Week-3: Code-along

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I. Code to edit and execute

To be submitted on canvas before attending the tutorial

Loading packages

```
# Load package tidyverse
library("tidyverse")
## Warning: package 'tidyverse' was built under R version 4.2.3
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.2.3
## Warning: package 'tibble' was built under R version 4.2.3
## Warning: package 'tidyr' was built under R version 4.2.3
## Warning: package 'readr' was built under R version 4.2.3
## Warning: package 'purrr' was built under R version 4.2.3
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 4.2.3
## Warning: package 'stringr' was built under R version 4.2.2
## Warning: package 'forcats' was built under R version 4.2.3
## Warning: package 'lubridate' was built under R version 4.2.3
```

x <- 1i

```
## — Attaching core tidyverse packages -
                                                                - tidyverse 2.0.0 —
## √ dplyr 1.1.2 √ readr
                                      2.1.4
## √ forcats 1.0.0 √ stringr
                                      1.5.0
## √ ggplot2 3.4.3 √ tibble
                                      3.2.1
## √ lubridate 1.9.2
                        √ tidyr
                                      1.3.0
## √ purrr
               1.0.2
## -- Conflicts --
                                                      ---- tidyverse_conflicts() —
## X dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## X dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<a href="http://conflicted.r-lib.org/">http://conflicted.r-lib.org/</a>) to force all conflicts to be
come errors
```

```
Assigning values to variables
 # Example a.: execute this example
 x <- 'A'
 ## [1] "A"
 # Complete the code for Example b and execute it
 x <- "Apple"
 Х
 ## [1] "Apple"
 # Complete the code for Example c and execute it
 x <- FALSE
 ## [1] FALSE
 # Complete the code for Example d and execute it
 x <- 5L
 ## [1] 5
 # Complete the code for Example e and execute it
 x <- 5
 Х
 ## [1] 5
 # Complete the code for Example f and execute it
```

```
## [1] 0+1i
```

Checking the type of variables

```
# Example a.: execute this example
x <- 'A'
## [1] "A"
typeof(x)
## [1] "character"
# Complete the code for Example b and execute it
x <- "Apple"
Х
## [1] "Apple"
typeof(x)
## [1] "character"
# Complete the code for Example c and execute it
x <- FALSE
## [1] FALSE
typeof(x)
## [1] "logical"
# Complete the code for Example d and execute it
x <- 5L
Х
## [1] 5
typeof(x)
## [1] "integer"
```

```
# Complete the code for Example e and execute it
## [1] 5
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

```
# Complete the code for Example f and execute it
x <- 1i
```

```
## [1] 0+1i
```

```
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "complex"
```

Need for data types

```
# import the cat-lovers data from the csv file you downloaded from canvas
cat_lovers <- read_csv("cat-lovers.csv")</pre>
```

```
# Compute the mean of the number of cats: execute this command
mean(cat_lovers$number_of_cats)
```

```
## Warning in mean.default(cat_lovers$number_of_cats): argument is not numeric or
## logical: returning NA
```

```
## [1] NA
```

Get more information about the mean() command using ? operator ?mean

```
# Convert the variable number_of_cats using as.integer()
mean(as.integer(cat_lovers$number_of_cats))
```

```
## Warning in mean(as.integer(cat_lovers$number_of_cats)): NAs introduced by
## coercion
```

```
## [1] NA
```

Display the elements of the column number_of_cats cat_lovers\$number_of_cats

```
[1] "0"
##
    [2] "0"
   [3] "1"
##
    [4] "3"
##
   [5] "3"
##
    [6] "2"
##
   [7] "1"
##
    [8] "1"
##
   [9] "0"
##
## [10] "0"
## [11] "0"
## [12] "0"
## [13] "1"
## [14] "3"
## [15] "3"
## [16] "2"
## [17] "1"
## [18] "1"
## [19] "0"
## [20] "0"
## [21] "1"
## [22] "1"
## [23] "0"
## [24] "0"
## [25] "4"
## [26] "0"
## [27] "0"
## [28] "0"
## [29] "0"
## [30] "0"
## [31] "0"
## [32] "0"
## [33] "0"
## [34] "0"
## [35] "0"
## [36] "0"
## [37] "0"
## [38] "0"
## [39] "0"
## [40] "0"
## [41] "0"
## [42] "0"
## [43] "1"
## [44] "3"
## [45] "3"
## [46] "2"
## [47] "1"
## [48] "1.5 - honestly I think one of my cats is half human"
## [49] "0"
## [50] "0"
## [51] "1"
## [52] "0"
## [53] "1"
## [54] "three"
## [55] "1"
```

```
## [56] "1"
## [57] "1"
## [58] "0"
## [59] "0"
## [60] "2"
```

Display the elements of the column number_of_cats after converting it using as.numeric() as.numeric(cat_lovers\$number_of_cats)

