

D R . A L V I N ' S P U B L I C A T I O N S

STATISTICS WITH R

BY DR. ALVIN ANG

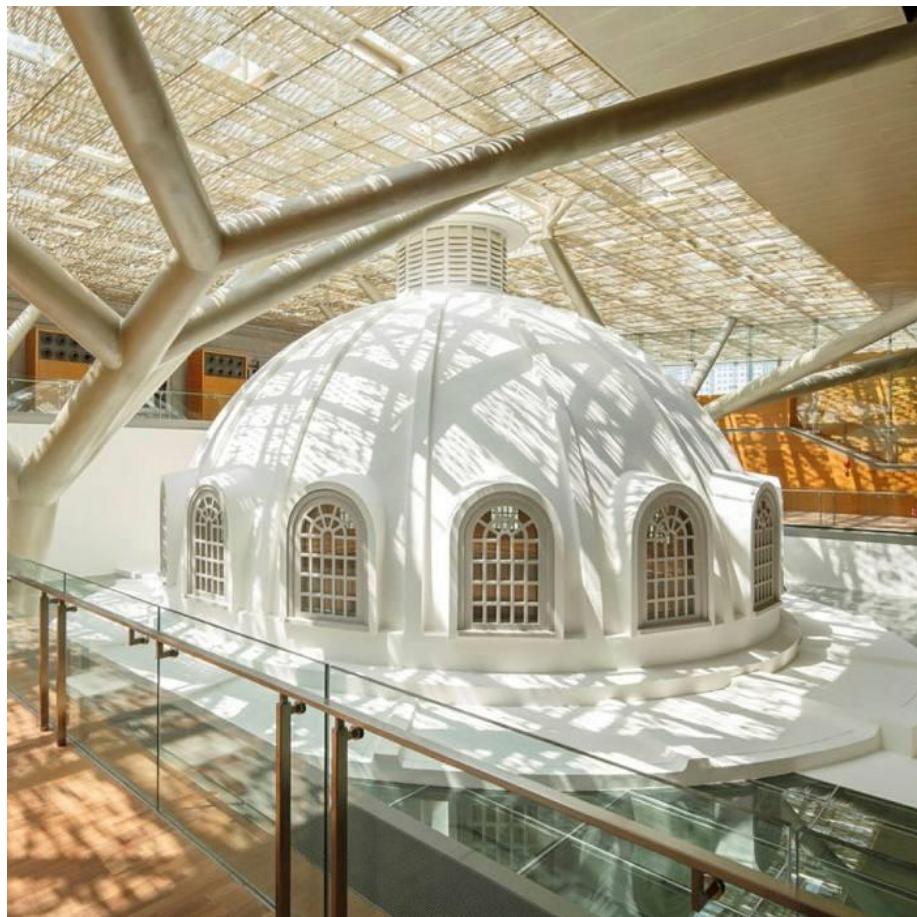


TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Table of Contents</i>	2
I. Tidyverse Package	4
II. Tidyverse Statistics	5
A. Correlation I.....	5
B. Correlation II.....	6
C. Hypothesis Testing (Two Tailed Test).....	7
1. Boxplot.....	7
2. Two Sample t test	8
D. Hypothesis Testing (One Tailed Test)	9
1. Box Plot	9
2. Selecting Columns.....	9
3. 2 Tailed T Test	10
4. 1 Tailed T Test	10
III. Anova	11
A. Chickwts	11
1. BoxPlot.....	11
2. ANOVA Test.....	11
B. Shampoo using %>%	12
1. Creating the Dataframe	12
2. Boxplot.....	13
3. ANOVA Test.....	14
IV. Correlation Funnel	15
A. Step 1: Install and Import Packages	15
B. Step 2: Load and Glimpse the Data	16
C. Step 3: Binarize the Dataset	17
D. Step 4: Glimpse the Binarized Dataset	17
E. Step 5: Correlate the Features (X) to the Target (y, or Customer Churn)	19
F. Step 6: Plot the Correlation Funnel	19
G. Step 7: Conclusion (Business Insights).....	20
About The Author	22

