# Module 6 - Assignment 2

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### Statistical Analyses

library(tidyverse)

## Warning: package 'tidyverse' was built under R version 3.4.4

## -- Attaching packages ------------------------------------------ tidyverse 1.2.1 --

## v ggplot2 2.2.1 v purrr 0.2.4  
## v tibble 1.4.1 v dplyr 0.7.5  
## v tidyr 0.8.0 v stringr 1.3.1  
## v readr 1.1.1 v forcats 0.2.0

## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 3.4.4

## Warning: package 'stringr' was built under R version 3.4.4

## -- Conflicts --------------------------------------------- tidyverse\_conflicts() --  
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()  
## x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()

Part 1: Importing the dataset

library(readr)  
Advertising <- read\_csv("Advertising.csv")

## Parsed with column specification:  
## cols(  
## ID = col\_integer(),  
## Rating = col\_integer(),  
## Group = col\_integer()  
## )

##View(Advertising)  
  
library(readr)  
Insurance <- read\_csv("Insurance.csv")

## Parsed with column specification:  
## cols(  
## age = col\_integer(),  
## sex = col\_character(),  
## bmi = col\_double(),  
## children = col\_integer(),  
## smoker = col\_character(),  
## region = col\_character(),  
## charges = col\_double()  
## )

##View(Insurance)  
  
library(readxl)  
Perceptions <- read\_excel("Perceptions.xlsx")  
##View(Perceptions)  
  
library(readxl)  
RespiratoryExchangeSample <- read\_excel("RespiratoryExchangeSample.xlsx")  
##View(RespiratoryExchangeSample)

Regression and Correlation

Regression analysis is a statistical method that allows you to examine the relationship between two or more variables of interest. Correlation analysis is a method of statistical evaluation used to study the strength of a relationship between two, numerically measured, continuous variables (e.g. height and weight). This particular type of analysis is useful when a researcher wants to establish if there are possible connections between variables.

Insurance Costs

We would like to determine if we can accurately predict insurance costs based upon the factors included in the data. We would also like to know if there are any connections between variables (for example, is age connected or correlated to charges).

Correlations of bmi, age, children and cost

Insurance2 <- select(Insurance, bmi,age,children, charges)  
View(Insurance2)  
  
cor(Insurance2)

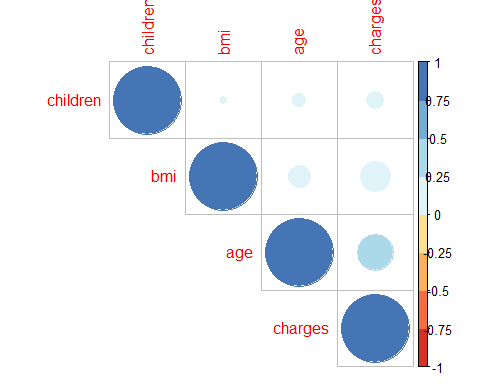
## bmi age children charges  
## bmi 1.0000000 0.1092719 0.01275890 0.19834097  
## age 0.1092719 1.0000000 0.04246900 0.29900819  
## children 0.0127589 0.0424690 1.00000000 0.06799823  
## charges 0.1983410 0.2990082 0.06799823 1.00000000

Corr\_matrix <- cor(Insurance2)  
  
library(corrplot)

## Warning: package 'corrplot' was built under R version 3.4.4

## corrplot 0.84 loaded

library(RColorBrewer)  
corrplot(Corr\_matrix, type="upper", order="hclust",  
col=brewer.pal(n=8, name="RdYlBu"))



##It can be seen from the graph that children and people with high bmi have higer insurance charges compared with other variables. Also, Children and charges are highly correlated.

