

R_4_categoricals_stats

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1. Load and call dataset

```
library(readr)
loan <- read_csv("C:/Users/mmsax/School_Portfolio/Coding_Skills/loan.csv")

## Rows: 10000 Columns: 11
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (6): term, grade, emp_length, home_ownership, verification_status, loan...
## dbl (5): id, loan_amnt, int_rate, installment, annual_inc
##
## i Use 'spec()' to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set 'show_col_types = FALSE' to quiet this message.

head(loan, 2)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 11
##       id loan_amnt term      int_rate installment grade emp_length home_ownership
##   <dbl>   <dbl> <chr>      <dbl>      <dbl> <chr> <chr>      <chr>
## 1 1077501     5000 36 mon~     10.6       163. B    10+ years  RENT
## 2 1077430     2500 60 mon~     15.3       59.8 C     < 1 year  RENT
## # i 3 more variables: annual_inc <dbl>, verification_status <chr>,
## #   loan_status <chr>
```

2. Show continuous & categorical variables in the dataset.

I made this a little fancier to practice.

I could have switched all the characters to factors here, but I reserved not doing it yet. I realize that integers and logicals could be included in !numeric.

```
categoricals <- sapply(loan, class) != 'numeric'
cat_names <- names(loan[categoricals])
print('The categorical variables are:')
```

```
## [1] "The categorical variables are:"
```

```
print(cat_names)
```

```
## [1] "term"          "grade"          "emp_length"
## [4] "home_ownership" "verification_status" "loan_status"
```

```
numericals <- sapply(loan, class) == 'numeric'
num_names <- names(loan[numericals])
print('The numerical variables are:')
```

```
## [1] "The numerical variables are:"
```

```
print(num_names)
```

```
## [1] "id"          "loan_amnt"    "int_rate"     "installment" "annual_inc"
```

3. Calculate the minimum, maximum, mean, median, standard deviation and three quartiles (25th, 50th and 75th percentiles) of `loan_amnt`.

I practiced old and new commands.

I could have done the quartiles separately, but I wanted to put them together without using a loop so I had to learn ‘collapse’ so the 2nd and 3rd values wouldn’t get cut off

The boring method is first but is always useful

```
(summary(loan$loan_amnt))
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      1000   6000   11200   12862   17500   35000
```

```
print(paste('The minimum loan_amount value is: $', (min(loan$loan_amnt))))
```

```
## [1] "The minimum loan_amount value is: $ 1000"
```

```
print(paste('The maximum loan_amount value is: $', (max(loan$loan_amnt))))
```

```
## [1] "The maximum loan_amount value is: $ 35000"
```

```
print(paste('The mean loan_amount value is: $', round(mean(loan$loan_amnt), 2)))
```

```
## [1] "The mean loan_amount value is: $ 12861.64"
```

```
print(paste('The median loan_amount value is: $', (median(loan$loan_amnt))))
```

```
## [1] "The median loan_amount value is: $ 11200"
```

```
print(paste('The standard deviation of the loan_amount values is: $', round(sd(loan$loan_amnt), 2)))
```

```
## [1] "The standard deviation of the loan_amount values is: $ 8491.81"
```

```
# I could have done these separately, but I wanted to put them together without using a  
# loop so I had to learn 'collapse' so the 2nd and 3rd values wouldn't get cut off
```

```
print(paste('The 25th, 50th and 75th percentiles of the loan_amount values are: $',  
           paste(quantile(loan$loan_amnt, probs = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75)), collapse = ", ")))
```

```
## [1] "The 25th, 50th and 75th percentiles of the loan_amount values are: $ 6000, 11200, 17500"
```

4. Calculate the minimum, maximum, mean, median, standard deviation and three quartiles (25th, 50th and 75th percentiles) of `int_rate`.

```
(summary(loan$int_rate))
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median      Mean 3rd Qu.     Max.   
##      5.42   8.90   12.42   12.43   15.27   24.11
```

```
# Practicing old and new commands:
```

```
print(paste('The minimum int_rate value is: $', (min(loan$int_rate))))
```

```
## [1] "The minimum int_rate value is: $ 5.42"
```

```
print(paste('The maximum int_rate value is: $', (max(loan$int_rate))))
```

```
## [1] "The maximum int_rate value is: $ 24.11"
```

```
print(paste('The mean int_rate value is: $', round(mean(loan$int_rate), 2)))
```

```
## [1] "The mean int_rate value is: $ 12.43"
```

```
print(paste('The median int_rate value is: $', (median(loan$int_rate))))
```

```
## [1] "The median int_rate value is: $ 12.42"
```

```
print(paste('The standard deviation of the int_rate values is: $', round(sd(loan$int_rate), 2)))
```

```
## [1] "The standard deviation of the int_rate values is: $ 4.24"
```

```
print(paste('The 25th, 50th and 75th percentiles of the int_rate values are: $',  
           paste(quantile(loan$int_rate, probs = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75)), collapse = ", ")))
```

```
## [1] "The 25th, 50th and 75th percentiles of the int_rate values are: $ 8.9, 12.42, 15.27"
```