I. TIDYVERSE PACKAGE

Tons of great Data Wrangling with R here:

<https://www.marsja.se/how-to-rename-column-or-columns-in-r-with-dplyr/>

Install Tidyverse Package to R:

```
install.packages("tidyverse", dependencies=TRUE)
```

- `install.packages("tidyverse", dependencies=TRUE)`

Run the following libraries:

```
library(tidyverse)
library(tibble)
library(tidyr)
library(dplyr)
library(readxl)
library(ggplot2)
library(lubridate)
```

- `library(tidyverse)`
- `library(tibble)`
- `library(tidyr)`
- `library(dplyr)`
- `library(readxl)`
- `library(ggplot2)`
- `library(lubridate)`

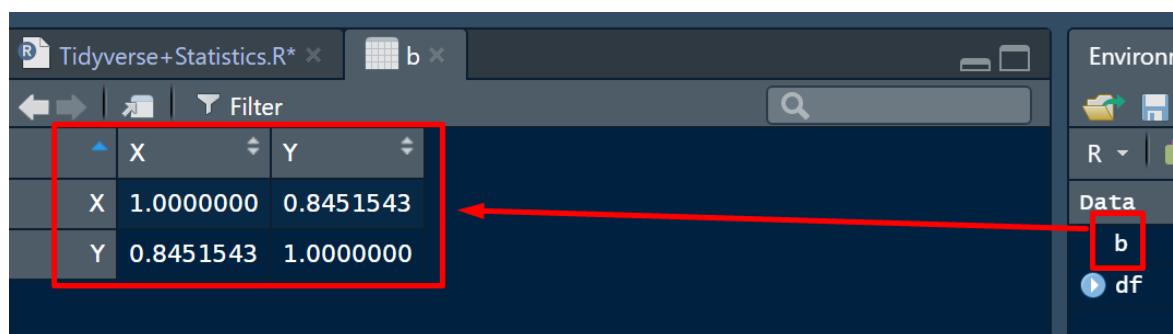
II. TIDYVERSE STATISTICS

File can be found here: <https://www.alvinang.sg/s/Statistics-with-Tidyverse-by-Dr-Alvin-Ang.R>

A. CORRELATION I

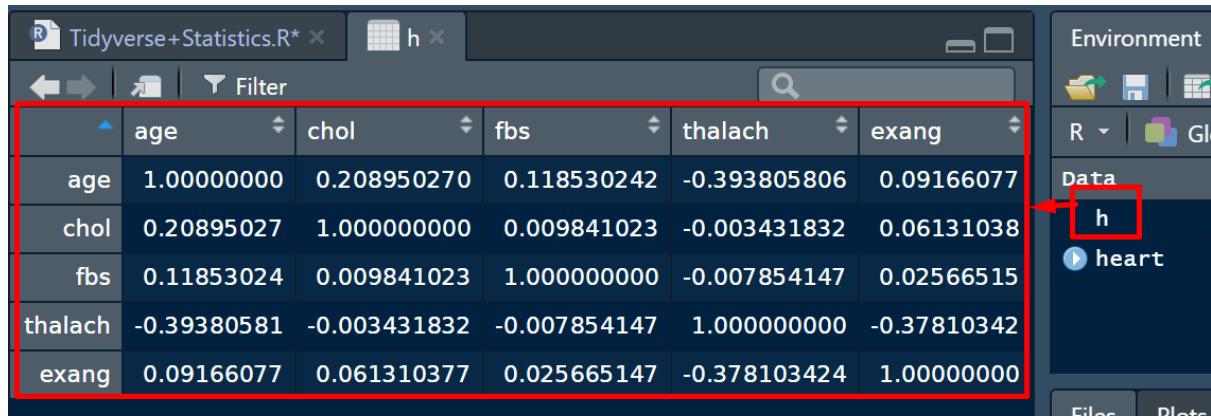
```
# Correlation
df<-data.frame(
  X=c(90,90,60,60,30),
  Y=c(60,90,60,60,30))

b = cor(df)
```



