

Assignment 1 Data Visualization

Yazeed Mshayekh 0202090

2024-03-19

Call the Required Frameworks

```
suppressWarnings(library(ggplot2))
```

Read the built-in mtcars data in R

```
data(mtcars)
head(mtcars)
```

```
##           mpg cyl  disp  hp  drat    wt  qsec vs  am  gear  carb
## Mazda RX4      21.0   6  160 110  3.90  2.620 16.46  0   1    4    4
## Mazda RX4 Wag  21.0   6  160 110  3.90  2.875 17.02  0   1    4    4
## Datsun 710      22.8   4  108  93  3.85  2.320 18.61  1   1    4    1
## Hornet 4 Drive  21.4   6  258 110  3.08  3.215 19.44  1   0    3    1
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175  3.15  3.440 17.02  0   0    3    2
## Valiant        18.1   6  225 105  2.76  3.460 20.22  1   0    3    1
```

```
summary(mtcars)
```

```
##           mpg           cyl           disp           hp
##  Min.   :10.40  Min.   :4.000  Min.   : 71.1  Min.   : 52.0
## 1st Qu.:15.43  1st Qu.:4.000  1st Qu.:120.8  1st Qu.: 96.5
## Median :19.20  Median :6.000  Median :196.3  Median :123.0
## Mean   :20.09  Mean   :6.188  Mean   :230.7  Mean   :146.7
## 3rd Qu.:22.80  3rd Qu.:8.000  3rd Qu.:326.0  3rd Qu.:180.0
## Max.   :33.90  Max.   :8.000  Max.   :472.0  Max.   :335.0
##           drat           wt           qsec           vs
##  Min.   :2.760  Min.   :1.513  Min.   :14.50  Min.   :0.0000
## 1st Qu.:3.080  1st Qu.:2.581  1st Qu.:16.89  1st Qu.:0.0000
## Median :3.695  Median :3.325  Median :17.71  Median :0.0000
## Mean   :3.597  Mean   :3.217  Mean   :17.85  Mean   :0.4375
## 3rd Qu.:3.920  3rd Qu.:3.610  3rd Qu.:18.90  3rd Qu.:1.0000
## Max.   :4.930  Max.   :5.424  Max.   :22.90  Max.   :1.0000
##           am           gear           carb
##  Min.   :0.0000  Min.   :3.000  Min.   :1.000
## 1st Qu.:0.0000  1st Qu.:3.000  1st Qu.:2.000
## Median :0.0000  Median :4.000  Median :2.000
```

```
## Mean :0.4062 Mean :3.688 Mean :2.812
## 3rd Qu.:1.0000 3rd Qu.:4.000 3rd Qu.:4.000
## Max. :1.0000 Max. :5.000 Max. :8.000
```

Pie Chart of Car Distribution by Cylinder

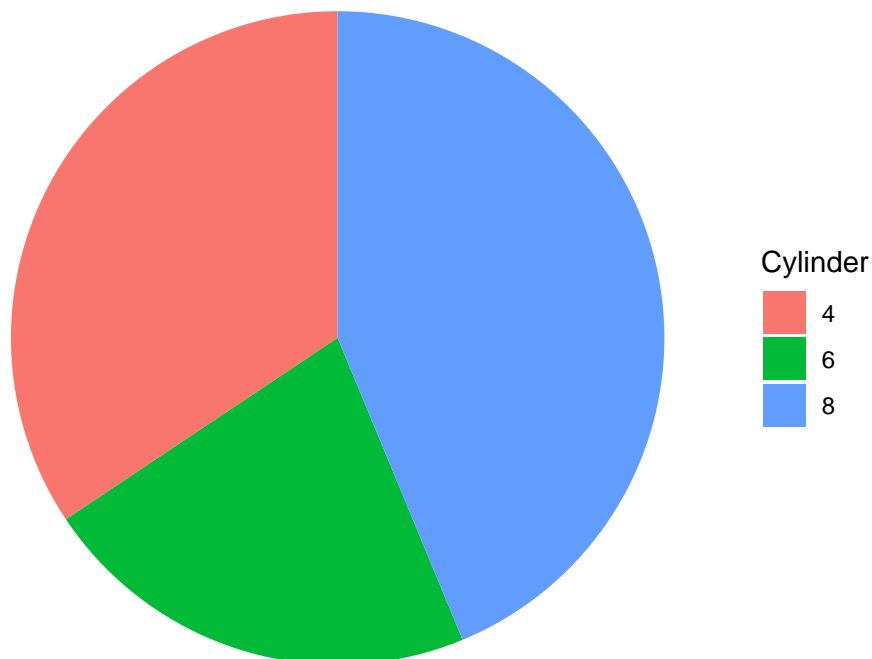
Generate a pie chart using ggplot2 to illustrate the distribution of cars based on their cylinder (cyl) values from the mtcars dataset.

```
pie_data <- table(mtcars$cyl)
pie_labels <- paste(names(pie_data), "cylinders", sep = " ")
pie_chart <- ggplot() +
  geom_bar(aes(x = "", y = pie_data, fill = factor(names(pie_data))), stat = "identity") +
  coord_polar("y", start = 0) +
  theme_void() +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Cars by Cylinder", fill = "Cylinder")

print(pie_chart)
```

```
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type <table>.
## Defaulting to continuous.
```

