STA302H1 - Final Project Descriptive Statistics

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August 10, 2021

Import STA302H1 Study Time and COVID Contemplation Time vs. Quiz Performance Dataset

Data Cleaning

First, I'll clean my data.

Helper Functions

```
num_column_NAs = function(predictor_variable) {
  sum(is.na(predictor_variable))
}
row_nums_of_NA_columns = function(data, predictor_variable) {
  which(is.na(predictor_variable))
}
rows with num NAs = function(data, num NAs) {
  return (rowSums(is.na(data)) == num_NAs)
row_nums_of_NA_rows = function(data, num_NAs) {
  return (which(rows_with_num_NAs(data, num_NAs)))
}
display_histogram <- function(data, predictor_variable, histogram_title, x_axis_label) {</pre>
  ggplot(data = tibble(data), mapping = aes(x = predictor_variable)) +
    geom_histogram(col = "black", fill = "red", bins = 30) +
    labs(title = histogram_title, y = "Frequency", x = x_axis_label) +
    geom_vline(mapping = aes(xintercept = mean(predictor_variable, na.rm = TRUE)),
               color = "blue", linetype = "solid") +
    geom_vline(mapping = aes(xintercept = median(predictor_variable, na.rm = TRUE)),
               color = "dark green", linetype = "dotted")
display boxplot <- function(data, predictor variable, boxplot title, y axis label) {
  ggplot(mapping = aes(x = Country, y = predictor_variable, color = Country)) +
    geom_boxplot(mapping = aes(x = Country, y = predictor_variable)) +
    labs(title = boxplot_title,
         x = "Country",
         y = y_axis_label)
```

Rows With At Least One NA

Rows with at least one NA deserve closer examination.

Some of the rows might only have 1 - 2 NAs and are therefore salvageable, which is OK.

Other rows may contain 3 or more NAs, and might indicate students who have dropped STA302H1. We'd like to exclude them from our analysis.

```
rows_with_0_NAs = cleaned_sta302_performance_data[
   rows_with_num_NAs(cleaned_sta302_performance_data, 0),
]
rows_with_1_NAs = cleaned_sta302_performance_data[
   rows_with_num_NAs(cleaned_sta302_performance_data, 1),
]
rows_with_2_NAs = cleaned_sta302_performance_data[
   rows_with_num_NAs(cleaned_sta302_performance_data, 2),
]
rows_with_3_NAs = cleaned_sta302_performance_data[
   rows_with_num_NAs(cleaned_sta302_performance_data, 3),
]
rows_with_4_NAs = cleaned_sta302_performance_data[
   rows_with_num_NAs(cleaned_sta302_performance_data, 4),
]
```

Let's count the number of rows with 0 - 4 NAs.

143

1

```
print(as_tibble(data.frame(
    nrows_0_NAs = nrow(rows_with_0_NAs),
    nrows_1_NAs = nrow(rows_with_1_NAs),
    nrows_2_NAs = nrow(rows_with_2_NAs),
    nrows_3_NAs = nrow(rows_with_3_NAs),
    nrows_4_NAs = nrow(rows_with_4_NAs)
)))

## # A tibble: 1 x 5

## nrows_0_NAs nrows_1_NAs nrows_2_NAs nrows_3_NAs nrows_4_NAs
## <int> <int <int> <
```

19

1

16

And then we'll determine which row numbers have 0 - 4 NAs.

```
row_nums_of_NA_rows(cleaned_sta302_performance_data, 0)
##
     [1]
                                                                           27
          1
              2
                  3
                      4
                          7
                              8 11
                                    13
                                       14 15
                                                18
                                                    20
                                                        21
                                                            22
                                                               24
                                                                   25
                                                                       26
##
    [19]
        29
            31
                 32
                     33
                         35
                             36
                                37
                                    38
                                        42
                                            44
                                                45
                                                    48
                                                        50
                                                           54
                                                               55
                                                                   57
                                                                       60
##
   [37]
        62 63
                 65
                     66
                         67
                             68
                               70
                                    71
                                        72
                                            73 74
                                                    75 76 77
                                                               79 81 82 83
   [55] 84 85
                 86 87
                        88
                            89 92 93 94 97 99 101 103 104 105 106 107 108
   [73] 109 110 111 112 114 115 116 118 119 122 123 124 126 127 128 129 130 134
##
   [91] 135 136 137 139 140 141 142 144 146 147 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156
## [109] 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 169 170 171 172 173 174 175
## [127] 176 177 178 179 180 183 184 185 186 187 190 191 193 196 199 200 201
row_nums_of_NA_rows(cleaned_sta302_performance_data, 1)
## [1] 34 78 80 117 132 138 143 145 197
row_nums_of_NA_rows(cleaned_sta302_performance_data, 2)
## [1] 10 12 43 52 59 90 95 96 98 100 121 125 131 181 189 192
row_nums_of_NA_rows(cleaned_sta302_performance_data, 3)
         5 6 28 69 113 188 195 202 203 205 207 208 209 211 215 216 217 218 221
row_nums_of_NA_rows(cleaned_sta302_performance_data, 4)
## [1] 223
```

