

Data Summarization

Data Wrangling in R

Quick Data read in

We can use the Charm City Circulator Dataset from ["http://sisbid.github.io/Module1/data/Charm_City_Circulator_Ridership.csv"](http://sisbid.github.io/Module1/data/Charm_City_Circulator_Ridership.csv).

```
circ = read_csv(paste0("http://sisbid.github.io/Module1/",  
                        "data/Charm_City_Circulator_Ridership.csv"))
```

Head and Tail Commands

The head/tail commands displays the first/last 6 (default) rows:

```
head(circ, 3)
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 15
  day   date orangeBoardings orangeAlightings orangeAverage purpleBoardings
  <chr> <chr>           <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>
1 Mond.. 01/1...           877           1027           952             NA
2 Tues.. 01/1...           777            815           796             NA
3 Wedn.. 01/1...          1203          1220          1212.             NA
# ... with 9 more variables: purpleAlightings <dbl>, purpleAverage <dbl>,
#   greenBoardings <dbl>, greenAlightings <dbl>, greenAverage <dbl>,
#   bannerBoardings <dbl>, bannerAlightings <dbl>, bannerAverage <dbl>,
#   daily <dbl>
```

```
tail(circ)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 15
  day   date orangeBoardings orangeAlightings orangeAverage purpleBoardings
  <chr> <chr>           <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>
1 Sund.. 02/2...          2128          2079          2104.          2388
2 Mond.. 02/2...          3962          3987          3974.          5168
3 Tues.. 02/2...          3423          3487          3455           4964
4 Wedn.. 02/2...          3974          4063          4018.          4914
5 Thur.. 02/2...          3820          3966          3893           4820
6 Frid.. 03/0...          4506          4449          4478.          5446
# ... with 9 more variables: purpleAlightings <dbl>, purpleAverage <dbl>, 3/29
```

Most important skills after the data
is clean

Data Summarization

- Basic statistical summarization
 - `mean(x)`: takes the mean of x
 - `sd(x)`: takes the standard deviation of x
 - `median(x)`: takes the median of x
 - `quantile(x)`: displays sample quantiles of x. Default is min, IQR, max
 - `range(x)`: displays the range. Same as `c(min(x), max(x))`
 - `sum(x)`: sum of x
 - **all have a** `na.rm` for missing data
- Transformations
 - `log`, `log2`, `log10` - log transformation
 - `sqrt` - square root

Statistical summarization

Remember NA is “missing” so it’s unknown what the mean or sum of something is (by default). `na.rm` argument (“remove NAs”).

```
mean(circ$daily)
```

```
[1] NA
```

```
sum(circ$daily)
```

```
[1] NA
```

```
mean(circ$daily, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
[1] 7233.48
```

Statistical summarization

Quantile is pretty picky about NA (it errors)

```
quantile(circ$daily)
```

```
Error in quantile.default(circ$daily): missing values and NaN's not allowed if
```

Statistical summarization

```
quantile(circ$daily, na.rm = TRUE)
```

0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
0.00	4293.25	6701.75	10500.75	22074.50

```
quantile(circ$daily, na.rm = TRUE, probs = c(0.6, 0.84))
```

60%	84%
8208.00	12045.92

```
median(circ$daily, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
[1] 6701.75
```


Statistical summarization

`t.test` is good for t-tests, but also gives a mean and 95% CI:

```
t.test(circ$daily)
```

One Sample t-test

```
data: circ$daily
t = 56.642, df = 1021, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 6982.884 7484.076
sample estimates:
mean of x
 7233.48
```

```
broom::tidy(t.test(circ$daily))
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 8
  estimate statistic    p.value parameter conf.low conf.high method    alternati
  <dbl>      <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl> <chr>      <chr>
1  7233.        56.6 2.27e-317     1021    6983.    7484. One Sam.. two.sided
```

Length and unique

`unique(x)` will return the unique elements of `x`

```
unique(circ$day)
```

```
[1] "Monday"      "Tuesday"      "Wednesday"    "Thursday"     "Friday"       "Saturday"
[7] "Sunday"
```

`length` will tell you the length of a vector. Combined with `unique`, tells you the number of unique elements:

```
length(unique(circ$date))
```

```
[1] 1146
```

Table

`table(x)` will return a frequency table of unique elements of `x`

```
table(circ$day)
```

