class 10 - Halloween mini project

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```
candy_file <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/fivethirtyeight/data/master/candy-power-r

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?

```
nrow(candy)
```

```
[1] 85
```

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

```
sum(candy$fruity)
```

```
[1] 38
```

Winpercent

The most interesting variable in the dataset is 'winpercent'. for a given candy this value is the percentage of people who prefer this candy over another randomly chosen candy

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

```
rownames(candy)
```

```
 [1] "100 Grand"                 "3 Musketeers"
 [3] "One dime"                  "One quarter"
 [5] "Air Heads"                 "Almond Joy"
 [7] "Baby Ruth"                 "Boston Baked Beans"
 [9] "Candy Corn"                "Caramel Apple Pops"
[11] "Charleston Chew"           "Chewey Lemonhead Fruit Mix"
[13] "Chiclets"                  "Dots"
[15] "Dum Dums"                  "Fruit Chews"
[17] "Fun Dip"                   "Gobstopper"
[19] "Haribo Gold Bears"         "Haribo Happy Cola"
[21] "Haribo Sour Bears"         "Haribo Twin Snakes"
[23] "HersheyÕs Kisses"          "HersheyÕs Krackel"
[25] "HersheyÕs Milk Chocolate"  "HersheyÕs Special Dark"
[27] "Jawbusters"                "Junior Mints"
[29] "Kit Kat"                   "Laffy Taffy"
[31] "Lemonhead"                 "Lifesavers big ring gummies"
[33] "Peanut butter M&MÕs"       "M&MÕs"
[35] "Mike & Ike"                "Milk Duds"
[37] "Milky Way"                 "Milky Way Midnight"
[39] "Milky Way Simply Caramel"  "Mounds"
[41] "Mr Good Bar"               "Nerds"
[43] "Nestle Butterfinger"       "Nestle Crunch"
[45] "Nik L Nip"                 "Now & Later"
[47] "Payday"                    "Peanut M&Ms"
[49] "Pixie Sticks"              "Pop Rocks"
[51] "Red vines"                 "ReeseÕs Miniatures"
[53] "ReeseÕs Peanut Butter cup" "ReeseÕs pieces"
[55] "ReeseÕs stuffed with pieces" "Ring pop"
[57] "Rolo"                      "Root Beer Barrels"
[59] "Runts"                     "Sixlets"
[61] "Skittles original"         "Skittles wildberry"
[63] "Nestle Smarties"           "Smarties candy"
[65] "Snickers"                  "Snickers Crisper"
```

```
[67] "Sour Patch Kids"             "Sour Patch Tricksters"
[69] "Starburst"                   "Strawberry bon bons"
[71] "Sugar Babies"                "Sugar Daddy"
[73] "Super Bubble"                "Swedish Fish"
[75] "Tootsie Pop"                 "Tootsie Roll Juniors"
[77] "Tootsie Roll Midgies"        "Tootsie Roll Snack Bars"
[79] "Trolli Sour Bites"           "Twix"
[81] "Twizzlers"                   "Warheads"
[83] "WelchÕs Fruit Snacks"        "WertherÕs Original Caramel"
[85] "Whoppers"
```

```
candy["Sour Patch Kids", ]$winpercent
```

```
[1] 59.864
```

