer == "ford" | manufacturer == "chevrolet" | manufacturer == "dodge" |
summary_us_cars <- summary(us_cars[, c("displ", "cyl", "trans", "drv", "fl", "class")])
print(summary_us_cars)</pre>
```

```
##
       displ
                      cyl
                                  trans
                                                    drv
        :2.400
## Min.
                Min. :4.00 Length:93
                                                Length:93
  1st Qu.:3.900
                1st Qu.:6.00 Class :character
                                                Class :character
## Median :4.600
                Median:8.00 Mode:character Mode:character
##
  Mean
         :4.572
                Mean
                        :7.14
   3rd Qu.:5.300
                3rd Qu.:8.00
##
  Max.
         :7.000
                Max.
                        :8.00
##
        fl
                       class
## Length:93
                    Length:93
  Class : character Class : character
  Mode :character Mode :character
##
##
```

```
##
# Make a boxplot of the combined miles per gallon
# (i.e. (cty + hwy)/2) of U.S. cars and Japan cars,
# respectively, and report their means, medians,
\# standard deviations, and IQRs.
mpg$combined_mpg <- (mpg$cty + mpg$hwy) / 2</pre>
us_cars <- subset(mpg, manufacturer %in% c("ford", "chevrolet", "dodge", "mercury", "pontiac", "lincoln
japan_cars <- subset(mpg, manufacturer %in% c("honda", "toyota", "nissan", "subaru", "mazda", "mitsubis
ggplot(mapping = aes(x = "U.S. Cars", y = combined_mpg)) +
  geom_boxplot(data = us_cars) +
  labs(title = "Combined Miles Per Gallon of U.S. Cars",
       y = "Combined MPG") +
  theme_minimal()
```

Combined Miles Per Gallon of U.S. Cars

##



Combined Miles Per Gallon of Japan Cars

```
30
Combined MPG
   15
                                               Japan Cars
us_mean <- mean(us_cars$combined_mpg)</pre>
us median <- median(us cars$combined mpg)
us_sd <- sd(us_cars$combined_mpg)</pre>
us_iqr <- IQR(us_cars$combined_mpg)</pre>
japan_mean <- mean(japan_cars$combined_mpg)</pre>
japan_median <- median(japan_cars$combined_mpg)</pre>
japan_sd <- sd(japan_cars$combined_mpg)</pre>
japan_iqr <- IQR(japan_cars$combined_mpg)</pre>
cat("Summary statistics for U.S. cars: \"")
## Summary statistics for U.S. cars: "
cat("Mean: ", us_mean, "")
## Mean: 16.73118
cat("Median: ", us_median, "")
## Median: 15.5
cat("Standard Deviation: ", us_sd, "\n")
```

Summary statistics for Japan cars: "

cat("Summary statistics for Japan cars: \"")

cat("Interquartile Range (IQR): ", us_iqr, "\n")

Standard Deviation: 3.335057

Interquartile Range (IQR): 5

```
cat("Mean:", japan_iqr, "\n")

## Mean: 7.625

# Problem 2j

# Make a histogram of the engine displacement

# (i.e. displ) of U.S. cars and Japan cars, respectively,

# and describe their shape

us_cars <- subset(mpg, manufacturer %in% c("ford", "chevrolet", "dodge", "mercury", "pontiac", "lincoln japan_cars <- subset(mpg, manufacturer %in% c("honda", "toyota", "nissan", "subaru", "mazda", "mitsubising ggplot(us_cars, aes(x = displ)) +

geom_histogram(binwidth = 0.5, fill = "skyblue", color = "black") +

labs(title = "Engine Displacement of U.S. Cars",

x = "Engine Displacement",
y = "Frequency")</pre>
```

Engine Displacement of U.S. Cars

