Lab Class 09- Halloween Mini Project

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Today we will take a wee tep back to some data we can taste and explore the correlation structure and principal components of some Halloween candy.

1. Data import

```
candy <- read.csv("candy-data.csv", 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?

There are 85 candy types in this dataset.

```
nrow(candy)
```

```
[1] 85
```

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

There are 38 fruity candy types in the dataset.

```
nrow(candy[candy$fruity == TRUE,])
```

```
[1] 38
```

2. What is your favorite candy?

Q3. What is your favorite candy in the dataset and what is it's winpercent value?

My favorite candy is M&M's. The winpercent value is 66.57458.

```
candy["M&M",]$winpercent
```

```
[1] 66.57458
```

Q4. What is the winpercent value for 'kit kat'?

The winpercent value for kit kats is 76.7686.

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

```
[1] 76.7686
```

Q5. What is the winpercent value for 'Tootsie Roll Snack Bars?'

The winpercent value is 49.6535 for Tootsie Roll Snack Bars.

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

```
[1] 49.6535
```

Exploratory Analysis

We can us the **skim** package to get a quick overview of a given dataset. This can be useful for the first time you encounter a new dataset.

```
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?

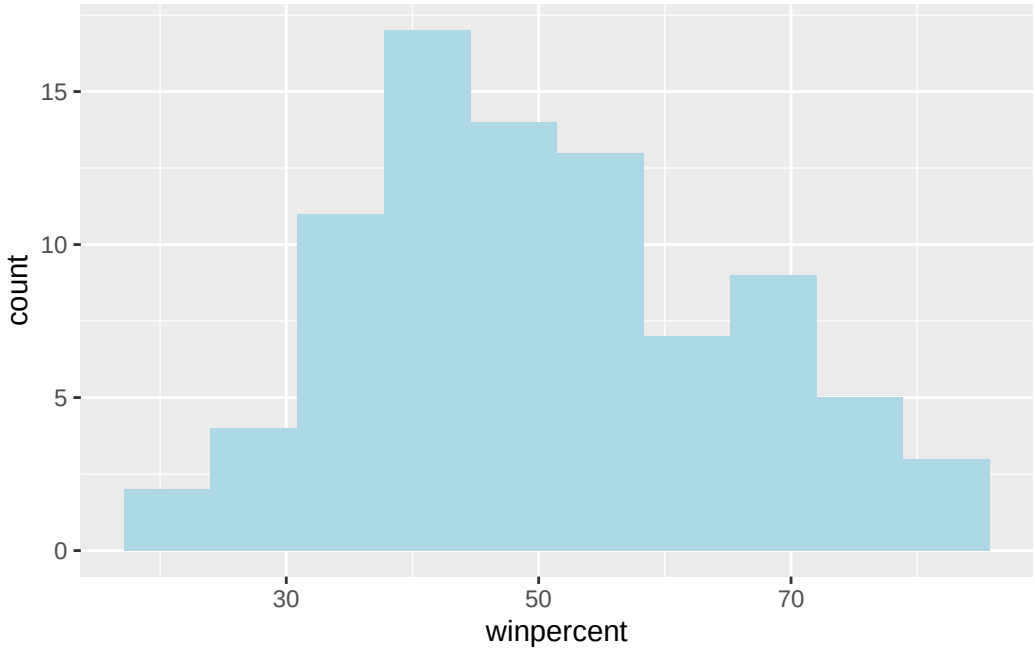
It looks like the last column 'candy$winpercent' is on a different scale to all others.

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

I think a zero represents there is no chocolate in the candy, and a 1 means that there is chocolate in the candy.

Q8. Plot a histogram of winpercent values

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(candy)+
  aes(winpercent)+
 geom_histogram(bins=10, fill="lightblue")
```



Q9. Is the distribution of winpercent values symmetrical?

It is not symmetrical, as shown in the histogram.

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

The median is below the 50% at 47.83.

```
summary(candy$winpercent)
```

```
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max. 
  22.45   39.14   47.83   50.32   59.86   84.18 
```

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

There is more chocolate at 60.92153 than candy at 44.11974. This means that chocolate is higher ranked than fruit candy.

```
choc.inds <-candy$chocolate ==1
choc.candy <- candy[choc.inds,]
choc.win <- choc.candy$winpercent
mean(choc.win)
```

```
[1] 60.92153
```

```
fruit.win <- candy [as.logical(candy$fruity),]$winpercent
mean(fruit.win)
```

```
[1] 44.11974
```

Q12. Is this difference statistically significant?

The p-value is 2.871e-08, which indicates it is statistically significant.

