

Class 10: Halloween Mini-Project

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What is in the dataset

```
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

```
flextable::flextable(head(candy))
```

chocolate	fruity	caramel	peanutyalmondy	nougat	crispedricewafer	hard	bar	pluribus
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0

chocolate	fruity	caramel	peanutyal-mondy	nougat	crispedrice-wafer	hard	bar	pluribus
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

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

```
library(dplyr)
candy |> nrow()
```

[1] 85

```
nrow(candy)
```

[1] 85

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

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

[1] 38

What is your favorite candy

```
candy|> select(winpercent)
```

	winpercent
100 Grand	66.97173
3 Musketeers	67.60294
One dime	32.26109
One quarter	46.11650

Air Heads	52.34146
Almond Joy	50.34755
Baby Ruth	56.91455
Boston Baked Beans	23.41782
Candy Corn	38.01096
Caramel Apple Pops	34.51768
Charleston Chew	38.97504
Chewey Lemonhead Fruit Mix	36.01763
Chiclets	24.52499
Dots	42.27208
Dum Dums	39.46056
Fruit Chews	43.08892
Fun Dip	39.18550
Gobstopper	46.78335
Haribo Gold Bears	57.11974
Haribo Happy Cola	34.15896
Haribo Sour Bears	51.41243
Haribo Twin Snakes	42.17877
Hershey's Kisses	55.37545
Hershey's Krackel	62.28448
Hershey's Milk Chocolate	56.49050
Hershey's Special Dark	59.23612
Jawbusters	28.12744
Junior Mints	57.21925
Kit Kat	76.76860
Laffy Taffy	41.38956
Lemonhead	39.14106
Lifesavers big ring gummies	52.91139
Peanut butter M&M's	71.46505
M&M's	66.57458
Mike & Ike	46.41172
Milk Duds	55.06407
Milky Way	73.09956
Milky Way Midnight	60.80070
Milky Way Simply Caramel	64.35334
Mounds	47.82975
Mr Good Bar	54.52645
Nerds	55.35405
Nestle Butterfinger	70.73564
Nestle Crunch	66.47068
Nik L Nip	22.44534
Now & Later	39.44680
Payday	46.29660

Peanut M&Ms	69.48379
Pixie Sticks	37.72234
Pop Rocks	41.26551
Red vines	37.34852
Reese's Miniatures	81.86626
Reese's Peanut Butter cup	84.18029
Reese's pieces	73.43499
Reese's stuffed with pieces	72.88790
Ring pop	35.29076
Rolo	65.71629
Root Beer Barrels	29.70369
Runts	42.84914
Sixlets	34.72200
Skittles original	63.08514
Skittles wildberry	55.10370
Nestle Smarties	37.88719
Smarties candy	45.99583
Snickers	76.67378
Snickers Crisper	59.52925
Sour Patch Kids	59.86400
Sour Patch Tricksters	52.82595
Starburst	67.03763
Strawberry bon bons	34.57899
Sugar Babies	33.43755
Sugar Daddy	32.23100
Super Bubble	27.30386
Swedish Fish	54.86111
Tootsie Pop	48.98265
Tootsie Roll Juniors	43.06890
Tootsie Roll Midgies	45.73675
Tootsie Roll Snack Bars	49.65350
Trolli Sour Bites	47.17323
Twix	81.64291
Twizzlers	45.46628
Warheads	39.01190
Welch's Fruit Snacks	44.37552
Werther's Original Caramel	41.90431
Whoppers	49.52411

```
win<- candy$winpercent
win.mean <- mean(win)
round(win.mean)
```

[1] 50

```
candy%>% select(winpercent)
```

	winpercent
100 Grand	66.97173
3 Musketeers	67.60294
One dime	32.26109
One quarter	46.11650
Air Heads	52.34146
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Lifesavers big ring gummies	52.91139
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M&M's	66.57458
Mike & Ike	46.41172
Milk Duds	55.06407
Milky Way	73.09956

Milky Way Midnight	60.80070
Milky Way Simply Caramel	64.35334
Mounds	47.82975
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Twix	81.64291

Twizzlers	45.46628
Warheads	39.01190
Welch's Fruit Snacks	44.37552
Werther's Original Caramel	41.90431
Whoppers	49.52411

```
candy |>
  select(winpercent)
```

	winpercent
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Twizzlers	45.46628
Warheads	39.01190
Welch's Fruit Snacks	44.37552
Werther's Original Caramel	41.90431
Whoppers	49.52411

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

```
[1] 81.64291
```

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

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

