

Introductory Tutorial: Part 2 A Second Data set

BY: Roger Stern, Danny Parsons, James Musyoka, David Stern and
Beryl Johns

Contents

Chapter 1 — Introduction	3
Chapter 2 — Exploring R-Instat.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.1 The Installation	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2 A first task – Importing data from the library	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.3 Some graphs.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.4 Some Summaries	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.5 A small challenge	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.6 A more ambitious analysis	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Chapter 3 — Reflections	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Chapter 4 — Next steps	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Chapter 5 — Feedback and reporting bugs	Error! Bookmark not defined.
References	17

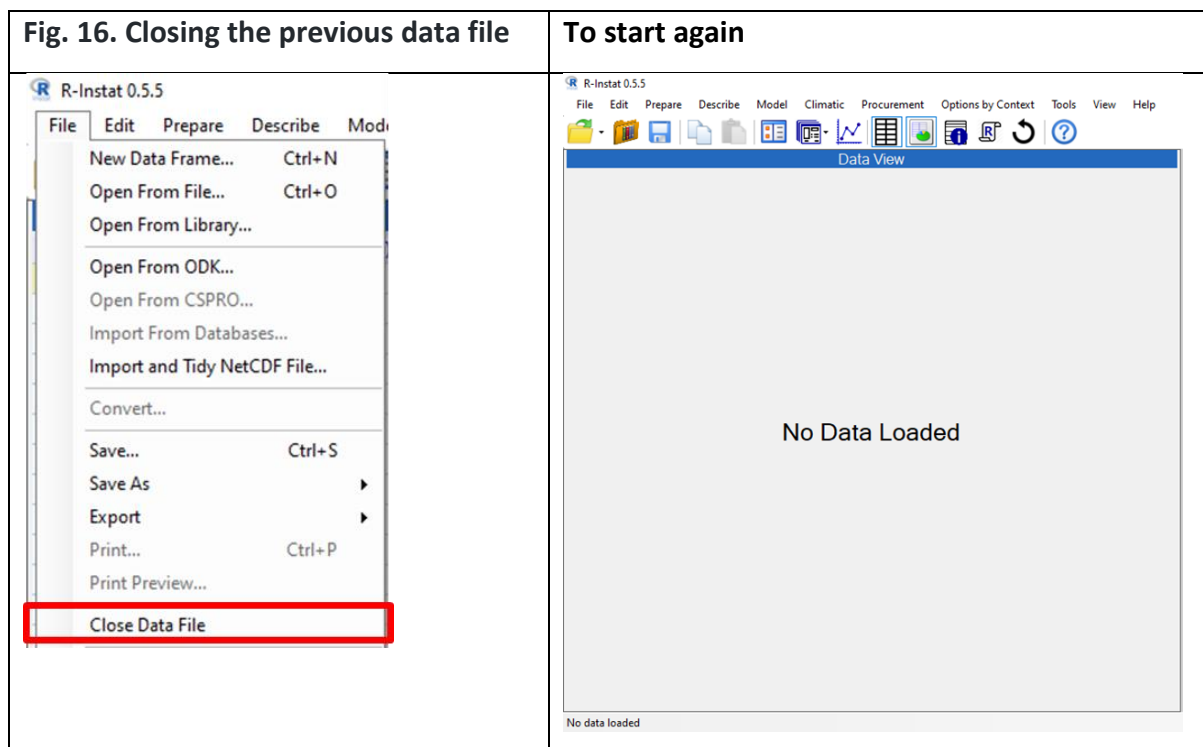
Chapter 1 — Introduction

This tutorial guide follows on from Part 1 of the introductory tutorial. We recommend starting with Part 1, although this part is independent of the data and steps from Part 1.

