ICA 3.1 univariate plots

Attach the tidyverse and medicaldata packages here:

```
library(tidyverse)
library(medicaldata)
```

Task 1 - Histograms

1. Create a histogram of patient `BMI` in the `laryngoscope` data set.

```
# 🗣
# your code here
```

2. Note the visual output as well as the additional messages (one will be about bins). Modify your code from step 1 to add a `binwidth` argument with a value. Experiment until finding a good bin width for the data.

```
# 🗣
# your code here
```

Answer - Histograms

```
# 1
ggplot(laryngoscope) +
  geom_histogram(aes(x=BMI))
```

```
# 2
ggplot(laryngoscope) +
  geom_histogram(aes(x=BMI), binwidth=1.5)
```

The warning about non-finite values is OK. These are missing observations which we could filter from our data prior to visualizing.

Task 2 - Labels

1. Write the code for a histogram of `laryngoscope$total_intubation_time` below.
2. Now we want to modify the default axis and title labels. Run `?labs` to read about the `labs()` function. Jump down to the Examples to see how it is used.
3. Use `labs()` to customize the x label to read "Total intubation time (seconds)", and y to read "Count" (capitalized).

```
# 🗣
# your code here
```

Answer - Labels

```
?labs
ggplot(laryngoscope) +
  geom_histogram(aes(x=total_intubation_time), binwidth=4) +
  labs(x="Total intubation time (seconds)",
       y="Count")
```

Task 3 - Explore variables via histogram

Use `names()` and `geom_histogram()` to explore the distribution of other numeric variables in `laryngoscope` and `polyps`.

Answer - Explore variables via histogram

```
names(laryngoscope)
lp <- ggplot(laryngoscope)
lp + geom_histogram(aes(age))
```

```
lp + geom_histogram(aes(BMI))
```

```
lp + geom_histogram(aes(ease))
```

```
names(polyps)
pp <- ggplot(polyps)
pp + geom_histogram(aes(age))
```

```
# etc.
```