MVLU COLLEGE.

PRACTICAL NO :- 07
AIM :- Performing one-way ANOVA using aov() (R).
CODE :-

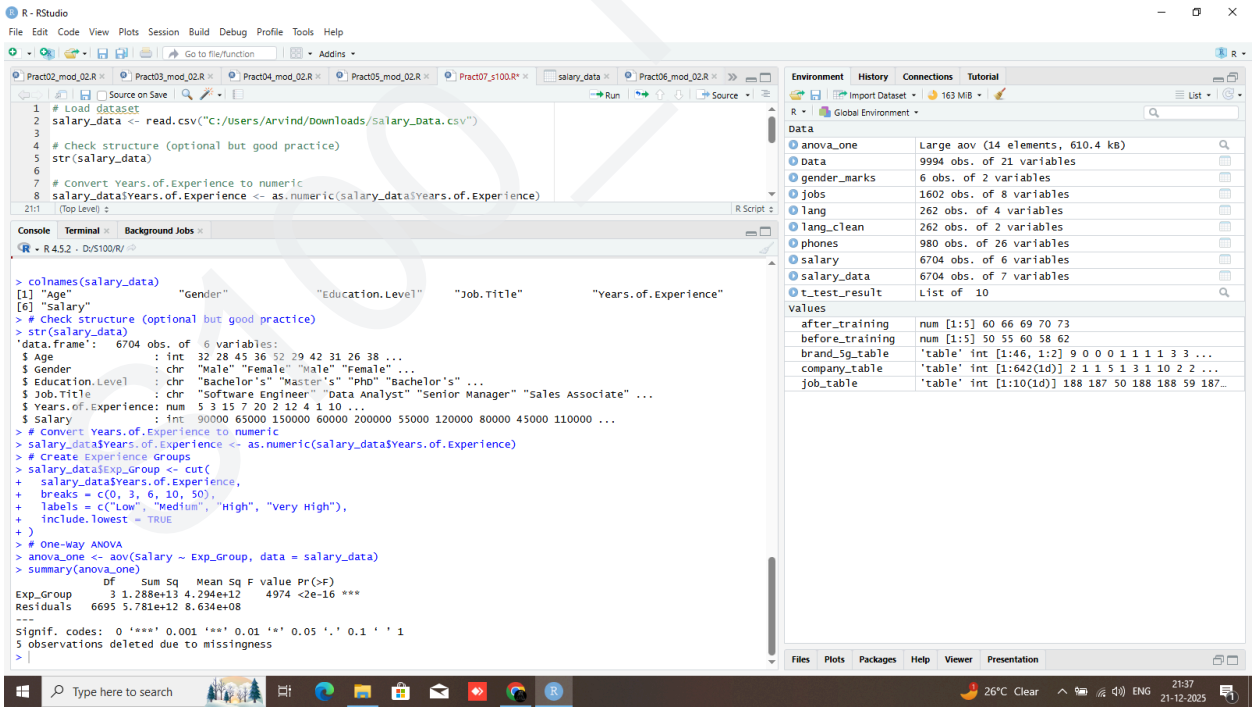
```
# Load dataset
salary_data <- read.csv("C:/Users/Arvind/Downloads/Salary_Data.csv")

str(salary_data)

# Convert Years.of.Experience to numeric
salary_data$Years.of.Experience <- as.numeric(salary_data$Years.of.Experience)

# Create Experience Groups
salary_data$Exp_Group <- cut(
  salary_data$Years.of.Experience,
  breaks = c(0, 3, 6, 10, 50),
  labels = c("Low", "Medium", "High", "Very High"),
  include.lowest = TRUE
)

# One-Way ANOVA
anova_one <- aov(Salary ~ Exp_Group, data = salary_data)
summary(anova_one)
```



NANDINI PANDIT S100
DATA ANALYSIS WITH SAS/SPSS/R.

MVLU COLLEGE.

