

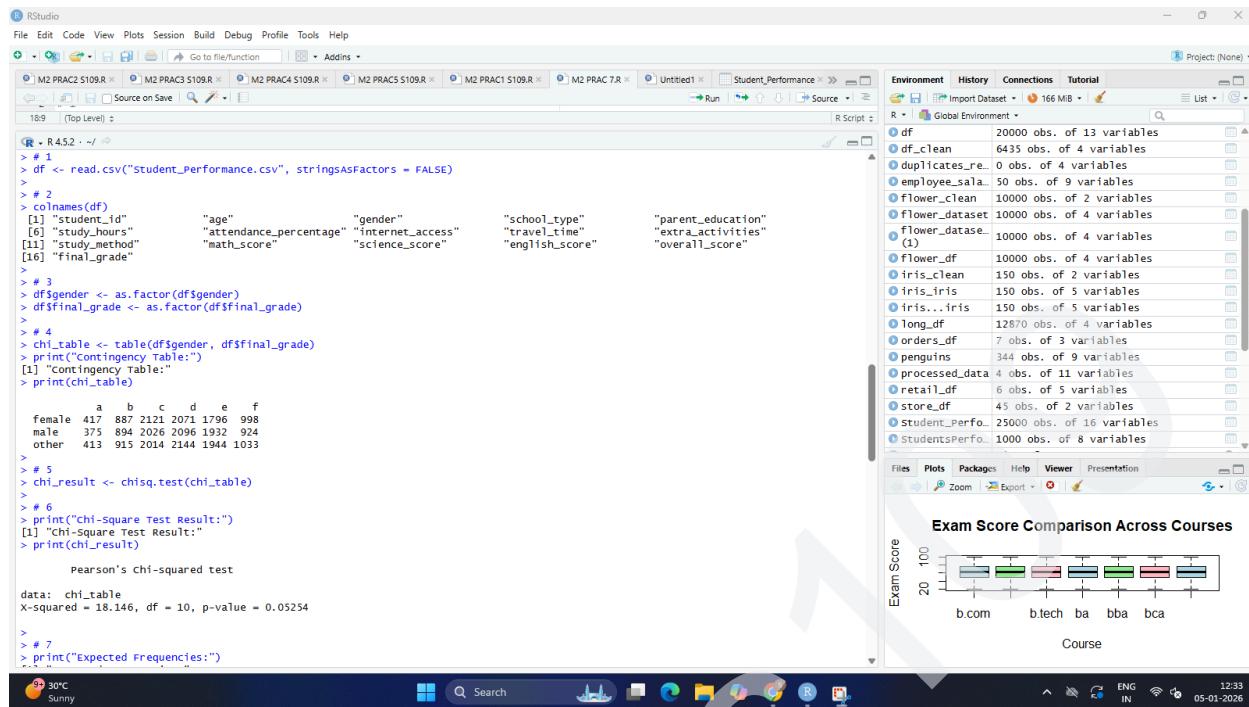
SHETH L.U.J AND SIR M.V COLLEGE  
PRACTICAL NO - 7,8,9  
SUBJECT -DATA ANALYSIS

AIM- 7 Performing one-way ANOVA using aov() (R).