B. CORRELATION II

```
heart<- read.csv(  
  "https://www.alvinang.sg/s/heart.csv",  
  header=TRUE,sep=",",na.strings = '?')  
  
h = heart %>%  
  select(age,chol,fbs,thalach,exang) %>%  
  cor()
```



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The code editor window contains the R code provided above. The data grid window displays a 5x5 correlation matrix for the variables age, chol, fbs, thalach, and exang. The matrix is symmetric, with 1.000000000 on the diagonal. The environment pane on the right shows the objects 'h' and 'heart' defined.

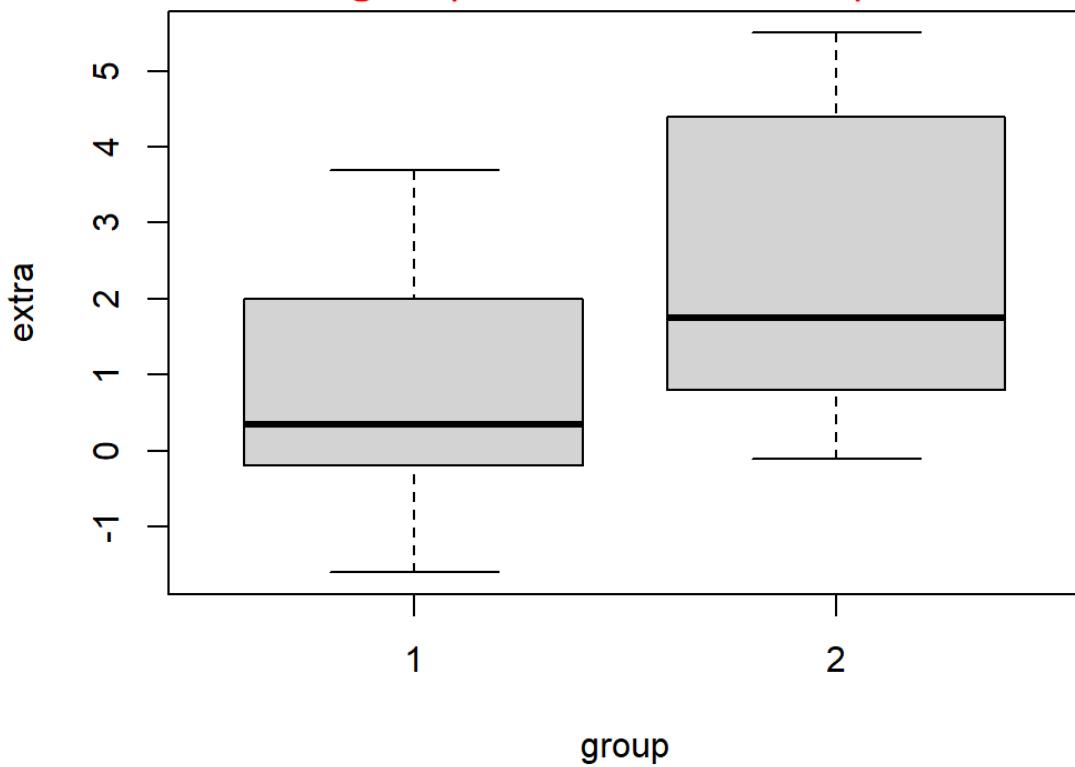
age	chol	fbs	thalach	exang	
age	1.000000000	0.208950270	0.118530242	-0.393805806	0.09166077
chol	0.20895027	1.000000000	0.009841023	-0.003431832	0.06131038
fbs	0.11853024	0.009841023	1.000000000	-0.007854147	0.02566515
thalach	-0.39380581	-0.003431832	-0.007854147	1.000000000	-0.37810342
exang	0.09166077	0.061310377	0.025665147	-0.378103424	1.000000000

C. HYPOTHESIS TESTING (TWO TAILED TEST)

1. BOXPLOT

```
boxplot(extra~group,data=sleep)
```

doesn't seem like there's a significant difference between the 2 groups....due to overlap....



