Assignment 2: Summarize global cesarean delivery rates and GDP across 137 countries

Your name and student ID

July 13, 2021

```
BEGIN ASSIGNMENT
requirements: requirements.R
generate: true
files:
 - src
 - data
```

- Solutions will be released on Tuesday, July 13.
- This summer, homework assignments are for practice only and will not be turned in for marks.

Helpful hints:

- Every function you need to use was taught during lecture! So you may need to revisit the lecture code to help you along by opening the relevant files on Datahub. Alternatively, you may wish to view the code in the condensed PDFs posted on the course website. Good luck!
- Knit your file early and often to minimize knitting errors! If you copy and paste code for the slides, you are bound to get an error that is hard to diagnose. Typing out the code is the way to smooth knitting! We recommend knitting your file each time after you write a few sentences/add a new code chunk, so you can detect the source of knitting errors more easily. This will save you and the GSIs from frustration!
- If your code runs off the page of the knitted PDF then you will LOSE POINTS! To avoid this, have a look at your knitted PDF and ensure all the code fits in the file. If it doesn't look right, go back to your .Rmd file and add spaces (new lines) using the return or enter key so that the code runs onto the next line.

Summarizing global cesarean delivery rates and GDP across 137 countries

Introduction

Recall from this week's lab that we constructed bar charts and histograms to explore a data set that looked at global rates of cesarean delivery and GDP. If you need a refresher, you can view your knitted file from lab and remind yourself what you found.

In this week's assignment, you will describe these distributions using numbers. You will investigate the **mean** and **median** of the distribution of GDP. You will also examine the distribution of cesarean delivery separately for countries of varying income levels. Lastly, you will describe the **spread** of the distributions using **quartiles** and make a **box plot**.

Execute this code chunk to load the required libraries:

```
library(readr)
library(dplyr)
```

```
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 4.0.5

##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following object is masked from 'package:testthat':
##
##     matches

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

Just like last time, read in the data that is stored as a .csv file and assign it to an object called `CS_data`. We will also use dplyr's `mutate()` to create the new cesarean delivery variable that ranges between 0 and 100:

```
CS_data <- read_csv("data/cesarean.csv")
```

```
##
## -- Column specification --------------------------------------------------------
## cols(
##   Country_Name = col_character(),
##   CountryCode = col_character(),
```

```
##   Births_Per_1000 = col_double(),
##   Income_Group = col_character(),
##   Region = col_character(),
##   GDP_2006 = col_double(),
##   CS_rate = col_double()
## )
```

```
# This code reorders the Factor variable `Income_Group` in the
# order specified in this function. This will affect the order the ggplot
# panels are shown in question 8 when we use `facet_wrap()`.
CS_data$Income_Group <- forcats::fct_relevel(CS_data$Income_Group,
                                             "Low income", "Lower middle income",
                                             "Upper middle income", "High income: nonOECD",
                                             "High income: OECD")

CS_data <- CS_data %>% mutate(CS_rate_100 = CS_rate*100)
```

1. 1 point Fill in the blanks indicated by "—-" by saving the answer to each blank in the code chunk below. Make sure you capitalize correctly, as R is case-sensitive.

The function `mutate()` takes the old variable called –**(aa)**– and multiplies it by –**(bb)**– to make a new variable called –**(cc)**–.

```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q1
manual: false
points: 1
```

```r
. = " # BEGIN PROMPT
aa <- 'your answer here'
bb <- 'your answer here'
cc <- 'your answer here'
" # END PROMPT

# BEGIN SOLUTION NO PROMPT
aa <- "CS_rate"
bb <- 100
cc <- "CS_rate_100"
# END SOLUTION
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p1a", {
  expect_true(aa == "CS_rate")
  print("Checking: Is the answer to a correct")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: Is the answer to a correct"
## Test passed
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p1b", {
  expect_true(bb == 100)
  print("Checking: Is the answer to b correct")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: Is the answer to b correct"
## Test passed
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p1c", {
  expect_true(cc == "CS_rate_100")
  print("Checking: Is the answer to c correct")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: Is the answer to c correct"
## Test passed
```

Investigate what would have happened had we not assigned the data using `<-` to `CS_data`? Re-run the code without the assignment and see what happens.

```
# First, let's re-read in the data as we did in the previous chunk
CS_data <- read_csv("data/cesarean.csv")
```

```
##
## -- Column specification --------------------------------------------------------
## cols(
##   Country_Name = col_character(),
##   CountryCode = col_character(),
##   Births_Per_1000 = col_double(),
##   Income_Group = col_character(),
##   Region = col_character(),
##   GDP_2006 = col_double(),
##   CS_rate = col_double()
## )
```

```
CS_data$Income_Group <- forcats::fct_relevel(CS_data$Income_Group,
                                             "Low income", "Lower middle income",
                                             "Upper middle income", "High income: nonOECD",
                                             "High income: OECD")


# Now, we try again without the re-assignment to CS_data
CS_data %>% mutate(CS_rate_100 = CS_rate*100)
```

```
## # A tibble: 137 x 8
##    Country_Name CountryCode Births_Per_1000 Income_Group Region GDP_2006 CS_rate
##    <chr>        <chr>                 <dbl> <fct>        <chr>     <dbl>   <dbl>
##  1 Albania      ALB                      46 Upper middl~ Europ~    3052.   0.256
##  2 Andorra      AND                       1 High income~ Europ~   42417.   0.237
##  3 United Arab~ ARE                      63 High income~ Middl~   42950.   0.1
##  4 Argentina    ARG                     689 High income~ Latin~    6649.   0.352
##  5 Armenia      ARM                      47 Lower middl~ Europ~    2127.   0.141
##  6 Australia    AUS                     267 High income~ East ~   36101.   0.303
##  7 Austria      AUT                      76 High income~ Europ~   40431.   0.271
##  8 Azerbaijan   AZE                     166 Upper middl~ Europ~    2473.   0.076
##  9 Belgium      BEL                     119 High income~ Europ~   38936.   0.159
## 10 Benin        BEN                     342 Low income   Sub-S~     557.   0.036
## # ... with 127 more rows, and 1 more variable: CS_rate_100 <dbl>
```

