

# UC Davis STA 242 2015 Spring Assignment 1

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## 1 Data Parsing Procedure

The basic data parsing procedure in our program is as follows.

- a. Check the legality of the file name.
- b. Call shell commend “file” and “iconv” to check and convert UTF-8 files to ASCII files in order to avoid some UTF-8 symbols which may cause trouble to regular expression.
- c. use “readLines” to read in file.
- d. Locate the table head line using regular expression and estimate starting position and length of each field. If head line can not be found, this value should be specified manually.
- e. According to the field names specified in last step, generate a regular expression for one row in the data section and use it to locate the beginning and ending line of the data section.
- f. Use “read.fwf” (fixed-width method) to read the data into data frame.

After parsing data into data frames, the data are then initially post-processed with the following procedure.

- a. Expand the fields of each table with NA so that all table have the same 20 fields: “place”, “divtot”, “name”, “number”, “age”, “hometown”, “time\_gun”, “time\_net”, “pace”, “seed”, “split”, “time\_five\_mile”, “pace\_five\_mile”, “time\_ten\_km”, “pace\_ten\_km”.
- b. Decompose “divtot” field into “div” and ‘tot’.

- c. Convert the name into lower case. If the name field contains “unknown” or “unnamed”, set it to NA.
- d. Extract the USATF OPEN guideline or USATF Age-Group guideline indicator.
- e. Convert all time/pace/split domains into numeric (seconds).
- f. Convert the seed domain into logical.
- g. Process the hometown domain. This includes remove the wrong information from this field in case some one put their suite/apartment/street/email address or zip-code there. Then attempt to add three new fields to the table: “hometown\_country”, “hometown\_country” and “hometown\_city”, which are estimated on the best effort basis.

Now the post processing is finished and we are ready to explore various aspect of the data. The data, which are organized as a list of data frames.

## 2 Interesting Findings

The numbers of male and female runners taking part in the Cherry Blossom Run from 1999 to 2010 are shown in Fig. 1. Apparently, except that there is a small decline from 1999 to 2000, the total number of both male and female runners are increasing. Also, during the early years of Cherry Blossom Run there are more male runners than female runners. However, the number of female runners have surpassed that of the male runners starting from 2005 and the gap have been increasing ever since.

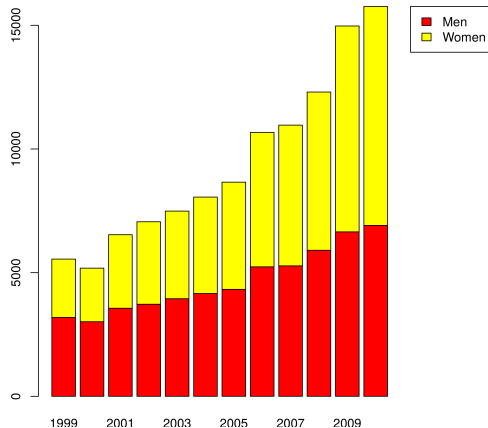


Figure 1: The number of runners.

Next we explore the performance of the runners in this event. In Fig. 2 we plot the average and the minimum net time (in seconds) of the male and female runners. As we can see, the minimum net time for men and women demonstrate a constant trend a little below and above 50 minutes, respectively. However, the average net time shows a increasing trend, indicating the average performance of the runners become worse and worse every year. This is probably because that more and more non-pros are taking part in this run, considering the fast increasing number of participants shown in Fig. 1.

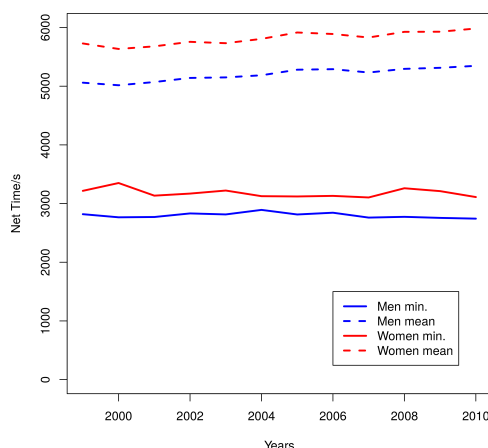


Figure 2: The average and minimum net time.