2. TWO SAMPLE T TEST

```
t.test(extra~group,data=sleep)
```

1. Stating the Claim → 2 Tailed test:

a. H0: Mean sleep of Grp 1 = Mean sleep of Grp 2

b. H1: Mean sleep of Grp 1 ≠ Mean sleep of Grp 2

2. Running the Test

```
welch Two Sample t-test
data: extra by group
t = -1.8608, df = 17.776, p-value = 0.07939
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group 1 and group
2 is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
-3.3654832 0.2054832
sample estimates:
mean in group 1 mean in group 2
0.75 2.33
```

P value (0.08) > Alpha (0.05)
Accept H0
No significant difference between Grp 1 vs 2

3. Conclusion:

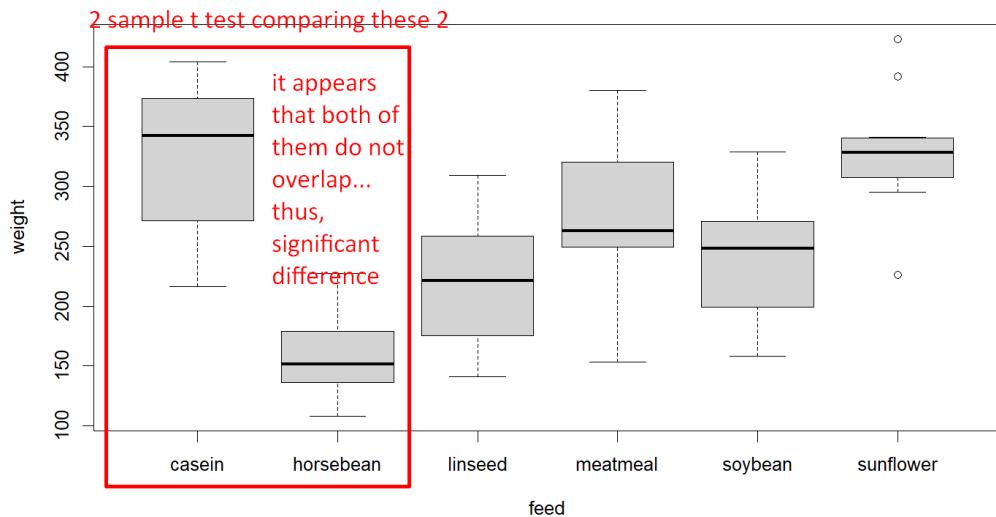
a. We accept H1

b. There's NO significant difference between the Sleep amounts of Grp 1 vs Grp 2.

D. HYPOTHESIS TESTING (ONE TAILED TEST)

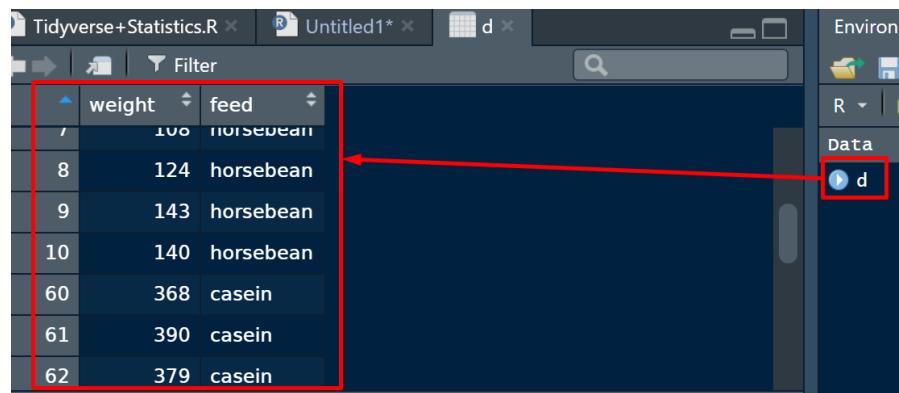
1. BOX PLOT

```
boxplot(weight~feed, data=chickwts)
```



