

```
# Assignment: ASSIGNMENT 2
```

```
# Name: Syverson, Luke
```

```
# Date: 2020-03-26
```

```
## Check your current working directory using `getwd()`  
getwd()
```

```
## List the contents of the working directory with the `dir()` function  
dir()
```

```
## If the current directory does not contain the `data` directory, set the  
## working directory to project root folder (the folder should contain the `data` directory  
## Use `setwd()` if needed  
setwd("~/School/Github Desktop/dsc520")
```

```
## Load the file `data/tidynomicon/person.csv` to `person_df1` using `read.csv`  
## Examine the structure of `person_df1` using `str()`  
file.info("~/School/Github Desktop/dsc520/data/tidynomicon")  
person_df1 <- read_csv("data/tidynomicon/person.csv")  
str(person_df1)
```

```
## R interpreted names as factors, which is not the behavior we want  
## Load the same file to person_df2 using `read.csv` and setting `stringsAsFactors` to `FALSE`  
## Examine the structure of `person_df2` using `str()`
```

```
# stringsAsFactors is already included in R Version 4, therefore this command isn't necessary.  
# person_df2 <- (person_df1, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)  
# ____
```

```
## Read the file `data/scores.csv` to `scores_df`  
## Display summary statistics using the `summary()` function  
scores_df <- read_csv("data/scores.csv")  
summary(scores_df)
```

```
## Load the `readxl` library  
library(readxl)
```

```
## Using the excel_sheets() function from the `readxl` package,  
## list the worksheets from the file `data/G04ResultsDetail2004-11-02.xls`  
excel_sheets("data/G04ResultsDetail2004-11-02.xls")
```

```
## Using the `read_excel` function, read the Voter Turnout sheet  
## from the `data/G04ResultsDetail2004-11-02.xls`  
## Assign the data to the `voter_turnout_df1`  
## The header is in the second row, so make sure to skip the first row  
## Examine the structure of `voter_turnout_df1` using `str()`
```

```

voter_turnout_df1 <- read_excel("data/G04ResultsDetail2004-11-02.xls", skip = 1, sheet = "Voter
Turnout")
str(voter_turnout_df1)

## Using the `read_excel()` function, read the Voter Turnout sheet
## from `data/G04ResultsDetail2004-11-02.xls`
## Skip the first two rows and manually assign the columns using `col_names`
## Use the names "ward_precint", "ballots_cast", "registered_voters", "voter_turnout"
## Assign the data to the `voter_turnout_df2`
## Examine the structure of `voter_turnout_df2` using `str()`
voter_turnout_df2 <- read_excel("data/G04ResultsDetail2004-11-02.xls", skip = 2, sheet = "Voter
Turnout",
                               col_names = c("ward_precint", "ballots_cast", "registered_voters", "voter_turnout"))
str(voter_turnout_df2)

## Load the `DBI` library
library(DBI)

## Create a database connection to `data/tidynomicon/example.db` using the dbConnect() function
## The first argument is the database driver which in this case is `RSQLite::SQLite()`
## The second argument is the path to the database file
## Assign the connection to `db` variable
db <- dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite(), "data/tidynomicon/example.db")

## Query the Person table using the `dbGetQuery` function and the
## `SELECT * FROM PERSON;` SQL statement
## Assign the result to the `person_df` variable
## Use `head()` to look at the first few rows of the `person_df` dataframe
person_df <- dbGetQuery(db, "SELECT * FROM person")
head(person_df)

## List the tables using the `dbListTables()` function
## Assign the result to the `table_names` variable
table_names <- dbListTables(db)

## Read all of the tables at once using the `lapply` function and assign the result to the `tables` variable
## Use `table_names`, `dbReadTable`, and `conn = db` as arguments
## Print out the tables
tables <- lapply(table_names, dbReadTable, conn = db)
tables

## Use the `dbDisconnect` function to disconnect from the database
dbDisconnect(db)

## Import the `jsonlite` library
library(jsonlite)

```

```
## Convert the scores_df dataframe to JSON using the `toJSON()` function  
toJSON(scores_df)
```

```
## Convert the scores dataframe to JSON using the `toJSON()` function with the `pretty=TRUE` option  
toJSON(scores_df, pretty = TRUE)
```