```
[1] 46.78335
```

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 2: Data summary

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

Variable type: numeric

skim_vari- able	n_miss- ing	com- plete_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	
peanutyal- mondy	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	
crispedrice- wafer	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 is on a 0 to 1 scale.

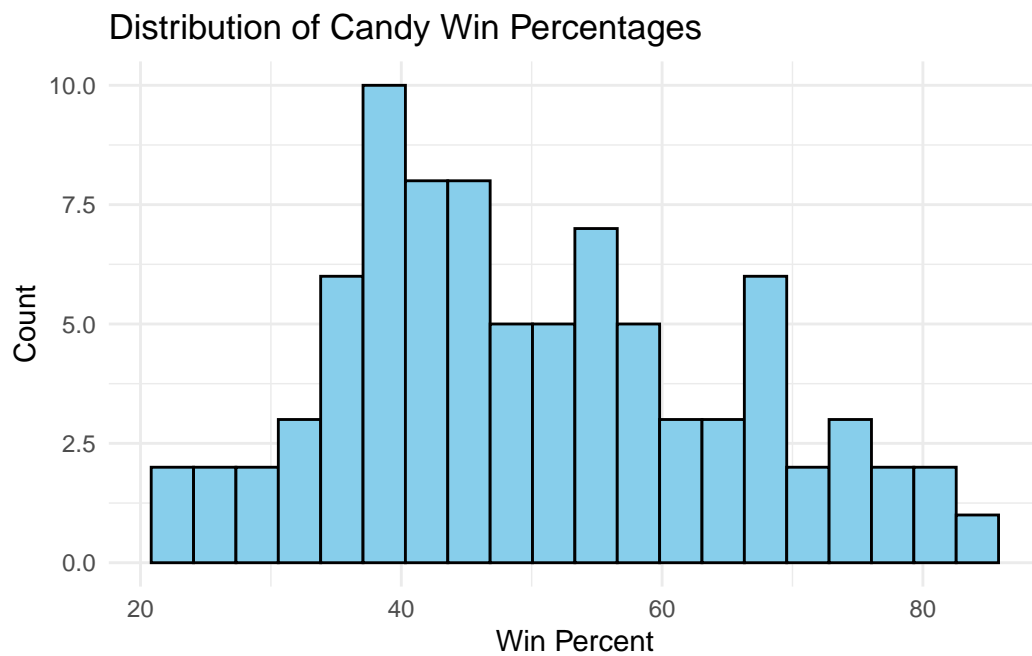
Q7. What do you think a zero and one represent for the candy\$chocolate column? 0 means that the candy does not contain chocolate and 1 means that the candy does contain chocolate.

Q8. Plot a histogram of winpercent values

```
library(ggplot2)

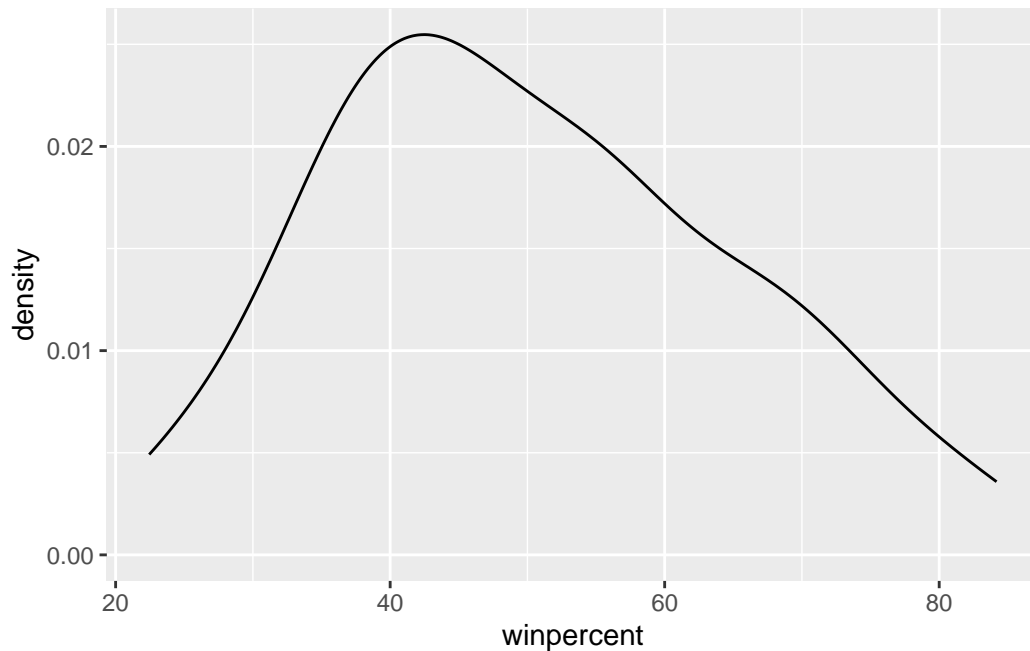
ggplot(candy, aes(x = winpercent)) +
```

```
geom_histogram(bins=20, fill = "skyblue", color = "black") +
labs(
  title = "Distribution of Candy Win Percentages",
  x = "Win Percent",
  y = "Count"
) +
theme_minimal()
```



Q9. Is the distribution of winpercent values symmetrical?

