Stawberries 3

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Version 5

We ditch the counties

Preparing data for analysis

Acquire, explore, clean & structure, EDA

Data cleaning and organization

"An introduction to data cleaning with R" by Edwin de Jonge and Mark van der Loo

<u>"Problems, Methods, and Challenges in Comprehensive Data Cleansing" by Heiko Müller and Johann-</u> Christoph Freytag

Strawberries

Questions

- Where they are grown? By whom?
- Are they really loaded with carcinogenic poisons?
- Are they really good for your health? Bad for your health?
- Are organic strawberries carriers of deadly diseases?
- When I go to the market should I buy conventional or organic strawberries?
- Do Strawberry farmers make money?
- How do the strawberries I buy get to my market?

The data

The data set for this assignment has been selected from:

[<u>USDA_NASS_strawb_2024SEP25</u> The data have been stored on NASS here: USDA_NASS_strawb_2024SEP25

and has been stored on the blackboard as strawberries25 v3.csv.

read and explore the data

Read the data and take a first look

```
#install.packages("stringr")
#install.packages("dplyr")
library(dplyr)
library(stringr)
library(readr)
library(ggplot2)

strawberry_data <- read_csv("strawberries25_v3.csv")</pre>
```

```
Rows: 12669 Columns: 21

— Column specification

Delimiter: ","

chr (12): Program, Period, Geo Level, State, Ag District, County, Commodity,...

dbl (5): Year, State ANSI, Ag District Code, County ANSI, watershed_code

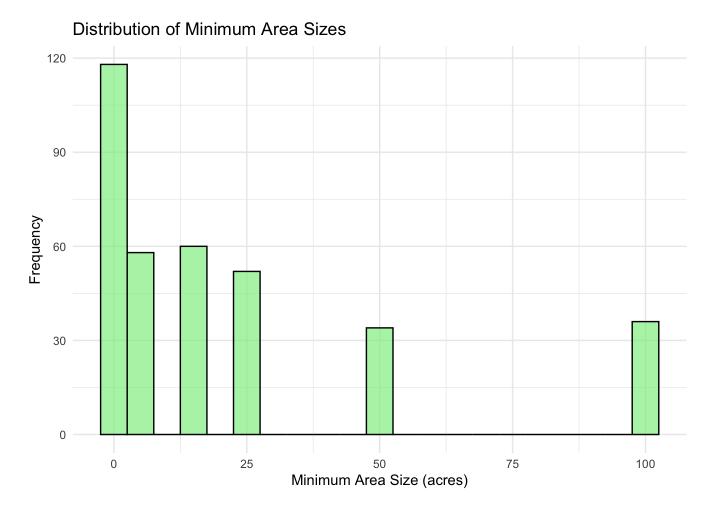
lgl (4): Week Ending, Zip Code, Region, Watershed

i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.

i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
```

```
split_chemical_data <- function(domain_category) {</pre>
     # Check if 'domain_category' is NA or does not contain the word 'CHEMICAL'
     if (is.na(domain_category) || !grepl("CHEMICAL", domain_category)) {
          return(c(NA, NA, NA))
    }
     # Extract chemical info with a code (e.g., "CHEMICAL: (USE = CODE)")
     match\_with\_code <- regmatches(domain\_category, regexec("([A-Z ]+): \\(([^=]+) = (\\d+)\\)
    # Extract chemical info without a code (e.g., "CHEMICAL: (USE)")
     match\_without\_code <- regmatches(domain\_category, regexec("([A-Z ]+): \\(([^\)]+)\\)", domain\_category, regexec("([A-Z ]+): \\(([^\)]+)\\)", domain\_category, regexec("([A-Z ]+): \\(([^\)]+)\\)", domain\_category, regexec("([A-Z ]+): \\(([^\)]+)\\)", domain\_category, regexec("([A-Z ]+): \\(([^\]]+)\\)", domain\_category, regexec("([A-Z ]+): \\([^\]]+)\\", domain\_category, regexec("([A-Z ]+): \\(([^\]]+)\\", domain\_category, regexec("([A-Z ]+): \\(([^\]]+)\)", domain\_category, regexec
    # If 'match_with_code' succeeds, return chemical name, use, and code
     if (length(match_with_code[[1]]) == 4) {
          return(c(trimws(match_with_code[[1]][2]), trimws(match_with_code[[1]][3]), match_with_c
     # If 'match_without_code' succeeds, return chemical name, use, and NA
     } else if (length(match_without_code[[1]]) == 3) {
          return(c(trimws(match_without_code[[1]][2]), trimws(match_without_code[[1]][3]), NA))
