

Task 4 - Permutation

Permutation

Histogram of Years of Experience



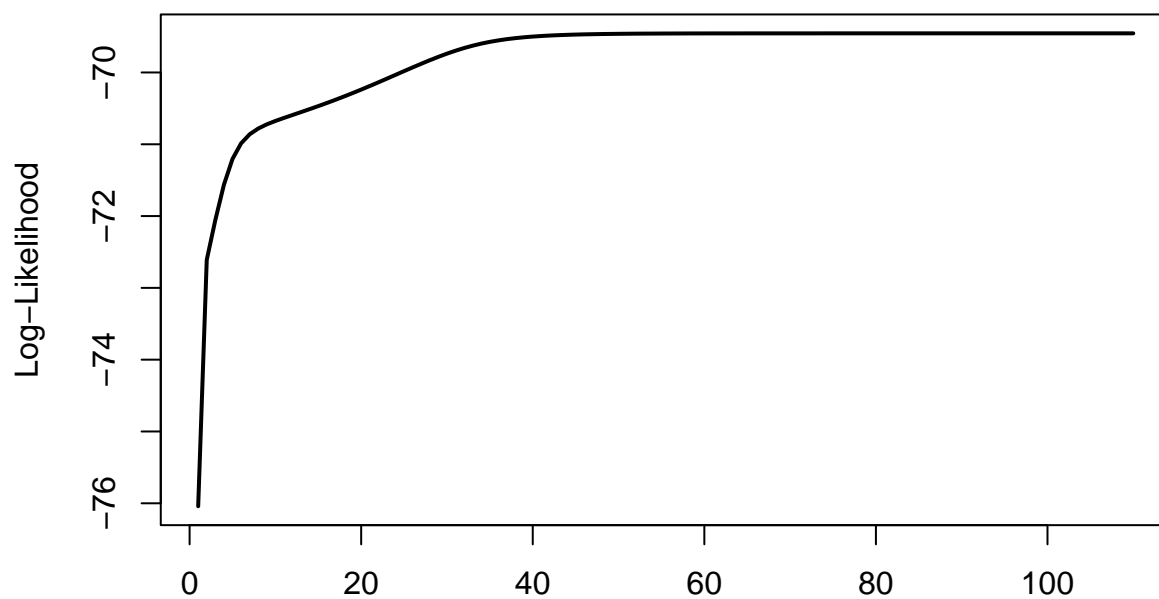
Fitting mixture distribution

Seeing as there are two peaks, the distribution might be a mixture. Let's fit two normal distributions.

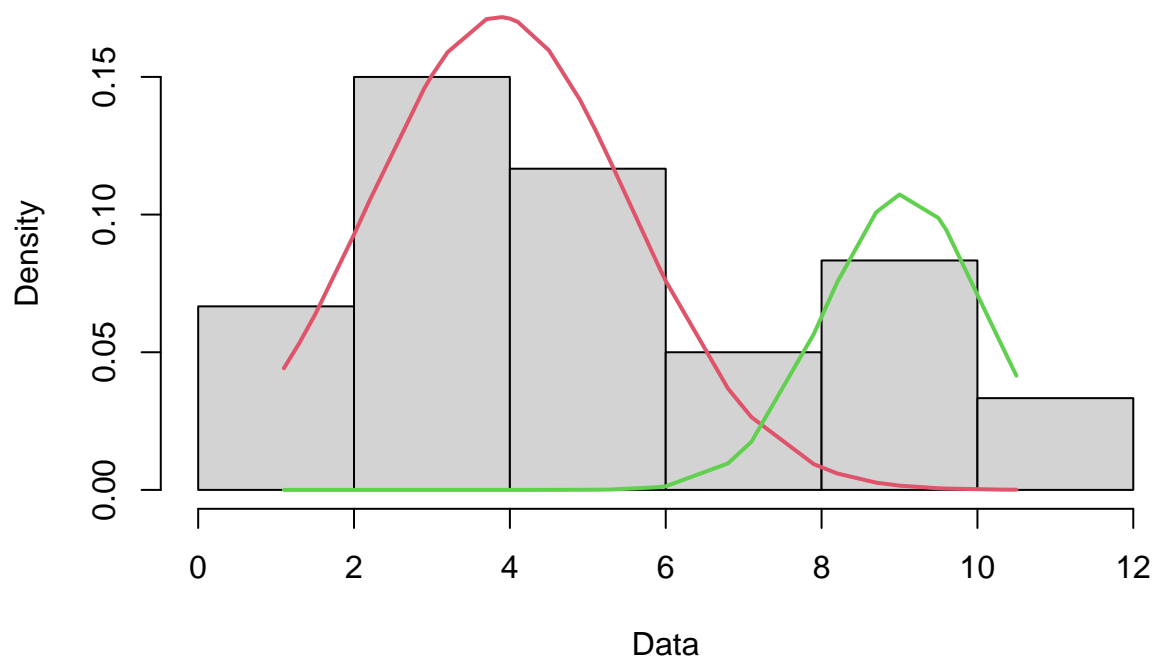
```
## number of iterations= 109
```

```
plot(exp, density = TRUE)
```

