DA5020 Homework 4: Strings and Factors

2018-02-12

Link to github - https://github.com/GuptaHar/CSR_assignment

Preparation

Download US Farmers Markert Directory data from the website of USDA (click on "Export to Excel"). Rename the file as *farmers_market.csv*.

Download the Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food Projects dataset and name it as *kyfprojects.xls*. Put it into the same folder.

Read the data:

```
library(tidyverse)
library(readxl)

farmers_market<-read_csv("farmers_market.csv")
kyfp<-read_excel("kyfprojects.xls")</pre>
```

Warm Up

This dataset stores city and state in different columns, what if you want to print out city and state in the format "City, State"?

```
# Combine city and state separated by ,
farmers_market <- read_csv("farmers_market.csv")
farmers_market$Combined = paste(farmers_market$city, farmers_market$State, se
p=", ")</pre>
```

Questions

Please edit this file and add your own solutions to these questions. Make your output as readable as possible. Next time you would need to create this file on your own. Feel free to try out other templates (e.g. Tufte Handout) if your are familiar with LaTex. But for whatever template you choose, you should always include a link to your GitHub repo at the first page of your PDF.

1. (20 points) Cleanup the Facebook and Twitter column to let them contain only the facebook username or twitter handle name. I.e., replace "https://www.facebook.com/pages/Cameron-Park-Farmers-

Market/97634216535?ref=hl" with "Cameron-Park-Farmers-Market", "https://twitter.com/FarmMarket125th" with "FarmMarket125th", and "@21acres" with "21acres".

```
#Select the data
farmers market <- read csv("Farmers market.csv")</pre>
farmers_fb <- select(farmers_market,Facebook)</pre>
farmers_to_vector <- as_vector(farmers_fb)</pre>
df<-data frame(facebook = character())</pre>
# Clean up the Facebook column using if-else statements
for(i in 1:NROW(farmers_to_vector))
  x = farmers to vector[[i]]
  a = 'https:[/][/]www.facebook.com[/]pages[/]'
  b = 'https:[/][/]www.facebook.com[/]'
  c = 'www.facebook.com[/]pages[/]'
  d = 'www.facebook.com[/]'
  e = 'facebook.com[/]'
  f = 'http:[/][/]www.'
  g = 'www.'
  h = 'https:[/][/]'
  i = 'http:[/][/]'
  t1 = if (grepl(a,x) == TRUE) \{gsub(a,"",x)\}
  else if(grepl(d,x)==TRUE){gsub(b, "", x)}
else if(grepl(d,x)==TRUE){gsub(c, "", x)}
  else if(grep1(b,x)==TRUE){gsub(b, ""
  else if(grepl(d,x)==TRUE){gsub(d, "", x)}
else if(grepl(e,x)==TRUE){gsub(e, "", x)}
  else if(grepl(f,x)==TRUE){gsub(e, "", x)}
else if(grepl(f,x)==TRUE){gsub(f, "", x)}
else if(grepl(g,x)==TRUE){gsub(g, "", x)}
else if(grepl(h.x)==TRUE){gsub(g, "", x)}
  else if(grepl(j,x)==TRUE){gsub(j, "", x)}
  else {x}
  df[i, ] = t1}
# To remove the unwanted numbers from the facebook name at the end
df_test <- gsub("/.*","",as.character(df$facebook))</pre>
output_facebook <- data_frame(df_test)</pre>
# To Cleanup Twitter
farmers market tw <- select(farmers market, Twitter)</pre>
farmers_market_to_vector <- as_vector(farmers_market_tw)</pre>
# create dataframe for twitter column
df_T <- data_frame(twitter = character())</pre>
for(i in 1:NROW(farmers_market_to_vector))
  x= farmers_market_to_vector[[i]]
  p = 'https:[/][/]twitter.com[/]'
  q = 'https:[/][/]www.twitter.com[/]'
```

```
r = '@'
  s = 'www.twitter.com'
  t2 = if (grepl(p,x) == TRUE)\{gsub(p,"",x)\}
  else if(grepl(q,x) == TRUE){gsub(q,"",x)}
  else if(grepl(r,x) == TRUE){gsub(r,"",x)}
  else {x}
  df_T[i, ] = t2}
output twitter <- df T
#outputs of the question 1
output_facebook
## # A tibble: 8,710 x 1
##
      df_test
##
      <chr>>
## 1 Danville.VT.Farmers.Market
## 2 StearnsHomesteadFarmersMarket
## 3 <NA>
## 4 <NA>
## 5 <NA>
## 6 12 South Farmers Market
## 7 125thStreetFarmersMarket
## 8 12th-Brandywine-Urban-Farm-Community-Garden
## 9 14UFarmersMarket
## 10 14KennnedyFarmersMarket
## # ... with 8,700 more rows
output_twitter
## # A tibble: 8,710 x 1
##
     twitter
## * <chr>
## 1 <NA>
## 2 <NA>
## 3 <NA>
## 4 <NA>
## 5 <NA>
## 6 12southfrmsmkt
## 7 FarmMarket125th
## 8 <NA>
## 9 14UFarmersMkt
## 10 14KenFM
## # ... with 8,700 more rows
```

