

NOAA Weather Analysis

Kim Kirk

January 16, 2018

U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) storm analysis

Storms and other severe weather events that have caused both public health and economic problems for communities and municipalities across the United States

Synopsis

The business questions, what is the highest ranking weather event for economic impact? and what is the highest ranking weather event for public health impact?, were answered. NOAA data was imported, cleaned, and analyzed for weather events that caused the most property and crop damage, as well as the most injuries and fatalities across the United States. Data was imported as csv file with variables not relevant to this analysis dropped to increase import speed. Weather event type (EVTYPE) was cleaned for obvious misspellings, see "Data Processing" for additional details. Injuries and fatalities (INJURIES, FATALITIES variables) were summed together to get a full scope for their impact on public health. Property and crops damage (PROPDMG, CROPDMG variables) were transformed into base 10 values and summed together to get a full scope for their impact on economic problems. The top ten highest ranking weather event types for public health impact and economic impact are presented as two separate visualizations. Top 2 weather events for public health impact include: Tornado and Thunderstorm Wind, for economic impact include: Flood and Hurricane/Typhoon.

Data Processing

The codebook provided by NOAA and their FAQ does not explicitly list variables and what they measure, so assumptions were made based on reading through the codebook and parsing together information gleaned there. The codebook designates that "only events permitted in Storm Data are listed in Table 1 of Section 2.1.1."; however, data entry personnel entered values not designated in the event types (EVTYPE). There may be values that essentially qualify as the same event type; however, they were entered as different event types and the variables for the data set were not clearly coded in the codebook, making it impossible to distinguish events types observed from designated event types per NOAA.

The variables PROPDMGEXP and CROPDMGEXP are assumed to be unit designators for the PROPDMG and CROPDMG variables. Exploratory analysis of those variables showed many missing values and values that don't match the codebook designators. Normally, one would go back to the data source (NOAA) to inquire as to what the column value represents, but there is no way to contact them directly; thus, these values were

dropped from the PROPDMG and CROPDMG variables. Breakdowns for percentage of values dropped include ~51% of total values PROPDMGEXP, 1% of total values PROPDMGEXP have values that do not make sense with the designators listed in the codebook (e.g. ? symbol, numbers, etc), ~68% of total CROPDMGEXP, 1% of total values CROPDMGEXP have values that do not make sense with the designators listed in the codebook (e.g. ? symbol, numbers, etc).

Percentage of values that can be analyzed include ~48% of total values PROPDMGEXP, ~31% of total values CROPDMGEXP. It is recognized more than 4% of values have to be dropped; thus, the analysis is not going to be as accurate. Normally, with missing data that is 4% or less, a valid solution would be to replace these values with the mean for the variable. However, upon additional research, the data is missing because there was bad reporting not due to errors in reporting; thus the data is sparse in nature.

NOAA data were downloaded from the specified URL and loaded into R as csv file with nonrelevant variables dropped to improve import speed and analysis.

```
##set file path to save download to
path <- file.path(paste(getwd(), 'repdata%2Fdata%2FStormData.csv.bz2', sep = "/"))

##set url for download
url <- "https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/repdata%2Fdata%2FStormData.csv.bz2"

##download file and save to working directory
download.file(url, path)

##read in dataset
stormDataset <- read.csv("repdata%2Fdata%2FStormData.csv.bz2", stringsAsFactors = FALSE, na.strings = c("NA", ""), colClasses = c("NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "character", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "numeric", "numeric", "numeric", "character", "numeric", "character", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL", "NULL"))
)
```

The packages DPLYR, GGLOT2, and FORMATTABLE were loaded to be used as needed throughout the analysis.

```

##check environment for dplyr package and install or not as required
##credit Matthew on StackOverflow https://stackoverflow.com/users/4125693/matthew
using<-function(...) {
  libs<-unlist(list(...))
  req<-unlist(lapply(libs,require,character.only=TRUE))
  need<-libs[req==FALSE]
  n<-length(need)
  if(n>0){
    libsmg<-if(n>2) paste(paste(need[1:(n-1)],collapse=", ",",",",sep="") else need[1]
    print(libsmg)
    if(n>1){
      libsmg<-paste(libsmg," and ", need[n],sep="")
    }
    libsmg<-paste("The following packages could not be found: ",libsmg,"\n\r\n\rInstall missing packages?",collapse="")
  )
  if(winDialog(type = c("yesno"), libsmg)=="YES"){
    install.packages(need)
    lapply(need,require,character.only=TRUE)
  }
}
}

##install and load packages
using("dplyr")

```

```

## Loading required package: dplyr

```

```

## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 3.4.3

```

```

##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

```

```

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag

```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':  
##  
## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
using("ggplot2")
```

```
## Loading required package: ggplot2
```

```
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.4.3
```

```
using("formattable")
```

```
## Loading required package: formattable
```

```
## Warning: package 'formattable' was built under R version 3.4.3
```

The INJURIES and FATALITIES variables were combined into new column that is sum of fatalities and injuries; to make it easier to graph the total of fatalities and injuries.

