Assignment 4: Data Wrangling

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OVERVIEW

This exercise accompanies the lessons in Environmental Data Analytics on Data Wrangling

Directions

1. Change "Student Name" on line 3 (above) with your name.
2. Work through the steps, **creating code and output** that fulfill each instruction.
3. Be sure to **answer the questions** in this assignment document.
4. When you have completed the assignment, **Knit** the text and code into a single PDF file.
5. After Knitting, submit the completed exercise (PDF file) to the dropbox in Sakai. Add your last name into the file name (e.g., "Salk_A04_DataWrangling.Rmd") prior to submission.

The completed exercise is due on Tuesday, February 4 at 1:00 pm.

Set up your session

1. Check your working directory, load the `tidyverse` and `lubridate` packages, and upload all four raw data files associated with the EPA Air dataset. See the README file for the EPA air datasets for more information (especially if you have not worked with air quality data previously).

2. Explore the dimensions, column names, and structure of the datasets.

```
#1
#Checking working directory, loading packages, and reading CSVs
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/Users/clairemullaney/Desktop/ENV 872/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2020"
```

```
library(tidyverse)
library(lubridate)

EPAair_PM25_NC2019 <- read.csv("./Data/Raw/EPAair_PM25_NC2019_raw.csv")
EPAair_PM25_NC2018 <- read.csv("./Data/Raw/EPAair_PM25_NC2018_raw.csv")
EPAair_O3_NC2019 <- read.csv("./Data/Raw/EPAair_O3_NC2019_raw.csv")
EPAair_O3_NC2018 <- read.csv("./Data/Raw/EPAair_O3_NC2018_raw.csv")

#2
#Exploring dimensions, column names, and structure
dim(EPAair_PM25_NC2019)
```

```
## [1] 8581   20
```

```
dim(EPAair_PM25_NC2018)
```

```
## [1] 8983   20
```

```
dim(EPAair_O3_NC2019)
```

```
## [1] 10592    20
```

```
dim(EPAair_O3_NC2018)
```

```
## [1] 9737   20
```

```r
colnames(EPAair_PM25_NC2019)
```

```
##  [1] "Date"                           "Source"
##  [3] "Site.ID"                        "POC"
##  [5] "Daily.Mean.PM2.5.Concentration" "UNITS"
##  [7] "DAILY_AQI_VALUE"                "Site.Name"
##  [9] "DAILY_OBS_COUNT"                "PERCENT_COMPLETE"
## [11] "AQS_PARAMETER_CODE"             "AQS_PARAMETER_DESC"
## [13] "CBSA_CODE"                      "CBSA_NAME"
## [15] "STATE_CODE"                     "STATE"
## [17] "COUNTY_CODE"                    "COUNTY"
## [19] "SITE_LATITUDE"                  "SITE_LONGITUDE"
```

```r
colnames(EPAair_PM25_NC2018)
```

```
##  [1] "Date"                           "Source"
##  [3] "Site.ID"                        "POC"
##  [5] "Daily.Mean.PM2.5.Concentration" "UNITS"
##  [7] "DAILY_AQI_VALUE"                "Site.Name"
##  [9] "DAILY_OBS_COUNT"                "PERCENT_COMPLETE"
## [11] "AQS_PARAMETER_CODE"             "AQS_PARAMETER_DESC"
## [13] "CBSA_CODE"                      "CBSA_NAME"
## [15] "STATE_CODE"                     "STATE"
## [17] "COUNTY_CODE"                    "COUNTY"
## [19] "SITE_LATITUDE"                  "SITE_LONGITUDE"
```

```r
colnames(EPAair_O3_NC2019)
```

```
##  [1] "Date"
##  [2] "Source"
##  [3] "Site.ID"
##  [4] "POC"
##  [5] "Daily.Max.8.hour.Ozone.Concentration"
##  [6] "UNITS"
##  [7] "DAILY_AQI_VALUE"
##  [8] "Site.Name"
##  [9] "DAILY_OBS_COUNT"
## [10] "PERCENT_COMPLETE"
## [11] "AQS_PARAMETER_CODE"
## [12] "AQS_PARAMETER_DESC"
## [13] "CBSA_CODE"
## [14] "CBSA_NAME"
## [15] "STATE_CODE"
## [16] "STATE"
## [17] "COUNTY_CODE"
## [18] "COUNTY"
## [19] "SITE_LATITUDE"
## [20] "SITE_LONGITUDE"
```

```r
colnames(EPAair_O3_NC2018)
```

```
##  [1] "Date"
##  [2] "Source"
##  [3] "Site.ID"
##  [4] "POC"
##  [5] "Daily.Max.8.hour.Ozone.Concentration"
```

```
##  [6] "UNITS"
##  [7] "DAILY_AQI_VALUE"
##  [8] "Site.Name"
##  [9] "DAILY_OBS_COUNT"
## [10] "PERCENT_COMPLETE"
## [11] "AQS_PARAMETER_CODE"
## [12] "AQS_PARAMETER_DESC"
## [13] "CBSA_CODE"
## [14] "CBSA_NAME"
## [15] "STATE_CODE"
## [16] "STATE"
## [17] "COUNTY_CODE"
## [18] "COUNTY"
## [19] "SITE_LATITUDE"
## [20] "SITE_LONGITUDE"
```

```r
str(EPAair_PM25_NC2019)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    8581 obs. of  20 variables:
##  $ Date                          : Factor w/ 365 levels "01/01/2019","01/02/2019",..: 3 6 9 12 15 18
##  $ Source                        : Factor w/ 2 levels "AirNow","AQS": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
##  $ Site.ID                       : int  370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 3
##  $ POC                           : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ Daily.Mean.PM2.5.Concentration: num  1.6 1 1.3 6.3 2.6 1.2 1.5 1.5 3.7 1.6 ...
##  $ UNITS                         : Factor w/ 1 level "ug/m3 LC": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ DAILY_AQI_VALUE               : int  7 4 5 26 11 5 6 6 15 7 ...
##  $ Site.Name                     : Factor w/ 25 levels "","Board Of Ed. Bldg.",..: 14 14 14 14 14 14
##  $ DAILY_OBS_COUNT               : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ PERCENT_COMPLETE              : num  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 ...
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_CODE            : int  88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_DESC            : Factor w/ 2 levels "Acceptable PM2.5 AQI & Speciation Mass",..: 1
##  $ CBSA_CODE                     : int  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ CBSA_NAME                     : Factor w/ 14 levels "","Asheville, NC",..: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ..
##  $ STATE_CODE                    : int  37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 ...
##  $ STATE                         : Factor w/ 1 level "North Carolina": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ COUNTY_CODE                   : int  11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 ...
##  $ COUNTY                        : Factor w/ 21 levels "Avery","Buncombe",..: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ..
##  $ SITE_LATITUDE                 : num  36 36 36 36 36 ...
##  $ SITE_LONGITUDE                : num  -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 ...
```

```r
str(EPAair_PM25_NC2018)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    8983 obs. of  20 variables:
##  $ Date                          : Factor w/ 365 levels "01/01/2018","01/02/2018",..: 2 5 8 11 14 17
##  $ Source                        : Factor w/ 1 level "AQS": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ Site.ID                       : int  370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 3
##  $ POC                           : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ Daily.Mean.PM2.5.Concentration: num  2.9 3.7 5.3 0.8 2.5 4.5 1.8 2.5 4.2 1.7 ...
##  $ UNITS                         : Factor w/ 1 level "ug/m3 LC": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ DAILY_AQI_VALUE               : int  12 15 22 3 10 19 8 10 18 7 ...
##  $ Site.Name                     : Factor w/ 25 levels "","Blackstone",..: 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
##  $ DAILY_OBS_COUNT               : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ PERCENT_COMPLETE              : num  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 ...
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_CODE            : int  88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_DESC            : Factor w/ 2 levels "Acceptable PM2.5 AQI & Speciation Mass",..: 1
```

```
##  $ CBSA_CODE                    : int  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ CBSA_NAME                    : Factor w/ 14 levels "","Asheville, NC",..: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ..
##  $ STATE_CODE                   : int  37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 ...
##  $ STATE                        : Factor w/ 1 level "North Carolina": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ COUNTY_CODE                  : int  11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 ...
##  $ COUNTY                       : Factor w/ 21 levels "Avery","Buncombe",..: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ..
##  $ SITE_LATITUDE                : num  36 36 36 36 36 ...
##  $ SITE_LONGITUDE               : num  -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 ...
```

```r
str(EPAair_O3_NC2019)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    10592 obs. of  20 variables:
