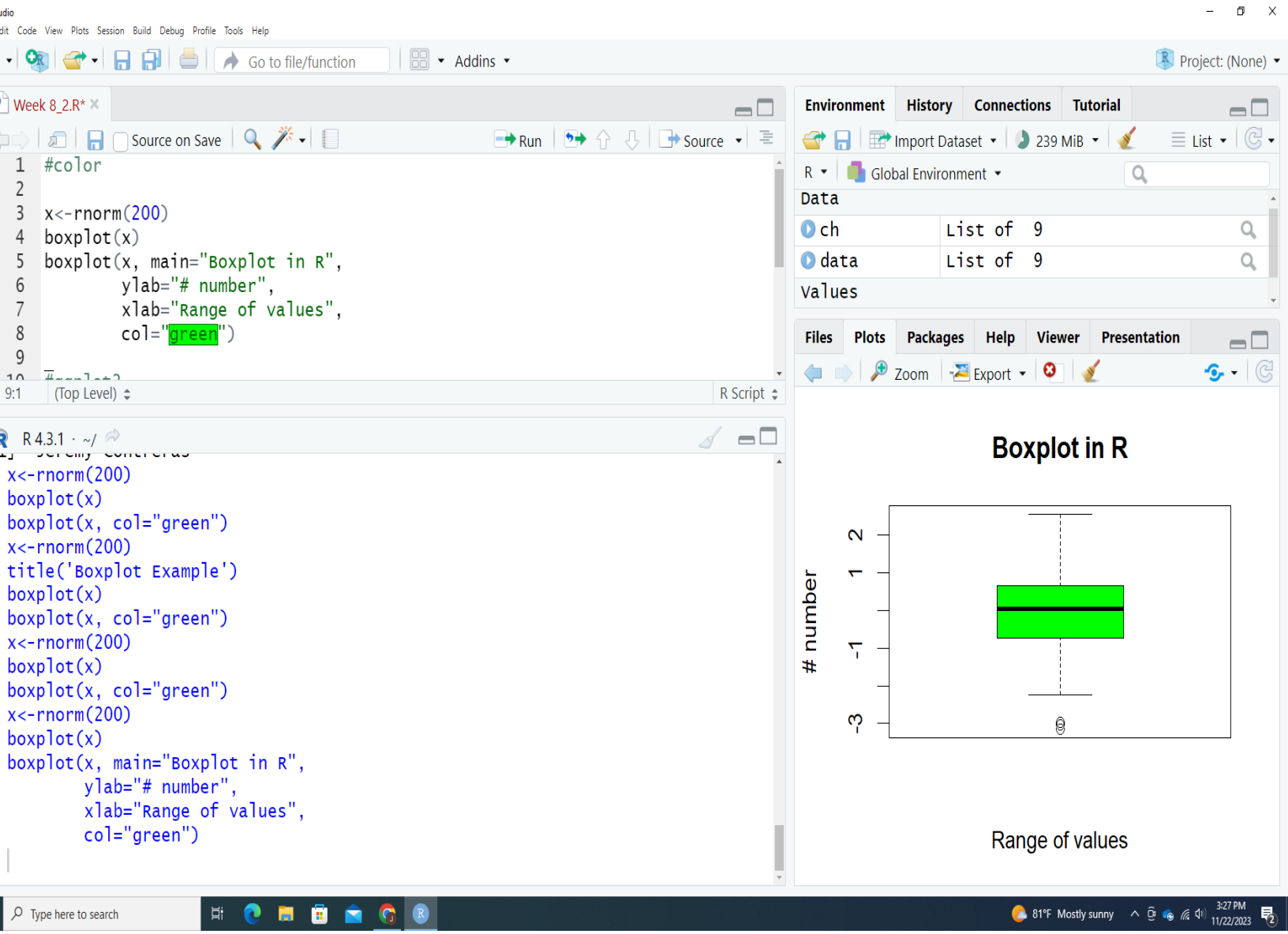