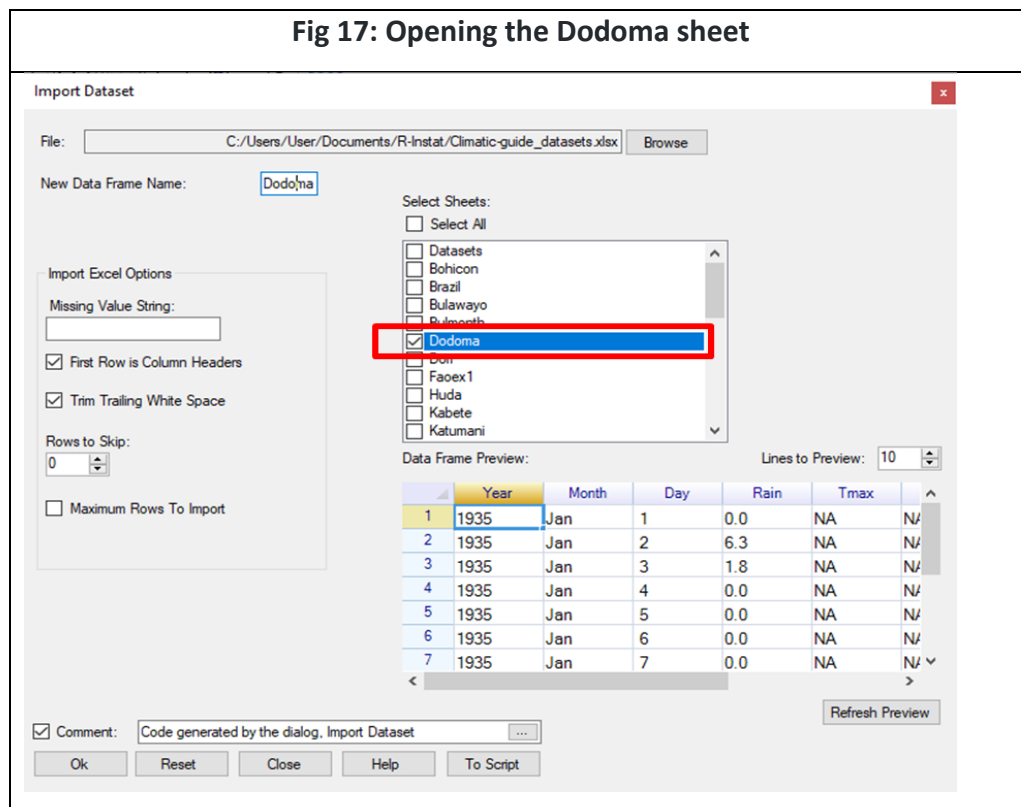
Chapter 2 — The Dodoma Data set

This is daily climatic data from Dodoma in Tanzania, from 1935 to 2013. (Footnote: We are very grateful to the Tanzania Met Authority who have given permission for these data to be used for training purposes.)

- If the diamonds data are still in R-Instat then use **File > Close Data File**, Fig. 16.
- You will be asked if you are sure. Respond **Yes**.



- Use **File > Open from Library**. Take the option to **Load from Instat Collection** and then press **Browse**.
- Choose **Climatic** and select the Excel file **Climatic_guide_datasets**.
- This Excel file has multiple sheets. Choose the one called **Dodoma**, see Fig. 17