```
##create new column that holds sum of INJURIES and FATALITIES columns  
injuriesFatalitiesDataset <- mutate(stormDataset, Injuries_Fatalities = INJURIES + FATALITIES)
```

The associated EVTYPE was changed to all upper case to facilitate accurate grouping.

```
##convert all values for EVTYPE variable to upper case to facilitate spelling search  
injuriesFatalitiesDataset$EVTYPE <- toupper(injuriesFatalitiesDataset$EVTYPE)
```

Any zero sum values were removed from the data set as they are not needed for analysis.

```
##retrieve injuries and fatalities that are greater than 0; subset the data to make it easier to clean  
injuriesFatalitiesDataset <- injuriesFatalitiesDataset[injuriesFatalitiesDataset$Injuries_Fatalities != 0, ]
```

exploratory analysis of the misspelled words in the EVTYPE variable for injuries and fatalities analysis

```
##exploratory analysis of the misspelled words in the EVTYPE variable for injuries and fatalities analysis  
table(injuriesFatalitiesDataset$EVTYPE)
```

##		
##	AVALANCE	AVALANCHE
##	1	239
##	BLACK ICE	BLIZZARD
##	1	86
##	BLOWING SNOW	BRUSH FIRE
##	2	1
##	COASTAL FLOOD	COASTAL FLOODING
##	4	2
##	COASTAL FLOODING/EROSION	COASTAL STORM
##	1	4
##	COASTALSTORM	COLD
##	1	33
##	COLD AND SNOW	COLD TEMPERATURE
##	1	2
##	COLD WAVE	COLD WEATHER
##	1	4
##	COLD/WIND CHILL	COLD/WINDS
##	75	1
##	DENSE FOG	DROUGHT
##	34	1
##	DROUGHT/EXCESSIVE HEAT	DROWNING
##	1	1
##	DRY MICROBURST	DRY MIRCOCURST WINDS
##	14	1
##	DUST DEVIL	DUST STORM
##	15	45
##	EXCESSIVE HEAT	EXCESSIVE RAINFALL
##	678	1
##	EXCESSIVE SNOW	EXTENDED COLD
##	2	1
##	EXTREME COLD	EXTREME COLD/WIND CHILL
##	117	91
##	EXTREME HEAT	EXTREME WINDCHILL
##	14	15
##	FALLING SNOW/ICE	FLASH FLOOD
##	2	931
##	FLASH FLOOD/FLOOD	FLASH FLOODING
##	6	19
##	FLASH FLOODING/FLOOD	FLASH FLOODS

##	2	2
##	FLOOD	FLOOD & HEAVY RAIN
##	410	1
##	FLOOD/FLASH FLOOD	FLOOD/RIVER FLOOD
##	16	1
##	FLOODING	FOG
##	5	92
##	FOG AND COLD TEMPERATURES	FREEZE
##	1	1
##	FREEZING DRIZZLE	FREEZING RAIN
##	4	7
##	FREEZING RAIN/SNOW	FREEZING SPRAY
##	1	1
##	FROST	FUNNEL CLOUD
##	1	2
##	GLAZE	GLAZE/ICE STORM
##	16	1
##	GUSTY WIND	GUSTY WINDS
##	2	8
##	HAIL	HAZARDOUS SURF
##	288	1
##	HEAT	HEAT WAVE
##	209	31
##	HEAT WAVE DROUGHT	HEAT WAVES
##	1	1
##	HEAVY RAIN	HEAVY RAINS
##	121	1
##	HEAVY SEAS	HEAVY SNOW
##	2	189
##	HEAVY SNOW AND HIGH WINDS	HEAVY SNOW SHOWER
##	1	1
##	HEAVY SNOW/BLIZZARD/AVALANCHE	HEAVY SNOW/ICE
##	1	1
##	HEAVY SURF	HEAVY SURF AND WIND
##	24	1
##	HEAVY SURF/HIGH SURF	HIGH
##	39	1
##	HIGH SEAS	HIGH SURF
##	7	91
##	HIGH SWELLS	HIGH WATER
##	1	2

##	HIGH WAVES	HIGH WIND
##	1	525
##	HIGH WIND 48	HIGH WIND AND SEAS
##	1	1
##	HIGH WIND/HEAVY SNOW	HIGH WIND/SEAS
##	1	1
##	HIGH WINDS	HIGH WINDS/COLD
##	98	2
##	HIGH WINDS/SNOW	HURRICANE
##	1	31
##	HURRICANE-GENERATED SWELLS	HURRICANE EDOUARD
##	2	1
##	HURRICANE EMILY	HURRICANE ERIN
##	1	4
##	HURRICANE FELIX	HURRICANE OPAL
##	1	2
##	HURRICANE OPAL/HIGH WINDS	HURRICANE/TYPHOON
##	1	26
##	HYPERTHERMIA/EXPOSURE	HYPOTHERMIA
##	1	1
##	HYPOTHERMIA/EXPOSURE	ICE
##	6	10
##	ICE ON ROAD	ICE ROADS
##	1	1
##	ICE STORM	ICE STORM/FLASH FLOOD
##	95	1
##	ICY ROADS	LANDSLIDE
##	15	20
##	LANDSLIDES	LIGHT SNOW
##	1	1
##	LIGHTNING	LIGHTNING AND THUNDERSTORM WIN
##	3305	1
##	LIGHTNING INJURY	LIGHTNING.
