DS311 - R Lab Assignment

Your Name

8/22/2022

R Assignment 1

- In this assignment, we are going to apply some of the build in data set in R for descriptive statistics analysis.
- To earn full grade in this assignment, students need to complete the coding tasks for each question to get the result.
- After finished all the questions, knit the document into HTML format for submission.

Question 1

Using the **mtcars** data set in R, please answer the following questions.

```
# Loading the data
data(mtcars)

# Head of the data set
head(mtcars)
```

```
##                   mpg cyl disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
## Mazda RX4         21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4
## Mazda RX4 Wag     21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4
## Datsun 710        22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
## Hornet 4 Drive    21.4   6  258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1  0    3    1
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02  0  0    3    2
## Valiant           18.1   6  225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22  1  0    3    1
```

a. Report the number of variables and observations in the data set.

```
# Enter your code here!
print(paste("There are total of ",dim(mtcars)[2] ,"variables and",dim(mtcars)[1],"observations in this d
```

```
## [1] "There are total of  11 variables and 32 observations in this data set."
```

b. Print the summary statistics of the data set and report how many discrete and continuous variables are in the data set.

```
# Enter your code here!
summary(mtcars)
```

```
##       mpg             cyl             disp             hp
##  Min.   :10.40   Min.   :4.000   Min.   : 71.1   Min.   : 52.0
##  1st Qu.:15.43   1st Qu.:4.000   1st Qu.:120.8   1st Qu.: 96.5
##  Median :19.20   Median :6.000   Median :196.3   Median :123.0
##  Mean   :20.09   Mean   :6.188   Mean   :230.7   Mean   :146.7
##  3rd Qu.:22.80   3rd Qu.:8.000   3rd Qu.:326.0   3rd Qu.:180.0
##  Max.   :33.90   Max.   :8.000   Max.   :472.0   Max.   :335.0
##       drat             wt             qsec             vs
##  Min.   :2.760   Min.   :1.513   Min.   :14.50   Min.   :0.0000
##  1st Qu.:3.080   1st Qu.:2.581   1st Qu.:16.89   1st Qu.:0.0000
##  Median :3.695   Median :3.325   Median :17.71   Median :0.0000
##  Mean   :3.597   Mean   :3.217   Mean   :17.85   Mean   :0.4375
##  3rd Qu.:3.920   3rd Qu.:3.610   3rd Qu.:18.90   3rd Qu.:1.0000
##  Max.   :4.930   Max.   :5.424   Max.   :22.90   Max.   :1.0000
##        am              gear            carb
##  Min.   :0.0000   Min.   :3.000   Min.   :1.000
##  1st Qu.:0.0000   1st Qu.:3.000   1st Qu.:2.000
##  Median :0.0000   Median :4.000   Median :2.000
##  Mean   :0.4062   Mean   :3.688   Mean   :2.812
##  3rd Qu.:1.0000   3rd Qu.:4.000   3rd Qu.:4.000
##  Max.   :1.0000   Max.   :5.000   Max.   :8.000
```

```
# Answer:
print("There are 5 discrete variables and 6 continuous variables in this data set.")
```

```
## [1] "There are 5 discrete variables and 6 continuous variables in this data set."
```

c. Calculate the mean, variance, and standard deviation for the variable **mpg** and assign them into variable names m, v, and s. Report the results in the print statement.

```
# Enter your code here!
m<-mean(mtcars$mpg)
v<-var(mtcars$mpg)
s<-sd(mtcars$mpg)

print(paste("The average of Mile Per Gallon from this data set is ",m , " with variance ",s, " and stan
```

```
## [1] "The average of Mile Per Gallon from this data set is  20.090625  with variance  6.0269480520891
```

d. Create two tables to summarize 1) average mpg for each cylinder class and 2) the standard deviation of mpg for each gear class.

```
# Enter your code here!
library(dplyr)
```

```
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 4.1.3
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
table.mean=mtcars %>% group_by(cyl) %>% summarise(mean = mean(mpg))
table.sd=mtcars%>%group_by(cyl) %>% summarise(standard_deviation=sd(mpg))
table.mean
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
##     cyl  mean
##   <dbl> <dbl>
## 1     4  26.7
## 2     6  19.7
## 3     8  15.1
```

```
table.sd
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
##     cyl standard_deviation
##   <dbl>              <dbl>
## 1     4               4.51
## 2     6               1.45
## 3     8               2.56
```

