

Booklet of Code and Output  
for  
STAC32 Midterm Exam

October 21, 2017

time_of_day	download_time
early	69
early	138
early	75
early	186
early	68
early	217
early	93
early	90
early	71
early	154
early	166
early	130
early	72
early	81
early	76
early	129
evening	299
evening	367
evening	331
evening	257
evening	260
evening	269
evening	252
evening	200
evening	296
evening	204
evening	190
evening	240
evening	350
evening	256
evening	282
evening	320
late-night	216
late-night	175
late-night	274
late-night	171
late-night	187
late-night	213
late-night	221
late-night	139
late-night	226
late-night	128
late-night	236
late-night	128
late-night	217
late-night	196
late-night	201
late-night	161

Figure 1: File download data (screenshot)

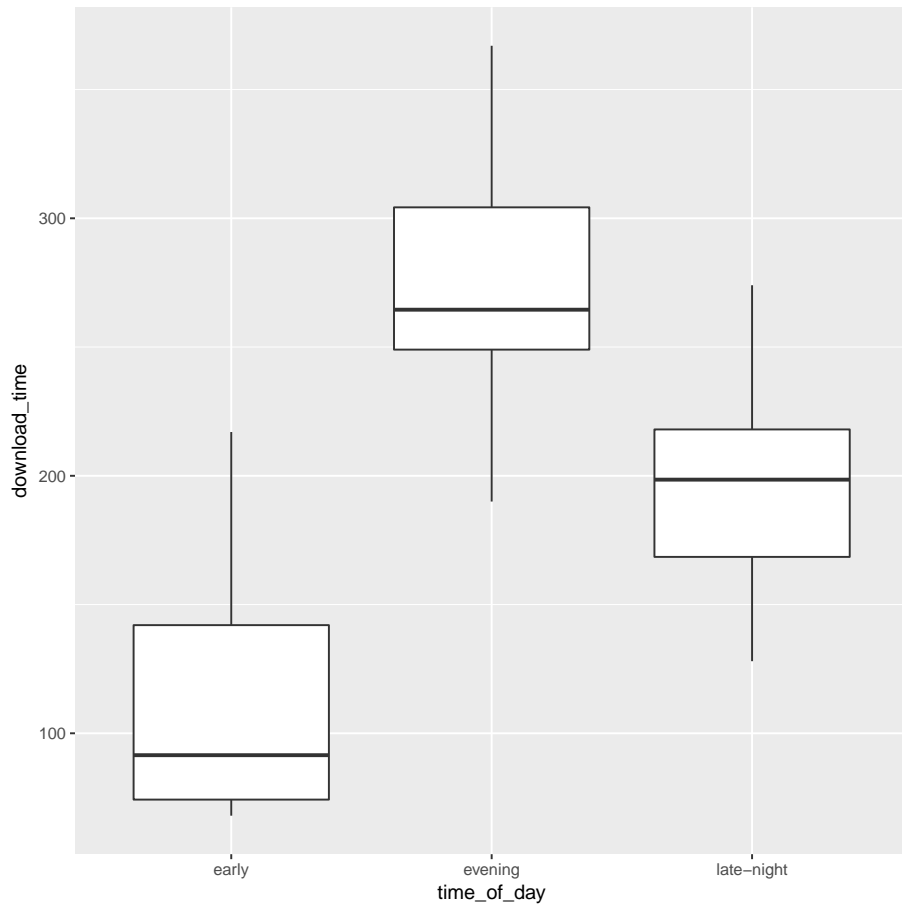


Figure 2: Boxplot for downloading data

```

## # A tibble: 47 x 3
##   Year Gender Height
##   <int> <chr> <dbl>
## 1 1896   Men 1.810
## 2 1900   Men 1.900
## 3 1904   Men 1.800
## 4 1908   Men 1.905
## 5 1912   Men 1.930
## 6 1920   Men 1.935
## 7 1924   Men 1.980
## 8 1928   Men 1.940
## 9 1932   Men 1.970
## 10 1936   Men 2.030
## 11 1948   Men 1.980
## 12 1952   Men 2.040
## 13 1956   Men 2.120
## 14 1960   Men 2.160
## 15 1964   Men 2.160
## 16 1968   Men 2.240
## 17 1972   Men 2.230
## 18 1976   Men 2.250
## 19 1980   Men 2.360
## 20 1984   Men 2.350
## 21 1988   Men 2.360
## 22 1992   Men 2.340
## 23 1996   Men 2.390
## 24 2000   Men 2.360
## 25 2004   Men 2.360
## 26 2008   Men 2.360
