## 2020MCS120003\_LabAssignment4

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Step 1: Changing characters to factors

```
flying_etiquette<-read.csv("flying_etiquette.csv",na.strings=c(""),stringsAsFactors=TRUE)
df_fe<-filter(flying_etiquette, How. often.do.you.travel.by.plane.!="Never")
glimpse(df_fe)
## Rows: 874
## Columns: 27
## $ RespondentID
## $ How.often.do.you.travel.by.plane.
## $ Do.you.ever.recline.your.seat.when.you.fly.
## $ How.tall.are.you.
## $ Do.you.have.any.children.under.18.
## $ In.a.row.of.three.seats..who.should.get.to.use.the.two.arm.rests.
## $ In.a.row.of.two.seats..who.should.get.to.use.the.middle.arm.rest.
## $ Who.should.have.control.over.the.window.shade.
## $ Is.itrude.to.move.to.an.unsold.seat.on.a.plane.
## $ Generally.speaking..is.it.rude.to.say.more.than.a.few.words.tothe.stranger.sitting.next.to.you.on.
## $ On.a.6.hour.flight.from.NYC.to.LA..how.many.times.is.it.acceptable.to.get.up.if.you.re.not.in.an.a
## $ Under.normal.circumstances..does.a.person.who.reclines.their.seat.during.a.flight.have.any.obligat
## $ Is.itrude.to.recline.your.seat.on.a.plane.
## $ Given.the.opportunity..would.you.eliminate.the.possibility.of.reclining.seats.on.planes.entirely.
## $ Is.it.rude.to.ask.someone.to.switch.seats.with.you.in.order.to.be.closer.to.friends.
## $ Is.itrude.to.ask.someone.to.switch.seats.with.you.in.order.to.be.closer.to.family.
## $ Is.it.rude.to.wake.a.passenger.up.if.you.are.trying.to.go.to.the.bathroom.
## $ Is.itrude.to.wake.a.passenger.up.if.you.are.trying.to.walk.around.
## $ In.general..is.itrude.to.bring.a.baby.on.a.plane.
## $ In.general..is.it.rude.to.knowingly.bring.unruly.children.on.a.plane.
## $ Have.you.ever.used.personal.electronics.during.take.off.or.landing.in.violation.of.a.flight.attend
## $ Have.you.ever.smoked.a.cigarette.in.an.airplane.bathroom.when.it.was.against.the.rules.
## $ Gender
## $ Age
## $ Household.Income
## $ Education
## $ Location..Census.Region.
```

Step 2: Tidying data

```
col_names_rude<-names(df_fe[,str_detect(names(df_fe),"rude")])</pre>
df_fe_long<-gather(df_fe, "response_var", "values", c(2:(ncol(df_fe)-5)))</pre>
## Warning: attributes are not identical across measure variables;
## they will be dropped
head(df fe long)
     RespondentID Gender
                           Age
                                  Household. Income
                                                          Education
## 1
       3436139758
                    <NA>
                         <NA>
                                               <NA>
## 2
       3434278696 Male 30-44
                                               <NA> Graduate degree
## 3
       3434275578 Male 30-44 $100,000 - $149,999 Bachelor degree
       3434268208 Male 30-44
## 4
                                       $0 - $24,999 Bachelor degree
## 5
       3434250245
                   Male 30-44
                                  $50,000 - $99,999 Bachelor degree
## 6
       3434245875 Male 30-44
                                  $25,000 - $49,999 Graduate degree
##
    Location..Census.Region.
                                                    response_var
## 1
                         <NA> How.often.do.you.travel.by.plane.
## 2
                      Pacific How.often.do.you.travel.by.plane.
## 3
                      Pacific How.often.do.you.travel.by.plane.
## 4
                      Pacific How.often.do.you.travel.by.plane.
## 5
                      Pacific How.often.do.you.travel.by.plane.
## 6
           East North Central How.often.do.you.travel.by.plane.
##
## 1
     Once a year or less
## 2
     Once a year or less
## 3 Once a year or less
## 4 Once a year or less
## 5 Once a month or less
## 6 Once a year or less
```

