

Week 1: Exploratory Data Analysis

EMSE 4197 | John Paul Helveston | January 15, 2020

Meet your instructor!



Dr. John Helveston

Assistant Professor in Engineering Management & Systems Engineering

Background:

- 2016 PhD in Engineering & Public Policy at Carnegie Mellon University
- 2015 MS in Engineering & Public Policy at Carnegie Mellon University
- 2010 BS in Engineering Science & Mechanics at Virginia Tech

Research:

- Modeling consumer preferences
- Electric vehicle adoption & diffusion
- China

Meet your tutors!

Yanjie He

Masters student in Data Analytics



Lingmei Zhao

Masters student in Statistics



Class goal: translate *data* into *information*

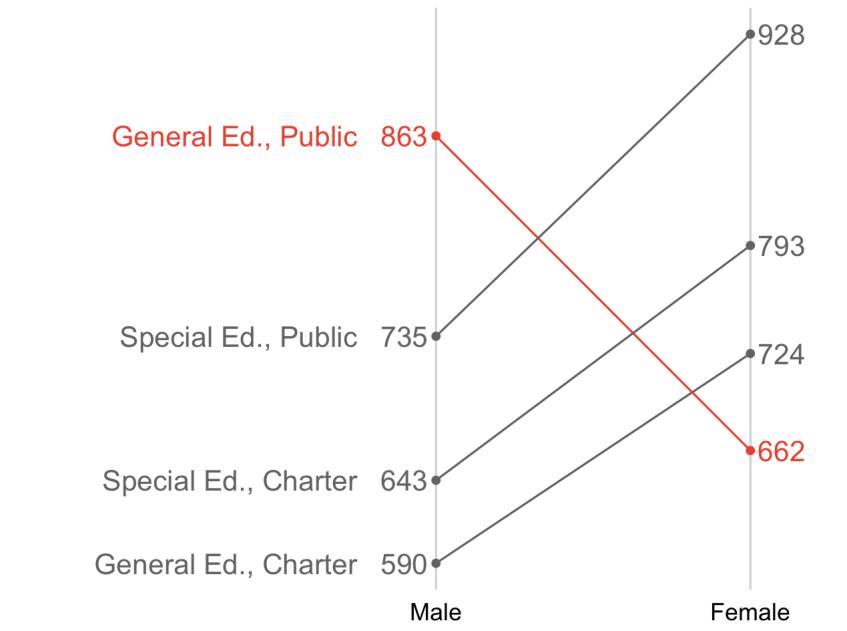
Data

Student engagement scores

Class	School Type	Male	Female
Special Ed.	Charter	643	793
Special Ed.	Public	735	928
General Ed.	Charter	590	724
General Ed.	Public	863	662

Information

Female students in public, general education schools have surprisingly low engagement



Data exploration: an iterative process

Encode data:

```
engagement_data <- data.frame(  
  Male = c(643, 735, 590, 863),  
  Female = c(793, 928, 724, 662),  
  School = c('Special Ed., Charter', 'Special Ed., Public',  
            'General Ed., Charter', 'General Ed., Public'))  
engagement_data
```

```
##   Male Female      School  
## 1  643    793 Special Ed., Charter  
## 2  735    928 Special Ed., Public  
## 3  590    724 General Ed., Charter  
## 4  863    662 General Ed., Public
```

Re-format data for plotting:

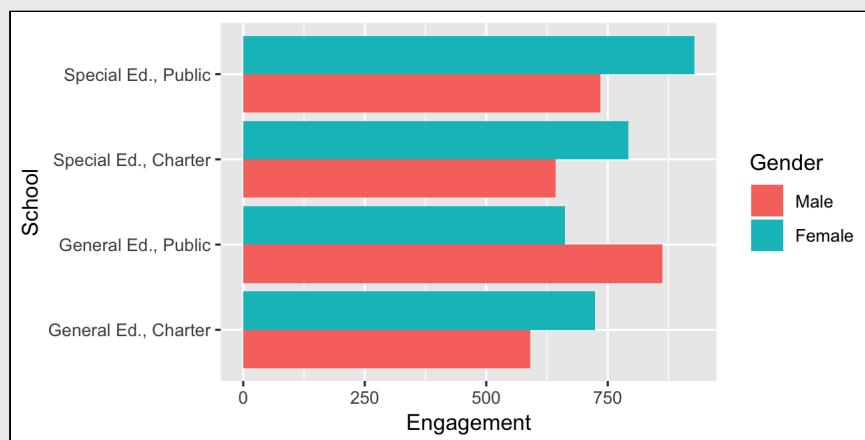
```
engagement_data <- engagement_data %>%  
  gather(Gender, Engagement, Male:Female) %>%  
  mutate(Gender = fct_relevel(  
    Gender, c('Male', 'Female')))  
engagement_data
```

```
##           School Gender Engagement  
## 1 Special Ed., Charter Male     643  
## 2 Special Ed., Public  Male     735  
## 3 General Ed., Charter Male     590  
## 4 General Ed., Public  Male     863  
## 5 Special Ed., Charter Female   793  
## 6 Special Ed., Public  Female   928  
## 7 General Ed., Charter Female   724  
## 8 General Ed., Public  Female   662
```

