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I. Introduction

In this report, the examination of dataset was done in subtleties and it went farther than what has shrouded in the course. I needed to adjust to the information Import, Visualization, Exploration, and Manipulation ideas which guided me through the arrangement interaction. The motivation behind why I chose to utilize such strategies was additionally advocated.

Some data was pre-handled to get it into a proper organization. data has additionally been defended effectively with proper charts. Additionally, supporting archives that are expected to mirror the diagram and code utilizing R languages ideas have been referenced in this record.

II. Technical Introduction

1. Installation and loading of packages

```
RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug
                                                    Profile Tools Help
                                                   □ - Addins -
• Go to file/function
  Untitled2* × weather ×

⟨□□⟩ | Ø□ | □ Source on Save | Q  
Ø ▼ | □ |

    1 #Tresor Kalembo Tshibangu
    2 #TP058435
    3 #BCs(Hons) Information Technology Network Computing
    5 #installation of the pakages needed for the assignments
   7 install.packages("ggplot2")
8 install.packages("dplyr")
9 install.packages("VIM")
10 install.packages("imputeTs")
   11
   12 library(dplyr)
   13 library(ggplot2)
14 library(VIM)
   15 library(scales)
   16 library(imputeTs)
```

install.packages is used to install a package and *library* is used to load the package after its installation. Packages are assortments of R functions, data, and compiled code in a clear-cut way. The index where packages are put away is known as the library. R accompanies a standard arrangement of packages. Others are accessible for download and installation. Once **installed**, they must be load into the session by the use of the function *library* to be utilized.

➢ ggplot2 will be utilized for data visualization. The explanation for utilizing is on the grounds that it is known to be a plotting package that simplifies the making of complex plots from data into a data frame. It gives a more automatic interface to determining what factors to plot, how they are shown, and general visual properties. (R Programming Tutorial - Learn the Basics of Statistical Computing, 2019)

- > *dplyr* will be utilized for data manipulation and the purpose for utilizing is the need for Speed. Subsequent to exploring I reasoned that *dplyr* is a lot quicker than other, more customary, capacities. Direct association with and investigation inside outer databases allowing less complex treatment of huge data. Function chaining that permits us to try not to mess our workspace with interval objects. (R Programming Tutorial Learn the Basics of Statistical Computing, 2019)
- ➤ VIM will be utilized for data pre- processing. The explanation for utilizing VIM is on the grounds that the Use Vim-R-plugin for altering R code records, R documentation records (*. Rd) just as the Sweave records. Aside from grammar featuring the plugin permits to open a R console in a different window and work it with console alternate ways from VIM. (R Programming Tutorial Learn the Basics of Statistical Computing, 2019)
- ➤ *imputeTS* for Data Pre-Processing. The explanation for utilizing *imputeTS* is on the grounds that it assists me with my missing information issues. The capacities likewise function admirably in tidy style pipe work processes. (R Programming Tutorial Learn the Basics of Statistical Computing, 2019)
- ➤ mice (Multivariate Imputation via Chained Equations) is one of the usually utilized package by R clients. Making different imputations when contrasted with a solitary imputation (like mean) deals with vulnerability in values that are missing. mice accept that the missing information are Missing at Random (MAR), which implies that the likelihood that a variable is missing relies just upon noticed esteem and can be anticipated utilizing them. It credits data on a variable by factor premise by determining an imputation model for each factor. (R Programming Tutorial Learn the Basics of Statistical Computing, 2019)
- > Stacking the package *scale* will empower me to utilize the *scale* function to scale and focus the data set values involved by the columns of a numeric matrix.

