TITLE: Part B--Basic inferential data analysis.
AUTHOR: Rekha Mishra
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OVERVIEW:
ToothGrowth Dataset Description:
The response is the length of odontoblasts (teeth) in each of 10 guinea pigs at each of three dose
levels of Vitamin C (0.5, 1, and 2 mg) with each of two delivery methods (orange juice or
ascorbic acid).

We're going to analyze the ToothGrowth data in the R datasets package.
1. Load the ToothGrowth data and perform some basic exploratory data analyses
2. Provide a basic summary of the data.
3. Use confidence intervals and/or hypothesis tests to compare tooth growth by supp and dose.
(Only use the techniques from class, even if there's other approaches worth considering)
4. State your conclusions and the assumptions needed for your conclusions.

Setting Global Option for knitr

- Set echo=TRUE so that the R code is displayed in the Report.

- Set results='asis' so that the result from R code is displayed in the Report.

- Set fig.width=5 (Plot Width) & fig.height=5 (Plot Height).

1. Load the ToothGrowth data and perform some basic exploratory data analyses

```
data(ToothGrowth)
str(ToothGrowth)
```


'data.frame': 60 obs. of 3 variables: $ len : num 4.2 11.5 7.3 5.8 6.4 10 11.2 11.2 5.2 7 … $ supp:
Factor w/ 2 levels "OJ","VC": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 … $ dose: num 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5
0.5 0.5 …

Observation
The ToothGrowth dataset has 60 observations with 3 variables i.e., Length, Supplement(OJ,
VC), Dose(0.5, 1, 2)

```
require(graphics)
coplot(len ~ dose | supp,
    data = ToothGrowth,
    panel = panel.smooth,
    xlab = "ToothGrowth data: length vs dose, given type of supplement")
```

Given : supp
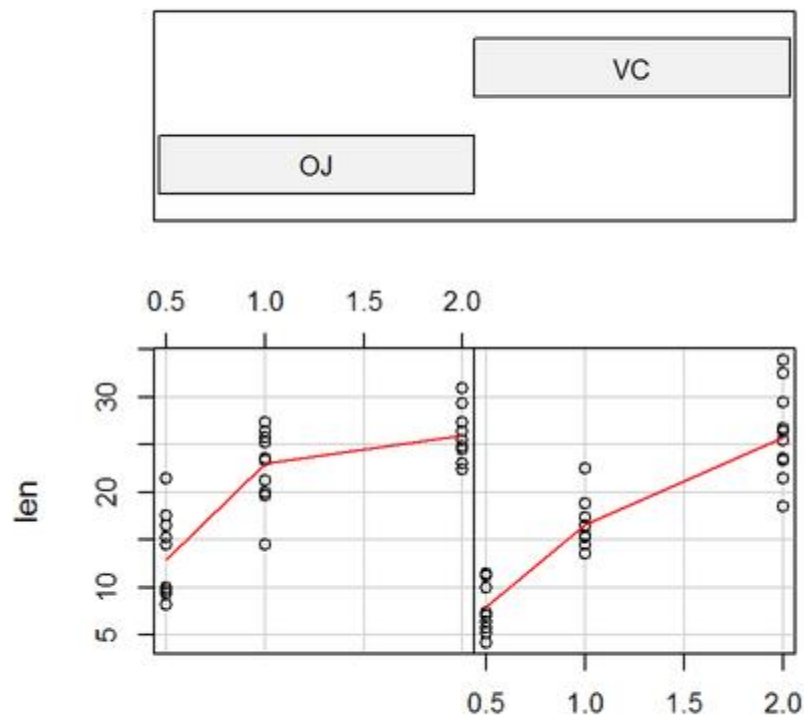
ToothGrowth data: length vs dose, given type of supplement

Observation
Given the Supplements (OJ, VC), the exploratory graph shows that the length of teeth of three dose levels of Vitamin C (0.5, 1, and 2 mg) is better with VC

2. Provide a basic summary of the data.

xtable(summary(ToothGrowth), type="pdf")

% latex table generated in R 3.1.1 by xtable 1.7-4 package % Fri Jun 19 20:40:55 2015

xtable(table(ToothGrowth$dose, ToothGrowth$supp), type="pdf")

% latex table generated in R 3.1.1 by xtable 1.7-4 package % Fri Jun 19 20:40:55 2015

meanLength <- aggregate(formula = len ~ ., data = ToothGrowth, FUN = mean)

ggp <- ggplot(ToothGrowth, aes(x = factor(dose), y = len)) +

```
    geom_point(aes(colour = supp)) +
    labs(title = "Teeth Growth based on Dose & Delivery") +
    labs(x = "OJ & VC Dose Levels", y = "Tooth Length") +
    geom_line(data = meanLength, aes(group=supp, color=supp))
print(ggp)
```