```
ggplot(candy)+
aes(winpercent)+
geom_density()
```



No, the distribution of the winpercent is not symmetrical.

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

```
mean(candy$winpercent)
```

```
[1] 50.31676
```

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

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

The mean is above 50 and the median is below 50. For this data, I would go with the median.

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

```
library(dplyr)
#Find all chocolate candy in the data set
#Extract their winpercent values
#Find the mean of these values
candy |>
  group_by(chocolate) |>
  summarise(avg_winpercent = mean(winpercent))
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 2
  chocolate avg_winpercent
    <int>         <dbl>
1       0          42.1
2       1          60.9
```

```
#Do the same for fruity candy
candy |>
  group_by(fruity) |>
  summarise(avg_winpercent = mean(winpercent))
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 2
  fruity avg_winpercent
    <int>         <dbl>
1      0          55.3
2      1          44.1
```

```
# Now, which mean value is higher?
```

Chocolate candies have a higher winpercent 60.92%.

```
choc.inds<- as.logical(candy$chocolate)
```

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

```
[1] 60.92153
```

```
fruity.inds<- as.logical(candy$fruity)
```

```
fruity.candy <- candy[fruity.inds,]  
fruity.win<- fruity.candy$winpercent  
fruity.mean <- mean(fruity.win)  
fruity.mean
```

```
[1] 44.11974
```

Q12. Is this difference statistically significant?

```
choc <- candy$winpercent[candy$chocolate == 1]  
fruit <- candy$winpercent[candy$fruity == 1]  
  
t.test(choc, fruit)
```

Welch Two Sample t-test

```
data:  choc and fruit  
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
```

Yes! It is statistically significant!

Overall Candy Rankings

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

	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
Reese's pieces	1	0	0	1	0
	crisped	ricewafer	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
Reese's pieces	0	0	0	1	0.406
	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			
Reese's pieces	0.651	73.43499			

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

```
candy |> arrange(winpercent) %>% head(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	
	crisped	ricewafer	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?

```
candy |>
  arrange(-winpercent) |>
  head(5)
```

	chocolate	fruity	caramel	peanut	almondy	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

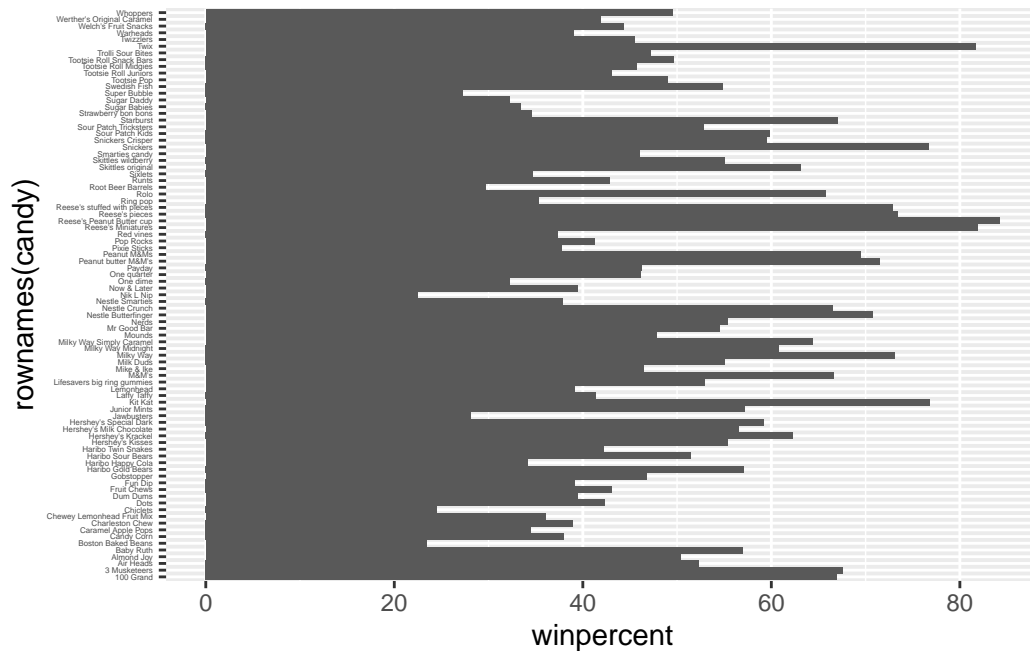
	crisped	rice	wafer	hard	bar	pluribus	sugar	percent
Reese's Peanut Butter cup		0	0	0		0		0.720
Reese's Miniatures		0	0	0		0		0.034
Twix		1	0	1		0		0.546
Kit Kat		1	0	1		0		0.313
Snickers		0	0	1		0		0.546

