

# Analysis

*December 26, 2019*

The purpose of this document is to make use of the data stored within the FIDE data folder.

Before beginning, we need to import several packages that help run the code below.

```
library(tidyverse)
library(data.table)
library(xts)
library(dygraphs)
library(foreach)
library(doParallel)
library(zoo)
library(stringi)
library(cowplot)
library(gganimate)
library(lubridate)
library(knitr)
require(scales)
```

`tidyverse` imports dplyr, tidyr and several other useful packages for data wrangling and manipulation.

`data.table` is used purely for speeding up imports.

## Access the data

The data is stored in a path we have to manipulate to get to.

```
path = "~/GitHub/FIDE/Chess Scripts/Step 4 - Cleaning/Cleaned csvs/"
opts_knit$set(root.dir = path)
temp = list.files(path = path, pattern = "*.csv")
proper_temp <- paste(path, temp, sep = "")
```

## Create functions to rename datasets

Below, I define a few functions that help us rename the datasets eventually

```
num <- function(x) match(tolower(x), tolower(month.abb))
month <- function(x){return(substr(x, 1, 3))}
add_zero <- function(x){if (x <= 9){x = paste("0", x, sep = "")}; return(x)}
```

## Get the month number of all of the files in the dataset

Below, I rename create the variables names when they are imported in memory.

```

temp%>%
sapply(month)%>%
sapply(num)%>%
sapply(add_zero)%>%
paste("20", substr(temp, 4, 5), "-", ., "-", "01", sep = "")-> month_num

head(month_num)

## [1] "2001-04-01" "2002-04-01" "2003-04-01" "2004-04-01" "2005-04-01"
## [6] "2006-04-01"

```

We can see that the datasets correspond to dates on which they are recorded.

## Import a sample of datasets

Due to the data being quite large, your RAM may be used heavily.

I'll look to investigate if parallelizing `rbindlist()` is possible at some point. Please bear with the computation time.

```

for(i in 1:length(proper_temp)) {
  assign(month_num[i], fread(proper_temp[i], sep = "*", data.table = FALSE,
                             strip.white = TRUE, blank.lines.skip = TRUE))
}

#statement below takes a very long time to run because of rbindlist()
FIDE <- mget(ls(pattern = "[0-9][0-9]-[0-9][0-9]"))%>%
  rbindlist(fill = TRUE)

rm(list=setdiff(ls(), c("FIDE")))

```

#write dataframe to folder

```

# fwrite(FIDE, "FIDE.csv")
# FIDE <- fread("FIDE.csv", data.table = FALSE)

```

Now that we have the data in a more clean, usable format, it's time we analyzed it.