2. SELECTING COLUMNS

```
d = subset(chickwts, feed == "casein" | feed == "horsebean")
```



3. 2 TAILED T TEST

```
t.test(weight~feed,data=d)
```

- H0: Casein = Horsebean
- H1: Casein ≠ Horsebean

```
welch Two Sample t-test
data: weight by feed
t = 7.3423, df = 18.36, p-value = 7.21e-07
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group casein
and group horsebean is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
116.6982 210.0685
sample estimates:
mean in group casein mean in group horsebean
323.5833 160.2000
> |
```

P value < Alpha
0.000... < 0.05
Accept H1
There's Significant
Difference between
Casein vs Hoprseban

4. 1 TAILED T TEST

- H0: Casein \geq Horsebean
- H1: Casein < Horsebean

```
t.test(weight~feed,data=d,alternative='less')
```

```
welch Two Sample t-test
data: weight by feed
t = 7.3423, df = 18.36, p-value = 1
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group casein
and group horsebean is less than 0
95 percent confidence interval: -Inf 201.9296
sample estimates:
mean in group casein mean in group horsebean
323.5833 160.2000
```

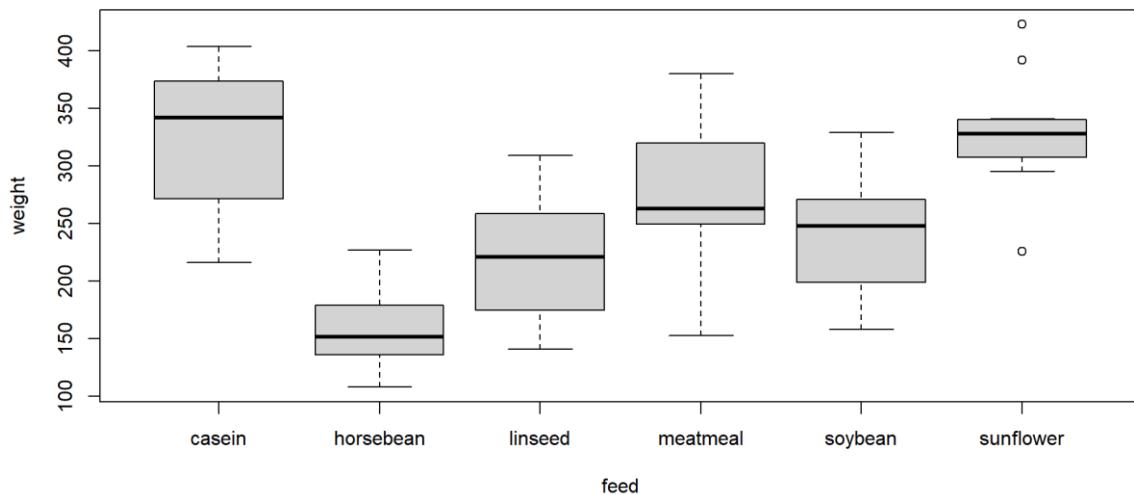
P value > Alpha
1 > 0.05
means we Accept H0
means Casein > Horsebean

III. ANOVA

A. CHICKWTS

1. BOXPLOT

```
boxplot(weight~feed, data=chickwts)
```



2. ANOVA TEST

```
m <- aov(weight~feed, data=chickwts)  
summary(m)
```

```
> summary(m)  
Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)      p value << alpha  
feed       5 231129   46226   15.37 5.94e-10 *** 0.000... << 0.05  
Residuals  65 195556     3009  
---  
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

- H0: The weight of all the chickens are the same → There's no significant difference between feeding them any of the food.

- H1: The weight of the chickens are significantly different → There's a significant difference between AT LEAST two of the feeds.
- Since P value << Alpha (0.000... << 0.05) → we accept H1
- Conclusion: there IS a significant difference feeding them the different type of food
- Most probably is the 'casein' vs 'horsebean' significant difference .

B. SHAMPOO USING %>%

1. CREATING THE DATAFRAME