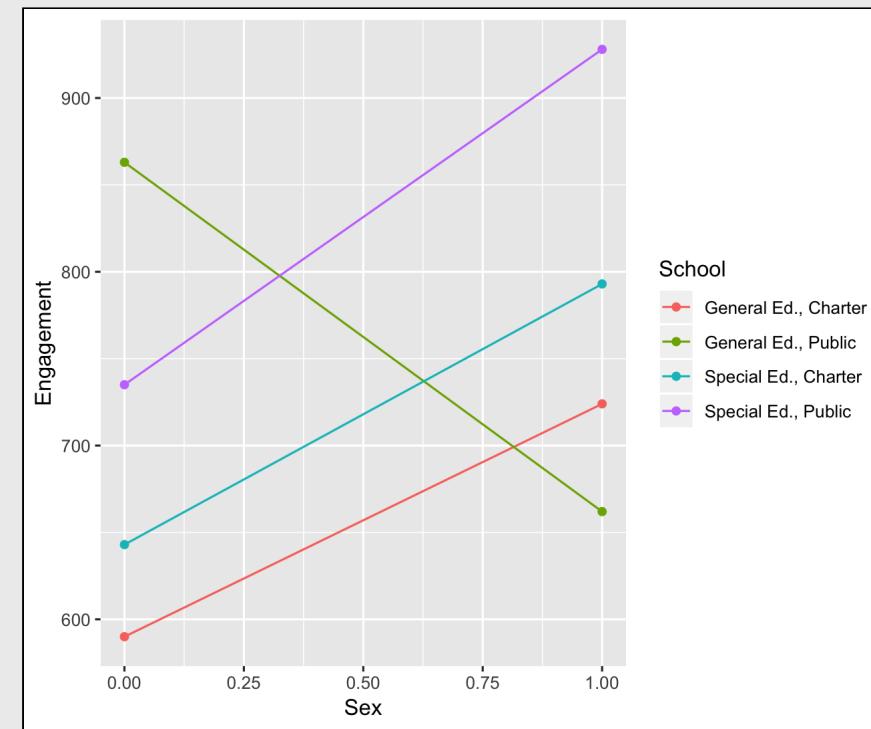
Data exploration: an iterative process

Initial exploratory plotting:

```
engagement_data %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_bar(aes(x = School, y = Engagement,
               fill = Gender), stat = 'identity',
               position = 'dodge') +
  coord_flip()
```

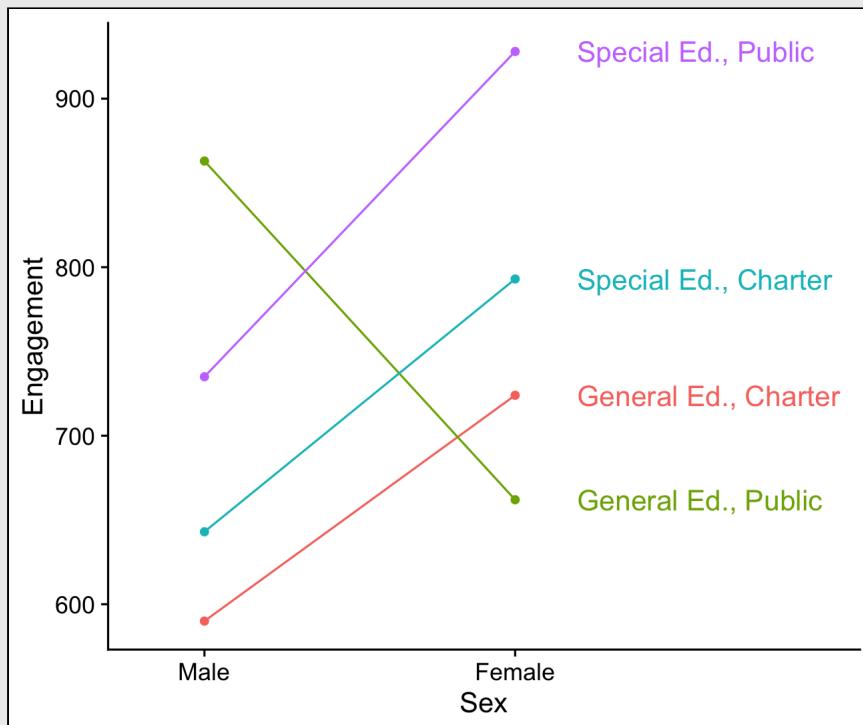


More exploratory plotting - highlight difference:

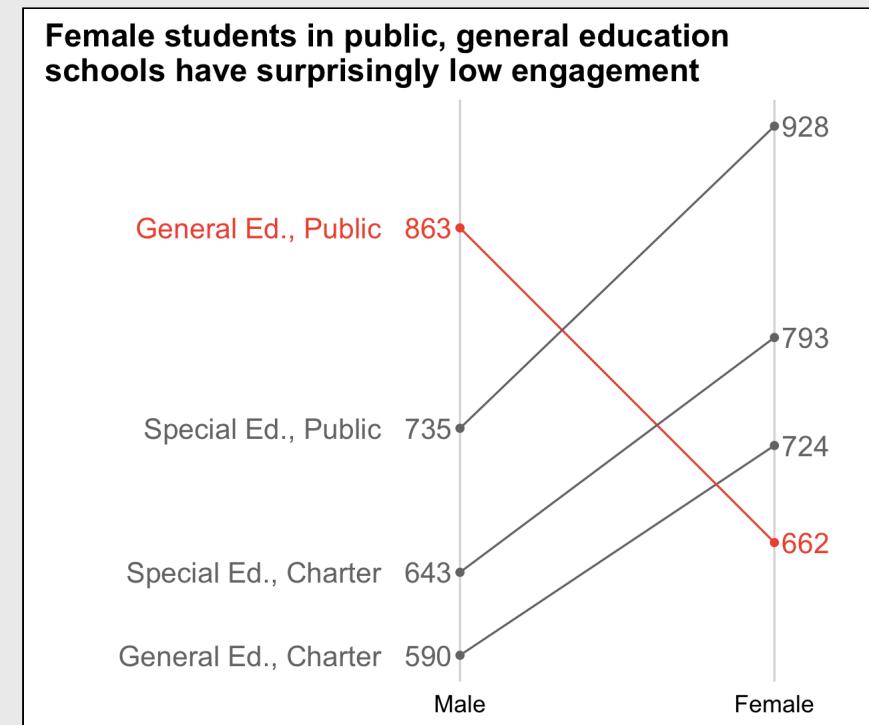


Data exploration: an iterative process

Directly label figure:



Remove unnecessary axes & format colors:

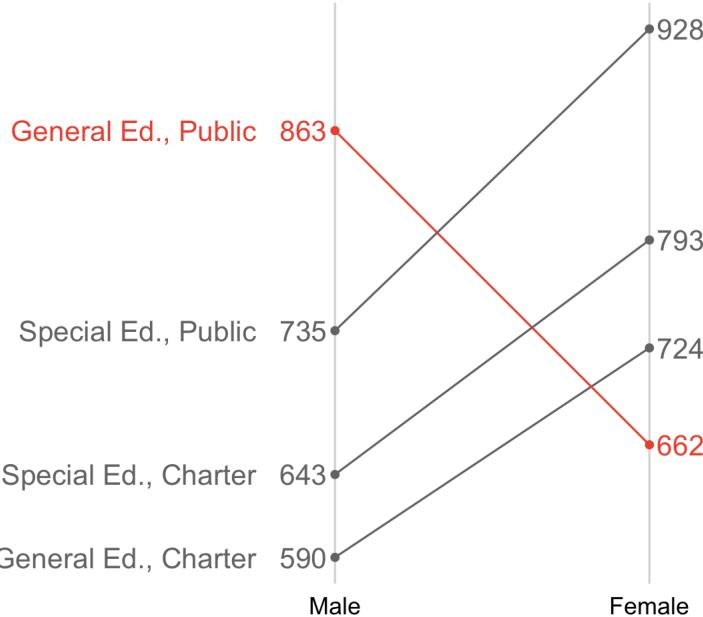


Code:

```
data.frame(
  Male = c(643, 735, 590, 863),
  Female = c(793, 928, 724, 662),
  School = c('Special Ed., Charter', 'Special Ed., Public',
            'General Ed., Charter', 'General Ed., Public'),
  Highlight = c(0, 0, 0, 1)) %>%
gather(Gender, Engagement, Male:Female) %>%
mutate(
  Gender = fct_relevel(Gender, c('Male', 'Female')),
  Highlight = as.factor(Highlight),
  x = ifelse(Gender == 'Female', 1, 0)) %>%
ggplot(aes(x = x, y = Engagement, group = School, color = Highlight)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line() +
  scale_color_manual(values = c('#757575', '#ed573e')) +
  labs(x = 'Sex', y = 'Engagement',
       title = paste0('Female students in public, general education\n',
                     'schools have surprisingly low engagement')) +
  scale_x_continuous(limits = c(-1.2, 1.2), labels = c('Male', 'Female'),
                     breaks = c(0, 1)) +
  geom_text_repel(aes(label = Engagement, color = as.factor(Highlight)),
                 data = subset(engagement, Gender == 'Female'),
                 size = 5,
                 nudge_x = 0.1,
                 segment.color = NA) +
  geom_text_repel(aes(label = Engagement, color = as.factor(Highlight)),
                 data = subset(engagement, Gender == 'Male'),
                 size = 5,
                 nudge_x = -0.1,
                 segment.color = NA) +
  geom_text_repel(aes(label = School, color = as.factor(Highlight)),
                 data = subset(engagement, Gender == 'Male'),
                 size = 5,
                 nudge_x = -0.25,
                 hjust = 1,
                 segment.color = NA) +
  theme_cowplot() +
  background_grid(major = 'x') +
  theme(axis.line = element_blank(),
        axis.title.x = element_blank(),
        axis.title.y = element_blank(),
        axis.text.y = element_blank(),
        axis.ticks = element_blank(),
        legend.position = 'none')
```

Chart:

Female students in public, general education schools have surprisingly low engagement



A fully reproducible analysis

Course 1: Programming for Analytics

"Computational Literacy"

- Programming: Conditionals (if/else), loops, functions, testing, data types.
- Analytics: Data structures, import / export, basic data manipulation & visualization.

Course 2: Exploratory Data Analysis

"Data Literacy"

- Strategies for systematically exploring data.
- Design principles for visualizing and communicating information contained in data.
- Reproducibility: Reports that contain code, equations, visualizations, and narrative text.

Course orientation

- Course website (link also in Blackboard): <https://emse-eda-gwu.github.io/2020-Spring/index.html>
- The schedule is the best starting point
- Prerequisites: Programming for Analytics - look at Assignment 0
- For help, look under the "Resources" tab
 - Use Slack to ask questions.
 - Go to Office hours / tutor sessions

Course policies

Basic policies

- **BE NICE**
- **BE HONEST**
- **DON'T CHEAT** (Translate: Write your own code!)

Late submissions

- **5** late days - use them however you want.
- You can't use more than **2** late days on any one assignment.

Assignments

1. Online exercises

- Example: [Assignment 1](#)
- [DataCamp tour](#)

2. Projects:

- Example: [Assignment 3](#)

3. [Final Project](#), broken into 5 parts.

There is no final exam - the final project is the final exam

Grading

Insert table here

Course Mantras

1) Embrace **plain text**

Plain Text	Rich Text
<pre>## Emphasis **This is bold text** __This is bold text__ *This is italic text* _This is italic text_ ~~Strikethrough~~ # h1 Heading #~ ## h2 Heading ### h3 Heading #### h4 Heading ##### h5 Heading ##### h6 Heading ## Horizontal Rules — --- ***</pre>	<p>Emphasis</p> <p>This is bold text</p> <p>This is bold text</p> <p><i>This is italic text</i></p> <p><i>This is italic text</i></p> <p><i>This is italic text</i></p> <p>Strikethrough</p> <p>h1 Heading 😎</p> <p>h2 Heading</p> <p>h3 Heading</p> <p>h4 Heading</p> <p>h5 Heading</p> <p>h6 Heading</p> <p>Horizontal Rules</p> 

2) Embrace **reproducibility**.

RMarkdown -> HTML.

Example:

This presentation was generated from R code!

How to succeed in this class

- **Take notes** - in class, doing assignments...basically all the time :)
- Start assignments early!
- Don't cheat!
- Come to office hours / tutor sessions!

