

Introduction to Data Exploration (4and5 chapter)

[Code ▼](#)

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Data Wrangling

Task 1: Load the library

[Hide](#)

```
library(tidyverse)
```

Task 2: Storing all data in a tidy format.

[Hide](#)

```
SeasonalTemps <- data.frame(Year = c(2015, 2016, 2017, 2018),  
  Winter = c(40, 38, 42, 44),  
  Spring = c(46, 40, 50, 48),  
  Summer = c(70, 62, 81, 76),  
  Fall = c(52, 46, 54, 56))  
SeasonalTemps
```

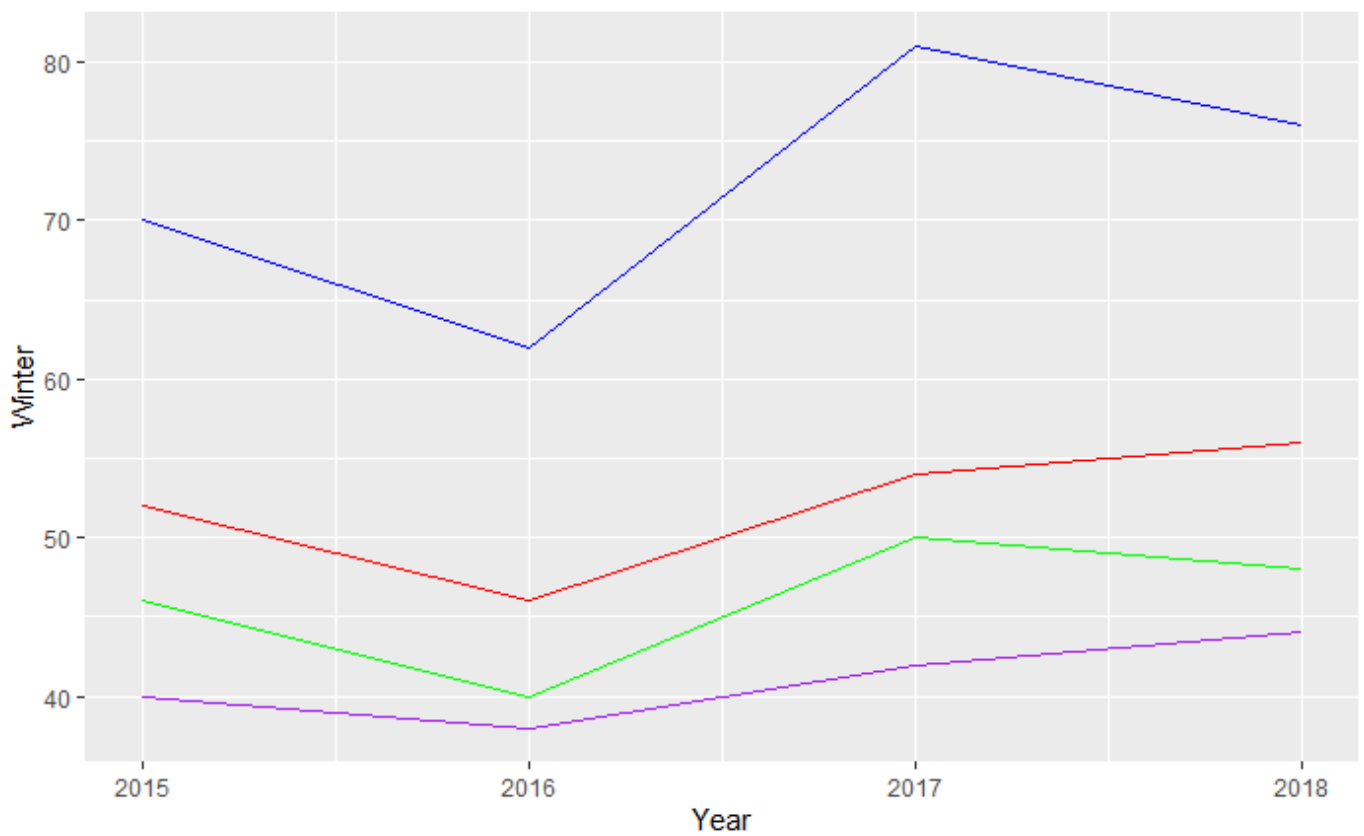
Year <dbl>	Winter <dbl>	Spring <dbl>	Summer <dbl>	Fall <dbl>
2015	40	46	70	52
2016	38	40	62	46
2017	42	50	81	54
2018	44	48	76	56

4 rows

Task 3: Plotting the data using ffplot.

[Hide](#)

```
ggplot(SeasonalTemps, aes(x = Year)) +  
  geom_line(aes(y = Winter), color = "purple") +  
  geom_line(aes(y = Spring), color = "green") +  
  geom_line(aes(y = Summer), color = "blue") +  
  geom_line(aes(y = Fall), color = "red")
```



Task 4: Adding a new columns.

Hide

```
LongTemps <- gather(data = SeasonalTemps, key = Season, value = AvgTemp, -Year)
LongTemps
```

Year	Season	AvgTemp
<dbl>	<chr>	<dbl>
2015	Winter	40
2016	Winter	38
2017	Winter	42
2018	Winter	44
2015	Spring	46
2016	Spring	40
2017	Spring	50
2018	Spring	48
2015	Summer	70
2016	Summer	62

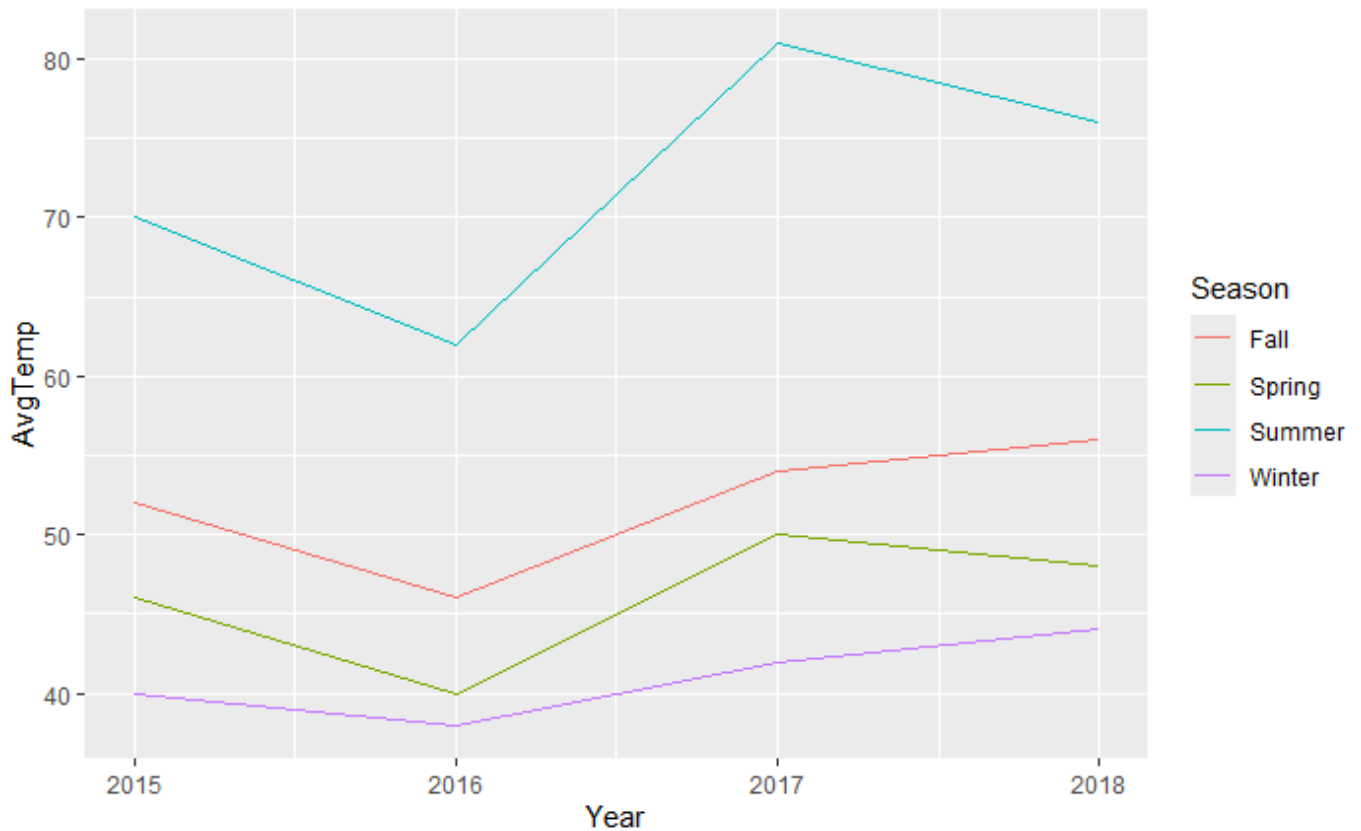
1-10 of 16 rows

Previous 1 2 Next

Task 5: Plotting the LongTemps using ggplot.

Hide

```
ggplot(LongTemps, aes(x = Year, y = AvgTemp, color = Season)) +  
  geom_line()
```



Task 6: This code reshapes LongTemps from long to wide format, spreading average temperatures across season columns into WideTemps.

Hide

```
WideTemps <- spread(LongTemps, Season, AvgTemp)  
WideTemps
```

Year <dbl>	Fall <dbl>	Spring <dbl>	Summer <dbl>	Winter <dbl>
2015	52	46	70	40
2016	46	40	62	38
2017	54	50	81	42
2018	56	48	76	44

4 rows

Task 7: It selects and orders the columns 'Year', 'Winter', 'Spring', 'Summer', and 'Fall' from the WideTemps data frame into a new data frame OrderWideTemps.

Hide

```
OrderWideTemps <- select(WideTemps, c(Year, Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall))  
OrderWideTemps
```

Year <dbl>	Winter <dbl>	Spring <dbl>	Summer <dbl>	Fall <dbl>
2015	40	46	70	52
2016	38	40	62	46
2017	42	50	81	54
2018	44	48	76	56

4 rows

Task 8:It selects and displays the columns “Year,” “Winter,” “Spring,” and “Fall” from the data frame “WideTemps”.