Distribution of Cars by Cylinder



Bar Plot of Carb Type Count

```
suppressWarnings({
carb_counts <- table(mtcars$carb)

carb_levels <- names(sort(carb_counts))

mtcars$carb <- factor(mtcars$carb, levels = carb_levels)

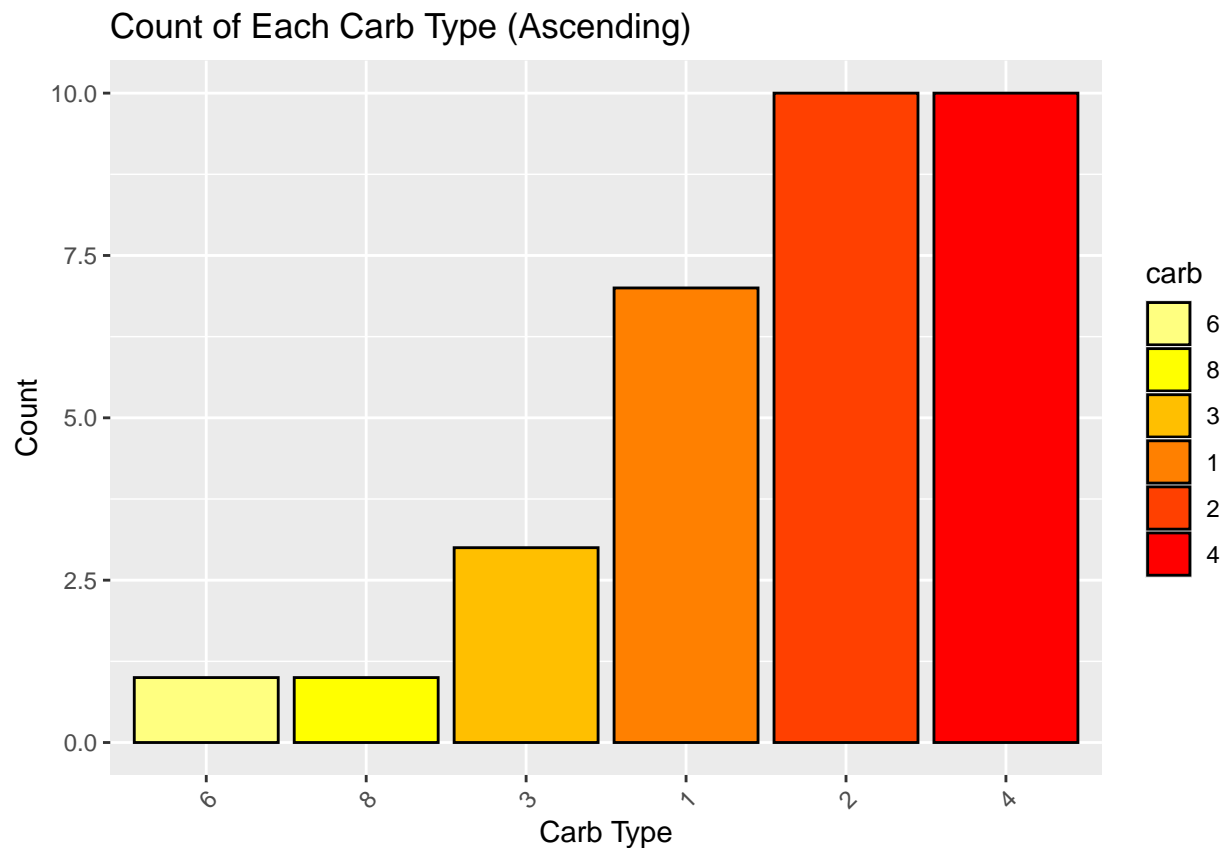
color_range <- rev(heat.colors(length(carb_levels)))

color_palette <- colorRampPalette(color_range)(length(carb_levels))

carb_colors <- setNames(color_palette, carb_levels)

bar_plot <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = carb)) +
  geom_bar(aes(fill = carb), color = "black") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = carb_colors) +
  labs(title = "Count of Each Carb Type (Ascending)", x = "Carb Type", y = "Count") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))

print(bar_plot)
})
```



