

Lab 3: More data management and grouping using factors

NAME

DATE

Answer the questions in this lab and submit the compiled HTML or PDF by the deadline. Don't forget to change your name and date in the above header.

This lab uses the `dplyr` and `nycflights13` packages. It is good habit to load all packages in the first code chunk.

```
library(dplyr)
library(nycflights13)
```

Basic verbs

You will use the `flights` data set for the next few exercises. Let's load that into our working environment so we can look at it.

```
flights <- flights
```

- At each step use the assignment operator `<-` to store the results into a new data table and use that data in the next step.
- At each step, print out the resulting data frame so you can see the results.

1. Use `select()` to extract the following variables: `origin`, `distance`, and `air_time`, `dest`.

```
f1 <- flights %>% select(origin, distance, air_time, dest)
f1
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 4
##   origin distance air_time dest
##   <chr>      <dbl>   <dbl> <chr>
## 1 EWR        1400     227 IAH
## 2 LGA        1416     227 IAH
## 3 JFK        1089     160 MIA
## 4 JFK        1576     183 BQN
## 5 LGA         762     116 ATL
## 6 EWR         719     150 ORD
## 7 EWR       1065     158 FLL
## 8 LGA         229      53 IAD
## 9 JFK         944     140 MCO
## 10 LGA        733     138 ORD
## # ... with 336,766 more rows
```

2. Use `filter()` to select only the flights whose destination (`dest`) is Atlanta (ATL)

```
f2 <- f1 %>% filter(dest == 'ATL')
f2
```

```
## # A tibble: 17,215 x 4
##   origin distance air_time dest
##   <chr>      <dbl>   <dbl> <chr>
```

```
## 1 LGA      762      116 ATL
## 2 LGA      762      134 ATL
## 3 JFK      760      128 ATL
## 4 EWR      746      120 ATL
## 5 LGA      762      126 ATL
## 6 LGA      762      126 ATL
## 7 JFK      760      126 ATL
## 8 LGA      762      132 ATL
## 9 LGA      762      123 ATL
## 10 LGA     762      129 ATL
## # ... with 17,205 more rows
```

3. Use `mutate()` to create a new variable `speed` that calculates speed of the plane as `'distance/air_time*60'`.

```
f3 <- f2 %>% mutate(speed = distance/air_time*60)
f3
```

```
## # A tibble: 17,215 x 5
##   origin distance air_time dest  speed
##   <chr>      <dbl>   <dbl> <chr> <dbl>
## 1 LGA        762     116 ATL    394.
## 2 LGA        762     134 ATL    341.
## 3 JFK        760     128 ATL    356.
## 4 EWR        746     120 ATL    373
## 5 LGA        762     126 ATL    363.
## 6 LGA        762     126 ATL    363.
## 7 JFK        760     126 ATL    362.
## 8 LGA        762     132 ATL    346.
## 9 LGA        762     123 ATL    372.
## 10 LGA       762     129 ATL    354.
## # ... with 17,205 more rows
```

How many passengers can a plane hold before needing another engine?

This question uses the `planes` data set. Let's load that into our working environment so we can look at it.

```
planes <- planes
```

1. Examine the variable `engines` using `table()` and `class`. What is it's data type?

```
table(planes$engines)
```

```
##
##    1    2    3
## 27 3288    7
```

```
class(planes$engines)
```

```
## [1] "numeric"
```

The number of engines is an integer variable with values between 1 and 4.

2. There are too few planes with more than 2 engines. Recode all records with 4 engines to a value of 3.
Hint: Revisit lesson 04. Create a `table` of this variable again to ensure that all 4's are now 3's.

```
planes$engines[planes$engines==4] <- 3
table(planes$engines)
```

```
##
##      1      2      3
## 27 3288      7
```

3. Create a new factor variable `num_engines` from `engines` with labels “one”, “two”, “three+”.

```
planes$num_engines <- factor(planes$engines, labels=c("one", "two", "three+"))
```

4. Create a two-way table of `engines` against `new_engines` to confirm that this new factor variable was created correctly.

```
table(planes$num_engines, planes$engines)
```

```
##
##           1      2      3
## one      27      0      0
## two       0 3288      0
## three+    0      0      7
```

5. Use `dplyr` chaining magic to...

- take the `planes` data set *and then...*
- `group_by` the `num_engines` *and then...*
- use `summarise` to create three new variables:
 - `ave_seats` as the `mean()` number of seats
 - `min_seats` as the `min()` number of seats
 - `max_seats` as the `max()` number of seats

```
planes %>% group_by(num_engines) %>% summarise(ave_seats = mean(seats),
                                              min_seats = min(seats),
                                              max_seats = max(seats))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 4
##   num_engines ave_seats min_seats max_seats
##   <fct>       <dbl>     <dbl>     <dbl>
## 1 one         3.78         2         16
## 2 two        155.         6        400
## 3 three+     243.         2        450
```