Descriptive Statistics With R Software

Frequency Distribution
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Frequency Distribution and Cumulative Distribution Function

Shalabh

Department of Mathematics and Statistics

Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

Frequency Distribution

First step is to find the range of the data values which can be partitioned into class interval.

Use command `range` which returns a vector containing the minimum and maximum of all the given arguments.

Usage:

`range(data vector)` returns a vector containing the minimum and maximum of all the given arguments.

Frequency Distribution

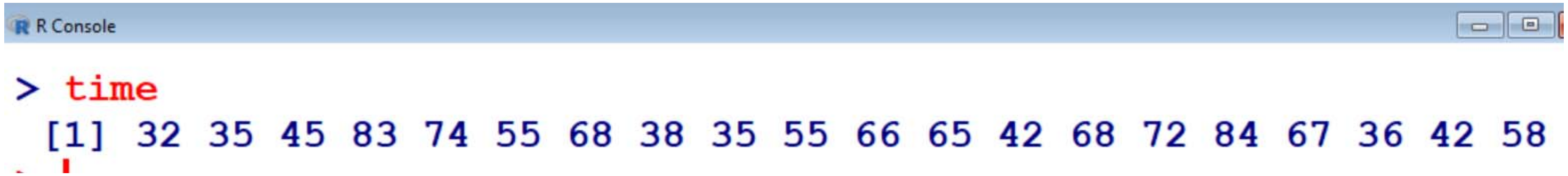
Example (contd.):

Following are the time taken (in seconds) by 20 participants in a race: 32, 35, 45, 83, 74, 55, 68, 38, 35, 55, 66, 65, 42, 68, 72, 84, 67, 36, 42, 58.

```
> time

[1] 32 35 45 83 74 55 68 38 35 55 66 65 42 68

72 84 67 36 42 58
```



```
> time
 [1] 32 35 45 83 74 55 68 38 35 55 66 65 42 68 72 84 67 36 42 58
```

Frequency Distribution

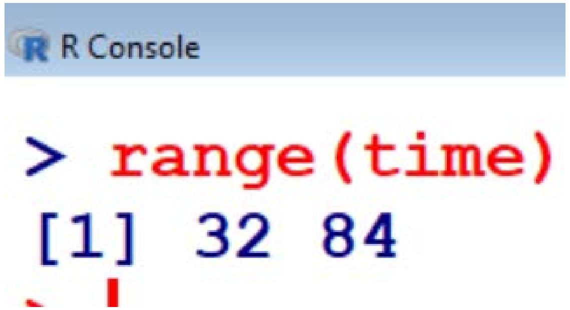
Example (contd.):

Class intervals	Mid point	Absolute frequency (or frequency)	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
31 – 40	35.5	5	5/20 = 0.25	5
41 – 50	45.5	3	3/20 = 0.15	5+3 = 8
51 – 60	55.5	3	3/20 = 0.15	5+3+3 = 11
61 – 70	65.5	5	5/20 = 0.25	5+3+3+5 = 16
71 – 80	75.5	2	2/20 = 0.01	5+3+3+5+2 = 18
81 - 90	85.5	2	2/20 = 0.01	5+3+3+5+2+2 = 20
	Total	20	1	

Frequency Distribution

Example (contd.):

```
> range(time)
[1] 32 84
```



```
> range(time)
[1] 32 84
```

This result gives an information and it looks reasonable to divide the data in class following intervals:

31-40, 41-50, 51-60, 61-70, 71-80 and 81-90

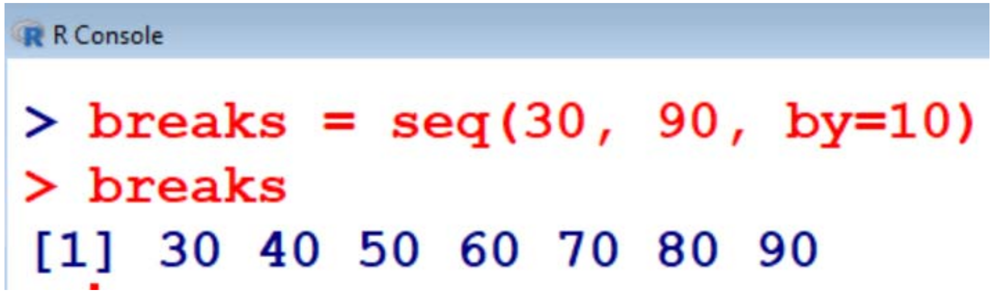
Create a sequence starting from 30 to 90 at an interval of 10 integers denoting the width.