Stacked Bar Plot of Gear Type by Cylinder

```
suppressWarnings({
max_count <- max(table(mtcars$gear))

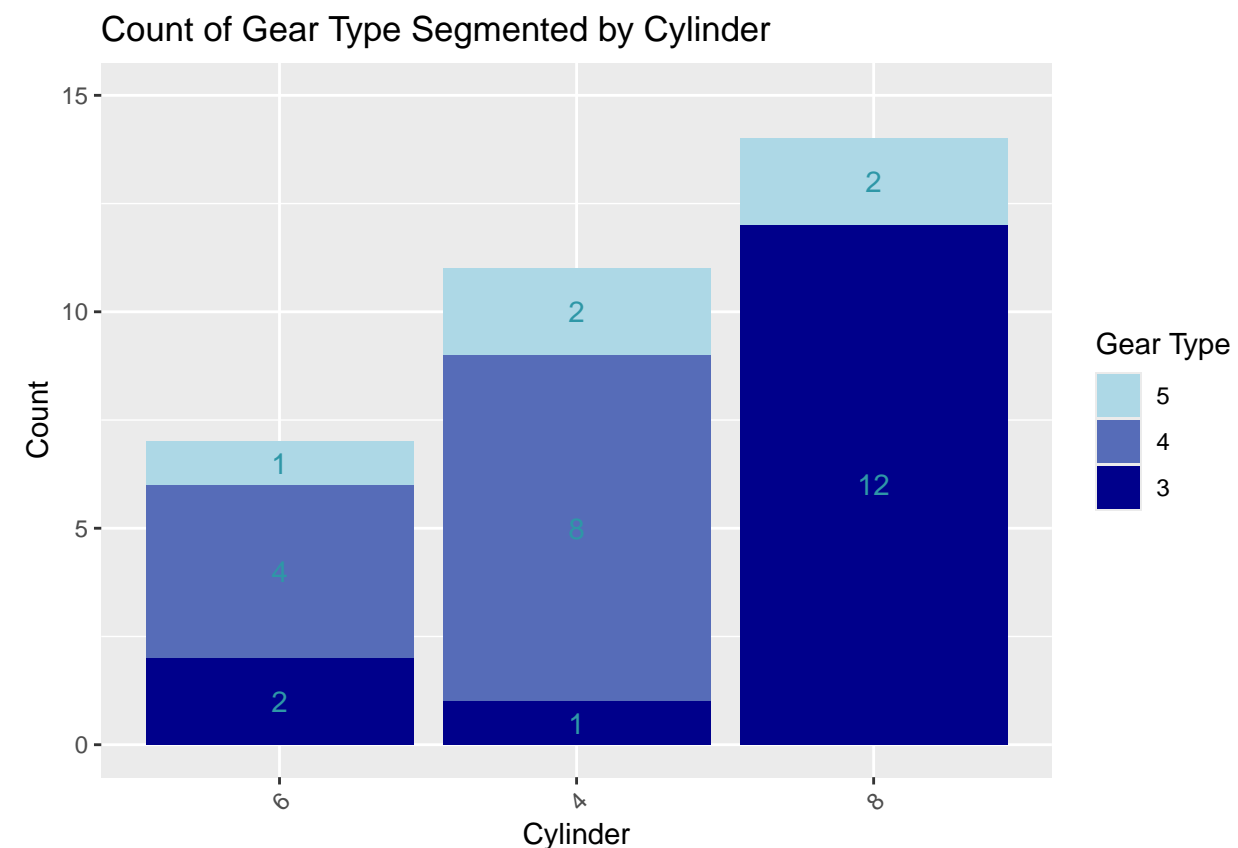
mtcars$cyl <- factor(mtcars$cyl, levels = unique(mtcars$cyl), ordered = TRUE)

gear_counts <- table(mtcars$gear)
gear_levels <- names(sort(gear_counts))

blue_palette <- colorRampPalette(c("lightblue", "darkblue"))(length(gear_levels))
gear_colors <- setNames(blue_palette, gear_levels)

stacked_bar <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = cyl, fill = factor(gear, levels = gear_levels))) +
  geom_bar(position = "stack") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = gear_colors) +
  labs(title = "Count of Gear Type Segmented by Cylinder", x = "Cylinder", y = "Count", fill = "Gear Type") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1)) +
  geom_text(aes(label = stat(count)), stat = "count", position = position_stack(vjust = 0.5)) +
  ylim(0, max_count)

print(stacked_bar)
})
```