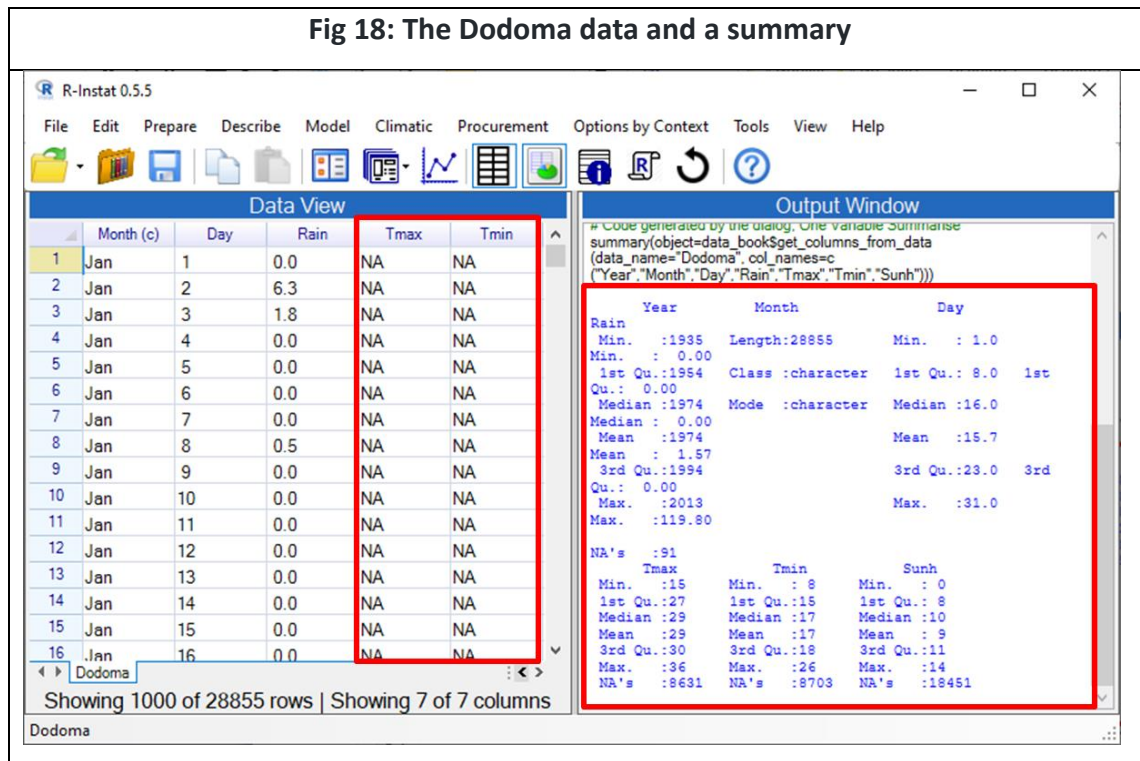


An initial objective is to provide time series graphs for the **annual mean temperatures**, both maximum and minimum. The data are daily, and have first to be averaged to an annual level. Hence dialogues in the **Prepare menu** will be used, to put the data in the "right shape" for the analysis.

The data are shown in Fig. 18. There are 28,855 observations.

One difference from the diamonds example in Part 1 is that missing values are immediately visible in the data.

Fig 18: The Dodoma data and a summary



The results include the number of missing values, and over 8 thousand values are missing for the temperature columns. (As this feature was not evident in the similar output in Part 1 (Fig. 12) it follows that the diamonds data did not have any missing values.)

The rainfall data in Fig. 18 are from 1935. The station added temperature records later.

- Use the **right-click** on the **bottom tab** and choose the last option **View Data** to view the whole data.
- Scroll down these data to confirm that the temperatures started from 1958.

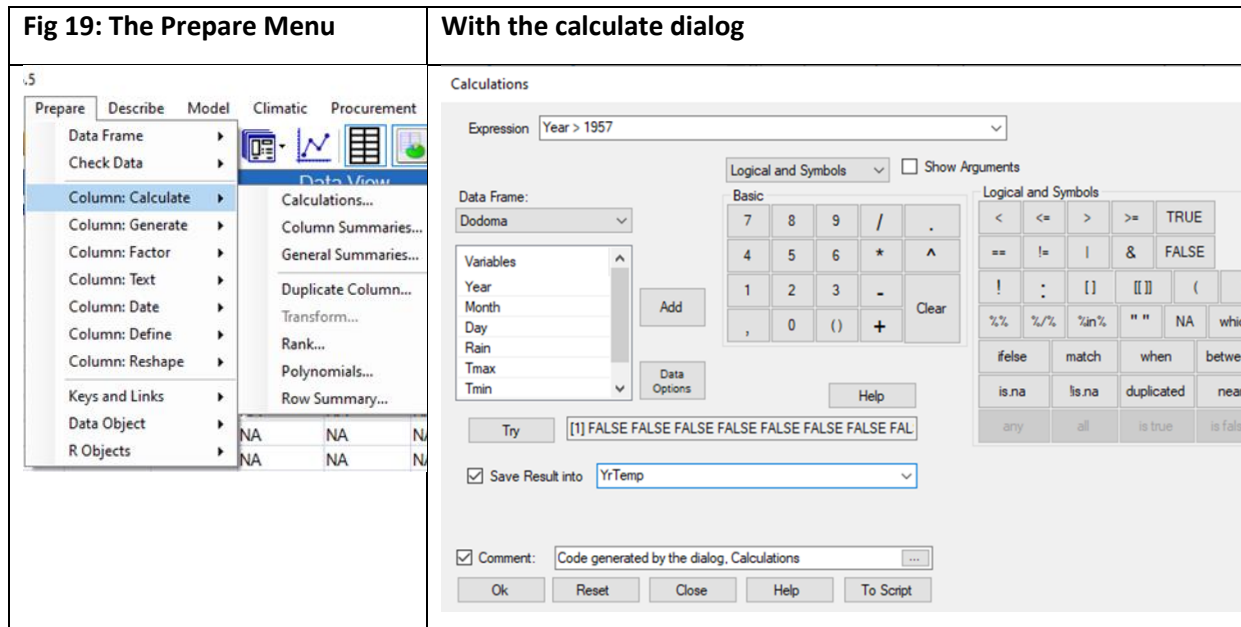
This indicates that most of the 8 thousand missing temperature data in Fig. 18 are because of the later start of measuring these elements.

Often preparing the data for analysis takes most of the time. We have tried to make the Prepare menu in R-Instat as simple to use as possible. There are 5 steps to go through even for the simple tasks here. We hope you enjoy, or at least tolerate, the steps below. And there is a "silver lining" at the end, as we explain in Section 4!

Chapter 3 — Preparing the Data

Often the preparation stage includes calculating further columns.

- Open the **Prepare > Column: Calculate > Calculations** dialogue as shown in Fig. 19.



