

Assignment 4: Data Wrangling

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OVERVIEW

This exercise accompanies the lessons in Environmental Data Analytics on Data Wrangling

Directions

1. Change “Student Name” on line 3 (above) with your name.
2. Work through the steps, **creating code and output** that fulfill each instruction.
3. Be sure to **answer the questions** in this assignment document.
4. When you have completed the assignment, **Knit** the text and code into a single PDF file.
5. After Knitting, submit the completed exercise (PDF file) to the dropbox in Sakai. Add your last name into the file name (e.g., “Fay_A04_DataWrangling.Rmd”) prior to submission.

The completed exercise is due on Monday, Feb 7 @ 7:00pm.

Set up your session

1. Check your working directory, load the `tidyverse` and `lubridate` packages, and upload all four raw data files associated with the EPA Air dataset. See the README file for the EPA air datasets for more information (especially if you have not worked with air quality data previously).
2. Explore the dimensions, column names, and structure of the datasets.

```
#1 Check working directory and load data/packages
```

```
getwd() #check working directory
```

```
## [1] "Z:/ENV872/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2022/Assignments"
```

```
library(tidyverse) #load packages  
library(lubridate)
```

```
EPA.03.2018.data <- read.csv("../Data/Raw/EPAair_03_NC2018_raw.csv",  
                             stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
```

```
EPA.03.2019.data <- read.csv("../Data/Raw/EPAair_03_NC2019_raw.csv",  
                             stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
```

```
EPA.PM25.2018.data <- read.csv("../Data/Raw/EPAair_PM25_NC2018_raw.csv",  
                               stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
```

```
EPA.PM25.2019.data <- read.csv("../Data/Raw/EPAair_PM25_NC2019_raw.csv",  
                               stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
```

```
#2 Explore parts of each dataset
```

```
# Exploring EPA.03.2018.data
```

```
colnames(EPA.03.2018.data)
```

```
## [1] "Date"
## [2] "Source"
## [3] "Site.ID"
## [4] "POC"
## [5] "Daily.Max.8.hour.Ozone.Concentration"
## [6] "UNITS"
## [7] "DAILY_AQI_VALUE"
## [8] "Site.Name"
## [9] "DAILY_OBS_COUNT"
## [10] "PERCENT_COMPLETE"
## [11] "AQΣ_PARAMETER_CODE"
## [12] "AQΣ_PARAMETER_DESC"
## [13] "CBSA_CODE"
## [14] "CBSA_NAME"
## [15] "STATE_CODE"
## [16] "STATE"
## [17] "COUNTY_CODE"
## [18] "COUNTY"
## [19] "SITE_LATITUDE"
## [20] "SITE_LONGITUDE"
```

```
str(EPA.03.2018.data)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 9737 obs. of 20 variables:
## $ Date : Factor w/ 364 levels "01/01/2018","01/02/2018",...: 60 61 62
## $ Source : Factor w/ 1 level "AQΣ": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ Site.ID : int 370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 ...
## $ POC : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ Daily.Max.8.hour.Ozone.Concentration: num 0.043 0.046 0.047 0.049 0.047 0.03 0.036 0.044 0.049 0 ...
## $ UNITS : Factor w/ 1 level "ppm": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ DAILY_AQI_VALUE : int 40 43 44 45 44 28 33 41 45 40 ...
## $ Site.Name : Factor w/ 40 levels "", "Beaufort",...: 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 ...
## $ DAILY_OBS_COUNT : int 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 ...
## $ PERCENT_COMPLETE : num 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 ...
## $ AQΣ_PARAMETER_CODE : int 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 ...
## $ AQΣ_PARAMETER_DESC : Factor w/ 1 level "Ozone": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ CBSA_CODE : int 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 ...
## $ CBSA_NAME : Factor w/ 17 levels "", "Asheville, NC",...: 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 ...
## $ STATE_CODE : int 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 ...
## $ STATE : Factor w/ 1 level "North Carolina": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ COUNTY_CODE : int 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 ...
## $ COUNTY : Factor w/ 32 levels "Alexander", "Avery",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ SITE_LATITUDE : num 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 ...
## $ SITE_LONGITUDE : num -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 ...
```

```
dim(EPA.03.2018.data)
```

```
## [1] 9737 20
```

```
# Exploring EPA.03.2019.data
colnames(EPA.03.2019.data)
```

```
## [1] "Date"
## [2] "Source"
## [3] "Site.ID"
## [4] "POC"
## [5] "Daily.Max.8.hour.Ozone.Concentration"
```

```
## [6] "UNITS"
## [7] "DAILY_AQI_VALUE"
## [8] "Site.Name"
## [9] "DAILY_OBS_COUNT"
## [10] "PERCENT_COMPLETE"
## [11] "AQ5_PARAMETER_CODE"
## [12] "AQ5_PARAMETER_DESC"
## [13] "CBSA_CODE"
## [14] "CBSA_NAME"
## [15] "STATE_CODE"
## [16] "STATE"
## [17] "COUNTY_CODE"
## [18] "COUNTY"
## [19] "SITE_LATITUDE"
## [20] "SITE_LONGITUDE"
```

```
str(EPA.03.2019.data)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 10592 obs. of 20 variables:
## $ Date : Factor w/ 365 levels "01/01/2019","01/02/2019",...: 1 2 3 4 ...
## $ Source : Factor w/ 2 levels "AirNow","AQ5": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ Site.ID : int 370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 ...
## $ POC : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ Daily.Max.8.hour.Ozone.Concentration: num 0.029 0.018 0.016 0.022 0.037 0.037 0.029 0.038 0.038 ...
## $ UNITS : Factor w/ 1 level "ppm": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ DAILY_AQI_VALUE : int 27 17 15 20 34 34 27 35 35 28 ...
## $ Site.Name : Factor w/ 38 levels "", "Beaufort",...: 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 ...
## $ DAILY_OBS_COUNT : int 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 ...
## $ PERCENT_COMPLETE : num 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 ...
## $ AQ5_PARAMETER_CODE : int 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 ...
## $ AQ5_PARAMETER_DESC : Factor w/ 1 level "Ozone": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ CBSA_CODE : int 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 ...
## $ CBSA_NAME : Factor w/ 15 levels "", "Asheville, NC",...: 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 ...
## $ STATE_CODE : int 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 ...
## $ STATE : Factor w/ 1 level "North Carolina": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ COUNTY_CODE : int 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 ...
## $ COUNTY : Factor w/ 30 levels "Alexander","Avery",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ SITE_LATITUDE : num 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 ...
## $ SITE_LONGITUDE : num -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 ...
```

```
dim(EPA.03.2019.data)
```

```
## [1] 10592 20
```

```
# Exploring EPA.PM25.2018.data
```

```
colnames(EPA.PM25.2018.data)
```

```
## [1] "Date" "Source"
## [3] "Site.ID" "POC"
## [5] "Daily.Mean.PM2.5.Concentration" "UNITS"
## [7] "DAILY_AQI_VALUE" "Site.Name"
## [9] "DAILY_OBS_COUNT" "PERCENT_COMPLETE"
## [11] "AQ5_PARAMETER_CODE" "AQ5_PARAMETER_DESC"
## [13] "CBSA_CODE" "CBSA_NAME"
## [15] "STATE_CODE" "STATE"
## [17] "COUNTY_CODE" "COUNTY"
## [19] "SITE_LATITUDE" "SITE_LONGITUDE"
```

```
str(EPA.PM25.2018.data)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 8983 obs. of 20 variables:
## $ Date : Factor w/ 365 levels "01/01/2018","01/02/2018",...: 2 5 8 11 14 17
## $ Source : Factor w/ 1 level "AQS": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ Site.ID : int 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002
## $ POC : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ Daily.Mean.PM2.5.Concentration: num 2.9 3.7 5.3 0.8 2.5 4.5 1.8 2.5 4.2 1.7 ...
## $ UNITS : Factor w/ 1 level "ug/m3 LC": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ DAILY_AQI_VALUE : int 12 15 22 3 10 19 8 10 18 7 ...
## $ Site.Name : Factor w/ 25 levels "", "Blackstone",...: 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
## $ DAILY_OBS_COUNT : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ PERCENT_COMPLETE : num 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 ...
## $ AQS_PARAMETER_CODE : int 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502
## $ AQS_PARAMETER_DESC : Factor w/ 2 levels "Acceptable PM2.5 AQI & Speciation Mass",...: 1
## $ CBSA_CODE : int NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ CBSA_NAME : Factor w/ 14 levels "", "Asheville, NC",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
## $ STATE_CODE : int 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 ...
## $ STATE : Factor w/ 1 level "North Carolina": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ COUNTY_CODE : int 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 ...
## $ COUNTY : Factor w/ 21 levels "Avery", "Buncombe",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
## $ SITE_LATITUDE : num 36 36 36 36 36 ...
## $ SITE_LONGITUDE : num -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 ...
```

```
dim(EPA.PM25.2018.data)
```

```
## [1] 8983 20
```

```
# Exploring EPA.PM25.2019.data
```

```
colnames(EPA.PM25.2019.data)
```

```
## [1] "Date" "Source"
## [3] "Site.ID" "POC"
## [5] "Daily.Mean.PM2.5.Concentration" "UNITS"
## [7] "DAILY_AQI_VALUE" "Site.Name"
## [9] "DAILY_OBS_COUNT" "PERCENT_COMPLETE"
## [11] "AQS_PARAMETER_CODE" "AQS_PARAMETER_DESC"
## [13] "CBSA_CODE" "CBSA_NAME"
## [15] "STATE_CODE" "STATE"
## [17] "COUNTY_CODE" "COUNTY"
## [19] "SITE_LATITUDE" "SITE_LONGITUDE"
```

```
str(EPA.PM25.2019.data)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 8581 obs. of 20 variables:
## $ Date : Factor w/ 365 levels "01/01/2019","01/02/2019",...: 3 6 9 12 15 18
## $ Source : Factor w/ 2 levels "AirNow", "AQS": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ Site.ID : int 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002
## $ POC : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ Daily.Mean.PM2.5.Concentration: num 1.6 1 1.3 6.3 2.6 1.2 1.5 1.5 3.7 1.6 ...
## $ UNITS : Factor w/ 1 level "ug/m3 LC": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ DAILY_AQI_VALUE : int 7 4 5 26 11 5 6 6 15 7 ...
## $ Site.Name : Factor w/ 25 levels "", "Board Of Ed. Bldg.",...: 14 14 14 14 14 14
## $ DAILY_OBS_COUNT : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ PERCENT_COMPLETE : num 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 ...
## $ AQS_PARAMETER_CODE : int 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502
```

```
## $ AQS_PARAMETER_DESC      : Factor w/ 2 levels "Acceptable PM2.5 AQI & Speciation Mass",...: 1
## $ CBSA_CODE               : int   NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ CBSA_NAME               : Factor w/ 14 levels "", "Asheville, NC",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ..
## $ STATE_CODE              : int   37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 ...
## $ STATE                   : Factor w/ 1 level "North Carolina": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ COUNTY_CODE             : int   11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 ...
## $ COUNTY                  : Factor w/ 21 levels "Avery", "Buncombe",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ..
## $ SITE_LATITUDE           : num   36 36 36 36 36 ...
## $ SITE_LONGITUDE          : num  -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 ...

dim(EPA.PM25.2019.data)

## [1] 8581    20
```