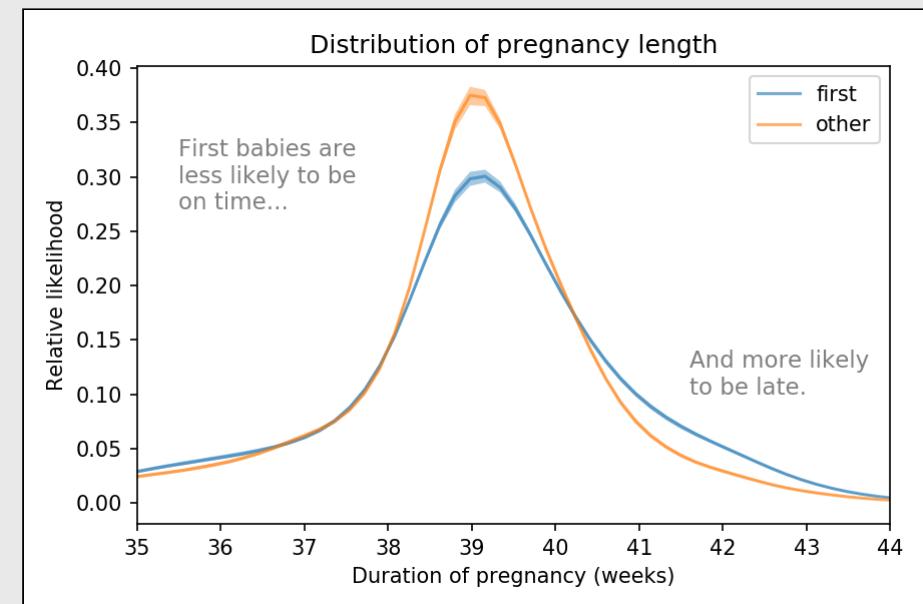
Life is complicated

No class on 4/15 & 4/22...

...because this is happening on 4/13



...but nothing in life is certain



Graph from [this analysis](#)

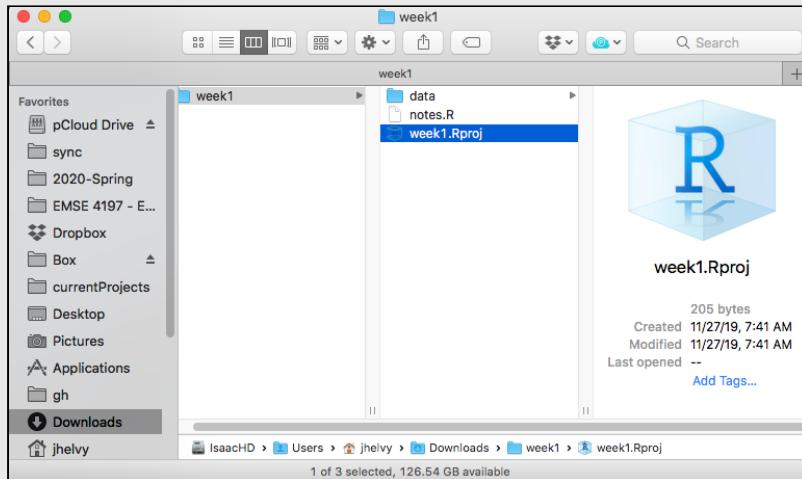
Data includes 31,906 births in the U.S.

Getting Started

1. Sign up for [Slack](#) - link in Blackboard announcement.
2. Install Slack app and **turn notifications on**
3. Sign up for [DataCamp](#) - you must use your @gwu.edu email
4. Sign up for [RStudio Cloud](#).
5. [Download and install R](#).
6. [Download and install RStudio](#) (Desktop version).

Workflow

1) Use R Projects to organize your analysis



2) Use the [here](#) package to create file paths

3) Use these functions to import data:

Data file type	Import function	Library
.csv	<code>read_csv()</code>	<code>readr</code>
.txt	<code>read.table()</code>	<code>readr</code>
.xlsx	<code>read_excel()</code>	<code>readxl</code>

First example: go to the "classroom" channel in Slack

Data Import Examples

Read in `.csv` files with `read_csv()`:

```
library(tidyverse)
library(here)

csvPath <- here('week1', 'data', 'milk_production.csv')
milk_production <- read_csv(csvPath)
```

Read in `.txt` files with `read.table()`:

```
txtPath <- here('week1', 'data', 'nasa_global_temps.txt')
global_temps <- read.table(txtPath, skip = 5)
```

Read in `.xlsx` files with `read_excel()`:

```
library(readxl)

xlsxPath <- here('week1', 'data', 'pv_cell_production.xlsx')
pv_cells <- read_excel(xlsxPath, sheet = 'Cell Prod by Country', skip = 2)
```

Your turn

Write code to import the following data files from the "**data**" folder:

- `wildlife_impacts.csv`
- `north_america_bear_killings.txt`
- `pc_sales_2018.xlsx`

Data provenance - It matters where you get your data

- **Validity:**
 - Is this data trustworthy? Is it authentic?
 - Where did the data come from?
 - How has the data been changed / managed over time?
 - Is the data complete?
- **Comprehension:**
 - Is this data accurate?
 - Can you explain your results?
 - Are you using the *right* data to answer your question?
- **Reproducibility:** The data source is the start of the reproducibility chain.

