

Problem Set 2

MGSC 310, Fall 2019, Professor Hersh

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Libraries Needed

```
library("tidyverse")
library("ggplot2")
```

Question 1 ISLR Ch.2 Q.2

A. Regression. $n(\text{sample})$ = whatever subset we pick, $p(\text{predictors})$ = the vars

B. Classification. $n = 20$ similar products, p = success, failure, price, mark budget, comp price, and 10 other vars

C. Regression because output is expected to be a percentage (aka continuous data) Prediction because we are forecasting future percentage change ($n = 52$, p = % change in [USD/Euro, US Market, British Market, German Market])

Question 2 ISLR Ch.2 Q.4

A. Classifying whether an image contains a face or not

Response: yes or no

Predictors: nose, eyes, jaw, etc...

Applicational Goal: Predictive because images are being categorized

Classifying whether or not to give someone 1 of 3 loan Response: small, medium, large

Predictors: income, networth, credit history, etc... Applicational Goal: Prediction because

Classifying whether someone will return to a Response: yes or no Predictors: nose, eyes, jaw, etc...

Applicational Goal: Predictive because images are being categorized

B. Using a regression model to predict the path of a vehicle Response: Angles in degrees

Predictors: Speed, angle of tires Applicational Goal: Predictive because

Using a regression model to Response:

Predictors: Applicational Goal: Inferential because

Using a regression model to Response:

Predictors: Applicational Goal: Predictive because

C.

Question 3a-b Plotting IMDB's Top 5000 Movies

```
movies <- read.csv("data/movie_metadata.csv")

movies <- movies %>% filter(budget < 4e+08) #get rid of anomalies

movies <- movies %>% mutate(genre_main = unlist(map(strsplit(as.character(movies$genres),
"\\|"), 1)), grossM = gross/1e+06,
```

```

    budgetM = budget/1e+06)

movies <- movies %>% mutate(genre_main = factor(genre_main)%>%
                           fct_drop())

```

Question 3c Profit and ROI

```

movies <- movies %>%
  mutate(profitM = grossM - budgetM,
         ROI = profitM / budgetM)

```

Question 3d Average ROI Plot

```

sum(is.na(movies$ROI))
## [1] 660
movies <- movies %>% drop_na(ROI) #omits NA values in a column
sum(is.na(movies$ROI))
## [1] 0

cat('average ROI is', mean(movies$ROI))
## average ROI is 5.273088

hgp1<-ggplot(movies, aes(x=ROI)) +
  geom_histogram(color="black", fill="white", binwidth = 500)

