

practice__exercise

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#Reading the dataset

```
practice_data = read_excel("./data/Practice_exercise.xlsx", sheet = "Data") %>%
  janitor::clean_names() %>%
  select(observation_number, quarter, employee_id, sex = sex_male_1, race, age, hospital_visit = hospital_visit_1)
  mutate(
    age_cat = case_when(
      age < 30 ~ 1,
      age <= 45 ~ 2,
      age > 45 ~ 3
    )
  )
```

#Checking for missing data

```
apply(practice_data, function(x) sum(is.na(x)))
```

```
## observation_number      quarter      employee_id
##              0              0              0
##              sex          race          age
##              71          2123          0
##      hospital_visit      salary      health_score
##              0              0              0
##              age_cat
##              0
```

```
practice_data %>%
  select(everything()) %>%
  summarise_all(funs(sum(is.na(.))))
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 10
##   observation_num~ quarter employee_id sex race age hospital_visit
##           <int>   <int>       <int> <int> <int> <int>         <int>
## 1             0     0           0   71  2123     0             0
## # ... with 3 more variables: salary <int>, health_score <int>,
## #   age_cat <int>
```

#Finding the minimum and maximum values of each variable

```
apply(practice_data, function(x) min(x))
```

```
## observation_number      quarter      employee_id
##      1.000000e+00      1.000000e+00      1.000000e+00
##              sex          race          age
```

```
##           NA           NA           7.000000e+00
##   hospital_visit       salary       health_score
##   0.000000e+00   2.835070e+04   6.265991e-01
##       age_cat
##   1.000000e+00
```

```
sapply(practice_data, function(x) max(x))
```

```
## observation_number      quarter      employee_id
##       19103.00         12.00         2000.00
##           sex          race          age
##           NA           NA          172.00
##   hospital_visit       salary       health_score
##           1.00        68826.34          10.00
##       age_cat
##           3.00
```

#Checking the number of employees with health score outside the range of data

```
practice_data %>%
  count(
    health_sc_6 = ifelse(health_score > 6, 1, 0)
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   health_sc_6     n
##   <dbl> <int>
## 1         0 17865
## 2         1  1238
```

#Calculating the number of quarters for which the employees have missing data on sex

```
practice_data %>%
  select(
    employee_id, sex
  ) %>%
  filter(
    is.na(sex)
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    employee_id
  ) %>%
  summarise(
    missing = sum(is.na(sex))
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 2
##   employee_id missing
##   <dbl>     <int>
## 1     1994         10
## 2     1995          9
## 3     1996         12
```

```
## 4      1997      11
## 5      1998      12
## 6      1999       7
## 7      2000     10
```

#Calculating the number of quarters for which the employees have missing data on race

```
practice_data %>%
  select(
    employee_id, race
  ) %>%
  filter(
    is.na(race)
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    employee_id
  ) %>%
  summarise(
    miss = sum(is.na(race))
  )
```

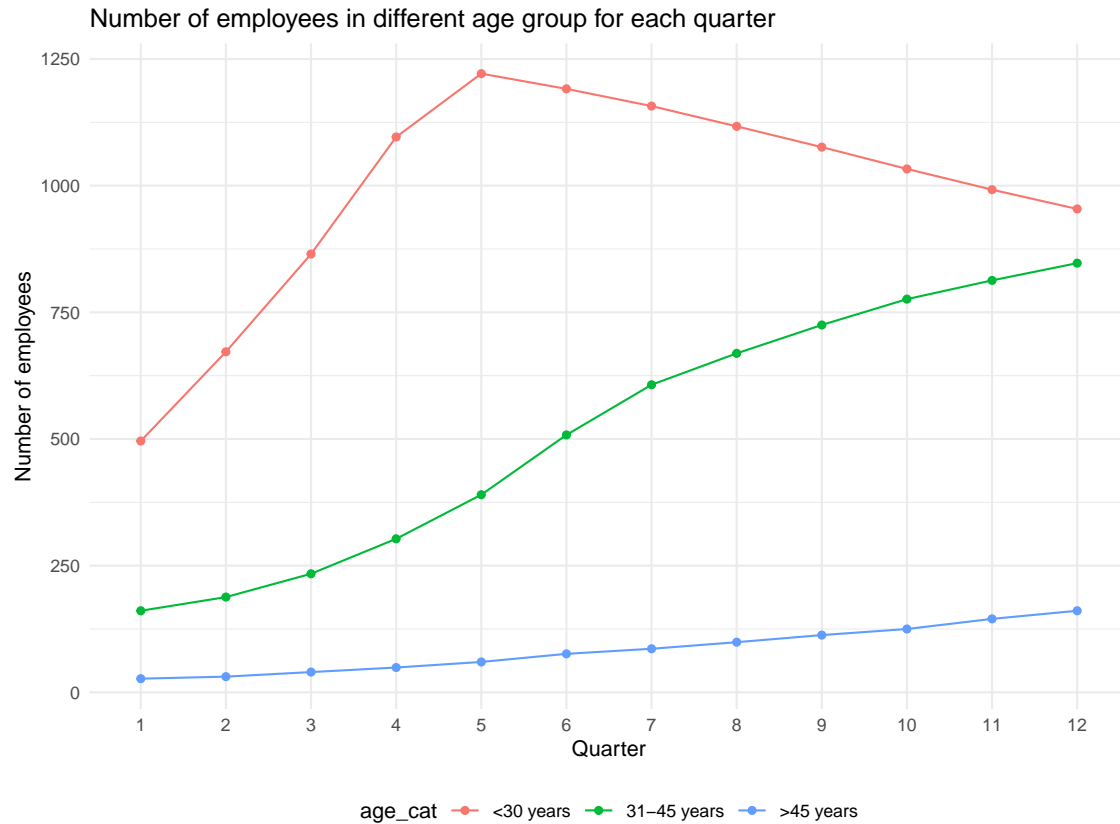
```
## # A tibble: 220 x 2
##   employee_id miss
##   <dbl> <int>
## 1         8    10
## 2        10    12
## 3        13     9
## 4        22     9
## 5        36    12
## 6        38    12
## 7        48    10
## 8        49     7
## 9        51     8
## 10       55     9
## # ... with 210 more rows
```

#Calculating the number of employees in each age group for each quarter

```
emp_data = practice_data %>%
  mutate(
    quarter = factor(
      quarter),
    age_cat = factor(age_cat)
  )
```

```
emp_data = emp_data %>%
  select(
    employee_id, quarter, age_cat
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    quarter, age_cat
  ) %>%
  tally()
```

```
e <- ggplot(emp_data, aes(x = quarter, y = n, group = age_cat)) +
  geom_line(aes(color = age_cat)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = age_cat)) + labs(x = "Quarter", y = "Number of employees", title = "Number of employees in different age group for each quarter")
e
```



#Checking the trend in average salary over time

```
practice_data %>%
  select(
    salary, quarter
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    quarter
  ) %>%
  summarise(
    avg_salary = mean(salary)
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 2
##   quarter avg_salary
##   <dbl>     <dbl>
## 1       1    43628.
## 2       2    44274.
## 3       3    45021.
## 4       4    45531.
## 5       5    46133.
## 6       6    46948.
```

```
## 7      7      47780.
## 8      8      48667.
## 9      9      49562.
## 10     10     50498.
## 11     11     51433.
## 12     12     52376.
```

```
salary_data = practice_data %>%
  mutate(
    age_cat = factor(age_cat),
    quarter = factor(quarter))
```

#Checking the trend in average salary over time by age group

```
salary_data = salary_data %>%
  select(
    salary, quarter, age_cat
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    quarter, age_cat
  ) %>%
  summarise(
    avg_salary = mean(salary)
  ) %>%
  #pivot_wider(
    #names_from = age_cat, values_from = avg_salary
  #)
```

```
p <- ggplot(salary_data, aes(x = quarter, y = avg_salary, group = age_cat)) +
  geom_line(aes(color = age_cat)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = age_cat)) + labs(x = "Quarter", y = "Average Salary", title = "Trend in average
p
```