##  $ Date                                 : Factor w/ 365 levels "01/01/2019","01/02/2019",..: 1 2 3 4 5
##  $ Source                               : Factor w/ 2 levels "AirNow","AQS": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ Site.ID                              : int  370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 37003
##  $ POC                                  : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ Daily.Max.8.hour.Ozone.Concentration: num  0.029 0.018 0.016 0.022 0.037 0.037 0.029 0.038 0.038 0
##  $ UNITS                                : Factor w/ 1 level "ppm": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ DAILY_AQI_VALUE                      : int  27 17 15 20 34 34 27 35 35 28 ...
##  $ Site.Name                            : Factor w/ 38 levels "","Beaufort",..: 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 3
##  $ DAILY_OBS_COUNT                      : int  24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 ...
##  $ PERCENT_COMPLETE                     : num  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 ...
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_CODE                   : int  44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 4
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_DESC                   : Factor w/ 1 level "Ozone": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ CBSA_CODE                            : int  25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 2
##  $ CBSA_NAME                            : Factor w/ 15 levels "","Asheville, NC",..: 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
##  $ STATE_CODE                           : int  37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 ...
##  $ STATE                                : Factor w/ 1 level "North Carolina": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ COUNTY_CODE                          : int  3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 ...
##  $ COUNTY                               : Factor w/ 30 levels "Alexander","Avery",..: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
##  $ SITE_LATITUDE                        : num  35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 ...
##  $ SITE_LONGITUDE                       : num  -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 ...
```

```r
str(EPAair_O3_NC2018)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    9737 obs. of  20 variables:
##  $ Date                                 : Factor w/ 364 levels "01/01/2018","01/02/2018",..: 60 61 62
##  $ Source                               : Factor w/ 1 level "AQS": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ Site.ID                              : int  370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 37003
##  $ POC                                  : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ Daily.Max.8.hour.Ozone.Concentration: num  0.043 0.046 0.047 0.049 0.047 0.03 0.036 0.044 0.049 0
##  $ UNITS                                : Factor w/ 1 level "ppm": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ DAILY_AQI_VALUE                      : int  40 43 44 45 44 28 33 41 45 40 ...
##  $ Site.Name                            : Factor w/ 40 levels "","Beaufort",..: 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 3
##  $ DAILY_OBS_COUNT                      : int  17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 ...
##  $ PERCENT_COMPLETE                     : num  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 ...
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_CODE                   : int  44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 4
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_DESC                   : Factor w/ 1 level "Ozone": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ CBSA_CODE                            : int  25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 2
##  $ CBSA_NAME                            : Factor w/ 17 levels "","Asheville, NC",..: 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
##  $ STATE_CODE                           : int  37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 ...
##  $ STATE                                : Factor w/ 1 level "North Carolina": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ COUNTY_CODE                          : int  3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 ...
##  $ COUNTY                               : Factor w/ 32 levels "Alexander","Avery",..: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
##  $ SITE_LATITUDE                        : num  35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 ...
```

```
##  $ SITE_LONGITUDE                      : num  -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 ...
```