```
t.test(choc.win, fruit.win)
```

```
    Welch Two Sample t-test

data:  choc.win and fruit.win
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
```

3. Overall Candy Rankings.

There are two related functions that can help here, one is the classic 'sort()' and 'order()'

```
x <- c(5,10,1,4)
sort(x)
```

```
[1]  1  4  5 10
```

```
order(x)
```

```
[1] 3 4 1 2
```

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

The five least liked candy types are: Nik L Nip, Boston Baked Beans, Chiclets,, Super Bubble and Jawbusters.

```
inds <- order(candy$winpercent)
head(candy[inds,],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?

The top five all time favorite candy types are: Snickers, Kit Kat, Twiz, Reese's Miniatures, and Reese's PB cups.

```
tail(candy[inds,],5)
```

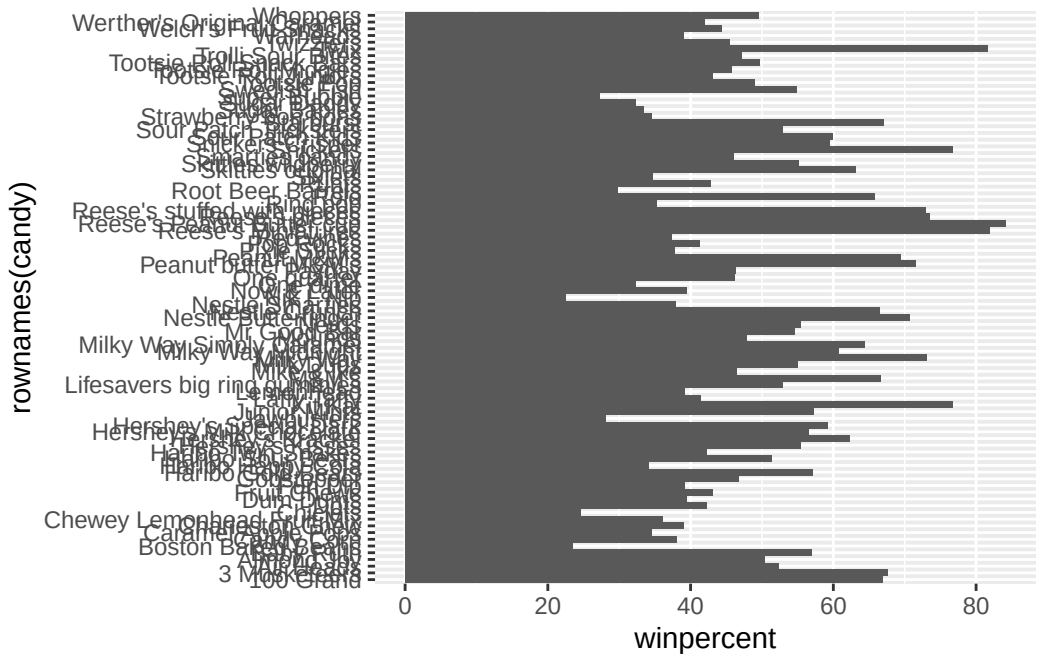
```
                        chocolate fruity caramel peanutyalmondy nougat
Snickers                        1      0       1              1      1
Kit Kat                         1      0       0              0      0
```

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

Make a bar plot and order it by winpercent values.