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
```

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

Table 1: Data summary

Name	candy
Number of rows	85
Number of columns	12
_____	
Column type frequency:	
numeric	12

Table 1: Data summary

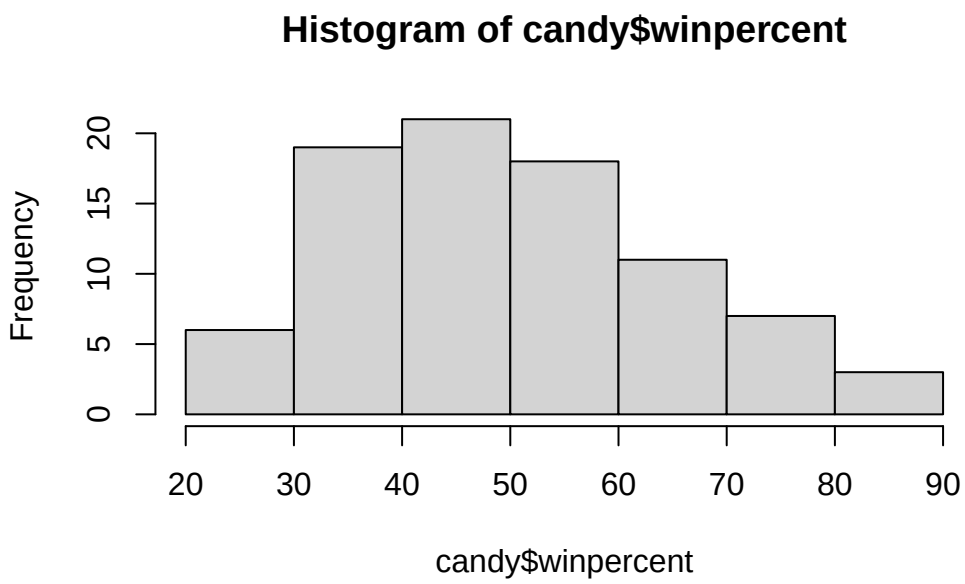
Group variables	None

Variable type: numeric

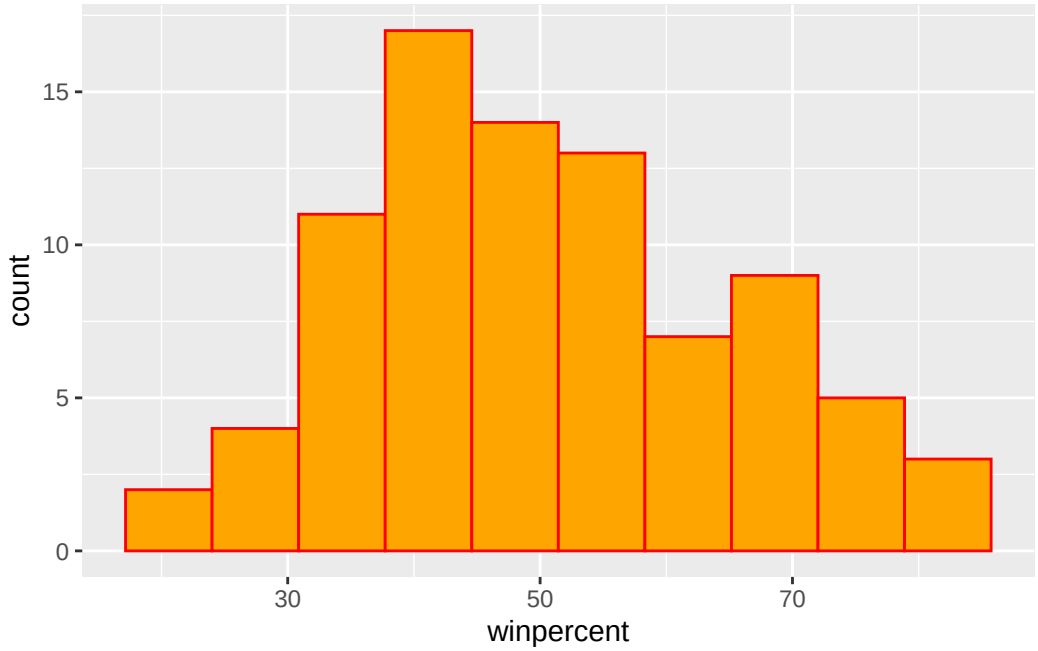
skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	mean	sd	p0	p25	p50	p75	p100	hist
chocolate	0	1	0.44	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	
fruity	0	1	0.45	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	
caramel	0	1	0.16	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
peanutyalmondy	0	1	0.16	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
nougat	0	1	0.08	0.28	0.00	0.00	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	

Q8. Plot a histogram of winpercent values

```
hist(candy$winpercent)
```




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



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

```
chocolate.inds <- as.logical(candy$chocolate)
choc.win <- candy[chocolate.inds,]$winpercent

fruity.inds <- as.logical(candy$fruity)
fruity.win <- candy[fruity.inds,]$winpercent

mean(choc.win)
```

```
[1] 60.92153
```

```
mean(fruity.win)
```

```
[1] 44.11974
```

Q12. Is this difference statistically significant?

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

