DSC520_Week2_Guruprasad_Velikadu_Assignment02

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Contents

1 Assignment 02

1.1 Check your current working directory using `getwd()`

```
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "C:/Users/Gurup/GURU/Learning/Masters/Term_2/DSC520_T302_Statistics_for_Data_Science/Week_2/Assi
```

1.2 List the contents of the working directory with the `dir()` function

```
dir()
```

```
##  [1] "DSC520_Week2_Guruprasad_Velikadu_Assignment00.pdf"
##  [2] "DSC520_Week2_Guruprasad_Velikadu_Assignment00_Markdown.pdf"
##  [3] "DSC520_Week2_Guruprasad_Velikadu_Assignment00_Markdown000000000000000.pdf"
##  [4] "DSC520_Week2_Guruprasad_Velikadu_Assignment01.pdf"
##  [5] "DSC520_Week2_Guruprasad_Velikadu_Assignment01_Markdown.pdf"
##  [6] "DSC520_Week2_Guruprasad_Velikadu_Assignment01_Markdown.Rmd"
##  [7] "DSC520_Week2_Guruprasad_Velikadu_Assignment02.pdf"
##  [8] "DSC520_Week2_Guruprasad_Velikadu_Assignment02_Markdown.pdf"
##  [9] "DSC520_Week2_Guruprasad_Velikadu_Assignment02_Markdown.Rmd"
## [10] "Final"
## [11] "Markdown_sample1.pdf"
## [12] "Markdown_sample1.Rmd"
```

1.3 If the current directory does not contain the `data` directory, set the

1.3.1 working directory to project root folder (the folder should contain the `data` directory

1.3.2 Use `setwd()` if needed

```
knitr::opts_knit$set(root.dir = "C:/Users/Gurup/GURU/Learning/Masters/Term_2/DSC520_T302_Statistics_for
```

1.4 Load the file `data/tidynomicon/person.csv` to `person_df1` using `read.csv`

1.4.1 Examine the structure of `person_df1` using `str()`

```
person_df1 <- read.csv(file="data/tidynomicon/person.csv",header=TRUE,stringsAsFactors=TRUE)
str(person_df1)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    5 obs. of  3 variables:
##  $ person_id    : Factor w/ 5 levels "danforth","dyer",..: 2 4 3 5 1
##  $ personal_name: Factor w/ 4 levels "Anderson","Frank",..: 4 2 1 3 2
##  $ family_name  : Factor w/ 5 levels "Danforth","Dyer",..: 2 4 3 5 1
```

1.5 R interpreted names as factors, which is not the behavior we want

1.5.1 Load the same file to person_df2 using `read.csv` and setting `stringsAsFactors` to `FALSE`

1.5.2 Examine the structure of `person_df2` using `str()`

```
person_df2 <- read.csv(file="data/tidynomicon/person.csv",header=TRUE,stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
str(person_df2)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    5 obs. of  3 variables:
##  $ person_id    : chr  "dyer" "pb" "lake" "roe" ...
##  $ personal_name: chr  "William" "Frank" "Anderson" "Valentina" ...
##  $ family_name  : chr  "Dyer" "Pabodie" "Lake" "Roerich" ...
```

1.6 Read the file `data/scores.csv` to `scores_df`

1.6.1 Display summary statistics using the `summary()` function

```
scores_df <- read.csv(file="data/scores.csv",header=TRUE,stringsAsFactors=TRUE)
summary(scores_df)
```

```
##      Count           Score          Section
##  Min.   :10.00   Min.   :200.0   Regular:19
##  1st Qu.:10.00   1st Qu.:300.0   Sports :19
##  Median :10.00   Median :322.5
##  Mean   :14.47   Mean   :317.5
##  3rd Qu.:20.00   3rd Qu.:357.5
##  Max.   :30.00   Max.   :395.0
```