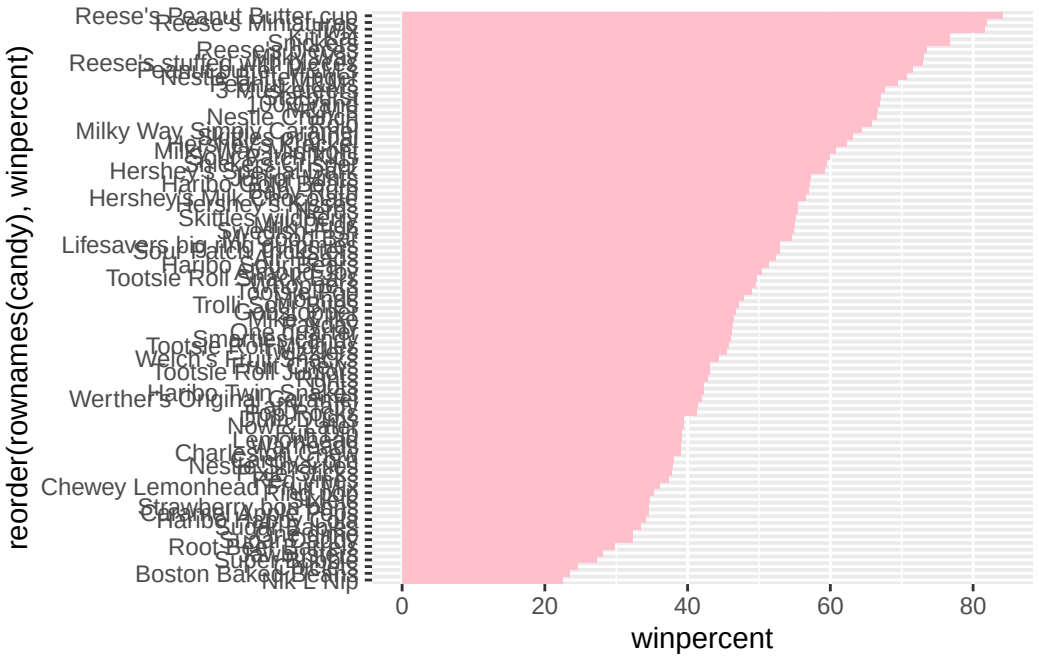
Q15. Make a first barplot of candy ranking based on winpercent values.

```
ggplot(candy)+
  aes(winpercent, rownames(candy))+
  geom_col()
```



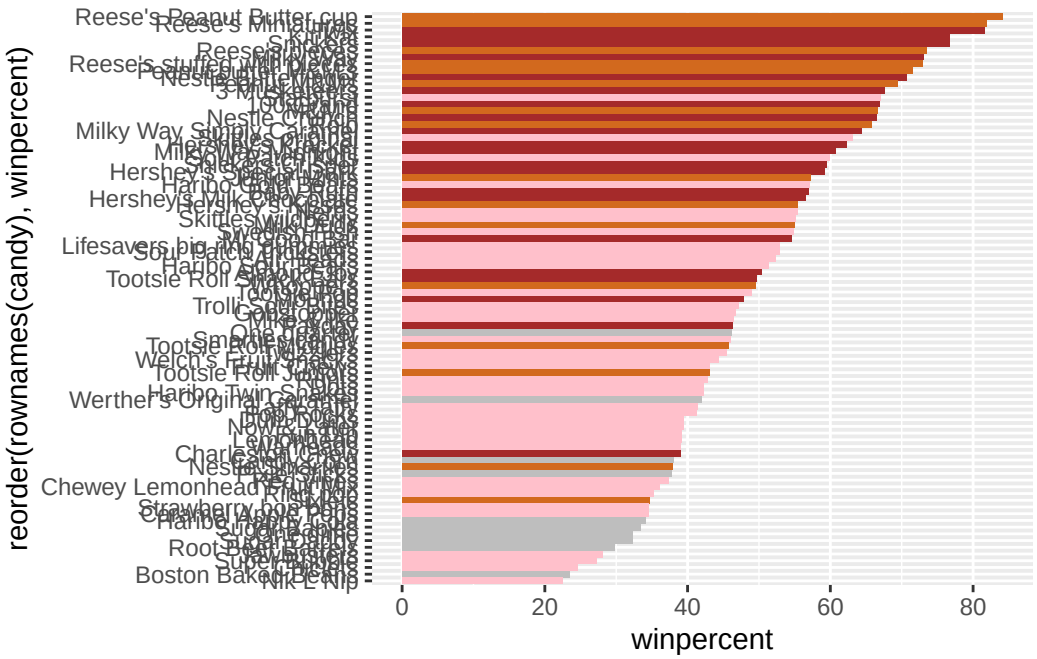
Q16. This is quite ugly, use the reorder() function to get the bars sorted by winpercent?

```
ggplot(candy)+
  aes(x=winpercent, y=reorder(rownames(candy), winpercent))+
  geom_col(fill="pink")
```



Here we want a custom color vector to color each bar the way we want - with chocolate and fruity candy together with whether it is a bar or not.

```
mycols <- rep("gray", nrow(candy))
mycols[as.logical(candy$chocolate)] <- "chocolate"
mycols [as.logical(candy$fruity)]<-"pink"
mycols[as.logical(candy$bar)]<- "brown"
ggplot(candy)+
  aes(winpercent,reorder(rownames(candy), winpercent))+
  geom_col(fill=mycols)
```




```
ggsave("mybarplot.png", width=3, height=8)
```

