Practical 2

Jumping Rivers

In this question, we are going to use a `for` statement to loop} over the game of thrones data set and construct some scatter plots. To generate the data, run the following piece of R code

```
data(GoTRating, package = "jrData")
head(GoTRating)
```

The data represents tv ratings for the first 6 seasons of the popular tv series, Game of Thrones. We want to create a scatter plot of Rating against Episode, for each Season.

1. First we create a scatter plot of one treatment:

   ```
   library(dplyr)
   s_1 = filter(GoTRating, Season == 1)
   plot(s_1$Episode, s_1$Rating)
   ```

2. To generate a scatter-plot for each treatment, we need to iterate over the different treatment types:

   ```
   for(i in unique(GoTRating$Season)) {
     group = filter(GoTRating, Season == i)
     plot(group$Episode, group$Rating)
     readline("Hit return for next plot")
   }
   ```

   - What does `unique(GoTRating$Season)` give?
   - In the `for` loop, what variable is changing? What are it's possible values?
   - What does the `readline()` function do?

Questions

1. The default axis labels aren't great. So we can change the x-axis label using `xlab`:

   ```
   plot(group$Episode, group$Rating, xlab="Episode")
   ```

   ```
   Use the `ylab` argument to alter the $y$-axis label.
   ```

2. To add a title to a plot we use the `main` argument, viz:

   We can combine strings/characters using the `paste()` function,

   Rather than have a static title, make the title of each plot display the season number.

3. The y-axis range should really be the same in all graphics. Add a `ylim` argument to fix the range. **Hint**: Work out the range before the `for` loop.

4. For each season, plot a linear regression line with Rating as our response variable and Episode as our covariate. This should still all be within the for loop! **Hint**: use `lm()` then `abline()`

5. At each iteration, use the `message()` function to print the p-value for the Episode covariate and the Adjusted R-squared for each model.

6. Judging by the adjusted R squared and the covariate p-value, which seasons of Game of Thrones is this model best fitted for?

7. We can add this to the graph as text using the `text()` function. This requires x and y coordinates for the text. For instance,

```
text(1, 2, "Hello")
```

   would add the text "hello" the the point x = 1, y = 2.

8. Suppose we wanted to save individual graphs in a pdf file. Add the `pdf()` function to your code save the resulting graph. To get unique file names, use the paste command:

9. Put your code, i.e. the `for` loop and plotting commands (not the message commands), in a function which takes the data frame as an argument.

Solutions

Solutions are contained within this package:

```
vignette("solutions2", package = "jrProgramming")
```