### Intro to Data Analytics and Visualizations

Lecture 3 Fall 2014, August 29

## Outline

- 1. Data Import with R
- 2. Data Export with R
- 3. More Data Structures: Lists and Data Frames in R
- 4. Coding esthetics in R
- 5. The tasks in a Data Science Project
- 6. Most common data science modeling tasks
- 7. A first modeling example

# Prices Data Set (prices.csv)

The data are a random sample of records of resales of homes from Feb 15 to Apr 30, 1993 from the files maintained by the Hartford, CT, Board of Realtors. This type of data is collected by multiple listing agencies in many cities and is used by realtors as an information base.

Number of cases: 65

#### **Variable Names:**

PRICE = Selling price (\$hundreds)
SQFT = Square feet of living space

**AGE** = Age of home (years)

**NE** = Located in northeast sector of city (1) or not (0)

#### Why would a data scientist hope to glean from this data

set?

Keep track of the price homes are selling for so customers know what they're price range will possibly be for resale.

## Data Import

We need to set the working directory. For this we use the function setwd:

setwd("location")

Comma Separated Values:
 Use the function read.table
 mydatacsv<- read.table('prices.csv', sep=',',
 header=T)</li>

2. Text File:

```
Use the function read.table:
```

```
mydatatxt<- read.table('prices.txt', sep='\t', header=T)
```

# Data Import

Can also import directly from the web, giving a url:

```
3.
fpe <-
read.table("http://data.princeton.edu/wws509/datasets/
effort.dat")</pre>
```

# Using Matrix Commands on Datasets

Lets review some of the matrix commands we learned previously by applying them to our new dataset.

- 1. What is the dimension of our dataset?
- 2. Assign the value of the cell [2,3] to the new variable var1
- 3. Assign the value of the cell [10,4] to the new variable var2
- 4. Output the value of each column separately.
- 5. Assign the values of SQFT to a new variable SQFT. Output the value of row 15.

### Data Export: csv

If you have modified your dataset in R you can export it as a .csv file using the following code:

write.csv(mydatacsv,file="mydatacsv.csv")

Can also export vectors or other objects that you have created to .csv file:

```
write.csv(vec2,file="vec2.csv")
```

Matrix columns and rows all have to be numbers; data frame can be letters, words...

### Data Export: txt

If you have modified your dataset in R you can export it as a space delimited .txt file using the following code:

```
write.table(mydatacsv,file="mydatatxt.txt", sep=" ")
```

You can export it as a tab delimited .txt file using the following code:

```
write.table(mydatacsv,file="mydatatxt2.txt",
sep="\t")
```

### Data Structures: Data Frames

- \*Data frame = rectangular array containing values of one or more variables for a set of units (or subjects).
- \*Data frames also contain:
  - names of variables;
  - names of observations;
- info about nature of variables (numeric/categorical etc).

#### Data frames

- \*Make a data frame default with attach()
- \*Give variable names with the function names()
- \*Refer different variables directly if dataset attached or using extract operator \$
- \*Do statistical analyses; EG. Summary("dataset")
- \*Detach a dataset after done with it using detach()

# R Coding Conventions and Esthetics

#### Structuring your code

- -make it understandable for your future self and others;
- -good names for objects and functions;
- -keep lines short;
- -have good comments to explain code.

# Data Scientist's Tasks in a Data Science Project

- Define goal
- Collect and manage data
- Build model (including visualization of data)
- Evaluate model
- Present results
- Implement (deliver/deploy) model

# Most Common Modeling Tasks in Data Science

- Classification
- Scoring
- Ranking
- Clustering
- Finding Relations
- Characterizations

#### Data Science Problem

- Progressive, the insurance company, would like to have a quick way to quote the premium for an insurance policy on a car.
- The insurance agent only has 5 minutes to spend on the phone with a potential new customer.
- The only information the agent gets is the caller's age and the caller's vehicle age.
- How can a data scientist help with this problem?

## Data Science Problem

 Suppose the company has data from the insurance policies in the past. If saved in a data frame, we would have three variables: Premium, Driver Age and Vehicle Age. How can we fit a model so that we can predict for a future customer the Premium, only knowing the Driver Age and Vehicle Age?

### **Data Science Problem**

Historical Data

	Driver Age		ge																					
Vehicle Age	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
<u>0</u>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	L
<u>3</u>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	L
4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	L
<u>5</u>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	L
<u>6</u>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	L
<u>7</u>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	L
<u>8</u>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	L
9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	L
<u>10</u>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	L

# Decision Trees (Predictive task)

- We can build a decision tree. Decision trees are a class of techniques used to characterize the relationship between a response and a collection of covariates. In R, you can fit a decision tree, and then plot it to have a visualization of the tree.
- In R:
- library(tree)
- insurance\_tree <- tree(Premium ~ Driver\_age + Vehicle\_age, data = cars)
- plot(insurance\_tree)

Decision Trees (Predictive task)																								
	Driv	er Ag	ge																					
Vehicle Age	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
<u>0</u>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
<u>1</u>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
<u>2</u>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
<u>3</u>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
<u>5</u>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
<u>6</u>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
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8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
<u>10</u>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	



#### The Data Science Solution

- Insurance Agent: My caller wants to get a quote. He is 20 and has a 3 year old car. What should I say?
- What the Data Scientist wanted to say: After getting data, coding, crunching, summarizing, visualizing, and building this model...and considering... and accounting for ... a good guess might be ..10 plus or minus...
- What the Agent wanted to hear: 10.

### Using Matrix Commands on Datasets

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