

Assignment 4

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```
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages -----
----- tidyverse 1.2.1 --

## v ggplot2 2.2.1      v purrr   0.2.4
## v tibble  1.4.2      v dplyr    0.7.4
## v tidyr   0.8.0      v stringr  1.3.0
## v readr   1.1.1      vforcats  0.3.0

## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.4.4
## Warning: package 'stringr' was built under R version 3.4.4

## -- Conflicts -----
----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()   masks stats::lag()

library(foreign)
library(dplyr)
library(xtable)
library(reshape2)

##
## Attaching package: 'reshape2'

## The following object is masked from 'package:tidy়':
## 
##     smiths

library(stringr)
```

12.6.1

```
who1 <- who %>%
  gather(new_sp_m014:newrel_f65, key = "key", value = "cases", na.rm = TRUE)
#who1
who1 %>%
  count(key)

## # A tibble: 56 x 2
##       key        n
##   <chr>    <int>
```

```
## 1 new_ep_f014 1032
## 2 new_ep_f1524 1021
## 3 new_ep_f2534 1021
## 4 new_ep_f3544 1021
## 5 new_ep_f4554 1017
## 6 new_ep_f5564 1017
## 7 new_ep_f65 1014
## 8 new_ep_m014 1038
## 9 new_ep_m1524 1026
## 10 new_ep_m2534 1020
## # ... with 46 more rows

who2 <- who1 %>%
  mutate(key = stringr::str_replace(key, "newrel", "new_rel"))
who2

## # A tibble: 76,046 x 6
##   country    iso2  iso3  year key      cases
##   <chr>      <chr> <chr> <int> <chr>    <int>
## 1 Afghanistan AF    AFG    1997 new_sp_m014     0
## 2 Afghanistan AF    AFG    1998 new_sp_m014    30
## 3 Afghanistan AF    AFG    1999 new_sp_m014     8
## 4 Afghanistan AF    AFG    2000 new_sp_m014    52
## 5 Afghanistan AF    AFG    2001 new_sp_m014   129
## 6 Afghanistan AF    AFG    2002 new_sp_m014    90
## 7 Afghanistan AF    AFG    2003 new_sp_m014   127
## 8 Afghanistan AF    AFG    2004 new_sp_m014   139
## 9 Afghanistan AF    AFG    2005 new_sp_m014   151
## 10 Afghanistan AF   AFG    2006 new_sp_m014   193
## # ... with 76,036 more rows
```

1

I think it's reasonable, but it could have some bad effects depending on what you want

an NA value can prevent certain computations from being made while having a zero

may result in some inaccurate computations like means

2

If you neglect the step we won't be able to separate into var, sexage, and new

```
who3 <- who2 %>%
  separate(key, c("new", "type", "sexage"), sep = "_")
#who3

who3 %>%
  count(new)

## # A tibble: 1 x 2
##   new      n
##   <chr> <int>
## 1 new    76046

who4 <- who3 %>%
  select(-new, -iso2, -iso3)

who5 <- who4 %>%
  separate(sexage, c("sex", "age"), sep = 1)
who5

## # A tibble: 76,046 x 6
##   country     year type sex   age cases
##   <chr>       <int> <chr> <chr> <chr> <int>
## 1 Afghanistan 1997 sp     m     014     0
## 2 Afghanistan 1998 sp     m     014     30
## 3 Afghanistan 1999 sp     m     014      8
## 4 Afghanistan 2000 sp     m     014     52
## 5 Afghanistan 2001 sp     m     014    129
```

```

## 6 Afghanistan 2002 sp m 014 90
## 7 Afghanistan 2003 sp m 014 127
## 8 Afghanistan 2004 sp m 014 139
## 9 Afghanistan 2005 sp m 014 151
## 10 Afghanistan 2006 sp m 014 193
## # ... with 76,036 more rows

```

Problem 5

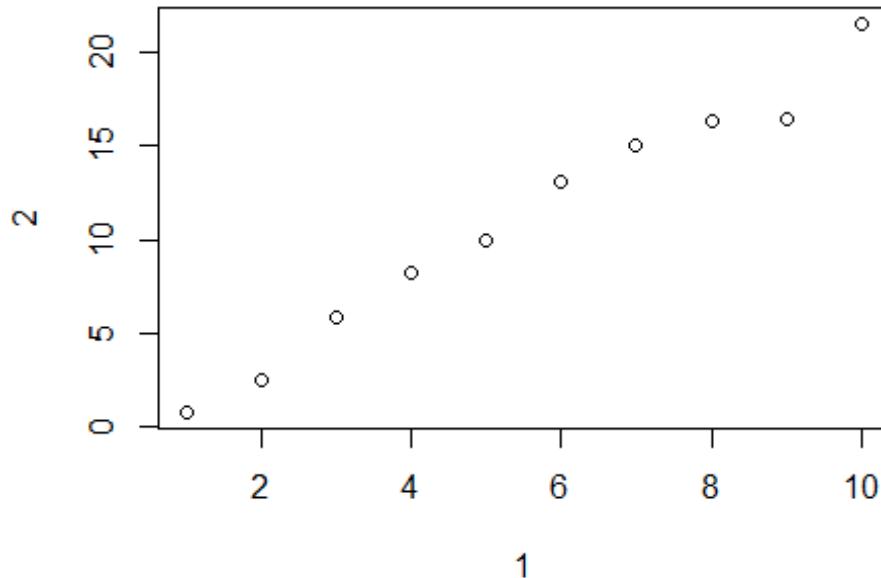
```

annoying <- tibble(
  `1` = 1:10,
  `2` = `1` * 2 + rnorm(length(`1`))
)
annoying$`1`[1]