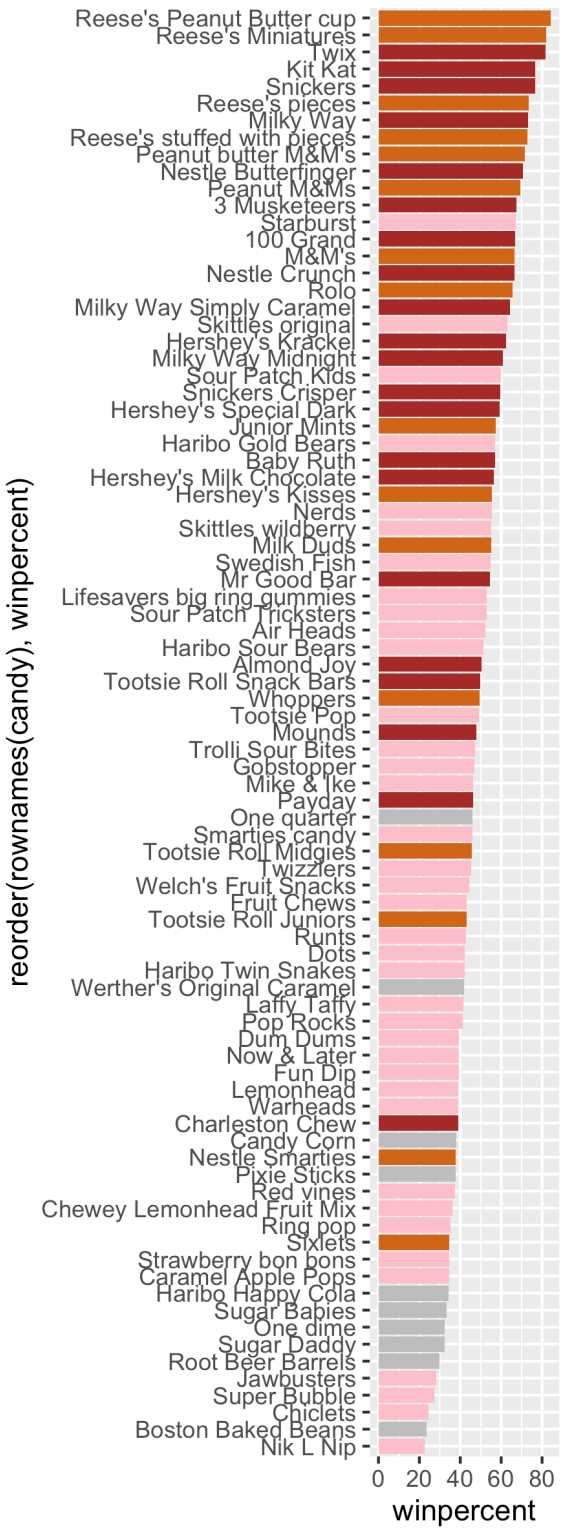


Figure 1: My silly barplot image

Q17. What is the worst ranked chocolate candy?

The worst ranked chocolate candy is is Sixlets.

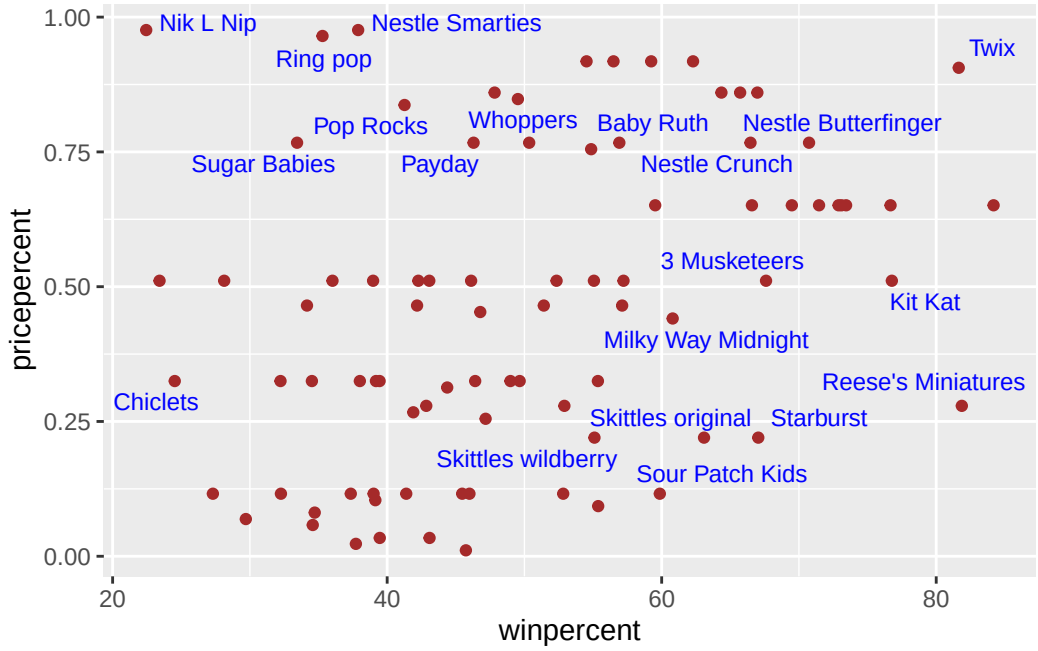
Q18. What is the best ranked fruity candy?