```
## Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
```

```
[1]
      0 0 1 3 3 2 1 1 0
                        0 0 0 1 3 3 2 1 1 0
                                             0 1 1 0 0 4
## [26] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
                          0
                            0 0 0 0 0
## [51] 1 0 1 NA 1 1 1 0 0 2
```

Create an empty vector

```
# Empty vector
x <- vector()
# Type of the empty vector
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "logical"
```

Create vectors of type logical

```
# Method 1
x<-vector("logical",length=5)</pre>
# Display the contents of x
print(x)
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

```
# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "logical"
```

```
# Method 2
x<-logical(5)
\# Display the contents of x
print(x)
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

[1] "" "" "" ""

Display the type of x

print(typeof(x))

[1] "character"

```
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                                                     Week-3: Code-along
    # Display the type of x
    print(typeof(x))
    ## [1] "logical"
    # Method 3
    x<-c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)
    \# Display the contents of x
    print(x)
    ## [1] TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE
    # Display the type of x
    print(typeof(x))
    ## [1] "logical"
  Create vectors of type character
    # Method 1
    x <- vector("character",length = 5)</pre>
    \# Display the contents of x
    print(x)
    ## [1] "" "" "" ""
    # Display the type of x
    print(typeof(x))
    ## [1] "character"
    # Method 2
    x <- character(5)
    \# Display the contents of x
    print(x)
```

```
# Method 3
x <- c('A','b','r','q')
\# Display the contents of x
print(x)
```

```
## [1] "A" "b" "r" "q"
```

```
# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

Create vectors of type integer

```
# Method 1
x <- vector("integer",length = 5)</pre>
\# Display the contents of x
print(x)
```

```
## [1] 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
# Method 2
x <- integer(5)</pre>
\# Display the contents of x
print(x)
```

```
## [1] 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
\# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
# Method 3
x \leftarrow c(1,2,3,4,5)
\# Display the contents of x
print(x)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5
```

```
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                                                     Week-3: Code-along
    # Display the type of x
    print(typeof(x))
    ## [1] "double"
    # Method 4
    x \leftarrow seq(from=1, to = 5, by = 0.1)
    # Display the contents of x
    print(x)
       [1] 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8
    ## [20] 2.9 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.9 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.7
    ## [39] 4.8 4.9 5.0
    # Display the type of x
    print(typeof(x))
    ## [1] "double"
    # Method 5
    x <- 1:5
    # Display the contents of x
    print(x)
    ## [1] 1 2 3 4 5
    # Display the type of x
    print(typeof(x))
    ## [1] "integer"
  Create vectors of type double
```

```
# Method 1
x <- vector("double", length = 5)</pre>
\# Display the contents of x
print(x)
## [1] 0 0 0 0 0
# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))
## [1] "double"
```

```
# Method 2
x <- double(5)</pre>
\# Display the contents of x
print(x)
```

```
## [1] 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

```
# Method 3
x <- c(1.787, 0.63573, 2.3890)
\# Display the contents of x
print(x)
```

```
## [1] 1.78700 0.63573 2.38900
```

```
\# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

Implicit coercion

Example 1

```
# Create a vector
x < -(1.8)
\# Check the type of x
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

```
# Add a character to the vector
```

```
## [1] 1.8
```

```
x \leftarrow c(x, 'a')
```

```
## [1] "1.8" "a"
```

```
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

Example 2

```
# Create a vector
x <- c(TRUE)
\# Check the type of x
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "logical"
```

```
# Add a number to the vector
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
x < -c(x,2)
```

```
## [1] 1 2
```

```
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

Example 3

```
# Create a vector
x <- c('a')
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

```
# Add a logical value to the vector
Х
```

```
## [1] "a"
```

```
x \leftarrow c(x,TRUE)
Х
```

```
## [1] "a"
              "TRUE"
```

```
\# Check the type of x
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

Example 4

```
# Create a vector
x \leftarrow c (1L)
\# Check the type of x
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
# Add a number to the vector
Х
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```
x < -c(x,2)
```

```
## [1] 1 2
```

```
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

Explicit coercion

Example 1

```
# Create a vector
x \leftarrow c(1L)
\# Check the type of x
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
# Convert the vector to type character
x <- as.character(x)</pre>
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

Example 2

```
# Create a vector
x \leftarrow c(A')
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

```
# Convert the vector to type double
```

```
## [1] "A"
```

```
x <- as.numeric(x)</pre>
```

```
## Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
```

```
Х
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

Accessing elements of the vector