2. (20 points) Clean up the city and street column. Remove state and county names from the city column and consolidate address spellings to be more consistent (e.g. "St.", "ST.", "Street" all become "St"; "and" changes to "&", etc...).

```
farmers_market_Q2 <- read_csv("farmers_market.csv")
farmers_market_Q2$city <- gsub(" and "," & ",as.character(farmers_market_Q2$c</pre>
```

```
itv),fixed= TRUE)
# To remove the state name from the city column
farmers_market_Q2$city <- gsub(",.*","",as.character(farmers_market_Q2$city),</pre>
fixed= FALSE)
# to conslidate address spelling in the street names
farmers_market_Q2$street<-gsub(" Street"," St",as.character(farmers_market_Q2</pre>
$street),fixed = TRUE)
farmers_market_Q2$street<-gsub(" and "," & ",as.character(farmers_market_Q2$s</pre>
treet),fixed= TRUE)
farmers_market_Q2$street<-gsub(" street"," St",as.character(farmers_market_Q2</pre>
$street),fixed = TRUE)
farmers market Q2$street<-gsub(" street "," St",as.character(farmers market Q</pre>
2\$street), fixed = TRUE)
farmers_market_Q2$street<-gsub(" St."," St",as.character(farmers_market_Q2$st</pre>
reet),fixed= TRUE)
farmers_market_Q2$street<-gsub(" ST."," St",as.character(farmers_market_Q2$st</pre>
reet), fixed = TRUE)
farmers market Q2$street<-gsub(" Sts."," St",as.character(farmers market Q2$s</pre>
treet),fixed= TRUE)
farmers_market_Q2$street<-gsub(" Sts"," St",as.character(farmers_market_Q2$st</pre>
reet), fixed = TRUE)
farmers_market_Q2$street<-gsub("ave."," Ave",as.character(farmers_market_Q2$s</pre>
treet),fixed= TRUE)
farmers market Q2$street<-gsub(" Avenue "," Ave",as.character(farmers market</pre>
Q2\$street), fixed = TRUE)
farmers_market_Q2$street<-gsub(" Avenue"," Ave",as.character(farmers_market_Q</pre>
2\$street), fixed = TRUE)
farmers market Q2\$street<-gsub(" Ave", " Ave", as.character(farmers market Q2\$s
treet),fixed= TRUE)
farmers_market_Q2$street<-gsub(" Ave."," Ave",as.character(farmers_market_Q2$</pre>
street),fixed= TRUE)
farmers_market_Q2$street<-gsub(" Boulevard"," Blvd",as.character(farmers_mark</pre>
et Q2\$street), fixed= TRUE)
#output of the question 2
farmers_market_Q2
## # A tibble: 8,710 x 59
         FMID MarketName Website
                                     Facebook Twitter Youtube OtherMedia street
##
##
        <int> <chr>
                            <chr>
                                     <chr>
                                               <chr>
                                                        <chr>>
                                                                 <chr>>
                                                                             <chr>>
## 1 1018261 Caledonia ... https:/... https:/... <NA>
                                                        <NA>
                                                                 <NA>
                                                                             <NA>
## 2 1018318 Stearns Ho... http://... Stearns... <NA>
                                                        <NA>
                                                                 <NA>
                                                                            6975 ...
## 3 1009364 106 S. Mai... http://... <NA>
                                               <NA>
                                                        <NA>
                                                                 <NA>
                                                                            106 S...
                                                                 http://ag... 10th ...
## 4 1010691 10th Steet... <NA>
                                               <NA>
                                      <NA>
                                                        <NA>
## 5 1002454 112st Madi... <NA>
                                     <NA>
                                               <NA>
                                                        <NA>
                                                                 <NA>
                                                                            112th...
## 6 1011100 12 South F... http://... 12_Sout... @12sou... <NA>
                                                                 @12southf... 3000 ...
## 7 1009845 125th Stre... http://... https://... https://... https://...
                                                                 Instagram... 163 W...
## 8 1005586 12th & Bra... <NA>
                                     https:/... <NA>
                                                        <NA>
                                                                 https://w... 12th ...
## 9 1008071 14&U Farme... <NA>
                                     https:/... https:... <NA>
                                                                 <NA>
                                                                            1400 ...
## 10 1012710 14th & Ken... <NA>
                                     https:/... 14KenFM <NA>
                                                                 instagram... 5500 ...
## # ... with 8,700 more rows, and 51 more variables: city <chr>, County
```

```
## #
       <chr>, State <chr>, zip <chr>, Season1Date <chr>, Season1Time <chr>,
       Season2Date <chr>, Season2Time <chr>, Season3Date <chr>, Season3Time
## #
       <chr>, Season4Date <chr>, Season4Time <chr>, x <dbl>, y <dbl>,
## #
## #
       Location <chr>, Credit <chr>, WIC <chr>, WICcash <chr>, SFMNP <chr>,
       SNAP <chr>, Organic <chr>, Bakedgoods <chr>, Cheese <chr>, Crafts
## #
       <chr>, Flowers <chr>, Eggs <chr>, Seafood <chr>, Herbs <chr>,
## #
## #
       Vegetables <chr>, Honey <chr>, Jams <chr>, Maple <chr>, Meat <chr>,
       Nursery <chr>, Nuts <chr>, Plants <chr>, Poultry <chr>, Prepared
## #
## #
       <chr>, Soap <chr>, Trees <chr>, Wine <chr>, Coffee <chr>, Beans <chr>,
       Fruits <chr>, Grains <chr>, Juices <chr>, Mushrooms <chr>, PetFood
## #
## #
       <chr>, Tofu <chr>, WildHarvested <chr>, updateTime <chr>
```

