Assignment - SQL and R

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#Introduction This exercise involves surveying classmate, and invisible friends about their movie preferences. We selected 6 current releases and conducted a open ended poll on slack and a poll of my imaginary friends.

#Approach Given the open-ended nature of this assignment I chose to approach it using the following methodology.

```
library(dplyr)
library(tidyverse)
library(openintro)
library(RMySQL)
library(ggplot2)
```

- 1. Survey use 2 approaches to survey classmates and friends on movie ratings. The data was exists in a mysql database with the following structure
- 2. Create Database designed the database schema and loaded the tables with meta data and survey data. included several database constraints to ensure cleaner data at the sources.

```
usr <- keyring::key_list("DATA607")[1,2]
pwd <- keyring::key_get("DATA607", usr)
con = dbConnect(MySQL(), user=usr, password=pwd, dbname='DATA607', host='localhost')</pre>
```

```
# friends
query <- "DROP TABLE IF EXISTS friends CASCADE;"
results <- dbSendQuery(con, query)
#dbClearResult(results)

query<-"CREATE TABLE friends (
   id INT,
   name TEXT,
   PRIMARY KEY (id)
);"
results <- dbSendQuery(con, query)
dbClearResult(results)</pre>
```

[1] TRUE

```
# moview
query <- "DROP TABLE IF EXISTS movies CASCADE;"
results <- dbSendQuery(con, query)
dbClearResult(results)</pre>
```

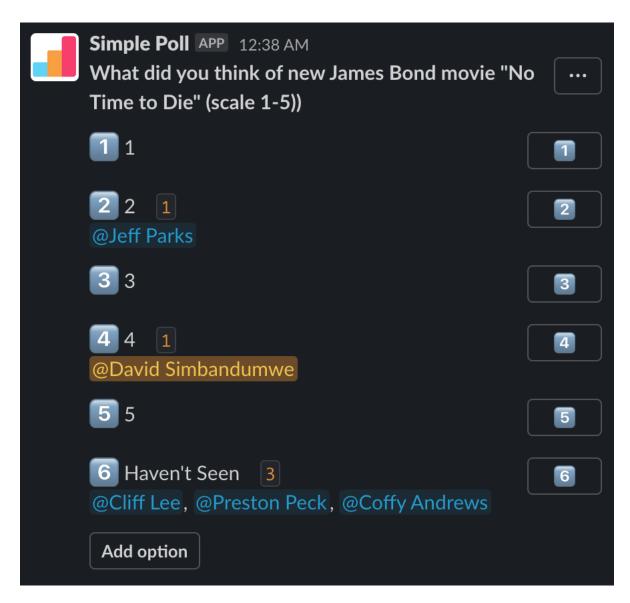


Figure 1: ER Diagram for the movie database

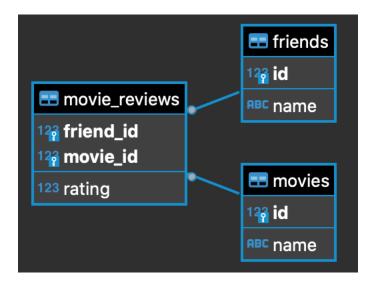


Figure 2: ER Diagram for the movie database

[1] TRUE

```
query<- "CREATE TABLE movies (
    id INT,
    name TEXT,
    PRIMARY KEY (id)
);"
results <- dbSendQuery(con, query)
dbClearResult(results)</pre>
```

[1] TRUE

```
# moview reviews
query <- "DROP TABLE IF EXISTS movie_reviews CASCADE;"
results <- dbSendQuery(con, query)
dbClearResult(results)</pre>
```

[1] TRUE

```
query<- "CREATE TABLE movie_reviews (
    friend_id INT,
    movie_id INT,
    rating INT,
    PRIMARY KEY (friend_id,movie_id)
);"
results <- dbSendQuery(con, query)
dbClearResult(results)</pre>
```

