lab-07-simpsons.Rmd

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Packages

```
library(tidyverse)
library(mosaicData)
```

Exercises

1.

view(Whickham)

Your answer: The date is observational as the description states that is based on age, smoking , and mortality , which are all observable events and not produced via experiments.

2

nrow(Whickham)

```
## [1] 1314
```

Your answer; There are 1.314 observations. As we know every row is an observation.

3.

names(Whickham)

```
## [1] "outcome" "smoker" "age"
```

Your answer:

There are 3 variables, "outcome", "smoker", and "age"

unique(Whickham\$outcome)

```
## [1] Alive Dead
## Levels: Alive Dead
unique(Whickham$smoker)
```

```
## [1] Yes No
## Levels: No Yes
unique(Whickham$age)
```

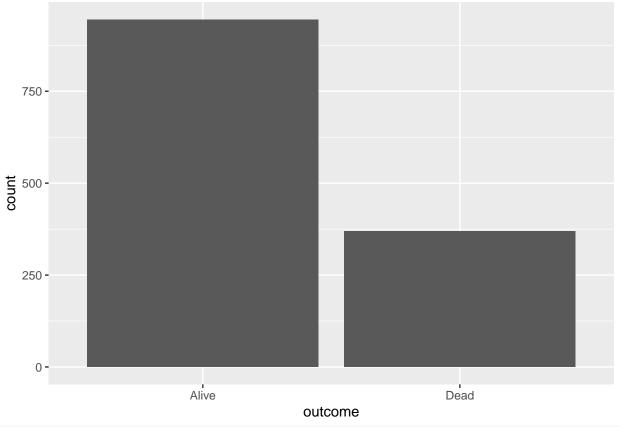
```
## [1] 23 18 71 67 64 38 45 76 28 27 34 20 72 48 66 30 33 68 61 43 47 22 39 80 59 ## [26] 56 62 51 32 60 37 36 50 55 73 52 25 53 31 54 69 79 75 21 29 24 26 49 84 40 ## [51] 44 74 46 35 77 57 42 81 19 63 78 83 82 70 58 41 65
```

Your answer: Using the unique() function on the 3 variables we could see that "outcome" only takes Alive or Dead value, which makes it categorical non-ordinal. "smoker" only takes Yes or No, which also makes it

categorical non-ordinal. Age numberical continous date.

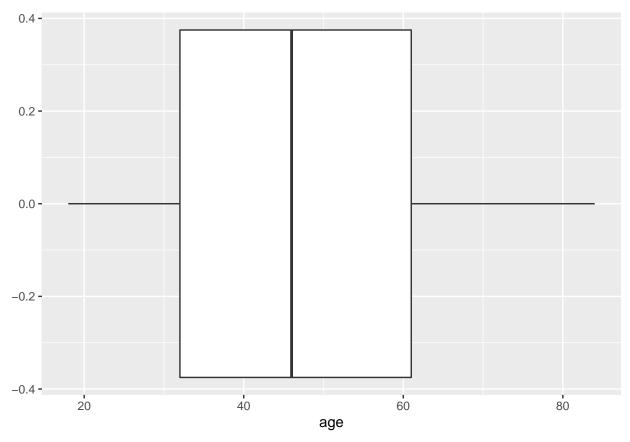
One of the best ways to visualise categorical date is through the use of bar charts.

```
ggplot(Whickham, aes(x = outcome)) +
  geom_bar()
```

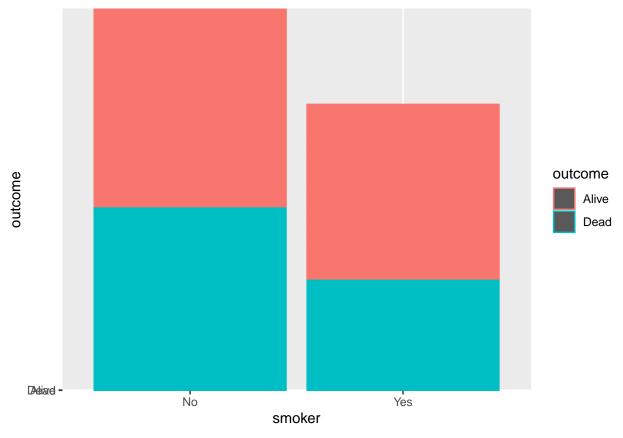


ggplot(Whickham, aes(x = smoker)) +
 geom_bar()





4. I expect the health will be worser and may the person will be died after while, if he keeping smoke ggplot(Whickham, aes(x=smoker, y=outcome, color=outcome)) + geom_bar(stat = "identity")



Knit, commit, and push to github.

5.

Whickham %>% count(smoker, outcome)

```
##
     smoker outcome
                       n
## 1
         No
              Alive 502
## 2
         No
               Dead 230
## 3
        Yes
              Alive 443
## 4
        Yes
               Dead 139
  6.
```

7.

Knit, commit, and push to github.