2. Data import

We utilize the line of code below to import the dataset from the folder Assignment that contains the database weather which was put there once it was downloaded. It also has a covering capacity for read.table() that commands a comma as separator and utilizations the input document's first line as header that determines the column names of the table. Consequently, it is an ideal contender to peruse CSV documents.

```
18
19 #import weather database and assigned it to the named weather
20
21 weather <- read.csv("C:/Users/HP/Desktop/Level 2 Assignments/PDFA Assignment/Assignment/weather.csv")
```

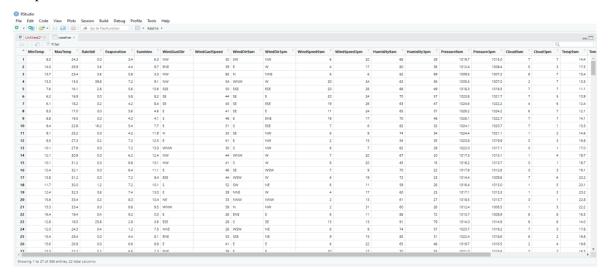
3. Data Reading and viewing

```
22
23 #viewing and printing the weather databse
24
25 View(weather)
26 print(weather)
27
```

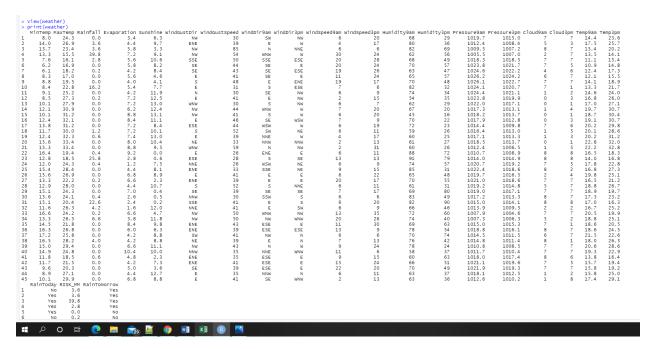
To ensure that the *weather* is appropriately imported, we need to utilize the above code to view the all database on another tab just as print the dataset to confirm it is stacking appropriately in the terminal.

with the use of *view* function we can see that another tab is opened in the R-Studio which gives a full perspective on the database *weather*, after using *print* function we can see that the few values is printed, which is not the full database, on to the console for us to read.

Output for *view*:



Output for *print*:



4. Summary of the weather database

```
2/
28 #different type of summary to have an idea of the database
29 summary(weather)
30 attributes(weather)
31
```

- > *summary* is a nonexclusive function used to deliver result synopses of the consequences of different model fitting functions. The function conjures specific techniques which rely upon the class of the 1st argument. Its output shows you for each factor a bunch of elucidating measurements, contingent upon the sort of the variable: Numerical factors: *summary* gives you the mean, quartiles, range, and median. (DataCamp, 2021)
- colnames function is utilized to set the names to segments of a framework with a syntax:
 colnames(x) <-value.</p>

Parameters:

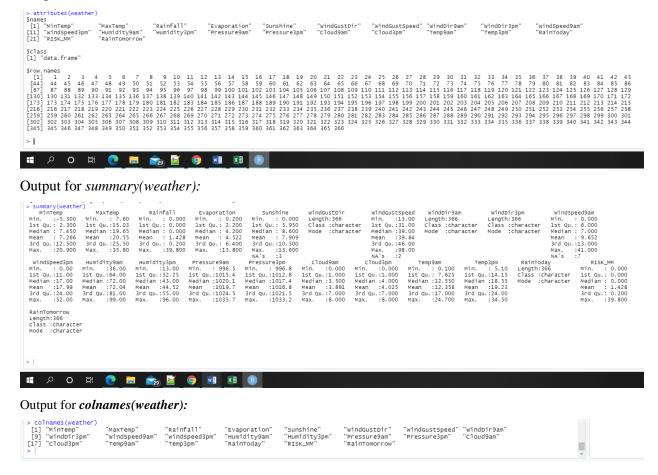
x: Matrix.