## 27 2012   Men 2.380
## 28 1928 Women 1.590
## 29 1932 Women 1.657
## 30 1936 Women 1.600
## 31 1948 Women 1.680
## 32 1952 Women 1.670
## 33 1956 Women 1.760
## 34 1960 Women 1.850
## 35 1964 Women 1.900
## 36 1968 Women 1.820
## 37 1972 Women 1.920
## 38 1976 Women 1.930
## 39 1980 Women 1.970
## 40 1984 Women 2.020
## 41 1988 Women 2.030
## 42 1992 Women 2.020
## 43 1996 Women 2.050
## 44 2000 Women 2.010
## 45 2004 Women 2.060
## 46 2008 Women 2.050
## 47 2012 Women 2.050

```

Figure 3: The high-jump data

```

subject hypnotized score
1 yes 8.5
2 yes 9.6
3 yes 10.0
4 yes 9.2
5 yes 8.9
6 yes 10.8
7 no 12.6
8 no 13.8
9 no 11.6
10 no 12.2
11 no 12.1
12 no 13.0

```

Figure 4: The Stroop test data

hypnotized	N	Mean	Std Dev	Std Err	Minimum	Maximum
no	6	12.5500	0.7740	0.3160	11.6000	13.8000
yes	6	9.5000	0.8246	0.3367	8.5000	10.8000
Diff (1-2)		3.0500	0.7997	0.4617		
hypnotized	Method	Mean	95% CL Mean	Std Dev		
no		12.5500	11.7378 13.3622	0.7740		
yes		9.5000	8.6346 10.3654	0.8246		
Diff (1-2)	Pooled	3.0500	2.2132 Infty	0.7997		
Diff (1-2)	Satterthwaite	3.0500	2.2128 Infty			
hypnotized	Method		95% CL Std Dev			
no			0.4831 1.8982			
yes			0.5147 2.0225			
Diff (1-2)	Pooled		0.5588 1.4034			
Diff (1-2)	Satterthwaite					
Method	Variances	DF	t Value	Pr > t		
Pooled	Equal	10	6.61	<.0001		
Satterthwaite	Unequal	9.9601	6.61	<.0001		
Equality of Variances						
Method	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F		
Folded F	5	5	1.14	0.8927		