Hide

```
select(WideTemps, c(Year, Winter, Spring, Fall))
```

Year <dbl>	Winter <dbl>	Spring <dbl>	Fall <dbl>
2015	40	46	52
2016	38	40	46
2017	42	50	54
2018	44	48	56

4 rows

Task 9:It selects summer and display oppositely.

Hide

```
select(WideTemps, -Summer)
```

Year <dbl>	Fall <dbl>	Spring <dbl>	Winter <dbl>
2015	52	46	40
2016	46	40	38
2017	54	50	42
2018	56	48	44

4 rows

Task 10:Loading the data in df and Displaying it.

Hide

```
df <- tibble(Horses = c("A", "B", "C"),
             Results = c("1-2-3", "3-1-2", "2-3-1"),
             TotalMinutes = c(3, 3, 3),
             TotalSeconds = c(12, 44, 15))

df
```

Horses <chr>	Results <chr>	TotalMinutes <dbl>	TotalSeconds <dbl>
A	1-2-3	3	12
B	3-1-2	3	44
C	2-3-1	3	15
3 rows			

Task 11:Loading the data in df2 into Displaying it.

Hide

```
df2 <- separate(df, Results, c("FirstRace", "SecondRace", "ThirdRace"), sep = "-")
df2
```

Horses <chr>	FirstRace <chr>	SecondRace <chr>	ThirdRace <chr>	TotalMinutes <dbl>	TotalSeconds <dbl>
A	1	2	3	3	12
B	3	1	2	3	44
C	2	3	1	3	15
3 rows					

Task 12:Seperating minutes and seconds by :

Hide

```
unite(df2, TotalTime, TotalMinutes, TotalSeconds, sep = ":")
```

Horses <chr>	FirstRace <chr>	SecondRace <chr>	ThirdRace <chr>	TotalTime <chr>
A	1	2	3	3:12
B	3	1	2	3:44
C	2	3	1	3:15
3 rows				

Task 13:Taking the squareroot of a and Displaying it.

Hide

```
a <- 10
a <- a*2
a <- sqrt(a)
a
```

```
[1] 4.472136
```

Hide

```
a <- sqrt(10*2)
a
```

```
[1] 4.472136
```

Task 14:It splits the Results column of df into three columns (FirstRace, SecondRace, ThirdRace) using a hyphen (-) separator, and then combines TotalMinutes and TotalSeconds into a TotalTime column using a colon (:) separator.

Hide

```
unite(
  (separate
    (df,
      Results,
      c("FirstRace", "SecondRace", "ThirdRace"),
      sep = "-")),
  TotalTime,
  TotalMinutes,
  TotalSeconds,
  sep = ":")
```

Horses <chr>	FirstRace <chr>	SecondRace <chr>	ThirdRace <chr>	TotalTime <chr>
A	1	2	3	3:12
B	3	1	2	3:44
C	2	3	1	3:15

3 rows

Task 15:calculating the mean of the numbers in the vector

Hide

```
Numbers <- c(5,10,15,20,25)

Numbers %>%
  mean()
```

```
[1] 15
```

Task 16:It find AvgTemp values across columns based on Season and Selects all columns except Summer.

[Hide](#)

```
LongTemps %>%  
  spread(Season, AvgTemp) %>%  
  select(-Summer)
```

Year <dbl>	Fall <dbl>	Spring <dbl>	Winter <dbl>
2015	52	46	40
2016	46	40	38
2017	54	50	42
2018	56	48	44

4 rows

Task 17: Reshaping the LongTemps data frame from long to wide format by spreading AvgTemp values across columns

[Hide](#)

```
LongTemps %>%  
  spread(data = ., Season, AvgTemp) %>%  
  select(-Summer)
```

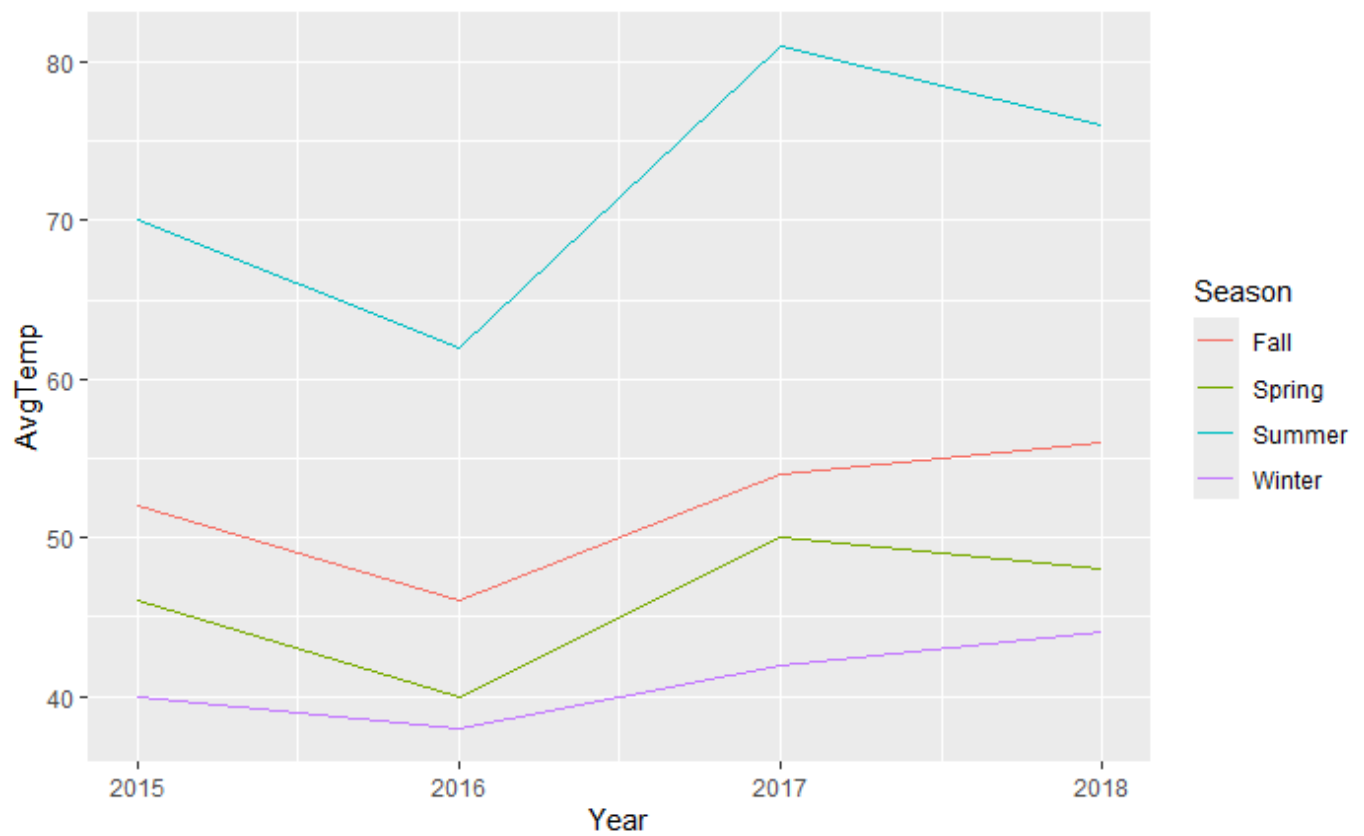
Year <dbl>	Fall <dbl>	Spring <dbl>	Winter <dbl>
2015	52	46	40
2016	46	40	38
2017	54	50	42
2018	56	48	44

4 rows

Task 18: create a line plot of average temperature over years), with each season represented by a different color.

[Hide](#)

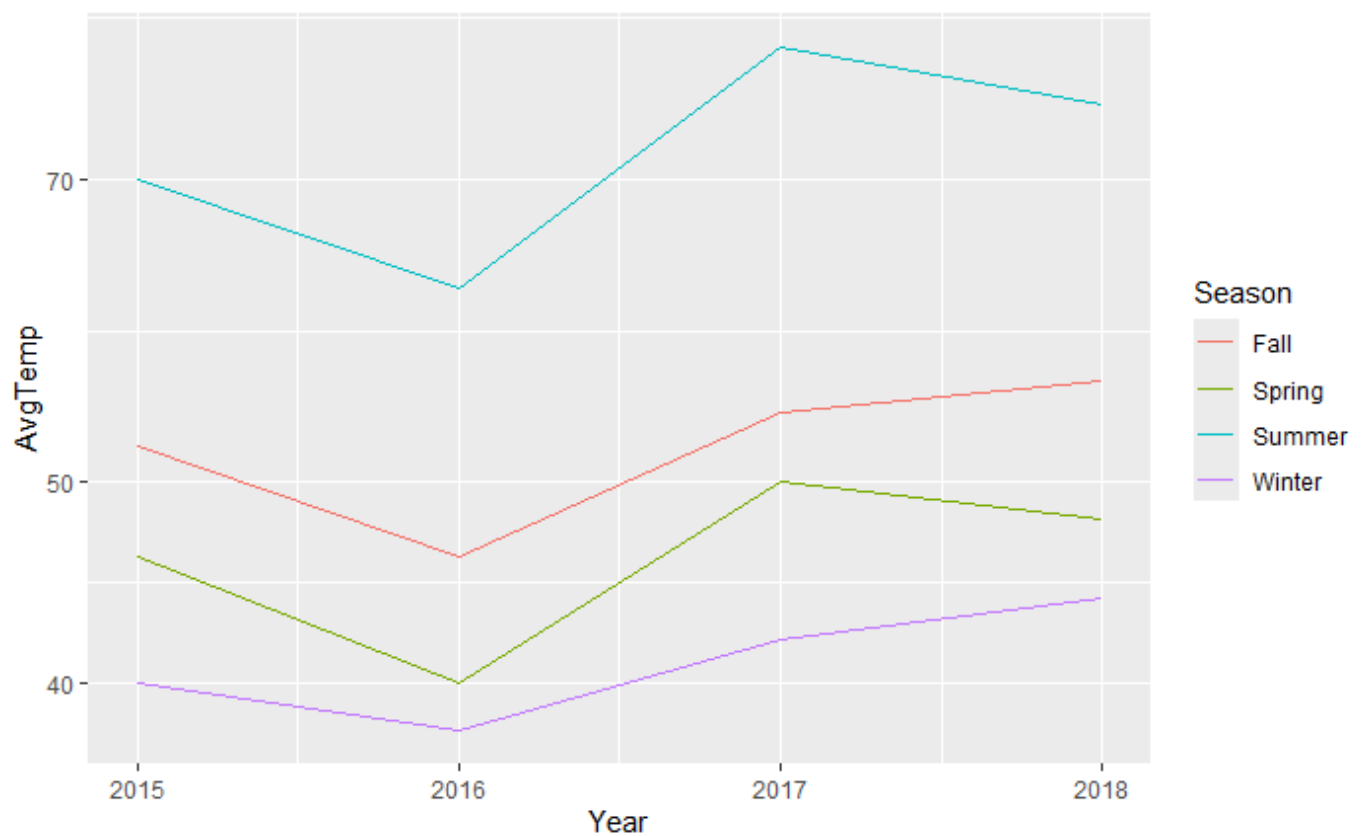
```
LongTemps %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = Year, y = AvgTemp, color = Season)) +  
  geom_line()
```



