

Pair_Programming_Long_data_Module3

HD Sheets

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DSE5001 Module 3 pair programming exercise HD Sheets 8/13/2024 checked 01/03/2025

Pair Programming Long Data, Module 3

We will look at the World Phones Data set

This data set needs a lot of work

-it doesn't start out as a data frame -the regions and years are labels, not values -the rows and columns need to be flipped -we need to convert it to long form

This is an example of "data wrangling" in which we need to do a lot of data manipulation and structuring before we can do anything useful with it.

Watch the steps needed to do this

-changing from one data storage form to another -changing data types/formats -transposing-swapping rows and columns -more complex changes

Load the data and look at it:

```
data("WorldPhones")
WorldPhones
```

##	N.Amer	Europe	Asia	S.Amer	Oceania	Africa	Mid.Amer
## 1951	45939	21574	2876	1815	1646	89	555
## 1956	60423	29990	4708	2568	2366	1411	733
## 1957	64721	32510	5230	2695	2526	1546	773
## 1958	68484	35218	6662	2845	2691	1663	836
## 1959	71799	37598	6856	3000	2868	1769	911
## 1960	76036	40341	8220	3145	3054	1905	1008
## 1961	79831	43173	9053	3338	3224	2005	1076

Okay, so what are the problems here?

This is not a particularly unusual table, but it's still a mess.

The variable being measured is the number of phones (in units of a thousand phones)

They are recorded at different times and different locations

There is a composite key here, the region and the year with the measured variable being the number of phones

What type of data storage is this? Use `str()` to find out what we are dealing with

```
str(WorldPhones)
```

```
## num [1:7, 1:7] 45939 60423 64721 68484 71799 ...
## - attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
## ..$ : chr [1:7] "1951" "1956" "1957" "1958" ...
## ..$ : chr [1:7] "N.Amer" "Europe" "Asia" "S.Amer" ...
```

I want to transpose this to flip the rows and columns and then put this into a data frame

t()- transpose, converting rows to columns

data.frame()- convert from a numerical matrix to a dataframe

```
phone_df=data.frame(t(WorldPhones))
phone_df
```

```
##           X1951 X1956 X1957 X1958 X1959 X1960 X1961
## N.Amer    45939 60423 64721 68484 71799 76036 79831
## Europe    21574 29990 32510 35218 37598 40341 43173
## Asia       2876  4708  5230  6662  6856  8220  9053
## S.Amer     1815  2568  2695  2845  3000  3145  3338
## Oceania    1646  2366  2526  2691  2868  3054  3224
## Africa      89  1411  1546  1663  1769  1905  2005
## Mid.Amer    555   733   773   836   911  1008  1076
```

That did odd things to the column names, they have an X in them now

we can use rename to rename all the columns, sorta annoying but not hard

```
library("tidyverse")
```

```
## — Attaching core tidyverse packages ————— tidyverse 2.0.0 —
## ✓ dplyr      1.1.4      ✓ readr      2.1.5
## ✓ forcats    1.0.0      ✓ stringr    1.5.1
## ✓ ggplot2    3.5.1      ✓ tibble     3.2.1
## ✓ lubridate  1.9.4      ✓ tidyr      1.3.1
## ✓ purrr      1.0.2
## — Conflicts ————— tidyverse_conflicts() —
## ✗ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## ✗ dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become errors
```

```
phone_df=phone_df |>rename("1951" = X1951,"1956"=X1956,"1957"=X1957,"1958"=X1958,"1959"=X1959,
                          "1960"=X1960,"1961"=X1961)
```

```
phone_df
```

##	1951	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
## N.Amer	45939	60423	64721	68484	71799	76036	79831
## Europe	21574	29990	32510	35218	37598	40341	43173
## Asia	2876	4708	5230	6662	6856	8220	9053
## S.Amer	1815	2568	2695	2845	3000	3145	3338
## Oceania	1646	2366	2526	2691	2868	3054	3224
## Africa	89	1411	1546	1663	1769	1905	2005
## Mid.Amer	555	733	773	836	911	1008	1076

Right now, the regions are row labels, not variables. Dang.

Notice that in the list of regions, there is no listed column name, that is because these values are not in a column, they are labels for each row.

We need to add a column that is equal to the regions

I want to pivot longer and to do that the regions have to be in a variable,

```
phone_df=phone_df |> mutate(region=rownames(phone_df))
```

```
phone_df
```

##	1951	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	region
## N.Amer	45939	60423	64721	68484	71799	76036	79831	N.Amer
## Europe	21574	29990	32510	35218	37598	40341	43173	Europe
## Asia	2876	4708	5230	6662	6856	8220	9053	Asia
## S.Amer	1815	2568	2695	2845	3000	3145	3338	S.Amer
## Oceania	1646	2366	2526	2691	2868	3054	3224	Oceania
## Africa	89	1411	1546	1663	1769	1905	2005	Africa
## Mid.Amer	555	733	773	836	911	1008	1076	Mid.Amer

Now let's convert this to Long form

In the long form all the variables except region are being converted to entries in the "year" column, with the associate values of those years being stored in "phones"

This is an example of key-value storage. There is an identifier "region" and then a key-value pair of the year (variable) and the number of phones (the value)

```
df_phones_long<-phone_df |> pivot_longer(!region,names_to="year",values_to="phones")
```

```
df_phones_long
```

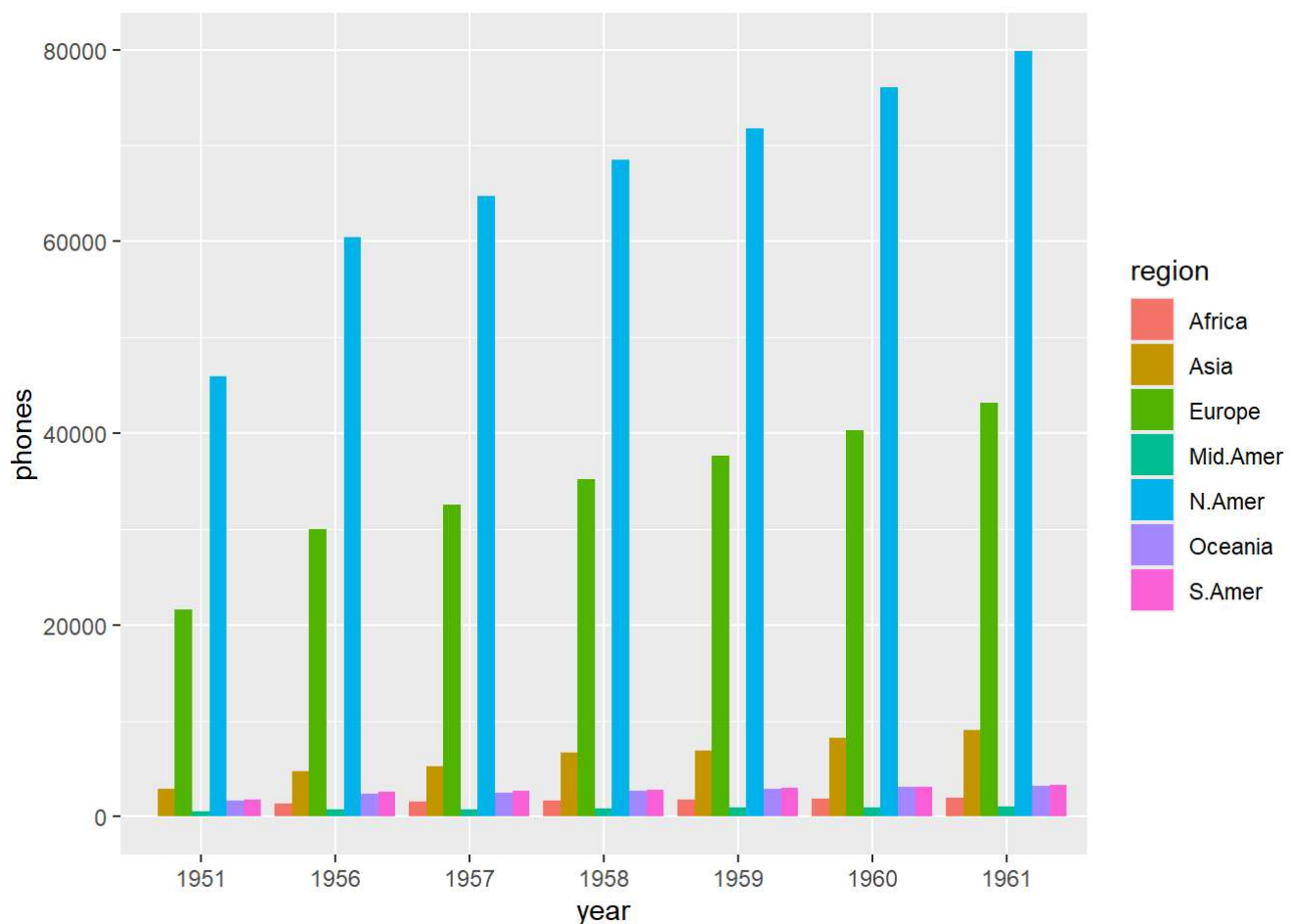
```
## # A tibble: 49 × 3
##   region year  phones
##   <chr> <chr> <dbl>
## 1 N.Amer 1951  45939
## 2 N.Amer 1956  60423
## 3 N.Amer 1957  64721
## 4 N.Amer 1958  68484
## 5 N.Amer 1959  71799
## 6 N.Amer 1960  76036
## 7 N.Amer 1961  79831
## 8 Europe 1951  21574
## 9 Europe 1956  29990
## 10 Europe 1957  32510
## # i 39 more rows
```

