assignment_04_Part1_VelikaduKrishnamoorthy_Guruprasad

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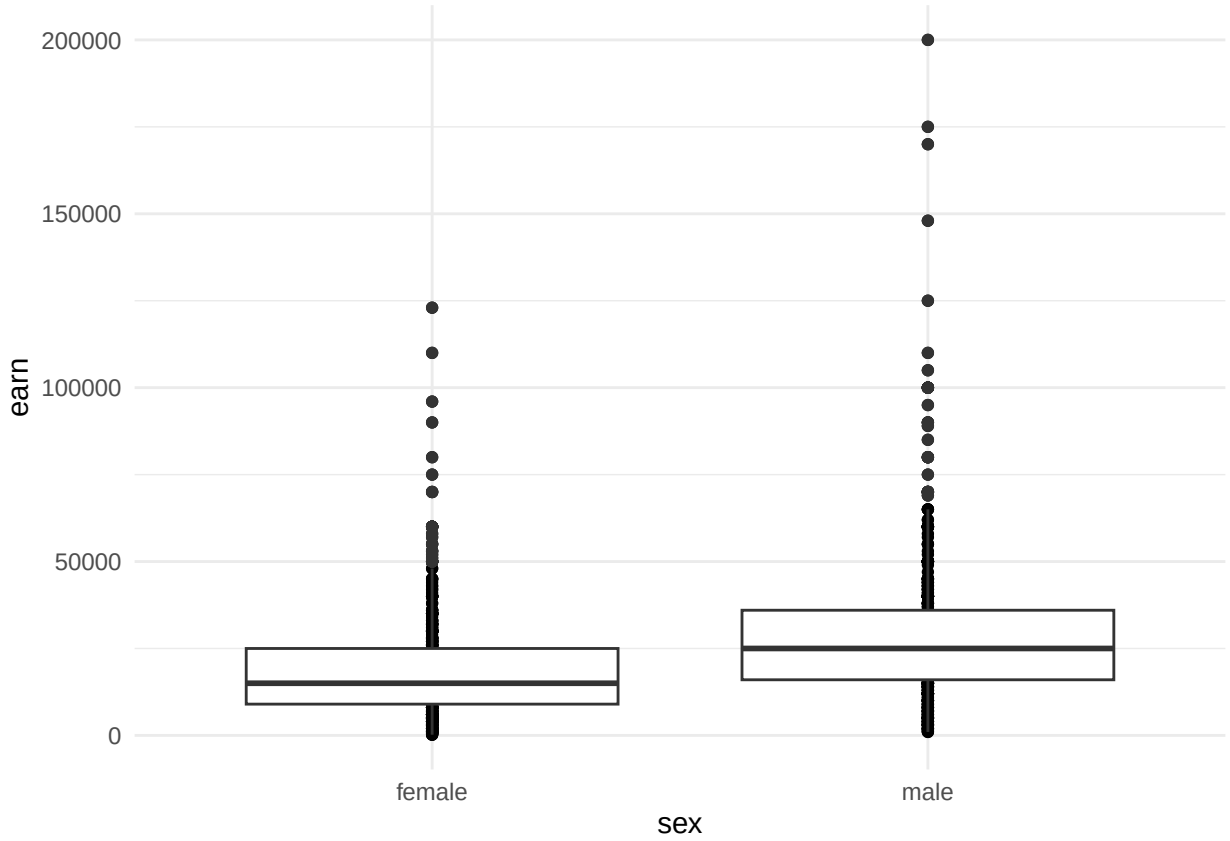
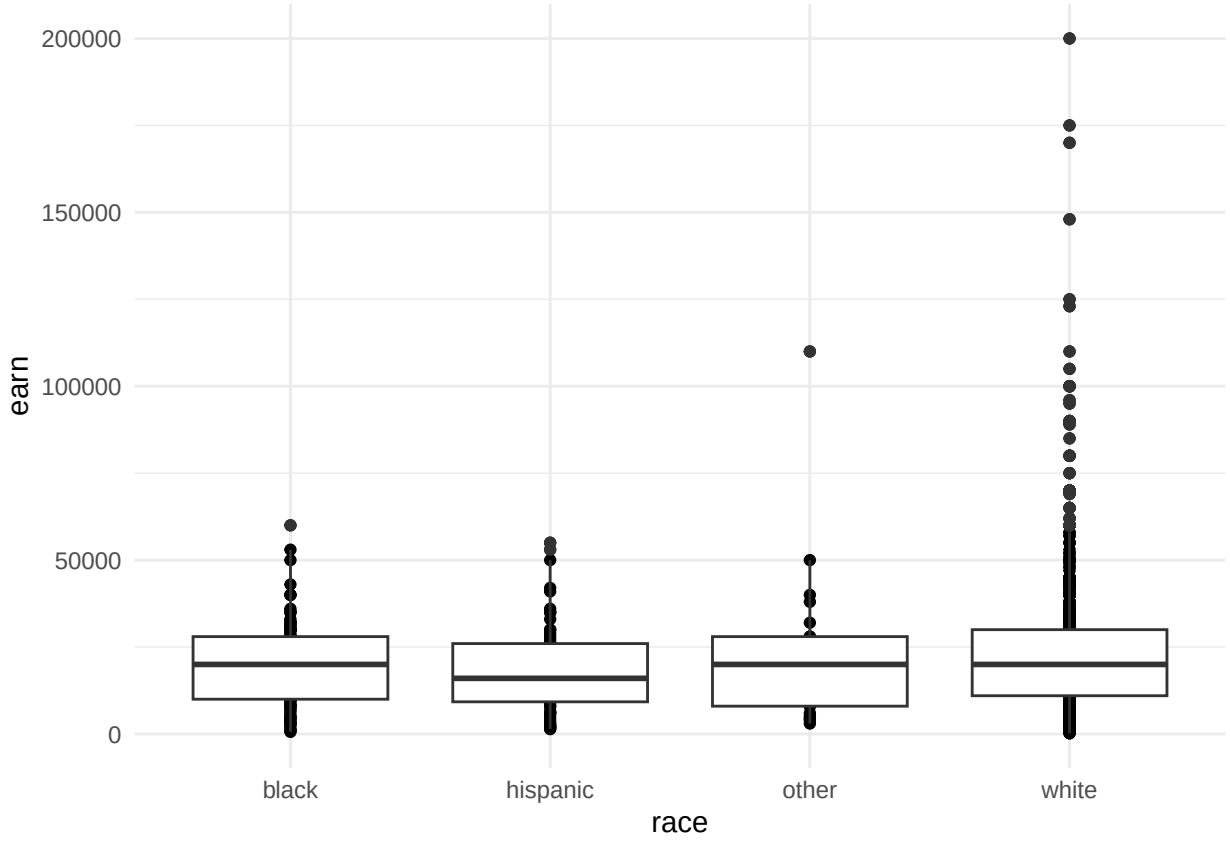
```
# Load the ggplot2 package
library(ggplot2)
theme_set(theme_minimal())
```

```
# Load the `data/r4ds/heights.csv` to heights_df
heights_df <- read.csv("data/r4ds/heights.csv")