Frequency Distribution

Example (contd.):

Create a sequence starting from 30 to 90 at an interval of 10 integers denoting the width.

```
breaks = seq(30, 90, by=10)  # sequence at
                                   interval of 10 integers
> breaks = seq(30, 90, by=10)
> breaks
[1] 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
```



```
> breaks = seq(30, 90, by=10)
> breaks
[1] 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
```

Frequency Distribution

Now we need to convert Numeric to Factor using a command `cut`

Usage: `cut(data vector, breaks, right = FALSE)`

divides the range of `data vector` into intervals and codes the values in `data vector` according to which interval they fall.

`breaks` is a numeric vector of two or more unique cut points or a single number (greater than or equal to 2) giving the number of intervals into which `data vector` is to be cut.

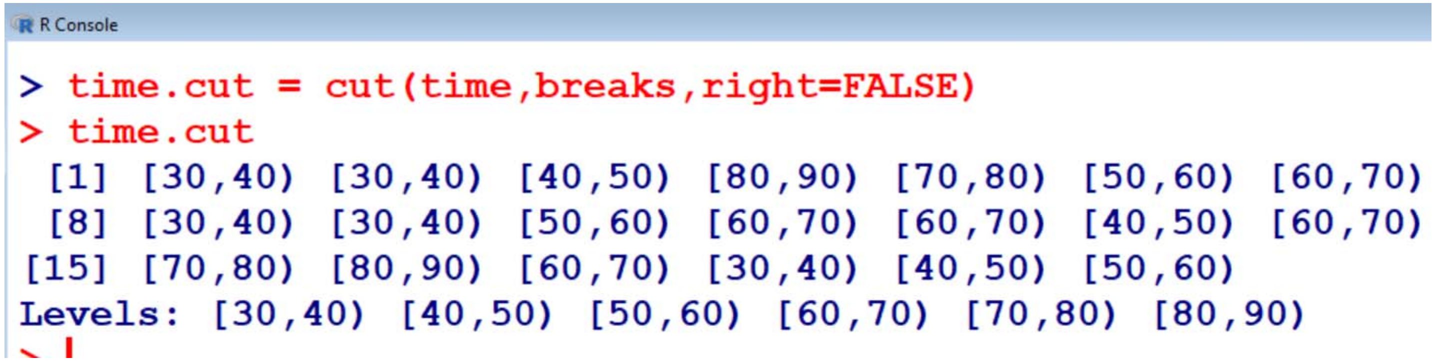
As the intervals are to be closed on the left, and open on the `right`, we set the right argument as `FALSE`.

Frequency Distribution

Example (contd.):

Now we classify the time data according to the width intervals with `cut`.

```
> time.cut = cut(time,breaks,right=FALSE)
> time.cut
 [1] [30,40) [30,40) [40,50) [80,90) [70,80) [50,60) [60,70)
 [8] [30,40) [30,40) [50,60) [60,70) [60,70) [40,50) [60,70)
[15] [70,80) [80,90) [60,70) [30,40) [40,50) [50,60)
Levels: [30,40) [40,50) [50,60) [60,70) [70,80) [80,90)
```

