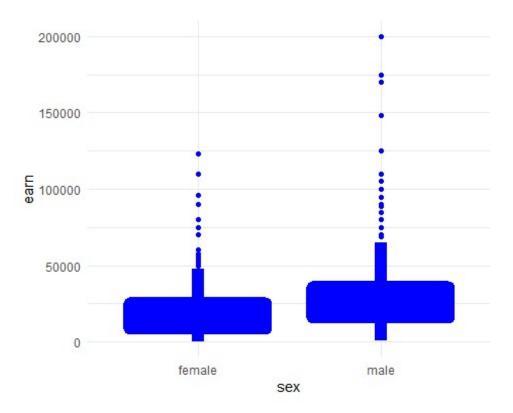
Assignment_06_Karthikeyan Chellamuthu

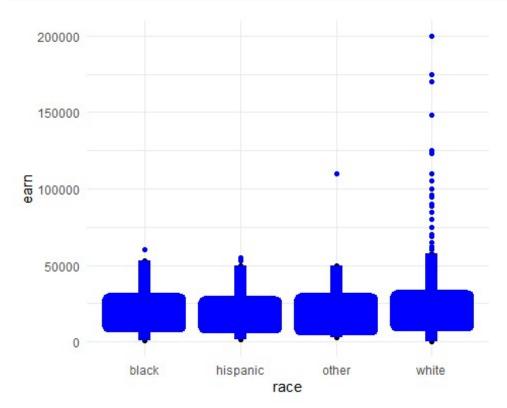
KarthikeyanChellamuthu

23/01/2022

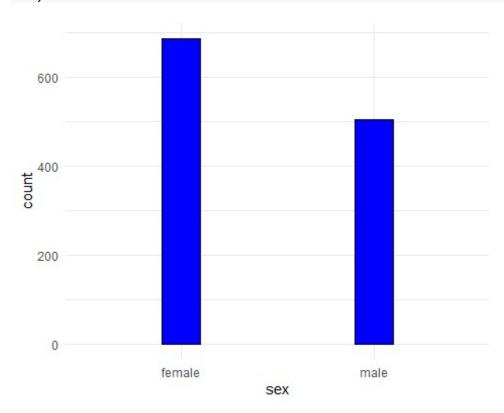
```
## Load the ggplot2 package
library(ggplot2)
theme set(theme minimal())
## Set the working directory to the root of your DSC 520 directory
setwd("C:/Users/LENOVO/Desktop/BU/DSC 520 T302-2221 winter 2021-22/GIT-
Hub/dsc520-master/data")
heights_df <- read.csv("r4ds/heights.csv")</pre>
str(heights_df)
## 'data.frame': 1192 obs. of 6 variables:
## $ earn : num 50000 60000 30000 50000 51000 9000 29000 32000 2000 27000
## $ height: num 74.4 65.5 63.6 63.1 63.4 ...
## $ sex : chr "male" "female" "female" ...
## $ ed
           : int 16 16 16 16 17 15 12 17 15 12 ...
## $ age : int 45 58 29 91 39 26 49 46 21 26 ...
## $ race : chr "white" "white" "white" "other" ...
# https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/geom boxplot.html
## Create boxplots of sex vs. earn and race vs. earn using `geom point()` and
`geom boxplot()`
## sex vs. earn
ggplot(heights_df, aes(sex, earn))+geom_boxplot(colour = "blue", size = 4.5)
```



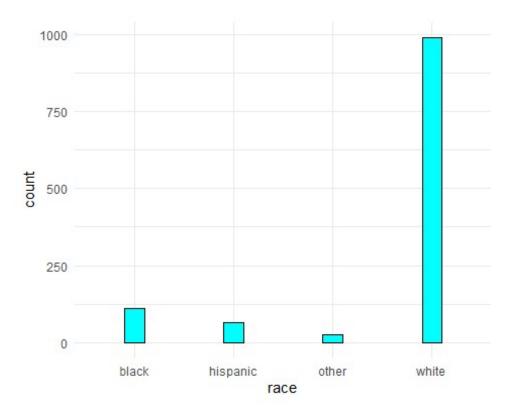
ggplot(heights_df, aes(race, earn))+geom_point()+geom_boxplot(colour =
"blue", size = 4.5)



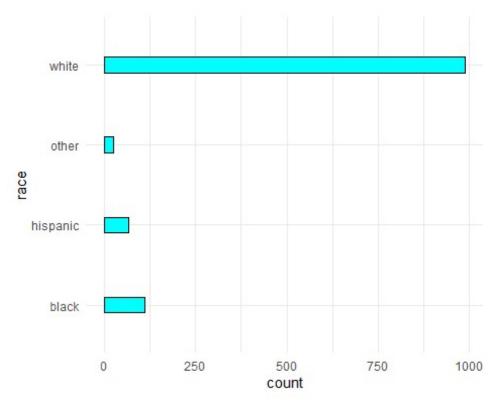
```
# https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/geom_bar.html
## Using `geom_bar()` plot a bar chart of the number of records for each
`sex`
ggplot(heights_df, aes(sex)) + geom_bar(colour = "black",fill="blue", width =
0.2)
```



Using `geom_bar()` plot a bar chart of the number of records for each race
ggplot(heights_df, aes(race)) + geom_bar(colour = "black",fill="cyan", width
= 0.2)



