

ESOC 2014 Introduction to Data Science

Fall 2020

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Chapter 1

Syllabus

The University of Arizona sits on the homelands of the Tohono O'odham and Pascua Yaqui, whose care and keeping of these lands allows us to be here today. Territory acknowledgements are one small part of disrupting and dismantling colonial structures.

This syllabus is subject to change if need arises.

There are two sections of this course

Tuesday & Thursday 12:30pm - 1:45pm

- Final Exam Date: December 16 (Wednesday) 1:00pm - 3:00pm

Tuesday & Thursday 2:00pm - 3:15pm

- Final Exam Date: December 14 (Monday) 3:30pm - 5:30pm

Office Hours/Free help session/Work time

- Tuesday 9:30am - 11:00am & Wednesday 1:00pm - 2:30pm

1.1 Course Description

This course provides an introduction to the various skills and considerations required for data management and analysis in business, education, and science. Particular attention will be given to learning how to use the free and open-source computing environment R, focusing on the `tidyverse` package for data science. This course is designed to be interactive and hands-on.

1.2 Course Objectives

This course aims at providing students with an understanding of the various steps in the data science workflow. Students will engage in data wrangling and exploration to provide answers to questions about the data, using the R programming language. During the semester students will work on an individual data science project to be presented to the class.

1.3 Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Apply the different steps of data science as a process to derive knowledge from data
 - 1.1. form the question to be answered
 - 1.2. acquire the data to answer question
 - 1.3. transform and tidy data so that data analysis is possible
 - 1.4. explore data with understanding as the goal, which includes data visualization
 - 1.5. communicate data analysis results
2. Demonstrate proficiency of the steps 1.3 - 1.5 above in the R programming language and R Markdown
3. Identify and apply professional standards regarding all aspects of data ethics and privacy, including how data are stored, used, managed, analyzed, and presented
4. Demonstrate knowledge of what a data scientist is and what a career in data science requires in terms of education, and set goals and make plans in case they want to pursue data science beyond the completion of this course

Please refer to the department's undergraduate student competencies to find out how this course's learning outcomes fit into your broad education goals.

1.4 A Few Words on R and Coding

This course will be based around the programming language R which we will use within the integrated development environment (IDE) R Studio. For many of you this will be the first time programming, **AND THAT'S OK! This course**

is intended for beginners, and we will actively focus on building up your R skills over the course of the semester. Of course, there will still be challenges along the way, but you will rapidly figure out how to solve your own problems as well as to apply your current knowledge to new and exciting questions. If you are struggling I highly encourage you to take advantage of my free help sessions (see times above). Of course, Google is always a super helpful way to get insight into coding problems. Our class Slack channel will also be there so you can help each other out. You might want to watch Roger Peng's video on how to get help, which contains guidelines on what information to provide when asking a question in a public forum.

I also want to note that I highly encourage you to help each other, as data scientists are rarely working in isolation. **This does not mean you can directly share code associated with an assignment (this is a violation of UA's Code of Academic Integrity).** What it does mean is that it is helpful to talk to each other about problems you encountered, resources you found, or provide helpful tips.

Learning to code nowadays is much easier, since a simple Google search will research in a huge amount of code that can solve any number of problems. You may use online resources (e.g., StackOverflow), but we will go over the syntax needed to solve all assignments in class. If you do use any external resources, you must explicitly cite where the code was obtained in your comments (add a direct link to the resource). I'll be checking for recycled code, and any code you re-used without a proper citation will be treated as plagiarism.

1.5 A Few Words on Technology

1. **YOU MUST HAVE ACCESS TO A COMPUTER YOU CAN CODE WITH IN EVERY CLASS!** We will be actively coding in R on a daily basis, and not being able to follow along will severely hamper your learning. If you do not have a laptop or yours had troubles at some point during the semester, the library offers fast and free rentals of both macs and PCs: <https://new.library.arizona.edu/tech/borrow>. You can also take advantage of the multiple computer labs on campus: <https://it.arizona.edu/service/oscr-computer-labs>
2. You will have access to and will be required to retrieve all course materials from the course page on GitHub.
3. You will need to have R and R Studio installed and functioning by the second day of class. We will go over what these programs are and how to install them in the first week of class.
4. Slack participation is critical! If you are having a coding issue, first try and solve it on your own. If you're still struggling, then post it to our Slack.

Essentially, if you are about to email me with a homework/class/coding question, post it to Slack first. I'm not doing this to save me time, but rather because virtually all programmers/coders solve problems by helping each other, and thus I want you to do the same! Please register for our Slack channel.

1.6 Readings

There is no required textbook for this class. A few times we will use the book “R for Data Science” by Hadley Wickham and Garret Grolemund. This book covers how to create full data science pipelines in R (more than we’ll be doing here) and is available free here: <https://r4ds.had.co.nz/>.

Aside from this book, there will be other required readings. I will link these readings for you on this bookdown. Some come from academic journals, and others are news articles that appear in many of the newspapers you read in print and online. For each reading, a word count and an approximate reading time will be provided. Please adjust these approximations to your own reading time, so you can plan accordingly.

It is crucial that you read all assigned readings to do well in this class. Anyone who has not done the reading will simply not be able to participate.

1.7 Assignments with Grade Breakdown

Activity	Total Percent	Unit Percent	Description
Final Project	30%	5% Project Proposal 15% Write-up 10% Oral presentation	This will be a full data science project, complete with formal write-up and presentation to the class
Midterm	20%	20%	
Sharing Code during Zoom sections (5)	10%	2%	

Activity	Total Percent	Unit Percent	Description
Data Challenges (9)	28%	3.5%	Lowest will be dropped. All assignments must completed by the date and time provided in the assignment instructions
Class Participation	10%		Participation includes both in-class and message board questions, engagement. To get full credit I should see your name or hear you in class once a week.
Intro and exit surveys	2%	1%	

Late assignments within 24 hours of due date and time will get a 20% grade penalty. Assignments submitted 24 hours after the due date and time will not get any credit.

If you are unable to complete an assignment on the due date due to an illness or another personal problem, please contact me as soon as possible so we can talk about ways to help you complete that assignment.

Any work turned in for this class needs to be distinctly developed for this class, and not work turned in for other classes.

Grade Distribution:

90-100% = A “exemplary, far beyond reqs/expectations”

80-89% = B “exceeds requirements/expectations”

70-79% = C “meets requirements/expectations”

60-69% = D “falls short of requirements/expectations”

< 60% = E “repeat of course needed”

A Note About Final Grades

I do not modify final grades. I have designed this course to be highly passable for the new learner assuming they do the modest homework assignments, come

to class, and participate. I'm not a difficult grader, and I build in extensive opportunities for 'easy points.' Given all this, please do not try and ask for a higher grade when end of semester rolls around.

1.8 Requirements for the Course

To succeed in this course, 2-3 hours of study time per hour of formal class time (or per unit) are required. This means that in addition to our three hours of formal class meeting time, 6-9 hours a week of study time are needed in order to meet course expectations. These hours should be spent on reading texts, working on your data challenges, researching for new information, or thinking about course content.

It's important to mention that each lesson builds upon the previous, and thus staying on top of the material is critical to your success. As mentioned before, this class is built specifically for beginners, and plenty of students who have never coded before have done extremely well. But, the reason they did is that they came to class consistently, asked questions when they had an issue, and completed their data challenges. If you miss a class, come to office hours to make up what you missed. I will do everything possible to make sure you succeeded assuming you're willing to put in the work!

1.9 Course Schedule

Here is the tentative course schedule. **Data challenges are always due before the start of class on the associated due date.** There will sometimes be other short readings and assignments. These will be posted on D2L directly after the class period in which they are assigned.

Week	Date	Goals	Assignment
Week 01	2020-08-25	Introductions Syllabus	
	2020-08-27	Intro do Data Science Data Science workflow	Reading: What's data science? (20 min) YouTube video Angry Hiring Manager Panel (6.5 min) Survey 1 (10 min)

Week	Date	Goals	Assignment
Week 02	2020-09-01	What's Data? What does data analysis look like? IDE overview How and Why to Start a Project	Reading: Data Science examples (8 min), Data Intake (12 min) Install R and RStudio
	2020-09-03	Basics of R Basics of R - basic operations - objects - data types	
Week 03	2020-09-08	Basics of R - data frames - inspecting data - slicing your data	Read A Million Lines of Bad Code (5 min) What is Statistics Good For? (3 min)
	2020-09-10	Submitting assignments through GitHub	Join our GitHub classroom
Week 04	2020-09-15	Installing R Packages Intro to Tidyverse	Read Advice to Young (and Old) Programmers: A Conversation with Hadley Wickham (10 min) Submit test assignment
Week 05	2020-09-17	Tidyverse	
	2020-09-22	Data Wrangling	Data Challenge 1
Week 06	2020-09-24	Data Wrangling	
	2020-09-29	Intro to Data Visualization	Data Challenge 2
Week 07	2020-10-01	Data Visualization	
	2020-10-06	Data Visualization	Data Challenge 3
Week 08	2020-10-08	Data Visualization	
	2020-10-13	Data analysis case study 1	Data Challenge 4
	2020-10-15	Data analysis case study 1	

Week	Date	Goals	Assignment
Week 09	2020-10-20	MIDTERM - Study Guide on D2L	Data Challenge 5
	2020-10-22	Data analysis case study 2	
Week 10	2020-10-27	Data analysis case study 2	
	2020-10-29	Getting Data	Data Challenge 6
Week 11	2020-11-03	Data analysis case study 3	Deadline to meet about final project
	2020-11-05	Data analysis case study 3	Project Proposal
Week 12	2020-11-10	Markdown	Data Challenge 7
	2020-11-12	Markdown	
Week 13	2020-11-17	Full data analysis case study 4	Data Challenge 8
	2020-11-19	Full data analysis case study 4	
Week 14	2020-11-24	Happy Thanksgiving!	Data Challenge 9
	2020-11-26	Happy Thanksgiving!	
Week 15	2020-12-01	Written and Oral Communication in Data Science	
	2020-12-03	Written and Oral Communication in Data Science	
Week 16	2020-12-08	Preparing for Final Presentations	
		Wrap-up	

For more information about dates including holidays, check UArizona's Academic Calendar.

Why am I using YYYY-MM-DD date format?

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT:

OUR DIFFERENT WAYS OF WRITING DATES AS NUMBERS CAN LEAD TO ONLINE CONFUSION. THAT'S WHY IN 1988 ISO SET A GLOBAL STANDARD NUMERIC DATE FORMAT.

THIS IS **THE** CORRECT WAY TO WRITE NUMERIC DATES:

2013-02-27

THE FOLLOWING FORMATS ARE THEREFORE DISCOURAGED:

02/27/2013 02/27/13 27/02/2013 27/02/13

20130227 2013.02.27 27.02.13 27-02-13

27.2.13 2013. II. 27. 27/2-13 2013.158904109

MMXIII-II-XXVII MMXIII ^{LVII}/_{CCCLXV} 1330300800

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1.10 Final Project

There is a final project in place of a final exam for this class. You will find your own dataset that helps you answer a question that you're interested in. You'll bring these data into R, explore it, clean it, make features, and run an analysis that allows you to answer your question. You will be graded on the completed R script as well as your presentation of the data.

The presentation will last 3-4 minutes, and will take place on the day of the final exam (in place of the exam). University policy on final examinations can be found here: <https://www.registrar.arizona.edu/courses/final-examination-regulations-and-information>

1.11 Honors Students' Requirements

Students wishing to take this course for Honors Credit should email me to set up an appointment to discuss the terms of the contact and to sign the Honors Course Contract Request Form. The form is available at <https://honors.arizona.edu/academics/honors-contracts>. Students earning credit with the University of Arizona Honors College will be held to the following enhancements:

1. Honors students will be required to create an academic poster based on their final project, and then present this poster at the iSchool's iShowcase at the end of the semester. Creating a poster will require extra work to ensure clarity of logic, having a well-defined question and approach, and the creation of quality visuals. Guidelines on how to create an engaging academic poster can be found here: <https://guides.nyu.edu/posters>. Note: The iShowcase is at the end of the semester, but before finals when the regular class will have the project due. Thus, you will have to be ahead of schedule a bit to meet your honors requirement.
2. Honors students will also be expected to informally ‘journal’ about the course each week. Each week, that is, students will be required to write a five-sentence paragraph reflecting on some issue or moment that has arisen in our readings or discussions (e.g., the problem with particular terms or some philosophical or practical dilemma). Ultimately, if offering a paragraph each week, honors students will have written roughly 15 reflective paragraphs for the semester. This must be emailed directly to me by Sunday 5pm each week.

1.12 Student Accommodations

It is the University's goal that learning experiences be as accessible as possible. If you anticipate or experience physical or academic barriers based on disability

or pregnancy, please let me know immediately so that we can discuss options. You are also welcome to contact Disability Resources (520-621-3268) to establish reasonable accommodations. For additional information on Disability Resources and reasonable accommodations, please visit <http://drc.arizona.edu/>.

1.13 Attendance, Due Dates, and Missing Work

1. Missed class assignments or exams cannot be made up without a well-documented, verifiable, excuse (for example, a physician's medical excuse). Indeed, due dates are firm, and late work will be accepted only with a verifiable and valid excuse.
2. The UA policy regarding absences for any sincerely held religious belief, observance or practice will be accommodated where reasonable, <http://policy.arizona.edu/human-resources/religious-accommodation-policy>.
3. Absences pre-approved by the UA Dean of Students (or Dean designee) will be honored. <https://deanofstudents.arizona.edu/absences>
4. Arriving late and leaving early is extremely disruptive to others in the class. Please avoid this kind of disruption.
5. The UA's policy concerning Class Attendance and Administrative Drops is available at: <https://catalog.arizona.edu/policy/class-attendance-participation-and-administrative-drop>

1.14 Course Conduct and Campus Policies

It's important to be familiar with all campus policies.

1. Students are encouraged to share intellectual views and discuss freely the principles and applications of course materials. However, graded work/exercises must be the product of independent effort unless otherwise instructed. Students are expected to adhere to the UA Code of Academic Integrity as described in the UA General Catalog. See: <http://deanofstudents.arizona.edu/academic-integrity/students/academic-integrity>.
2. It is the University's goal that learning experiences be as accessible as possible. If you anticipate or experience physical or academic barriers based on disability or pregnancy, please let me know immediately so that we can discuss options. You are also welcome to contact Disability Resources (520-621-3268) to establish reasonable accommodations. For additional information on Disability Resources and reasonable accommodations, please visit <http://drc.arizona.edu/>.

3. The UA Threatening Behavior by Students Policy prohibits threats of physical harm to any member of the University community, including to oneself. See <http://policy.arizona.edu/education-and-student-affairs/threatening-behavior-students>.
4. All student records will be managed and held confidentially. <http://www.registrar.arizona.edu/personal-information/family-educational-rights-and-privacy-act-1974-ferpa?topic=ferpa>
5. The University is committed to creating and maintaining an environment free of discrimination; see <http://policy.arizona.edu/human-resources/nondiscrimination-and-anti-harassment-policy>.
6. Information contained in this syllabus, other than the grade and absence policy, may be subject to change without advance notice as deemed appropriate by the instructor.

1.15 Code of Conduct

This code of conduct is based on GitHub Community Guidelines. One of the goals of this course is to get you familiar with the data science community, and how people work and learn better together. This is a community we build together, and we need everybody's help to make it better each day.

1.15.1 Our Pledge

In the interest of fostering an open and welcoming environment, we as instructor and students pledge to making participation in our community a harassment-free experience for everyone, regardless of age, body size, disability, ethnicity, gender identity and expression, level of experience, nationality, personal appearance, race, religion, or sexual identity and orientation.

- **Be welcoming and open-minded.** Although this is an intro course, like in any other learning setting, we have people at different levels of experience. Other people may not have the same experience level or background as you, but that doesn't mean they don't have good ideas to contribute. I encourage you to be welcoming to everyone, from more advanced coders to those just getting started. We can all learn from each other.
- **Respect each other.** Nothing sabotages healthy conversation like rudeness. Be civil and professional, and don't post or say anything that a reasonable person would consider offensive, abusive, or hate speech. Don't harass or grief anyone. Treat each other with dignity and consideration in all interactions.

You may wish to respond to something by disagreeing with it. That's fine. But remember to criticize ideas, not people. Avoid name-calling, ad hominem attacks, responding to a post's tone instead of its actual content, and knee-jerk reactions. Instead, provide reasoned counter-arguments that improve the conversation.

- **Communicate with empathy.** Disagreements or differences of opinion are a fact of life. Being part of a community means interacting with people from a variety of backgrounds and perspectives (and we are all better because of this variety), many of which may not be your own. If you disagree with someone, try to understand and share their feelings before you address them. This will promote a respectful and friendly atmosphere where people feel comfortable asking questions, participating in discussions, and making contributions.
- **Be clear and stay on topic.** The goal of this course is to learn about data science and how to do data science with R. Off-topic comments are a distraction (sometimes welcome, but usually not) from getting work done and being productive. Staying on topic helps produce positive and productive discussions.

Additionally, as this class will be conducted online, you might not have met each other in person. Communicating on the internet can be awkward, even when you already know people. It's hard to convey or read tone, and sarcasm is frequently misunderstood. Try to use clear language, and think about how it will be received by the other person.

1.15.2 Our Standards

Examples of behavior that contributes to creating a positive environment include:

- Using welcoming and inclusive language
- Being respectful of differing viewpoints and experiences
- Gracefully accepting constructive criticism
- Focusing on what is best for the community
- Showing empathy towards other community members

Examples of unacceptable behavior by participants include:

- The use of sexualized language or imagery and unwelcome sexual attention or advances

- Trolling, insulting/derogatory comments, and personal or political attacks
- Public or private harassment
- Publishing others' private information, such as a physical or electronic address, without explicit permission
- Other conduct which could reasonably be considered inappropriate in a professional setting

1.15.3 Enforcement

Instances of abusive, harassing, or otherwise unacceptable behavior may be reported by contacting your instructor at adrianaps@email.arizona. Your instructor will review and investigate all complaints, and will respond in a way that it deems appropriate to the circumstances. Your instructor is obligated to maintain confidentiality with regard to the reporter of an incident.

1.15.4 Attribution

This Code of Conduct is adapted from the Contributor Covenant, version 1.4, available at <http://contributor-covenant.org/version/1/4>

1.16 How to Ask For Help

We'll see in this course that a key skill that you should develop as a data science is the ability to find solutions to problems. Knowing how to get help is part of that skill.

1.16.1 Before You ask for help

- **Check for typos.** One of the most common causes of errors are typos, which usually throw an error such as Error in _____ : could not find function “_____” due to a function being misspelled
- **Check loaded packages.** You also get errors like Error in data %>% summary() : could not find function “%>%” when you failed to load a package.
- **Read the error message.** Don't ignore what R is telling you. Be aware that red text that appears in your console is not always indication of errors. Sometimes it's just a warning.

- **Google is your friend.** Copy and paste the exact error message on a Google search. (this step also includes **read the documentation** on the package you're trying to use).
- If you are still stuck, you can always try **rubber duck debugging**. Describe the problem aloud, explaining it line-by-line, to a rubber duck or another person (who might not have any experience with programming or data science). This is also a good preparation step to asking other people for help (next section).

1.16.2 Ask other people for help

Like mentioned before, you should ask your peers for help before you ask your instructor. Relying on a single person to solve all of your problems is dangerous, because that person won't be available throughout your career as a data scientist.

- Check **our Slack** to see if someone else has asked a question similar to yours, and whether there's a solution posted for it.
- **Be precise and informative.** The more context you can provide about what you're trying to do and what errors you're getting, the better. Also describe the steps you took to try to solve the problem yourself.

1.16.3 List of Resources

- Getting Help with R
- Roger Peng's How To Get Help video
- Rubber Duck Debugging

Chapter 2

What's data science?

2.1 Before class #1

Required external reading for this module: What's data science? (4,660 words, approx. 20 minutes of reading time)

Watch the YouTube video Angry Hiring Manager Panel from 10:18 to 16:48 (6.5 minutes) and list the skills they mention as important to have in a data science position.

Fill out Survey 1 (10 min)

2.2 What's data science?

Data science is one of the fields with the highest demand, with prospects of increased demand for the next decade (Kross et al., 2020; Hadavand et al., 2018). Interestingly, the data scientist title was invented in 2008, and the median base salary for a data scientist surpassed \$100,000 in the United States in 2019 (Robinson and Nolis, 2020).

CHALLENGE

Based on your own experience and on your reading for this module, in your groups discuss the following question:

- What is data science?

2.3 What does a data scientist do?

Data science is an interdisciplinary field, and as such data scientists hold jobs with a broad range of skills, from statistics to communication. A quick search for data science jobs reveals this long list of skills. However, no single data scientist has all skills listed for different data science jobs. Instead, each data scientist specializes in different skills (Robinson and Nolis, 2020).

CHALLENGE

Make a list of skills listed on data science job announcements and in the video you just watched. Based on these, discuss the following questions in your group:

- 1) Which skills do you already have? At what level of proficiency?
- 2) Which skills are you interested in developing further?
- 3) Based on the skills you already have, and the skills you want to acquire, what type of job in data science would you be interested in?

2.4 Data Science Workflow

The basic data science workflow involve three main parts:

- 1) The Question: Form the question you want to answer. Many times you will be given a question, and you have to “translate” it so you can answer it with your data analysis.
- 2) Data Acquisition: data file, database, or web API
- 3) Data Wrangling: import + tidy data + transform (Grolemund and Wickham, 2018)
- 4) Data Exploration: transform + visualize + model + repeat (Grolemund and Wickham, 2018)
- 5) Results Communication: visualize + write + knit (Grolemund and Wickham, 2018)

CHALLENGE

In your groups, based on your own intuition and experience, and based on the Introduction to R for Data Science book (Grolemund and Wickham, 2018), summarize what each of the following steps means:

- 1) Tidy

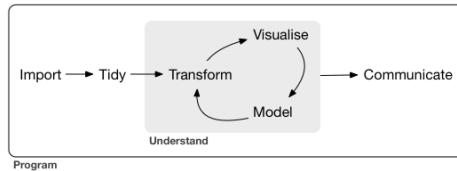


Figure 2.1: typical data science project model (Grolmud and Wickham, 2018)

- 2) Transform
- 3) Visualize
- 4) Model
- 5) Communicate

We will approach the entire data science workflow in this course (but not necessarily every step listed), not in this order. We start with step 3 (Data Wrangling) and 4 (Data Exploration), before we address step 2 (Data Acquisition) and step 5 (Communication)

CHALLENGE

Go back to the list of skills and job positions we discussed (based on the reading and the video):

- 1) Which steps in the data science workflow correspond to the job skills we talked about?

2.5 Before class #2

Please fill out Survey 1 (10 min).

Reading: Data Science examples (1,0333 words, 8 min)

Reading: Data Intake (1,686 words, 12 min)

2.6 What's data?

CHALLENGE

In your small group, discuss the examples provided in the excerpt from “Executive Data Science” (Caffo et al., 2016).

- 1) Is data science about “data”? Why or why not?

- 2) Why did Netflix end up not implementing the best solution from the Netflix prize challenge?
- 3) What data was used in each of the examples provided in the reading?
- 4) What is data? (come up with a definition).

Examples of what data might look like.

- Structured data (rare):

State	School Year	Average Tuition
Nevada	2004-05	3621.392
Nevada	2005-06	3687.290
Florida	2004-05	3848.201
Florida	2007-08	3879.416
Florida	2006-07	3887.656
Florida	2005-06	3924.234
Wyoming	2008-09	3928.671
Wyoming	2007-08	4071.898
Wyoming	2004-05	4086.351
Wyoming	2006-07	4122.205

CHALLENGE

Which of the columns (or variables) in the data frame above are **categorical**, which are **quantitative**?

- Structured, but messy data (more common):

State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Alabama	5682.838	5840.550	5753.496	6008.169	6475.092	7188.954	8071.134	8451.150
Alaska	4328.281	4632.623	4918.501	5069.822	5075.482	5454.607	5759.153	5762.170
Arizona	5138.495	5415.516	5481.419	5681.638	6058.464	7263.204	8839.605	9966.620
Arkansas	5772.302	6082.379	6231.977	6414.900	6416.503	6627.092	6900.912	7028.920
California	5285.921	5527.881	5334.826	5672.472	5897.888	7258.771	8193.739	9436.750
Colorado	4703.777	5406.967	5596.348	6227.002	6284.137	6948.473	7748.201	8315.820
Connecticut	7983.695	8249.074	8367.549	8677.702	8720.976	9371.019	9827.013	9736.930
Delaware	8352.890	8610.597	8681.846	8945.801	8995.473	9987.183	10534.181	11026.190
Florida	3848.201	3924.234	3887.656	3879.416	4150.004	4783.032	5510.659	5940.680
Georgia	4298.040	4492.167	4584.268	4790.266	4831.365	5549.913	6428.007	7709.030

user_id	screen_name	text
6.331283e+07	blagogirl	@realTuckFrumper The illiterate calling Iran out? 80 million bounty on Trumps h
6.331283e+07	blagogirl	@JonHutson Iran does NOT fear Trump. They realize what OUR country is deal
1.125104e+18	dl_kirkwood	I'm afraid 11 soldiers had to be shipped out from the Iran hit after all with traum
2.820552e+07	djbarro	@GloriaAllred Are you going to carry a sign supporting the women in Iran brave
1.506314e+08	kizu91	US...Special...Representative...Hold...Press...Briefing...Situation in...Iran...Video...
1.506314e+08	kizu91	crash...land...collide...plane...aircraft....all...176...people...on board...Iran...missile...
1.506314e+08	kizu91	Iran...MP...Urge...Gov't...Expel...UK...Envoy...Consider...Downgrading...Diplomat
1.506314e+08	kizu91	Government...Supporter...Gather...Tehran...13....Friday...Prayer...Video...Iran...gat
1.506314e+08	kizu91	British...Treasury...Expand...Hezbollah...Asset...Freeze...UK...government...approv
7.297365e+17	SwmpladySH	Hackers Are Coming for the 2020 Election — And We're Not Ready https://t.co/

- Textual Data (always messy):

```
## [1] "CHAPTER I"
## [2] ""
## [3] ""
## [4] "Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home"
## [5] "and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of"
## [6] "existence; and had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very"
## [7] "little to distress or vex her."
## [8] ""
## [9] "She was the youngest of the two daughters of a most affectionate,"
## [10] "indulgent father; and had, in consequence of her sister's marriage, been"
```

** CHALLENGE **

What data formats are out there in the world. Create a list based on your experience and the excerpt from “Modern Data Science with R” (Baumer et al., 2017).

2.7 What does data analysis look like?

The way you communicate your data analysis will depend on what question you’re trying to answer and who your audience is. Here are some of my favorite data analysis reports:

- Whose (coffee) beans reign supreme? A #tidytuesday static image
- Women in Space A #tidytuesday static image
- Which city is faster? A City Cycle Race Shinny app
- The Physical Traits that Define Men and Women in Literature An interactive website

Chapter 3

Exploring our IDE (Rstudio)

3.1 Before class #3

Install R and RStudio.

We are using RStudio as our IDE for this course. If you are running your R code in your computer, you need to install both R and RStudio. Alternatively, you can create a free account at <http://rstudio.cloud> and run your R code in the cloud. Either way, we will be using the same IDE (i.e., RStudio).

What's an **IDE**? IDE stands for **integrated development environment**, and its goal is to facilitate coding by integrating a **text editor**, a **console** and other tools into one window.

3.1.1 I've never installed R and RStudio in my computer OR I'm not sure I have R and RStudio installed in my computer

1. Download and install R from <https://cran.r-project.org> (If you are a Windows user, first determine if you are running the 32 or the 64 bit version)
2. Download and install RStudio from <https://rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/#download>

Here's a video on how to install R and RStudio on a mac.

3.1.2 I already have R and RStudio installed

1. Open RStudio
2. Check your R version by entering `sessionInfo()` on your console.
3. The latest release for R was June 22, 2020 (R version 4.0.2 Taking Off Again). If your R version is older than the most recent version, please follow step 1 in the previous section to update R.
4. Check your RStudio version, if your version is older than Version 1.3.x, please follow step 2 in the previous section to update RStudio.

How often should I update R and RStudio? Always make sure that you have the latest version of R, RStudio, and the packages you’re using in your code to ensure you are not running into bugs that are caused by having older versions installed in your computer.

When asked, Jenny Bryan summarizes the importance of keeping your system up-to-date saying that “You will always eventually have a reason that you must update. So you can either do that very infrequently, suffer with old versions in the middle, and experience great pain at update. Or admit that maintaining your system is a normal ongoing activity, and do it more often.”

You can ensure your packages are also up-to-date by clicking on “Tools” on your RStudio top menu bar, and selecting “Check for Packages Updates...”

3.2 Why learn R?

R is both a programming language and a free software environment for statistical computing and graphics. In addition to being free, here are other reasons to learn R:

- **R is popular.** According to Robert A. Muenchen’s post on the popularity of data science software (which is updated frequently), R is among the top 5 technologies that are mentioned in data science job ads on indeed.com.
- **R is very powerful and versatile.** From creating websites (like this bookdown you’re reading right now) to building machine learning models, R has it all.
- **The R community is active and very supportive.** Because R is so popular, there are a number of forums on R. A good way to get a glimpse on how active the R community is to follow `#rstats` on twitter.

3.3 Why use RStudio?

You can just use R, but RStudio is an IDE that makes using R easier and more fun. Some features that make RStudio the IDE that many data scientists use:

- RStudio is **free** and **open source**.
- RStudio contains a full-feature integrated text editor, with tab-completion, spellcheck, etc.
- RStudio is a cross-platform interface that looks the same across platforms.
- RStudio allows you to organize your data science projects so you're not always hunting for the right script that goes with the data you want to analyze. (also, it integrates nicely with `rmarkdown` and `knitr`)

3.4 Create an R Project

In today's class, we will focus on situating ourselves around our IDE. For every lesson, we will either start a new R project or open an R project we've been working on.

Why create a RStudio project? RStudio projects make it easier to keep your projects organized, since each project has their own working directory, workspace, history, and source documents. In other words, it's much easier to open an R project and not have to worry about setting your working directory than to try to hunt down your files.

Here are the steps we are starting with today:

1. Start a new R project
2. Create a new R script
3. Save that R script as 01-class_one

CHALLENGE

Take a moment to look around your IDE. What are the main panes on the RStudio interface. What are the 4 main areas of the interface? Can you guess what each area is for?

3.5 Operations and Objects

Let's start by using R as a calculator. On your **console** type `3 + 3` and hit enter.

```
3 + 3
```

```
## [1] 6
```

What symbols do we use for all basic operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division)? What happens if you type `3 +?`

Let's save our calculation into an object, by using the assignment symbol `<-`.

```
sum_result <- 3 + 3
```

Take a moment to look around your IDE once again. What has changed?

Now, let's use this new object in our calculation

```
sum_result + 3
```

```
## [1] 9
```

Take a moment to look around your IDE once again. Has anything changed?

What else can we do with an object?

```
class(sum_result)
```

```
## [1] "numeric"
```

R is primarily a functional programming language. That means that there pre-programmed functions in base R such as `class()` and that you can also write your own functions (more on that later).

Type `?class` in your console and hit enter to get more information about this function.

CHALLENGE

Create an object called `daisys_age` that holds the number 8. Multiply `daisys_age` by 4 and save the results in another object called `daisys_human_age`

Imagine I had multiple pets (unfortunately, that is not true, Daisy is my only pet). I can create a **vector** to hold multiple numbers representing the age of each of my pets.

```
my_pets_ages <- c(8, 2, 6, 3, 1)
```

Take a moment to look around your IDE once again. What has changed?

What is the class of the object `my_pets_ages`?

Now let's multiply this vector by 4.

```
my_pets_ages * 4
```

```
## [1] 32 8 24 12 4
```

Errors are pretty common when writing code in any programming language, so be ready to read error messages and debug your code. Let's insert a typing error in our previous code:

```
my_pets_ages <- c(8, 2, 6, '3', 1)
```

CHALLENGE

Try to multiply `my_pets_ages` by 4. What happens? How can we debug our code to find out what is causing the error?

Chapter 4

R Basics

4.1 Before Class #4

Read A Million Lines of Bad Code a blog post by David Robinson. (549 words, 5 minutes)

Read What is Statistics Good For? (398 words, 3 min)

4.2 Dataframes

You will rarely work with individual numeric values, or even individual numeric vectors. Often, we have information organized in dataframes, which is R's version of a spreadsheet.