Observed Data Log-Likelihood



Density Curves



```
cat("Mixture Log Likelihood:", exp$loglik, "\n")
```

```
## Mixture Log Likelihood: -69.4553
```

```
cat("First Normal Distribution proportion:", exp$lambda[1], ", Mean:", exp$mu[1], ", and Standard Deviat.
```

```
## First Normal Distribution proportion: 0.7210976 , Mean: 3.859548 , and Standard Deviation: 1.674672
```

```
cat("\nSecond Normal Distribution proportion:", exp$lambda[2], ", Mean:", exp$mu[2], ", and Standard Deviation:", exp$sd[2])
```

```
##
```

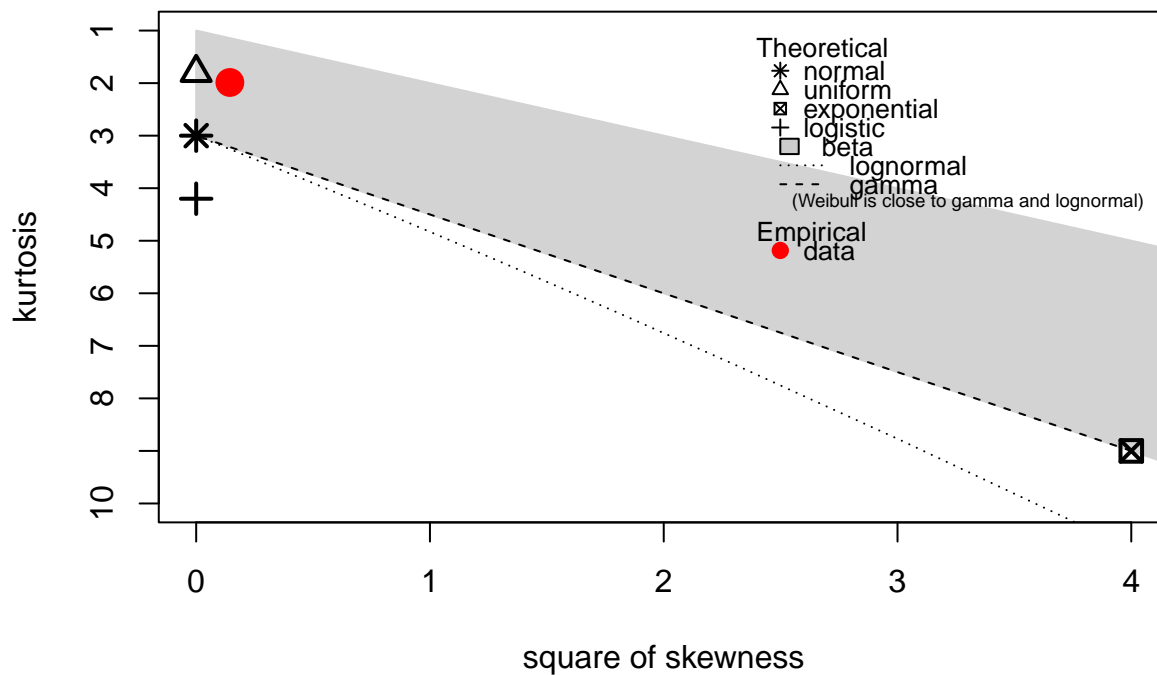
```
## Second Normal Distribution proportion: 0.2789024 , Mean: 9.07207 , and Standard Deviation: 1.034407
```

Fitting one distribution

Now, let's try fitting just one theoretical distribution

```
descdist(salary_df$YearsExperience, discrete = FALSE)
```

