class10miniproect

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```
candy.df <- read.csv("candy-data.csv", row.names= 1)
candy <- candy.df
head(candy.df)
```

```
             chocolate fruity caramel peanutyalmondy nougat crispedricewafer
100 Grand            1      0       1              0      0                 1
3 Musketeers         1      0       0              0      1                 0
One dime             0      0       0              0      0                 0
One quarter          0      0       0              0      0                 0
Air Heads            0      1       0              0      0                 0
Almond Joy           1      0       0              1      0                 0
             hard bar pluribus sugarpercent pricepercent winpercent
100 Grand       0   1        0        0.732        0.860   66.97173
3 Musketeers    0   1        0        0.604        0.511   67.60294
One dime        0   0        0        0.011        0.116   32.26109
One quarter     0   0        0        0.011        0.511   46.11650
Air Heads       0   0        0        0.906        0.511   52.34146
Almond Joy      0   1        0        0.465        0.767   50.34755
```

Q1. How many different candy types are in this dataset?

```
nrow(candy)
```

```
[1] 85
```

We can use the `ncol()` function to find that there are 85 different types of candy being compared.

Q2. How many fruity candy types are in the dataset?

```
sum(candy$fruity)
```

```
[1] 38
```

We can use the sum function with a row argument to find that there are 38 fruity types.

```
candy[as.logical(candy$chocolate),]
```

	chocolate	fruity	caramel	peanutyalmondy	nougat
100 Grand	1	0	1	0	0
3 Musketeers	1	0	0	0	1
Almond Joy	1	0	0	1	0
Baby Ruth	1	0	1	1	1
Charleston Chew	1	0	0	0	1
Hershey's Kisses	1	0	0	0	0
Hershey's Krackel	1	0	0	0	0
Hershey's Milk Chocolate	1	0	0	0	0
Hershey's Special Dark	1	0	0	0	0
Junior Mints	1	0	0	0	0
Kit Kat	1	0	0	0	0
Peanut butter M&M's	1	0	0	1	0
M&M's	1	0	0	0	0
Milk Duds	1	0	1	0	0
Milky Way	1	0	1	0	1
Milky Way Midnight	1	0	1	0	1
Milky Way Simply Caramel	1	0	1	0	0
Mounds	1	0	0	0	0
Mr Good Bar	1	0	0	1	0
Nestle Butterfinger	1	0	0	1	0
Nestle Crunch	1	0	0	0	0
Peanut M&Ms	1	0	0	1	0
Reese's Miniatures	1	0	0	1	0
Reese's Peanut Butter cup	1	0	0	1	0
Reese's pieces	1	0	0	1	0
Reese's stuffed with pieces	1	0	0	1	0
Rolo	1	0	1	0	0
Sixlets	1	0	0	0	0
Nestle Smarties	1	0	0	0	0
Snickers	1	0	1	1	1
Snickers Crisper	1	0	1	1	0

Tootsie Pop	1	1	0	0	0
Tootsie Roll Juniors	1	0	0	0	0
Tootsie Roll Midgies	1	0	0	0	0
Tootsie Roll Snack Bars	1	0	0	0	0
Twix	1	0	1	0	0
Whoppers	1	0	0	0	0

	crispedricewafer	hard	bar	pluribus	sugarpercent
100 Grand	1	0	1	0	0.732
3 Musketeers	0	0	1	0	0.604
Almond Joy	0	0	1	0	0.465
Baby Ruth	0	0	1	0	0.604
Charleston Chew	0	0	1	0	0.604
Hershey's Kisses	0	0	0	1	0.127
Hershey's Krackel	1	0	1	0	0.430
Hershey's Milk Chocolate	0	0	1	0	0.430
Hershey's Special Dark	0	0	1	0	0.430
Junior Mints	0	0	0	1	0.197
Kit Kat	1	0	1	0	0.313
Peanut butter M&M's	0	0	0	1	0.825
M&M's	0	0	0	1	0.825
Milk Duds	0	0	0	1	0.302
Milky Way	0	0	1	0	0.604
Milky Way Midnight	0	0	1	0	0.732
Milky Way Simply Caramel	0	0	1	0	0.965
Mounds	0	0	1	0	0.313
Mr Good Bar	0	0	1	0	0.313
Nestle Butterfinger	0	0	1	0	0.604
Nestle Crunch	1	0	1	0	0.313
Peanut M&Ms	0	0	0	1	0.593
Reese's Miniatures	0	0	0	0	0.034
Reese's Peanut Butter cup	0	0	0	0	0.720
Reese's pieces	0	0	0	1	0.406
Reese's stuffed with pieces	0	0	0	0	0.988
Rolo	0	0	0	1	0.860
Sixlets	0	0	0	1	0.220
Nestle Smarties	0	0	0	1	0.267
Snickers	0	0	1	0	0.546
Snickers Crisper	1	0	1	0	0.604
Tootsie Pop	0	1	0	0	0.604
Tootsie Roll Juniors	0	0	0	0	0.313
Tootsie Roll Midgies	0	0	0	1	0.174
Tootsie Roll Snack Bars	0	0	1	0	0.465
Twix	1	0	1	0	0.546

