Assignment 4: Data Wrangling

Student Name

OVERVIEW

This exercise accompanies the lessons in Environmental Data Analytics on Data Wrangling

Directions

1. Change "Student Name" on line 3 (above) with your name.
2. Work through the steps, **creating code and output** that fulfill each instruction.
3. Be sure to **answer the questions** in this assignment document.
4. When you have completed the assignment, **Knit** the text and code into a single PDF file.
5. After Knitting, submit the completed exercise (PDF file) to the dropbox in Sakai. Add your last name into the file name (e.g., "Fay_A04_DataWrangling.Rmd") prior to submission.

The completed exercise is due on Tuesday, Feb 16 @ 11:59pm.

Set up your session

1. Check your working directory, load the `tidyverse` and `lubridate` packages, and upload all four raw data files associated with the EPA Air dataset. See the README file for the EPA air datasets for more information (especially if you have not worked with air quality data previously).
2. Explore the dimensions, column names, and structure of the datasets.

```
#1

getwd()
```

```
## [1] "C:/Users/kn134/Documents/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2021"
```

```
library(tidyverse)
library(lubridate)

EPAair_O3_2018 <- read.csv("~/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2021/Data/Raw/EPAair_O3_NC2018_raw.csv")
EPAair_O3_2019 <- read.csv("~/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2021/Data/Raw/EPAair_O3_NC2019_raw.csv")
EPAair_pm25_2018 <- read.csv("~/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2021/Data/Raw/EPAair_PM25_NC2018_raw.csv")
EPAair_pm25_2019 <- read.csv("~/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2021/Data/Raw/EPAair_PM25_NC2019_raw.csv")

#2

dim(EPAair_O3_2018)
```

```
## [1] 9737   20
```

```
dim(EPAair_O3_2019)
```

```
## [1] 10592    20
```

```
dim(EPAair_pm25_2018)
```

```
## [1] 8983   20
```

```
dim(EPAair_pm25_2019)
```

```
## [1] 8581   20
```

```
colnames(EPAair_O3_2018)
```

```
##  [1] "Date"
##  [2] "Source"
##  [3] "Site.ID"
##  [4] "POC"
##  [5] "Daily.Max.8.hour.Ozone.Concentration"
##  [6] "UNITS"
##  [7] "DAILY_AQI_VALUE"
##  [8] "Site.Name"
##  [9] "DAILY_OBS_COUNT"
## [10] "PERCENT_COMPLETE"
## [11] "AQS_PARAMETER_CODE"
## [12] "AQS_PARAMETER_DESC"
## [13] "CBSA_CODE"
## [14] "CBSA_NAME"
## [15] "STATE_CODE"
## [16] "STATE"
## [17] "COUNTY_CODE"
## [18] "COUNTY"
## [19] "SITE_LATITUDE"
## [20] "SITE_LONGITUDE"
```

```
colnames(EPAair_O3_2019)
```

```
##  [1] "Date"
##  [2] "Source"
##  [3] "Site.ID"
##  [4] "POC"
##  [5] "Daily.Max.8.hour.Ozone.Concentration"
##  [6] "UNITS"
##  [7] "DAILY_AQI_VALUE"
##  [8] "Site.Name"
##  [9] "DAILY_OBS_COUNT"
## [10] "PERCENT_COMPLETE"
## [11] "AQS_PARAMETER_CODE"
## [12] "AQS_PARAMETER_DESC"
## [13] "CBSA_CODE"
## [14] "CBSA_NAME"
## [15] "STATE_CODE"
## [16] "STATE"
## [17] "COUNTY_CODE"
## [18] "COUNTY"
## [19] "SITE_LATITUDE"
## [20] "SITE_LONGITUDE"
```

```
colnames(EPAair_pm25_2018)
```

```
##  [1] "Date"                          "Source"
```

```
##  [3] "Site.ID"                          "POC"
##  [5] "Daily.Mean.PM2.5.Concentration" "UNITS"
##  [7] "DAILY_AQI_VALUE"                  "Site.Name"
##  [9] "DAILY_OBS_COUNT"                  "PERCENT_COMPLETE"
## [11] "AQS_PARAMETER_CODE"               "AQS_PARAMETER_DESC"
## [13] "CBSA_CODE"                        "CBSA_NAME"
## [15] "STATE_CODE"                       "STATE"
## [17] "COUNTY_CODE"                      "COUNTY"
## [19] "SITE_LATITUDE"                    "SITE_LONGITUDE"
```

```
colnames(EPAair_pm25_2019)
```

```
##  [1] "Date"                             "Source"
##  [3] "Site.ID"                          "POC"
##  [5] "Daily.Mean.PM2.5.Concentration" "UNITS"
##  [7] "DAILY_AQI_VALUE"                  "Site.Name"
##  [9] "DAILY_OBS_COUNT"                  "PERCENT_COMPLETE"
## [11] "AQS_PARAMETER_CODE"               "AQS_PARAMETER_DESC"
## [13] "CBSA_CODE"                        "CBSA_NAME"
## [15] "STATE_CODE"                       "STATE"
## [17] "COUNTY_CODE"                      "COUNTY"
## [19] "SITE_LATITUDE"                    "SITE_LONGITUDE"
```

```