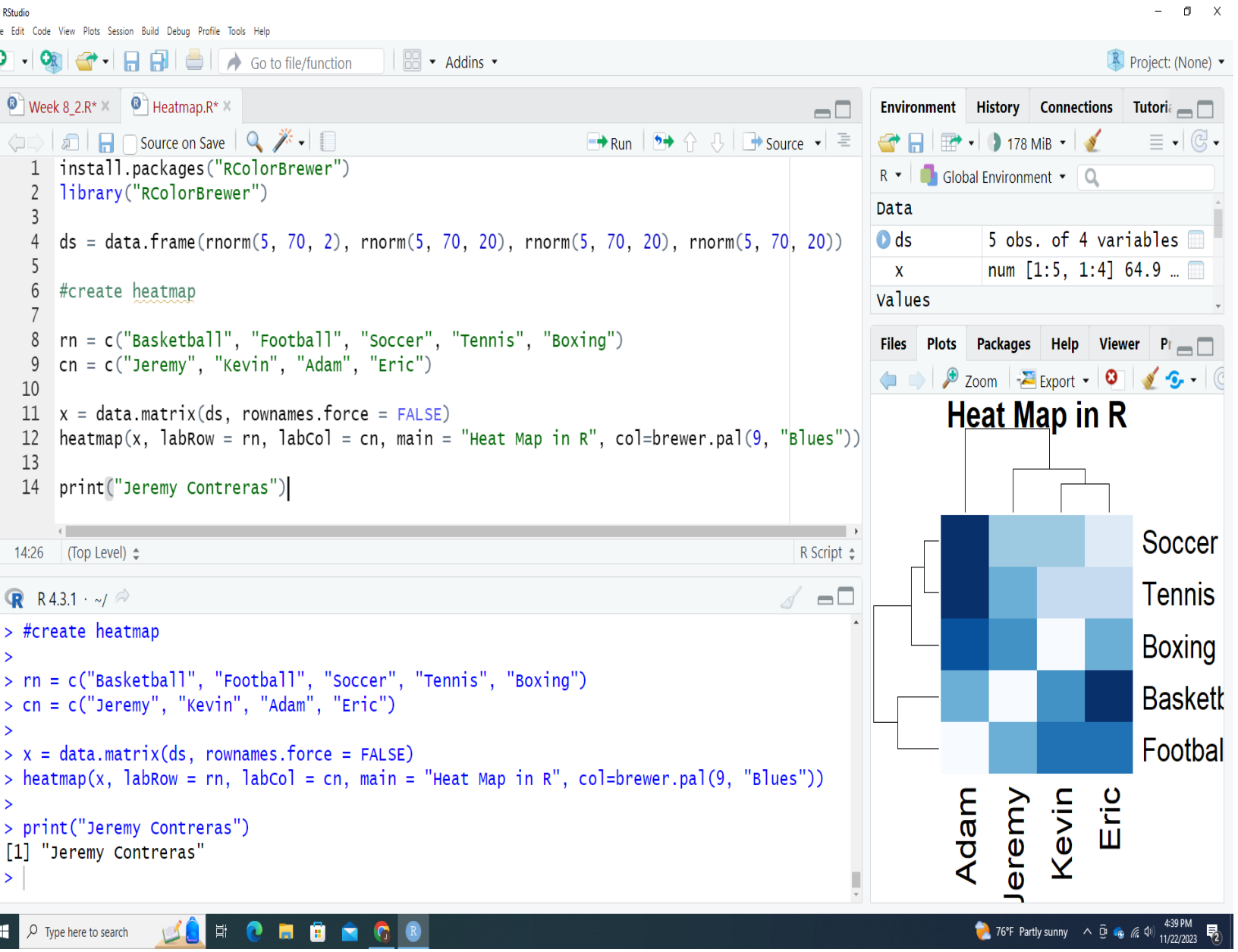