```
Whoppers                              1    0   0        1        0.872
                          pricepercent winpercent
100 Grand                        0.860   66.97173
3 Musketeers                     0.511   67.60294
Almond Joy                       0.767   50.34755
Baby Ruth                        0.767   56.91455
Charleston Chew                  0.511   38.97504
Hershey's Kisses                 0.093   55.37545
Hershey's Krackel                0.918   62.28448
Hershey's Milk Chocolate         0.918   56.49050
Hershey's Special Dark           0.918   59.23612
Junior Mints                     0.511   57.21925
Kit Kat                          0.511   76.76860
Peanut butter M&M's              0.651   71.46505
M&M's                            0.651   66.57458
Milk Duds                        0.511   55.06407
Milky Way                        0.651   73.09956
Milky Way Midnight               0.441   60.80070
Milky Way Simply Caramel         0.860   64.35334
Mounds                           0.860   47.82975
Mr Good Bar                      0.918   54.52645
Nestle Butterfinger              0.767   70.73564
Nestle Crunch                    0.767   66.47068
Peanut M&Ms                      0.651   69.48379
Reese's Miniatures               0.279   81.86626
Reese's Peanut Butter cup        0.651   84.18029
Reese's pieces                   0.651   73.43499
Reese's stuffed with pieces      0.651   72.88790
Rolo                             0.860   65.71629
Sixlets                          0.081   34.72200
Nestle Smarties                  0.976   37.88719
Snickers                         0.651   76.67378
Snickers Crisper                 0.651   59.52925
Tootsie Pop                      0.325   48.98265
Tootsie Roll Juniors             0.511   43.06890
Tootsie Roll Midgies             0.011   45.73675
Tootsie Roll Snack Bars          0.325   49.65350
Twix                             0.906   81.64291
Whoppers                         0.848   49.52411
```

Q3. What is your favorite candy in the dataset and what is it's winpercent value?

```
candy["Nestle Butterfinger", ]$winpercent
```

```
[1] 70.73564
```

My favourite candy is butterfingers, which is very popular with a `winpercent` of 70.74%. >Q4. What is the winpercent value for "Kit Kat"?

```
candy["Kit Kat", ]$winpercent
```

```
[1] 76.7686
```

Kit Kats have a `winpercent` of 76.77. Not sure why given that they're vile bars of cardboard. >Q5. What is the winpercent value for "Tootsie Roll Snack Bars"?

```
candy["Tootsie Roll Snack Bars", ]$winpercent
```

```
[1] 49.6535
```

This candy has a 49.65% `winpercent`, and isn't very popular.

> Q6. Is there any variable/column that looks to be on a different scale to the majority of the other columns in the dataset?