Document your source like a museum curator

[Example: View "[data_sources.txt](#)" file]

Whenever you download data, you should **at a minimum** record the following:

- The name of the file you are describing.
- The date you downloaded the file (i.e. today's date).
- The original name of the downloaded file (often times you'll rename the original file name).
- The url to the site you downloaded the data from.
- The source of the *original* data (often different from where you downloaded the data).
- A short description of the data and how they were collected.
- A dictionary for the data.

Your turn - in 3 groups

Go to the site listed in the [notes.R](#) file and add the following information about the data to the "[data_sources.txt](#)" file:

- The name of the downloaded file in the "[data](#)" folder.
- The date you downloaded the file (i.e. today's date).
- The url to the site you downloaded the data from.
- The source of the *original* data (if different from where you downloaded the data).
- A short description of the data and how they were collected.
- A dictionary for the data (if available).

5 minute break!

Stand up

Move around

Stretch!

Variables, values, and observations

- **Variable:** A quantity, quality, or property that you can measure.
- **Value:** The state of a variable when you measure it.
- **Observation:** A set of measurements that are made under similar conditions

Table 1

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   country     year   cases population
##   <chr>       <int>  <int>      <int>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999    745 19987071
## 2 Afghanistan 2000   2666 20595360
## 3 Brazil       1999  37737 172006362
## 4 Brazil       2000  80488 174504898
## 5 China        1999 212258 1272915272
## 6 China        2000 213766 1280428583
```

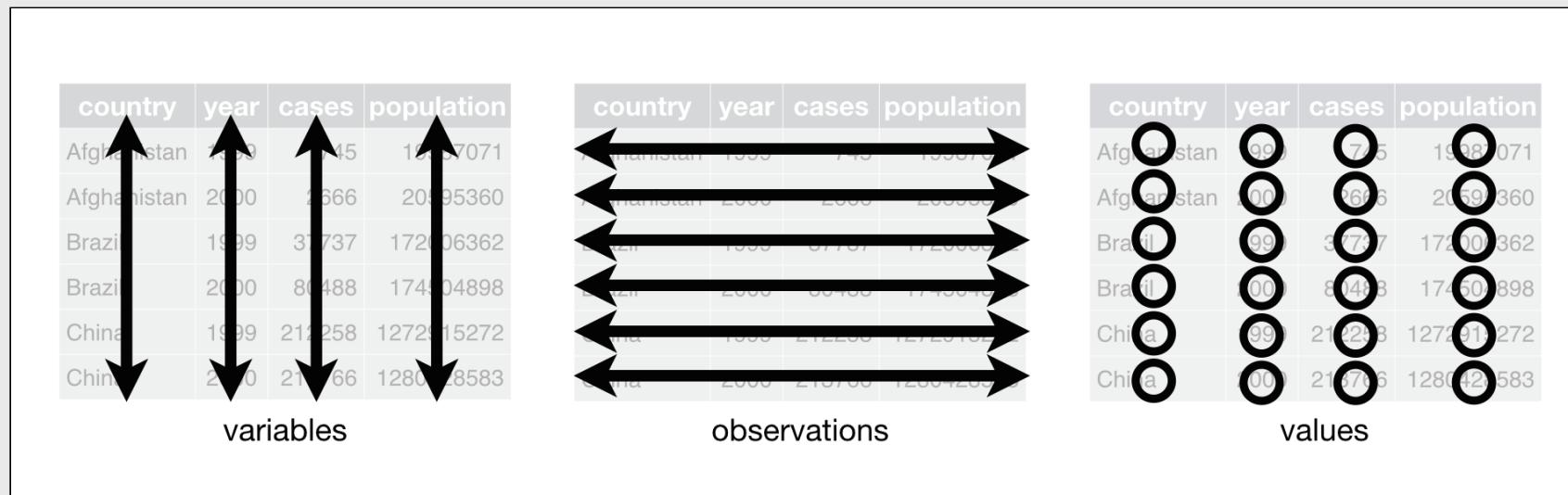
Table 2

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   country     year   type     count
##   <chr>       <int> <chr>     <int>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999  cases      745
## 2 Afghanistan 1999  population 19987071
## 3 Afghanistan 2000  cases      2666
## 4 Afghanistan 2000  population 20595360
## 5 Brazil       1999  cases      37737
## 6 Brazil       1999  population 172006362
```

Tidy data

Tidy data follows the following three rules:

- Each **variable** has its own **column**.
- Each **observation** has its own **row**.
- Each **value** has its own **cell**.