The visualization is a boxplot. The box plot is used to represent the minimum and maximum values in a dataset. It also shows the median and can show outliers in the dataset. This visualization helps with understanding the distribution of data within a dataset.

The boxplot is beneficial because it compares the range and distribution of values in a dataset. Another benefit is that the visualization is useful for statistical analysis. It can help with identifying if the data is symmetric or skewed. I enhanced the boxplot visualization by adding a title, x and y axis, and changing the color.

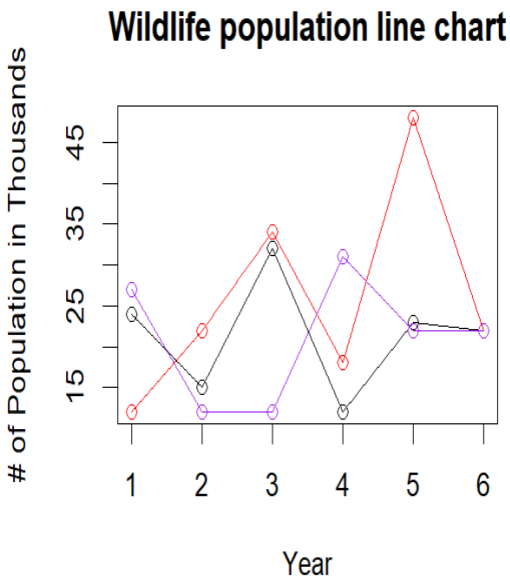


The visualization is a heatmap. A heatmap uses different colors to represent values. Heatmap uses color schemes in the visualization. The visualization is also represented in a map or a diagram.

A benefit of a heatmap visualization is it helps with visualizing complex data. Another benefit is it can draw attention to trends with a color scheme. I installed the RColorBrewer package. I changed the values in the dataframe to contain people's names and the sports they play. I changed the color scheme on the heatmap to blue.

```
# create the data for the chart
v <- c(12, 22, 34, 18, 48, 22)
t <- c(24, 15, 32, 12, 23, 22)
m <- c(27, 12, 12, 31, 22, 22)


plot(v, type = "o", col = "red",
     xlab = "Year", ylab = "# of Population in Thousands",
     main = "Wildlife population line chart")
lines(t, type = "o", col = "black")
lines(m, type = "o", col = "purple")

print("Jeremy Contreras")
```

```
> lines(t, type = "o", col = "black")
> lines(m, type = "o", col = "purple")
> plot(v, type = "o", col = "red",
+      xlab = "Year", ylab = "# of Population in Thousands",
+      main = "Wildlife population line chart")
> lines(t, type = "o", col = "black")
> lines(m, type = "o", col = "purple")
> plot(v, type = "o", col = "red",
+      xlab = "Year", ylab = "# of Population in Thousands",
+      main = "Wildlife population line chart")
> lines(t, type = "o", col = "black")
> lines(m, type = "o", col = "purple")
>
```

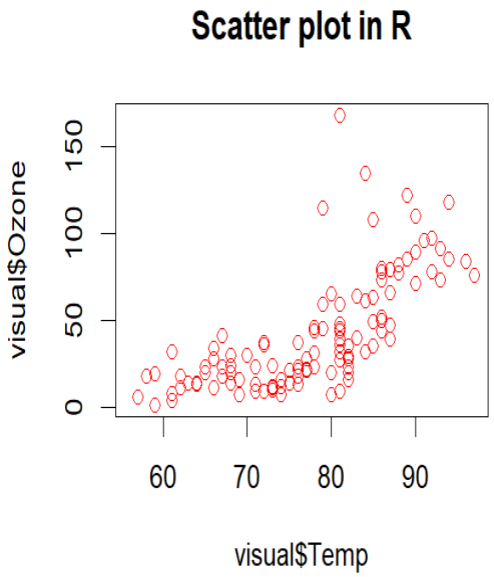


The visualization is a line chart. Line charts help display trends over time. The visualization I created shows wildlife population trends over time. The lines each have points or circles that represent a data value in the chart.

The benefit of a line chart is it helps with identifying any trends within a dataset. Line charts are helpful with visualizing data that changes over time. I changed the data values in the dataframe. I then changed the title, x and y axis. I used the colors red, black, and purple for the line color of the visualization.