Okay, that's much better

We can easily create some interesting visuals now

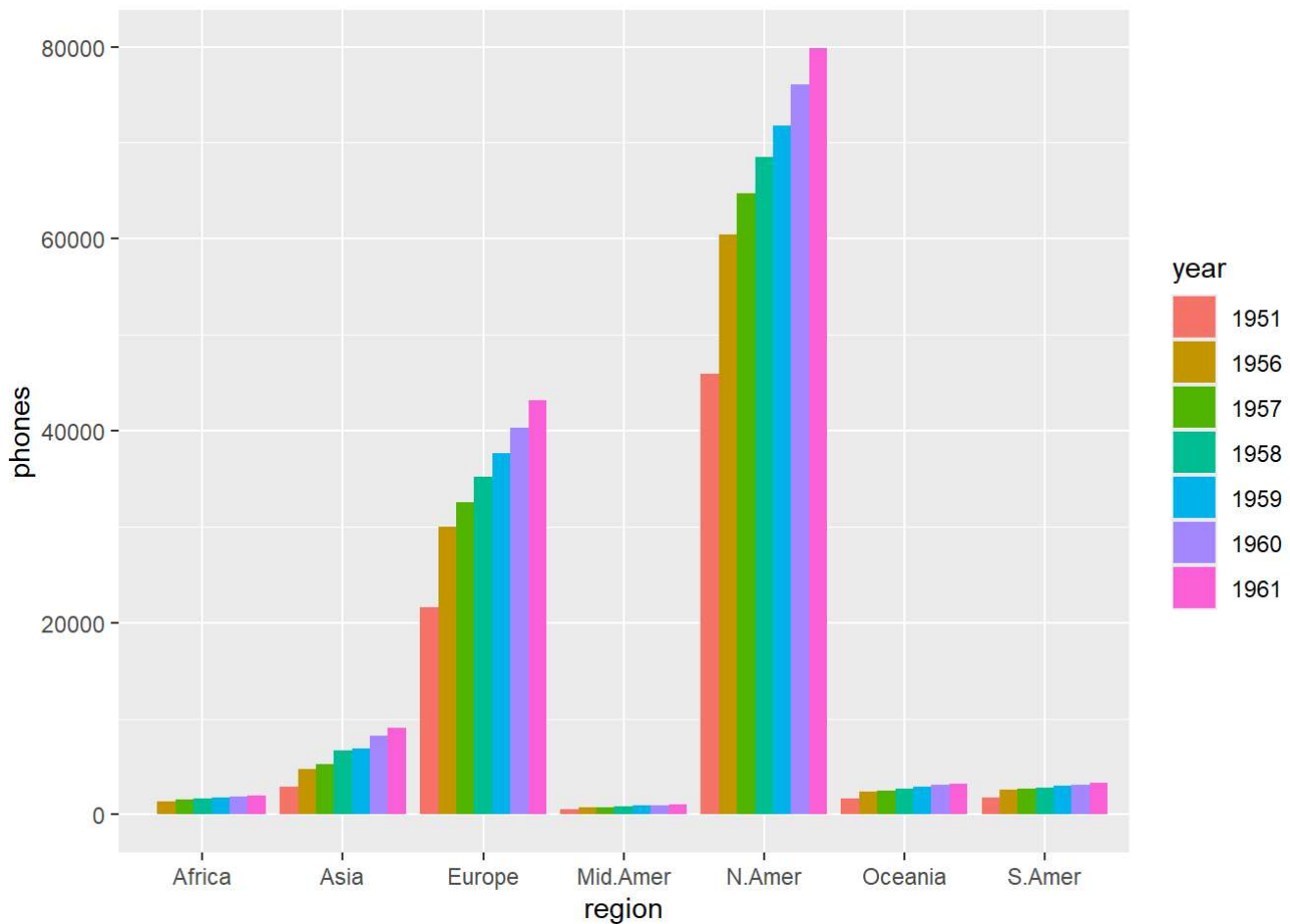
```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
ggplot(df_phones_long,aes(x=year, y=phones,fill=region))+geom_bar(stat="identity",position="dodge")
```



```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
ggplot(df_phones_long,aes(x=region, y=phones,fill=year))+geom_bar(stat="identity",position="dodge")
```



Question/Action

The labels along the x-axis of the graph overlap each other and cannot be read.

This is not “okay”, you can’t show anyone this graph like this.