str(EPAair_O3_2018)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    9737 obs. of  20 variables:
##  $ Date                                : chr  "03/01/2018" "03/02/2018" "03/03/2018" "03/04/2018" ..
##  $ Source                              : chr  "AQS" "AQS" "AQS" "AQS" ...
##  $ Site.ID                             : int  370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 3700
##  $ POC                                 : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ Daily.Max.8.hour.Ozone.Concentration: num  0.043 0.046 0.047 0.049 0.047 0.03 0.036 0.044 0.049 0
##  $ UNITS                               : chr  "ppm" "ppm" "ppm" "ppm" ...
##  $ DAILY_AQI_VALUE                     : int  40 43 44 45 44 28 33 41 45 40 ...
##  $ Site.Name                           : chr  "Taylorsville Liledoun" "Taylorsville Liledoun" "Taylo
##  $ DAILY_OBS_COUNT                     : int  17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 ...
##  $ PERCENT_COMPLETE                    : num  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 ...
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_CODE                  : int  44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 4
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_DESC                  : chr  "Ozone" "Ozone" "Ozone" "Ozone" ...
##  $ CBSA_CODE                           : int  25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 1
##  $ CBSA_NAME                           : chr  "Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC" "Hickory-Lenoir-Morgant
##  $ STATE_CODE                          : int  37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 ...
##  $ STATE                               : chr  "North Carolina" "North Carolina" "North Carolina" "No
##  $ COUNTY_CODE                         : int  3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 ...
##  $ COUNTY                              : chr  "Alexander" "Alexander" "Alexander" "Alexander" ...
##  $ SITE_LATITUDE                       : num  35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 ...
##  $ SITE_LONGITUDE                      : num  -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 ...
```

```
str(EPAair_O3_2019)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    10592 obs. of  20 variables:
##  $ Date                                : chr  "01/01/2019" "01/02/2019" "01/03/2019" "01/04/2019" ..
##  $ Source                              : chr  "AirNow" "AirNow" "AirNow" "AirNow" ...
##  $ Site.ID                             : int  370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 370030005 3700
##  $ POC                                 : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ Daily.Max.8.hour.Ozone.Concentration: num  0.029 0.018 0.016 0.022 0.037 0.037 0.029 0.038 0.038 0
##  $ UNITS                               : chr  "ppm" "ppm" "ppm" "ppm" ...
```

```
##  $ DAILY_AQI_VALUE                    : int  27 17 15 20 34 34 27 35 35 28 ...
##  $ Site.Name                          : chr  "Taylorsville Liledoun" "Taylorsville Liledoun" "Taylo
##  $ DAILY_OBS_COUNT                    : int  24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 ...
##  $ PERCENT_COMPLETE                   : num  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 ...
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_CODE                 : int  44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 44201 4
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_DESC                 : chr  "Ozone" "Ozone" "Ozone" "Ozone" ...
##  $ CBSA_CODE                          : int  25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 25860 2
##  $ CBSA_NAME                          : chr  "Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC" "Hickory-Lenoir-Morgant
##  $ STATE_CODE                         : int  37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 ...
##  $ STATE                              : chr  "North Carolina" "North Carolina" "North Carolina" "No
##  $ COUNTY_CODE                        : int  3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 ...
##  $ COUNTY                             : chr  "Alexander" "Alexander" "Alexander" "Alexander" ...
##  $ SITE_LATITUDE                      : num  35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.9 ...
##  $ SITE_LONGITUDE                     : num  -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 -81.2 ...
```

