

Title

John Muschelli

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The three “back ticks” (‘) must be followed by curly brackets “{”, and then “r” to tell the computer that you are using R code. This line is then closed off by another curly bracket “}”.

Anything before three more back ticks “```” are then considered R code (a script).

If any code in the document has just a backtick ‘ then nothing, then another backtick, then that word is just printed as if it were code, such as `hey`.

I’m reading in the bike lanes here.

```
# readin is just a "label" for this code chunk
## code chunk is just a "chunk" of code, where this code usually
## does just one thing, aka a module
### comments are still # here
### you can do all your reading in there
### let's say we loaded some packages
library(stringr)
library(plyr)
fname <- "../data/Bike_Lanes.csv"
bike = read.csv(fname, as.is = TRUE)
```

You can write your introduction here.

Introduction

Bike lanes are in Baltimore. People like them. Why are they so long?

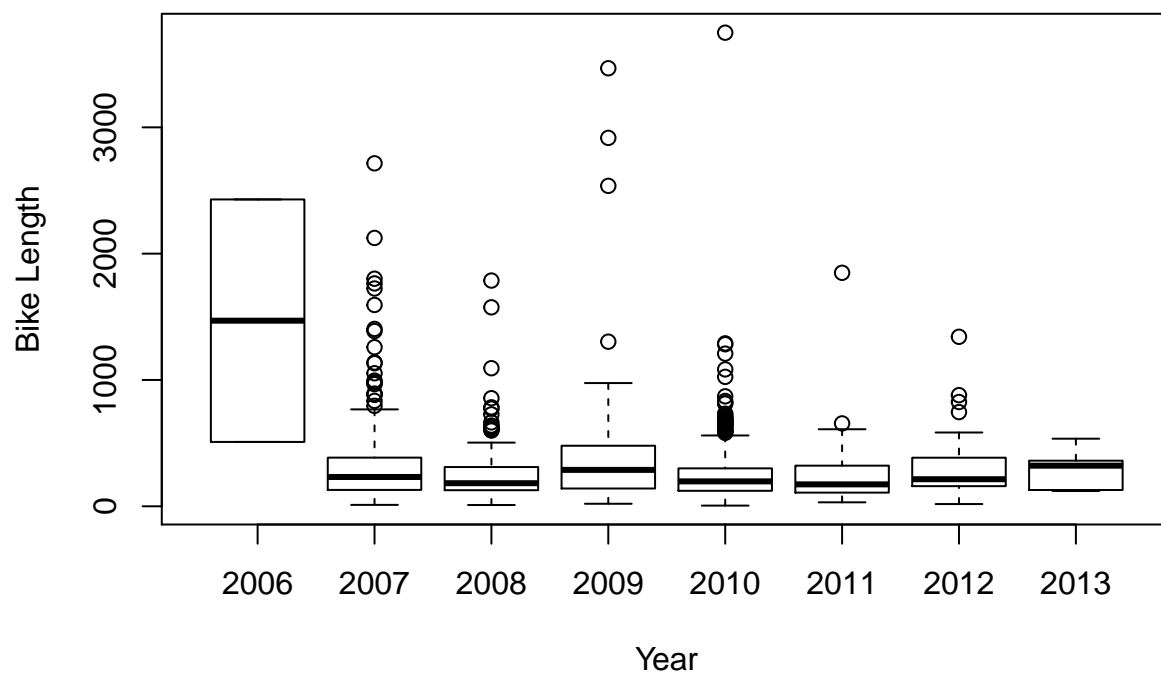
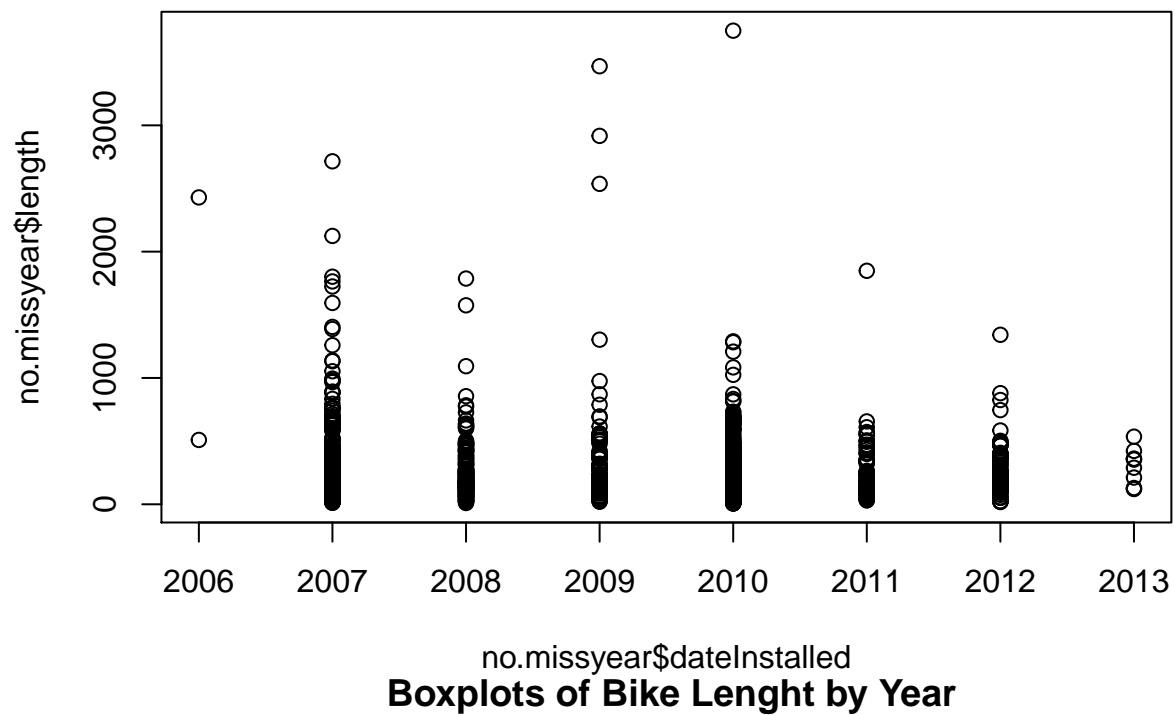
Exploratory Analysis

Let’s look at some plots of bike length. Let’s say we wanted to look at what affects bike length.

Plots of bike length

Note we made the subsection by using three “hashes” (pound signs): `###`.