Wrangle individual datasets to create processed files.

3. Change date to a date object
4. Select the following columns: Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY, SITE_LATITUDE, SITE_LONGITUDE
5. For the PM2.5 datasets, fill all cells in AQS_PARAMETER_DESC with “PM2.5” (all cells in this column should be identical).
6. Save all four processed datasets in the Processed folder. Use the same file names as the raw files but replace “raw” with “processed”.

#3 Changing date to a date object

```
EPA.O3.2018.data$Date <- as.Date(EPA.O3.2018.data$Date, format = "%m/%d/%Y")
EPA.O3.2019.data$Date <- as.Date(EPA.O3.2019.data$Date, format = "%m/%d/%Y")
EPA.PM25.2018.data$Date <- as.Date(EPA.PM25.2018.data$Date, format = "%m/%d/%Y")
EPA.PM25.2019.data$Date <- as.Date(EPA.PM25.2019.data$Date, format = "%m/%d/%Y")
#just to check - class(EPA.PM25.2018.data$Date)
```

#4 Select specified columns

```
EPA.O3.2018.data.select1 <- select(EPA.O3.2018.data, Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name,
                                   AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY, SITE_LATITUDE,
                                   SITE_LONGITUDE)

EPA.O3.2019.data.select1 <- select(EPA.O3.2019.data, Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name,
                                   AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY, SITE_LATITUDE,
                                   SITE_LONGITUDE)

EPA.PM25.2018.data.select1 <- select(EPA.PM25.2018.data, Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name,
                                   AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY, SITE_LATITUDE,
                                   SITE_LONGITUDE)

EPA.PM25.2019.data.select1 <- select(EPA.PM25.2019.data, Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name,
                                   AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY, SITE_LATITUDE,
                                   SITE_LONGITUDE)
```

#5 Fill cells in AQS_PARAMETER_DESC with "PM2.5"

```
EPA.PM25.2018.data.mutate1 <- mutate(EPA.PM25.2018.data.select1,
                                       AQS_PARAMETER_DESC = "PM2.5")
```

```
EPA.PM25.2019.data.mutate1 <- mutate(EPA.PM25.2019.data.select1,
                                     AQS_PARAMETER_DESC = "PM2.5")

#6 Saving files in the processed folder

write.csv(EPA.O3.2018.data.select1, row.names = FALSE,
          file = "../Data/Processed/EPAair_O3_NC2018_processed.csv")

write.csv(EPA.O3.2019.data.select1, row.names = FALSE,
          file = "../Data/Processed/EPAair_O3_NC2019_processed.csv")

write.csv(EPA.PM25.2018.data.mutate1, row.names = FALSE,
          file = "../Data/Processed/EPAair_PM25_NC2018_processed.csv")

write.csv(EPA.PM25.2019.data.mutate1, row.names = FALSE,
          file = "../Data/Processed/EPAair_PM25_NC2019_processed.csv")
```