Columns with NAs

```
perform_data = cleaned_sta302_performance_data
print(as_tibble(data.frame(
  week1_covid = num_column_NAs(perform_data$COVID.hours..W1.),
  week2 covid = num column NAs(perform data$COVID.hours..W2.),
 week3_covid = num_column_NAs(perform_data$COVID.hours..W3.),
  week4 covid = num column NAs(perform data$COVID.hours..W4.)
)))
## # A tibble: 1 x 4
     week1_covid week2_covid week3_covid week4_covid
##
           <int>
                       <int>
                                 <int>
                                             <int>
## 1
              26
                                                  40
print(as_tibble(data.frame(
  week1_sta302 = num_column_NAs(perform_data$STA302.hours..W1.),
  week2_sta302 = num_column_NAs(perform_data$STA302.hours..W2.),
  week3_sta302 = num_column_NAs(perform_data$STA302.hours..W3.),
  week4_sta302 = num_column_NAs(perform_data$STA302.hours..W4.)
)))
## # A tibble: 1 x 4
     week1_sta302 week2_sta302 week3_sta302 week4_sta302
##
                                      <int>
            <int>
                         <int>
                                                   <int>
## 1
               26
                            22
                                         20
                                                      40
print(as tibble(data.frame(
 quiz1_score = num_column_NAs(perform_data$Quiz_1_score),
  quiz2_score = num_column_NAs(perform_data$Quiz_2_score),
 quiz3_score = num_column_NAs(perform_data$Quiz_3_score),
  quiz4_score = num_column_NAs(perform_data$Quiz_4_score)
)))
## # A tibble: 1 x 4
    quiz1_score quiz2_score quiz3_score quiz4_score
                       <int>
##
           <int>
                                   <int>
                                               <int>
## 1
              13
                          36
                                      31
                                                  34
```

Columns only with Quiz Grades

```
missed_0_quizzes = quiz_grades[
   rows_with_num_NAs(quiz_grades, 0),
]
missed_1_quizzes = quiz_grades[
   rows_with_num_NAs(quiz_grades, 1),
]
missed_2_quizzes = quiz_grades[
   rows_with_num_NAs(quiz_grades, 2),
]
missed_3_quizzes = quiz_grades[
   rows_with_num_NAs(quiz_grades, 3),
]
missed_4_quizzes = quiz_grades[
   rows_with_num_NAs(quiz_grades, 4),
]
```

Number of Missed Quizzes

```
print(as.tibble(data.frame(
  miss_0_quizzes = nrow(missed_0_quizzes),
  miss_1_quizzes = nrow(missed_1_quizzes),
  miss_2_quizzes = nrow(missed_2_quizzes),
  miss_3_quizzes = nrow(missed_3_quizzes),
  miss_4_quizzes = nrow(missed_4_quizzes)
)))
## Warning: 'as.tibble()' was deprecated in tibble 2.0.0.
## Please use 'as_tibble()' instead.
## The signature and semantics have changed, see '?as_tibble'.
## # A tibble: 1 x 5
    miss_0_quizzes miss_1_quizzes miss_2_quizzes miss_3_quizzes miss_4_quizzes
                                           <int>
##
              <int>
                            <int>
                                                          <int>
                                                                          <int>
## 1
                176
                                20
```

Who Missed Quizzes?

```
which(rows_with_num_NAs(quiz_grades, 0))
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 18 20 21 22 24 25
## [19] 26 27 29 31 32 33 35 36 37 38 42 43 44 45 48 50 52 54
```

```
[37]
                 59
                     60
                         61
                             62
                                 63
                                     65
                                         66
                                             67
                                                 68
                                                     70
                                                         71
                                                             72
    [55]
         77
             79
                 81 82 83
                            84
                                     86
                                             88
                                                 89
                                                     90
                                                        92
                                                            93
                                                                 94
                                                                             97
##
                                85
                                         87
                                                                    95
                                                                         96
             99 100 101 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 114 115 116 118
   [91] 119 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 134 135 136 137 139 140
## [109] 141 142 144 146 147 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161
## [127] 162 163 164 165 166 167 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180
## [145] 181 183 184 185 186 187 189 190 191 192 193 196 199 200 201 202 203 204
## [163] 205 207 208 209 210 211 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222
which(rows_with_num_NAs(quiz_grades, 1))
                            69 78 80 113 117 132 138 143 145 188 195 197 206 223
   [1]
                    34 56
## [20] 225
which(rows_with_num_NAs(quiz_grades, 2))
## [1]
        9 17 226
which(rows_with_num_NAs(quiz_grades, 3))
        16 19 23 30 39
                                    47 49 51 53 64 91 102 120 148 168 182 194
                            40
                               41
## [20] 198 212 213 214 227
which(rows_with_num_NAs(quiz_grades, 4))
## [1]
      46 58 133 224
```

Who to Exclude from the Dataset?

Identify rows with at least 3 missing quiz marks. These indicate students who have dropped STA302H1, and who should be excluded from the final data.

Notice that we didn't check the number of NAs for country of origin, COVID hours, and STA302H1 hours, since some students either forgot or abstained. So there's no reason to exclude these students from our final dataset.

```
library(dplyr)
row_nums_to_exclude <- union(
   which(rows_with_num_NAs(quiz_grades, 3)),
   which(rows_with_num_NAs(quiz_grades, 4))) # that's 28 people.
row_nums_to_exclude

## [1] 16 19 23 30 39 40 41 47 49 51 53 64 91 102 120 148 168 182 194
## [20] 198 212 213 214 227 46 58 133 224

cleaned_sta302_performance_data2 = cleaned_sta302_performance_data[-row_nums_to_exclude,]</pre>
```