e. Create a crosstab that shows the number of observations belong to each cylinder and gear class combinations. The table should show how many observations given the car has 4 cylinders with 3 gears, 4 cylinders with 4 gears, etc. Report which combination is recorded in this data set and how many observations for this type of car.

```
# Enter your code here!
xtabs(~cyl+gear,data=mtcars)
```

```
##    gear
## cyl  3  4  5
##   4  1  8  2
##   6  2  4  1
##   8 12  0  2
```

```
#table(mtcars$cyl,mtcars$gear)
print("The most common car type in this data set is car with 8 cylinders and 3 gears. There are total o
```

```
## [1] "The most common car type in this data set is car with 8 cylinders and 3 gears. There are total
```

Question 2

Use different visualization tools to summarize the data sets in this question.

a. Using the **PlantGrowth** data set, visualize and compare the weight of the plant in the three separated group. Give labels to the title, x-axis, and y-axis on the graph. Write a paragraph to summarize your findings.

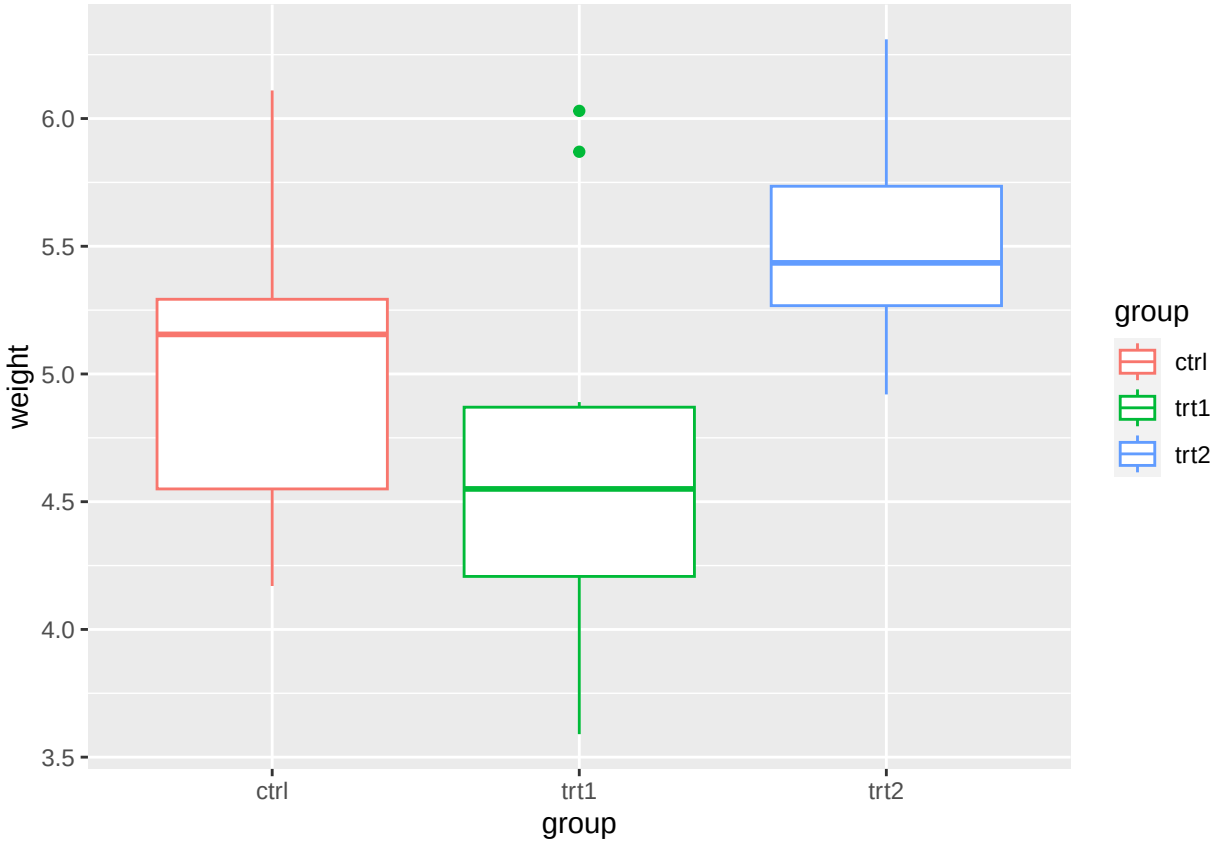
```
# Load the data set
data("PlantGrowth")

# Head of the data set
head(PlantGrowth)
```

```
##   weight group
## 1   4.17  ctrl
## 2   5.58  ctrl
## 3   5.18  ctrl
## 4   6.11  ctrl
## 5   4.50  ctrl
## 6   4.61  ctrl
```

```
# Enter your code here!
library(ggplot2)
```

```
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.1.3
```

```
graph<-ggplot(PlantGrowth,aes(x=group,y=weight,color=group)) +geom_boxplot()
graph
```

