dplyr/purr library in R programming

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Course Name: DSC520-T301 Statistics for Data Science (2221-1)

Assignment: Week 5.2 Assignment

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Assignment 5.2

Using either the same dataset(s) you used in the previous weeks' exercise or a brand-new dataset of your choosing, perform the following transformations (Remember, anything you learn about the Housing dataset in these two weeks can be used for a later exercise!)

Using the dplyr package, use the 6 different operations to analyze/transform the data - GroupBy, Summarize, Mutate, Filter, Select, and Arrange – Remember this isn't just modifying data, you are learning about your data also – so play around and start to understand your dataset in more detail

```
> #Housing dataset
> library("readxl")
> # Set the working directory to the root of your DSC 520 directory
> setwd("E:/Personal/Bellevue University/Course/github/dsc520")
> #Load the `data/scores.csv` to df
> housing_df <- read_excel("data/week-7-housing.xlsx")
> attributes(housing_df)
$class
```

"data.frame"

\$row.names

[1] "tbl df"

"tbl"

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

[16] 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

[31] 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

[46] 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

[61] 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75

[76] 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90

[91] 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105
```

[916] 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930

[931] 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945

[946] 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960

[961] 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975

[976] 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990

[991] 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

[reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 11865 entries]

\$names

[1] "Sale Date" "Sale Price"

[3] "sale_reason" "sale_instrument"

[5] "sale_warning" "sitetype"

[7] "addr_full" "zip5"

[9] "ctyname" "postalctyn"

[11] "lon" "lat"

[13] "building_grade" "square_feet_total_living"

[15] "bedrooms" "bath_full_count"

[17] "bath_half_count" "bath_3qtr_count"

[19] "year_built" "year_renovated"

[21] "current_zoning" "sq_ft_lot"

[23] "prop_type" "present_use"

> str(housing_df)

tibble [12,865 x 24] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)

\$ Sale Date : POSIXct[1:12865], format: "2006-01-03" "2006-01-03" ...

\$ Sale Price : num [1:12865] 698000 649990 572500 420000 369900 ...

\$ sale_reason : num [1:12865] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...

\$ sale_instrument : num [1:12865] 3 3 3 3 3 15 3 3 3 3 ...

\$ sale_warning : chr [1:12865] NA NA NA NA ...

\$ sitetype : chr [1:12865] "R1" "R1" "R1" "R1" ...

\$ addr_full : chr [1:12865] "17021 NE 113TH CT" "11927 178TH PL NE" "13315

174TH AVE NE" "3303 178TH AVE NE" ...

\$ zip5 : num [1:12865] 98052 98052 98052 98052 98052 ...

\$ ctyname : chr [1:12865] "REDMOND" "REDMOND" NA "REDMOND" ...

\$ postaletyn : chr [1:12865] "REDMOND" "REDMOND" "REDMOND"

"REDMOND" ...

\$ lon : num [1:12865] -122 -122 -122 -122 -122 ...

\$ lat : num [1:12865] 47.7 47.7 47.7 47.6 47.7 ...

\$ building_grade : num [1:12865] 9 9 8 8 7 7 10 10 9 8 ...

\$ square_feet_total_living: num [1:12865] 2810 2880 2770 1620 1440 4160 3960 3720 4160

2760 ...

\$ bedrooms : num [1:12865] 4 4 4 3 3 4 5 4 4 4 ...

\$ bath_full_count : num [1:12865] 2 2 1 1 1 2 3 2 2 1 ...

\$ bath_half_count : num [1:12865] 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 ...

\$ bath_3qtr_count : num [1:12865] 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 ...

\$ year built : num [1:12865] 2003 2006 1987 1968 1980 ...

\$ year_renovated : num [1:12865] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...

\$ current_zoning : chr [1:12865] "R4" "R4" "R6" "R4" ...

\$ sq_ft_lot : num [1:12865] 6635 5570 8444 9600 7526 ...

\$ prop_type : chr [1:12865] "R" "R" "R" "R" ...

\$ present_use : num [1:12865] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...

> colnames(housing df)

[1] "Sale Date" "Sale Price"

[3] "sale_reason" "sale_instrument"

[5] "sale warning" "sitetype"

```
[7] "addr_full" "zip5"
```

[9] "ctyname" "postalctyn"

[11] "lon" "lat"

[13] "building_grade" "square_feet_total_living"

[15] "bedrooms" "bath_full_count"

[17] "bath_half_count" "bath_3qtr_count"

[19] "year_built" "year_renovated"

[21] "current_zoning" "sq_ft_lot"

[23] "prop_type" "present_use"

> 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

> #Number of rows and columns using dim function

> housing_df %>% head(4) %>% dim

[1] 4 24

> ##Count of records

> nrow(housing_df)

[1] 12865