Cullen and Frey graph

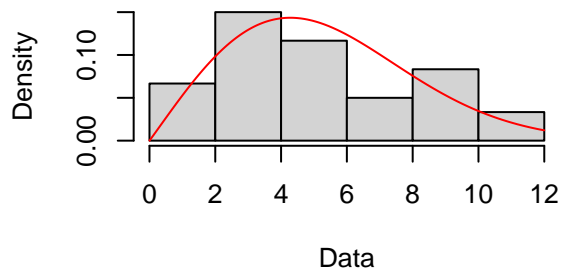


```
## summary statistics
## -----
## min: 1.1 max: 10.5
## median: 4.7
## mean: 5.313333
## estimated sd: 2.837888
## estimated skewness: 0.3795602
## estimated kurtosis: 1.987788
```

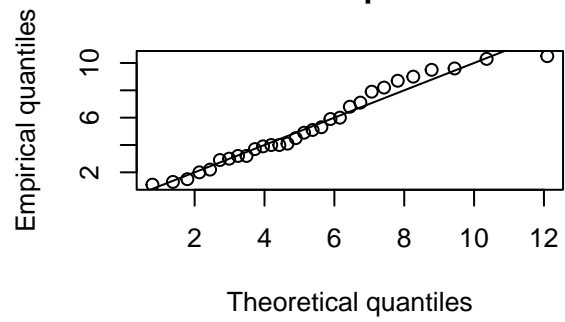
```
fit.weibull <- fitdist(salary_df$YearsExperience, "weibull")
fit.norm <- fitdist(salary_df$YearsExperience, "norm")
```

```
plot(fit.weibull)
```

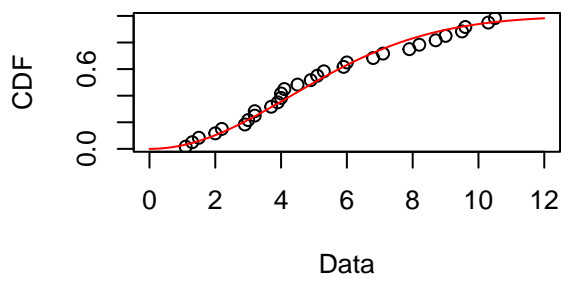
Empirical and theoretical dens.



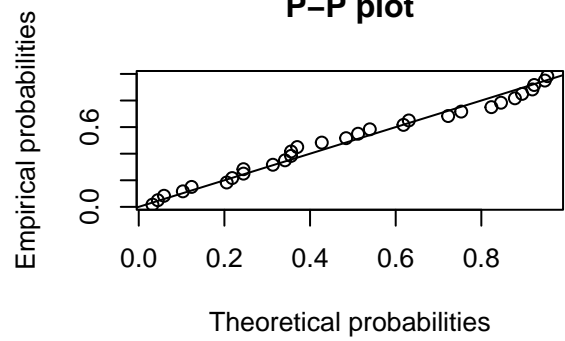
Q-Q plot



Empirical and theoretical CDFs

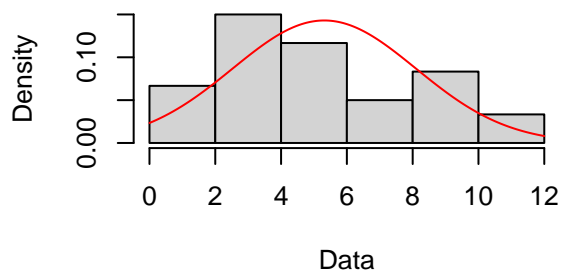


P-P plot

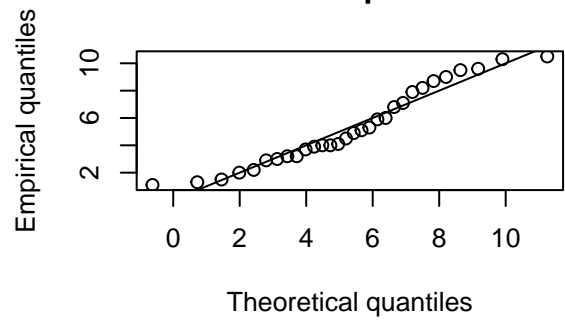


```
plot(fit.norm)
```

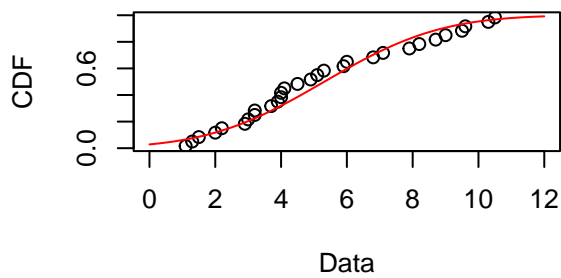
Empirical and theoretical dens.