```
library("skimr")
skim(candy)
```

Table 1: Data summary

Name	candy
Number of rows	85
Number of columns	12
_____	
Column type frequency:	
numeric	12
_____	
Group variables	None

Variable type: numeric

skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	mean	sd	p0	p25	p50	p75	p100	hist
chocolate	0	1	0.44	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	
fruity	0	1	0.45	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	
caramel	0	1	0.16	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
peanutyalmondy	0	1	0.16	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
nougat	0	1	0.08	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
crispedricewafer	0	1	0.08	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
hard	0	1	0.18	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
bar	0	1	0.25	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
pluribus	0	1	0.52	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
sugarpercent	0	1	0.48	0.28	0.01	0.22	0.47	0.73	0.99	
pricepercent	0	1	0.47	0.29	0.01	0.26	0.47	0.65	0.98	
winpercent	0	1	50.32	14.71	22.45	39.14	47.83	59.86	84.18	

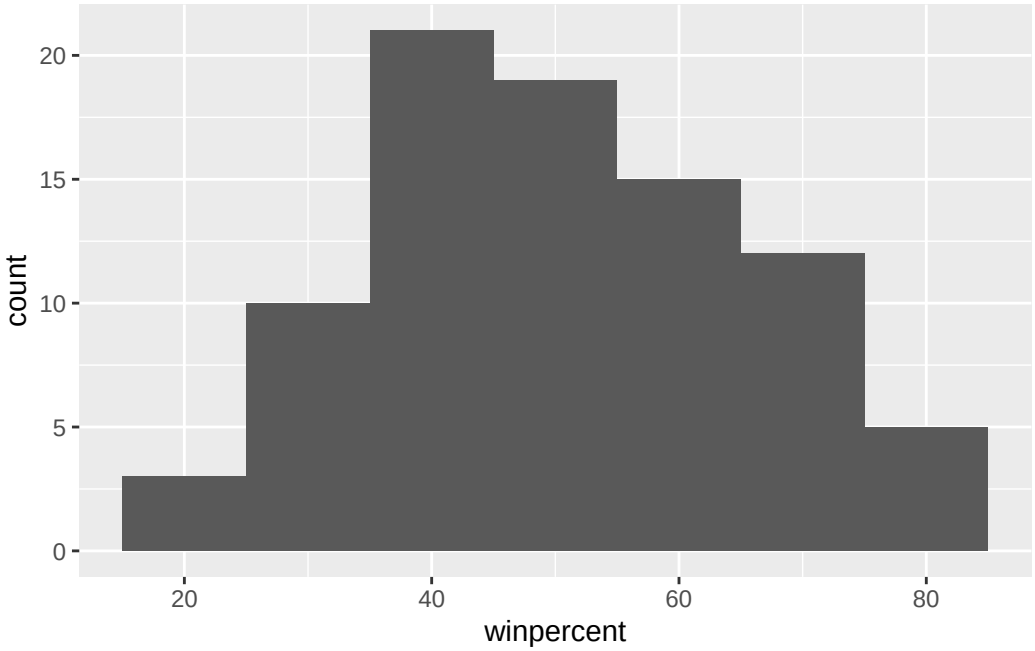
Yes. The `winpercent` column is on a very different scale.

Q7. What do you think a zero and one represent for the candy$chocolate column?

The 1s and 0s show whether or not the candy include chocolate.

Q8. Plot a histogram of winpercent values.

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(candy) +
  aes(winpercent) +
geom_histogram(binwidth=10)
```



Q9. Is the distribution of winpercent values symmetrical?

No. The distribution of `winpercent` values is not symmetrical >Q10. Is the center of the distribution above or below 50%?

The center of the distribution is above 50%. >Q11. On average is chocolate candy higher or lower ranked than fruit candy?

```
choc.inds <- as.logical(candy$chocolate)
choc.win <- candy[choc.inds,]$winpercent
mean(choc.win)
```

```
[1] 60.92153
```

We can see that chocolate wins about 61% of the time.

```
fruit.inds <- as.logical(candy$fruit)
fruit.win <- candy[fruit.inds,]$winpercent
mean(fruit.win)
```

```
[1] 44.11974
```

and that fruit wins about 44% of the time.

Q12. Is this difference statistically significant?

```
t.test(choc.win, fruit.win)
```

```
    Welch Two Sample t-test

data:  choc.win and fruit.win
t = 6.2582, df = 68.882, p-value = 2.871e-08
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 11.44563 22.15795
sample estimates:
mean of x mean of y
 60.92153  44.11974
```

We can use the `ttest()` function to show that this is a statistically significant difference.

Q13. What are the five least liked candy types in this set?

```
head(candy[order(candy$winpercent),], n=5)
```

```
                  chocolate fruity caramel peanutyalmondy nougat
Nik L Nip                 0      1       0              0      0
Boston Baked Beans        0      0       0              1      0
Chiclets                  0      1       0              0      0
Super Bubble              0      1       0              0      0
Jawbusters                0      1       0              0      0
                  crispedricewafer hard bar pluribus sugarpercent pricepercent
Nik L Nip                        0    0   0        1        0.197        0.976
Boston Baked Beans               0    0   0        1        0.313        0.511
Chiclets                         0    0   0        1        0.046        0.325
Super Bubble                     0    0   0        0        0.162        0.116
Jawbusters                       0    1   0        1        0.093        0.511
                  winpercent
Nik L Nip           22.44534
Boston Baked Beans  23.41782
Chiclets            24.52499
Super Bubble        27.30386
Jawbusters          28.12744
```

We can list the set by `winpercent` and then list the bottom five to see the least liked candies are Nik L Nips, Boston Baked Beans, Chiclets, Super Bubbles, and Jawbusters. >Q14.What are the top 5 all time favorite candy types out of this set?