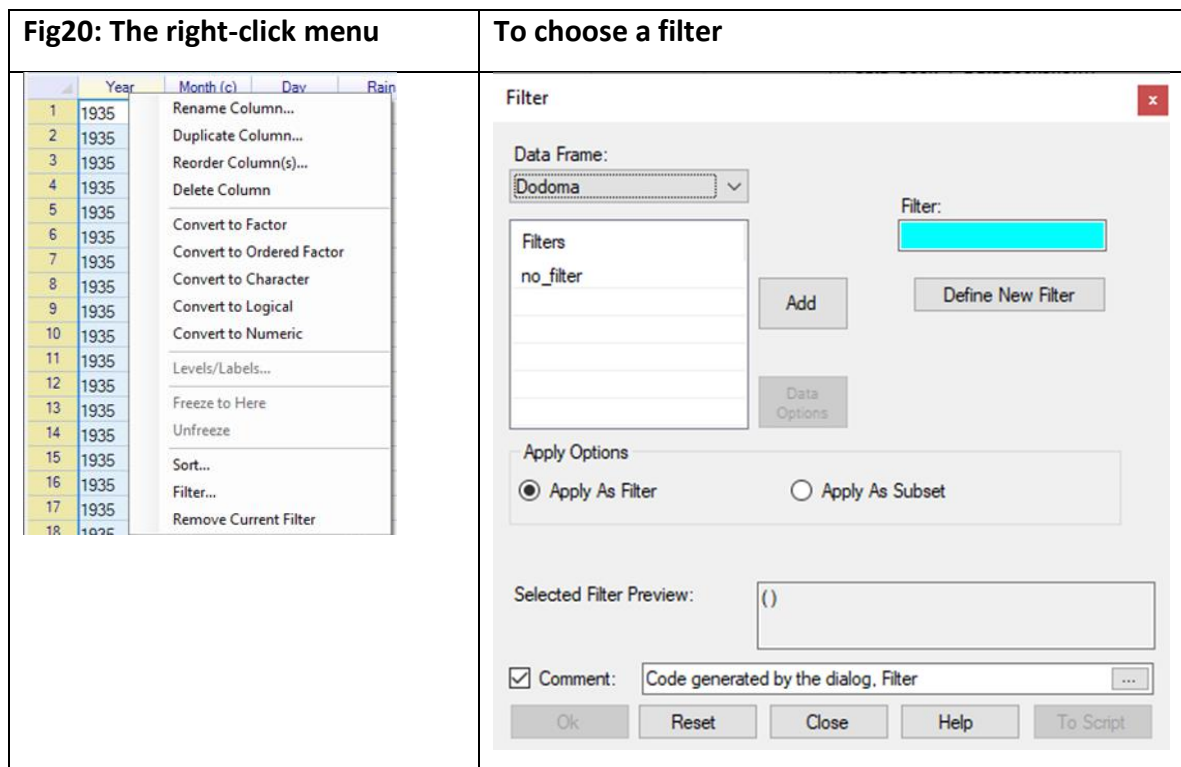
This is designed to be a column calculator. It has multiple keyboards.

- Click on the control that currently says **Basic** and choose **Logical and Symbols**. An additional keyboard opens as shown in Fig. 19.
- **Double-click on the Year** column, (or click and press Add) to put it into the formula field at the top of the dialogue.
- Complete the formula by adding **> 1957**, so it reads **Year > 1957**, see Fig. 19.
- Click on the **Try** button and it should give the result **FALSE, FALSE, FALSE...** as in Fig. 19, because the first rows of data are from 1935 - hence not more than 1957!
- Give a name for the new column to save the results, like **YrTemp**. Then press **OK**.

This should produce a new column of data.

The next step is to apply a **filter**, so the data for analysis only start in 1958, i.e. when the new column just produced is TRUE. Many common tasks from the Prepare menu are quickly accessible through a special **right-click menu** which is shown in Fig. 20.

- Put the cursor in the top row (with the names) and **right-click**, Fig. 20.
- Choose the **Filter dialogue** from this menu, Fig 20.



- Click on the button in Fig. 20 to **Define New Filter**.
- In the sub-dialogue, choose the **YrTemp** column. Complete the condition so it reads
YrTemp == TRUE

(Note the == is not a mistake, and the word **TRUE** must be in capital letters, Fig. 21)