```

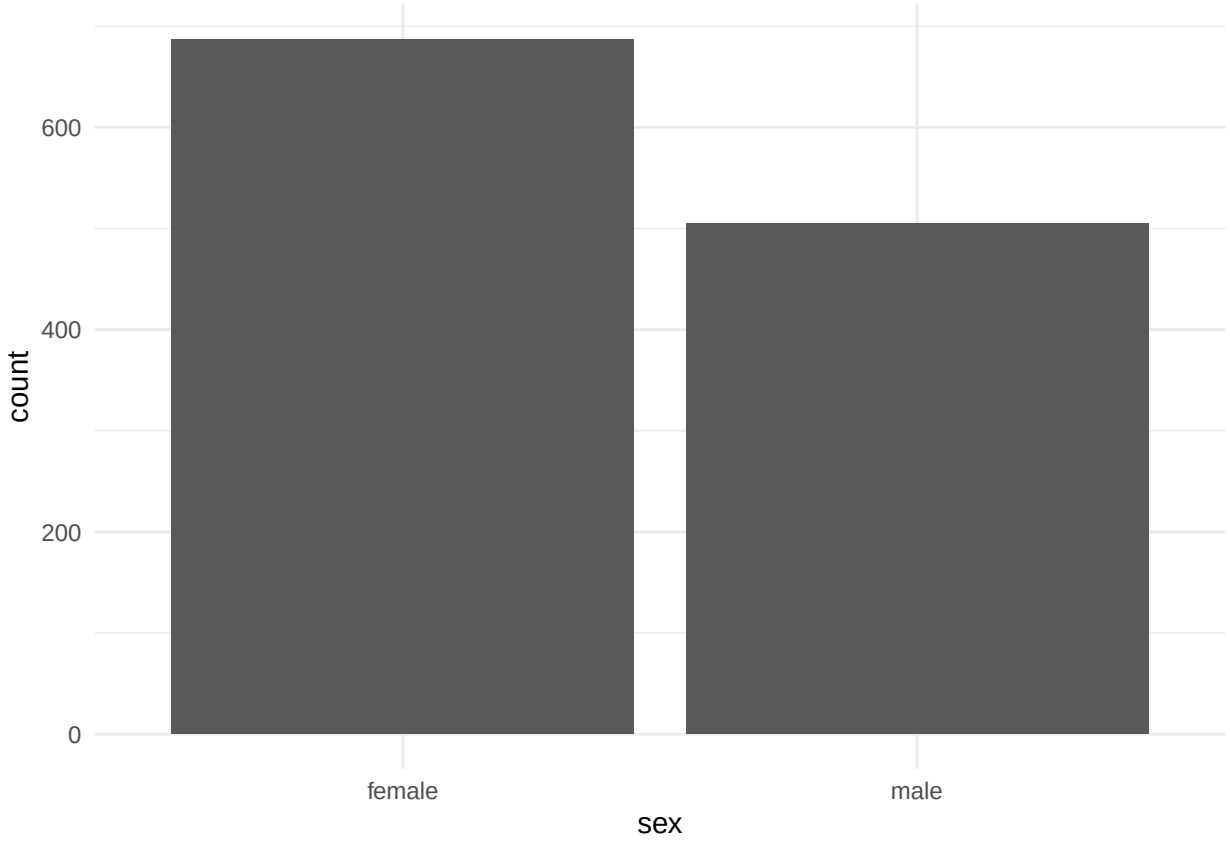
```
# Create boxplots of sex vs. earn and race vs. earn using `geom_point()` and `geom_boxplot()`

# sex vs. earn
ggplot(data = heights_df, aes(x = sex, y = earn)) + geom_point() + geom_boxplot()
```



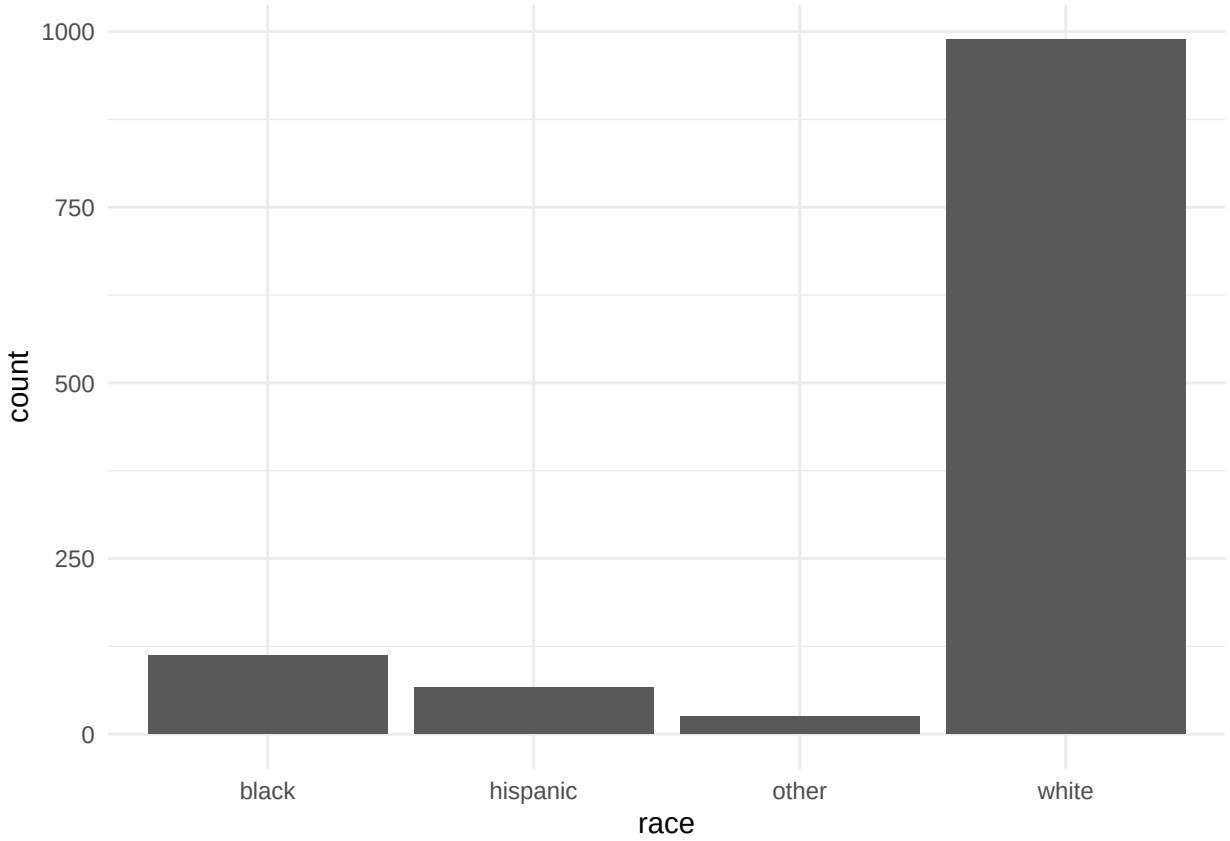
```r
