

IS5 in R: Stats Starts Here (Chapter 1)

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Introduction and background

This document is intended to help describe how to undertake analyses introduced as examples in the Fifth Edition of *Intro Stats* (2018) by De Veaux, Velleman, and Bock. More information about the book can be found at http://wps.aw.com/aw_deveaux_stats_series. This file as well as the associated R Markdown reproducible analysis source file used to create it can be found at <http://nhorton.people.amherst.edu/is5>.

This work leverages initiatives undertaken by Project MOSAIC (<http://www.mosaic-web.org>), an NSF-funded effort to improve the teaching of statistics, calculus, science and computing in the undergraduate curriculum. In particular, we utilize the `mosaic` package, which was written to simplify the use of R for introductory statistics courses. A short summary of the R needed to teach introductory statistics can be found in the `mosaic` package vignettes (<http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/mosaic>). A paper describing the `mosaic` approach was published in the *R Journal*: <https://journal.r-project.org/archive/2017/RJ-2017-024>.

Chapter 1: Stats Starts Here

Section 1.1: What is Statistics?

Section 1.2: Data

Section 1.3: Variables

See table on page 7.

```
library(mosaic)
library(readr)
options(digits = 3)
Tour <-
  read_csv("http://nhorton.people.amherst.edu/is5/data/Tour_de_France_2016.csv")
```

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   Year = col_double(),
##   Winner = col_character(),
##   Country = col_character(),
##   Age = col_double(),
##   Team = col_character(),
##   `Total Time(h.min.sec)` = col_character(),
##   `Total Time(h)` = col_double(),
##   Average.Speed = col_double(),
##   Stages = col_double(),
##   `Total Distance Ridden` = col_double(),
##   `Starting Riders` = col_double(),
##   `Finishing Riders` = col_double()
## )
```

By default, `read_csv()` prints the variable names. These messages can be suppressed using the `message=FALSE` code chunk option to save space and improve readability.

```
names(Tour)
```

```
## [1] "Year"           "Winner"
## [3] "Country"        "Age"
## [5] "Team"           "Total Time(h.min.sec)"
## [7] "Total Time(h)"  "Average.Speed"
## [9] "Stages"         "Total Distance Ridden"
## [11] "Starting Riders" "Finishing Riders"
```

```
glimpse(Tour)
```

```
## Observations: 103
## Variables: 12
## $ Year          <dbl> 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 19...
## $ Winner        <chr> "Maurice Garin", "Henri Cornet", "Loui...
## $ Country       <chr> "France", "France", "France", "France"...
## $ Age           <dbl> 32, 20, 24, 27, 24, 25, 22, 21, 27, 24...
## $ Team          <chr> "La Fran\u00d8daise", "Cycles JC", "Peu...
## $ `Total Time(h.min.sec)` <chr> "94.33.00", "96.05.56", "110.26.58", "...
## $ `Total Time(h)`      <dbl> 94.5, 96.1, 110.4, 189.6, 158.8, 156.9...
## $ Average.Speed      <dbl> 25.7, 25.3, 27.1, 24.5, 28.5, 28.7, 28...
## $ Stages            <dbl> 6, 6, 11, 13, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, ...
## $ `Total Distance Ridden` <dbl> 2428, 2428, 2994, 4637, 4488, 4488, 44...
## $ `Starting Riders`   <dbl> 60, 88, 60, 82, 93, 112, 150, 110, 84,...
## $ `Finishing Riders`  <dbl> 21, 27, 24, 14, 33, 36, 55, 41, 28, 41...
```

```
head(Tour, 3)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 12
##   Year Winner Country Age Team `Total Time(h.m~ `Total Time(h)`
##   <dbl> <chr> <chr>   <dbl> <chr> <chr>           <dbl>
## 1 1903 Mauri~ France    32 "La ~ 94.33.00           94.6
## 2 1904 Henri~ France    20 Cycl~ 96.05.56           96.1
## 3 1905 Louis~ France    24 Peug~ 110.26.58           110.
## # ... with 5 more variables: Average.Speed <dbl>, Stages <dbl>, `Total
## # Distance Ridden` <dbl>, `Starting Riders` <dbl>, `Finishing
## # Riders` <dbl>
```

```
tail(Tour, 8) %>%
```

```
  select(Winner, Year, Country)
```

```
## # A tibble: 8 x 3
##   Winner          Year Country
##   <chr>          <dbl> <chr>
## 1 Contador Alberto 2009 Spain
## 2 Andy Schleck    2010 Luxembourg
## 3 Cadel Evans     2011 Australia
## 4 Bradley Wiggins 2012 Great Britain
## 5 Christopher Froome 2013 Great Britain
## 6 Vincenzo Nibali 2014 Italy
## 7 Cristopher Froome 2015 Great Britain
## 8 Cristopher Froome 2016 Great Britain
```

Piping (`%>%`) takes the output of the line of code and uses it in the next.

Let's find who was the winner in 1998

```
filter(Tour, Year == 1998) %>%
  select(Winner, Year, Country)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 3
##   Winner      Year Country
##   <chr>      <dbl> <chr>
## 1 Marco Pantani 1998 Italy
```

How many stages were there in the tour in the year that Alberto Contador won?

```
filter(Tour, Winner == "Contador Alberto") %>%
  select(Winner, Year, Stages)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 3
##   Winner      Year Stages
##   <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Contador Alberto 2007     21
## 2 Contador Alberto 2009     21
```

Note that the following command generates the same output.

```
Tour %>%
  filter(Winner == "Contador Alberto") %>%
  select(Winner, Year, Stages)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 3
##   Winner      Year Stages
##   <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Contador Alberto 2007     21
## 2 Contador Alberto 2009     21
```

The pipe operator (%>%) can be used to connect one dataframe or command to another.

What was the slowest average speed of any tour? Fastest?

```
filter(Tour, Average.Speed == min(Average.Speed)) %>%
  select(Year, Average.Speed)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 2
##   Year Average.Speed
##   <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 1919         24.1
```

```
filter(Tour, Average.Speed == max(Average.Speed)) %>%
  select(Year, Average.Speed)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 2
##   Year Average.Speed
##   <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 2005         41.7
```

How can we summarize the distribution of Average Speeds?

```
favstats(~ Average.Speed, data = Tour)
```

```
##   min   Q1 median   Q3  max mean  sd   n missing
##  24.1 29.5   35.4 38.7 41.7 34.1 5.2 103         0

~ x is the general modelling language for one variable in mosaic.
```