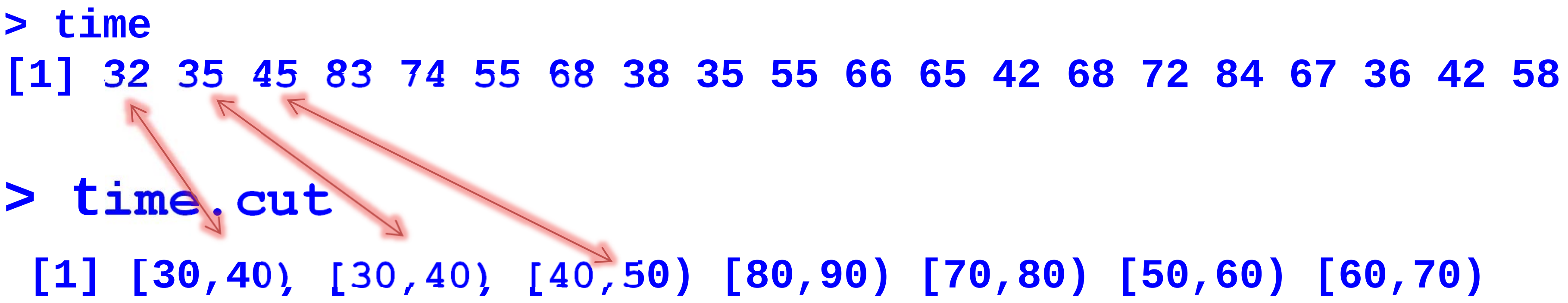


```
> time.cut = cut(time,breaks,right=FALSE)
> time.cut
 [1] [30,40) [30,40) [40,50) [80,90) [70,80) [50,60) [60,70)
 [8] [30,40) [30,40) [50,60) [60,70) [60,70) [40,50) [60,70)
[15] [70,80) [80,90) [60,70) [30,40) [40,50) [50,60)
Levels: [30,40) [40,50) [50,60) [60,70) [70,80) [80,90)
>
```

Frequency Distribution

Example (contd.):

Interpretation of outcome. Recall



```
> time
[1] 32 35 45 83 74 55 68 38 35 55 66 65 42 68 72 84 67 36 42 58

> time.cut
 [1] [30,40) [30,40) [40,50) [80,90) [70,80) [50,60) [60,70)
 [8] [30,40) [30,40) [50,60) [60,70) [60,70) [40,50) [60,70)
[15] [70,80) [80,90) [60,70) [30,40) [40,50) [50,60)
Levels: [30,40) [40,50) [50,60) [60,70) [70,80) [80,90)
```

Frequency Distribution

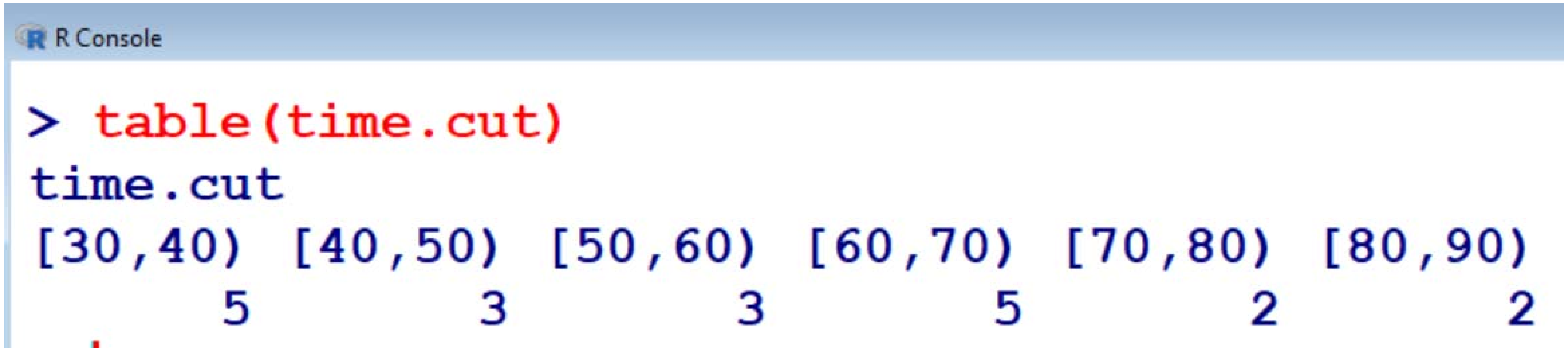
Now we can compute the absolute frequency of time data in each width interval with the `table` function

`table(variable)` creates the absolute frequency of the `variable` of the data file which generates the frequency distribution of the data on `variable`.