	price	percent	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

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

```
library(ggplot2)

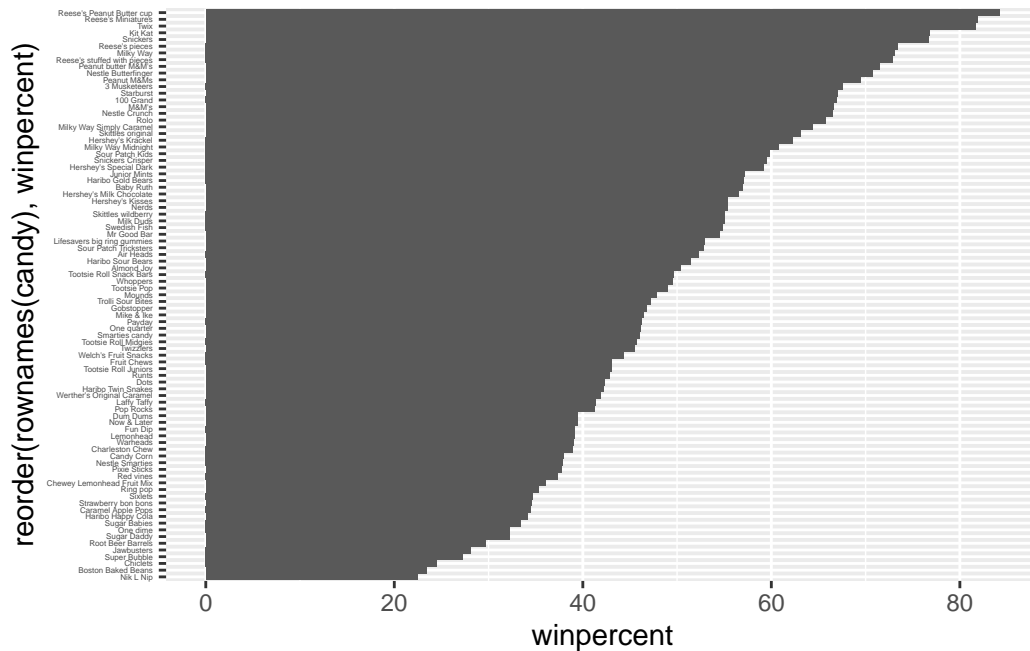
ggplot(candy) +
  aes(winpercent, rownames(candy)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity")+
  theme(
    axis.text.y = element_text(size = 2.5),
  )
```

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

```
library(ggplot2)

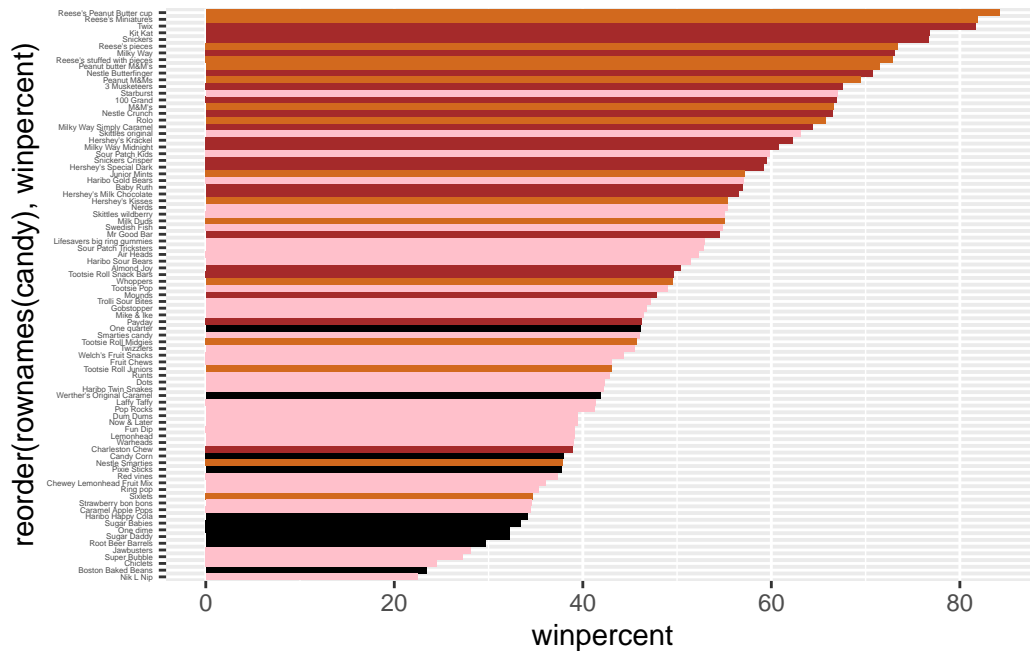
ggplot(candy) +
  aes(winpercent, reorder(rownames(candy), winpercent)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  theme(
    axis.text.y = element_text(size = 2.5),
  )
```



Lets add some colors

```
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"
```

```
ggplot(candy) +
  aes(winpercent, reorder(rownames(candy),winpercent)) +
  geom_col(fill=my_cols)+
  theme(
    axis.text.y = element_text(size = 2.5),
  )
```