```
str(EPAair_pm25_2018)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    8983 obs. of  20 variables:
##  $ Date                           : chr  "01/02/2018" "01/05/2018" "01/08/2018" "01/11/2018" ...
##  $ Source                         : chr  "AQS" "AQS" "AQS" "AQS" ...
##  $ Site.ID                        : int  370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 3
##  $ POC                            : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ Daily.Mean.PM2.5.Concentration: num  2.9 3.7 5.3 0.8 2.5 4.5 1.8 2.5 4.2 1.7 ...
##  $ UNITS                          : chr  "ug/m3 LC" "ug/m3 LC" "ug/m3 LC" "ug/m3 LC" ...
##  $ DAILY_AQI_VALUE                : int  12 15 22 3 10 19 8 10 18 7 ...
##  $ Site.Name                      : chr  "Linville Falls" "Linville Falls" "Linville Falls" "Linville
##  $ DAILY_OBS_COUNT                : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ PERCENT_COMPLETE               : num  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 ...
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_CODE             : int  88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_DESC             : chr  "Acceptable PM2.5 AQI & Speciation Mass" "Acceptable PM2.5 A
##  $ CBSA_CODE                      : int  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ CBSA_NAME                      : chr  "" "" "" "" ...
##  $ STATE_CODE                     : int  37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 ...
##  $ STATE                          : chr  "North Carolina" "North Carolina" "North Carolina" "North Ca
##  $ COUNTY_CODE                    : int  11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 ...
##  $ COUNTY                         : chr  "Avery" "Avery" "Avery" "Avery" ...
##  $ SITE_LATITUDE                  : num  36 36 36 36 36 ...
##  $ SITE_LONGITUDE                 : num  -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 ...
```

```
str(EPAair_pm25_2019)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    8581 obs. of  20 variables:
##  $ Date                           : chr  "01/03/2019" "01/06/2019" "01/09/2019" "01/12/2019" ...
##  $ Source                         : chr  "AQS" "AQS" "AQS" "AQS" ...
##  $ Site.ID                        : int  370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 370110002 3
##  $ POC                            : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ Daily.Mean.PM2.5.Concentration: num  1.6 1 1.3 6.3 2.6 1.2 1.5 1.5 3.7 1.6 ...
##  $ UNITS                          : chr  "ug/m3 LC" "ug/m3 LC" "ug/m3 LC" "ug/m3 LC" ...
##  $ DAILY_AQI_VALUE                : int  7 4 5 26 11 5 6 6 15 7 ...
##  $ Site.Name                      : chr  "Linville Falls" "Linville Falls" "Linville Falls" "Linville
##  $ DAILY_OBS_COUNT                : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ PERCENT_COMPLETE               : num  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 ...
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_CODE             : int  88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502 88502
##  $ AQS_PARAMETER_DESC             : chr  "Acceptable PM2.5 AQI & Speciation Mass" "Acceptable PM2.5 A
##  $ CBSA_CODE                      : int  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
```

```
##  $ CBSA_NAME                    : chr  "" "" "" "" ...
##  $ STATE_CODE                   : int  37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 ...
##  $ STATE                        : chr  "North Carolina" "North Carolina" "North Carolina" "North Ca
##  $ COUNTY_CODE                  : int  11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 ...
##  $ COUNTY                       : chr  "Avery" "Avery" "Avery" "Avery" ...
##  $ SITE_LATITUDE                : num  36 36 36 36 36 ...
##  $ SITE_LONGITUDE               : num  -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 -81.9 ...
```