Frequency Distribution

Example (contd.):

```
> table(time.cut)
time.cut
[30,40) [40,50) [50,60) [60,70) [70,80) [80,90)
      5       3       3       5       2       2
```



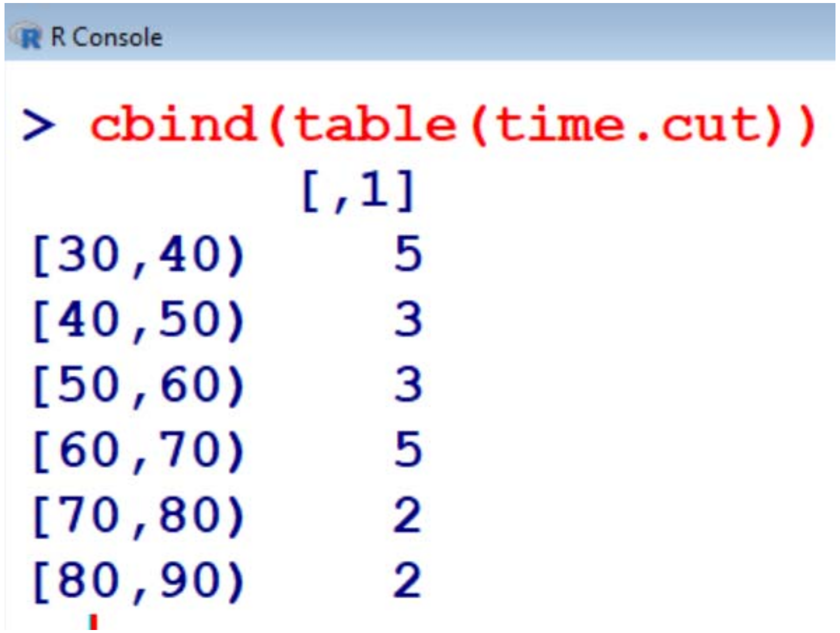
```
> table(time.cut)
time.cut
[30,40) [40,50) [50,60) [60,70) [70,80) [80,90)
      5       3       3       5       2       2
```

Frequency Distribution

Use the `cbind` function to print the frequency distribution in column format.

Example (contd.):

```
> cbind(table(time.cut))
        [,1]
[30,40)    5
[40,50)    3
[50,60)    3
[60,70)    5
[70,80)    2
[80,90)    2
```



```
> cbind(table(time.cut))
        [,1]
[30,40)    5
[40,50)    3
[50,60)    3
[60,70)    5
[70,80)    2
[80,90)    2
```

Frequency Distribution

To compute the relative frequency of time data in each width interval with the `table` function with `length` function

`table(variable)/length(variable)` creates the relative frequency of the `variable` of the data file which generates the frequency distribution of the data on `variable`.