```
# Create a vector
x \leftarrow c(1,10,9,8,1,3,5)
```

```
# Access one element with index 3
x[3]
```

```
## [1] 9
```

```
# Access elements with consecutive indices, 2 to 4: 2,3,4
```

```
## [1] 10 9 8
```

```
# Access elements with non-consecutive indices, 1,3,5
x[c(1,3,5)]
```

```
## [1] 1 9 1
```

```
# Access elements using logical vector
x[c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)]
```

```
## [1] 1 8 5
```

```
# Access elements using the conditional operator <
x[x<10]
```

```
## [1] 1 9 8 1 3 5
```

Examining vectors

```
# Display the length of the vector
print(length(x))
```

```
## [1] 7
```

```
# Display the type of the vector
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

```
# Display the structure of the vector
print(str(x))
```

```
## num [1:7] 1 10 9 8 1 3 5
## NULL
```

Lists

```
# Initialise a named list
my_pie = list(type="key lime", diameter=7, is.vegetarian=TRUE)
# display the list
my_pie
```

```
## $type
 ## [1] "key lime"
 ##
 ## $diameter
 ## [1] 7
 ##
 ## $is.vegetarian
 ## [1] TRUE
 # Print the names of the list
 names(my_pie)
 ## [1] "type"
                        "diameter"
                                         "is.vegetarian"
 # Retrieve the element named type
 my_pie$type
 ## [1] "key lime"
 # Retrieve a truncated list
 my_pie["type"]
 ## $type
 ## [1] "key lime"
 # Retrieve the element named type
 my_pie[["type"]]
 ## [1] "key lime"
Exploring data-sets
 # Install package
 install.packages("openintro", repos ="http://cran.us.r-project.org")
 ## package 'openintro' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked
 ##
 ## The downloaded binary packages are in
 ## C:\Users\regan\AppData\Local\Temp\RtmpkZ4S14\downloaded_packages
 # Load the package
 library(openintro)
 ## Warning: package 'openintro' was built under R version 4.2.3
```

Loading required package: airports

Warning: package 'airports' was built under R version 4.2.3

Loading required package: cherryblossom

Warning: package 'cherryblossom' was built under R version 4.2.3

Loading required package: usdata

Warning: package 'usdata' was built under R version 4.2.3

Load package library(tidyverse)