```
shampoo = data.frame(
  'A'=c(36.6,39.2,30.4,37.1,34.1),
  'B' = c(17.5,20.6,18.7,25.7,22.0),
  'C'=c(15.0,10.4,18.9,10.5,15.2))

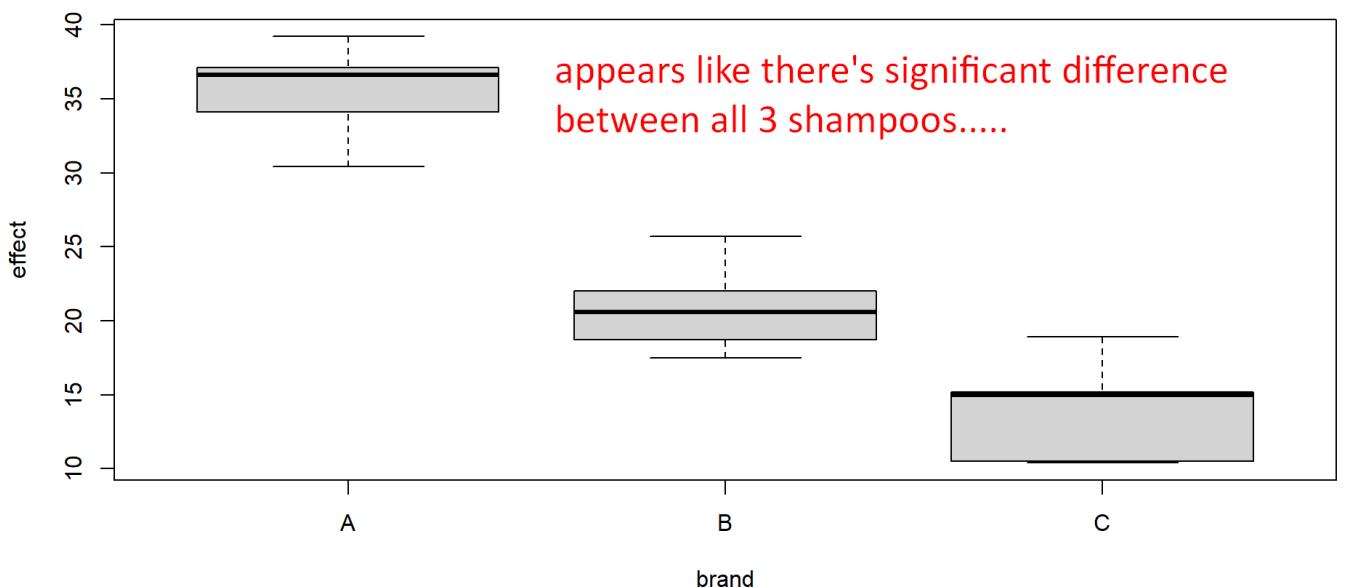
shampoo <- as_tibble(shampoo)
```

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. In the top bar, there are tabs for 'Tidyverse+Statistics.R*', 'shampoo', 'Untitled1*', and 'd'. On the right side, there are panes for 'Environment' and 'Data'. The 'Data' pane shows a table with three columns labeled 'A', 'B', and 'C', and five rows numbered 1 to 5. The first five rows are highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the 'shampoo' entry in the 'Data' pane to the corresponding table in the viewer pane.

	A	B	C
1	36.6	17.5	15.0
2	39.2	20.6	10.4
3	30.4	18.7	18.9
4	37.1	25.7	10.5
5	34.1	22.0	15.2

2. BOXPLOT

```
shampoo %>%
  gather(brand, effect) %>%
  boxplot(effect~brand,.)
```



3. ANOVA TEST

```
shampoo %>%
  gather(brand, effect) %>%
  aov(effect~brand,.)%>%
  summary(.)
```

```
        Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
brand      2 1202.6   601.3   52.35 1.18e-06 ***
Residuals  12  137.8     11.5
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

p value << alpha

- H0: There's no significant difference in using all of the shampoos.
- H1: There's a significant difference in using at least 2 of the shampoos.
- Since P value << Alpha (0.000.... << 0.05) → We accept H1.
- Conclusion: Seems like there's a difference in effect using Brand A vs B vs C.
- The difference is quite visible from the box plot.

