## Homework 1 (STAT 5860)

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#### **Insturctions:**

- 1. Download the Homework1.Rmd file from the course Elearning.
- 2. Open Homework1.Rmd in RStudio.
- 3. Replace the "Your Name Here" text in the author with your own name.
- 4. Write your answer to each problem by editing Homework1.Rmd.
- 5. After you finish all the problems, click Knit to PDF to create a pdf file. Upload your pdf file to Homework 1 Dropbox in the course Elearning.

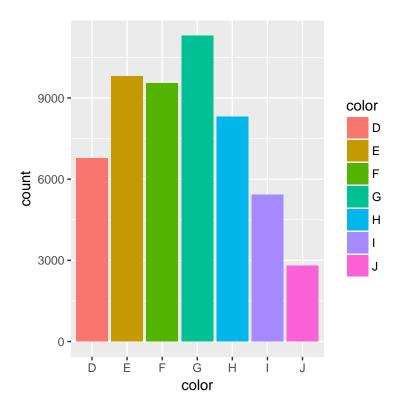
#### Loading packages

Problem 1. For this problem we'll use the diamonds dataset from the ggplot2 package. Use the functions inside dplyr and ggplot2 packages to answer the following questions.

```
# Change the object of diamonds dataset from tibble to data frame.
diamonds <- as.data.frame(diamonds)
```

(a) Draw the bar chart to display the total number of diamonds in the diamonds dataset, grouped by color grading.

```
ggplot(diamonds) +
geom_bar(aes(x = color, fill = color))
```



(b) We call diamond is colorless if color grading is D, E, or F. Select colorless diamonds from the diamonds dataset and assign it to colorless\_diamonds for later use.

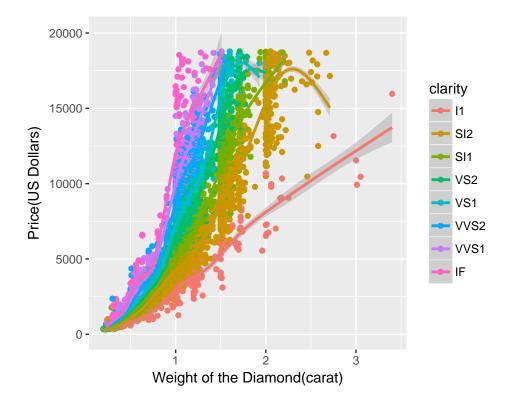
```
colorless_diamonds <- diamonds %>%
  filter(color %in% c("D", "E", "F"))
levels(colorless_diamonds)
```

## NULL

(c) Use colorless\_diamonds data frame to recreate the uploaded "The Value of Colorless Diamond" plot.

```
ggplot(colorless_diamonds, aes(x=carat, y=price, color=clarity)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth() +
  ylab("Price(US Dollars)") +
  xlab("Weight of the Diamond(carat)")
```

## `geom\_smooth()` using method = 'gam'



(d) The ideal depth for round diamond is between two percentages 59.5% and 62.9%, inclusive. Select the ideal depth diamonds from the diamonds dataset and assign it to ideal\_depth\_diamonds for later use.

```
ideal_depth_diamonds <- diamonds %>%
  filter(depth >= 59.5 & depth <= 62.9)

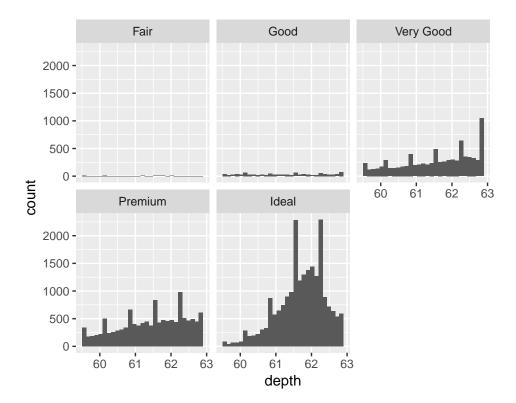
range(ideal_depth_diamonds$depth)</pre>
```