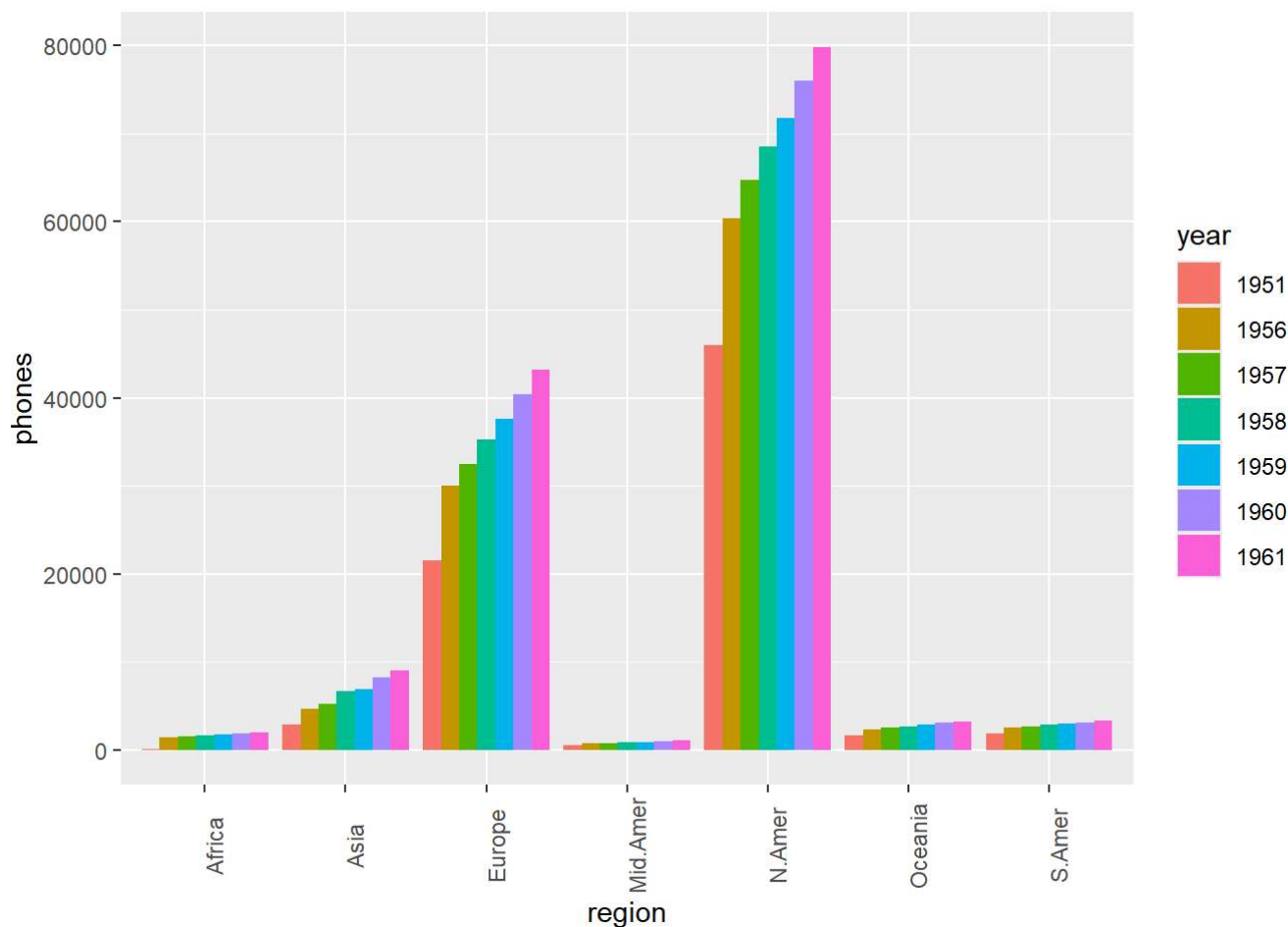
We could fix the problem by figuring out how to rotate the labels along the x-axis by ninety degrees.

ggplot allows for fine control of graph elements, such as the x-axis label.

Google search and figure out how to rotate the x-axis labels by 90 degrees on this plot.

Create a new code cell and enter the corrected R code to create the plot above with the x-axis labels rotated by 90 degrees to make them readable.

```
ggplot(df_phones_long,aes(x=region, y=phones,fill=year))+geom_bar(stat="identity",position="dodge") + theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))
```



Question/Action

Here is the Iris data set collected by Anderson and used in a famous paper by RA Fisher

```
data(iris)
head(iris)
```

```
## Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
## 1 5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2 setosa
## 2 4.9 3.0 1.4 0.2 setosa
## 3 4.7 3.2 1.3 0.2 setosa
## 4 4.6 3.1 1.5 0.2 setosa
## 5 5.0 3.6 1.4 0.2 setosa
## 6 5.4 3.9 1.7 0.4 setosa
```

Question/Action

Do the following in a series of cells

-add the row number as data column, call it FlowerID

-convert this to long form, iris_long -you should have FlowerID and species as your two keys -names_to should be "flower part" -values_to should be "dimension"

-create a boxplot of values as y=dimension grouped by Species and flowerpart This is a group boxplot using dimension and Species as the grouping variables see <https://r-graph-gallery.com/265-grouped-boxplot-with-ggplot2.html> (<https://r-graph-gallery.com/265-grouped-boxplot-with-ggplot2.html>)

```
use x= Species and color=flowerpart
```

-reverse the grouping order above, so you have y=dimension grouped by flowerpart and Species

```
iris_df=iris |> mutate(FlowerID=rownames(iris))
```

```
iris_df
```

##	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species	FlowerID
## 1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa	1
## 2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa	2
## 3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa	3
## 4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa	4
## 5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa	5
## 6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa	6
## 7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa	7
## 8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa	8
## 9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa	9
## 10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa	10
## 11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa	11
## 12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa	12
## 13	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa	13
## 14	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa	14
## 15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa	15
## 16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa	16
## 17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa	17
## 18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa	18
## 19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa	19
## 20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa	20
## 21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa	21
## 22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa	22
## 23	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa	23
## 24	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa	24
## 25	4.8	3.4	1.9	0.2	setosa	25
## 26	5.0	3.0	1.6	0.2	setosa	26
## 27	5.0	3.4	1.6	0.4	setosa	27
## 28	5.2	3.5	1.5	0.2	setosa	28
## 29	5.2	3.4	1.4	0.2	setosa	29
## 30	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.2	setosa	30
## 31	4.8	3.1	1.6	0.2	setosa	31
## 32	5.4	3.4	1.5	0.4	setosa	32
## 33	5.2	4.1	1.5	0.1	setosa	33
## 34	5.5	4.2	1.4	0.2	setosa	34
## 35	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa	35
## 36	5.0	3.2	1.2	0.2	setosa	36
## 37	5.5	3.5	1.3	0.2	setosa	37
## 38	4.9	3.6	1.4	0.1	setosa	38
## 39	4.4	3.0	1.3	0.2	setosa	39
## 40	5.1	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa	40
## 41	5.0	3.5	1.3	0.3	setosa	41
## 42	4.5	2.3	1.3	0.3	setosa	42
## 43	4.4	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa	43
## 44	5.0	3.5	1.6	0.6	setosa	44
## 45	5.1	3.8	1.9	0.4	setosa	45
## 46	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	setosa	46
## 47	5.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	setosa	47
## 48	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.2	setosa	48
## 49	5.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa	49
## 50	5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	setosa	50
## 51	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	versicolor	51

## 52	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5 versicolor	52
## 53	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5 versicolor	53
## 54	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3 versicolor	54
## 55	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5 versicolor	55
## 56	5.7	2.8	4.5	1.3 versicolor	56
## 57	6.3	3.3	4.7	1.6 versicolor	57
## 58	4.9	2.4	3.3	1.0 versicolor	58
## 59	6.6	2.9	4.6	1.3 versicolor	59
## 60	5.2	2.7	3.9	1.4 versicolor	60
## 61	5.0	2.0	3.5	1.0 versicolor	61
## 62	5.9	3.0	4.2	1.5 versicolor	62
## 63	6.0	2.2	4.0	1.0 versicolor	63
## 64	6.1	2.9	4.7	1.4 versicolor	64
## 65	5.6	2.9	3.6	1.3 versicolor	65
## 66	6.7	3.1	4.4	1.4 versicolor	66
## 67	5.6	3.0	4.5	1.5 versicolor	67
## 68	5.8	2.7	4.1	1.0 versicolor	68
## 69	6.2	2.2	4.5	1.5 versicolor	69
## 70	5.6	2.5	3.9	1.1 versicolor	70
## 71	5.9	3.2	4.8	1.8 versicolor	71
## 72	6.1	2.8	4.0	1.3 versicolor	72
## 73	6.3	2.5	4.9	1.5 versicolor	73
## 74	6.1	2.8	4.7	1.2 versicolor	74
## 75	6.4	2.9	4.3	1.3 versicolor	75
## 76	6.6	3.0	4.4	1.4 versicolor	76
## 77	6.8	2.8	4.8	1.4 versicolor	77
## 78	6.7	3.0	5.0	1.7 versicolor	78
## 79	6.0	2.9	4.5	1.5 versicolor	79
## 80	5.7	2.6	3.5	1.0 versicolor	80
## 81	5.5	2.4	3.8	1.1 versicolor	81
## 82	5.5	2.4	3.7	1.0 versicolor	82
## 83	5.8	2.7	3.9	1.2 versicolor	83
## 84	6.0	2.7	5.1	1.6 versicolor	84
## 85	5.4	3.0	4.5	1.5 versicolor	85
## 86	6.0	3.4	4.5	1.6 versicolor	86
## 87	6.7	3.1	4.7	1.5 versicolor	87
## 88	6.3	2.3	4.4	1.3 versicolor	88
## 89	5.6	3.0	4.1	1.3 versicolor	89
## 90	5.5	2.5	4.0	1.3 versicolor	90
## 91	5.5	2.6	4.4	1.2 versicolor	91
## 92	6.1	3.0	4.6	1.4 versicolor	92
## 93	5.8	2.6	4.0	1.2 versicolor	93
## 94	5.0	2.3	3.3	1.0 versicolor	94
## 95	5.6	2.7	4.2	1.3 versicolor	95
## 96	5.7	3.0	4.2	1.2 versicolor	96
## 97	5.7	2.9	4.2	1.3 versicolor	97
## 98	6.2	2.9	4.3	1.3 versicolor	98
## 99	5.1	2.5	3.0	1.1 versicolor	99
## 100	5.7	2.8	4.1	1.3 versicolor	100
## 101	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5 virginica	101
## 102	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9 virginica	102
## 103	7.1	3.0	5.9	2.1 virginica	103

