PSY652, Unit 1, In class activity

Over the next few weeks, we will explore the data behind a story published by fivethirtyeight on untrustworthy movie ratings. You can read the story here: <https://fivethirtyeight.com/features/fandango-movies-ratings/>.

Dataframe: In Dropbox Unit1: fandango.csv

Description of Variables: In Dropbox Unit1: Fandango Dataframe Variable Descriptions

1. Copy the fandango.csv datafile into your MyClassActivities folder.
2. Open RStudio, and then open your R project called MyClassActivities. Accomplish this by clicking FILE > OPEN PROJECT then choosing the MyClassActivities. Once the project is open, start a R Notebook, click FILE  NEW FILE R NOTEBOOK. Save (FILE > SAVE AS) this Notebook as “Fandango Notebook”.
3. Click on the gear icon, then click OUTPUT OPTIONS. On the first tab, you can request a table of contents (TOC). Click OK. Next, add a more informative title (R Notebook – fandango data exploration), and a subtitle (put your name).
4. Just after this section, i.e., below the ---, provide a brief intro to your report, start with a title preceded by a hashtag, something like:

# Description of data

This is the raw data behind the story "Be Suspicious Of Online Movie Ratings, Especially Fandango’s” (<http://fivethirtyeight.com/features/fandango-movies-ratings/>). The dataframe contains every film that has a Rotten Tomatoes rating, a RT User rating, a Metacritic score, a Metacritic User score, and IMDb score, and at least 30 fan reviews on Fandango.

1. In this first code chunk, we will load the libraries needed. Let’s call this code chunk “Load packages for this session.” Put a single # before this phrase so that it creates a first level header in the TOC. Just before the gray code chunk, write: # Load packages for this session. Then, inside this code chunk load the tidyverse, type: library(tidyverse). Click the green arrow to execute the code chunk. If it executes properly, you can go back and add “message = FALSE” to the beginning chunk delimiter, i.e., ```{r, message=FALSE}.
2. Now, add another R code chunk to import the data. First, click INSERT (at top of pane) > R. Name the code chunk “Import the data” - remember to put a # in front so R knows it’s a first level header and will populate in your TOC. To import the data, use the read\_csv function, call the dataframe fandango: fandango <- read\_csv("fandango.csv"). Execute the code chunk.
3. Add another R code chunk, request a listing of the variable information with the glimpse function. Type: glimpse(fandango). Execute the code chunk.
4. In the environment tab (upper right quadrant of RStudio), click on the fandango dataframe. When open, click on the variable name “rottentomatoes” – this will sort the dataframe. Which movie has the lowest rottentomatoes rating?
5. Add one more R code chunk, call the chunk “Create a simple graph” and make this title a first level header. First make a note to yourself inside the code chunk, something like: # this is my histogram of the Tomatometer scores for the movies binned in units of 5. Then underneath this comment, create the following plot: ggplot(fandango, aes(x=rottentomatoes)) + geom\_histogram(binwidth = 5, fill = "red"). Execute the code chunk.
6. Take a look at the plot, and then just below the code chunk, write a sentence or two about what you see. If you aren’t familiar with the Tomatometer – see: <https://www.rottentomatoes.com/>.
7. Save your Notebook file (click the disk icon), and then click RUN > RESTART R AND RUN ALL CHUNKS. Once you verify that everything is in order, click PREVIEW > PREVIEW NOTEBOOK.
8. Do one last thing for this activity, click the gear icon, and then click OUTPUT OPTIONS. Click the menu beside APPLY THEME. Choose a different theme, then click OK. Now, again click PREVIEW > PREVIEW NOTEBOOK.