## Set up basic filters

```

Titles = c("CM", "WCM", "WGM", "WFM", "IM", "FM", "WIM", "GM", "")
Titles_only = c("CM", "WCM", "WGM", "WFM", "IM", "FM", "WIM", "GM")
Active = c("", "w")
Inactive = c("i", "wi")

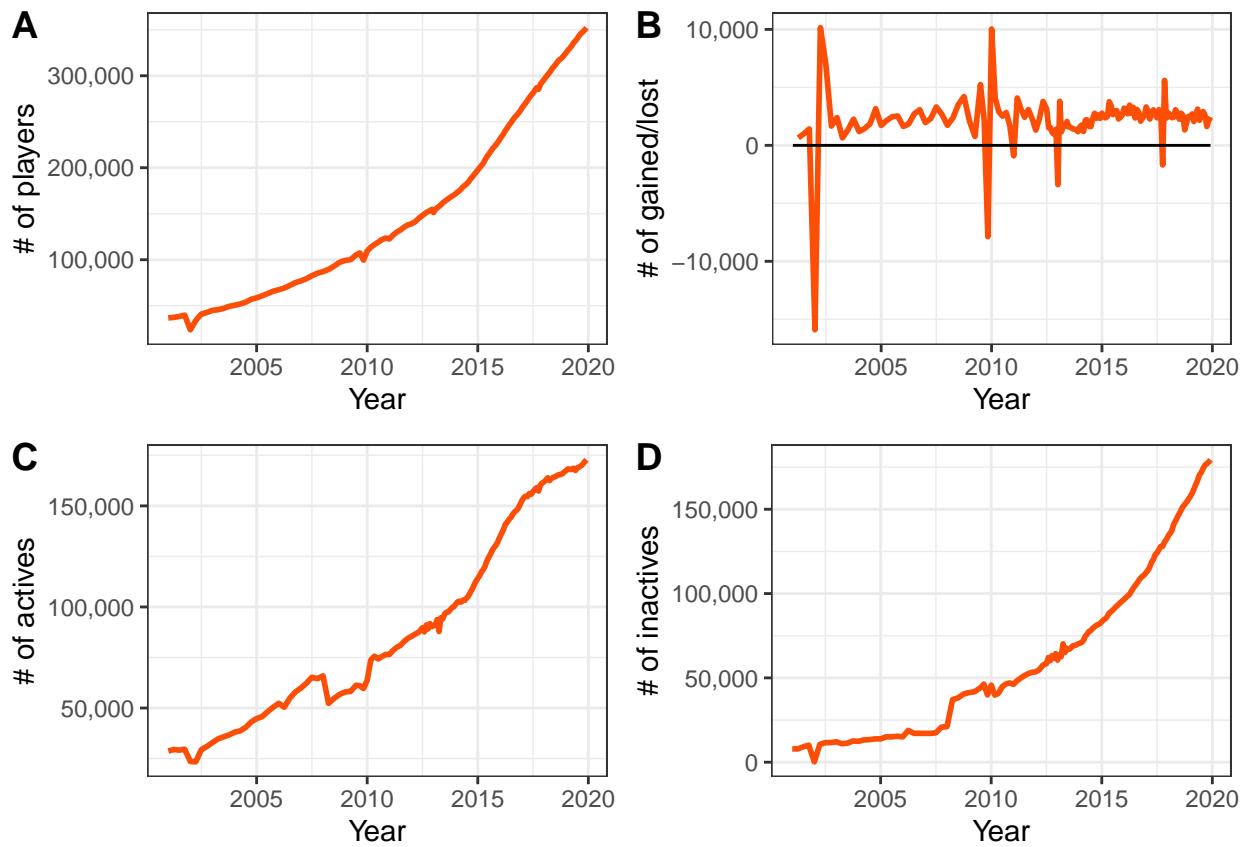
```