```
> ncol(housing_df)
[1] 24
> ## Select zip, bedrooms and sales price from dataset
> housing_df %>% select(zip5, bedrooms, "Sale Price")
# A tibble: 12,865 x 3
  zip5 bedrooms `Sale Price`
 <dbl> <dbl>
                    <dbl>
1 98052
                  698000
             4
2 98052
             4
                  649990
3 98052
                  572500
            4
4 98052
             3
                  420000
5 98052
             3
                  369900
6 98053
            4
                  184667
7 98053
                 1050000
            5
8 98053
            4
                  875000
9 98053
                  660000
            4
10 98052
             4
                  650000
# ... with 12,855 more rows
> ## Filter the dataset only for bedrooms 3,4,5
> housing_df %>% select(zip5, bedrooms, "Sale Price") %>% filter(bedrooms > 2 & bedrooms
< 6)
# A tibble: 11,055 x 3
  zip5 bedrooms `Sale Price`
 <dbl>
        <dbl>
                    <dbl>
                  698000
1 98052
            4
2 98052
                  649990
            4
```

3 98052

4

572500

```
4 98052
            3
                  420000
5 98052
            3
                  369900
6 98053
            4
                  184667
7 98053
            5
                 1050000
8 98053
            4
                  875000
9 98053
            4
                  660000
10 98052
             4
                  650000
# ... with 11,045 more rows
> housing_df %>% select(zip5, bedrooms, "Sale Price") %>% filter(bedrooms %in% c(3,4,5))
# A tibble: 11,055 x 3
  zip5 bedrooms `Sale Price`
 <dbl>
         <dbl>
                    <dbl>
1 98052
            4
                  698000
2 98052
            4
                  649990
3 98052
            4
                 572500
4 98052
            3
                 420000
5 98052
            3
                  369900
6 98053
            4
                  184667
7 98053
            5
                 1050000
8 98053
            4
                  875000
9 98053
                  660000
            4
10 98052
             4
                  650000
# ... with 11,045 more rows
> housing_df %>% select(zip5, bedrooms, "Sale Price") %>% filter(bedrooms == 3 | bedrooms
== 4 | bedrooms == 5)
# A tibble: 11,055 x 3
  zip5 bedrooms `Sale Price`
```

```
< dbl>
         <dbl>
                    <dbl>
1 98052
                  698000
             4
2 98052
                  649990
            4
3 98052
            4
                  572500
4 98052
             3
                  420000
5 98052
             3
                  369900
6 98053
            4
                  184667
7 98053
            5
                 1050000
8 98053
            4
                  875000
9 98053
            4
                  660000
10 98052
             4
                  650000
# ... with 11,045 more rows
> ## Apply Slice to get sample rows
> housing_df %>% select(zip5, bedrooms, "Sale Price") %>% filter(bedrooms > 2 & bedrooms
< 6) %>% slice(1:5)
# A tibble: 5 x 3
 zip5 bedrooms `Sale Price`
 <dbl> <dbl>
                   <dbl>
1 98052
                 698000
            4
2 98052
                 649990
            4
3 98052
            4
                 572500
4 98052
            3
                 420000
5 98052
            3
                 369900
> ## Calculate price per sq feet using mutate function
> housing_df %>% select(zip5, bedrooms, square_feet_total_living, "Sale Price")
# A tibble: 12,865 x 4
  zip5 bedrooms square_feet_total_living `Sale Price`
```

<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>
1 98052	4	2810	698000
2 98052	4	2880	649990
3 98052	4	2770	572500
4 98052	3	1620	420000
5 98052	3	1440	369900
6 98053	4	4160	184667
7 98053	5	3960	1050000
8 98053	4	3720	875000
9 98053	4	4160	660000
10 98052	4	2760	650000

... with 12,855 more rows

> housing_df %>% mutate(price_per_sq_ft = as.double(round(`Sale Price`/square_feet_total_living,2))) %>% select(zip5, bedrooms, square_feet_total_living, "Sale Price", price_per_sq_ft)

A tibble: 12,865 x 5

zip5 bedrooms square_feet_total_living `Sale Price` price_per_sq_ft

<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>
1 98052	4	2810	698000	248.
2 98052	4	2880	649990	226.
3 98052	4	2770	572500	207.
4 98052	3	1620	420000	259.
5 98052	3	1440	369900	257.
6 98053	4	4160	184667	44.4
7 98053	5	3960	1050000	265.
8 98053	4	3720	875000	235.
9 98053	4	4160	660000	159.
10 98052	4	2760	650000	236.