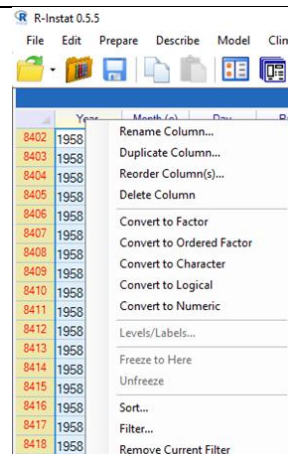
Fig 21: Specify the Filter	And then apply it
<p>Define New Filter</p> <p>Data Frame: Dodoma</p> <p>Filter By: YrTemp == TRUE</p> <p>Variables: Day, Rain, Tmax, Tmin, Sunh, YrTemp</p> <p>Add Condition</p> <p>Variable Condition</p> <p>Edit Condition</p> <p>Remove Condition</p> <p>Clear Conditions</p> <p>Filter Preview:</p> <p>New Filter Name: filter1</p> <p>Return Help</p>	<p>Filter</p> <p>Data Frame: Dodoma</p> <p>Filters: no_filter, filter1</p> <p>Add</p> <p>Define New Filter</p> <p>Apply Options</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Apply As Filter <input type="radio"/> Apply As Subset</p> <p>Selected Filter Preview: ((YrTemp == TRUE))</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comment: Code generated by the dialog, Filter</p> <p>Ok Reset Close Help</p>

- Press the button to **Add Condition**, Fig. 21 and then press **Return**.
- On the main filter dialogue, Fig. 21, press **OK** to apply the filter.

Note the first column, with the row numbers, is now in red and the first one is row 8402, i.e. 1st January 1958.

The third preparatory step is to **change the Year column**, which is numeric, into a category, or **factor** type of column.

- Go to the **Year** column and to the top (name) row. **Right-Click**, Fig. 22.
- Click on **Convert to Ordered Factor**.

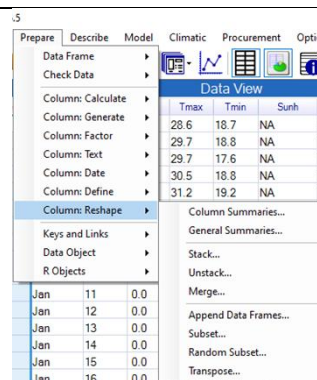
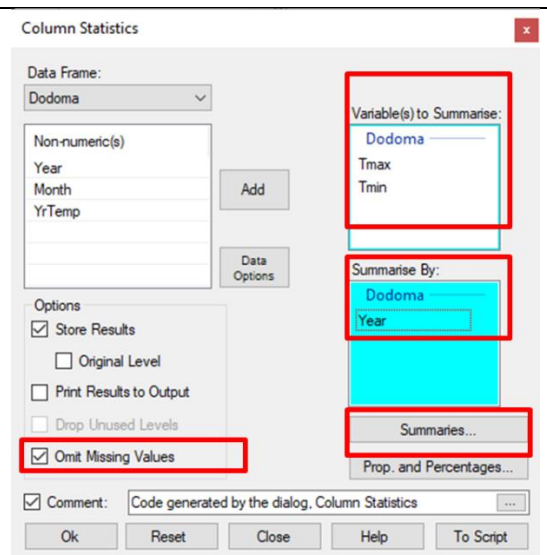
Fig 22: Converting the Year column to an ordered Factor**The resulting data**

The screenshot shows the R-Instat 0.5.5 application window with the 'Data View' tab active. The table displays data for the 'Dodoma' location, showing columns for 'Year (f)', 'Month (c)', 'Day', 'Rain', 'Tmax', and 'Tmin'. The data is sorted by 'Year'.

	Year (f)	Month (c)	Day	Rain	Tmax	Tmin
8402	1958	Jan	1	0.0	28.6	18.7
8403	1958	Jan	2	0.0	29.7	18.8
8404	1958	Jan	3	0.0	29.7	17.6
8405	1958	Jan	4	7.1	30.5	18.8
8406	1958	Jan	5	8.9	31.2	19.2
8407	1958	Jan	6	2.0	31.1	19.1
8408	1958	Jan	7	0.0	27.2	18.1
8409	1958	Jan	8	0.0	28.9	18.8
8410	1958	Jan	9	0.0	30.0	16.7
8411	1958	Jan	10	0.0	30.1	17.3
8412	1958	Jan	11	0.0	31.2	19.3
8413	1958	Jan	12	0.0	31.2	19.1
8414	1958	Jan	13	0.0	32.1	18.3
8415	1958	Jan	14	0.0	31.8	18.6
8416	1958	Jan	15	0.0	32.9	18.3
8417	1958	Jan	16	0.0	33.6	17.8

The daily data are now ready to be summarized to produce the yearly means.

- Open the **Prepare > Column: Reshape > Column Summaries** dialogue, Fig 23.

Fig 23: Menu for Column Summaries**With the resulting dialog**

- Complete the dialogue as shown in Fig. 23, i.e. **Tmin** and **Tmax** into the main receiver, **Year** into the other receiver, and the option ticked to **Omit Missing Values**.