## [1] 1

#4.2
plot(annoying)

```



```

#points(annoying[2], col = 'blue')
#points(annoying[1], col = 'red')
#4.3
toAdd <- annoying[[1]]/annoying[[2]]
annoying <- add_column(annoying, `3` = toAdd)
#4.4
names(annoying)[names(annoying) == '3'] <- 'three'
names(annoying)[names(annoying) == '2'] <- 'two'

```

```

names(annoying)[names(annoying) == '1'] <- 'one'

#5 using data from previous questions
#run in script file, the data displays there
tibble::enframe(annoying[1:3,])

## # A tibble: 3 x 2
##   name   value
##   <chr> <tibble>
## 1 one    1:3
## 2 two    c(0.778539913202733, 2.46374542068442, 5.80127118786662)
## 3 three  c(1.28445566250577, 0.811772183606701, 0.517128040191348)

```

Table 4->6

```

pew <- read.spss('pew.sav')

pewDf <- as_data_frame(pew)

religion <- pewDf[c('q16', 'reltrad', 'income')]
religion$reltrad <- as.character(religion$reltrad)
religion$reltrad <- str_replace(religion$reltrad, 'Churches', "")
religion$reltrad <- str_replace(religion$reltrad, 'Protestant', 'Prot')
religion$reltrad[religion$q16 == 'Atheist(do not believe in God)'] <-
'Atheist'
religion$reltrad[religion$q16 == 'Agnostic (not sure if there is a God)'] <-
'Agnostic'
religion$reltrad <- str_trim(religion$reltrad)
religion$reltrad <- str_replace_all(religion$reltrad, '\\(.\\)?\\\\)', '')

religion$income <- c('Less than $10,000' = '<$10k',
                     '10 to under $20,000' = '$10-20k',
                     '20 to under $30,000' = '$20-30k',
                     '30 to under $40,000' = '$30-40k',
                     '40 to under $50,000' = '$40-50k',
                     '50 to under $75,000' = '$50-75k',
                     '75 to under $100,000' = '$75-100k',
                     '100 to under $150,000' = '$100-150k',
                     '$150,000 or more' = '>150k',
                     "Don't know/Refused (VOL)" = "Don't
know/refused")[religion$income]

lens <- dplyr::count(religion, 'reltrad', 'income')
names(lens)[1] <- 'religion'

first <- religion %>%
  dplyr::group_by(reltrad, q16, income) %>%
  count(income)

second <- first[c('reltrad', 'income', 'n')]

```

```

third <- second %>%
  dplyr::rename(freq = n)
#just showing the first ten elements, for whatever reason when I knit the
entire dataset gets put onto the document and it becomes 300 pages
third[1:10,]

## # A tibble: 10 x 3
##   reltrad income           freq
##   <chr>    <chr>        <int>
## 1 Buddhist $10-20k         21
## 2 Buddhist $100-150k       39
## 3 Buddhist $20-30k         30
## 4 Buddhist $30-40k         34
## 5 Buddhist $40-50k         33
## 6 Buddhist $50-75k         58
## 7 Buddhist $75-100k        62
## 8 Buddhist <$10k            27
## 9 Buddhist >150k           53
## 10 Buddhist Don't know/refused 54

```

Table 7 -> 8

```

bb <- read.csv('billboard.csv')

clean <- bb %>%
  gather(key = 'week', value = 'rank', -time, -genre, -date.entered, -
date.peaked, -year, -artist.inverted, -track) %>%
  select(year, artist=artist.inverted, time, track, date = date.entered,
week, rank ) %>%
  filter(!is.na(rank)) %>%
  arrange(track) %>%
  separate(week, into=c('x', 'y', 'z'), convert = TRUE, sep=c(1, -7)) %>%
  dplyr::rename(week = y) %>%
  select(-x, -z) %>%
  arrange(artist, track)
#When I knit, it shows the entire tibble data, just showing the first ten
elements.
clean[1:10,]

##   year  artist time
## 1 2000  2 Pac  4:22
## 2 2000  2 Pac  4:22
## 3 2000  2 Pac  4:22
## 4 2000  2 Pac  4:22
## 5 2000  2 Pac  4:22
## 6 2000  2 Pac  4:22
## 7 2000  2 Pac  4:22
## 8 2000 2Ge+her 3:15
## 9 2000 2Ge+her 3:15
## 10 2000 2Ge+her 3:15
##
```

	track	date
1	2 Pac	4:22
2	2 Pac	4:22
3	2 Pac	4:22
4	2 Pac	4:22
5	2 Pac	4:22
6	2 Pac	4:22
7	2 Pac	4:22
8	2Ge+her	3:15
9	2Ge+her	3:15
10	2Ge+her	3:15

```
## 1 Baby Don't Cry (Keep Ya Head Up II) 2000-02-26
## 2 Baby Don't Cry (Keep Ya Head Up II) 2000-02-26
## 3 Baby Don't Cry (Keep Ya Head Up II) 2000-02-26
## 4 Baby Don't Cry (Keep Ya Head Up II) 2000-02-26
## 5 Baby Don't Cry (Keep Ya Head Up II) 2000-02-26
## 6 Baby Don't Cry (Keep Ya Head Up II) 2000-02-26
## 7 Baby Don't Cry (Keep Ya Head Up II) 2000-02-26
## 8 The Hardest Part Of Breaking Up (Is Getting Back Your Stuff) 2000-09-02
## 9 The Hardest Part Of Breaking Up (Is Getting Back Your Stuff) 2000-09-02
## 10 The Hardest Part Of Breaking Up (Is Getting Back Your Stuff) 2000-09-02
## week rank
## 1 1 87
## 2 2 82
## 3 3 72
## 4 4 77
## 5 5 87
## 6 6 94
## 7 7 99
## 8 1 91
## 9 2 87
## 10 3 92
```