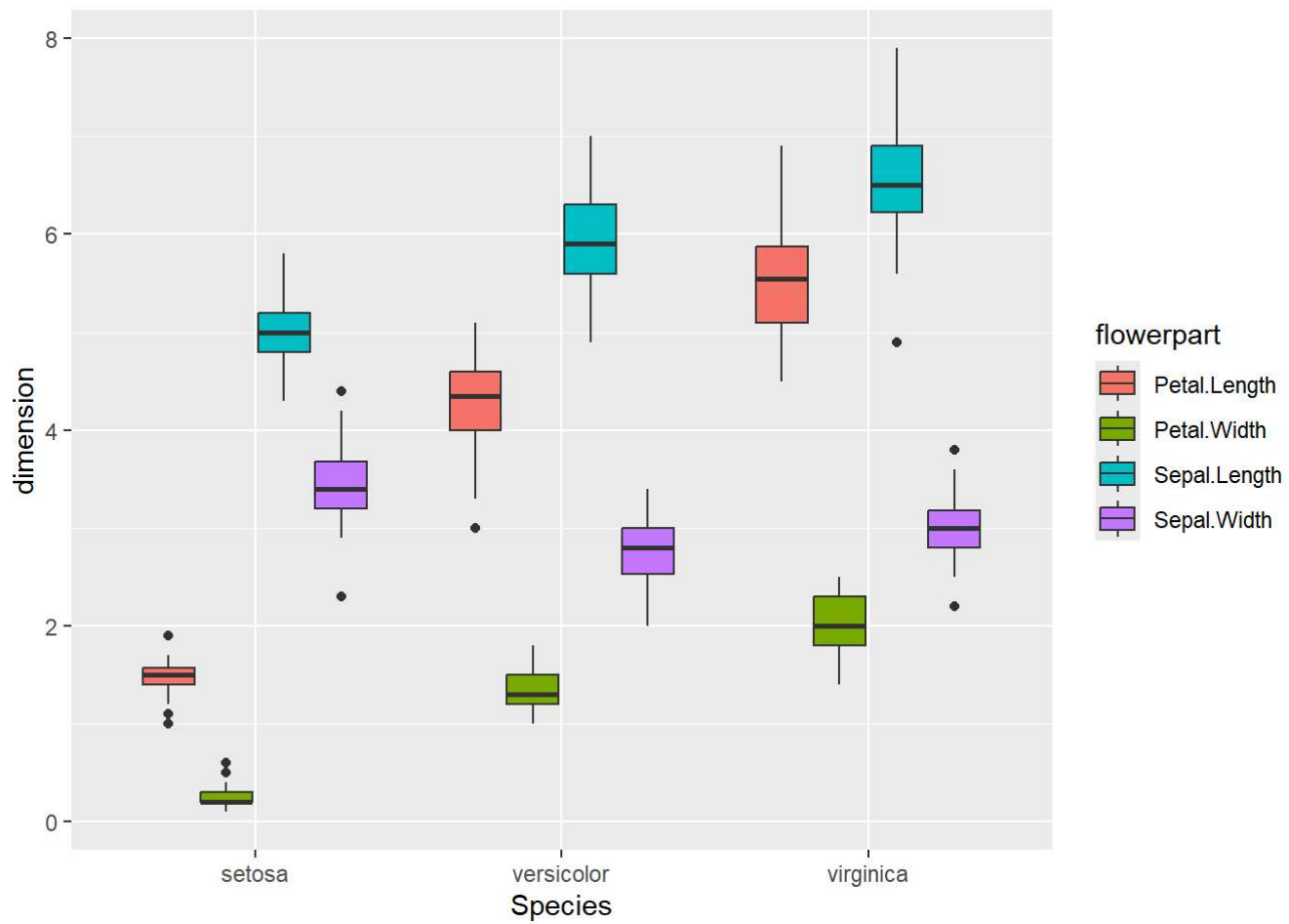
## 104	6.3	2.9	5.6	1.8	virginica	104
## 105	6.5	3.0	5.8	2.2	virginica	105
## 106	7.6	3.0	6.6	2.1	virginica	106
## 107	4.9	2.5	4.5	1.7	virginica	107
## 108	7.3	2.9	6.3	1.8	virginica	108
## 109	6.7	2.5	5.8	1.8	virginica	109
## 110	7.2	3.6	6.1	2.5	virginica	110
## 111	6.5	3.2	5.1	2.0	virginica	111
## 112	6.4	2.7	5.3	1.9	virginica	112
## 113	6.8	3.0	5.5	2.1	virginica	113
## 114	5.7	2.5	5.0	2.0	virginica	114
## 115	5.8	2.8	5.1	2.4	virginica	115
## 116	6.4	3.2	5.3	2.3	virginica	116
## 117	6.5	3.0	5.5	1.8	virginica	117
## 118	7.7	3.8	6.7	2.2	virginica	118
## 119	7.7	2.6	6.9	2.3	virginica	119
## 120	6.0	2.2	5.0	1.5	virginica	120
## 121	6.9	3.2	5.7	2.3	virginica	121
## 122	5.6	2.8	4.9	2.0	virginica	122
## 123	7.7	2.8	6.7	2.0	virginica	123
## 124	6.3	2.7	4.9	1.8	virginica	124
## 125	6.7	3.3	5.7	2.1	virginica	125
## 126	7.2	3.2	6.0	1.8	virginica	126
## 127	6.2	2.8	4.8	1.8	virginica	127
## 128	6.1	3.0	4.9	1.8	virginica	128
## 129	6.4	2.8	5.6	2.1	virginica	129
## 130	7.2	3.0	5.8	1.6	virginica	130
## 131	7.4	2.8	6.1	1.9	virginica	131
## 132	7.9	3.8	6.4	2.0	virginica	132
## 133	6.4	2.8	5.6	2.2	virginica	133
## 134	6.3	2.8	5.1	1.5	virginica	134
## 135	6.1	2.6	5.6	1.4	virginica	135
## 136	7.7	3.0	6.1	2.3	virginica	136
## 137	6.3	3.4	5.6	2.4	virginica	137
## 138	6.4	3.1	5.5	1.8	virginica	138
## 139	6.0	3.0	4.8	1.8	virginica	139
## 140	6.9	3.1	5.4	2.1	virginica	140
## 141	6.7	3.1	5.6	2.4	virginica	141
## 142	6.9	3.1	5.1	2.3	virginica	142
## 143	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9	virginica	143
## 144	6.8	3.2	5.9	2.3	virginica	144
## 145	6.7	3.3	5.7	2.5	virginica	145
## 146	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	virginica	146
## 147	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	virginica	147
## 148	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	virginica	148
## 149	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	virginica	149
## 150	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	virginica	150

```
iris_df_long<-iris_df |> pivot_longer(!FlowerID & !Species,names_to="flowerpart",values_to="dimension")
```