Let's go back to my imaginary pet's ages (make sure you have the correct vector in your global environment).

```
my_pets_ages <- c(8, 2, 6, '3', 1)
my_pets_ages <- as.numeric(my_pets_ages)
```

We will now create a vector of strings or characters that holds my imaginary pets' names (we have to be careful to keep the same order then the `my_pets_ages` vector).

```
my_pets_names <- c('Daisy', 'Violet', 'Lily', 'Iris', 'Poppy')
```

Let's now create a dataframe that contains info about my pets.

```
# create dataframe
my_pets <- data.frame(name = my_pets_names, age = my_pets_ages)

# print out dataframe
my_pets

##      name age
## 1  Daisy   8
## 2 Violet   2
## 3  Lily   6
## 4  Iris   3
## 5 Poppy   1
```

CHALLENGE

There's a number of functions you can run on dataframes. Try running the following functions on `my_pets`:

- `summary()`
- `nrow()`
- `ncol()`
- `dim()`

What other functions can/do you think/know of?

4.3 Slicing your dataframe

There are different ways you can slice or subset your dataframe.

You can use indices for rows and columns.

```
my_pets[1,]

##      name age
## 1  Daisy   8

my_pets[, 1]

## [1] "Daisy"  "Violet" "Lily"    "Iris"    "Poppy"
```

```
my_pets[1, 1]
```

```
## [1] "Daisy"
```

You can use a column name or a row name instead of an index.

```
my_pets[, 'age']
```

```
## [1] 8 2 6 3 1
```

```
my_pets['1', ]
```

```
##      name age
## 1 Daisy   8
```

```
my_pets['1', 'age']
```

```
## [1] 8
```

Or you can use \$ to retrieve values from a column.

```
my_pets$age
```

```
## [1] 8 2 6 3 1
```

```
my_pets$age[1]
```

```
## [1] 8
```

You can also use comparisons to filter your dataframe

```
# get index with which() function
which(my_pets$age == 8)
```

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

```
# use which() inside dataframe indexing my_pets[row_number, column_number]
my_pets[which(my_pets$age == 8),]
```

```
##      name age
## 1 Daisy   8
```

```
my_pets[which(my_pets$age == 8), 1]
## [1] "Daisy"

my_pets[which(my_pets$age == 8), 'name']
## [1] "Daisy"

my_pets[which(my_pets$age == 8),]$name
## [1] "Daisy"
```

CHALLENGE

Print out a list of pet names that are older than 3.

4.4 Adding new variables (i.e., columns) to your dataframe

So far the `my_pets` dataframe has two columns: `name` and `age`.

Let's add a third column with the pets' ages in human years. For that, we are going to use `$` on with a variable (or column) name that does not exist in our dataframe yet. We will then assign to this variable the value in the `age` column multiplied by 4.

```
# create new column called human_years
my_pets$human_years <- my_pets$age * 4

# print dataframe
my_pets
```

	<code>name</code>	<code>age</code>	<code>human_years</code>
## 1	Daisy	8	32
## 2	Violet	2	8
## 3	Lily	6	24
## 4	Iris	3	12
## 5	Poppy	1	4

Inspect the new `my_pets` dataframe. What dimensions does it have now? How could you get a list of just the human years values in the data frame?

4.5 Descriptive stats on dataframes

Let's explore some functions for descriptive statistics.

CHALLENGE

Try running the following functions on `my_pets$age` and `my_pets$human_years`:

- `mean()`
- `sd()`
- `median()`
- `max()`
- `min()`
- `range()`

What other functions can/do you think/know of?

4.6 Note on coding style

Coding style refers to how you name your objects and functions, how you comment your code, how you use spacing throughout your code, etc. If your coding style is consistent, your code is easier to read and easier to debug as a result. Here's some guides, so you can develop your own coding style:

- The tidyverse style guide
- Hadley Wickham's Advance R coding style
- Google's R Style Guide

Chapter 5

Version Control

5.1 Before Class #5

5.1.1 Install git on your computer

Access the git download page and download the appropriate version for your machine.

If you have a Windows 10 machine, you can watch this video that shows you how to install Git on windows. When installing, note where it's installed (on the "Select Destination Location" window) so you can check if you have the correct path to Git set up in RStudio (it's usually C:\Program\Git).

If you have a Mac, you can watch this video that shows you how to install Git on a Mac.

5.1.2 Create a GitHub account

1. Access the GitHub page.
2. Click on "Sign Up for GitHub."
3. Fill out the "Create your account" forms.
4. A verification will be sent to your email address, check your inbox for a "Please verify your email address" message. Click on "Verify email address" button.

If you already have a GitHub account, confirm you know your username and password by logging in at GitHub.

5.1.3 Join our GitHub classroom

1. Access our join our GitHub classroom page.
2. A window with information about what GitHub Classroom wants to access from your GitHub profile will appear. Click on “Authorize github”.
3. Access our first assignment and click on “Accept this assignment”

5.1.4 Link RStudio to GitHub

1. Open “preferences” in RStudio.
2. Click on “Git/SVN” in the menu on the left.
3. Under “SSH RSA Key:” click on “Create RSA Key...”
4. A window will pop up, click on “Create”
5. A new window will pop up, click “Close”
6. Now there’s a “View public key” link next to “SSH RSA Key:”; click on it
7. Copy key and close the window
8. Go to your GitHub account settings
9. On the menu on the left, click on “SSH and GPC keys”
10. Click on the “New SSH Key” button
11. Choose a title (e.g., RStudio Connection) and copy the key to the “key” field
12. Click “Add SSH Key”

5.2 What is version control?

Version control is a best practice for reproducible analyses, and widely used in industry and research (i.e., you will need to know how to use version control in your future job).

The purpose of version control is to keep track of changes to your files over time, so that you can recall specific versions at any point in your project.

Git is an open source version control software system that is very popular – 58% of data scientist use Git (Beckman et al., 2020). There are a number of other version control software available (e.g., Perforce).

5.3 Submitting assignments

5.3.1 Clone assignment repository

1. Go to our first assignment GitHub repository
2. Click on the “Code” button and copy the git url (e.g., <https://github.com/esoc214/test-assignment-yournamehere.git>)
3. Open RStudio
4. Go “File” > “New Project...”
5. In the pop-up window, select “Version Control”
6. Then choose “Git”
7. In the “Repository URL:” field enter the link to the first assignment repository from your GitHub account.
8. Click “Create”

5.3.2 Modify files

For the first assignment, which is a test assignment so you’re all set up to submitting all of your assignments for this class, you need to modify `README.md` only. For other assignments you will need to edit .R scripts.

5.3.3 Commit changes

1. On the top right panel in RStudio (i.e., Environment quadrant), click on the “Git” tab
2. You will see a list of files, indicating which files have been modified (a blue “M” shows next to modified file).
3. Click on “Commit” on the top of this tab
4. A new window will pop-up. Stage the files you want to commit (click on the check box next to file) and enter a commit message.
5. Press “Commit” and if everything looks good, close the commit window.
6. Click “Push” on top right

Chapter 6

Intro to Tidyverse

6.1 Before Class #6

Read Advice to Young (and Old) Programmers: A Conversation with Hadley Wickham by Philip Waggoner (2,599 words, 10 minutes)

6.2 What are R Packages?

An R package contains functions, and it might contain data. There are a lot of R packages out here (check the Comprehensive R Archive Network, i.e., CRAN, for a full list). That is one of the beautiful things about R, anyone can create an R package to share their code.

6.3 Installing Packages

The function to install packages in R is `install.packages()`. We will be working with TidyVerse extensively in this course, which is a collection of R packages carefully designed for data science.

Open your RStudio. In your console, enter the following to install tidyverse (this may take a while).

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

You need to install any package only once (remember to check for new package versions and to keep your packages updated). However, with every new R session, you need to load the packages you are going to use by using the `library()` function (a library is an installed R package in your computer).

```
library(tidyverse)
```

Note that when calling the `install.packages()` function you need to enter the package name between quotation marks (e.g., “tidyverse”). When you call the `library()` function, you don’t use quotation marks (e.g., tidyverse).

6.4 Before You Load your Data

Although we are working within an R project, which sets the working directory automatically for you, it’s good practice to check what folder you are working from by calling the `getwd()` function.

```
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/Users/adriana/Desktop/ESOC214/Fall 2020/bookdown/ESOC_214_Fall_2020"
```

You can list the contents of your working directory by using the `dir()` function.

```
dir()
```

We are going to create a `data` folder in our project, to keep things organized. Today we will be working with a data set that contains groundhog day forecasts and temperature. I cleaned up this data set already (no need for data tidying for now).

You can now list the contents of your `data` folder with the `dir()` function with a string that specifies the folder as a parameter.

```
dir("data")
```

```
## [1] "clean_beer_awards.csv"
## [2] "elnino.csv"
## [3] "GlobalLandTemperaturesByCountry.csv"
## [4] "GlobalLandTemperaturesByMajorCity.csv"
## [5] "groundhog_day.csv"
## [6] "nfl_salary.xlsx"
## [7] "olympic_history_athlete_events.csv"
## [8] "olympic_history_noc_regions.csv"
## [9] "passwords.csv"
## [10] "president_county_candidate.csv"
## [11] "spotify_songs_clean.csv"
## [12] "spotify_songs.csv"
## [13] "tweets.tsv"
## [14] "us_avg_tuition.xlsx"
```

6.5 What's our question again?

Here's what we will focus on answering today, which is an excerpt from the Groundhog Day Forecasts and Temperatures kaggle page.

"Thousands gather at Gobbler's Knob in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, on the second day of February to await the spring forecast from a groundhog known as Punxsutawney Phil. According to legend, if Phil sees his shadow the United States is in store for six more weeks of winter weather. But, if Phil doesn't see his shadow, the country should expect warmer temperatures and the arrival of an early spring."

So, in summary, our question is **How accurate is Punxsutawney Phil's winter weather forecast?**

6.6 Load Data with Tidyverse

We will use the `read_csv()` function from the `readr` package (which is part of `tidyverse`) to read data in. Be careful, there's a similar function that is `read.csv()` from base R. We do want to use the function with the `_` (i.e., `read_csv()`)

```
groundhog_predictions <- read_csv("data/groundhog_day.csv")
```

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   Year = col_double(),
##   Punxsutawney_Phil = col_character(),
##   February_Average_Temperature = col_double(),
##   February_Average_Temperature_Northeast = col_double(),
##   February_Average_Temperature_Midwest = col_double(),
##   February_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania = col_double(),
##   March_Average_Temperature = col_double(),
##   March_Average_Temperature_Northeast = col_double(),
##   March_Average_Temperature_Midwest = col_double(),
##   March_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania = col_double()
## )
```

CHALLENGE

Reading warnings - R often prints out warnings in red (these are not always errors). What information did you get when loading your data?

6.7 Inspect Your Data

As with any other programming language, there are multiple ways to doing anything. As such, there are multiple ways of inspecting your data in R. Here are some of my favorite ways of inspecting my data:

```
# get an overview of the data frame
glimpse(groundhog_predictions)
```

```
## Rows: 122
## Columns: 10
## $ Year                               <dbl> 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1...
## $ Punxsutawney_Phil                  <chr> "No Record", "No Record", ...
## $ February_Average_Temperature       <dbl> 26.60, 35.04, 33.39, 35.3...
## $ February_Average_Temperature_Northeast <dbl> 15.6, 22.2, 23.6, 24.8, 1...
## $ February_Average_Temperature_Midwest    <dbl> 21.9, 33.5, 34.7, 33.3, 2...
## $ February_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania <dbl> 17.0, 26.6, 27.9, 26.7, 2...
## $ March_Average_Temperature          <dbl> 39.97, 38.03, 38.79, 41.0...
## $ March_Average_Temperature_Northeast    <dbl> 27.6, 25.3, 32.0, 38.0, 2...
## $ March_Average_Temperature_Midwest      <dbl> 40.2, 36.9, 44.0, 46.0, 3...
## $ March_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania <dbl> 31.3, 27.8, 36.9, 42.0, 3...
```

```
summary(groundhog_predictions)

##      Year      Punxsutawney_Phil  February_Average_Temperature
## Min.   :1895  Length:122        Min.   :25.23
## 1st Qu.:1925  Class  :character  1st Qu.:31.78
## Median  :1956  Mode   :character  Median :33.69
## Mean    :1956                           Mean   :33.80
## 3rd Qu.:1986                           3rd Qu.:36.01
## Max.   :2016                           Max.   :41.41
## 
## February_Average_Temperature_Northeast February_Average_Temperature_Midwest
## Min.   :10.40                          Min.   :20.30
## 1st Qu.:20.02                          1st Qu.:29.62
## Median :22.95                          Median :33.20
## Mean   :22.69                          Mean   :32.69
## 3rd Qu.:25.98                          3rd Qu.:36.30
## Max.   :31.60                          Max.   :41.40
## 
## February_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania March_Average_Temperature
## Min.   :15.20                          Min.   :35.44
## 1st Qu.:23.60                          1st Qu.:39.38
## Median :26.95                          Median :41.81
## Mean   :26.52                          Mean   :41.70
## 3rd Qu.:29.80                          3rd Qu.:43.56
```

```
## Max.    :35.80                      Max.    :50.41
## March_Average_Temperature_Northeast March_Average_Temperature_Midwest
## Min.    :24.20                      Min.    :28.50
## 1st Qu.:29.70                      1st Qu.:39.08
## Median  :32.55                      Median  :42.85
## Mean    :32.37                      Mean    :42.57
## 3rd Qu.:34.80                      3rd Qu.:45.60
## Max.    :43.40                      Max.    :56.30
## March_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania
## Min.    :24.50
## 1st Qu.:32.95
## Median  :35.85
## Mean    :35.91
## 3rd Qu.:38.55
## Max.    :47.70

# get variable names
colnames(groundhog_predictions)

## [1] "Year"
## [2] "Punxsutawney_Phil"
## [3] "February_Average_Temperature"
## [4] "February_Average_Temperature_Northeast"
## [5] "February_Average_Temperature_Midwest"
## [6] "February_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania"
## [7] "March_Average_Temperature"
## [8] "March_Average_Temperature_Northeast"
## [9] "March_Average_Temperature_Midwest"
## [10] "March_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania"

names(groundhog_predictions)

## [1] "Year"
## [2] "Punxsutawney_Phil"
## [3] "February_Average_Temperature"
## [4] "February_Average_Temperature_Northeast"
## [5] "February_Average_Temperature_Midwest"
## [6] "February_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania"
## [7] "March_Average_Temperature"
## [8] "March_Average_Temperature_Northeast"
## [9] "March_Average_Temperature_Midwest"
## [10] "March_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania"
```

```
# check the categorical variable  
unique(groundhog_predictions$Punxsutawney_Phil)
```



```
## [1] "No Record"      "Full Shadow"     "No Shadow"       "Partial Shadow"
```

CHALLENGE

Which variables are numeric? Which are categorical?

6.8 The Pipe

We will be using the package `dplyr` (which is also part of `tidyverse`) to do an exploratory analysis of our data.

The package `dplyr` most used function is `%>%` (called the pipe). The pipe allows you to “pipe” (or redirect) objects into functions. (hint: use `ctrl+shift+m` or `cmd+shift+m` as a shortcut for typing `%>%`).

Here's how to pipe the `avocado` data object into the `summary()` function:

```
# get an overview of the data frame  
groundhog_predictions %>%  
  summary()
```

```

##          Year      Punxsutawney_Phil February_Average_Temperature
##  Min.   :1895    Length:122       Min.   :25.23
##  1st Qu.:1925   Class  :character  1st Qu.:31.78
##  Median :1956   Mode   :character  Median :33.69
##  Mean   :1956           Mode   :33.80
##  3rd Qu.:1986           Mean   :36.01
##  Max.   :2016           3rd Qu.:41.41
##  February_Average_Temperature_Northeast February_Average_Temperature_Midwest
##  Min.   :10.40          Min.   :20.30
##  1st Qu.:20.02          1st Qu.:29.62
##  Median :22.95          Median :33.20
##  Mean   :22.69          Mean   :32.69
##  3rd Qu.:25.98          3rd Qu.:36.30
##  Max.   :31.60          Max.   :41.40
##  February_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania March_Average_Temperature
##  Min.   :15.20          Min.   :35.44
##  1st Qu.:23.60          1st Qu.:39.38
##  Median :26.95          Median :41.81
##  Mean   :26.52          Mean   :41.70
##  3rd Qu.:29.80          3rd Qu.:43.56

```

```

## Max.    :35.80                      Max.    :50.41
## March_Average_Temperature_Northeast March_Average_Temperature_Midwest
## Min.    :24.20                      Min.    :28.50
## 1st Qu.:29.70                     1st Qu.:39.08
## Median  :32.55                     Median  :42.85
## Mean    :32.37                     Mean    :42.57
## 3rd Qu.:34.80                     3rd Qu.:45.60
## Max.    :43.40                     Max.    :56.30
## March_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania
## Min.    :24.50
## 1st Qu.:32.95
## Median  :35.85
## Mean    :35.91
## 3rd Qu.:38.55
## Max.    :47.70

```

The pipe allows us to apply multiple functions to the same object.

Let's start by selecting one column in our data.

```

groundhog_predictions %>%
  select(Punxsutawney_Phil)

```

```

## # A tibble: 122 x 1
##   Punxsutawney_Phil
##   <chr>
## 1 No Record
## 2 No Record
## 3 No Record
## 4 Full Shadow
## 5 No Record
## 6 Full Shadow
## 7 Full Shadow
## 8 No Record
## 9 Full Shadow
## 10 Full Shadow
## # ... with 112 more rows

```

Now let's add another pipe to get unique values in this column.

```

groundhog_predictions %>%
  select(Punxsutawney_Phil) %>%
  unique()

```

```

## # A tibble: 4 x 1

```

```
##   Punxsutawney_Phil
##   <chr>
## 1 No Record
## 2 Full Shadow
## 3 No Shadow
## 4 Partial Shadow
```

6.9 Counting Categorical Variables

One of the functions I most use when exploring my data is `count()`, which you can combine with `%>%`.

```
groundhog_predictions %>%
  count(Punxsutawney_Phil)
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2
##   Punxsutawney_Phil     n
##   <chr>           <int>
## 1 Full Shadow      100
## 2 No Record         6
## 3 No Shadow        15
## 4 Partial Shadow     1
```

You can do the same adding `group_by()` to your pipeline.

```
groundhog_predictions %>%
  group_by(Punxsutawney_Phil) %>%
  count()
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2
## # Groups:   Punxsutawney_Phil [4]
##   Punxsutawney_Phil     n
##   <chr>           <int>
## 1 Full Shadow      100
## 2 No Record         6
## 3 No Shadow        15
## 4 Partial Shadow     1
```

And instead of `count()` we can use the `summarise()` and `n()` functions.

```
groundhog_predictions %>%
  group_by(Punxsutawney_Phil) %>%
  summarise(total = n())
```

```
## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with ` `.groups` argument)

## # A tibble: 4 x 2
##   Punxsutawney_Phil total
##   <chr>           <int>
## 1 Full Shadow      100
## 2 No Record        6
## 3 No Shadow        15
## 4 Partial Shadow    1
```

CHALLENGE

This last way of counting categorical variables (with `summarise()` and `n()`) outputs a data frame that is slightly different from the previous too. What's the difference?

6.10 group_by + summarise

The combination of the `group_by()` and `summarise()` functions is very powerful. In addition to using the `n()` function to count how many rows per each category in our categorical variable, we can use other functions with numeric (i.e., quantitative) variable such as `sum()` and `mean()`.

CHALLENGE

Take a moment to revisit the question we want to answer.

- What do we want to find out?
- How can we answer our question with this data?
- What function (e.g., `sum()`, `max()`, `mean()`) do we use to answer our question? With what variables/columns?

Complete the code below.

```
groundhog_predictions %>%
  group_by(Punxsutawney_Phil) %>%
  summarise(total = n(),
            _____ = _____(_____))
```

Example of output that you might want to get to answer our question:

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 4
##   Punxsutawney_Phil total feb_mean_temp mar_mean_temp
##   <chr>          <int>      <dbl>        <dbl>
## 1 Full Shadow     100       33.7        41.7
## 2 No Record       6        31.4        39.1
## 3 No Shadow       15       35.6        43.0
## 4 Partial Shadow   1        30.7        41.3
```

6.11 group_by + filter

The output above contains six No Record observations and only one Partial Shadow. We can keep just observations that are Full Shadow and No Shadow by using the filter() function:

```
groundhog_predictions %>%
  filter(Punxsutawney_Phil == "Full Shadow" |
         Punxsutawney_Phil == "No Shadow") %>%
  count(Punxsutawney_Phil)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   Punxsutawney_Phil     n
##   <chr>          <int>
## 1 Full Shadow     100
## 2 No Shadow       15
```

CHALLENGE

Add a filter() to your solution from the previous challenge.

Example of output that you might want to get:

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 4
##   Punxsutawney_Phil total feb_mean_temp mar_mean_temp
##   <chr>          <int>      <dbl>        <dbl>
## 1 Full Shadow     100       33.7        41.7
## 2 No Shadow       15       35.6        43.0
```

6.12 Pivot Dataframe

Another useful function we will be using a lot during this course is pivot_longer(), which pivots (or tilts) some columns in our dataframe so we have one column for each of our variables.

Let's first select the temperatures for individual regions and create a new dataframe.

```
selected_predictions <- groundhog_predictions %>%
  select(Year, Punxsutawney_Phil,
         February_Average_Temperature_Northeast,
         February_Average_Temperature_Midwest,
         February_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania,
         March_Average_Temperature_Northeast,
         March_Average_Temperature_Midwest,
         March_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania)

colnames(selected_predictions)

## [1] "Year"
## [2] "Punxsutawney_Phil"
## [3] "February_Average_Temperature_Northeast"
## [4] "February_Average_Temperature_Midwest"
## [5] "February_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania"
## [6] "March_Average_Temperature_Northeast"
## [7] "March_Average_Temperature_Midwest"
## [8] "March_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania"
```

Another way of doing the same thing we just did is by saying the columns we want to eliminate from our selection, using the - (i.e, minus) sign.

```
selected_predictions <- groundhog_predictions %>%
  select(-February_Average_Temperature, -March_Average_Temperature)

colnames(selected_predictions)

## [1] "Year"
## [2] "Punxsutawney_Phil"
## [3] "February_Average_Temperature_Northeast"
## [4] "February_Average_Temperature_Midwest"
## [5] "February_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania"
## [6] "March_Average_Temperature_Northeast"
## [7] "March_Average_Temperature_Midwest"
## [8] "March_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania"
```

Now we are ready to `pivot_longer()` our `selected_predictions` dataframe. Let's examine our `selected_predictions` dataframe. We want to move all numbers to our numeric variable called `temperature`, and we want the column names to be another variable called `month_region` so that the data is tidy.

```
head(selected_predictions)

## # A tibble: 6 x 8
##   Year Punxsutawney_Ph~ February_Averag~ February_Averag~ February_Averag~
##   <dbl> <chr>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 1895 No Record      15.6          21.9          17
## 2 1896 No Record      22.2          33.5          26.6
## 3 1897 No Record      23.6          34.7          27.9
## 4 1898 Full Shadow    24.8          33.3          26.7
## 5 1899 No Record      18.1          22.2          20
## 6 1900 Full Shadow    21.4          27.5          24.1
## # ... with 3 more variables: March_Average_Temperature_Northeast <dbl>,
## #   March_Average_Temperature_Midwest <dbl>,
## #   March_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania <dbl>
```

Again we can list all the columns we want to pivot (i.e., all the columns that are numeric), but we have a smaller number of columns we don't want to pivot, so we use the - (minus) symbol with the columns we don't want to pivot.

```
selected_predictions %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = c(-Year, -Punxsutawney_Phil))

## # A tibble: 732 x 4
##   Year Punxsutawney_Phil name           value
##   <dbl> <chr>          <chr>          <dbl>
## 1 1895 No Record      February_Average_Temperature_Northeast 15.6
## 2 1895 No Record      February_Average_Temperature_Midwest    21.9
## 3 1895 No Record      February_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania 17
## 4 1895 No Record      March_Average_Temperature_Northeast    27.6
## 5 1895 No Record      March_Average_Temperature_Midwest     40.2
## 6 1895 No Record      March_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania 31.3
## 7 1896 No Record      February_Average_Temperature_Northeast 22.2
## 8 1896 No Record      February_Average_Temperature_Midwest    33.5
## 9 1896 No Record      February_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania 26.6
## 10 1896 No Record     March_Average_Temperature_Northeast   25.3
## # ... with 722 more rows
```

We can specify the column names so they are not just `name` and `value`:

```
selected_predictions %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = c(-Year, -Punxsutawney_Phil),
               names_to = "month_region",
               values_to = "temperature")
```

```
## # A tibble: 732 x 4
##   Year Punxsutawney_Phil month_region      temperature
##   <dbl> <chr>          <chr>                <dbl>
## 1 1895 No Record        February_Average_Temperature_Northeast 15.6
## 2 1895 No Record        February_Average_Temperature_Midwest    21.9
## 3 1895 No Record        February_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania 17
## 4 1895 No Record        March_Average_Temperature_Northeast  27.6
## 5 1895 No Record        March_Average_Temperature_Midwest    40.2
## 6 1895 No Record        March_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania 31.3
## 7 1896 No Record        February_Average_Temperature_Northeast 22.2
## 8 1896 No Record        February_Average_Temperature_Midwest    33.5
## 9 1896 No Record        February_Average_Temperature_Pennsylvania 26.6
## 10 1896 No Record       March_Average_Temperature_Northeast 25.3
## # ... with 722 more rows
```

Let's save the result above in a new dataframe.

```
predictions_tidy <- selected_predictions %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = c(-Year, -Punxsutawney_Phil),
               names_to = "month_region",
               values_to = "temperature")
```

6.13 Separating one categorical column into two

When we look at our `predictions_tidy`, we see that the `month_region` is actually holding two categorical variables. We can separate this column into its two variables with the `separate()` function. There are four parts to each of the values, the two middle parts are not useful so we name the first part `month` the last `region` and the other two not useful parts (the middle two) `trash1` and `trash2`.

```
predictions_tidy_v2 <- predictions_tidy %>%
  separate(col = month_region,
           into = c("month", "trash1", "trash2", "region"))

predictions_tidy_v2

## # A tibble: 732 x 7
##   Year Punxsutawney_Phil month   trash1  trash2   region      temperature
##   <dbl> <chr>          <chr>  <chr>  <chr>  <chr>                <dbl>
## 1 1895 No Record        February Average Temperature Northeast  15.6
## 2 1895 No Record        February Average Temperature Midwest   21.9
## 3 1895 No Record        February Average Temperature Pennsylvania 17
```

```

## 4 1895 No Record      March Average Temperature Northeast 27.6
## 5 1895 No Record      March Average Temperature Midwest 40.2
## 6 1895 No Record      March Average Temperature Pennsylvania 31.3
## 7 1896 No Record      February Average Temperature Northeast 22.2
## 8 1896 No Record      February Average Temperature Midwest 33.5
## 9 1896 No Record      February Average Temperature Pennsylvania 26.6
## 10 1896 No Record     March Average Temperature Northeast 25.3
## # ... with 722 more rows

```

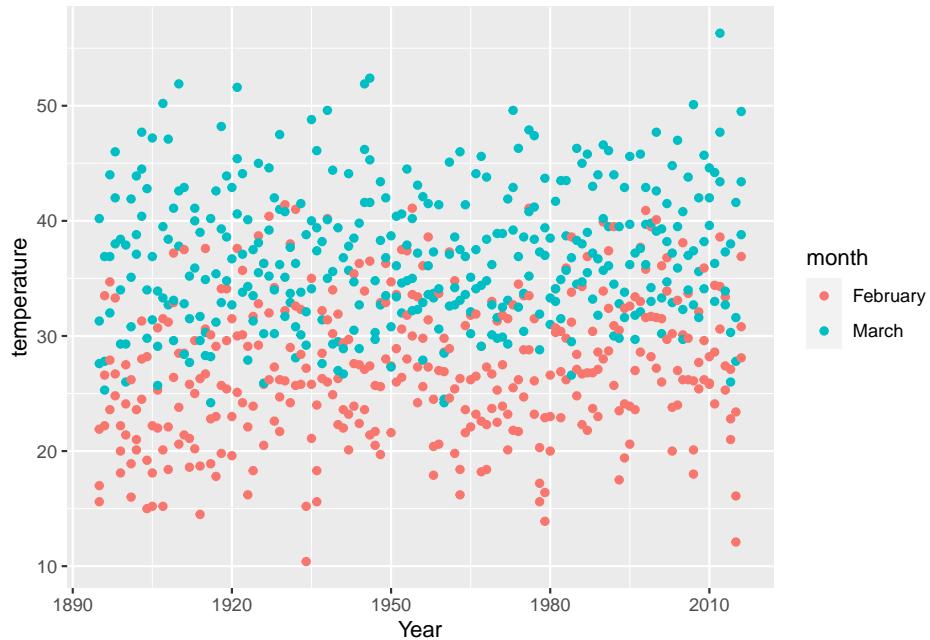
We can delete the two not useful columns (i.e., `trash1` and `trash2`) by using the `select()` and `-` (minus) symbol.

```
predictions_tidy_v2 <- predictions_tidy_v2 %>%  
  select(-trash1, -trash2)
```

6.14 Example of Plotting

Now that we have our tidy dataframe (i.e., `predictions_tidy_v2`), we can plot temperatures by year:

```
predictions_tidy_v2 %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = Year,  
             y = temperature)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = month))
```



6.15 DATA CHALLENGE 01

Accept data challenge 01 assignment

Chapter 7

Data Wrangling

7.1 Load libraries

Load tidyverse using `library()`

Our data for this module is an excel spreadsheet, so we need to install a new package to handle this type of data.

```
install.packages("readxl")
```

7.2 Read your data in

After `readxl` package installation is done:

1. load `readxl` using `library()`
2. check your working environment with `getwd()` and `dir()`
3. load your data

```
nfl_salary <- read_excel("data/nfl_salary.xlsx")
```

4. inspect your data with `summary()`, `glimpse()` and `View()`

```
glimpse(nfl_salary)
```

```
## Rows: 800
## Columns: 11
## $ year              <dbl> 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, ...
## $ Cornerback        <dbl> 11265916, 11000000, 10000000, 10000000, 1000000...
## $ `Defensive Lineman` <dbl> 17818000, 16200000, 12476000, 11904706, 1176278...
## $ Linebacker         <dbl> 16420000, 15623000, 11825000, 10083333, 1002000...
## $ `Offensive Lineman` <dbl> 15960000, 12800000, 11767500, 10358200, 1000000...
## $ Quarterback        <dbl> 17228125, 16000000, 14400000, 14100000, 1351000...
## $ `Running Back`    <dbl> 12955000, 10873833, 9479000, 7700000, 7500000, ...
## $ Safety              <dbl> 8871428, 8787500, 8282500, 8000000, 7804333, 76...
## $ `Special Teamer`   <dbl> 4300000, 3725000, 3556176, 3500000, 3250000, 32...
## $ `Tight End`        <dbl> 8734375, 8591000, 8290000, 7723333, 6974666, 61...
## $ `Wide Receiver`    <dbl> 16250000, 14175000, 11424000, 11415000, 1080000...
```

5. How many observations are there?
6. What variables are there in the data?

7.3 Summarise data

QUESTIONS:

- 1) Have salaries for different NFL positions increased between 2011 and 2018?
- 2) What positions pay more and less?

Let's summarise the mean salary for Quarterback by year.

```
nfl_salary %>%
  group_by(year) %>%
  summarise(quarterback_mean_salary = mean(Quarterback, na.rm = TRUE))

## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with ` .groups` argument)

## # A tibble: 8 x 2
##   year  quarterback_mean_salary
##   <dbl>                <dbl>
## 1 2011                 3376113.
## 2 2012                 3496408.
## 3 2013                 3450185.
## 4 2014                 4234160.
## 5 2015                 4225789.
## 6 2016                 5499939.
## 7 2017                 5329727.
## 8 2018                 6593769.
```

What would we do to add the mean salary for Cornerback?