Task 19: Plotting average temperature.

Hide

```
LongTemps %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = Year, y = AvgTemp, color = Season)) +
  geom_line() +
  scale_y_log10()
```



Task 20:Multiplying avg temp by 2

Hide

```
LongTemps %>%
  mutate(TwiceTemp = AvgTemp * 2)
```

Year	Season	AvgTemp	TwiceTemp
<dbl>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>
2015	Winter	40	80
2016	Winter	38	76
2017	Winter	42	84
2018	Winter	44	88
2015	Spring	46	92
2016	Spring	40	80
2017	Spring	50	100
2018	Spring	48	96
2015	Summer	70	140
2016	Summer	62	124

1-10 of 16 rows

Previous12Next

Task 21:This code adds new columns to the LongTemps data frame where TwiceTemp is twice the AvgTemp, TwiceSquaredTemp is the square of TwiceTemp, and YearSeason combines Year and Season values into a single string.

Hide

```
LongTemps %>%
  mutate(TwiceTemp = AvgTemp * 2,
         TwiceSquaredTemp = TwiceTemp^2,
         YearSeason = paste(Year, Season))
```

Year	Season	AvgTemp	TwiceTemp	TwiceSquaredTemp	YearSeason
<dbl>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<chr>
2015	Winter	40	80	6400	2015 Winter
2016	Winter	38	76	5776	2016 Winter
2017	Winter	42	84	7056	2017 Winter
2018	Winter	44	88	7744	2018 Winter
2015	Spring	46	92	8464	2015 Spring
2016	Spring	40	80	6400	2016 Spring
2017	Spring	50	100	10000	2017 Spring
2018	Spring	48	96	9216	2018 Spring

Year	Season	AvgTemp	TwiceTemp	TwiceSquaredTemp	YearSeason
<dbl>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<chr>
2015	Summer	70	140	19600	2015 Summer
2016	Summer	62	124	15376	2016 Summer

1-10 of 16 rows

Previous 1 2 Next

Task 22: This code creates a new column YearSeason in the data frame by combining the Season and Year values with additional text ("The", "of") using the paste() function.

Hide

```
LongTemps %>%
  mutate(YearSeason = paste("The", Season, "of", Year))
```

Year	Season	AvgTemp	YearSeason
<dbl>	<chr>	<dbl>	<chr>
2015	Winter	40	The Winter of 2015
2016	Winter	38	The Winter of 2016
2017	Winter	42	The Winter of 2017
2018	Winter	44	The Winter of 2018
2015	Spring	46	The Spring of 2015
2016	Spring	40	The Spring of 2016
2017	Spring	50	The Spring of 2017
2018	Spring	48	The Spring of 2018
2015	Summer	70	The Summer of 2015
2016	Summer	62	The Summer of 2016

1-10 of 16 rows

Previous 1 2 Next

Task 23: This code first doubles the AvgTemp values in the LongTemps data frame, and then creates a new data frame.

Hide

```
LongTemps %>%
  mutate(TwiceTemp = AvgTemp * 2) %>%
  transmute(AvgTemp = AvgTemp,
            TwiceSquaredTemp = TwiceTemp^2,
            YearSeason = paste(Year, Season))
```

AvgTemp	TwiceSquaredTemp	YearSeason
<dbl>	<dbl>	<chr>
40	6400	2015 Winter
38	5776	2016 Winter
42	7056	2017 Winter

AvgTemp <dbl>	TwiceSquaredTemp <dbl>	YearSeason <chr>
44	7744	2018 Winter
46	8464	2015 Spring
40	6400	2016 Spring
50	10000	2017 Spring
48	9216	2018 Spring
70	19600	2015 Summer
62	15376	2016 Summer

1-10 of 16 rows

Previous12Next

Task 24:Turining iris dataset into tibble

Hide

```
iris <- as.tibble(iris)
```

Task 25:Displaying the data

Hide

iris

Sepal.Length <dbl>	Sepal.Width <dbl>	Petal.Length <dbl>	Petal.Width <dbl>	Species <fctr>
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa

1-10 of 150 rows

Previous123456...15Next

Task 26:Displaying only 1 columns.

Hide

```
iris[, 1]
```

Sepal.Length
<dbl>
5.1
4.9
4.7
4.6
5.0
5.4
4.6
5.0
4.4
4.9
1-10 of 150 rows
Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 15 Next

Task 27:Displaying only 1st row.

Hide

iris[1,]

Sepal.Length <dbl>	Sepal.Width <dbl>	Petal.Length <dbl>	Petal.Width <dbl>	Species <fctr>
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa

1 row

Task 28:Displaying 1st 4 rows of dataset

Hide

iris[c(1,2,3,4),]

Sepal.Length <dbl>	Sepal.Width <dbl>	Petal.Length <dbl>	Petal.Width <dbl>	Species <fctr>
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa

4 rows

Task 29:Displaying 1st 4 rows of dataset

Hide

```
iris[1:4, ]
```

Sepal.Length <dbl>	Sepal.Width <dbl>	Petal.Length <dbl>	Petal.Width <dbl>	Species <fctr>
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa

4 rows

Task 30:Displaying intersection value of the 1row and 1column only

Hide

```
iris[1,1]
```

Sepal.Length <dbl>
5.1

1 row

Task 31:Displayingintersection value in vector

Hide

```
iris[[1, 1]]
```

```
[1] 5.1
```

Task 32:Dispalying in vector format.

Hide

```
iris$Sepal.Length
```

```
[1] 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5.0 5.4 4.6 5.0 4.4 4.9 5.4 4.8 4.8 4.3 5.8 5.7 5.4 5.1 5.7 5.1 5.4 5.1  
4.6 5.1 4.8 5.0  
[27] 5.0 5.2 5.2 4.7 4.8 5.4 5.2 5.5 4.9 5.0 5.5 4.9 4.4 5.1 5.0 4.5 4.4 5.0 5.1 4.8 5.1 4.6  
5.3 5.0 7.0 6.4  
[53] 6.9 5.5 6.5 5.7 6.3 4.9 6.6 5.2 5.0 5.9 6.0 6.1 5.6 6.7 5.6 5.8 6.2 5.6 5.9 6.1 6.3 6.1  
6.4 6.6 6.8 6.7  
[79] 6.0 5.7 5.5 5.5 5.8 6.0 5.4 6.0 6.7 6.3 5.6 5.5 5.5 6.1 5.8 5.0 5.6 5.7 5.7 6.2 5.1 5.7  
6.3 5.8 7.1 6.3  
[105] 6.5 7.6 4.9 7.3 6.7 7.2 6.5 6.4 6.8 5.7 5.8 6.4 6.5 7.7 7.7 6.0 6.9 5.6 7.7 6.3 6.7 7.2  
6.2 6.1 6.4 7.2  
[131] 7.4 7.9 6.4 6.3 6.1 7.7 6.3 6.4 6.0 6.9 6.7 6.9 5.8 6.8 6.7 6.7 6.3 6.5 6.2 5.9
```

Task 33: calculating the mean

[Hide](#)

```
mean(iris$Sepal.Length)
```

```
[1] 5.843333
```

[Hide](#)

```
sd(iris$Sepal.Length)
```

```
[1] 0.8280661
```

[Hide](#)

```
cor.test(iris$Sepal.Length, iris$Sepal.Width)
```

Pearson's product-moment correlation

data: iris\$Sepal.Length and iris\$Sepal.Width

t = -1.4403, df = 148, p-value = 0.1519

alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0

95 percent confidence interval:

-0.27269325 0.04351158

sample estimates:

cor

-0.1175698

Task 34:Displaying species=setosa only

[Hide](#)

```
iris[iris$Species == "setosa", ]
```

Sepal.Length <dbl>	Sepal.Width <dbl>	Petal.Length <dbl>	Petal.Width <dbl>	Species <fctr>
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa

Task 35:Displaying whose sepal.length is more than 7.5

Hide

```
iris[iris$Sepal.Length > 7.5, ]
```

Sepal.Length <dbl>	Sepal.Width <dbl>	Petal.Length <dbl>	Petal.Width <dbl>	Species <fctr>
7.6	3.0	6.6	2.1	virginica
7.7	3.8	6.7	2.2	virginica
7.7	2.6	6.9	2.3	virginica
7.7	2.8	6.7	2.0	virginica
7.9	3.8	6.4	2.0	virginica
7.7	3.0	6.1	2.3	virginica

6 rows

Task 36:Filtering the species

Hide

```
iris %>%
  filter(Species == "setosa")
```

Sepal.Length <dbl>	Sepal.Width <dbl>	Petal.Length <dbl>	Petal.Width <dbl>	Species <fctr>
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa

1-10 of 50 rows

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 Next

Task 37:Filtering the species, sepal.lenth and sepal.width

Hide

```
iris %>%
  filter(Species == "setosa" & Sepal.Length == 5.1 & Sepal.Width == 3.3)
```

Sepal.Length <dbl>	Sepal.Width <dbl>	Petal.Length <dbl>	Petal.Width <dbl>	Species <fctr>
5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa

1 row

Task 38:Filtering the data

Hide

```
iris %>%
  filter(Species == "setosa" & Species == "versicolor")
```

0 rows

Hide

```
iris %>%
  filter(Species %in% c("setosa",
                        "versicolor"))
```

Sepal.Length <dbl>	Sepal.Width <dbl>	Petal.Length <dbl>	Petal.Width <dbl>	Species <fctr>
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa

1-10 of 100 rows

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 10 Next

Task 39:Displaying the mean od sepal.length

Hide

```
mean(iris$Sepal.Length)
```

```
[1] 5.843333
```


Task 40:Filtering the data and then displaying the mean

[Hide](#)

```
setosa <- iris %>%
  filter(Species == "setosa")
virginica <- iris %>%
  filter(Species == "virginica")
versicolor <- iris %>%
  filter(Species == "versicolor")

mean(setosa$Sepal.Length)
```

```
[1] 5.006
```

Task 41:Displaying mean in different ways

[Hide](#)

```
mean(virginica$Sepal.Length)
```

```
[1] 6.588
```

[Hide](#)

```
mean(versicolor$Sepal.Length)
```

```
[1] 5.936
```

Task 42:Summarizing the species

[Hide](#)

```
iris %>%
  group_by(Species) %>%
  summarise(MeanSepalLength = mean(Sepal.Length))
```

Species <fctr>	MeanSepalLength <dbl>
setosa	5.006
versicolor	5.936
virginica	6.588
3 rows	

Task 43:This code calculates the deviation of each Sepal.Length value.

[Hide](#)

```
iris %>%
  group_by(Species) %>%
  mutate(SLDistanceFromMean = Sepal.Length - mean(Sepal.Length))
```

Sepal.Length <dbl>	Sepal.Width <dbl>	Petal.Length <dbl>	Petal.Width <dbl>	Species <fctr>	SLDistanceFromMean <dbl>
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa	0.094
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa	-0.106
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa	-0.306
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa	-0.406
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa	-0.006
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa	0.394
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa	-0.406
5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa	-0.006
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa	-0.606
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa	-0.106
1-10 of 150 rows				Previous	1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 15 Next

Task 44: Calculating mean adn deviation.

Hide

```
iris %>%
  select(c(Sepal.Length, Species)) %>%
  group_by(Species) %>%
  mutate(SLDistanceFromGroupMean = Sepal.Length - mean(Sepal.Length)) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  mutate(SLDistanceFromTotalMean = Sepal.Length - mean(Sepal.Length))
```

Sepal.Length <dbl>	Species <fctr>	SLDistanceFromGroupMean <dbl>	SLDistanceFromTotalMean <dbl>
5.1	setosa	0.094	-0.74333333
4.9	setosa	-0.106	-0.94333333
4.7	setosa	-0.306	-1.14333333
4.6	setosa	-0.406	-1.24333333
5.0	setosa	-0.006	-0.84333333
5.4	setosa	0.394	-0.44333333
4.6	setosa	-0.406	-1.24333333
5.0	setosa	-0.006	-0.84333333
4.4	setosa	-0.606	-1.44333333
4.9	setosa	-0.106	-0.94333333
1-10 of 150 rows		Previous	1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 15 Next

Task 45: Assigning the value and then displaying it.

[Hide](#)

```
MissingExample <- tibble(w = c(1, 2, 3),
                        x = c("A", "B", "C"),
                        y = c("do", "re", NA),
                        z = c(807, NA, 780))
```

MissingExample

	w	x	y	z
	<dbl>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	A	do	807	
2	B	re	NA	
3	C	NA	780	

3 rows

Task 46:Displaying the mean

[Hide](#)

```
mean(MissingExample$z)
```

[1] NA

[Hide](#)

```
mean(MissingExample$z, na.rm = TRUE)
```

[1] 793.5

Task 47:Summarizing the mean

[Hide](#)

```
MissingExample %>%
  filter(!is.na(z)) %>%
  summarise(Mean = mean(z))
```

	Mean
	<dbl>
	793.5

1 row

Task 48:It removes rows containing missing values

[Hide](#)

```
MissingExample %>%
  drop_na()
```

	w	x	y	z
	<dbl>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
	1	A	do	807

1 row

Task:

Hide

```
#MissingExample %>%
# replace_na(list(y = "mi", z = "078"))
```

Task:

Hide

```
#TreeData
```

Task 49:Assigning tibble value and then displaying it

Hide

```
TreeData <- tibble(Site = c("A","A","A","B","B"),
                   Species = c("Red Maple", "Sugar Maple", "Black Cherry", "Red Maple", "Sugar Maple"),
                   Count = c(10,5,15,8,19))
TreeData
```

Site	Species	Count
<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
A	Red Maple	10
A	Sugar Maple	5
A	Black Cherry	15
B	Red Maple	8
B	Sugar Maple	19

5 rows

Task 50:Summarizing the species

Hide

```
TreeData %>%
  group_by(Species) %>%
  summarise(Mean = mean(Count), StandardDev = sd(Count))
```

Species	Mean	StandardDev
<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>
Black Cherry	15	NA
Red Maple	9	1.414214

Species <chr>	Mean <dbl>	StandardDev <dbl>
Sugar Maple	12	9.899495
3 rows		

[Hide](#)

```
TreeData %>%
  complete(Site, Species, fill = list(Count = 0))
```

Site <chr>	Species <chr>	Count <dbl>
A	Black Cherry	15
A	Red Maple	10
A	Sugar Maple	5
B	Black Cherry	0
B	Red Maple	8
B	Sugar Maple	19
6 rows		

Task 51: It fills missing combinations of Site and Species with Count = 0 in TreeData

[Hide](#)

```
TreeData %>%
  complete(Site, Species, fill = list(Count = 0)) %>%
  group_by(Species) %>%
  summarise(Mean = mean(Count), StandardDev = sd(Count))
```

Species <chr>	Mean <dbl>	StandardDev <dbl>
Black Cherry	7.5	10.606602
Red Maple	9.0	1.414214
Sugar Maple	12.0	9.899495
3 rows		

Task 52: Count the repeated value.

[Hide](#)

```
LongTreeData <- TreeData %>%
  uncount(Count)
```

LongTreeData

Site <chr>	Species <chr>
A	Red Maple
A	Red Maple
A	Red Maple
A	Red Maple
A	Red Maple
A	Red Maple
A	Red Maple
A	Red Maple
A	Red Maple
A	Red Maple
1-10 of 57 rows	
<div> Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 Next </div>	

Hide

```
LongTreeData %>%
  count(Site, Species)
```

Site <chr>	Species <chr>	n <int>
A	Black Cherry	15
A	Red Maple	10
A	Sugar Maple	5
B	Red Maple	8
B	Sugar Maple	19
5 rows		

Task: Changing the given name of coloumn to a more descriptive name

Hide

```
LongTreeData %>%
  count(Site, Species) %>%
  rename(Count = n)
```

Site <chr>	Species <chr>	Count <int>
A	Black Cherry	15
A	Red Maple	10
A	Sugar Maple	5

Site <chr>	Species <chr>	Count <int>
B	Red Maple	8
B	Sugar Maple	19
5 rows		

Introduction to Data Analysis

Task 1: Install Gapminder package

Hide

```
install.packages("gapminder")
```

Error in install.packages : Updating loaded packages

Task 2: Import Dataset

Hide

```
library(gapminder)
```

Task 3: Check the first six rows and coloumns of the dataset

Hide

```
head(gapminder_unfiltered)
```

country <fctr>	continent <fctr>	year <int>	lifeExp <dbl>	pop <int>	gdpPercap <dbl>
Afghanistan	Asia	1952	28.801	8425333	779.4453
Afghanistan	Asia	1957	30.332	9240934	820.8530
Afghanistan	Asia	1962	31.997	10267083	853.1007
Afghanistan	Asia	1967	34.020	11537966	836.1971
Afghanistan	Asia	1972	36.088	13079460	739.9811
Afghanistan	Asia	1977	38.438	14880372	786.1134
6 rows					

Task 4: Summarize the data

Hide

```
summary(gapminder_unfiltered)
```

	country	continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
Czech Republic:	58	Africa	: 637	Min. :1950	Min. :23.60	Min. :5.941e+04
n. :	241.2					
Denmark	: 58	Americas:	470	1st Qu.:1967	1st Qu.:58.33	1st Qu.:2.680e+06
Qu.:	2505.3					
Finland	: 58	Asia	: 578	Median :1982	Median :69.61	Median :7.560e+06
ian :	7825.8					
Iceland	: 58	Europe	:1302	Mean :1980	Mean :65.24	Mean :3.177e+07
n :	11313.8					
Japan	: 58	FSU	: 139	3rd Qu.:1996	3rd Qu.:73.66	3rd Qu.:1.961e+07
Qu.:	17355.8					
Netherlands	: 58	Oceania	: 187	Max. :2007	Max. :82.67	Max. :1.319e+09
x. :	113523.1					
(Other)	:2965					

Task 5: Import psych

Hide

```
library(psych)
```

Task 6: Describe

Hide

	v...	n	mean	sd	median	trimmed	mad
	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
country*	1	3313	93.30	53.42	92.00	93.47	68.20
continent*	2	3313	3.12	1.40	3.00	3.08	1.48
year	3	3313	1980.29	16.93	1982.00	1980.57	22.24
lifeExp	4	3313	65.24	11.77	69.61	66.63	8.45
pop	5	3313	31773251.41	104501904.44	7559776.00	12014676.53	8509318.95
gdpPercap	6	3313	11313.82	11369.01	7825.82	9629.08	9200.98

