

# EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS WEEK 5

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## DATA DETECTIVE CHALLENGE

This activity challenges you to use visualizations to uncover interesting aspects of a dataset. The objective is not to find one specific answer, but to improve your ability to visualize and interpret interesting patterns and relationships within data.

### DIRECTIONS

Select one of the following datasets to investigate.

- Option 1: MASS::epil
  - Description: Data from a clinical trial on epilepsy
  - The Question: What factors are most associated with a reduction in seizures?
- Option 2: MASS::Pima.te
  - Description: A health dataset on Pima Indian women who were tested for diabetes
  - The Question: What are the most significant health indicators of diabetes in this population?
- Option 3: MASS::OME
  - Description: A study of auditory perception in children with OME.
  - The Question: Which children had the poorest performance on the test?

Notes:

- You are not expected to answer the question - that just motivates the data collection
- Not inspired by the choices above? Feel free to choose a different dataset.

### CODING REQUIREMENTS

Use R to create and interpret a series of plots to answer the following questions.

#### 1. Univariate Analysis

Your first task is to understand the distribution of key individual variables.

- Choose a few variables that you think are central to the question. Create a histogram (or other appropriate visualizations) of the variables. Describe the shapes. Are there any obvious outliers? What distributions seem reasonable to model your data?

#### 2. Bivariate Analysis

Now, begin to look for relationships between variables.

- Choose numeric variables from your dataset. Create a scatterplot (or other appropriate visualizations) to determine their relationship. Is there a positive, negative, or no correlation? Is the relationship linear or non-linear?
- Choose a numerical variable and a categorical variable from your dataset. Create a boxplot to compare the distribution of the numerical variable across the different categories. What does this tell you about the difference between the groups?

### **3. Exploration**

Explore the data freely to find what you believe are interesting and informative relationships.

- Create additional visualizations that you believe are compelling or unexpected. This could be a different plot type or a plot that explores a relationship not covered in the previous steps. Explain what you see in words.

### **4. Final Report**

Make a slide to summarize your findings. Include relevant R code in the speaker notes. Submit your slide on Canvas as part of your participation grade.