Lab 1

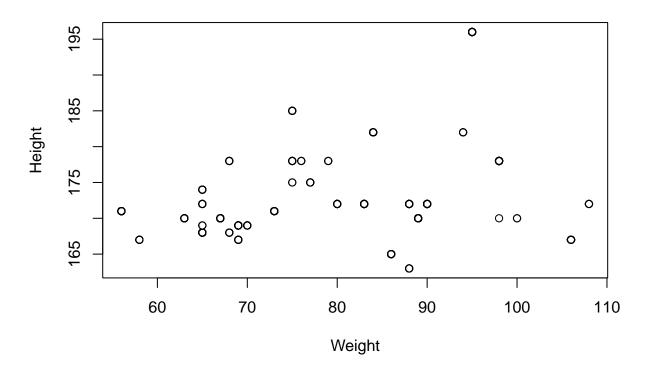
Taylor Saunders

2023 - 10 - 29

```
setwd("C:\\Users\\taylo\\Downloads\\DAT301")
df = read.csv("Absenteeism_at_work.csv",sep=";",header=TRUE)

#Problem 1
plot(df$Weight, df$Height, xlab ="Weight", ylab="Height", main = "Height vs Weight")
```

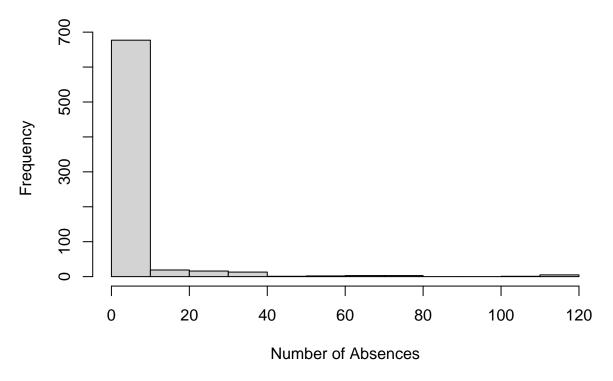
Height vs Weight



This graph suggests there is no correlation between weight and height.

```
#Problem 2
hist(df$Absenteeism.time.in.hours, xlab = "Number of Absences", main = "Absenceism Time in Hours")
```

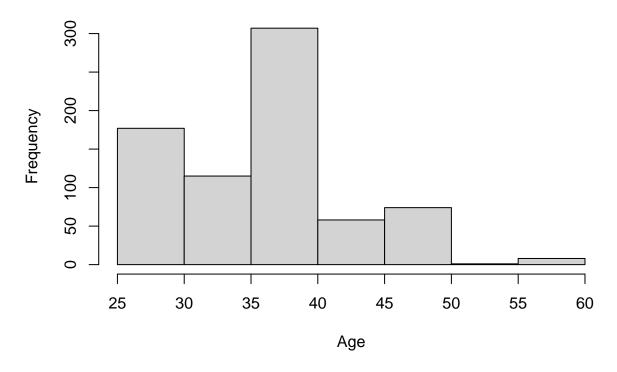
Abseneeism Time in Hours



This graph shows that there is a majority of individuals with absent hour within 0-10 hours.

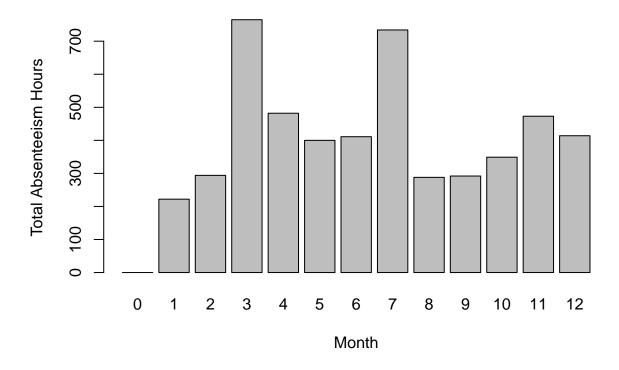
```
#Problem 3
#hist(df$Age)
hist(df$Age, xlab = "Age", main = "Age corresponding to Absence Frequency")
```

Age corresponding to Absence Frequency



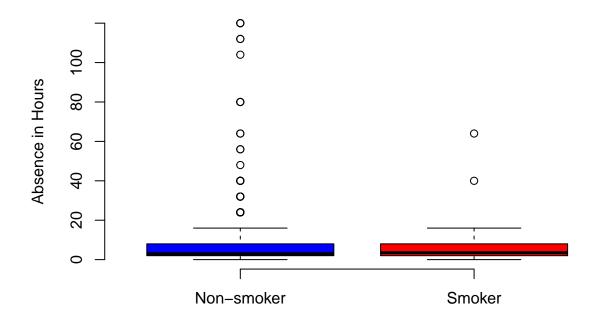
This graph suggests employees 35-40 years of age have the most absences.

```
#Problem 4
hours_by_month <- aggregate(df$Absenteeism.time.in.hours, by = list(month = df$Month), FUN = sum)
barplot(hours_by_month$x, names.arg = hours_by_month$month, xlab = "Month", ylab = "Total Absenteeism H</pre>
```



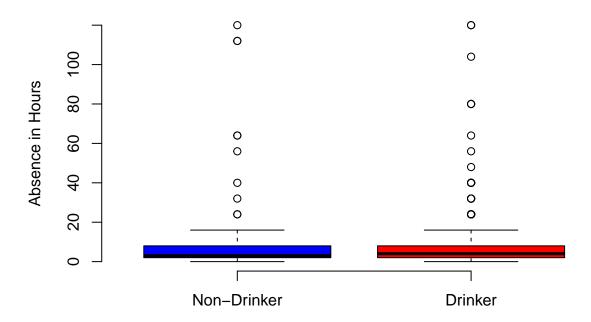
This graph suggests that during the months of March (3) and July (7) have the highest amount of absenteeism hours.

Absences and Social Smoker



This graph suggests non-smokers have a higher count of absent hours.

Absences and Social Drinking



This graph does not display a large distinction between the absent hours of drinkers and individuals who do not drink.