Figure 5: Stroop data *t*-test

```

## # A tibble: 202 x 13
##   Sex Sport   RCC   WCC   Hc   Hg   Ferr  BMI  SSF  `~%Bfat`  LBM
##   <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 female Netball 4.56 13.3 42.2 13.6 20 19.16 49.0 11.29 53.14
## 2 female Netball 4.15 6.0 38.0 12.7 59 21.15 110.2 25.26 47.09
## 3 female Netball 4.16 7.6 37.5 12.3 22 21.40 89.0 19.39 53.44
## 4 female Netball 4.32 6.4 37.7 12.3 30 21.03 98.3 19.63 48.78
## 5 female Netball 4.06 5.8 38.7 12.8 78 21.77 122.1 23.11 56.05
## 6 female Netball 4.12 6.1 36.6 11.8 21 21.38 90.4 16.86 56.45
## 7 female Netball 4.17 5.0 37.4 12.7 109 21.47 106.9 21.32 53.11
## 8 female Netball 3.80 6.6 36.5 12.4 102 24.45 156.6 26.57 54.41
## 9 female Netball 3.96 5.5 36.3 12.4 71 22.63 101.1 17.93 55.97
## 10 female Netball 4.44 9.7 41.4 14.1 64 22.80 126.4 24.97 51.62
## 11 female Netball 4.27 10.6 37.7 12.5 68 23.58 114.0 22.62 58.27
## 12 female Netball 3.90 6.3 35.9 12.1 78 20.06 70.0 15.01 57.28
## 13 female Netball 4.02 9.1 37.7 12.7 107 23.01 77.0 18.14 57.30
## 14 female Netball 4.39 9.6 38.3 12.5 39 24.64 148.9 26.78 54.18
## 15 female Netball 4.52 5.1 38.8 13.1 58 18.26 80.1 17.22 42.96
## 16 female Netball 4.25 10.7 39.5 13.2 127 24.47 156.6 26.50 54.46
## 17 female Netball 4.46 10.9 39.7 13.7 102 23.99 115.9 23.01 57.20
## 18 female Netball 4.40 9.3 40.4 13.6 86 26.24 181.7 30.10 54.38
## 19 female Netball 4.83 8.4 41.8 13.4 40 20.04 71.6 13.93 57.58
## 20 female Netball 4.23 6.9 38.3 12.6 50 25.72 143.5 26.65 61.46
## 21 female Netball 4.24 8.4 37.6 12.5 58 25.64 200.8 35.52 53.46
## 22 female Netball 3.95 6.6 38.4 12.8 33 19.87 68.9 15.59 54.11
## 23 female Netball 4.03 8.5 37.7 13.0 51 23.35 103.6 19.61 55.35
## 24 female BBall 3.96 7.5 37.5 12.3 60 20.56 109.1 19.75 63.32
## 25 female BBall 4.41 8.3 38.2 12.7 68 20.67 102.8 21.30 58.55
## 26 female BBall 4.14 5.0 36.4 11.6 21 21.86 104.6 19.88 55.36
## 27 female BBall 4.11 5.3 37.3 12.6 69 21.88 126.4 23.66 57.18
## 28 female BBall 4.45 6.8 41.5 14.0 29 18.96 80.3 17.64 53.20
## 29 female BBall 4.10 4.4 37.4 12.5 42 21.04 75.2 15.58 53.77
## 30 female BBall 4.31 5.3 39.6 12.8 73 21.69 87.2 19.99 60.17
## # ... with 172 more rows, and 2 more variables: Ht <dbl>, Wt <dbl>

```

Figure 6: Australian athletes data (some)

```
ggplot(athletes,aes(x=BMI))+geom_histogram(bins=8)
```