Frequency Distribution

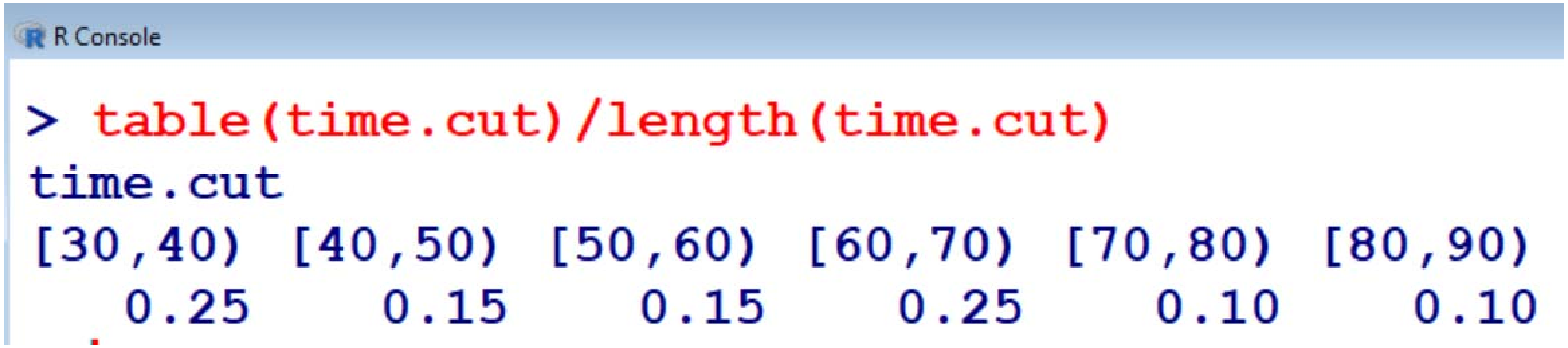
Example (contd.):

```
> table(time.cut)/length(time.cut)

time.cut

[30,40) [40,50) [50,60) [60,70) [70,80) [80,90)

   0.25    0.15    0.15    0.25    0.10    0.10
```



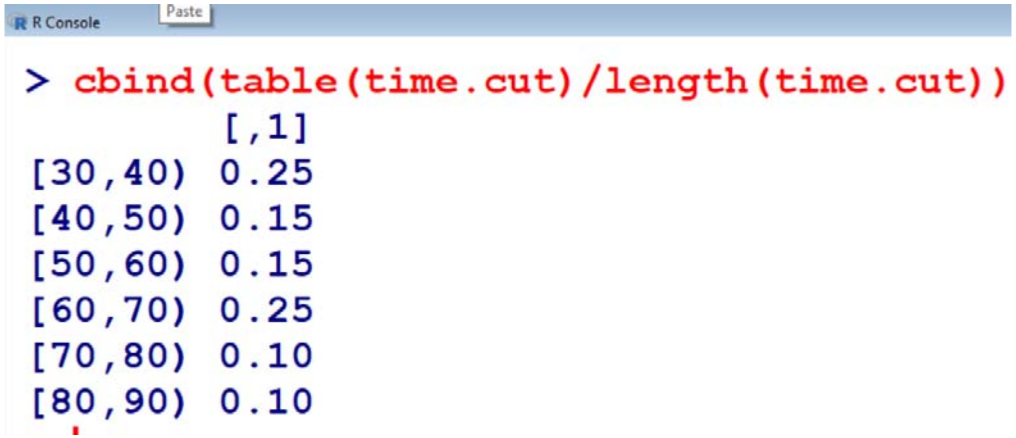
```
> table(time.cut)/length(time.cut)
time.cut
[30,40) [40,50) [50,60) [60,70) [70,80) [80,90)
   0.25    0.15    0.15    0.25    0.10    0.10
```

Frequency Distribution

Use the `cbind` function to print the frequency distribution in column format.

Example (contd.):

```
> cbind(table(time.cut)/length(time.cut))
        [,1]
[30,40) 0.25
[40,50) 0.15
[50,60) 0.15
[60,70) 0.25
[70,80) 0.10
[80,90) 0.10
```



```
> cbind(table(time.cut)/length(time.cut))
        [,1]
[30,40) 0.25
[40,50) 0.15
[50,60) 0.15
[60,70) 0.25
[70,80) 0.10
[80,90) 0.10
```

Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) for data

It gives us an idea about the cumulative frequencies up to a certain point.