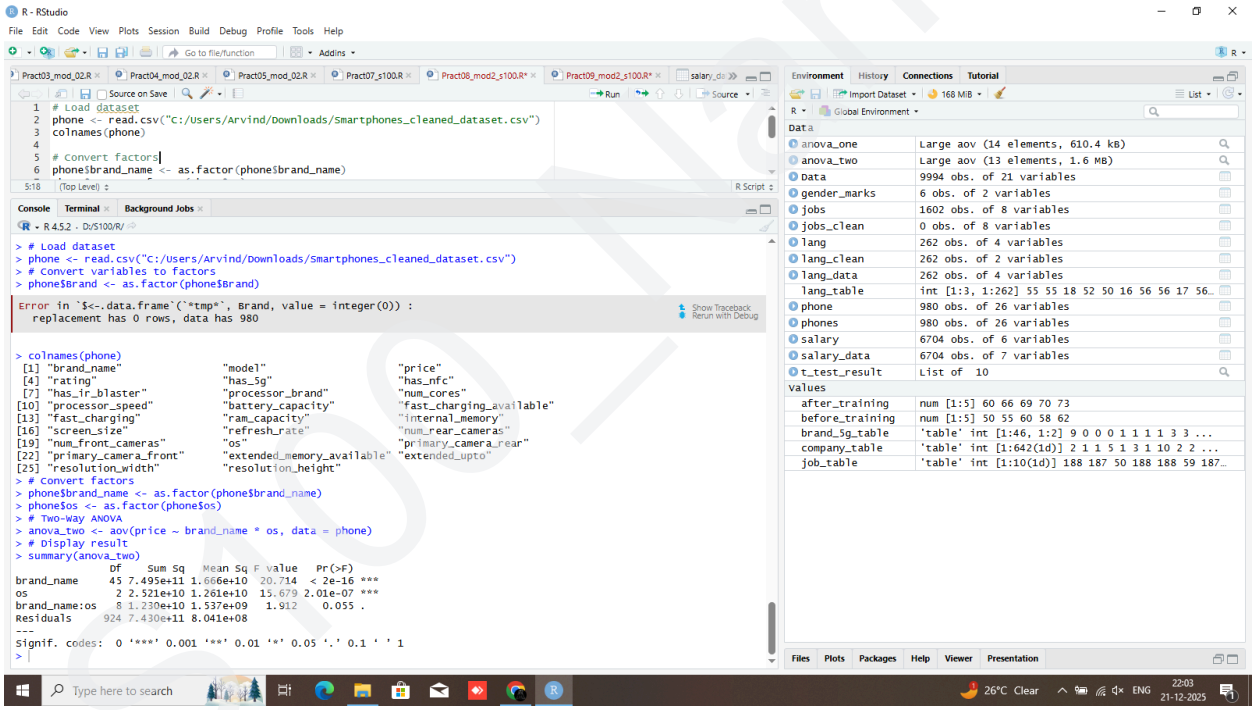
PRACTICAL NO :- 08
AIM :- Performing two-way ANOVA using aov() (R).
CODE :-

```
# Load dataset
phone <- read.csv("C:/Users/Arvind/Downloads/Smartphones_cleaned_dataset.csv")
colnames(phone)

# Convert factors
phone$brand_name <- as.factor(phone$brand_name)
phone$os <- as.factor(phone$os)

# Two-Way ANOVA
anova_two <- aov(price ~ brand_name * os, data = phone)

# Display result
summary(anova_two)
```



MVLU COLLEGE.

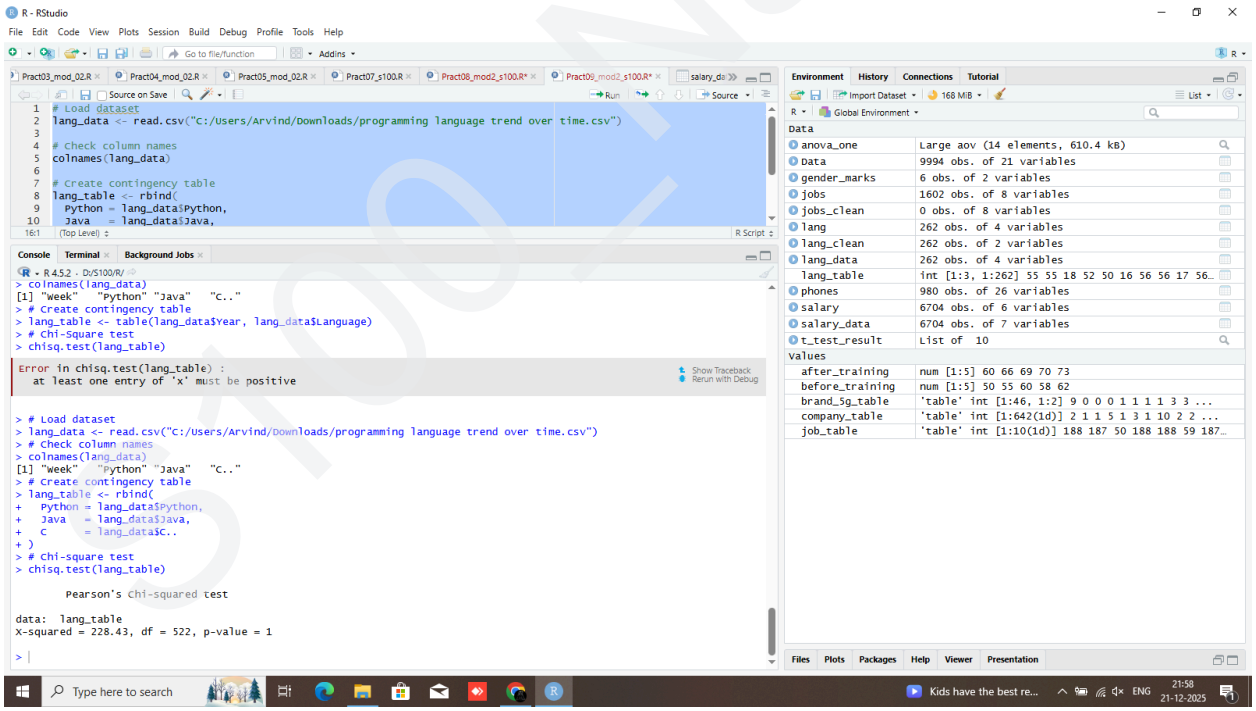
PRACTICAL NO :- 09
AIM :- Conducting Chi-square tests using chisq.test() (R)
CODE :-

```
# Load dataset
lang_data <- read.csv("C:/Users/Arvind/Downloads/programming language trend over time.csv")

# Check column names
colnames(lang_data)

# Create contingency table
lang_table <- rbind(
  Python = lang_data$Python,
  Java   = lang_data$Java,
  C      = lang_data$C..
)

# Chi-square test
chisq.test(lang_table)
```



NANDINI PANDIT S100
DATA ANALYSIS WITH SAS/SPSS/R.