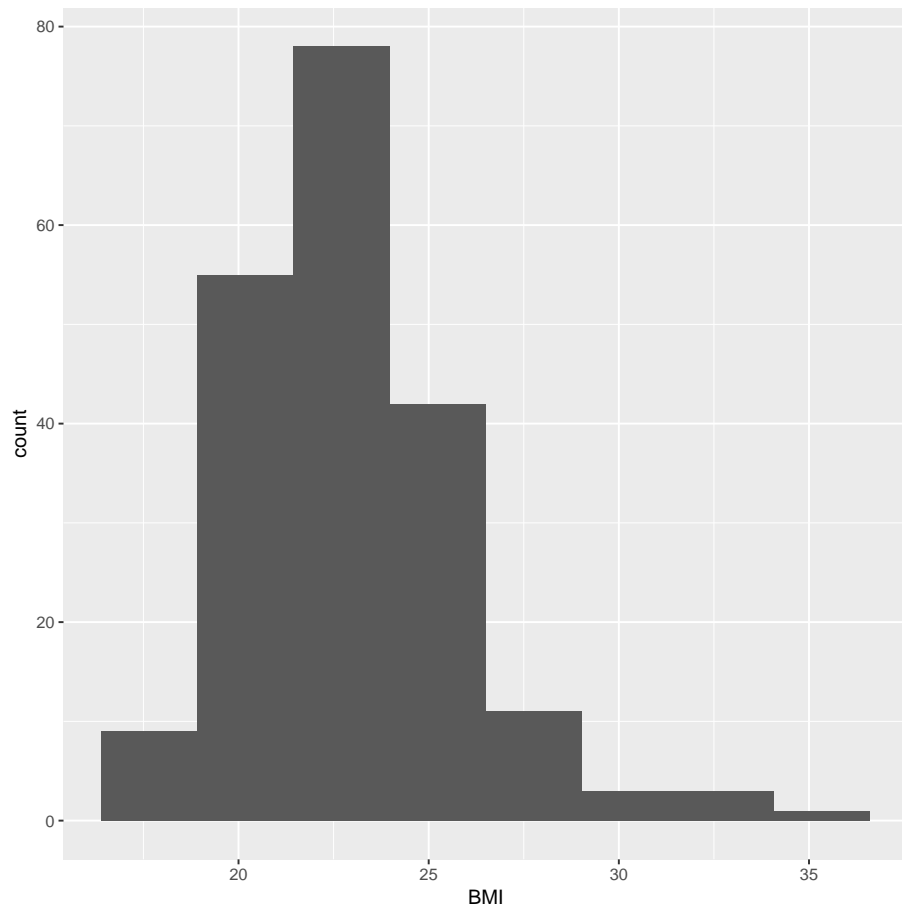


Figure 7: Australian athletes BMI histogram

```

samp=function(true_1,true_2,sd_1,sd_2,n_1,n_2) {
  r1=rnorm(n_1,true_1,sd_1)
  r2=rnorm(n_2,true_2,sd_2)
  g1=rep("a",n_1)
  g2=rep("b",n_2)
  d=tibble(value=c(r1,r2),group=c(g1,g2))
  ans=t.test(value~group,data=d)
  ans$p.value
}
pp=replicate(1000,samp(60,55,8,10,25,22))
tibble(pp) %>% count(pp<=0.05)
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   `pp <= 0.05`      n
##   <lgl> <int>
## 1     FALSE    543
## 2      TRUE    457

```

Figure 8: Some R code



```
proc import
  datafile='/home/ken/diabetes.txt'
  out=diabetes
  dbms=dml
  replace;
  getnames=yes;
  delimiter=' ';

proc print;
```

Obs	age
1	35.5
2	44.5
3	39.8
4	33.3
5	51.4
6	51.3
7	30.5
8	48.9
9	42.1
10	40.3
11	46.8
12	38
13	40.1
14	36.8
15	39.3
16	71.1
17	73.4
18	65.4
19	42.6
20	42.8
21	59.8
22	52.4
23	26.2
24	60.9
25	45.6
26	27.1
27	47.3
28	36.6
29	23.2
30	55.6
31	45.1
32	52.2
33	43.5