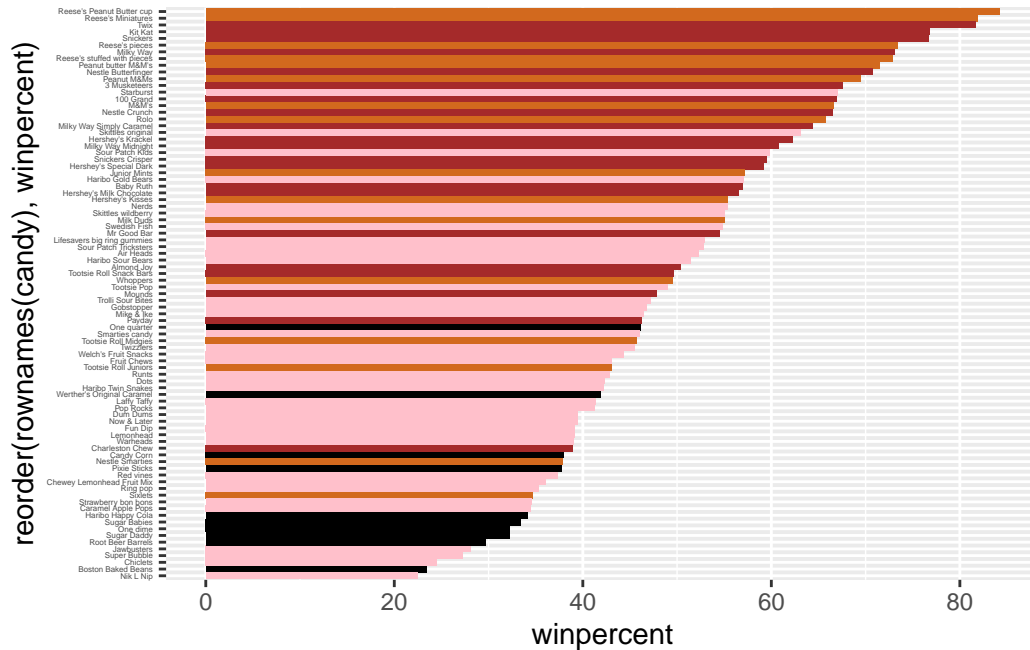


Lets add some different colors: (I did it again with Dr.Grant)

```
my_cols<- rep("black",nrow(candy))
my_cols[candy$chocolate==1]<- "chocolate"
my_cols[candy$bar==1]<- "brown"
my_cols[candy$fruity==1]<- "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)+
  theme(
    axis.text.y = element_text(size = 2.5),
  )
```



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

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
candy |>
  filter(chocolate == 1) |>
  arrange(winpercent) |>
  head(1)
```

	chocolate	fruity	caramel	peanutyalmondy	nougat	crispedricewafer	hard
Sixlets	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	bar	pluribus	sugarpercent	pricepercent	winpercent		
Sixlets	0	1	0.22	0.081	34.722		

Q18. What is the best ranked fruity candy?

```
library(dplyr)
```

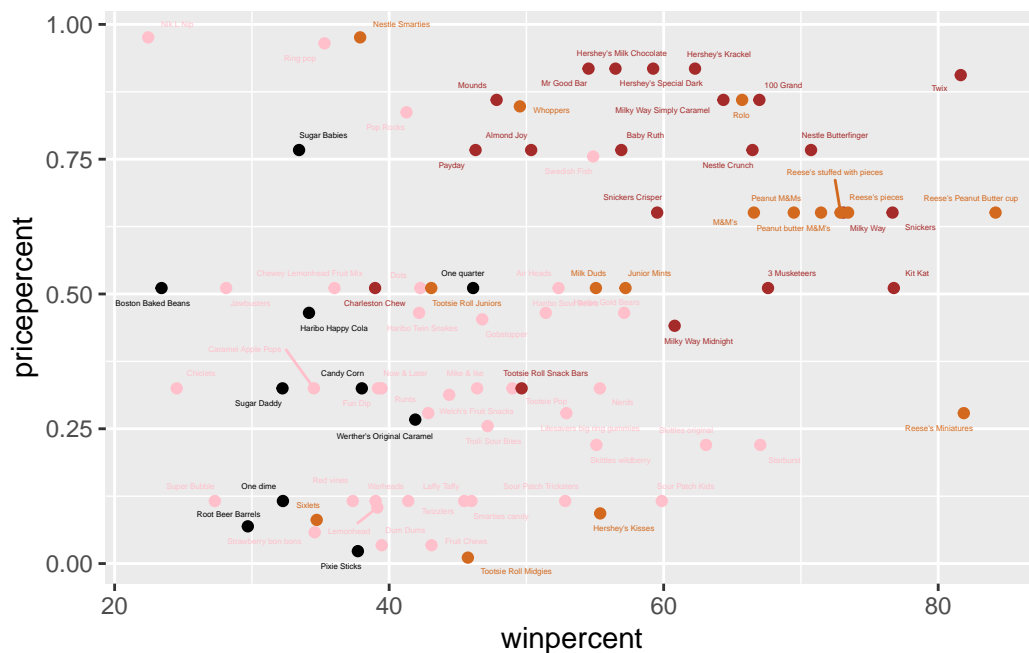
```
candy |>
  filter(fruity == 1) |>
  arrange(desc(winpercent)) |>
  head(1)
```

	chocolate	fruity	caramel	peanut	almond	nougat	crisped	rice	wafer	hard
Starburst	0	1	0	0	0	0			0	0
	bar	pluribus	sugar	percent	price	percent	win	percent		
Starburst	0	1	0.151	0.22	67.03763					

Taking a look at 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=1, max.overlaps = 12)
```



