

Lesson 3: Control flow with `if` and `ifelse`

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We expect you to watch the `class 3` material, [here](#) prior to lab. Download the data before lab.

Data:

For this lab, we will use data from Opportunity Insights: <https://opportunityinsights.org/data/>

1. Download the Stata file and Readme for “College Level Characteristics from the IPEDS Database and the College Scorecard”.

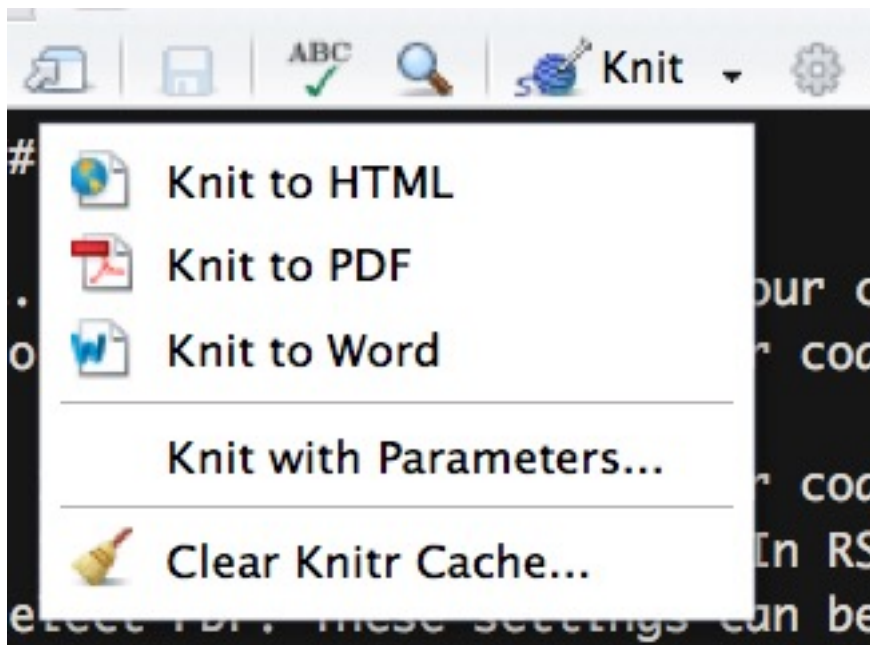
Intro to Rmds (R Markdown documents).

1. Before getting started, run the following code in the console. This gives R the necessary tools to make pdfs from your Rmds.

```
install.packages("tinytex")
tinytex::install_tinytex()
```

Note: You never want to include code that installs packages or use `View()` in a code chunk that is evaluated in an Rmd. When knitting you will get an error or worse create unusual behavior without an error.

1. Create an Rmd file. (In RStudio’s menu `File > New File > R Markdown`). Name the document and select PDF. These settings can be changed later.
2. Save the Rmd in your coding lab folder as `lab_3.Rmd`.
3. New Rmds come with some example code. Read the document and then knit to pdf by clicking the knit button. If pdf doesn’t work, try html.



Pay attention to the syntax and ask your group or TA about anything you don't understand. Rmds start with meta information which provides instructions to `knitr` on how to knit. After that, there's a normal code chunk which runs, but you won't see because they of the `include=FALSE` bit at start of the code chunk.

```

1  ---
2  title: "Lab Session 1: Read and manipulate data"
3  author: "Ari Anisfeld"
4  date: "8/26/2020"
5  output: pdf_document
6  ---
7
8  ```{r setup, include=FALSE}
9  knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
10 ```

```

Keep the part shown in the image above and erase the rest of the code and text in the document. This is how we start our own Rmd code.

4. Make a new code chunk by pressing `Ctrl + Alt + I` (`Cmd + Option + I` on macOS).¹ Then, add code to load the `tidyverse` in that chunk.
5. Rmds keep track of their own working directories. Try `getwd()` in a code chunk in your Rmd and then run it again in the console. You should notice that R in the console uses your default working directory. On the other hand, the `lab_3.Rmd` knows which folder it is in and uses that folder as the working directory!
6. If you didn't already, put the opportunity insights data you downloaded in your preferred data location.

¹You can also type three tick marks with `{r}` and then another three tick marks.

If you followed the set-up from above, you should be able to read the data in your Rmd with no error.

