Class 10: Halloween Mini-Project

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Importing candy data

```r
candy_file <- "candy-data.csv"
candy = read.csv(candy_file, row.names = 1)
head(candy)
```

```
             chocolate fruity caramel peanutyalmondy nougat crispedricewafer
100 Grand            1      0       1              0      0                1
3 Musketeers         1      0       0              0      1                0
One dime             0      0       0              0      0                0
One quarter          0      0       0              0      0                0
Air Heads            0      1       0              0      0                0
Almond Joy           1      0       0              1      0                0
             hard bar pluribus sugarpercent pricepercent winpercent
100 Grand       0   1        0        0.732        0.860   66.97173
3 Musketeers    0   1        0        0.604        0.511   67.60294
One dime        0   0        0        0.011        0.116   32.26109
One quarter     0   0        0        0.011        0.511   46.11650
Air Heads       0   0        0        0.906        0.511   52.34146
Almond Joy      0   1        0        0.465        0.767   50.34755
```

> Q1. How many different candy types are in this dataset?

```r
nrow(candy)
```

```
[1] 85
```

There are 85 candy types in this dataset.

> Q2. How many fruity candy types are in the dataset?

```
sum(candy[, 2])
```

```
[1] 38
```

There are 38 fruity candy types in the dataset.

What is your favorite candy?

The variable `winpercent()` shows the percentage of people who prefer this candy over another randomly chosen candy from the dataset. Higher values indicate a more popular candy.

```
candy["Twix", ]$winpercent
```

```
[1] 81.64291
```

> Q3. What is your favorite candy in the dataset and what is its `winpercent` value?

```
candy["Hershey's Special Dark", ]$winpercent
```

```
[1] 59.23612
```

> Q4. What is the `winpercent` value for “Kit Kat”?

```
candy["Kit Kat", ]$winpercent
```

```
[1] 76.7686
```

> Q5. What is the `winpercent` value for “Tootsie Roll Snack Bars”?

```
candy["Tootsie Roll Snack Bars", ]$winpercent
```

```
[1] 49.6535
```

The `skim()` function in the **skimr** package that can help give a quick overview of a given dataset.

```r
library("skimr")
skim(candy)
```

Table 1: Data summary

Name	candy
Number of rows	85
Number of columns	12
Column type frequency:	
numeric	12
Group variables	None

Variable type: numeric

skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	mean	sd	p0	p25	p50	p75	p100	hist
chocolate	0	1	0.44	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	
fruity	0	1	0.45	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	
caramel	0	1	0.16	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
peanutyalmondy	0	1	0.16	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
nougat	0	1	0.08	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
crispedricewafer	0	1	0.08	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
hard	0	1	0.18	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
bar	0	1	0.25	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
pluribus	0	1	0.52	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
sugarpercent	0	1	0.48	0.28	0.01	0.22	0.47	0.73	0.99	
pricepercent	0	1	0.47	0.29	0.01	0.26	0.47	0.65	0.98	
winpercent	0	1	50.32	14.71	22.45	39.14	47.83	59.86	84.18	

> Q6. Is there any variable/column that looks to be on a different scale to the majority of the other columns in the dataset?

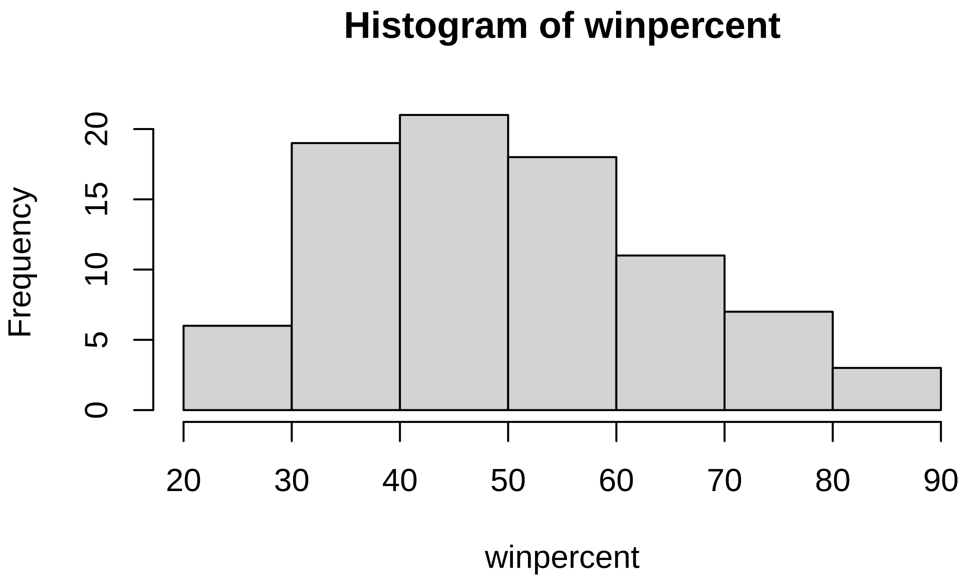
The `winpercent` column has percent values instead of proportion values.