```
nfl_salary %>%
  group_by(year) %>%
  summarise(quarterback_mean_salary = mean(Quarterback, na.rm = TRUE),
            cornerback_mean_salary = mean(Cornerback, na.rm = TRUE))

## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with `.`groups` argument)

## # A tibble: 8 x 3
##   year  quarterback_mean_salary  cornerback_mean_salary
##   <dbl>          <dbl>                <dbl>
## 1 2011        3376113.           3037766.
## 2 2012        3496408.           3132916.
## 3 2013        3450185.           2901798.
## 4 2014        4234160.           3038278.
## 5 2015        4225789.           3758543.
## 6 2016        5499939.           4201470.
## 7 2017        5329727.           4125692.
## 8 2018        6593769.           4659704.
```

Let's stop and think about how our data is organized. Is our data tidy?

We have columns that mix two type of variables:

- a) categorical variable for position
- b) numeric variable for salary

7.4 Tidy data

In order to make our data easier to work with, we need to make sure each column in our data represents just one variable. To do that for our `nfl_salary` dataframe, we need to pivot it.

```
nfl_salary_tidy <- nfl_salary %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = -year,
               names_to = "position",
               values_to = "salary")
```

Always inspect your new data frame.

```
glimpse(nfl_salary_tidy)
```

```
## # A tibble: 8,000 × 3
##   year      position    salary
##   <dbl>     <chr>        <dbl>
## 1 2011 "Cornerback" 11265916
## 2 2011 "Defensive Lineman" 17818000
## 3 2011 "Linebacker" 16420000
## 4 2011 "Offensive Lineman" 15960000
## 5 2011 "Quarterback" 17228125
## 6 2011 "Running Back" 12955000
## 7 2011 "Safety" 12955000
## 8 2011 "Special Teamer" 12955000
## 9 2011 "Tight End" 12955000
## 10 2011 "Wide Receiver" 12955000
```

How many positions are there in the data? We can now do a `count()` with our categorical variable for `position`

```
nfl_salary_tidy %>%
  count(position)
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 × 2
##   position      n
##   <chr>     <int>
## 1 Cornerback    800
## 2 Defensive Lineman 800
## 3 Linebacker    800
## 4 Offensive Lineman 800
## 5 Quarterback   800
## 6 Running Back  800
## 7 Safety        800
## 8 Special Teamer 800
## 9 Tight End     800
## 10 Wide Receiver 800
```

We can add `year` to our `group_by` to check how many observations per `position` across `year`

```
nfl_salary_tidy %>%
  count(position, year)
```

```
## # A tibble: 80 × 3
##   position      year      n
##   <chr>     <dbl> <int>
## 1 Cornerback 2011    100
## 2 Cornerback 2012    100
## 3 Cornerback 2013    100
## 4 Cornerback 2014    100
## 5 Cornerback 2015    100
## 6 Cornerback 2016    100
```

```
## 7 Cornerback      2017   100
## 8 Cornerback      2018   100
## 9 Defensive Lineman 2011   100
## 10 Defensive Lineman 2012   100
## # ... with 70 more rows
```

Let's check for NAs (i.e., missing data), we can do that by using `is.na()` and `filter()`.

```
nfl_salary_tidy %>%
  filter(is.na(salary)) %>%
  count(position, year)

## # A tibble: 9 x 3
##   position     year     n
##   <chr>       <dbl> <int>
## 1 Quarterback 2011     3
## 2 Quarterback 2012    12
## 3 Quarterback 2013     7
## 4 Quarterback 2014    11
## 5 Quarterback 2015     3
## 6 Quarterback 2016     5
## 7 Quarterback 2017     3
## 8 Quarterback 2018    11
## 9 Special Teamer 2011     1
```

We can remove these rows from our data frame.

```
nfl_salary_tidy_clean <- nfl_salary_tidy %>%
  filter(!is.na(salary))
```

Inspect your new data frame.

```
glimpse(nfl_salary_tidy_clean)
```

```
## Rows: 7,944
## Columns: 3
## $ year      <dbl> 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011...
## $ position <chr> "Cornerback", "Defensive Lineman", "Linebacker", "Offensiv...
## $ salary    <dbl> 11265916, 17818000, 16420000, 15960000, 17228125, 12955000...
```

Now we can do our salary `summarise()` in a cleaner way. We are going to do a `mean()` of our numeric variable `salary` by `year` AND `position`.

```
nfl_salary_tidy_clean %>%
  group_by(year, position) %>%
  summarise(mean_salary = mean(salary))

## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'year' (override with `groups` argument)

## # A tibble: 80 x 3
## # Groups:   year [8]
##   year   position      mean_salary
##   <dbl>   <chr>          <dbl>
## 1 2011 Cornerback    3037766.
## 2 2011 Defensive Lineman 4306995.
## 3 2011 Linebacker    4016045.
## 4 2011 Offensive Lineman 4662748.
## 5 2011 Quarterback   3376113.
## 6 2011 Running Back 1976341.
## 7 2011 Safety        2241891.
## 8 2011 Special Teamer 1244069.
## 9 2011 Tight End     1608100.
## 10 2011 Wide Receiver 2996590.
## # ... with 70 more rows
```

We can do the group_by both ways (first `year` and then `position` or vice-versa).

```
nfl_salary_tidy_clean %>%
  group_by(position, year) %>%
  summarise(mean_salary = mean(salary)) %>%
  arrange(mean_salary)
```

```
## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'position' (override with `groups` argument)

## # A tibble: 80 x 3
## # Groups:   position [10]
##   position      year mean_salary
##   <chr>       <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 Special Teamer 2013    1235892.
## 2 Special Teamer 2011    1244069.
## 3 Special Teamer 2014    1264493.
## 4 Special Teamer 2012    1313043.
## 5 Special Teamer 2015    1348637.
## 6 Special Teamer 2016    1394443.
## 7 Special Teamer 2017    1459552.
## 8 Special Teamer 2018    1571447.
```

```
## 9 Tight End      2011    1608100.
## 10 Tight End     2012    1664520.
## # ... with 70 more rows
```

Add a - (minus) sign to the argument in `arrange()` to arrange your results by decreasing order of `mean_salary`.

```
nfl_salary_tidy_clean %>%
  group_by(position, year) %>%
  summarise(mean_salary = mean(salary)) %>%
  arrange(-mean_salary)
```

```
## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'position' (override with `^.groups` argument)

## # A tibble: 80 x 3
## # Groups:   position [10]
##   position       year mean_salary
##   <chr>        <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 Offensive Lineman 2018    7522647.
## 2 Defensive Lineman 2018    7202360.
## 3 Quarterback      2018    6593769.
## 4 Offensive Lineman 2017    6370947.
## 5 Defensive Lineman 2017    6202601.
## 6 Wide Receiver    2018    5627721.
## 7 Quarterback      2016    5499939.
## 8 Offensive Lineman 2016    5410392.
## 9 Quarterback      2017    5329727.
## 10 Linebacker      2018    5293675.
## # ... with 70 more rows
```

We can also add `arrange()` to our code block.

```
nfl_salary_tidy_clean %>%
  group_by(position, year) %>%
  summarise(mean_salary = mean(salary)) %>%
  arrange()
```

```
## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'position' (override with `^.groups` argument)

## # A tibble: 80 x 3
## # Groups:   position [10]
##   position       year mean_salary
##   <chr>        <dbl>      <dbl>
```

```

## 1 Cornerback      2011    3037766.
## 2 Cornerback      2012    3132916.
## 3 Cornerback      2013    2901798.
## 4 Cornerback      2014    3038278.
## 5 Cornerback      2015    3758543.
## 6 Cornerback      2016    4201470.
## 7 Cornerback      2017    4125692.
## 8 Cornerback      2018    4659704.
## 9 Defensive Lineman 2011    4306995.
## 10 Defensive Lineman 2012   4693730.
## # ... with 70 more rows

```

7.4.1 Viz Demo

We can also visualize our data using `ggplot()`.

First we save our summary results in a new dataframe called `nfl_salary_summary`.

```

nfl_salary_summary <- nfl_salary_tidy_clean %>%
  group_by(position, year) %>%
  summarise(mean_salary = mean(salary)) %>%
  arrange()

```

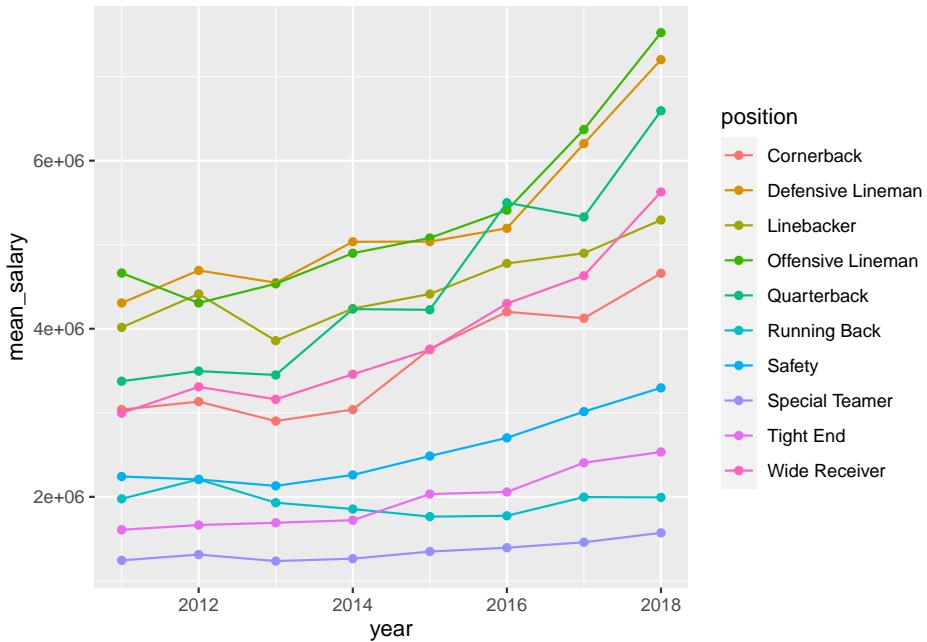
```
## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'position' (override with `^.groups` argument)
```

Then we plot it.

```

nfl_salary_summary %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = mean_salary,
             color = position,
             group = position)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line()

```



7.5 Transform Data

Now that our data is tidy, we can transform our data by adding new variables/columns to it.

It seems some salaries for certain positions show a higher increase across the years than the salaries for other positions. In other words, the proportion of what position makes in relation to total money spent in salaries for each each.

We can check this is true by creating a `sum()` of salaries for each year and a count of players using `n()`:

```
nfl_salary_tidy_clean %>%
  group_by(year, position) %>%
  summarise(player_count = n(),
            total_per_position = sum(salary))

## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'year' (override with `.`groups` argument)

## # A tibble: 80 x 4
## # Groups:   year [8]
##       year position      player_count total_per_position
##     <dbl> <chr>           <int>                <dbl>
## 1    2012 Cornerback        320          31900000
## 2    2012 Defensive Lineman 100          43000000
## 3    2012 Linebacker         300          42000000
## 4    2012 Offensive Lineman 100          47000000
## 5    2012 Quarterback        80          35000000
## 6    2012 Running Back       80          22000000
## 7    2012 Safety             80          22000000
## 8    2012 Special Teamer     80          15000000
## 9    2012 Tight End          80          16000000
## 10   2012 Wide Receiver      80          16000000
## 11   2013 Cornerback        320          32000000
## 12   2013 Defensive Lineman 100          44000000
## 13   2013 Linebacker         300          43000000
## 14   2013 Offensive Lineman 100          48000000
## 15   2013 Quarterback        80          36000000
## 16   2013 Running Back       80          23000000
## 17   2013 Safety             80          23000000
## 18   2013 Special Teamer     80          15500000
## 19   2013 Tight End          80          16500000
## 20   2013 Wide Receiver      80          16500000
## 21   2014 Cornerback        320          33000000
## 22   2014 Defensive Lineman 100          45000000
## 23   2014 Linebacker         300          44000000
## 24   2014 Offensive Lineman 100          49000000
## 25   2014 Quarterback        80          37000000
## 26   2014 Running Back       80          24000000
## 27   2014 Safety             80          24000000
## 28   2014 Special Teamer     80          16000000
## 29   2014 Tight End          80          17000000
## 30   2014 Wide Receiver      80          17000000
## 31   2015 Cornerback        320          34000000
## 32   2015 Defensive Lineman 100          46000000
## 33   2015 Linebacker         300          45000000
## 34   2015 Offensive Lineman 100          50000000
## 35   2015 Quarterback        80          38000000
## 36   2015 Running Back       80          25000000
## 37   2015 Safety             80          25000000
## 38   2015 Special Teamer     80          16500000
## 39   2015 Tight End          80          17500000
## 40   2015 Wide Receiver      80          17500000
## 41   2016 Cornerback        320          35000000
## 42   2016 Defensive Lineman 100          47000000
## 43   2016 Linebacker         300          46000000
## 44   2016 Offensive Lineman 100          51000000
## 45   2016 Quarterback        80          39000000
## 46   2016 Running Back       80          26000000
## 47   2016 Safety             80          26000000
## 48   2016 Special Teamer     80          17000000
## 49   2016 Tight End          80          18000000
## 50   2016 Wide Receiver      80          18000000
## 51   2017 Cornerback        320          36000000
## 52   2017 Defensive Lineman 100          48000000
## 53   2017 Linebacker         300          47000000
## 54   2017 Offensive Lineman 100          52000000
## 55   2017 Quarterback        80          40000000
## 56   2017 Running Back       80          27000000
## 57   2017 Safety             80          27000000
## 58   2017 Special Teamer     80          17500000
## 59   2017 Tight End          80          18500000
## 60   2017 Wide Receiver      80          18500000
## 61   2018 Cornerback        320          37000000
## 62   2018 Defensive Lineman 100          49000000
## 63   2018 Linebacker         300          48000000
## 64   2018 Offensive Lineman 100          53000000
## 65   2018 Quarterback        80          41000000
## 66   2018 Running Back       80          28000000
## 67   2018 Safety             80          28000000
## 68   2018 Special Teamer     80          18000000
## 69   2018 Tight End          80          19000000
## 70   2018 Wide Receiver      80          19000000
```

```

## 1 2011 Cornerback          100    303776605
## 2 2011 Defensive Lineman  100    430699528
## 3 2011 Linebacker         100    401604548
## 4 2011 Offensive Lineman  100    466274753
## 5 2011 Quarterback        97     327482939
## 6 2011 Running Back       100    197634074
## 7 2011 Safety              100    224189136
## 8 2011 Special Teamer      99     123162874
## 9 2011 Tight End           100    160810030
## 10 2011 Wide Receiver      100   299659044
## # ... with 70 more rows

```

We can then add `mutate()` to our code block to calculate `sum()` of all salaries per year.

```

nfl_salary_tidy_clean %>%
  group_by(year, position) %>%
  summarise(player_count = n(),
            total_per_position = sum(salary)) %>%
  mutate(total_per_year = sum(total_per_position))

## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'year' (override with `.`groups` argument)

## # A tibble: 80 x 5
## # Groups:   year [8]
##   year   position     player_count total_per_position total_per_year
##   <dbl> <chr>           <int>             <dbl>            <dbl>
## 1 2011 Cornerback          100    303776605      2935293531
## 2 2011 Defensive Lineman  100    430699528      2935293531
## 3 2011 Linebacker          100    401604548      2935293531
## 4 2011 Offensive Lineman  100    466274753      2935293531
## 5 2011 Quarterback         97     327482939      2935293531
## 6 2011 Running Back        100    197634074      2935293531
## 7 2011 Safety                100    224189136      2935293531
## 8 2011 Special Teamer       99     123162874      2935293531
## 9 2011 Tight End             100    160810030      2935293531
## 10 2011 Wide Receiver        100   299659044      2935293531
## # ... with 70 more rows

```

Now we can calculate the percentage cost of each position by the total salaries for each year, we can do that all in the same `mutate()`.

```

nfl_salary_tidy_clean %>%
  group_by(year, position) %>%

```

```

  summarise(player_count = n(),
            total_per_position = sum(salary)) %>%
  mutate(total_per_year = sum(total_per_position),
        percentage_cost = total_per_position/total_per_year)

## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'year' (override with `.`groups` argument)

## # A tibble: 80 x 6
## # Groups:   year [8]
##   year position  player_count total_per_posit~ total_per_year percentage_cost
##   <dbl> <chr>          <int>           <dbl>        <dbl>             <dbl>
## 1 2011 Cornerback      100     303776605    2935293531  0.103
## 2 2011 Defensive~     100     430699528    2935293531  0.147
## 3 2011 Linebacker     100     401604548    2935293531  0.137
## 4 2011 Offensive~     100     466274753    2935293531  0.159
## 5 2011 Quarterba~     97      327482939    2935293531  0.112
## 6 2011 Running B~     100     197634074    2935293531  0.0673
## 7 2011 Safety          100     224189136    2935293531  0.0764
## 8 2011 Special T~      99      123162874    2935293531  0.0420
## 9 2011 Tight End       100     160810030    2935293531  0.0548
## 10 2011 Wide Rece~     100     299659044    2935293531  0.102
## # ... with 70 more rows

```

Add `arrange()` to see higher percentages at the top.

```

nfl_salary_tidy_clean %>%
  group_by(year, position) %>%
  summarise(player_count = n(),
            total_per_position = sum(salary)) %>%
  mutate(total_per_year = sum(total_per_position),
        percentage_cost = total_per_position/total_per_year) %>%
  arrange(-percentage_cost)

## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'year' (override with `.`groups` argument)

```

```

## # A tibble: 80 x 6
## # Groups:   year [8]
##   year position  player_count total_per_posit~ total_per_year percentage_cost
##   <dbl> <chr>          <int>           <dbl>        <dbl>             <dbl>
## 1 2018 Offensive~     100     752264724    4557047519  0.165
## 2 2014 Defensive~     100     503535499    3154183189  0.160
## 3 2011 Offensive~     100     466274753    2935293531  0.159
## 4 2017 Offensive~     100     637094749    4027571325  0.158

```

```

## 5 2018 Defensive~      100    720236012   4557047519 0.158
## 6 2013 Defensive~      100    454787761   2920039442 0.156
## 7 2014 Offensive~      100    489885308   3154183189 0.155
## 8 2013 Offensive~      100    453489965   2920039442 0.155
## 9 2012 Defensive~      100    469373045   3032589536 0.155
## 10 2017 Defensive~     100    620260110   4027571325 0.154
## # ... with 70 more rows

```

7.5.1 Viz Demo

We can also visualize our data using `ggplot()`.

First we save our summary results in a new dataframe called `nfl_salary_summary`.

```

nfl_salary_summary <- nfl_salary_tidy_clean %>%
  group_by(year, position) %>%
  summarise(player_count = n(),
            total_per_position = sum(salary)) %>%
  mutate(total_per_year = sum(total_per_position),
         percentage_cost = total_per_position/total_per_year) %>%
  arrange(-percentage_cost)

## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'year' (override with `^.groups` argument)

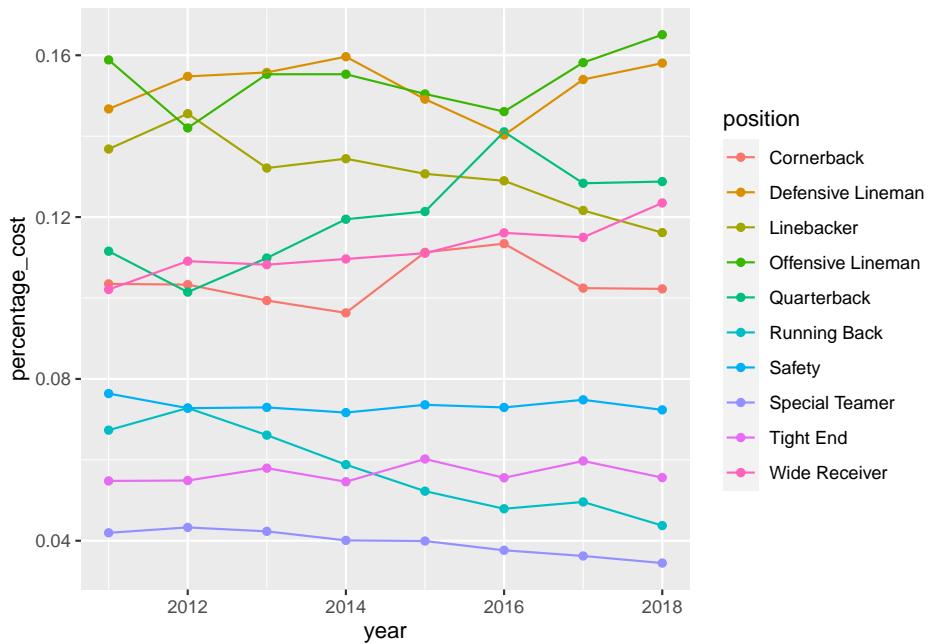
```

Then we plot it.

```

nfl_salary_summary %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = percentage_cost,
             color = position,
             group = position)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line()

```



7.6 DATA CHALLENGE 02

Accept data challenge 02 assignment

Chapter 8

Data Visualization

8.1 The layered grammar of graphics

The package we will be using for plotting in this class is called `ggplot2` which is part of `tidyverse`, and it uses as a principle the idea of layered grammar of graphics. That means you can add code to add or change your plot in layers, by using the `+` symbol.

Let's start with some data, so we can created different plots using different layers.

8.2 Load data

Get data directly from tidy tuesday github.

```
## Rows: 32,833
## Columns: 23
## $ track_id              <chr> "6f807x0ima9a1j3VPbc7VN", "0r7CVbZTWZgbTCY...
## $ track_name             <chr> "I Don't Care (with Justin Bieber) - Loud ...
## $ track_artist            <chr> "Ed Sheeran", "Maroon 5", "Zara Larsson", ...
## $ track_popularity        <dbl> 66, 67, 70, 60, 69, 67, 62, 69, 68, 67, 58...
## $ track_album_id          <chr> "2oCs0DGTsR098Gh5ZS12Cx", "63rPS0264uRjW1X...
## $ track_album_name         <chr> "I Don't Care (with Justin Bieber) [Loud L...
## $ track_album_release_date <chr> "2019-06-14", "2019-12-13", "2019-07-05", ...
## $ playlist_name            <chr> "Pop Remix", "Pop Remix", "Pop Remix", "Po...
## $ playlist_id              <chr> "37i9dQZF1DXcZDD7cfEKhW", "37i9dQZF1DXcZDD...
## $ playlist_genre            <chr> "pop", "pop", "pop", "pop", "pop", "pop", ...
## $ playlist_subgenre         <chr> "dance pop", "dance pop", "dance pop", "da...
```

```

## $ danceability <dbl> 0.748, 0.726, 0.675, 0.718, 0.650, 0.675, ...
## $ energy <dbl> 0.916, 0.815, 0.931, 0.930, 0.833, 0.919, ...
## $ key <dbl> 6, 11, 1, 7, 1, 8, 5, 4, 8, 2, 6, 8, 1, 5, ...
## $ loudness <dbl> -2.634, -4.969, -3.432, -3.778, -4.672, -5...
## $ mode <dbl> 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, ...
## $ speechiness <dbl> 0.0583, 0.0373, 0.0742, 0.1020, 0.0359, 0....
## $ acousticness <dbl> 0.10200, 0.07240, 0.07940, 0.02870, 0.0803...
## $ instrumentalness <dbl> 0.00e+00, 4.21e-03, 2.33e-05, 9.43e-06, 0....
## $ liveness <dbl> 0.0653, 0.3570, 0.1100, 0.2040, 0.0833, 0....
## $ valence <dbl> 0.518, 0.693, 0.613, 0.277, 0.725, 0.585, ...
## $ tempo <dbl> 122.036, 99.972, 124.008, 121.956, 123.976...
## $ duration_ms <dbl> 194754, 162600, 176616, 169093, 189052, 16...

```

EXERCISE

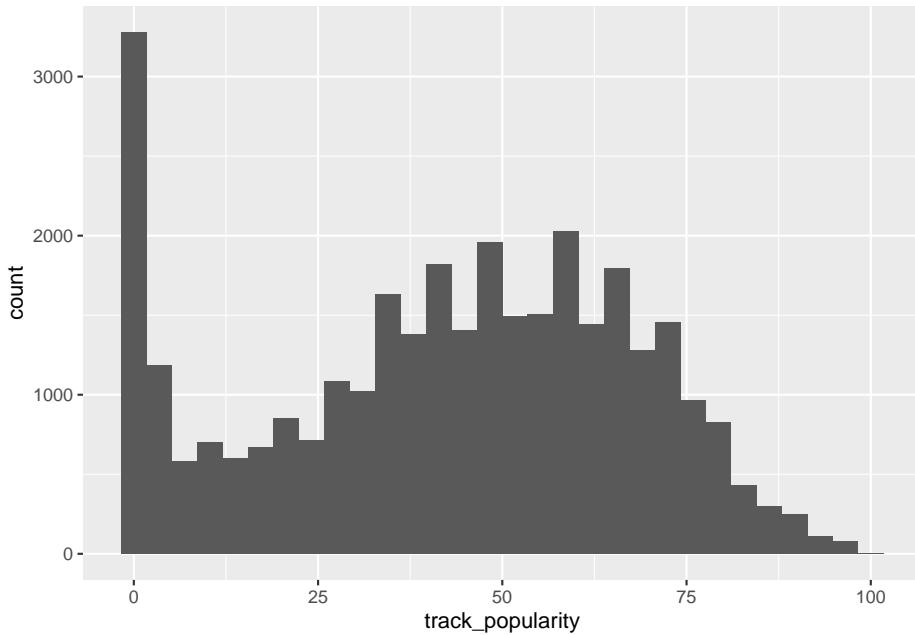
- 1) What variables do we have in this data?

- 2) What questions can you ask about this data?

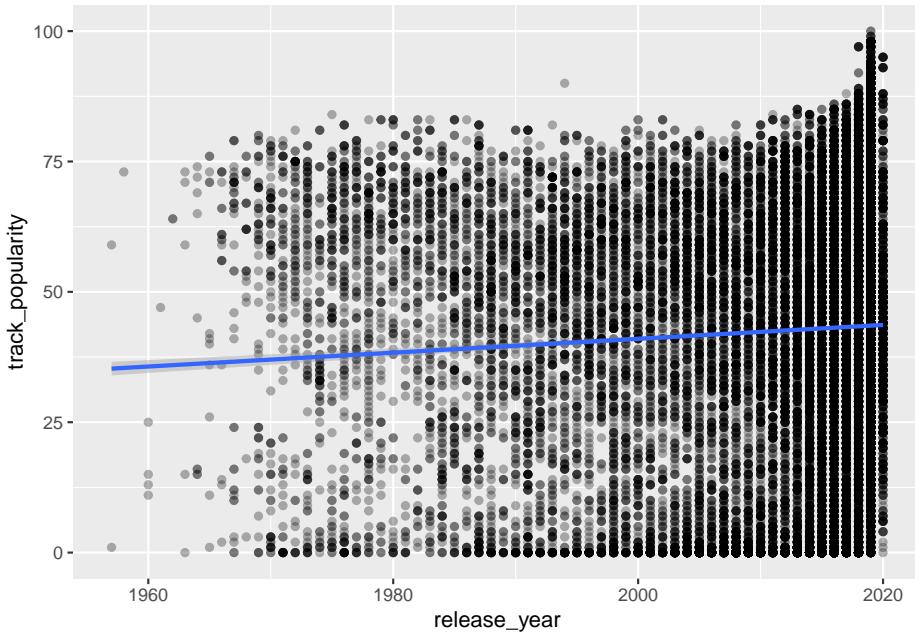
8.3 What to plot?

The first thing you need to do is define what you want to plot. If you've never plotted data before, you might not be familiar with the different types of charts you can create.

Here's a few (can you tell what type of plot these are?):



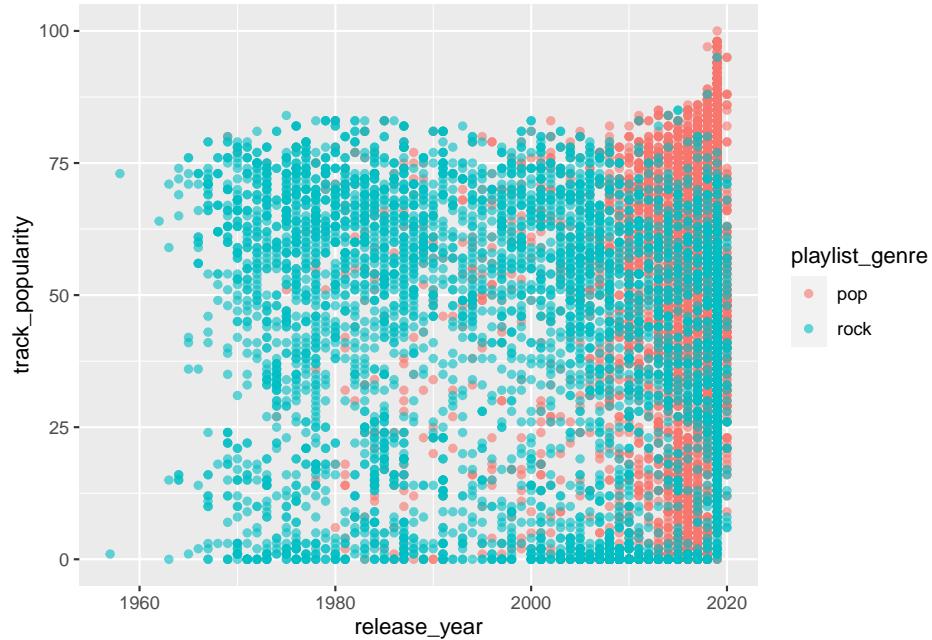
- 1) What is the plot above called?
- 2) What variable(s) are we plotting?
- 3) What can we conclude based on this plot?



- 1) What is the plot above called?

- 2) What variable(s) are we plotting?

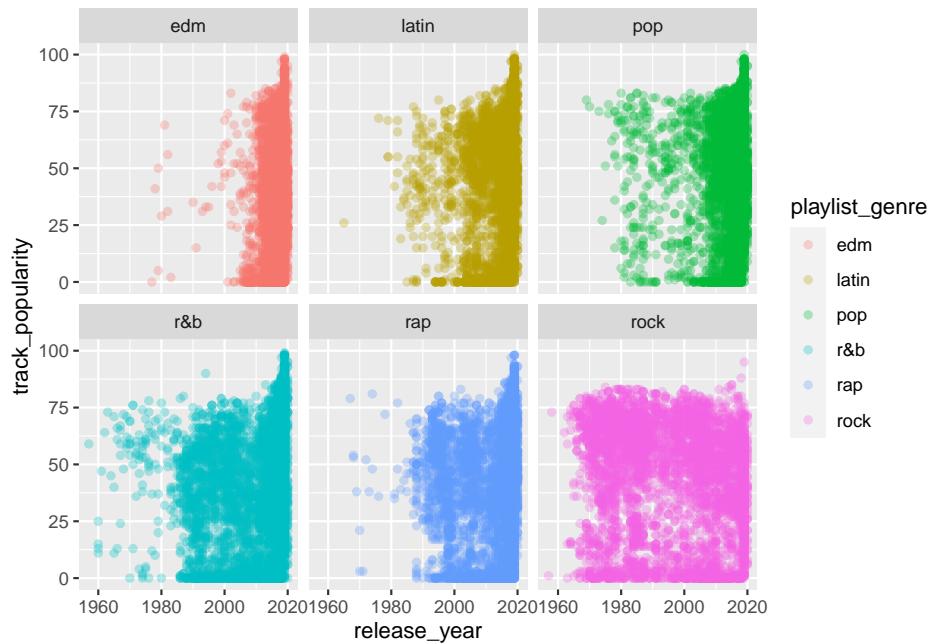
- 3) What can we conclude based on this plot?



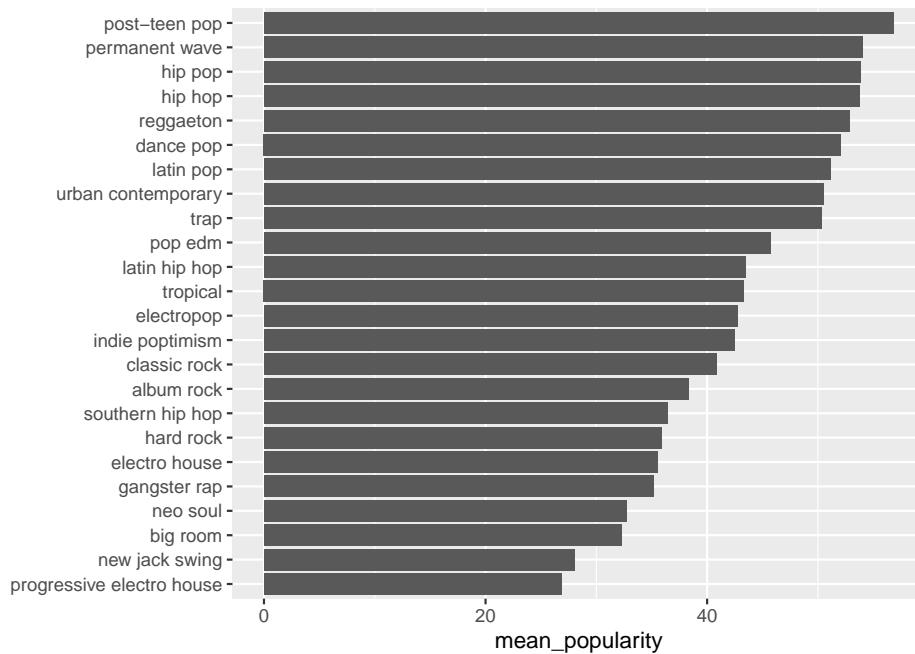
- 1) What is the plot above called?

- 2) What variable(s) are we plotting?

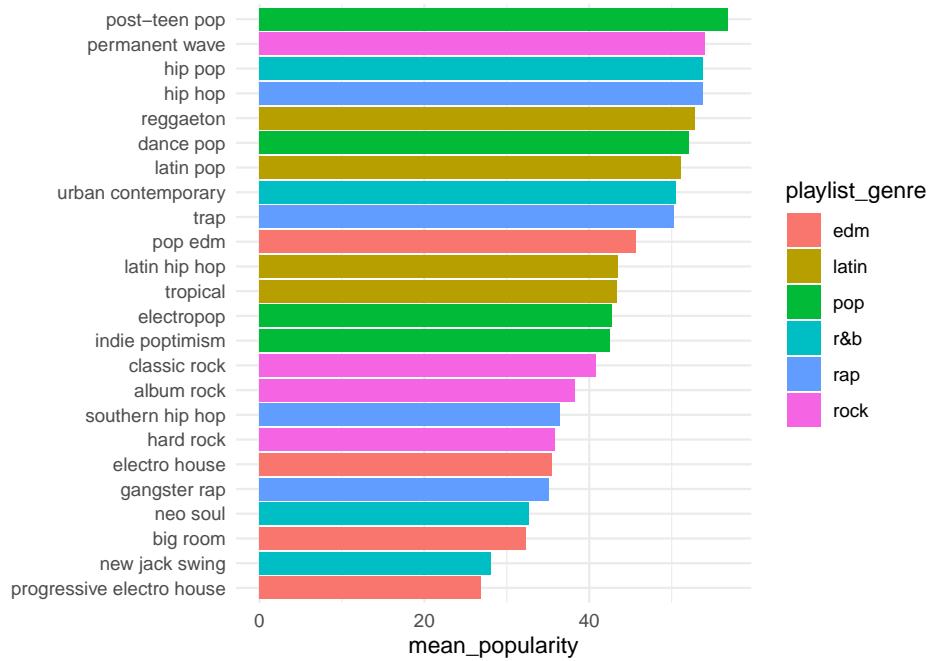
- 3) What can we conclude based on this plot?



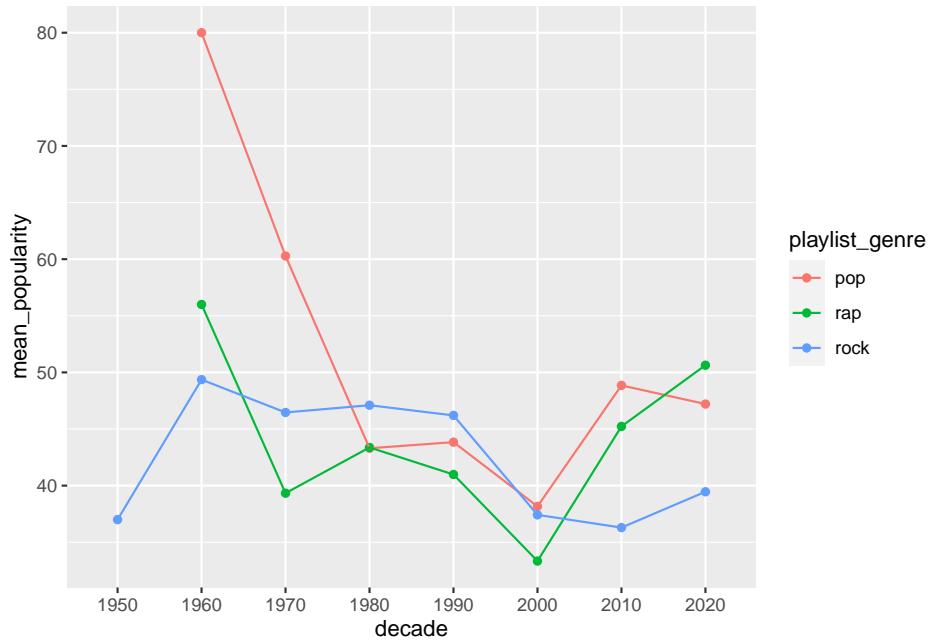
- 1) What is the plot above called?
- 2) What variable(s) are we plotting?
- 3) What can we conclude based on this plot?



- 1) What is the plot above called?
- 2) What variable(s) are we plotting?
- 3) What can we conclude based on this plot?



- 1) What is the plot above called?
- 2) What variable(s) are we plotting?
- 3) What can we conclude based on this plot?



8.4 Aesthetic Mappings

You map your aesthetics using the `aes()` function, which can be placed inside of the `ggplot()` function.

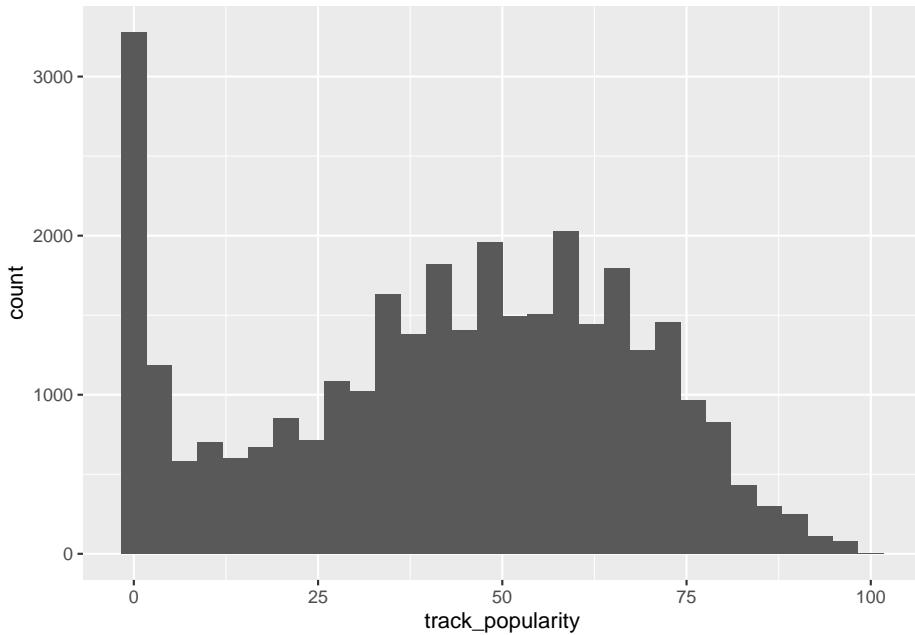
8.4.1 One continuous variable

You need to map at least one variable when you are plotting. Check the help for `geom_histogram` to see what kind of variable you can plot in a histogram.

The variable `track_popularity` is continuous.

