

Exploring Data Analysis

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Performing exploratory data analysis:

- Look at the distributions and correlations of different variables. - Abhinav
- Plot variables over space and see if there is a noticeable trend. - Arka
- Check for correlation between your variables. - Sebastian

```
# Load necessary libraries
library(readr)
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

```
library(ggplot2)
library(corrplot)
```

corrplot 0.92 loaded

```
# Read data
EPA_SmartLocationDatabase <- read_csv("../data/EPA_SmartLocationDatabase_V3_Jan_2021_Final.csv")
```

Rows: 220740 Columns: 117

```
-- Column specification -----  
Delimiter: ","  
chr   (2): CSA_Name, CBSA_Name  
dbl (115): OBJECTID, GEOID10, GEOID20, STATEFP, COUNTYFP, TRACTCE, BLKGRPCE,...  
  
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.
```

```
# Select only numeric columns for correlation matrix  
numeric_columns <- sapply(EPA_SmartLocationDatabase, is.numeric)  
numeric_data <- EPA_SmartLocationDatabase[, numeric_columns]  
  
# Compute correlation matrix for selected numeric variables  
cor_matrix <- cor(numeric_data, use = "pairwise.complete.obs")  
  
# Set threshold for significant correlations  
threshold <- 0.5  
  
# Filter correlations below threshold by setting to NA  
cor_matrix_filtered <- cor_matrix  
cor_matrix_filtered[abs(cor_matrix) < threshold] <- NA  
  
# Visualize filtered correlation matrix  
corrplot(cor_matrix_filtered, method = 'circle',  
          tl.col = "black", tl.srt = 45, tl.cex = 0.6, addrect = 2,  
          col = colorRampPalette(c("#6D9EC1", "white", "#E46726"))(200))
```