Regression Analysis

MOdel1 <- lm(charges ~ age + bmi + children, data = Insurance2)  
summary(MOdel1)

##   
## Call:  
## lm(formula = charges ~ age + bmi + children, data = Insurance2)  
##   
## Residuals:  
## Min 1Q Median 3Q Max   
## -13884 -6994 -5092 7125 48627   
##   
## Coefficients:  
## Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)   
## (Intercept) -6916.24 1757.48 -3.935 8.74e-05 \*\*\*  
## age 239.99 22.29 10.767 < 2e-16 \*\*\*  
## bmi 332.08 51.31 6.472 1.35e-10 \*\*\*  
## children 542.86 258.24 2.102 0.0357 \*   
## ---  
## Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
##   
## Residual standard error: 11370 on 1334 degrees of freedom  
## Multiple R-squared: 0.1201, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1181   
## F-statistic: 60.69 on 3 and 1334 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

##From the coefficients, age and bmi have a higher significant impact on charges as compared to children. Thus, age and bmi have a higher impact on the dependent variabe, charges.

Insurance <- mutate(Insurance, gender=ifelse(sex=="female",1,0))

## Warning: package 'bindrcpp' was built under R version 3.4.4

Insurance <- mutate(Insurance, smoker2=ifelse(smoker=="yes",1,0))  
  
MOdel2 <- lm(charges ~ age + bmi + children + gender + smoker2, data = Insurance)  
summary(MOdel2)

##   
## Call:  
## lm(formula = charges ~ age + bmi + children + gender + smoker2,   
## data = Insurance)  
##   
## Residuals:  
## Min 1Q Median 3Q Max   
## -11837.2 -2916.7 -994.2 1375.3 29565.5   
##   
## Coefficients:  
## Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)   
## (Intercept) -12181.10 963.90 -12.637 < 2e-16 \*\*\*  
## age 257.73 11.90 21.651 < 2e-16 \*\*\*  
## bmi 322.36 27.42 11.757 < 2e-16 \*\*\*  
## children 474.41 137.86 3.441 0.000597 \*\*\*  
## gender 128.64 333.36 0.386 0.699641   
## smoker2 23823.39 412.52 57.750 < 2e-16 \*\*\*  
## ---  
## Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
##   
## Residual standard error: 6070 on 1332 degrees of freedom  
## Multiple R-squared: 0.7497, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7488   
## F-statistic: 798 on 5 and 1332 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

##From the Coefficients table, it can be inferred that age, bmi, children and smoker2 have a higher significant impact on the costs of insurance whiles gender has no significant impact on the cost

Part 3 – Group Comparisons

Group Comparisons with t-tests

The t-test is used to compare the values of the means from two samples and test whether it is likely that the samples are from populations having different mean values. This is often used to compare 2 groups to see if there are any significant differences between these groups.

Caffeine Impacts on Respiratory Exchange Ratio

A study of the effect of caffeine on muscle metabolism used volunteers who each underwent arm exercise tests. Half the participants were randomly selected to take a capsule containing pure caffeine one hour before the test. The other participants received a placebo capsule. During each exercise the subject’s respiratory exchange ratio (RER) was measured. (RER is the ratio of CO2 produced to O2 consumed and is an indicator of whether energy is being obtained from carbohydrates or fats).

summary(RespiratoryExchangeSample)

## Placebo Caffeine   
## Min. : 80.00 Min. :100.0   
## 1st Qu.: 85.00 1st Qu.:106.0   
## Median : 90.00 Median :110.5   
## Mean : 90.11 Mean :110.8   
## 3rd Qu.: 95.25 3rd Qu.:117.0   
## Max. :100.00 Max. :120.0

t.test(RespiratoryExchangeSample$Caffeine, RespiratoryExchangeSample$Placebo)

##   
## Welch Two Sample t-test  
##   
## data: RespiratoryExchangeSample$Caffeine and RespiratoryExchangeSample$Placebo  
## t = 33.742, df = 397.67, p-value < 2.2e-16  
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0  
## 95 percent confidence interval:  
## 19.53631 21.95369  
## sample estimates:  
## mean of x mean of y   
## 110.850 90.105

##From the output, the mean of Caffeine and Placebo are different.