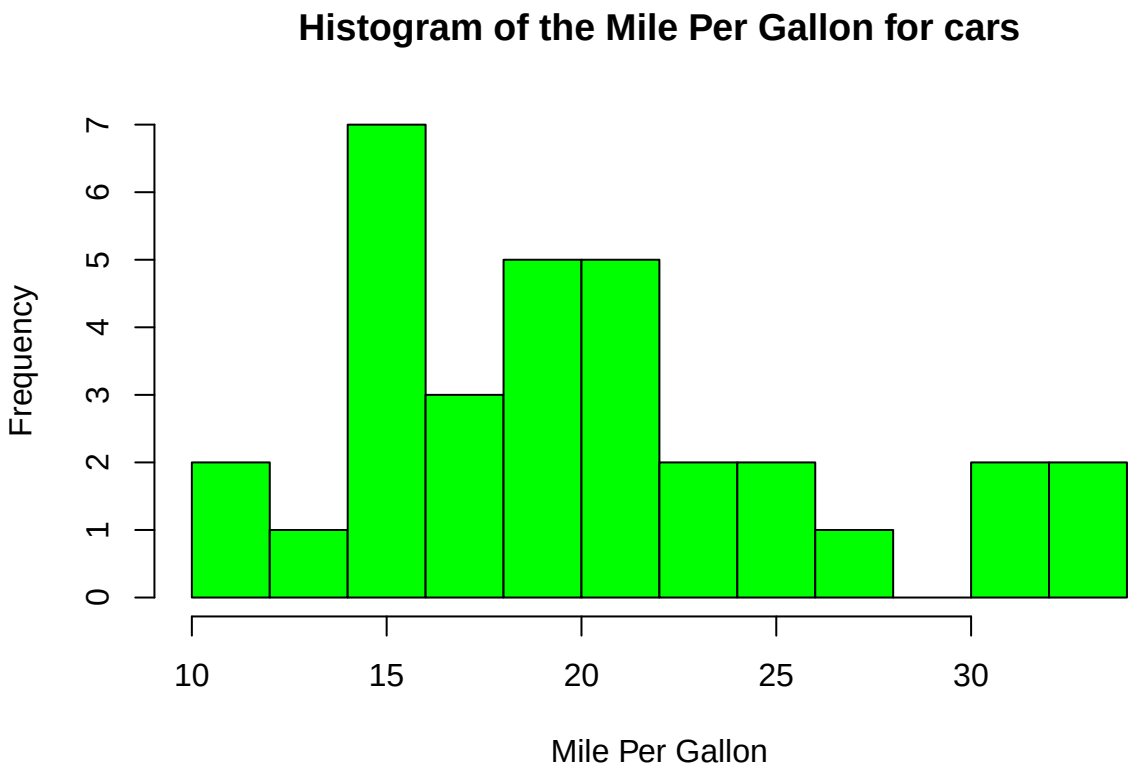


Result:

=> Group trt2 seems to have the largest weight, while group trt1 seems to have the smallest weight.