##	1	1
##	LOW TEMPERATURE	MARINE ACCIDENT
##	7	1
##	MARINE HIGH WIND	MARINE MISHAP
##	1	2
##	MARINE STRONG WIND	MARINE THUNDERSTORM WIND
##	16	11
##	MARINE TSTM WIND	MINOR FLOODING

##	6	1
##	MIXED PRECIP	MUDSLIDE
##	6	2
##	MUDSLIDES	NON-SEVERE WIND DAMAGE
##	1	1
##	NON TSTM WIND	OTHER
##	1	1
##	RAIN/SNOW	RAIN/WIND
##	2	1
##	RAPIDLY RISING WATER	RECORD COLD
##	1	1
##	RECORD HEAT	RECORD/EXCESSIVE HEAT
##	2	1
##	RIP CURRENT	RIP CURRENTS
##	399	238
##	RIP CURRENTS/HEAVY SURF	RIVER FLOOD
##	2	4
##	RIVER FLOODING	ROGUE WAVE
##	3	1
##	ROUGH SEAS	ROUGH SURF
##	3	2
##	SLEET	SMALL HAIL
##	1	3
##	SNOW	SNOW AND ICE
##	12	3
##	SNOW SQUALL	SNOW SQUALLS
##	3	1
##	SNOW/ BITTER COLD	SNOW/HIGH WINDS
##	1	2
##	STORM SURGE	STORM SURGE/TIDE
##	11	2
##	STRONG WIND	STRONG WINDS
##	217	18
##	THUNDERSNOW	THUNDERSTORM
##	1	4
##	THUNDERSTORM WINDS	THUNDERSTORM WIND
##	1	682
##	THUNDERSTORM WIND (G40)	THUNDERSTORM WIND G52
##	1	1
##	THUNDERSTORM WINDS	THUNDERSTORM WINDS 13
##	359	1

##	THUNDERSTORM WINDS/HAIL	THUNDERSTORM WINDSS
##	1	1
##	THUNDERSTORMS WINDS	THUNDERSTORMW
##	1	1
##	THUNDERTORM WINDS	TIDAL FLOODING
##	1	1
##	TORNADO	TORNADO F2
##	7928	2
##	TORNADO F3	TORNADOES, TSTM WIND, HAIL
##	1	1
##	TORRENTIAL RAINFALL	TROPICAL STORM
##	1	42
##	TROPICAL STORM GORDON	TSTM WIND
##	1	2930
##	TSTM WIND (G35)	TSTM WIND (G40)
##	1	1
##	TSTM WIND (G45)	TSTM WIND/HAIL
##	1	28
##	TSUNAMI	TYPHOON
##	2	2
##	UNSEASONABLY COLD	UNSEASONABLY WARM
##	1	6
##	UNSEASONABLY WARM AND DRY	URBAN AND SMALL STREAM FLOODIN
##	1	1
##	URBAN/SML STREAM FLD	WARM WEATHER
##	43	1
##	WATERSPOUT	WATERSPOUT TORNADO
##	5	1
##	WATERSPOUT/TORNADO	WHIRLWIND
##	2	1
##	WILD FIRES	WILD/FOREST FIRE
##	1	135
##	WILDFIRE	WIND
##	196	39
##	WIND STORM	WINDS
##	1	2
##	WINTER STORM	WINTER STORM HIGH WINDS
##	227	1
##	WINTER STORMS	WINTER WEATHER
##	1	49
##	WINTER WEATHER MIX	WINTER WEATHER/MIX

##	2	25
##	WINTRY MIX	
##	3	

The weather event type variable (EVTYPE) was cleaned to correct obvious errors in spelling. Vectors of misspelled words were matched with correctly spelled words and reassigned to the found values. The decision to further clean the EVTYPE variable so that all values are recoded to codebook designated values was not carried out because some of the weather values reported may be observations that don't fit the codebook designated values; better to keep original values that show the reporter's observations than incorrectly recode values or mislabel values and miss crucial observations.