```
spotify_songs %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = track_popularity)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```

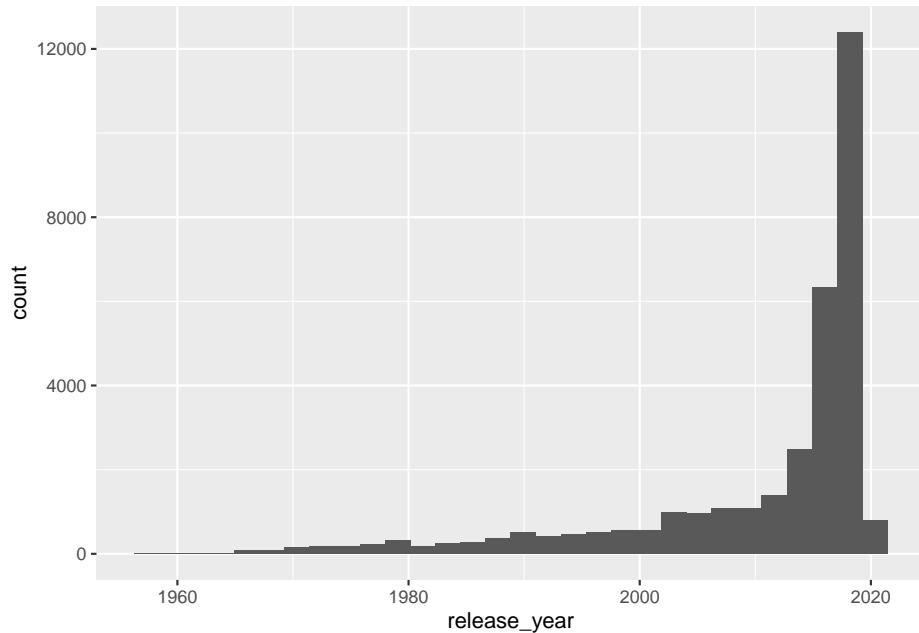


The variable `release_year` is also continuous.

```
spotify_songs %>%
```

```
  ggplot(aes(x = release_year)) +  
    geom_histogram()
```

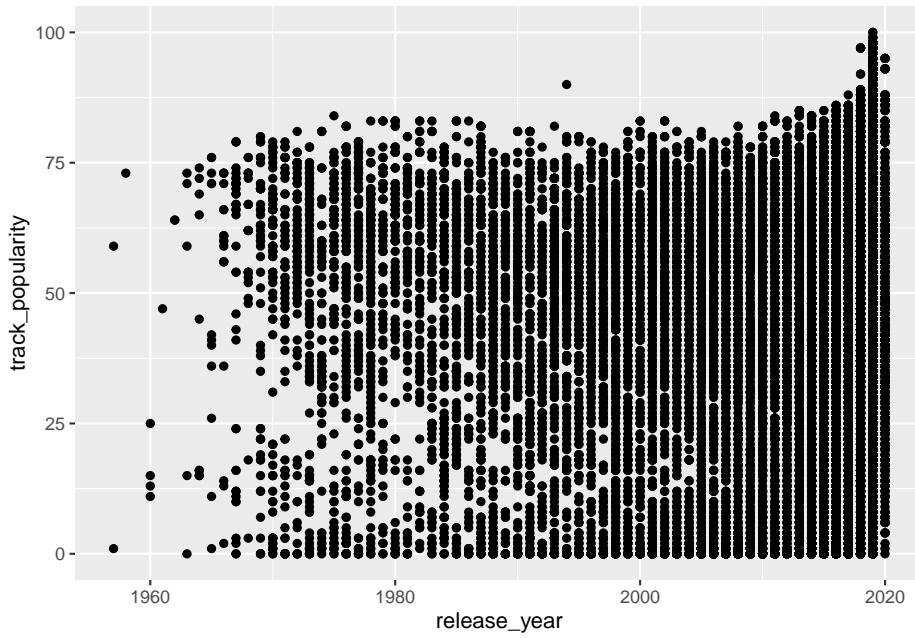
```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```



8.4.2 Two numeric variables

Two-dimensional plots have two axis, x (horizontal) and y (vertical).

```
spotify_songs %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = release_year,
             y = track_popularity)) +
  geom_point()
```

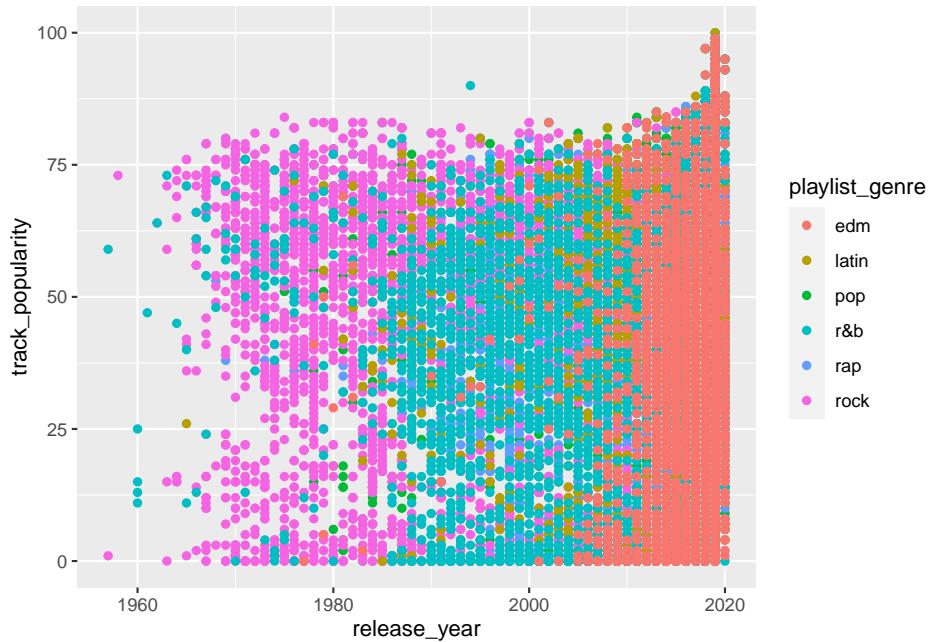


8.5 geom_ (i.e., Geometric Objects)

Functions such as `geom_histogram()`, `geom_point()`, and `geom_col()` are geometric objects and determine what type of plot R draws.

You can also map other elements of your chart in addition to position (i.e., `x` and `y`), such as color, size, and shape.

```
spotify_songs %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = release_year,
             y = track_popularity,
             color = playlist_genre)) +
  geom_point()
```



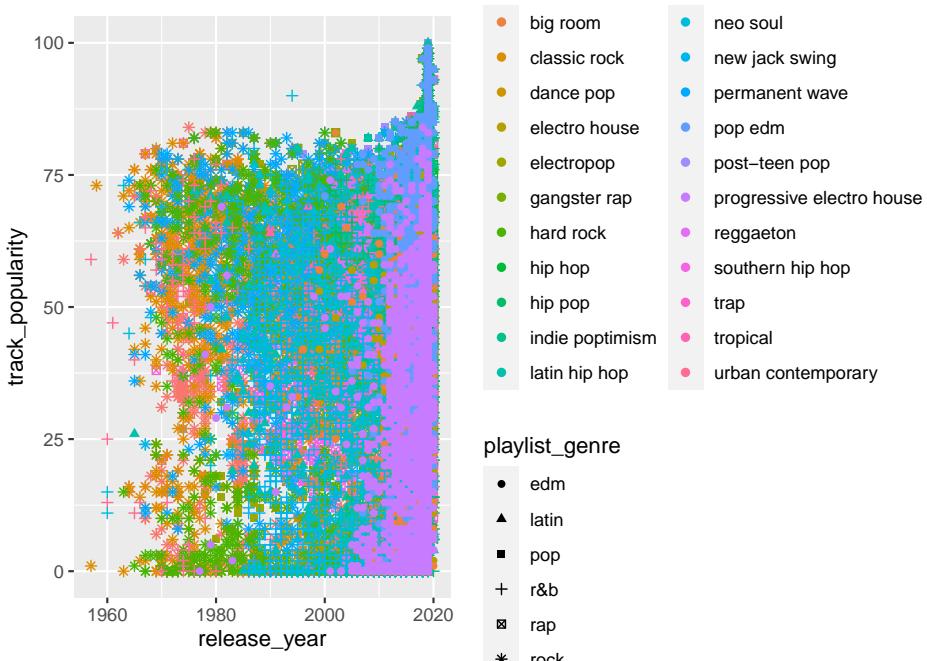
EXERCISE

Check the help page for `geom_point` (enter `?geom_point` in your console). Change `geom_point()` to the suggested variations in its help page.

8.6 More mappings with `aes()`

In addition to `color` you can also add `size` and `shape` to `aes()`.

```
spotify_songs %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = release_year,
             y = track_popularity,
             color = playlist_subgenre,
             shape = playlist_genre)) +
  geom_point()
```



The plot above is too messy, there's too much information. You often need to transform your data before plotting it.

EXERCISE

Summarize mean `track_popularity` by `release_year`, `playlist_genre` and `playlist_subgenre`.

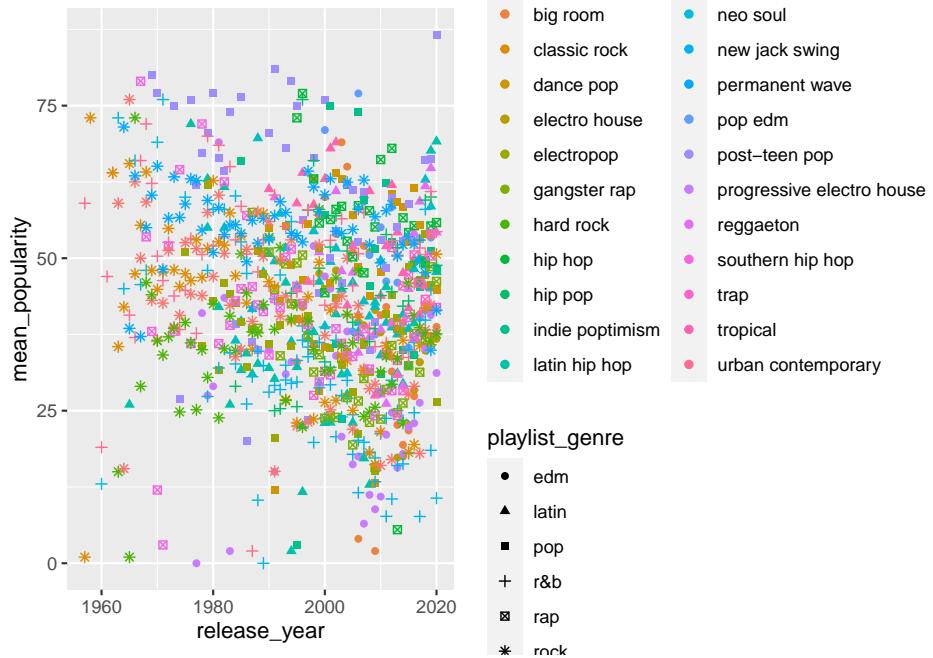
Your summarized data frame should look something like this:

```
## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'release_year', 'playlist_genre' (override with ` .groups` a
## # A tibble: 883 x 4
## # Groups:   release_year, playlist_genre [302]
##       release_year playlist_genre playlist_subgenre  mean_popularity
##       <dbl> <chr>          <chr>                <dbl>
## 1      1957 r&b        urban contemporary     59
## 2      1957 rock        classic rock           1
## 3      1958 rock        classic rock          73
## 4      1960 r&b        neo soul              13
## 5      1960 r&b        urban contemporary     19
## 6      1961 r&b        urban contemporary     47
## 7      1962 r&b        urban contemporary     64
## 8      1962 rock        classic rock          64
## 9      1963 r&b        neo soul              73
## 10     1963 rock        album rock            59
```

```
## # ... with 873 more rows
```

Now you can plot your summarized data.

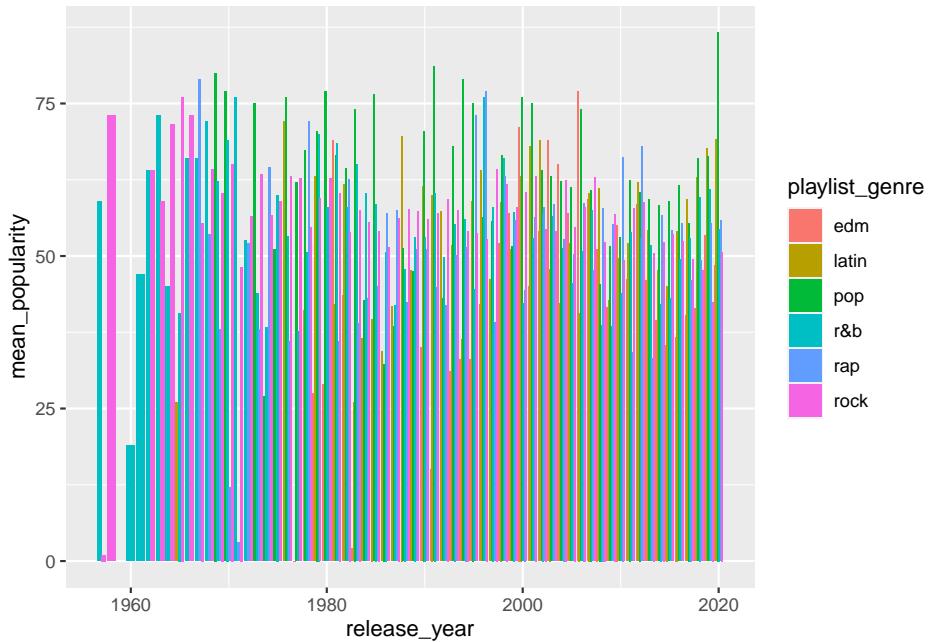
```
spotify_summary %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = release_year,
             y = mean_popularity,
             color = playlist_subgenre,
             shape = playlist_genre)) +
  geom_point()
```



Still super messy. Shape is not really a good way to do this.

Let's try a bar plot.

```
spotify_summary %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = release_year,
             y = mean_popularity,
             fill = playlist_genre)) +
  geom_col(position = "dodge")
```



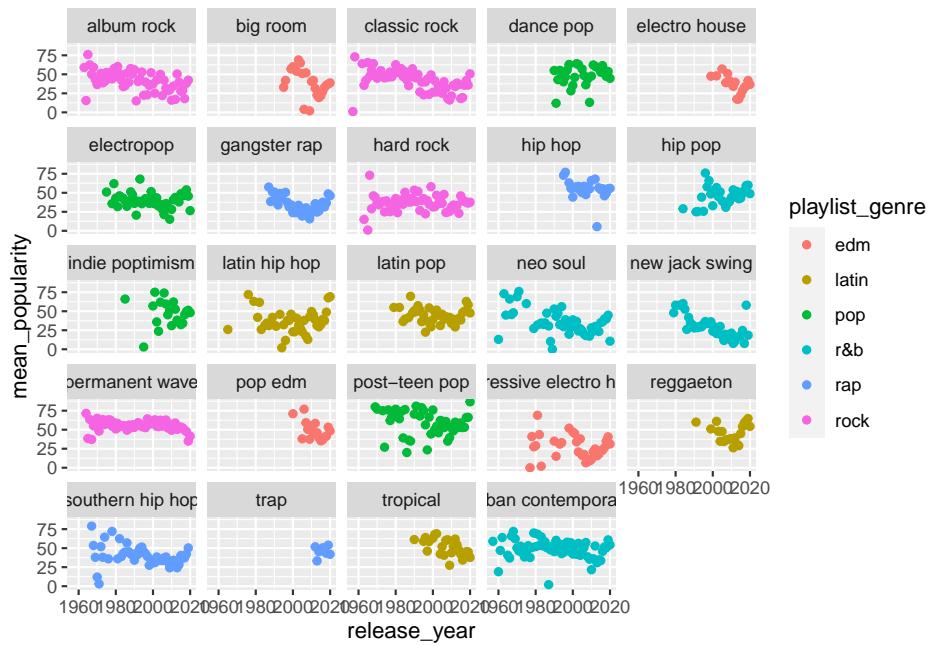
Not great either, too much going on.

8.7 Facets

You can use the `facet_wrap()` function to split your plotting into several smaller plots, usually by a categorical variable.

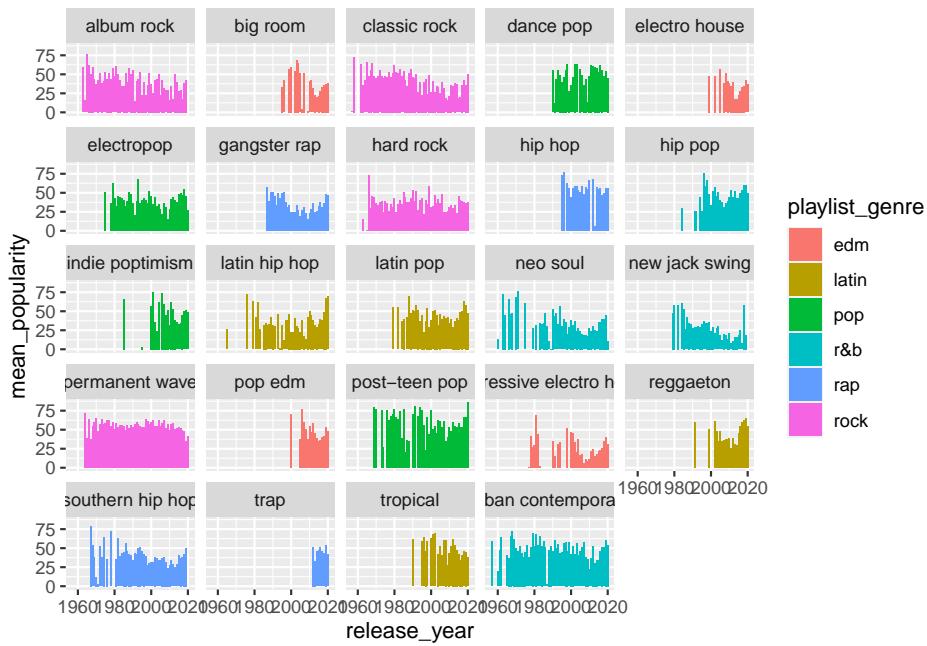
Let's try the scatterplot first.

```
spotify_summary %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = release_year,
             y = mean_popularity,
             color = playlist_genre)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(~playlist_subgenre)
```



What about a bar plot?

```
spotify_summary %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = release_year,
             y = mean_popularity,
             fill = playlist_genre)) +
  geom_col(position = "dodge") +
  facet_wrap(~playlist_subgenre)
```



8.8 More Summarize

We can also plot categorical variables on the x axis.

EXERCISE

Summarize mean `track_popularity` by `playlist_genre`.

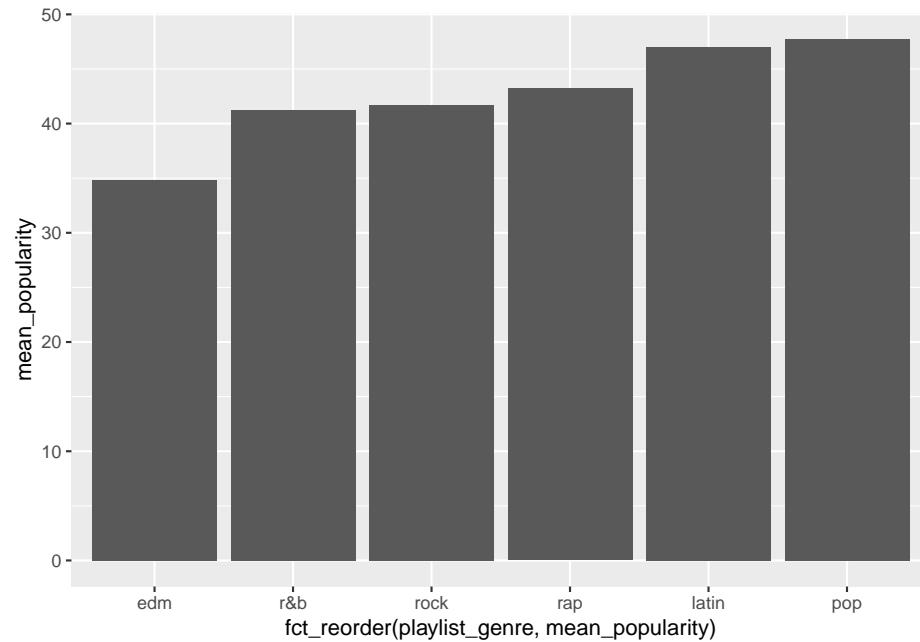
Your summarized data frame should look something like this:

```
## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with ` `.groups` argument)

## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   playlist_genre    mean_popularity
##   <chr>                  <dbl>
## 1 edm                   34.8
## 2 latin                 47.0
## 3 pop                   47.7
## 4 r&b                 41.2
## 5 rap                   43.2
## 6 rock                  41.7
```

Now plot a bar chart mapping x to `playlist_genre`, y to `mean_popularity`.

Your plot should look something like this:



8.9 DATA CHALLENGE 03

Accept data challenge 03 assignment

Chapter 9

Data Visualization II

We will continue working with the spotify data set we worked with last week. The objectives of this module are as follows: by the end of this module you will be able to ...

- 1) Explore a large data frame to decide what part of the data you want to focus on
- 2) Create subsets of your original data frame
- 3) Create summarizations of your data based on different variables
- 4) Plot these summarizations

```
## Rows: 32,833
## Columns: 25
## $ track_id          <chr> "6f807x0ima9a1j3VPbc7VN", "0r7CVbZTWZgbTCY...
## $ track_name         <chr> "I Don't Care (with Justin Bieber) - Loud ...
## $ track_artist       <chr> "Ed Sheeran", "Maroon 5", "Zara Larsson", ...
## $ track_popularity   <dbl> 66, 67, 70, 60, 69, 67, 62, 69, 68, 67, 58...
## $ track_album_id     <chr> "2oCs0DGTsR098Gh5ZS12Cx", "63rPS0264uRjW1X...
## $ track_album_name   <chr> "I Don't Care (with Justin Bieber) [Loud L...
## $ track_album_release_date <chr> "2019-06-14", "2019-12-13", "2019-07-05", ...
## $ playlist_name       <chr> "Pop Remix", "Pop Remix", "Pop Remix", "Po...
## $ playlist_id         <chr> "37i9dQZF1DXcZDD7cfEKhW", "37i9dQZF1DXcZDD...
## $ playlist_genre      <chr> "pop", "pop", "pop", "pop", "pop", ...
## $ playlist_subgenre   <chr> "dance pop", "dance pop", "dance pop", "da...
## $ danceability        <dbl> 0.748, 0.726, 0.675, 0.718, 0.650, 0.675, ...
## $ energy               <dbl> 0.916, 0.815, 0.931, 0.930, 0.833, 0.919, ...
## $ key                  <dbl> 6, 11, 1, 7, 1, 8, 5, 4, 8, 2, 6, 8, 1, 5, ...
## $ loudness             <dbl> -2.634, -4.969, -3.432, -3.778, -4.672, -5...
```

```

## $ mode <dbl> 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, ...
## $ speechiness <dbl> 0.0583, 0.0373, 0.0742, 0.1020, 0.0359, 0....
## $ acousticness <dbl> 0.10200, 0.07240, 0.07940, 0.02870, 0.0803...
## $ instrumentalness <dbl> 0.00e+00, 4.21e-03, 2.33e-05, 9.43e-06, 0....
## $ liveness <dbl> 0.0653, 0.3570, 0.1100, 0.2040, 0.0833, 0....
## $ valence <dbl> 0.518, 0.693, 0.613, 0.277, 0.725, 0.585, ...
## $ tempo <dbl> 122.036, 99.972, 124.008, 121.956, 123.976...
## $ duration_ms <dbl> 194754, 162600, 176616, 169093, 189052, 16...
## $ release_year <dbl> 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, ...
## $ decade <dbl> 2010, 2010, 2010, 2010, 2010, 2010, 2010, ...

```

9.1 Data Viz by Artist

QUESTION: Which artist (from just a few) is most popular? Does that change across different decades?

9.1.1 Explore Artist Info

Let's check who the artists are in this data set. Check what the unique values are for the `track_artist` variable using `select()` and `unique()`.

```

## # A tibble: 10,693 x 1
##   track_artist
##   <chr>
## 1 Ed Sheeran
## 2 Maroon 5
## 3 Zara Larsson
## 4 The Chainsmokers
## 5 Lewis Capaldi
## 6 Katy Perry
## 7 Sam Feldt
## 8 Avicii
## 9 Shawn Mendes
## 10 Ellie Goulding
## # ... with 10,683 more rows

```

Who's the artist with the most songs? Use `count()` and `arrange()` to find out.