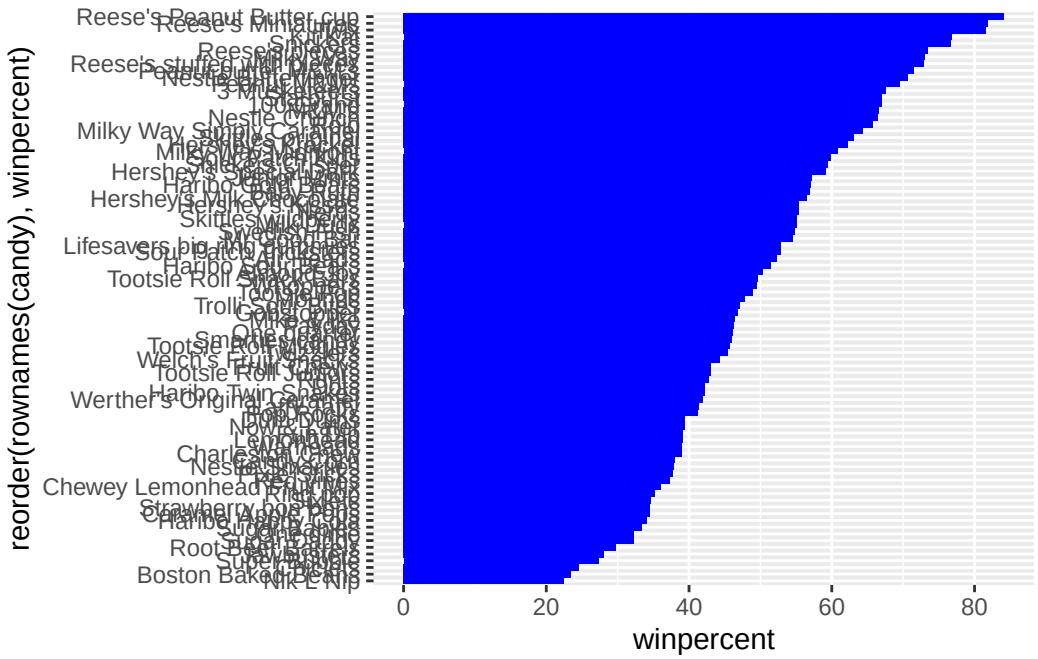
```
tail(candy[order(candy$winpercent),], n=5)
```

```
                         chocolate fruity caramel peanutyalmondy nougat
Snickers                         1      0       1              1      1
Kit Kat                          1      0       0              0      0
Twix                             1      0       1              0      0
Reese's Miniatures               1      0       0              1      0
Reese's Peanut Butter cup        1      0       0              1      0
                         crispedricewafer hard bar pluribus sugarpercent
Snickers                                 0    0   1        0        0.546
Kit Kat                                  1    0   1        0        0.313
Twix                                     1    0   1        0        0.546
Reese's Miniatures                       0    0   0        0        0.034
Reese's Peanut Butter cup                0    0   0        0        0.720
                         pricepercent winpercent
Snickers                        0.651   76.67378
Kit Kat                         0.511   76.76860
Twix                            0.906   81.64291
Reese's Miniatures              0.279   81.86626
Reese's Peanut Butter cup       0.651   84.18029
```

You can use the tail function to see that Snickers, Kit Kats (idk why), Twix bars, Reese's minis, and Reese's PB cups are the most popular.

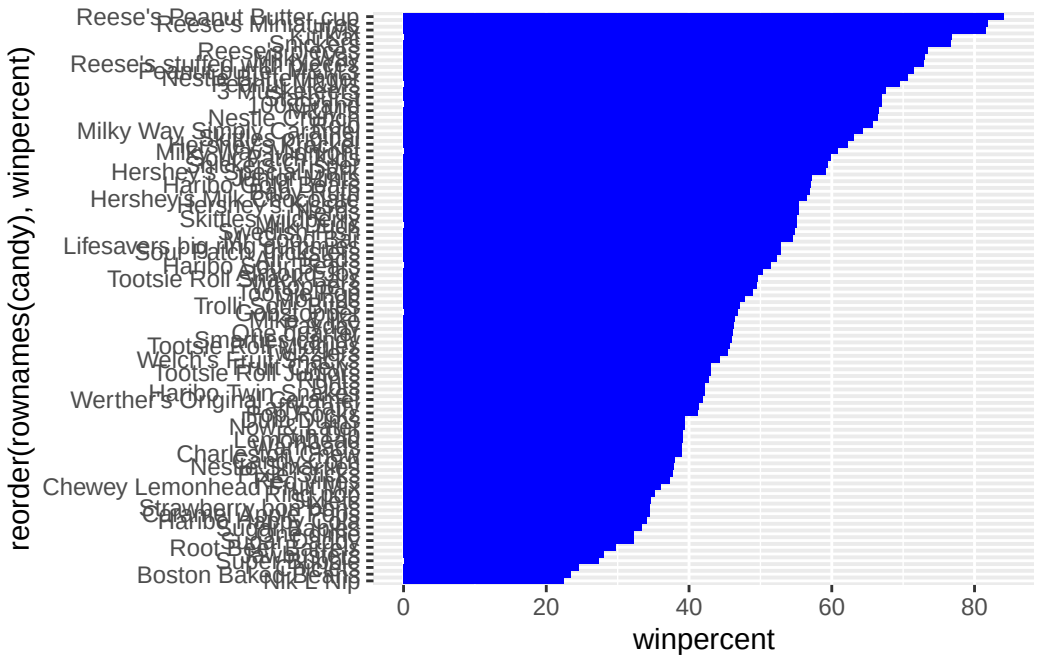
Q15. Make a first barplot of candy ranking based on winpercent values.