b. Using the **mtcars** data set, plot the histogram for the column **mpg** with 10 breaks. Give labels to the title, x-axis, and y-axis on the graph. Report the most observed mpg class from the data set.

```
hist(mtcars$mpg,breaks=10,main="Histogram of the Mile Per Gallon for cars",xlab="Mile Per Gallon",ylab=
```




```
print("Most of the cars in this data set are in the class of 15 mile per gallon.")
```

```
## [1] "Most of the cars in this data set are in the class of 15 mile per gallon."
```

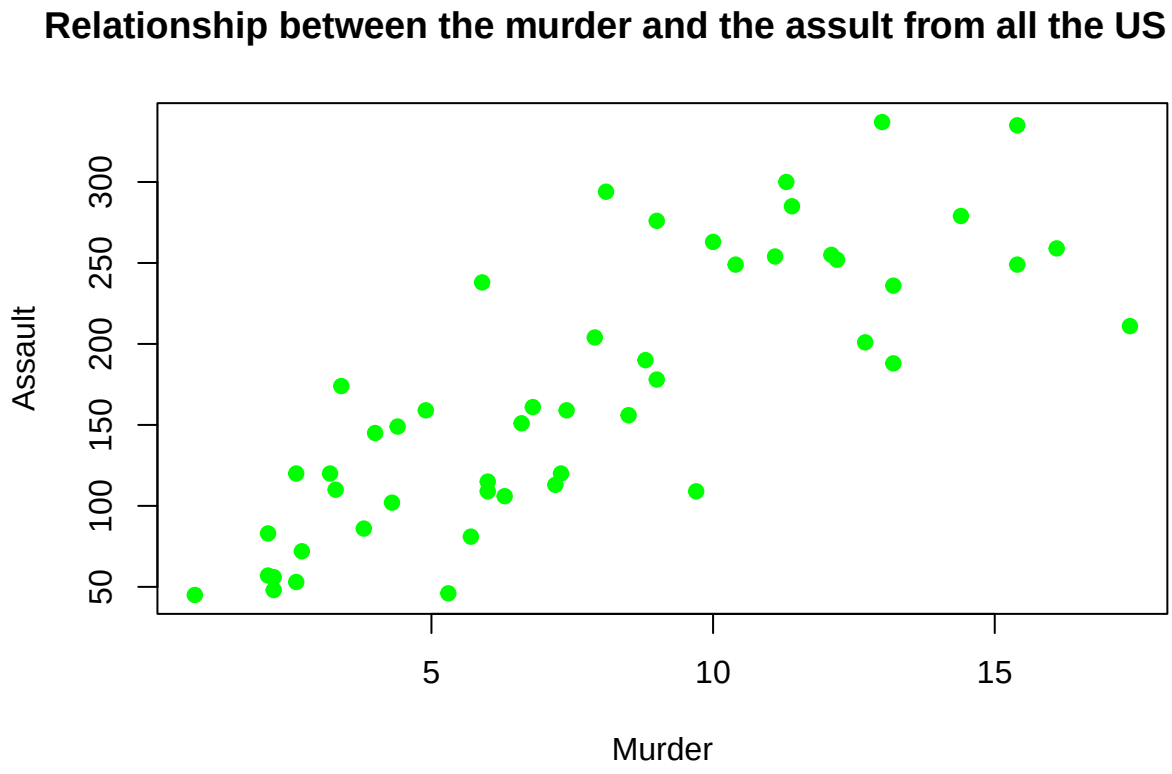
c. Using the **USArrests** data set, create a pairs plot to display the correlations between the variables in the data set. Plot the scatter plot with **Murder** and **Assault**. Give labels to the title, x-axis, and y-axis on the graph. Write a paragraph to summarize your results from both plots.

```
# Load the data set
data("USArrests")

# Head of the data set
head(USArrests)
```

```
##            Murder Assault UrbanPop Rape
```

```
## Alabama      13.2     236       58 21.2
## Alaska       10.0     263       48 44.5
## Arizona       8.1     294       80 31.0
## Arkansas      8.8     190       50 19.5
## California    9.0     276       91 40.6
## Colorado      7.9     204       78 38.7
```

```
# Enter your code here!
plot(USArrests$Murder,USArrests$Assault,main = "Relationship between the murder and the assult from all
```



Result:

Based from the graph, there is a postitive linear relationship between the Murder and the Assault in the US arrest.