#Checking the trend in mean health score over time

```
hc = practice_data %>%
  select(
    health_score, quarter
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    quarter
  ) %>%
  summarise(
    avg_score = mean(health_score)
  )
```

#Mean health score over time by age group

```
practice_data %>%
  select(
    health_score, quarter, age_cat
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    quarter, age_cat
  ) %>%
  summarise(
    avg_score = mean(health_score)
  )
```

A tibble: 36 x 3

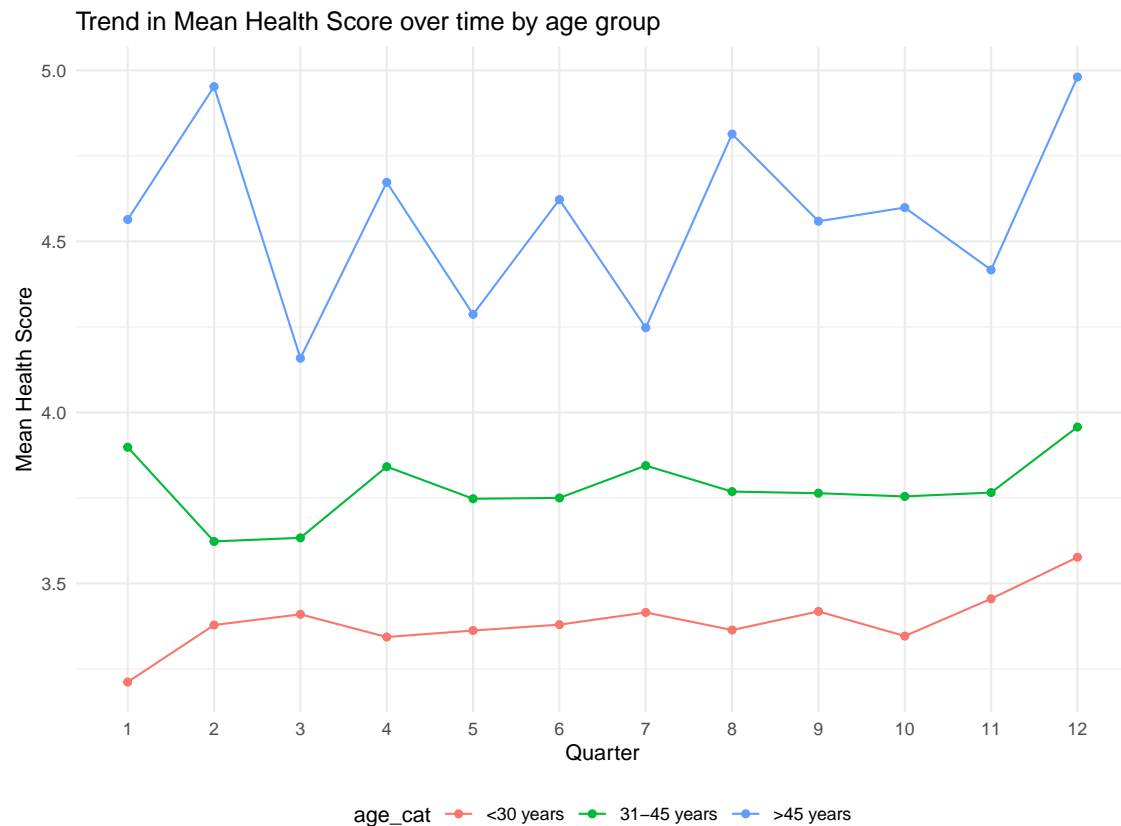
```
## # Groups:   quarter [12]
##   quarter age_cat avg_score
##   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1      1      1      3.21
## 2      1      2      3.90
## 3      1      3      4.56
## 4      2      1      3.38
## 5      2      2      3.62
## 6      2      3      4.95
## 7      3      1      3.41
## 8      3      2      3.63
## 9      3      3      4.16
## 10     4      1      3.34
## # ... with 26 more rows
```

```
health_sc = practice_data %>%
  mutate(
    age_cat = factor(age_cat),
    quarter = factor(quarter))
```

```
health_sc = health_sc %>%
  select(
    health_score, quarter, age_cat
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    quarter, age_cat
  ) %>%
  summarise(
    avg_score = mean(health_score)
  )
```

In group by and summarise, the number of rows is the number of groups, and the columns are the values you have summarised.

```
p1 <- ggplot(health_sc, aes(x = quarter, y = avg_score, group = age_cat)) +
  geom_line(aes(color = age_cat)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = age_cat)) + labs(x = "Quarter", y = "Mean Health Score", title = "Trend in Mean Health Score")
p1
```

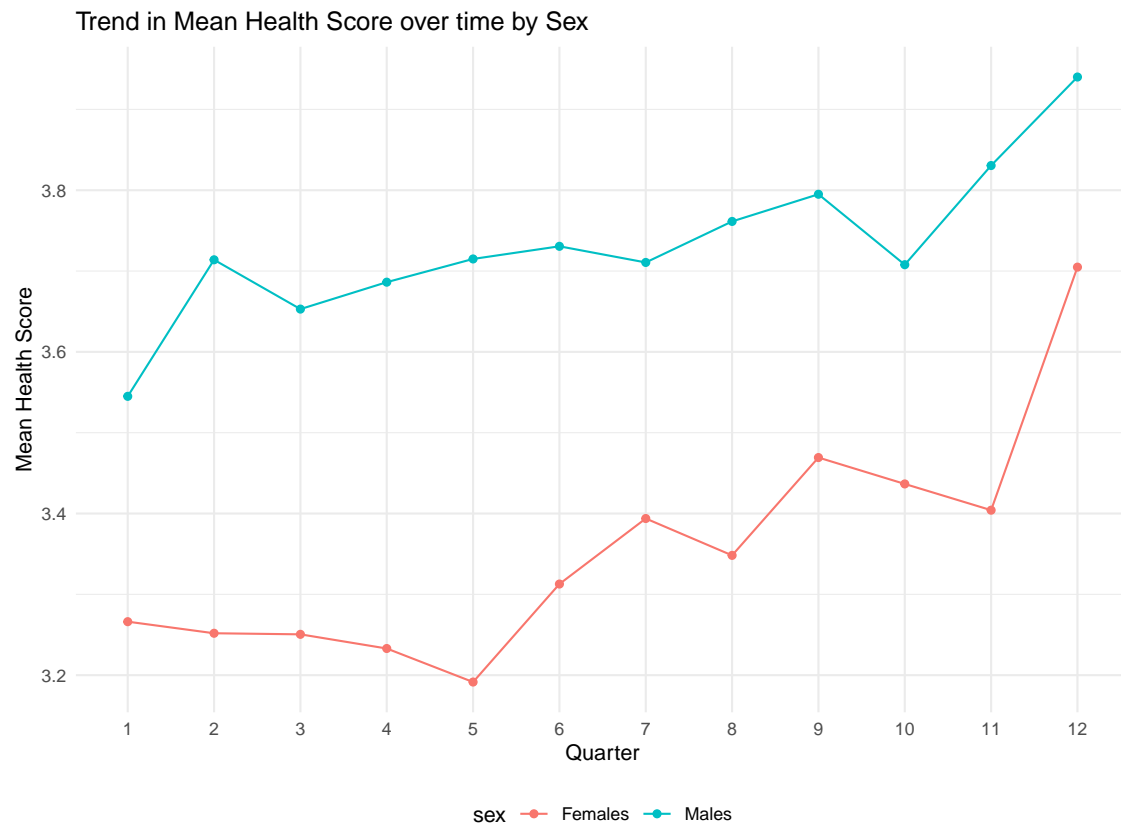


#Mean health score over time by sex

```
health_sex = practice_data %>%
  mutate(
    sex = factor(sex),
    quarter = factor(quarter))
```

```
health_sex = health_sex %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  select(
    health_score, quarter, sex
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    quarter, sex
  ) %>%
  summarise(
    avg_score = mean(health_score)
  )
```

```
pq <- ggplot(health_sex, aes(x = quarter, y = avg_score, group = sex)) +
  geom_line(aes(color = sex)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = sex)) + labs(x = "Quarter", y = "Mean Health Score", title = "Trend in Mean Health Score over time by sex")
pq
```

