i. List the name of each field and what you believe the data type and intent is of the data included in each field (Example: Id - Data Type: varchar (contains text and numbers) Intent: unique identifier for each row)

ID – Data Type: INT

ID2 – Data Type: INT

Geography – Data TypeL String

PopGroupID – Data Type: Boolean

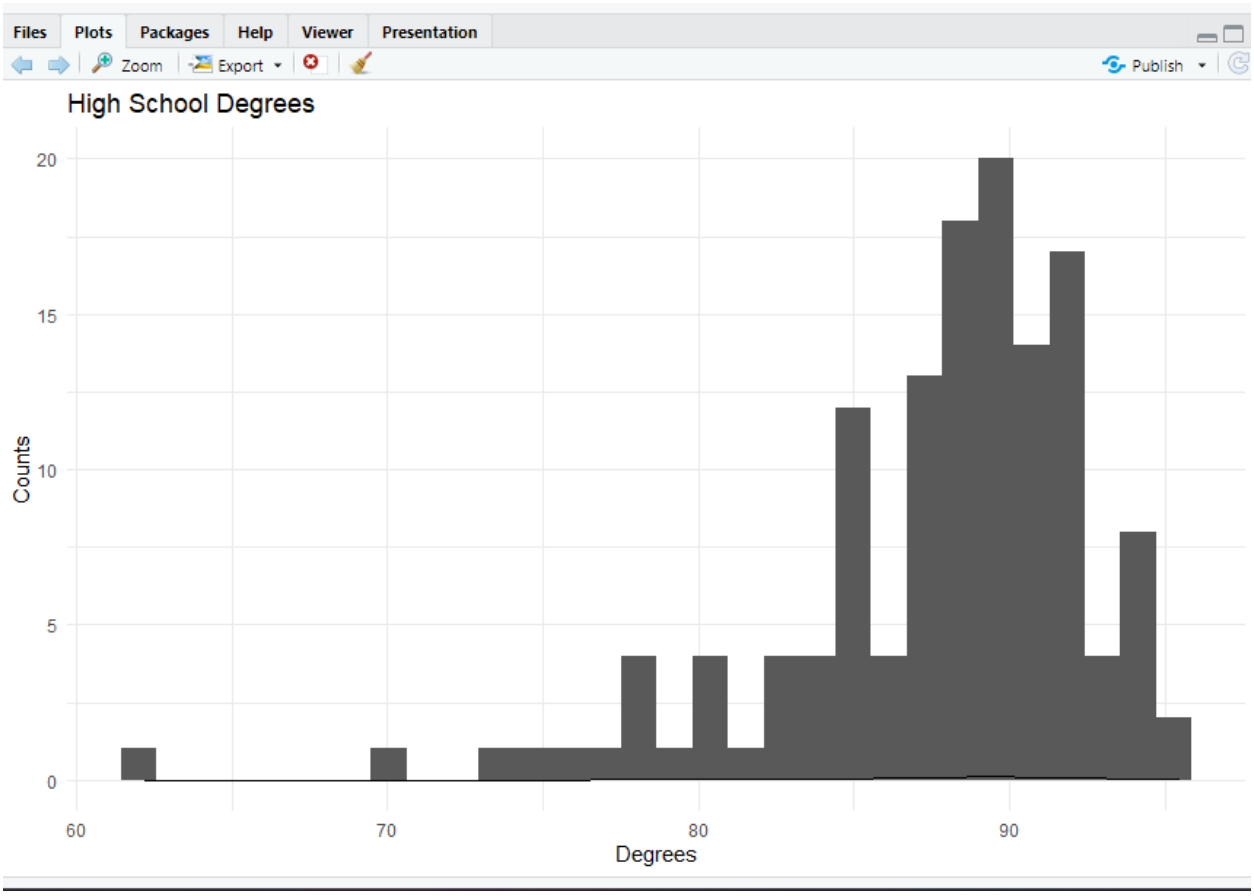
POPGROUP.display-label – Data Type: String

RacesReported – Data Type: INT

HSDegree – Data Type: Float

BachDegree – Data Type: Float

Histogram:



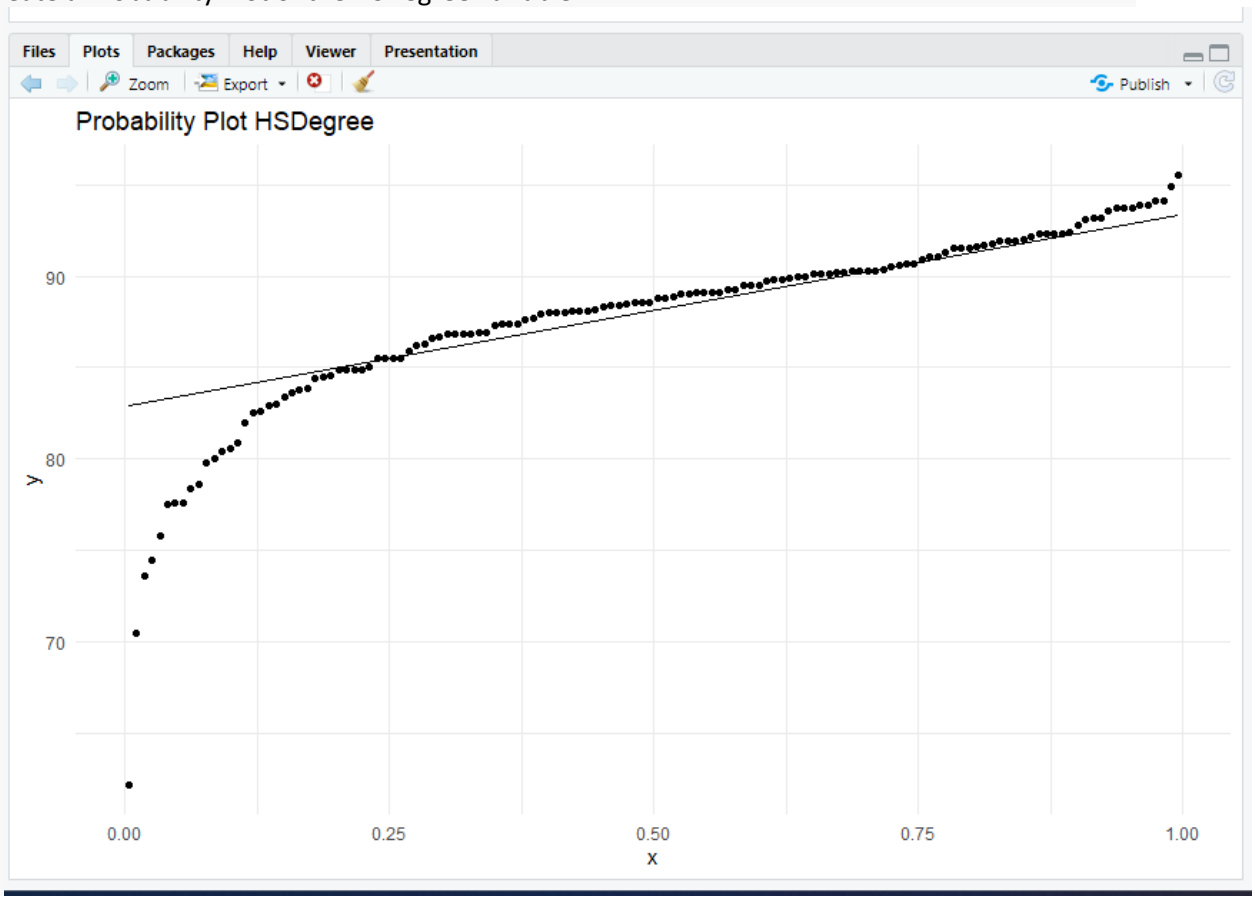
i. Answer the following questions based on the Histogram produced:

1. Based on what you see in this histogram, is the data distribution unimodal?
   No
2. Is it approximately symmetrical?
   No
3. Is it approximately bell-shaped?
   Yes
4. Is it approximately normal?
   Yes
5. If not normal, is the distribution skewed? If so, in which direction?
   It is normal
6. Include a normal curve to the Histogram that you plotted.
   Could not resolve this issue.

```
> ggplot(data_df, aes(HSDegree)) + geom_histogram() + ggtitle("High School Degrees
`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
> ggplot(data_df, aes(HSDegree)) + geom_histogram() + ggtitle("High School Degrees
at_function(fun = dnorm,
+               args = list(mean = mean(data$x), sd = sd(data$x)), col = "#1b98e0"
Error in data$x : object of type 'closure' is not subsettable
>
```

7. Explain whether a normal distribution can accurately be used as a model for this data.
   Could not resolve error

i. Create a Probability Plot of the HSDegree variable.



ii. Answer the following questions based on the Probability Plot:
    1. Based on what you see in this probability plot, is the distribution approximately normal? Explain how you know.
       No because it does not look like a bell curve. It is relatively exponential.
    2. If not normal, is the distribution skewed? If so, in which direction? Explain how you know.
       The data is skewed to the right. The mean would show that it is higher than the median.

iii. Now that you have looked at this data visually for normality, you will now quantify normality with numbers using the stat.desc() function. Include a screen capture of the results produced. Could not get past this issue.

```
The downloaded binary packages are in
        C:\Users\headc\AppData\Local\Temp\RtmpU58X02\downloaded_packages
> stat.desc(HSDegree, basic=TRUE, desc=TRUE, norm=FALSE, p=0.95)
Error in stat.desc(HSDegree, basic = TRUE, desc = TRUE, norm = FALSE,  :
  could not find function "stat.desc"
>
```