Tidy data

- **Variable:** A quantity, quality, or property that you can measure.
- **Value:** The state of a variable when you measure it.
- **Observation:** A set of measurements that are made under similar conditions

Tidy

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   country     year   cases population
##   <chr>       <int>  <int>      <int>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999    745 19987071
## 2 Afghanistan 2000   2666 20595360
## 3 Brazil       1999 37737 172006362
## 4 Brazil       2000 80488 174504898
## 5 China        1999 212258 1272915272
## 6 China        2000 213766 1280428583
```

Un-tidy

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   country     year type      count
##   <chr>       <int> <chr>     <int>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999 cases      745
## 2 Afghanistan 1999 population 19987071
## 3 Afghanistan 2000 cases     2666
## 4 Afghanistan 2000 population 20595360
## 5 Brazil       1999 cases      37737
## 6 Brazil       1999 population 172006362
```

Tidy data:

- **Variable:** A quantity, quality, or property that you can measure.
- **Value:** The state of a variable when you measure it.
- **Observation:** A set of measurements that are made under similar conditions

Example: PV Solar Cell Production Data

Un-tidy format:

```
head(pv_cells)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 10
##   Year  China Taiwan Japan Malaysia Germany `South Korea` `United States` `Others` `World`
##   <chr> <chr> <chr>  <dbl> <chr>    <chr>    <chr>           <dbl>
## 1 1995  NA     NA      16.4  NA       NA        NA                 34.8
## 2 1996  NA     NA      21.2  NA       NA        NA                 38.8
## 3 1997  NA     NA      35    NA       NA        NA                  51
## 4 1998  NA     NA      49    NA       NA        NA                 53.7
## 5 1999  NA     NA      80    NA       NA        NA                 60.8
## 6 2000  2.5    NA     129.   NA      22.5     NA                  75
## # ... with 2 more variables: Others <chr>, World <dbl>
```

Tidy format:

```
head(pv_cells_tidy)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   Year  Country numCells
##   <chr> <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 1995  China     NA
## 2 1996  China     NA
## 3 1997  China     NA
## 4 1998  China     NA
## 5 1999  China     NA
## 6 2000  China     2.5
```

Re-shaping from "wide" to "long" (tidy)

```
gather(data, key = "", value = "", ...)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 10
##   Year  China Taiwan Japan Malaysia Germany `South Korea` `United States` <dbl>
##   <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <chr>    <chr>      <chr>           <dbl>
## 1 1995 NA     NA     16.4 NA     NA       NA             34.8
## 2 1996 NA     NA     21.2 NA     NA       NA             38.8
## 3 1997 NA     NA     35    NA     NA       NA             51
## 4 1998 NA     NA     49    NA     NA       NA             53.7
## 5 1999 NA     NA     80    NA     NA       NA             60.8
## 6 2000 2.5    NA     129.  NA     22.5    NA             75
## # ... with 2 more variables: Others <chr>, World <dbl>
```

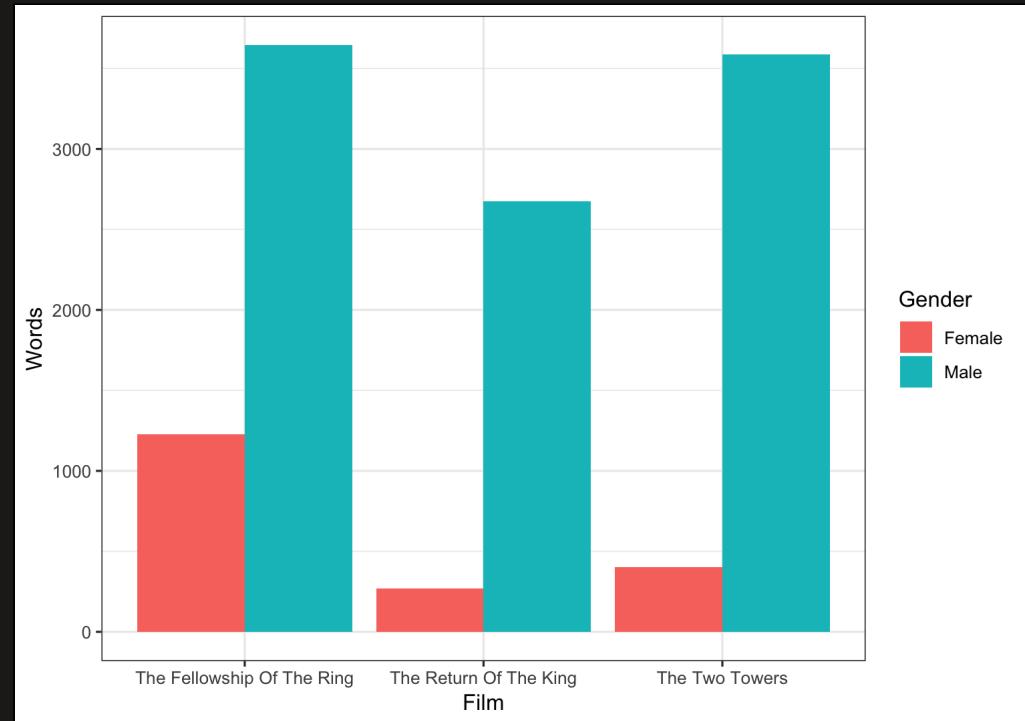
```
pv_cells_long <- pv_cells %>%
  gather(key = 'Country', value = 'nPVCCells', China:World)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   Year  Country nPVCCells
##   <chr> <chr>    <chr>
## 1 1995 China    NA
## 2 1996 China    NA
## 3 1997 China    NA
## 4 1998 China    NA
## 5 1999 China    NA
## 6 2000 China    2.5
```