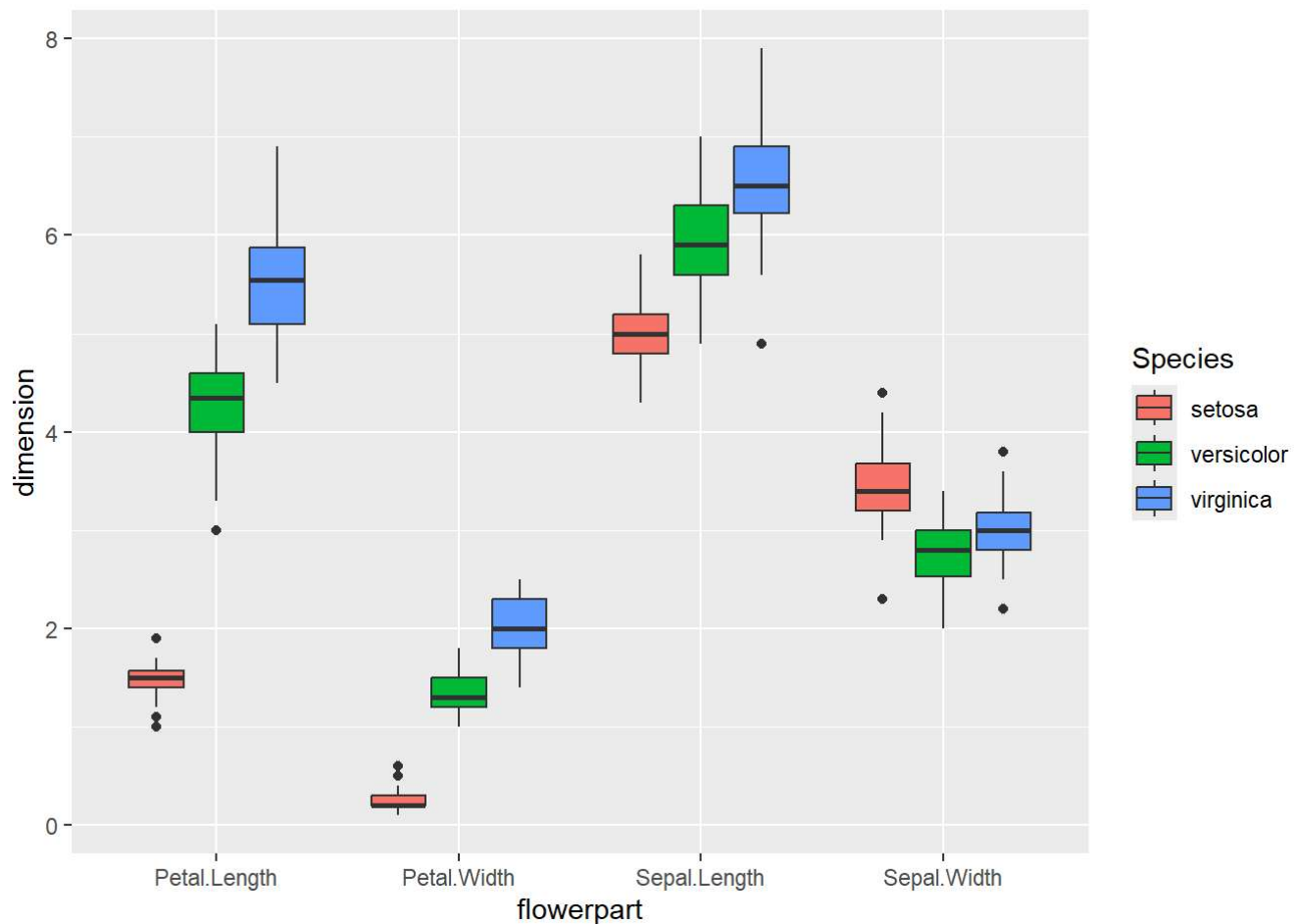
```
iris_df_long
```

```
## # A tibble: 600 × 4
##   Species FlowerID flowerpart  dimension
##   <fct>   <chr>   <chr>         <dbl>
## 1 setosa  1      Sepal.Length    5.1
## 2 setosa  1      Sepal.Width     3.5
## 3 setosa  1      Petal.Length    1.4
## 4 setosa  1      Petal.Width     0.2
## 5 setosa  2      Sepal.Length    4.9
## 6 setosa  2      Sepal.Width     3
## 7 setosa  2      Petal.Length    1.4
## 8 setosa  2      Petal.Width     0.2
## 9 setosa  3      Sepal.Length    4.7
## 10 setosa 3      Sepal.Width     3.2
## # i 590 more rows
```

```
ggplot(
  iris_df_long,
  mapping=aes(x=Species,y=dimension,fill=flowerpart)
) + geom_boxplot()
```



```
ggplot(  
  iris_df_long,  
  mapping=aes(x=flowerpart,y=dimension,fill=Species)  
  ) + geom_boxplot()
```



Correlation

We'll work with the Iris data set again

We want just one species, not all of them, we'll just select setosa

We want to start with the wide data frame

```
df_setosa= iris |> filter(Species=='setosa')
```

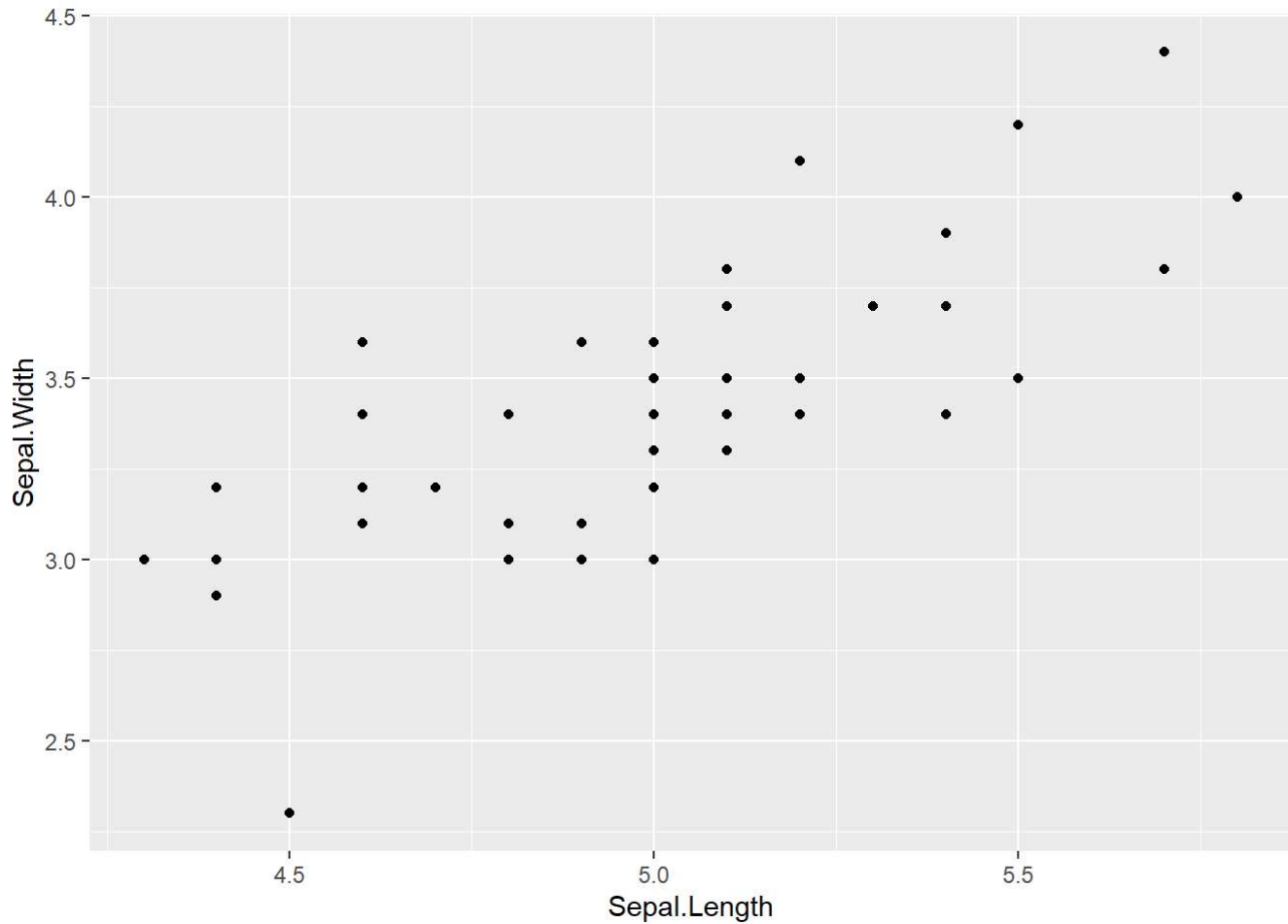
```
head(df_setosa)
```

```
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
## 1         5.1         3.5         1.4         0.2   setosa
## 2         4.9         3.0         1.4         0.2   setosa
## 3         4.7         3.2         1.3         0.2   setosa
## 4         4.6         3.1         1.5         0.2   setosa
## 5         5.0         3.6         1.4         0.2   setosa
## 6         5.4         3.9         1.7         0.4   setosa
```