Friday	Monday	Saturday	Sunday	Thursday	Tuesday	Wednesday
164	164	163	163	164	164	164

dplyr::count

```
circ %>% count(day)
```

```
# A tibble: 7 x 2
  day      n
  <chr>    <int>
1 Friday   164
2 Monday   164
3 Saturday 163
4 Sunday   163
5 Thursday 164
6 Tuesday  164
7 Wednesday 164
```

dplyr: count

```
circ %>% mutate(many_riders = daily > 1000) %>% count(many_riders, day)
```

```
# A tibble: 21 x 3
  many_riders day      n
  <lgl>      <chr>   <int>
1 FALSE     Friday     1
2 FALSE     Monday     5
3 FALSE     Saturday    6
4 FALSE     Sunday    13
5 FALSE     Thursday     2
6 FALSE     Tuesday     4
7 FALSE     Wednesday    2
8 TRUE      Friday   145
9 TRUE      Monday   141
10 TRUE     Saturday  140
# ... with 11 more rows
```

Summarize the data: `dplyr` `summarize`/`summarise` function

`dplyr::summarise` will allow you to summarize data. Format is `new = SUMMARY`. If you don't set a `new` name, it will be a messy output:

```
circ %>%
  summarize(mean_purple = mean(purpleAverage, na.rm = TRUE),
            median_orange = median(orangeAverage, na.rm = TRUE),
            median(bannerAverage, na.rm = TRUE))
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 3
  mean_purple median_orange `median(bannerAverage, na.rm = TRUE)`
    <dbl>         <dbl>                <dbl>
1    4017.         2968.                763
```

Data Summarization on matrices/data frames

- Basic statistical summarization
 - `rowMeans(x)`: takes the means of each row of `x`
 - `colMeans(x)`: takes the means of each column of `x`
 - `rowSums(x)`: takes the sum of each row of `x`
 - `colSums(x)`: takes the sum of each column of `x`
 - `summary(x)`: for data frames, displays the quantile information
- The `matrixStats` package has additional `row*` and `col*` functions
 - Like `rowSds`, `colQuantiles`

Column and Row means

`colMeans` and `rowMeans` must work on **all numeric data**. We will subset the boardings

```
avgs = circ %>% select(ends_with("Boardings"))  
colMeans(avgs, na.rm = TRUE)
```

orangeBoardings	purpleBoardings	greenBoardings	bannerBoardings
3031.1196	4127.3964	1928.9979	829.5963

```
circ = circ %>% mutate(mean_boarding = rowMeans(avgs, na.rm = TRUE))  
head(circ %>% select(day, mean_boarding))
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 2  
  day          mean_boarding  
  <chr>         <dbl>  
1 Monday          877  
2 Tuesday          777  
3 Wednesday       1203  
4 Thursday         1194  
5 Friday           1645  
6 Saturday         1457
```


Summarize the data: **dplyr** **summarise** function

`dplyr::summarise` will allow you to summarize data.

```
circ %>% summarize(avg_boarding = mean(orangeBoardings, na.rm = TRUE))
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 1  
  avg_boarding  
    <dbl>  
1      3031.
```

`colSums/colMeans` good, but
`summarise` can do that

Across - the new magic function

If you would like to a bunch of columns, you can use `across` and pass in a function (with other arguments) with select helpers:

```
circ %>% summarise(across(ends_with("Boardings"), mean, na.rm = TRUE))
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 4  
  orangeBoardings purpleBoardings greenBoardings bannerBoardings  
      <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>  
1          3031.         4127.         1929.          830.
```

Perform Operations By Groups: dplyr

`group_by` allows you group the data set by grouping variables:

```
sub_circ = group_by(circ, day)
head(sub_circ)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 16
# Groups:   day [6]
  day    date orangeBoardings orangeAlightings orangeAverage purpleBoardings
  <chr> <chr>         <dbl>             <dbl>             <dbl>             <dbl>
1 Mond... 01/1...           877             1027             952              NA
2 Tues... 01/1...           777             815             796              NA
3 Wedn... 01/1...          1203            1220            1212.             NA
4 Thur... 01/1...          1194            1233            1214.             NA
5 Frid... 01/1...          1645            1643            1644              NA
6 Satu... 01/1...          1457            1524            1490.             NA
# ... with 10 more variables: purpleAlightings <dbl>, purpleAverage <dbl>,
#   greenBoardings <dbl>, greenAlightings <dbl>, greenAverage <dbl>,
#   bannerBoardings <dbl>, bannerAlightings <dbl>, bannerAverage <dbl>,
#   daily <dbl>, mean_boarding <dbl>
```

