

# 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	peanutyalmond	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	peanutyalmond	nougat	crispedrice-wafer	hard	bar	pluribus
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0

chocolate	fruity	caramel	peanuty-almondy	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
Almond Joy	50.34755
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Hershey's Milk Chocolate	56.49050
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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
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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
100 Grand	66.97173
3 Musketeers	67.60294
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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
```

```
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_variable	n_missing	com-	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	
peanutyaly-	0	1	0.16	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
mondy										
nougat	0	1	0.08	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
crispedrice-	0	1	0.08	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
wafer										
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

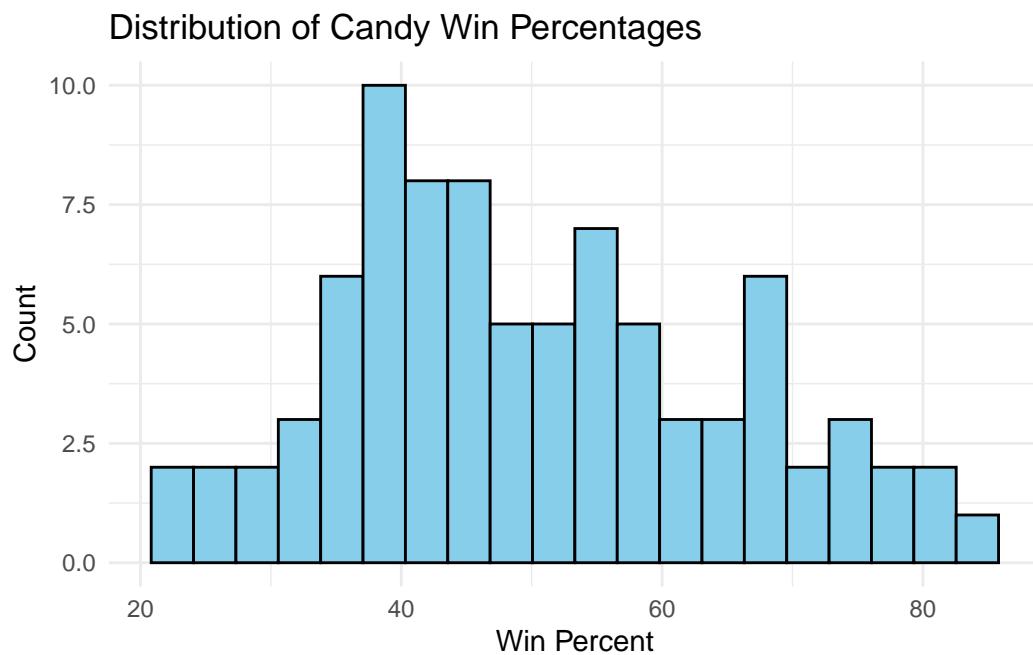
```
library(ggplot2)

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()