```

## # A tibble: 10,693 x 2
##   track_artist          n
##   <chr>                <int>
## 1 Martin Garrix        161
## 2 Queen                 136

```

```

## 3 The Chainsmokers      123
## 4 David Guetta        110
## 5 Don Omar             102
## 6 Drake                100
## 7 Dimitri Vegas & Like Mike   93
## 8 Calvin Harris         91
## 9 Hardwell              84
## 10 Kygo                 83
## # ... with 10,683 more rows

```

What genre are these artists classified as?

```

## # A tibble: 13,175 x 3
##   track_artist    playlist_genre     n
##   <chr>          <chr>            <int>
## 1 Queen           rock              134
## 2 Martin Garrix   edm               125
## 3 Don Omar         latin             100
## 4 Dimitri Vegas & Like Mike   edm               79
## 5 Guns N' Roses   rock              76
## 6 Hardwell         edm               76
## 7 Logic            rap               65
## 8 Daddy Yankee    latin             61
## 9 David Guetta   edm               60
## 10 Wisin & Yandel  latin             60
## # ... with 13,165 more rows

```

What can we conclude about artist tracks and `playlist_genre`?

Let's look at specific artist of our choosing. I'm looking at `The Cranberries`, `The Beatles` and `Queen`. What genres are their songs classified as?

```

## # A tibble: 4 x 3
##   track_artist    playlist_genre     n
##   <chr>          <chr>            <int>
## 1 Queen           pop               2
## 2 Queen           rock              134
## 3 The Beatles     rock              19
## 4 The Cranberries rock             45

```

What are the two pop songs by Queen? Use `filter()` and `select()` to find out.

```

## # A tibble: 2 x 1
##   track_name

```

```
## <chr>
## 1 Don't Stop Me Now - 2011 Mix
## 2 Radio Ga Ga
```

9.1.2 Create new data frame with selected artists

Create another data frame that is a subset of the original `spotify_songs` data frame to start visualizing info about the artists you chose.

```
# filter original data frame to create new data frame with selected artists
spotify_tc_tv_q <- spotify_songs %>%
  filter(track_artist %in% c('The Cranberries', 'The Beatles', 'Queen'))

# inspect new data frame
glimpse(spotify_tc_tv_q)
```

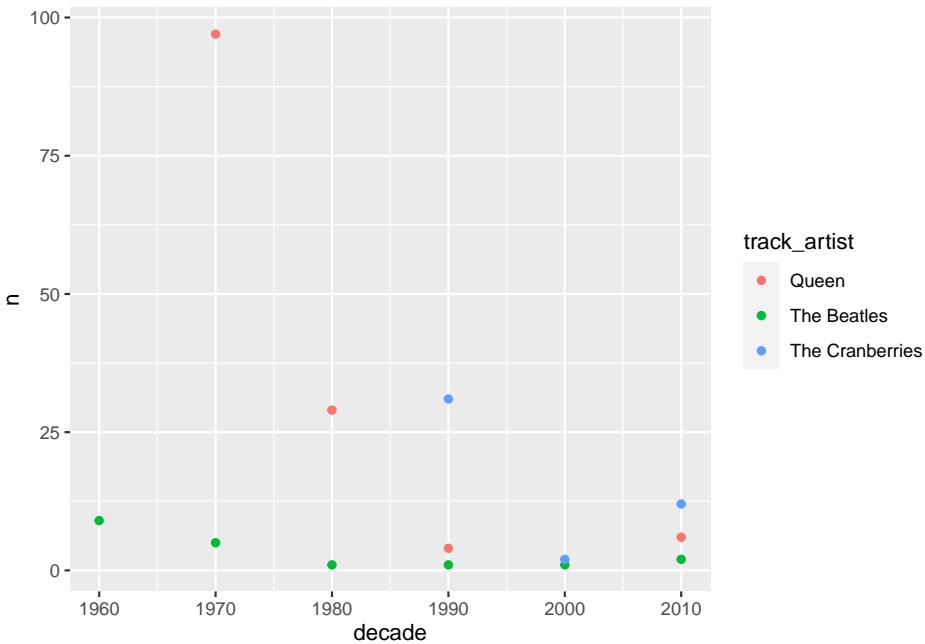
```
## Rows: 200
## Columns: 25
## $ track_id
## $ track_name
## $ track_artist
## $ track_popularity
## $ track_album_id
## $ track_album_name
## $ track_album_release_date
## $ playlist_name
## $ playlist_id
## $ playlist_genre
## $ playlist_subgenre
## $ danceability
## $ energy
## $ key
## $ loudness
## $ mode
## $ speechiness
## $ acousticness
## $ instrumentalness
## $ liveness
## $ valence
## $ tempo
## $ duration_ms
## $ release_year
## $ decade

<chr> "7hQJA50XrCWABAu5v6QZ4i", "1lpFXKKckqVkyAN...
<chr> "Don't Stop Me Now - 2011 Mix", "Radio Ga ...
<chr> "Queen", "Queen", "The Beatles", "The Cran...
<dbl> 75, 3, 1, 43, 42, 44, 40, 40, 38, 37, 37, ...
<chr> "21HMAUrbbYSj9NiPP1Gumy", "39MMaY4ampwjkSO...
<chr> "Jazz (Deluxe Remastered Version)", "The W...
<chr> "1978-11-10", "1984-02-27", "1996-03-18", ...
<chr> "Dr. Q's Prescription Playlist\U00001f48a",...
<chr> "6jAPdgY9XmxC9cgkXAvmVv", "65HtIbyFkaQPf1C...
<chr> "pop", "pop", "rock", "rock", "rock", ...
<chr> "post-teen pop", "electropop", "album rock...
<dbl> 0.563, 0.762, 0.388, 0.529, 0.473, 0.437, ...
<dbl> 0.865, 0.414, 0.677, 0.845, 0.598, 0.785, ...
<dbl> 5, 5, 8, 0, 6, 4, 0, 9, 7, 9, 7, 0, 0, 9, ...
<dbl> -5.277, -12.036, -7.262, -5.432, -5.101, -...
<dbl> 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, ...
<dbl> 0.1600, 0.0379, 0.0301, 0.0294, 0.0268, 0....
<dbl> 0.047200, 0.173000, 0.052700, 0.000199, 0....
<dbl> 1.91e-04, 1.11e-04, 1.07e-02, 1.74e-01, 7....
<dbl> 0.7700, 0.0942, 0.2210, 0.2270, 0.1250, 0....
<dbl> 0.6010, 0.7310, 0.4240, 0.5710, 0.0565, 0....
<dbl> 156.271, 112.398, 175.818, 109.093, 93.022...
<dbl> 209413, 349133, 234053, 256387, 239947, 25...
<dbl> 1978, 1984, 1996, 2019, 2019, 2019, 2019, ...
<dbl> 1970, 1980, 1990, 2010, 2010, 2010, 2010, ...
```

9.1.3 Plotting

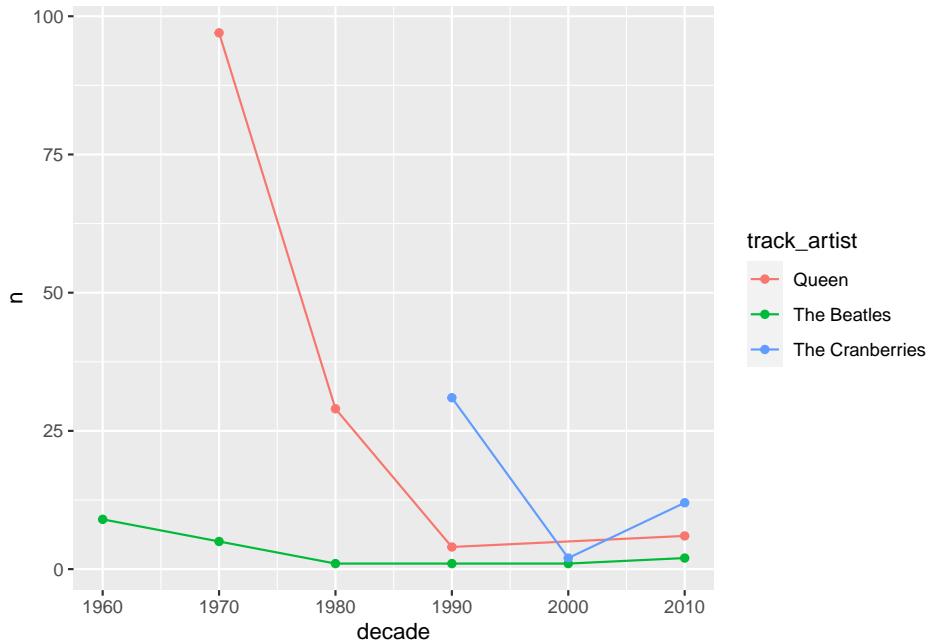
Plot song count (x) by decade (y) the songs were release across `track_artist` (color). You need a count of `track_artist` and `decade` for this plot.

```
spotify_tc_tv_q %>%
  count(track_artist, decade) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = decade, y = n, color = track_artist)) +
  geom_point()
```



To make tendencies clearer, we can add `geom_line` to our plot. We need a new aesthetics for the lines to connect the right points, called `group`. In this case, `group` takes the same variable as the `color` mapping.

```
spotify_tc_tv_q %>%
  count(track_artist, decade) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = decade, y = n, color = track_artist)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line(aes(group = track_artist))
```

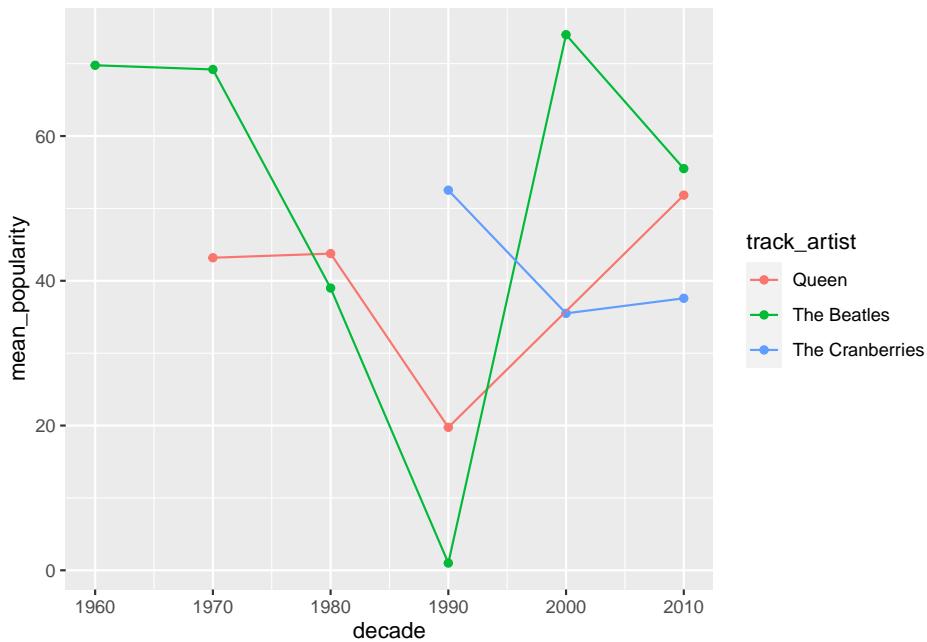


From the plot above, what can we conclude about the selected artists? When did they start releasing songs?

Let's look at `track_popularity` by artist across decade. For this, we need `group_by` and `summarise` before we can build our plot.

```
spotify_tc_tv_q %>%
  group_by(track_artist, decade) %>%
  summarise(mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = decade, y = mean_popularity, color = track_artist)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line(aes(group = track_artist))
```

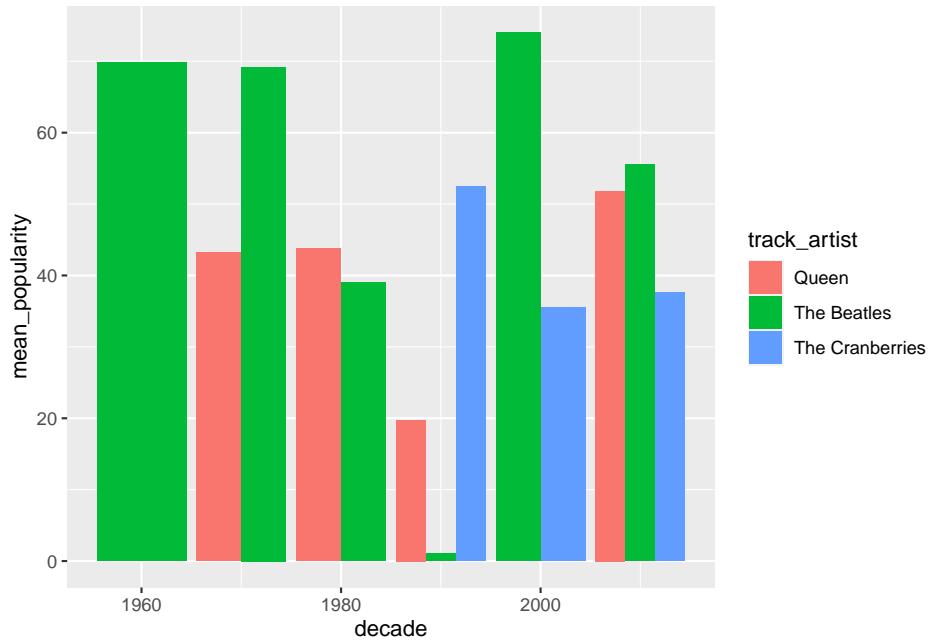
```
## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'track_artist' (override with `^.groups` argument)
```



How would this plot look like as a bar plot?

```
spotify_tc_tv_q %>%
  group_by(track_artist, decade) %>%
  summarise(mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = decade, y = mean_popularity, fill = track_artist)) +
  geom_col(position = "dodge")
```

```
## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'track_artist' (override with `^.groups` argument)
```



Which chart do you think is easier to read? Why?

We have multiple songs per artists, so we can include standard deviation in our `summarise`.

```
spotify_tc_tv_q %>%
  group_by(track_artist, decade) %>%
  summarise(n = n(),
            mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity),
            sd_popularity = sd(track_popularity))
```

```
## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'track_artist' (override with `groups` argument)

## # A tibble: 13 x 5
## # Groups:   track_artist [3]
##   track_artist   decade     n mean_popularity sd_popularity
##   <chr>        <dbl> <int>          <dbl>        <dbl>
## 1 Queen         1970    97          43.2       15.1
## 2 Queen         1980    29          43.8       22.5
## 3 Queen         1990     4          19.8       27.6
## 4 Queen         2010     6          51.8       11.7
## 5 The Beatles   1960     9          69.8       6.53
## 6 The Beatles   1970     5          69.2       5.89
## 7 The Beatles   1980     1          39         NA
## 8 The Beatles   1990     1           1         NA
```

```
##  9 The Beatles      2000     1       74       NA
## 10 The Beatles     2010     2      55.5      4.95
## 11 The Cranberries 1990    31      52.5     13.3
## 12 The Cranberries 2000     2      35.5      3.54
## 13 The Cranberries 2010    12      37.6     12.3
```

NAs in our data frame is a problem. We can add `mutate` with `replace_na` to replace these NAs with zero.

```
spotify_tc_tv_q %>%
  group_by(track_artist, decade) %>%
  summarise(n = n(),
            mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity),
            sd_popularity = sd(track_popularity)) %>%
  mutate(sd_popularity = replace_na(sd_popularity, 0))

## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'track_artist' (override with `^.groups` argument)

## # A tibble: 13 x 5
## # Groups:   track_artist [3]
##   track_artist   decade     n mean_popularity sd_popularity
##   <chr>        <dbl> <int>          <dbl>        <dbl>
## 1 Queen         1970    97          43.2        15.1
## 2 Queen         1980    29          43.8        22.5
## 3 Queen         1990     4          19.8        27.6
## 4 Queen         2010     6          51.8        11.7
## 5 The Beatles   1960     9          69.8        6.53
## 6 The Beatles   1970     5          69.2        5.89
## 7 The Beatles   1980     1          39          0
## 8 The Beatles   1990     1           1          0
## 9 The Beatles   2000     1          74          0
## 10 The Beatles  2010     2          55.5       4.95
## 11 The Cranberries 1990    31      52.5     13.3
## 12 The Cranberries 2000     2      35.5      3.54
## 13 The Cranberries 2010    12      37.6     12.3
```

The data frame looks good, let's add the plot code lines to the block of code above. This time, let's do a bar chart faceted by `track_artist`.

```
spotify_tc_tv_q %>%
  group_by(track_artist, decade) %>%
  summarise(n = n(),
            mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity),
            sd_popularity = sd(track_popularity)) %>%
```

```

mutate(sd_popularity = replace_na(sd_popularity, 0),
       lower = mean_popularity - sd_popularity,
       upper = mean_popularity + sd_popularity) %>%
ggplot(aes(x = decade, y = mean_popularity, fill = track_artist)) +
  geom_col() +
  facet_wrap(~track_artist)

```

`summarise()` regrouping output by 'track_artist' (override with `~.groups` argument)



It looks the same as before. Let's add `geom_errorbar` to it with `ymin` and `ymax` mappings. For that, we need to transform our data frame with `mutate` to calculate `lower` and `upper` variables, which represent the mean **minus** the standard deviation for the lower value of the range, and mean **plus** standard deviation for the upper value of the range.

```

spotify_tc_tv_q %>%
  group_by(track_artist, decade) %>%
  summarise(n = n(),
            mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity),
            sd_popularity = sd(track_popularity)) %>%
  mutate(sd_popularity = replace_na(sd_popularity, 0),
         lower = mean_popularity - sd_popularity,
         upper = mean_popularity + sd_popularity)

```

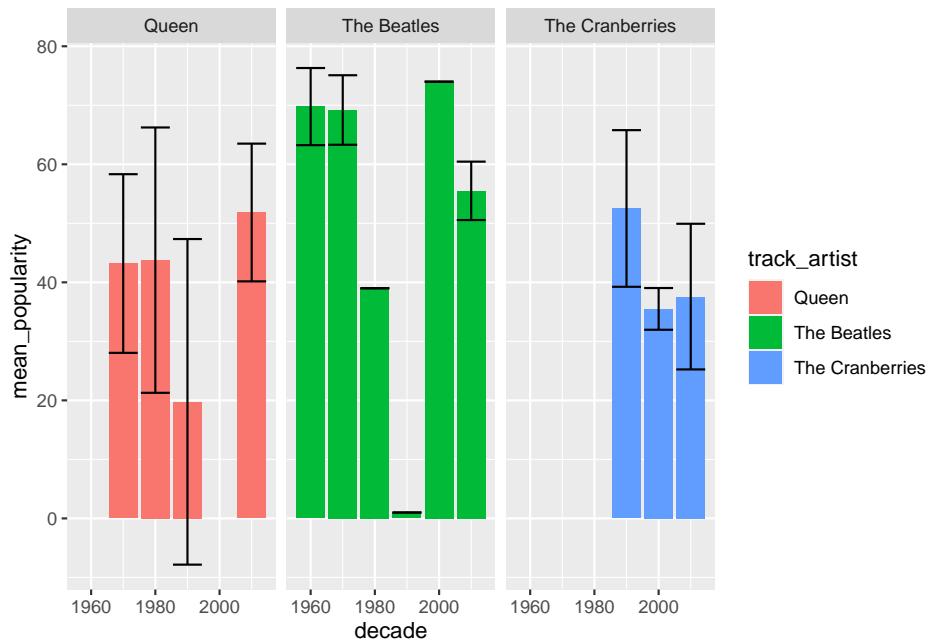
```
## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'track_artist' (override with `^.groups` argument)
```

```
## # A tibble: 13 x 7
## # Groups: track_artist [3]
##   track_artist   decade     n mean_popularity sd_popularity lower upper
##   <chr>        <dbl> <int>          <dbl>           <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Queen         1970    97            43.2          15.1  28.0  58.3
## 2 Queen         1980    29            43.8          22.5  21.3  66.2
## 3 Queen         1990     4             19.8          27.6 -7.83  47.3
## 4 Queen         2010     6             51.8          11.7  40.2  63.5
## 5 The Beatles  1960     9             69.8           6.53 63.2  76.3
## 6 The Beatles  1970     5             69.2           5.89 63.3  75.1
## 7 The Beatles  1980     1              39             0    39    39
## 8 The Beatles  1990     1              1              0    1    1
## 9 The Beatles  2000     1              74              0    74    74
## 10 The Beatles 2010     2              55.5           4.95 50.6  60.4
## 11 The Cranberries  1990    31            52.5          13.3  39.2  65.8
## 12 The Cranberries  2000     2            35.5           3.54 32.0  39.0
## 13 The Cranberries  2010    12            37.6          12.3  25.2  49.9
```

Now we can use `geom_errorbar`.

```
spotify_tc_tv_q %>%
  group_by(track_artist, decade) %>%
  summarise(n = n(),
            mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity),
            sd_popularity = sd(track_popularity)) %>%
  mutate(sd_popularity = replace_na(sd_popularity, 0),
        lower = mean_popularity - sd_popularity,
        upper = mean_popularity + sd_popularity) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = decade, y = mean_popularity, fill = track_artist)) +
  geom_col() +
  geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = lower, ymax = upper)) +
  facet_wrap(~track_artist)
```

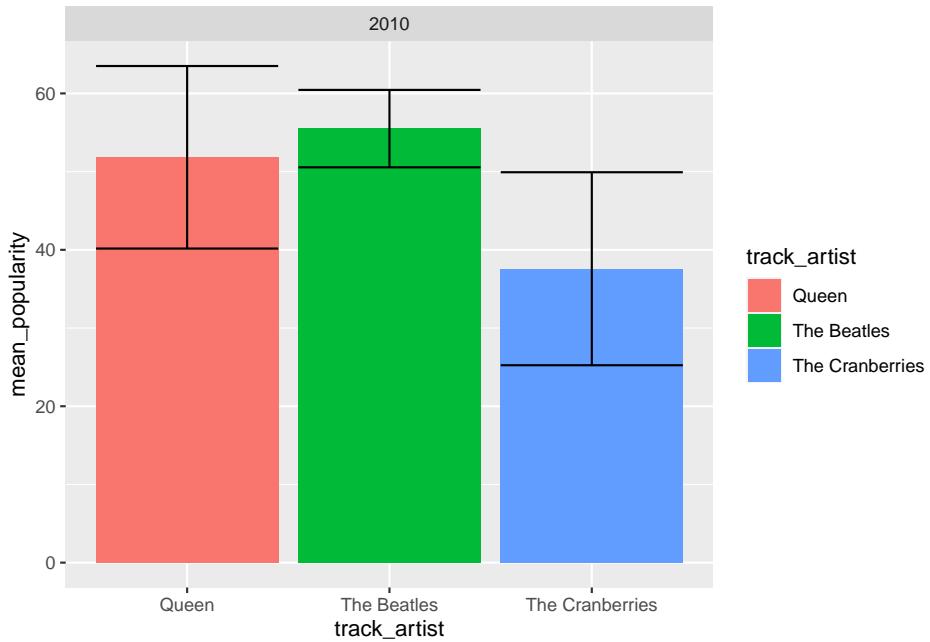
```
## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'track_artist' (override with `^.groups` argument)
```



We can do a similar chart but look at the 2010 decade only.

```
spotify_tc_tv_q %>%
  filter(decade == 2010) %>%
  group_by(track_artist, decade) %>%
  summarise(n = n(),
            mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity),
            sd_popularity = sd(track_popularity)) %>%
  mutate(sd_popularity = replace_na(sd_popularity, 0),
        lower = mean_popularity - sd_popularity,
        upper = mean_popularity + sd_popularity) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = track_artist, y = mean_popularity, fill = track_artist)) +
  geom_col() +
  geom_errorbar(aes(ymax = upper, ymin = lower)) +
  facet_wrap(~decade)
```

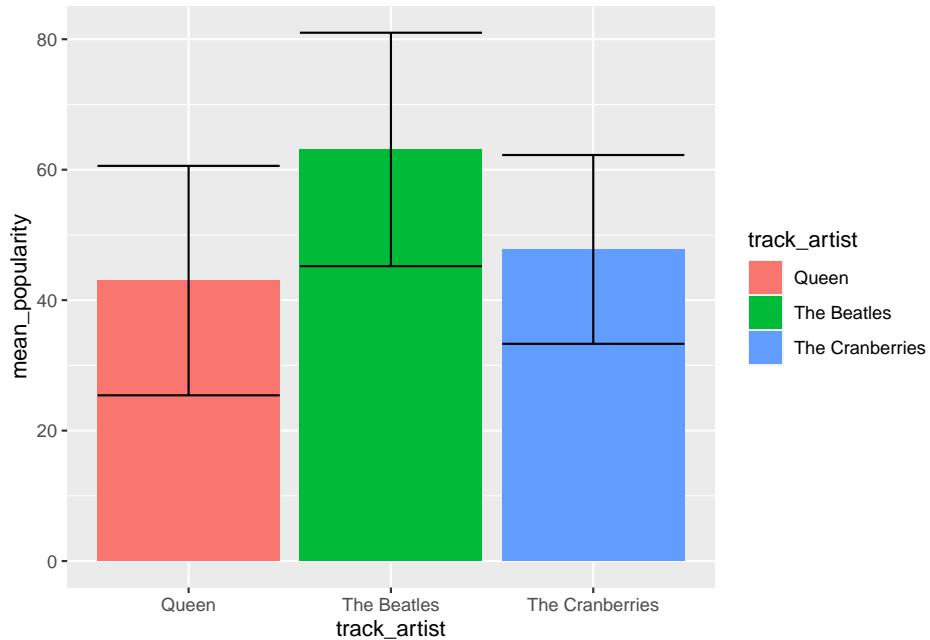
```
## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'track_artist' (override with `^.groups` argument)
```



We can also collapse decade, and just look at popularity overall.

```
spotify_tc_tv_q %>%
  group_by(track_artist) %>%
  summarise(n = n(),
            mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity),
            sd_popularity = sd(track_popularity)) %>%
  mutate(sd_popularity = replace_na(sd_popularity, 0),
         lower = mean_popularity - sd_popularity,
         upper = mean_popularity + sd_popularity) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = track_artist, y = mean_popularity, fill = track_artist)) +
  geom_col() +
  geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = lower, ymax = upper))

## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with `.`groups` argument)
```



9.2 Data Viz by Album

QUESTION: Which Drake album is the most popular?

Let's review the steps to answer our question:

- 1) Create a new data frame that is a subset of our original data frame
- 2) Summarize and transform our new data frame to create the variables we need to plot the info we need
- 3) Try different plots until we find a plot that looks clear

9.2.1 Create new data frame

We first filter our data frame by artist.

```
# filter original data frame to create new data frame with selected artists
spotify_drake <- spotify_songs %>%
  filter(track_artist == 'Drake')

# inspect new data frame
glimpse(spotify_drake)
```

```

## Rows: 100
## Columns: 25
## $ track_id
## $ track_name
## $ track_artist
## $ track_popularity
## $ track_album_id
## $ track_album_name
## $ track_album_release_date
## $ playlist_name
## $ playlist_id
## $ playlist_genre
## $ playlist_subgenre
## $ danceability
## $ energy
## $ key
## $ loudness
## $ mode
## $ speechiness
## $ acousticness
## $ instrumentalness
## $ liveness
## $ valence
## $ tempo
## $ duration_ms
## $ release_year
## $ decade
<chr> "76P07ei8drjrenqtvDbefy", "1xznGGDReH1oQq0...
<chr> "Hotline Bling", "One Dance", "Too Good", ...
<chr> "Drake", "Drake", "Drake", "Drake", ...
<dbl> 0, 20, 12, 72, 12, 10, 83, 83, 86, 68, 15, ...
<chr> "2e42oY2oFArkkTENT8UVXD", "3hARKC8cinq3mZL...
<chr> "Views", "Views", "Views", "Thank Me Later...
<chr> "2016-05-06", "2016-05-06", "2016-05-06", ...
<chr> "BALLARE - ", "Electropop Hits 2017-20...
<chr> "1CMvQ4Yr5DlYvYzI0Vc2UE", "7kyvBmlc1uSqsTL...
<chr> "pop", "pop", "pop", "pop", "pop", ...
<chr> "post-teen pop", "electropop", "electropop...
<dbl> 0.905, 0.791, 0.804, 0.431, 0.771, 0.893, ...
<dbl> 0.617, 0.619, 0.648, 0.894, 0.629, 0.639, ...
<dbl> 2, 1, 7, 5, 1, 2, 1, 1, 7, 1, 11, 10, 2, 1...
<dbl> -8.039, -5.886, -7.805, -2.673, -5.790, -7...
<dbl> 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, ...
<dbl> 0.0596, 0.0532, 0.1170, 0.3300, 0.0511, 0....
<dbl> 0.00287, 0.00784, 0.05730, 0.09510, 0.0080...
<dbl> 4.40e-04, 4.23e-03, 3.49e-05, 0.00e+00, 2....
<dbl> 0.0484, 0.3510, 0.1020, 0.1880, 0.3560, 0....
<dbl> 0.572, 0.371, 0.392, 0.604, 0.362, 0.579, ...
<dbl> 134.972, 103.989, 117.983, 162.193, 103.91...
<dbl> 267187, 173987, 263373, 258760, 173975, 26...
<dbl> 2016, 2016, 2016, 2010, 2016, 2015, 2016, ...
<dbl> 2010, 2010, 2010, 2010, 2010, 2010, 2010, ...

```

What albums are there in this new data frame?

```

spotify_drake %>%
  count(track_album_name) %>%
  arrange(-n)

```

track_album_name	n
<chr>	<int>
1 Views	23
2 Scorpion	16
3 More Life	9
4 The Best In The World Pack	7
5 Take Care (Deluxe)	5
6 What A Time To Be Alive	5
7 If You're Reading This It's Too Late	4
8 Care Package	3

```
##  9 Hotline Bling                      3
## 10 Top Boy (A Selection of Music Inspired by the Series)      3
## # ... with 17 more rows
```

9.2.2 Summarize data

Now we summarize our data for mean popularity per album.

```
spotify_drake %>%
  group_by(track_album_name) %>%
  summarise(mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity))

## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with `.`groups` argument)

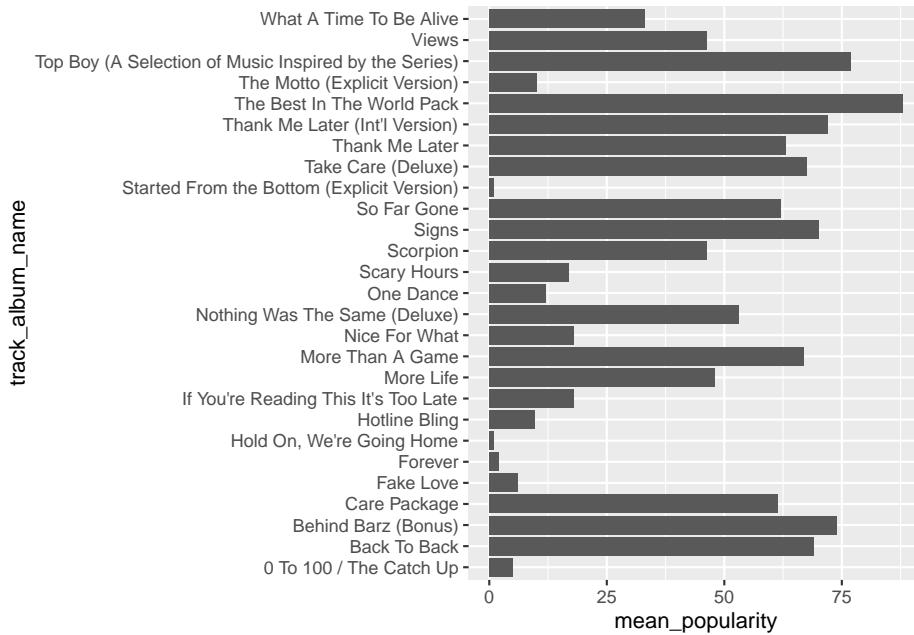
## # A tibble: 27 x 2
##   track_album_name          mean_popularity
##   <chr>                      <dbl>
## 1 0 To 100 / The Catch Up        5
## 2 Back To Back                  69
## 3 Behind Barz (Bonus)          74
## 4 Care Package                  61.3
## 5 Fake Love                     6
## 6 Forever                       2
## 7 Hold On, We're Going Home    1
## 8 Hotline Bling                 9.67
## 9 If You're Reading This It's Too Late 18
## 10 More Life                   47.9
## # ... with 17 more rows
```

9.2.3 Plot summarized data

We now add the ggplot code lines to our summarized data frame.