```
##vector of misspelled words
```

```
misspelled <- c("AVALANCE", "COASTAL FLOODING", "COASTALSTORM", "FLASH FLOODING",  
               "FLOODING", "COLD TEMPERATURE", "FLASH FLOODS", "FLASH FLOODING",  
               "FLASH FLOODS", "FLASH FLOODING/FLOOD", "FLOOD/FLASH FLOOD",  
               "FLOODING", "GUSTY WINDS", "HEAT WAVES", "HEAVY RAINS", "HIGH WINDS",  
               "HIGH WIND AND SEAS", "HURRICANE OPAL/HIGH WINDS", "HYPOTHERMIA",  
               "ICE ON ROAD", "ICE ROADS", "ICE ROADS", "LANDSLIDES", "LIGHTNING.",  
               "MUDSLIDES", "MARINE ACCIDENT", "MARINE TSTM WIND", "RIP CURRENTS",  
               "RIVER FLOODING", "SNOW SQUALLS", "STRONG WINDS", "THUNDERSNOW",  
               "THUNDERSTORM WINDS", "THUNDERSTORMW", "THUNDERSTORM WINDSS",  
               "THUNDERSTORMS WINDS", "THUNDERSTORM WINDS", "THUNDERTORM WINDS", "TSTM WIND", "URBAN AND SMALL STREAM  
FLOODIN",  
               "URBAN/SML STREAM FLD", "WATERSPOUT TORNADO", "WILD FIRES", "WINDS",  
               "WINTER STORMS", "WINTER WEATHER MIX", "WINTRY MIX", "FLOODS", "HEAVY SURF/HIGH SURF",  
               "SEVERE THUNDERSTORM WINDS", "SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS", "THUDERSTORM WINDS",  
               "THUNDERSTORM WINDS HAIL", "THUNDERSTORMS", "THUNDERSTORMS WIND", "TSTM WIND/HAIL",  
               "WILD/FOREST FIRES", "WILDFIRES", "WIND DAMAGE", "HAIL/WINDS", "HEAT WAVE",  
               "URBAN FLOODING")
```

```
##vector of values used to correct misspelled words
```

```
correct <- c("AVALANCHE", "COASTAL FLOOD", "COASTAL STORM", "FLASH FLOOD",  
            "FLOOD", "COLD", "FLASH FLOOD", "FLASH FLOOD", "FLASH FLOOD",  
            "FLASH FLOOD/FLOOD", "FLASH FLOOD/FLOOD", "FLOOD", "GUSTY WIND",  
            "HEAT WAVE", "HEAVY RAIN", "HIGH WIND", "HIGH WIND/SEAS", "HURRICANE OPAL",  
            "HYPOTHERMIA/EXPOSURE", "ICY ROADS", "ICY ROADS", "ICY ROADS",  
            "LANDSLIDE", "LIGHTNING", "MUDSLIDE", "MARINE MISHAP",  
            "MARINE THUNDERSTORM WIND", "RIP CURRENT", "RIVER FLOOD",  
            "SNOW SQUALL", "STRONG WIND", "THUNDERSTORM", "THUNDERSTORM WIND",  
            "THUNDERSTORM WIND", "THUNDERSTORM WIND", "THUNDERSTORM WIND",  
            "THUNDERSTORM WIND", "THUNDERSTORM WIND", "THUNDERSTORM WIND", "URBAN/SMALL STREAM FLOOD",  
            "URBAN/SMALL STREAM FLOOD", "WATERSPOUT/TORNADO", "WILDFIRE",  
            "WIND", "WINTER STORM", "WINTER WEATHER/MIX", "WINTER WEATHER/MIX",  
            "FLOOD", "HIGH SURF", "SEVERE THUNDERSTORM WIND", "SEVERE THUNDERSTORM WIND",  
            "THUNDERSTORM WIND", "THUNDERSTORM WINDS/HAIL", "THUNDERSTORM", "THUNDERSTORM", "THUNDERSTORM WINDS/HAIL",  
            ,  
            "WILD/FOREST FIRE", "WILDFIRE", "WIND", "HAIL/WIND", "HEAT", "URBAN FLOOD")
```

```
##correct the misspelled words; it takes more lines of code to create an object that can be passed by  
for(i in 1:length(misspelled)) {
```

```
injuriesFatalitiesDataset[["EVTYPE"]][injuriesFatalitiesDataset[["EVTYPE"]] %in% misspelled[i] ] <- correct[i]
}
```

The data set was grouped by EVTYPE and plotted (see “Results” section for visualization).