Rows with Mistyped Columns

Rows whose columns are mis-typed may need to be corrected via imputation.

```
rows_with_mistyped_columms = cleaned_sta302_performance_data2[c(38, 83, 84, 117),]
# row 83: Country -> "canada" -- DONE
# row 84: Country -> "canada" -- DONE

# row 117: COVID.hours..W4. -> 0.5 hours -- DONE

# row 38: STA302.hours..W3. -> 5.5<U+00A0> -- DONE
# row 117: STA302.hours..W4. -> 7.5 hours -- DONE
```

```
# library(janitor)
# use it to clean up data.
```

Rows Without Country Entry

Taking out the country column can come in handy for functions like cor() where factors aren't allowed.

```
rows_with_no_country = cleaned_sta302_performance_data2 %>%
select(-country)
```

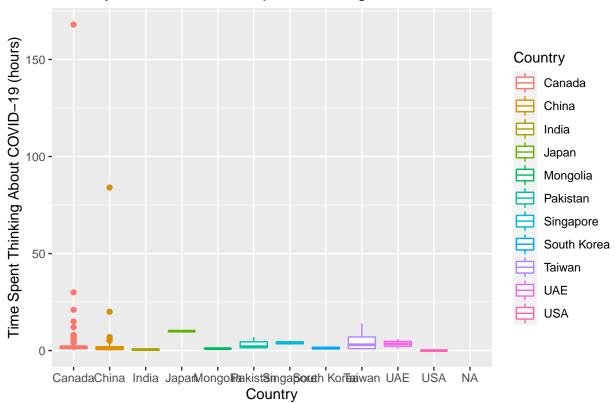
Find Significance Predictor Variables, Select Predictor Variables Based on Criterion

```
# use week 5b slides -- choose model selection criterion to pick predictor variables.

# use lm() on a bunch of predictor variables to determine significant
# predictor variables.
```

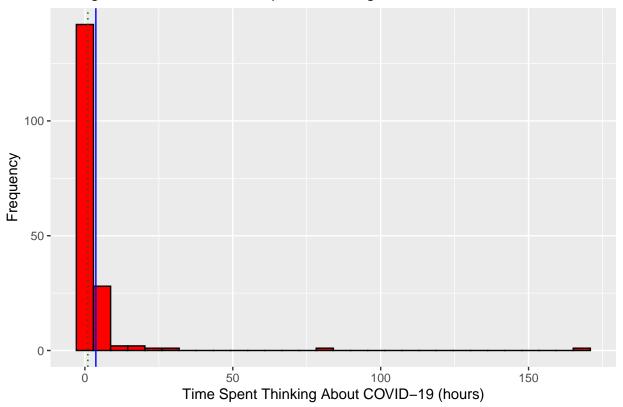
Warning: Removed 26 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).

Country vs. Week 1 Time Spent Thinking About COVID-19



Warning: Removed 21 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).

Histogram of Week 1 Time Spent Thinking About COVID-19

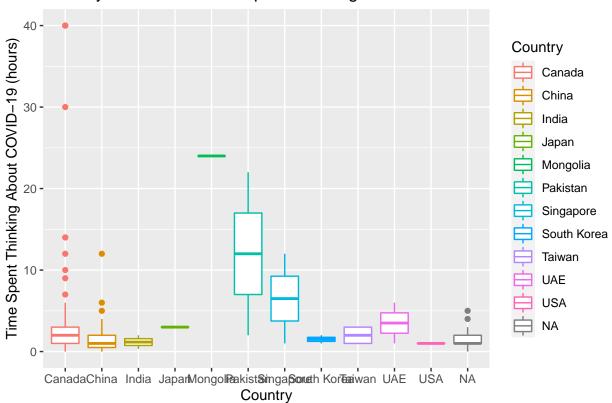


summary(cleaned_sta302_performance_data2\$COVID.hours..W1.)

Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's ## 0.0 1.0 1.0 3.7 2.0 168.0 21

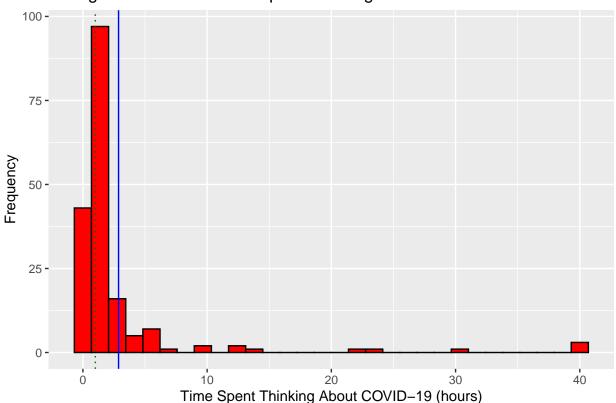
Warning: Removed 22 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).

Country vs. Week 2 Time Spent Thinking About COVID-19



Warning: Removed 19 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).

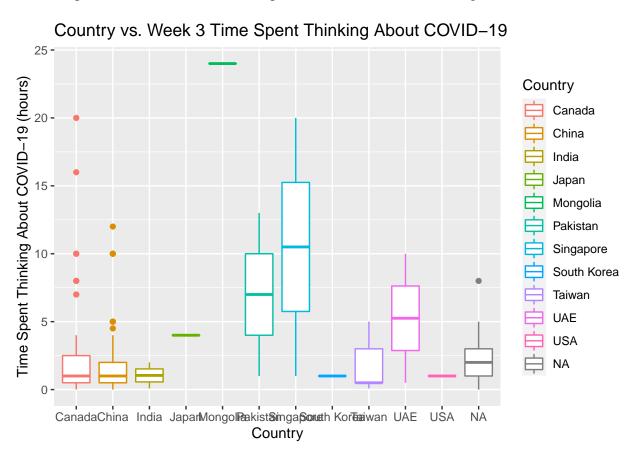
Histogram of Week 2 Time Spent Thinking About COVID-19



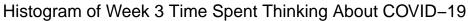
summary(cleaned_sta302_performance_data2\$COVID.hours..W2.)