```

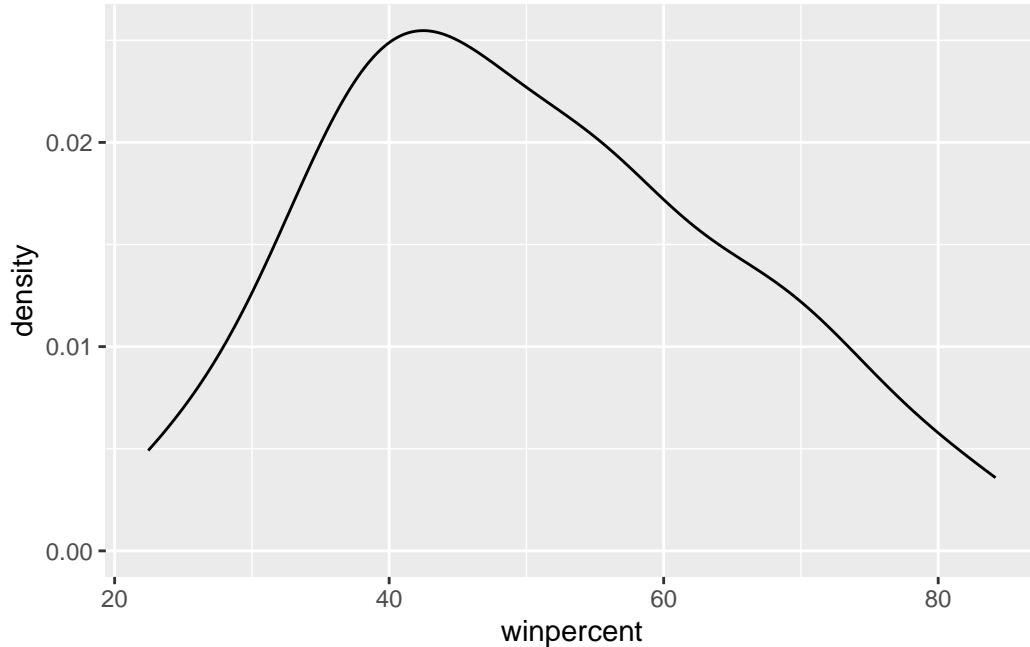


Q9. Is the distribution of winpercent values symmetrical?

```

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	peanut	almond	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

	crisped	rice	wafer	hard	bar	pluribus	sugar	percent
Kit Kat	1	0	0			0	0	
Snickers	1	0	1			1	1	
Reese's pieces	1	0	0			1	0	
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	
	price	percent		win	percent			
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	peanut	yalmond	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	rice	wafer	hard	bar	pluribus	sugar	percent
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
	win	percent						
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?

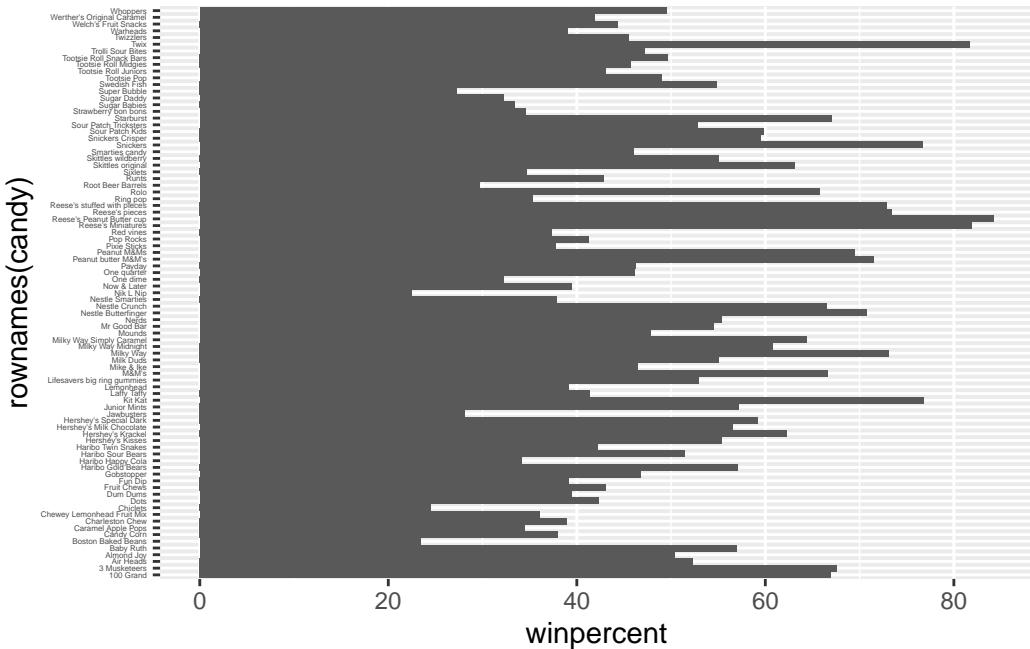
```
candy |>
  arrange(-winpercent) |>
  head(5)
```

	chocolate	fruity	caramel	peanuty	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
	crispedrice	wafers	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)

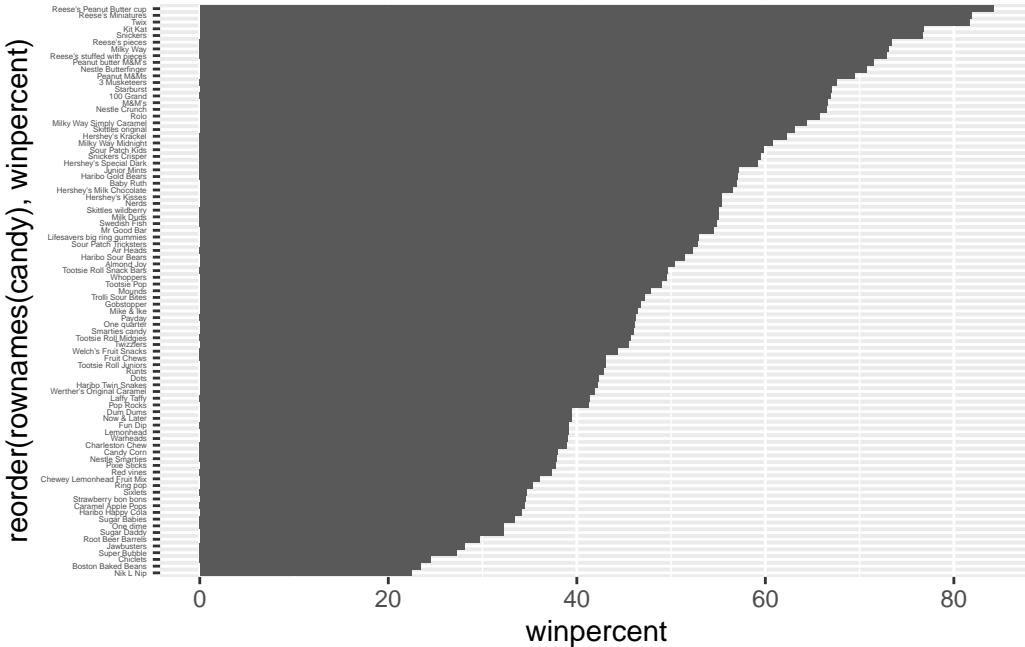
ggplot(candy) +
  aes(winpercent, rownames(candy)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity")+
  theme(
    axis.text.y = element_text(size = 2.5),
  )
```