```
# check the variables on CS_data
names(CS_data)
```

```
## [1] "Country_Name"    "CountryCode"     "Births_Per_1000" "Income_Group"
## [5] "Region"          "GDP_2006"        "CS_rate"
```

Did `CS_rate_100` get added to the data set? No. You can tell by using `head(CS_data)` to view the first few rows and notice that the variable hasn't been added. This is because when we don't assign the output to anything, it just prints it out for us to see. Nothing is saved. So, we want to save the output by assigning the result of the code to a variable, which in this case, we used `CS_data`. In general, you want to use **new**

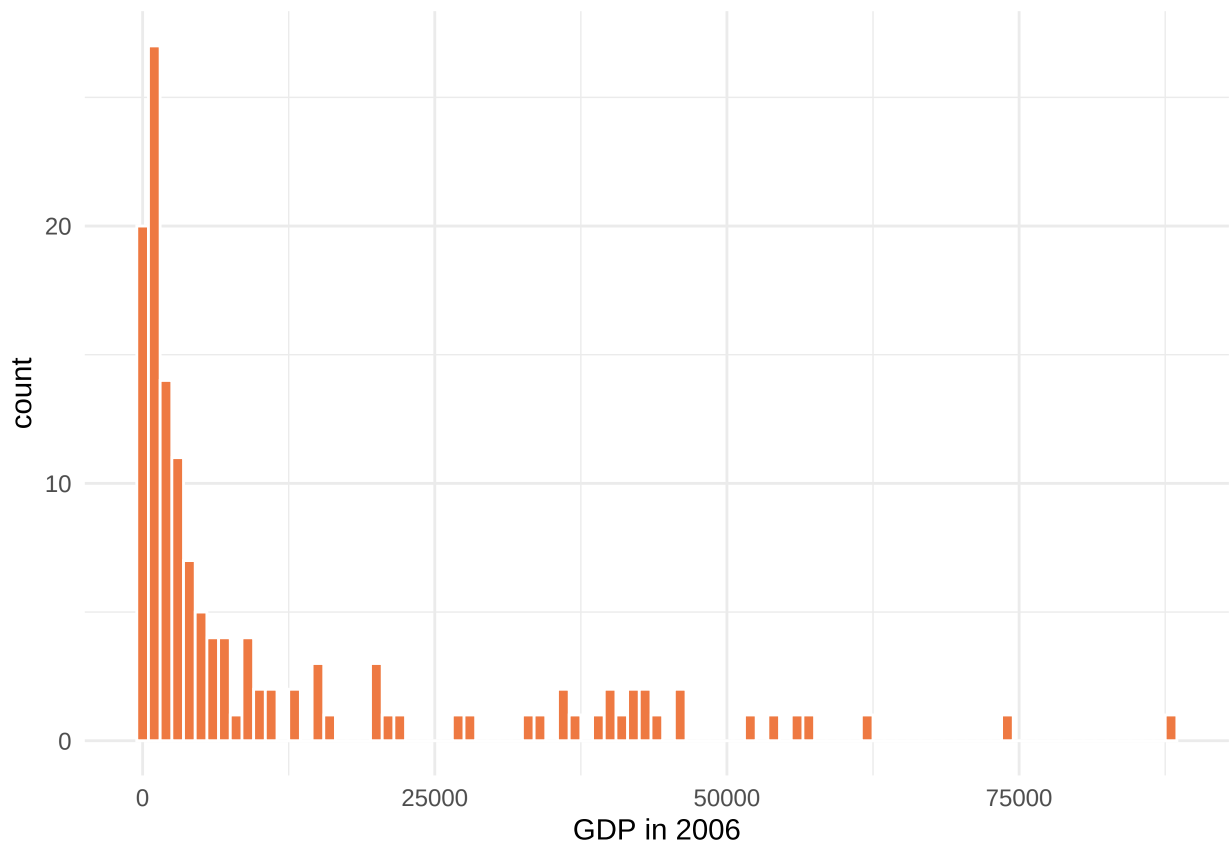
variable names at every significant step in your analysis as you work with your data, so that you have access to the data at all those significant stages. However, if you are performing multiple small operations on the same dataset, you can overwrite the original variable, since you know you won't be needing the in-between steps anyway.

```
# This overwrites the original CS_data object
CS_data <- CS_data %>% mutate(CS_rate_100 = CS_rate*100)
```

GDP: Summarizing measures of centrality

Recall your histogram of GDP from this week's lab:

```
ggplot(data = CS_data, aes(x = GDP_2006)) +
  geom_histogram(col = "white", fill = "sienna2", binwidth = 1000) +
  xlab("GDP in 2006") +
  theme_minimal()
```



2. 1 point Describe the shape of this distribution. Is it "skewed left", "skewed right", "symmetric", or "bimodal"? Uncomment one of the possible choices.

```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q2
manual: false
points: 1
```

```
. = " # BEGIN PROMPT
# p2 <- 'skewed left'
# p2 <- 'skewed right'
# p2 <- 'symmetric'
# p2 <- 'bimodal'
" # END PROMPT

# BEGIN SOLUTION NO PROMPT
```

```r
p2 <- "skewed right"
# END SOLUTION
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p2", {
  expect_true(p2 == "skewed right")
  print("Checking: Is p2 correct")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: Is p2 correct"
## Test passed
```

3. 1 point Based on your answer, will the mean be approximately the "same", "larger than", or "smaller than" the median?