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(candy) +
  aes(winpercent, reorder(rownames(candy), winpercent)) +
  geom_col(fill="blue")
```

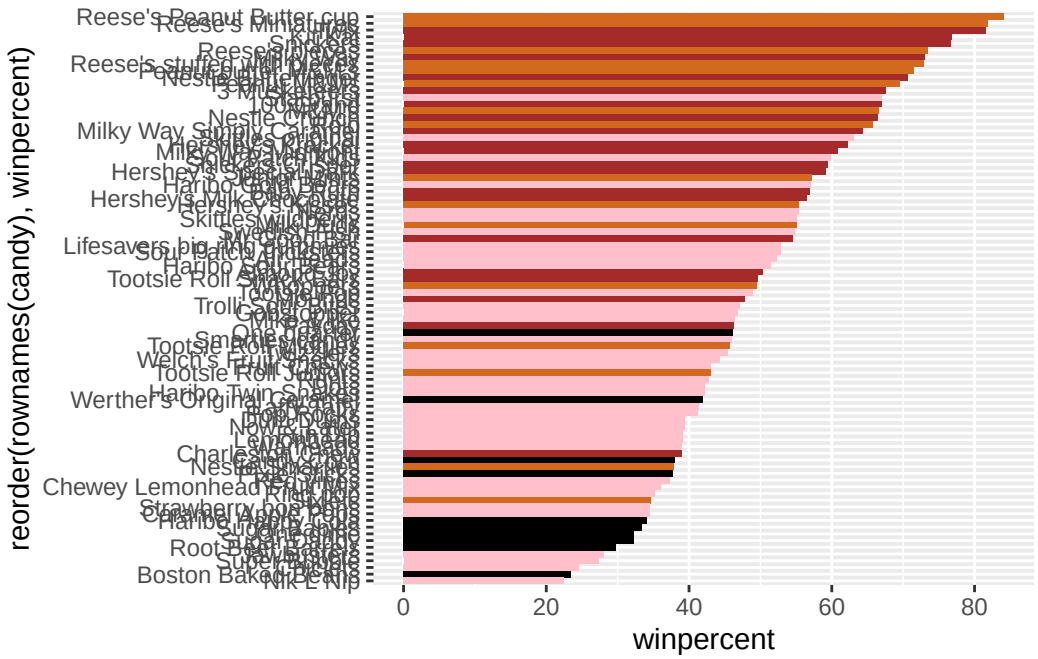


Q16. This is quite ugly, use the reorder() function to get the bars sorted by `winpercent`?

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(candy) +
  aes(winpercent, reorder(rownames(candy), winpercent)) +
  geom_col(fill="blue")
```




```
my_cols <- rep("black", nrow(candy))
my_cols[as.logical(candy$chocolate)] = "chocolate"
my_cols[as.logical(candy$bar)] = "brown"
my_cols[as.logical(candy$fruity)] = "pink"

library(ggplot2)

ggplot(candy) +
  aes(winpercent, reorder(rownames(candy), winpercent)) +
  geom_col(fill=my_cols)
```



Q17. What is the worst ranked chocolate candy?