The best ranked fruity candy is Starburst's.

4. Taking a look at pricepercent.

```
library(ggrepel)
ggplot(candy) +
  aes(winpercent, pricepercent, label=rownames(candy)) +
  geom_point(col="brown") +
  geom_text_repel(col="blue", size=3.3, max.overlaps = 5)
```

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



```
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
```

> Q19. Which candy type is the highest ranked in terms of winpercent for the least money - i.e. offers the most bang for your buck?

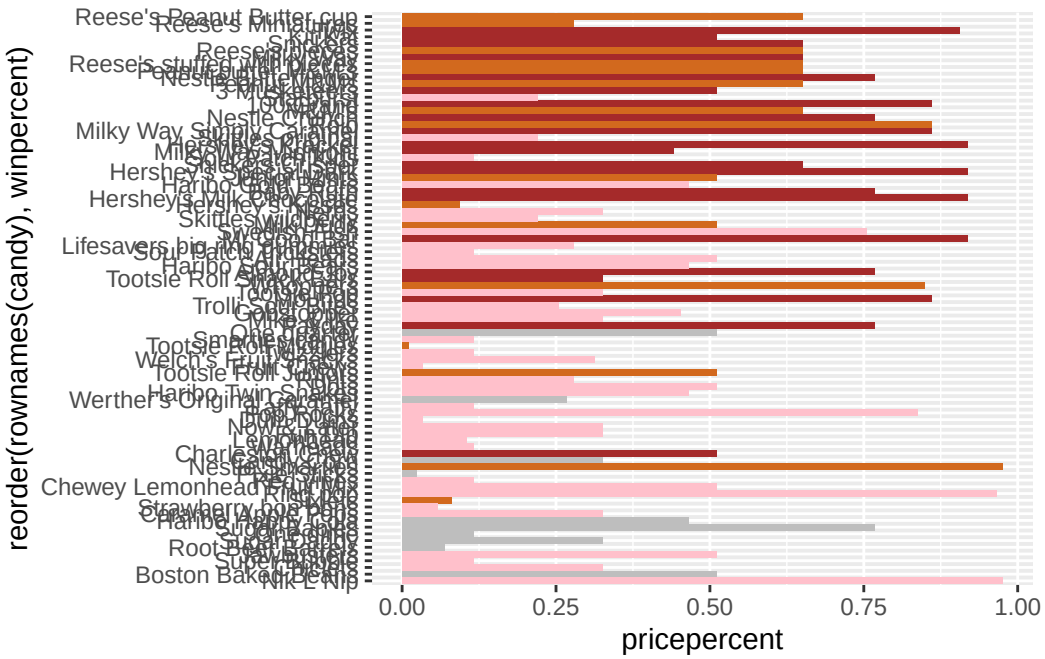
The Reese's miniatures candy is the most bang for your buck.

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

The five most expensive are: Nik L Nip, Ring pop, Nestle Smarties, Pop Rocks and Mounds. Nik L Nip is the least popular out of all of these.