```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q3
manual: false
points: 1
```

```
. = " # BEGIN PROMPT
# p3 <- 'same'
# p3 <- 'larger than'
# p3 <- 'smaller than'
" # END PROMPT

# BEGIN SOLUTION NO PROMPT
p3 <- "larger than"
# END SOLUTION
```

```
## Test ##
test_that("p3", {
  expect_true(p3 == "larger than")
  print("Checking: Is p3 correct")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: Is p3 correct"
## Test passed
```

4. [3 points] Describe, in words, how the mean and median are calculated:

```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q4
manual: true
```

-
- If the total observation count is an odd number, the middle observation is the median. If an even number, add the two mid measurements values and divide by two to calculate the median.

To calculate the mean and median in R, we can use the `summarize()` function from the `dplyr` package. The `summarize()` function is used anytime we want to take a variable and summarize something about it into one number, like it's mean or median. Here is the code to summarize `GDP_2006`'s mean and print it out to the screen. In the code, we name the mean `mean_GDP` and output the result to the screen:

```
GDP_summary <- CS_data %>% summarize(mean_GDP = mean(GDP_2006))
GDP_summary
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 1
##   mean_GDP
##      <dbl>
## 1   11791.
```

5. 1 point Extend the above code to also summarize the median. Call the median summary `median_GDP`. Assign this summary to `GDP_summary` (it will overwrite the previous version). Then type `GDP_summary` on its own line to see your results.

```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q5
manual: false
points: 1
```

```
. = " # BEGIN PROMPT
GDP_summary <- NULL # YOUR CODE HERE
GDP_summary
" # END PROMPT

# BEGIN SOLUTION NO PROMPT
GDP_summary <- CS_data %>% summarize(mean_GDP = mean(GDP_2006),
                                     median_GDP = median(GDP_2006))
# END SOLUTION
```

```
## Test ##
test_that("p5a", {
  expect_true(all.equal(GDP_summary$mean_GDP, 11790.67, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking: GDP_summary has a column called `mean_GDP` with the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: GDP_summary has a column called `mean_GDP` with the correct value"
## Test passed
```

```
## Test ##
test_that("p5b", {
  expect_true(all.equal(GDP_summary$median_GDP, 3351.305, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking: GDP_summary has a column called `median_GDP` with the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: GDP_summary has a column called `median_GDP` with the correct value"
## Test passed
```

6. 2 points `geom_vline()` can be used to add the mean and the median to the histogram shown above. This `geom_vline()` adds a vertical line to the graph. You need to specify where to add the line by passing it an "x-intercept" argument. Remove the comments (i.e., the three "#") from the code below and update the `geom_vline()` code to plot lines at the mean and median by telling it the mean and median estimates. The argument `lty=1` (standing for line type) will plot a solid line and `lty=2` will plot a dashed line.

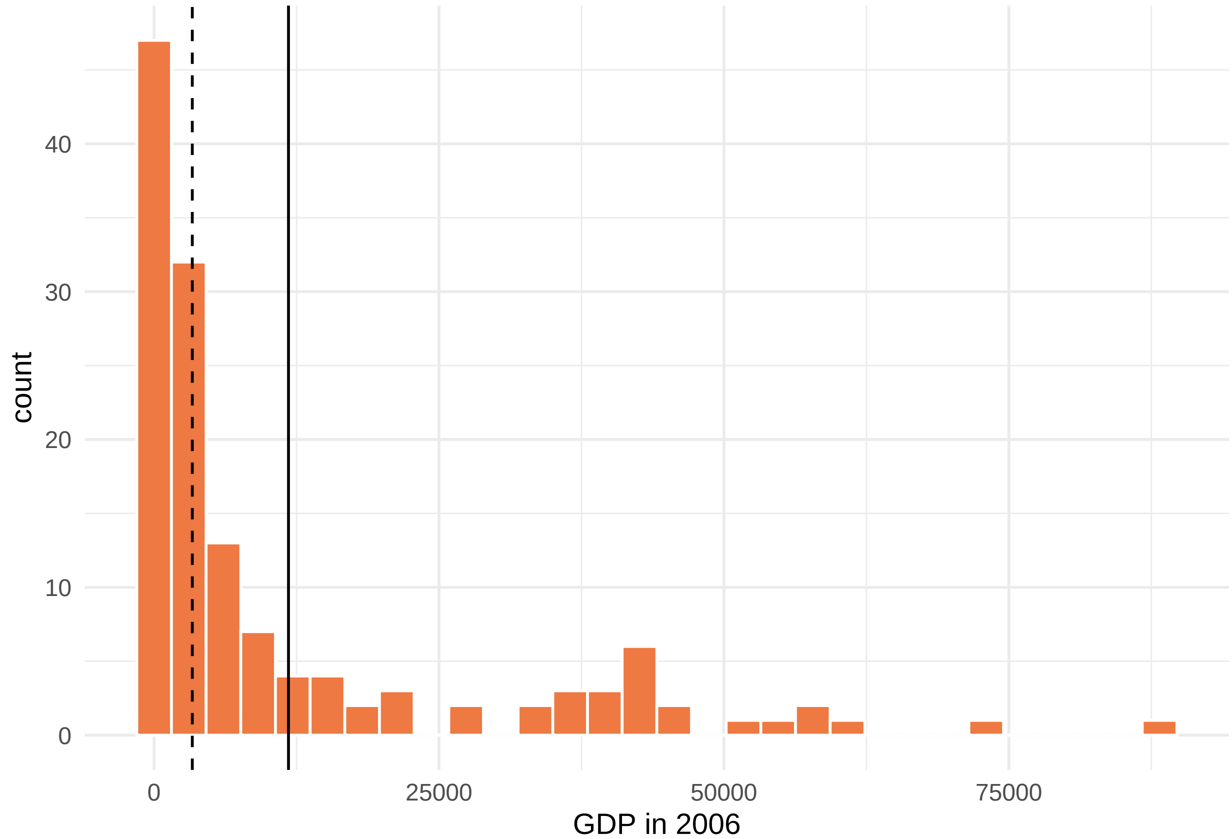
For the purposes of this question, please assign xintercept to a plain NUMERIC, not a variable or expression