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

```
library(ggplot2)

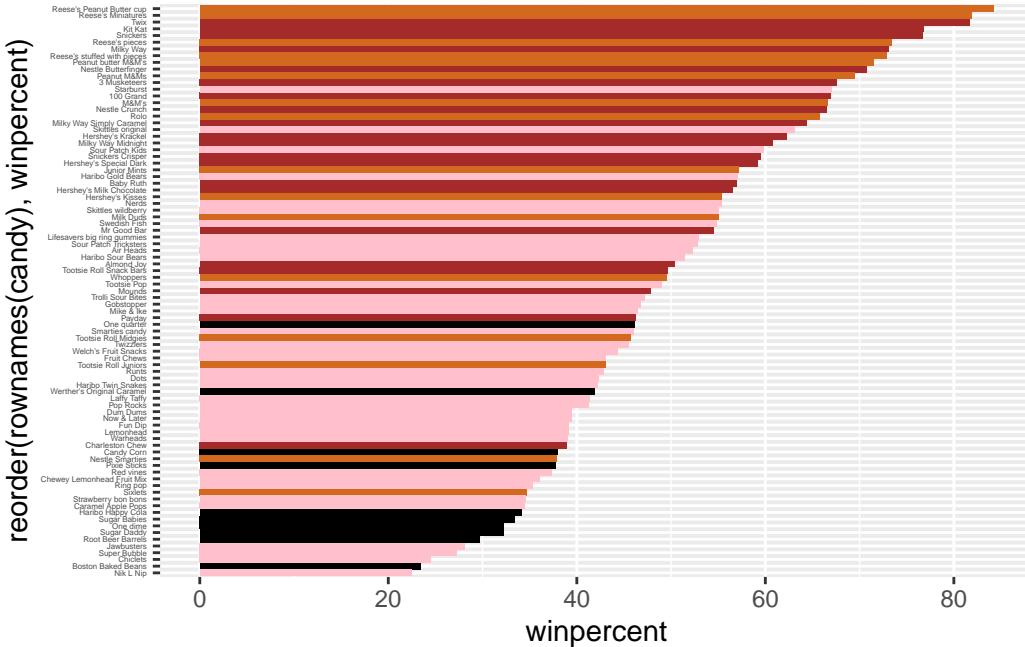
ggplot(candy) +
  aes(winpercent, reorder(rownames(candy),winpercent)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity")+
  theme(
    axis.text.y = element_text(size = 2.5),
  )
```