6 rows | 1-9 of 13 columns

Task 7: Check the number of unique countries

Hide

```
length(unique(gapminder_unfiltered$country))

[1] 187
```

Task 8: Check the number of unique countries using n_distinct

Hide


```
dplyr::n_distinct(gapminder_unfiltered$country)
```

```
[1] 187
```

Task 9: Attaching package dplyr

[Hide](#)

```
library(dplyr)
```

Task 9: print extreme numbers using filter

[Hide](#)

```
gapminder_unfiltered %>%  
  filter(lifeExp == min(lifeExp))
```

country <fctr>	continent <fctr>	year <int>	lifeExp <dbl>	pop <int>	gdpPercap <dbl>
Rwanda	Africa	1992	23.599	7290203	737.0686
1 row					

Task 10:

[Hide](#)

```
gapminder_unfiltered %>%  
  filter(gdpPercap == min(gdpPercap))
```

country <fctr>	continent <fctr>	year <int>	lifeExp <dbl>	pop <int>	gdpPercap <dbl>
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Africa	2002	44.966	55379852	241.1659
1 row					

Task 11: Checking FSU continent

[Hide](#)

```
gapminder_unfiltered %>%  
  filter(continent == "FSU")
```

country <fctr>	continent <fctr>	year <int>	lifeExp <dbl>	pop <int>	gdpPercap <dbl>
Armenia	FSU	1992	68.663	3378331	1442.938
Armenia	FSU	1997	70.377	3059000	1791.347
Armenia	FSU	2002	71.403	3013818	2692.304
Armenia	FSU	2007	71.965	2971650	4942.544
Belarus	FSU	1973	72.710	9236465	4958.608

country <fctr>	continent <fctr>	year <int>	lifeExp <dbl>	pop <int>	gdpPercap <dbl>
Belarus	FSU	1990	71.150	10215208	6807.781
Belarus	FSU	1991	70.580	10244639	6693.188
Belarus	FSU	1992	70.170	10306362	6014.406
Belarus	FSU	1993	69.050	10360516	5528.263
Belarus	FSU	1994	68.820	10387841	4868.616

1-10 of 139 rows

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 14 Next

Task 12: Import ggplot2 library

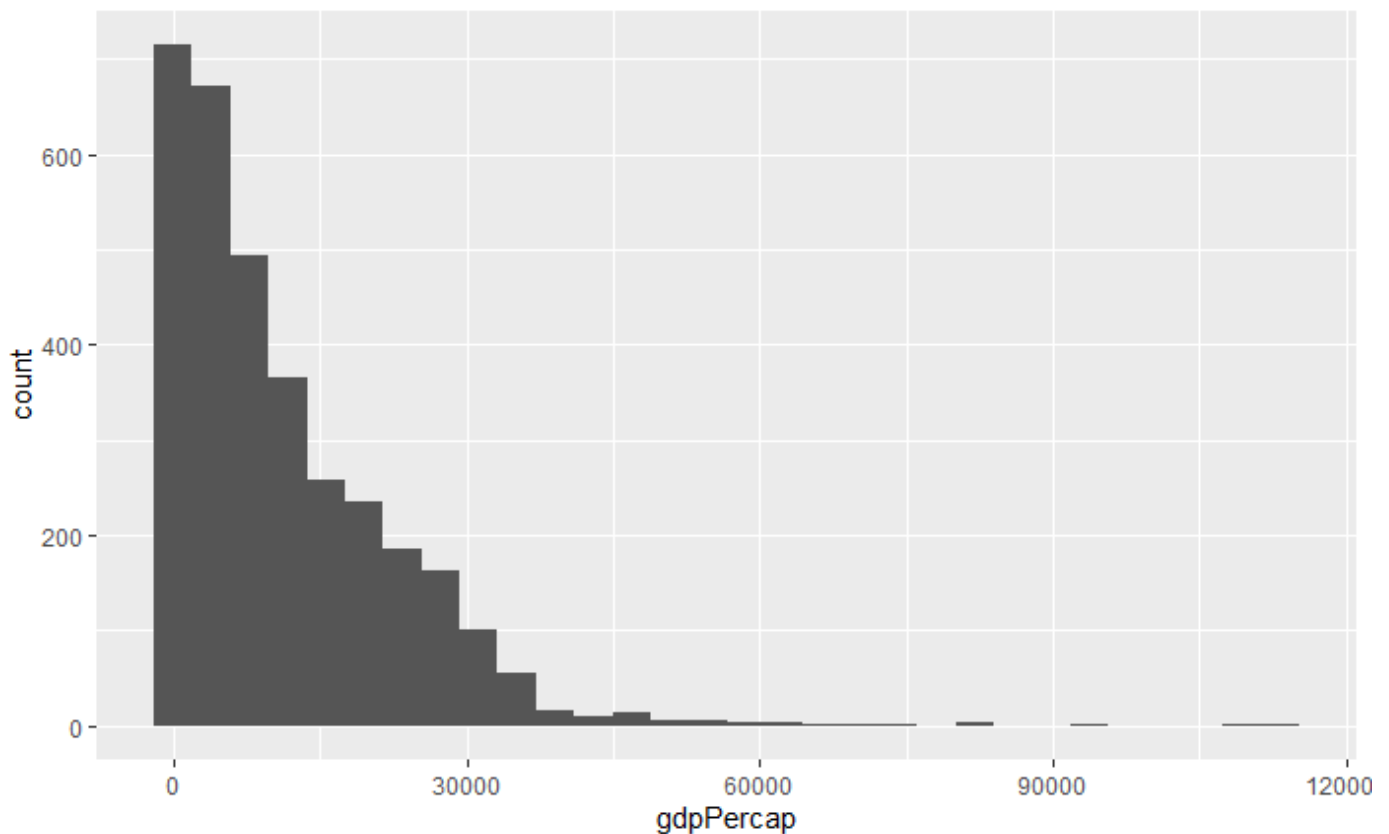
Hide

```
library(ggplot2)
```

Task 13: Visualizing unfiltered data

Hide

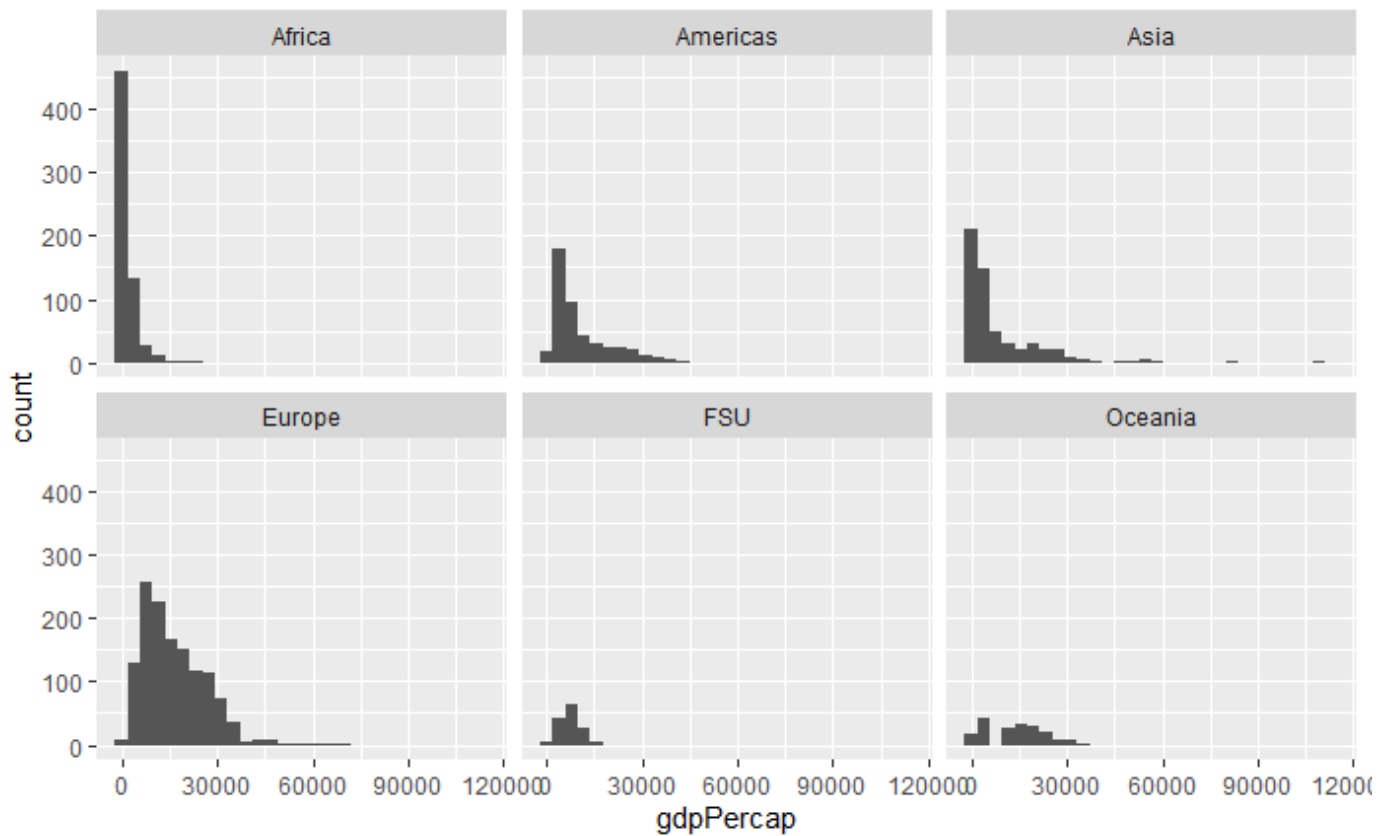
```
ggplot(gapminder_unfiltered, aes(gdpPercap)) +  
  geom_histogram()
```