```
spotify_drake %>%
  group_by(track_album_name) %>%
  summarise(mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(y = track_album_name, x = mean_popularity)) +
  geom_col()

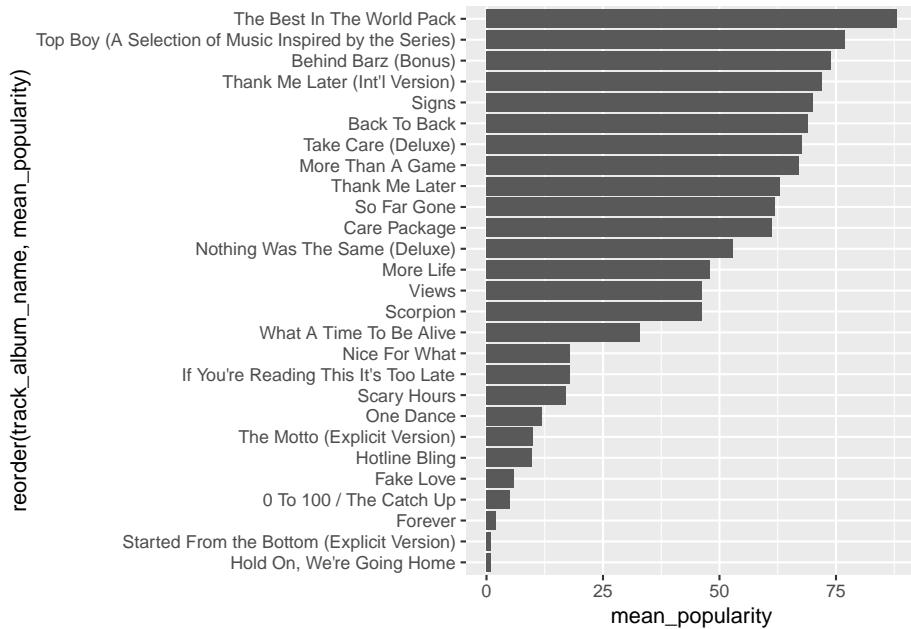
## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with `.`groups` argument)
```



Let's order the songs by `mean_popularity`.

```
spotify_drake %>%
  group_by(track_album_name) %>%
  summarise(mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(y = reorder(track_album_name, mean_popularity), x = mean_popularity)) +
  geom_col()

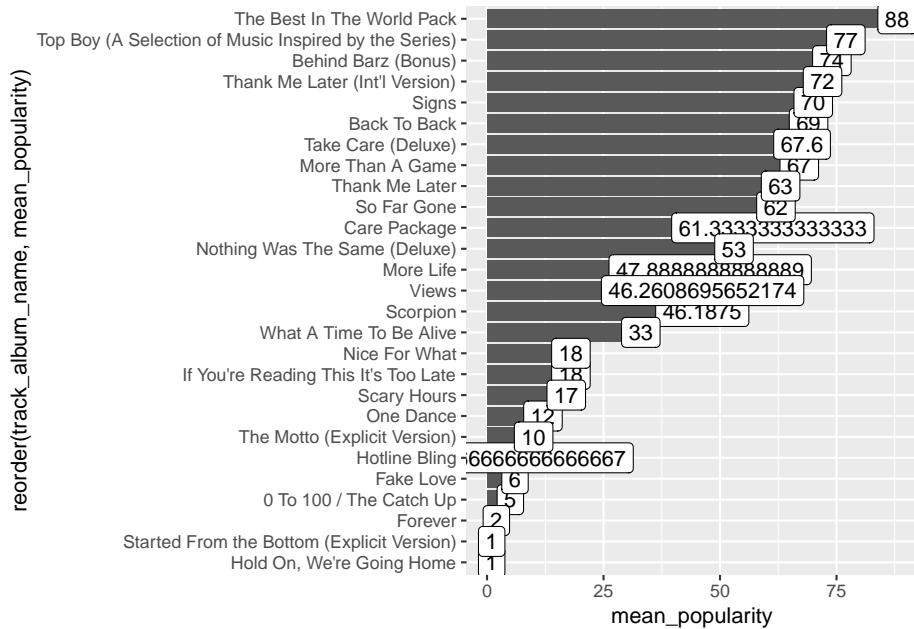
## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with `^.groups` argument)
```



We can add labels to the bars, with the mean_popularity for each album using `geom_label`. A new mapping is needed for `label`, which is the same as the `x` mapping in this case.

```
spotify_drake %>%
  group_by(track_album_name) %>%
  summarise(mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(y = reorder(track_album_name, mean_popularity), x = mean_popularity)) +
  geom_col() +
  geom_label(aes(label = mean_popularity))

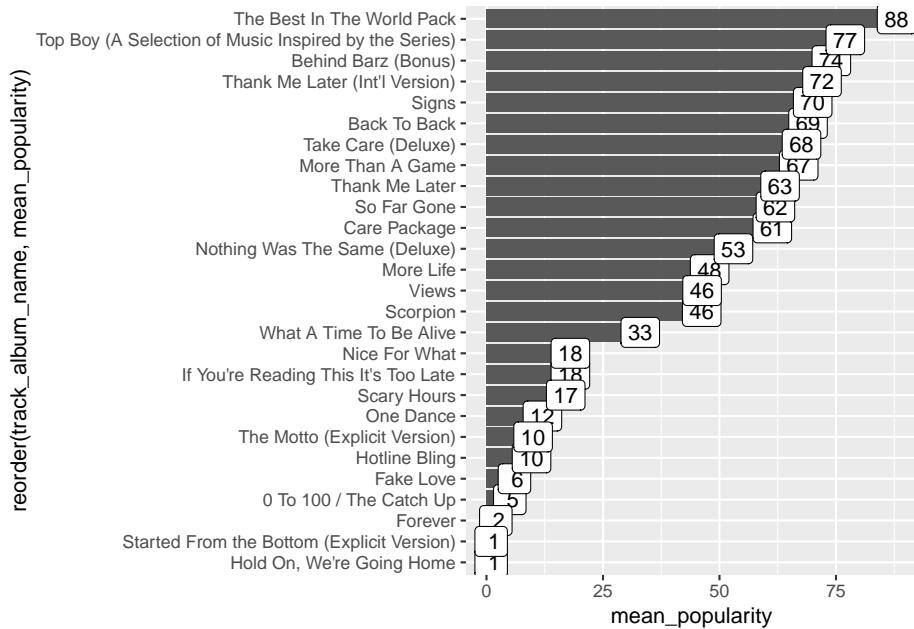
## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with `^.groups` argument)
```



We need to clean up the means. We can do that using `format`.

```
spotify_drake %>%
  group_by(track_album_name) %>%
  summarise(mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(y = reorder(track_album_name, mean_popularity), x = mean_popularity)) +
  geom_col() +
  geom_label(aes(label = format(mean_popularity, digits = 1)))
```

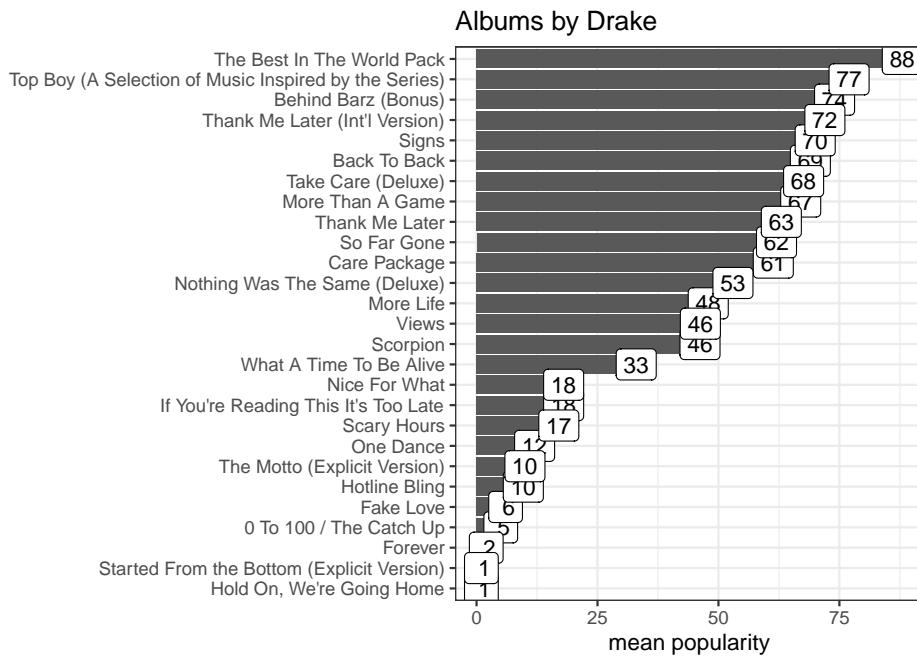
`summarise()` ungrouping output (override with ` `.groups` argument)



We can clean up our chart even more.

```
spotify_drake %>%
  group_by(track_album_name) %>%
  summarise(mean_popularity = mean(track_popularity)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(y = reorder(track_album_name, mean_popularity), x = mean_popularity)) +
  geom_col() +
  geom_label(aes(label = format(mean_popularity, digits = 1))) +
  xlab("mean popularity") +
  ylab("") +
  theme_bw() +
  ggtitle("Albums by Drake")

## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with `^.groups` argument)
```



9.3 DATA CHALLENGE 04

Accept data challenge 04 assignment

Chapter 10

Data Case Study 1

This is our first case study of the semester. The goal of each case study is to consolidate the content we've covered so far in class, which at this point includes:

1. Load libraries using `library()`
2. Read data using `read_csv()` or `read_excel()`
3. Inspect data using `summary()` or `glimpse()` and/or `View()`
4. Review your data question (what variables do you need to answer your question?)
5. Explore data using the following functions:
 - `count()`
 - `group_by() + summarise()`
6. Plot data using the functions above and:
 - `filter()`
 - `mutate()`
 - `ggplot(aes()) + geom_...`

```
# load library
library(tidyverse)

# read data in
olympic_events <- read_csv("data/olympic_history_athlete_events.csv")
```

```

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   ID = col_double(),
##   Name = col_character(),
##   Sex = col_character(),
##   Age = col_double(),
##   Height = col_double(),
##   Weight = col_double(),
##   Team = col_character(),
##   NOC = col_character(),
##   Games = col_character(),
##   Year = col_double(),
##   Season = col_character(),
##   City = col_character(),
##   Sport = col_character(),
##   Event = col_character(),
##   Medal = col_character()
## )
olympic_noc_regions <- read_csv("data/olympic_history_noc_regions.csv")

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   NOC = col_character(),
##   region = col_character(),
##   notes = col_character()
## )

# inspect data
glimpse(olympic_events)

## Rows: 271,116
## Columns: 15
## $ ID      <dbl> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, ...
## $ Name    <chr> "A Dijiang", "A Lamusi", "Gunnar Nielsen Aaby", "Edgar Linde...
## $ Sex     <chr> "M", "M", "M", "F", "F", "F", "F", "F", "M", "M", ...
## $ Age     <dbl> 24, 23, 24, 34, 21, 21, 25, 25, 27, 27, 31, 31, 31, 31, 33, ...
## $ Height  <dbl> 180, 170, NA, NA, 185, 185, 185, 185, 185, 185, 188, 188, 18...
## $ Weight  <dbl> 80, 60, NA, NA, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, ...
## $ Team    <chr> "China", "China", "Denmark", "Denmark/Sweden", "Netherlands"...
## $ NOC    <chr> "CHN", "CHN", "DEN", "DEN", "NED", "NED", "NED", "NED", ...
## $ Games   <chr> "1992 Summer", "2012 Summer", "1920 Summer", "1900 Summer", ...
## $ Year    <dbl> 1992, 2012, 1920, 1900, 1988, 1988, 1992, 1992, 1994, 1994, ...
## $ Season  <chr> "Summer", "Summer", "Summer", "Summer", "Winter", "Winter", ...

```

```

## $ City    <chr> "Barcelona", "London", "Antwerpen", "Paris", "Calgary", "Cal...
## $ Sport   <chr> "Basketball", "Judo", "Football", "Tug-Of-War", "Speed Skati...
## $ Event   <chr> "Basketball Men's Basketball", "Judo Men's Extra-Lightweight...
## $ Medal   <chr> NA, NA, NA, "Gold", NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, ...

glimpse(olympic_noc_regions)

## Rows: 230
## Columns: 3
## $ NOC      <chr> "AFG", "AHO", "ALB", "ALG", "AND", "ANG", "ANT", "ANZ", "ARG...
## $ region  <chr> "Afghanistan", "Curacao", "Albania", "Algeria", "Andorra", ...
## $ notes   <chr> NA, "Netherlands Antilles", NA, NA, NA, NA, "Antigua and Bar...

```

10.1 Data Questions

- 1) Has athlete height and weight changed over time overall?
- 2) Has height and weight changed over time for the top 5 countries with the most medals?

10.2 Data Exploration

Suggestions of data exploration:

What type of olympics? What years? How many athletes per game?

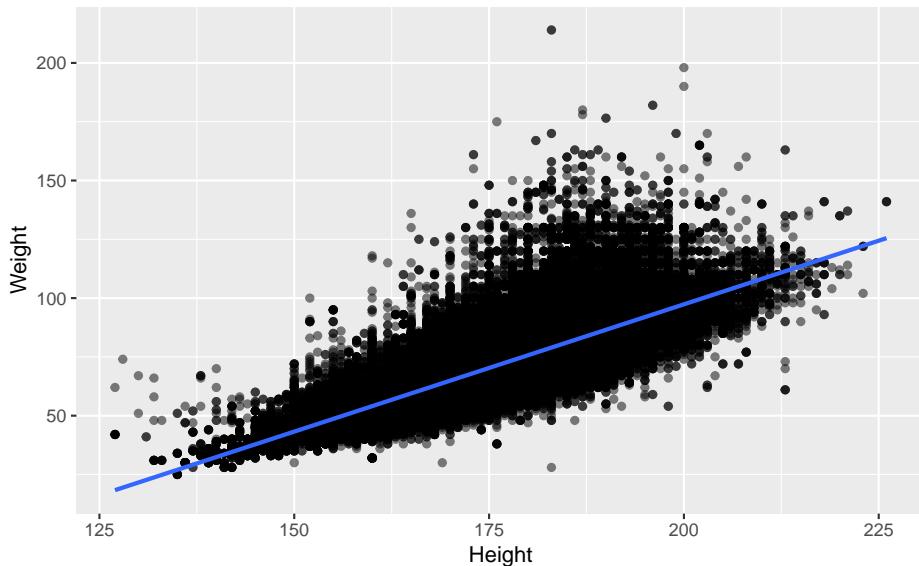
```

## # A tibble: 51 x 2
##   Games          n
##   <chr>     <int>
## 1 1896 Summer  380
## 2 1900 Summer  1936
## 3 1904 Summer  1301
## 4 1906 Summer  1733
## 5 1908 Summer  3101
## 6 1912 Summer  4040
## 7 1920 Summer  4292
## 8 1924 Summer  5233
## 9 1924 Winter   460
## 10 1928 Summer  4992
## # ... with 41 more rows

```

This data set is huge, the plot below will take a while to process:
Relationship Weight vs. Height

the taller the athlete, the heavier they are



What are the top countries for medal count?

```
## # A tibble: 783 x 3
##   Team      Medal     n
##   <chr>     <chr>   <int>
## 1 United States Gold    2474
## 2 United States Silver  1512
## 3 United States Bronze  1233
## 4 Soviet Union  Gold   1058
## 5 Soviet Union  Silver  716
## 6 Germany      Gold   679
## 7 Germany      Bronze  678
## 8 Soviet Union  Bronze  677
## 9 Germany      Silver  627
## 10 Great Britain Silver 582
## # ... with 773 more rows
```

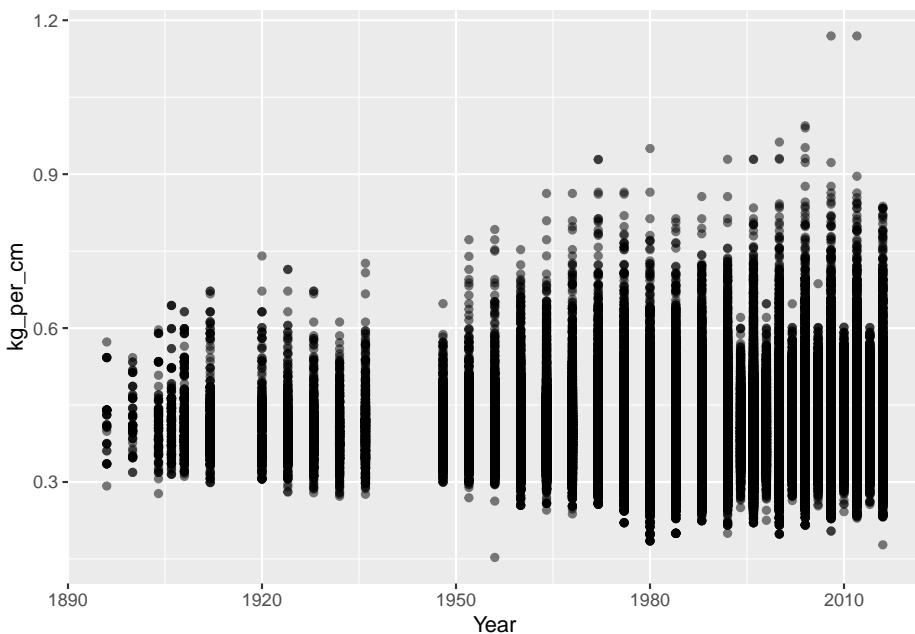
10.3 Calculate height and weight relationship

It's difficult to plot three numeric variables (in this case we want to plot weight, height, across different years) with so many data points. So I'll create a new variable in my data frame with is the relationship between height and weight (i.e., kg per cm).

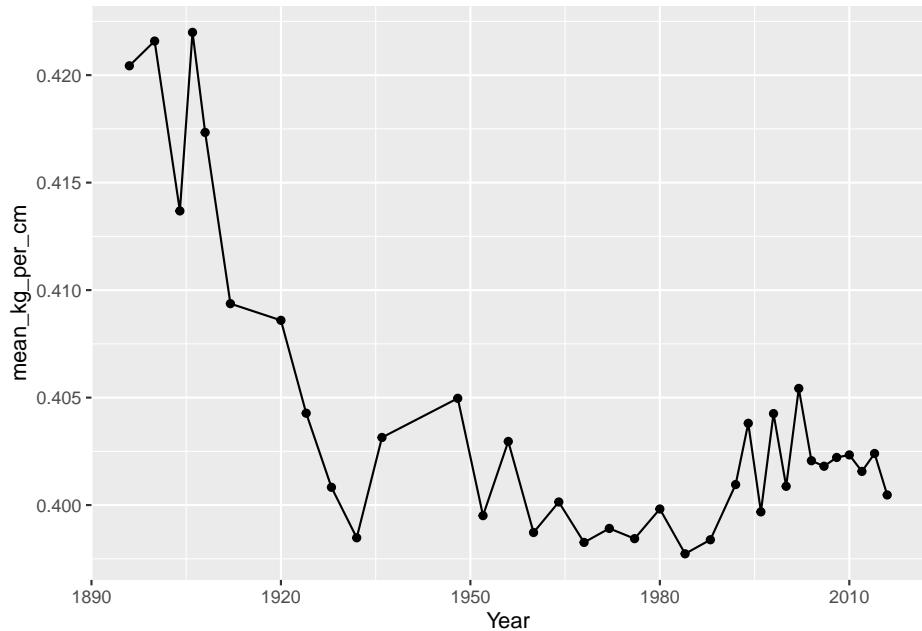
```
## # A tibble: 271,116 x 3
##   Weight Height kg_per_cm
##   <dbl>   <dbl>     <dbl>
## 1     80     180     0.444
## 2     60     170     0.353
## 3     NA      NA      NA
## 4     NA      NA      NA
## 5     82     185     0.443
## 6     82     185     0.443
## 7     82     185     0.443
## 8     82     185     0.443
## 9     82     185     0.443
## 10    82     185     0.443
## # ... with 271,106 more rows
```

10.4 Plot kilos per centimeter across years

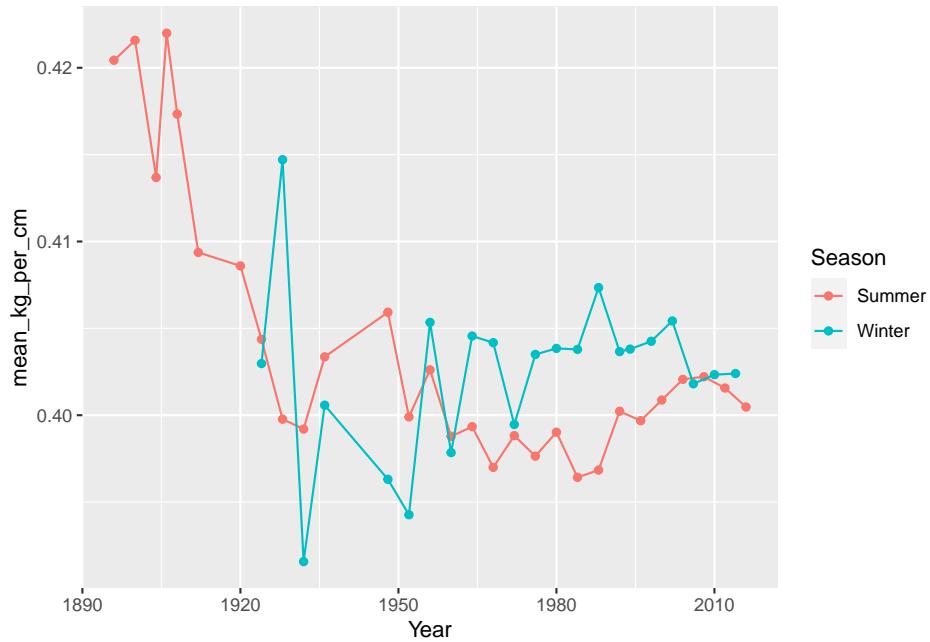
Now that we have this new variable, which is kilos per centimeters, we can plot this variable across years.



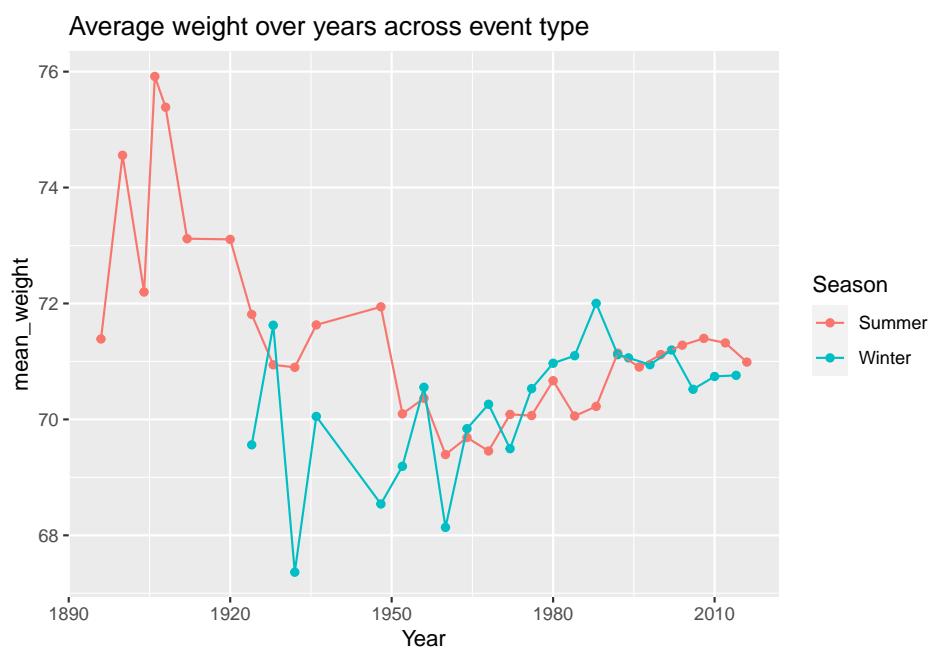
Let's see if summarised data (i.e., mean of `kg_per_cm` across year), makes more sense.



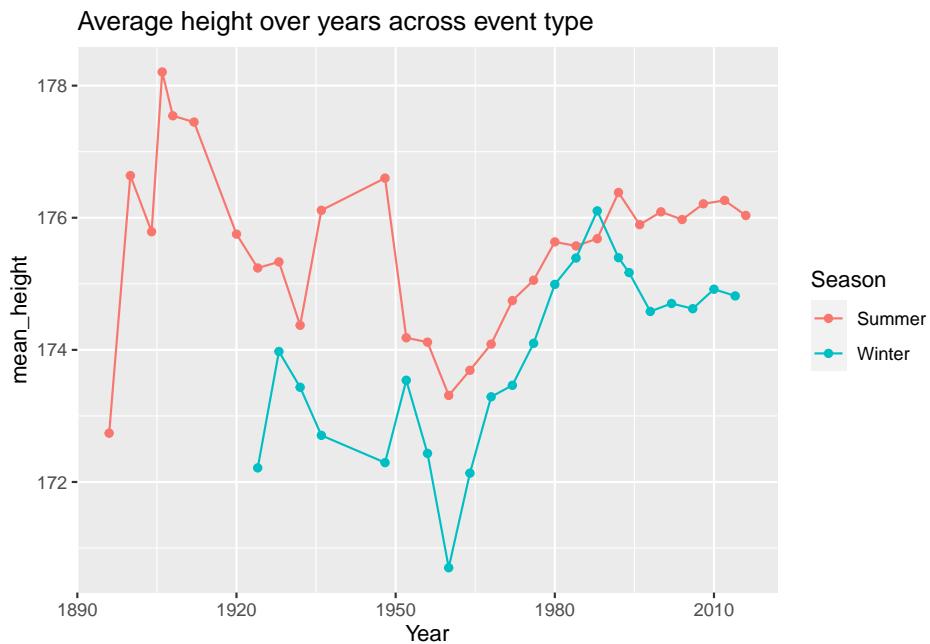
Let's split by Summer vs. Winter olympics.



10.5 Plot weight over time



10.6 Plot height over time



10.7 Data Filtering

Get only top 5 countries for highest medal count

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
##   Team          n
##   <chr>     <int>
## 1 United States  5219
## 2 Soviet Union   2451
## 3 Germany        1984
## 4 Great Britain  1673
## 5 France         1550
```

Create a list of these countries to filter the largest data set to create a smaller data frame.

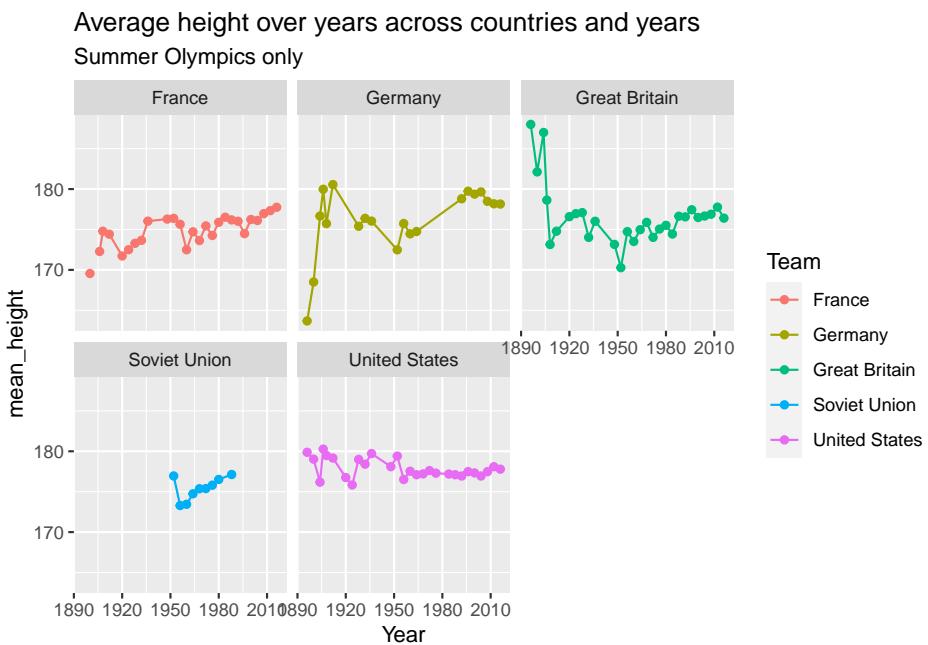
```
## Rows: 56,100
## Columns: 16
## $ ID      <dbl> 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 34, 52, 5...
## $ Name    <chr> "Per Knut Aaland", "Per Knut Aaland", "Per Knut Aaland", ...
```

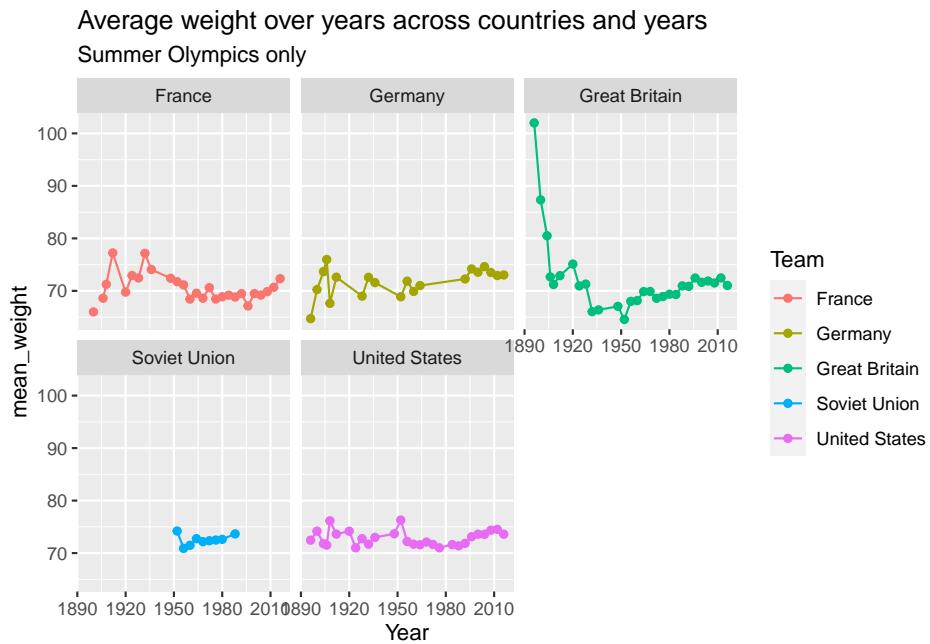
```

## $ Sex      <chr> "M", "M", "M", "M", "M", "M", "M", "M", "M", "M...
## $ Age       <dbl> 31, 31, 31, 31, 33, 33, 33, 31, 31, 31, 33, 33, 3...
## $ Height    <dbl> 188, 188, 188, 188, 188, 188, 188, 188, 183, 183, 183, 18...
## $ Weight    <dbl> 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 72, 72, 72, 72, 72, 72, 7...
## $ Team      <chr> "United States", "United States", "United States", "Unite...
## $ NOC       <chr> "USA", "USA", "USA", "USA", "USA", "USA", "USA", "USA", "...
## $ Games     <chr> "1992 Winter", "1992 Winter", "1992 Winter", "1992 Winter...
## $ Year       <dbl> 1992, 1992, 1992, 1992, 1994, 1994, 1994, 1994, 1992, 199...
## $ Season    <chr> "Winter", "Winter", "Winter", "Winter", "Winter", "Winter...
## $ City       <chr> "Albertville", "Albertville", "Albertville", "Albertville...
## $ Sport      <chr> "Cross Country Skiing", "Cross Country Skiing", "Cross Co...
## $ Event      <chr> "Cross Country Skiing Men's 10 kilometres", "Cross Countr...
## $ Medal      <chr> NA, N...
## $ kg_per_cm <dbl> 0.3989362, 0.3989362, 0.3989362, 0.3989362, 0.3989362, 0....