OUTPUT-

NAME - UNNATI RATHOD  
ROLL NO - S109

**SHETH L.U.J AND SIR M.V COLLEGE**  
**PRACTICAL NO - 7,8,9**  
**SUBJECT -DATA ANALYSIS**



```

# R 4.5.2 - ~
# 1
# <- read.csv("student_Performance.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
#
# 2
# colnames(df)
# [1] "student_id"      "age"           "gender"         "school_type"
# [5] "study_hours"      "attendance_percentage" "internet_access" "travel_time"
# [9] "study_method"     "math_score"      "science_score"   "english_score"
# [13] "final_grade"      "overall_score"
#
# 3
# df$gender <- as.factor(df$gender)
# df$final_grade <- as.factor(df$final_grade)
#
# 4
# chisq_table <- table(df$gender, df$final_grade)
# print("Contingency Table:")
# print(chisq_table)
# print(chisq_table)

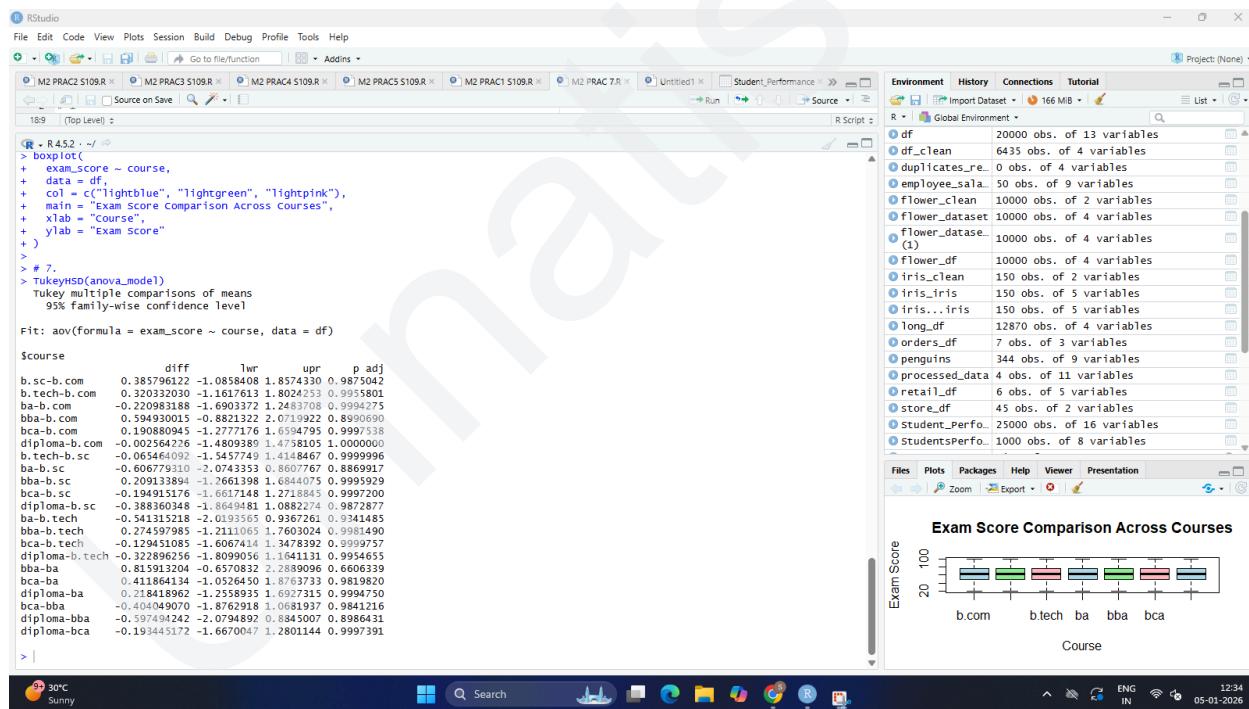
# 5
# chi_result <- chisq.test(chisq_table)
# print("Chi-square Test Result:")
# [1] "Chi-Square Test Result:"
# print(chi_result)

Pearson's chi-squared test

data: chi_table
X-squared = 18.146, df = 10, p-value = 0.05254

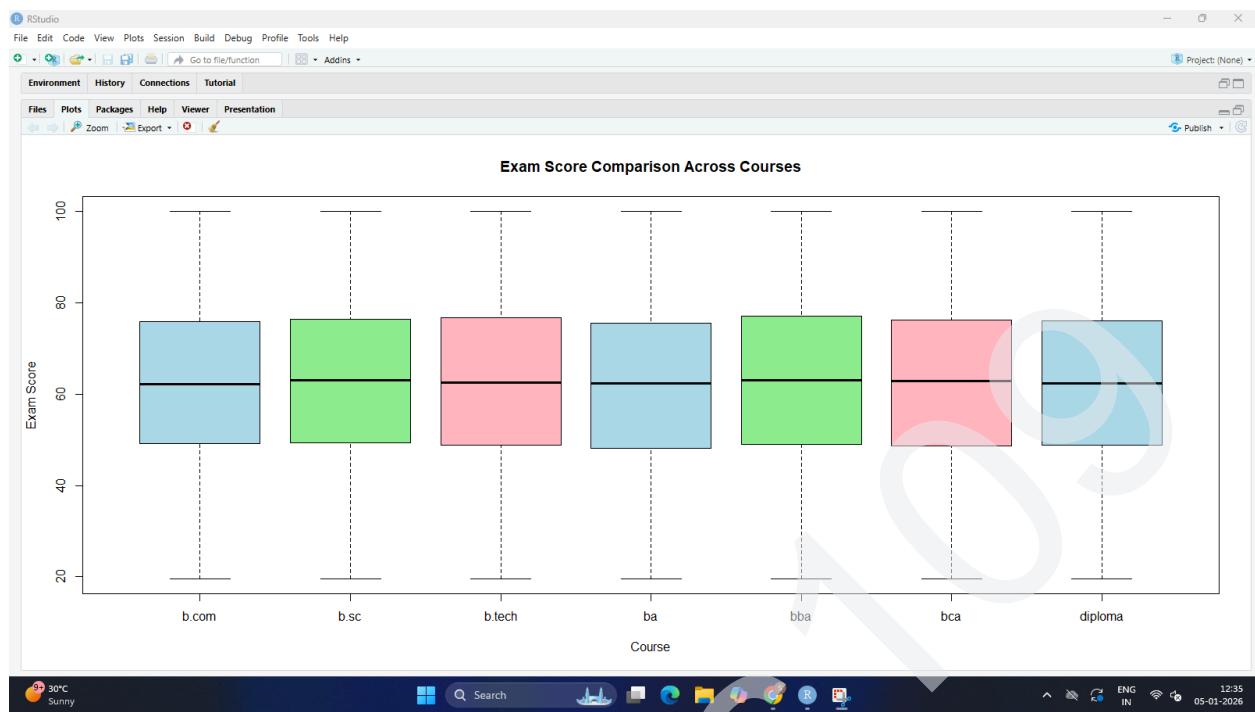
# 6
# print("Expected Frequencies:")
# 
```