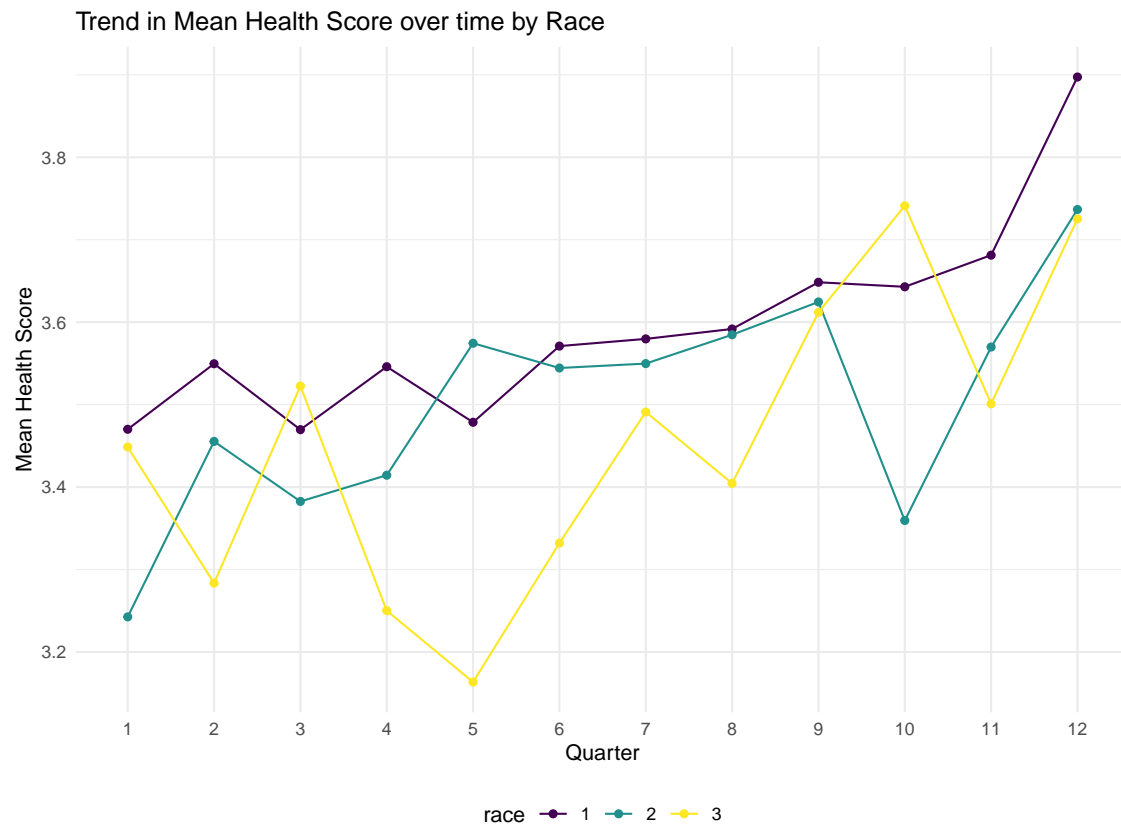



#Mean health score over time by race

```
health_race = practice_data %>%
  mutate(
    race = factor(race),
    quarter = factor(quarter))
```

```
health_race = health_race %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  select(
    health_score, quarter, race
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    quarter, race
  ) %>%
  summarise(
    avg_score = mean(health_score)
  )
```

```
pe <- ggplot(health_race, aes(x = quarter, y = avg_score, group = race)) +
  geom_line(aes(color = race)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = race)) + labs(x = "Quarter", y = "Mean Health Score", title = "Trend in Mean H
pe
```



#Correcting the data quality issues

```
new_data = practice_data %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  filter(
    health_score <= 6,
    age >= 14, age <= 75
  )
```

#Checking the trend in mean health score over time in the corrected data

```
new_data %>%
  select(
    health_score, quarter
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    quarter
  ) %>%
  summarise(
    avg_score = mean(health_score)
  ) %>%
  knitr::kable()
```

quarter	avg_score
1	2.957220
2	3.062881

quarter	avg_score
3	3.053617
4	3.082009
5	3.080370
6	3.121949
7	3.192630
8	3.135304
9	3.177808
10	3.147629
11	3.234287
12	3.298995

#Mean health score over time by age group

```
new_data %>%
  select(
    health_score, quarter, age_cat
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    quarter, age_cat
  ) %>%
  summarise(
    avg_score = mean(health_score)
  ) %>%
knitr::kable()
```

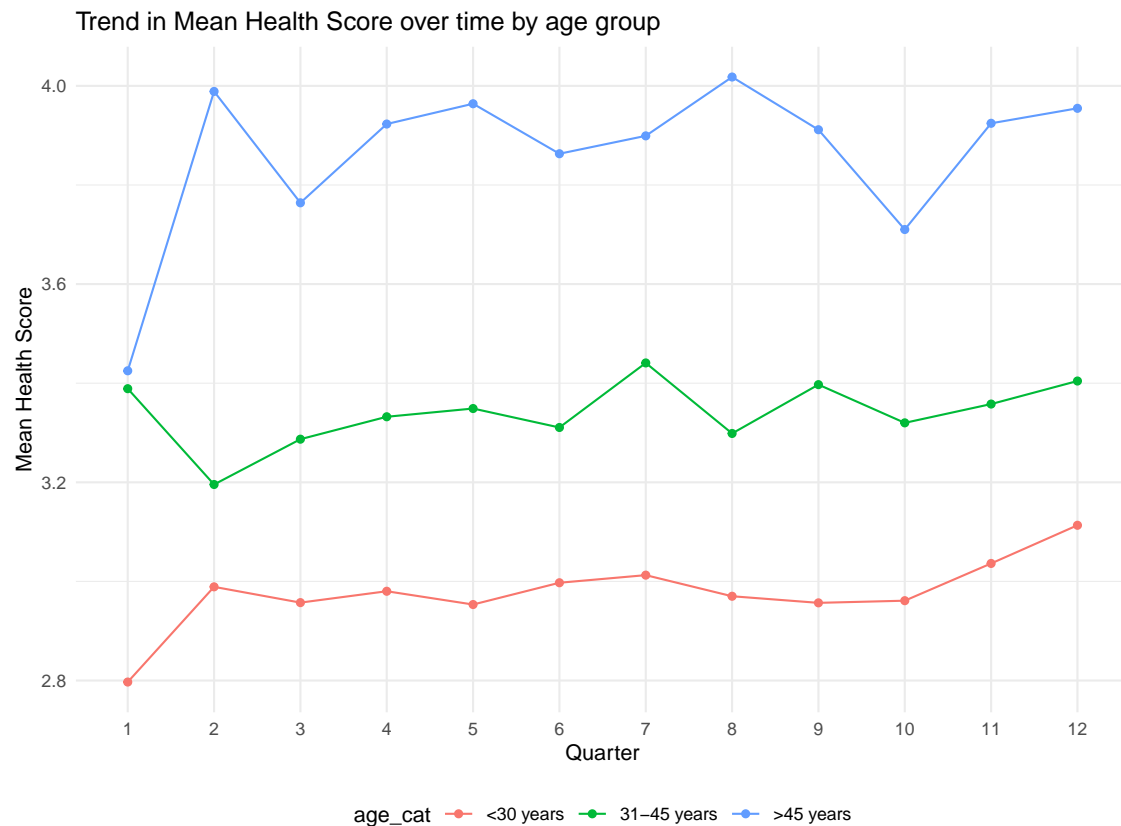
quarter	age_cat	avg_score
1	1	2.796936
1	2	3.388951
1	3	3.425028
2	1	2.989041
2	2	3.195572
2	3	3.988790
3	1	2.957211
3	2	3.287013
3	3	3.764033
4	1	2.980156
4	2	3.332257
4	3	3.922990
5	1	2.953362
5	2	3.348889
5	3	3.963946
6	1	2.997311
6	2	3.310626
6	3	3.863035
7	1	3.012671
7	2	3.440885
7	3	3.899116
8	1	2.970070
8	2	3.298552
8	3	4.017854

quarter	age_cat	avg_score
9	1	2.956768
9	2	3.397101
9	3	3.911494
10	1	2.961097
10	2	3.319968
10	3	3.710119
11	1	3.036243
11	2	3.357914
11	3	3.924474
12	1	3.113301
12	2	3.404411
12	3	3.954721

```
health_score = new_data %>%
  mutate(
    age_cat = factor(age_cat),
    quarter = factor(quarter))
```

```
health_score = health_score %>%
  select(
    health_score, quarter, age_cat
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    quarter, age_cat
  ) %>%
  summarise(
    avg_score = mean(health_score)
  )
```