```
##group the data by event type and order by highest number of injuries and fatalities, retrieve the top 10 entries
finalInjuriesFatalities<- injuriesFatalitiesDataset %>% group_by(EVTYPE) %>% summarise(InjuriesAndFatalities = sum(Injuries_
Fatalities)) %>% arrange(desc(InjuriesAndFatalities)) %>% filter(InjuriesAndFatalities >=1554 )
```

Unit value designators from the PROPDMGEXP and CROPDMGEXP variables were used to index the data set.

```
##finds unit value designators for damage cost
findDesignators <- function(x) {
  return(stormDataset[[x]] %in% c("K", "m", "M", "B", "k"))
}

##get index positions of CROPDMGEXP values that are complete unit designators
indexPositions <- findDesignators("CROPDMGEXP")

##get index positions of PROPDMGEXP values that are complete unit designators
indexPositions2 <- findDesignators("PROPDMGEXP")

##get CROPDMGEXP values that are to be included in data analysis
##get PROPDMGEXP values that are to be included in data analysis
damageDataset <- stormDataset[indexPositions & indexPositions2, ]
```

The associated EVTYPE was changed to all upper case to facilitate accurate grouping.

```
##convert ALL values for EVTYPE variable to upper case to facilitate spelling search
damageDataset$EVTYPE <- toupper(damageDataset$EVTYPE)
```

Exploratory analysis of the misspelled words in the EVTYPE variable for property and crops analysis

```
##exploratory analysis of the misspelled words in the EVTYPE variable for property and crops analysis
table(damageDataset$EVTYPE)
```

##		
##	ASTRONOMICAL HIGH TIDE	ASTRONOMICAL LOW TIDE
##	1	174
##	AVALANCHE	BLIZZARD
##	154	1742
##	COASTAL FLOOD	COASTAL FLOODING
##	522	2
##	COLD AIR TORNADO	COLD/WIND CHILL
##	1	520
##	DENSE FOG	DENSE SMOKE
##	920	9
##	DROUGHT	DRY MICROBURST
##	1400	4
##	DUST DEVIL	DUST STORM
##	52	201
##	DUST STORM/HIGH WINDS	EXCESSIVE HEAT
##	1	712
##	EXTREME COLD	EXTREME COLD/WIND CHILL
##	89	718
##	FLASH FLOOD	FLASH FLOOD/FLOOD
##	21622	11
##	FLASH FLOODING	FLASH FLOODING/FLOOD
##	60	8
##	FLOOD	FLOOD/FLASH FLOOD
##	13548	14
##	FLOODING	FLOODS
##	25	1
##	FOG	FOREST FIRES
##	1	1
##	FREEZE	FREEZING FOG
##	1	39
##	FROST/FREEZE	FUNNEL CLOUD
##	1023	2382
##	GLAZE ICE	GUSTNADO
##	2	3
##	GUSTY WINDS	HAIL
##	1	79965
##	HAIL 100	HAIL/WIND
##	1	1
##	HAIL/WINDS	HEAT

##	1	626
##	HEAT WAVE	HEAT WAVE DROUGHT
##	1	1
##	HEAVY RAIN	HEAVY RAIN/HIGH SURF
##	5258	1
##	HEAVY RAINS	HEAVY RAINS/FLOODING
##	4	5
##	HEAVY SNOW	HEAVY SNOW/HIGH WINDS & FLOOD
##	6014	1
##	HEAVY SURF/HIGH SURF	HIGH SURF
##	4	401
##	HIGH WIND	HIGH WINDS
##	11494	11
##	HIGH WINDS HEAVY RAINS	HIGH WINDS/COLD
##	1	5
##	HURRICANE	HURRICANE ERIN
##	68	3
##	HURRICANE FELIX	HURRICANE OPAL
##	1	3
##	HURRICANE OPAL/HIGH WINDS	HURRICANE/TYPHOON
##	1	33
##	ICE JAM FLOODING	ICE STORM
##	1	960
##	ICY ROADS	LAKE-EFFECT SNOW
##	4	612
##	LAKESHORE FLOOD	LANDSLIDE
##	23	320
##	LIGHTNING	MARINE HAIL
##	4168	208
##	MARINE HIGH WIND	MARINE STRONG WIND
##	123	46
##	MARINE THUNDERSTORM WIND	RIP CURRENT
##	5812	277
##	RIVER FLOOD	RIVER FLOODING
##	16	4
##	SEICHE	SEVERE THUNDERSTORM WINDS
##	7	2
##	SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS	SLEET
##	1	54
##	SMALL HAIL	SNOW
##	1	1

##	STORM SURGE	STORM SURGE/TIDE
##	7	136
##	STRONG WIND	THUDERSTORM WINDS
##	2572	1
##	THUNDERSTORM HAIL	THUNDERSTORM WIND
##	1	81417
##	THUNDERSTORM WINDS	THUNDERSTORM WINDS HAIL
##	816	3
##	THUNDERSTORM WINDS LIGHTNING	THUNDERSTORM WINDS/ FLOOD
##	1	1
##	THUNDERSTORM WINDS/HAIL	THUNDERSTORM WINDSS
##	2	11
##	THUNDERSTORMS	THUNDERSTORMS WIND
##	1	1
##	THUNDERSTORMS WINDS	TORNADO
##	1	9378
##	TORNADO F0	TORNADOES, TSTM WIND, HAIL
##	2	1
##	TROPICAL DEPRESSION	TROPICAL STORM
##	27	417
##	TROPICAL STORM DEAN	TROPICAL STORM GORDON
##	1	1
##	TROPICAL STORM JERRY	TSTM WIND
##	2	5613
##	TSTM WIND/HAIL	TSUNAMI
##	70	19
##	TYPHOON	URBAN FLOOD
##	5	58
##	URBAN FLOODING	URBAN/SML STREAM FLD
##	49	161
##	VOLCANIC ASHFALL	WATERSPOUT
##	3	1060
##	WILD/FOREST FIRE	WILD/FOREST FIRES
##	29	1
##	WILDFIRE	WILDFIRES
##	1783	1
##	WIND DAMAGE	WINDS
##	1	1
##	WINTER STORM	WINTER STORM HIGH WINDS
##	6714	1

##	WINTER STORMS	WINTER WEATHER
##	1	6659

The weather event type variable (EVTYPE) was cleaned to correct obvious errors in spelling. Vectors of misspelled words were matched with correctly spelled words and reassigned to the found values. The decision to further clean the EVTYPE variable so that all values are recoded to codebook designated values was not carried out because some of the weather values reported may be observations that don't fit the codebook designated values; better to keep original values that show the reporter's observations than incorrectly recode values or mislabel values and miss crucial observations.