```
    Welch Two Sample t-test

data:  choc.win and fruity.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. Candy ranking

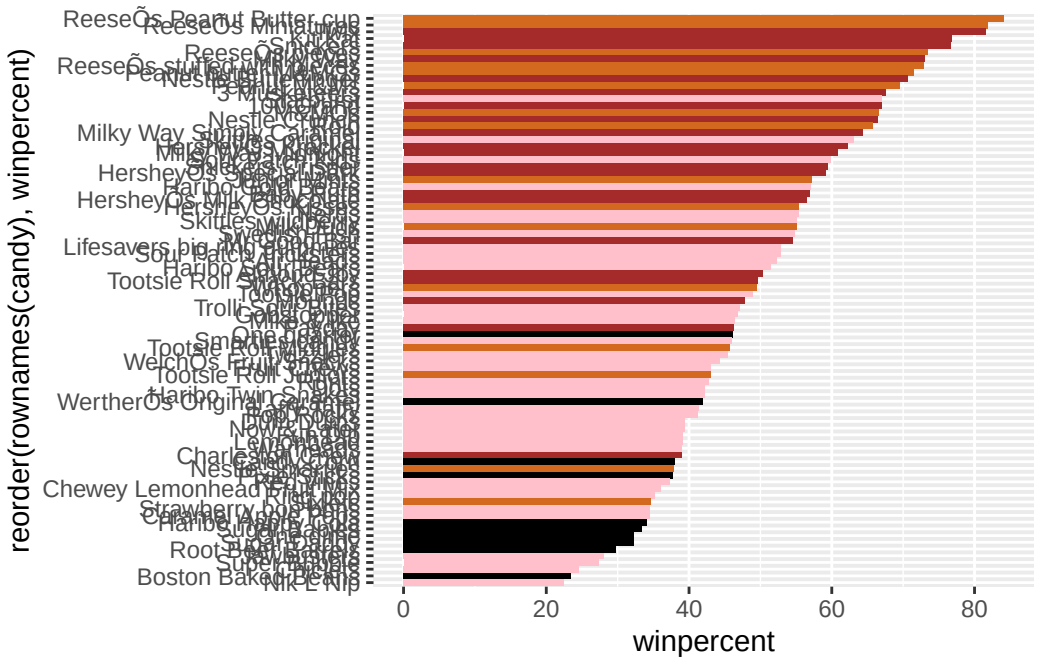
First setup some colors for different candy types

```
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"
my_cols
```

```
 [1] "brown"     "brown"     "black"     "black"     "pink"      "brown"
 [7] "brown"     "black"     "black"     "pink"      "brown"     "pink"
[13] "pink"      "pink"      "pink"      "pink"      "pink"      "pink"
[19] "pink"      "black"     "pink"      "pink"      "chocolate" "brown"
[25] "brown"     "brown"     "pink"      "chocolate" "brown"     "pink"
[31] "pink"      "pink"      "chocolate" "chocolate" "pink"      "chocolate"
[37] "brown"     "brown"     "brown"     "brown"     "brown"     "pink"
[43] "brown"     "brown"     "pink"      "pink"      "brown"     "chocolate"
[49] "black"     "pink"      "pink"      "chocolate" "chocolate" "chocolate"
[55] "chocolate" "pink"      "chocolate" "black"     "pink"      "chocolate"
[61] "pink"      "pink"      "chocolate" "pink"      "brown"     "brown"
[67] "pink"      "pink"      "pink"      "pink"      "black"     "black"
[73] "pink"      "pink"      "pink"      "chocolate" "chocolate" "brown"
[79] "pink"      "brown"     "pink"      "pink"      "pink"      "black"
[85] "chocolate"
```

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

```
  geom_col(fill = my_cols)
```




```
  ggsave("tmp.png")
```

```
Saving 5.5 x 3.5 in image
```

Now, for the first time, using this plot we can answer questions like: > Q17. What is the worst ranked chocolate candy? > Q18. What is the best ranked fruity candy?

##4. Taking a look at pricepercent

What is the best (most liked in terms of 'winpercent') for the money (in terms of 'pricepercent')?