> Q7. What do you think a zero and one represent for the `candy$chocolate` column?

I think that a zero means FALSE and a one means TRUE.

> Q8. Plot a histogram of `winpercent` values.

```
winpercent <- candy$winpercent
hist(winpercent)
```



Q9. Is the distribution of `winpercent` values symmetrical?

No, it's not symmetrical. There are more values (higher frequency) on the lower side.

Q10. Is the center of the distribution above or below 50%?

The center is below 50%.

Q11. On average, is chocolate candy higher or lower ranked than fruit candy?

```
chocwpmean <- mean(candy$winpercent[as.logical(candy$chocolate)])
chocwpmean
```

```
[1] 60.92153
```

```
fruitywpmean <- mean(candy$winpercent[as.logical(candy$fruity)])
fruitywpmean
```

```
[1] 44.11974
```

Chocolate candy is higher ranked than fruit candy.

Q12. Is this difference statistically significant?

```
choc_t <- candy$winpercent[as.logical(candy$chocolate)]
fruity_t <- candy$winpercent[as.logical(candy$fruity)]
t.test(choc_t, fruity_t)
```

```

    Welch Two Sample t-test

data:  choc_t and fruity_t
t = 6.2582, df = 68.882, p-value = 2.871e-08
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 11.44563 22.15795
sample estimates:
mean of x mean of y 
 60.92153  44.11974 
```

This difference is statisically different because the p-value is < 0.01.

Overall Candy Rankings

Q13. What are the five least liked candy types in this set?

```
head(candy[order(candy$winpercent),], n=5)
```

```
                   chocolate fruity caramel peanutyalmondy nougat
Nik L Nip                  0      1       0              0      0
Boston Baked Beans         0      0       0              1      0
Chiclets                   0      1       0              0      0
Super Bubble               0      1       0              0      0
Jawbusters                 0      1       0              0      0
                   crispedricewafer hard bar pluribus sugarpercent pricepercent
Nik L Nip                         0    0   0        1        0.197        0.976
Boston Baked Beans                0    0   0        1        0.313        0.511
Chiclets                          0    0   0        1        0.046        0.325
Super Bubble                      0    0   0        0        0.162        0.116
Jawbusters                        0    1   0        1        0.093        0.511
                   winpercent
```

```
Nik L Nip            22.44534
Boston Baked Beans   23.41782
Chiclets             24.52499
Super Bubble         27.30386
Jawbusters           28.12744
```

Q14. What are the top 5 all time favorite candy types out of this set?

```r
library(dplyr)
```

```

Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

    filter, lag

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

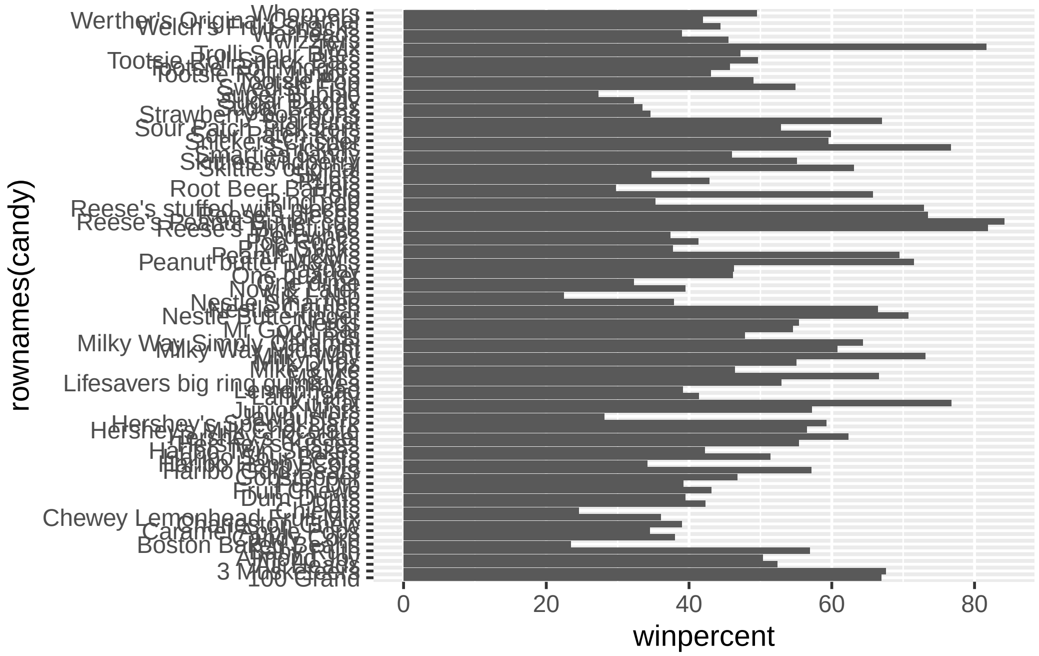
```r
candy %>% arrange(desc(winpercent)) %>% head(5)
```