Now let's look at correlation of Sepal.Length and Sepal.Width

Plotting first

```
library("ggplot2")
ggplot(df_setosa,aes(x=Sepal.Length,y=Sepal.Width))+geom_point()
```



There looks to be a trend (ie correlation) here, with quite a bit of noise

What is the correlation

```
cor(df_setosa$Sepal.Length,df_setosa$Sepal.Width)
```

```
## [1] 0.7425467
```

We have an R of 0.745, reasonably high but not extreme

We could look at the correlation of of Sepal length and width in all 3 species

```
iris |>group_by(Species) |>summarize(R=cor(Sepal.Length,Sepal.Width))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 2
##   Species      R
##   <fct>    <dbl>
## 1 setosa    0.743
## 2 versicolor 0.526
## 3 virginica 0.457
```

#Looking at all Pairwise plots for the Setosa species data

The function `ggpairs` from `GGally` gives us a fast visual summary of the data

We get histograms of each variable, boxplots of each variable, biplots of each pair and the correlation of each pair

This is a handy tool for exploratory analysis, but is too much at once for presentations

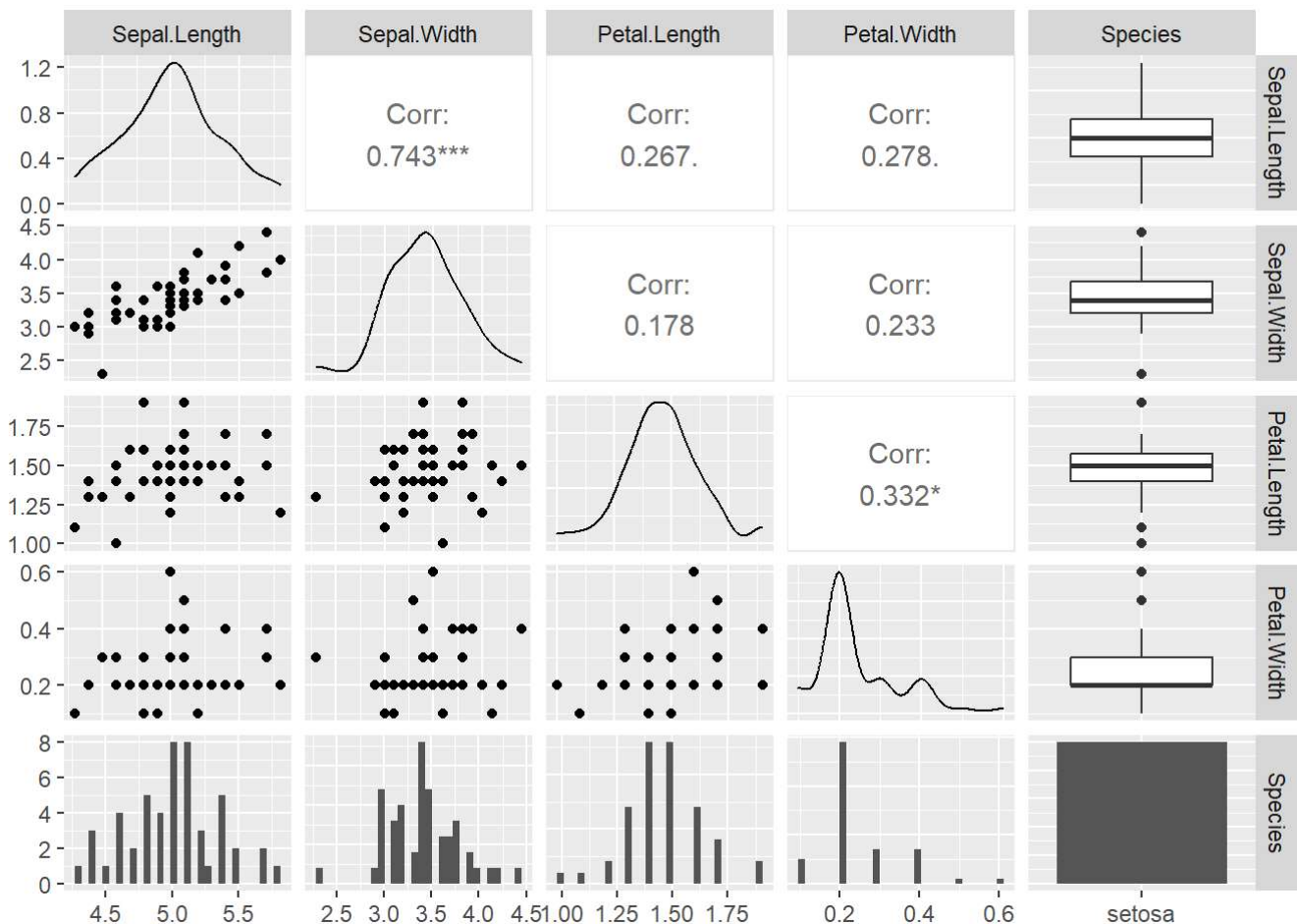
```
library('GGally')
```

```
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'GGally':
##   method from
##   +.gg      ggplot2
```

```
ggpairs(df_setosa)
```

```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```

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```



Question/Action

-Do all the distributions look normal/gaussian/bell curve? Explain why or why not

All but the petal width look normal. The petal width is deceiving because the resolution on the x-axis is very low, and one value had many instances, creating a false "bell curve".

-Which biplots look like they show a trend?

Sepal length vs. sepal width as well as petal length vs. petal width show some correlation.

-Which two correlations are the highest?

Sepal Length vs. Sepal Width and Petal Length vs Petal Width.

-Which two variables seem to have the most outliers?

Petal Length and Sepal Width. Sepal Width has a higher resolution along the x axis, so it likely has a higher quantity of outliers compared to petal width.

Question/Action

Load the mtcars built-in data set

