Directions: Record your responses to the lab questions in the spaces provided.

Extreme values

- Which of the color scores had the smallest min value? Which had the largest max value?
- Use the range function to calculate the max and min values of your predominant color.

Calculating a range value

- Use these two steps to calculate the *range* of your predominant color.
 - Step 1: Use the range function to assign the max and min values of a variable the name values.
 - Step 2: Use the diff function to calculate the difference of values.

Using mm_diff()

• Which of the four colors has the largest absolute difference between the mean and median values?

• By examining a dotPlot for this personality color, make an argument why either the mean or median would be the better description of the *center* of the data.

Our first function

• Use a dotPlot or histogram to find the personality color with the largest difference between the max and min values. Then use the Range function you created to calculate its *range*.

Quartiles (Q1 & Q3)

• Use a similar line of code to calculate Q3, which is the value that's larger than 75% of our data.

The Inter-Quartile-Range (IQR)

• Write down the numbers that split the data up into these 4 pieces.

• How long is the interval of the middle two pieces?

Calculating the IQR

- Use the values of Q1 and Q3 you calculated previously and find the *IQR* by hand.
- Then use the iqr() function to calculate it for you.
- Which personality color score has the widest spread according to the *IQR*? Which is narrowest?

Boxplots

• By showing someone a dotPlot, how would you teach him/her to make a *boxplot*? Write out your explanation in a series of steps for the person to use.

- Use the steps you write to create a sketch of a *boxplot* for your predominant color's scores.
- Then use the bwplot function to create a *boxplot* using R.

On your own

• Create a function called myIQR that uses the *only* quantile function to compute the middle 30% of the data.