Task 14: Visualizing unfiltered data for every continent

Hide

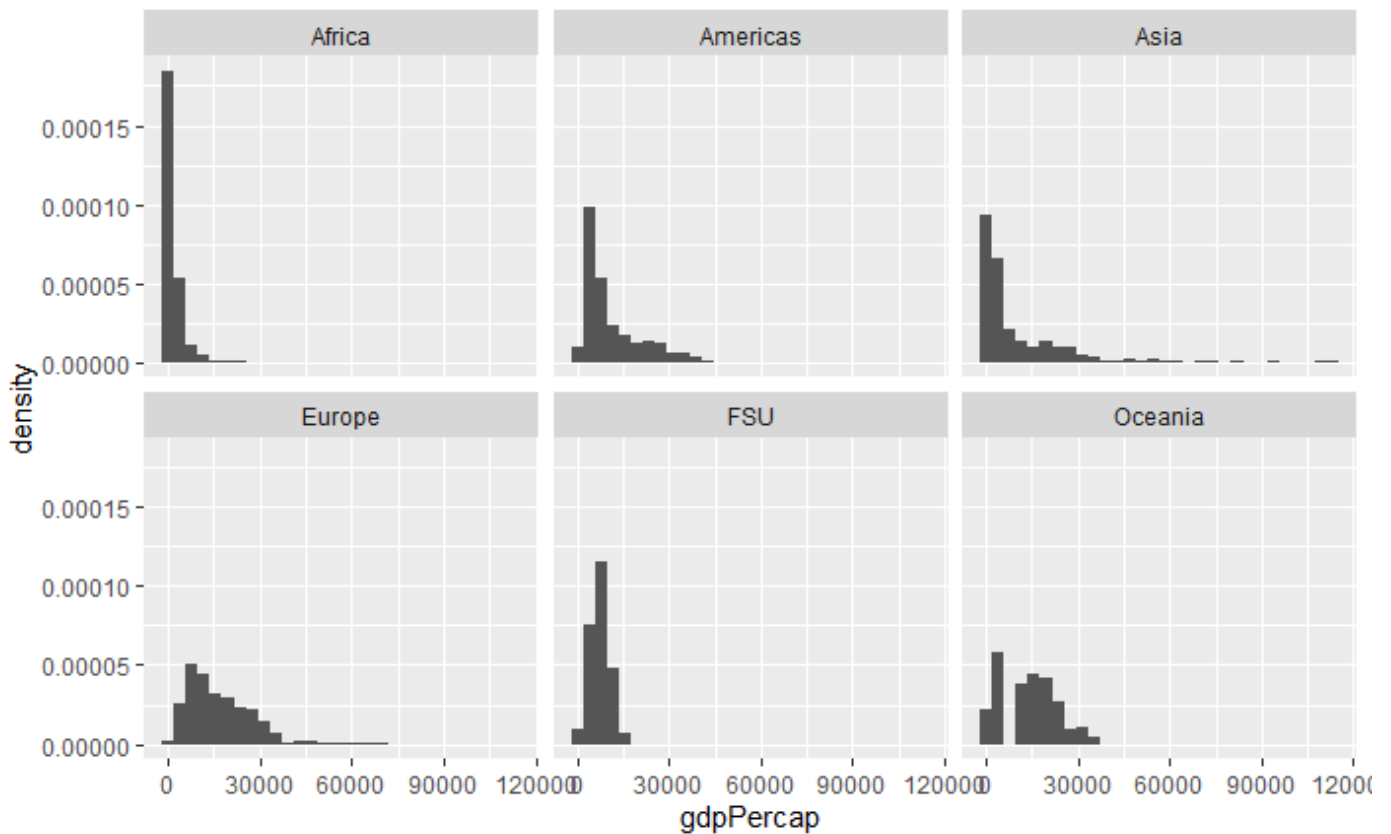
```
ggplot(gapminder_unfiltered, aes(gdpPercap)) +  
  geom_histogram() +  
  facet_wrap(~ continent)
```



Task 15: Checking outliers density in all continents

Hide

```
ggplot(gapminder_unfiltered, aes(gdpPercap, ..density..)) +
  geom_histogram() +
  facet_wrap(~ continent)
```



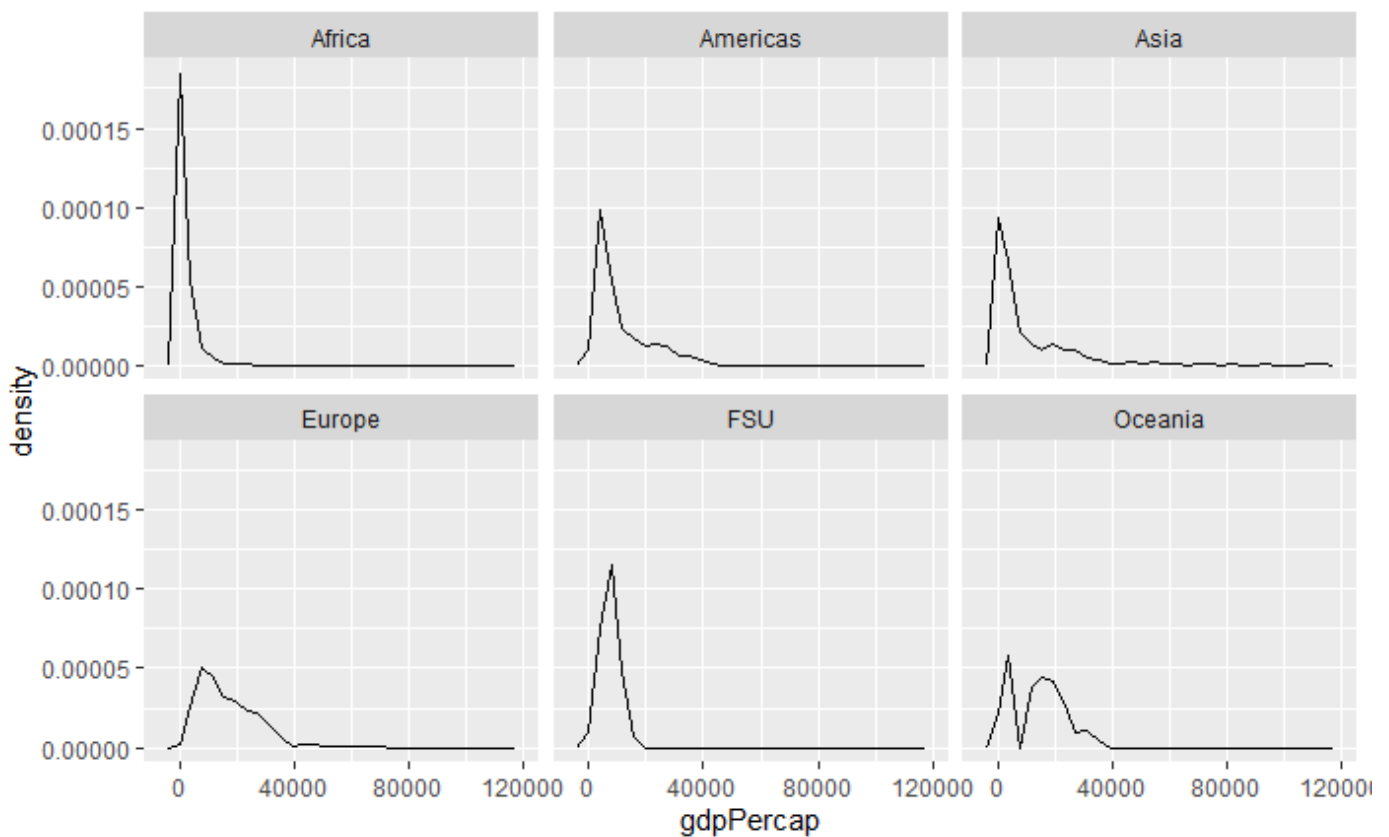
Task 16: Using frequency polygons

```
ggplot(gapminder_unfiltered, aes(gdpPercap, ..density..)) +
  geom_freqpoly() +
  facet_wrap(~ continent)
install.packages("gapminder")
```

WARNING: Rtools is required to build R packages but is not currently installed. Please download and install the appropriate version of Rtools before proceeding:

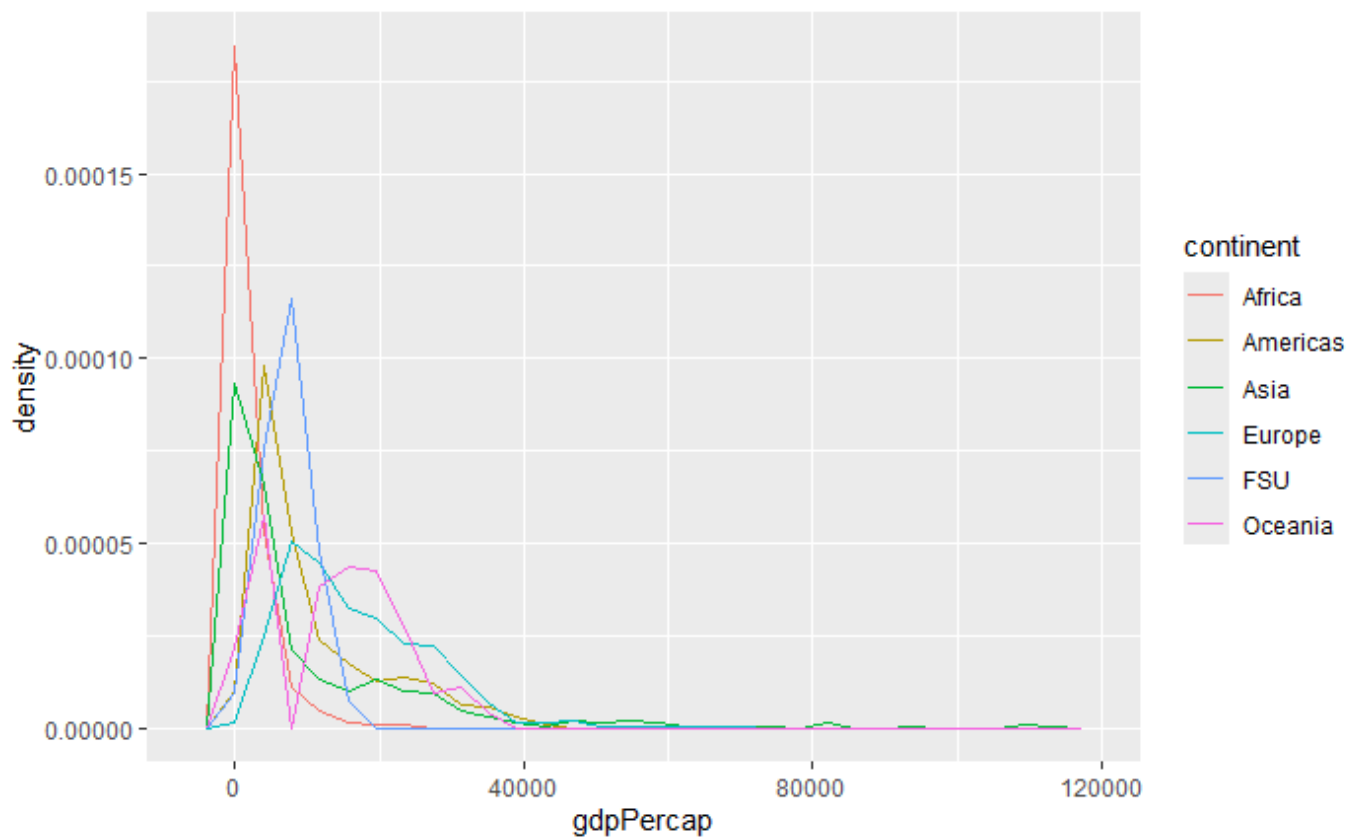
<https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/Rtools/>