Question 3

Download the housing data set from www.jaredlander.com and find out what explains the housing prices in New York City.

Note: Check your working directory to make sure that you can download the data into the data folder.

a. Create your own descriptive statistics and aggregation tables to summarize the data set and find any meaningful results between different variables in the data set.

```
# Head of the cleaned data set
head(housingData)
```

```
##   Neighborhood Market.Value.per.SqFt      Boro Year.Built
## 1    FINANCIAL                200.00 Manhattan       1920
## 2    FINANCIAL                242.76 Manhattan       1985
## 4    FINANCIAL                271.23 Manhattan       1930
## 5      TRIBECA                247.48 Manhattan       1985
## 6      TRIBECA                191.37 Manhattan       1986
## 7      TRIBECA                211.53 Manhattan       1985
```

```
# Enter your code here!
housingData.neighbor = housingData %>% group_by (Neighborhood) %>%
  summarise(meanmarketvalue=mean(Market.Value.per.SqFt),min=min(Market.Value.per.SqFt)
            ,max=max(Market.Value.per.SqFt),oldestyear=min(Year.Built)
            ,newestyear=max(Year.Built))
housingData.Boro =housingData %>% group_by (Boro) %>%
  summarise(meanmarketvalue=mean(Market.Value.per.SqFt),min=min(Market.Value.per.SqFt)
            ,max=max(Market.Value.per.SqFt),oldestyear=min(Year.Built)
            ,newestyear=max(Year.Built))
housingData.neighbor
```

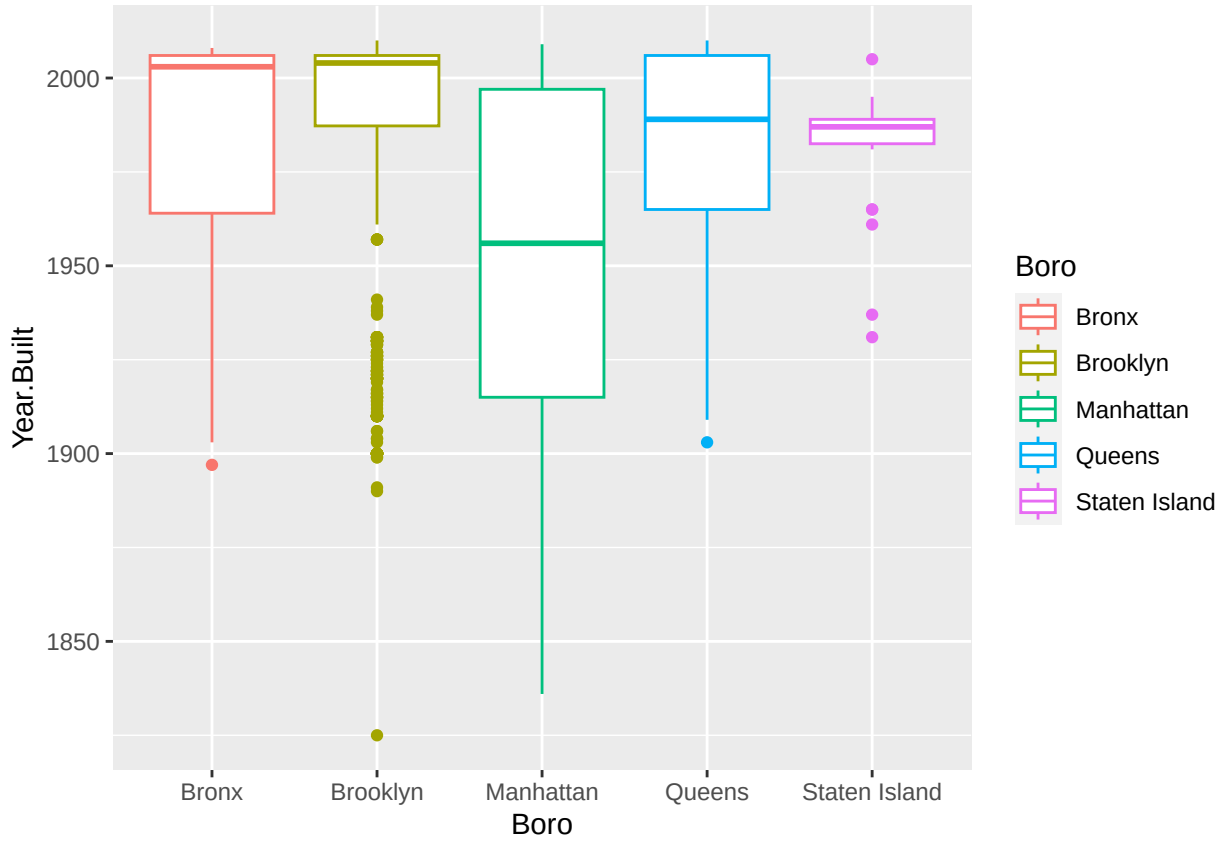
```
## # A tibble: 148 x 6
##    Neighborhood         meanmarketvalue   min   max oldestyear newestyear
##    <chr>                          <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>      <int>      <int>
##  1 ALPHABET CITY                  148.   82.2 235.        1900       2008
##  2 ARROCHAR-SHORE ACRES            57.8  57.8  57.8       1987       1987
##  3 ASTORIA                         91.5  54   122.        1910       2009
##  4 BATH BEACH                      70.3  34.7 103.        1922       2007
##  5 BAY RIDGE                       68.0  47.9  91.0       1983       2008
##  6 BAYSIDE                         71.4  47.9 122.        1950       2008
##  7 BEDFORD PARK/NORWOOD            38.2  37.3  39.2       1968       1993
##  8 BEDFORD STUYVESANT              83.2  48.7 123.        1903       2010
##  9 BELMONT                         56.4  56.4  56.4       2007       2007
## 10 BENSONHURST                     71.7  37.5  93.0       1920       2006
## # ... with 138 more rows
```

```
housingData.Boro
```

