b. i. By comparison, it can be concluded that organic avocados have ~~on~~ a higher average price than conventional avocados. Because, the median value of conventinal avocados is lower on the boxplot than organic, with little spread where only ~~20%~~ 25% or lesser conventional avocados have the median (at least) price ~~~~ that of organic avocados; thus, only outliers. Plus, the price of conventional avocados skews the ~~~~ v which means most of their prices is on the lower side. right

ii.   sum_con ← 0
      sum_org ← 0
      avg - con ← 0
      avg - org ← 0

conv_list ← filter (data_avocado, type == "conventional")
sum-con ← sum (conv_list $ average-price, na.rm = TRUE)

org-list ← filter (data_avocado, type == "organic")
sum_org ← sum (org-list $ average-price, na.rm = TRUE)

avg - con ← (sum_con / nrow (conv-list))
avg-org ← (sum_org / nrow (org-list))

my-tibble ← tibble (Type = c ("Conventional", "Organic"),
                 avg-price = c (avg_con, avg-org))

my- tibble

iii. The number of bins was increased in panel (c) compared to
panel (B). ~~Plus, a line code similar to aes (y=...density...)~~

~~was added in panel (e) which is why the y-axis scales are~~

~~different.~~ The histograms in panel (c) reflect frequency ~~density~~
                                 also
while those in panel (B) ^reflect frequency. The y-scales are

different because there are lower frequencies for each bin now in panel (c)