Figure 9: Diabetes patients data

```
proc sgplot;
  histogram age;
```

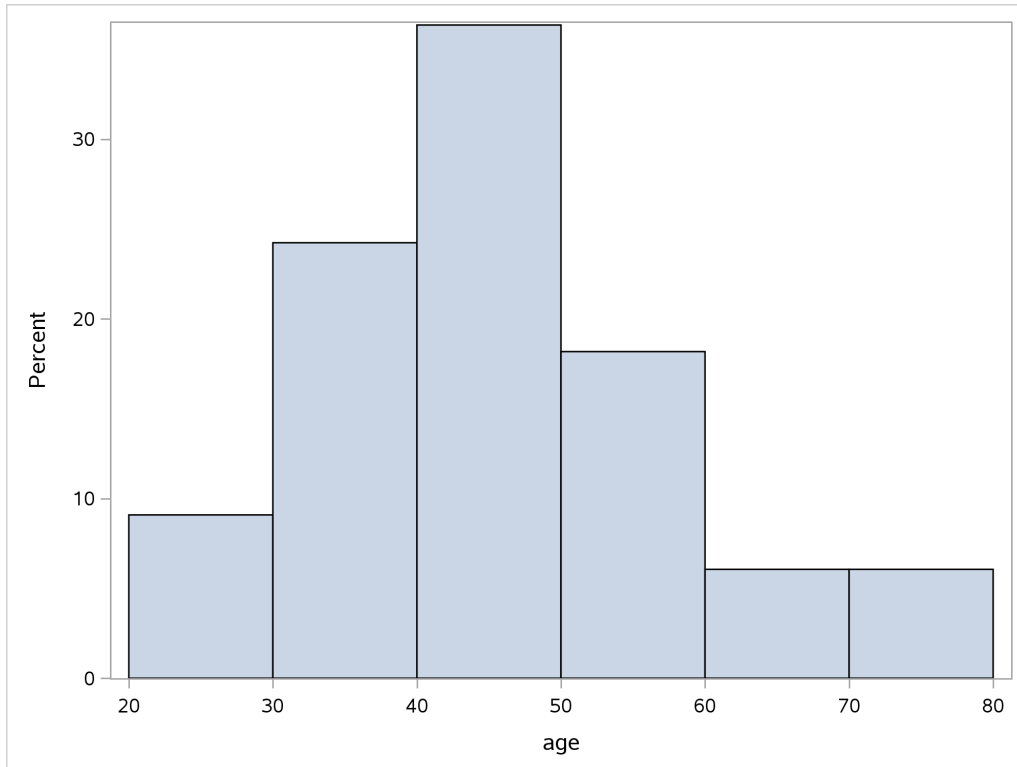


Figure 10: Histogram of diabetes data

The UNIVARIATE Procedure			
Variable: age			
Tests for Location: Mu0=37			
Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----	
Student's t	t 3.897204	Pr >  t	0.0005
Sign	M 8.5	Pr >=  M	0.0046
Signed Rank	S 188	Pr >=  S	0.0003

Figure 11: Diabetes tests for location

```

diabetes=read_delim("diabetes.txt"," ")
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   age = col_double()
## )
diabetes %>% count(age<37)
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   `age < 37`      n
##   <lgl> <int>
## 1     FALSE    25
## 2      TRUE     8
succ=20:33
tibble(succ,prob=dbinom(succ,33,0.5)) %>% print(n=Inf)
## # A tibble: 14 x 2
##   succ      prob
##   <int>    <dbl>
## 1     20 6.672536e-02
## 2     21 4.130617e-02
## 3     22 2.253064e-02
## 4     23 1.077552e-02
## 5     24 4.489801e-03
## 6     25 1.616328e-03
## 7     26 4.973318e-04
## 8     27 1.289379e-04
## 9     28 2.762955e-05
## 10    29 4.763715e-06
## 11    30 6.351620e-07
## 12    31 6.146729e-08
## 13    32 3.841706e-09
## 14    33 1.164153e-10

```

Figure 12: R output for diabetes data analysis

```

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   bottom = col_double(),
##   surface = col_double()
## )
## # A tibble: 10 x 2
##   bottom surface
##   <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 0.430 0.415
## 2 0.266 0.238
## 3 0.567 0.390
## 4 0.531 0.410
## 5 0.707 0.605
## 6 0.716 0.609
## 7 0.651 0.632
## 8 0.589 0.523
## 9 0.469 0.411
## 10 0.723 0.612