# race vs. earn
ggplot(data = heights_df, aes(x = race, y = earn)) + geom_point() + geom_boxplot()
```



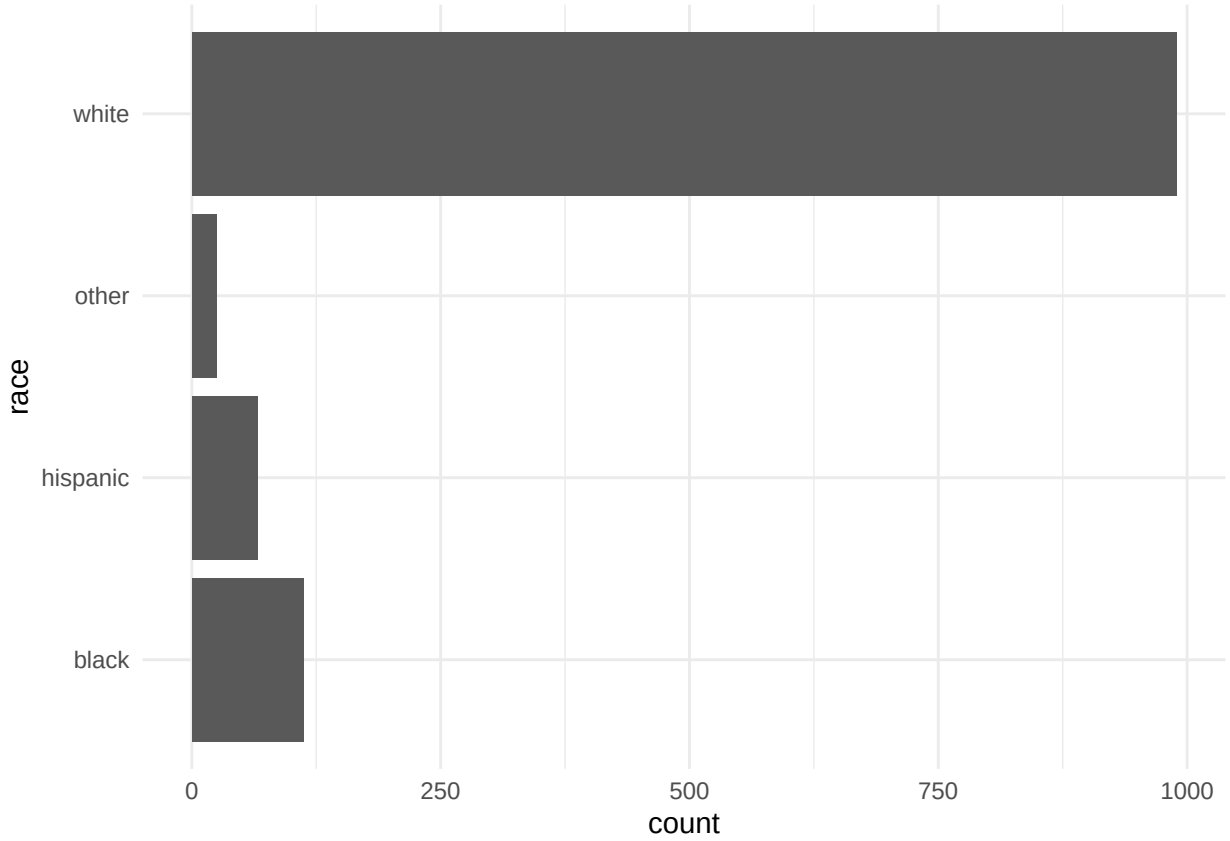

```r
# Using `geom_bar()` plot a bar chart of the number of records for each `sex`
ggplot(data = heights_df, aes(x = sex)) + geom_bar()
```




```
# Using `geom_bar()` plot a bar chart of the number of records for each race
ggplot(data = heights_df, aes(x = race)) + geom_bar()