Utilizing the *colnames* function we can see the names of the section in our dataset. These are otherwise called attributes which we will break down later. (geeksforgeeks, 2020)

➤ Items in R can have numerous properties related with them, called *attributes*. These properties clarify what an article addresses and how it ought to be deciphered by R. Frequently, the solitary contrast between two comparable articles is that they have

various attributes. Utilizing *attribute* function, we can see diverse information about the database weather and its main components. (O'Reilly Media, Inc., 2021)

Output for *attributes(weather)*:



5. Pre-processing and Transformations

The *distinct* is utilized to clean the data set *weather* from each similar data. This is on the grounds that we need our data set to be exceptional to build the speed while searching for specific data. In the wake of cleaning the dataset, it is allocated to another variable named *newDataset* to not influence the first data set so we can have a reference while looking at if there was any similar data. (DataNovia, 2018)

The *duplicated* returns a steady vector where TRUE shows what parts of a vector or data set are indistinguishable. *!duplicated* infers that we do not need to be bothered with the copy rows. (DataNovia, 2018)

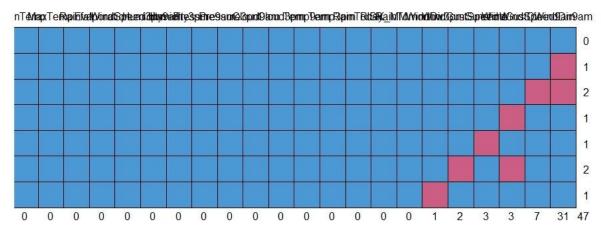
The *md.pattern* function is valuable for exploring any structure of missing perceptions in the data. In explicit case, the pattern of the missing data could be (almost) droning. Monotonicity can be utilized to work on the attribution model. (DataCamp, 2021)

The *na.omit* function eliminates all deficient instances from a data object, normally of a dataframe, matrix or vector. The syntax structure above outlines the fundamental programming code for na. (Kabacoff.PhD, 2017)

After find out that there was a couple of missing data I created another dataset called *newData* to preserve the authenticity of *weather* in case it has to be updated as I am only focusing my work on the part of *weather* that has no missing data.

Output after using *duplicated*:

Output after using *md.pattern*:



Output after using any/na.omit:

```
> any(is.na(newDataset))#To check if there is any data that is missing in newDataset
[1] TRUE
> which(is.na(newDataset))#to have an image of how manydata that are missing.
[1] 1686 1765 1813 2024 2042 2102 2408 2468 2676 2681 2690 2701 2703 2737 2739 2743 2752 2758 2763 2771 2772 2775 2776 2800 2810 2812 2813 2818
[29] 2820 2822 2825 2835 2836 2841 2862 2865 2875 2914 2923 3151 3408 3413 3422 3490 3508 3542 3552
> newData = na.omit(newDataset)
> any(is.na(newData))
[1] FALSE
> which(is.na(newData))
integer(0)
> |
```

III. Data analysis (Manipulation, visualization, and exploration)

1. Question 1: When is the worst time to go to the Park with the kids

Analysis 1: Find the coldest time

Analysis 2: Find the windiest time.

Analysis 3: Find time when it rains less

2. Question 2: When is the worst time to go to the beach

Analysis 1: Find the sunniest time

Analysis 2: Find the less windy time.

Analysis 3: Find the no raining time.

3. Question 3: When is the best time to have a barbecue

Analysis 1: Find the no raining time.

Analysis 2: Find the less windy time.

Analysis 3: Find the sunny time.

4. Question 4: Can I wear a short and a vest?

Analysis 1: Find the no raining time.

Analysis 2: Find the less windy time.

Analysis 3: Find the time when MinTemp is less than 10.

II. References

DataCamp, 2021. topics: md.pattern. [Online]

Available at: https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/mice/versions/3.13.0/topics/md.pattern [Accessed 28 May 2021].

DataNovia, 2018. DATA MANIPULATION IN R: IDENTIFY AND REMOVE DUPLICATE DATA IN R. [Online]

Available at: https://www.datanovia.com/en/lessons/identify-and-remove-duplicate-data-in-r/#:~:text=The%20function%20distinct()%20%5Bdplyr,R%20base%20function%20unique()%20.

[Accessed 28 May 2021].

K	abacoff.PhD, R. I., 2017. input: missingdata. [Online]
A	vailable at: https://www.statmethods.net/input/missingdata.html
[A	Accessed 28 May 2021].