    # Return NAs if neither pattern matches
     } else {
         return(c(NA, NA, NA))
     }
}
# Apply the function to the Domain Category column
split_data <- t(sapply(strawberry_data$`Domain Category`, split_chemical_data))</pre>
strawberry_data <- cbind(strawberry_data, split_data)</pre>
colnames(strawberry_data)[(ncol(strawberry_data)-2):ncol(strawberry_data)] <- c("use", "nam
```

```
# Modify 'strawberry_data' to update 'use' and 'name' columns based on 'Domain Category'
strawberry_data <- strawberry_data %>%
 # Set 'use' to "ORGANIC STATUS" if 'Domain Category' contains "ORGANIC STATUS: (NOP USDA
   use = ifelse(grepl("ORGANIC STATUS: \\(NOP USDA CERTIFIED\\)", `Domain Category`),
                 "ORGANIC STATUS", use),
   # Set 'name' to "NOP USDA CERTIFIED" if 'Domain Category' contains "ORGANIC STATUS: (NC
   name = ifelse(grepl("ORGANIC STATUS: \\(NOP USDA CERTIFIED\\)", `Domain Category`),
                  "NOP USDA CERTIFIED", name)
  )
# Modify 'strawberry_data' to update 'use' and 'name' columns based on 'Domain Category' co
strawberry_data <- strawberry_data %>%
 # Set 'use' to "FERTILIZER" where 'Domain Category' contains "FERTILIZER", if 'use' is cu
 mutate(
   use = coalesce(use, if_else(str_detect(`Domain Category`, "FERTILIZER"), "FERTILIZER",
   # Set 'name' to text within parentheses after "FERTILIZER" if 'name' is currently NA
   name = coalesce(name, if_else(str_detect(`Domain Category`, "FERTILIZER"), str_extract(
  )
# Filter 'strawberry_data' to create 'strawberry_AREA' with rows containing "AREA GROWN" or
strawberry_AREA <- strawberry_data %>% filter(grepl('AREA GROWN|ORGANIC STATUS', Domain))
# Filter 'strawberry_data' to create 'strawberry_Chemical' with rows containing "CHEMICAL"
strawberry_Chemical<- strawberry_data %>% filter(grepl('CHEMICAL|FERTILIZER',Domain))
# Modify 'strawberry_AREA' to add 'Min' and 'Max' columns based on 'Domain Category'
strawberry_AREA <- strawberry_AREA %>%
  # Set 'Min' to the value before "OR MORE" or extract the first number in parentheses
 mutate(
   Min = case_when(
      str_detect(`Domain Category`, "OR MORE") ~ str_extract(`Domain Category`, "\\d+(?= OF
     TRUE ~ str_extract(`Domain Category`, "(?<=\\()\\d+\\.\\d+\|(?<=\\()\\d+\")
   # Set 'Max' to "More" if "OR MORE" is present, otherwise extract the number after "TO"
   Max = case\_when(
      str_detect(`Domain Category`, "OR MORE") ~ "More",
     TRUE \sim \text{str}_{\text{extract}(\text{`Domain Category'}, "(?<=T0 )}\d+\.\d+|(?<=T0 )\d+")}
    )
  )
strawberry_combined <- bind_rows(strawberry_AREA, strawberry_Chemical)</pre>
write.csv(strawberry_combined, "strawberry_combined.csv", row.names = FALSE)
ggplot(strawberry\_combined, aes(x = as.numeric(Min))) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 5, fill = "lightgreen", color = "black", alpha = 0.7) +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Minimum Area Sizes", x = "Minimum Area Size (acres)", y = '
  theme_minimal()
```



Most strawberry acreage is small, with the largest number of plots being between 0 and 5 acres in size. The frequency of occurrence decreases as the size of the smallest plots increases.