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)+
```



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

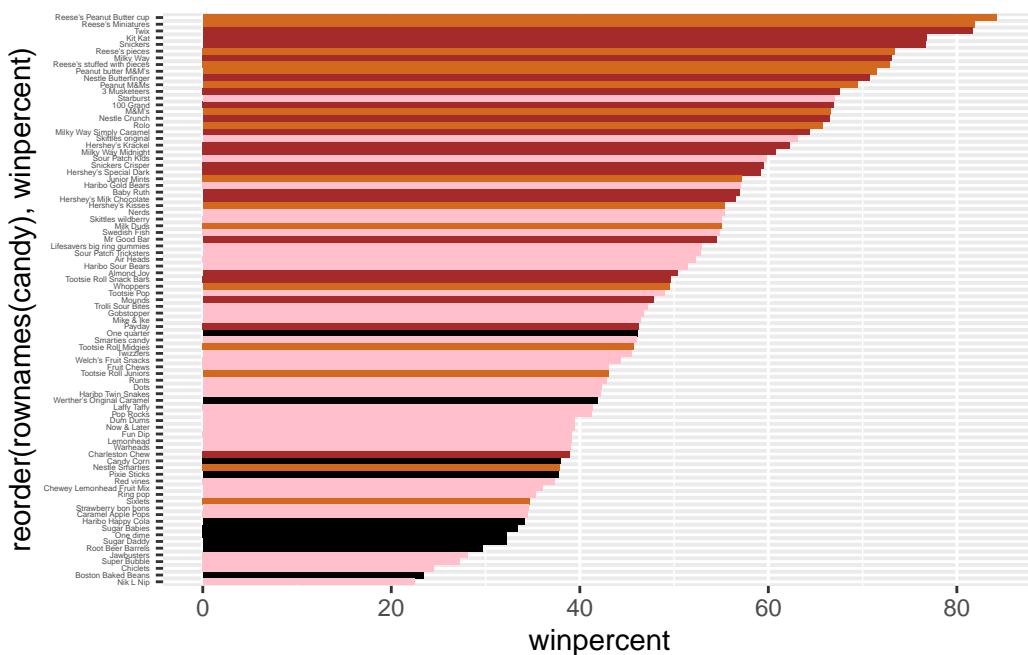
```
my_cols<- rep("black",nrow(candy))
my_cols[candy$chocolate==1]<-"chocolate"
my_cols[candy$bar==1]<-"brown"
my_cols[candy$fruity==1]<- "pink"
my_cols
```

[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	peanut	almond	nougat	crisped rice	wafer	hard
Sixlets	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	bar	pluribus	sugar	percent	price	percent	win	percent	
Sixlets	0	1	0.22	0.081	34.722				

Q18. What is the best ranked fruity candy?

```
library(dplyr)