5. Calculate the correlation coefficient of `int_rate` and `installment` and determine if they have a strong relationship.

```
print(paste('The correlation between int_rate and installment is:', round(cor(loan$int_rate, loan$installment), 2)))
```

```
## [1] "The correlation between int_rate and installment is: 0.28198"
```

```
print("This is a very low correlation value, so they do not have a strong relationship")
```

```
## [1] "This is a very low correlation value, so they do not have a strong relationship"
```

6. Frequency table and mode of term.

```
is.factor(loan$term)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
class(loan$term)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

```
loan$term <- as.factor(loan$term)
is.factor(loan$term)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
levels(loan$term)
```

```
## [1] "36 months" "60 months"
```

```
print('The frequency table for loan$term:')
## [1] "The frequency table for loan$term:"
```

```
print(table(loan$term))
```

```
##
## 36 months 60 months
##      6649      3351
```

```
print(paste('The mode of term is:', names(sort(table(loan$term), decreasing = TRUE))[1]))
```

```
## [1] "The mode of term is: 36 months"
```

7. The proportion table and mode of loan_status.

```
is.factor(loan$loan_status)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
class(loan$loan_status)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

```
loan$loan_status <- as.factor(loan$loan_status)
is.factor(loan$loan_status)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
levels(loan$loan_status)
```

```
## [1] "Charged Off"      "Current"      "Default"
## [4] "Fully Paid"       "In Grace Period" "Late (16-30 days)"
## [7] "Late (31-120 days)"
```

```
print('The proportion table for loan$status:')
```

```
## [1] "The proportion table for loan$status:"
```

```
print(proportions((table((loan$loan_status)))))
```

```
##
##      Charged Off      Current      Default      Fully Paid
##      0.1517          0.0956          0.0002          0.7487
##      In Grace Period Late (16-30 days) Late (31-120 days)
##      0.0008          0.0006          0.0024
```

```
print(paste('The mode of loan_status is:', names(sort(table(loan$loan_status), decreasing = TRUE))[1]))
```

```
## [1] "The mode of loan_status is: Fully Paid"
```

8. The cross table of term and loan_status and proportions by row and column respectively.

```
xtabs(~term + loan_status, data = loan)
```

```
##      loan_status
## term Charged Off Current Default Fully Paid In Grace Period
## 36 months      754      0      0      5895      0
## 60 months      763     956      2      1592      8
##      loan_status
## term Late (16-30 days) Late (31-120 days)
## 36 months      0      0
## 60 months      6      24
```

```
print('Proportion table by row')
```

```
## [1] "Proportion table by row"
```

```
prop.table((xtabs(~term + loan_status, data = loan)), margin = 1)
```

```
##           loan_status
## term      Charged Off      Current      Default      Fully Paid In Grace Period
##   36 months 0.1134005114 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.8865994886      0.0000000000
##   60 months 0.2276932259 0.2852879737 0.0005968368 0.4750820651      0.0023873471
##           loan_status
## term      Late (16-30 days) Late (31-120 days)
##   36 months      0.0000000000      0.0000000000
##   60 months      0.0017905103      0.0071620412
```

```
print('Proportion table by column')
```

```
## [1] "Proportion table by column"
```

```
prop.table((xtabs(~term + loan_status, data = loan)), margin = 2)
```

```
##           loan_status
## term      Charged Off      Current      Default Fully Paid In Grace Period
##   36 months  0.4970336 0.0000000 0.0000000  0.7873648      0.0000000
##   60 months  0.5029664 1.0000000 1.0000000  0.2126352      1.0000000
##           loan_status
## term      Late (16-30 days) Late (31-120 days)
##   36 months      0.0000000      0.0000000
##   60 months      1.0000000      1.0000000
```

9. The summary all the variables using one command.

```
summary(loan)
```

```
##           id           loan_amnt           term           int_rate
## Min.      : 458165  Min.      : 1000  36 months:6649  Min.      : 5.42
## 1st Qu.: 878178  1st Qu.: 6000  60 months:3351  1st Qu.: 8.90
## Median : 987925  Median :11200
## Mean      : 963545  Mean      :12862
## 3rd Qu.:1033696  3rd Qu.:17500
## Max.      :1077501  Max.      :35000
##
## installment      grade      emp_length      home_ownership
## Min.      : 22.24  Length:10000  Length:10000  Length:10000
## 1st Qu.: 193.58  Class :character  Class :character  Class :character
## Median : 322.25  Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Mode  :character
## Mean      : 363.82
## 3rd Qu.: 480.33
```

```

## Max.      :1288.10
##
##   annual_inc   verification_status   loan_status
## Min.      :   6000   Length:10000   Charged Off      :1517
## 1st Qu.:  42000   Class :character   Current          : 956
## Median :  60000   Mode  :character   Default          :   2
## Mean      :  70267                   Fully Paid       :7487
## 3rd Qu.:  84500                   In Grace Period  :   8
## Max.      :1782000                   Late (16-30 days) :   6
##                                         Late (31-120 days):  24

```