```
                          chocolate fruity caramel peanutyalmondy nougat
Reese's Peanut Butter cup         1      0       0              1      0
Reese's Miniatures                1      0       0              1      0
Twix                              1      0       1              0      0
Kit Kat                           1      0       0              0      0
Snickers                          1      0       1              1      1
                          crispedricewafer hard bar pluribus sugarpercent
Reese's Peanut Butter cup                0    0   0        0        0.720
Reese's Miniatures                       0    0   0        0        0.034
Twix                                     1    0   1        0        0.546
Kit Kat                                  1    0   1        0        0.313
Snickers                                 0    0   1        0        0.546
                          pricepercent winpercent
Reese's Peanut Butter cup        0.651   84.18029
Reese's Miniatures               0.279   81.86626
Twix                             0.906   81.64291
Kit Kat                          0.511   76.76860
Snickers                         0.651   76.67378
```

I like using the `order()` function in R better, because you don't have to download the **dplyr** package. I also don't like typing the %>% every time.

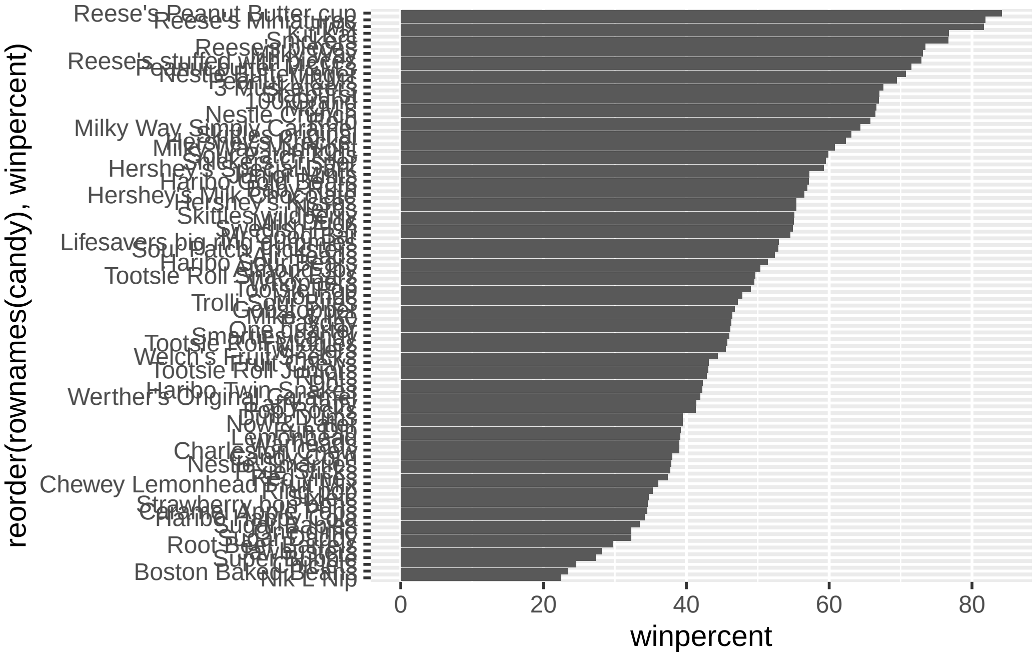
> Q15. Make a first barplot of candy ranking based on `winpercent` values.

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(candy) + aes(winpercent, rownames(candy)) + geom_bar(stat = "identity")
```



> Q16. Use the `reorder()` function to get the bars sorted by `winpercent`.

```
ggplot(candy) + aes(winpercent, reorder(rownames(candy), winpercent)) + geom_bar(stat = "i
```