> Q21. Make a barplot again with geom_col() this time using pricepercent and then improve this step by step, first ordering the x-axis by value and finally making a so called "dot chat" or "lollipop" chart by swapping geom_col() for geom_point() + geom_segment(). (OPTIONAL)

```
mycols <- rep("gray", nrow(candy))
mycols[as.logical(candy$chocolate)] <- "chocolate"
mycols [as.logical(candy$fruity)]<-"pink"
mycols[as.logical(candy$bar)]<- "brown"
ggplot(candy)+
  aes(pricepercent,reorder(rownames(candy), winpercent))+
  geom_col(fill=mycols)
```



5. Exploring the correlation structure.

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

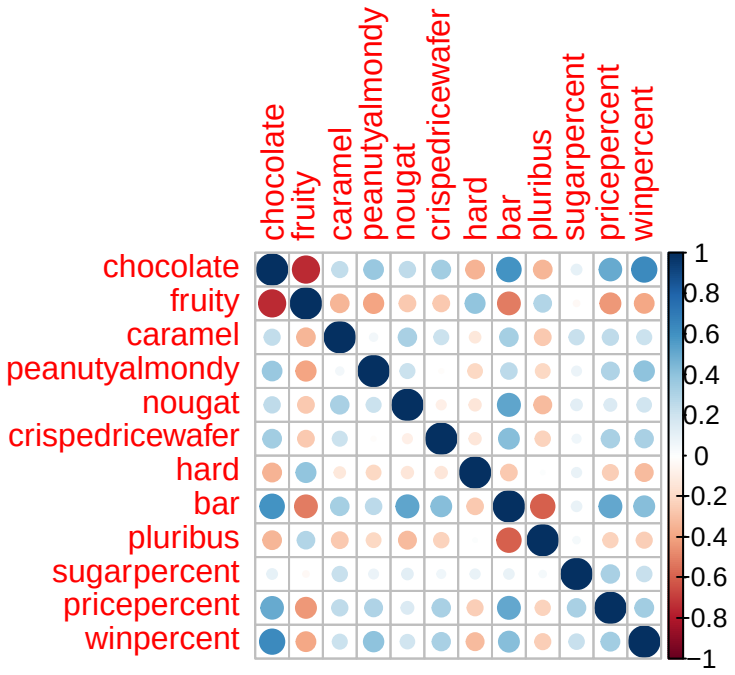
```
                  chocolate      fruity     caramel peanutyalmondy      nougat
chocolate         1.0000000 -0.74172106  0.24987535     0.37782357  0.25489183
fruity           -0.7417211  1.00000000 -0.33548538    -0.39928014 -0.26936712
caramel           0.2498753 -0.33548538  1.00000000     0.05935614  0.32849280
peanutyalmondy    0.3778236 -0.39928014  0.05935614     1.00000000  0.21311310
nougat            0.2548918 -0.26936712  0.32849280     0.21311310  1.00000000
crispedricewafer  0.3412098 -0.26936712  0.21311310    -0.01764631 -0.08974359
hard             -0.3441769  0.39067750 -0.12235513    -0.20555661 -0.13867505
bar               0.5974211 -0.51506558  0.33396002     0.26041960  0.52297636
pluribus         -0.3396752  0.29972522 -0.26958501    -0.20610932 -0.31033884
sugarpercent      0.1041691 -0.03439296  0.22193335     0.08788927  0.12308135
pricepercent      0.5046754 -0.43096853  0.25432709     0.30915323  0.15319643
winpercent        0.6365167 -0.38093814  0.21341630     0.40619220  0.19937530
                  crispedricewafer        hard         bar    pluribus
chocolate               0.34120978 -0.34417691  0.59742114 -0.33967519
fruity                 -0.26936712  0.39067750 -0.51506558  0.29972522
```

```
caramel               0.21311310 -0.12235513  0.33396002 -0.26958501
peanutyalmondy       -0.01764631 -0.20555661  0.26041960 -0.20610932
nougat               -0.08974359 -0.13867505  0.52297636 -0.31033884
crispedricewafer      1.00000000 -0.13867505  0.42375093 -0.22469338
hard                 -0.13867505  1.00000000 -0.26516504  0.01453172
bar                   0.42375093 -0.26516504  1.00000000 -0.59340892
pluribus             -0.22469338  0.01453172 -0.59340892  1.00000000
sugarpercent          0.06994969  0.09180975  0.09998516  0.04552282
pricepercent          0.32826539 -0.24436534  0.51840654 -0.22079363
winpercent            0.32467965 -0.31038158  0.42992933 -0.24744787
                  sugarpercent pricepercent winpercent
chocolate           0.10416906    0.5046754  0.6365167
fruity             -0.03439296   -0.4309685 -0.3809381
caramel             0.22193335    0.2543271  0.2134163
peanutyalmondy      0.08788927    0.3091532  0.4061922
nougat              0.12308135    0.1531964  0.1993753
crispedricewafer    0.06994969    0.3282654  0.3246797
hard                0.09180975   -0.2443653 -0.3103816
bar                 0.09998516    0.5184065  0.4299293
pluribus            0.04552282   -0.2207936 -0.2474479
sugarpercent        1.00000000    0.3297064  0.2291507
pricepercent        0.32970639    1.0000000  0.3453254
winpercent          0.22915066    0.3453254  1.0000000
```

```
library(corrplot)
```

```
corrplot 0.95 loaded
```

```
corrplot(cij)
```