```
##use correctTheWords to correct EVTYPES misspellings
for(i in 1:length(misspelled)) {
  damageDataset[["EVTYPE"]][damageDataset[["EVTYPE"]] %in% misspelled[i] ] <- correct[i]
}
```

A list was created to hold the unit value designators to search on and their associated base 10 value to multiply by for the found PROPDMG and CROPDGMG values; these values were computed and assigned to the data set.

```

##holds variable values for converting *DMG variables to base 10 using corresponding designator from *DMGEXP variable
my_list <-
  list(
    list(
      list(
        c("K", "k"),
        1000,
        list("CROPDMGEXP", "PROPDMGEXP"),
        list("CROPDMG", "PROPDMG")
      ),
      list(
        c("B", "b"),
        1000000000,
        list("CROPDMGEXP", "PROPDMGEXP"),
        list("CROPDMG", "PROPDMG")
      ),
      list(
        c("M", "m"),
        1000000,
        list("CROPDMGEXP", "PROPDMGEXP"),
        list("CROPDMG", "PROPDMG")
      )
    )

##convert *DMG variables to base 10 using corresponding designator from *DMGEXP variable
for(i in 1:length(my_list)) {
  for (j in 1:length(my_list[[1]][[3]])) {
    damageDataset[damageDataset[[my_list[[i]][[3]][[j]]]] %in% c(my_list[[i]][[1]]), my_list[[i]][[4]][[j]]] <-
      damageDataset[damageDataset[[my_list[[i]][[3]][[j]]]] %in% c(my_list[[i]][[1]]), my_list[[i]][[4]][[j]]] * my_li
st[[i]][[2]]
  }
}

```

Additionally PROPDMG and CROPDMG were combined into a new column that is sum of damage for each this was done to make it easier to graph total of property and crops damages.

