Reproducible Research - Week 4 Peer Project

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Synopsis

Storms and other severe weather events can cause both public health and economic problems for communities and municipalities. Many severe events can result in fatalities, injuries, and property damage, and preventing such outcomes to the extent possible is a key concern.

This project involves exploring the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) storm database. This database tracks characteristics of major storms and weather events in the United States, including when and where they occur, as well as estimates of any fatalities, injuries, and property damage.

Assignment

The basic goal of this assignment is to explore the NOAA Storm Database and answer some basic questions about severe weather events. You must use the database to answer the questions below and show the code for your entire analysis. Your analysis can consist of tables, figures, or other summaries. You may use any R package you want to support your analysis.

Data

The data for this assignment come in the form of a comma-separated-value file compressed via the bzip2 algorithm to reduce its size. You can download the file from the course web site:

Storm Data

There is also some documentation of the database available. Here you will find how some of the variables are constructed/defined.

- National Weather Service Storm Data Documentation
- National Climatic Data Center Storm Events FAQ

The events in the database start in the year 1950 and end in November 2011. In the earlier years of the database there are generally fewer events recorded, most likely due to a lack of good records. More recent years should be considered more complete.

Data Pre-processing

The Storm Data is fetched, downloaded to the local system and then its contents are read based on the code given below

```
# This section deals with the downloading the compressed file and
# extracting it contents.

stormData <- "https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/repdata%2Fdata%2FStormData.csv.bz2"

# The file is downloaded using the download.file function.
download.file(stormData, destfile = "../StormData.csv.bz2")</pre>
```

```
# reading data from the file
readStormData <- read.csv("../StormData.csv.bz2")</pre>
# Fetching column names of Storm Data using the colNames function
colnames(readStormData)
## [1] "STATE "
                   "BGN DATE"
                               "BGN_TIME"
                                           "TIME ZONE"
                                                       "COUNTY"
## [6] "COUNTYNAME" "STATE"
                               "EVTYPE"
                                           "BGN RANGE"
                                                       "BGN AZI"
## [11] "BGN_LOCATI" "END_DATE"
                               "END TIME"
                                           "COUNTY END" "COUNTYENDN"
## [16] "END_RANGE"
                   "END AZI"
                               "END_LOCATI" "LENGTH"
                                                        "WTDTH"
## [21] "F"
                   "MAG"
                               "FATALITIES" "INJURIES"
                                                       "PROPDMG"
## [26] "PROPDMGEXP" "CROPDMG"
                               "CROPDMGEXP" "WFO"
                                                       "STATEOFFIC"
## [31] "ZONENAMES"
                   "LATITUDE"
                               "LONGITUDE" "LATITUDE_E" "LONGITUDE_"
## [36] "REMARKS"
                   "REFNUM"
str(readStormData)
## 'data.frame':
                  902297 obs. of 37 variables:
##
   $ STATE__ : num 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
                     "4/18/1950 0:00:00" "4/18/1950 0:00:00" "2/20/1951 0:00:00" "6/8/1951 0:00:00" .
## $ BGN_DATE : chr
## $ BGN_TIME : chr
                     "0130" "0145" "1600" "0900" ...
                     "CST" "CST" "CST" "CST" ...
## $ TIME_ZONE : chr
## $ COUNTY
            : num 97 3 57 89 43 77 9 123 125 57 ...
## $ COUNTYNAME: chr "MOBILE" "BALDWIN" "FAYETTE" "MADISON" ...
             : chr "AL" "AL" "AL" "AL" ...
## $ STATE
## $ EVTYPE
            : chr
                     "TORNADO" "TORNADO" "TORNADO" ...
## $ BGN RANGE : num 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
                     ...
## $ BGN AZI : chr
                     "" "" "" ...
## $ BGN_LOCATI: chr
                     "" "" "" ...
## $ END DATE : chr
                    ... ... ...
## $ END_TIME : chr
## $ COUNTY_END: num 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ COUNTYENDN: logi NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ END RANGE : num 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
                     ...
## $ END_AZI : chr
                     ...
## $ END_LOCATI: chr
## $ LENGTH : num 14 2 0.1 0 0 1.5 1.5 0 3.3 2.3 ...
              : num 100 150 123 100 150 177 33 33 100 100 ...
## $ WIDTH
## $ F
              : int 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 3 3 ...
## $ MAG
             : num 0000000000...
## $ FATALITIES: num 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 ...
## $ INJURIES : num 15 0 2 2 2 6 1 0 14 0 ...
## $ PROPDMG : num 25 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 25 ...
## $ PROPDMGEXP: chr "K" "K" "K" "K" ...
## $ CROPDMG : num 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ CROPDMGEXP: chr
                     ... ... ...
           : chr "" "" "" ...
                     ...
## $ STATEOFFIC: chr
                     ...
   $ ZONENAMES : chr
##
## $ LATITUDE : num 3040 3042 3340 3458 3412 ...
## $ LONGITUDE : num 8812 8755 8742 8626 8642 ...
## $ LATITUDE_E: num 3051 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ LONGITUDE_: num 8806 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ REMARKS : chr "" "" "" ...
```

readStormData\$BGN_DATE <- as.Date(readStormData\$BGN_DATE, format = "%m%d%Y %H:%m:%s")

class(readStormData\$BGN_DATE)

```
## [1] "Date"
```

Getting the events type as a Data Frame

```
## [1] "K" "M" "" "B" "m" "+" "O" "5" "6" "?" "4" "2" "3" "h" "7" "H" "-" "1" "8"
```

1. Across the United States, which types of events (as indicated in the EVTYPE variable) are most harmful with respect to population health? Since we have already subset the original data based on the EVTYPE, FATALITIES, INJURIES, PROPDMG, PROPDMGEXP, CROPDMG and CROPDMGEXP we now need to process the data further in such a way that for each "EVTYPE" we need to find the FATALTIES and INJURIES.

Doing the above process would give us an insight as to which event type caused maximum fatalities and injuries.

```
library(dplyr)
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
##
# Aggregating and arranging the Fatalities and Injuries
stormDataFatalities <- arrange(aggregate(FATALITIES ~ EVTYPE, data = readStormData, sum), desc(FATALITI
stormDataFatalities
##
              EVTYPE FATALITIES
## 1
             TORNADO
                           5633
      EXCESSIVE HEAT
## 2
                           1903
## 3
         FLASH FLOOD
                            978
## 4
                            937
                HEAT
## 5
           LIGHTNING
                            816
```

```
## 2 EXCESSIVE HEAT 1903
## 3 FLASH FLOOD 978
## 4 HEAT 937
## 5 LIGHTNING 816
## 6 TSTM WIND 504
## 7 FLOOD 470
## 8 RIP CURRENT 368
## 9 HIGH WIND 248
## 10 AVALANCHE 224
```

stormDataInjuries <- arrange(aggregate(INJURIES ~ EVTYPE, data = readStormData, sum), desc(INJURIES), E
stormDataInjuries</pre>

EVTYPE INJURIES

##

##	1	TORNADO	91346
##	2	TSTM WIND	6957
##	3	FLOOD	6789
##	4	EXCESSIVE HEAT	6525
##	5	LIGHTNING	5230
##	6	HEAT	2100
##	7	ICE STORM	1975
##	8	FLASH FLOOD	1777
##	9	THUNDERSTORM WIND	1488
##	10	HAIL	1361