Homework 3 Output

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Loading libraries

```r
library(tidyverse)
```

```
-- Attaching core tidyverse packages ------------------------ tidyverse 2.0.0 --
v dplyr     1.1.4     v readr     2.1.5
v forcats   1.0.0     v stringr   1.5.1
v ggplot2   3.5.2     v tibble    3.2.1
v lubridate 1.9.4     v tidyr     1.3.1
v purrr     1.0.4
-- Conflicts ------------------------------------------ tidyverse_conflicts() --
x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to becom
```

```r
library(palmerpenguins)
```

```

Attaching package: 'palmerpenguins'

The following objects are masked from 'package:datasets':

    penguins, penguins_raw
```

Task 1

Question a: Why `read_csv` cannot be used to read the data.txt file

The function `read_csv()` can only be used to read in files that use the delimeters of commas or tabs. The function `read_csv2()` must be used in files with semicolons as the separator (commas can be used for decimal points).

```r
data <- read_csv2('~/ST558 Repo/Homework3/Data/data.txt',
                  col_names= TRUE)
```

```
i Using "','" as decimal and "'.'" as grouping mark. Use `read_delim()` for more control.

Rows: 2 Columns: 3
-- Column specification --------------------------------------------------------
Delimiter: ";"
dbl (3): x, y, z

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.
```

```r
data
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 3
      x     y     z
  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1     1     2     3
2     5     3     8
```

Question b: Reading in 2nd file

In this file, “6” is the delimeter.

```r
data_2 <- read_delim('~/ST558 Repo/Homework3/Data/data2.txt',
                     delim = '6',
                     col_types= 'fdc')

data_2
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 3
  x         y z
  <fct> <dbl> <chr>
1 1         2 3
2 5         3 8
3 7         4 2
```

Task 2

Data tidying skills

Question a: Reading Data

Reading in the trailblazer.csv data

```
trailblazer <- read_csv('~/ST558 Repo/Homework3/Data/trailblazer.csv',
                        col_names= TRUE)
```

```
Rows: 9 Columns: 11
-- Column specification --------------------------------------------------------
Delimiter: ","
chr  (1): Player
dbl (10): Game1_Home, Game2_Home, Game3_Away, Game4_Home, Game5_Home, Game6_...

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.
```

```
trailblazer
```

```
# A tibble: 9 x 11
  Player       Game1_Home Game2_Home Game3_Away Game4_Home Game5_Home Game6_Away
  <chr>             <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>
1 Damian Lill~         20         19         12         20         25         14
2 CJ McCollum          24         28         20         25         14         25
3 Norman Powe~         14         16         NA         NA         12         14
4 Robert Covi~          8          6          0          3          9          6
5 Jusuf Nurkic         20          9          4         17         14         13
6 Cody Zeller           5          5          8         10          9          6
7 Anfernee Si~         11         18         12         17          5         19
8 Larry Nance~          2          8          5          8          3          8
9 Nassir Litt~          7         11          5          9          8          8
# i 4 more variables: Game7_Away <dbl>, Game8_Away <dbl>, Game9_Home <dbl>,
#   Game10_Home <dbl>
```

Question b: Pivoting the data longer

```
trailblazer_longer <- trailblazer |>
    pivot_longer(cols = 2:11,
                 names_to = c('Game', 'Location'),
                 names_prefix = 'Game',
                 names_sep = '_',
                 values_to = 'Points')

print(trailblazer_longer, n=5)
```

```
# A tibble: 90 x 4
  Player         Game  Location Points
  <chr>          <chr> <chr>     <dbl>
1 Damian Lillard 1     Home         20
2 Damian Lillard 2     Home         19
3 Damian Lillard 3     Away         12
4 Damian Lillard 4     Home         20
5 Damian Lillard 5     Home         25
# i 85 more rows
```

Question c: Who scored more when playing at home versus away

```
trailblazer_wider <- trailblazer_longer |>
    mutate(Game = as.integer(Game)) |>
    pivot_wider(names_from = ('Location'),
                 values_from = 'Points') |>
          group_by(Player) |>
            mutate(mean_home = mean(Home, na.rm=TRUE),
                   mean_away = mean(Away, na.rm=TRUE),
                   diff_points = (mean_home - mean_away)) |>
                      arrange(desc(diff_points))


print(trailblazer_wider, n = 25)
```

```
# A tibble: 90 x 7
# Groups:   Player [9]
   Player            Game  Home  Away mean_home mean_away diff_points
   <chr>            <int> <dbl> <dbl>     <dbl>     <dbl>       <dbl>
 1 Jusuf Nurkic         1    20    NA      14.2       7.5         6.67
 2 Jusuf Nurkic         2     9    NA     14.2       7.5         6.67
 3 Jusuf Nurkic         3    NA     4     14.2       7.5         6.67
 4 Jusuf Nurkic         4    17    NA     14.2       7.5         6.67
 5 Jusuf Nurkic         5    14    NA     14.2       7.5         6.67
 6 Jusuf Nurkic         6    NA    13     14.2       7.5         6.67
 7 Jusuf Nurkic         7    NA     7     14.2       7.5         6.67
 8 Jusuf Nurkic         8    NA     6     14.2       7.5         6.67
 9 Jusuf Nurkic         9    10    NA     14.2       7.5         6.67
10 Jusuf Nurkic        10    15    NA     14.2       7.5         6.67
11 Robert Covington     1     8    NA      9.5       3           6.5
12 Robert Covington     2     6    NA      9.5       3           6.5
13 Robert Covington     3    NA     0      9.5       3           6.5
14 Robert Covington     4     3    NA      9.5       3           6.5
15 Robert Covington     5     9    NA      9.5       3           6.5
16 Robert Covington     6    NA     6      9.5       3           6.5
17 Robert Covington     7    NA     0      9.5       3           6.5
18 Robert Covington     8    NA     6      9.5       3           6.5
19 Robert Covington     9    19    NA      9.5       3           6.5
20 Robert Covington    10    12    NA      9.5       3           6.5
21 Nassir Little        1     7    NA      8.33      4.25        4.08
22 Nassir Little        2    11    NA      8.33      4.25        4.08
23 Nassir Little        3    NA     5      8.33      4.25        4.08
24 Nassir Little        4     9    NA      8.33      4.25        4.08
25 Nassir Little        5     8    NA      8.33      4.25        4.08
# i 65 more rows
```

While they did not necessarily score the most points, Jusuf Nurkic (6.67) and Robert Covington (6.5) scored on average more points at home than away through the first 10 games of the season.

Task 3

Question a. Describing what some values mean

indicates that there were no values within a column. For example, there were no bill_length measurements for Gentoo species on Torgersen island.

<dbl [52]> indicates that within that cell there would are 52 observations (which are doubles) for bill length.

indicates a list-column within a tribble. List-columns occur when each element within a column is a list. For example, the above cell of Adelie species on Torgersen island, there is a list of 52 doubles within that cell / element.

Question b. Creating a new table

```
penguins |>
  select(species, island) |>
  group_by(species, island) |>
  summarise(n = n(), .groups='drop', ) |>
  pivot_wider(
    names_from = island, values_from = n, values_fill = 0)
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 4
  species   Biscoe Dream Torgersen
  <fct>      <int> <int>     <int>
1 Adelie        44    56        52
2 Chinstrap      0    68         0
3 Gentoo       124     0         0
```