1.7 Load the `readxl` library

```
library(readxl)
```

1.8 Using the excel_sheets() function from the `readxl` package,

1.8.1 list the worksheets from the file `data/G04ResultsDetail2004-11-02.xls`

```
excel_sheets("data/G04ResultsDetail2004-11-02.xls")
```

```
##  [1] "Instructions"          "Voter Turnout"         "President"
##  [4] "House of Rep"          "Co Clerk"              "Co Reg Deeds"
##  [7] "Co Public Defender"    "Co Comm 1"             "Co Comm 3"
## [10] "Co Comm 5"             "Co Comm 7"             "St Bd of Ed 2"
## [13] "St Bd of Ed 4"         "Legislature 5"         "Legislature 7"
## [16] "Legislature 9"         "Legislature 11"        "Legislature 13"
```

```
## [19] "Legislature 23"        "Legislature 31"        "Legislature 39"
## [22] "MCC 1"                 "MCC 2"                 "MCC 3"
## [25] "MCC 4"                 "OPPD"                  "MUD"
## [28] "NRD 3"                 "NRD 5"                 "NRD 7"
## [31] "NRD 9"                 "OPS 2"                 "OPS 4"
## [34] "OPS 6"                 "OPS 8"                 "OPS 10"
## [37] "OPS 11"                "OPS 12"                "ESU 2"
## [40] "ESU 3"                 "Arlington Sch 24"      "Bennington Sch 59"
## [43] "Elkhorn Sch 10"        "Fremont Sch 1"         "Ft Calhoun Sch 3"
## [46] "Gretna Sch 37"         "Millard Sch 17"        "Ralston Sch 54"
## [49] "Valley Sch 33"         "Waterloo Sch 11"       "Bennington Mayor"
## [52] "Elkhorn Mayor"         "Valley Mayor"          "Ralston Mayor"
## [55] "Ralston Library Bd"    "Bennington City Cnc 1" "Bennington City Cnc 2"
## [58] "Elkhorn City Cnc A"    "Elkhorn City Cnc B"    "Elkhorn City Cnc C"
## [61] "Ralston City Cnc 1"    "Ralston City Cnc 2"    "Ralston City Cnc 6"
## [64] "Waterloo Bd Trustees"  "Valley City Cnc"       "Amendment 1"
## [67] "Amendment 2"           "Amendment 3"           "Amendment 4"
## [70] "Initiative 417"        "Initiative 418"        "Initiative 419"
## [73] "Initiative 420"
```

1.9 Using the `read_excel` function, read the Voter Turnout sheet

1.9.1 from the `data/G04ResultsDetail2004-11-02.xls`

1.9.2 Assign the data to the `voter_turnout_df1`

1.9.3 The header is in the second row, so make sure to skip the first row

1.9.4 Examine the structure of `voter_turnout_df1` using `str()`

```
voter_turnout_df1 <- read_excel("data/G04ResultsDetail2004-11-02.xls", sheet="Voter Turnout",skip=1)
str(voter_turnout_df1)
```

```
## tibble [342 x 4] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
##  $ Ward Precinct    : chr [1:342] "01-01" "01-02" "01-03" "01-04" ...
##  $ Ballots Cast     : num [1:342] 421 443 705 827 527 323 358 410 440 500 ...
##  $ Registered Voters: num [1:342] 678 691 1148 1308 978 ...
##  $ Voter Turnout    : num [1:342] 0.621 0.641 0.614 0.632 0.539 ...
```

1.10 Using the `read_excel()` function, read the Voter Turnout sheet

1.10.1 from `data/G04ResultsDetail2004-11-02.xls`

1.10.2 Skip the first two rows and manually assign the columns using `col_names`

1.10.3 Use the names "ward_precint", "ballots_cast", "registered_voters", "voter_turnout"

1.10.4 Assign the data to the `voter_turnout_df2`

1.10.5 Examine the structure of `voter_turnout_df2` using `str()`

```
voter_turnout_df2 <- read_excel("data/G04ResultsDetail2004-11-02.xls", sheet="Voter Turnout",skip=2,col
str(voter_turnout_df2)
```

```
## tibble [342 x 4] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
##  $ ward_precint     : chr [1:342] "01-01" "01-02" "01-03" "01-04" ...
##  $ ballots_cast     : num [1:342] 421 443 705 827 527 323 358 410 440 500 ...
##  $ registered_voters: num [1:342] 678 691 1148 1308 978 ...
##  $ voter_turnout    : num [1:342] 0.621 0.641 0.614 0.632 0.539 ...
```

1.11 Load the `DBI` library

```
library(DBI)
library(RSQLite)
```

1.12 Create a database connection to `data/tidynomicon/example.db` using the dbConnect() function

1.12.1 The first argument is the database driver which in this case is `RSQLite::SQLite()`

1.12.2 The second argument is the path to the database file

1.12.3 Assign the connection to `db` variable

```
driver1 <- RSQLite::SQLite()
db <- dbConnect(driver1,"data/tidynomicon/example.db")
```

1.13 Query the Person table using the `dbGetQuery` function and the

1.13.1 `SELECT * FROM PERSON;` SQL statement

1.13.2 Assign the result to the `person_df` variable

1.13.3 Use `head()` to look at the first few rows of the `person_df` dataframe

```
person_df <- dbGetQuery(db,"SELECT * FROM PERSON;",stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
head(person_df)
```

```
##   person_id personal_name family_name
## 1      dyer       William        Dyer
## 2        pb         Frank     Pabodie
## 3      lake      Anderson        Lake
## 4       roe     Valentina     Roerich
## 5  danforth         Frank    Danforth
```