```
# ... with 12,855 more rows
> ##Calculate the age of house
> housing_df %>% mutate(no_of_year = as.integer(format(Sys.Date(), "%Y")) - year_built)
%>% select(no_of_year)
# A tibble: 12,865 x 1
 no_of_year
     <dbl>
1
       18
2
       15
3
       34
4
       53
5
       41
6
       16
7
       28
8
       33
9
       43
10
       45
# ... with 12,855 more rows
> #Mean, max and min price of house by zip code and bedrooms for 3,4 and 5 bedrooms
> housing_df %>% filter(bedrooms %in% c(3,4,5)) %>% group_by(zip5, bedrooms) %>%
summarize(AvgPrice=mean(`Sale Price`), MaxPrice = max(`Sale Price`), MinPrice = min(`Sale
Price`))
`summarise()` has grouped output by 'zip5'. You can override using the `.groups` argument.
# A tibble: 10 x 5
# Groups: zip5 [4]
  zip5 bedrooms AvgPrice MaxPrice MinPrice
 <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <
1 98052
            3 528491. 4400000
                                   2031
```

```
2 98052
           4 714620, 4380542
                               4059
3 98052
           5 826658. 4380542
                               2500
4 98053
           3 616553. 3850000
                                698
5 98053
           4 770975. 3462000
                                698
6 98053
           5 851388. 3175000
                              14000
7 98059
           4 645000 645000 645000
8 98074
           3 701527. 1300000 520000
9 98074
           4 931692. 1895000 475000
10 98074
           5 1311727. 2160200 773300
```

> ##Arrange the above result by bedrooms and AvgPrice

> housing_df %>% filter(bedrooms %in% c(3,4,5)) %>% group_by(zip5, bedrooms) %>% summarize(AvgPrice=mean(`Sale Price`), MaxPrice = max(`Sale Price`), MinPrice = min(`Sale Price`)) %>% arrange(bedrooms, zip5, desc(AvgPrice))

`summarise()` has grouped output by 'zip5'. You can override using the `.groups` argument.

A tibble: 10 x 5

Groups: zip5 [4]

zip5 bedrooms AvgPrice MaxPrice MinPrice

```
< dbl>
        <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1 98052
           3 528491. 4400000
                               2031
2 98053
           3 616553. 3850000
                                698
3 98074
           3 701527. 1300000 520000
4 98052
           4 714620, 4380542
                               4059
5 98053
           4 770975. 3462000
                                698
6 98059
           4 645000 645000 645000
7 98074
           4 931692. 1895000 475000
8 98052
           5 826658. 4380542
                               2500
           5 851388. 3175000
9 98053
                               14000
10 98074
           5 1311727. 2160200 773300
```

b. Using the purr package - perform 2 functions on your dataset. You could use zip_n, keep, discard, compact, etc.

> #Purr package and functions
> library(purrr)
> #Calculate mean price
> housing_df %>% select(`Sale Price`) %>% map_dbl(mean)
Sale Price
660737.7
> housing_df %>% map(class)
\$`Sale Date`
[1] "POSIXct" "POSIXt"
\$`Sale Price`
[1] "numeric"
\$sale_reason
[1] "numeric"
\$sale_instrument
[1] "numeric"
\$sale_warning
[1] "character"
\$sitetype
[1] "character"

\$addr_full
[1] "character"
\$zip5
[1] "numeric"
\$ctyname
[1] "character"
\$postalctyn
[1] "character"
\$lon
[1] "numeric"
61 .
\$lat
[1] "numeric"
thuilding and
\$building_grade
[1] "numeric"
\$square_feet_total_living
[1] "numeric"
[1] numeric
\$bedrooms
[1] "numeric"

\$bath_full_count [1] "numeric"
<pre>\$bath_half_count [1] "numeric"</pre>
\$bath_3qtr_count [1] "numeric"
\$year_built [1] "numeric"
\$year_renovated [1] "numeric"
\$current_zoning [1] "character"
\$sq_ft_lot [1] "numeric"
\$prop_type [1] "character"
<pre>\$present_use [1] "numeric"</pre>

> map(housing_df, mean)
\$`Sale Date`
[1] "2011-07-28 15:07:32 UTC"
\$`Sale Price`
[1] 660737.7
\$sale_reason
[1] 1.550019
\$sale_instrument
[1] 3.67773
\$sale_warning
[1] NA
\$sitetype
[1] NA
\$addr_full
[1] NA
\$zip5
[1] 98052.54
\$ctyname
[1] NA

\$lon
[1] -122.0792
\$lat
[1] 47.68358
\$building_grade
[1] 8.24042
\$square_feet_total_living
[1] 2539.506
\$bedrooms
[1] 3.478663
\$bath_full_count
[1] 1.798445
\$bath_half_count
\$bath_half_count [1] 0.6133696

\$postalctyn

[1] NA