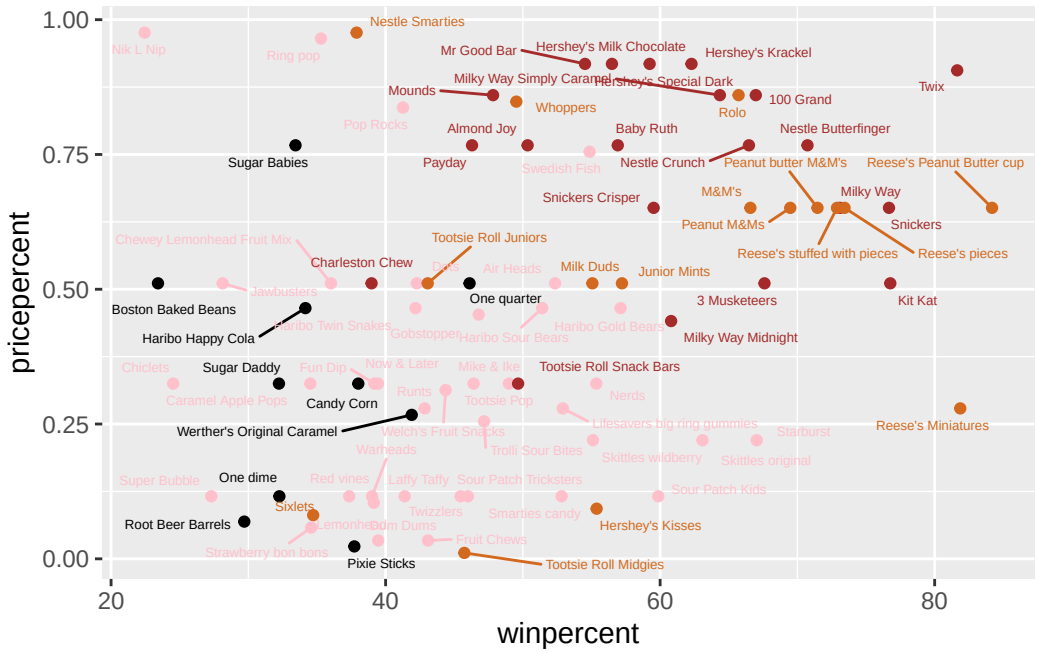
We can see from the helpfully colour-coded graph that Sixlets are the lowest ranking chocolate candy.

Q18. What is the best ranked fruity candy?

We can see from the helpfully colour-coded graph that Starburst are the highest ranking fruity candy.

Q19. Which candy type is the highest ranked in terms of winpercent for the least money - i.e. offers the most bang for your buck?

```
library(ggrepel)

ggplot(candy) +
  aes(winpercent, pricepercent, label=rownames(candy)) +
  geom_point(col=my_cols) +
  geom_text_repel(col=my_cols, size=1.8, max.overlaps = 50)
```



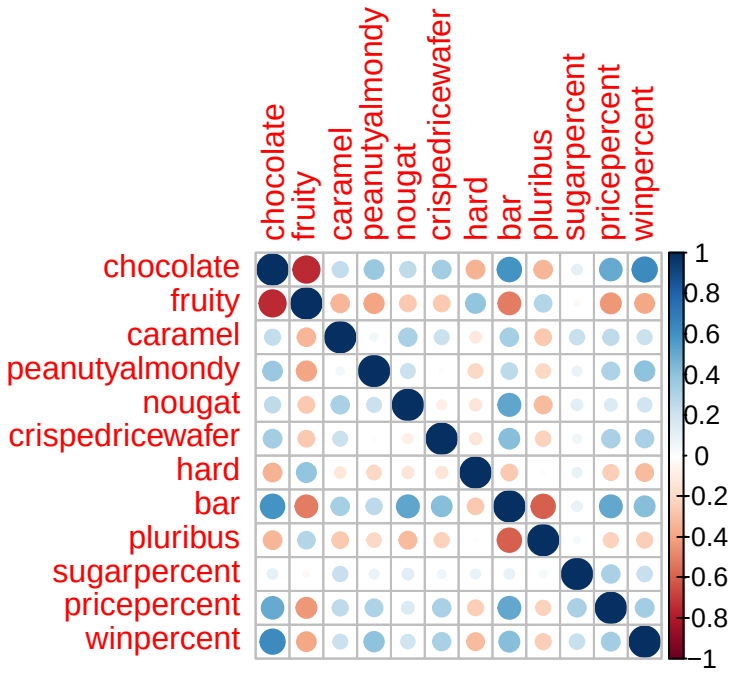
We can generate a plot that compares `pricepercent` and `winpercent` and see that Reese's miniatures and Starburst are the most popular for the price point. >Q20. What are the top 5 most expensive candy types in the dataset and of these which is the least popular?