We can turn off R code output by using `echo = FALSE` on the knitr code chunk. s

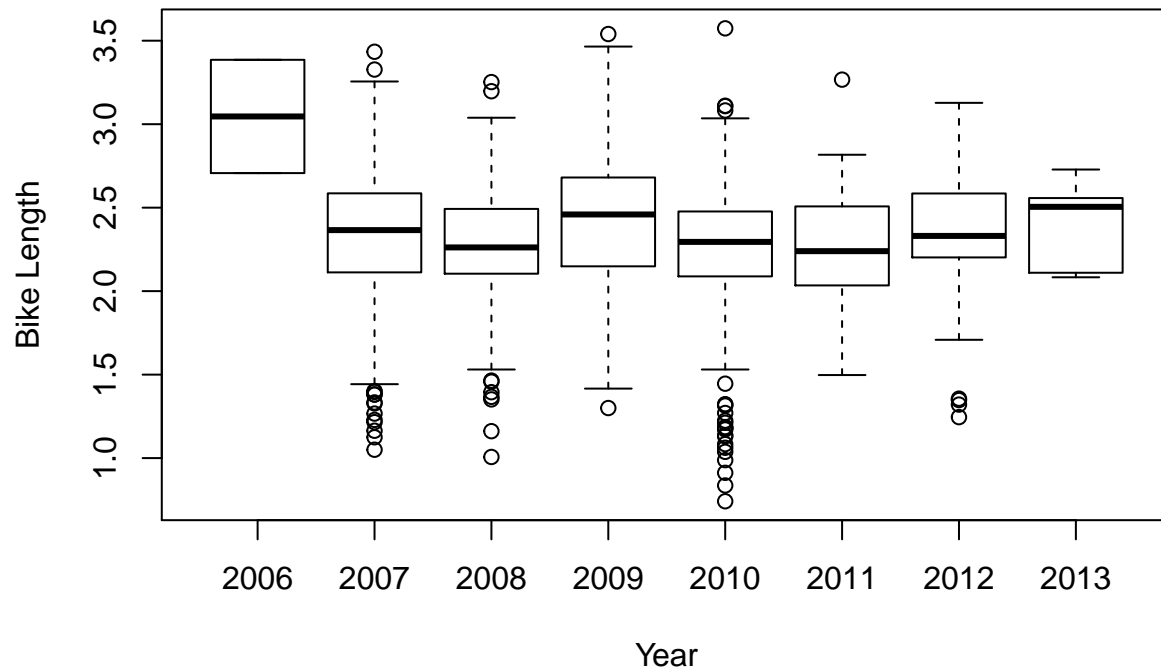


We have a total of 1505 rows.

What does it look like if we took the log (base 10) of the bike length:

```
no.missyyear$log.length <- log10(no.missyyear$length)
### see here that if you specify the data argument, you don't need to do the $
boxplot(log.length ~ dateInstalled, data=no.missyyear, main="Boxplots of Bike Length by Year", xlab="Year")
```

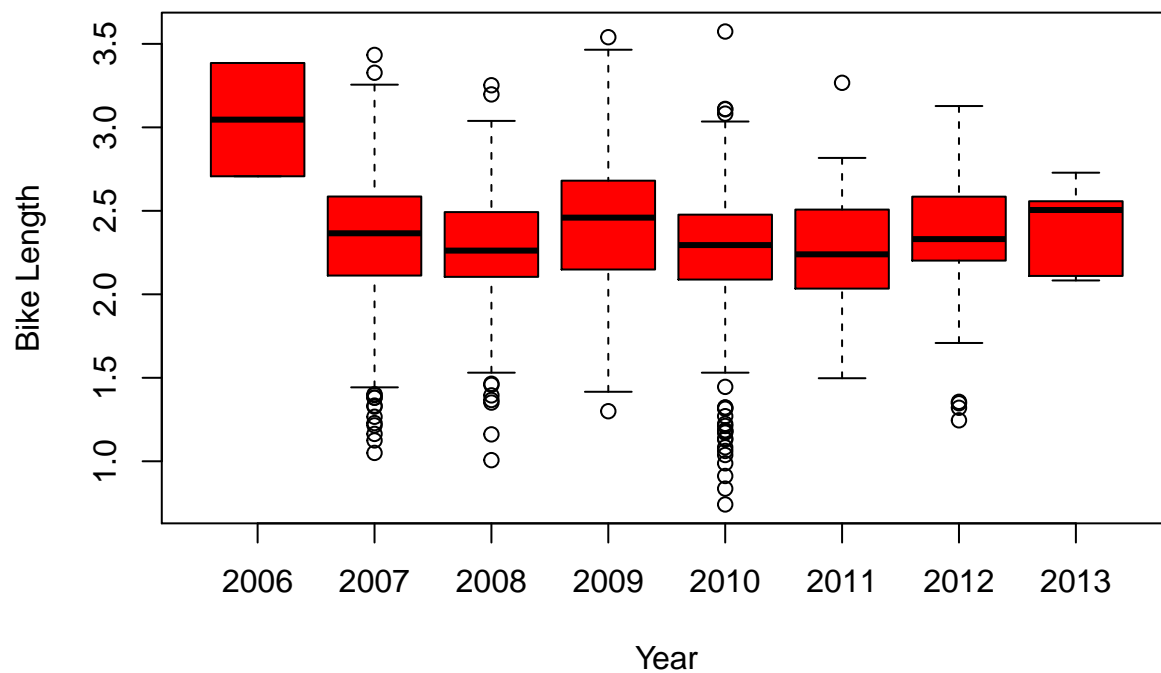
Boxplots of Bike Lenght by Year



I want my boxplots colored, so I set the `col` argument.

```
boxplot(log.length ~ dateInstalled, data=no.missyyear, main="Boxplots of Bike Lenght by Year", xlab="Year", col="red")
```