1.14 List the tables using the `dbListTables()` function

1.14.1 Assign the result to the `table_names` variable

```
table_names <- dbListTables(db)
```

1.15 Read all of the tables at once using the `lapply` function and assign the result to the `tables` variable

1.15.1 Use `table_names`, `dbReadTable`, and `conn = db` as arguments

1.15.2 Print out the tables

```
tables <- lapply(table_names, dbReadTable,  conn = db)
```

```
## Warning in result_fetch(res@ptr, n = n): Column ‘reading‘: mixed type, first
## seen values of type real, coercing other values of type string
```

```
tables
```

```
## [[1]]
##    visit_id person_id quantity reading
## 1       619      dyer      rad    9.82
## 2       619      dyer      sal    0.13
## 3       622      dyer      rad    7.80
## 4       622      dyer      sal    0.09
## 5       734        pb      rad    8.41
## 6       734      lake      sal    0.05
## 7       734        pb     temp  -21.50
## 8       735        pb      rad    7.22
## 9       735      <NA>      sal    0.06
## 10      735      <NA>     temp  -26.00
## 11      751        pb      rad    4.35
## 12      751        pb     temp  -18.50
## 13      751      lake      sal    0.00
## 14      752      lake      rad    2.19
## 15      752      lake      sal    0.09
```

```
## 16      752      lake     temp  -16.00
## 17      752       roe      sal   41.60
## 18      837      lake      rad    1.46
## 19      837      lake      sal    0.21
## 20      837       roe      sal   22.50
## 21      844       roe      rad   11.25
##
## [[2]]
##   person_id personal_name family_name
## 1      dyer       William        Dyer
## 2        pb         Frank     Pabodie
## 3      lake      Anderson        Lake
## 4       roe     Valentina     Roerich
## 5  danforth         Frank    Danforth
##
## [[3]]
##   site_id latitude longitude
## 1    DR-1   -49.85   -128.57
## 2    DR-3   -47.15   -126.72
## 3   MSK-4   -48.87   -123.40
##
## [[4]]
##   visit_id site_id visit_date
## 1      619    DR-1 1927-02-08
## 2      622    DR-1 1927-02-10
## 3      734    DR-3 1930-01-07
## 4      735    DR-3 1930-01-12
## 5      751    DR-3 1930-02-26
## 6      752    DR-3       <NA>
## 7      837   MSK-4 1932-01-14
## 8      844    DR-1 1932-03-22
```

1.16 Use the `dbDisconnect` function to disconnect from the database

```
dbDisconnect(db)
```

1.17 Import the `jsonlite` library

```
library(jsonlite)
```

1.18 Convert the scores_df dataframe to JSON using the `toJSON()` function

```
toJSON(scores_df)
```

```
## [{"Count":10,"Score":200,"Section":"Sports"},{"Count":10,"Score":205,"Section":"Sports"},{"Count":20
```

1.19 Convert the scores dataframe to JSON using the `toJSON()` function with the `pretty=TRUE` option

```
toJSON(scores_df,pretty = TRUE)
```

```
## [
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 200,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 205,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 20,
##     "Score": 235,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 240,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 250,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 265,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 275,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 30,
##     "Score": 285,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 295,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
```

```
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 300,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 20,
##     "Score": 300,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 305,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 305,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 310,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 310,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 20,
##     "Score": 320,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 305,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 315,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 20,
##     "Score": 320,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 325,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
```

```
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 325,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 20,
##     "Score": 330,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 330,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 30,
##     "Score": 335,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 335,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 20,
##     "Score": 340,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 340,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 30,
##     "Score": 350,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 20,
##     "Score": 360,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 360,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 20,
##     "Score": 365,
##     "Section": "Regular"
```

```
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 20,
##     "Score": 365,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 370,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 370,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 20,
##     "Score": 375,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 375,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 20,
##     "Score": 380,
##     "Section": "Regular"
##   },
##   {
##     "Count": 10,
##     "Score": 395,
##     "Section": "Sports"
##   }
## ]
```


2 Session Info

```
sessionInfo()
```

```
## R version 4.2.2 (2022-10-31 ucrt)
## Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
## Running under: Windows 10 x64 (build 22621)
##
## Matrix products: default
##
## locale:
## [1] LC_COLLATE=English_United States.utf8
## [2] LC_CTYPE=English_United States.utf8
```

```
## [3] LC_MONETARY=English_United States.utf8
## [4] LC_NUMERIC=C
## [5] LC_TIME=English_United States.utf8
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats     graphics  grDevices utils     datasets  methods   base
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] jsonlite_1.8.3 RSQLite_2.2.19 DBI_1.1.3      readxl_1.4.1
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
##  [1] Rcpp_1.0.9       knitr_1.41       magrittr_2.0.3   bit_4.0.4
##  [5] rlang_1.0.6      fastmap_1.1.0    fansi_1.0.3      blob_1.2.3
##  [9] stringr_1.4.1    tools_4.2.2      xfun_0.34        utf8_1.2.2
## [13] cli_3.4.1        htmltools_0.5.3  yaml_2.3.6       bit64_4.0.5
## [17] digest_0.6.30    tibble_3.1.8     lifecycle_1.0.3  vctrs_0.5.0
## [21] cachem_1.0.6     memoise_2.0.1    glue_1.6.2       evaluate_0.18
## [25] rmarkdown_2.18   stringi_1.7.8    compiler_4.2.2   pillar_1.8.1
## [29] cellranger_1.1.0 pkgconfig_2.0.3
```