```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q6
manual: false
points: 1
```

```
. = " # BEGIN PROMPT
p6 <- ggplot(data = CS_data, aes(x = GDP_2006)) +
        geom_histogram(col = 'white', fill = 'sienna2') +
        xlab('GDP in 2006') +
        theme_minimal() #+
        #geom_vline(aes(xintercept = ), lty=1) +
        #geom_vline(aes(xintercept = ), lty=2)
p6
" # END PROMPT


# BEGIN SOLUTION NO PROMPT
p6 <- ggplot(data = CS_data, aes(x = GDP_2006)) +
        geom_histogram(col = "white", fill = "sienna2") +
        xlab("GDP in 2006") +
        theme_minimal() +
        geom_vline(aes(xintercept = 11790.67), lty=1) +
        geom_vline(aes(xintercept = 3351.305), lty=2)
p6
```

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




```r
# # ALTERNATE SOLUTION 1 (base R)
# p6 <- ggplot(data = CS_data, aes(x = GDP_2006)) +
#         geom_histogram(col = "white", fill = "sienna2") +
#         xlab("GDP in 2006") +
#         theme_minimal() +
#         geom_vline(aes(xintercept = GDP_summary$mean_GDP), lty=1) +
#         geom_vline(aes(xintercept = GDP_summary$median_GDP), lty=2)

# # ALTERNATE SOLUTION 2 (tidyverse)
# p6 <- ggplot(data = CS_data, aes(x = GDP_2006)) +
#         geom_histogram(col = "white", fill = "sienna2") +
#         xlab("GDP in 2006") +
#         theme_minimal() +
#         geom_vline(aes(xintercept = GDP_summary %>% pull(mean_GDP)), lty=1) +
#         geom_vline(aes(xintercept = GDP_summary %>% pull(median_GDP)), lty=2)
#
# # END SOLUTION
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p6a", {
  expect_true("ggplot" %in% class(p6))
  print("Checking: p6 is a ggplot")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: p6 is a ggplot"
## Test passed
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p6b", {
  expect_true(all.equal(p6$layers[[2]]$mapping$xintercept, 11790.67, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking: First vline (mean) is set to the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: First vline (mean) is set to the correct value"
## Test passed
```

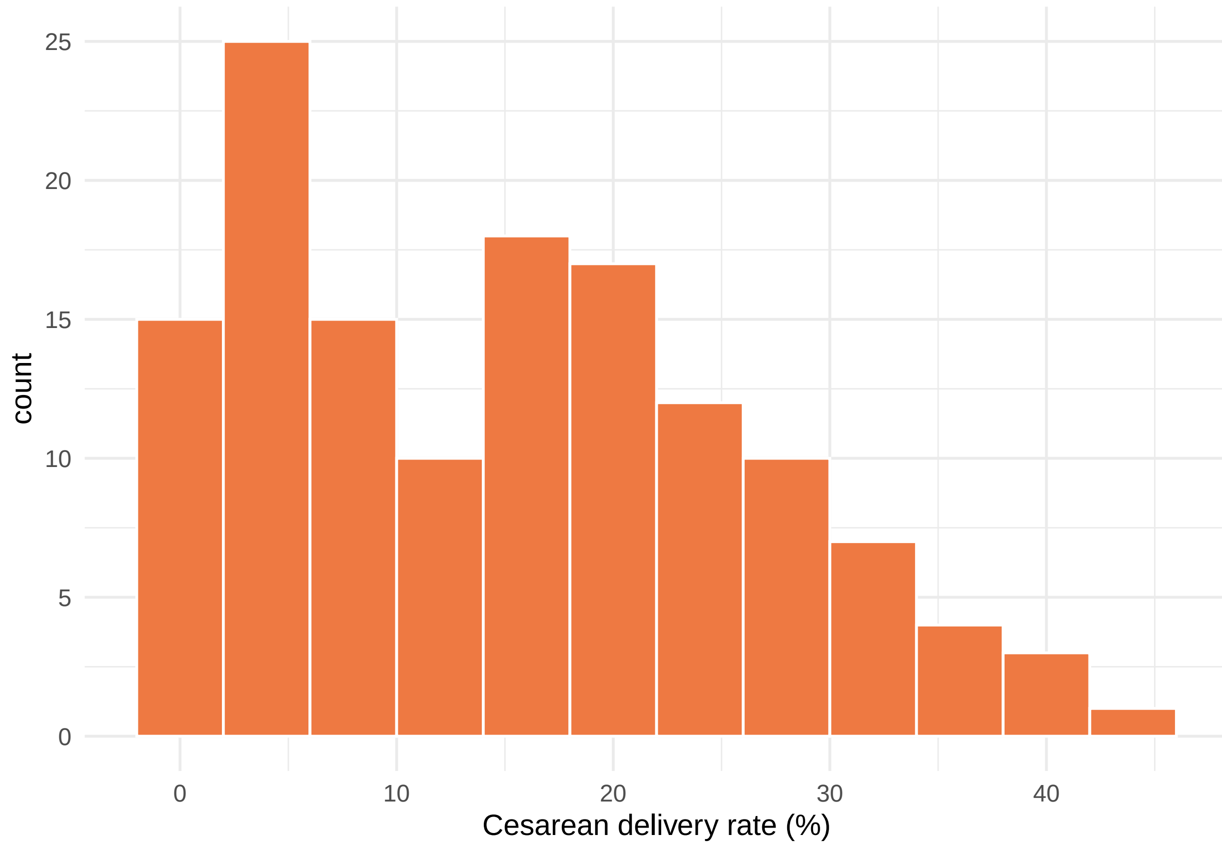
```r
## Test ##
test_that("p6c", {
  expect_true(all.equal(p6$layers[[3]]$mapping$xintercept, 3351.305, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking: Second vline (median) is set to the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: Second vline (median) is set to the correct value"
## Test passed
```

Summarizing the distribution of cesarean delivery

Recall the distribution of cesarean delivery rates across countries:

```
ggplot(data = CS_data, aes(x = CS_rate_100)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 4, col = "white", fill = "sienna2") +
  xlab("Cesarean delivery rate (%)") +
  theme_minimal()
```



7. 1 point Describe the shape of this distribution. Is it "skewed left","skewed right", "symmetric", or "bimodal"?

```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q7
manual: false
points: 1
```

```r
. = " # BEGIN PROMPT
# p7 <- 'skewed left'
# p7 <- 'skewed right'
# p7 <- 'symmetric'
# p7 <- 'bimodal'
" # END PROMPT

# BEGIN SOLUTION NO PROMPT
p7 <- 'bimodal'
# END SOLUTION
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p7", {
  expect_true(p7 == "bimodal" | p7 == "skewed left")
  print("Checking: Is p7 correct - 2 possible choices")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: Is p7 correct - 2 possible choices"
## Test passed
```

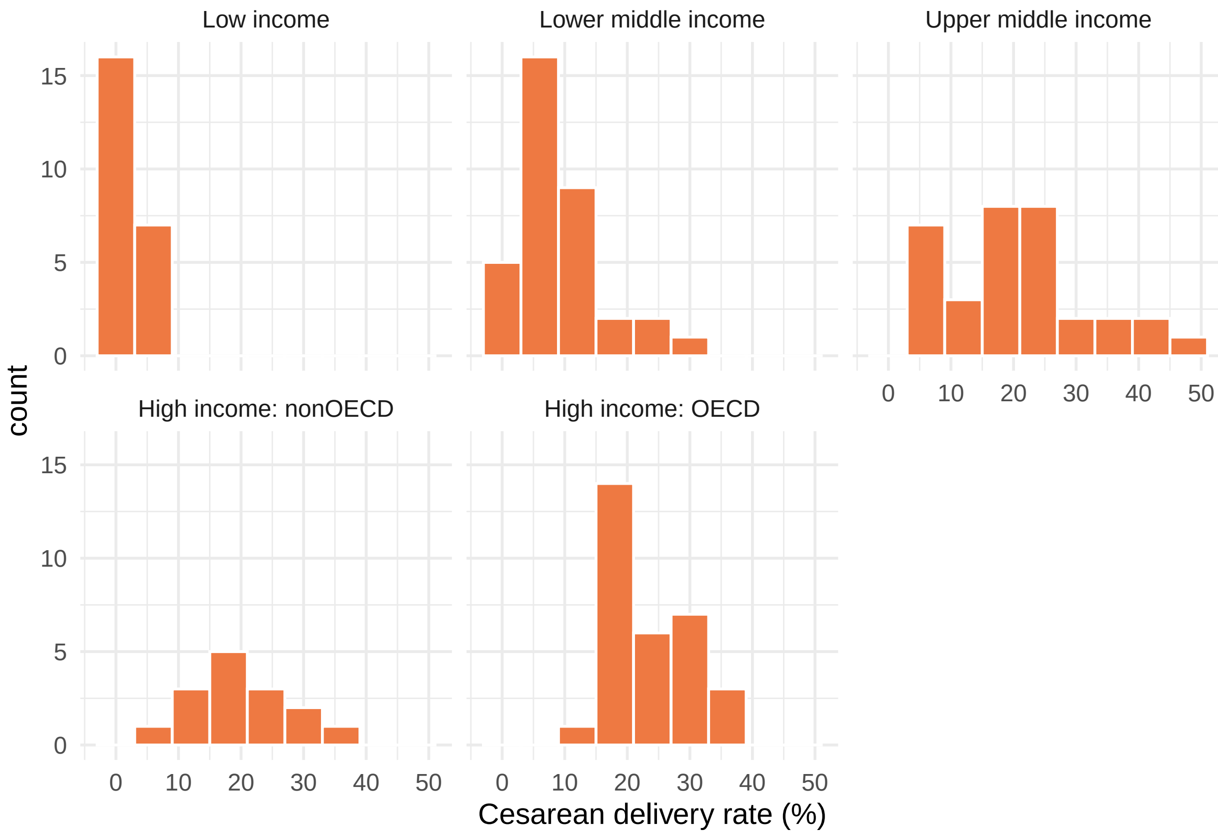
There appears to be multiple peaks which sometimes points to there being another variable that might explain the peaks. We can make a separate histogram for each income group using the `facet_wrap()` function.

8. 1 point Extend the ggplot code given below using the `facet_wrap()` statement to make a separate histogram for each level of the `Income_Group` variable:

```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q8
manual: false
points: 1
```