##

```

suppressWarnings({

mtcars$cyl_shape <- factor(ifelse(mtcars$cyl == 6, "6 cylinders", ifelse(mtcars$cyl == 4, "4 cylinders", "8 cylinders")))

color_palette <- colorRampPalette(c("lightblue", "darkblue"))(4)

mtcars$size <- mtcars$wt

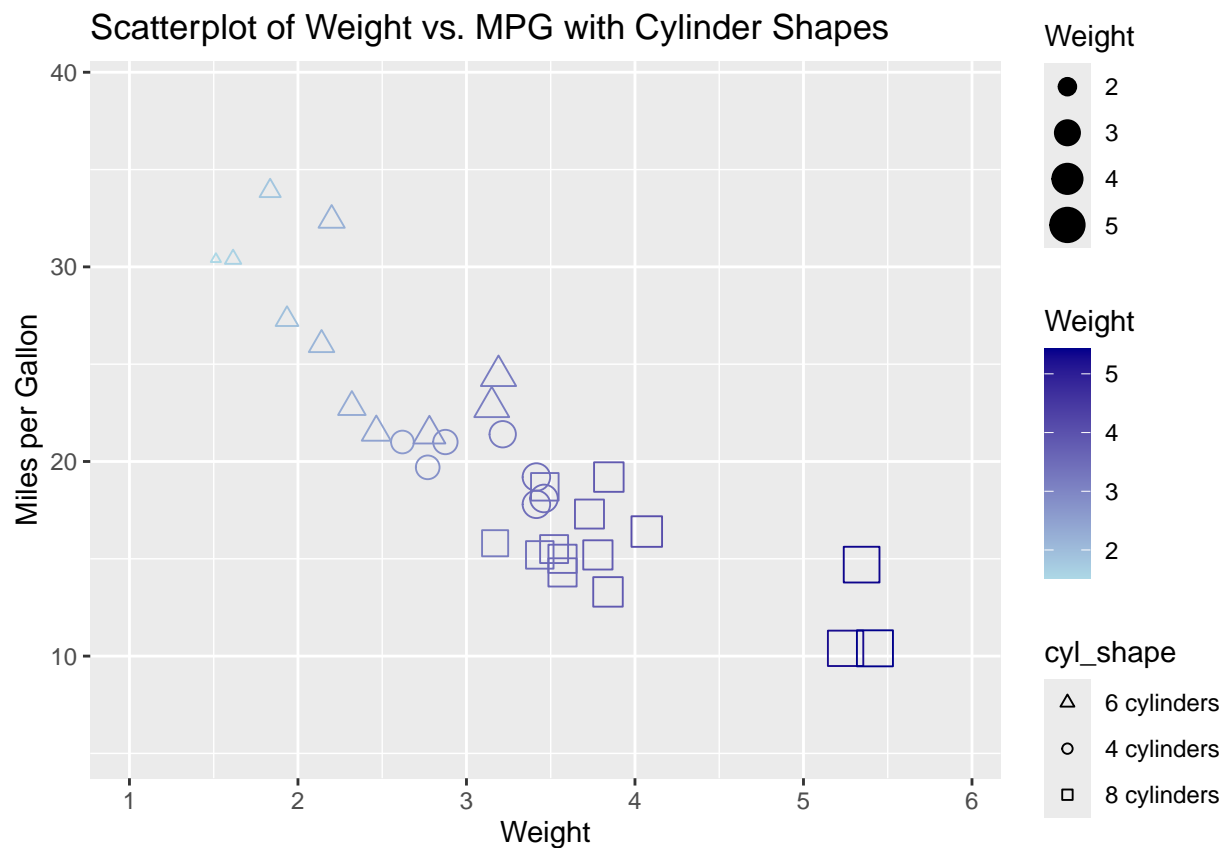
x_range <- c(min(mtcars$wt) - 0.5, max(mtcars$wt) + 0.5)
y_range <- c(min(mtcars$mpg) - 5, max(mtcars$mpg) + 5)

scatterplot <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = wt, y = mpg, shape = cyl_shape, size = size, color = wt)) +
  geom_point(position = position_dodge(width = 0.1)) +
  labs(title = "Scatterplot of Weight vs. MPG with Cylinder Shapes", x = "Weight", y = "Miles per Gallon") +
  scale_shape_manual(values = c("6 cylinders" = 1, "4 cylinders" = 2, "8 cylinders" = 0),
    labels = c("6 cylinders", "4 cylinders", "8 cylinders")) +
  scale_color_gradient(low = color_palette[1], high = color_palette[4], limits = range(mtcars$wt)) +
  guides(size = guide_legend(title = "Weight"), color = guide_colorbar(title = "Weight")) +
  xlim(x_range) +
  ylim(y_range)

print(scatterplot)

})