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?

```
library(dplyr)

candy |>
  mutate(bang_for_buck = winpercent / pricepercent) |>
  arrange(desc(bang_for_buck)) |>
  head(1)
```

	chocolate	fruity	caramel	peanutyalmondy	nougat
Tootsie Roll Midgies	1	0	0	0	0
	crispedricewafer	hard bar	pluribus	sugarpercent	
Tootsie Roll Midgies	0	0	0	1	0.174
	pricepercent	winpercent	bang_for_buck		
Tootsie Roll Midgies	0.011	45.73675	4157.886		

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

```
library(dplyr)

# Step 1: Get the 5 most expensive candies
top5_expensive <- candy |>
  arrange(desc(pricepercent)) |>
  head(5)

top5_expensive
```

	chocolate	fruity	caramel	peanutyalmondy	nougat
Nik L Nip	0	1	0	0	0
Nestle Smarties	1	0	0	0	0
Ring pop	0	1	0	0	0
Hershey's Krackel	1	0	0	0	0
Hershey's Milk Chocolate	1	0	0	0	0
	crispedricewafer	hard bar	pluribus	sugarpercent	
Nik L Nip	0	0	0	1	0.197
Nestle Smarties	0	0	0	1	0.267
Ring pop	0	1	0	0	0.732
Hershey's Krackel	1	0	1	0	0.430
Hershey's Milk Chocolate	0	0	1	0	0.430
	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

```
# Step 2: Among those 5, find the least popular
top5_expensive |>
  arrange(winpercent) |>
  head(1)
```

	chocolate	fruity	caramel	peanutyalmondy	nougat	crispedricewafer	hard
Nik L Nip	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

	bar	pluribus	sugarpercent	pricepercent	winpercent
Nik L Nip	0	1	0.197	0.976	22.44534

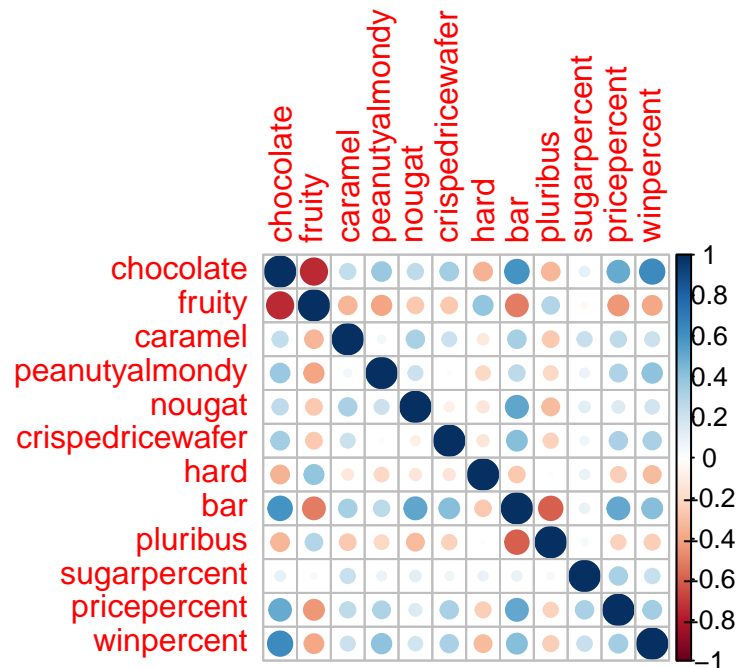
Exploring the correlation structure

```
library(corrplot)
```

```
corrplot 0.95 loaded
```

```
# Select numeric columns only
numeric_candy <- candy[sapply(candy, is.numeric)]

# Compute correlation matrix
cij <- cor(numeric_candy)
corrplot(cij)
```



Q22. Examining this plot what two variables are anti-correlated (i.e. have minus values)? Fruity and chocolate are the most anti-correlated. Pluribus and bar are also anti-correlated. Also the things that are normally in a chocolate bar (caramel, peanut, nougat,crisp) are anticorrelated with fruit.

Q23. Similarly, what two variables are most positively correlated? The variables are most correlated with themselves, but in terms of differing variables. Winpercent and chocolate are the most positively correlated. Chocolate and bar are also positively correlated.