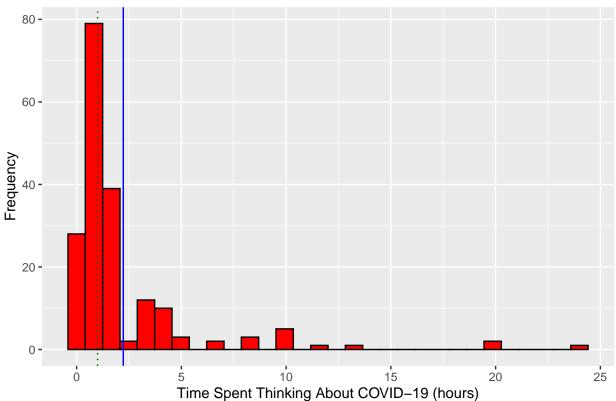
```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's ## 0.000 1.000 1.000 2.869 2.000 40.000 19
```

Warning: Removed 21 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).



Warning: Removed 11 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).



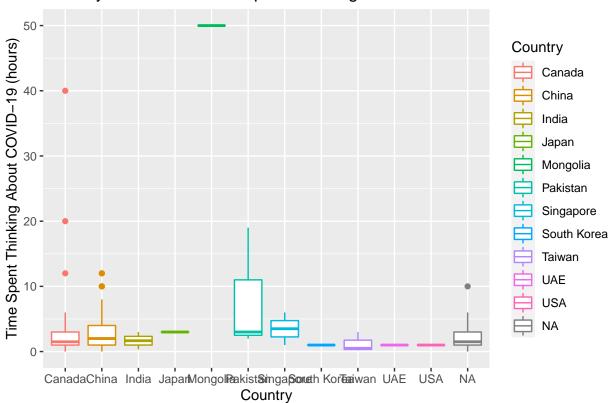


summary(cleaned_sta302_performance_data2\$COVID.hours..W3.)

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's
## 0.000 0.500 1.000 2.227 2.000 24.000 11
```

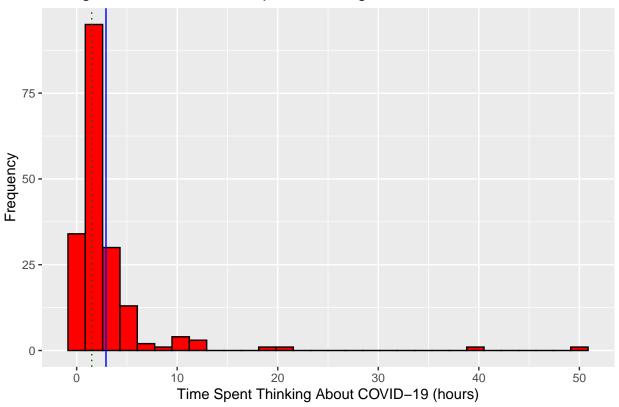
Warning: Removed 40 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).

Country vs. Week 4 Time Spent Thinking About COVID-19



Warning: Removed 13 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).

Histogram of Week 4 Time Spent Thinking About COVID-19

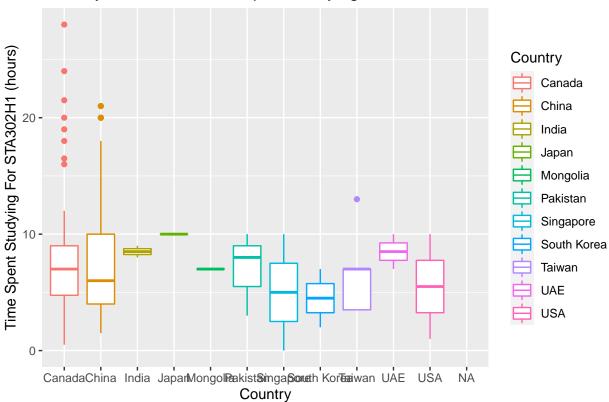


summary(cleaned_sta302_performance_data2\$COVID.hours..W4.)

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's
## 0.000 1.000 1.500 2.917 3.000 50.000 13
```

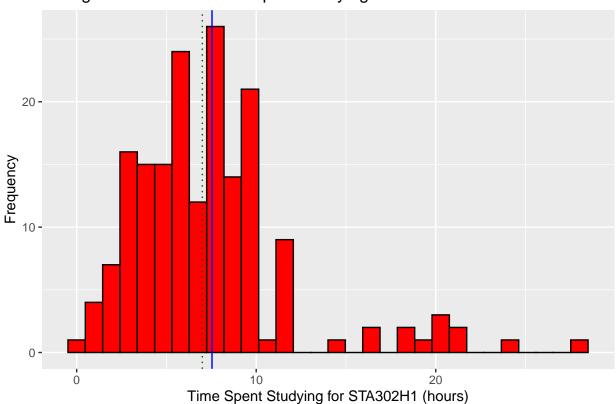
Warning: Removed 26 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).

Country vs. Week 1 Time Spent Studying For STA302H1



Warning: Removed 21 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).