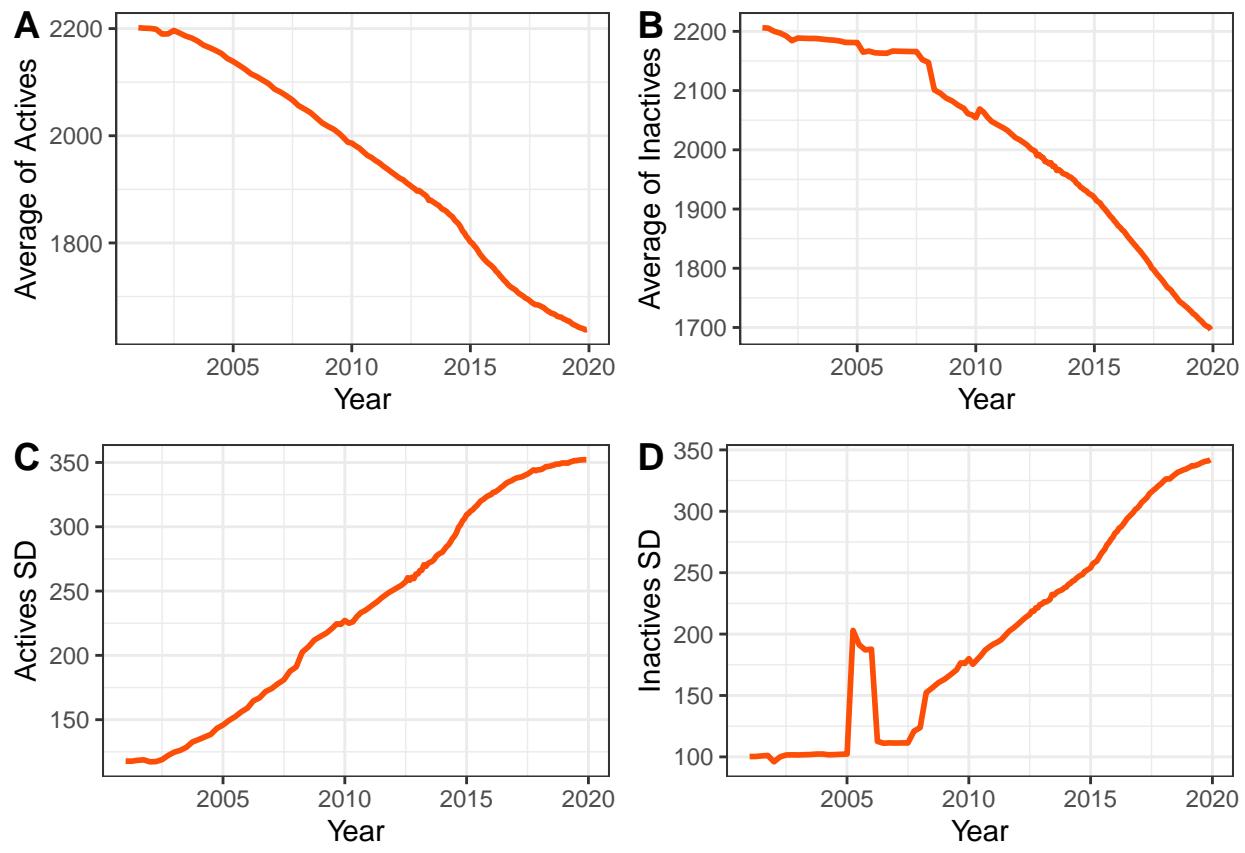
## Irregular values by year

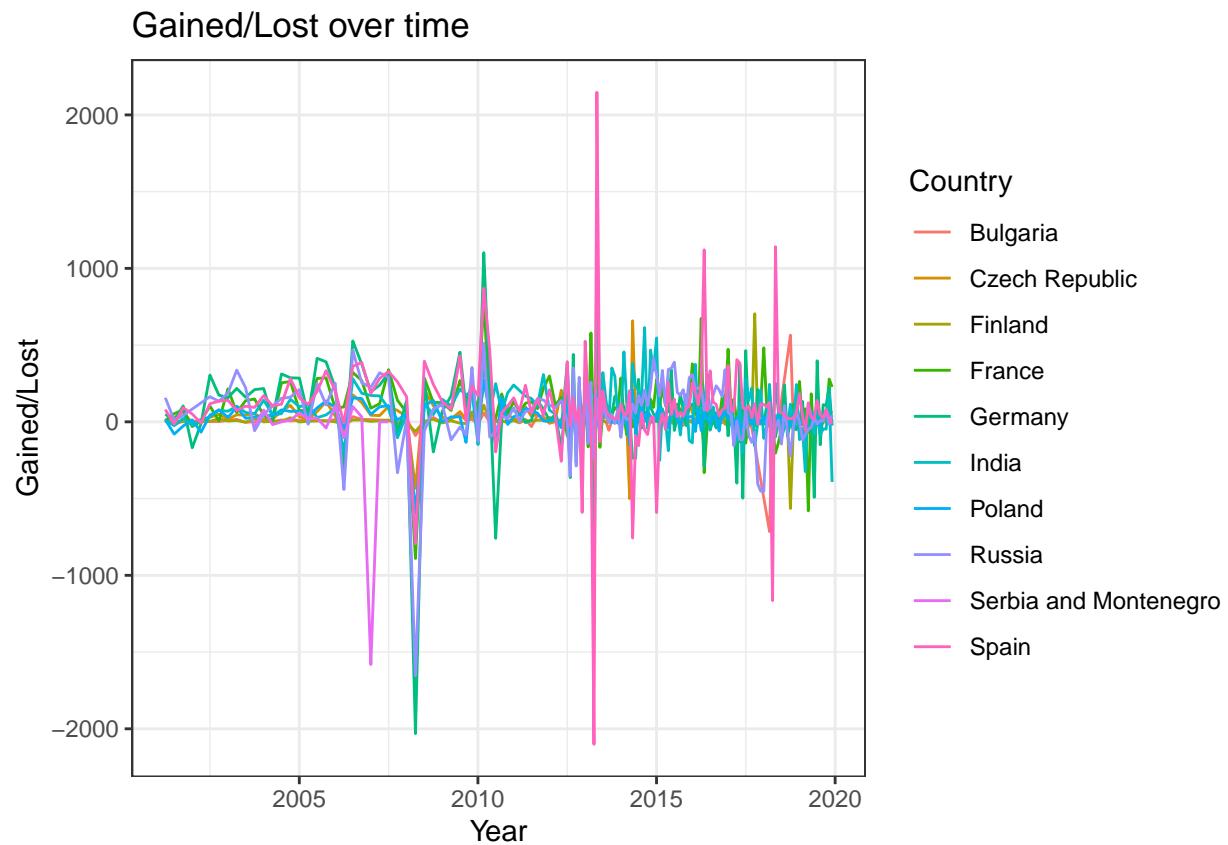
Date_numeric	n
2002.249	7435
2002.003	5455
2001.003	306
2001.249	305
2001.497	304
2005.497	244
2005.003	194
2004.751	170
2004.500	136
2004.251	114