Principal Component Analysis

The main function for this is `prcomp()` and we want to set `scale=TRUE` here:

```
# Perform PCA on numeric columns only
numeric_candy <- candy[sapply(candy, is.numeric)]

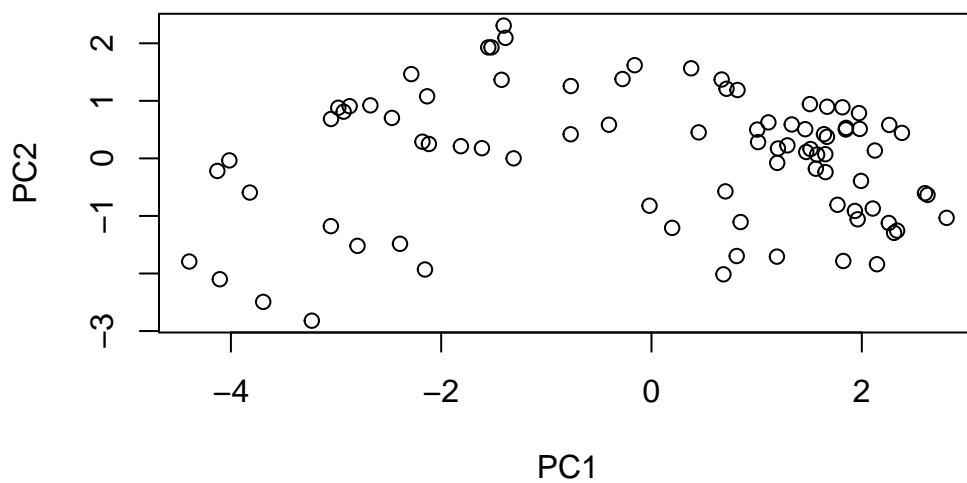
pca <- prcomp(numeric_candy, scale. = TRUE) # scale. = TRUE standardizes the variables
summary(pca)
```

Importance of components:

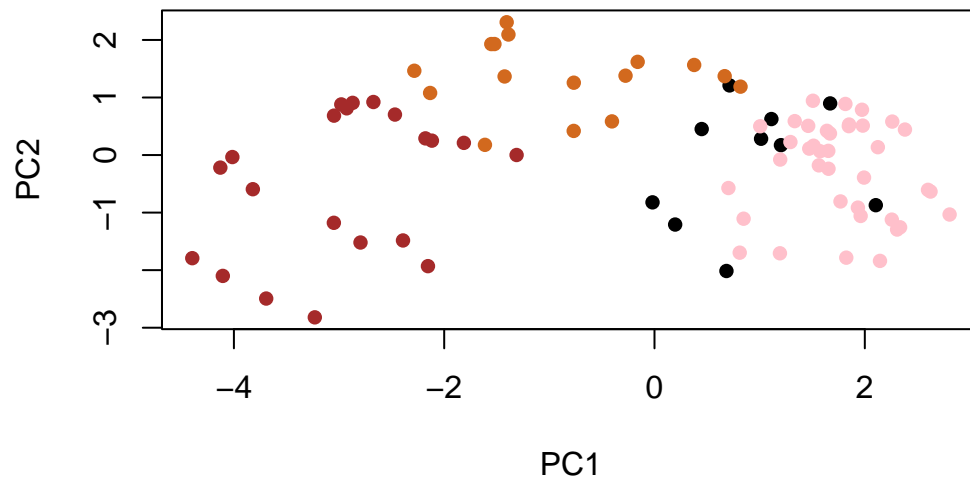
PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4 PC5 PC6 PC7

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 PC1 vs PC2
plot(pca$x[,1:2],)
```



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

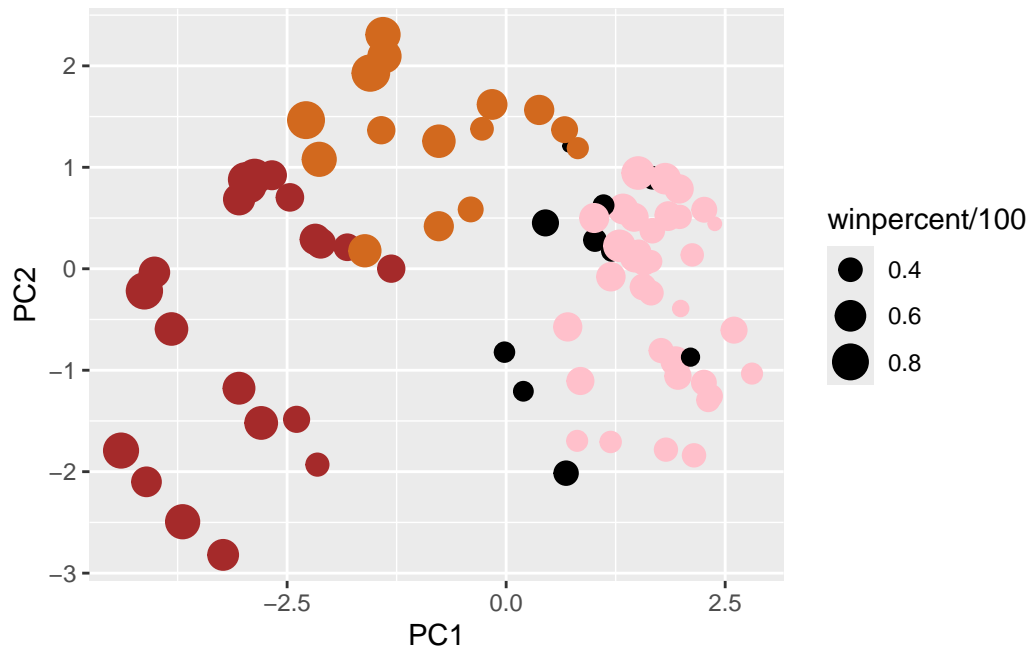


Making a nicer plot using ggplot