- Then press the **Summaries** button to move to the sub-dialogue, Fig. 24.
- Complete the sub-dialogue as shown in Fig 24, i.e. with only two summaries for the **N Not Missing** and the **Mean**. Then press **Return**.
- Press **OK** to produce the summaries, Fig. 24.

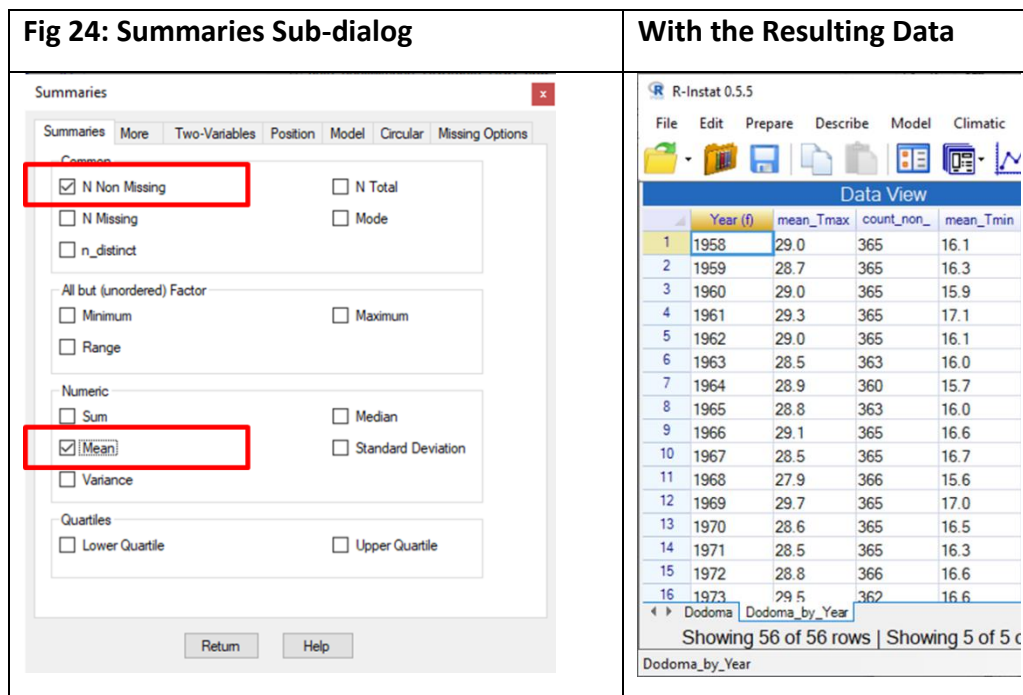
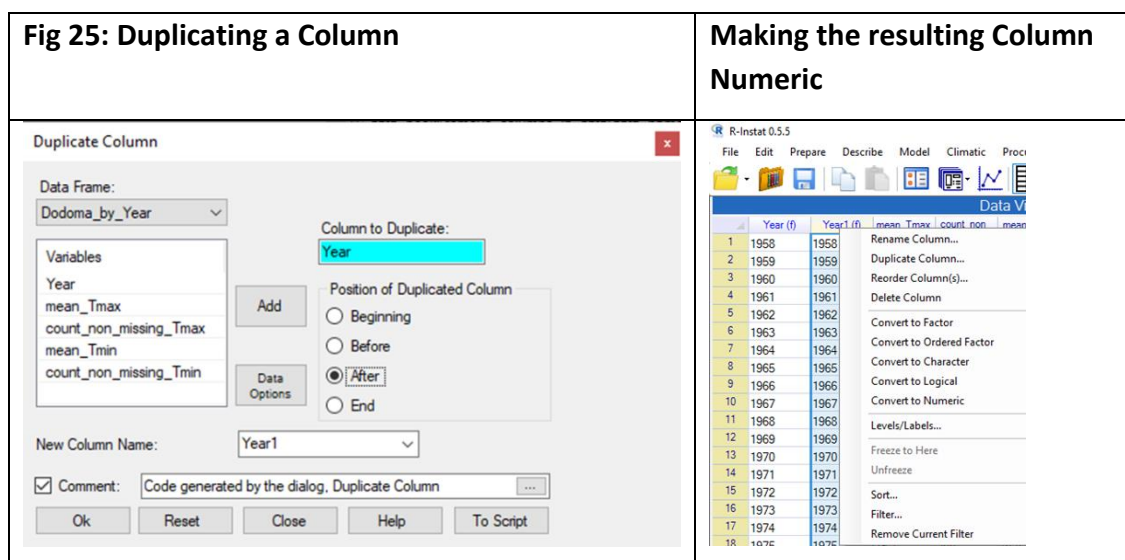


Fig. 24 also shows we now have **2 data frames**, one at the daily level and the other with the annual summaries. This second data frame is needed for the graphs.