Step 3: Cleaning up strings

```
df_fe_long$response_var[str_detect(df_fe_long$response_var, "rude.to.")] <-str_remove(df_fe_long$response
df_fe_long$response_var[str_detect(df_fe_long$response_var,".on.a.plane")]<-str_remove(df_fe_long$response_var
unique(df_fe_long$response_var)
```

```
[1] "How.often.do.you.travel.by.plane."
##
   [2] "Do.you.ever.recline.your.seat.when.you.fly."
##
##
  [3] "How.tall.are.you."
  [4] "Do.you.have.any.children.under.18."
   [5] "In.a.row.of.three.seats..who.should.get.to.use.the.two.arm.rests."
##
##
   [6] "In.a.row.of.two.seats..who.should.get.to.use.the.middle.arm.rest."
   [7] "Who.should.have.control.over.the.window.shade."
##
   [8] "move.to.an.unsold.seat"
   [9] "say.more.than.a.few.words.tothe.stranger.sitting.next.to.you"
## [10] "On.a.6.hour.flight.from.NYC.to.LA..how.many.times.is.it.acceptable.to.get.up.if.you.re.not.in.
## [11] "Under.normal.circumstances..does.a.person.who.reclines.their.seat.during.a.flight.have.any.obl
## [12] "recline.your.seat"
## [13] "Given.the.opportunity..would.you.eliminate.the.possibility.of.reclining.seats.on.planes.entire
```

```
## [14] "ask.someone.to.switch.seats.with.you.in.order.to.be.closer.to.friends."
## [15] "ask.someone.to.switch.seats.with.you.in.order.to.be.closer.to.family."
## [16] "wake.a.passenger.up.if.you.are.trying.to.go.to.the.bathroom."
## [17] "wake.a.passenger.up.if.you.are.trying.to.walk.around."
## [18] "bring.a.baby"
## [19] "knowingly.bring.unruly.children"
## [20] "Have.you.ever.used.personal.electronics.during.take.off.or.landing.in.violation.of.a.flight.at
## [21] "Have.you.ever.smoked.a.cigarette.in.an.airplane.bathroom.when.it.was.against.the.rules."

Step 4: Dichotomizing variables

dim(df_fe_long[is.na(df_fe_long$values),])
```

```
dim(df_fe_long[is.na(df_fe_long$values),])
## [1] 422
df_fe_long_NA<-df_fe_long[is.na(df_fe_long$values),]</pre>
df_fe_long<-df_fe_long[!is.na(df_fe_long$values),]</pre>
dim(df_fe_long[is.na(df_fe_long$values),])
## [1] 0 8
dim(df_fe_long_NA)
## [1] 422
df fe long$rude<-0
df_fe_long[str_detect(df_fe_long$values,c("No, not at all rude","Not, at all rude")),]$rude<-1
df_fe_long %>% group_by(df_fe_long$rude) %>% summarise(n=n())
## 'summarise()' ungrouping output (override with '.groups' argument)
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
     'df_fe_long$rude'
##
                 <dbl> <int>
## 1
                     0 16161
## 2
                     1 1771
head(arrange(df_fe_long,desc(rude)))
##
     RespondentID Gender
                                   Household.Income
                            Age
```

```
## 1
      3434278696 Male 30-44
                                            <NA>
      3434268208 Male 30-44
                                    $0 - $24,999
## 2
## 3
     3434245875 Male 30-44
                                $25,000 - $49,999
     3434218031 Male 30-44
                                    $0 - $24,999
## 4
      3434122066 Male 30-44 $100,000 - $149,999
## 5
## 6
      3434107997 Male 18-29
                               $25,000 - $49,999
##
                           Education Location..Census.Region.
## 1
                                                     Pacific
                     Graduate degree
```

```
## 2
                      Bachelor degree
                                                        Pacific
## 3
                      Graduate degree
                                            East North Central
## 4
                      Bachelor degree
                                                   New England
                                               Middle Atlantic
## 5 Some college or Associate degree
## 6
                      Bachelor degree
                                                South Atlantic
##
                                                     response var
## 1 say.more.than.a.few.words.tothe.stranger.sitting.next.to.you
## 2 say.more.than.a.few.words.tothe.stranger.sitting.next.to.you
## 3 say.more.than.a.few.words.tothe.stranger.sitting.next.to.you
## 4 say.more.than.a.few.words.tothe.stranger.sitting.next.to.you
## 5 say.more.than.a.few.words.tothe.stranger.sitting.next.to.you
## 6 say.more.than.a.few.words.tothe.stranger.sitting.next.to.you
                  values rude
## 1 No, not at all rude
## 2 No, not at all rude
## 3 No, not at all rude
## 4 No, not at all rude
## 5 No, not at all rude
## 6 No, not at all rude
```