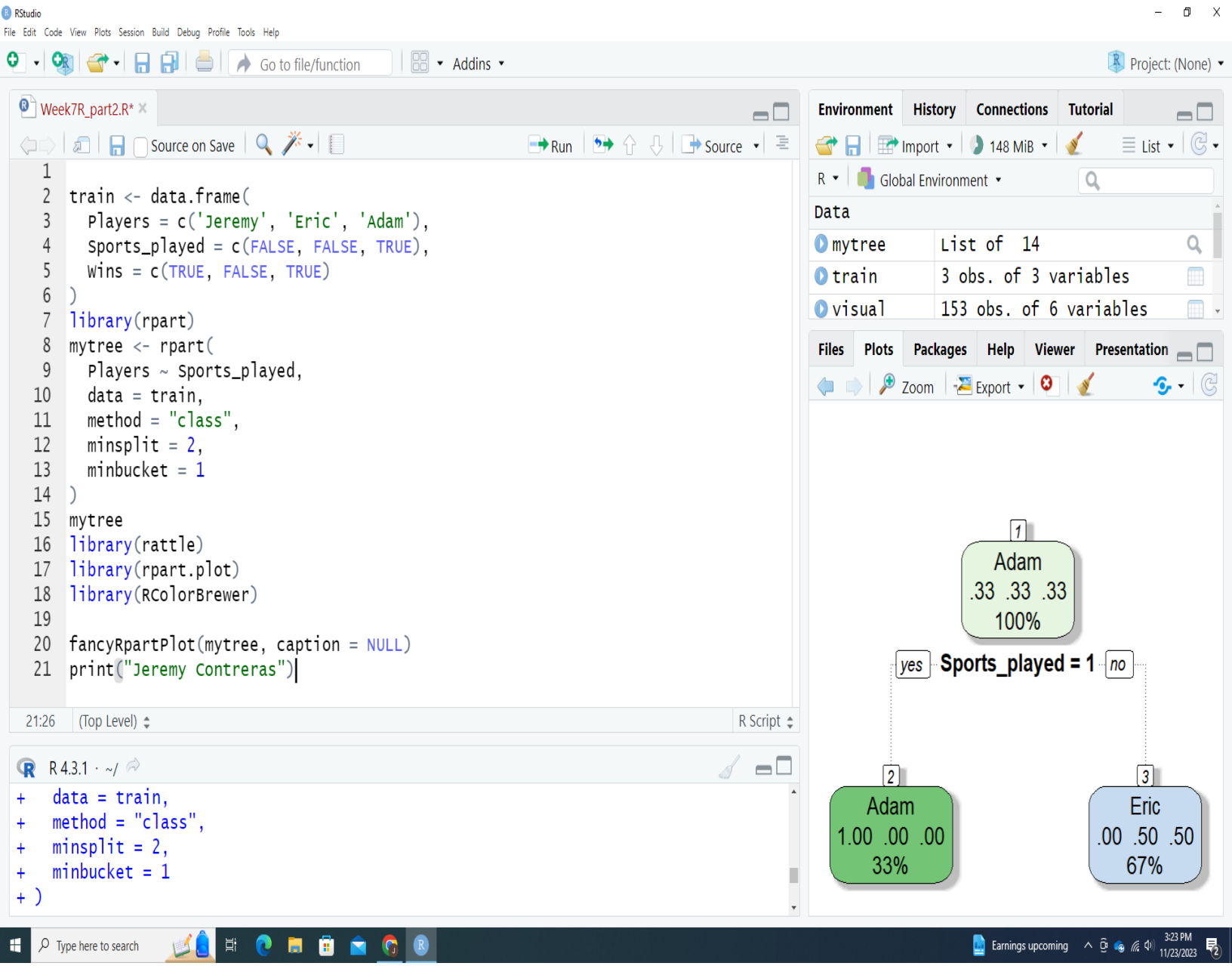
```
summary(visual)
#basic histogram
hist(visual$Solar.R)
#detailed histogram
hist(airquality$Solar.R, main = 'Solar Radiation values in the Air',ylab='Count'
#barplot
barplot(visual$Temp, main = 'Temperature Analysis', xlab = 'Temperature', col= '
#scatter 1
plot(visual$Ozone, visual$Wind)

#scatter 2
plot(visual$Temp, visual$Ozone, col="red", main="Scatter plot in R")
```

```
> #scatter 2
> plot(visual$Temp, visual$Ozone)
> #scatter 2
> plot(visual$Temp, visual$Ozone, col="red", pch=17)
> #scatter 2
> plot(visual$Temp, visual$Ozone, col="red")
> #scatter 2
> plot(visual$Temp, visual$Ozone, col="red", main="Scatter plot in R")
>
```



The visualization is a scatter plot. A scatter plot is used to visualize the relationship between two numerical variables. The red points on the scatter plot represent data values. There are two types of variables in a scatter plot which are dependent which are on Y-axis and the independent variable is on the X-axis.

The scatter plot is useful because it can be used to identify correlations. Also scatter plots make it easy to identify patterns in a dataset. I added the color red to the points on the scatter plot. I also added a title to the scatter plot.



The visualization is a decision tree. A decision tree is used to map out possible outcomes and consequences. A decision tree is like a flowchart that shows a path based on a decision. The decision tree has a decision, chance, and end nodes.

The benefit of decision trees is they help break down complex data into manageable parts. Another benefit of decision trees is they allow for data driven decision making. Decision trees are also suited for both regression and classification problems. I changed the dataframe to include players name, sports played, and wins.