Chapter 4 — Producing the Graphs

We have one final small preparatory step to do first. This is because the Year column in the Summary data is a factor column. For the graphs we need it to be numeric again. It is often convenient to have both!

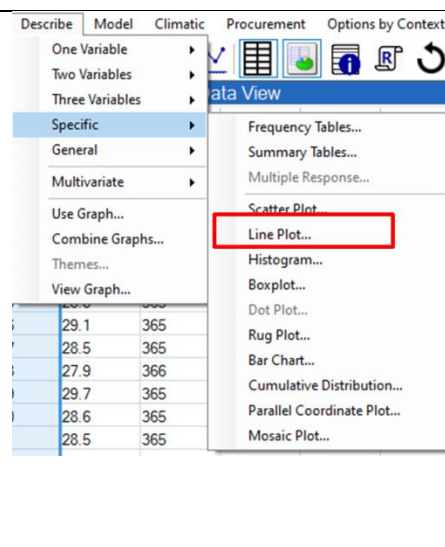
- Use **Prepare > Calculate > Duplicate Column** (or right click and choose the appropriate item.)
- Complete the dialogue as shown in Fig. 25. Press **OK** to produce another column called **Year1**.
- **Right-click** on the **Year1** name and make the column **numeric** Fig. 25.



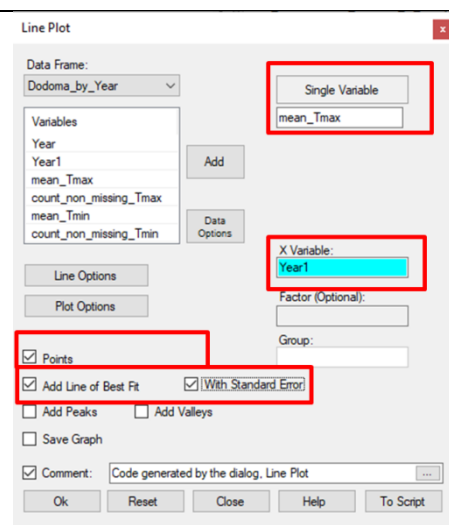
At last we are ready to produce the graphs.

- Use **Describe > Specific > Line Plot**, Fig. 26.
- Complete the dialogue as shown in Fig. 26 for the **mean_Tmax**. Press **OK**.

Fig 26: The line plot menu



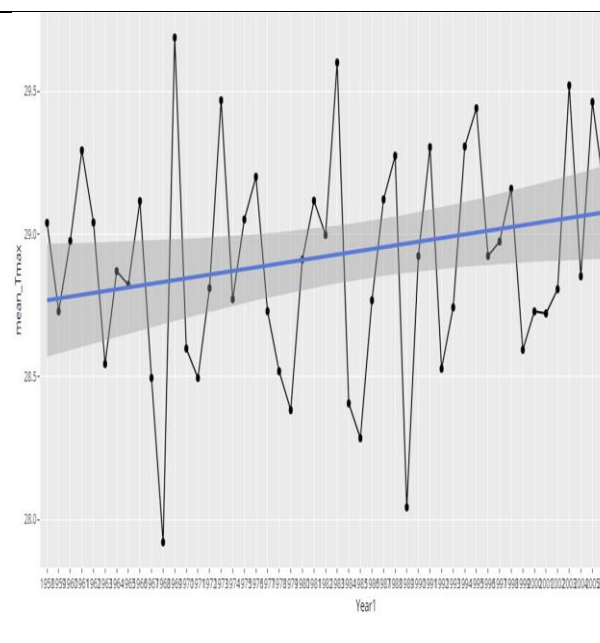
And the dialog



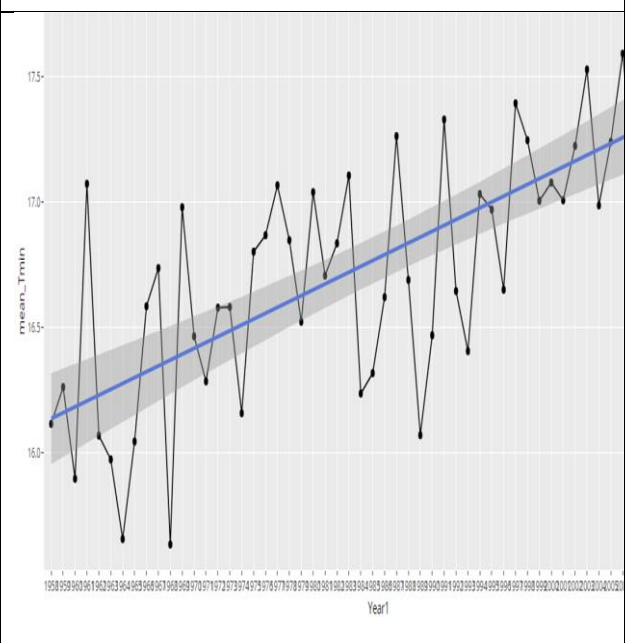
The resulting graph is shown in Fig. 27.