- doesn't change the data in any way, but how **functions operate on it**

Summarize the data

It's grouped!

```
sub_circ %>% summarize(avg_daily = mean(daily, na.rm = TRUE))
```

```
# A tibble: 7 x 2
  day      avg_daily
<chr>    <dbl>
1 Friday    8961.
2 Monday    7340.
3 Saturday  6743.
4 Sunday    4531.
5 Thursday  7639.
6 Tuesday   7642.
7 Wednesday 7779.
```

Using the pipe

Pipe `sub_circ` into `group_by`, then pipe that into `summarise`:

```
day_avgs = circ %>%  
  group_by(day) %>%  
  summarize(mean = mean(daily, na.rm = TRUE),  
             med = median(daily, na.rm = TRUE))  
head(day_avgs)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 3  
  day      mean  med  
  <chr>   <dbl> <dbl>  
1 Friday  8961. 8954.  
2 Monday  7340. 7257.  
3 Saturday 6743. 6556.  
4 Sunday  4531. 4627.  
5 Thursday 7639. 7898.  
6 Tuesday  7642. 7839.
```

Ungroup the data

You usually want to perform operations on groups and may want to redefine the groups. The `ungroup` function will allow you to clear the groups from the data:

```
sub_circ = ungroup(sub_circ)
sub_circ
```

```
# A tibble: 1,146 x 16
  day   date orangeBoardings orangeAlightings orangeAverage purpleBoardings
  <chr> <chr>         <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>
1 Mond.. 01/1...           877           1027           952           NA
2 Tues.. 01/1...           777           815           796           NA
3 Wedn.. 01/1...          1203          1220          1212.          NA
4 Thur.. 01/1...          1194          1233          1214.          NA
5 Frid.. 01/1...          1645          1643          1644           NA
6 Satu.. 01/1...          1457          1524          1490.          NA
7 Sund.. 01/1...           839           938           888.          NA
8 Mond.. 01/1...           999          1000           999.          NA
9 Tues.. 01/1...          1023          1047          1035           NA
10 Wedn.. 01/2...          1375          1416          1396.          NA
# ... with 1,136 more rows, and 10 more variables: purpleAlightings <dbl>,
#   purpleAverage <dbl>, greenBoardings <dbl>, greenAlightings <dbl>,
#   greenAverage <dbl>, bannerBoardings <dbl>, bannerAlightings <dbl>,
#   bannerAverage <dbl>, daily <dbl>, mean_boarding <dbl>
```

group_by with mutate - just add data

We can also use `mutate` to calculate the mean value for each year and add it as a column:

```
circ %>%  
  group_by(day) %>%  
  mutate(mean = mean(daily, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%  
  select(day, date, mean, daily)
```

```
# A tibble: 1,146 x 4  
# Groups:   day [7]  
   day      date      mean daily  
   <chr>   <chr>    <dbl> <dbl>  
1 Monday  01/11/2010 7340.  952  
2 Tuesday 01/12/2010 7642.  796  
3 Wednesday 01/13/2010 7779. 1212.  
4 Thursday 01/14/2010 7639. 1214.  
5 Friday   01/15/2010 8961. 1644  
6 Saturday 01/16/2010 6743. 1490.  
7 Sunday   01/17/2010 4531.  888.  
8 Monday   01/18/2010 7340.  999.  
9 Tuesday   01/19/2010 7642. 1035  
10 Wednesday 01/20/2010 7779. 1396.  
# ... with 1,136 more rows
```


Counting

Standard statistics can be calculated. There are other functions, such as `n()` count the number of observations.

```
circ %>%  
  group_by(day) %>%  
  summarize(n = n(),  
            mean = mean(daily, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%  
  head
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 3  
  day      n mean  
  <chr> <int> <dbl>  
1 Friday    164 8961.  
2 Monday    164 7340.  
3 Saturday  163 6743.  
4 Sunday    163 4531.  
5 Thursday  164 7639.  
6 Tuesday   164 7642.
```

Conclusion

- `group_by` is very powerful, especially with `summarise/summarize`
- Using `group_by` and `mutate` keeps all the rows and repeats a value, `summarise` reduces the number of rows
- The `matrixStats` package extends this to `colMedians`, `colMaxs`, etc.