```

10.8 Plot height and weight across countries over the years





10.9 Solving the problem of team name changes over time

We can use name of Olympic committee (NOC) to standardize Team to country

```
olympic_events %>%
  count(NOC, Team)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1,231 x 3
##   NOC   Team           n
##   <chr> <chr>      <int>
## 1 AFG   Afghanistan    126
## 2 AHO   Netherlands Antilles 79
## 3 ALB   Albania        70
## 4 ALG   Algeria       551
## 5 AND   Andorra       169
## 6 ANG   Angola        267
## 7 ANT   Antigua and Barbuda 133
## 8 ANZ   Australasia    77
## 9 ANZ   Sydney Rowing Club  9
## 10 ARG  Acturus        2
## # ... with 1,221 more rows
```

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The `olympic_noc_regions` data frame can help with that process.

```
head(olympic_noc_regions)

## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   NOC   region      notes
##   <chr> <chr>      <chr>
## 1 AFG   Afghanistan <NA>
## 2 AHO   Curacao    Netherlands Antilles
## 3 ALB   Albania     <NA>
## 4 ALG   Algeria     <NA>
## 5 AND   Andorra     <NA>
## 6 ANG   Angola      <NA>
```

We can add region to our `olympic_events` data frame by joining the `olympic_events` data frame with the `olympic_noc_regions` data frame by the NOC column. For that we will use the `left_join()` function.

```
olympic_events <- left_join(olympic_events,
                             olympic_noc_regions)
```

```
## Joining, by = "NOC"
```

```
olympic_events %>%
  count(NOC, region)
```

```
## # A tibble: 230 x 3
##   NOC   region      n
##   <chr> <chr>      <int>
## 1 AFG   Afghanistan 126
## 2 AHO   Curacao    79
## 3 ALB   Albania     70
## 4 ALG   Algeria     551
## 5 AND   Andorra     169
## 6 ANG   Angola      267
## 7 ANT   Antigua     133
## 8 ANZ   Australia    86
## 9 ARG   Argentina   3297
## 10 ARM  Armenia     221
## # ... with 220 more rows
```

Let's check what we have for Russia now.

```
olympic_events %>%
  filter(region == "Russia") %>%
  count(NOC, region)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##   NOC    region     n
##   <chr>  <chr>   <int>
## 1 EUN    Russia    864
## 2 RUS    Russia   5143
## 3 URS    Russia   5685
```

We can now calculate medals per region instead of team name. Get only top 5 countries for highest medal count

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
##   region     n
##   <chr>   <int>
## 1 USA      5637
## 2 Russia   3947
## 3 Germany  3756
## 4 UK       2068
## 5 France   1777
```

10.10 DATA CHALLENGE 05

Accept data challenge 05 assignment

Chapter 11

Data Case Study 2

We've been working mainly with the `tidyverse` library, but today we will work with a few different libraries. The packages `janitor` and `lubridate` are very useful. Maybe sure you have these installed (use `install.packages`) before you load these libraries.

```
library(janitor)

## 
## Attaching package: 'janitor'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
## 
##     chisq.test, fisher.test

library(lubridate)
library(tidyverse)
```

11.1 Reading data from a URL

Today we are working with a large data set on global land temperatures. I added the csv file to github because it's a very large file. You can use `read_csv` to read the file directly from github

```
global_temperatures <- read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/esoc214/fall2020_002_class_scrip
```

```

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   dt = col_date(format = ""),
##   AverageTemperature = col_double(),
##   AverageTemperatureUncertainty = col_double(),
##   Country = col_character()
## )

# inspect data
glimpse(global_temperatures)

## Rows: 577,462
## Columns: 4
## $ dt                  <date> 1743-11-01, 1743-12-01, 1744-01-01, ...
## $ AverageTemperature    <dbl> 4.384, NA, NA, NA, NA, 1.530, 6.702, ...
## $ AverageTemperatureUncertainty <dbl> 2.294, NA, NA, NA, NA, 4.680, 1.789, ...
## $ Country              <chr> "Åland", "Åland", "Åland", "Åland", "...

```

11.2 Cleaning up column names

Column names from different data sets usually have a number of different casings (Camel, Pascal, Snake, Kebab Case, etc.). I like to use `clean_names()` to standardize column names to `snake_case`.

```

global_temperatures <- global_temperatures %>%
  clean_names()

# inspect data
glimpse(global_temperatures)

## Rows: 577,462
## Columns: 4
## $ dt                  <date> 1743-11-01, 1743-12-01, 1744-01-01...
## $ average_temperature    <dbl> 4.384, NA, NA, NA, NA, 1.530, 6.702...
## $ average_temperature_uncertainty <dbl> 2.294, NA, NA, NA, NA, 4.680, 1.789...
## $ country              <chr> "Åland", "Åland", "Åland", "Åland", ...

```

11.3 Manipulating Dates

Now, let's turn our attention to the `dt` column, which is a date.

```

class(global_temperatures$dt)

## [1] "Date"

There's a number of functions we can run on a Date variable.

# extract year from dt variable in global_temperatures
year(global_temperatures$dt)[c(1:10)]

## [1] 1743 1743 1744 1744 1744 1744 1744 1744 1744 1744

# extract month from dt variable in global_temperatures
month(global_temperatures$dt)[c(1:10)]

## [1] 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

month(global_temperatures$dt, label = TRUE)[c(1:10)]

## [1] Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug
## 12 Levels: Jan < Feb < Mar < Apr < May < Jun < Jul < Aug < Sep < ... < Dec

# extract week from dt variable in global_temperatures
week(global_temperatures$dt)[c(1:10)]

## [1] 44 48 1 5 9 14 18 22 27 31

```

We can create new columns in our data frame with `year`, `month`, and `week` extracted from `dt` in our data frame by using `mutate`.

```

global_temperatures %>%
  mutate(year = year(dt),
        month = month(dt),
        decade = year - (year %% 10))

## # A tibble: 577,462 x 7
##   dt           average_temperature_~ average_temperature_~ country  year month decade
##   <date>                  <dbl>                  <dbl> <chr>    <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 1743-11-01              4.38                 2.29 Åland    1743     11    1740
## 2 1743-12-01                NA                  NA    Åland    1743     12    1740
## 3 1744-01-01                NA                  NA    Åland    1744      1    1740
## 4 1744-02-01                NA                  NA    Åland    1744      2    1740

```

```

## 5 1744-03-01 NA NA Åland 1744 3 1740
## 6 1744-04-01 1.53 4.68 Åland 1744 4 1740
## 7 1744-05-01 6.70 1.79 Åland 1744 5 1740
## 8 1744-06-01 11.6 1.58 Åland 1744 6 1740
## 9 1744-07-01 15.3 1.41 Åland 1744 7 1740
## 10 1744-08-01 NA NA Åland 1744 8 1740
## # ... with 577,452 more rows

```

Instead of just printing to the console, let's change the original data frame.

```

global_temperatures <- global_temperatures %>%
  mutate(year = year(dt),
        month = month(dt),
        decade = gsub("( [12] [0-9] [0-9]) [0-9]", "\\\\[10", year))

# inspect changes
glimpse(global_temperatures)

```

```

## Rows: 577,462
## Columns: 7
## $ dt <date> 1743-11-01, 1743-12-01, 1744-01-01...
## $ average_temperature <dbl> 4.384, NA, NA, NA, NA, 1.530, 6.702...
## $ average_temperature_uncertainty <dbl> 2.294, NA, NA, NA, NA, 4.680, 1.789...
## $ country <chr> "Åland", "Åland", "Åland", "Åland", ...
## $ year <dbl> 1743, 1743, 1744, 1744, 1744, 1744, ...
## $ month <dbl> 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, ...
## $ decade <chr> "1740", "1740", "1740", "1740", "17...

```

11.4 Extra Data libraries

If you need some hierarchical information that is not present in your data frame, such as continent based on country, check if there is a package that will do that for you. In our case, we will use the `countrycode` package.

```

# make sure you install this library
library(countrycode)

```

Let's look at our `country` variable.

```

# what does country look like in our data?
global_temperatures %>%
  count(country)

```

```
## # A tibble: 243 x 2
#>   country     n
#>   <chr>     <int>
#> 1 Afghanistan    2106
#> 2 Africa        1965
#> 3 Åland         3239
#> 4 Albania        3239
#> 5 Algeria       2721
#> 6 American Samoa 1761
#> 7 Andorra        3239
#> 8 Angola         1878
#> 9 Anguilla       2277
#> 10 Antarctica    764
#> # ... with 233 more rows
```

We use the function `countrycode()` to get continent from a country name.

Always check your data. Let's look at continent more closely, especially since we got a warning message.

```
# why some continents were not assigned
global_temperatures %>%
  filter(is.na(continent)) %>%
  distinct(country)

## # A tibble: 15 x 1
##   country
##   <chr>
## 1 Africa
## 2 Antarctica
## 3 Asia
## 4 Baker Island
## 5 Europe
## 6 French Southern And Antarctic Lands
## 7 Heard Island And McDonald Islands
## 8 Kingman Reef
## 9 North America
## 10 Oceania
## 11 Palmyra Atoll
## 12 Saint Martin
## 13 South America
## 14 South Georgia And The South Sandwich Islands
## 15 Virgin Islands
```

It seems we can eliminate the rows with NA for continent.

```
# keep only continents that are not NA
global_temp_continents <- global_temperatures %>%
  filter(!is.na(continent))
```

11.5 Exploring Data

Now that our data is clean and transformed, what's our data question? The data frame is still very large, so some summarization would be helpful.

```
global_temp_continents %>%
  group_by(decade, continent) %>%
  summarise(mean_temp = mean(average_temperature, na.rm = TRUE))

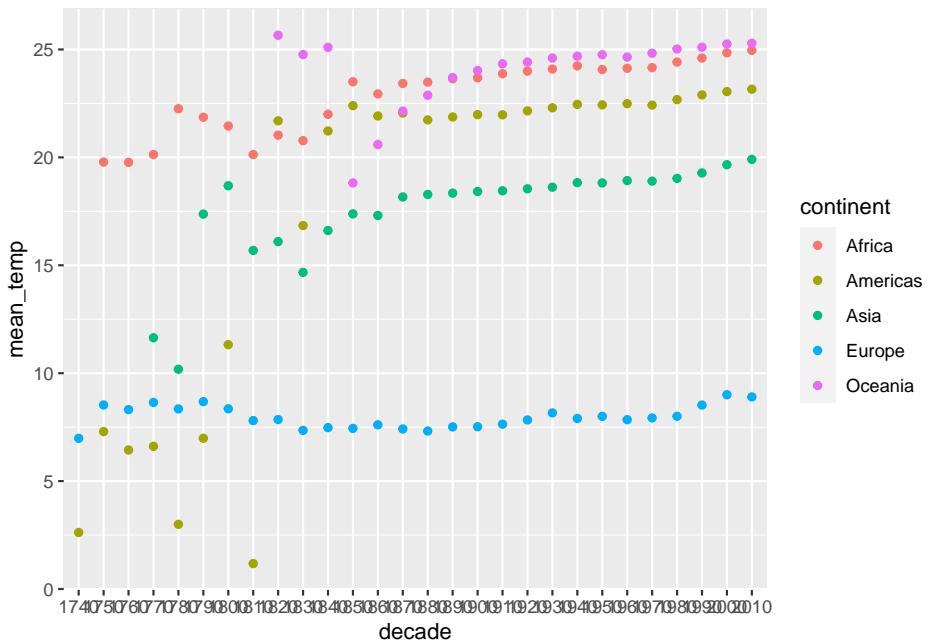
## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'decade' (override with `^.groups` argument)
```

```
## # A tibble: 128 x 3
## # Groups: decade [28]
##   decade continent mean_temp
##   <chr>    <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 1740     Americas    2.62
## 2 1740     Europe     6.98
## 3 1750     Africa     19.8
## 4 1750     Americas    7.30
## 5 1750     Europe     8.53
## 6 1760     Africa     19.8
## 7 1760     Americas    6.44
## 8 1760     Europe     8.31
## 9 1770     Africa     20.1
## 10 1770    Americas    6.61
## # ... with 118 more rows
```

It's still a long data frame, plotting helps here.

```
global_temp_continents %>%
  group_by(decade, continent) %>%
  summarise(mean_temp = mean(average_temperature, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = decade, y = mean_temp, color = continent)) +
  geom_point()
```

`summarise()` regrouping output by 'decade' (override with `groups` argument)



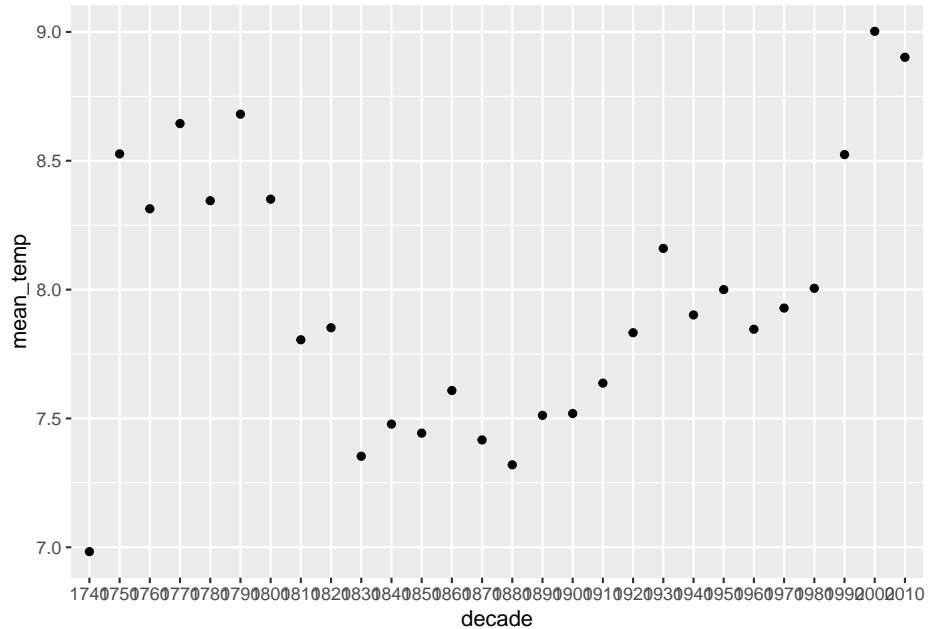
Looking at the plot above, how reliable do you think these temperatures are? Why?

Let's look at Europe only.

```
europetemps <- global_temp_continents %>%
  filter(continent == "Europe")

europetemps %>%
  group_by(decade) %>%
  summarise(mean_temp = mean(average_temperature, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = decade, y = mean_temp)) +
  geom_point()

## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with `~.groups` argument)
```

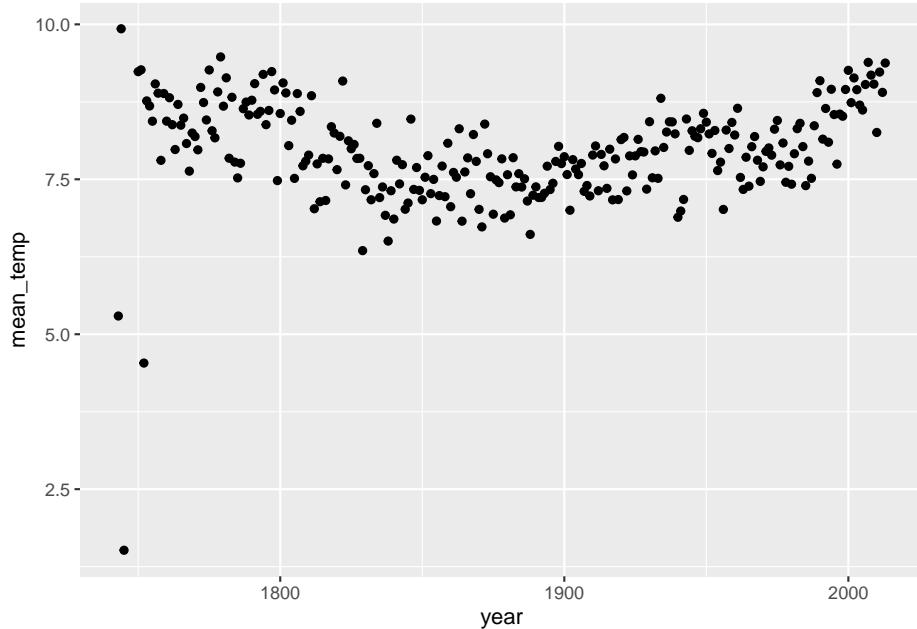


Now that we have filtered by continent, we can look at `year` instead of `decade`, because you have less information to plot (just one continent).

```
europetemps %>%
  group_by(year) %>%
  summarise(mean_temp = mean(average_temperature, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = mean_temp)) +
  geom_point()
```

```
## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with ` `.groups` argument)
```

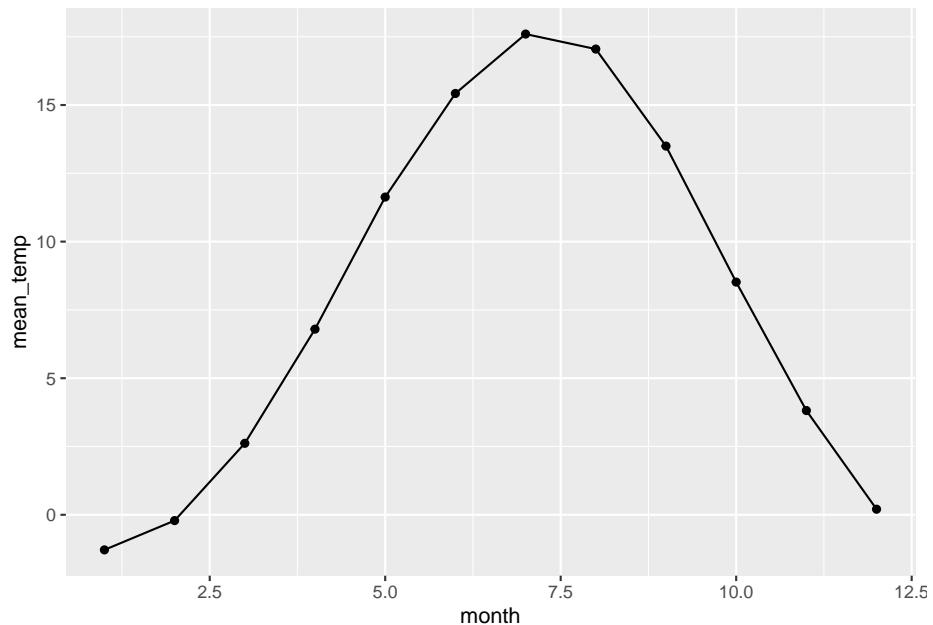
```
## Warning: Removed 4 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```



Let's look at monthly temperatures

```
europe_temps %>%
  group_by(month) %>%
  summarise(mean_temp = mean(average_temperature, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = month, y = mean_temp)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line()
```

```
## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with ` `.groups` argument)
```



Would this pattern, of temperature increase around June, be the same no matter the continent?

11.6 DATA CHALLENGE 06

Accept data challenge 06 assignment

Chapter 12

Getting Data

12.1 Search for data sets

There are number of websites that are repositories of data sets. Here's a list of some resources:

- Kaggle Data Sets <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets>
- Google Dataset Search <https://datasetsearch.research.google.com/>
- U.S. Department of Education Public Data Listing <https://www2.ed.gov/about/data/list.html>
- US Department of Health and Human Services, Datasets & Research Resources <https://www.nichd.nih.gov/research/resources/index>
- City of Tucson Open Data <https://gisdata.tucsonaz.gov/>

12.2 Extracting data tables from pdf files

Many times you won't have access to an actual data file. Many institutions make data available in pdf format. Lucky for us, there's an R package to extract tables from pdf files.

As usual, we need to install the package first.

```
install.packages("tabulizer")
```

Remember we need to install a package only once (and updated it once in a while), but every time we want to use it, we need to call it with the `library()` function.

```
library(tabulizer)
library(tidyverse)
library(janitor)
```

Let's look at UArizona's Common Data Set website.

For this lesson we will focus on the Common Data Set 2019-2020

First we need to run the `extract_tables()` function.

```
ua_common_dataset <- extract_tables("https://uair.arizona.edu/sites/default/files/2019-
```

The `extract_tables()` function returns a list with all tables that it was able to extract from the pdf file given.

Let's take a look at the seventh table in the list.

```
ua_common_dataset[[9]]
```

```
##      [,1]  [,2]          [,3]
##  [1,] "B3" "Certificate/diploma" "1 28"
##  [2,] "B3" "Associate degrees"    "--"
##  [3,] "B3" "Bachelor's degrees"   "7,754"
##  [4,] "B3" "Postbachelor's certificates" "172"
##  [5,] "B3" "Master's degrees"     "2,100"
##  [6,] "B3" "Post-Master's certificates" "9"
##  [7,] "B3" "Doctoral degrees -"    "448"
##  [8,] ""   "research/scholarship"   ""
##  [9,] "B3" "Doctoral degrees - professional" "533"
## [10,] ""   "practice"           ""
## [11,] "B3" "Doctoral degrees - other"      "--"
```

It's pretty messy. We can start by converting it to an actual data frame.

```
enrollment_data <- ua_common_dataset[[9]] %>%
  as.data.frame() %>%
  clean_names()

enrollment_data
```

	v1	v2	v3
## 1	B3	Certificate/diploma	1 28
## 2	B3	Associate degrees	-
## 3	B3	Bachelor's degrees	7,754
## 4	B3	Postbachelor's certificates	172
## 5	B3	Master's degrees	2,100
## 6	B3	Post-Master's certificates	9
## 7	B3	Doctoral degrees	-
## 8		research/scholarship	448
## 9	B3	Doctoral degrees - professional	533
## 10		practice	
## 11	B3	Doctoral degrees - other	-

We don't need the first column

```
enrollment_data <- enrollment_data %>%
  select(-v1)

enrollment_data
```

		v2	v3
## 1	Certificate/diploma	1	28
## 2	Associate degrees		-
## 3	Bachelor's degrees	7,754	
## 4	Postbachelor's certificates	172	
## 5	Master's degrees	2,100	
## 6	Post-Master's certificates		9
## 7	Doctoral degrees	-	448
## 8	research/scholarship		
## 9	Doctoral degrees - professional	533	
## 10	practice		
## 11	Doctoral degrees - other		-

We can manually change the column names.

```
colnames(enrollment_data)
```

```
## [1] "v2" "v3"
```

```

##                                     type count
## 1      Certificate/diploma 1 28
## 2          Associate degrees -
## 3      Bachelor's degrees 7,754
## 4 Postbachelor's certificates 172
## 5          Master's degrees 2,100
## 6 Post-Master's certificates 9
## 7          Doctoral degrees - 448
## 8      research/scholarship
## 9      Doctoral degrees - professional 533
## 10         practice
## 11     Doctoral degrees - other -

```

We can now delete empty rows (which comes from line breaks in the table, you can fix these further if you think it's needed).

```

# remove empty rows
enrollment_data <- enrollment_data %>%
  filter(count != "")
```

```
enrollment_data
```

```

##                                     type count
## 1      Certificate/diploma 1 28
## 2          Associate degrees -
## 3      Bachelor's degrees 7,754
## 4 Postbachelor's certificates 172
## 5          Master's degrees 2,100
## 6 Post-Master's certificates 9
## 7          Doctoral degrees - 448
## 8      Doctoral degrees - professional 533
## 9      Doctoral degrees - other -

```

We can replace - with zero.

```

# replace - with 0
enrollment_data <- enrollment_data %>%
  mutate(count = ifelse(count == "-",
                        0, count))
```

```
enrollment_data
```

```

##                                     type count
## 1      Certificate/diploma 1 28
```

```

## 2           Associate degrees      0
## 3           Bachelor's degrees  7,754
## 4 Postbachelor's certificates    172
## 5           Master's degrees   2,100
## 6 Post-Master's certificates      9
## 7           Doctoral degrees -   448
## 8 Doctoral degrees - professional 533
## 9           Doctoral degrees - other     0

```

Finally, we convert count to number.

```

# try parse_number
enrollment_data %>%
  mutate(count = parse_number(count))

```

```

##                                     type count
## 1           Certificate/diploma      1
## 2           Associate degrees      0
## 3           Bachelor's degrees  7754
## 4 Postbachelor's certificates    172
## 5           Master's degrees   2100
## 6 Post-Master's certificates      9
## 7           Doctoral degrees -   448
## 8 Doctoral degrees - professional 533
## 9           Doctoral degrees - other     0

```

Remove spaces between numbers.

```

# use gsub to remove spaces (i.e., replace \\s with nothing)
enrollment_data <- enrollment_data %>%
  mutate(count = gsub("\\s", "", count))

enrollment_data

```

```

##                                     type count
## 1           Certificate/diploma   128
## 2           Associate degrees      0
## 3           Bachelor's degrees  7,754
## 4 Postbachelor's certificates    172
## 5           Master's degrees   2,100
## 6 Post-Master's certificates      9
## 7           Doctoral degrees -   448
## 8 Doctoral degrees - professional 533
## 9           Doctoral degrees - other     0

```

Try parse_number again

```
# try parse_number
enrollment_data <- enrollment_data %>%
  mutate(count = parse_number(count))

# check data
enrollment_data
```

		type	count
## 1	Certificate/diploma		128
## 2	Associate degrees		0
## 3	Bachelor's degrees		7754
## 4	Postbachelor's certificates		172
## 5	Master's degrees		2100
## 6	Post-Master's certificates		9
## 7	Doctoral degrees -		448
## 8	Doctoral degrees - professional		533
## 9	Doctoral degrees - other		0

We can add info about year, and then process all the other pdf files.

```
# try parse_number
enrollment_data <- enrollment_data %>%
  mutate(year = 2019)

# check data
enrollment_data
```

		type	count	year
## 1	Certificate/diploma		128	2019
## 2	Associate degrees		0	2019
## 3	Bachelor's degrees		7754	2019
## 4	Postbachelor's certificates		172	2019
## 5	Master's degrees		2100	2019
## 6	Post-Master's certificates		9	2019
## 7	Doctoral degrees -		448	2019
## 8	Doctoral degrees - professional		533	2019
## 9	Doctoral degrees - other		0	2019

We can now plot the data.

```
# draw bar plot per type of degree
enrollment_data %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = count,
             y = reorder(type, count))) +
  geom_col() +
  ylab("")  
  
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees - other' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot
## substituted for <e2>  
  
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees - other' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot
## substituted for <80>  
  
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees - other' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot
## substituted for <93>  
  
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees -' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot substituted for
## <e2>  
  
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees -' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot substituted for
## <80>  
  
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees -' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot substituted for
## <93>  
  
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees - professional' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot
## substituted for <e2>  
  
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees - professional' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot
## substituted for <80>  
  
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees - professional' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot
## substituted for <93>
```

```
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees - other' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot
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## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees -' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot substituted for
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## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees - other' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot
## substituted for <93>
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```
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees -' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot substituted for
## <e2>

## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees -' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot substituted for
## <80>

## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees -' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot substituted for
## <93>

## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees - professional' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot
## substituted for <e2>

## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees - professional' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot
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## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees - professional' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot
## substituted for <93>

## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees - other' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot
## substituted for <e2>

## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees - other' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot
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```

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## <e2>

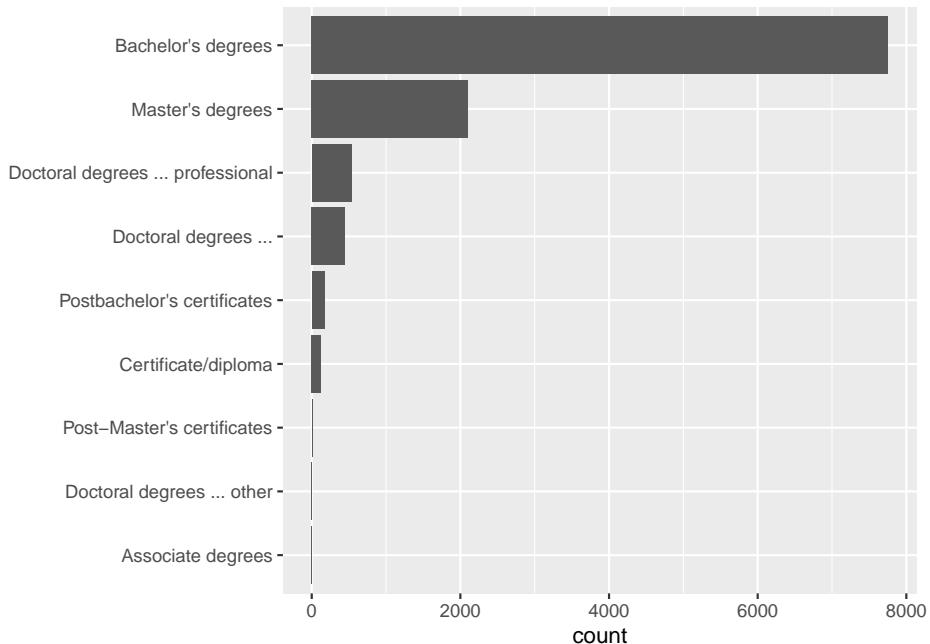
## Warning in grid.Call.graphics(C_text, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, :
## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees -' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot substituted for
## <80>

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```

```
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## conversion failure on 'Doctoral degrees - professional' in 'mbcsToSbcs': dot
## substituted for <93>
```



12.3 Extracting data tables from websites

Other times you will find data available in webpages, or in HTML format. Lucky for us again, there's an R package to extract tables from html files.

As usual, we need to install the package first.

```
install.packages("rvest")
```

Remember we need to install a package only once (and updated it once in a while), but every time we want to use it, we need to call it with the `library()` function.

```
library(rvest)

## Loading required package: xml2

##
## Attaching package: 'rvest'

## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
##     pluck

## The following object is masked from 'package:readr':
##     guess_encoding
```

Let's check what tables there are in UArizona's wikipedia page.

First, we need to read in the html file.

```
uarizona_wiki_html <- read_html("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Arizona")
```

We now parse the html for tables.

```
uarizona_wiki_html %>%
  html_nodes("table")

## #xml_nodeset (19)
## [1] <table class="infobox vcard" style="width:22em">\n<caption class="fn org ... 
## [2] <table class="multicol" role="presentation" style="border-collapse: coll ... 
## [3] <table class="infobox" style="width: 22em"><tbody>\n<tr><th colspan="2" ... 
## [4] <table class="wikitable sortable collapsible collapsed" style="float:rig ... 
## [5] <table class="wikitable sortable collapsible collapsed" style="float:rig ... 
## [6] <table style="float:right; font-size:85%; margin:10px" class="wikitable" ... 
## [7] <table role="presentation" class="mbox-small plainlinks sistersitebox" s ... 
## [8] <table class="nowraplinks hlist mw-collapsible mw-collapsed navbox-inner ... 
## [9] <table class="nowraplinks mw-collapsible mw-collapsed navbox-inner" styl ... 
## [10] <table class="nowraplinks mw-collapsible mw-collapsed navbox-inner" styl ... 
## [11] <table class="nowraplinks mw-collapsible autocollapse navbox-inner" styl ... 
## [12] <table class="nowraplinks mw-collapsible autocollapse navbox-inner" styl ... 
## [13] <table class="nowraplinks navbox-subgroup" style="border-spacing:0"><tbo ... 
## [14] <table class="nowraplinks mw-collapsible autocollapse navbox-inner" styl ... 
## [15] <table class="nowraplinks mw-collapsible autocollapse navbox-inner" styl ... 
## [16] <table class="nowraplinks mw-collapsible autocollapse navbox-inner" styl ... 
## [17] <table class="nowraplinks mw-collapsible autocollapse navbox-inner" styl ... 
## [18] <table class="nowraplinks mw-collapsible autocollapse navbox-inner" styl ... 
## [19] <table class="nowraplinks hlist navbox-inner" style="border-spacing:0;ba ...
```

Too many tables. We can be specific, and retrieve nodes per class.

```
uarizona_wiki_html %>%
  html_nodes(".wikitable")

## [1] <table class="wikitable sortable collapsible collapsed" style="float:right; margin-right:10px;">
## [2] <table class="wikitable sortable collapsible collapsed" style="float:right; margin-right:10px;">
## [3] <table style="float:right; font-size:85%; margin:10px;" class="wikitable"> ...
```

This looks a little better.

It looks like the table we want is the third table.