3. (20 points) Create a new data frame (tibble) that explains the online presence of each state's farmers market. I.e., how many percentages of them have a facebook account? A twitter account? Or either of the accounts? (Hint: use the is.na() function)

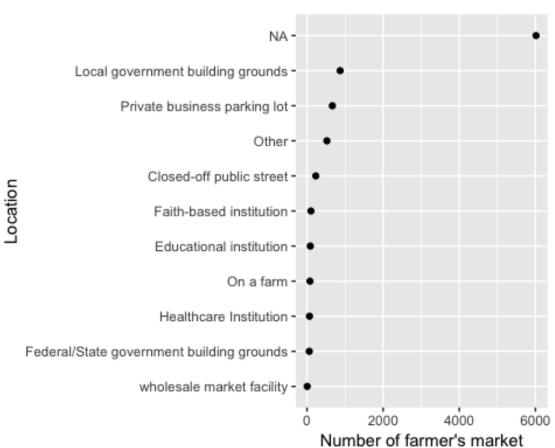
```
library("tibble")
# create a table with online presense for farmers market.
# if a market has facebook profile or have any other online presense it will
be summarised in the table
tibble table <- read csv("farmers market.csv") %>%
  group by(State) %>%
  summarise( Facebook = ((sum(!is.na(Facebook)))/ n())*100,
             twitter = ((sum(!is.na(Twitter)))/ n())*100,
             Youtube = ((sum(!is.na(Youtube)))/n())*100,
             Other media = ((sum(!is.na(OtherMedia)))/n())*100,
             Website = ((sum(!is.na(Website)))/n())*100)
tibble table <- as data frame(tibble table)
class(tibble_table)
## [1] "tbl df"
                    "tbl"
                                  "data.frame"
#output of the question 3
output_3 <- tibble_table</pre>
output_3
## # A tibble: 53 x 6
##
                           Facebook twitter Youtube Other_media Website
      State
##
                              <dbl>
                                       <dbl>
                                               <dbl>
                                                           <dbl>
                                                                    <dbl>
      <chr>>
## 1 Alabama
                               26.1
                                        6.34
                                               0.704
                                                            4.93
                                                                     28.2
                                                                     55.3
##
   2 Alaska
                               42.1
                                       10.5
                                               0
                                                            0
## 3 Arizona
                               56.7
                                       26.7
                                               3.33
                                                           15.6
                                                                    74.4
                                                            5.56
## 4 Arkansas
                               50.9
                                       4.63
                                               1.85
                                                                     31.5
## 5 California
                               40.2
                                       14.2
                                               1.58
                                                           12.5
                                                                    65.0
## 6 Colorado
                               42.8
                                                                    74.8
                                       9.43
                                               2.52
                                                            2.52
                                               1.29
## 7 Connecticut
                               31.6
                                       10.3
                                                                    44.5
                                                            7.74
                                                                    70.3
## 8 Delaware
                               62.2
                                       10.8
                                               2.70
                                                           18.9
## 9 District of Columbia
                               51.7
                                       43.1
                                              22.4