The most expensive candies are Nik L Dips, Ring Pops, Nestle Smarties, Hershey's Krackel, and Hershey's Milk Chocolates. The least popular are Nik L Dips.

```
library(corrplot)
```

```
corrplot 0.92 loaded
```

```
cij <- cor(candy)
corrplot(cij)
```



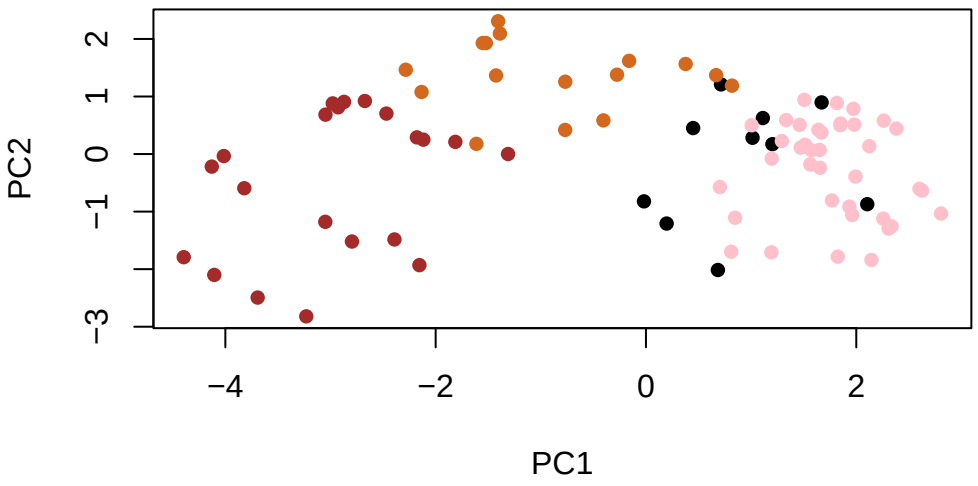
Q22. Examining this plot what two variables are anti-correlated (i.e. have minus values)?

Fruity chocolates are highly anti-correlated.

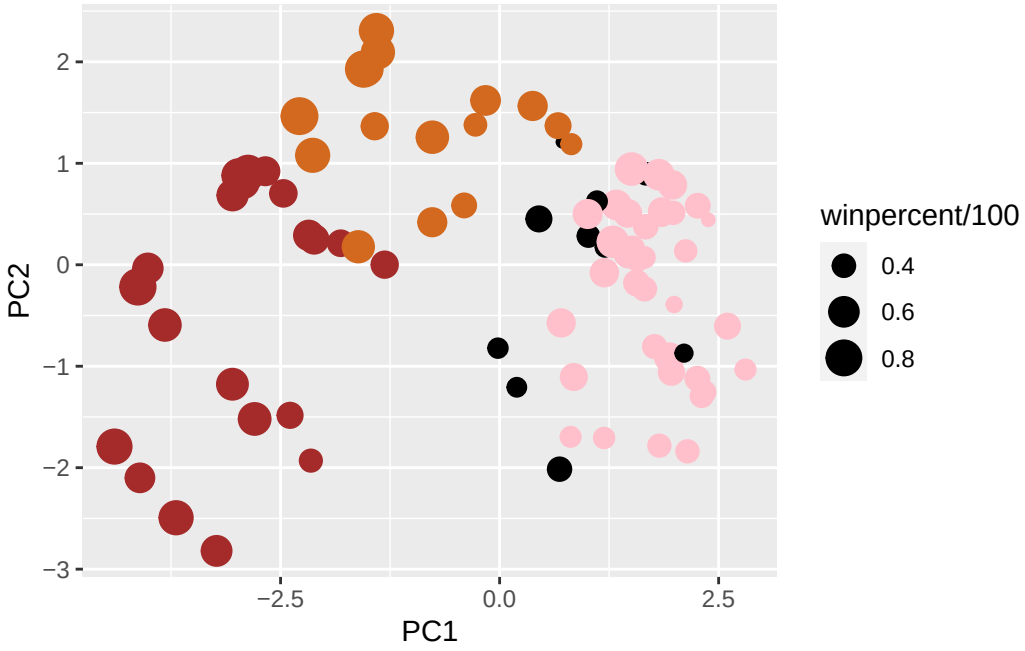
Q23. Similarly, what two variables are most positively correlated?

The most positively correlated are the same variables, but also chocolate and winpercent.