```r
. = " # BEGIN PROMPT
p8 <- ggplot(data = CS_data, aes(x = CS_rate_100)) +
        geom_histogram(binwidth = 6, col = 'white', fill = 'sienna2') +
        xlab('Cesarean delivery rate (%)') +
        theme_minimal()
p8
" # END PROMPT


# BEGIN SOLUTION NO PROMPT
p8 <- ggplot(data = CS_data, aes(x = CS_rate_100)) +
        geom_histogram(binwidth = 6, col = "white", fill = "sienna2") +
        xlab("Cesarean delivery rate (%)") +
        theme_minimal() +
        facet_wrap(. ~ Income_Group) # facet_grid(Income_Group ~ .) is also fine
p8
```




```r
# END SOLUTION
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p8a", {
  expect_true("ggplot" %in% class(p8))
  print("Checking: p8 is a ggplot")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: p8 is a ggplot"
## Test passed
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p8b", {
  expect_true(!is.null(p8$facet$params[1]$facets$Income_Group) ||
              !is.null(p8$facet$params[1]$facets$`"Income_Group"`))
  print("Checking: A separate histogram for each level of the `Income_Group` variable has been made!")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: A separate histogram for each level of the 'Income_Group' variable has been made!"
## Test passed
```

9. 2 points Based on this plot and the previous one, describe why the data had two peaks

```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q9
manual: true
```

[+1pt for discussing low/lower income, +1pt for discussing higher income countries] Many of the low and lower-middle income countries had CS rates $< 10\%$, while the higher income counties have rates closer to 20%.

10. 1 point Why might lower income countries have lower rates of cesarean delivery?

```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q10
manual: true
```

Solution: [+1pt for an answer that sounds reasonable, no pts if the answer doesn't make sense or is obviously incorrect] Lower income countries have reduced access to obstetrical care, especially surgical procedures, limiting the number of women who can receive cesarean deliveries.

11. 2 points Calculate the `mean_CS` and `median_CS` of `CS_rate_100` using only one`summarize()` command. Assign this summary to the name `CS_summary` and then print the results by typing `CS_summary` so you can see the contents.

```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q11
manual: false
points: 2
```

```
. = " # BEGIN PROMPT
CS_summary <- NULL # YOUR CODE HERE
CS_summary
" # END PROMPT

# BEGIN SOLUTION NO PROMPT
CS_summary <- CS_data %>% summarize(mean_CS = mean(CS_rate_100),
                                    median_CS = median(CS_rate_100))
# END SOLUTION
```

```
## Test ##
test_that("p11a", {
  expect_true(all.equal(CS_summary$mean_CS, 15.26642, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking: CS_summary has a column called `mean_CS` with the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: CS_summary has a column called 'mean_CS' with the correct value"
## Test passed
```

```
## Test ##
test_that("p11b", {
  expect_true(all.equal(CS_summary$median_CS, 15.6, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking: CS_summary has a column called `median_CS` with the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: CS_summary has a column called 'median_CS' with the correct value"
## Test passed
```

Measures of variation

12. [2 marks] Use ggplot2 to make a boxplot of the distribution of `CS_rate_100`

```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q12
manual: false
points: 1
```

```
. = " # BEGIN PROMPT
p12 <- NULL # YOUR CODE HERE
p12
" # END PROMPT


# BEGIN SOLUTION NO PROMPT
p12 <- ggplot(data = CS_data, aes(y = CS_rate_100)) +
          geom_boxplot(col = "black", fill = "sienna2") +
          theme_minimal()
# END SOLUTION
```

```
## Test ##
test_that("p12a", {
  expect_true("ggplot" %in% class(p12))
  print("Checking: p12 is a ggplot")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: p12 is a ggplot"
## Test passed
```

```
## Test ##
test_that("p12b", {
  expect_true(rlang::quo_get_expr(p12$mapping$y) == "CS_rate_100")
  print("Checking: CS_rate_100 is on the x axis")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: CS_rate_100 is on the x axis"
## Test passed
```

```
## Test ##
test_that("p12c", {
  expect_true("GeomBoxplot" %in% class(p12$layers[[1]]$geom))
  print("Checking: Made a boxplot")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: Made a boxplot"
## Test passed
```

Recall that the box plot summarizes the distribution in five numbers: the minimum, the first quartile (with 25% of the data below it), the median, the third quartile (with 75% of the data below it), and the maximum. Each of these numbers has at least one corresponding R function:

Number	R function
Minimum	`min(variable)`
First quartile	`quantile(variable, probs = 0.25)`
Median	`median(variable)` or `quantile(variable, probs = 0.5)`
Third quartile	`quantile(variable, probs = 0.75)`
Maximum	`max(variable)`

13. 2 points Use a combination of `dplyr`'s `summarize` function and the above functions to compute the five number summary of `CS_rate_100`. Assign the summary to the name `five_num_summary`, which should contain values for `min`, `Q1`,`median`, `Q3`, and `max` (in this order and named exactly these

```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q13
manual: false
points: 2
```

```
. = " # BEGIN PROMPT
five_num_summary <- NULL # YOUR CODE HERE
five_num_summary
" # END PROMPT

# BEGIN SOLUTION NO PROMPT
five_num_summary <- CS_data %>% summarize(
  min = min(CS_rate_100),
  Q1 = quantile(CS_rate_100, 0.25),
  median = median(CS_rate_100),
  Q3 = quantile(CS_rate_100, 0.75),
  max = max(CS_rate_100)
)
# END SOLUTION
```

```
## Test ##
test_that("p13a", {
  expect_true(all.equal(five_num_summary$min, 0.4, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking: five_num_summary has a column called `min` with the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: five_num_summary has a column called ‘min‘ with the correct value"
## Test passed
```