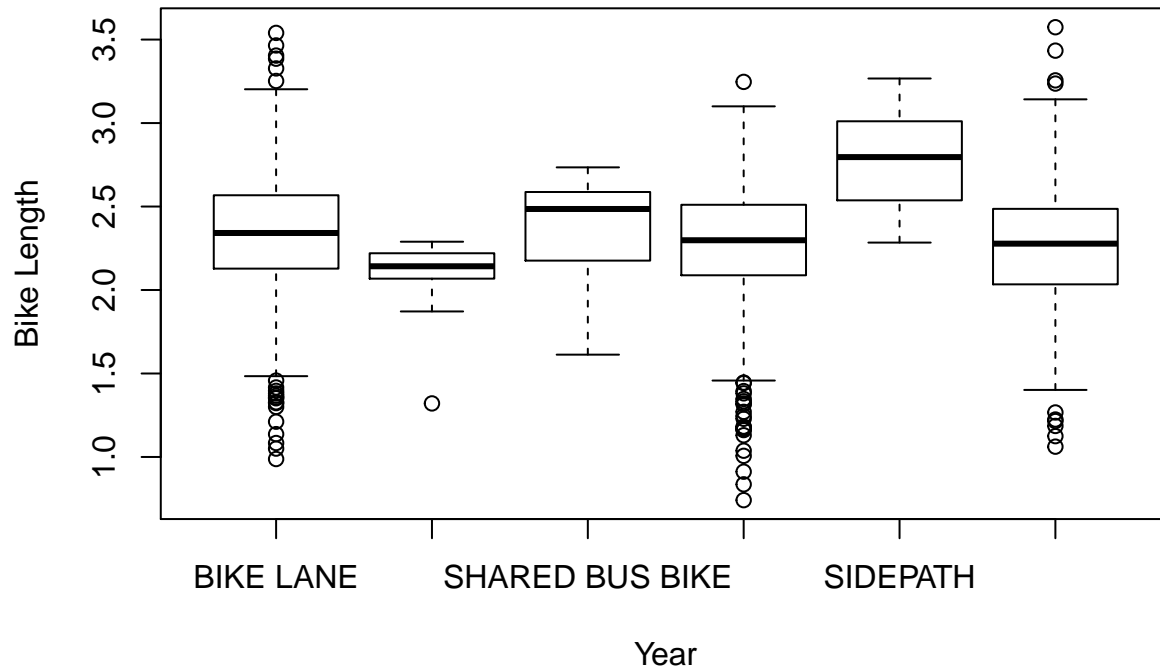
Boxplots of Bike Lenght by Year



As we can see, 2006 had a much higher bike length. What about for the type of bike path?

```
### type is a character, but when R sees a "character" in a "formula", then it automatically converts it to a factor
### a formula is something that has a y ~ x, which says I want to plot y against x
### or if it were a model you would do y ~ x, which meant regress against y
boxplot(log.length ~ type, data=no.missyear, main="Boxplots of Bike Length by Year", xlab="Year", ylab="Bike Length")
```

Boxplots of Bike Length by Year



What if we want to extract means by each type?

Let's show a few ways:

```
### tapply takes in vector 1, then does a function by vector 2, and then you tell what
### that function is
tapply(no.missyear$log.length, no.missyear$type, mean)
```

```
##      BIKE LANE      CONTRAFLOW SHARED BUS BIKE      SHARROW
##      2.330611      2.087246      2.363005      2.256425
##      SIDEPATH      SIGNED ROUTE
##      2.781829      2.263746
```

```
## aggregate
aggregate(x=no.missyear$log.length, by=list(no.missyear$type), FUN=mean)
```

```
##      Group.1      x
## 1      BIKE LANE 2.330611
## 2      CONTRAFLOW 2.087246
## 3 SHARED BUS BIKE 2.363005
## 4      SHARROW 2.256425
## 5      SIDEPATH 2.781829
## 6      SIGNED ROUTE 2.263746
```

```
### now let's specify the data argument and use a "formula" - much easier to read and
## more "intuitive"
aggregate(log.length ~ type, data=no.missyear, FUN=mean)
```

```
##           type log.length
## 1      BIKE LANE  2.330611
## 2    CONTRAFLOW  2.087246
## 3 SHARED BUS BIKE  2.363005
## 4        SHARROW  2.256425
## 5      SIDEPATH  2.781829
## 6    SIGNED ROUTE  2.263746
```

```
## ddply is from the plyr package
##takes in a data frame, (the first d refers to data.frame)
## splits it up by some variables (let's say type)
## then we'll use summarise to summarize whatever we want
## then returns a data.frame (the second d) - hence why it's ddply
## if we wanted to do it on a "list" thne return data.frame, it'd be ldply
ddply(no.missyear, .(type), summarise,
      mean=mean(log.length)
    )
```

```
##           type      mean
## 1      BIKE LANE 2.330611
## 2    CONTRAFLOW 2.087246
## 3 SHARED BUS BIKE 2.363005
## 4        SHARROW 2.256425
## 5      SIDEPATH 2.781829
## 6    SIGNED ROUTE 2.263746
```

ddply (and other functions in the plyr package) is cool because you can do multiple functions really easy.

Let's show a what if we wanted to go over type and dateInstalled:

```
### For going over 2 variables, we need to do it over a "list" of vectors
tapply(no.missyear$log.length,
      list(no.missyear$type, no.missyear$dateInstalled),
      mean)
```

```
##           2006      2007      2008      2009      2010      2011
## BIKE LANE  3.046261 2.351256 2.365728 2.381418 2.306994 2.242132
## CONTRAFLOW      NA      NA      NA      NA 2.087246      NA
## SHARED BUS BIKE      NA      NA      NA 2.350759 2.403824      NA
## SHARROW      NA 2.300954 2.220850 2.691814 2.247131      NA
## SIDEPATH      NA      NA 2.625486      NA 2.773850 3.266816
## SIGNED ROUTE      NA 2.287593      NA      NA 2.239475 2.210112
##           2012      2013
## BIKE LANE  2.36151 2.408306
## CONTRAFLOW      NA      NA
## SHARED BUS BIKE      NA      NA
## SHARROW      2.23636      NA
## SIDEPATH      NA      NA
## SIGNED ROUTE      NA      NA
```

```
tapply(no.missyear$log.length,
       list(no.missyear$type, no.missyear$dateInstalled),
       mean, na.rm=TRUE)
```

```
##           2006      2007      2008      2009      2010      2011
## BIKE LANE    3.046261 2.351256 2.365728 2.381418 2.306994 2.242132
## CONTRAFLOW      NA      NA      NA      NA 2.087246      NA
## SHARED BUS BIKE      NA      NA      NA 2.350759 2.403824      NA
## SHARROW      NA 2.300954 2.220850 2.691814 2.247131      NA
## SIDEPATH      NA      NA 2.625486      NA 2.773850 3.266816
## SIGNED ROUTE      NA 2.287593      NA      NA 2.239475 2.210112
##           2012      2013
## BIKE LANE    2.36151 2.408306
## CONTRAFLOW      NA      NA
## SHARED BUS BIKE      NA      NA
## SHARROW    2.23636      NA
## SIDEPATH      NA      NA
## SIGNED ROUTE      NA      NA
```

```
## aggregate - looks better
aggregate(log.length ~ type + dateInstalled, data=no.missyear, FUN=mean)
```

```
##           type dateInstalled log.length
## 1      BIKE LANE      2006    3.046261
## 2      BIKE LANE      2007    2.351256
## 3      SHARROW      2007    2.300954
## 4    SIGNED ROUTE      2007    2.287593
## 5      BIKE LANE      2008    2.365728
## 6      SHARROW      2008    2.220850
## 7      SIDEPATH      2008    2.625486
## 8      BIKE LANE      2009    2.381418
## 9  SHARED BUS BIKE      2009    2.350759
## 10     SHARROW      2009    2.691814
## 11     BIKE LANE      2010    2.306994
## 12    CONTRAFLOW      2010    2.087246
## 13  SHARED BUS BIKE      2010    2.403824
## 14     SHARROW      2010    2.247131
## 15     SIDEPATH      2010    2.773850
## 16    SIGNED ROUTE      2010    2.239475
## 17     BIKE LANE      2011    2.242132
## 18     SIDEPATH      2011    3.266816
## 19    SIGNED ROUTE      2011    2.210112
## 20     BIKE LANE      2012    2.361510
## 21     SHARROW      2012    2.236360
## 22     BIKE LANE      2013    2.408306
```

```
## ddply is from the plyr package
ddply(no.missyear, .(type, dateInstalled), summarise,
      mean=mean(log.length),
      median=median(log.length),
      Mode=mode(log.length),
      Std.Dev=sd(log.length)
    )
```