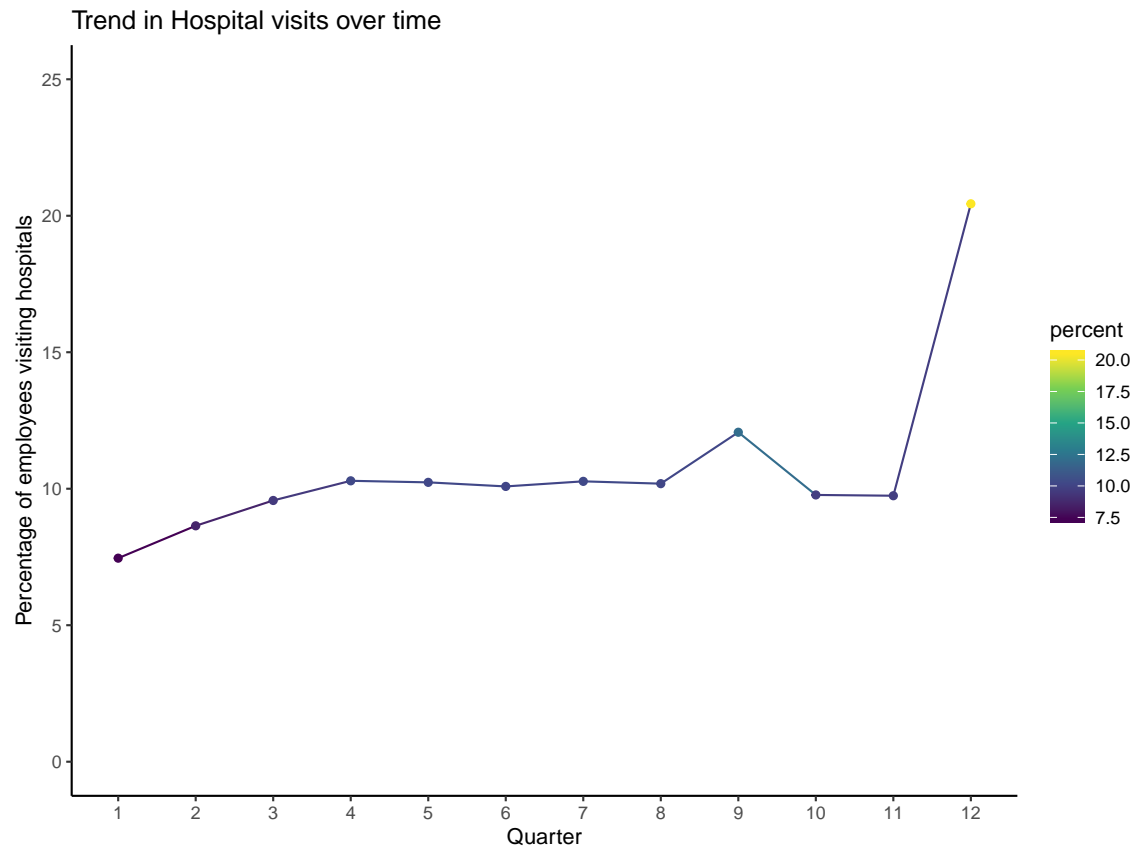
```
pn <- ggplot(health_score, aes(x = quarter, y = avg_score, group = age_cat)) +
  geom_line(aes(color = age_cat)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = age_cat)) + labs(x = "Quarter", y = "Mean Health Score", title = "Trend in Mean Health Score")
pn
```



#Calculating the trend in hospital visits over time

```
hosp = practice_data %>%
  select(
    employee_id, hospital_visit, quarter
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    quarter
  ) %>%
  summarise(
    percent = (sum(hospital_visit)/n())*100
  )
```

```
s <- ggplot(hosp, aes(x = quarter, y = percent, color = percent)) + theme_classic() + geom_line() + geom_point()
  scale_x_discrete(name = "Quarter", limits = c("1","2","3","4","5","6","7","8","9","10","11","12")) +
  scale_y_continuous(name = "Percentage of employees visiting hospitals",
    breaks = seq(0, 25, 5),
    limits = c(0, 25)) + labs(x = "Quarter", y = "Percentage of employees visiting hospitals")
```



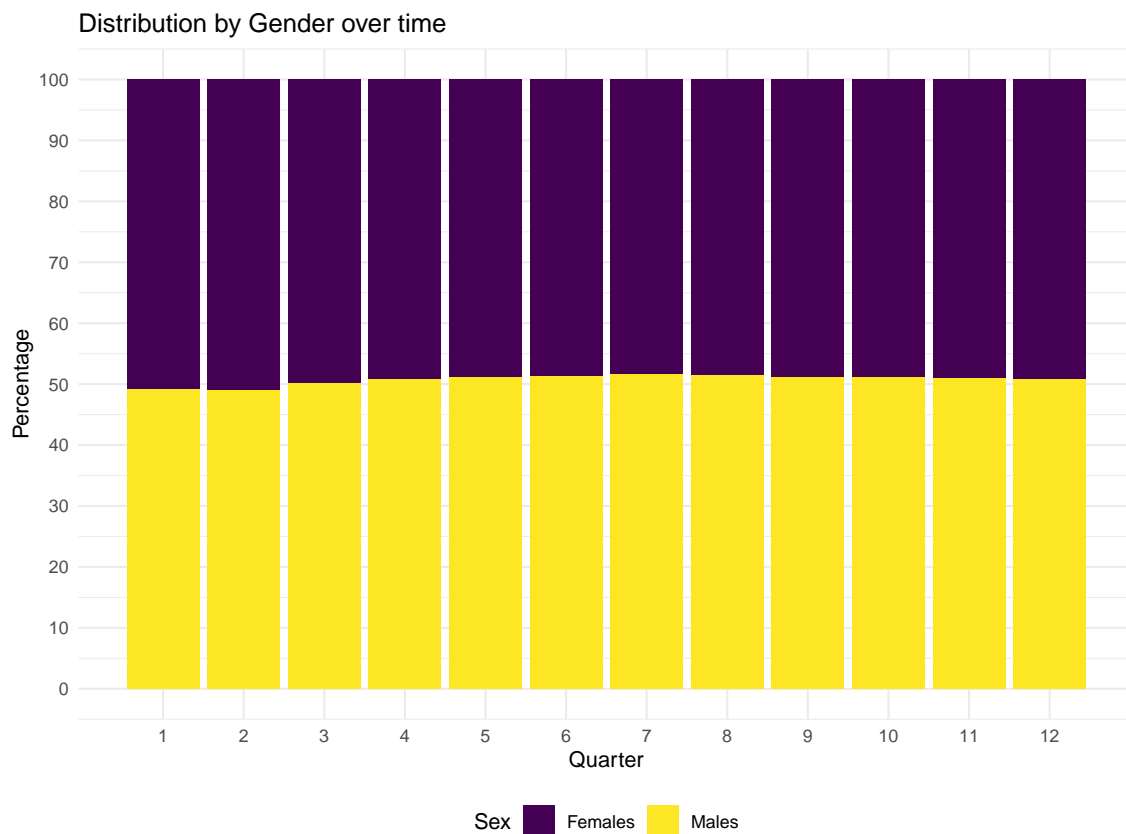
#Calculating the distribution by gender over time

```
w = practice_data %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  mutate(
    sex = factor(sex)
  ) %>%
  select(
    employee_id, quarter, sex
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    quarter, sex
  ) %>%
  summarise(n = n()) %>%
  mutate(freq = n / sum(n)*100)
w
```

```
## # A tibble: 24 x 4
## # Groups:   quarter [12]
##   quarter sex      n freq
##   <dbl> <fct> <int> <dbl>
## 1      1 0      305 50.8
## 2      1 1      295 49.2
## 3      2 0      399 50.9
## 4      2 1      385 49.1
## 5      3 0      503 49.8
## 6      3 1      507 50.2
```

```
## 7      4 0      632 49.1
## 8      4 1      655 50.9
## 9      5 0      726 48.9
## 10     5 1      759 51.1
## # ... with 14 more rows
```

```
t = w %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = quarter, y = freq, fill = sex)) + geom_bar(stat = "identity", legend = c("Female", "Male"),
  scale_y_continuous(name = "Percentage",
    breaks = seq(0, 100, 10),
    limits = c(0, 100)) + labs(x = "Quarter", y = "Percentage" , title = "Distribution by Gender over time")
t
```