Teeth Growth based on Dose & Delivery
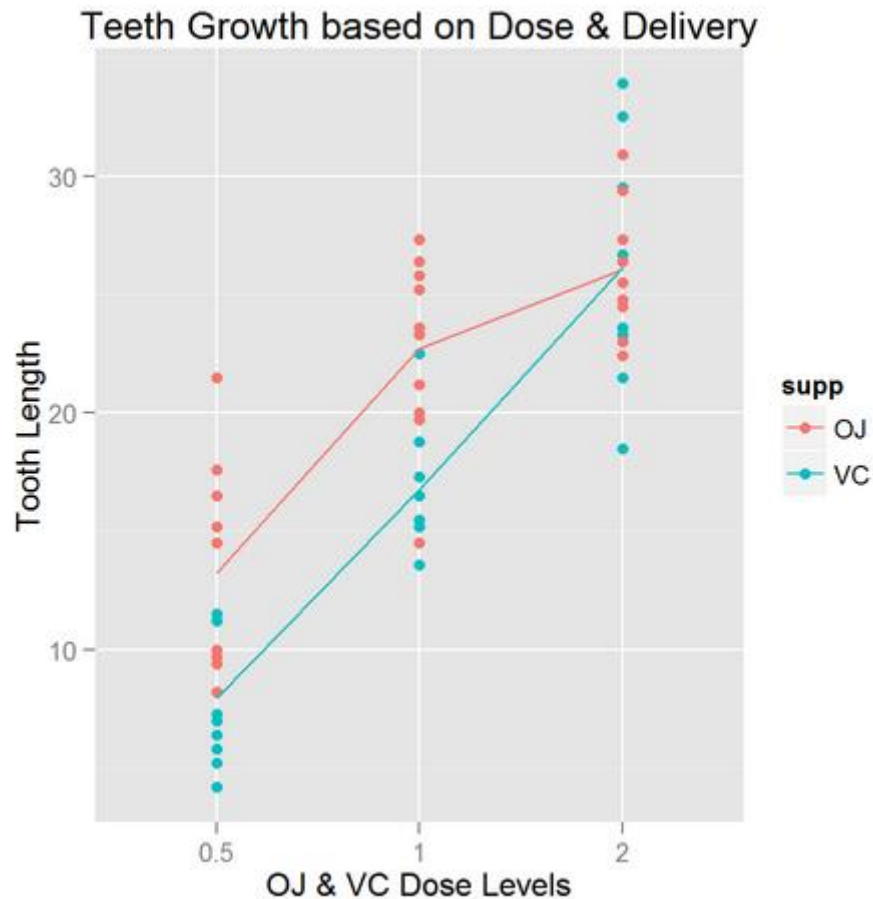
Observation
The summary of ToothGrowth shows that
-Tooth Length Min = 4.20, Mean = 18.81, Max = 33.90
-OJ Supplement samples 30, VC Supplement samples 30
-OJ, VC Doseage Min = 0.5, Mean = 1.2, Max = 2

3. Use confidence intervals and/or hypothesis tests to compare tooth growth by supp and dose.

Tooth Growth by Supplement Type

```
# Hypothesis 1 that VC improves tooth growth more than OJ
t.test(ToothGrowth$len[ToothGrowth$supp == "OJ"],
```

```
        ToothGrowth$len[ToothGrowth$supp == "VC"],
        paired = FALSE)
```
Welch Two Sample t-test

data: ToothGrowthlen[ToothGrowthsupp == "OJ"] and ToothGrowthlen[ToothGrowthsupp == "VC"] t = 1.915, df = 55.31, p-value = 0.06063 alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0 95 percent confidence interval: -0.171 7.571 sample estimates: mean of x mean of y 20.66 16.96

Tooth Growth by Dose Level

```
# Hypothesis 2 that dosage improves growth
t.test(ToothGrowth$len,
        ToothGrowth$dose,
        paired = TRUE)
```
Paired t-test

data: ToothGrowthlenandToothGrowthdose t = 19.11, df = 59, p-value < 2.2e-16 alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0 95 percent confidence interval: 15.80 19.49 sample estimates: mean of the differences 17.65

4. State your conclusions and the assumptions needed for your conclusions.

Hypothesis 1: Welch Two Sample t-test
An independent-sample t-test was used to check the effectiveness of supplements (OJ, VC) in greater tooth length, $t(55)=1.91$, $p=0.06$ with supplement (OJ, VC) associated with more Tooth growth using VC than OJ is accepted as the p-value is >0.05

Hypothesis 2: Paired t-test
An paired-sample t-test was used to check the effectiveness of Dose (0.5, 1, 2) in greater tooth length, $t(59)=19.1$, $p< 2.2e-16$ with Dose (0.5, 1, 2) associated with more Tooth growth is rejected as the p-value is <0.05.