We provide three options depending on how you have structured your folders. Option 1 is the easiest for a first time user. Keep the data in the same folder as the Rmd. Option 2 and 3 are what you're more likely to see in a professional environment.²

```
library(haven)
# Option 1:
# data is in the same folder as Rmd
#
# project_folder/
#   - lab_3.Rmd
#   - mrc_table10.dta
mrc_data <- read_dta("mrc_table10.dta")

# Option 2:
# data is in a data folder inside the folder with the Rmd
#
# project_folder/
#   - lab_3.Rmd
#   - data/
#     - mrc_table10.dta

mrc_data <- read_dta("data/mrc_table10.dta")

# Option 3:
# data is in a data folder that is at the same level
# as the folder with the Rmd.
#
# project_folder/
#   - data/
#     - mrc_table10.dta
#   - code/
#     - lab_3.Rmd

mrc_data <- read_dta("../data/mrc_table10.dta")
```

Warm-up: Conditional statements and ifelse:

1. Without running the code, predict what the output will be. Then, see if you were right by running the code in the console.

True or False

- a. TRUE | FALSE
- b. TRUE | (FALSE & FALSE)
- c. TRUE | (10 < 4)
- d. TRUE | (10 < 4 &)
- e. TRUE | (4 > pi & 3 < pi & exp(1) >= 3 & 1e6 < 2^30)
- f. 4 > 2 | 2 > 4

²We did a poll among the TAs about their preferred directory structure. We were split between Option 2, Option 3, and a feeling like the choice was “Too personal” to make a cohort wide

- g. What rule do these problems demonstrate?

True and False

- a. TRUE & FALSE
- b. TRUE & (FALSE & FALSE)
- c. TRUE & (10 < 4)
- d. TRUE & (10 < 4 &)
- e. TRUE & (4 > pi & 3 < pi & exp(1) >= 3 & 1e6 < 2^30)
- f. 4 > 2 & 2 > 4
- g. What rule do these problems demonstrate?

True and NA

- h. There are a few times when NA are not contagious. Run the code and think about how this relates to your findings above.

```
TRUE & NA
FALSE & NA
TRUE | NA
FALSE | NA
```

1. Without running the code, predict what the output will be. Then, see if you were right by running the code in the console.

```
ifelse(TRUE, "yes", "no")
ifelse(FALSE, "yes", "no")
ifelse(c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE), "yes", "no")
ifelse(c(TRUE & FALSE,
          FALSE | TRUE,
          TRUE | TRUE,
          FALSE & FALSE),
       "yes", "no")
ifelse(c(NA, TRUE, FALSE), "yes", "no")
ifelse(c(NA, NA, TRUE, FALSE), "yes", "no")
```

Common uses of ifelse

1. Run the following code and you will see the distinct `tier_names` available in the dataset.

```
mrc_data %>% distinct(tier_name)
```

- a. `ifelse` can be used to adjust entries in the `tier_name` column. Change “Two-year (public and private not-for-profit)” to “Two-year (public and private)”.³

```
# Fill in the ... with the appropriate code
mrc_data %>%
  mutate(tier_name = ifelse( ... , ..., tier_name))
```

- a. `ifelse` is often used to collapse tiers. Redefine `tier_name` so that “Nonselective four-year public” and “Nonselective four-year private not-for-profit” are grouped together as “Nonselective four-year (public and private)”.⁴
2. As you can see below, there are 1466 colleges missing average SAT scores. Sometimes we want to replace NAs with a value. For example, linear regressions will drop any row with NAs, and we might not

³Hint: In the first position, put a condition testing if `tier_name` matches the string. If it does, we replace the string with “Two-year (public and private)”, otherwise keep the same data.

⁴Hint: The code will be very similar to the previous problem.

want that.⁵

```
mrc_data %>%  
  summarise(missing_sat_2013 = sum(is.na(sat_avg_2013)))
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 1  
##   missing_sat_2013  
##               <int>  
## 1               1466
```

To avoid dropping rows, sometimes people replace the NA with the mean and add a new column that is an indicator of missingness. Using `mutate()` and `ifelse()`, fill NA in `sat_avg_2013` with the average SAT score of the other colleges and create a column called `missing_sat_avg_2013` that is 1 if NA and 0 otherwise.⁶

Here's a small example of what we expect. Try reproducing this example and then applying your code to `mrc_data`.

```
before <- tibble(fake_data = c(1, 2, NA))  
before
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 1  
##   fake_data  
##       <dbl>  
## 1         1  
## 2         2  
## 3        NA
```