I'll look to address many of the values in the early datasets eventually. For now though, over 99.9% of the data is interpretable.

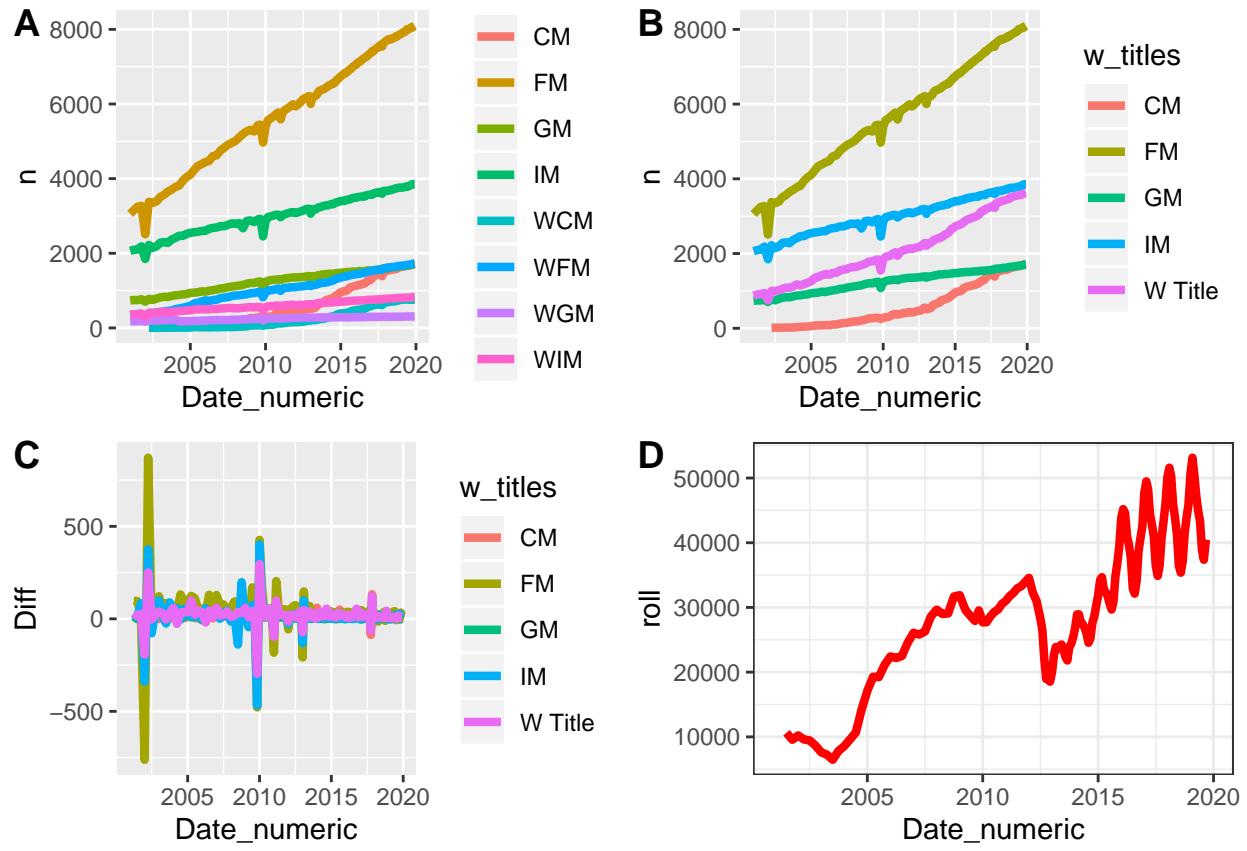
## Player counts by Activity