Wrangle individual datasets to create processed files.

3. Change date to date
4. Select the following columns: Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY, SITE_LATITUDE, SITE_LONGITUDE
5. For the PM2.5 datasets, fill all cells in AQS_PARAMETER_DESC with "PM2.5" (all cells in this column should be identical).
6. Save all four processed datasets in the Processed folder. Use the same file names as the raw files but replace "raw" with "processed".

```
#3
#Changing Date columns to class date
EPAair_PM25_NC2019$Date <- as.Date(EPAair_PM25_NC2019$Date,
                                   format = "%m/%d/%Y")
EPAair_PM25_NC2018$Date <- as.Date(EPAair_PM25_NC2018$Date,
                                   format = "%m/%d/%Y")
EPAair_O3_NC2019$Date <- as.Date(EPAair_O3_NC2019$Date,
                                 format = "%m/%d/%Y")
EPAair_O3_NC2018$Date <- as.Date(EPAair_O3_NC2018$Date,
                                 format = "%m/%d/%Y")

#Confirming changes
class(EPAair_PM25_NC2019$Date)
```

```
## [1] "Date"
```

```
class(EPAair_PM25_NC2018$Date)
```

```
## [1] "Date"
```

```
class(EPAair_O3_NC2019$Date)
```

```
## [1] "Date"
```

```
class(EPAair_O3_NC2018$Date)
```

```
## [1] "Date"
```

```
#4
#Selecting these columns from each dataset: Date,
#DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC,
#COUNTY, SITE_LATITUDE, SITE_LONGITUDE

EPAair_PM25_NC2019_subset <- select(EPAair_PM25_NC2019,
                                    Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE,
                                    Site.Name,
                                    AQS_PARAMETER_DESC,
                                    COUNTY:SITE_LONGITUDE)

EPAair_PM25_NC2018_subset <- select (EPAair_PM25_NC2018,
                                     Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE,
                                     Site.Name,
                                     AQS_PARAMETER_DESC,
                                     COUNTY:SITE_LONGITUDE)

EPAair_O3_NC2019_subset <- select (EPAair_O3_NC2019,
```

```
                                  Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE,
                                  Site.Name,
                                  AQS_PARAMETER_DESC,
                                  COUNTY:SITE_LONGITUDE)

EPAair_O3_NC2018_subset <- select (EPAair_O3_NC2018,
                                  Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE,
                                  Site.Name,
                                  AQS_PARAMETER_DESC,
                                  COUNTY:SITE_LONGITUDE)

#5
#Changing all values in the column AQS_PARAMETER_DESC to "PM2.5" by overwriting the original column
EPAair_PM25_NC2019_PM2.5 <- mutate(EPAair_PM25_NC2019_subset, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC = "PM2.5")

EPAair_PM25_NC2018_PM2.5 <- mutate(EPAair_PM25_NC2018_subset, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC = "PM2.5")

#6
#Saving processed CSVs
write.csv(EPAair_PM25_NC2019_PM2.5, row.names = FALSE,
          file = "./Data/Processed/EPAair_PM25_NC2019_processed.csv")

write.csv(EPAair_PM25_NC2018_PM2.5, row.names = FALSE,
          file = "./Data/Processed/EPAair_PM25_NC2018_processed.csv")

write.csv(EPAair_O3_NC2019_subset, row.names = FALSE,
          file = "./Data/Processed/EPAair_O3_NC2019_processed.csv")

write.csv(EPAair_O3_NC2018_subset, row.names = FALSE,
          file = "./Data/Processed/EPAair_O3_NC2018_processed.csv")
```

Combine datasets

7. Combine the four datasets with `rbind`. Make sure your column names are identical prior to running this code.
8. Wrangle your new dataset with a pipe function (%>%) so that it fills the following conditions:

- Include all sites that the four data frames have in common: "Linville Falls", "Durham Armory", "Leggett", "Hattie Avenue", "Clemmons Middle", "Mendenhall School", "Frying Pan Mountain", "West Johnston Co.", "Garinger High School", "Castle Hayne", "Pitt Agri. Center", "Bryson City", "Millbrook School" (the function `intersect` can figure out common factor levels)
- Some sites have multiple measurements per day. Use the split-apply-combine strategy to generate daily means: group by date, site, aqs parameter, and county. Take the mean of the AQI value, latitude, and longitude.
- Add columns for "Month" and "Year" by parsing your "Date" column (hint: `lubridate` package)
- Hint: the dimensions of this dataset should be 14,752 x 9.