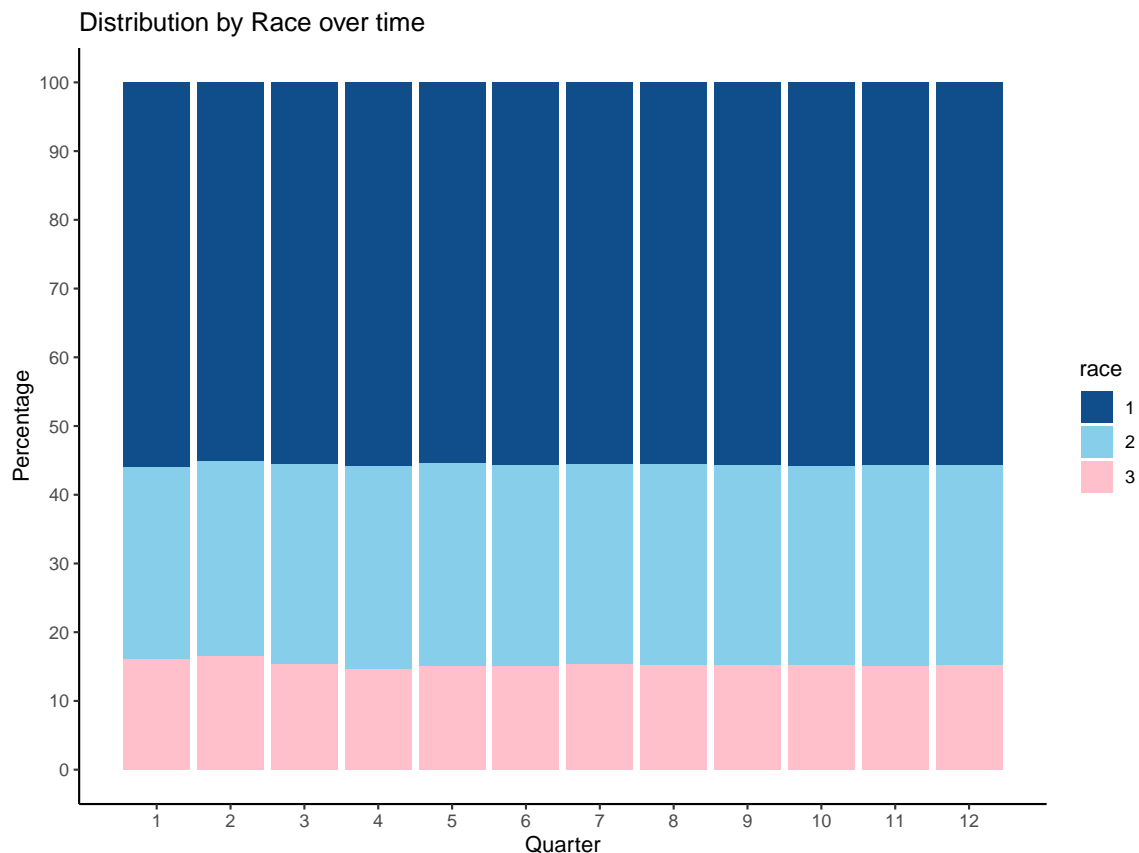
#Calculating the distribution by race over time

```
j = practice_data %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  mutate(
    race = factor(race)
  ) %>%
  select(
    quarter, race
  ) %>%
  group_by(
    quarter, race
  ) %>%
  summarise(n = n()) %>%
```

```
mutate(freq = n / sum(n)*100)
j
```

```
## # A tibble: 36 x 4
## # Groups:   quarter [12]
##   quarter race      n freq
##   <dbl> <fct> <int> <dbl>
## 1      1 1      336  56.
## 2      1 2      167  27.8
## 3      1 3       97  16.2
## 4      2 1      432  55.1
## 5      2 2      222  28.3
## 6      2 3      130  16.6
## 7      3 1      561  55.5
## 8      3 2      293  29.0
## 9      3 3      156  15.4
## 10     4 1      718  55.8
## # ... with 26 more rows
```

```
k = j %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = quarter, y = freq, fill = race)) + geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  theme_classic() + scale_fill_manual(values = c("dodgerblue4", "skyblue", "pink")) + scale_x_discrete(name = "Quarter",
  scale_y_continuous(name = "Percentage",
    breaks = seq(0, 100, 10),
    limits = c(0, 100)) + labs(x = "Quarter", y = "Percentage" , title = "Distribution by Race over time")
k
```



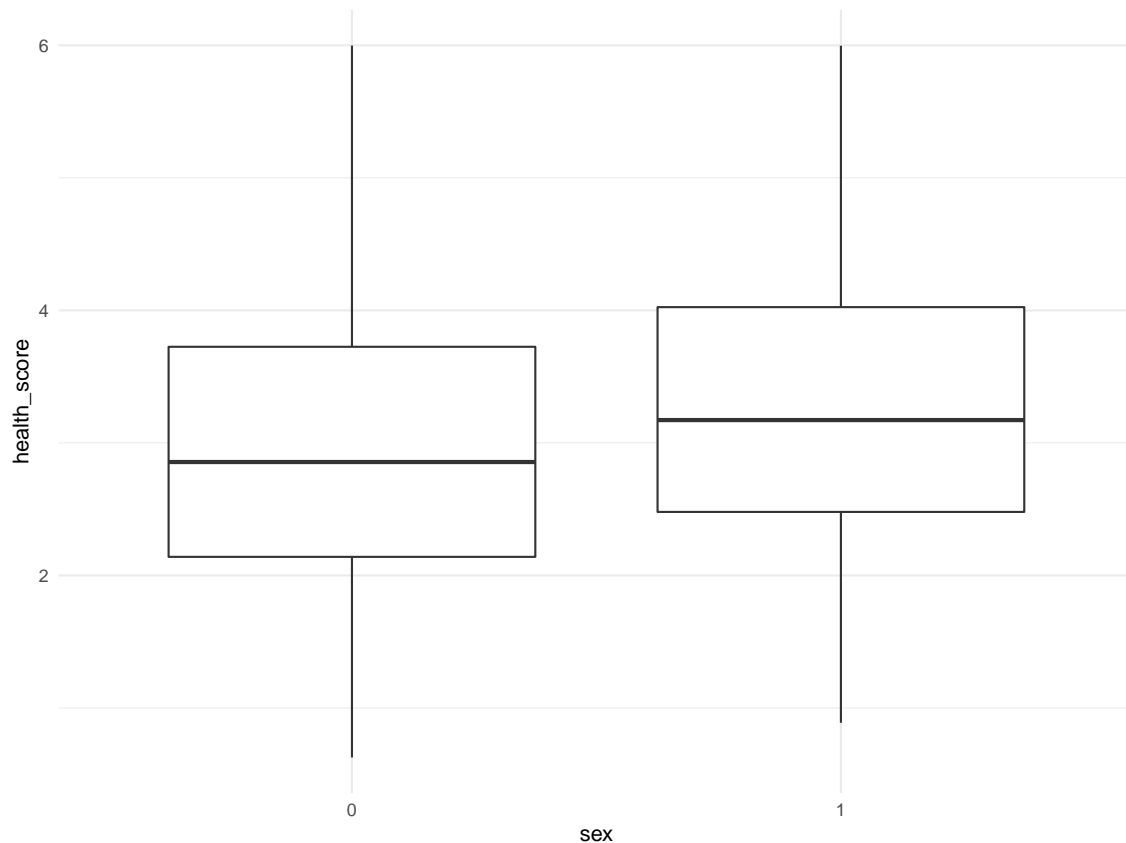
#Scatterplot between salary and health score

```
practice_data %>%
  filter(
    health_score <= 6
  ) %>%
  ggplot(
    aes(x = health_score, y = salary)
  ) + geom_point(aes(color = "yellow")) + labs(
    x = "Heath Score", y = "Salary", title = "Association between Salary and Health Score"
  ) + scale_x_discrete(name = "Quarter", limits = c("1","2","3","4","5","6","7","8","9","10","11","12"))
```



