

First we will need to enter the data for commuting times (min). The data is personalized with the use of a last name

```
ctimegordon <- c(10, 45, 5, 10, 5, 7, 7);
```

#we can also enter a personalized data set from a remote file by the following command (ensure that the quotation marks are consistent w/ R). The web data needs to be in .txt form

```
classgordon <- read.table ("url here",header=T);
```

#To import an MS Excel spreadsheet (in the proper format)(.xls) simply save the file as a Text csv (.csv) file making sure to separate the fields with a {Tab}. Then (with the quotation marks consistent w/ R) use either the command

```
retn <- read.table ("/home/astarnes/Desktop/Brummett.csv",header=T);
```

OR

```
retn <- read.csv ("/home/astarnes/Desktop/Limfinidad.csv",header=T);
```

#The following code allows us to find some simple summary statistics and graphics on the samples of the RV given initially.

```
summary (ctimegordon);
```

```
sd (ctimegordon);
```

```
hist (ctimegordon, freq = F);
```

```
boxplot (ctimegordon);
```

```
boxplot (ctimegordon);
```

```
stem(ctimegordon);
```

#For parallel boxplots use the following command.

```
boxplot (miamigordon$Weight ~ miamigordon$Position);
```

#For “parallel” stemplots use the following command.

```
tapply (miamigordon$Weight, miamigordon$Position, stem);
```

#We can also use the “tapply” command to get simple statistics for a variable by group.

```
tapply (Baseballgordon$R, Baseballgordon$Posn, mean);
```

```
tapply (Baseballgordon$R, Baseballgordon$Posn, sd);
```

```
tapply (Baseballgordon$R, Baseballgordon$Posn, median);
```

#For qualitative r.v.s we can do a Pareto chart like this.

```
barplot(table(datagordon$state));
```

#Note in particular the “qqnorm” plot which gives us some indication of the normality of the data ...

#i.e. does $X(\text{ctimegordon}) \sim N?$

```
qqnorm(ctimegordon);
```