```



Other Plots

```

# Density Plot
density_plot <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg)) +
  geom_density() +
  labs(title = "Density Plot of MPG")

# Heatmap
heatmap <- heatmap <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = factor(cyl), y = factor(am), fill = mpg)) +
  geom_tile() +
  scale_fill_gradient(low = "lightblue", high = "darkblue") +
  labs(title = "Heatmap of Cars Data", x = "Number of Cylinders", y = "Transmission (0 = Autom

# Dot Plot
dot_plot <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = factor(cyl), y = mpg)) +
  geom_dotplot(binaxis = "y", stackdir = "center", fill = "blue") +
  labs(title = "Dot Plot of MPG by Cylinder", x = "Cylinder", y = "Miles per Gallon")

# ECDF Plot
ecdf_plot <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg)) +
  stat_ecdf() +
  labs(title = "ECDF of MPG")

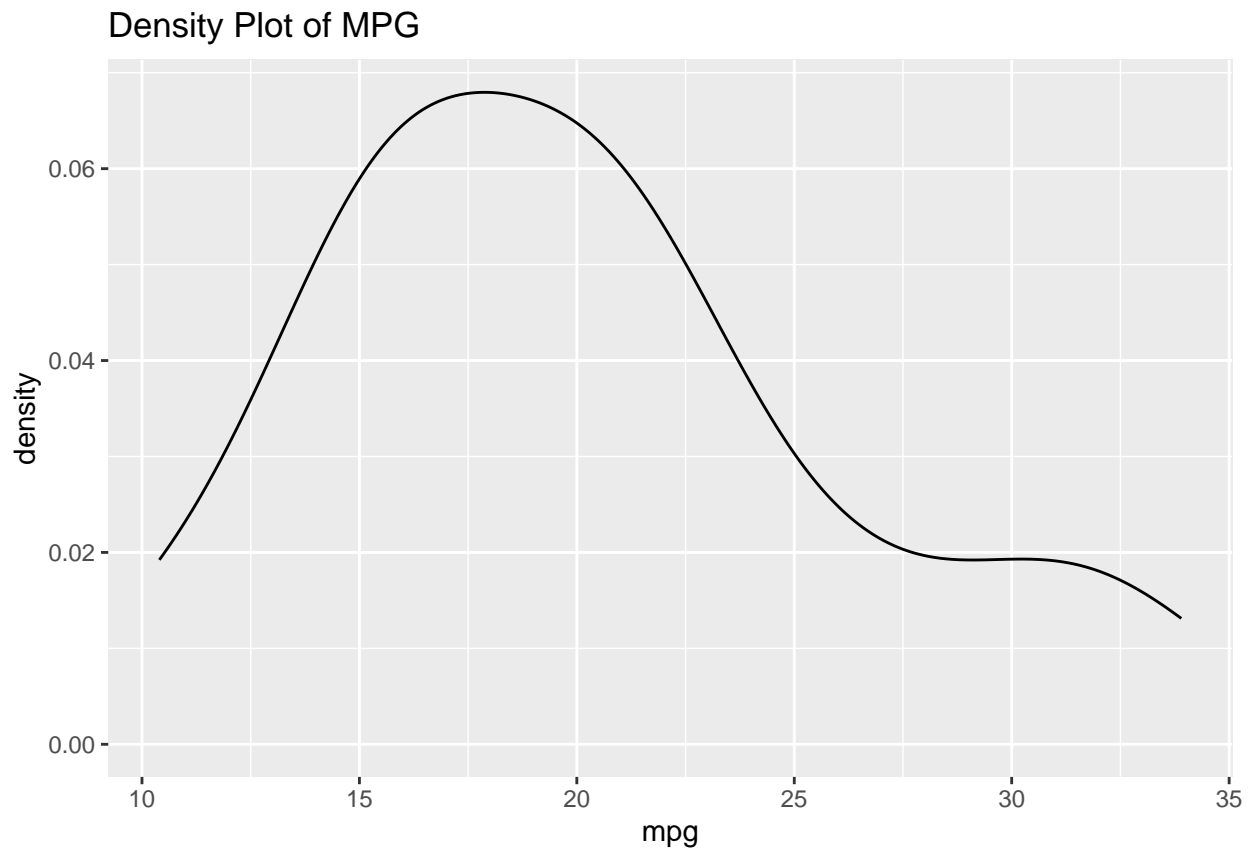
# Q-Q Plot
qq_plot <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(sample = mpg)) +
  stat_qq() +
  labs(title = "Q-Q Plot of MPG")

# Comment on best display method
comment <- "Each type of plot has its own advantages depending on the purpose. For exploring distributi

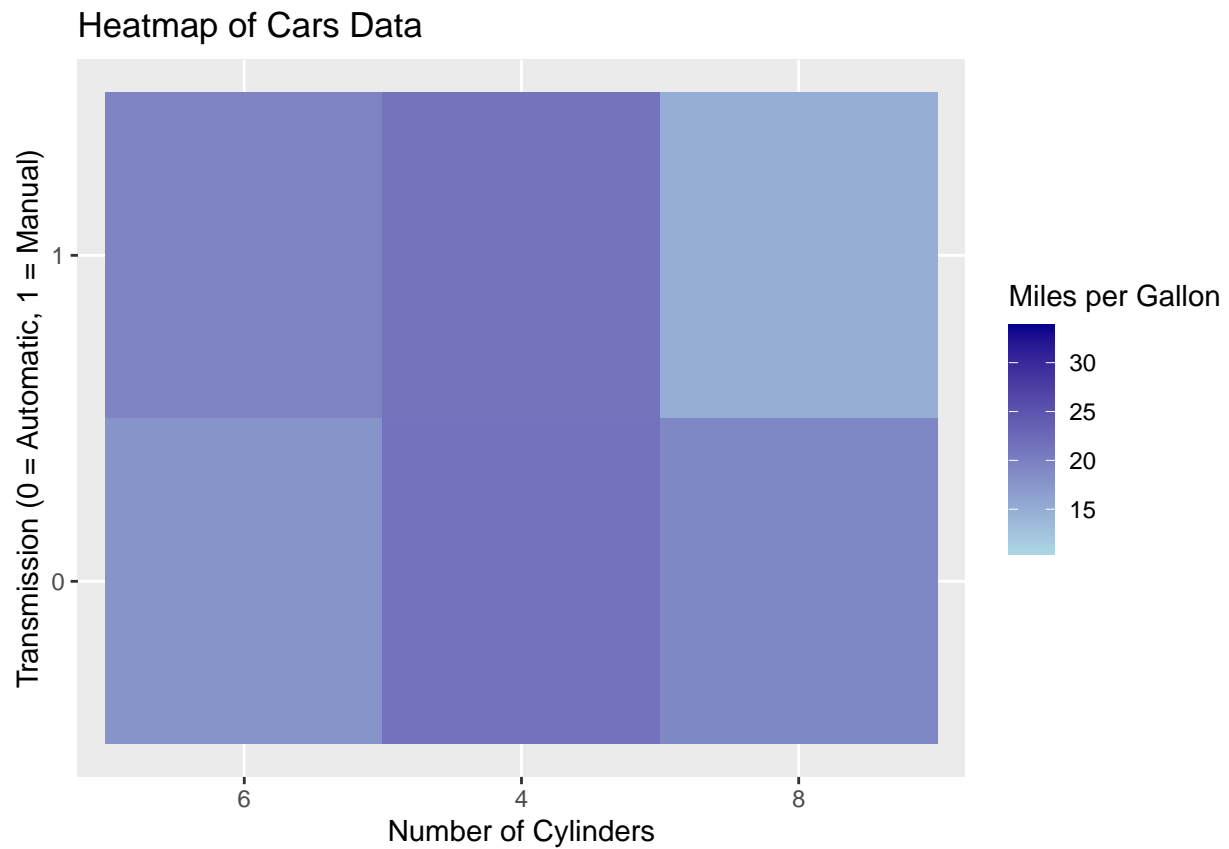
list(density_plot, heatmap, dot_plot, ecdf_plot, qq_plot, comment)

## [[1]]

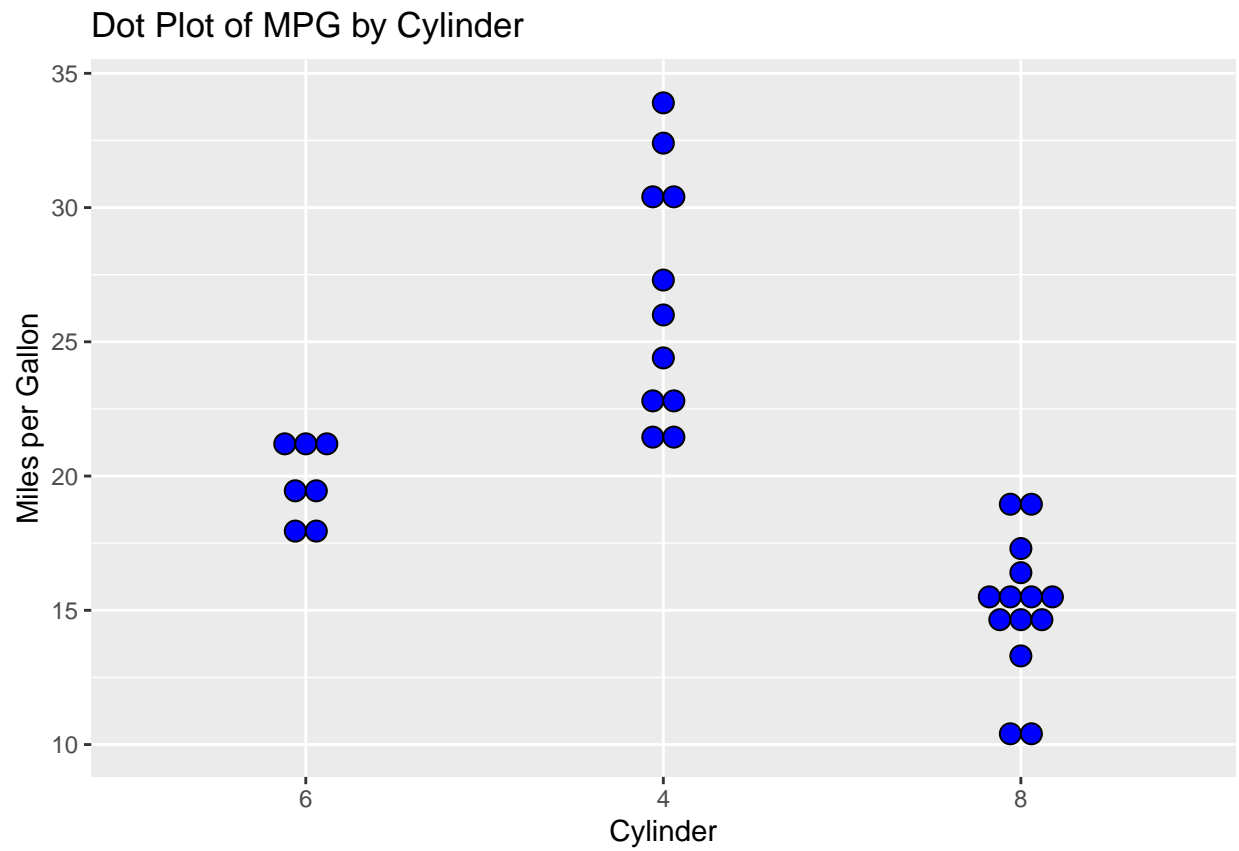
```