Combine datasets

7. Combine the four datasets with `rbind`. Make sure your column names are identical prior to running this code.
8. Wrangle your new dataset with a pipe function (`%>%`) so that it fills the following conditions:
 - Filter records to include just the sites that the four data frames have in common: “Linville Falls”, “Durham Armory”, “Leggett”, “Hattie Avenue”, “Clemmons Middle”, “Mendenhall School”, “Frying Pan Mountain”, “West Johnston Co.”, “Garinger High School”, “Castle Hayne”, “Pitt Agri. Center”, “Bryson City”, “Millbrook School”. (The `intersect` function can figure out common factor levels if we didn’t give you this list…)
 - Some sites have multiple measurements per day. Use the split-apply-combine strategy to generate daily means: group by date, site, aqs parameter, and county. Take the mean of the AQI value, latitude, and longitude.
 - Add columns for “Month” and “Year” by parsing your “Date” column (hint: `lubridate` package)
 - Hint: the dimensions of this dataset should be 14,752 x 9.
9. Spread your datasets such that AQI values for ozone and PM2.5 are in separate columns. Each location on a specific date should now occupy only one row.
10. Call up the dimensions of your new tidy dataset.
11. Save your processed dataset with the following file name: “EPAair_O3_PM25_NC2122_Processed.csv”

```
#7 Combine all four datasets

EPA.data.all <- rbind(EPA.PM25.2018.data.mutate1, EPA.PM25.2019.data.mutate1,
                     EPA.O3.2018.data.select1, EPA.O3.2019.data.select1)

#8 Fill the following conditions with a pipe

EPA.data.all.filtered <-
  EPA.data.all %>%
  filter(Site.Name %in% c("Linville Falls", "Durham Armory", "Leggett", "Hattie Avenue",
                        "Clemmons Middle", "Mendenhall School", "Frying Pan Mountain",
                        "West Johnston Co.", "Garinger High School", "Castle Hayne",
                        "Pitt Agri. Center", "Bryson City", "Millbrook School")) %>%
  group_by(Date, Site.Name, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY) %>%
```

```

summarise(AQI.value.mean = mean(DAILY_AQI_VALUE),
          lat.mean = mean(SITE_LATITUDE),
          long.mean = mean(SITE_LONGITUDE)) %>%
mutate(Month = month(Date), Year = year(Date))

## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'Date', 'Site.Name', 'AQS_PARAMETER_DESC'. You can override using
#just to check dim(EPA.data.all.filtered) - 14,752 x 9

#9 Spread datasets for AQI values

EPA.data.all.spread <- spread(EPA.data.all.filtered,AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, AQI.value.mean)

#10 Find dimensions of new dataset

dim(EPA.data.all.spread)

## [1] 8976    9

#11 Save dataset

write.csv(EPA.data.all.spread, row.names = FALSE,
          file = "../Data/Processed/EPAAir_O3_PM25_NC2122_Processed.csv")

```

Generate summary tables

12a. Use the split-apply-combine strategy to generate a summary data frame from your results from Step 9 above. Data should be grouped by site, month, and year. Generate the mean AQI values for ozone and PM2.5 for each group.

12b. BONUS: Add a piped statement to 12a that removes rows where both mean ozone and mean PM2.5 have missing values.

13. Call up the dimensions of the summary dataset.

#12(a,b) Generate a summary data frame from results (includes 12b)

```

EPA.data.all.summary <-
  EPA.data.all.spread %>%
  group_by(Site.Name, Month, Year) %>%
  summarise(mean.ozone = mean(Ozone),
            mean.PM25 = mean(PM2.5)) %>%
  filter(!is.na(mean.ozone) | !is.na(mean.PM25))

```

`summarise()` has grouped output by 'Site.Name', 'Month'. You can override using the `.groups` argument

#13 Calling up dimensions of the summary dataset

```
dim(EPA.data.all.summary)
```

```
## [1] 292    5
```

14. Why did we use the function `drop_na` rather than `na.omit`?

Answer: We do not use `na.omit` because it removes rows based on all columns of the dataframe. On the other hand, `drop_na` is within the tidyverse and able to remove NA's based on specified columns; this is what we are aiming to accomplish by only removing NA's from `mean.ozone` or `meanPM2.5` columns.