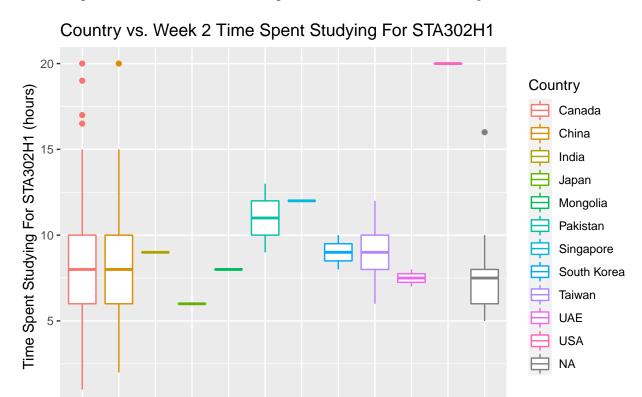
Histogram of Week 1 Time Spent Studying for STA302H1



summary(cleaned_sta302_performance_data2\$STA302.hours..W1.)

Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's ## 0.000 5.000 7.000 7.539 9.000 28.000 21

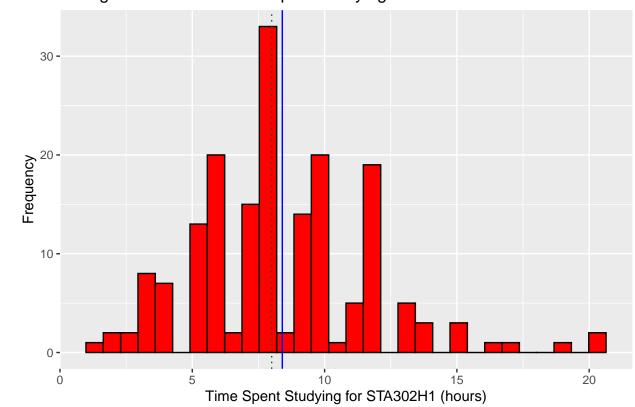
Warning: Removed 22 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).



CanadaChina India JaparMongolPakistSingaSoutth KorEssiwan UAE USA NA Country

Warning: Removed 19 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).

Histogram of Week 2 Time Spent Studying for STA302H1



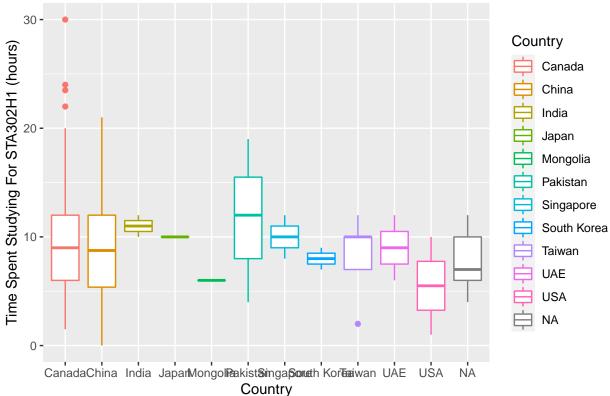
summary(cleaned_sta302_performance_data2\$STA302.hours..W2.)

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's
## 1.000 6.000 8.000 8.403 10.000 20.000 19
```