```

Figure 13: Zinc concentration data

```

with(zinc,t.test(surface,bottom,alternative="greater"))
##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: surface and bottom
## t = -1.2913, df = 17.779, p-value = 0.8934
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is greater than 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.1884396 Inf
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
## 0.4845 0.5649

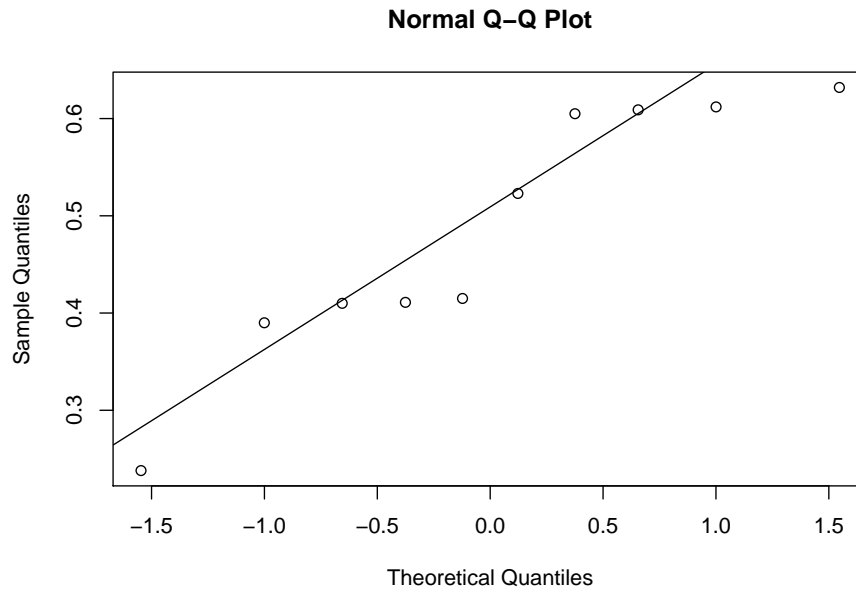
```

Figure 14: Zinc *t*-test 1

```
with(zinc,t.test(bottom,surface,paired=T,alternative="greater"))
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data: bottom and surface
## t = 4.8638, df = 9, p-value = 0.0004456
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is greater than 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.0500982 Inf
## sample estimates:
## mean of the differences
## 0.0804
```

Figure 15: Zinc *t*-test 2

```
qqnorm(zinc$surface) ; qqline(zinc$surface)
```



```
qqnorm(zinc$bottom) ; qqline(zinc$bottom)
```

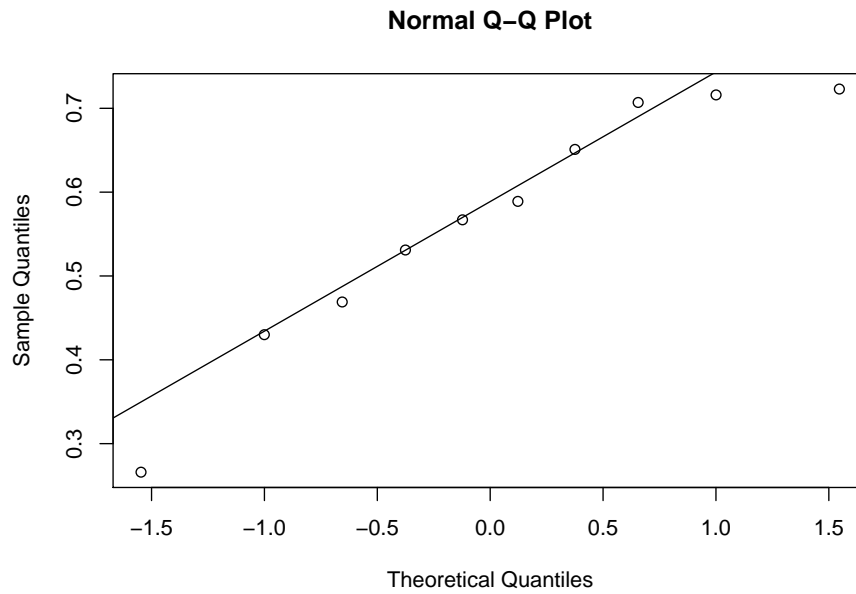


Figure 16: Zinc normal quantile plots of bottom and surface measurements

```
diff=zinc$bottom-zinc$surface
qqnorm(diff)
qqline(diff)
```

