Statistics Code Sample

Sithara Samudrala

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R Markdown

I. Third Smallest Dice: Given seven dices that are all rolled at the same time, what value would the dice, with the third smallest number of the seven dices, hold?

```
library(dplyr)
                                            # for functions
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
library(ggplot2)
                                            # for data visualization
# Function: Rolls 7 dices to return third smallest dice
seven.dice <- function() {</pre>
  dice <- sample(1:6, size = 7, replace = TRUE)
  sort(dice, decreasing = FALSE)
  return(dice[3])
}
# Monte Carlo
face <- 1:6
                                             # dice face numbers
count <-c(0,0,0,0,0,0)
                                             # aggregate results
set.seed(100)
for (i in 1:10000) {
                                             # generate random inputs
  y <- seven.dice()
  if (y == 1) {
                                             # deterministic computation
    count[1] = count[1] + 1
  } else if (y == 2) {
    count[2] = count[2] + 1
  } else if (y == 3) {
    count[3] = count[3] + 1
```

```
} else if (y == 4) {
    count[4] = count[4] + 1
  } else if (y == 5) {
    count[5] = count[5] + 1
  } else {
    count[6] = count[6] + 1
}
# Probability of each face number
p <- count / 10000
print(paste("Probability of", face, ":", p))
## [1] "Probability of 1 : 0.1734" "Probability of 2 : 0.1621"
## [3] "Probability of 3 : 0.1677" "Probability of 4 : 0.1633"
## [5] "Probability of 5 : 0.1714" "Probability of 6 : 0.1621"
# Line chart of pdf
dice_pdf <- data.frame(face,p)</pre>
ggplot(dice_pdf, aes(x=face, y=p)) + geom_line(linetype="dashed", color="blue", size= 2) + geom_point(c
   0.171 -
 a <sup>0.168</sup> -
   0.165 -
   0.162 -
```

face

4

```
# Line chart of cdf
p[2] = p[1] + p[2]

p[3] = p[3] + p[2]
p[4] = p[4] + p[3]
p[5] = p[5] + p[4]
p[6] = p[5] + p[6]
dice_cdf <- data.frame(face,p)</pre>
ggplot(dice_cdf, aes(x=face, y=p)) +geom_line(linetype="dashed", color="blue", size= 2) + geom_point(co
    1.00 -
    0.75 -
 Ф
    0.50 -
    0.25 -
                             2
                                                               4
                                                     face
```