

# Assignment 4: Data Wrangling

Clara Fast

## 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., “Fay\_A04\_DataWrangling.Rmd”) prior to submission.

The completed exercise is due on Monday, Feb 7 @ 7:00pm.

## 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
#getwd()
require("tidyverse")
require("lubridate")

#Upload four raw data files
epa_2018_o3<-read.csv("./Data/Raw/EPAair_O3_NC2018_raw.csv", stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
epa_2019_o3 <-read.csv("./Data/Raw/EPAair_O3_NC2019_raw.csv", stringsAsFactors = TRUE)

epa_2018_pm25<-read.csv("./Data/Raw/EPAair_PM25_NC2018_raw.csv", stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
epa_2019_pm25<-read.csv("./Data/Raw/EPAair_PM25_NC2019_raw.csv", stringsAsFactors = TRUE)

#2
#Dimensions of data sets
dim(epa_2018_o3)
```

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

```
dim(epa_2019_o3)
```

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

```
dim(epa_2018_pm25)
```

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

```
dim(epa_2019_pm25)
```

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

```
#Column names of data sets
```

```
colnames(epa_2018_o3)
```

```
## [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] "AQ5_PARAMETER_CODE"
## [12] "AQ5_PARAMETER_DESC"
## [13] "CBSA_CODE"
## [14] "CBSA_NAME"
## [15] "STATE_CODE"
## [16] "STATE"
## [17] "COUNTY_CODE"
## [18] "COUNTY"
## [19] "SITE_LATITUDE"
## [20] "SITE_LONGITUDE"
```

```
colnames(epa_2019_o3)
```

```
## [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] "AQ5_PARAMETER_CODE"
## [12] "AQ5_PARAMETER_DESC"
```

```
## [13] "CBSA_CODE"
## [14] "CBSA_NAME"
## [15] "STATE_CODE"
## [16] "STATE"
## [17] "COUNTY_CODE"
## [18] "COUNTY"
## [19] "SITE_LATITUDE"
## [20] "SITE_LONGITUDE"
```

```
colnames(epa_2018_pm25)
```

```
## [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"
```

```
colnames(epa_2019_pm25)
```

```
## [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"
```

```
#Structure of data sets
str(epa_2018_o3)
```

```
## '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 370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 ...
## $ 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 0.049 ...
## $ 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 35 35 35 ...
## $ 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 44201 ...
## $ 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 25860 ...
```

```
## $ 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 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 ...
```

```
str(epa_2019_o3)
```

```
## '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 370030005
## $ 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 33
## $ 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 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 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 ...
```

```
str(epa_2018_pm25)
```

```
## '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
## $ 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
## $ 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 ...
```

```
str(epa_2019_pm25)
```

```
## '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 ...
## $ Site.ID            : int  370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 ...
## $ 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 ...
```

## Wrangle individual datasets to create processed files.

3. Change date to a date object
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
#Change date to a date object for all datasets
epa_2018_o3$Date <- as.Date(epa_2018_o3$Date, format = "%m/%d/%y")
epa_2019_o3$Date <- as.Date(epa_2019_o3$Date, format = "%m/%d/%y")

epa_2018_pm25$Date <- as.Date(epa_2018_pm25$Date, format = "%m/%d/%y")
epa_2019_pm25$Date <- as.Date(epa_2019_pm25$Date, format = "%m/%d/%y")

#Check success of previous codes
class(epa_2018_o3$Date)
```

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

```
class(epa_2019_o3$Date)
```

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

```
class(epa_2018_pm25$Date)
```

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

```
class(epa_2019_pm25$Date)
```