```
$year_built
[1] 1993.003
$year_renovated
[1] 26.24431
$current_zoning
[1] NA
$sq_ft_lot
[1] 22228.57
$prop_type
[1] NA
$present_use
[1] 6.597746
Warning messages:
1: In mean.default(.x[[i]], ...):
 argument is not numeric or logical: returning NA
2: In mean.default(.x[[i]], ...):
 argument is not numeric or logical: returning NA
3: In mean.default(.x[[i]], ...):
 argument is not numeric or logical: returning NA
4: In mean.default(.x[[i]], ...):
```

```
argument is not numeric or logical: returning NA
5: In mean.default(.x[[i]], ...):
 argument is not numeric or logical: returning NA
6: In mean.default(.x[[i]], ...):
 argument is not numeric or logical: returning NA
7: In mean.default(.x[[i]], ...):
 argument is not numeric or logical: returning NA
> #Houses over 1 million using keep function
> high_cost <- housing_df\$`Sale Price` |> keep(\sim (.x) > 1000000)
> high\_cost[1:10]
[1] 1050000 1392000 1445000 1053649 1900000 1080135 1075000 1520000 1390000 1390000
> length(high_cost)
[1] 934
> #Low cost houses under 350k using discard function
> low_cost <- housing_df\$`Sale Price` |> discard(\sim (.x) > 350000)
> low_cost[1:10]
[1] 184667 165000 265000 335105 270000 350000 345000 148000 275000 229000
> length(low_cost)
[1] 1168
c. Use the cbind and rbind function on your dataset
> #House filters based on number of bedrooms
> house_cols <- housing_df %>% select(`Sale Date`,`Sale Price`, zip5, ctyname, postalctyn,
square_feet_total_living, bedrooms, sq_ft_lot)
> nrow(house cols)
[1] 12865
> house_0 <- house_cols %>% filter(bedrooms == 0)
```

```
> house_1 <- house_cols %>% filter(bedrooms == 1)
> house_2 <- house_cols %>% filter(bedrooms == 2)
> house_3 <- house_cols %>% filter(bedrooms == 3)
> house_big <- house_cols %>% filter(bedrooms > 3)
> #Combine all the data frames back to single data frame using rbind
> house_combine <- rbind(house_0, house_1, house_2, house_3, house_big)
> nrow(house_combine)
[1] 12865
> #Combine all the columns back to single data frame using cbind
> house_cols <- housing_df %>% select(`Sale Date`,`Sale Price`, zip5, ctyname, postalctyn,
square_feet_total_living, bedrooms, sq_ft_lot)
> house_cols_exclude <- housing_df %>% select(-c(`Sale Date`,`Sale Price`, zip5, ctyname,
postalctyn, square_feet_total_living, bedrooms, sq_ft_lot))
> colnames(house_cols)
[1] "Sale Date"
                        "Sale Price"
                                             "zip5"
[4] "ctyname"
                        "postalctyn"
                                             "square_feet_total_living"
[7] "bedrooms"
                         "sq_ft_lot"
> colnames(house_cols_exclude)
                    "sale_instrument" "sale_warning" "sitetype"
[1] "sale_reason"
[5] "addr_full"
                   "lon"
                                "lat"
                                            "building_grade"
[9] "bath_full_count" "bath_half_count" "bath_3qtr_count" "year_built"
[13] "year_renovated" "current_zoning" "prop_type"
                                                        "present use"
> house_all_cols <- cbind(house_cols_exclude, house_cols)
> colnames(house_all_cols)
                         "sale_instrument"
[1] "sale_reason"
[3] "sale_warning"
                          "sitetype"
[5] "addr full"
                        "lon"
                     "building grade"
[7] "lat"
```

```
[9] "bath_full_count"
                            "bath_half_count"
[11] "bath_3qtr_count"
                             "year_built"
[13] "year_renovated"
                            "current_zoning"
[15] "prop_type"
                          "present_use"
[17] "Sale Date"
                          "Sale Price"
[19] "zip5"
                       "ctyname"
[21] "postalctyn"
                          "square_feet_total_living"
[23] "bedrooms"
                           "sq_ft_lot"
> #Validating the number of columns
> ncol(house_cols_exclude)
[1] 16
> ncol(house_cols)
[1] 8
> ncol(house_all_cols)
[1] 24
d. Split a string, then concatenate the results back together
> require(stringr)
```

```
> #Get month and year from Sale date
> class(housing_df\$`Sale Date`)
[1] "POSIXct" "POSIXt"
> year <- housing_df$`Sale Date` %>% str_sub(start=1, end=4)
> year[1:10]
[1] "2006" "2006" "2006" "2006" "2006" "2006" "2006" "2006" "2006" "2006" "2006"
> length(year)
[1] 12865
> month <- housing_df$`Sale Date` %>% str_sub(start=6, end=7)
```