- Return to the Line Plot dialogue and swap **mean_Tmin** for **mean_Tmax**. Press **OK** to give the second graph also shown in Fig. 27

Fig 27: The Graph for t-max



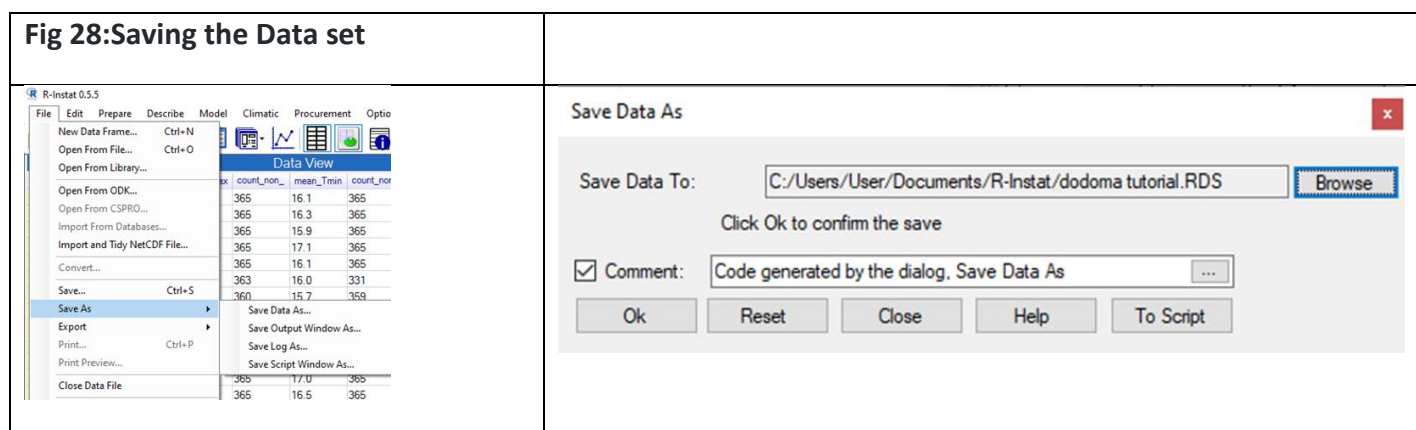
And for t-min



Chapter 5 — Saving the Data

Before using a different data set save these data, so you could resume later.

- Use the **File > Save As** dialog, Fig. 28. Choose the option **Save Data As**.
- Press on **Browse** in the dialogue, Fig. 28. Choose a suitable directory and name. Press **OK** when you return to the Save Data dialogue.



The RDS extension is added, to signify it is saved as an R data file. This is the "silver lining" we mentioned in Section 1. If done well, the data only have to be organised once. Then the resulting file, with the two data frames, can be opened in the future, and the analysis can be continued.

R-Instat Team, African Data Initiative

Chapter 6 — Next steps

There are more analyses that can be explored with this data in R-Instat and we encourage you now to try. The next part of the tutorial focuses on working with labelled data.

Chapter 7 — Feedback and reporting bugs

R-Instat is still under active development with many improvements and new features planned for future versions. We appreciate feedback you can have to help us improve R-Instat. There are several ways you can provide your feedback:

1. For general feedback you can contact us via email at R-Instat (at) AfricanMathsInitiative.net
2. Our [issues page](#) on our [GitHub](#) account can be used to report specific bugs or suggestions and this is the most direct way to contact the development team. Note that our issues page is publicly visible to anyone. It can be accessed here: <https://github.com/africanmathsinitiative/R-Instat/issues>. Click the green **New Issue** button on the right side to send your message.

When reporting a bug or problem, it's most helpful to us if you can be as specific as possible and detail how to reproduce the bug, pasting the R code from the log file and attaching data if possible.

R-Instat Team, African Data Initiative.

References

R Core Team. (2018). *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. Retrieved from <https://www.R-project.org/>.

Stern, R. D., Rijks, D., Dale, I. C., & Knock, J. (2006). *Instat Climatic Guide*.

Wikipedia contributors

Wikipedia contributors (2019)

Wikipedia contributors (2019). R (programming language), *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=R_\(programming_language\)&oldid=887219468](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=R_(programming_language)&oldid=887219468)