9. Spread your datasets such that AQI values for ozone and PM2.5 are in separate columns. Each location on a specific date should now occupy only one row.
10. Call up the dimensions of your new tidy dataset.
11. Save your processed dataset with the following file name: "EPAair_O3_PM25_NC1718_Processed.csv"

```
#7
#Combining all dataframes
EPA_PM25_O3 <- rbind(EPAair_PM25_NC2019_PM2.5,
```

```r
                     EPAair_PM25_NC2018_PM2.5,
                     EPAair_O3_NC2019_subset,
                     EPAair_O3_NC2018_subset)

#8
#Using `intersect` to find sites common among
#all four datasets
##Because `intersect` only accepts two objects,
##common sites are first found separately for
##two pairs of data frames.
##The intersection between those collections of
##sites is then found to obtain the final list
##of sites that the four datasets have in common.

Int_PM25 <- intersect(EPAair_PM25_NC2019_PM2.5$Site.Name, EPAair_PM25_NC2018_PM2.5$Site.Name)

Int_O3 <- intersect(EPAair_O3_NC2019_subset$Site.Name, EPAair_O3_NC2018_subset$Site.Name)

intersect(Int_PM25, Int_O3)
```

```
##  [1] "Linville Falls"       "Durham Armory"        "Leggett"
##  [4] "Hattie Avenue"        "Clemmons Middle"      "Mendenhall School"
##  [7] "Frying Pan Mountain"  ""                     "West Johnston Co."
## [10] "Garinger High School" "Castle Hayne"         "Pitt Agri. Center"
## [13] "Bryson City"          "Millbrook School"
```

```r
#Creating a vector of the sites all the datasets have in common

Filtered_sites <- c("Linville Falls", "Durham Armory", "Leggett",
                    "Hattie Avenue", "Clemmons Middle",
                    "Mendenhall School", "Frying Pan Mountain",
                    "West Johnston Co.", "Garinger High School",
                    "Castle Hayne", "Pitt Agri. Center",
                    "Bryson City", "Millbrook School")

#Using the pipe function to make the dataset fulfill the conditions above

EPA_combined <-
  EPA_PM25_O3 %>%
  filter(Site.Name %in% Filtered_sites) %>%
  group_by(Date, Site.Name, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY) %>%
  summarise(DAILY_AQI_MEAN = mean(DAILY_AQI_VALUE),
            DAILY_LAT_MEAN = mean(SITE_LATITUDE),
            DAILY_LONG_MEAN = mean(SITE_LONGITUDE)) %>%
  mutate(Month = month(Date),
         Year = year(Date))

#9
#Spreading AQI daily mean values across columns for O3 and PM2.5
EPA_combined_spread <- spread(EPA_combined, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, DAILY_AQI_MEAN)

#10
#Checking the dimenstions of the new dataset
dim(EPA_combined_spread)
```

```
## [1] 8976    9
```

```r
#11
#Saving the processed file
write.csv(EPA_combined_spread, row.names = FALSE,
          file = "./Data/Processed/EPAair_O3_PM25_NC1718_Processed.csv")
```

Generate summary tables

12. Use the split-apply-combine strategy to generate a summary data frame. Data should be grouped by site, month, and year. Generate the mean AQI values for ozone and PM2.5 for each group. Then, add a pipe to remove instances where a month and year are not available (use the function `drop_na` in your pipe).

13. Call up the dimensions of the summary dataset.

```r
#12a & 12b
EPA_combined_summary <-
  EPA_combined_spread %>%
  group_by(Site.Name, Month, Year) %>%
  summarise(Ozone_grouped_mean = mean(Ozone),
            PM2.5_grouped_mean = mean(PM2.5)) %>%
  drop_na(Month, Year)

#13
#Checking the dimenstions of the new dataset
dim(EPA_combined_summary)
```

```
## [1] 308   5
```

14. Why did we use the function `drop_na` rather than `na.omit`?

    Answer: `drop_na` is structured so that the first argument is a data frame and the second argument is a selection of columns. This arrangement allows the function to easily fit into a pipe; as a part of the pipe formatting, the data frame argument can be dropped so that all that is needed is a list of columns. On the other hand, `na.omit` by itself cannot easily be used on more than one object; while it would work for dropping NAs from a data frame or a single column, it is not ideal for dropping NAs from multiple columns, and its argument structure does not allow it to fit as easily into a pipe as `drop_na` does.