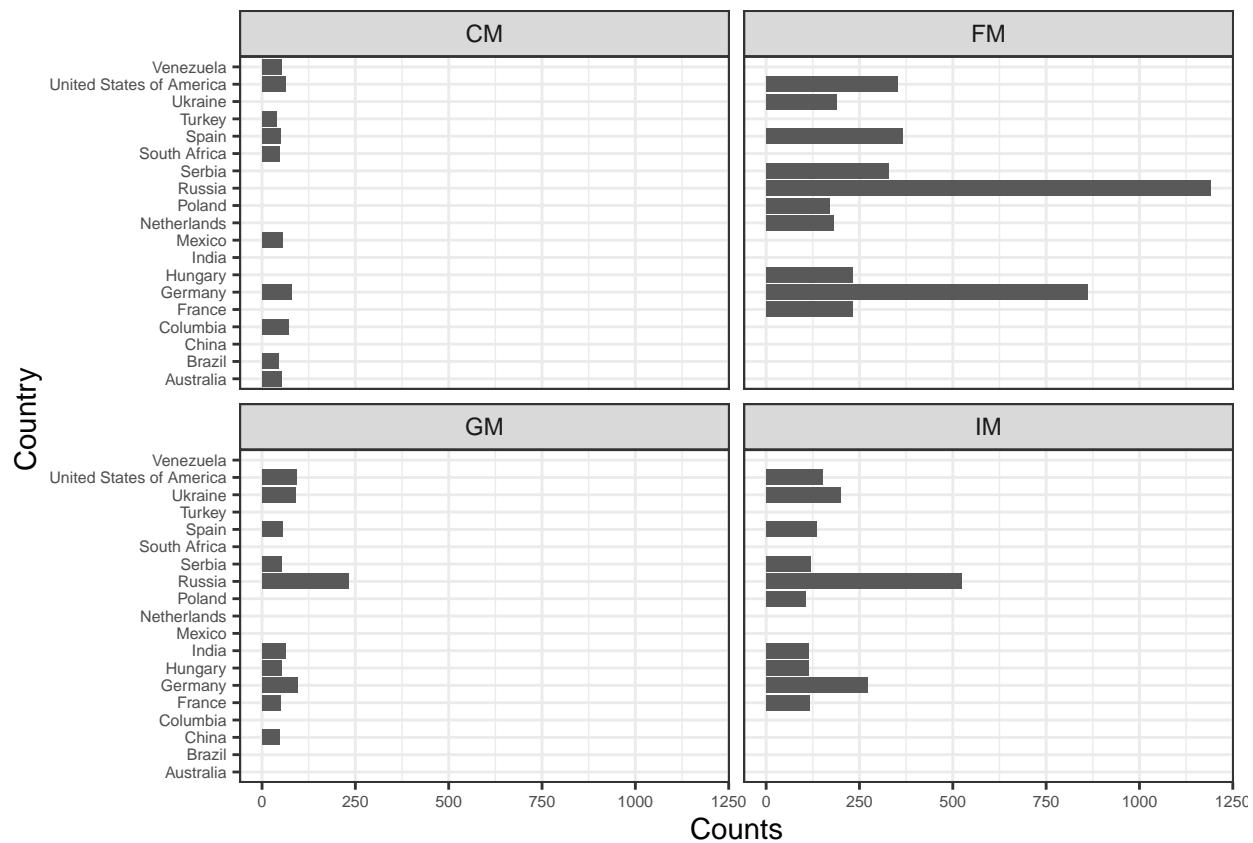




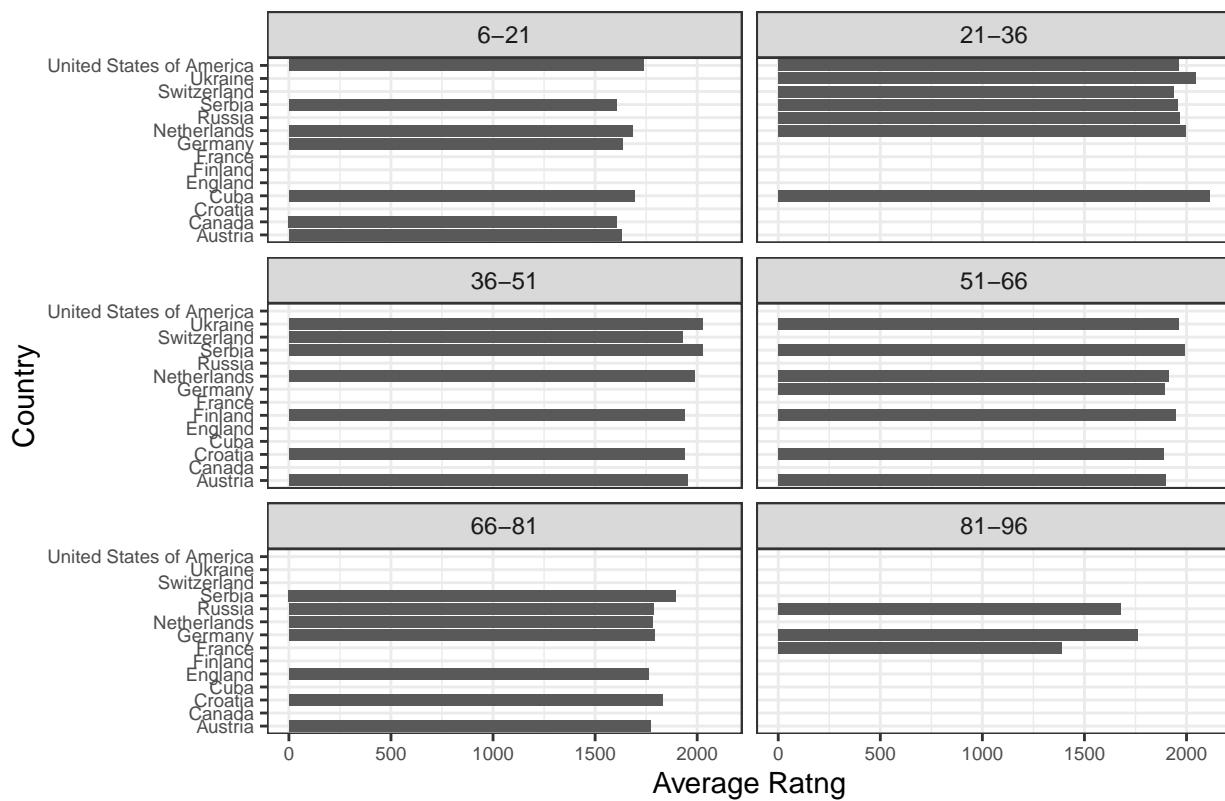


#Titled player count over time





## Highest rated age groups by country



Age vs Rating of different titles for December 2019