#Box-plot showing the Mean health score for both genders

```
practice_data %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  filter(
    health_score <= 6
  ) %>%
  mutate(
    sex = factor(sex)
  ) %>%
  ggplot(
    aes(
      x = sex, y = health_score
    )
  ) + geom_boxplot()
```



#Checking the association between sex and health score using two sample t-test

```
t.test(health_score ~ sex, data = new_data)
```

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  health_score by sex
## t = -17.726, df = 15816, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.3343974 -0.2678069
## sample estimates:
## mean in group 0 mean in group 1
##      2.995977      3.297079
```

#Checking the association between hospital visit and health score using two sample t-test

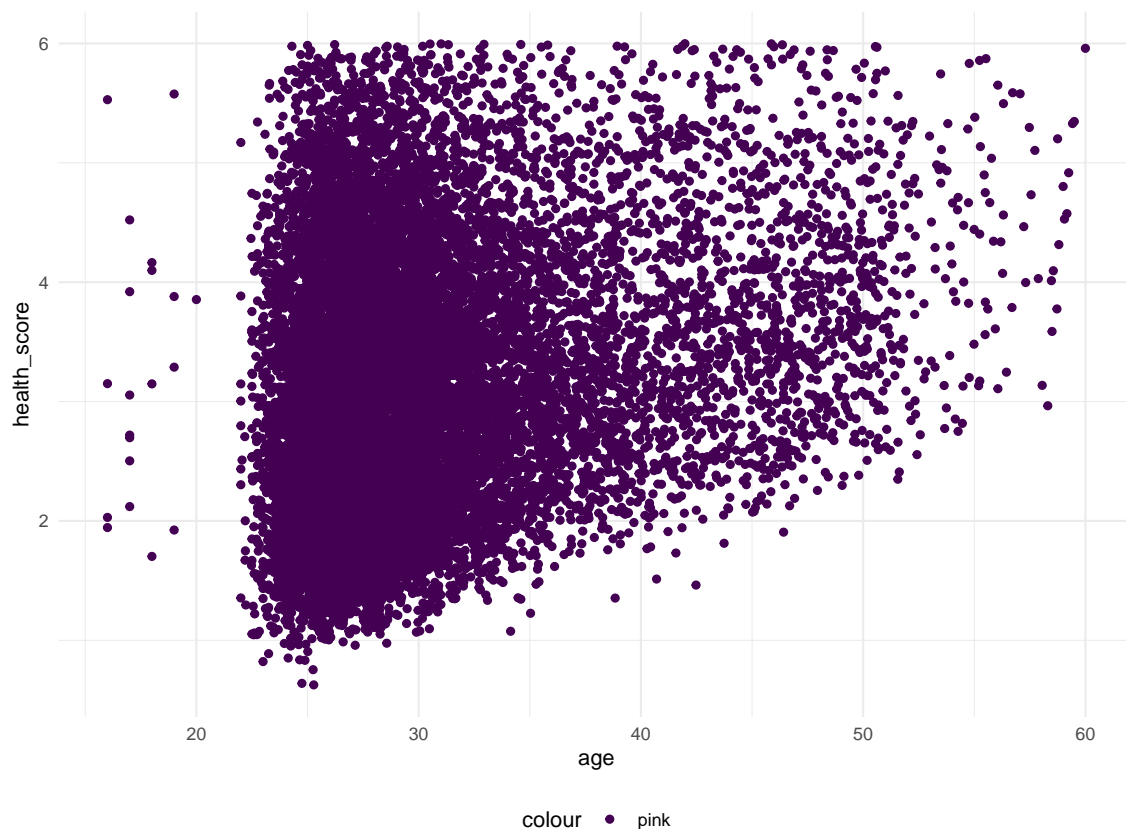
```
t.test(health_score ~ hospital_visit, data = new_data)
```

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  health_score by hospital_visit
## t = -26.924, df = 2278.4, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
```

```
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.7129211 -0.6161208
## sample estimates:
## mean in group 0 mean in group 1
##      3.076413      3.740934
```

#Scatterplot showing the association between age and health score

```
new_data %>%
  filter(
    age <= 60
  ) %>%
  ggplot(
    aes(
      x = age, y = health_score
    )
  ) + geom_point(
    aes(color = "pink")
  )
)
```



#Checking the association between race and health score

```
av <- aov(health_score ~ race, data = new_data)
summary(av)
```

```
##              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value  Pr(>F)
## race          1    11.726    11.726   10.06 0.00152 **
```

```
## Residuals    15876   18513    1.166
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

#Creating 2*2 tables

```
practice_data %>%
  filter(
    age_cat != 3
  ) %>%
  mutate(
    sal_cat = case_when(
      salary < 40000 ~ "First",
      salary > 40000 ~ "Second"
    )
  ) %>%
  janitor::tabyl(age_cat, sal_cat)
```

```
## age_cat First Second
##      1    678  11192
##      2    337   5884
```

```
practice_data %>%
  filter(
    age_cat != 3
  ) %>%
  mutate(
    sal_cat = case_when(
      salary < 40000 ~ "First",
      salary > 40000 ~ "Second"
    )
  ) %>%
  group_by(age_cat, sal_cat) %>%
  summarise(
    n = n()
  ) %>%
  pivot_wider(
    names_from = sal_cat, values_from = n
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 3
## # Groups:   age_cat [2]
##   age_cat First Second
##   <dbl> <int> <int>
## 1      1     678  11192
## 2      2     337   5884
```

#General summaries

```
practice_data %>%
  group_by(
    quarter
```

```

) %>%
summarise(
  n = n(),
  mean_age = mean(age),
  median_age = median(age),
  mean_salary = mean(salary),
  median_salary = median(salary)
)

```

```

## # A tibble: 12 x 6
##   quarter      n mean_age median_age mean_salary median_salary
##   <dbl> <int>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1         1  684    28.8    26.6   43628.   43612.
## 2         2  891    28.6    26.5   44274.   44254.
## 3         3 1139    28.6    26.8   45021.   45002.
## 4         4 1448    28.8    27.1   45531.   45464.
## 5         5 1671    29.3    27.6   46133.   46119.
## 6         6 1775    29.9    28.1   46948.   46915.
## 7         7 1850    30.5    28.5   47780.   47749.
## 8         8 1885    30.9    28.9   48667.   48664.
## 9         9 1914    31.4    29.3   49562.   49603.
## 10        10 1934    31.8    29.6   50498.   50548.
## 11        11 1950    32.2    29.9   51433.   51512.
## 12        12 1962    32.6    30.2   52376.   52440.

```

Notes: Grouped mutate Summarizing collapses groups into single data points. In contrast, using mutate() in conjunction with group_by() will retain all original data points and add new variables computed within groups.

