Displaying Data

Fill in the tables below, then use Pyret to make the following displays. Record the code you used.
The first table has been filled in for you.

1) A `bar-chart` showing how many puppies are fixed or not.

What Rows?	Which Column(s)?	What Display?
puppies	*fixed*	*bar-chart*

code:
```
bar-chart(animals-table.filter(is-dog).filter(is-young), "fixed")
```

2) A `pie-chart` showing how many heavy dogs are fixed or not.

What Rows?	Which Column(s)?	What Display?
heavy dogs	*fixed*	*pie-chart*

code:
```
pie-chart(animals-table.filter(is-dog).filter(is-heavy), "fixed")
```

3) A `histogram` of the number of `weeks` it takes for a random sample of animals to be adopted.

What Rows?	Which Column(s)?	What Display?
random sample	*weeks*	*histogram*

code:
```
histogram(random-rows(animals-table, 50), "weeks")
```

4) A `box-plot` of the number of `pounds` that kittens weigh.

What Rows?	Which Column(s)?	What Display?
kittens	*pounds*	*box-plot*

code:
```
box-plot(animals-table.filter(is-cat).filter(is-young), "pounds")
```

5) A `scatter-plot` of a random sample using `species` as the labels, `age` as the x-axis, and `weeks` as the y-axis.

What Rows?	Which Column(s)?	What Display?
random sample	*species*, *weeks*, and *age*	*scatter-plot*

code:
```
scatter-plot(random-rows(animals-table, 45), "name", "age", "weeks")
```

6) A `scatter-plot` of fixed cats, using `name` as the labels, `pounds` as the x-axis, and `weeks` as the y-axis.

What Rows?	Which Column(s)?	What Display?
fixed cats	*name*, *pounds*, and *weeks*	*scatter-plot*

code:
```
scatter-plot(animals-table.filter(is-cat).filter(is-fixed), "species", "pounds",
"weeks")
```