Warning in install.packages :
package 'gapminder' is in use and will not be installed



Task 17: Combining different histograms as one

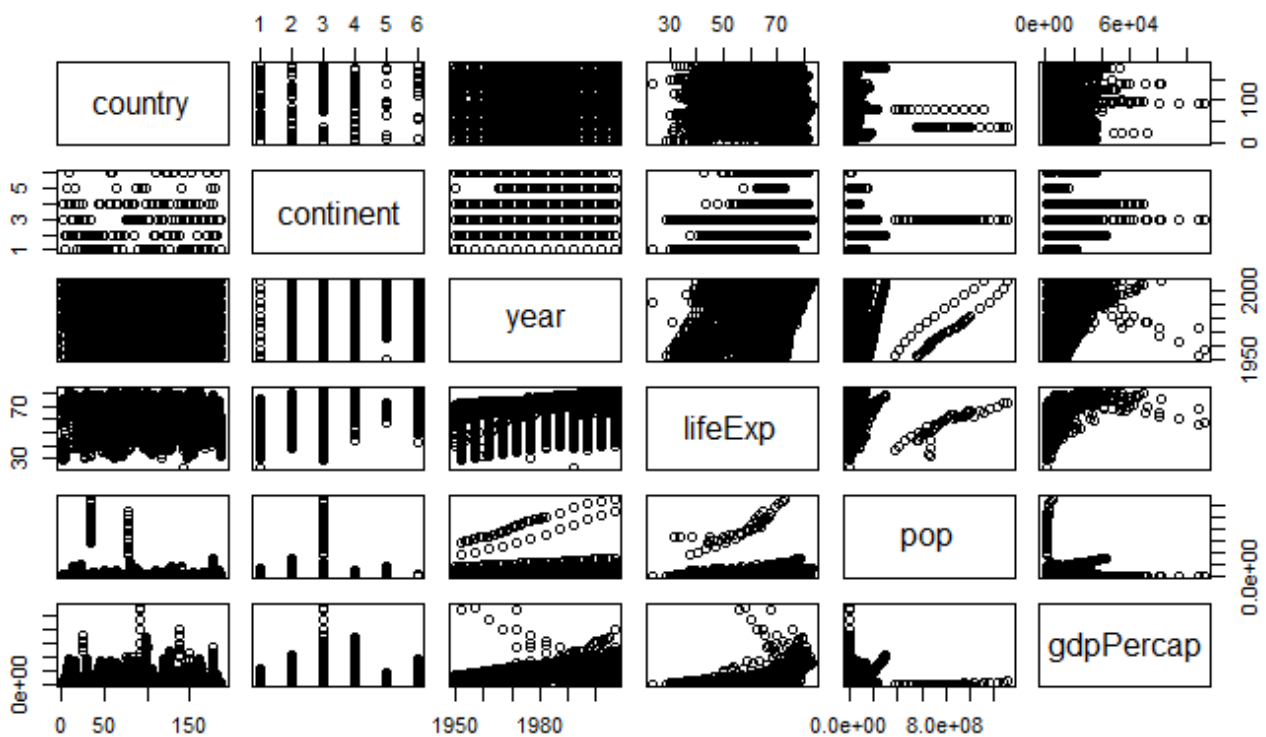
```
ggplot(gapminder_unfiltered, aes(gdpPercap, ..density.., color = continent)) +
  geom_freqpoly()
```



Task 17: Using pairs to check scatterplots between each of variables

Hide

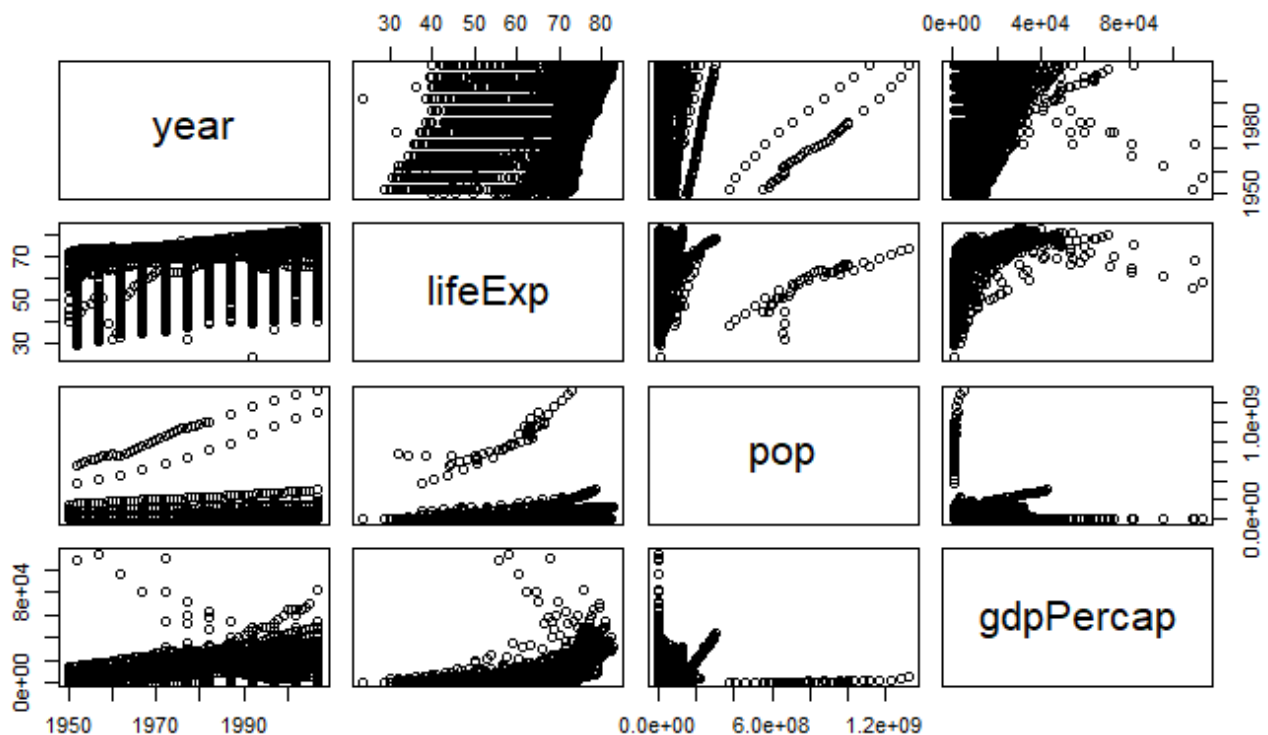
```
pairs(gapminder_unfiltered)
```



Task 18: Create new dataset using select

Hide

```
gp <- select(gapminder_unfiltered, 3:6)
pairs(gp)
```



Task 19:

Hide

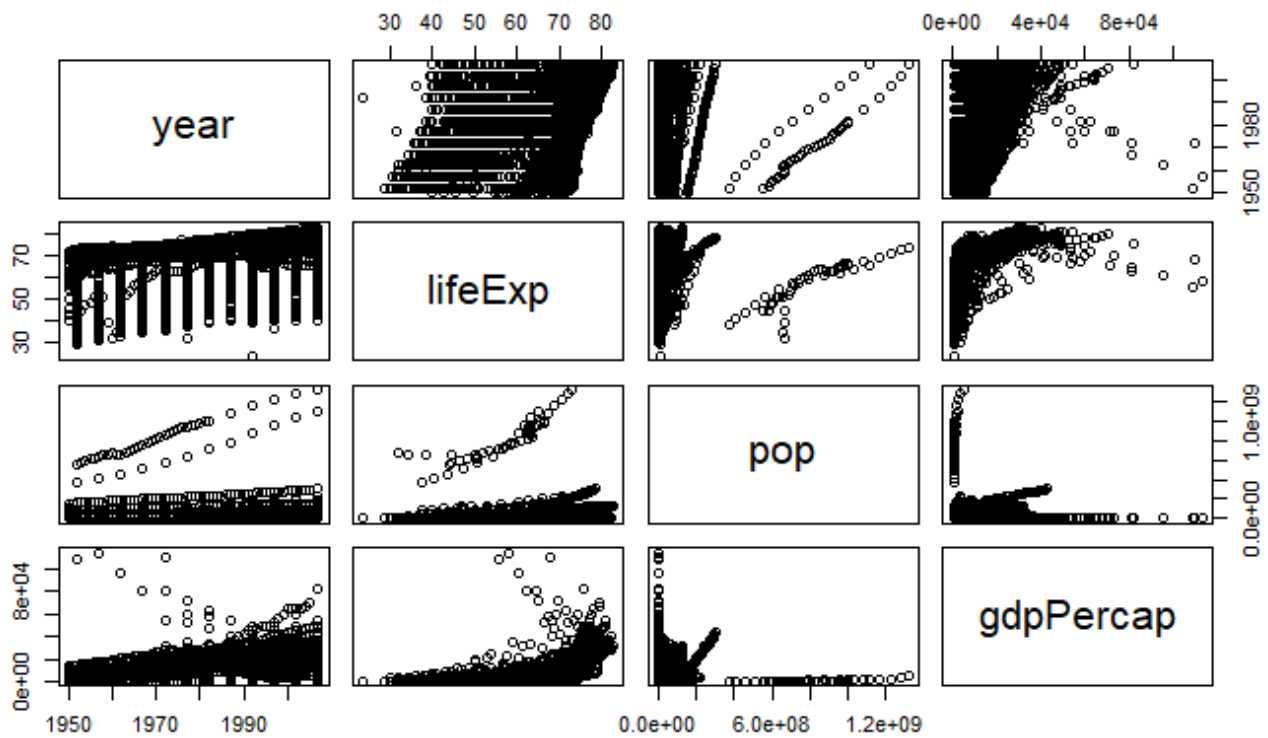
```
head(select_if(gapminder_unfiltered, is.numeric))
```