[1] TRUE

```
#insert friends
dbGetQuery(con, "insert into friends
                     (id,name)
                 values
                     (1, 'Bob'),
                     (2, 'Sam'),
                     (3, 'Frank'),
                      (4,'Ann'),
                     (5,'Sue'),
                      (6, 'Candy'),
                      (7, 'David'),
                     (8,'Jeff'),
                     (9, 'Cliff'),
                      (10, 'Preston'),
                      (11, 'Coffy')
            ;")
```

data frame with 0 columns and 0 rows

data frame with 0 columns and 0 rows

```
#insert reviews
dbGetQuery(con, "insert into movie_reviews
                    (friend_id,movie_id,rating)
                values
                    (1, 1, 5),
                    (1, 2, 3),
                     (1, 3, 7),
                     (1, 4, 999),
                     (1, 5, 2),
                     (1, 6, 4),
                     (2, 1, 5),
                    (2, 2, 4),
                     (2, 3, 2),
                     (2, 4, 5),
                     (2, 5, 2),
                     (2, 6, 4),
                     (3, 1, 4),
                     (3, 2, 1),
                     (3, 3, 2),
```

```
(3, 4, 1),
         (3, 5, 2),
         (3, 6, 2),
         (4, 1, 4),
         (4, 2, 6),
         (4, 3, 2),
         (4, 4, 1),
         (4, 5, 4),
         (4, 6, 1),
         (5, 1, 5),
         (5, 2, 5),
         (5, 3, 2),
         (5, 4, 3),
         (5, 5, 1),
         (5, 6, 1),
         (6, 1, 5),
         (6, 2, 5),
         (6, 3, 2),
         (6, 4, 3),
         (6, 5, 1),
         (6, 6, 1),
         (7, 1, 5),
         (8, 1, 2),
         (9, 1, 0),
         (10, 1, 0),
         (11, 1, 0)
;")
```

data frame with 0 columns and 0 rows

3. Read Data - This was a small dataset so I read the data directly into an R dataframe

Warning: Closing open result sets

[1] TRUE

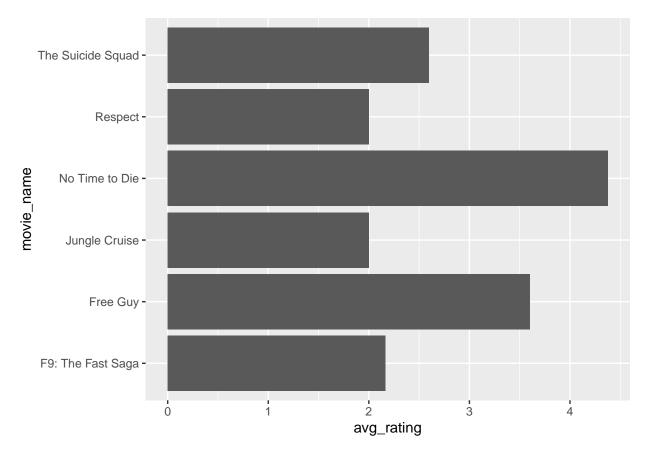
4. Cleaned Data - Removed all invalid rows not filtered by the database constraints.

```
#####
#
# clean data
#####
clean_data <- subset(data, data$rating > 0 & data$rating < 6)</pre>
#####
#
# calculate average
#
#####
avg <- aggregate(clean_data$rating, list(clean_data$movie_id), FUN=mean)</pre>
names(avg)[1] <- "movie_id"</pre>
names(avg)[2] <- "avg_rating"</pre>
avg
##
    movie_id avg_rating
## 1
          1 4.375000
## 2
           2 3.600000
           3 2.000000
## 3
           4 2.600000
## 4
          5 2.000000
## 5
## 6
           6 2.166667
#####
# build final dataframe
#####
clean_data <- subset(clean_data, , select=c(movie_id, name.1))</pre>
clean_data <- unique(clean_data)</pre>
clean data
##
      movie_id
                          name.1
        1 No Time to Die
## 1
## 2
            2
                        Free Guy
## 5
           5
                  Jungle Cruise
## 6
           6 F9: The Fast Saga
            3
## 9
                         Respect
## 10
           4 The Suicide Squad
avg <- merge(avg,clean_data,by="movie_id")</pre>
names(avg)[3] <- "movie_name"</pre>
avg
##
     movie_id avg_rating movie_name
```

```
## 1
                4.375000
                             No Time to Die
            1
## 2
            2
                3.600000
                                   Free Guy
## 3
            3
                2.000000
                                    Respect
## 4
            4
                2.600000 The Suicide Squad
            5
                              Jungle Cruise
## 5
                2.000000
## 6
            6
                2.166667 F9: The Fast Saga
```

5. Graph Results - Graph the average results from the survey

ggplot(data=avg, aes(x=movie_name, y=avg_rating)) + geom_bar(stat="identity") + coord_flip()



#Conclusion In this very unscientific survey "No Time to Loose" received the highest ratings. We did not see equal numbers of responses for each record.