If you are running R you too can play along by typing in the commands. For everybody, answer the questions.

First load the data set seahawks

```
> source("http://www.math.csi.cuny.edu/verzani/classes/MTH113/data/seahawks.R")
```

The variables are

```
> names(seahawks)
```

```
[1] "Number" "Name" "Position" "Age" "Height" "Weight" "Yrs"
[8] "College"
```

We can use them if we attach the data set

```
> attach(seahawks)
```

Now for some questions. A stem and leaf diagram of the weights of the players is found with

```
> stem(Weight, scale = 2)
```

```
The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |
18 | 038
19 | 0056699
20 | 012279
21 | 0
22 | 0335569
23 | 0489
24 | 0145689
25 | 12
26 | 055
27 | 228
28 | 7
29 | 378
30 | 35889
31 | 3
32 | 07
```

- 33 | 0
- 1. What does the comment "The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |" mean?

- 2. What is weight of the lightest seahawk?
- 3. What is the weight of the heaviest seahawk?
- 4. There are 56 seahawks, what is the median weight?
- 5. Based on the shape of the distribution, would you think the median weight is more, less, or about the same as the mean weight?

The mean weight is

> mean(Weight)

[1] 244.375

Find the mean of this sample of size 5:

```
> sample(Weight, 5)
```

[1] 265 260 309 229 230

A table of the number of years in the league is provided by

```
> table(Yrs)
```

Yrs

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 2 7 4 10 9 5 2 3 1 8 1 1 3

From this, produce a histogram of the data where you use intervals [0,2),[2,4), etc.

A table for the age of the player is

```
> table(Age)
```

Age 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 37 7 9 5 11 5 5 2 3 2 2 1 1 2 1

From this, make a barplot for the categories 25 and under, 26 to 30 and over 31.