year <int>	lifeExp <dbl>	pop <int>	gdpPercap <dbl>
1952	28.801	8425333	779.4453
1957	30.332	9240934	820.8530
1962	31.997	10267083	853.1007
1967	34.020	11537966	836.1971
1972	36.088	13079460	739.9811
1977	38.438	14880372	786.1134

6 rows

Hide

```
pairs(select_if(gapminder_unfiltered, is.numeric))
```



Hide

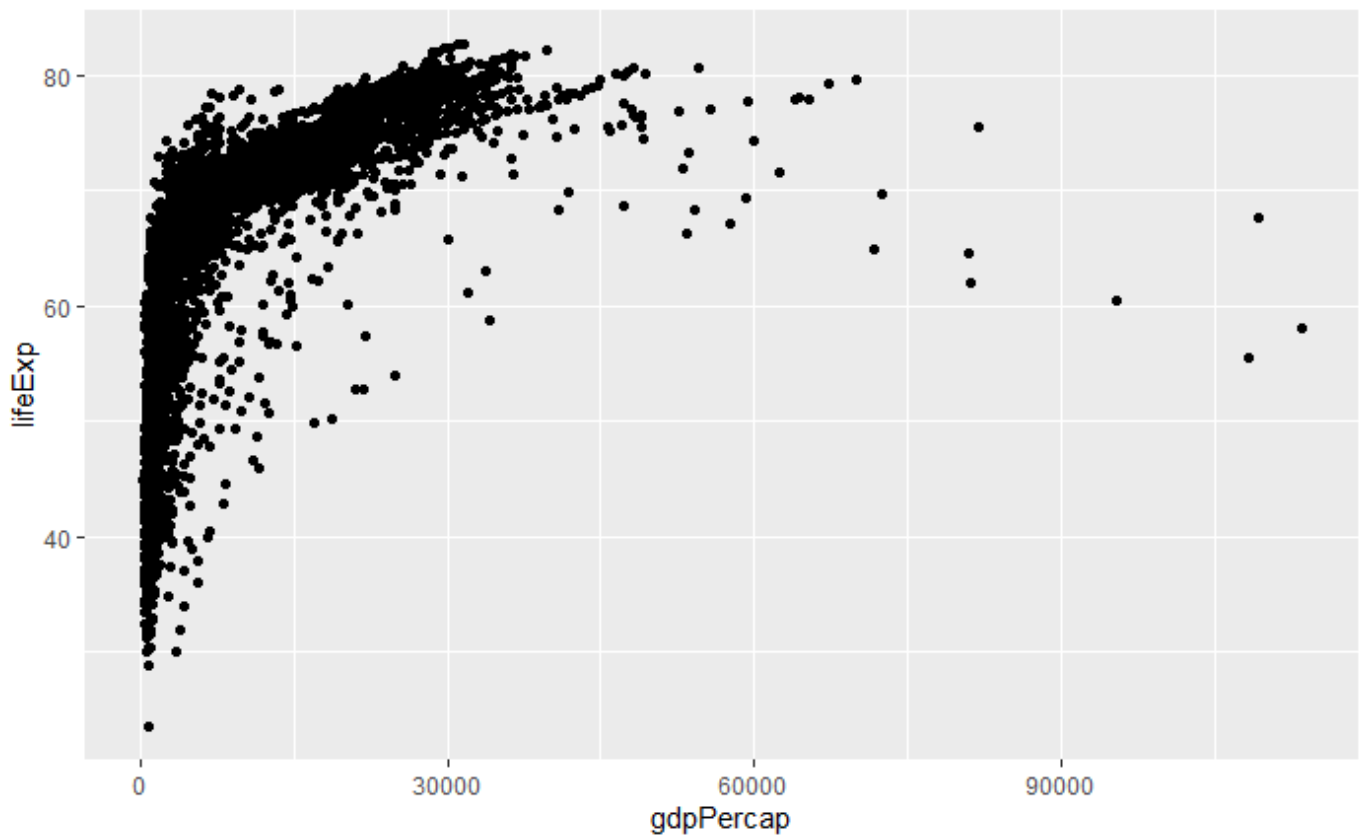
```
cor(select_if(gapminder_unfiltered, is.numeric))
```

	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
year	1.00000000	0.383616006	0.013368315	0.31440915
lifeExp	0.38361601	1.000000000	-0.006116394	0.63376069
pop	0.01336832	-0.006116394	1.000000000	-0.04595259
gdpPercap	0.31440915	0.633760687	-0.045952593	1.00000000

###Analysing Patterns Task 1: Creating a scatterplot for two variables

Hide

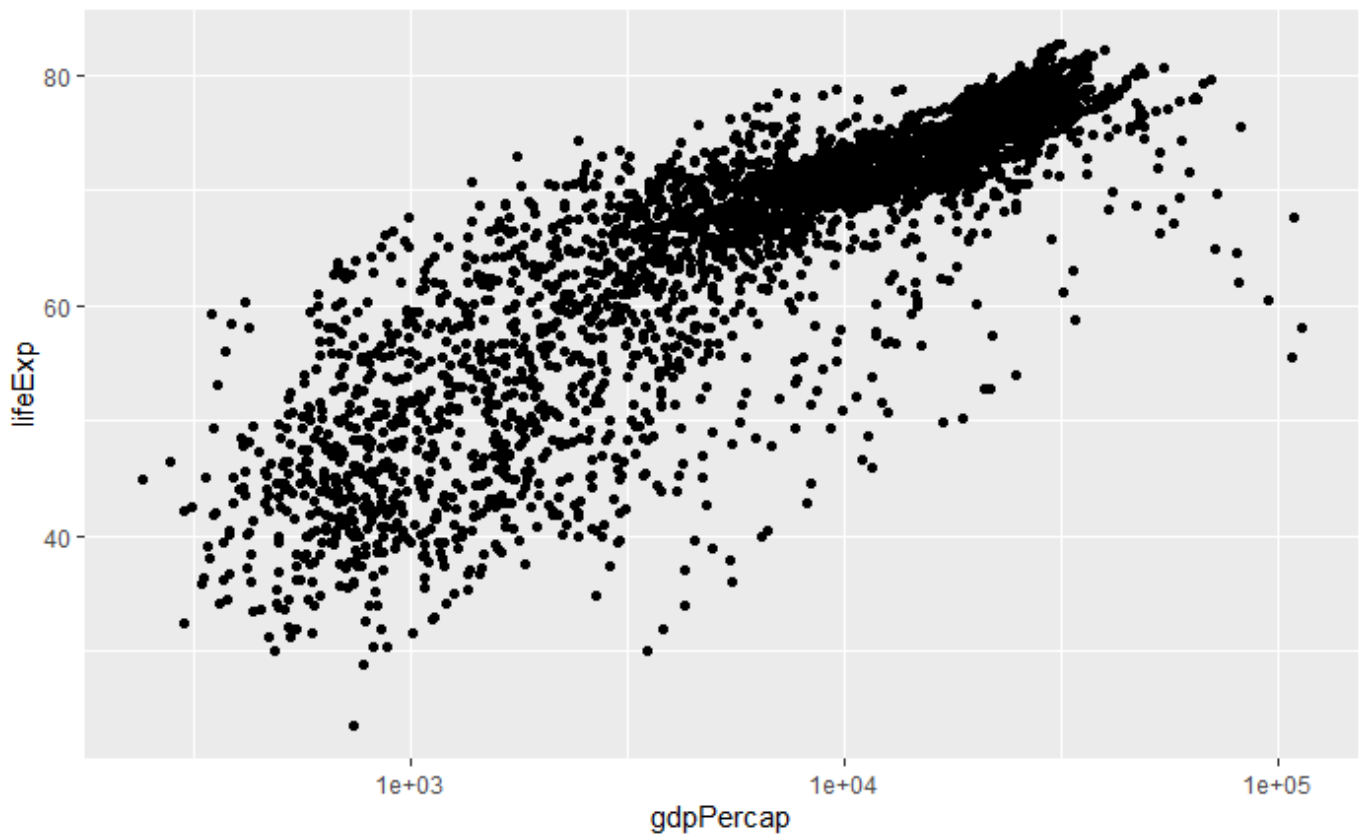
```
ggplot(gapminder_unfiltered, aes(gdpPercap, lifeExp)) +  
  geom_point()
```



Task 2:

Hide

```
ggplot(gapminder_unfiltered, aes(gdpPercap, lifeExp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_x_log10()
```



Hide


```
ggplot(gapminder_unfiltered, aes(gdpPercap, lifeExp, color = year)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  facet_wrap(~ continent)
```