                                                           32.8
                                                                    81.0
## 10 Florida
                               42.9
                                        8.43
                                               1.92
                                                            4.60
                                                                    73.6
## # ... with 43 more rows
```

4. (20 points)

Make the location types shorter using the forcats::fct_recode function. Create a plot that demonstrates the number of farmers markets per location type. The locations should be ordered in descending order where the top of the graph will have the one with the highest number of markets

```
farmers market Q4 <- read csv("farmers market.csv")</pre>
# Check unique values of Location types
Unique location <- distinct(select(farmers market Q4,Location))</pre>
Unique_location_vector <- as_vector(Unique_location)</pre>
Unique_location_vector
##
                                                                Location1
##
##
                                                                Location2
##
                                          "Private business parking lot"
##
                                                                Location3
                            "Federal/State government building grounds"
##
##
                                                                Location4
##
          "On a farm from: a barn, a greenhouse, a tent, a stand, etc"
##
                                                                Location5
##
                                                                   "Other"
##
                                                                Location6
## "Faith-based institution (e.g., church, mosque, synagogue, temple)"
##
                                                                Location7
##
                                               "Closed-off public street"
##
                                                                Location8
                                     "Local government building grounds"
##
##
                                                                Location9
                            "Co-located with wholesale market facility"
##
##
                                                               Location10
##
                                                "Educational institution"
##
                                                               Location11
                                                 "Healthcare Institution"
##
# Using forcats recode function to shorten the location
location vector 2 <- as vector(select(farmers market Q4, Location))</pre>
akl <- recode_factor(location_vector_2, `Faith-based institution (e.g., churc
h, mosque, synagogue, temple) = "Faith-based institution", `On a farm from:
a barn, a greenhouse, a tent, a stand, etc` = "On a farm", `Co-located with w
holesale market facility` = "wholesale market facility")
akl <- as data frame(akl)</pre>
akl
## # A tibble: 8,710 x 1
##
      value
      <fct>
##
```

```
1 <NA>
   2 <NA>
##
  3 <NA>
##
## 4 <NA>
## 5 Private business parking lot
##
    6 <NA>
  7 Federal/State government building grounds
## 8 On a farm
## 9 Other
## 10 <NA>
## # ... with 8,700 more rows
plot_data <- farmers_market_Q4 %>%
  group_by(Location) %>%
  summarise(count = n()) %>%
  as tibble() %>%
  mutate(Newname = recode_factor(Location, `Faith-based institution (e.g., ch
urch, mosque, synagogue, temple)` = "Faith-based institution", `On a farm fro
m: a barn, a greenhouse, a tent, a stand, etc` = "On a farm", `Co-located wit
h wholesale market facility` = "wholesale market facility"))
ggplot(data = plot_data, mapping = aes(y = reorder(Newname, count) , x = coun
t))+
geom_point() + labs(x = "Number of farmer's market") + labs(y = "Location")
```