Impact of Advertising

You are a marketing researcher conducting a study to understand the impact of a new marketing campaign. To test the new advertisements, you conduct a study to understand how consumers will respond based on see the new ad compared to the previous campaign. One group will see the new ad and one group will see the older ads. They will then rate the ad on a scale of 0 to 100 as a percentage of purchase likelihood based on the ad. The question you are trying to answer is whether to roll out the new campaign or stick with the current campaign.

summary(Advertising)

## ID Rating Group   
## Min. : 1.0 Min. : 0.00 Min. :1.000   
## 1st Qu.: 250.8 1st Qu.: 25.75 1st Qu.:1.000   
## Median : 500.5 Median : 53.00 Median :1.000   
## Mean : 500.5 Mean : 51.06 Mean :1.499   
## 3rd Qu.: 750.2 3rd Qu.: 76.00 3rd Qu.:2.000   
## Max. :1000.0 Max. :100.00 Max. :2.000   
## NA's :184

t.test(Rating ~ Group, Advertising)

##   
## Welch Two Sample t-test  
##   
## data: Rating by Group  
## t = 1.251, df = 813.95, p-value = 0.2113  
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0  
## 95 percent confidence interval:  
## -1.439987 6.500958  
## sample estimates:  
## mean in group 1 mean in group 2   
## 52.33827 49.80779

##Since the means are not equal for both groups, the current campaign should be allowed to continue.

Part 4 – Analysis of Variance

ANOVA

An ANOVA test is a way to find out if survey or experiment results are significant. In other words, they help you to figure out if you need to reject the null hypothesis or accept the alternate hypothesis. Basically, you’re testing groups to see if there’s a difference between them. Examples of when you might want to test different groups: - A group of psychiatric patients are trying three different therapies: counseling, medication and biofeedback. You want to see if one therapy is better than the others. - A manufacturer has two different processes to make light bulbs. They want to know if one process is better than the other. - Students from different colleges take the same exam. You want to see if one college outperforms the other.

Perceptions of Social Media Profiles

This study examines how certain information presented on a social media site might influence perceptions of trust, connectedness and knowledge of the profile owner. Specifically, participants were shown weak, average and strong arguments that would influence their perceptions of the above variables. Using the dataset provided, the following code runs an ANOVA with post-hoc analyses to understand argument strength impacts on perceptions.

aov1 <- aov(Trust ~ Argument, data = Perceptions)  
summary(aov1)

## Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)   
## Argument 2 26.59 13.293 16.34 2.4e-07 \*\*\*  
## Residuals 221 179.75 0.813   
## ---  
## Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

aov2 <- aov(Connectedness ~ Argument, data = Perceptions)  
summary(aov2)

## Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)   
## Argument 2 29.7 14.859 9.869 7.85e-05 \*\*\*  
## Residuals 221 332.7 1.506   
## ---  
## Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

aov3 <- aov(Knowledge ~ Argument, data = Perceptions)  
summary(aov3)

## Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)  
## Argument 2 0.47 0.2333 0.315 0.73  
## Residuals 221 163.67 0.7406

TukeyHSD(aov1)

## Tukey multiple comparisons of means  
## 95% family-wise confidence level  
##   
## Fit: aov(formula = Trust ~ Argument, data = Perceptions)  
##   
## $Argument  
## diff lwr upr p adj  
## strong-average -0.03333333 -0.3808438 0.3141771 0.9721584  
## weak-average -0.74855856 -1.0972410 -0.3998761 0.0000026  
## weak-strong -0.71522523 -1.0639077 -0.3665427 0.0000073

TukeyHSD(aov2)

## Tukey multiple comparisons of means  
## 95% family-wise confidence level  
##   
## Fit: aov(formula = Connectedness ~ Argument, data = Perceptions)  
##   
## $Argument  
## diff lwr upr p adj  
## strong-average -0.2733333 -0.7461312 0.1994645 0.3615643  
## weak-average -0.8736637 -1.3480561 -0.3992712 0.0000628  
## weak-strong -0.6003303 -1.0747228 -0.1259378 0.0087959

##For avo2 model, post hoc analysis shows that strong-average argument is not significant. On the other hand, for avo3 model, post hoc analysis shows that weak-strong argument is significant.