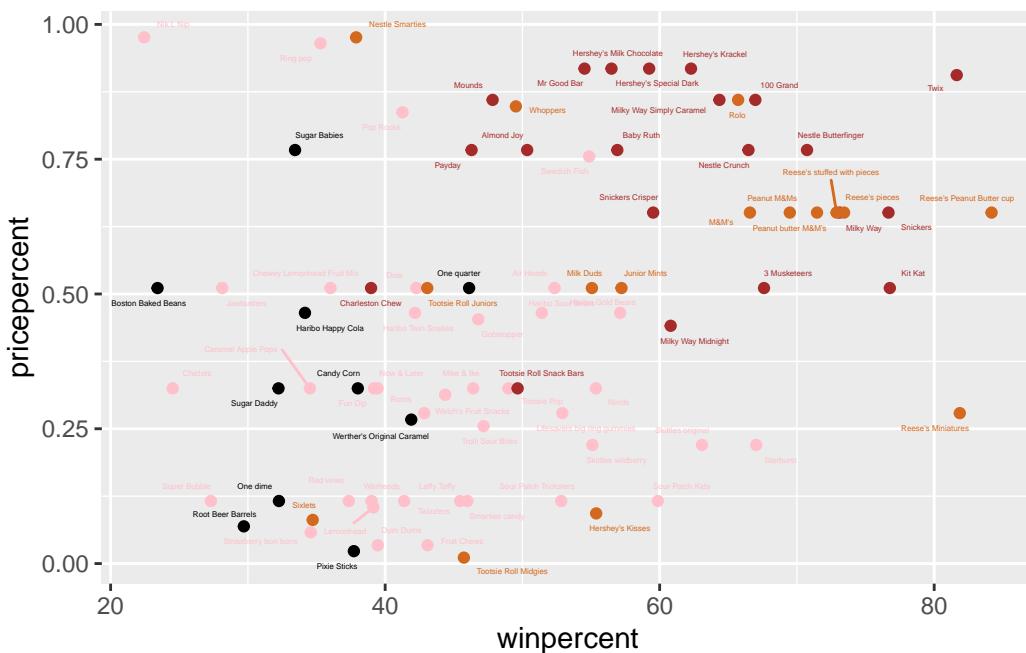
candy |>
  filter(fruity == 1) |>
  arrange(desc(winpercent)) |>
  head(1)
```

	chocolate	fruity	caramel	peanuty	almondy	nougat	crispedrice	wafer	hard
Starburst	0	1	0	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	peanut	yalmond	nougat
Tootsie Roll Midgies	1	0	0	0	0	0
	crisped	rice	wafer	hard	bar	pluribus
Tootsie Roll Midgies	0	0	0	1	0	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	peanut	yalmond	nougat
Nik L Nip	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nestle Smarties	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ring pop	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hershey's Krackel	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hershey's Milk Chocolate	1	0	0	0	0	0
	crisped	rice	wafer	hard	bar	pluribus
Nik L Nip	0	0	0	1	0	0.197
Nestle Smarties	0	0	0	1	0	0.267
Ring pop	0	1	0	0	0	0.732
Hershey's Krackel	1	0	1	0	0	0.430
Hershey's Milk Chocolate	0	0	1	0	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	peanuty	almondy	nougat	crispedrice	wafer	hard
Nik L Nip	0	1	0			0	0		0 0
	bar	pluribus	sugar	percent	price	percent	win	percent	
Nik L Nip	0	1	0.197		0.976	22.44534			

## Exploring the correlation structure

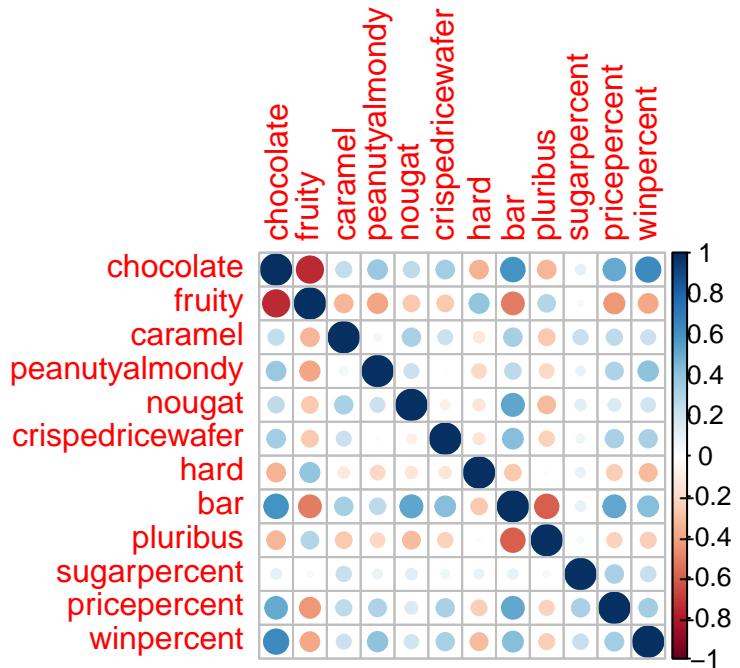
```
library(corrplot)
```

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:

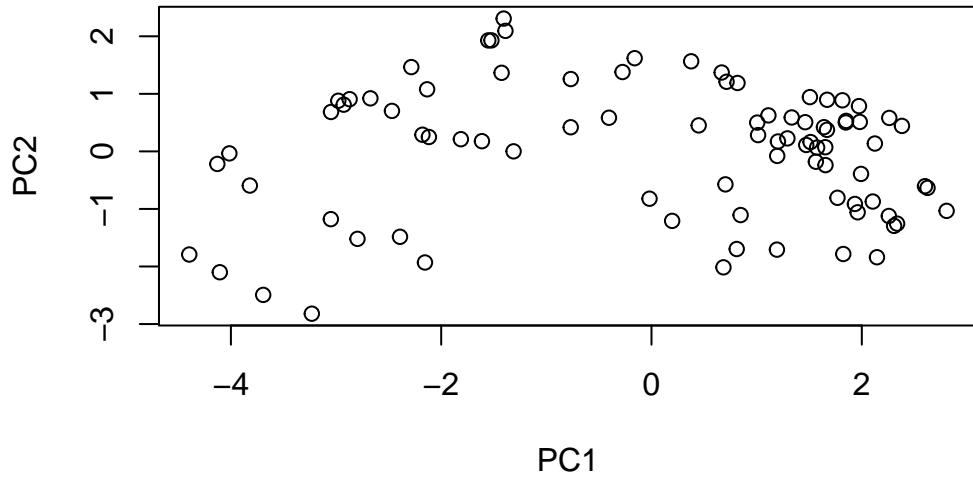
PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6	PC7
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