```

practice_data %>%
  group_by(
    quarter
  ) %>%
  mutate(
    hs = round(health_score, digits = 0)
  )

```

```

## # A tibble: 19,103 x 11
## # Groups:   quarter [12]
##   observation_num~ quarter employee_id sex race age hospital_visit
##               <dbl>   <dbl>     <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1                 1         1         1    0    3  27.3         0
## 2                 2         2         1    0    3  27.8         0
## 3                 3         3         1    0    3  28.1         0
## 4                 4         4         1    0    3  28.3         0
## 5                 5         5         1    0    3  28.6         0
## 6                 6         6         1    0    3  28.8         0
## 7                 7         7         1    0    3  29.1         0
## 8                 8         8         1    0    3  29.3         0
## 9                 9         9         1    0    3  29.6         0
## 10                10        10         1    0    3  29.8         0
## # ... with 19,093 more rows, and 4 more variables: salary <dbl>,
## #   health_score <dbl>, age_cat <dbl>, hs <dbl>

```

Notes: Window functions The previous example used `mean()` to compute the mean within each group, which was then subtracted from the observed max temperature. `mean()` takes `n` inputs and produces a single output.

Window functions, in contrast, take `n` inputs and return `n` outputs, and the outputs depend on all the inputs. There are several categories of window functions; you're most likely to need ranking functions and offsets, which we illustrate below.

```
practice_data %>%
  group_by(quarter, sex) %>%
  mutate(
    salary_rank = min_rank(salary)
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 19,103 x 11
## # Groups:   quarter, sex [36]
##   observation_num~ quarter employee_id sex race age hospital_visit
##           <dbl>   <dbl>         <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1             1       1             1     0   3   27.3             0
## 2             2       2             1     0   3   27.8             0
## 3             3       3             1     0   3   28.1             0
## 4             4       4             1     0   3   28.3             0
## 5             5       5             1     0   3   28.6             0
## 6             6       6             1     0   3   28.8             0
## 7             7       7             1     0   3   29.1             0
## 8             8       8             1     0   3   29.3             0
## 9             9       9             1     0   3   29.6             0
## 10            10      10             1     0   3   29.8             0
## # ... with 19,093 more rows, and 4 more variables: salary <dbl>,
## #   health_score <dbl>, age_cat <dbl>, salary_rank <int>
```

This sort of ranking is useful when filtering data based on rank

```
practice_data %>%
  group_by(quarter, sex) %>%
  filter(
    min_rank(salary) < 2
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 36 x 10
## # Groups:   quarter, sex [36]
##   observation_num~ quarter employee_id sex race age hospital_visit
##           <dbl>   <dbl>         <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1           3974       5           416     1  NA   30.5             0
## 2           3975       6           416     1  NA   30.7             0
## 3           4324       9           452     0   2   42.0             0
## 4           4325      10           452     0   2   42.3             0
## 5           4326      11           452     0   2   42.5             1
## 6           4327      12           452     0   2   42.8             0
## 7           4411       6           462     0   2   31.3             0
## 8           4412       7           462     0   2   31.5             0
## 9           4413       8           462     0   2   31.8             0
## 10          7712       1           806     0   3   47.6             0
## # ... with 26 more rows, and 3 more variables: salary <dbl>,
## #   health_score <dbl>, age_cat <dbl>
```

Notes:

Strings and Factors: The most frequent operation involving strings is to search for an exact match. You can use `str_detect` to find cases where the match exists (often useful in conjunction with `filter`), and you can use `str_replace` to replace an instance of a match with something else (often useful in conjunction with `mutate`)

`str_detect(string_vec, "^i think")` - Starts with i think `str_detect(string_vec, "i think$")` - ends with i think `str_detect(string_vec, "[Bb]ush")` `str_detect(string_vec, "^[a-zA-Z]")` `str_detect(string_vec, "7.11")`
The character `.` matches any character. Some characters are "special". These include `[` and `]`, `(` and `)`, and `..`. If you want to search for these, you have to indicate they're special using `.`. Unfortunately, `.` is also special, so things get weird. `str_detect(string_vec, "\\[")` - search for an actual character i.e, the open bracket `[`

```
*imp: select(-contains(""))
```

example for separate and `str_replace`:

```
data_marj = table_marj %>% select(-contains("P Value")) %>% # pivot_longer( -State, names_to =  
"age_year", values_to = "percent") %>%
```

```
separate(age_year, into = c("age", "year"), sep = "\\(") %>% #seperating the age_year into age and year,  
seperated by an open parenthesis. sep = "\\(" means separate from where there is an (. We have to give \  
since ( is a special character.
```

```
mutate( year = str_replace(year, "\\)", ""), #After the above step, year had a ) and we would  
want to remove that. We can do that by replacing that with a blank. str_replace(year,"\\)","") is  
replacing ) with a blank. Again we used \ since ) is a spl character. percent = str_replace(percent,"[a-  
c]", ""),thereisacharacter a,b,orcattheendofthepercentvalueswhichwewouldwanttoremove.Toremove,usestr_eplace,and[a  
c] shows the presence of a-c at the end of the percent string and we want to replace that with a blank.  
percent = as.numeric(percent)) %>% filter(!(State %in% c("Total U.S.", "Northeast", "Midwest", "South",  
"West"))))
```

#Interactivity

```
practice_data %>% drop_na() %>% select(quarter, race, health_score) %>% mutate( race = factor(race)  
) %>% group_by( race, quarter ) %>% summarise( mean_score = mean(health_score) ) %>% plot_ly( x  
= ~quarter, y = ~ mean_score, color = ~race, type = "bar" )
```

```
age_function = function(x){  
  tibble(  
    mean = mean(x),  
    minimum = min(x),  
    maximum = max(x)  
  )  
}
```

```
a = practice_data %>%  
  select(  
    age, salary, health_score  
  )
```

```
age_function(x = a$age)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 3  
##   mean minimum maximum  
##   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>  
## 1  30.6         7    172
```

¹⁰⁻⁹

```
age_function(x = a$health_score)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 3
##   mean minimum maximum
##   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1  3.59   0.627     10
```

```
age_function(x = a$salary)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 3
##   mean minimum maximum
##   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 48298.  28351.  68826.
```

```
practice_data2 = practice_data %>%
  filter(
    employee_id %in% 1:3
  ) %>%
  select(
    employee_id, quarter, age, hospital_visit, salary, health_score
  )
```

#Nesting

```
employee_nest = practice_data2 %>%
  nest(
    data = quarter:health_score
  ) #nesting the age,hospital visit, salary and health score within the employee id and quarter. data i
```

Is the list column really a list? Let's check?

```
employee_nest %>%
  pull(data)
```

```
## [[1]]
## # A tibble: 12 x 5
##   quarter  age hospital_visit salary health_score
##   <dbl> <dbl>         <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1     1     1    27.3             0 36907.     3.70
## 2     2     2    27.8             0 37907.     4.98
## 3     3     3    28.1             0 38907.     4.01
## 4     4     4    28.3             0 39907.     2.34
## 5     5     5    28.6             0 40907.     2.11
## 6     6     6    28.8             0 41907.     1.46
## 7     7     7    29.1             0 42907.     4.73
## 8     8     8    29.3             0 43907.     2.34
## 9     9     9    29.6             0 44907.     2.76
## 10    10    10    29.8             0 45907.     2.83
## 11    11    11    30.1             0 46907.     1.80
## 12    12    12    30.3             0 47907.     1.70
##
```



```
## [[2]]
## # A tibble: 12 x 5
##   quarter  age hospital_visit salary health_score
##   <dbl> <dbl>         <dbl>   <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1     1    23.5             0 42050.      2.23
## 2     2    24.0             0 43050.      3.96
## 3     3    24.3             0 44050.      2.58
## 4     4    24.5             0 45050.      3.04
## 5     5    24.8             0 46050.      4.39
## 6     6    25.0             0 47050.      3.47
## 7     7    25.3             0 48050.      2.26
## 8     8    25.5             1 49050.      4.62
## 9     9    25.8             0 50050.      2.65
## 10    10    26.0             0 51050.      2.18
## 11    11    26.3             1 52050.      2.50
## 12    12    26.5             0 53050.      1.97
##
## [[3]]
## # A tibble: 7 x 5
##   quarter  age hospital_visit salary health_score
##   <dbl> <dbl>         <dbl>   <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1     6    36.8             0 45631.      3.00
## 2     7    37.0             0 46631.      3.01
## 3     8    37.3             0 47631.      3.63
## 4     9    37.5             0 48631.      2.92
## 5    10    37.8             0 49631.      2.59
## 6    11    38.0             0 50631.      3.91
## 7    12    38.3             1 51631.      3.49
```

