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1. Import dataset from the following link:
https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/00360/
Perform the below written operations:
a. Read the file in \operatorname{Zip} format and \operatorname{get} it into \operatorname{R}
     airquality <- read.csv("AirQuality.csv")</pre>
     View(airquality)
b. Create Univariate for all the columns.
     summary(airquality)
     describe(airquality)
c. Check for missing values in all columns.
     summary(airquality)
d. Impute the missing values using appropriate methods
     library(mice)
     mean(newair$Solar.R)
     mean(newair$Solar.R, na.rm = T)
     #impute my mean
     newair$Solar.R[is.na(newair$Solar.R)]<- mean(newair$Solar.R,na.rm =</pre>
T)
   Create bi-variate analysis for all relationships
e.
     library(psych)
     pairs.panels( airquality[,c(1,2,3,4,5,6)],
              method = "pearson", # correlation method
              hist.col = "red",
              density = TRUE, # show density plots
              ellipses = TRUE, # show correlation ellipses
              lm=TRUE,
              main ="Bivariate Scatter plots with Pearson Correlation &
Histogram"
      )
f. Test relevant hypothesis for valid relations
      Some of the tests are
      Ho: Mean of first variable - Mean of 2 variable is equal to 0
      Ha: Mean of first variable - Mean of 2 variable is not equal to 0
      t.test(x=airquality$Ozone, y=airquality$Solar.R ,alternative =
"two.sided", mu=0 , paired = TRUE)
      t.test(x=airquality$Temp, y=airquality$Wind ,alternative =
"two.sided", mu=0 , paired = TRUE)
      t.test(x=airquality$Ozone, y=airquality$Temp ,alternative =
"two.sided", mu=0 , paired = TRUE)
      t.test(x=airquality$Day, y=airquality$Solar.R ,alternative =
"two.sided", mu=0 , paired = TRUE)
   Create cross tabulations with derived variables
      mytable<- xtabs(~x+y,data = airquality)</pre>
      #crosstabulate
      library(gmodels)
      CrossTable(x, y)
h. check for trends and patterns in time series
i. Find out the most polluted time of the day and the name of the
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chemical compound.