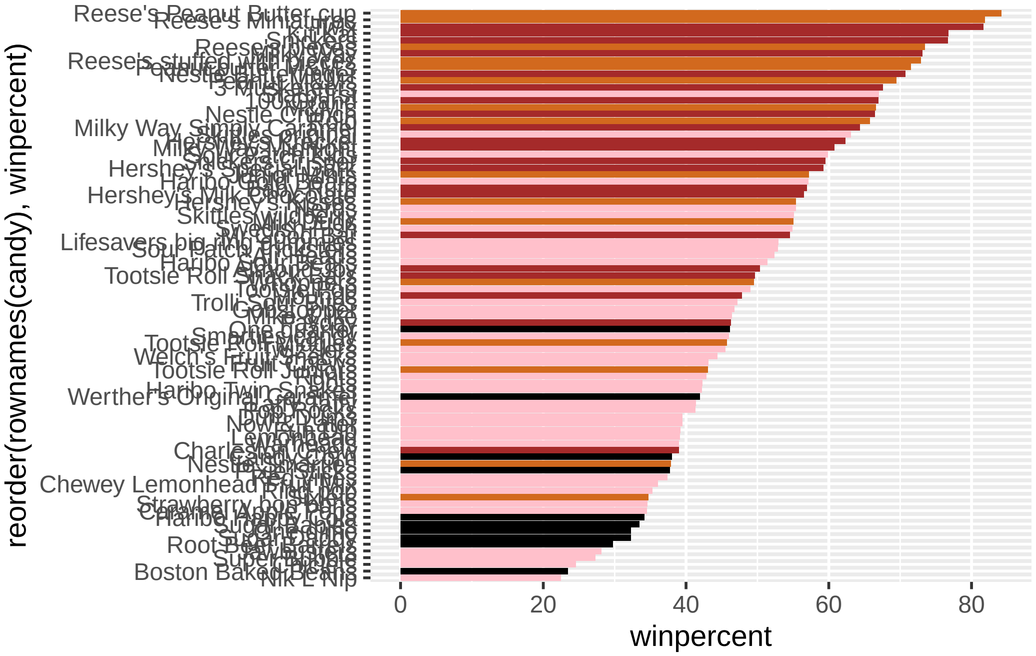
Time to add some useful color

Let's set up a color vector that signifies candy type.

```
my_cols=rep("black", nrow(candy))
my_cols[as.logical(candy$chocolate)] = "chocolate"
my_cols[as.logical(candy$bar)] = "brown"
my_cols[as.logical(candy$fruity)] = "pink"
```

Let's try our barplot with these colors.

```
ggplot(candy) +
  aes(winpercent, reorder(rownames(candy),winpercent)) +
  geom_col(fill=my_cols)
```



Q17. What is the worst ranked chocolate candy?

Sixlets is the worst ranked chocolate candy.

Q18. What is the best ranked fruity candy?

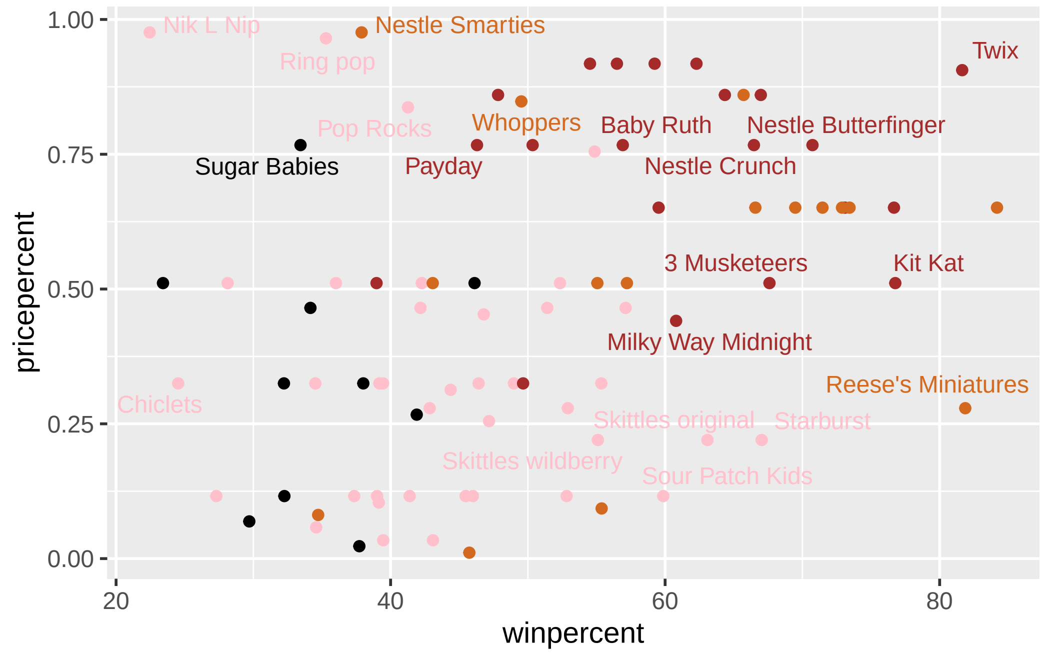
Starbursts are the best ranked fruity candy.

Taking a look at pricepercent

The `pricepercent` variable records the percentile rank of the candy's price against all the other candies in the dataset. Lower values are less expensive and higher values are more expensive.

```
library(ggrepel)

# How about a plot of price vs win
ggplot(candy) +
  aes(winpercent, pricepercent, label=rownames(candy)) +
  geom_point(col=my_cols) +
  geom_text_repel(col=my_cols, size=3.3, max.overlaps = 5)
```

```
Warning: ggrepel: 65 unlabeled data points (too many overlaps). Consider
increasing max.overlaps
```



> Q19. Which candy type is the highest ranked in terms of `winpercent` for the least money?

Reese Miniatures has a `winpercent` value > 80 and is relative cheap with a `pricepercent` of slightly above 0.25.

> Q20. What are the top 5 most expensive candy types in the dataset and of these which is the least popular?