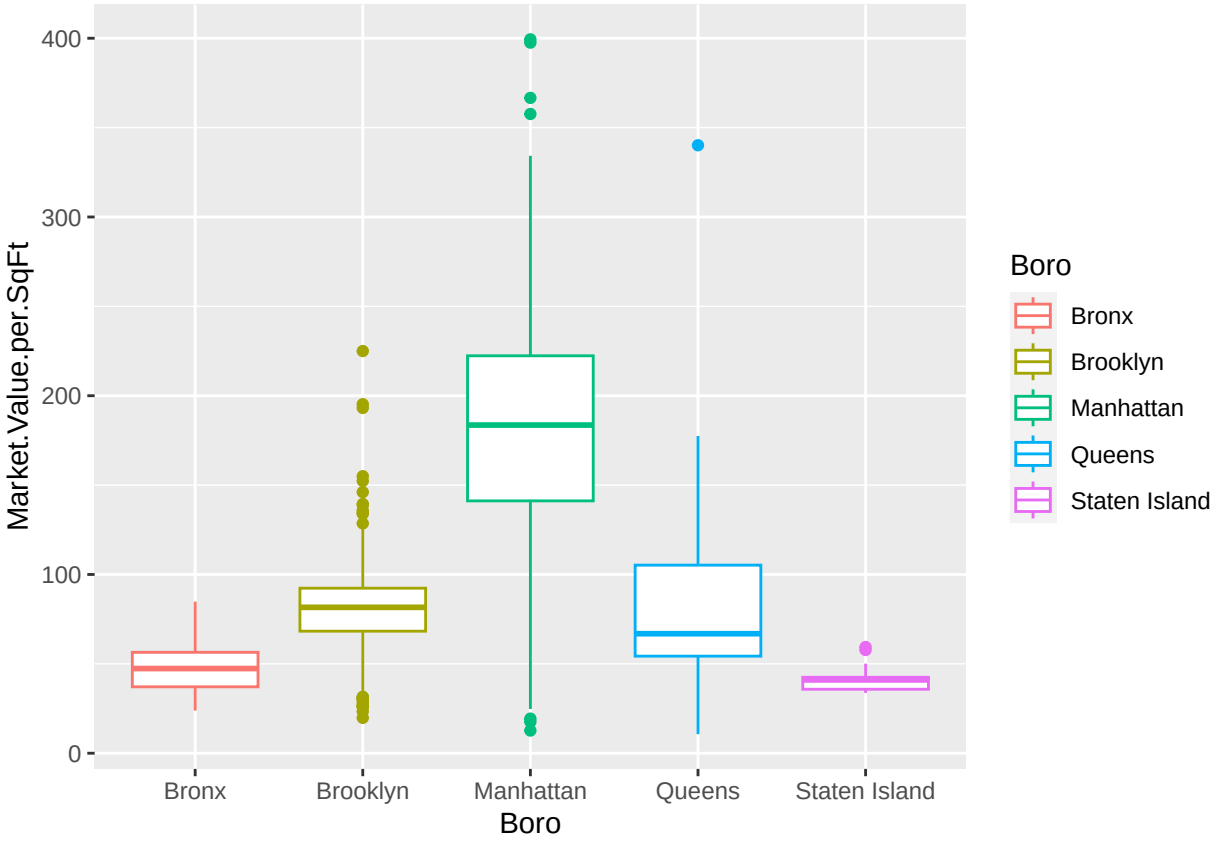
```
## # A tibble: 5 x 6
##   Boro          meanmarketvalue   min   max oldestyear newestyear
##   <chr>                   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>      <int>      <int>
## 1 Bronx                    47.9  23.9  84.8       1897       2008
## 2 Brooklyn                 80.1  19.8 225         1825       2010
## 3 Manhattan               181.   12.7 399.        1836       2009
## 4 Queens                   77.4  10.7 340.        1903       2010
## 5 Staten Island            41.3  33.7  59.4       1931       2005
```