```
## Test ##
test_that("p13b", {
  expect_true(all.equal(five_num_summary$Q1[[1]], 5.1, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking: five_num_summary has a column called `Q1` with the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: five_num_summary has a column called `Q1` with the correct value"
## Test passed
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p13c", {
  expect_true(all.equal(five_num_summary$median, 15.6, tol = 0.01) |
              all.equal(five_num_summary$median[[1]], 15.6, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking: five_num_summary has a column called `median` with the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: five_num_summary has a column called `median` with the correct value"
## Test passed
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p13d", {
  expect_true(all.equal(five_num_summary$Q3[[1]], 23.3, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking: five_num_summary has a column called `Q3` with the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: five_num_summary has a column called `Q3` with the correct value"
## Test passed
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p13e", {
  expect_true(all.equal(five_num_summary$max, 45.9, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking: five_num_summary has a column called `max` with the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking: five_num_summary has a column called `max` with the correct value"
## Test passed
```

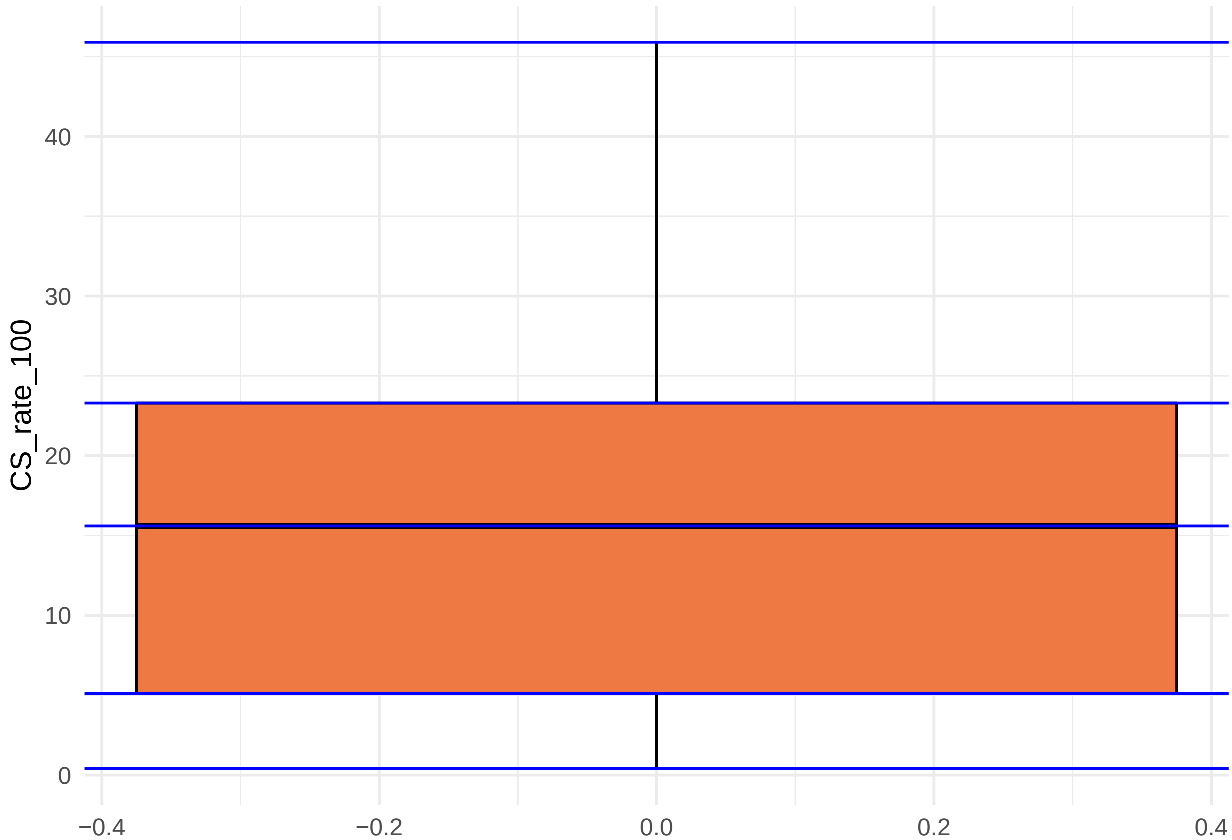
Double check that `geom_boxplot()` is making the box plot correctly. You can do this by adding horizontal lines to the plot at each number in your five number summary using `geom_hline()`. Because horizontal lines intercept the y-axis, `geom_hline()` requires the `yintercept` argument that you can set to each number in your summary.

14. 2 points The code below includes one horizontal line at the minimum shown in blue. Add the rest of the lines in the order denoted in question 13:

```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q14
manual: false
points: 2
```

```
. = " # BEGIN PROMPT
p14 <- ggplot(data = CS_data, aes(y = CS_rate_100)) +
          geom_boxplot(col = 'black', fill = 'sienna2') +
          theme_minimal() +
          geom_hline(aes(yintercept = 0.4), col = 'blue')
          #add more geom_hlines
p14
" # END PROMPT

# BEGIN SOLUTION NO PROMPT
p14 <- ggplot(data = CS_data, aes(y = CS_rate_100)) +
        geom_boxplot(col = "black", fill = "sienna2") +
        theme_minimal() +
        geom_hline(aes(yintercept = 0.4), col = "blue") +
        geom_hline(aes(yintercept = 5.1), col = "blue") +
        geom_hline(aes(yintercept = 15.6), col = "blue") +
        geom_hline(aes(yintercept = 23.3), col = "blue") +
        geom_hline(aes(yintercept = 45.9), col = "blue")
p14
```