Catch a glimpse of the data-set: see how the rows are stacked one below another glimpse(loans_full_schema)

```
## Rows: 10,000
## Columns: 55
## $ emp_title
                                       <chr> "global config engineer ", "warehouse...
                                       <dbl> 3, 10, 3, 1, 10, NA, 10, 10, 10, 3, 1...
## $ emp_length
                                       <fct> NJ, HI, WI, PA, CA, KY, MI, AZ, NV, I...
## $ state
## $ homeownership
                                       <fct> MORTGAGE, RENT, RENT, RENT, RENT, OWN...
## $ annual income
                                       <dbl> 90000, 40000, 40000, 30000, 35000, 34...
## $ verified_income
                                       <fct> Verified, Not Verified, Source Verifi...
## $ debt_to_income
                                       <dbl> 18.01, 5.04, 21.15, 10.16, 57.96, 6.4...
## $ annual_income_joint
                                       <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, 57000, NA, 155000, NA...
## $ verification_income_joint
                                       <fct> , , , Verified, , Not Verified, , ,...
## $ debt_to_income_joint
                                       <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, 37.66, NA, 13.12, NA,...
## $ delinq_2y
                                       <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0...
## $ months_since_last_deling
                                       <int> 38, NA, 28, NA, NA, 3, NA, 19, 18, NA...
## $ earliest_credit_line
                                       <dbl> 2001, 1996, 2006, 2007, 2008, 1990, 2...
## $ inquiries_last_12m
                                       <int> 6, 1, 4, 0, 7, 6, 1, 1, 3, 0, 4, 4, 8...
## $ total_credit_lines
                                       <int> 28, 30, 31, 4, 22, 32, 12, 30, 35, 9,...
## $ open credit lines
                                       <int> 10, 14, 10, 4, 16, 12, 10, 15, 21, 6,...
## $ total credit limit
                                       <int> 70795, 28800, 24193, 25400, 69839, 42...
                                       <int> 38767, 4321, 16000, 4997, 52722, 3898...
## $ total_credit_utilized
## $ num_collections_last_12m
                                       <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0...
## $ num_historical_failed_to_pay
                                       <int> 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0...
## $ months_since_90d_late
                                       <int> 38, NA, 28, NA, NA, 60, NA, 71, 18, N...
                                       <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0...
## $ current_accounts_deling
## $ total_collection_amount_ever
                                       <int> 1250, 0, 432, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
                                       <int> 2, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 2, 2, 6, 1, 2, 1, 2...
## $ current_installment_accounts
## $ accounts_opened_24m
                                       <int> 5, 11, 13, 1, 6, 2, 1, 4, 10, 5, 6, 7...
## $ months_since_last_credit_inquiry <int> 5, 8, 7, 15, 4, 5, 9, 7, 4, 17, 3, 4,...
## $ num_satisfactory_accounts
                                       <int> 10, 14, 10, 4, 16, 12, 10, 15, 21, 6,...
## $ num_accounts_120d_past_due
                                       <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, NA, 0, 0, 0, ...
## $ num_accounts_30d_past_due
                                       <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0...
                                       <int> 2, 3, 3, 2, 10, 1, 3, 5, 11, 3, 2, 2,...
## $ num_active_debit_accounts
## $ total_debit_limit
                                       <int> 11100, 16500, 4300, 19400, 32700, 272...
                                       <int> 14, 24, 14, 3, 20, 27, 8, 16, 19, 7, ...
## $ num_total_cc_accounts
## $ num_open_cc_accounts
                                       <int> 8, 14, 8, 3, 15, 12, 7, 12, 14, 5, 8,...
## $ num_cc_carrying_balance
                                       <int> 6, 4, 6, 2, 13, 5, 6, 10, 14, 3, 5, 3...
## $ num_mort_accounts
                                       <int> 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 2, 7, 2, 0, 2, 3, 3...
## $ account_never_delinq_percent
                                       <dbl> 92.9, 100.0, 93.5, 100.0, 100.0, 78.1...
## $ tax liens
                                       <int> 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0...
## $ public_record_bankrupt
                                       <int> 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0...
## $ loan purpose
                                       <fct> moving, debt_consolidation, other, de...
                                       <fct> individual, individual, imdividual, i...
## $ application_type
                                       <int> 28000, 5000, 2000, 21600, 23000, 5000...
## $ loan_amount
## $ term
                                       <dbl> 60, 36, 36, 36, 36, 60, 60, 36, 3...
## $ interest rate
                                       <dbl> 14.07, 12.61, 17.09, 6.72, 14.07, 6.7...
## $ installment
                                       <dbl> 652.53, 167.54, 71.40, 664.19, 786.87...
                                       <fct> C, C, D, A, C, A, C, B, C, A, C, B, C...
## $ grade
## $ sub grade
                                       <fct> C3, C1, D1, A3, C3, A3, C2, B5, C2, A...
                                       <fct> Mar-2018, Feb-2018, Feb-2018, Jan-201...
## $ issue month
## $ loan_status
                                       <fct> Current, Current, Current, Current, C...
                                       <fct> whole, whole, fractional, whole, whol...
## $ initial listing status
## $ disbursement method
                                       <fct> Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, C...
## $ balance
                                       <dbl> 27015.86, 4651.37, 1824.63, 18853.26,...
## $ paid_total
                                       <dbl> 1999.330, 499.120, 281.800, 3312.890,...
                                       <dbl> 984.14, 348.63, 175.37, 2746.74, 1569...
## $ paid_principal
```

```
## $ paid_interest
                                       <dbl> 1015.19, 150.49, 106.43, 566.15, 754...
## $ paid late fees
                                       <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0...
```

```
# Selecting numeric variables
loans <- loans_full_schema %>% # <-- pipe operator</pre>
  select(paid_total, term, interest_rate,
         annual_income,paid_late_fees,debt_to_income)
# View the columns stacked one below another
glimpse(loans)
```

```
## Rows: 10,000
## Columns: 6
## $ paid total
               <dbl> 1999.330, 499.120, 281.800, 3312.890, 2324.650, 873.130...
## $ term
                <dbl> 60, 36, 36, 36, 36, 60, 60, 36, 36, 60, 60, 36, 60,...
## $ interest_rate <dbl> 14.07, 12.61, 17.09, 6.72, 14.07, 6.72, 13.59, 11.99, 1...
## $ annual_income <dbl> 90000, 40000, 40000, 30000, 35000, 34000, 35000, 110000...
## $ debt_to_income <dbl> 18.01, 5.04, 21.15, 10.16, 57.96, 6.46, 23.66, 16.19, 3...
```

```
# Selecting categoric variables
loans <- loans_full_schema %>%
  select(grade, state, homeownership, disbursement_method) # type the chosen columns as in th
e lecture slide
# View the columns stacked one below another
glimpse(loans)
```

```
## Rows: 10,000
## Columns: 4
## $ grade
                                                                                                                                                                              <fct> C, C, D, A, C, A, C, B, C, A, C, B, C, B, D, D, D,...
## $ state
                                                                                                                                                                             <fct> NJ, HI, WI, PA, CA, KY, MI, AZ, NV, IL, IL, FL, SC...
## $ homeownership
                                                                                                                                                                              <fct> MORTGAGE, RENT, RENT, RENT, OWN, MORTGAGE, M...
## $ disbursement_method <fct> Cash, Cash,
```