```

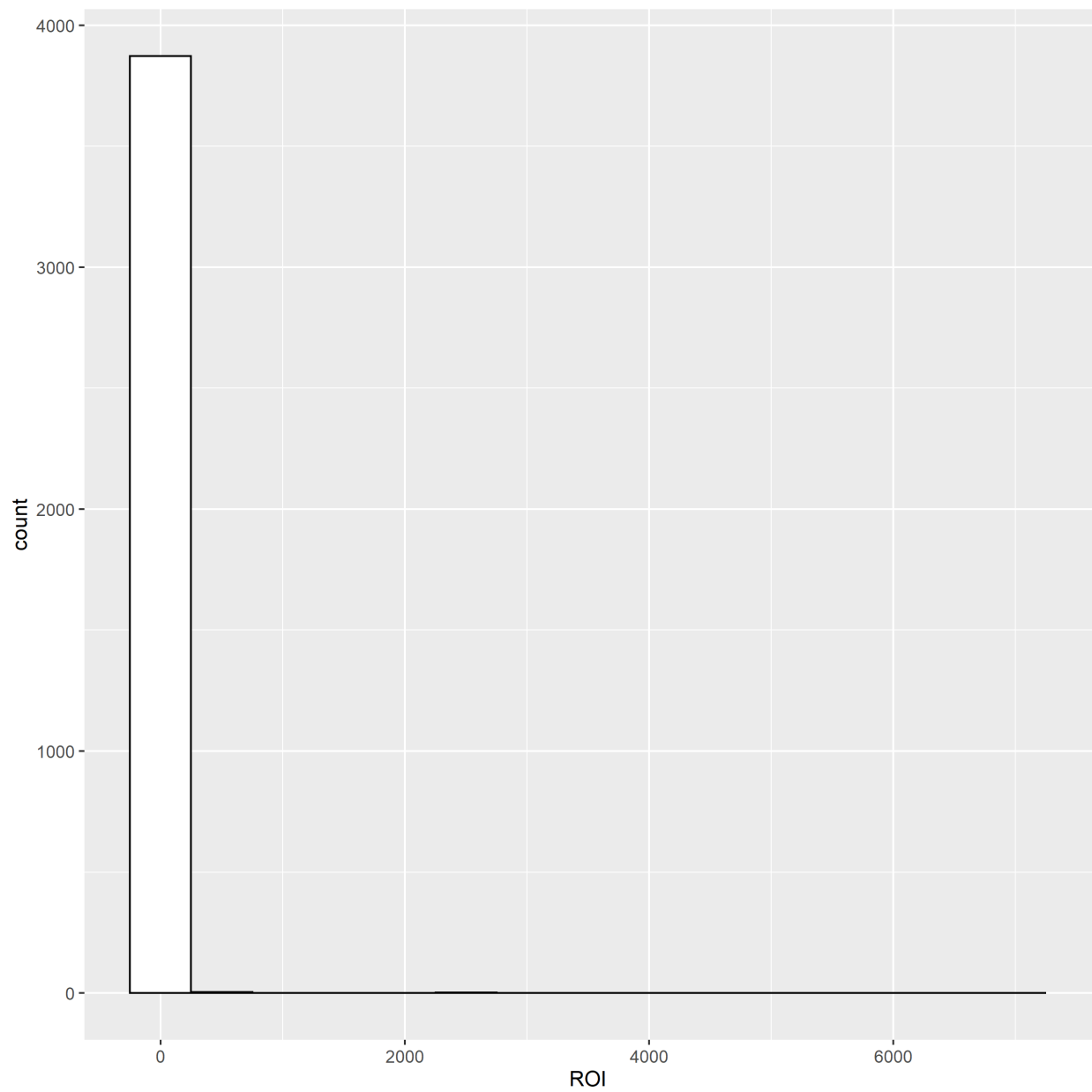


Figure 1: Something is a bit off

Question 3e Outliers and Filtering

```
count(movies, vars = ROI > 10)
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   vars      n
##   <lgl> <int>
## 1 FALSE  3734
## 2 TRUE   145

movies_filt <- movies %>% filter(ROI < 10) #we want/keep everything < 10

count(movies_filt, vars = ROI > 10)
## # A tibble: 1 x 2
##   vars      n
##   <lgl> <int>
## 1 FALSE  3734

hp2 <- ggplot(data = movies_filt, aes(ROI))+
  geom_histogram(color="black", fill="white", binwidth = 1)
```

