# Journal (reproducible report)

#### Johannes Julius Halbe

#### 2020-11-27

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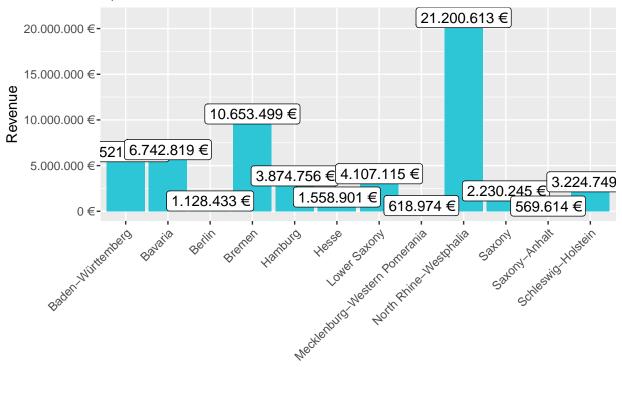
This is an .Rmd file. It is plain text with special features. Any time you write just like this, it will be compiled to normal text in the website. If you put a # in front of your text, it will create a top level-header.

## Challenge 1

Last compiled: 2020-12-04

```
left_join(bikes_tbl, by = c("product.id" = "bike.id")) %>%
 left_join(bikeshops_tbl, by = c("customer.id" = "bikeshop.id"))
# 5.0 Wrangling Data ----
bike_orderlines_wrangled_tbl <- bike_orderlines_joined_tbl %>%
  select(-...1) %>%
 rename(bikeshop = name) %>%
  set_names(names(.) %>% str_replace_all("\\.", "_")) %>%
  separate(col = location,
          into = c("city", "state"),
          sep = ", ") %>%
 mutate(total_price = price * quantity)
# 6.0 Business Insights ----
# 6.1 Sales by location ----
# Step 1 - Manipulate
sales_by_location_tbl <- bike_orderlines_wrangled_tbl %>%
  select(state, total_price) %>%
  group_by(state) %>%
 summarize(sales = sum(total_price)) %>%
 mutate(sales_text = scales::dollar(sales, big.mark = ".",
                                    decimal.mark = ",",
                                     prefix = "",
                                     suffix = " €"))
# Step 2 - Visualize
sales_by_location_tbl %>%
 ggplot(aes(x = state, y = sales)) +
  geom_col(fill = "#2DC6D6") +
  geom_label(aes(label = sales_text)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE) +
 theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))+
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::dollar_format(big.mark = ".",
                                                    decimal.mark = ",",
                                                    prefix = "",
                                                    suffix = " €")) +
  labs(
           = "Revenue by state",
   title
   subtitle = "Upward Trend",
   x = "",
   y = "Revenue"
```

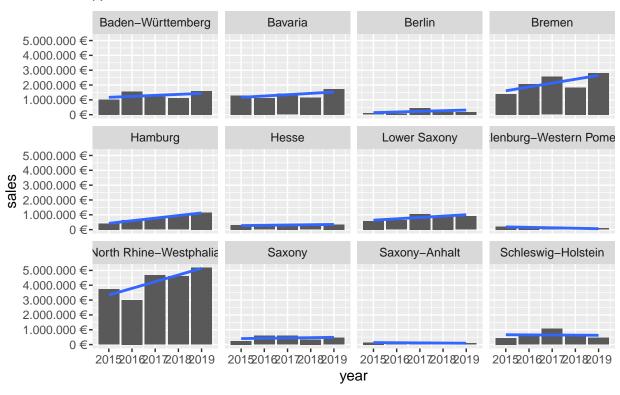
# Revenue by state Upward Trend



```
# 6.2 Sales by location & year ----
# Step 1 - Manipulate
library(lubridate)
sales_by_location_year_tbl <- bike_orderlines_wrangled_tbl %>%
  select(state, total_price, order_date) %>%
  mutate(year = year(order_date)) %>%
  group_by(state, year) %>%
  summarise(sales = sum(total_price)) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  mutate(sales_text = scales::dollar(sales, big.mark = ".",
                                     decimal.mark = ",",
                                     prefix = "",
                                     suffix = " €"))
# Step 2 - Visualize
sales_by_location_year_tbl %>%
  # Set up x, y, fill
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = sales)) +
  # Geometries
  geom_col() + # Run up to here to get a stacked bar plot
```