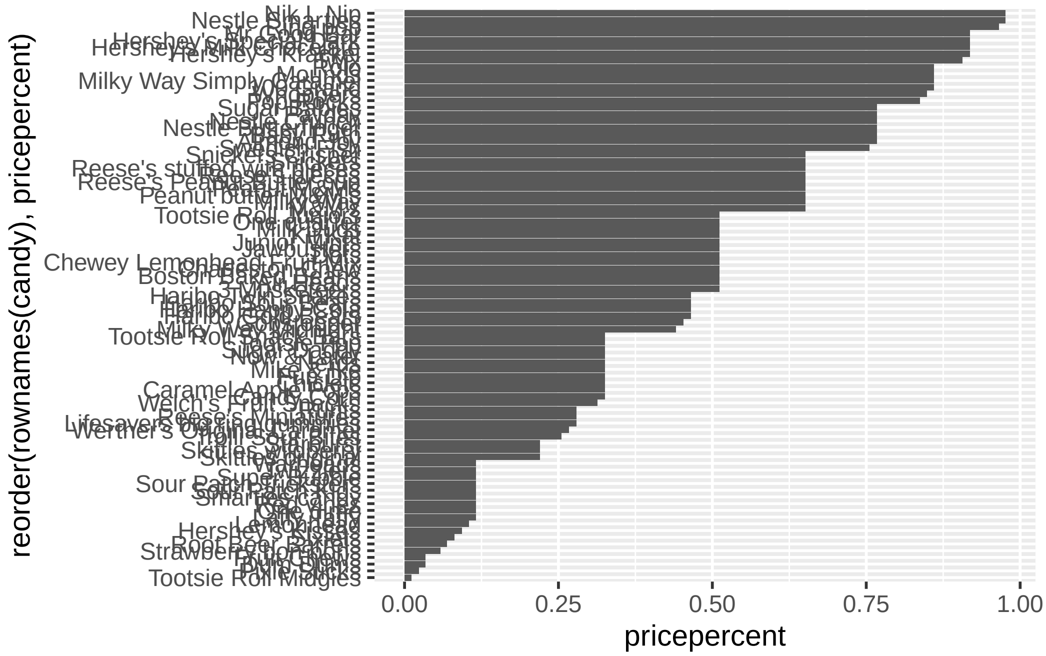
```r
ord <- order(candy$pricepercent, decreasing = TRUE)
head(candy[ord,c(11,12)], n=5 )
```

```
                         pricepercent winpercent
Nik L Nip                       0.976   22.44534
Nestle Smarties                 0.976   37.88719
Ring pop                        0.965   35.29076
Hershey's Krackel               0.918   62.28448
Hershey's Milk Chocolate        0.918   56.49050
```

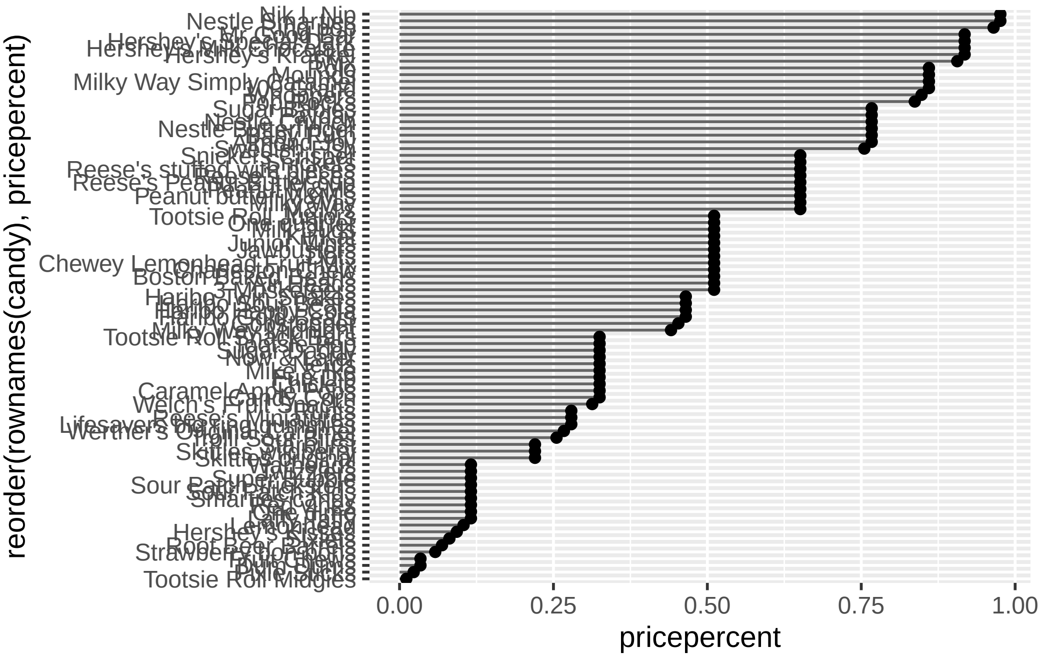
Nik L Nip is the most expensive and the least popular.

