

## Zooming Through Data

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

### Data with Clarity

#### Splitting data sets

- Use the `dotPlot()` function to create a dotPlot of the amount of sugar in our food data.

#### More options

- Create a more accurate dotPlot by including the `nint` option.

#### Splitting data sets

- Split the dotPlot displaying the grams of sugar in two, by faceting on our observations' `salty_sweet` variable.
  - Describe how R decides which observations go into the left or right plot.
  - What does each *dot* in the plot represent?

## Altering the layout

## Subsetting

### The filter function

- View `food_salty` and write down the number of observations in it. Then use the subset data to make a `dotPlot` of the sodium in our Salty snacks.

## So what's really going on?

## 3 parts of defining rules

### More on `==`

- What do the values `TRUE` and `FALSE` tell us about how our *rule* applies to the first six snacks in our data? Which of the first six observations were Salty?

## Saving values

## Saving our subset

## Including more filters

### Put it all together

- Use an appropriate `dotPlot` to answer each of the following questions:
  - About how much sugar does the typical sweet snack have?
  - How does the typical amount of sugar compare when `healthy_level < 3` and when `healthy_level > 3`?