```




```
# Create a horizontal bar chart by adding `coord_flip()` to the previous plot
ggplot(data = heights_df, aes(x = race)) + geom_bar() + coord_flip()
```



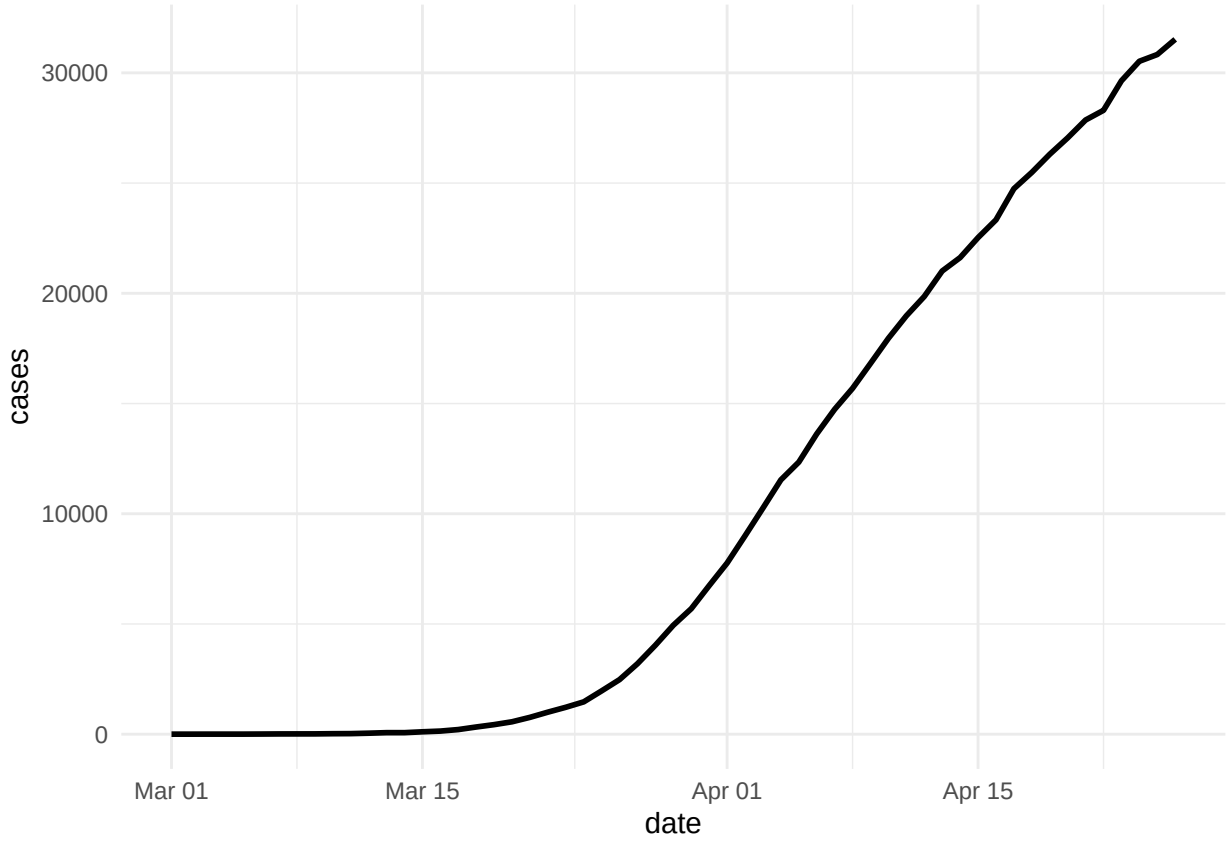

```r
# Load the file `'data/nytimes/covid-19-data/us-states.csv'` and assign it to the `covid_df` dataframe
covid_df <- read.csv("data/nytimes/covid-19-data/us-states.csv")
```

```r
# Parse the date column using `as.Date()``
covid_df$date <- as.Date(covid_df$date)
```

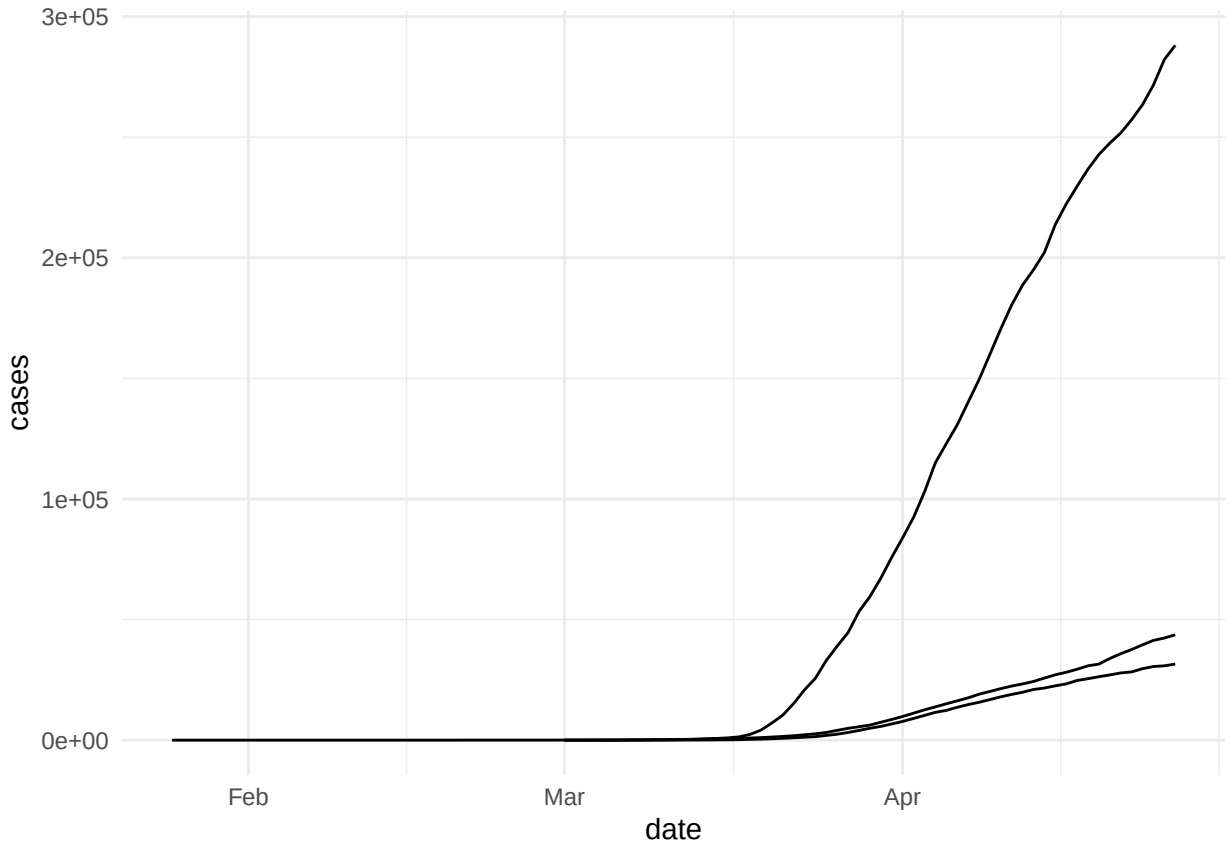
```r
# Create three dataframes named `california_df`, `ny_df`, and `florida_df` containing the data from Cal
# York, and Florida
california_df <- covid_df[which(covid_df$state == "California"), ]
ny_df <- covid_df[which(covid_df$state == "New York"), ]
florida_df <- covid_df[which(covid_df$state == "Florida"), ]
```

```r
# Plot the number of cases in Florida using `geom_line()`
ggplot(data = florida_df, aes(x = date, y = cases, group = 1)) + geom_line(size = 1)
```