30°C Sunny 12:33 05-01-2026



NAME - UNNATI RATHOD  
ROLL NO - S109

**SHETH L.U.J AND SIR M.V COLLEGE**  
**PRACTICAL NO - 7,8,9**  
**SUBJECT -DATA ANALYSIS**



Aim - 8 Performing two-way ANOVA using `aov()` (R).

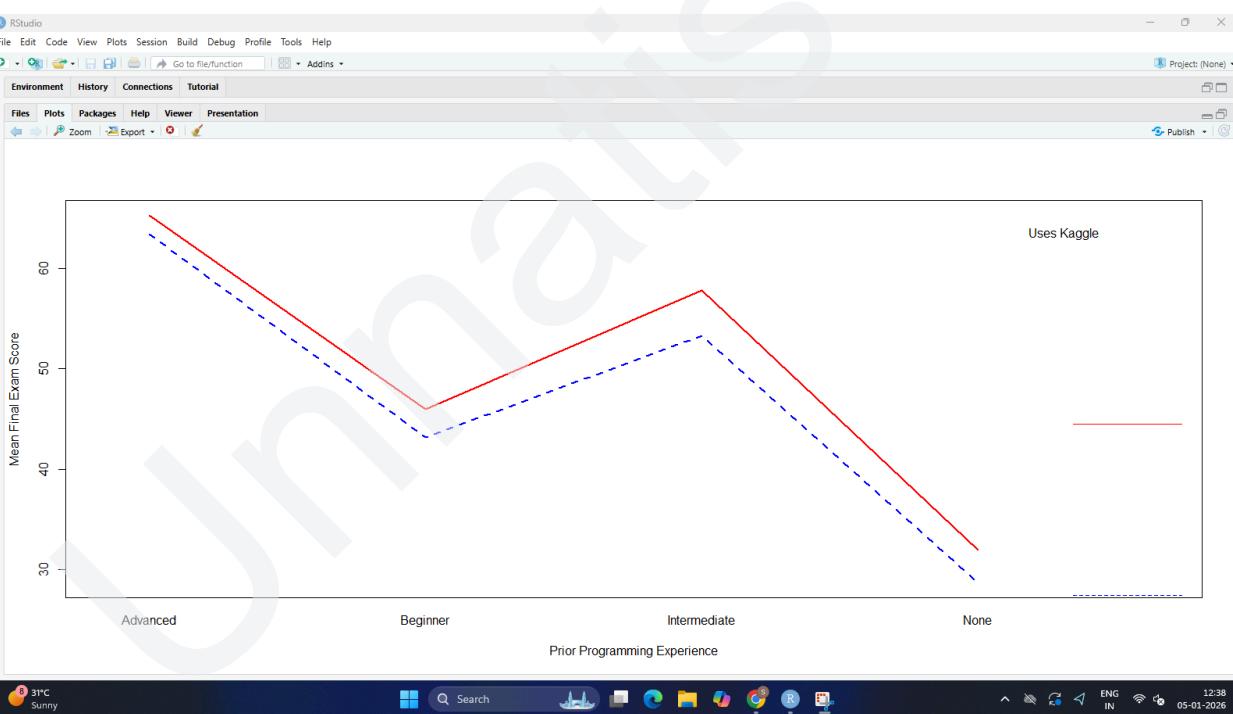
Output -

NAME - UNNATI RATHOD  
ROLL NO - S109

**SHETH L.U.J AND SIR M.V COLLEGE  
PRACTICAL NO - 7,8,9  
SUBJECT -DATA ANALYSIS**

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following details:

- File Menu:** File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help.
- Source Editor:** Displays R code for data analysis, including reading CSV files, creating factor variables, performing ANOVA, and creating interaction plots.
- Environment Tab:** Shows a list of global objects with their sizes and variable types.
- Plots Tab:** Displays a ggplot2 plot titled "Mean Final Exam Score" on the y-axis (ranging from 30 to 60) versus "Prior Programming Experience" on the x-axis (Advanced and Intermediate). The plot includes two lines: a blue line for "Uses Kaggle" and a red line for "No". Both lines show a downward trend as experience increases, with the blue line generally higher than the red line.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows system icons for battery, temperature (30°C), and network, along with the date (05-01-2024) and time (12:38).