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

```
#4
```

```
#Select columns and assign to new variables
```

```
epa_2018_o3_select<- select(epa_2018_o3, Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name,  
                           AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY, SITE_LATITUDE, SITE_LONGITUDE)
```

```
epa_2019_o3_select<- select(epa_2019_o3, Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name,  
                           AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY, SITE_LATITUDE, SITE_LONGITUDE)
```

```
epa_2018_pm25_select<- select(epa_2018_pm25, Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name,  
                             AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY, SITE_LATITUDE, SITE_LONGITUDE)
```

```
epa_2019_pm25_select<- select(epa_2019_pm25, Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name,  
                             AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY, SITE_LATITUDE, SITE_LONGITUDE)
```

```
#View dimensions of new subsets of data sets
```

```
dim(epa_2018_o3_select)
```

```
## [1] 9737    7
```

```
dim(epa_2019_o3_select)
```

```
## [1] 10592    7
```

```
dim(epa_2018_pm25_select)
```

```
## [1] 8983    7
```

```
dim(epa_2019_pm25_select)
```

```
## [1] 8581    7
```

```
#5
```

```
#Fill cells with "PM2.5"
```

```
epa_2018_pm25_select$AQS_PARAMETER_DESC = "PM2.5"
```

```
epa_2019_pm25_select$AQS_PARAMETER_DESC = "PM2.5"
```

```

#6
#Save processed data sets
write.csv(epa_2018_o3_select, row.names = FALSE,
          file = "./Data/Processed/EPAair_O3_NC2018_processed.csv")
write.csv(epa_2019_o3_select, row.names = FALSE,
          file = "./Data/Processed/EPAair_O3_NC2019_processed.csv")
write.csv(epa_2018_pm25_select, row.names = FALSE,
          file = "./Data/Processed/EPAair_PM25_NC2018_processed.csv")
write.csv(epa_2019_pm25_select, row.names = FALSE,
          file = "./Data/Processed/EPAair_PM25_NC2019_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:
  - Filter records to include just the 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 `intersect` function can figure out common factor levels if we didn’t give you this list...)
  - 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\_NC2122\_Processed.csv”

```

#7
processed_epa_2018_o3<-read.csv("./Data/Processed/EPAair_O3_NC2018_processed.csv", stringsAsFactors = T)
processed_epa_2019_o3<-read.csv("./Data/Processed/EPAair_O3_NC2019_processed.csv", stringsAsFactors = T)
processed_epa_2018_pm25<-read.csv("./Data/Processed/EPAair_PM25_NC2018_processed.csv", stringsAsFactors = T)
processed_epa_2019_pm25<-read.csv("./Data/Processed/EPAair_PM25_NC2019_processed.csv", stringsAsFactors = T)

#Combine four data sets
EPAcombine<-rbind(processed_epa_2018_o3, processed_epa_2019_o3, processed_epa_2018_pm25, processed_epa_2019_pm25)

#8
#Use pipe function to meet conditions listed
library(lubridate)
EPA_conditions<-
EPAcombine %>%
filter(Site.Name == "Linville Falls" | Site.Name == "Durham Armory" | Site.Name == "Leggett" | Site.Name == "Hattie Avenue" | Site.Name == "Clemmons Middle" | Site.Name == "Mendenhall School" | Site.Name == "Frying Pan Mountain" | Site.Name == "West Johnston Co." | Site.Name == "Garinger High School" | Site.Name == "Castle Hayne" | Site.Name == "Pitt Agri. Center" | Site.Name == "Bryson City" | Site.Name == "Millbrook School")
group_by(Date, Site.Name, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY) %>%

```

```

  summarise(meanAQ5 = mean(DAILY_AQI_VALUE),
            meanlat = mean(SITE_LATITUDE),
            meanlong = mean(SITE_LONGITUDE)) %>%
mutate(month = month(Date), year = year(Date))

```

```

#Check dimensions
dim(EPA_conditions)

```

```
## [1] 7899    9
```

```

#9
#Spread data set
EPAconditions_spread<-pivot_wider(EPA_conditions, names_from = AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, values_from = meanAQ
#10
#Check dimensions of spread data set
dim(EPAconditions_spread)

```

```
## [1] 4637    9
```

```

#11
#Save processed data set
write.csv(EPAconditions_spread, row.names = FALSE, file = "./Data/Processed/EPAAir_03_PM25_NC2122_Proce

```

## Generate summary tables

12a. Use the split-apply-combine strategy to generate a summary data frame from your results from Step 9 above. Data should be grouped by site, month, and year. Generate the mean AQI values for ozone and PM2.5 for each group.

12b. BONUS: Add a piped statement to 12a that removes rows where both mean ozone and mean PM2.5 have missing values.

13. Call up the dimensions of the summary dataset.

```

#12(a,b)
#Generate summary data frame and remove NAs
EPAspread_summary <- EPAconditions_spread %>%
group_by(Site.Name, month, year) %>% summarise(meanAQI.ozone = mean(Ozone),
meanAQI.PM2.5 = mean(PM2.5)) %>%
  drop_na(meanAQI.ozone, meanAQI.PM2.5)

#13
#Check dimensions of summary data frame
dim(EPAspread_summary)

```

```
## [1] 90    5
```

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

Answer: We use `drop_na` because it deletes rows with NAs, whereas `na.omit` removes NAs from an entire data frame.