```
display_boxplot(cleaned_sta302_performance_data2, STA302.hours..W3.,
                "Country vs. Week 3 Time Spent Studying For STA302H1",
                "Time Spent Studying For STA302H1 (hours)")
```

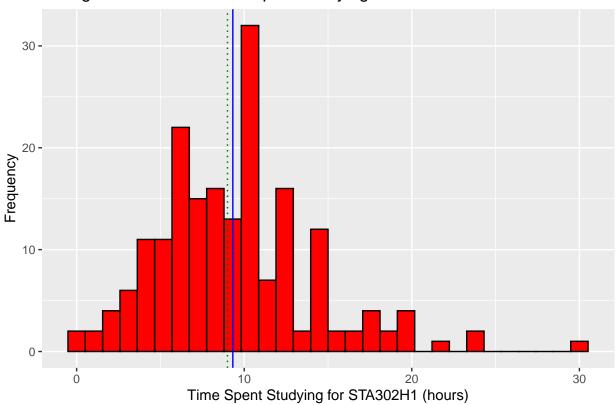
Warning: Removed 20 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).

Country vs. Week 3 Time Spent Studying For STA302H1



Warning: Removed 10 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).

Histogram of Week 3 Time Spent Studying for STA302H1

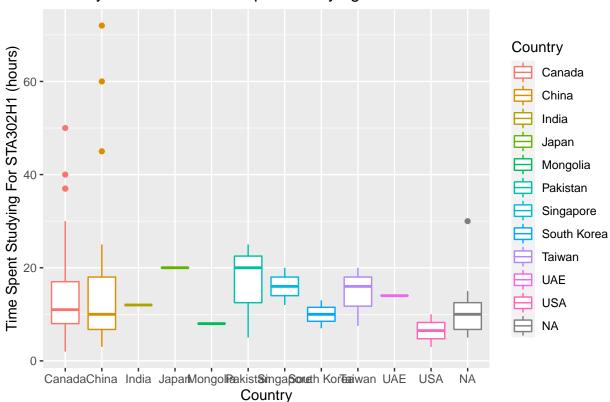


summary(cleaned_sta302_performance_data2\$STA302.hours..W3.)

Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's ## 0.00 6.00 9.00 9.32 12.00 30.00 10

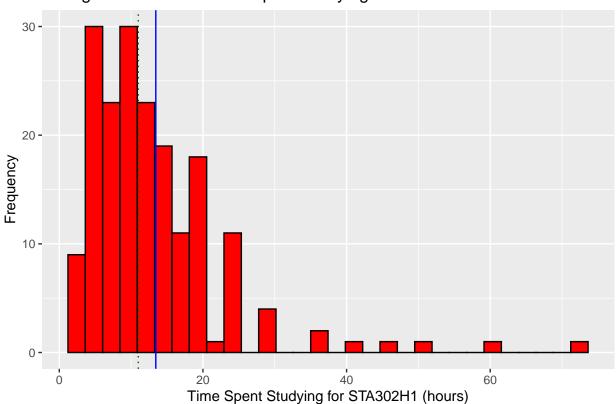
Warning: Removed 40 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).

Country vs. Week 4 Time Spent Studying For STA302H1



Warning: Removed 13 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).

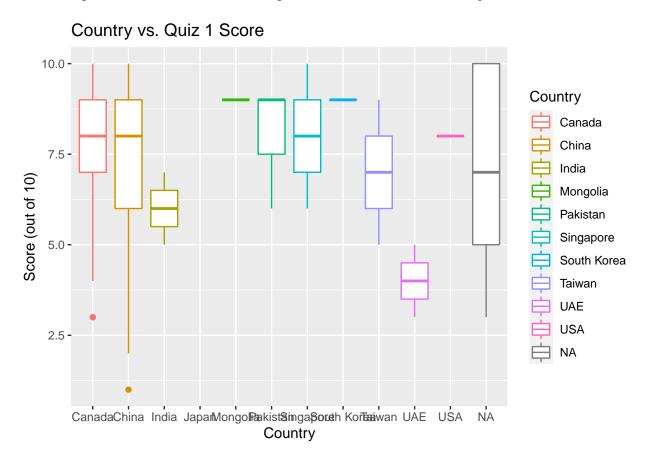
Histogram of Week 4 Time Spent Studying for STA302H1



summary(cleaned_sta302_performance_data2\$STA302.hours..W4.)

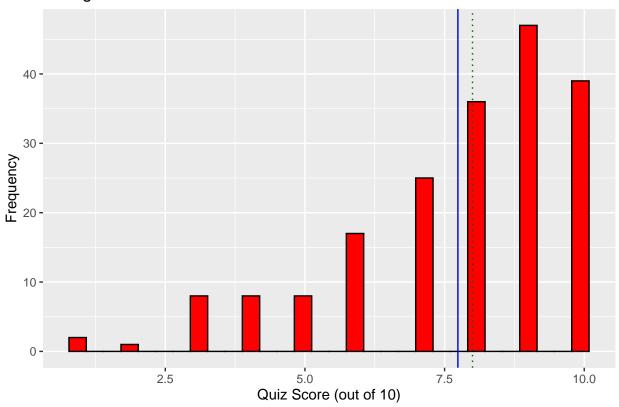
Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's ## 2.00 7.00 11.00 13.44 16.00 72.00 13

Warning: Removed 13 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).



Warning: Removed 8 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).

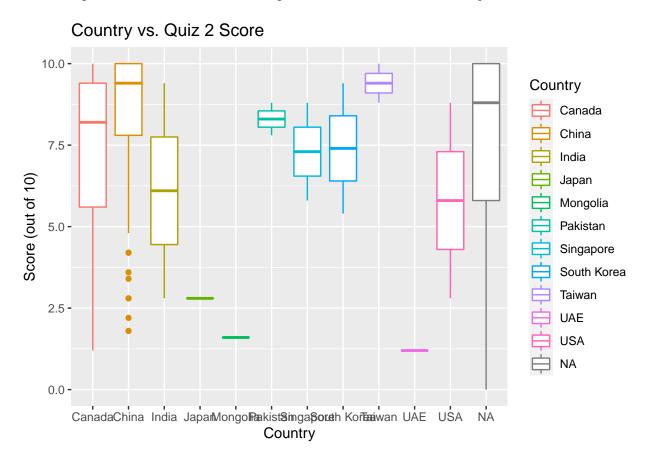
Histogram of Quiz 1 Scores



summary(cleaned_sta302_performance_data2\$Quiz_1_score)

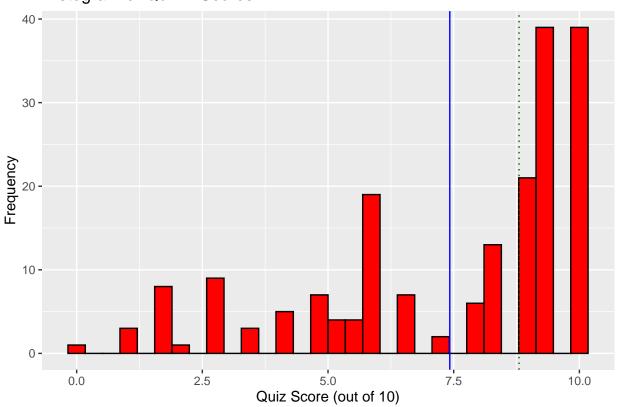
```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's ## 1.000 7.000 8.000 7.738 9.000 10.000 8
```

Warning: Removed 36 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).



Warning: Removed 8 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).

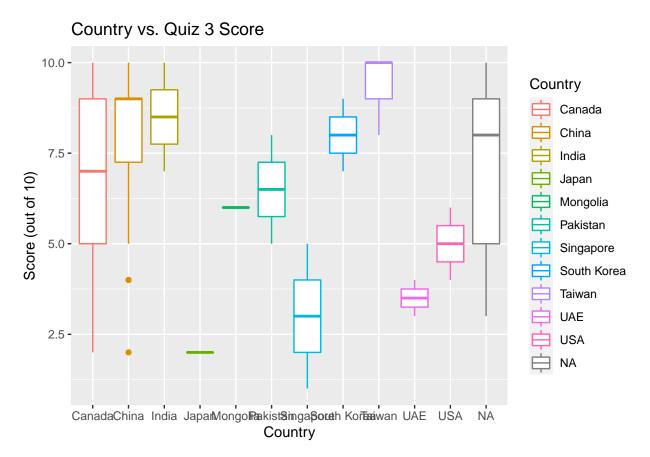
Histogram of Quiz 2 Scores



summary(cleaned_sta302_performance_data2\$Quiz_2_score)

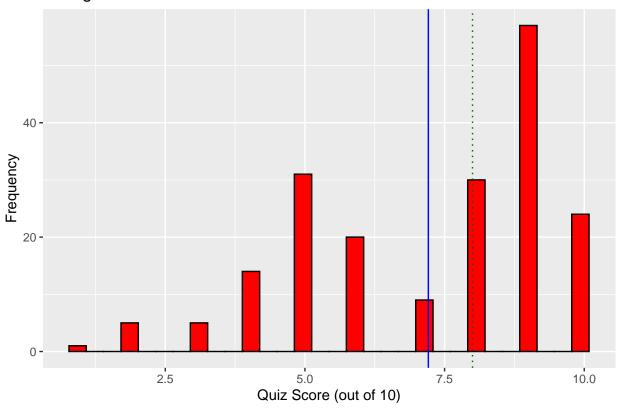
```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's ## 0.000 5.800 8.800 7.422 9.400 10.000 8
```

Warning: Removed 31 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).



Warning: Removed 3 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).

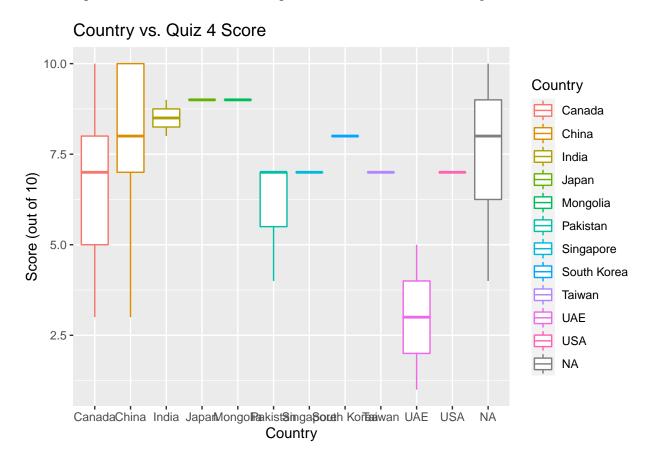
Histogram of Quiz 3 Scores



summary(cleaned_sta302_performance_data2\$Quiz_3_score)

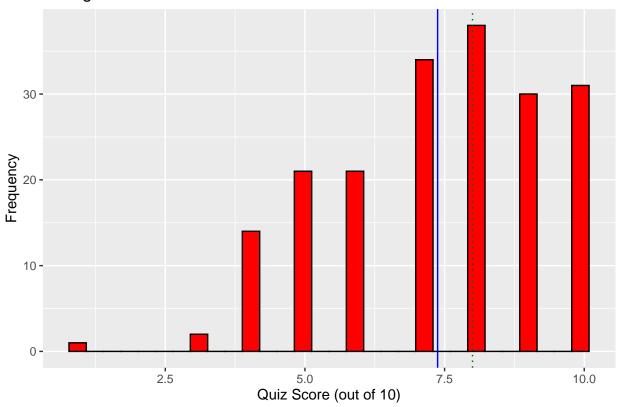
Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's ## 1.000 5.000 8.000 7.209 9.000 10.000 3

Warning: Removed 34 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).



Warning: Removed 7 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).

Histogram of Quiz 4 Scores



summary(cleaned_sta302_performance_data2\$Quiz_4_score)

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's ## 1.000 6.000 8.000 7.375 9.000 10.000 7
```