```
data(mtcars)
```

Select only mpg, disp, hp, wt and qsec from the data frame, call it mtcars_few

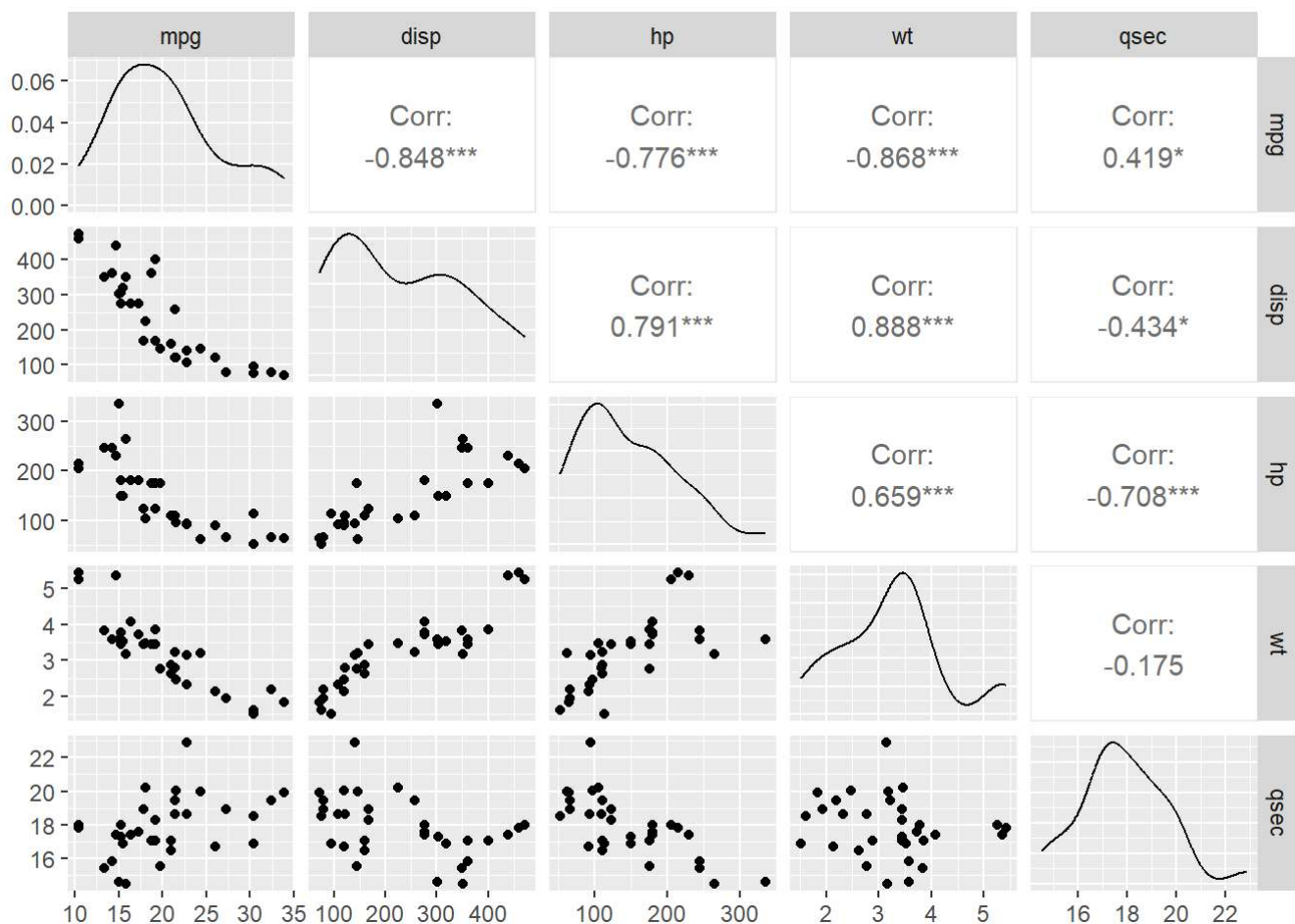
```
mtcars_few <- mtcars |> select(mpg, disp, hp, wt, qsec)
mtcars_few
```



```
##          mpg  disp  hp   wt  qsec
## Mazda RX4      21.0 160.0 110 2.620 16.46
## Mazda RX4 Wag  21.0 160.0 110 2.875 17.02
## Datsun 710      22.8 108.0  93 2.320 18.61
## Hornet 4 Drive  21.4 258.0 110 3.215 19.44
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7 360.0 175 3.440 17.02
## Valiant         18.1 225.0 105 3.460 20.22
## Duster 360      14.3 360.0 245 3.570 15.84
## Merc 240D       24.4 146.7  62 3.190 20.00
## Merc 230        22.8 140.8  95 3.150 22.90
## Merc 280        19.2 167.6 123 3.440 18.30
## Merc 280C       17.8 167.6 123 3.440 18.90
## Merc 450SE      16.4 275.8 180 4.070 17.40
## Merc 450SL      17.3 275.8 180 3.730 17.60
## Merc 450SLC     15.2 275.8 180 3.780 18.00
## Cadillac Fleetwood 10.4 472.0 205 5.250 17.98
## Lincoln Continental 10.4 460.0 215 5.424 17.82
## Chrysler Imperial 14.7 440.0 230 5.345 17.42
## Fiat 128         32.4  78.7  66 2.200 19.47
## Honda Civic      30.4  75.7  52 1.615 18.52
## Toyota Corolla   33.9  71.1  65 1.835 19.90
## Toyota Corona    21.5 120.1  97 2.465 20.01
## Dodge Challenger 15.5 318.0 150 3.520 16.87
## AMC Javelin      15.2 304.0 150 3.435 17.30
## Camaro Z28       13.3 350.0 245 3.840 15.41
## Pontiac Firebird 19.2 400.0 175 3.845 17.05
## Fiat X1-9        27.3  79.0  66 1.935 18.90
## Porsche 914-2    26.0 120.3  91 2.140 16.70
## Lotus Europa     30.4  95.1 113 1.513 16.90
## Ford Pantera L   15.8 351.0 264 3.170 14.50
## Ferrari Dino     19.7 145.0 175 2.770 15.50
## Maserati Bora    15.0 301.0 335 3.570 14.60
## Volvo 142E       21.4 121.0 109 2.780 18.60
```

Create a ggpairs plot