```r
# END SOLUTION
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p14a", {
  expect_true(all.equal(p14$layers[[2]]$mapping$yintercept, 0.4, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking first line: a y-intercept was added for min at the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking first line: a y-intercept was added for min at the correct value"
## Test passed
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p14b", {
  expect_true(all.equal(p14$layers[[3]]$mapping$yintercept, 5.1, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking second line: a y-intercept was added for Q1 at the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking second line: a y-intercept was added for Q1 at the correct value"
## Test passed
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p14c", {
  expect_true(all.equal(p14$layers[[4]]$mapping$yintercept, 15.6, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking third line: a y-intercept was added for median at the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking third line: a y-intercept was added for median at the correct value"
## Test passed
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p14d", {
  expect_true(all.equal(p14$layers[[5]]$mapping$yintercept, 23.3, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking fourth line: a y-intercept was added for Q3 at the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking fourth line: a y-intercept was added for Q3 at the correct value"
## Test passed
```

```r
## Test ##
test_that("p14e", {
  expect_true(all.equal(p14$layers[[6]]$mapping$yintercept, 45.9, tol = 0.01))
  print("Checking fifth line: a y-intercept was added for max at the correct value")
})
```

```
## [1] "Checking fifth line: a y-intercept was added for max at the correct value"
## Test passed
```

15. [4 marks] Compile the following code which adds two points to the CS_data, makes a new dataset called `CS_data_plus_2`, and redraws the box plot. How did the box plot change? Perform a calculation to justify why it changed. What are the newly-added features on the plot called?

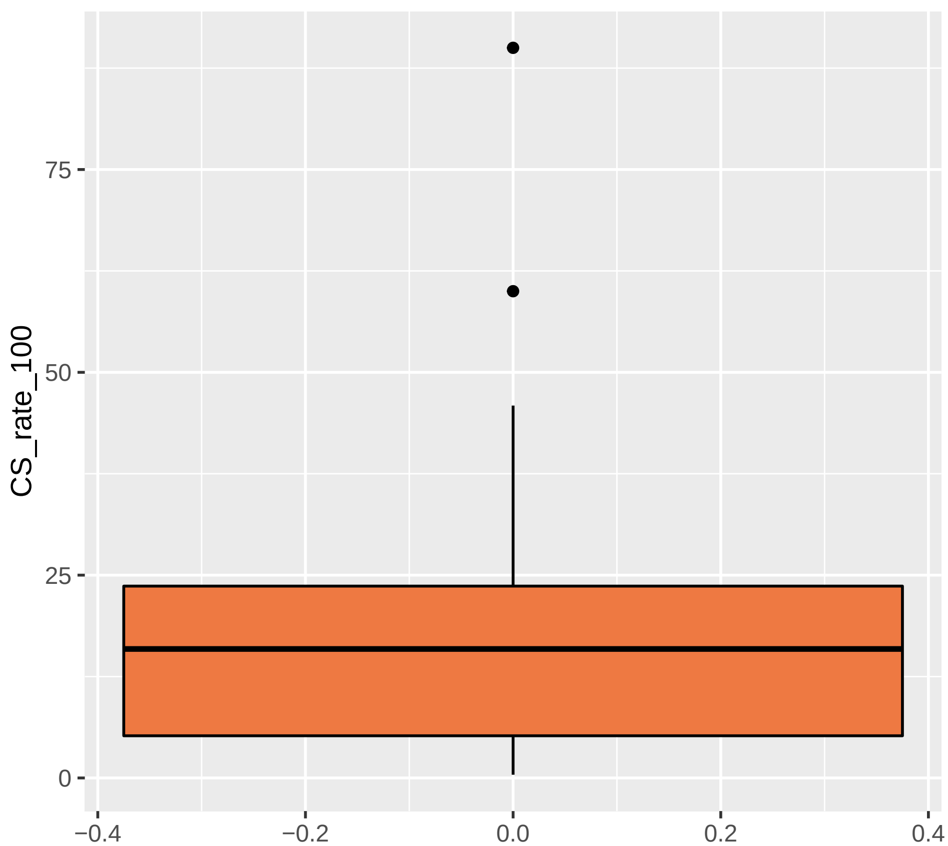
```
BEGIN QUESTION
name: q15
manual: true
```

```
out_data <- tibble::tribble(
  ~Country_Name, ~CS_rate_100,
  "Point 1", 90,
  "Point 2", 60
)

CS_data_plus_2 <- dplyr::full_join(CS_data, out_data)
```

```
## Joining, by = c("Country_Name", "CS_rate_100")
```

```
ggplot(data = CS_data_plus_2, aes(y = CS_rate_100)) +
  geom_boxplot(col = "black", fill = "sienna2")
```



```
. = " # BEGIN PROMPT
# YOUR CALCULATIONS HERE
" # END PROMPT

# BEGIN SOLUTION NO PROMPT
five_num_summary_new <- CS_data_plus_2 %>% summarize(
  min = min(CS_rate_100),
  Q1 = quantile(CS_rate_100, 0.25),
  median = median(CS_rate_100),
  Q3 = quantile(CS_rate_100, 0.75),
  max = max(CS_rate_100)
)
# END SOLUTION
```

- [1pt] There are two points above the top whisker on the revised box plot.
- [2pts calculation] These points must be larger than Q3 + 1.5*IQR.
  - The IQR = Q3-Q1 =23.65 - 5.2 = 18.45.
  - IQR times 1.5 = 27.675
  - Q3 + 27.675 = upper bound = 51.325
  - Both 60 and 90 are larger than 51.325, which is why they are suspected outliers.
- [1pt] The points are called suspected outliers (or outliers is fine).