### Revenue by location and year

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## Challange 2

Last compiled: 2020-12-04

```
#1. API

library(tidyverse)

library(httr)

library(jsonlite)
```

```
library(tibble)
library(keyring)
keyring::key_set("token")
resp <- GET("https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/api/v2/stations?limit=1000", add_headers(token = key_get
stations_tbl <- resp %>%
  .$content %>%
  rawToChar() %>%
  fromJSON() %>% .$results
head(stations_tbl,10)
##
      elevation
                   mindate
                              maxdate latitude
                                                                             name datacoverage
         139.0 1948-01-01 2014-01-01 31.57020
                                                                 ABBEVILLE, AL US
                                                                                        0.8813 COOP:010
         249.3 1938-01-01 2015-11-01 34.25530
## 2
                                                                   ADDISON, AL US
                                                                                        0.5059 COOP:010
         302.1 1940-05-01 1962-03-01 34.41667
## 3
                                                     ADDISON CENTRAL TOWER, AL US
                                                                                        0.9658 COOP:010
## 4
         172.2 1995-04-01 2015-11-01 33.17833 ALABASTER SHELBY CO AIRPORT, AL US
                                                                                        0.8064 COOP:010
         183.8 1949-01-01 1949-12-01 34.68910
## 5
                                                            BELLE MINA 2 N, AL US
                                                                                        1.0000 COOP:010
## 6
          34.1 1935-05-01 1936-11-01 31.13333
                                                                     ALAGA, AL US
                                                                                        0.2624 COOP:010
## 7
          53.3 1940-11-01 2014-12-01 32.23220
                                                                   ALBERTA, AL US
                                                                                        0.9888 COOP:010
## 8
         348.1 1931-01-01 1977-06-01 34.23333
                                                               ALBERTVILLE, AL US
                                                                                        0.9535 COOP:010
## 9
          195.1 1969-10-01 2015-11-01 32.94520
                                                            ALEXANDER CITY, AL US
                                                                                        0.9946 COOP:010
                                                      ALEXANDER CITY 6 NE, AL US
## 10
          200.9 1942-11-01 1969-10-01 32.98333
                                                                                        0.9629 COOP:010
##
      elevationUnit longitude
## 1
            METERS -85.24820
## 2
            METERS -87.18140
## 3
            METERS -87.31667
## 4
            METERS -86.78167
## 5
            METERS -86.88190
## 6
            METERS -85.06667
            METERS -87.41040
## 7
## 8
            METERS -86.16667
## 9
            METERS -85.94800
## 10
            METERS -85.86667
#2. Web scraping
# LIBRARIES ----
library(tidyverse) # Main Package - Loads dplyr, purrr, etc.
library(rvest)
                   # HTML Hacking & Web Scraping
library(xopen)
                   # Quickly opening URLs
library(jsonlite) # converts JSON files to R objects
                  # concatenate strings
library(glue)
library(stringi)
                 # character string/text processing
url <- "https://www.rosebikes.de/fahrr%C3%A4der/rennrad"
html <- url %>%
  read html()
```

```
model_name <- html %>%
  html_nodes(".catalog-category-bikes__title > span") %>%
  html_text() %>%
  stringr::str_extract("(?<=\n).*(?=\n)")

model_price_cent <- html %>%
  html_nodes(".catalog-category-bikes__price-title") %>%
  html_text() %>%
  stringr::str_extract("(?<=ab\\s).*(?=\\s€)")%>%
  str_replace_all(c("\\." = "",","=""))%>%
  as.numeric()

model_price_EUR = model_price_cent /100

bikes_tbl <- tibble(model_name,model_price_EUR)
head(bikes_tbl,10)</pre>
```

```
## # A tibble: 9 x 2
##
     model_name
                      model_price_EUR
     <chr>
##
                                 <dbl>
## 1 PRO SL DISC
                                  1599
## 2 PRO SL
                                  1199
## 3 REVEAL FOUR DISC
                                  2499
## 4 REVEAL FOUR
                                  2099
## 5 REVEAL SIX DISC
                                  3499
## 6 X-LITE FOUR DISC
                                  2699
## 7 X-LITE FOUR
                                  2199
## 8 X-LITE SIX DISC
                                  3899
## 9 X-LITE SIX
                                  3499
```

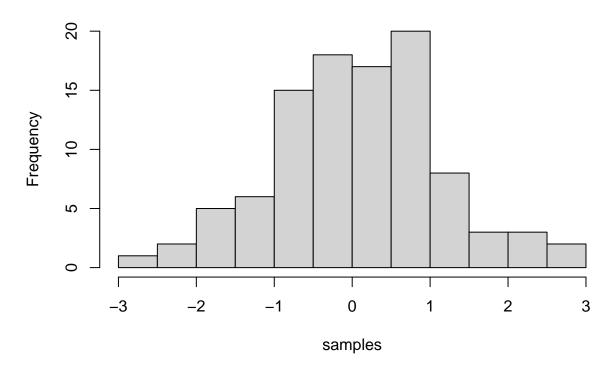
## Adding R stuff

So far this is just a blog where you can write in plain text and serve your writing to a webpage. One of the main purposes of this lab journal is to record your progress learning R. The reason I am asking you to use this process is because you can both make a website, and a lab journal, and learn R all in R-studio. This makes everything really convenient and in the same place.

So, let's say you are learning how to make a histogram in R. For example, maybe you want to sample 100 numbers from a normal distribution with mean = 0, and standard deviation = 1, and then you want to plot a histogram. You can do this right here by using an r code block, like this:

```
samples <- rnorm(100, mean=0, sd=1)
hist(samples)</pre>
```

# **Histogram of samples**

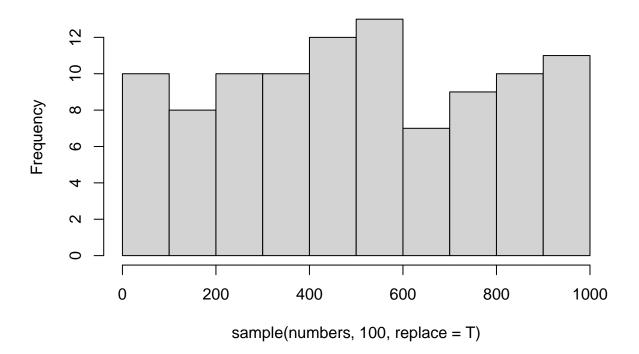


```
numbers <- 1:1000
# This will print the first 10 elements of the vector numbers
numbers[1:10]</pre>
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

# This will plot a histogram of 100 random elements of the vector numbers
hist(sample(numbers, 100, replace = T))

## **Histogram of sample(numbers, 100, replace = T)**



When you knit this R Markdown document, you will see that the histogram is printed to the page, along with the R code. This document can be set up to hide the R code in the webpage, just delete the comment (hashtag) from the cold folding option in the yaml header up top. For purposes of letting yourself see the code, and me see the code, best to keep it the way that it is. You'll learn that all of these things and more can be customized in each R code block.