5. (20 points) Write code to sanity check the kyfprojects data. For example, does Program Abbreviation always match Program Name for all the rows? (Try thinking of your own rules, too.)

```
kyfp <- read excel("kyfprojects.xls")</pre>
# Sanity check 1 - Check if states name are valid
as_data_frame(unique(kyfp$State))
## # A tibble: 56 x 1
##
      value
##
      <chr>>
## 1 IL
## 2 MN
## 3 NM
## 4 LA
## 5 AZ
## 6 WV
## 7 AL
## 8 DC
## 9 NJ
## 10 ND
## # ... with 46 more rows
# Sanity check 2 - Check if year is between 2009 and 2012
year <- grep1("(20[09]\\d|20[12]\\d)", kyfp$Year)</pre>
sum(year)
## [1] 2379
table(year)["TRUE"]
## TRUE
## 2379
# Sanity check 3 - Check recipient type
Unique_recipient <- distinct(select(kyfp, 'Recipient Type'))</pre>
Unique_recipient
## # A tibble: 8 x 1
##
     `Recipient Type`
##
     <chr>>
## 1 Business
## 2 Nonprofit
## 3 Government
## 4 Academic
## 5 Other
## 6 Producer
## 7 Nonprofit Academic
## 8 Businesses
```

```
# Sanity check 4 - Check Funding type
Unique funding <- distinct(select(kyfp, 'Funding Type'))</pre>
Unique_funding
## # A tibble: 2 x 1
  `Funding Type`
##
  <chr>>
## 1 Grant
## 2 Loan
# Sanity check 5 - Check Funding amount
maxcheck <- as.numeric(kyfp$'Funding Amount ($)')</pre>
maxcheck2 <- na.omit(maxcheck)</pre>
max(maxcheck2)
## [1] 1e+07
# Sanity check 6 - Check Zipcode
zip <- select(kyfp,Zip)</pre>
check <- grep1("^[0-9]+$", zip)
check
## [1] FALSE
# Sanity check 7 - Check State characters is limited to 2
check num <- nchar(kyfp$State)</pre>
sum(check_num/2)
## [1] 2379
table(check_num)["2"]
##
  2
## 2379
# Sanity check 8 - To Check if town is char
town <- grep1("[A-z]",kyfp$Town)</pre>
town
  ##
##
  ##
  ##
##
  ##
```

```
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
```

```
##
##
##
##
##
##
```

Submission

You need to submit an .Rmd extension file as well as the generated pdf file. Be sure to state all the assumptions and give explanations as comments in the .Rmd file wherever needed to help us assess your submission. Please name the submission file LAST_FirstInitial_1.Rmd for example for John Smith's 1st assignment, the file should be named Smith_J_1.Rmd.