Scatterplots

Comprehensive pairwise scatterplot

```
## GGally
# ggpairs -- removes bottom half of pairs plot
# ggpairs(data = cleaned_sta302_performance_data2)
```

Slightly Zoomed In Pairwise Scatterplots

We can zoom in a bit by creating 3 - 4 pairs() functions:

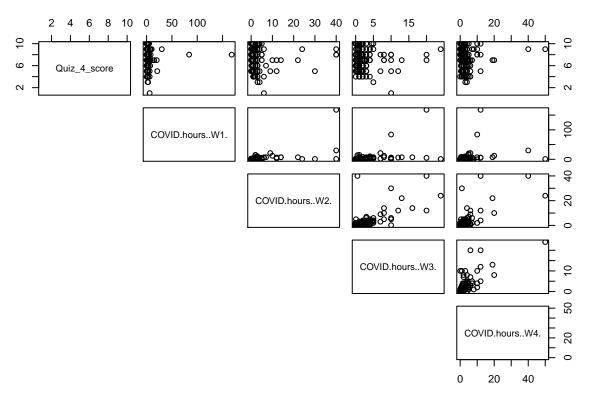
```
• quiz4 ~ quiz 1, 2, 3
```

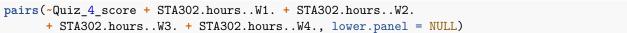
- quiz4 \sim covid 1, 2, 3, 4
- quiz $4 \sim sta302h1 1, 2, 3, 4$

