What Stresses Us?

Directions: Follow along with the slides and answer the questions in **BOLDED** font in your journal.

In the previous lab...

- We made a data set that combined our stress/chill data with our personality color data.
 - Load your data by clicking on it in the Files pane.
- In case you missed the last lab (Or didn't save your merged data):
 - Load your *personality color* data and name it colors.
 - Load your *stress/chill* data and name it stress.
 - Then run the following to merge them together:

For this lab ...

We'll use the techniques we learned in the previous labs to explore and analyze our stress_colors
data.

Stress/Chill

- Make a plot that shows the distribution of the stresschill values.
- Using only your plot:
 - Describe the *shape* of the distribution.
 - Typically, what stresschill level did your class support.
 - Estimate the *variability* of streechill values.
- Write a sentence explaining how and why you chose your particular values to describe the *variablity* and *center* of the data.

Stress/Chill & Sports

- Create two boxplots of your stresschill values based on whether the person played sports or not.
- Based on your plot:
 - Does it appear that one group has higher levels of stress than the other? Justify your answer.
 - Compute (Don't estimate the answers using the plot) the min, max, Q1, median, mean and Q3 for each group.
 - (HINT: You can compute these numbers with a single line of code. Check lab 2.2 if you forgot how.)

Colors & Sports

- ullet The color test predicts that ORANGE people like physical activity, and so we should see more sports players in the orange than the other colors.
- Does the data support this claim?
 - Write out the code you used to determine this answer.
- Could it be that the proportion of sports players who are *ORANGE* is just by chance? Answer this question by comparing the actual proportion of sports players who are *ORANGE* to 300 randomized trials, answer the following question:
 - Justify your answer by comparing the actual data to the 300 randomized trials.