IV. CORRELATION FUNNEL

https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/correlationfunnel/vignettes/introducing_correlation_funnel.html

<https://www.alvinang.sg/s/correlation-funnel.R>

A. STEP 1: INSTALL AND IMPORT PACKAGES

```
install.packages("correlationfunnel")  
  
library(correlationfunnel)  
library(dplyr)
```

B. STEP 2: LOAD AND GLIMPSE THE DATA

```
#-----  
#Step 2: Load and Glimpse the Data  
#-----  
data("customer_churn_tbl")  
  
customer_churn_tbl %>% glimpse()
```

```
customer_churn_tbl %>% glimpse()
#> Rows: 7,043
#> Columns: 21
#> $ customerID      <chr> "7590-VHVEG", "5575-GNVDE", "3668-QPYBK", "7795-CFOC...
#> $ gender          <chr> "Female", "Male", "Male", "Male", "Female", "Female"...
#> $ SeniorCitizen   <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
#> $ Partner          <chr> "Yes", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "Yes", ...
#> $ Dependents       <chr> "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "Yes", "No", "No", "No", ...
#> $ tenure           <dbl> 1, 34, 2, 45, 2, 8, 22, 10, 28, 62, 13, 16, 58, 49, ...
#> $ PhoneService     <chr> "No", "Yes", "Yes", "No", "Yes", "Yes", "No", ...
#> $ MultipleLines    <chr> "No phone service", "No", "No", "No phone service", ...
#> $ InternetService  <chr> "DSL", "DSL", "DSL", "DSL", "Fiber optic", "Fiber op...
#> $ OnlineSecurity   <chr> "No", "Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "No", "No", "Yes", ...
#> $ OnlineBackup      <chr> "Yes", "No", "Yes", "No", "No", "No", "Yes", "No", ...
#> $ DeviceProtection <chr> "No", "Yes", "No", "Yes", "No", "Yes", "No", "No", ...
#> $ TechSupport       <chr> "No", "No", "Yes", "No", "No", "No", "No", "Ye...
#> $ StreamingTV        <chr> "No", "No", "No", "No", "Yes", "Yes", "No", "Y...
#> $ StreamingMovies    <chr> "No", "No", "No", "No", "Yes", "No", "No", "Ye...
#> $ Contract          <chr> "Month-to-month", "One year", "Month-to-month", "One...
#> $ PaperlessBilling  <chr> "Yes", "No", "Yes", "No", "Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "No", ...
#> $ PaymentMethod      <chr> "Electronic check", "Mailed check", "Mailed check", ...
#> $ MonthlyCharges    <dbl> 29.85, 56.95, 53.85, 42.30, 70.70, 99.65, 89.10, 29...
#> $ TotalCharges       <dbl> 29.85, 1889.50, 108.15, 1840.75, 151.65, 820.50, 194...
#> $ Churn             <chr> "No", "No", "Yes", "No", "Yes", "Yes", "No", "No", ...
```

C. STEP 3: BINARIZE THE DATASET

```
#-----  
#Step 3: Binarize the Dataset  
#-----  
customer_churn_binarized_tbl <- customer_churn_tbl %>%  
  select(-customerID) %>%  
  mutate(TotalCharges = ifelse(is.na(TotalCharges), MonthlyCharges, TotalCharges)) %>%  
  binarize(n_bins = 5, thresh_infreq = 0.01, name_infreq = "OTHER", one_hot = TRUE)
```