```

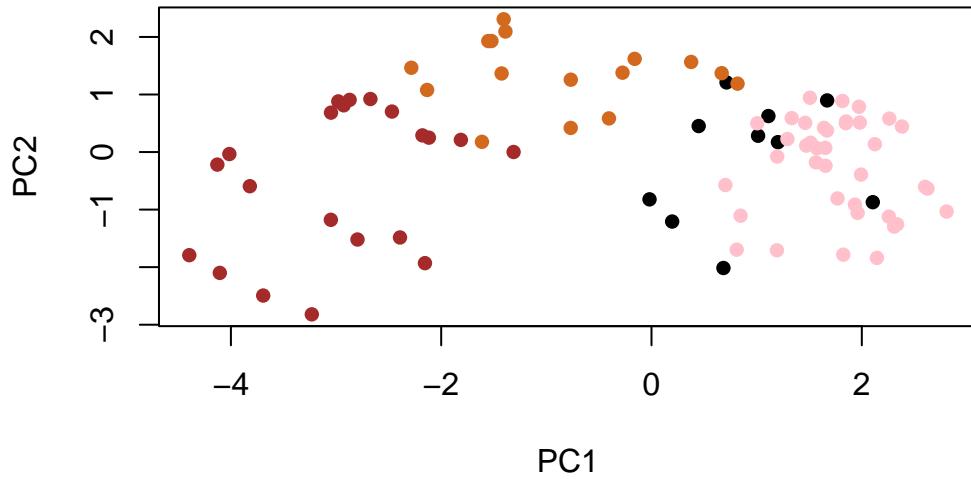
Standard deviation      2.0788 1.1378 1.1092 1.07533 0.9518 0.81923 0.81530
Proportion of Variance 0.3601 0.1079 0.1025 0.09636 0.0755 0.05593 0.05539
Cumulative Proportion  0.3601 0.4680 0.5705 0.66688 0.7424 0.79830 0.85369
                           PC8      PC9      PC10     PC11     PC12
Standard 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)
```

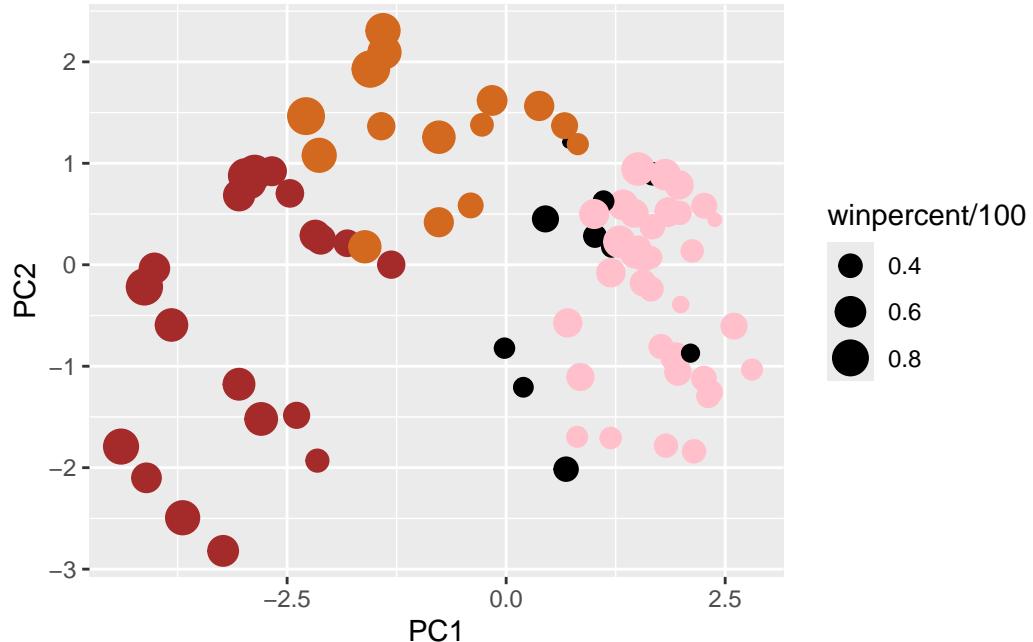


Making a nicer plot using ggplot