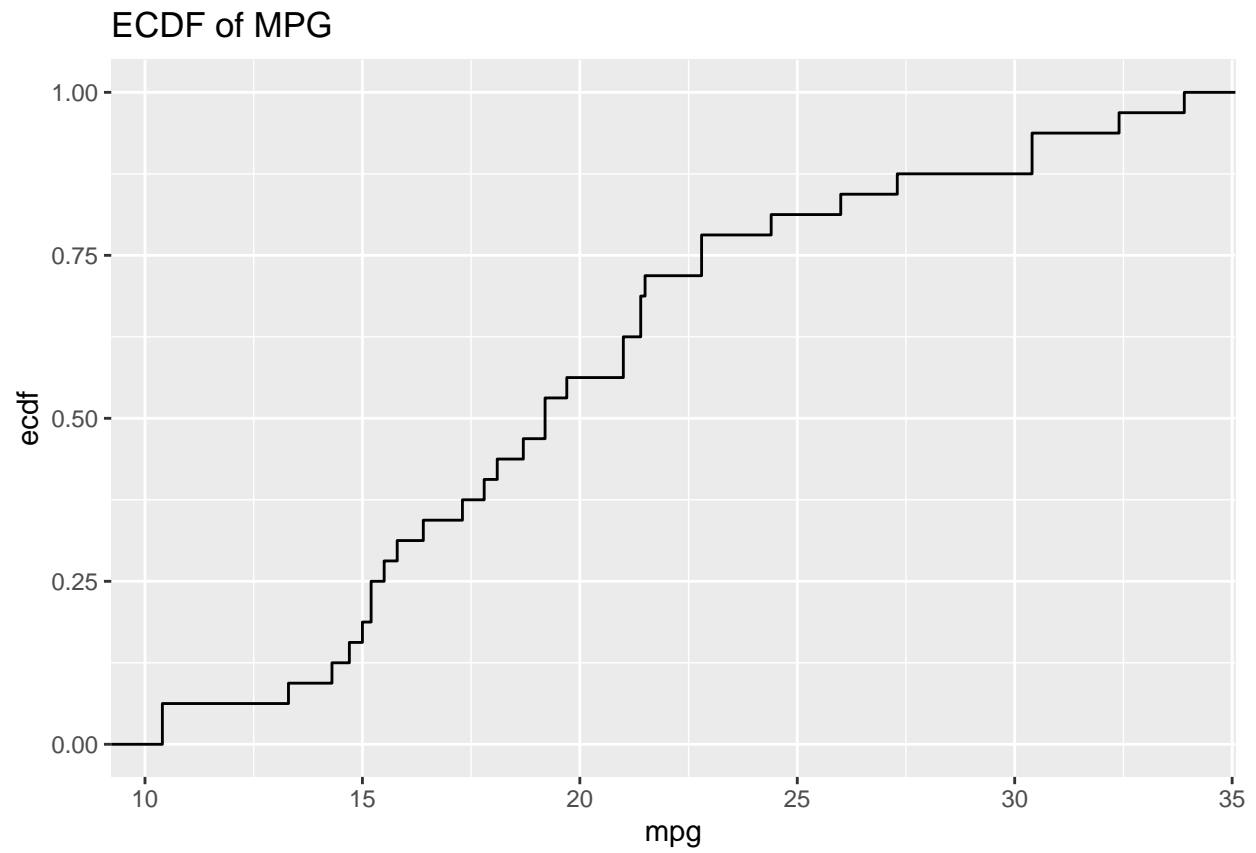
```
##  
## [[2]]
```



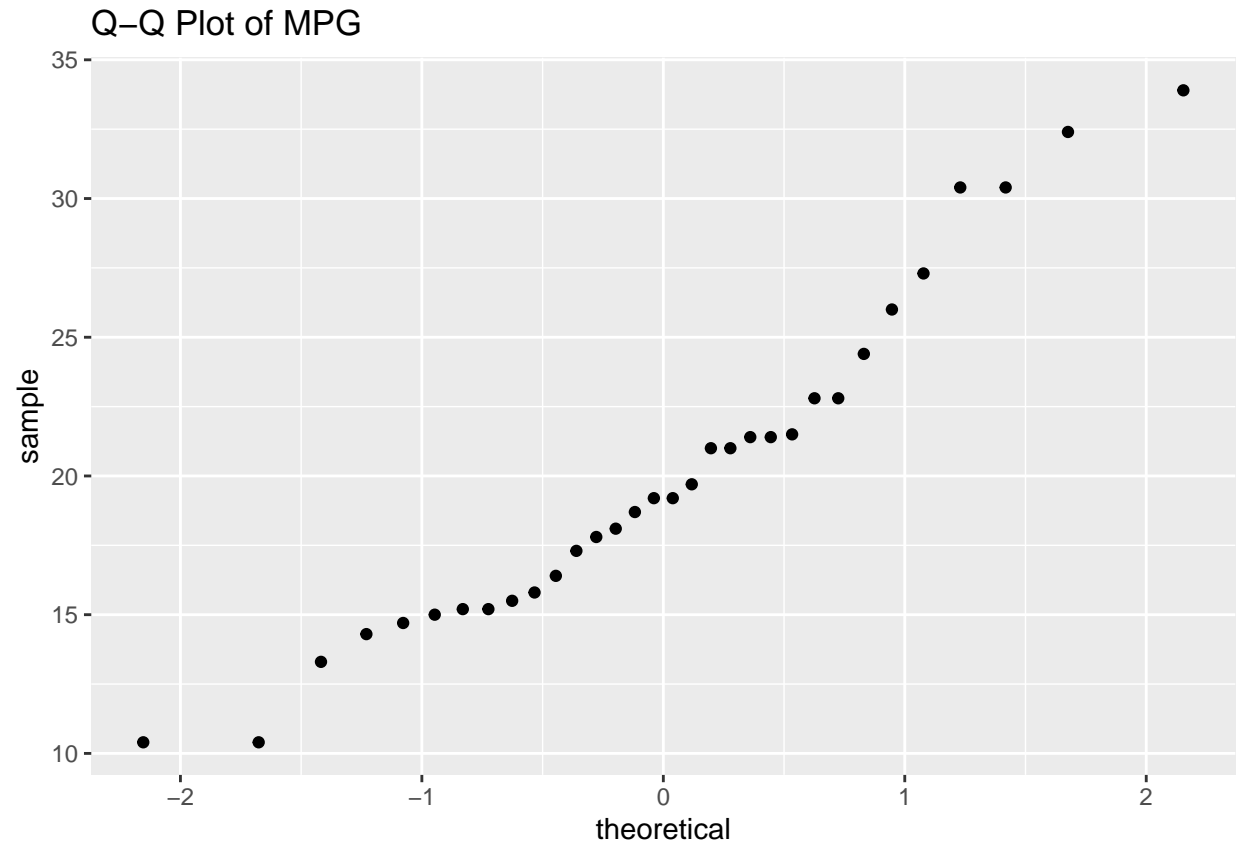
```
##  
## [[3]]  
  
## Bin width defaults to 1/30 of the range of the data. Pick better value with  
## 'binwidth'.
```

```
##  
## [[4]]
```



```
##  
## [[5]]
```



```
##
## [[6]]
## [1] "Each type of plot has its own advantages depending on the purpose. For exploring distributions,
```