	type	dateInstalled	mean	median	Mode	Std.Dev
## 1	BIKE LANE	2006	3.046261	3.046261	numeric	0.47973544
## 2	BIKE LANE	2007	2.351256	2.444042	numeric	0.40662247
## 3	BIKE LANE	2008	2.365728	2.354641	numeric	0.38916236
## 4	BIKE LANE	2009	2.381418	2.311393	numeric	0.49447436
## 5	BIKE LANE	2010	2.306994	2.328486	numeric	0.32075915
## 6	BIKE LANE	2011	2.242132	2.235462	numeric	0.33397773
## 7	BIKE LANE	2012	2.361510	2.323863	numeric	0.28528097
## 8	BIKE LANE	2013	2.408306	2.505012	numeric	0.24040604
## 9	CONTRAFLOW	2010	2.087246	2.142250	numeric	0.25655109
## 10	SHARED BUS BIKE	2009	2.350759	2.463997	numeric	0.30609512
## 11	SHARED BUS BIKE	2010	2.403824	2.586681	numeric	0.27379952
## 12	SHARROW	2007	2.300954	2.363596	numeric	0.42192796
## 13	SHARROW	2008	2.220850	2.238021	numeric	0.32664161
## 14	SHARROW	2009	2.691814	2.707891	numeric	0.06945133
## 15	SHARROW	2010	2.247131	2.298322	numeric	0.35904709
## 16	SHARROW	2012	2.236360	2.338508	numeric	0.42924259
## 17	SIDEPATH	2008	2.625486	2.786834	numeric	0.29583110
## 18	SIDEPATH	2010	2.773850	2.773850	numeric	0.33479504
## 19	SIDEPATH	2011	3.266816	3.266816	numeric	NA
## 20	SIGNED ROUTE	2007	2.287593	2.331816	numeric	0.41825297
## 21	SIGNED ROUTE	2010	2.239475	2.255658	numeric	0.39200947
## 22	SIGNED ROUTE	2011	2.210112	2.207824	numeric	0.20880213

OK let's do an linear model

```
### type is a character, but when R sees a "character" in a "formula", then it automatically converts it to a factor
### a formula is something that has a y ~ x, which says I want to plot y against x
### or if it were a model you would do y ~ x, which meant regress against y
mod.type = lm(log.length ~ type, data=no.missyear)
mod.yr = lm(log.length ~ factor(dateInstalled), data=no.missyear)
mod.yrtype = lm(log.length ~ type + factor(dateInstalled), data=no.missyear)
summary(mod.type)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = log.length ~ type, data = no.missyear)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.51498 -0.19062  0.02915  0.23220  1.31021
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)      2.33061     0.01487 156.703 < 2e-16 ***
## typeCONTRAFLOW    -0.24337     0.10288  -2.366 0.018127 *
## typeSHARED BUS BIKE  0.03239     0.06062   0.534 0.593194
## typeSHARROW        -0.07419     0.02129  -3.484 0.000509 ***
## typeSIDEPATH        0.45122     0.15058   2.997 0.002775 **
## typeSIGNED ROUTE   -0.06687     0.02726  -2.453 0.014300 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
```

```
## Residual standard error: 0.367 on 1499 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.01956,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.01629
## F-statistic:  5.98 on 5 and 1499 DF,  p-value: 1.74e-05
```

That's rather UGLY, so let's use a package called `xtable` and then make this model into an `xtable` object and then print it out nicely.

```
### DON'T DO THIS.  YOU SHOULD ALWAYS DO library() statements in the FIRST code chunk.
### this is just to show you the logic of a report/analysis.
require(xtable)
# smod <- summary(mod.yr)
xtab <- xtable(mod.yr)
```

Well `xtable` can make html tables, so let's print this. We must tell R that the results is actually an html output, so we say the results should be embedded in the html "asis" (aka just print out whatever R spits out).

```
print.xtable(xtab, type="html")
```

```
Estimate
Std. Error
t value
Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)
3.0463
0.2600
11.71
0.0000
factor(dateInstalled)2007
-0.7332
0.2608
-2.81
0.0050
factor(dateInstalled)2008
-0.7808
0.2613
-2.99
0.0029
factor(dateInstalled)2009
-0.6394
0.2631
-2.43
0.0152
```



```

factor(dateInstalled)2010
-0.7791
0.2605
-2.99
0.0028
factor(dateInstalled)2011
-0.8022
0.2626
-3.05
0.0023
factor(dateInstalled)2012
-0.7152
0.2625
-2.72
0.0065
factor(dateInstalled)2013
-0.6380
0.2849
-2.24
0.0253

```

OK, that's pretty good, but let's say we have all three models. Another package called **stargazer** can put models together easily and print them out. So **xtable** is really good when you are trying to print out a table (in html, otherwise make the table and use **write.csv** to get it in Excel and then format) really quickly and in a report. But it doesn't work so well with *many* models together. So let's use stargazer. Again, you need to use **install.packages("stargazer")** if you don't have function.

```
require(stargazer)
```