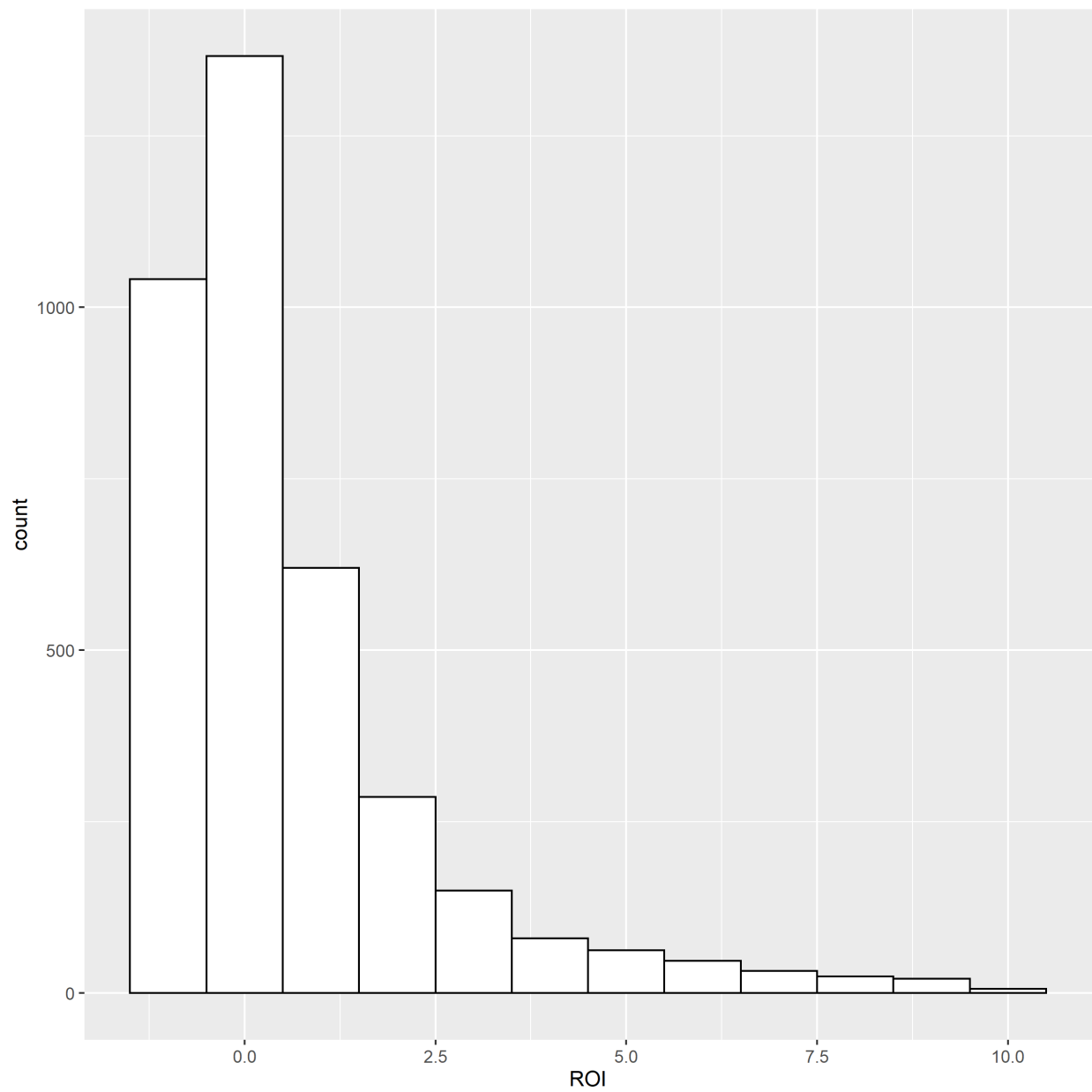


Figure 2: Way better

Question 3f Grouping and Summarizing

```
average_roi_bycat <- movies_filt %>%
  group_by(genre_main) %>%
  summarize(mean(ROI))

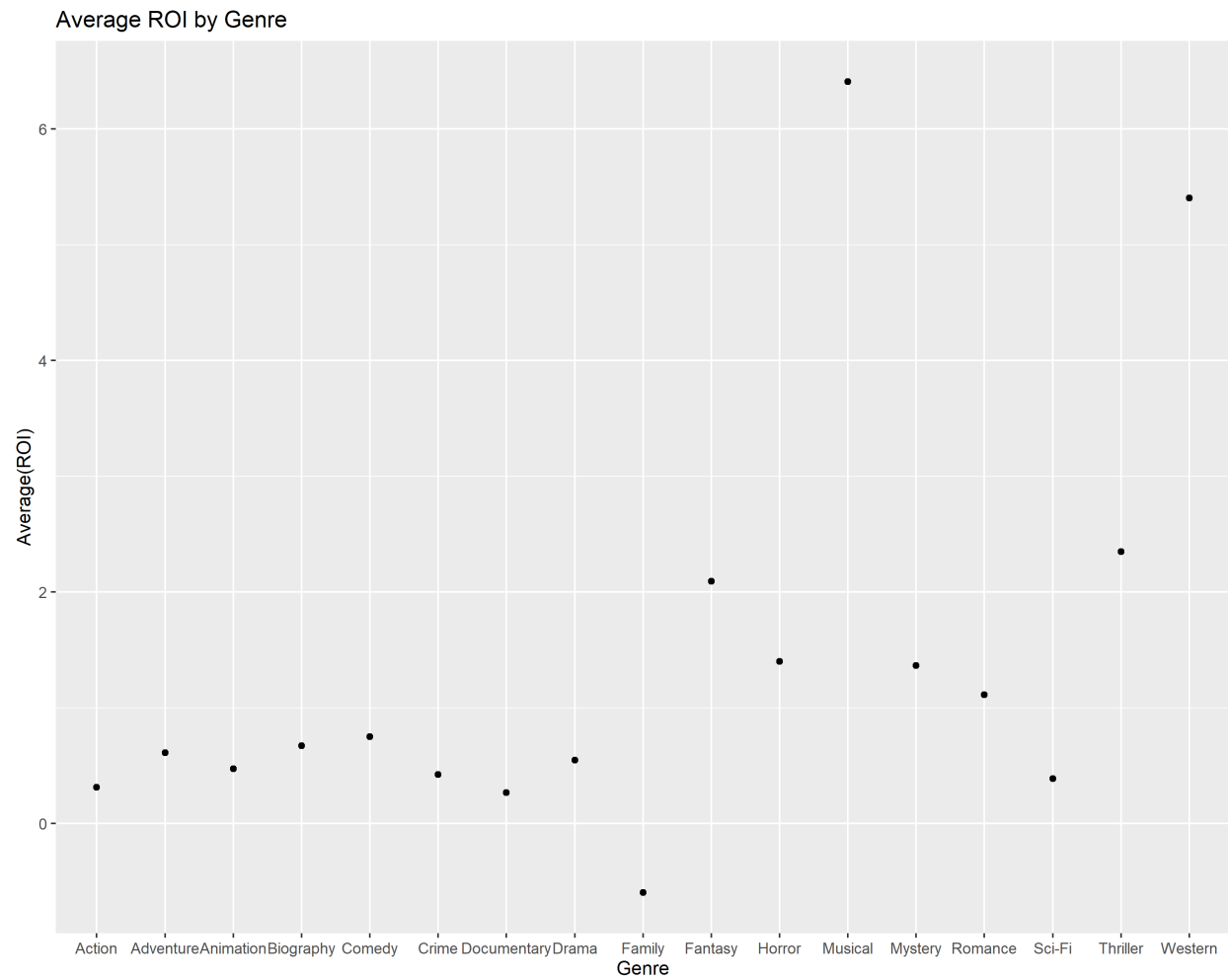
average_roi_bycat
## # A tibble: 17 x 2
##   genre_main   `mean(ROI)`
##   <fct>         <dbl>
## 1 Action         0.315
## 2 Adventure      0.612
## 3 Animation      0.475
## 4 Biography      0.673
## 5 Comedy         0.750
## 6 Crime          0.423
## 7 Documentary    0.268
## 8 Drama          0.548
## 9 Family        -0.597
##10 Fantasy        2.09
##11 Horror         1.40
##12 Musical        6.41
##13 Mystery        1.37
##14 Romance        1.11
##15 Sci-Fi         0.389
##16 Thriller       2.35
##17 Western        5.40

cat("Top 3 Genres: Musical, Western, and Thriller")
## Top 3 Genres: Musical, Western, and Thriller
```

Question 3g

```
genre_meanROI <- average_roi_bycat$`mean(ROI)`
genre <- average_roi_bycat$genre_main

sp1 <- ggplot( data = average_roi_bycat)+
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = genre, y = genre_meanROI)) +
  labs(x= "Genre",
       y= "Average(ROI)",
       title= "Average ROI by Genre")
```



Question 3h

Question 3i

Question 3j