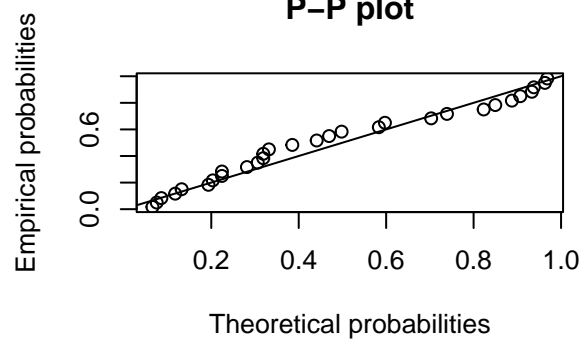
Q-Q plot



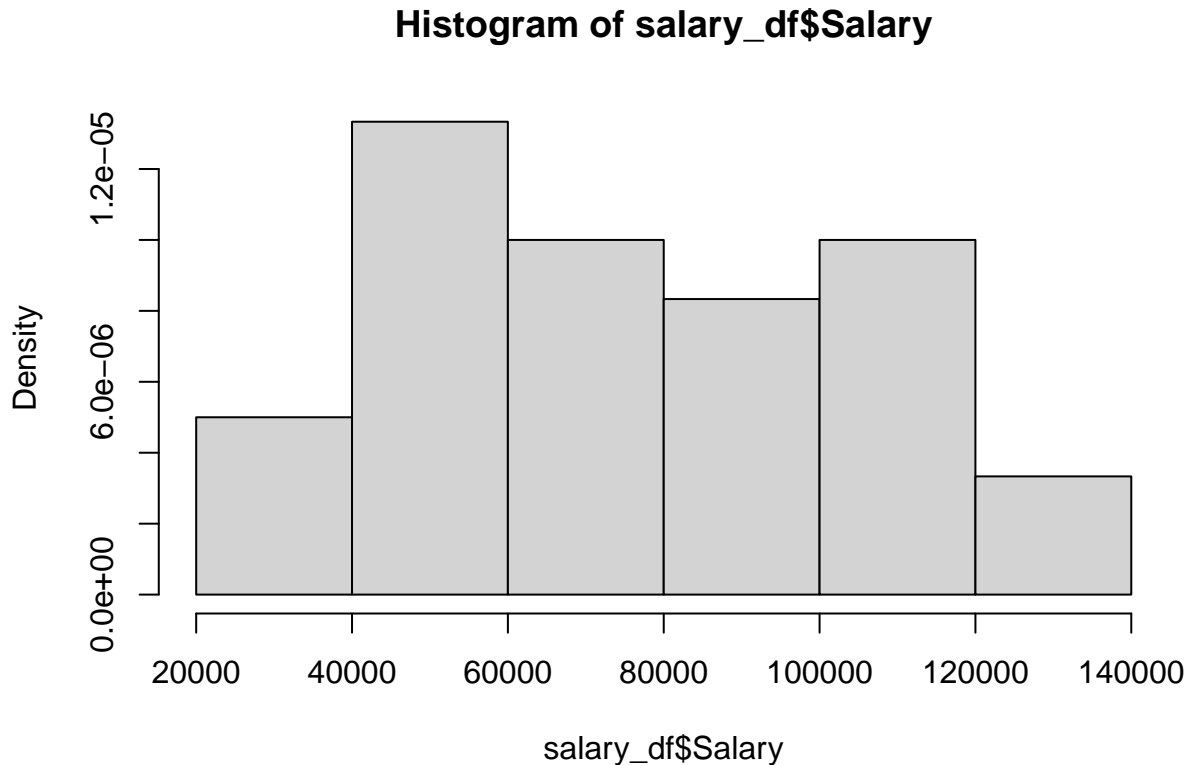
Empirical and theoretical CDFs



P-P plot



```
hist(salary_df$Salary, breaks = "Sturges", freq = FALSE)
```



```
cat("Fitted Weibull AIC:", fit.weibull$aic )
```

```
## Fitted Weibull AIC: 147.1482
```

```
cat("Fitted Normal AIC:", fit.norm$aic )
```

```
## Fitted Normal AIC: 150.7029
```

The Weibull distribution seems to explain our sample better, in the case of fitting one distribution.