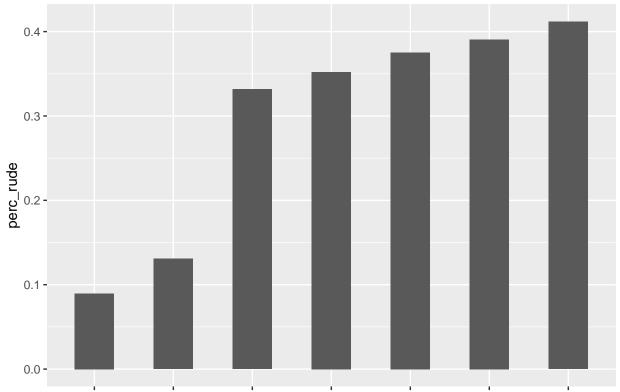
Step 5: Summarizing data

```
rude_behaviors<-df_fe_long %>%group_by(response_var) %>% summarise(perc_rude=mean(rude),
rude_behaviors
## # A tibble: 21 x 2
##
     response_var
                                                                          perc_rude
##
      <chr>>
                                                                              <dbl>
## 1 ask.someone.to.switch.seats.with.you.in.order.to.be.closer.to.fami~
                                                                              0.412
## 2 ask.someone.to.switch.seats.with.you.in.order.to.be.closer.to.frie~
                                                                              0.375
                                                                              0.352
## 3 bring.a.baby
## 4 Do.you.ever.recline.your.seat.when.you.fly.
## 5 Do.you.have.any.children.under.18.
## 6 Given.the.opportunity..would.you.eliminate.the.possibility.of.recl~
## 7 Have.you.ever.smoked.a.cigarette.in.an.airplane.bathroom.when.it.w~
## 8 Have.you.ever.used.personal.electronics.during.take.off.or.landing~
                                                                              0
## 9 How.often.do.you.travel.by.plane.
                                                                              0
## 10 How.tall.are.you.
                                                                              0
## # ... with 11 more rows
```

#### Step 6: Create a plot

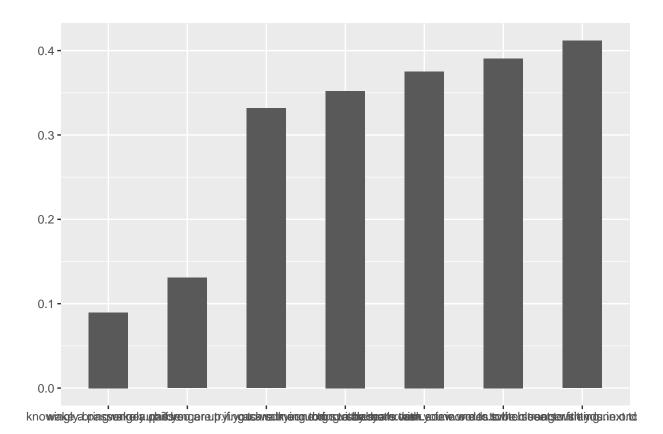
```
initial_plot<-ggplot(filter(rude_behaviors,perc_rude>0),aes(x=reorder(response_var,perc_rude),y=perc_rude)
initial_plot
```

.groups = 'dr



Step 7: Fixing Labels

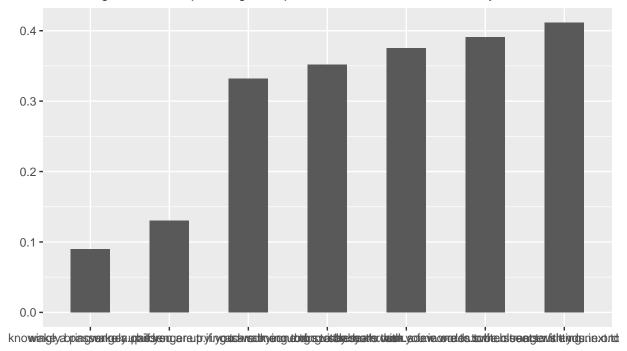
```
new_plot<-initial_plot+labs(x="",y="")
new_plot</pre>
```



titled\_plot<-initial\_plot+labs(title="Hell Is Other People In A Pressurized Metal Tube", subtitle="Percentitled\_plot")

#### Hell Is Other People In A Pressurized Metal Tube

Percentage of 874 air-passenger respondents who said action is very or somewhat rude