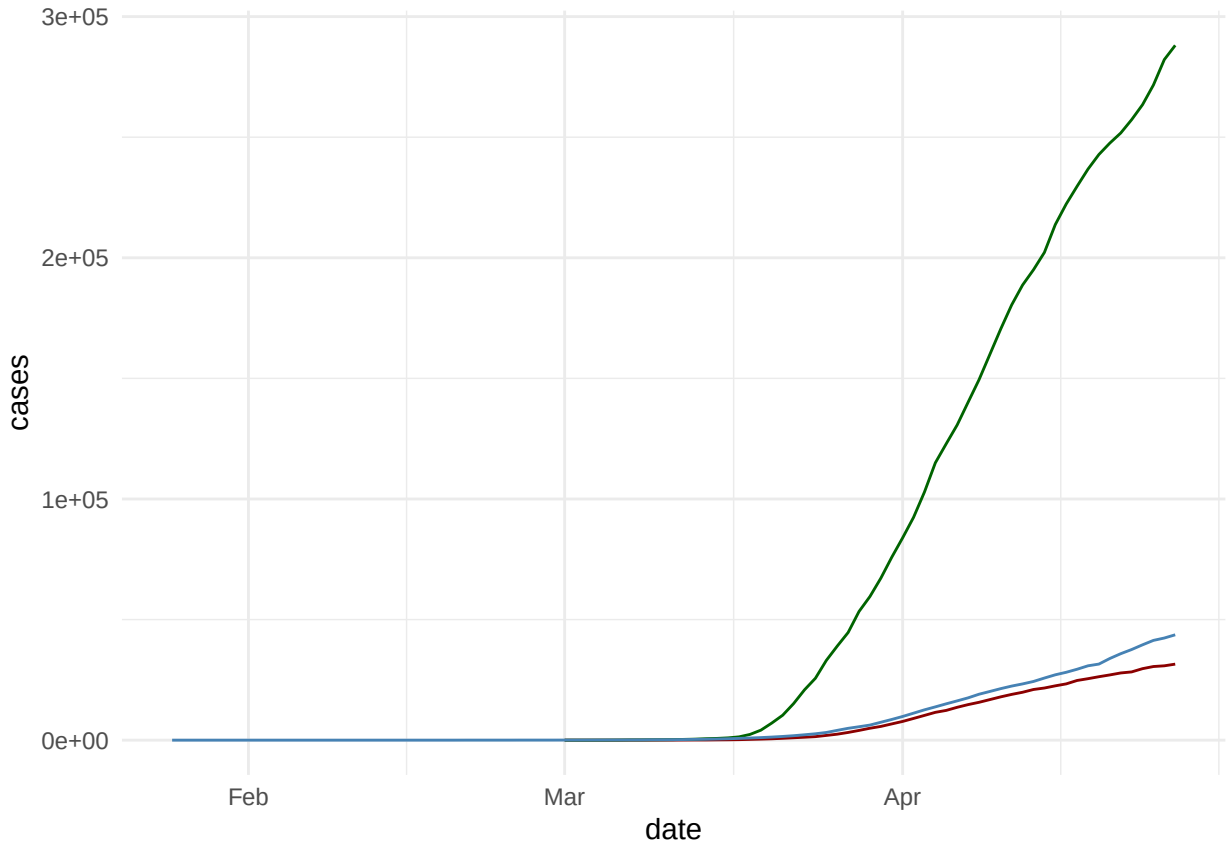
```
## Warning: Using ‘size‘ aesthetic for lines was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.
## i Please use ‘linewidth‘ instead.
```



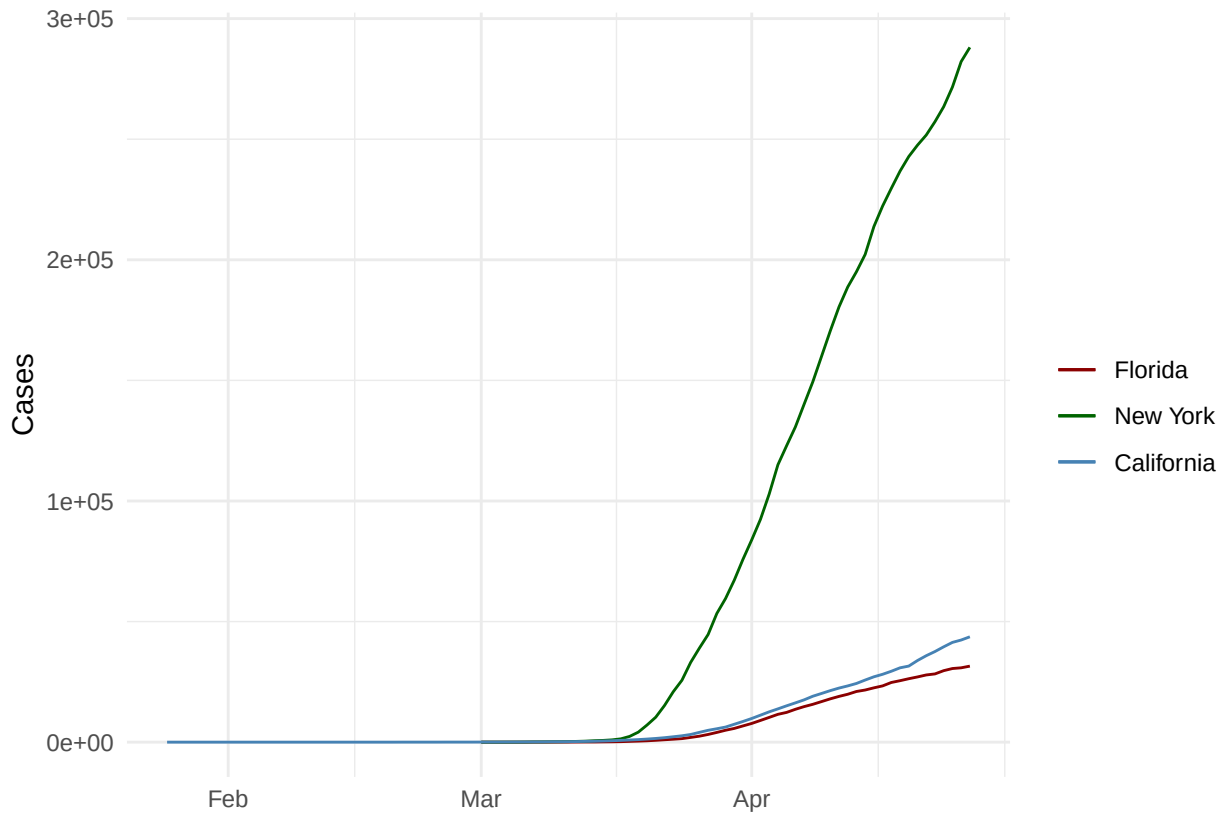

```
# Add lines for New York and California to the plot
ggplot(data = florida_df, aes(x = date, group = 1)) + geom_line(aes(y = cases)) + geom_line(data = ny_d
    geom_line(data = california_df, aes(y = cases))
```



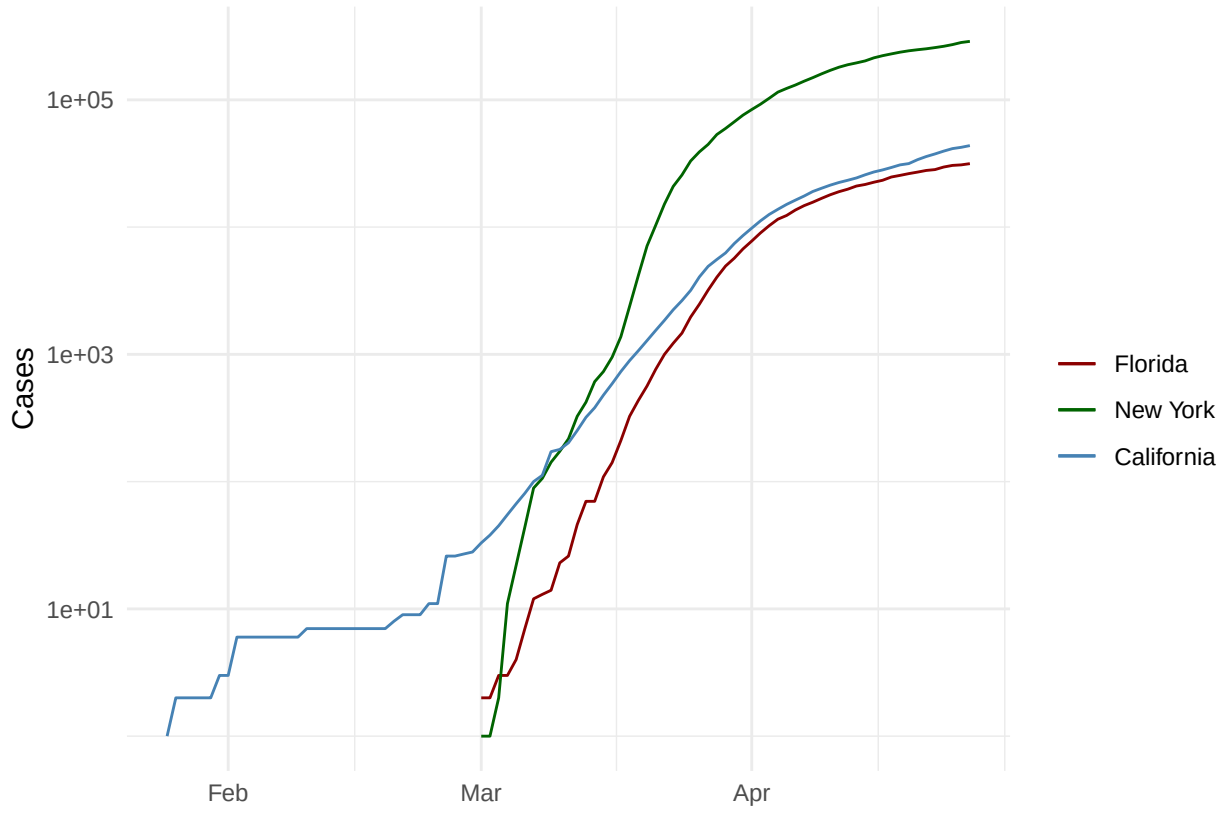

```
# Use the colors 'darkred', 'darkgreen', and 'steelblue' for Florida, New York, and California
ggplot(data = florida_df, aes(x = date, group = 1)) + geom_line(aes(y = cases), color = "darkred") + ge
    aes(y = cases), color = "darkgreen") + geom_line(data = california_df, aes(y = cases), color = "ste
```




```
# Add a legend to the plot using `scale_colour_manual`.Add a blank (' ') label to the x-axis and the la
# the y axis
ggplot(data = florida_df, aes(x = date, group = 1)) + geom_line(aes(y = cases, colour = "Florida")) + g
    aes(y = cases, colour = "New York")) + geom_line(data = california_df, aes(y = cases, colour = "Cali
    breaks = c("Florida", "New York", "California"), values = c("darkred", "darkgreen", "steelblue")) +
```




```
# Scale the y axis using `scale_y_log10()`
ggplot(data = florida_df, aes(x = date, group = 1)) + geom_line(aes(y = cases, colour = "Florida")) + g
    aes(y = cases, colour = "New York")) + geom_line(data = california_df, aes(y = cases, colour = "Cali
    breaks = c("Florida", "New York", "California"), values = c("darkred", "darkgreen", "steelblue")) +
    scale_y_log10()
```


Cases
1e+05
1e+03
1e+01
Feb
Mar
Apr
Florida
New York
California