```
##create new column to add the values together
damageDataset <- mutate(damageDataset, Crops_Property_Damage = PROPDMG + CROPDGMG)
```

The data set was grouped by EVTYPE, formatted for easier display in the visualization, and plotted (see “Results” section for visualization).

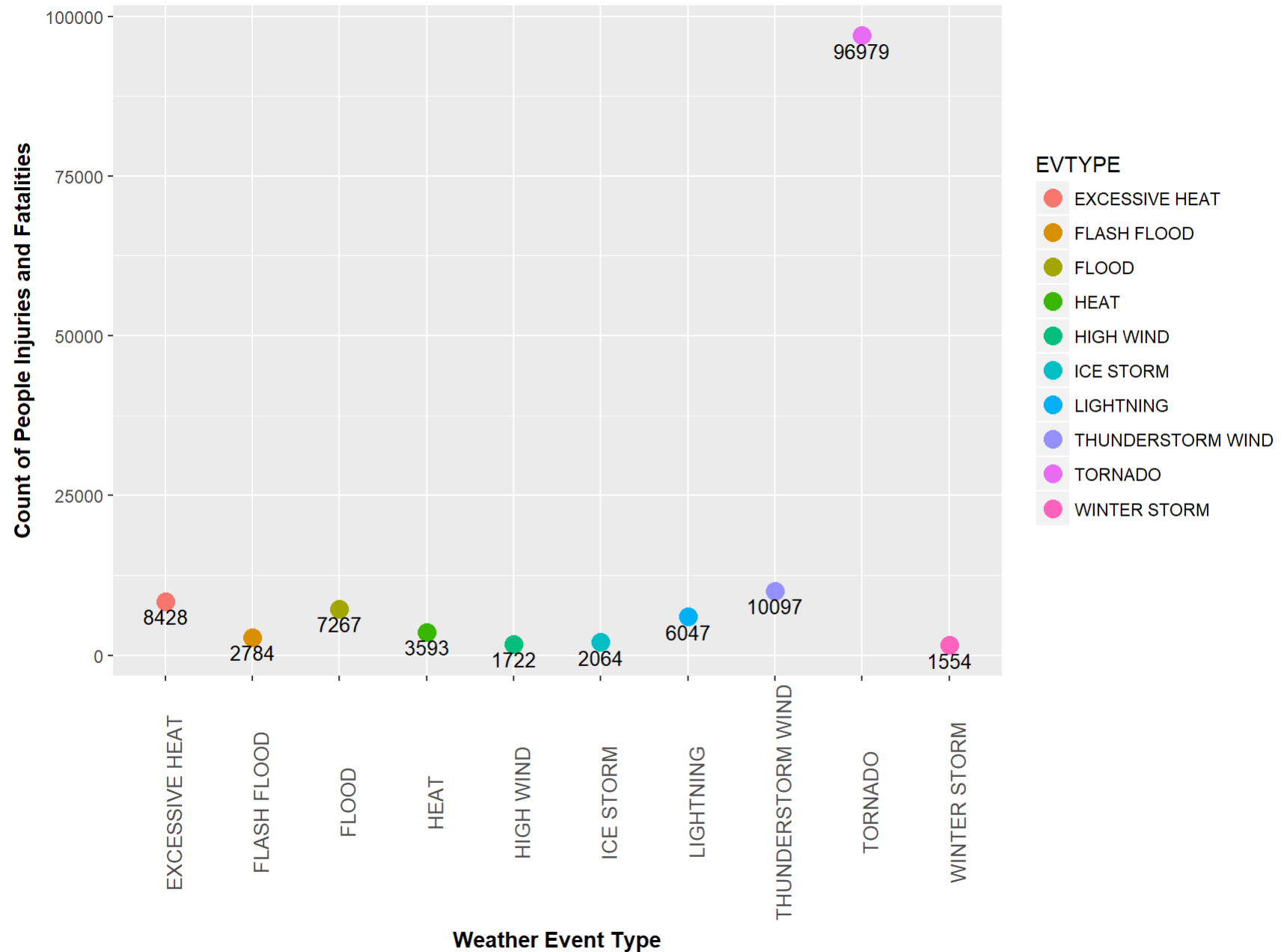
```
##group/filter as did with previous question
damageDataset<- damageDataset %>% group_by(EVTYPE) %>% summarise(Damage_Total = sum(Crops_Property_Damage)) %>% arrange(desc
(Damage_Total)) %>% filter(Damage_Total >=4641493000 )

##format currency for more legibility
damageDataset["Damage_Total"] <- damageDataset["Damage_Total"] / 1000000000
damageDataset$Damage_Total <- currency(damageDataset$Damage_Total)
```

Results

