

Homework 5

of

STAT 3355 Data Analysis for Statisticians & Actuaries

Due: 11:30 am

March 30 (Wednesday), 2022

Let's work on the dataset diamonds in the package ggplot2. You can use the following code to load the data. Use necessary code to read the description of the dataset, which contains 53940 samples and 10 variables.

```
# Install the package if you never did
install.packages("ggplot2")

# Load the package
library(ggplot2)

# Load the mpg dataset
data("diamonds")
```

Problem 1 ($1 \times 5 = 5$ points)

Use ggplot2 to visualize the data. You need to paste the resulting plots and related code in order to get the full points. For each ggplot2 plot:

- make it complete/readable, in other words, it should include axis label(s), title, and legend if necessary;
 - write 1–2 sentence about what the chart tells you about the data.
- (a) Choose a bin number or a binwidth (Hint: See page 11 of lecture_04c.pdf), explain why, and create a histogram of carat
 - (b) Make a scatter plot of $y = \text{price}$ against $x = \text{carat}$ and set the color to clarity
 - (c) Make a scatter plot of $y = \text{price}$ against $x = \text{carat}$ and add a smooth line to each group of points defined by clarity
 - (d) Make a scatter plot of $y = \text{price}$ against $x = \text{carat}$ and facet it by clarity
 - (e) Show carat vs cut, make a point, a jitter, a box plot and a violin plot, respectively. Which one is the best for visualization?

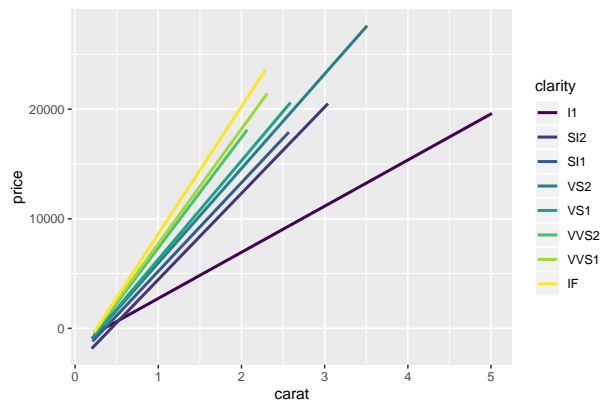
Problem 2 ($1 \times 5 = 5$ points)

Use ggplot2 to recreate the following plots with title. You need to paste the new plots and related code in order to get full points.

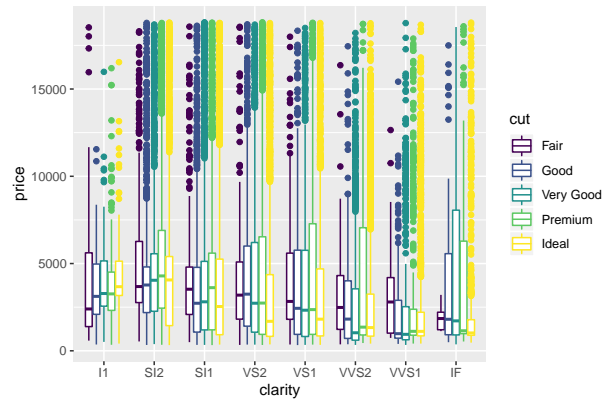
- (a) Recreate the following two plots, add a short title, and comment on the merits of each one compared to the other



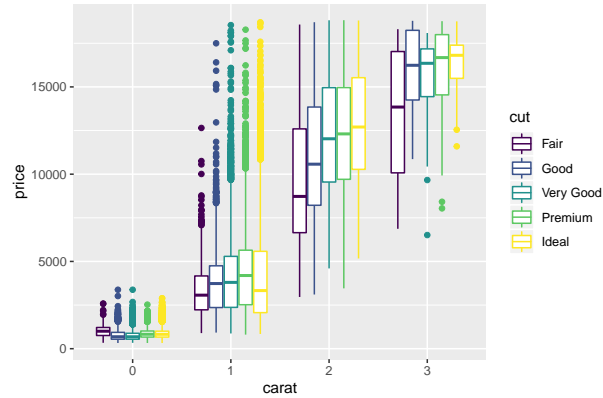
- (b) Recreate the following plot and add a short title



(c) Recreate the following plot and add a short title



(d) Recreate the following plot and add a short title



(e) Recreate the following plot and add a short title (Hint: Choose binwidth = 0.1)