Wrangle individual datasets to create processed files.

3. Change date to date
4. Select the following columns: Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY, SITE_LATITUDE, SITE_LONGITUDE
5. For the PM2.5 datasets, fill all cells in AQS_PARAMETER_DESC with "PM2.5" (all cells in this column should be identical).
6. Save all four processed datasets in the Processed folder. Use the same file names as the raw files but replace "raw" with "processed".

```
#3

EPAair_O3_2018$Date <- as.Date(EPAair_O3_2018$Date, format = "%m/%d/%Y")
EPAair_O3_2019$Date <- as.Date(EPAair_O3_2019$Date, format = "%m/%d/%Y")
EPAair_pm25_2018$Date <- as.Date(EPAair_pm25_2018$Date, format = "%m/%d/%Y")
EPAair_pm25_2019$Date <- as.Date(EPAair_pm25_2019$Date, format = "%m/%d/%Y")

#4

EPAair_O3_2018.tidy <- select(EPAair_O3_2018, Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COU
EPAair_O3_2019.tidy <- select(EPAair_O3_2019, Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COU
EPAair_pm25_2018.tidy <- select(EPAair_pm25_2018, Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC,
EPAair_pm25_2019.tidy <- select(EPAair_pm25_2019, Date, DAILY_AQI_VALUE, Site.Name, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC,

#5

EPAair_pm25_2018.tidy$AQS_PARAMETER_DESC[EPAair_pm25_2018.tidy$AQS_PARAMETER_DESC != "x"] <- "PM2.5"
EPAair_pm25_2019.tidy$AQS_PARAMETER_DESC[EPAair_pm25_2019.tidy$AQS_PARAMETER_DESC != "x"] <- "PM2.5"

#6

write.csv(EPAair_O3_2018.tidy, row.names = FALSE, file = "~/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2021/Data/Proc
write.csv(EPAair_O3_2019.tidy, row.names = FALSE, file = "~/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2021/Data/Proc
write.csv(EPAair_pm25_2018.tidy, row.names = FALSE, file = "~/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2021/Data/Pr
write.csv(EPAair_pm25_2019.tidy, row.names = FALSE, file = "~/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2021/Data/Pr
```

Combine datasets

7. Combine the four datasets with `rbind`. Make sure your column names are identical prior to running this code.
8. Wrangle your new dataset with a pipe function (%>%) so that it fills the following conditions:

- Include all sites that the four data frames have in common: "Linville Falls", "Durham Armory", "Leggett", "Hattie Avenue", "Clemmons Middle", "Mendenhall School", "Frying Pan Mountain", "West Johnston Co.", "Garinger High School", "Castle Hayne", "Pitt Agri. Center", "Bryson City", "Millbrook School" (the function `intersect` can figure out common factor levels)
- Some sites have multiple measurements per day. Use the split-apply-combine strategy to generate daily

means: group by date, site, aqs parameter, and county. Take the mean of the AQI value, latitude, and longitude.
- Add columns for "Month" and "Year" by parsing your "Date" column (hint: `lubridate` package)
- Hint: the dimensions of this dataset should be 14,752 x 9.