b. Create multiple plots to demonstrates the correlations between different variables. Remember to label all axes and give title to each graph.

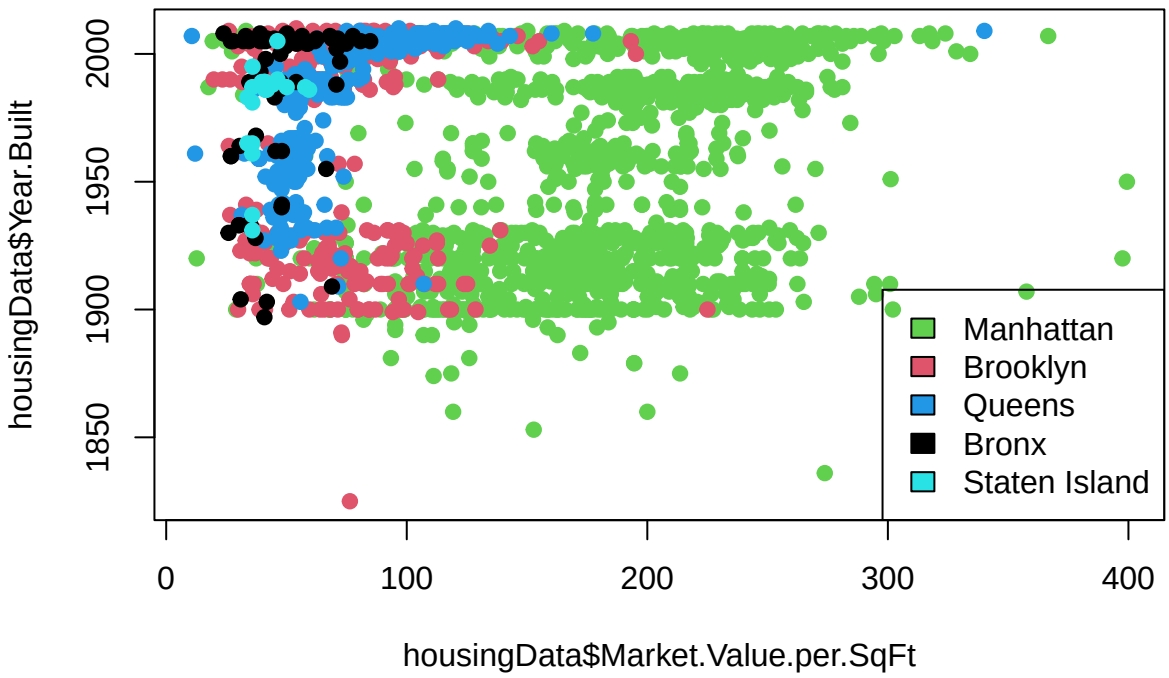
```
# Enter your code here!
ggplot(housingData,aes(y=Year.Built,x=Boro,col=Boro)) + geom_boxplot()
```