```
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

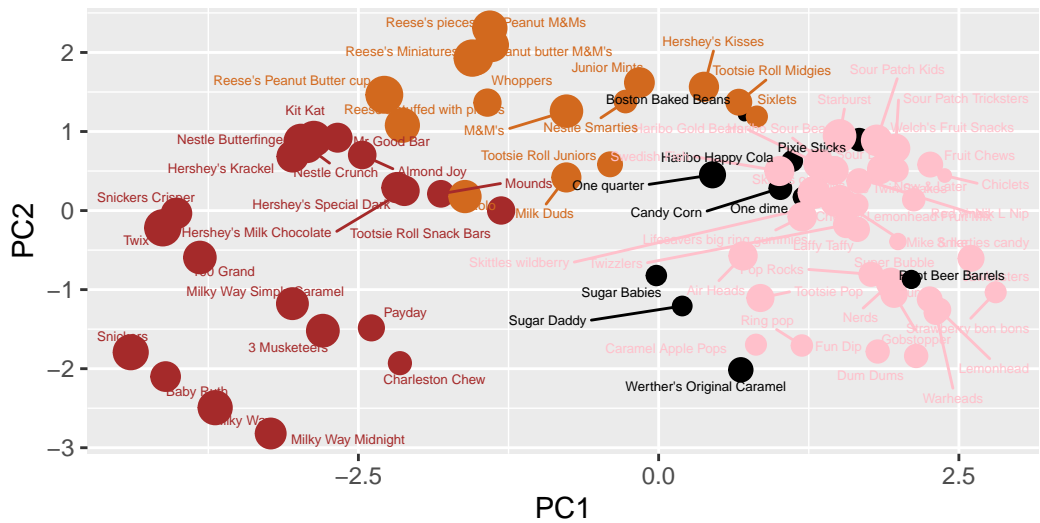


```
library(ggrepel)

p + geom_text_repel(size=1.8, col=my_cols, max.overlaps = 30) +
  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")
```

Halloween Candy PCA Space

Colored by type: chocolate bar (dark brown), chocolate other (light brown),



```
library(plotly)
```

Attaching package: 'plotly'

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

```
last_plot
```

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

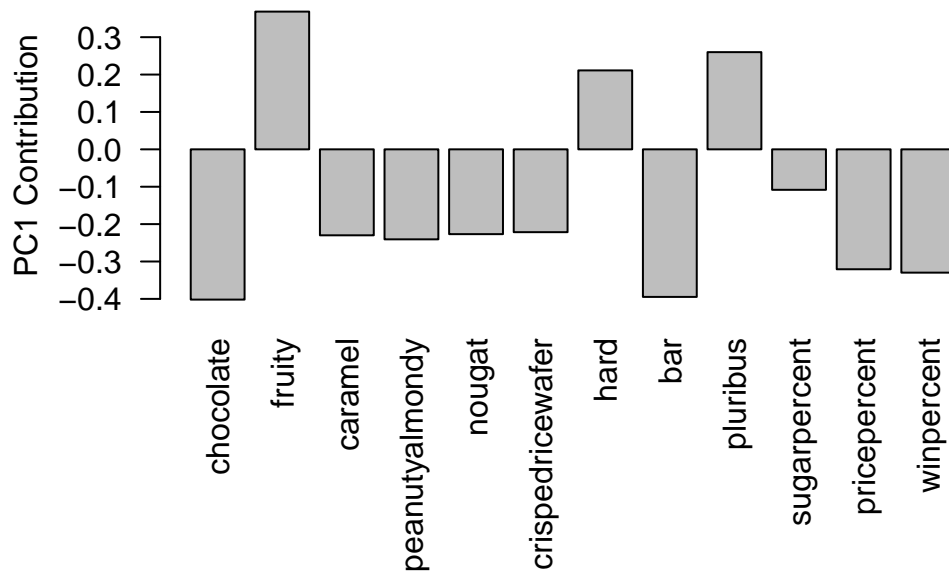
```
filter
```

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

```
layout
```

Didn't include plotly because it was interfering with my pdf rendering.

```
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? The ones that are picked up strongly in the positive direction are fruity, hard, and pluribus. This makes sense to me because these variables are related. Most candies that are fruity are also hard and pluribus. Some examples are skittles, gobstoppers, and nerds.