Q21. Make a barplot again with `geom_col()` this time using `pricepercent`.

```
ggplot(candy) + aes(pricepercent, reorder(rownames(candy), pricepercent)) + geom_bar(stat
```



```
# Make a lollipop chart of pricepercent
ggplot(candy) +
  aes(pricepercent, reorder(rownames(candy), pricepercent)) +
  geom_segment(aes(yend = reorder(rownames(candy), pricepercent),
                   xend = 0), col="gray40") +
    geom_point()
```

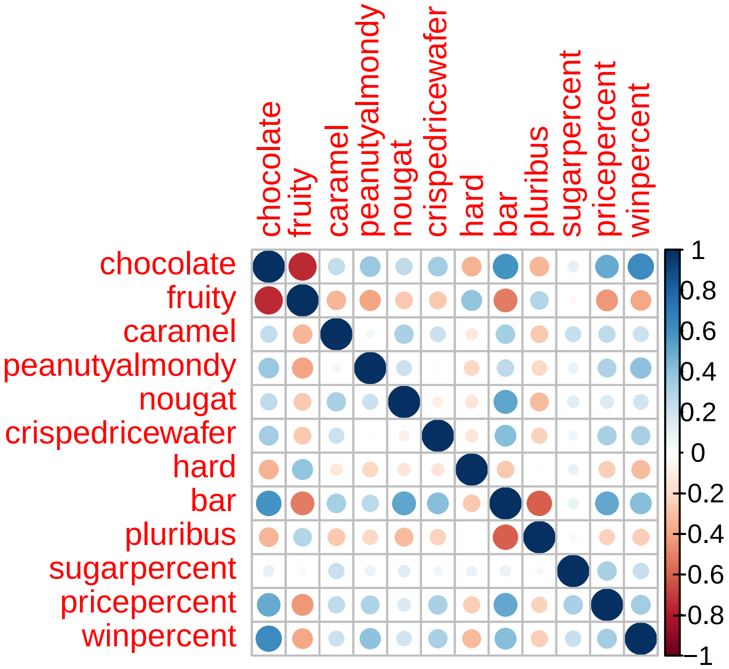


Exploring the correlation structure

```
library(corrplot)
```

```
corrplot 0.92 loaded
```

```
cij <- cor(candy)
corrplot(cij)
```



> Q22. Examining this plot what two variables are anti-correlated (have minus values)?

Fruity and pluribus

> Q23. Similarly, what 2 variables are most positively correlated?

Chocolate and winpercent

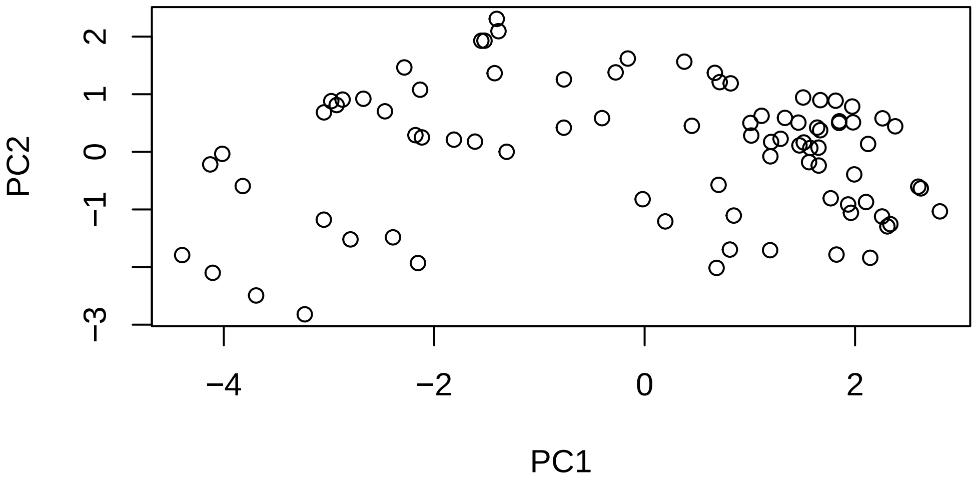
Principal Component Analysis

```
pca <- prcomp(candy, scale = TRUE)
summary(pca)
```