after

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2  
##   fake_data missing_fake_data  
##       <dbl>         <dbl>  
## 1         1             0  
## 2         2             0  
## 3     1.5             1
```

Extension: College choice:

This part is admittedly silly! Imagine the situation: It's 2014 and a group of high school friends want to go to college together. They need to find a college that meets all their preferences. Your job is to find the perfect college.

Name	SAT Score	Preferences
A-plus Abdul	1430	Either ivy plus tier or a flagship school
Snooty Stephen	1450	not a public school
Nourishing Nancy	1590	school in the midwest so she can be near her grandma
Radical Rei	1490	strong social studies (as measured by the percentage of students majoring in social studies > 30 percent)

⁵I believe you'll discuss missing data problems in stats I.

⁶Hint: First, make the indicator column. Hint 2: When replacing NA in the example, I used the following code to find the mean `mean(column, na.rm = TRUE)`.

Name	SAT Score	Preferences
Cost-conscious Casey	1600	wants a public school in CA or a school where students from homes in the bottom 20th percentile of incomes pay less than 10000 per year

Here are the rules. They want to go to school where their test scores are within 100 points of the school average SAT score. To match their preferences, use the most recent data. You will need a few tools.

1. First, in order to understand what a column contains you can use `distinct()`⁷. For example, say you are trying to figure out how to identify “ivy plus” schools (or what that specifically means). Notice that there is a columns called `tier_name`, then run the code:

```
mrc_data %>% distinct(tier_name)

## # A tibble: 12 x 1
##   tier_name
##   <chr>
## 1 Two-year for-profit
## 2 Selective private
## 3 Nonselective four-year public
## 4 Four-year for-profit
## 5 Selective public
## 6 Two-year (public and private not-for-profit)
## 7 Nonselective four-year private not-for-profit
## 8 Highly selective private
## 9 Less than two-year schools of any type
## 10 Other elite schools (public and private)
## 11 Highly selective public
## 12 Ivy Plus
```

We see there are 12 tiers and one is “Ivy Plus”! Note the capitalization.

2. Second, we’re going to have to find schools that match ranges of SAT scores. We can use the `between()` function from `dplyr`.

```
mrc_data %>% filter(1330 <= sat_avg_2013, sat_avg_2013 <= 1530)
mrc_data %>% filter(between(sat_avg_2013, 1330, 1530))
```

a. Figure out whether `between()` use `<` or `<=`?

3. The final thing is a concept. You’re probably about to write code that looks like the following pseudo code.⁸

```
# This is pseudo code
mrc_data %>%
  mutate(abdul_choices = ifelse(CONDITIONS, "yes", "no"),
         stephens_choices = ifelse(CONDITIONS, "yes", "no"),
         ...) %>%
  filter(abdul_choices == "yes", stephens_choices == "yes", ...)
```

We can avoid the extra `== "yes"` by making `abdul_choices` a logical vector. In other words, write code like so:

```
# This is pseudo code
mrc_data %>%
```

⁷from `dplyr`. The codebook is also useful.

⁸pseudo code is a term for fake code that captures the logic of some coding idea without being actual code.

```
mutate(abdul_choices = ifelse(CONDITIONS, TRUE, FALSE),
      stephens_choices = ifelse(CONDITIONS, TRUE, FALSE),
      ...) %>%
filter(abdul_choices, stephens_choices, ...)
```

a. Test out the concept with a simple example.⁹

4. Now you're ready to find the college for the five friends.

```
# fill in the ... with appropriate code

# We'll give this a name so we can use it later.
bff_super_awesome_college_list <-
mrc %>%
  mutate(abdul_choices = ifelse(between(sat_avg_2013, 1330, 1530) &
                                (tier_name == "Ivy Plus" | ... ), TRUE, FALSE),
        sam_choices = ifelse(..., ..., ...),
        nancy_choices = ifelse(..., ..., ...),
        rei_choices = ifelse(..., ..., ...),
        casey_choices = ifelse(..., ..., ...)
  )

bff_super_awesome_college_list %>%
  filter(abdul_choices, sam_choices, nancy_choices, rei_choices, cary_choices)
```

a. What school(s) are acceptable to all five

b. How many school(s) are available to any of the five. Adjust `filter` statement slightly.¹⁰

1. The five friends have `NA` in their choice sets. Do the the school list change if we replace all the `NA`s with `TRUE`? Without coding, argue why the list will not change if we replace the `NA`s with `FALSE`.

2. **Challenge** Create a “Five friends college ranking”. A college is ranked 1 if it is acceptable to all 5 friends. 2 if it is acceptable to any 4 friends and so on.¹¹ Colleges that are not acceptable to any friend should be marked “Unranked”.

Want to improve this tutorial? Report any suggestions/bugs/improvements on [here!](#) We're interested in learning from you how we can make this tutorial better.

⁹For example, try it with Abdul's only condition being Ivy Plus.

¹⁰Hint: Think about the warm-up you did for this lab

¹¹3 if it is acceptable to 3 friends. 4 if acceptable to 2 friends and 5 if acceptable to 1 friend