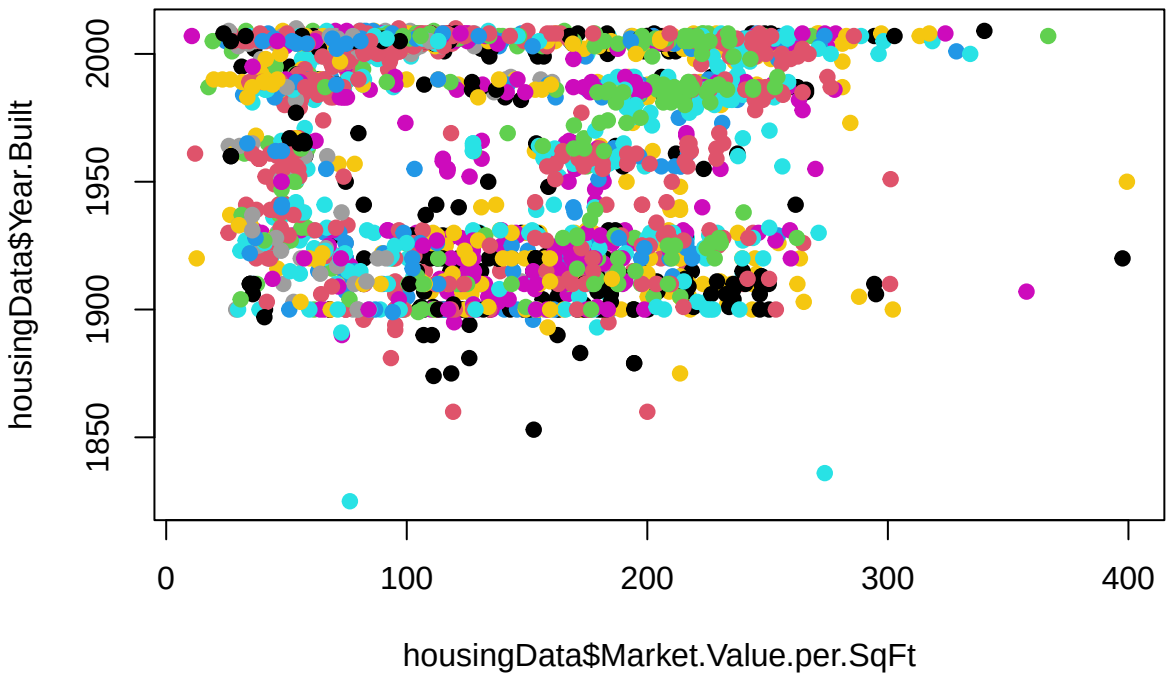

```
ggplot(housingData,aes(y=Market.Value.per.SqFt,x=Boro,col=Boro)) + geom_boxplot()
```




```
plot(housingData$Market.Value.per.SqFt,housingData$Year.Built,col=as.factor(housingData$Boro),pch=19)
legend("bottomright",legend=unique(housingData$Boro),fill=as.factor(unique(housingData$Boro)))
```




```
plot(housingData$Market.Value.per.SqFt,housingData$Year.Built,col=as.factor(housingData$Neighborhood),p
```




```
cor(housingData$Market.Value.per.SqFt,housingData$Year.Built)
```

```
## [1] -0.09559073
```

c. Write a summary about your findings from this exercise. From these graphs above, the market value per square feet in Manhattan is the largest among 5 places: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens and Staten Island. Additionally, the correlation between market value per square feet and the year built is -0.0955, which is really close to 0, which means that there seems to be really small relationship between the year house was built and the market value per square feet.