OK, so what's the difference here? First off, we said results are "markup", so that it will not try to reformat the output. Also, I didn't want those # for comments, so I just made comment an empty string "".

```
stargazer(mod.yr, mod.type, mod.yrtype, type="text")
```

```

=====
                        Dependent variable:
-----
                                log.length
(1)                                (2)                                (3)
-----
factor(dateInstalled)2007      -0.733***                                -0.690***
                                (0.261)                                (0.259)

```

factor(dateInstalled)2008	-0.781*** (0.261)		-0.742*** (0.260)
factor(dateInstalled)2009	-0.639** (0.263)		-0.619** (0.262)
factor(dateInstalled)2010	-0.779*** (0.260)		-0.736*** (0.259)
factor(dateInstalled)2011	-0.802*** (0.263)		-0.790*** (0.261)
factor(dateInstalled)2012	-0.715*** (0.262)		-0.700*** (0.261)
factor(dateInstalled)2013	-0.638** (0.285)		-0.638** (0.283)
typeCONTRAFLOW		-0.243** (0.103)	-0.224** (0.103)
typeSHARED BUS BIKE		0.032 (0.061)	-0.037 (0.069)
typeSHARROW		-0.074*** (0.021)	-0.064*** (0.023)
typeSIDEPATH		0.451*** (0.151)	0.483*** (0.150)
typeSIGNED ROUTE		-0.067** (0.027)	-0.067** (0.029)
Constant	3.046*** (0.260)	2.331*** (0.015)	3.046*** (0.258)

Observations	1,505	1,505	1,505
R2	0.017	0.020	0.033
Adjusted R2	0.012	0.016	0.026
Residual Std. Error	0.368 (df = 1497)	0.367 (df = 1499)	0.365 (df = 1492)
F Statistic	3.691*** (df = 7; 1497)	5.980*** (df = 5; 1499)	4.285*** (df = 12; 1492)

=====

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

If we use

```
stargazer(mod.yr, mod.type, mod.yrtype, type="html")
```

Dependent variable:

log.length

(1)

(2)

(3)

factor(dateInstalled)2007

-0.733***

-0.690***

(0.261)

(0.259)

factor(dateInstalled)2008

-0.781***

-0.742***

(0.261)

(0.260)

factor(dateInstalled)2009

-0.639**

-0.619**

(0.263)

(0.262)

factor(dateInstalled)2010

-0.779***

-0.736***

(0.260)

(0.259)

factor(dateInstalled)2011

-0.802***

-0.790***

(0.263)

(0.261)

factor(dateInstalled)2012

-0.715***

-0.700***

(0.262)

(0.261)

factor(dateInstalled)2013

-0.638**

-0.638**

(0.285)

(0.283)
 typeCONTRAFLOW
 -0.243**
 -0.224**
 (0.103)
 (0.103)
 typeSHARED BUS BIKE
 0.032
 -0.037
 (0.061)
 (0.069)
 typeSHARROW
 -0.074***
 -0.064***
 (0.021)
 (0.023)
 typeSIDEPATH
 0.451***
 0.483***
 (0.151)
 (0.150)
 typeSIGNED ROUTE
 -0.067**
 -0.067**
 (0.027)
 (0.029)
 Constant
 3.046***
 2.331***
 3.046***
 (0.260)
 (0.015)
 (0.258)
 Observations
 1,505
 1,505

```

1,505
R2
0.017
0.020
0.033
Adjusted R2
0.012
0.016
0.026
Residual Std. Error
0.368 (df = 1497)
0.367 (df = 1499)
0.365 (df = 1492)
F Statistic
3.691*** (df = 7; 1497)
5.980*** (df = 5; 1499)
4.285*** (df = 12; 1492)
Note:
 $p < 0.1$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ;  $p < 0.01$ 

```

Data Extraction

Let's say I want to get data INTO my text. Like there are N number of bike lanes with a date installed that isn't zero. There are 1505 bike lanes with a date installed after 2006. So you use one backtick ` and then you say "r" to tell that it's R code. And then you run R code that gets evaluated and then returns the value. Let's say you want to compute a bunch of things:

```

### let's get number of bike lanes installed by year
n.lanes = ddply(no.missyear, .(dateInstalled), nrow)
names(n.lanes) <- c("date", "nlanes")
n2009 <- n.lanes$nlanes[ n.lanes$date == 2009]
n2010 <- n.lanes$nlanes[ n.lanes$date == 2010]
getwd()

```

```
## [1] "/Users/johnmuschelli/Dropbox/Classes/winterR_2016/Knitr/lecture"
```

Now I can just say there are 86 lanes in 2009 and 625 in 2010.

```

fname <- "../data/Charm_City_Circulator_Ridership.csv"
# fname <- file.path(data.dir, "Charm_City_Circulator_Ridership.csv")
## file.path takes a directory and makes a full name with a full file path
charm = read.csv(fname, as.is=TRUE)

```

```
library(chron)
days = levels(weekdays(1, abbreviate=FALSE))
charm$day <- factor(charm$day, levels=days)
charm$date <- as.Date(charm$date, format="%m/%d/%Y")
cn <- colnames(charm)
daily <- charm[, c("day", "date", "daily")]
```

```
charm$daily <- NULL
require(reshape2)
long.charm <- melt(charm, id.vars = c("day", "date"))
long.charm$type <- "Boardings"
long.charm$type[ grepl("Alightings", long.charm$variable)] <- "Alightings"
long.charm$type[ grepl("Average", long.charm$variable)] <- "Average"

long.charm$line <- "orange"
long.charm$line[ grepl("purple", long.charm$variable)] <- "purple"
long.charm$line[ grepl("green", long.charm$variable)] <- "green"
long.charm$line[ grepl("banner", long.charm$variable)] <- "banner"
long.charm$variable <- NULL

long.charm$line <-factor(long.charm$line, levels=c("orange", "purple",
"green", "banner"))

head(long.charm)
```