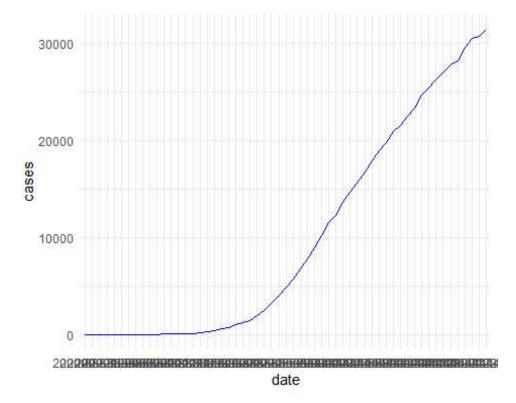
Create a horizontal bar chart by adding `coord_flip()` to the previous
plot
ggplot(heights_df, aes(race)) + geom_bar(colour = "black",fill="cyan", width
= 0.2)+ coord_flip()



```
https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/ggplot2/versions/3.3.0/topics/geom_pa
th
## Load the file `"nytimes/covid-19-data/us-states.csv"` and
## assign it to the `covid_df` dataframe
setwd("C:/Users/LENOVO/Desktop/BU/DSC 520 T302-2221 winter 2021-22/GIT-
Hub/dsc520-master/data")
covid df <- read.csv("nytimes/covid-19-data/us-states.csv")</pre>
str(covid df)
                  3039 obs. of 5 variables:
## 'data.frame':
## $ date : chr "2020-01-21" "2020-01-22" "2020-01-23" "2020-01-24" ...
## $ state : chr "Washington" "Washington" "Illinois" ...
## $ fips : int 53 53 53 17 53 6 17 53 4 6 ...
## $ cases : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 ...
## $ deaths: int 0000000000...
## Parse the date column using `as.Date()``
covid_df_dt <- as.Date(covid_df$date)</pre>
head(covid_df_dt)
## [1] "2020-01-21" "2020-01-22" "2020-01-23" "2020-01-24" "2020-01-24"
## [6] "2020-01-25"
```

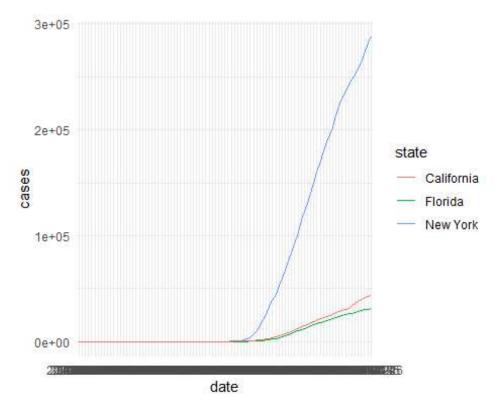
```
## Create three dataframes named `california_df`, `ny_df`, and `florida_df`
## containing the data from California, New York, and Florida
california df <- covid df[ which( covid df$state == "California"), ]</pre>
ny_df <- covid_df[ which( covid_df$state == "New York"), ]</pre>
florida_df <- covid_df[ which( covid_df$state == "Florida"), ]</pre>
## Unique values to obtain the values New York and Florida
unique(covid_df[c("state")])
##
                             state
## 1
                       Washington
## 4
                         Illinois
## 6
                       California
## 9
                          Arizona
## 36
                    Massachusetts
## 58
                        Wisconsin
## 99
                            Texas
## 134
                         Nebraska
## 200
                             Utah
## 226
                           Oregon
## 243
                          Florida
## 247
                         New York
## 249
                     Rhode Island
## 257
                          Georgia
## 261
                    New Hampshire
## 278
                   North Carolina
## 293
                       New Jersey
## 304
                         Colorado
## 308
                         Maryland
## 311
                           Nevada
## 318
                        Tennessee
## 328
                           Hawaii
                          Indiana
## 330
## 331
                         Kentucky
## 334
                        Minnesota
## 341
                         Oklahoma
                     Pennsylvania
## 343
## 345
                   South Carolina
## 354
            District of Columbia
## 360
                           Kansas
## 365
                         Missouri
## 380
                          Vermont
                         Virginia
## 381
## 387
                      Connecticut
## 394
                              Iowa
## 432
                        Louisiana
## 443
                              Ohio
## 472
                         Michigan
## 487
                     South Dakota
```

```
## 496
                         Arkansas
## 500
                         Delaware
## 515
                      Mississippi
## 521
                       New Mexico
## 524
                     North Dakota
## 539
                          Wyoming
## 540
                           Alaska
                            Maine
## 557
## 587
                          Alabama
## 599
                            Idaho
                          Montana
## 613
## 626
                      Puerto Rico
## 685
                  Virgin Islands
## 701
                             Guam
## 847
                   West Virginia
## 1426 Northern Mariana Islands
## Plot the number of cases in Florida using `geom_line()`
ggplot(data=florida_df, aes(x=date, y=cases, group=2)) +
geom_line(color='blue')
```



```
## Add lines for New York and California to the plot

ggplot(data=florida_df, aes(x=date, group=1)) +
  geom_line(aes(y = cases, col=state)) +
  geom_line(data=ny_df, aes(y = cases, col=state)) +
  geom_line(data=california_df, aes(y = cases, col=state))
```



```
## Use the colors "darkred", "darkgreen", and "steelblue" for Florida, New
York, and California
ggplot(data=florida_df, aes(x=date, group=1)) +
    geom_line(aes(y = cases), color = 'darkred') +
    geom_line(data=ny_df, aes(y = cases), color='darkgreen') +
    geom_line(data=california_df, aes(y = cases), color='steelblue')
```