```
##graph the top 10 entries
ggplot(finalInjuriesFatalities, aes(x = EVTYPE, y = InjuriesAndFatalities)) + geom_point(aes(color = EVTYPE), size = 4) +
  labs(x = "Weather Event Type", y = "Count of People Injuries and Fatalities", subtitle = "1950 - 2011") +
  geom_text(aes(label = InjuriesAndFatalities, vjust = 1.45), size = 3.5) +
  ggtitle("Top 10 Weather Events Most Harmful to Population Health Across the US" ) +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(color="red", size=14, face="bold.italic"), axis.title.x = element_text(face = "bold"),axis.
title.y = element_text(face = "bold"), axis.text.x = element_text(size = 10, angle = 90))
```

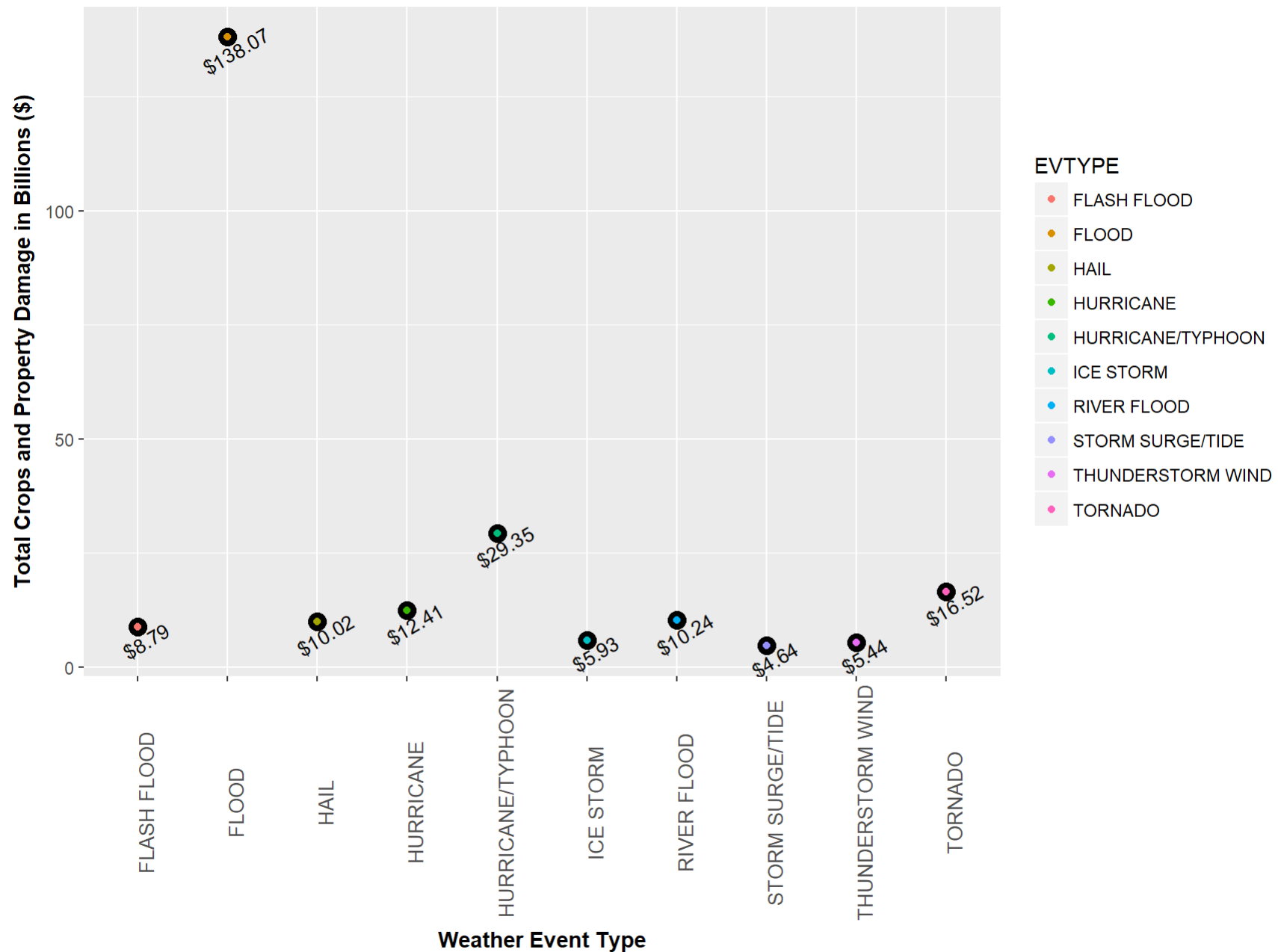
Top 10 Weather Events Most Harmful to Population Health Across the US



Top 10 weather event types and the associated count of people who sustained injuries or fatalities across the United States.

```
##graph the top 10 entries
ggplot(damageDataset, aes(x = EVTYPE, y = Damage_Total)) +
  labs(x = "Weather Event Type", y = "Total Crops and Property Damage in Billions ($)", subtitle = "1950 - 2011") +
  geom_text(aes(label = Damage_Total, vjust = 1.46), size = 3.5, angle = 30) + ggtitle("Top 10 Events With Greatest Economic C
onsequences Across the US") +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(color="blue", size=14, face="bold.italic"), axis.title.x = element_text(face = "bold"), axi
s.title.y = element_text(face = "bold"), axis.text.x = element_text(size = 10, angle = 90)) + geom_point(size = 4) +
  geom_point(aes(color = EVTYPE))
```

Top 10 Events With Greatest Economic Consequences Across the US



Top 10 weather event types and the associated economic damage via property and crops damage across the United States.

Considerations

Some considerations to improve analysis. Moving data reporting to centralized cloud computing database would save client money, allow NOAA access to data in realtime, and apply constraints on database fields to facilitate cleaner data which will improve data analysis performance on the client end.