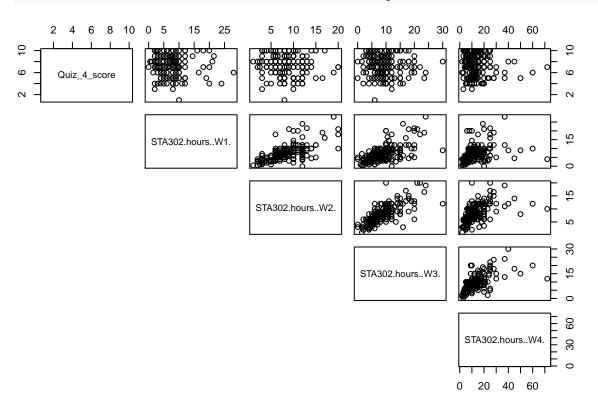
```
pairs(~Quiz_4_score + Quiz_1_score + Quiz_2_score
       + Quiz_3_score, lower.panel = NULL)
              6
                  8
                     10
                            2
                                            10
                                                0
                                                    2
                                                           6
                                                               8
                                                                  10
                                                                         2
                                                                             4
                                                                                 6
                                                                                     8
                                                                                        10
                                        0000000
                          0 0000
9
     Quiz 4 score
                                                  00
                           Quiz_1_score
                                                                                    0000 0000 00000
0000 000 00000
                                                                        000
                                                                                   8
                                                 Quiz_2_score
                                                                                             10
```

Quiz_3_score

8 10







Top 4 - 5 Interesting Scatter plots

Let's pick out 4 - 5 scatterplots that have interesting relationships.

I'll back up my choices with their correlation (R value).

Correlation Matrix

All Countries

We can find correlation matrix to determine candidate significant predictor values.

```
library(GGally)
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'GGally':
    method from
     +.gg
          ggplot2
colnames(rows_with_no_country) <- c("W1COV", "W2COV", "W3COV", "W4COV",</pre>
                          "W1302", "W2302", "W3302", "W4302",
                          "Q1", "Q2", "Q3", "Q4")
ggcorr(rows_with_no_country, label = TRUE, label_round = 2)
                                                        Q4
                                                   Q3 0.55
                                              Q2 0.23 0.19
                                         Q1 0.25 0.29 0.29
                                  W43020.010.04-0.05-0.06
                                                                   1.0
                                                                   0.5
                             W330<mark>20.62</mark>-0.010.08-0.12-0.08
                                                                   0.0
                        W230<mark>20.7 0.48</mark> 0 0.06-0.05-0.11
                                                                   -0.5
                   W13020.61 0.58 0.3 0.05 0.13-0.04-0.08
                                                                   -1.0
             W4COV.02 0.07 0.09 0.07 0.12 -0.1 0.02 0.06
         W3COV.72 0.08 0.08 0.14 0.13 0.09-0.07-0.11-0.09
    W2CO 0.67 0.71 0.05 0.08 0.17 0.19 0.13 -0.1-0.12-0.01
V1COV0.56 0.48 0.27 0.04-0.03-0.010.04 0.08 0.06 0.07 0.02
round(cor(rows_with_no_country, use = "pairwise.complete.obs", method = "pearson"), 2)
         W1COV W2COV W3COV W4COV W1302 W2302 W3302 W4302
                                                            Q1
                                                                  Q2
                                                                        Q3
                                                                              Q4
## W1COV 1.00 0.56 0.48 0.27 0.04 -0.03 -0.01 0.04
                                                          0.08 0.06 0.07
## W2COV 0.56 1.00 0.67
                           0.71
                                 0.05
                                       0.08
                                                    0.19
                                                         0.13 -0.10 -0.12 -0.01
                                              0.17
## W3COV 0.48 0.67 1.00 0.72 0.08 0.08 0.14 0.13 0.09 -0.07 -0.11 -0.09
```

W4COV 0.27 0.71 0.72 1.00 0.02 0.07 0.09 0.07 0.12 -0.10 0.02 0.06 ## W1302 0.04 0.05 0.08 0.02 1.00 0.61 0.58 0.30 0.05 0.13 -0.04 -0.08

```
## W2302 -0.03 0.08 0.08 0.07 0.61 1.00 0.70 0.48 0.00 0.06 -0.05 -0.11 ## W3302 -0.01 0.17 0.14 0.09 0.58 0.70 1.00 0.62 -0.01 0.08 -0.12 -0.08 ## W4302 0.04 0.19 0.13 0.07 0.30 0.48 0.62 1.00 -0.01 0.04 -0.05 -0.06 ## Q1 0.08 0.13 0.09 0.12 0.05 0.00 -0.01 -0.01 1.00 0.25 0.29 0.29 ## Q2 0.06 -0.10 -0.07 -0.10 0.13 0.06 0.08 0.04 0.25 1.00 0.23 0.19 ## Q3 0.07 -0.12 -0.11 0.02 -0.04 -0.05 -0.12 -0.05 0.29 0.29 0.25 ## Q4 0.02 -0.01 -0.09 0.06 -0.08 -0.11 -0.08 -0.06 0.29 0.19 0.55 1.00
```

By Individual Country

TODO: You could also create separate correlation matrices for each country.