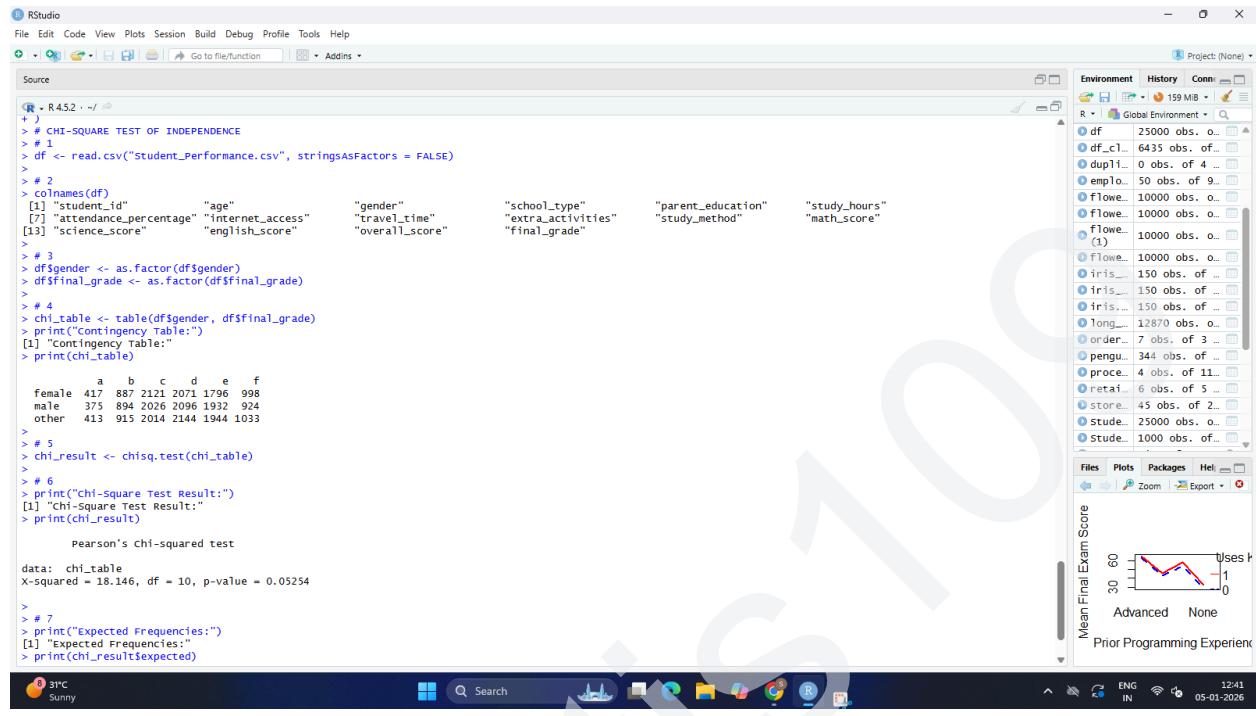


NAME - UNNATI RATHOD  
ROLL NO - S109

**SHETH L.U.J AND SIR M.V COLLEGE**  
**PRACTICAL NO - 7,8,9**  
**SUBJECT -DATA ANALYSIS**

AIM - 9 Conducting Chi-square tests using chisq.test() (R)