D. STEP 4: GLIMPSE THE BINARIZED DATASET

```
#-----  
#Step 4: Glimpse the Binarized Dataset  
#-----  
customer_churn_binarized_tbl %>% glimpse()
```

```
customer_churn_binarized_tbl %>% glimpse()  
#> Rows: 7,043  
#> Columns: 60  
#> $ gender_Female <dbl> 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1,...  
#> $ gender_Male <dbl> 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,...  
#> $ SeniorCitizen_0 <dbl> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,...  
#> $ SeniorCitizen_1 <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,...  
#> $ Partner_No <dbl> 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0,...  
#> $ Partner_Yes <dbl> 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,...  
#> $ Dependents_No <dbl> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1,...  
#> $ Dependents_Yes <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,...  
#> $ `^tenure_-Inf_6` <dbl> 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,...  
#> $ tenure_6_20 <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0,...  
#> $ tenure_20_40 <dbl> 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1,...  
#> $ tenure_40_60 <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,...  
#> $ tenure_60_Inf <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,...  
#> $ PhoneService_No <dbl> 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0,...  
#> $ PhoneService_Yes <dbl> 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1,...  
#> $ MultipleLines_No <dbl> 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,...  
#> $ MultipleLines_No_phone_service <dbl> 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0,...  
#> $ MultipleLines_Yes <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1,...  
#> $ InternetService_DSL <dbl> 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,...  
#> $ InternetService_Fiber_optic <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1,...  
#> $ InternetService_No <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,...  
#> $ OnlineSecurity_No <dbl> 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1,...  
#> $ OnlineSecurity_No_internet_service <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,...  
#> $ OnlineSecurity_Yes <dbl> 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,...
```


E. STEP 5: CORRELATE THE FEATURES (X) TO THE TARGET (Y, OR CUSTOMER CHURN)

```
#-----#
#Step 5: Correlate the Features (X) to the Target (Y, or Customer Churn)
#-----#
customer_churn_corr_tbl <- customer_churn_binarized_tbl %>%
  correlate(Churn__Yes)
```

F. STEP 6: PLOT THE CORRELATION FUNNEL

```
#-----#
#Step 6: Plot the Correlation Funnel
#-----#
customer_churn_corr_tbl %>%
  plot_correlation_funnel()
```



G. STEP 7: CONCLUSION (BUSINESS INSIGHTS)

The following features lead to Customers Leaving / Churning:

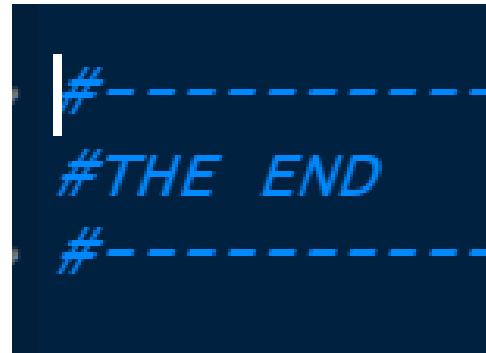
- “Month to Month” Contract Type
- No Online Security
- No Tech Support
- Customer tenure less than 6 months
- Fiber Optic internet service
- Pays with electronic check

The following features lead to Customers Staying (No Churn):

- “Two Year” Contract Type
- Customer Purchases Online Security
- Customer Purchases Tech Support
- Customer tenure greater than 60 months (5 years)
- DSL internet service
- Pays with automatic credit card

We can develop a strategy to retain customers:

- Promotions for 2 Year Contract, Online Security, and Tech Support
- Loyalty Bonuses to incentivize tenure
- Incentives for setting up an automatic credit card payment



ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Dr. Alvin Ang earned his Ph.D., Masters and Bachelor degrees from NTU, Singapore. He was a previously a Professor, Scientist and Financial Consultant. Currently, he owns multiple self-started businesses and is a Personal/Business Advisor.

More about him at www.AlvinAng.sg