The estimated parameters are:

```
fit.weibull$estimate
```

```
##      shape      scale
```

```
## 2.016509 6.012105
```

Weibull Permutation Testing

```
weibull.samp <- rweibull(30, shape = fit.weibull$estimate["shape"], scale = fit.weibull$estimate["scale"])
```

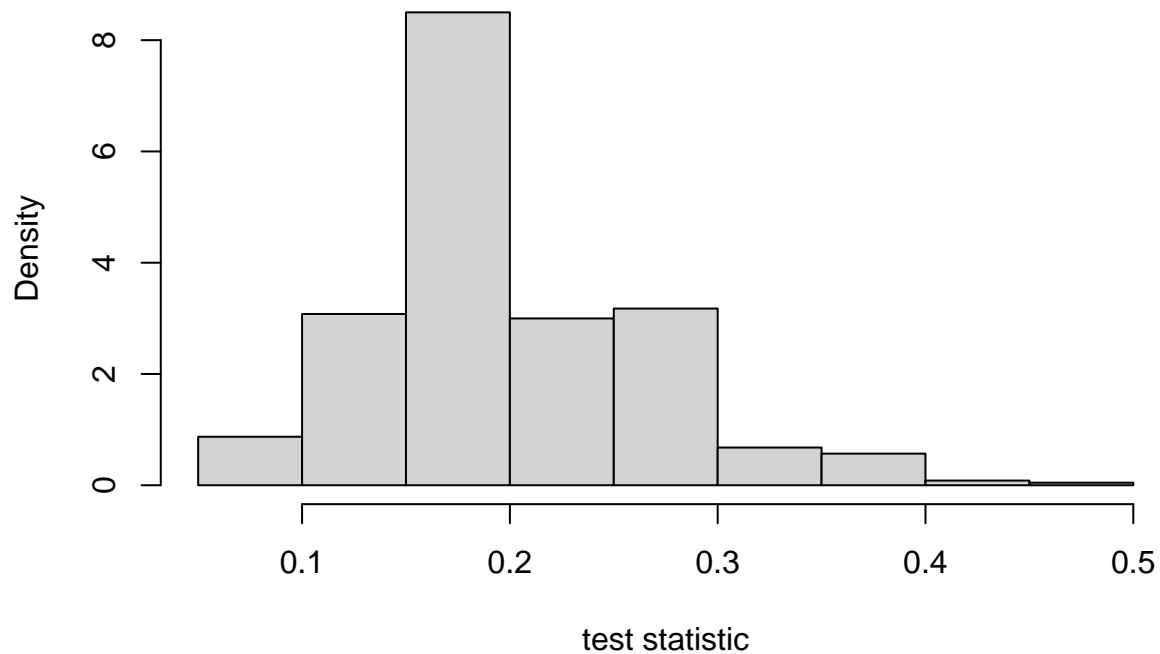
```
## The p-value of the initial Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is: 0.8039413
```

```
##
```

```
## The Test Statistic is: 0.1666667
```

```
## The obtained ASL is: 0.8025197
```

Histogram of fitted Weibull vs Original Sample KS test statistic



Mixed Normal Distribution Permutation Testing

```
N <- 30
sample_idx <- sample(1:2, prob = exp$lambda, size = N, replace = TRUE)
mixnorm.samp <- rnorm(N, mean = exp$mu[sample_idx], sd = exp$sigma[sample_idx])

mixnorm.ks.test.initial <- ks.test(salary_df$YearsExperience, mixnorm.samp)

cat("The p-value of the initial Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is:", mixnorm.ks.test.initial$p.value)

## The p-value of the initial Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is: 0.9560382
mixnorm.ks.test.D0 <- mixnorm.ks.test.initial$statistic
cat("\nThe Test Statistic is:", mixnorm.ks.test.D0)

##
## The Test Statistic is: 0.1333333
## The obtained ASL is: 0.9554045
```

Histogram of fitted Normal Mixture vs Original Sample KS test statistic