Basic Plots

Plotting is an important component of exploratory data analysis.

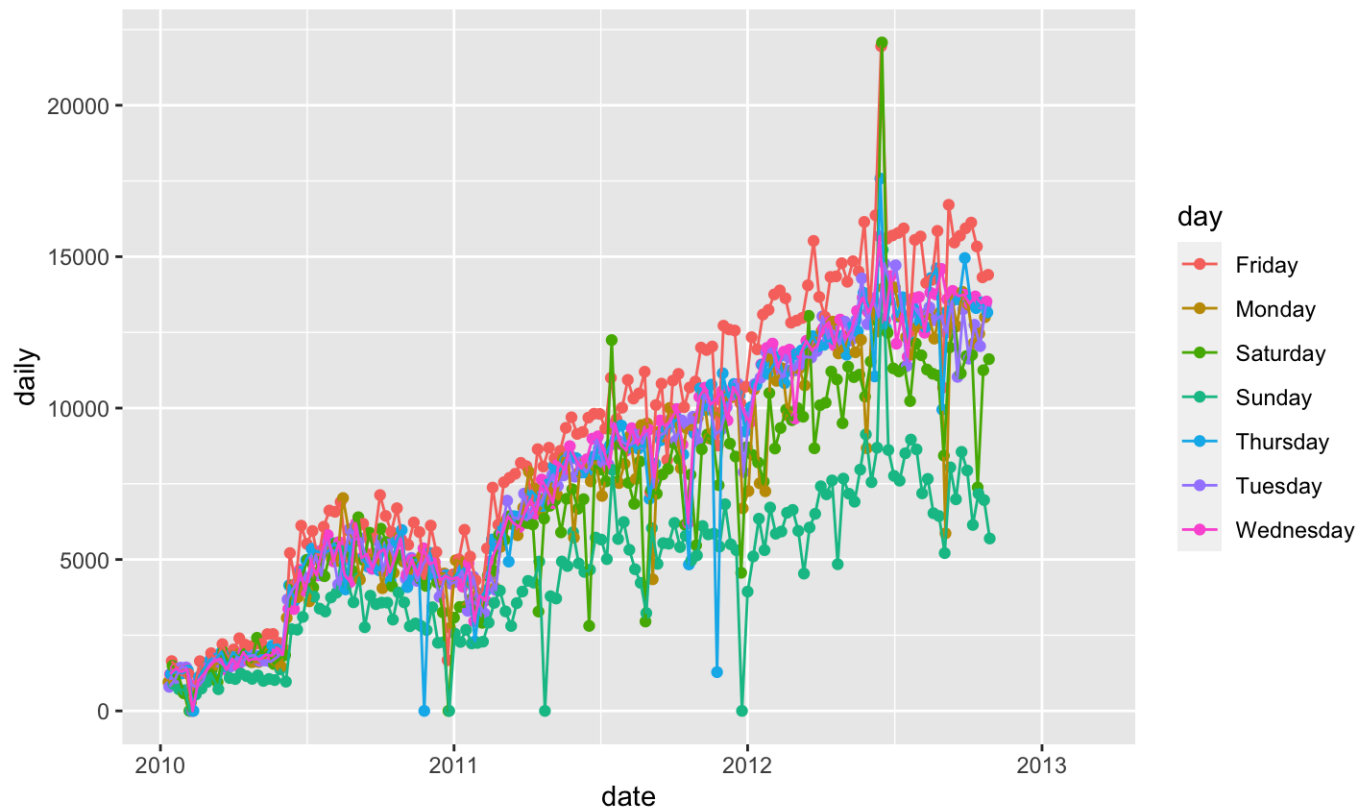
`ggplot2` is a package of plotting that is very popular and powerful (using the **g**rammar of **g**raphics). We will use `qplot` (“quick plot”) for most of the basic examples:

```
qplot
```

```
function (x, y, ..., data, facets = NULL, margins = FALSE, geom = "auto",  
  xlim = c(NA, NA), ylim = c(NA, NA), log = "", main = NULL,  
  xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, asp = NA, stat = NULL, position = NULL)  
NULL
```

Scatterplot

```
library(ggplot2)
circ %>%
  mutate(date = lubridate::mdy(date)) %>%
  ggplot(x = date, y = daily, colour = day, data = .) + geom_line()
```



SISBID MODULE ON VISUALIZATION!