wide				long			
id	x	y	z	key	id	key	val
1	a	c	e	val	1	x	a
	b	d	f		2	x	b
2	y	c	e	key	1	y	c
					2	y	d
1	z	d	f	val	1	z	e
					2	z	f

Your turn

1. Read in the `lotr_words.csv` data file.
2. Use `gather()` to "tidy" the data into four columns: `Film`, `Race`, `Gender`, `Words`.
3. Use `write_csv()` and `here()` to save your file at `lotr_words_tidy.csv` in the `data` folder.
4. Use your "tidy" formatted data to create the plot to the right.



Re-shaping from "long" to "wide" (un-tidy)

```
spread(data, key = "", value = "")
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   Year Country nPVCells
##   <chr> <chr>    <chr>
## 1 1995 China     NA
## 2 1996 China     NA
## 3 1997 China     NA
## 4 1998 China     NA
## 5 1999 China     NA
## 6 2000 China     2.5
```

```
pv_cells_wide <- pv_cells_long %>%
  spread(key = Country, value = nPVCells)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 10
##   Year China Germany Japan Malaysia Others `South Korea` Taiwan
##   <chr> <chr> <chr>    <chr> <chr>    <chr> <chr>       <chr>
## 1 1995 NA     NA      16.4  NA      NA      NA      NA
## 2 1996 NA     NA      21.2  NA      NA      NA      NA
## 3 1997 NA     NA      35    NA      NA      NA      NA
## 4 1998 NA     NA      49    NA      NA      NA      NA
## 5 1999 NA     NA      80    NA      NA      NA      NA
## 6 2000 2.5    22.5   128.6 NA     48.20... NA      NA
## # ... with 2 more variables: `United States` <chr>, World <chr>
```

wide				long				
id	x	y	z	key	id	key	val	
1	a	c	e	val	1	x	a	
	b	d	f			x	b	
2				key	1	y	c	
						y	d	
1				val	1	z	e	
						z	f	
2								

Your turn

1. Read in the `lotr_words_tidy.csv` data file.
2. Use `spread()` to convert the "tidy" data back into it's untidy format with the columns: `Film`, `Race`, `Female`, `Male`
3. Use your "wide" format data and to compute the percentage of words spoken by Female characters (regardless of race) in each film:

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 4
##   Film           Female  Male percentFemale
##   <chr>        <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 The Fellowship Of The Ring    1243  6610      15.8
## 2 The Return Of The King       453   5642      7.43
## 3 The Two Towers             732   6565     10.0
```

Writing a research question

Follow [these guidelines](#).

Your question should be:

- **Clear:** your audience can easily understand its purpose without additional explanation.
- **Focused:** it is narrow enough that it can be addressed thoroughly with the data available and within the limits of the final project report.
- **Concise:** it is expressed in the fewest possible words.
- **Complex:** it is not answerable with a simple "yes" or "no," but rather requires synthesis and analysis of data.
- **Arguable:** its potential answers are open to debate rather than accepted facts (do others care about it?)

Writing a research question

Bad question: Why are social networking sites harmful?

- Unclear: it does not specify *which* social networking sites or state what harm is being caused; assumes that "harm" exists.

Improved question: How are online users experiencing or addressing privacy issues on such social networking sites as Facebook and Twitter?

- Specifies the sites (Facebook and Twitter), type of harm (privacy issues), and who is harmed (online users).

Other good examples: See the [Final Project Assignment](#) page