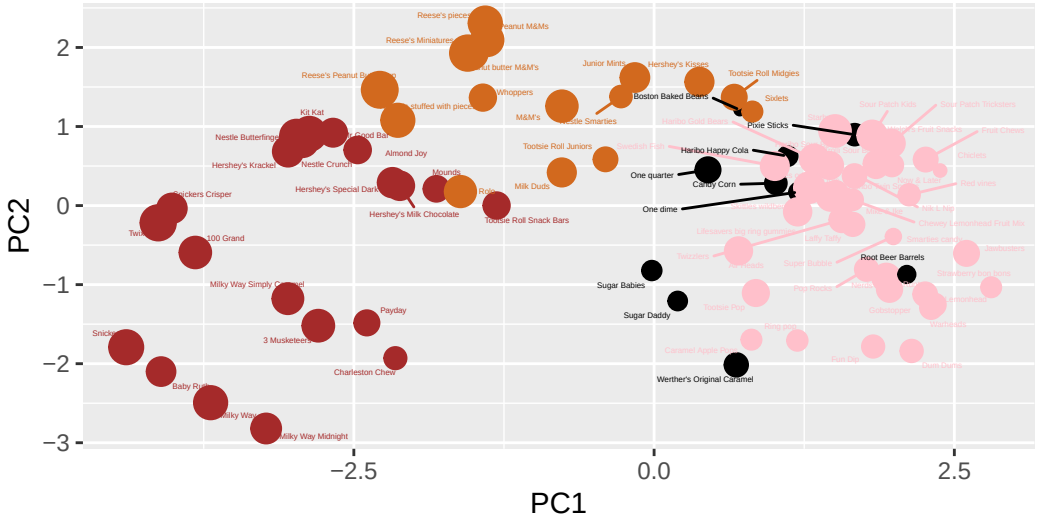
```
pca <- prcomp(candy, scale=TRUE)#First we run a PCA of the data
plot(pca$x[,1:2], col=my_cols, pch=16) #then we give it some colors and make the dot size
```




```
my_data <- cbind(candy, pca$x[,1:3])
p <- ggplot(my_data) + #plot the data nicely in ggplot
        aes(x=PC1, y=PC2,
            size=winpercent/100,
            text=rownames(my_data),
            label=rownames(my_data)) +
        geom_point(col=my_cols)

p
```



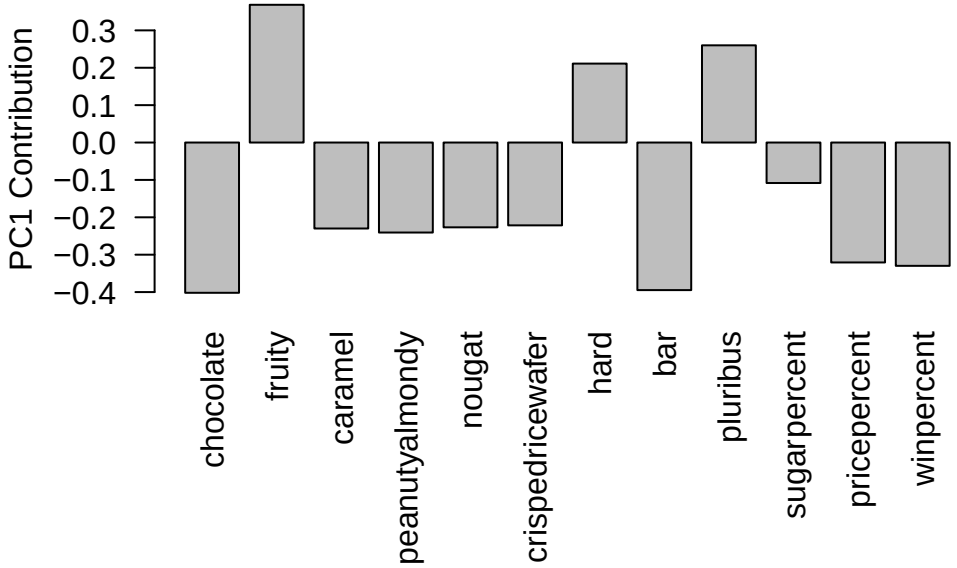

```
library(ggrepel)

p + geom_text_repel(size=1, col=my_cols, max.overlaps = 50)  + #remember to change the siz
  theme(legend.position = "none") +
  labs(title="Halloween Candy PCA Space",
       subtitle="Colored by type: chocolate bar (dark brown), chocolate other (light brown
       caption="Data from 538")
```



Data from 538

```
#library(plotly) this would load up the ability to mouse over the data to see what it is,
#ggplotly(p)
```

```
par(mar=c(8,4,2,2))
barplot(pca$rotation[,1], las=2, ylab="PC1 Contribution")
```



Q24. What original variables are picked up strongly by PC1 in the positive direction? Do these make sense to you?

Fruity, Hard, and Pluribus are picked up in the positive direction because they're highly associated, which changes the way that it's plotted in PCA. This makes sense because many fruity candies come in an assorted package.