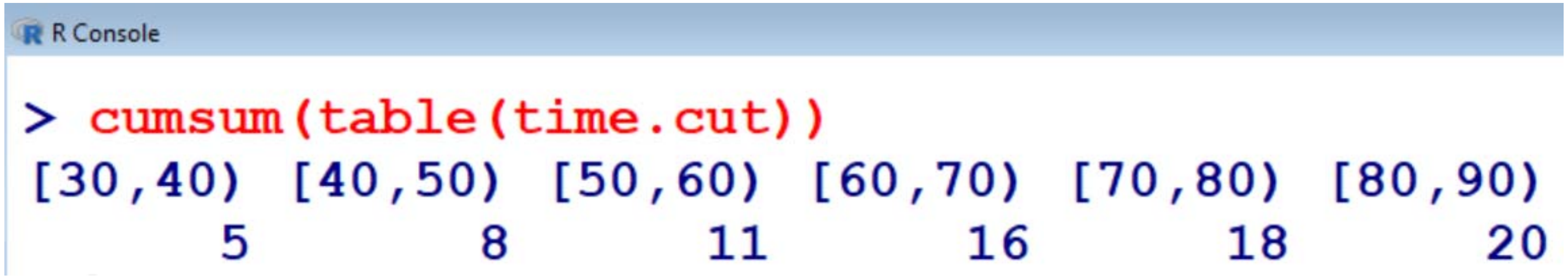
The cumulative frequencies are computed by the function `cumsum`

Usage: `cumsum(table(variable))` returns a vector whose elements are the cumulative sums of the elements of the frequencies in the `variable` in the argument.

Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) for data

Example (contd.):

```
> cumsum(table(time.cut))
[30,40) [40,50) [50,60) [60,70) [70,80) [80,90)
      5       8      11      16      18      20
```



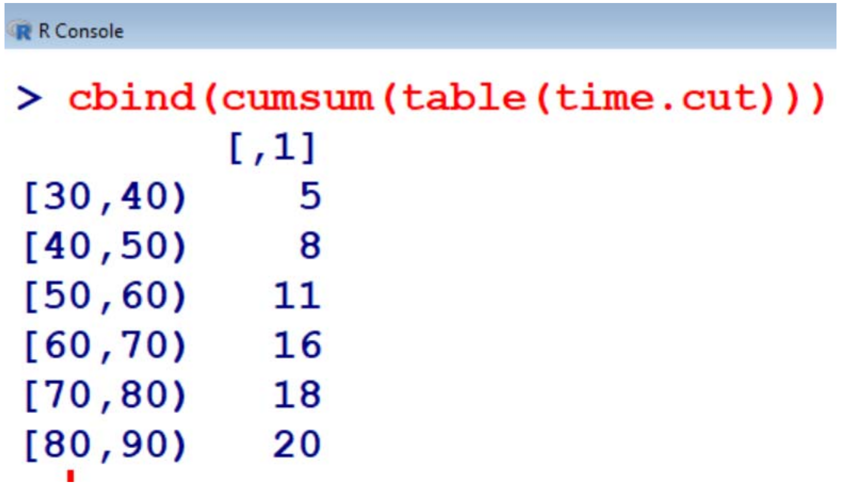
```
> cumsum(table(time.cut))
[30,40) [40,50) [50,60) [60,70) [70,80) [80,90)
      5       8      11      16      18      20
```

Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) for data

Use the cbind function to print the cumulative frequency distribution in column format.

Example (contd.):

```
> cbind(cumsum(table(time.cut)))
        [,1]
[30,40)    5
[40,50)    8
[50,60)   11
[60,70)   16
[70,80)   18
[80,90)   20
```



```
> cbind(cumsum(table(time.cut)))
        [,1]
[30,40)    5
[40,50)    8
[50,60)   11
[60,70)   16
[70,80)   18
[80,90)   20
```

Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) for data

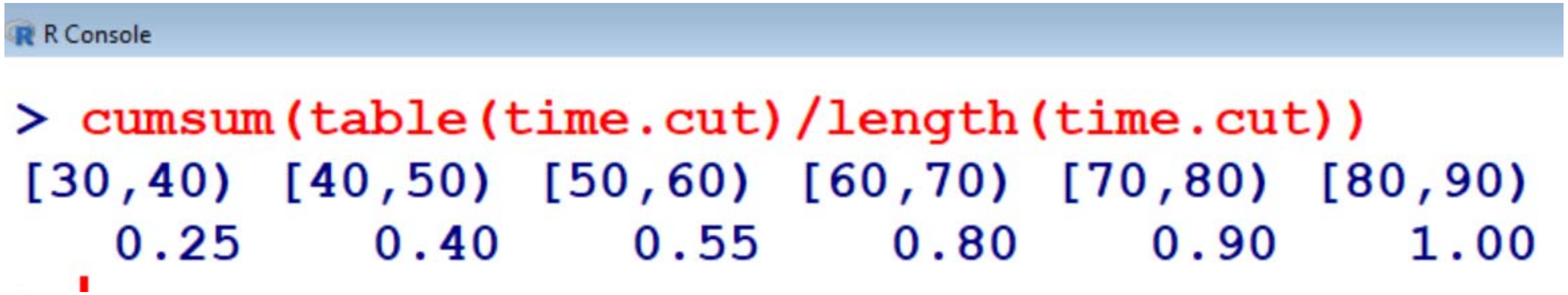
If the cumulative frequencies are to be computed based on relative frequency then the function `cumsum` is used with `table(variable)/length(variable)`

Usage: `cumsum(table(variable)/length(variable))` returns a vector whose elements are the cumulative sums of the elements of the relative frequencies in the `variable` in the argument.

Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) for data

Example (contd.):

```
> cumsum(table(time.cut)/length(time.cut))
[30,40) [40,50) [50,60) [60,70) [70,80) [80,90)
   0.25    0.40    0.55    0.80    0.90    1.00
```



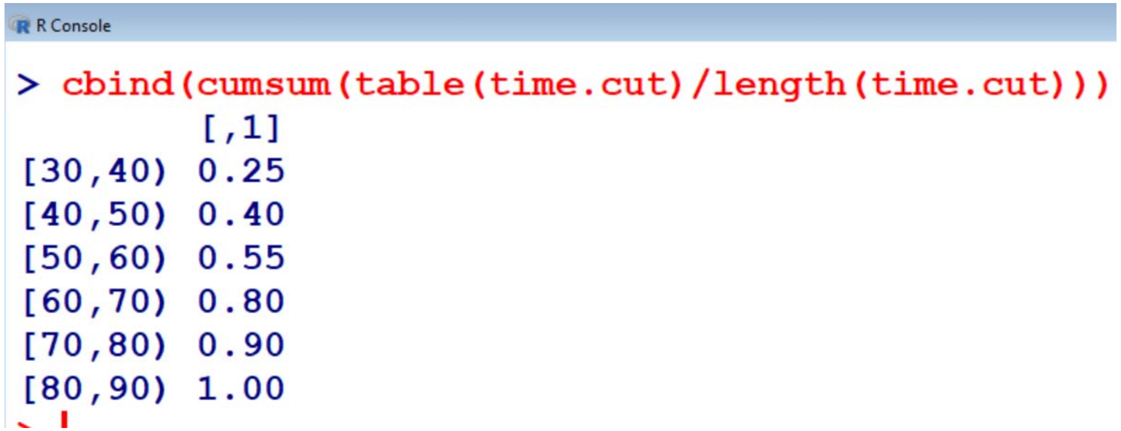
```
> cumsum(table(time.cut)/length(time.cut))
[30,40) [40,50) [50,60) [60,70) [70,80) [80,90)
   0.25    0.40    0.55    0.80    0.90    1.00
```

Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) for data

Use the `cbind` function to print the cumulative relative frequency distribution in column format.

Example (contd.):

```
> cbind(cumsum(table(time.cut)/length(time.cut)))
        [,1]
[30,40) 0.25
[40,50) 0.40
[50,60) 0.55
[60,70) 0.80
[70,80) 0.90
[80,90) 1.00
```



```
> cbind(cumsum(table(time.cut)/length(time.cut)))
        [,1]
[30,40) 0.25
[40,50) 0.40
[50,60) 0.55
[60,70) 0.80
[70,80) 0.90
[80,90) 1.00
```