```
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
```

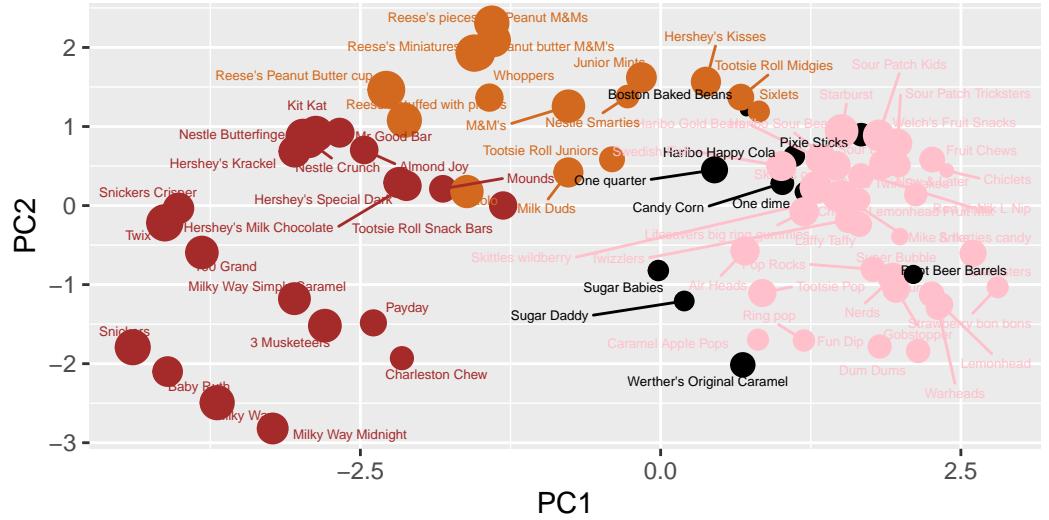


```
library(ggrepel)

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),



Data from 538

```
library(plotly)
```

```
Attaching package: 'plotly'
```

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

```
last_plot
```

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

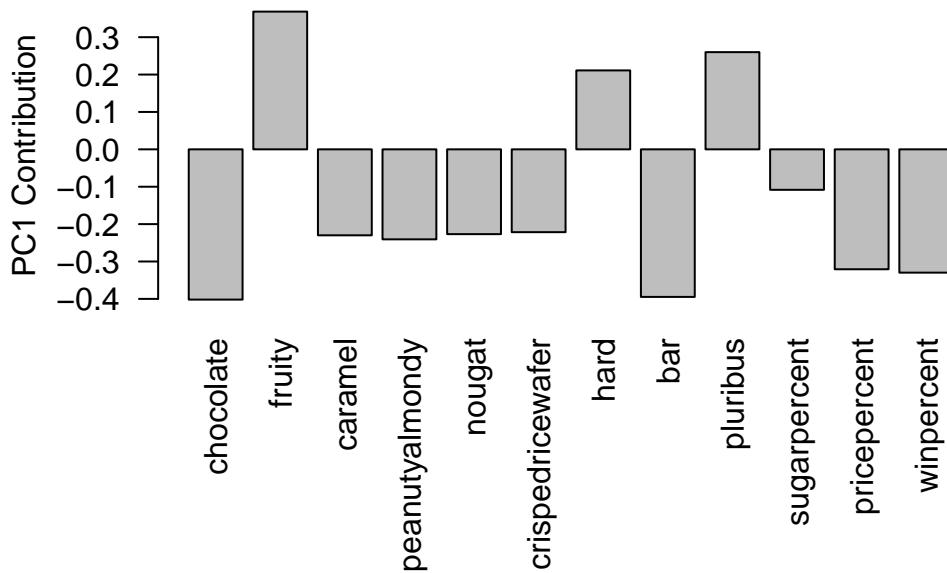
```
filter
```

```
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.