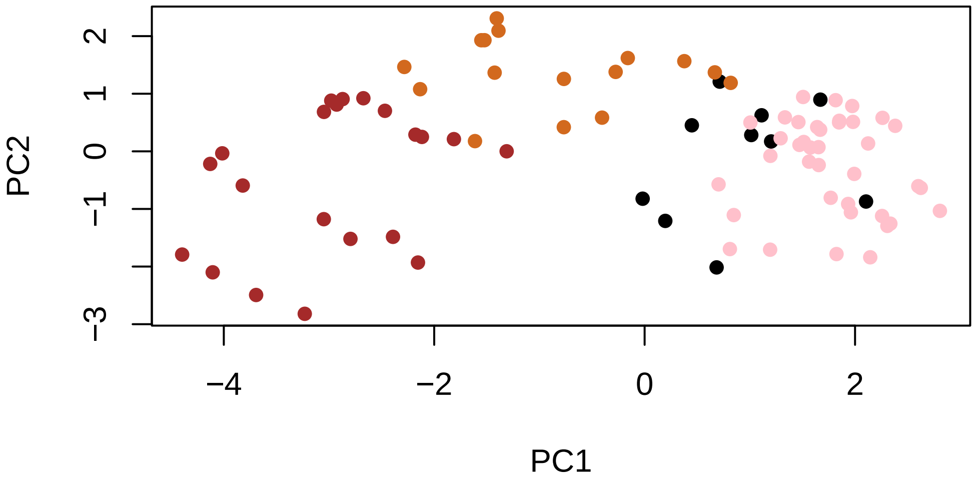
```
Importance of components:
                          PC1    PC2    PC3     PC4    PC5     PC6     PC7
Standard deviation     2.0788 1.1378 1.1092 1.07533 0.9518 0.81923 0.81530
Proportion of Variance 0.3601 0.1079 0.1025 0.09636 0.0755 0.05593 0.05539
Cumulative Proportion  0.3601 0.4680 0.5705 0.66688 0.7424 0.79830 0.85369
                           PC8     PC9    PC10    PC11    PC12
Standard deviation     0.74530 0.67824 0.62349 0.43974 0.39760
```

```
Proportion of Variance 0.04629 0.03833 0.03239 0.01611 0.01317
Cumulative Proportion  0.89998 0.93832 0.97071 0.98683 1.00000
```

```
plot(pca$x[, 1:2])
```



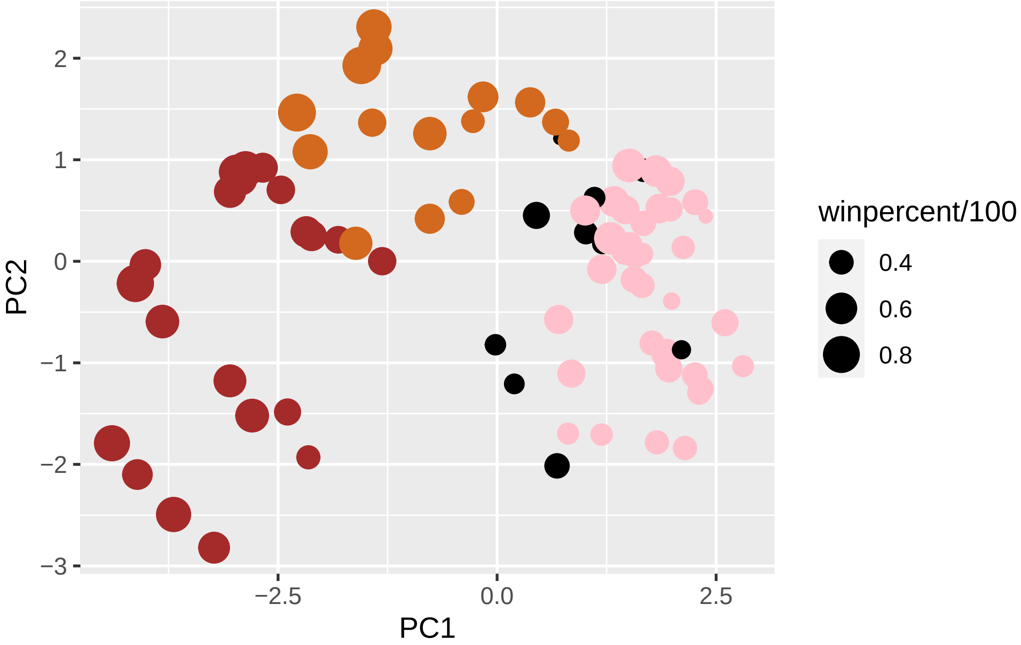
```
plot(pca$x[,1:2], col=my_cols, pch = 16)
```



Use ggplot2 pacakge to make a nicer plot.

```
# Make a new data-frame with our PCA results and candy data
my_data <- cbind(candy, pca$x[,1:3])
```