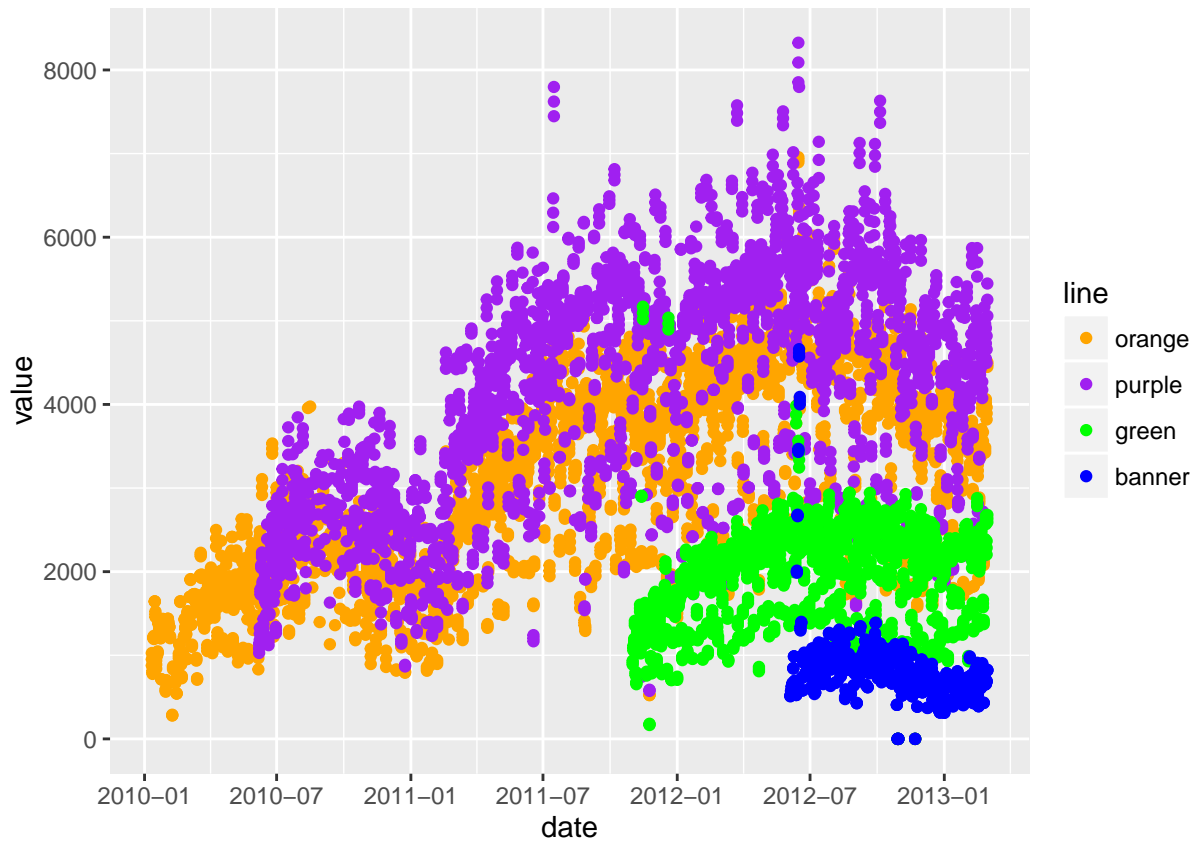
```
##      day      date value      type  line
## 1  Monday 2010-01-11   877 Boardings orange
## 2  Tuesday 2010-01-12   777 Boardings orange
## 3 Wednesday 2010-01-13  1203 Boardings orange
## 4 Thursday 2010-01-14  1194 Boardings orange
## 5   Friday 2010-01-15  1645 Boardings orange
## 6 Saturday 2010-01-16  1457 Boardings orange
```

```
### NOW R has a column of day, the date, a "value", the type of value and the
### circulator line that corresponds to it
### value is now either the Alightings, Boardings, or Average from the charm dataset
```

Let's do some plotting now!