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

Chocolate and Fruity are anti-correlated at (-0.74).

```
round(cij["chocolate", "fruity"],2)
```

```
[1] -0.74
```

Q23. Similarly, what two variables are most positively correlated?

Bar and pluribus are most positively correlated.

6. Principal Component Analysis

We need to be sure to scale our input 'candy' data before PCA and have the 'winpercent' column on a different scale to all others in the dataset.

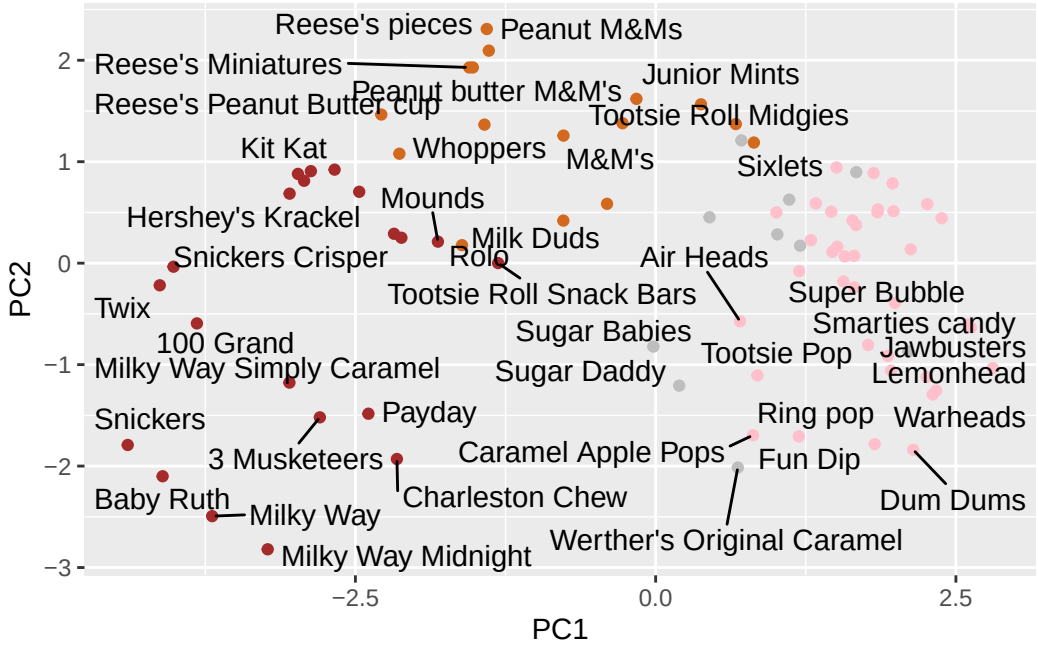
```
pca <- prcomp(candy,scale=T)
summary(pca)
```

```
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
```

First main result figure is my "PCA plot"

```
#pca$x
ggplot(pca$x)+
  aes(PC1,PC2,label=rownames(pca$x))+
  geom_point(col=mycols)+
  geom_text_repel(max.overlaps=11)
```