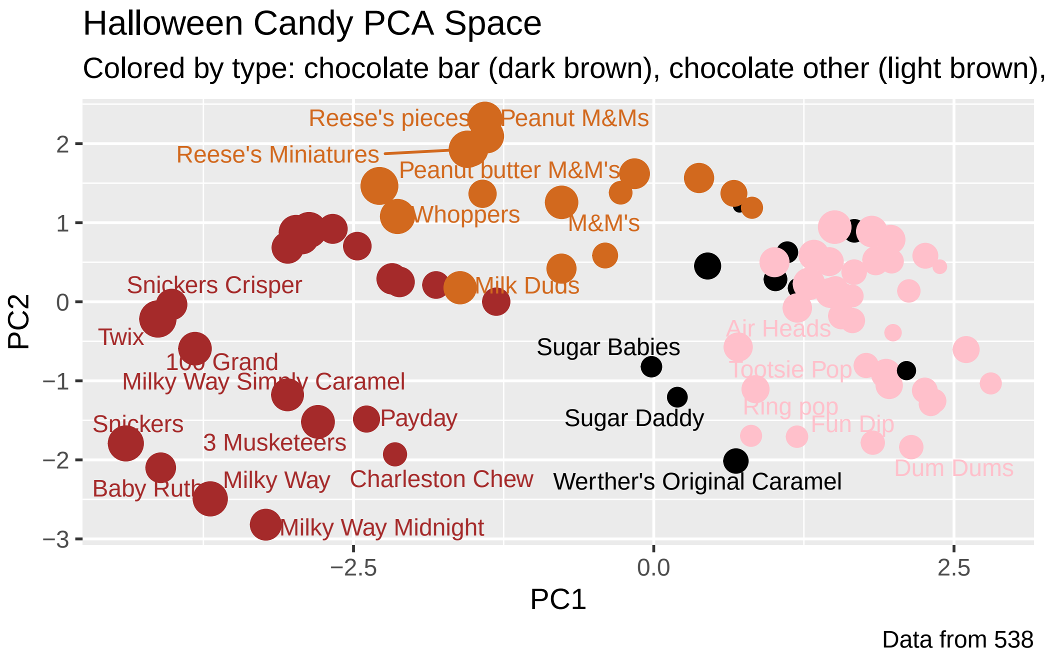
```
p <- ggplot(my_data) +
        aes(x=PC1, y=PC2,
            size=winpercent/100,
            text=rownames(my_data),
            label=rownames(my_data)) +
        geom_point(col=my_cols)

p
```



Use the **ggrepel** package and the function `ggrepel::geom_text_repel()` to label the plot with nonoverlapping candy names. We can also add a title and subtitle.

```
library(ggrepel)

p + geom_text_repel(size=3.3, col=my_cols, max.overlaps = 7)  +
  theme(legend.position = "none") +
  labs(title="Halloween Candy PCA Space",
       subtitle="Colored by type: chocolate bar (dark brown), chocolate other (light brown
       caption="Data from 538")
```

```
Warning: ggrepel: 59 unlabeled data points (too many overlaps). Consider
increasing max.overlaps
```



If you want to see mroe candy labels, you can change the `max.overlaps` value to allow more overlapping labels or pass the ggplot object `p` to **plotly**.

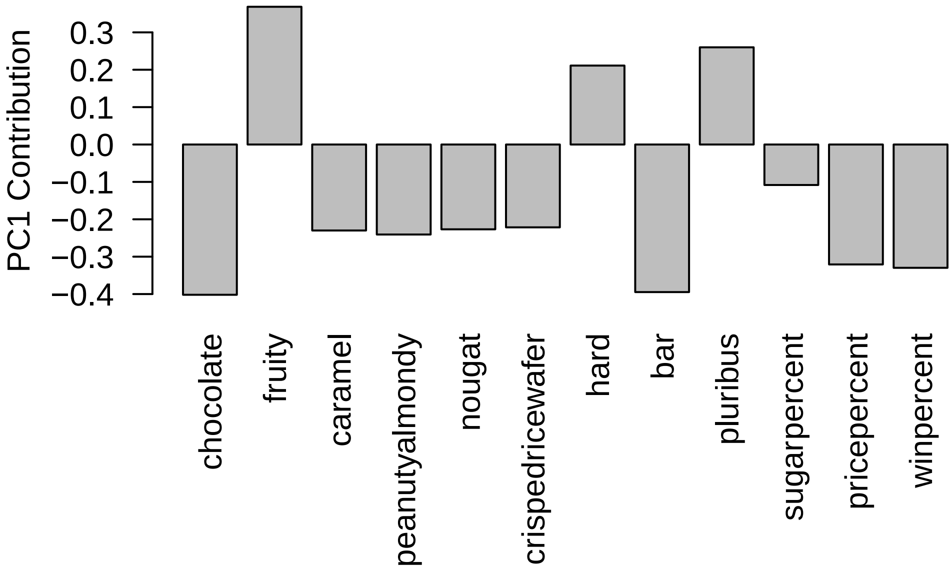
```
library(plotly)
```

```

Attaching package: 'plotly'

The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':

    last_plot

The following object is masked from 'package:stats':

    filter

The following object is masked from 'package:graphics':

    layout
```

```
ggplotly(p)
```

```
PhantomJS not found. You can install it with webshot::install_phantomjs(). If it is installe
```

```
par(mar=c(8,4,2,2))
barplot(pca$rotation[,1], las=2, ylab="PC1 Contribution")
```



> Q24. What original variables are picked up strongly by PC1 in the positive direction? Do these make sense to you?

Fruity and pluribus are picked up the strongest in the positive direction. This makes sense, because there's a lot of variation in fruits and pluribus (multiple candies).