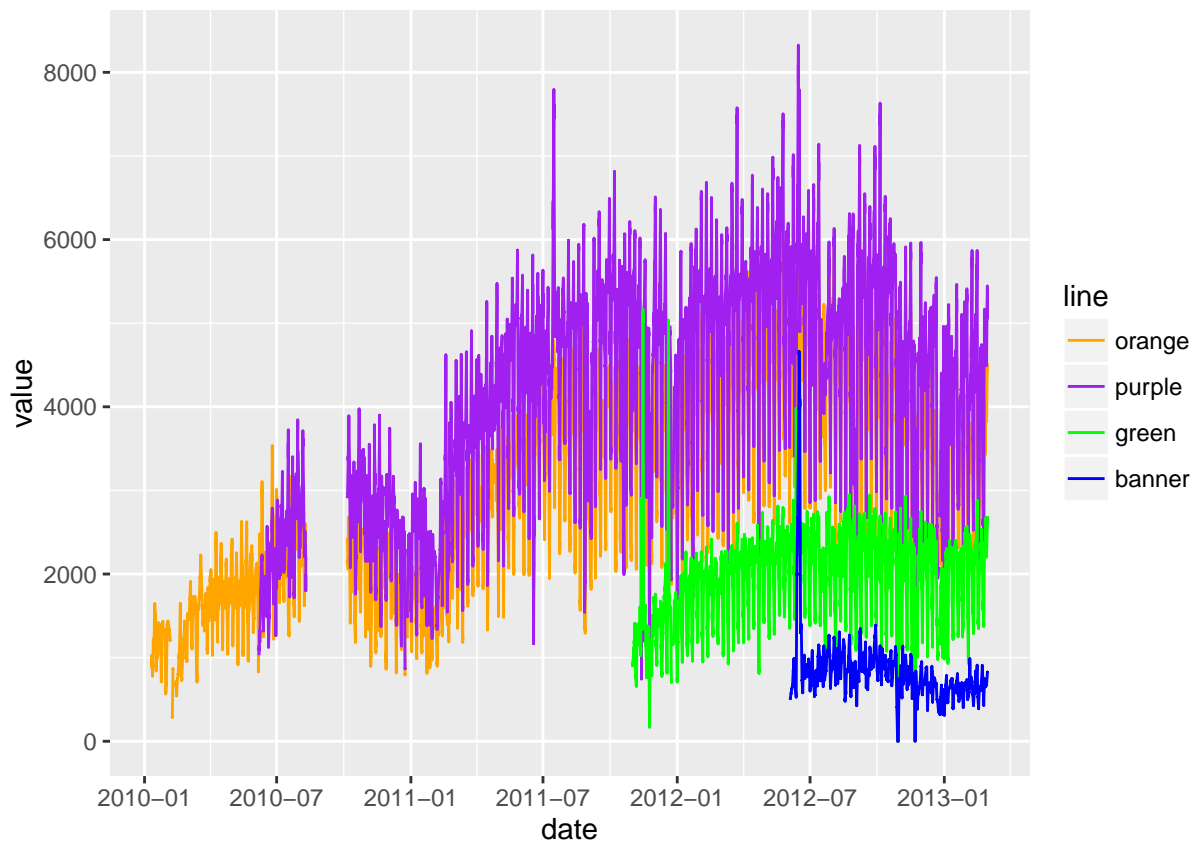
```
require(ggplot2)
### let's make a "ggplot"
### the format is ggplot(dataframe, aes(x=COLNAME, y=COLNAME))
### where COLNAME are colnames of the dataframe
### you can also set color to a different factor
### other options in AES (fill, alpha level -which is the "transparency" of points)
g <- ggplot(long.charm, aes(x=date, y=value, color=line))
### let's change the colors to what we want- doing this manually, not letting it choose
### for me
g <- g + scale_color_manual(values=c("orange", "purple", "green", "blue"))
### plotting points
g + geom_point()
```

```
## Warning: Removed 5328 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```



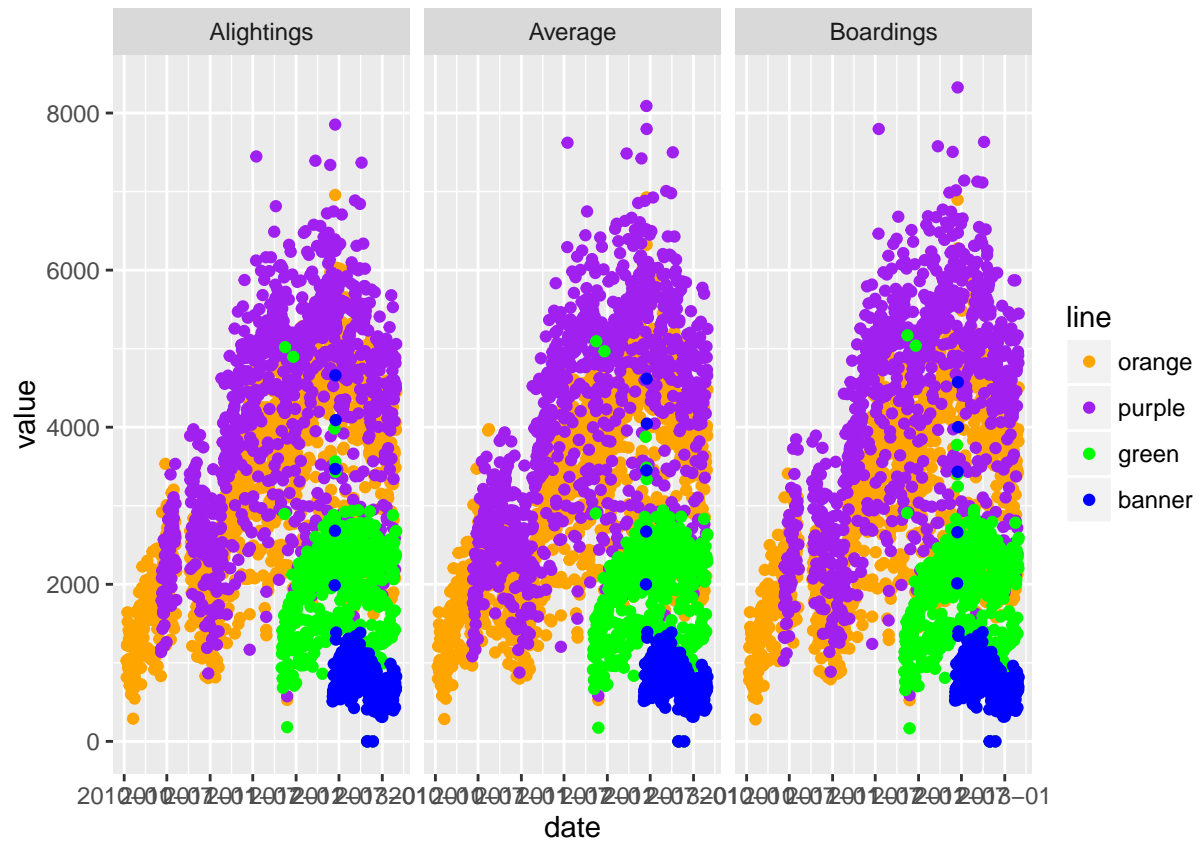
```
### Let's make Lines!  
g + geom_line()
```

```
## Warning: Removed 5043 rows containing missing values (geom_path).
```



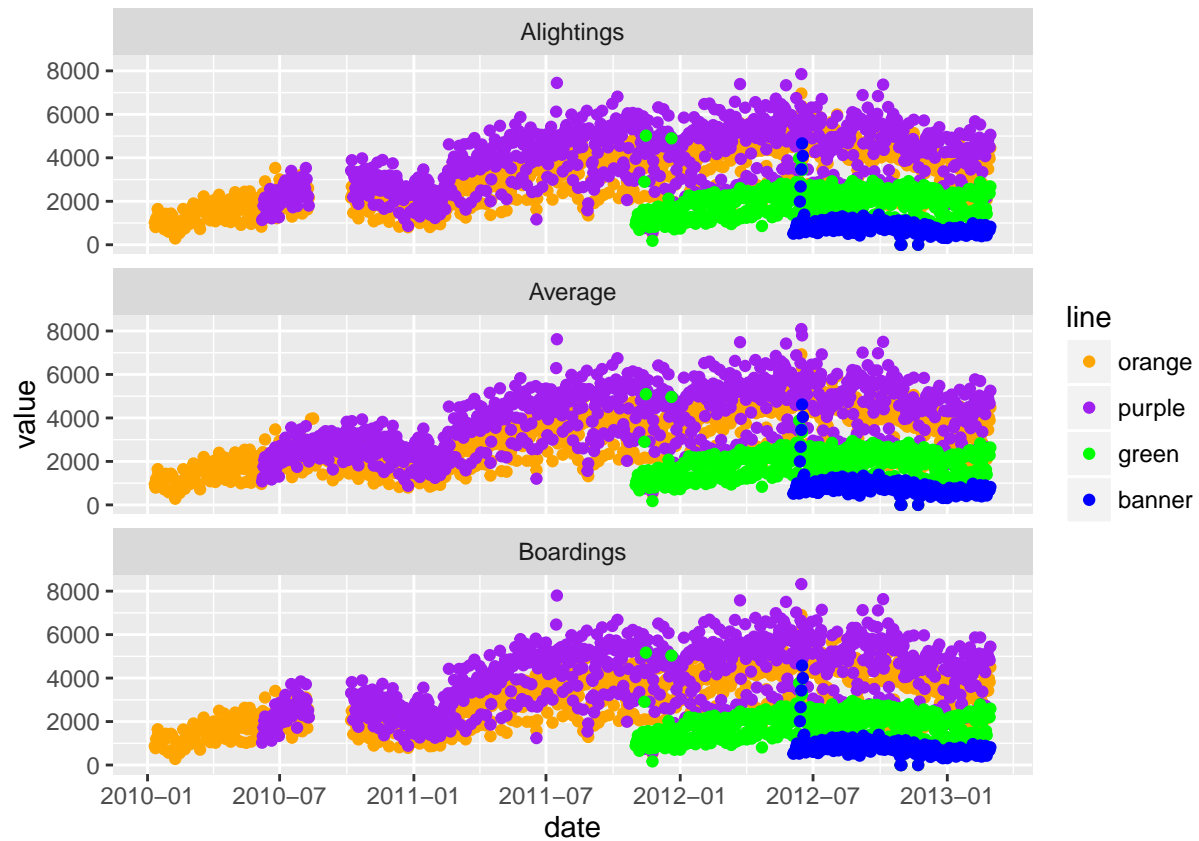
```
### let's make a new plot of poitns
gpoint <- g + geom_point()
### let's plot the value by the type of value - boardings/average, etc
gpoint + facet_wrap(~ type)
```