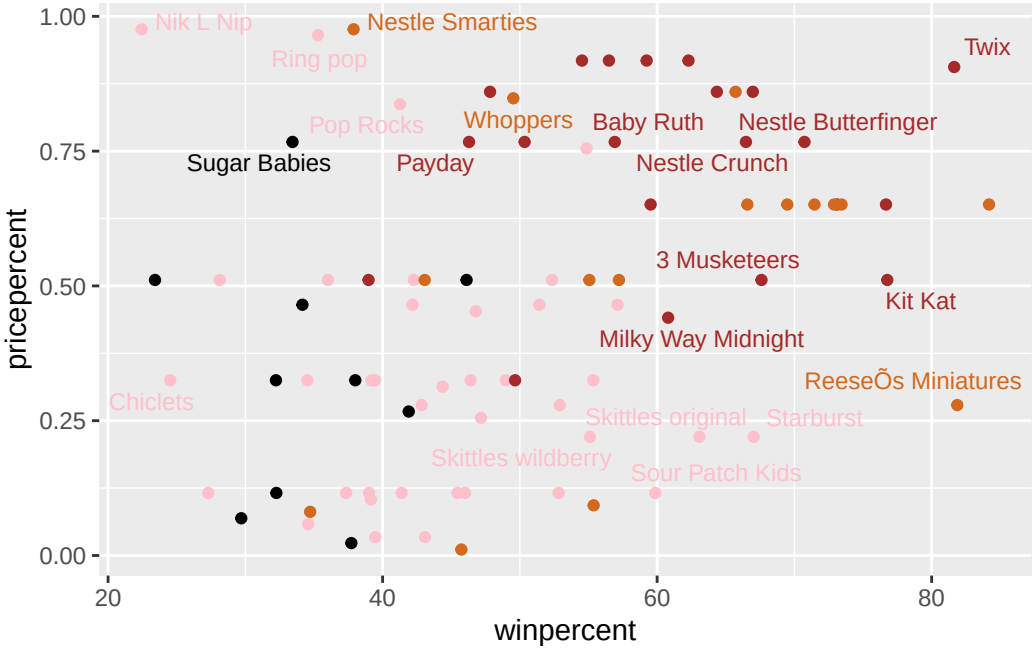
To answer this I will make a plot of winpercent vs pricepercent

```
  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
```

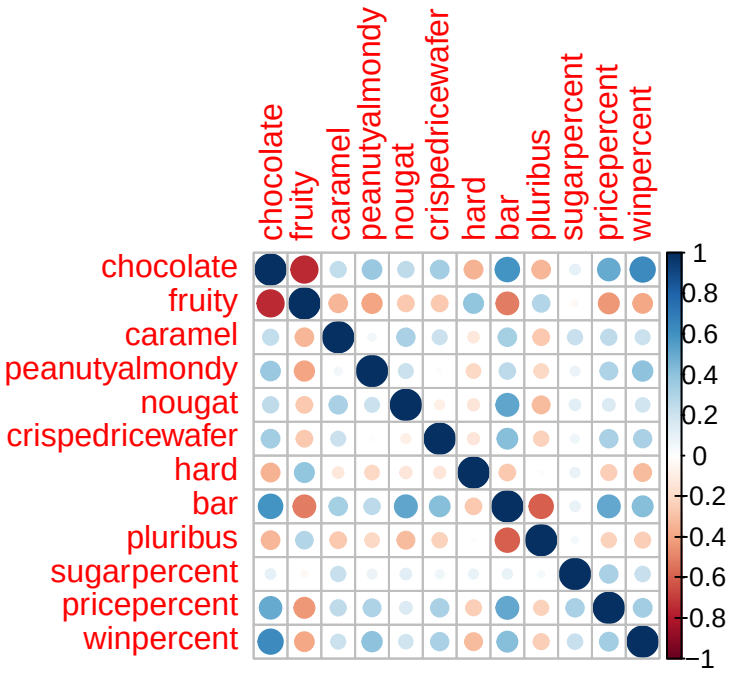


5. Exploring the correlation structure

```
  library(corrplot)
```

```
corrplot 0.92 loaded
```

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


chocolate
fruity
caramel
peanutyalmondy
nougat
crispedricewafer
hard
bar
pluribus
sugarpercent
pricepercent
winpercent
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
−0.2
−0.4
−0.6
−0.8
−1