OUTPUT



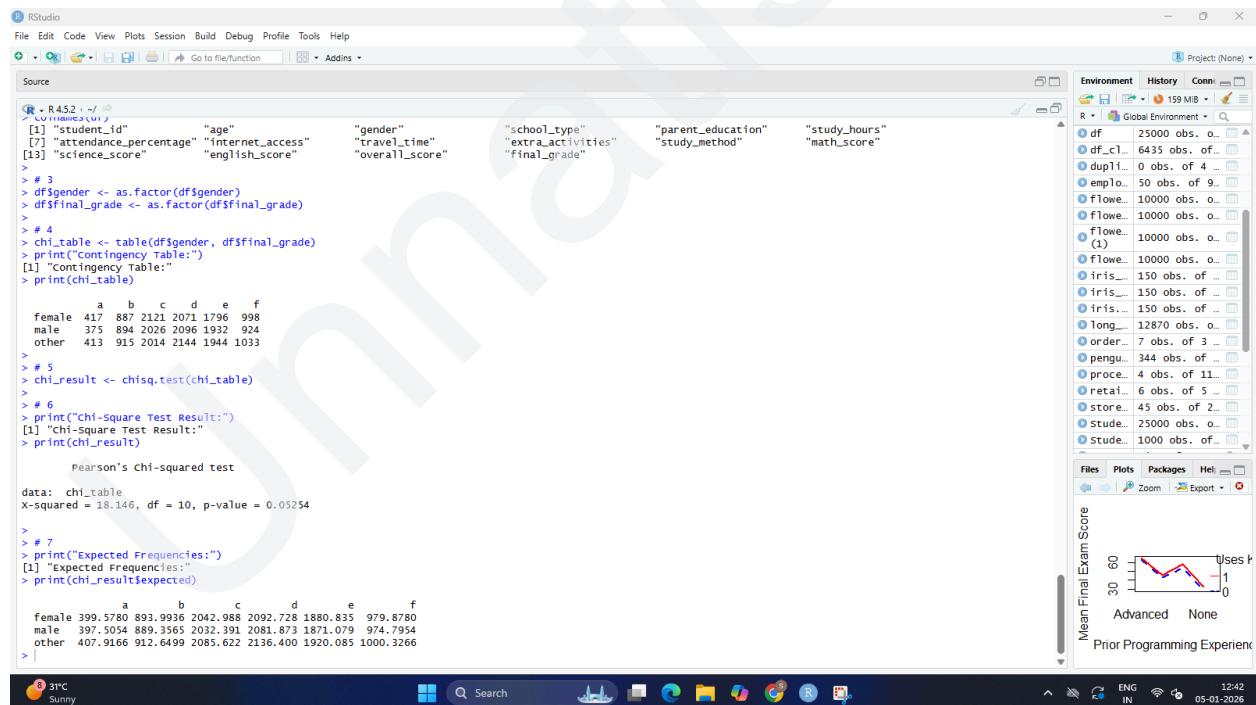
```
R - R 4.2.2 : ~/ 
> # CHI-SQUARE TEST OF INDEPENDENCE
> # 1
> df <- read.csv("student_Performance.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
>
> # 2
> colnames(df)
[1] "student_id"      "age"          "gender"        "school_type"
[5] "travel_time"     "extra_activities" "parent_education" "study_hours"
[9] "science_score"   "english_score"   "overall_score"   "final_grade"
>
> # 3
> df$gender <- as.factor(df$gender)
> df$final_grade <- as.factor(df$final_grade)
>
> # 4
> chi_table <- table(df$gender, df$final_grade)
> print("Contingency Table:")
[1] "Contingency Table:"
> print(chi_table)

    a   b   c   d   e   f
female 417 887 2121 2071 1796 998
male   375 894 2026 2096 1932 924
other  413 915 2014 2144 1944 1033
>
> # 5
> chi_result <- chisq.test(chi_table)
>
> # 6
> print("Chi-square Test Result:")
[1] "Chi-Square Test Result:"
> print(chi_result)

Pearson's chi-squared test

data: chi_table
X-squared = 18.146, df = 10, p-value = 0.05254
>
> # 7
> print("Expected Frequencies:")
[1] "Expected Frequencies:"
> print(chi_result$expected)

    a   b   c   d   e   f
female 399.5780 893.9936 2042.988 2092.728 1880.835 979.8780
male   397.5054 889.3565 2032.391 2081.873 1871.079 974.7954
other  407.9166 912.6499 2085.622 2136.400 1920.085 1000.3266
>
```



```
R - R 4.2.2 : ~/ 
> # CHI-SQUARE TEST OF INDEPENDENCE
> # 1
> df <- read.csv("student_Performance.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
>
> # 2
> colnames(df)
[1] "student_id"      "age"          "gender"        "school_type"
[5] "travel_time"     "extra_activities" "parent_education" "study_hours"
[9] "science_score"   "english_score"   "overall_score"   "final_grade"
>
> # 3
> df$gender <- as.factor(df$gender)
> df$final_grade <- as.factor(df$final_grade)
>
> # 4
> chi_table <- table(df$gender, df$final_grade)
> print("Contingency Table:")
[1] "Contingency Table:"
> print(chi_table)

    a   b   c   d   e   f
female 417 887 2121 2071 1796 998
male   375 894 2026 2096 1932 924
other  413 915 2014 2144 1944 1033
>
> # 5
> chi_result <- chisq.test(chi_table)
>
> # 6
> print("Chi-square Test Result:")
[1] "Chi-Square Test Result:"
> print(chi_result)

Pearson's chi-squared test

data: chi_table
X-squared = 18.146, df = 10, p-value = 0.05254
>
> # 7
> print("Expected Frequencies:")
[1] "Expected Frequencies:"
> print(chi_result$expected)

    a   b   c   d   e   f
female 399.5780 893.9936 2042.988 2092.728 1880.835 979.8780
male   397.5054 889.3565 2032.391 2081.873 1871.079 974.7954
other  407.9166 912.6499 2085.622 2136.400 1920.085 1000.3266
>
```

NAME - UNNATI RATHOD  
ROLL NO - S109