Alcohol Consumption

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Data

This is an assignment that utilizes fivethirty eight.com's dataset on alcohol consumption in the world. This data is taken from the World Health Organization.

```
### Load the raw data from fivethirtyeight's Github
Drinks <- read.csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/fivethirtyeight/data/master/alcohol-consumption/d
### A simple summary of descriptive statistics of all the dataset
summary(Drinks)
##
                country
                          beer_servings
                                          spirit_servings wine_servings
## Afghanistan
                 : 1
                          Min. : 0.0
                                          Min. : 0.00
                                                          Min.
                                                               : 0.00
                                                          1st Qu.: 1.00
## Albania
                    : 1
                          1st Qu.: 20.0
                                         1st Qu.: 4.00
## Algeria
                    : 1
                          Median : 76.0
                                         Median : 56.00
                                                          Median: 8.00
## Andorra
                    : 1
                          Mean :106.2
                                         Mean : 80.99
                                                          Mean : 49.45
## Angola
                    : 1
                                          3rd Qu.:128.00
                          3rd Qu.:188.0
                                                          3rd Qu.: 59.00
                          Max. :376.0
                                          Max. :438.00
## Antigua & Barbuda: 1
                                                          Max. :370.00
## (Other)
                    :187
## total_litres_of_pure_alcohol
## Min. : 0.000
## 1st Qu.: 1.300
## Median: 4.200
## Mean : 4.717
## 3rd Qu.: 7.200
## Max. :14.400
##
### The means of all the variables in the dataset
for (i in 1:length(names(Drinks))) {
   Drinks[, i] %>%
   mean() %>%
   round(digits = 1) %>%
   paste(names(Drinks)[i], ., '\n') %>% cat() }
## country NA
## beer_servings 106.2
## spirit_servings 81
## wine_servings 49.5
## total_litres_of_pure_alcohol 4.7
### Std deviation of all the variables
for (i in 1:length(names(Drinks))) {
   Drinks[, i] %>%
   sd() %>%
   round(digits = 1) %>%
   paste(names(Drinks)[i], ., '\n') %>% cat() }
```

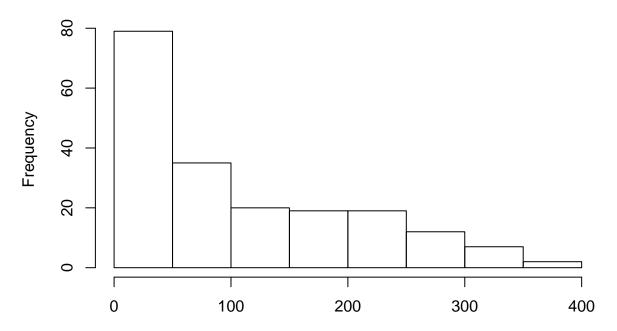
```
## country 55.9
## beer_servings 101.1
## spirit_servings 88.3
## wine_servings 79.7
## total_litres_of_pure_alcohol 3.8
```

Histograms

Histograms are really usefull to look at the distribution of the data

```
### Distribution of beer consumption
hist(Drinks$beer_servings,
    main = 'Beer consumption',
    xlab = 'Number of bottles of beer consumed in 2010')
```

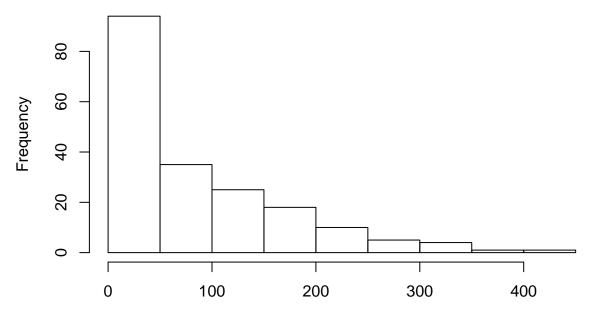
Beer consumption



Number of bottles of beer consumed in 2010

```
### Distribution of spirit consumption
hist(Drinks$spirit_servings,
    main = 'Spirit consumption',
    xlab = 'Number of spirit shots consumed in 2010')
```

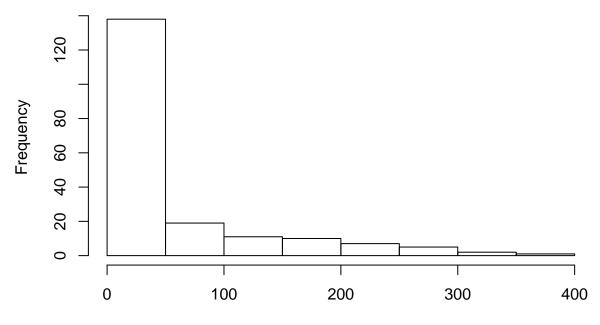
Spirit consumption



Number of spirit shots consumed in 2010

```
### Distribution of wine consumption
hist(Drinks$wine_servings,
    main = 'Wine consumption',
    xlab = 'Number of wine glasses consumed in 2010')
```

Wine consumption



Number of wine glasses consumed in 2010

Transformation of the data