Dataset

```
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
```

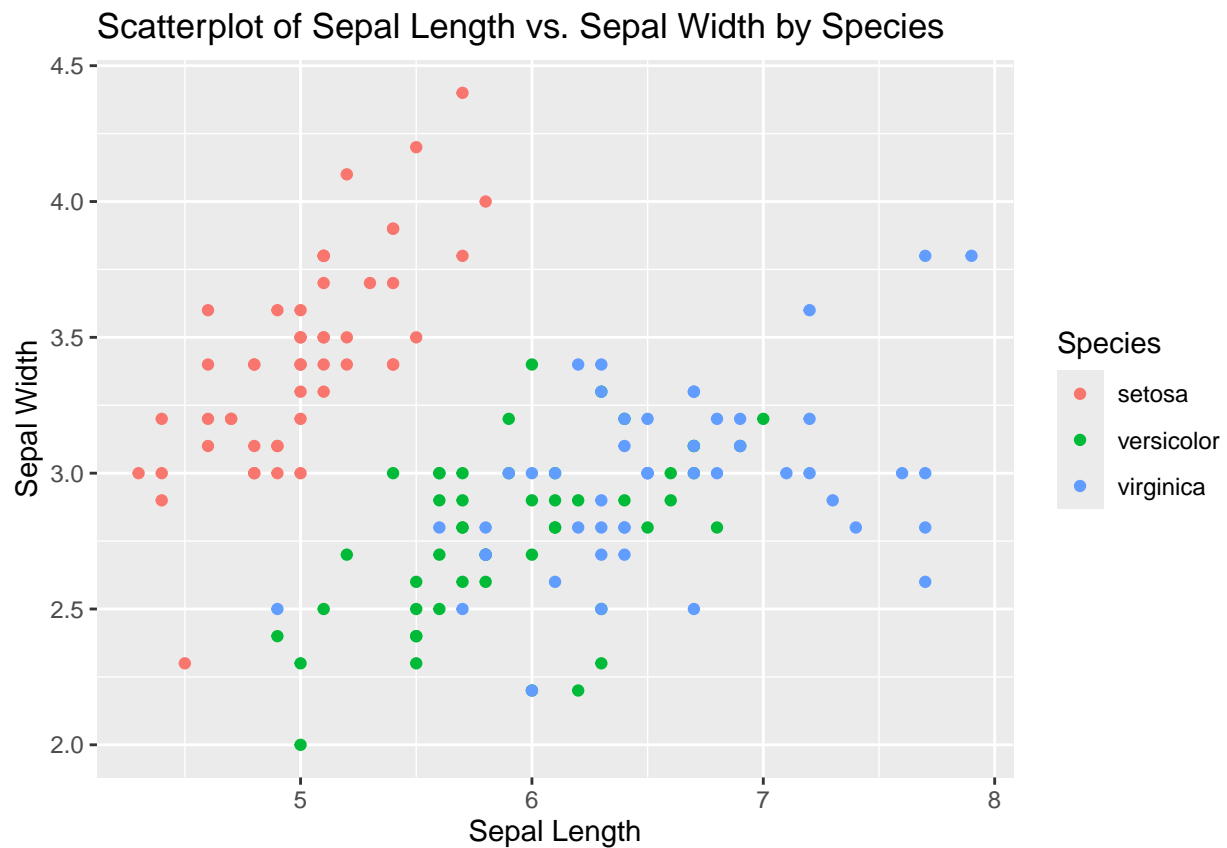
```
summary(iris)
```

```
##   Sepal.Length   Sepal.Width   Petal.Length   Petal.Width
##  Min.    :4.300   Min.    :2.000   Min.    :1.000   Min.    :0.100
##  1st Qu.:5.100   1st Qu.:2.800   1st Qu.:1.600   1st Qu.:0.300
```

```
## Median :5.800 Median :3.000 Median :4.350 Median :1.300
## Mean :5.843 Mean :3.057 Mean :3.758 Mean :1.199
## 3rd Qu.:6.400 3rd Qu.:3.300 3rd Qu.:5.100 3rd Qu.:1.800
## Max. :7.900 Max. :4.400 Max. :6.900 Max. :2.500
## Species
## setosa :50
## versicolor:50
## virginica :50
##
##
##
```

Scatter of Sepal Length vs. Sepal Width by Species

```
scatterplot <- ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width, color = Species)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(title = "Scatterplot of Sepal Length vs. Sepal Width by Species",
       x = "Sepal Length", y = "Sepal Width", color = "Species")
print(scatterplot)
```



Explanation

- **Dataset Selection:** The Iris dataset was chosen because it contains measurements of iris flowers from three species, making it suitable for showing how to visualize and group data.
- **Visualization Type and Rationale:** A scatterplot was chosen because it effectively shows the relationship between two measurements (Sepal.Length and Sepal.Width). By using colors to represent species, we can easily see differences and patterns among them. This helps in understanding the characteristics of the Iris dataset.