```
ggpairs(mtcars_few)
```



-Which variables, if any, look normal?

mpg, qsec, and it could be argued wt as well.

-Which variables seem to have skew?

All variables have skew.

From the plots, which variables have positive correlation, which have negative? Do any appear to have little or no correlation?

Positive Correlation: mpg vs. qsec, disp vs. hp, disp vs. wt, and hp vs. wt

Negative Correlation: mpg vs. disp, mpg vs. hp, mpg vs. wt, and hp vs. qsec

Little or No Correlation qsec vs. wt

-Which pair has the highest positive correlation?

disp vs. wt

-Which has the most extreme negative correlation?

wt vs. mpg

Question/Action

Convert mtcars_few to a long version

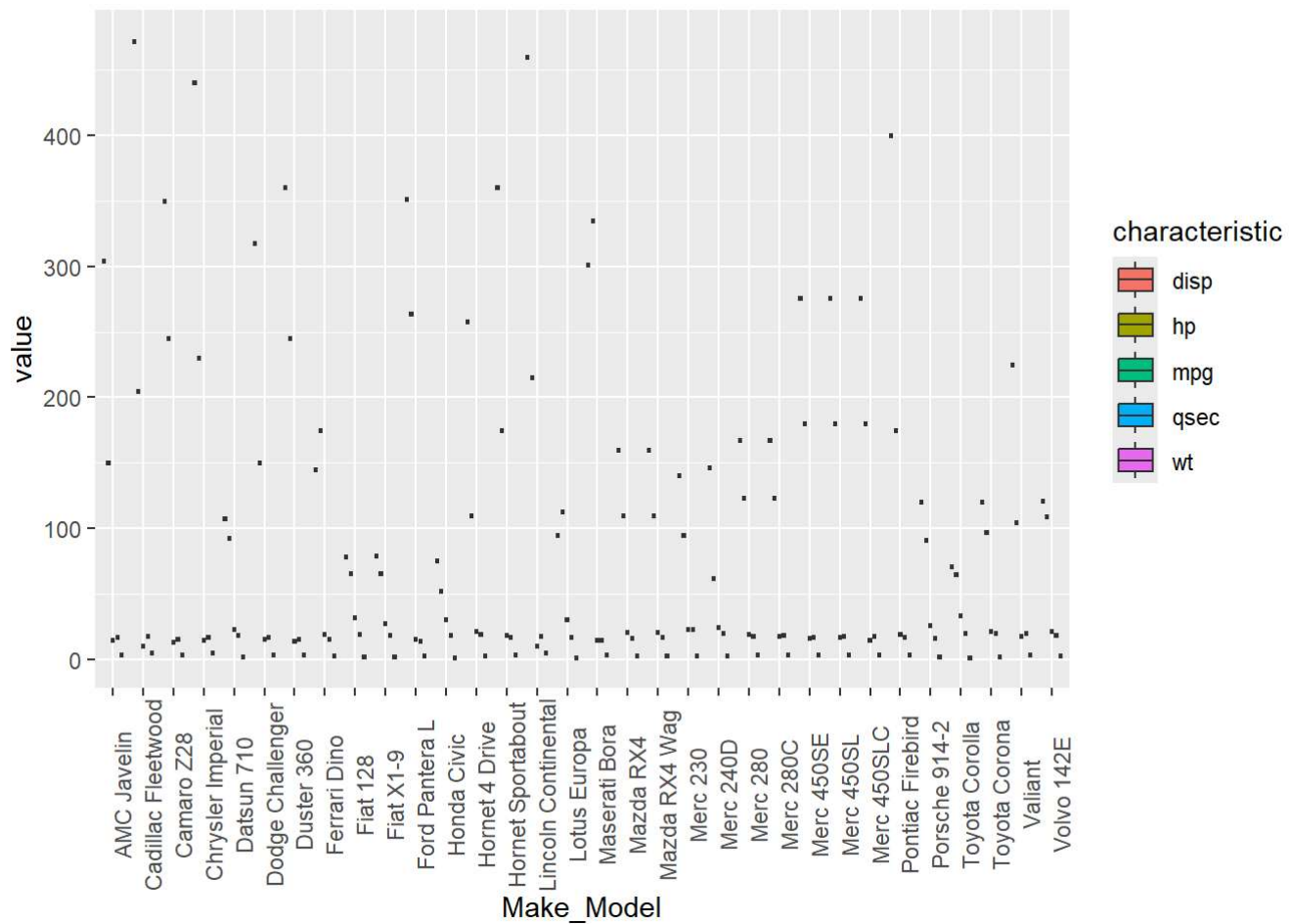
```
mtcars_few_long<-mtcars_few |>
  mutate(Make_Model=rownames(mtcars_few)) |>
  pivot_longer(!Make_Model,names_to="characteristic",values_to="value")

mtcars_few_long
```

```
## # A tibble: 160 × 3
##   Make_Model    characteristic    value
##   <chr>         <chr>          <dbl>
## 1 Mazda RX4      mpg              21
## 2 Mazda RX4      disp            160
## 3 Mazda RX4      hp              110
## 4 Mazda RX4      wt              2.62
## 5 Mazda RX4      qsec            16.5
## 6 Mazda RX4 Wag  mpg              21
## 7 Mazda RX4 Wag  disp            160
## 8 Mazda RX4 Wag  hp              110
## 9 Mazda RX4 Wag  wt              2.88
## 10 Mazda RX4 Wag qsec            17.0
## # i 150 more rows
```

Create a boxplot that shows all 5 variables in one plot

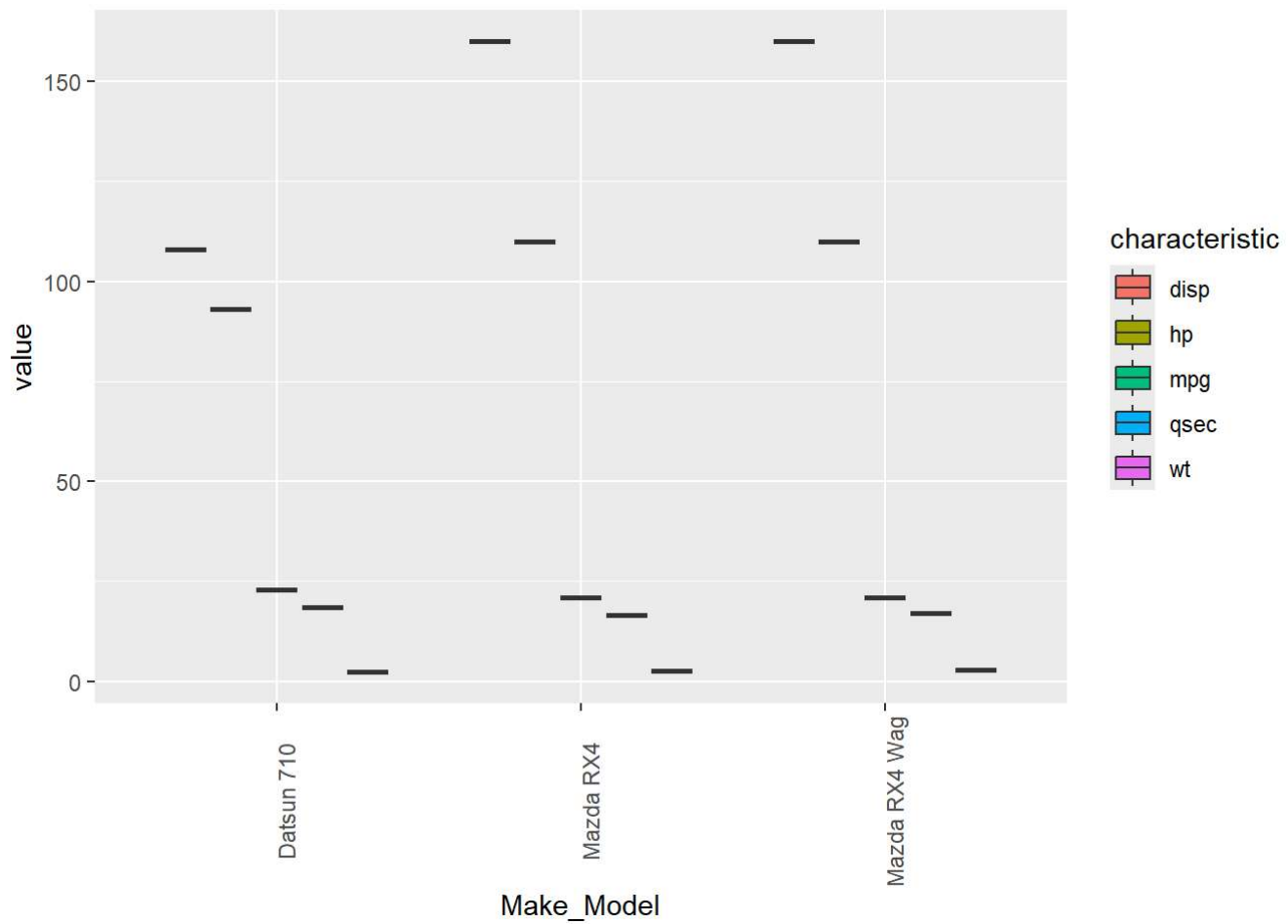
```
ggplot(
  mtcars_few_long,
  mapping=aes(x=Make_Model,y=value,fill=characteristic)
) + geom_boxplot() + theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))
```



well... that certainly isn't ideal, let's select a smaller set of the data

```
mtcars_few_long<-head(mtcars_few_long,15)
```

```
ggplot(
  mtcars_few_long,
  mapping=aes(x=Make_Model,y=value,fill=characteristic)
) + geom_boxplot() + theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))
```



I can't really argue that this is any better, there is just too much variance in the values across the characteristics.