```
## Warning: Removed 5328 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```

OK let's turn off some warnings - making `warning=FALSE` (in knitr) as an option.

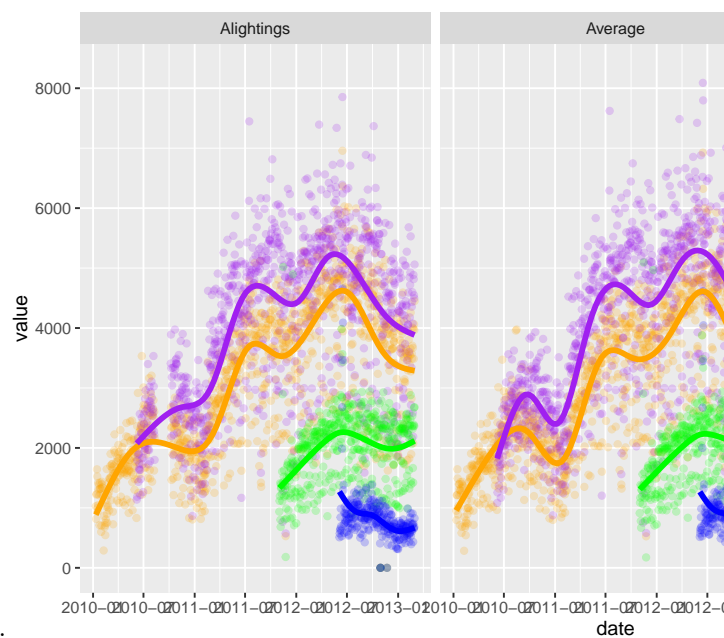
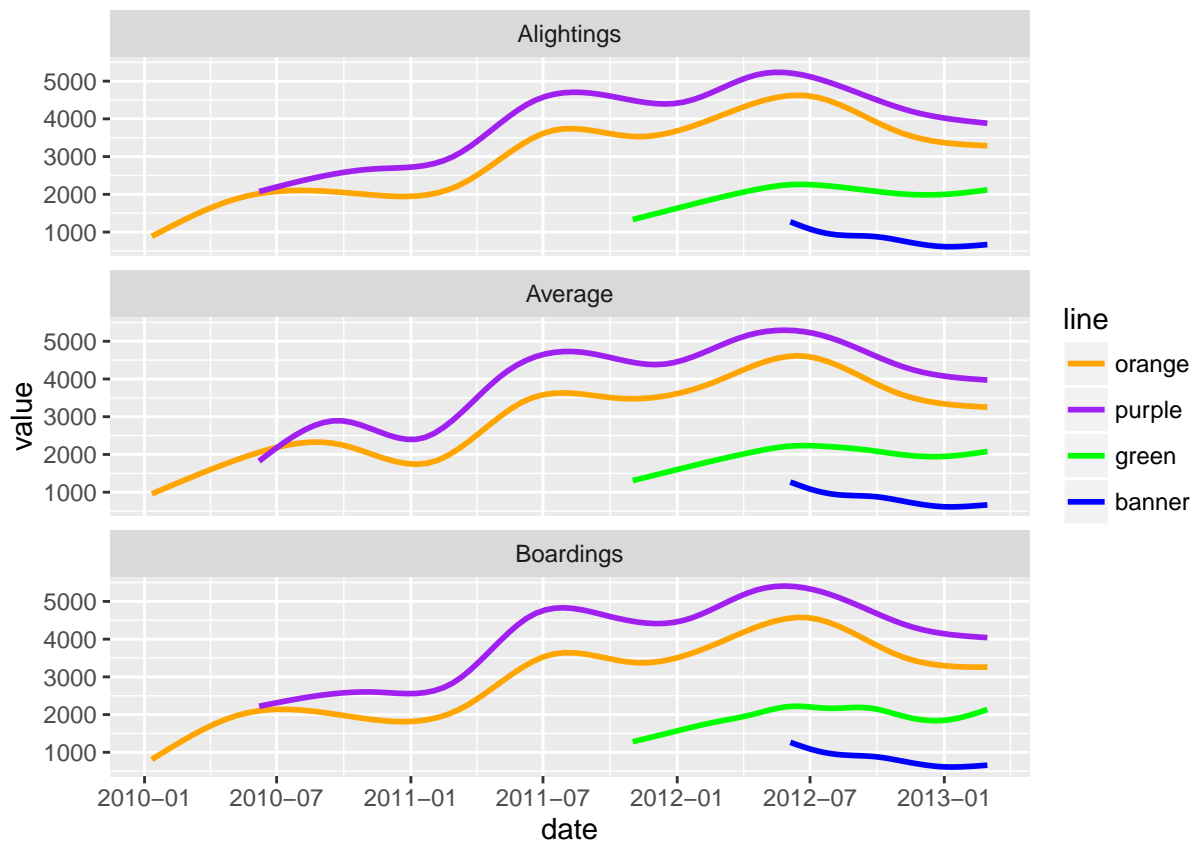
```
## let's compare vertically
gpoint + facet_wrap(~ type, ncol=1)
```



```
gfacet = g + facet_wrap(~ type, ncol=1)
```

We can also smooth the data to give us a overall idea of how the average changes over time. I don't want to do a standard error (se).

```
## let's smooth this - get a rough estimate of what's going on
gfacet + geom_smooth(se=FALSE)
```



OK, I've seen enough code, let's turn that off, using `echo=FALSE`.

There are still messages, but we can turn these off with `message = FALSE`