```
employee_nest$data[[1]]
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 5
##   quarter  age hospital_visit salary health_score
##   <dbl> <dbl>         <dbl>   <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1     1    27.3             0 36907.      3.70
## 2     2    27.8             0 37907.      4.98
## 3     3    28.1             0 38907.      4.01
## 4     4    28.3             0 39907.      2.34
## 5     5    28.6             0 40907.      2.11
## 6     6    28.8             0 41907.      1.46
## 7     7    29.1             0 42907.      4.73
## 8     8    29.3             0 43907.      2.34
## 9     9    29.6             0 44907.      2.76
## 10    10    29.8             0 45907.      2.83
## 11    11    30.1             0 46907.      1.80
## 12    12    30.3             0 47907.      1.70
```

Unnesting

```
employee_nest %>%
  unnest() #back to the original data
```

```
## # A tibble: 31 x 6
```

```
##   employee_id quarter   age hospital_visit salary health_score
##         <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl>         <dbl>  <dbl>      <dbl>
##  1           1       1  27.3             0 36907.        3.70
##  2           1       2  27.8             0 37907.        4.98
##  3           1       3  28.1             0 38907.        4.01
##  4           1       4  28.3             0 39907.        2.34
##  5           1       5  28.6             0 40907.        2.11
##  6           1       6  28.8             0 41907.        1.46
##  7           1       7  29.1             0 42907.        4.73
##  8           1       8  29.3             0 43907.        2.34
##  9           1       9  29.6             0 44907.        2.76
## 10           1      10  29.8             0 45907.        2.83
## # ... with 21 more rows
```

Trying useful things with the list column:

```
employee_1 = employee_nest$data[[1]]
lm(health_score ~ age, data = employee_1)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = health_score ~ age, data = employee_1)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)          age
##    23.1901      -0.7016
```

```
employee_2 = employee_nest$data[[2]]
lm(health_score ~ age, data = employee_2)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = health_score ~ age, data = employee_2)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)          age
##     9.375      -0.254
```

Instead of repeating it again and again for all the three employees, we could:

```
lm(health_score ~ age, data = employee_nest$data[[1]])
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = health_score ~ age, data = employee_nest$data[[1]])
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)          age
##    23.1901      -0.7016
```

```
lm(health_score ~ age, data = employee_nest$data[[2]])
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = health_score ~ age, data = employee_nest$data[[2]])
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)      age
##      9.375      -0.254
```

We could use a loop:

```
output = vector("list", length = 3)

for (i in 1:3) {
  output[[i]] = lm(health_score ~ age, data = employee_nest$data[[i]])
}
```

```
lm_fun = function(x) {
  lm(health_score ~ age, data = x)
} #written a function for the linear model
```

```
output = vector("list", length = 3)

for (i in 1:3) {
  output[[i]] = lm_fun(x = employee_nest$data[[i]])
}
```

Use map:

```
output = map(employee_nest$data, lm_fun)
```

Linear models:

```
fit = lm(health_score ~ age + salary + hospital_visit + sex + race, data = practice_data )
summary(fit)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = health_score ~ age + salary + hospital_visit + sex +
##      race, data = practice_data)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -7.7863 -1.1738 -0.4700  0.4878  7.0869
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  2.025e+00  1.741e-01  11.626 < 2e-16 ***
## age          4.414e-02  2.061e-03  21.422 < 2e-16 ***
## salary       6.635e-07  3.249e-06   0.204 0.838195
```

```
## hospital_visit 7.925e-01 4.642e-02 17.070 < 2e-16 ***
## sex            3.760e-01 3.383e-02 11.115 < 2e-16 ***
## race          -7.407e-02 2.068e-02 -3.582 0.000342 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.896 on 16921 degrees of freedom
## (2176 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.05232,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.05204
## F-statistic: 186.8 on 5 and 16921 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```
coef(fit)
```

```
##      (Intercept)          age          salary hospital_visit          sex
## 2.024509e+00 4.414295e-02 6.635303e-07 7.924508e-01 3.760376e-01
##           race
## -7.406799e-02
```

```
summary(fit)$coef
```

```
##              Estimate Std. Error  t value    Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 2.024509e+00 1.741438e-01 11.6255038 4.015324e-31
## age         4.414295e-02 2.060676e-03 21.4215849 1.810104e-100
## salary      6.635303e-07 3.249309e-06 0.2042066 8.381945e-01
## hospital_visit 7.924508e-01 4.642353e-02 17.0700228 8.648799e-65
## sex         3.760376e-01 3.383106e-02 11.1151576 1.329800e-28
## race        -7.406799e-02 2.067825e-02 -3.5819271 3.420256e-04
```

```
fit %>%
  broom::tidy() %>%
  knitr::kable(digits = 3)
```

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	2.025	0.174	11.626	0.000
age	0.044	0.002	21.422	0.000
salary	0.000	0.000	0.204	0.838
hospital_visit	0.792	0.046	17.070	0.000
sex	0.376	0.034	11.115	0.000
race	-0.074	0.021	-3.582	0.000

Diagnostics for linear models:

```
modelr::add_residuals(practice_data, fit)
```

```
## # A tibble: 19,103 x 11
##   observation_num~ quarter employee_id sex race age hospital_visit
##           <dbl>   <dbl>     <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1             1       1         1     0   3  27.3           0
## 2             2       2         1     0   3  27.8           0
```

```
## 3      3      3      1      0      3 28.1      0
## 4      4      4      1      0      3 28.3      0
## 5      5      5      1      0      3 28.6      0
## 6      6      6      1      0      3 28.8      0
## 7      7      7      1      0      3 29.1      0
## 8      8      8      1      0      3 29.3      0
## 9      9      9      1      0      3 29.6      0
## 10     10     10      1      0      3 29.8      0
## # ... with 19,093 more rows, and 4 more variables: salary <dbl>,
## #   health_score <dbl>, age_cat <dbl>, resid <dbl>
```

```
modelr::add_predictions(practice_data, fit)
```

```
## # A tibble: 19,103 x 11
##   observation_num~ quarter employee_id sex race age hospital_visit
##             <dbl>   <dbl>       <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>       <dbl>
## 1             1       1         1      0  3  27.3         0
## 2             2       2         1      0  3  27.8         0
## 3             3       3         1      0  3  28.1         0
## 4             4       4         1      0  3  28.3         0
## 5             5       5         1      0  3  28.6         0
## 6             6       6         1      0  3  28.8         0
## 7             7       7         1      0  3  29.1         0
## 8             8       8         1      0  3  29.3         0
## 9             9       9         1      0  3  29.6         0
## 10           10      10         1      0  3  29.8         0
## # ... with 19,093 more rows, and 4 more variables: salary <dbl>,
## #   health_score <dbl>, age_cat <dbl>, pred <dbl>
```

Nesting

```
fit_interaction = lm(health_score ~ sex + age + salary + race + age*sex + hospital_visit, data = practice_data)
fit_interaction %>%
  broom::tidy()
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 5
##   term          estimate std.error statistic  p.value
##   <chr>         <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)   2.22      0.183     12.2 7.29e-34
## 2 sex          -0.0777    0.132     -0.587 5.57e- 1
## 3 age           0.0381    0.00267    14.3 4.72e-46
## 4 salary        0.000000362 0.00000325   0.112 9.11e- 1
## 5 race          -0.0716    0.0207     -3.46 5.36e- 4
## 6 hospital_visit 0.792     0.0464     17.1 8.30e-65
## 7 sex:age        0.0149    0.00420     3.54 3.95e- 4
```

Logistic regression:

```
fit_logistic = glm(hospital_visit ~ age + salary, data = practice_data)
fit_logistic %>%
  broom::tidy() %>%
  mutate(
```

```

  OR = exp(estimate)
) %>%
select(
  term, estimate, p.value, OR
) %>%
knitr::kable(digits = 2)

```

term	estimate	p.value	OR
(Intercept)	0	0.94	1
age	0	0.19	1
salary	0	0.00	1