

## Homework 3

**Problem 1.** The file Utility.dat contains a monthly record of telephone, electricity, and fuel costs for several years. Naming the 5 columns as **Month**, **Year**, **Telephone**, **Electricity** and **Fuel**, respectively.

(a) Import data set into SAS using the **INFILE** statement. Add the title 'Descriptive Statistics for Utilities' to the dataset and print out the **first ten observation** of the dataset with **the title**.

(b) Report **only** the three descriptive statistics mean, s.d. and t-test for being zero for variable **Telephone** and **Fuel**. Use **PROC Univariate**. Please provide **only relevant information** from your SAS output, rather than copying everything from your output window without screening.

**Problem 2.** The file China.dat contains export and import information (in dollars) by year. Naming four columns as **Years Total**, **Exports** and **Imports**.

(a) Import data set into SAS using the **INFILE** statement. Create a new variable **Trade Balance**, where  $\text{Trade\_Balance} = \text{Exports} - \text{Imports}$ . Print the first ten observation of the whole dataset, including the new variable.

(b) Show these three histograms for **Imports**, **Exports**, and **Trade\_Balance**, using **PROC UNIVARIATE**.

(c) Histogram, by definition, is a type of bar plot that group whole data into bins. In the histogram of **Exports** from (b), there are 6 bins by default, and each bin with the same size of roughly **8 units**, in terms of range of **Exports**. You may check the fact from (b).

Now we try to produce a finer description of the data, in another word, more bins are need in the histogram of **Export**. Please draw a new histogram of **Export**, each bin with size of 4 units. (hint: **histogram ... midpoints=...by.**)



**Problem 3.** The file Handinj.dat contains the costs (in Irish pounds) and lost work days due to hand injuries for workers in Dublin, Ireland. Naming the four columns as **ID**, **Type**, **Days** and **Cost**, respectively;

(a) Import the dataset using the **INFILE** statement.

(b) Create a scatter plot of **Days** and **Cost** using **PROC PLOT**, with **Days** on y-axis and **Cost** on x-axis. Then please label each point in the scatter plot by values of **Type**, i.e. given an observation of **Days** and **Cost**, a point in the 2-dimentional scatter plot is fixed. Then assign 'w' to the point if the observation of **Type** is 'work' and 's' if 'sport'. Based on the scatter plot, is it possible to seperate these two classes(**Type** = 'work' and **Type** = 'sport') by a linear function on the plane. If true, draw the line on the plot, otherwise, venture a guess what function could separate them? Here, a line seperates two class of points is defined as one class of points sitting on one side of a line and the other class on the other side.

**Problme 4.** The file Debate.dat contains the survey responses from debate students at various schools. Naming these variables as

SurveyNumber, School, Gender, Comparison, Argumentation, Research, Reasoning, and Speaking.

- (a) Write a SAS program to read the above data set into SAS using the **INFILE** statement.
- (b) Generate a two way table (with **PROC FREQ**) for **Gender** and **Research** when **School=7**. And compute the chi-square statistic to test independence of **Gender** and **Research**. What is your conclusion?