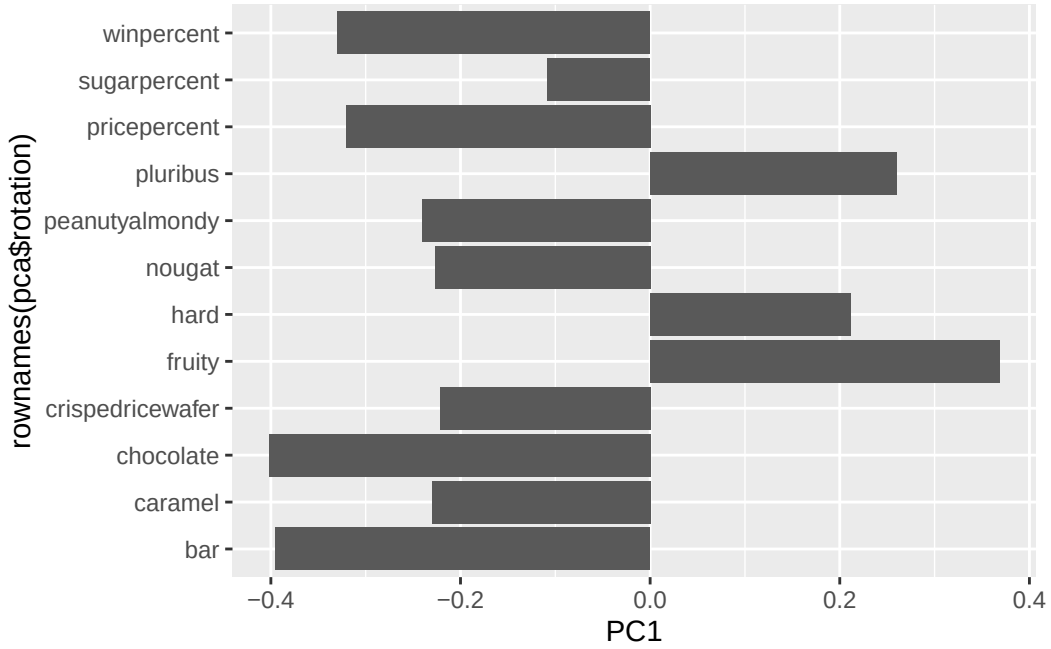
```
Warning: ggrepel: 44 unlabeled data points (too many overlaps). Consider
increasing max.overlaps
```



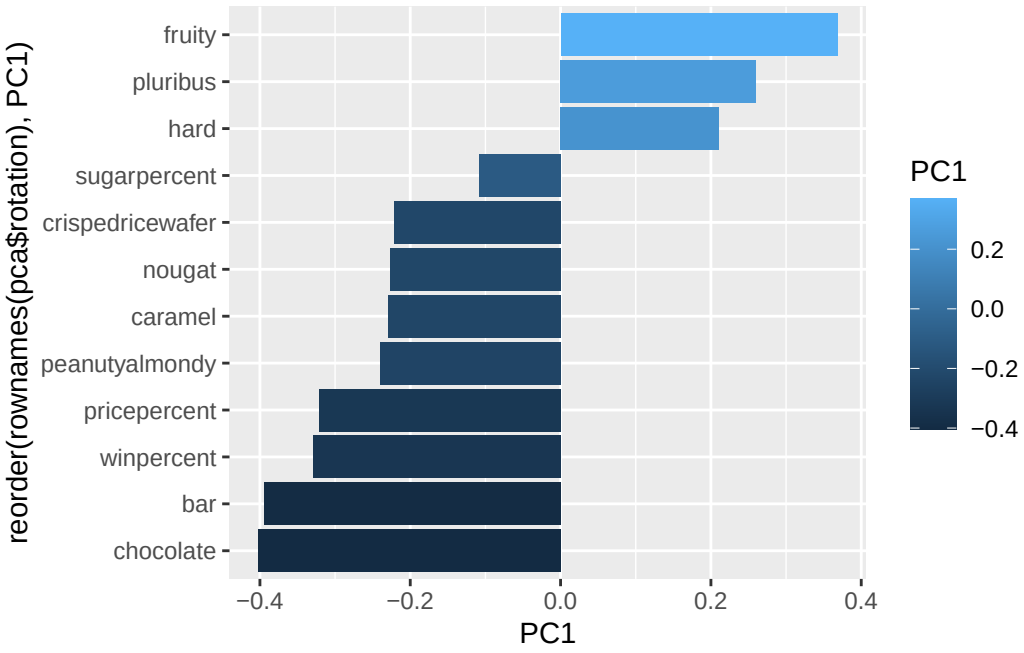
The second main PCA result is the 'pca$rotation' we can plot this to generate a so-called "loadings" plot.

```
#pca$rotation

ggplot(pca$rotation)+
  aes(PC1, rownames(pca$rotation))+
  geom_col()
```




```
ggplot(pca$rotation)+
  aes(PC1, reorder(rownames(pca$rotation), PC1), fill=PC1)+
  geom_col()
```



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

There are only three variables that were picked up in the positive direction. These are hard, pluribus, and fruity. This means that many prefer pluribus hard fruity candies compared to chocolate fruity candies which makes sense based on their correlation (positive).