## [1] 59.5 62.9

(e) Use ideal\_depth\_diamonds data frame to draw the histogram of the depth for each quality of the cut separately in one grpahic window.

```
ggplot(ideal_depth_diamonds, aes(x=depth)) +
  geom_histogram() +
  facet_wrap(~cut)
```

## `stat\_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.



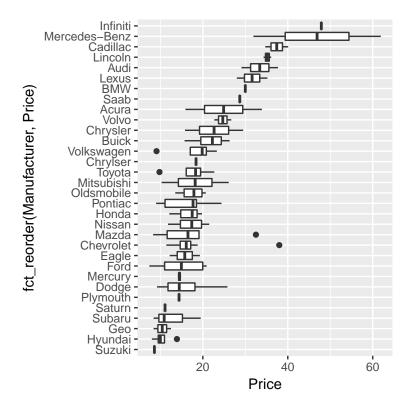
(f) The length and width ratio gives an idea how big or small the diamond will appear, also defining its shape. To calculate the length and width ratio just divide the length of the diamond by its width. Add a new variable named LWratio to the diamonds dataset and assign it to LW\_diamonds.

```
LW_diamonds <- diamonds %>%
  mutate(LWratio = x/y)
head(LW_diamonds)
##
     carat
                  cut color clarity depth table price
                                                                      z
                                                                          LWratio
                                                           Х
                                                                 У
                                                    326 3.95 3.98 2.43 0.9924623
## 1
      0.23
                Ideal
                          Ε
                                 SI2
                                      61.5
                                               55
## 2
      0.21
             Premium
                          Ε
                                 SI1
                                      59.8
                                               61
                                                    326 3.89 3.84 2.31 1.0130208
                          Ε
## 3
      0.23
                 Good
                                 VS1
                                      56.9
                                               65
                                                    327 4.05 4.07 2.31 0.9950860
                                                    334 4.20 4.23 2.63 0.9929078
##
  4
      0.29
             Premium
                          Ι
                                 VS2
                                      62.4
                                               58
      0.31
                 Good
                          J
                                 SI2
                                      63.3
                                               58
                                                    335 4.34 4.35 2.75 0.9977011
## 6
      0.24 Very Good
                          J
                                VVS2
                                      62.8
                                               57
                                                    336 3.94 3.96 2.48 0.9949495
```

Problem 2. For this problem we'll use the Cars93 dataset from the MASS package. Write down two interesting questions that you could answer with Cars93 dataset, and use appropriate visualizations using ggplot2 to answer them. Make sure at least one question should involve multiple variables.

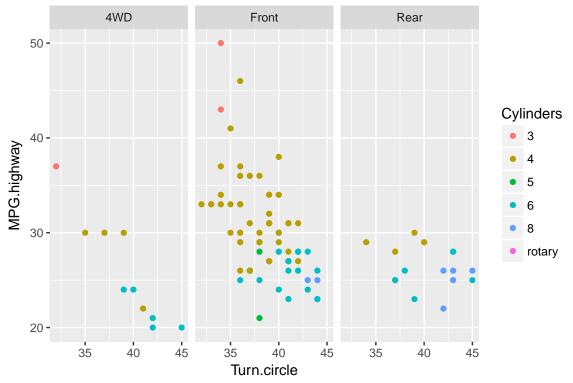
(a) Question 1: Which brands sell for more, i.e., what is the price distribution by brand?

```
ggplot(data = Cars93, aes(x = fct_reorder(Manufacturer, Price), y = Price)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  coord_flip()
```



# (b) Question 2: Are Turn.circle and MPG.highway correlated and by what DriveTrain and Cylinders

```
ggplot(Cars93, aes(x = Turn.circle, y = MPG.highway, color = Cylinders)) +
geom_point() +
facet_wrap(~DriveTrain)
```



ggplot(Cars93, aes(x = Turn.circle, y = MPG.city, color = Cylinders)) +
geom\_point() +
facet\_wrap(~DriveTrain)