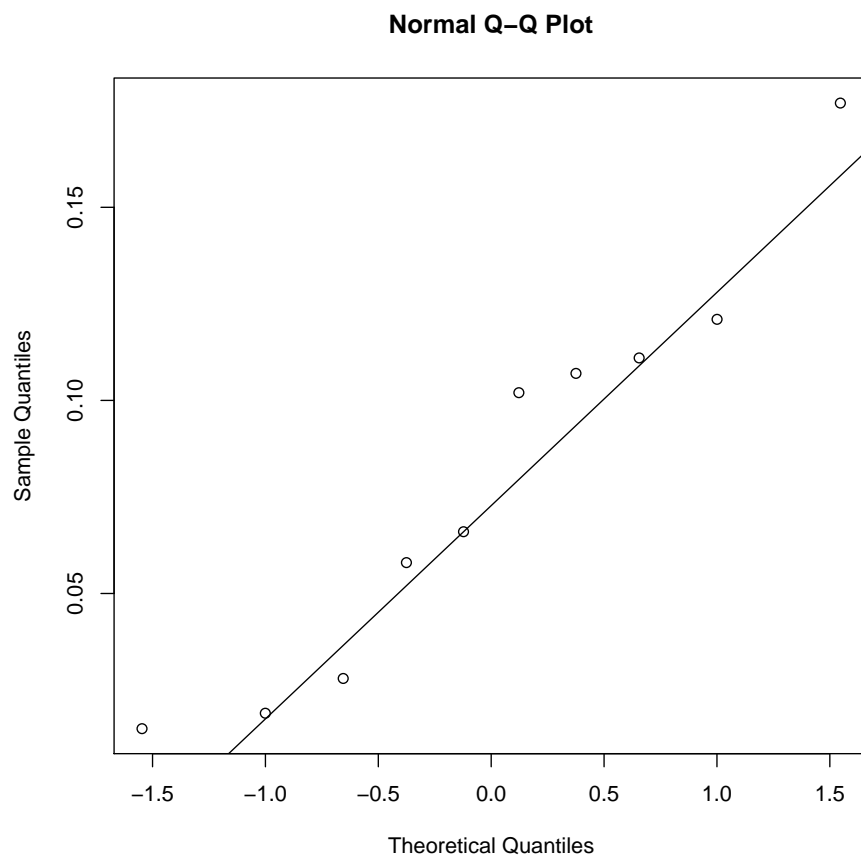


Figure 17: Zinc normal quantile plot of differences

```
prenatal=read_csv("prenatal.csv")
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   care = col_character(),
##   apgar = col_integer()
## )
prenatal
## # A tibble: 15 x 2
##   care apgar
##   <chr> <int>
## 1 usual     8
## 2 usual     7
## 3 usual     6
## 4 usual     5
## 5 usual     2
## 6 usual     8
## 7 usual     7
## 8 usual     3
## 9 visits    9
## 10 visits   9
## 11 visits    7
## 12 visits    8
## 13 visits   10
## 14 visits    9
## 15 visits    6
```

Figure 18: Prenatal care data



```

prenatal %>% summarize(med=median(apgar))
## # A tibble: 1 x 1
##   med
##   <int>
## 1     7
library(smmr)
median_test(prenatal, apgar, care)
## $table
##           above
## group  above below
## usual     2     4
## visits    5     1
##
## $test
##      what      value
## 1 statistic 3.08571429
## 2          df 1.00000000
## 3    P-value 0.07898258

```

Figure 19: Hypothesis test for prenatal care data