9. Spread your datasets such that AQI values for ozone and PM2.5 are in separate columns. Each location on a specific date should now occupy only one row.
10. Call up the dimensions of your new tidy dataset.
11. Save your processed dataset with the following file name: "EPAair_O3_PM25_NC1718_Processed.csv"

```
#7

EPAair.bind <- rbind(EPAair_O3_2018.tidy, EPAair_O3_2019.tidy, EPAair_pm25_2018.tidy, EPAair_pm25_2019.

#8

EPAair <-
  EPAair.bind %>%
  filter(Site.Name %in% c("Linville Falls", "Durham Armory", "Leggett", "Hattie Avenue", "Clemmons Middl
  droplevels() %>%
  group_by(Date, Site.Name, AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, COUNTY) %>%
  summarise(meanAQI = mean(DAILY_AQI_VALUE),
            meanLat = mean(SITE_LATITUDE),
            meanLong = mean(SITE_LONGITUDE)) %>% # confused on why the output aren't all the same valu
  mutate(month = month(Date)) %>%
  mutate(year = year(Date))
```

```
## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'Date', 'Site.Name', 'AQS_PARAMETER_DESC'. You can override using
```

```
#9

EPAair.spread <- pivot_wider(EPAair, names_from = AQS_PARAMETER_DESC, values_from = meanAQI)

#10

dim(EPAair.spread)
```

```
## [1] 8976    9
```

```
#11

write.csv(EPAair.spread, row.names = FALSE, file = "~/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2021/Data/Processed/
```

Generate summary tables

12. Use the split-apply-combine strategy to generate a summary data frame. Data should be grouped by site, month, and year. Generate the mean AQI values for ozone and PM2.5 for each group. Then, add a pipe to remove instances where a month and year are not available (use the function `drop_na` in your pipe).
13. Call up the dimensions of the summary dataset.

```
#12a

EPAair.summary <-
  EPAair.spread %>%
  group_by(Site.Name, month, year) %>%
```

```
  summarise(meanAQI_ozone = mean(Ozone),
            meanAQI_PM2.5 = mean(PM2.5))
```

```
## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'Site.Name', 'month'. You can override using the `.groups` argume
```

```
#12b

EPAair.summary %>% drop_na(month)
```

```
## # A tibble: 308 x 5
## # Groups:   Site.Name, month [156]
##    Site.Name   month  year meanAQI_ozone meanAQI_PM2.5
##    <chr>       <dbl> <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>
##  1 Bryson City     1  2018          NA            38.9
##  2 Bryson City     1  2019          NA            29.8
##  3 Bryson City     2  2018          NA            27.2
##  4 Bryson City     2  2019          NA            33.0
##  5 Bryson City     3  2018          41.6          34.7
##  6 Bryson City     3  2019          42.5          NA
##  7 Bryson City     4  2018          44.5          28.2
##  8 Bryson City     4  2019          45.4          26.7
##  9 Bryson City     5  2018          NA            NA
## 10 Bryson City     5  2019          39.6          NA
## # ... with 298 more rows
```

```
EPAair.summary %>% drop_na(year)
```

```
## # A tibble: 308 x 5
## # Groups:   Site.Name, month [156]
##    Site.Name   month  year meanAQI_ozone meanAQI_PM2.5
##    <chr>       <dbl> <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>
##  1 Bryson City     1  2018          NA            38.9
##  2 Bryson City     1  2019          NA            29.8
##  3 Bryson City     2  2018          NA            27.2
##  4 Bryson City     2  2019          NA            33.0
##  5 Bryson City     3  2018          41.6          34.7
##  6 Bryson City     3  2019          42.5          NA
##  7 Bryson City     4  2018          44.5          28.2
##  8 Bryson City     4  2019          45.4          26.7
##  9 Bryson City     5  2018          NA            NA
## 10 Bryson City     5  2019          39.6          NA
## # ... with 298 more rows
```

```
#13

dim(EPAair.summary)
```

```
## [1] 308   5
```

14. Why did we use the function `drop_na` rather than `na.omit`?

    Answer: drop_na wil remove rows where the values in the specified column where NA whereas na.omit would display the data set without those rows but the dimensions would be the original size because they weren't technically dropped.