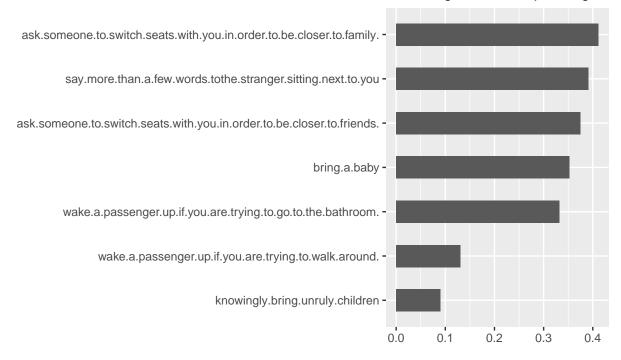


Source: Survery Monkey Audience

Step 8: Flipping coordinates

titled\_plot+coord\_flip()

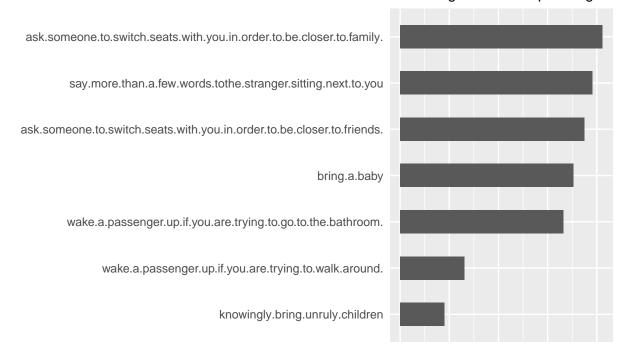
### Hell Is Other People In A Pres Percentage of 874 air–passenger re



Source: Survery Monkey Audience

```
titled_plot+coord_flip()+ theme(
    axis.text.x = element_blank(),
    axis.ticks = element_blank())
```

### Hell Is Other People In A Pres Percentage of 874 air–passenger re



Source: Survery Monkey Audience

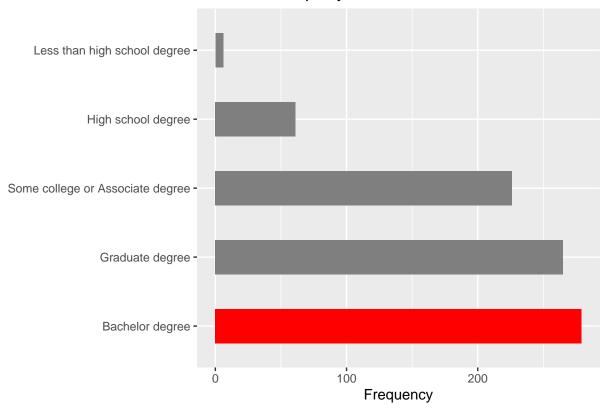
#### Step 9: Find out

```
## 'summarise()' ungrouping output (override with '.groups' argument)

ggplot(df_edu,aes(x=freq,y=reorder(Education,-freq), fill=factor(ifelse(Education=="Bachelor degree","H
```

df\_edu<-df\_fe%>%filter(!is.na(Education)) %>% group\_by(Education) %>% summarize(freq=n())

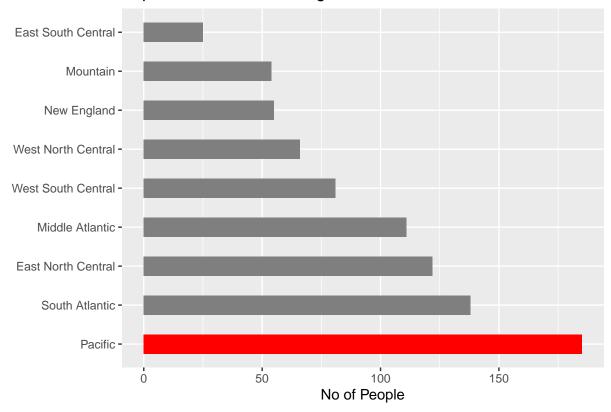
### **Education frequncy of Audience**



Highest education frequency is for Bachelors degree

```
df_loc<-df_fe%>%filter(!is.na(Location..Census.Region.)) %>% group_by(Location..Census.Region.) %>% sum
## 'summarise()' ungrouping output (override with '.groups' argument)
ggplot(df_loc,aes(x=pop,y=reorder(Location..Census.Region.,-pop), fill=factor(ifelse(Location..Census.Region.)
```

# Population of different Region



Most people are from the  $\mathbf{Pacific}$  region.