Now we focus on year 2010, when there are a total number of 15762 runners joined this annual event. Among this runners, a majority of 15708 runners are identified to be from US. In Fig. 3, we plot the heatmap based on the number of runners from different states. A majority of the runners are from Maryland, Virginia and Washington D.C. There are also quite a few runners from Pennsylvania and New York. This heatmap clearly shows that Cherry Blossom Run is a popular local event.

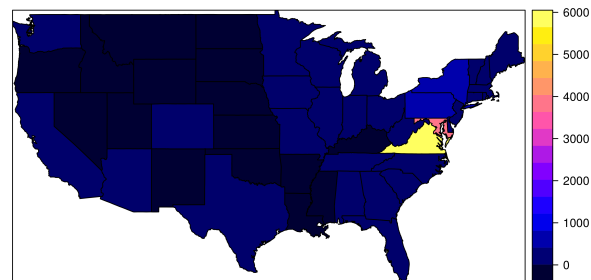


Figure 3: The distributions of the runners across US.

We have also looked at the age distribution of the male and female runners in 2010. Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 show the recorded age ranges of each age group and the density w.r.t age in that group (so that the size of each column represent the total number of runners in the corresponding group). We notice that the youngest runners are 11 years old and there is a senior runners at the age of 86 (holy!). The largest age group for both women and men are both the one from 25 to 29.

Finally we relate the performance of the runners with their ages. In Fig. 6, we plot the mean and minimum net time within each age group. Considering the minimum net time, we notice that the best performance is reached by runners from 20 to 24. Considering the mean net time, the average performance is getting worse and worse as the age grows. However, age group 40-44 shows a better performance than age group 35-39 in both the mean and min net time for both men and women.

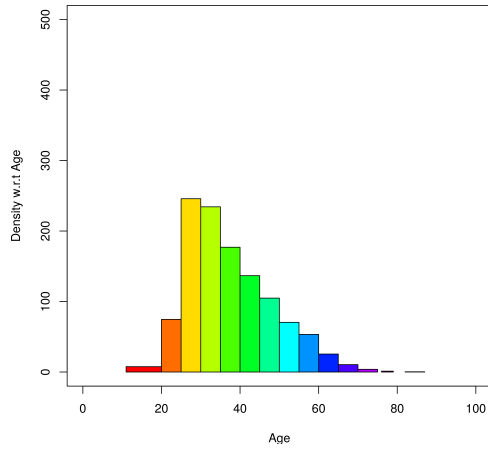


Figure 4: Age distribution of male runners in 2010.

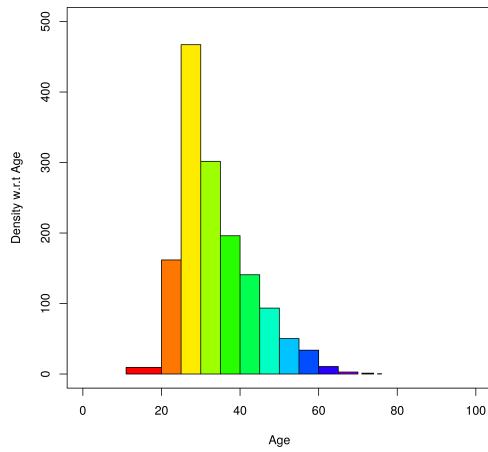


Figure 5: Age distribution of female runners in 2010.

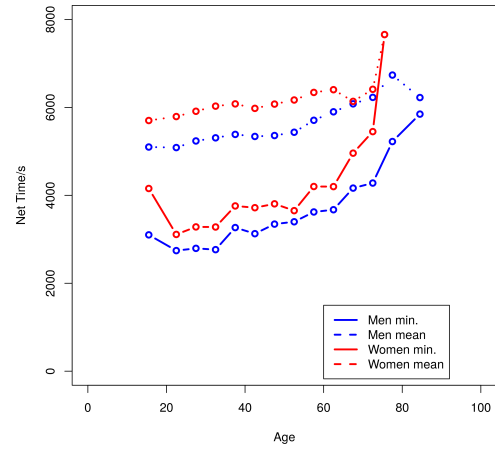


Figure 6: Mean and minimum net time versus age group.