```
# create wiki_tables object
wiki_tables <- uarizona_wiki_html %>%
  html_nodes(".wikitable")

# transform node into an actual table
fall_freshman_stats <- wiki_tables[[3]] %>%
  html_table(fill = TRUE)

# check data
fall_freshman_stats
```

		2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
## 1	Applicants	36,166	35,236	32,723	26,481	26,329
## 2	Admits	28,433	26,961	24,417	20,546	20,251
## 3	% Admitted	78.6	76.5	74.6	77.5	76.9
## 4	Enrolled	7,360	7,753	7,466	7,744	6,881
## 5	Avg GPA	3.43	3.48	3.38	3.37	3.40
## 6	SAT range*	1015-1250	1010-1230	1010-1230	1000-1230	990-1220
## 7 *	SAT out of 1600	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>

Tidy it.

```
# first column name is blank
colnames(fall_freshman_stats)[1] <- "type"

# pivot years
fall_freshman_stats <- fall_freshman_stats %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = "2017":"2013",
               names_to = "year")
```

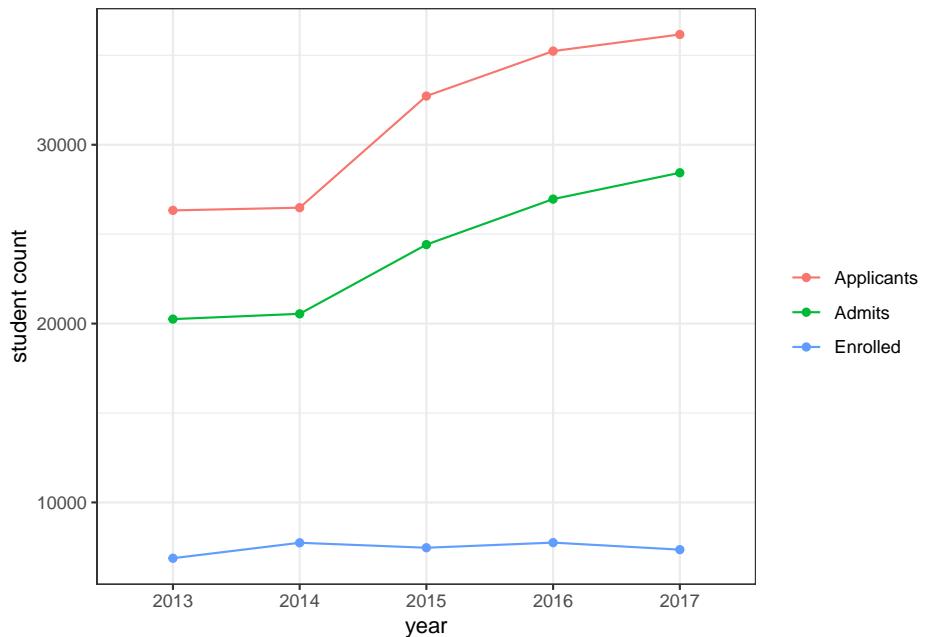
```
# make value a number
fall_freshman_stats <- fall_freshman_stats %>%
  mutate(value = as.numeric(parse_number(value)))

# inspect data
glimpse(fall_freshman_stats)
```

```
## Rows: 35
## Columns: 3
## $ type <chr> "Applicants", "Applicants", "Applicants", "Applicants", "Appl...
## $ year  <chr> "2017", "2016", "2015", "2014", "2013", "2017", "2016", "2015...
## $ value <dbl> 36166.00, 35236.00, 32723.00, 26481.00, 26329.00, 28433.00, 2...
```

Plot it.

```
fall_freshman_stats %>%
  filter(type %in% c("Applicants", "Admits", "Enrolled")) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year,
             y = value,
             color = fct_reorder(type, value, .desc = TRUE))) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_bw() +
  geom_line(aes(group = type)) +
  labs(y = "student count",
       color = "")
```



12.4 Project Proposal

Project Proposal is due next week (Nov. 05, 2020).

Chapter 13

Data Case Study 3

For this case study, we will work with the Great American Beer Festival data set, provided as a tidy tuesday data set.

As usual, we first load the libraries we are going to use.

```
library(tidyverse)
```

Then we load the data.

```
beer_awards <- readr::read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rfordatascience/tidytuesday/master/data/2020/2020-01-27/beer_awards.csv')
```

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   medal = col_character(),
##   beer_name = col_character(),
##   brewery = col_character(),
##   city = col_character(),
##   state = col_character(),
##   category = col_character(),
##   year = col_double()
## )
```

Take some time to explore this data set. What questions can you ask? What plots can you draw?

13.1 Adding population info to data frame

Whenever you're dealing with states or countries, it's usually relevant to know the population of the different states/countries. For beer awards, we can assume

that the higher the population of a state, the higher the number of breweries, thus the higher the number of awards. Let's check if this assumption is correct. First, we need to retrieve information about US states' population numbers. The `usmap` package has a `statepop` data set with that info.

First, we need to install usmap and called it with `library()`.

```
library(usmap)
```

We can now inspect the `statepop` data frame.

```
glimpse(statepop)
```

```
## Rows: 51
## Columns: 4
## $ fips      <chr> "01", "02", "04", "05", "06", "08", "09", "10", "11", "12"...
## $ abbr      <chr> "AL", "AK", "AZ", "AR", "CA", "CO", "CT", "DE", "DC", "FL"...
## $ full      <chr> "Alabama", "Alaska", "Arizona", "Arkansas", "California", ...
## $ pop_2015 <dbl> 4858979, 738432, 6828065, 2978204, 39144818, 5456574, 3590...
```

We just need the `abbr` and `pop_2015` columns, but we have to make sure that the state abbreviation column name matches what we have for our `beer_awards` data.

```
us_pop <- statepop %>%
  select("state" = abbr,
         pop_2015)
```

We are interested in number of beer awards per state, to check whether it correlates with the population size. We need to summarise our `beer_awards` data to get number of awards per state.

```
beer_awards %>%  
  count(state)
```

```
## # A tibble: 52 x 2
##       state     n
##       <chr> <int>
## 1 Ak      1
## 2 AK     62
## 3 AL      6
## 4 AR      5
## 5 AZ     92
## 6 CA    962
```

```
## 7 CO      659
## 8 CT      16
## 9 DC       4
## 10 DE     43
## # ... with 42 more rows
```

There are at least two Alaska state codes (Ak and AK). We need to standardize the codes, to upper case, for this count to work correctly. Let's fix that in our original data, so we don't run into this problem again.

```
beer_awards <- beer_awards %>%
  mutate(state = toupper(state))
```

Now we can count number of awards per state.

```
award_count_per_state <- beer_awards %>%
  count(state)

# inspect data
glimpse(award_count_per_state)

## #> #> #> #> #>
```

Rows: 50
Columns: 2
\$ state <chr> "AK", "AL", "AR", "AZ", "CA", "CO", "CT", "DC", "DE", "FL", "...
\$ n <int> 63, 6, 5, 92, 962, 659, 16, 4, 43, 62, 38, 17, 28, 22, 155, 7...

We now can add population info from our `us_pop` data frame to our `award_count_per_state` data.

```
award_count_per_state <- left_join(award_count_per_state, us_pop)

## Joining, by = "state"

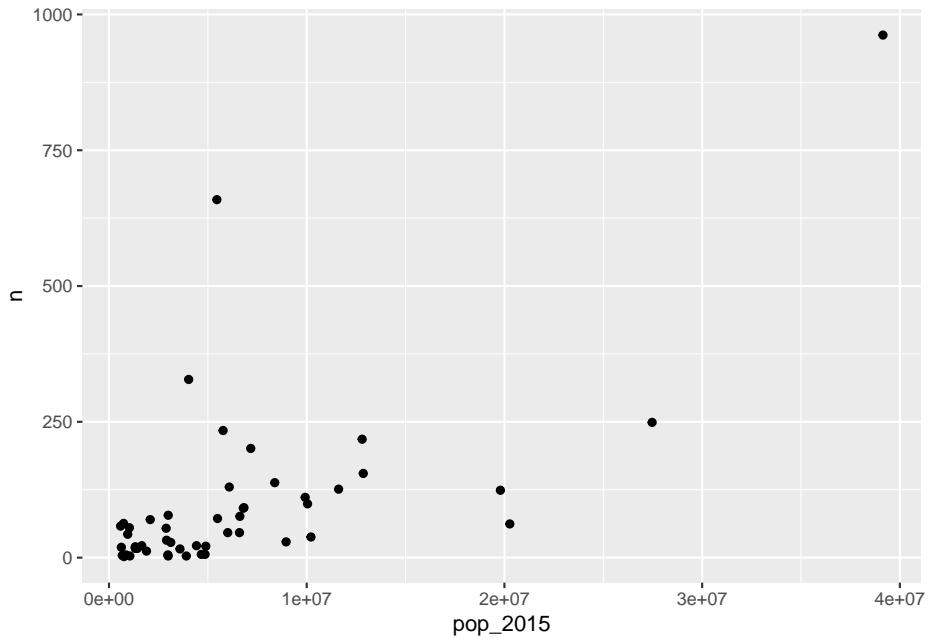
# inspect data
glimpse(award_count_per_state)

## #> #> #> #> #>
```

Rows: 50
Columns: 3
\$ state <chr> "AK", "AL", "AR", "AZ", "CA", "CO", "CT", "DC", "DE", "FL"...
\$ n <int> 63, 6, 5, 92, 962, 659, 16, 4, 43, 62, 38, 17, 28, 22, 155...
\$ pop_2015 <dbl> 738432, 4858979, 2978204, 6828065, 39144818, 5456574, 3590...

Finally, we draw a scatter plot of award count (`n`) by population size (`pop_2015`).

```
award_count_per_state %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = pop_2015, y = n)) +
  geom_point()
```

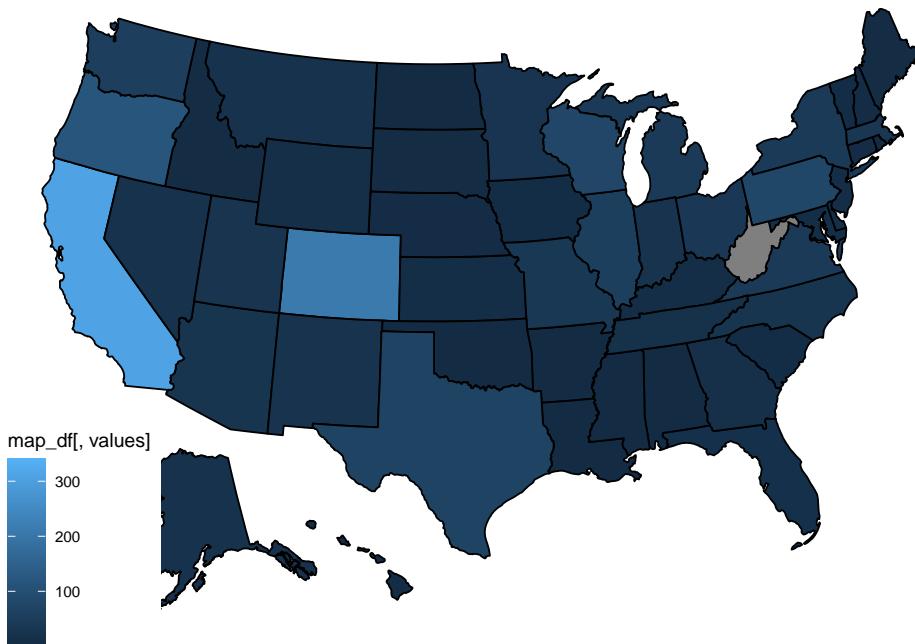


13.2 Plotting a map

Whenever you have data with locations, like US states, you can think about plotting data to a geographical map. For the US, that's made extra easy with the `usmap` package.

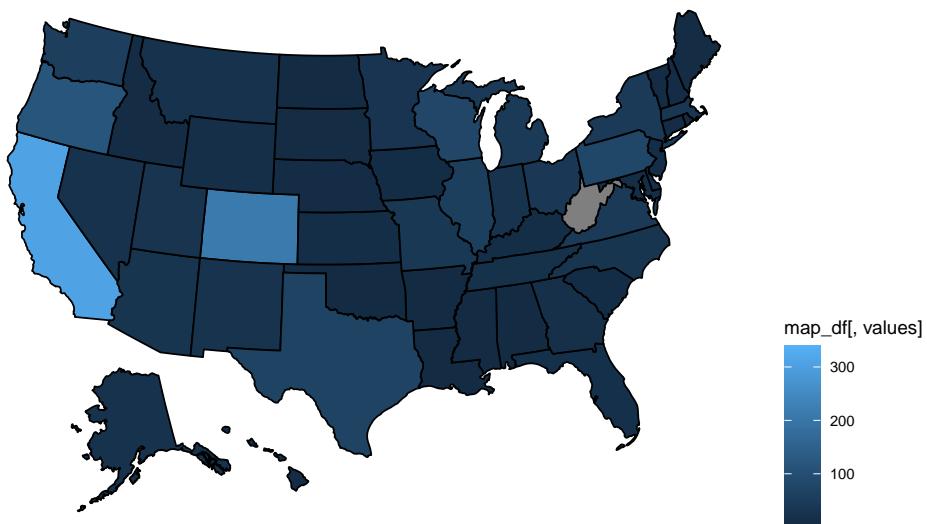
We can now plot a map, using the `plot_usmpa` function.

```
beer_awards %>%
  count(state, medal) %>%
  plot_usmpa(data = ., values = "n")
```



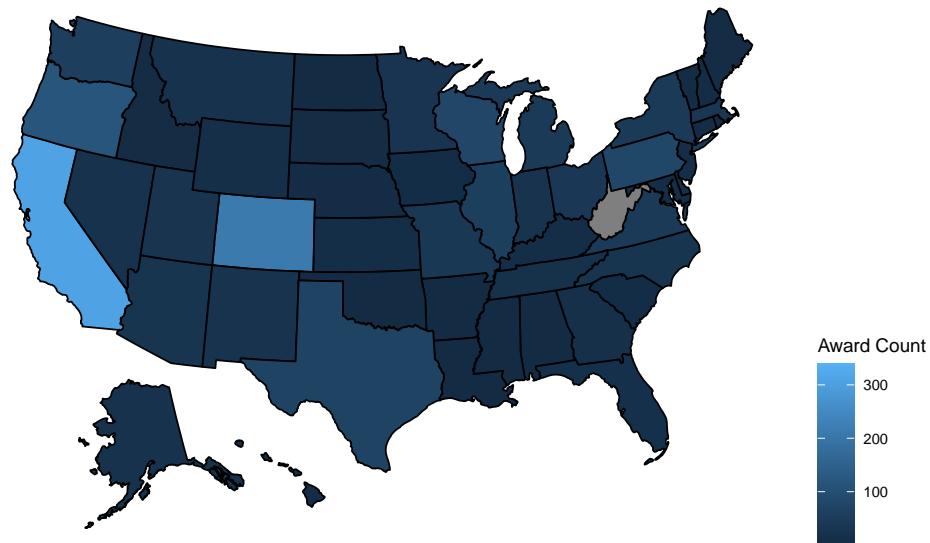
Let's make it look nicer by moving the legend right.

```
beer_awards %>%
  count(state, medal) %>%
  plot_usmap(data = ., values = "n") +
  theme(legend.position = "right")
```



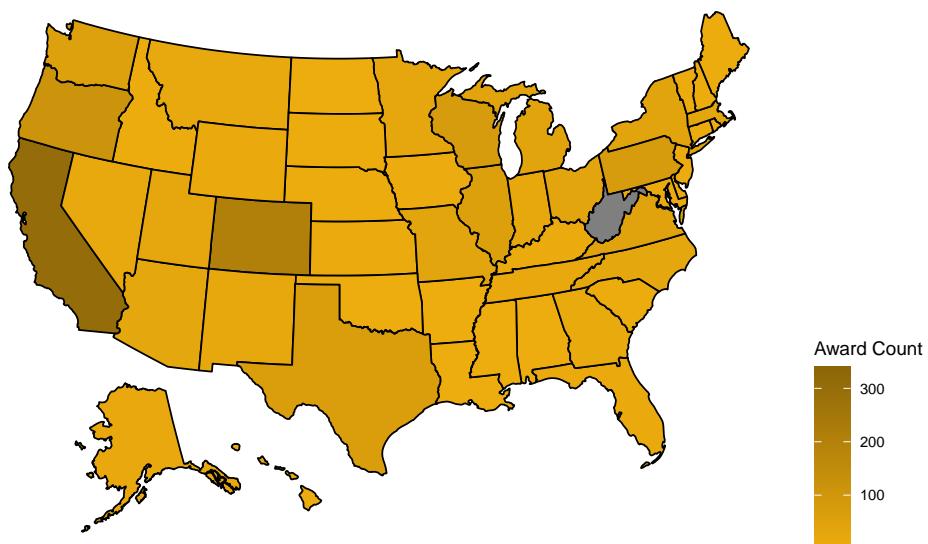
We can also change the title of the legend.

```
beer_awards %>%
  count(state, medal) %>%
  plot_usmap(data = ., values = "n") +
  theme(legend.position = "right") +
  scale_fill_continuous(name = "Award Count")
```



People usually associate darker colors with higher density or higher values. Let's change the colors to define a light color for our `low` values and a dark color for our `high` values. Check this documentation for color names in R.

```
beer_awards %>%
  count(state, medal) %>%
  plot_usmap(data = ., values = "n") +
  theme(legend.position = "right") +
  scale_fill_continuous(name = "Award Count",
                        low = "darkgoldenrod2",
                        high = "darkgoldenrod4")
```



13.3 DATA CHALLENGE 07

Accept data challenge 07 assignment

Chapter 14

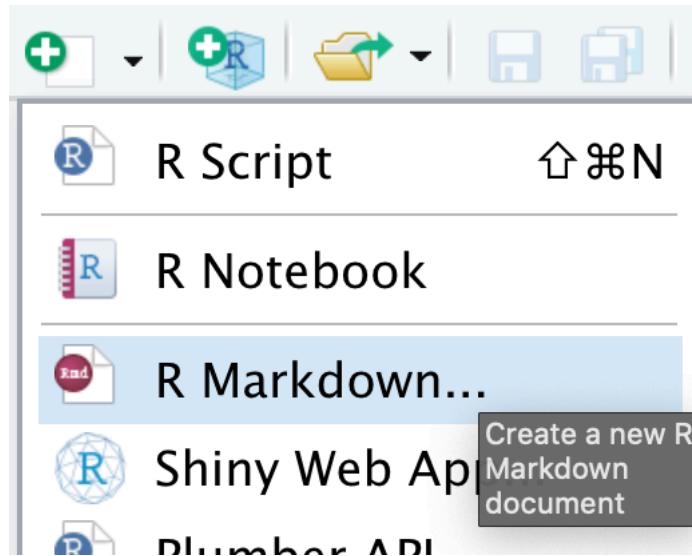
R Markdown

Module learning objectives:

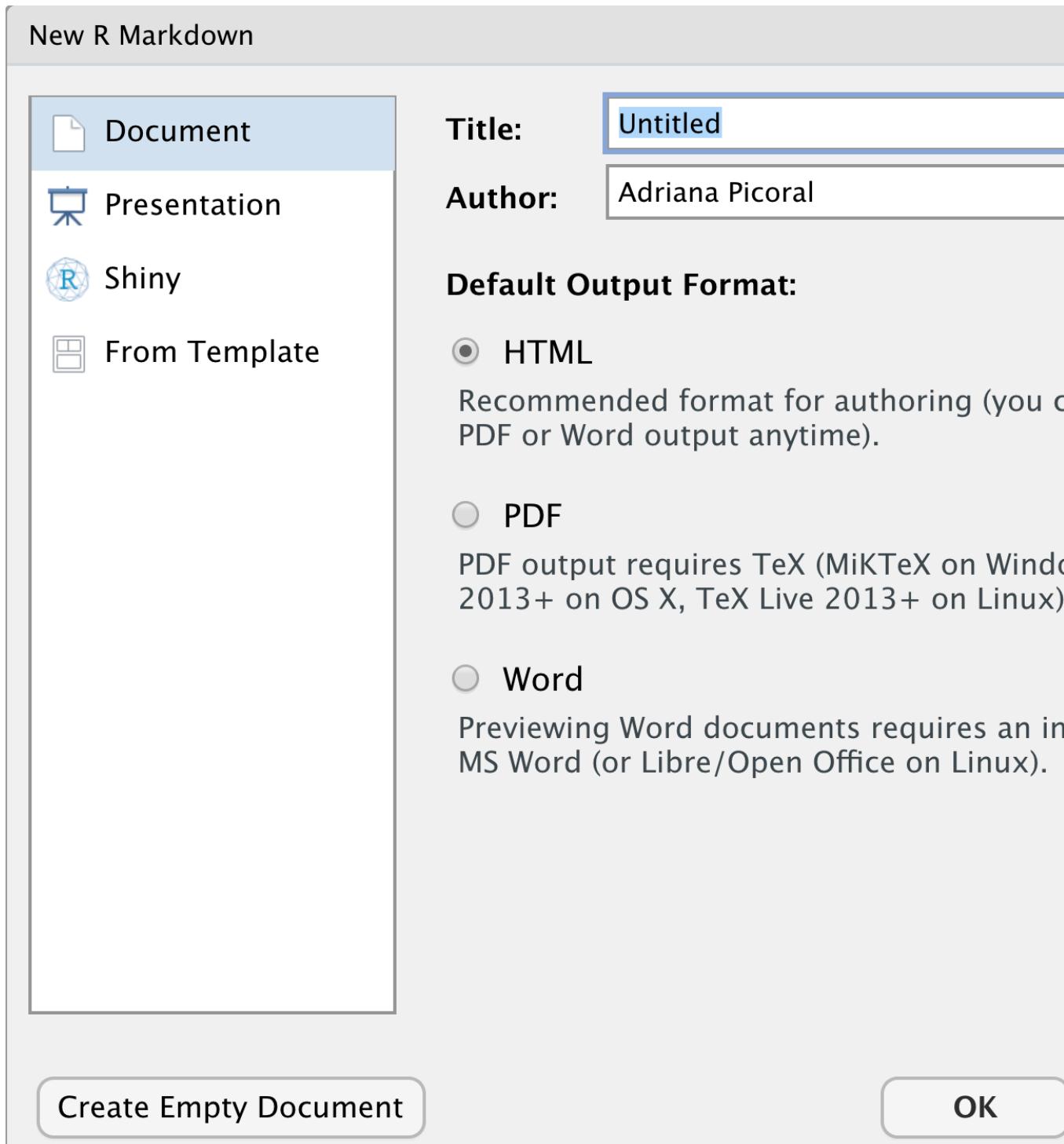
1. Integrate data analysis code and prose in one document
2. Use basic formatting for prose
3. Use code chunks in R to read data in, and draw tables and plots

14.1 Creating a new R Markdown file

To create a new R Markdown file, click on `New File` then choose `R Markdown...`



Add a title to your document (no need to change anything else). We are outputting a HTML file. To output other formats, you need to install other software.



The extension for R Markdown files is `.Rmd` and when you create a new file, it looks like this:

```
1 ---  
2 title: "My First R Markdown"  
3 author: "Adriana Picoral"  
4 date: "11/9/2020"  
5 output: html_document  
6 ---  
7  
8 ```{r setup, include=FALSE}  
9 knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)  
10 ````  
11  
12 ## R Markdown  
13  
14 This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax  
documents. For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>  
15  
16 When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that  
any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code  
17  
18 ```{r cars}  
19 summary(cars)  
20 ````  
21  
22 ## Including Plots  
23  
24 You can also embed plots, for example:  
25  
26 ```{r pressure, echo=FALSE}  
27 plot(pressure)  
28 ````  
29  
30 Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to  
the plot.
```

The first few lines in your new R Markdown file is an YAML header beginning and ending with ---. R code blocks start and end with “‘, and the language for the code block is in between curly brackets. Note also that the text contains simple markdown formatting (e.g., # for headers and stars for bold text).

To **knit** your R Markdown, click on the **knit** icon at the top of your file panel.



14.2 Chunk Options

You can change or add knitr options for code chunks, here are some examples:

- `include = FALSE/TRUE`: sets whether results appear in the finished file. R Markdown runs the code in the chunk regardless of boolean, and the results can be used by other chunks.
- `echo = FALSE/TRUE`: sets whether code, but not the results, appear in the finished file.
- `message = FALSE/TRUE`: sets whether messages that are generated by code appear in the finished file.
- `warning = FALSE/TRUE`: sets whether warnings that are generated by code appear in the finished.
- `fig.cap = “...”` adds a caption to graphical results.

You can check this R Markdown Reference Guide for a complete list of knitr chunk options.

14.3 Change YAML header

You can add a table of contents to the top of your document by changing the YAML header like so:

```
---
```

```
title: "My R Markdown File"
author: "Adriana Picoral"
date: "11/9/2020"
output:
  html_document:
    toc: TRUE
```

```
---
```

For more options for YAML header options check this book chapter

14.4 Text Formatting

```
# A level-one heading
## A level-two heading
### A level-three heading
*italics* or _italics_
**bold** or __bold__
`code`
[link description](http://webaddress.com)
- bullet list item
* bullet list item
1. numbered list item
1. second numbered list item (numbers are incremented automatically in the output)

> A block quote.
>
> > A block quote within a block quote.
```

You can access a R Markdown Cheat Sheet by clicking on **Help** at the top menu, then choose **Cheatsheets**.

14.5 Reading Data

First, we need to load tidyverse.

```
```{r echo=FALSE, message=FALSE}
library(tidyverse)
```
```

Then we can read data in.

```
```{r echo=FALSE}
beer_awards <- read_csv("data/clean_beer_awards.csv")
```
```

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   medal = col_character(),
##   beer_name = col_character(),
##   brewery = col_character(),
##   city = col_character(),
##   state = col_character(),
##   category = col_character(),
##   year = col_double(),
##   macro_category = col_character(),
##   state_area = col_double(),
##   region = col_character(),
##   state_name = col_character(),
##   state_division = col_character()
## )
```

14.6 Data Tables

Use the function `kable()` to print out nice tables.

Table 14.1: Total number of beer awards per region (1987-2020)

| Region | Total Number of Awards |
|---------------|------------------------|
| North Central | 983 |
| Northeast | 537 |
| South | 787 |
| West | 2659 |

```
```{r echo=FALSE}
beer_awards %>%
 filter(region != "District of Columbia") %>%
 count(region) %>%
 kable(col.names = c("Region", "Total Number of Awards",
 caption = "Total number of beer awards per region",
 padding = 2)
```
```

Whenever you have results with decimals, you can specify the number of digits to display.

Table 14.2: Average number of beer awards per state across regions

| Region | Average Number of Awards |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| North Central | 81.92 |
| Northeast | 59.67 |
| South | 52.47 |
| West | 204.54 |

```
```{r echo=FALSE, message=FALSE}
beer_awards %>%
 filter(region != "District of Columbia") %>%
 count(state, region) %>%
 group_by(region) %>%
 summarise(average_awards = mean(n)) %>%
 kable(col.names = c("Region", "Average Number of
 caption = "Average number of beer awards per
 padding = 2,
 digits = 2)
```

```

14.7 Manual Tables

You might want to add an explanation table that does not come from your data. You can build tables manually in markdown by using the right dashes. Note that the default is left align. You can use : to change that alignment.

| Tables | Are | Cool |
|-------------|-------------|--------|
| row 1 col 1 | row 1 col 2 | \$1600 |
| row 2 col 1 | row 2 col 2 | \$12 |
| row 1 col 1 | row 3 col 2 | \$1 |

| Tables | Are | Cool |
|-------------|-------------|--------|
| row 1 col 1 | row 1 col 2 | \$1600 |
| row 2 col 1 | row 2 col 2 | \$12 |
| row 1 col 1 | row 3 col 2 | \$1 |

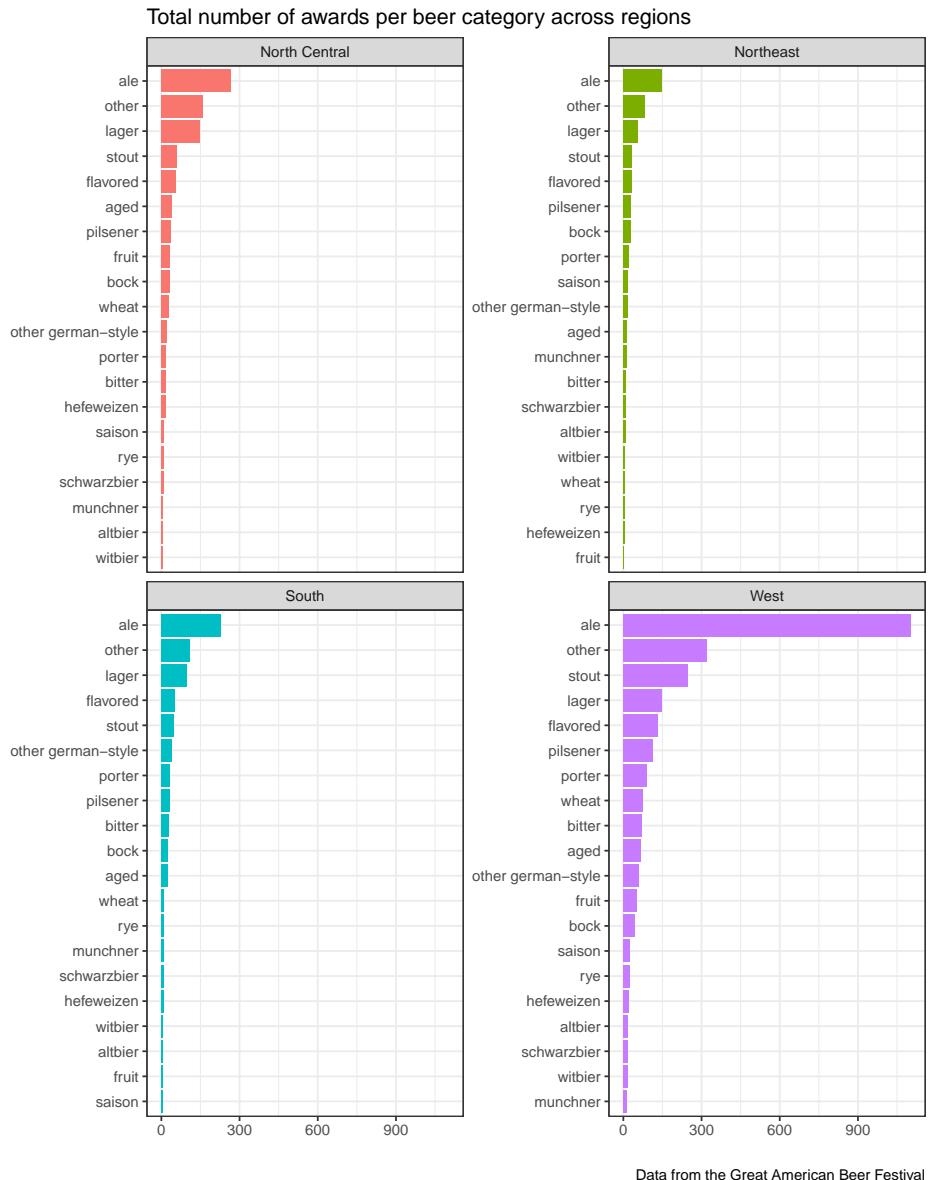
14.8 Plots

There are also a number of options that you can use for displaying plots nicely.

```
```{r echo=FALSE, message=FALSE, fig.dim=c(8, 10)}
library(tidytext)

beer_awards %>%
 filter(region != "District of Columbia") %>%
 count(region, macro_category) %>%
 ggplot(aes(y = reorder_within(macro_category, n, region,
 x = n,
 fill = region)) +
 geom_col() +
 facet_wrap(~region, scales = "free_y") +
 theme_bw() +
 theme(legend.position = "none") +
 scale_y_reordered() +
 labs(x = "",
 y = "",
 title = "Total number of awards per beer category",
 caption = "Data from the Great American Beer Fest")
```

```



14.9 Knitting PDFs

The easiest way to install TeX in your computer (if you don't have TeX/LaTeX installed already) is through the `tinytex` package.

```
install.packages('tinytex')
tinytex::install_tinytex()
```

Now you can change `html_document` to `pdf_document` to output a pdf instead of a html file.

14.10 DATA CHALLENGE 08

Accept data challenge 08 assignment

Chapter 15

Data Case Study 4

The learning objectives of this module are:

1. Apply different parts of the data science workflow, for data import to data visualization, to a new data set
2. Build an R script with data wrangling and a R markdown file with the data analysis report

15.1 Data

For this module, we are using 2020 election data from Kaggle. More specifically, we want the `president_county_candidate.csv` data file.

15.2 Data Wrangling

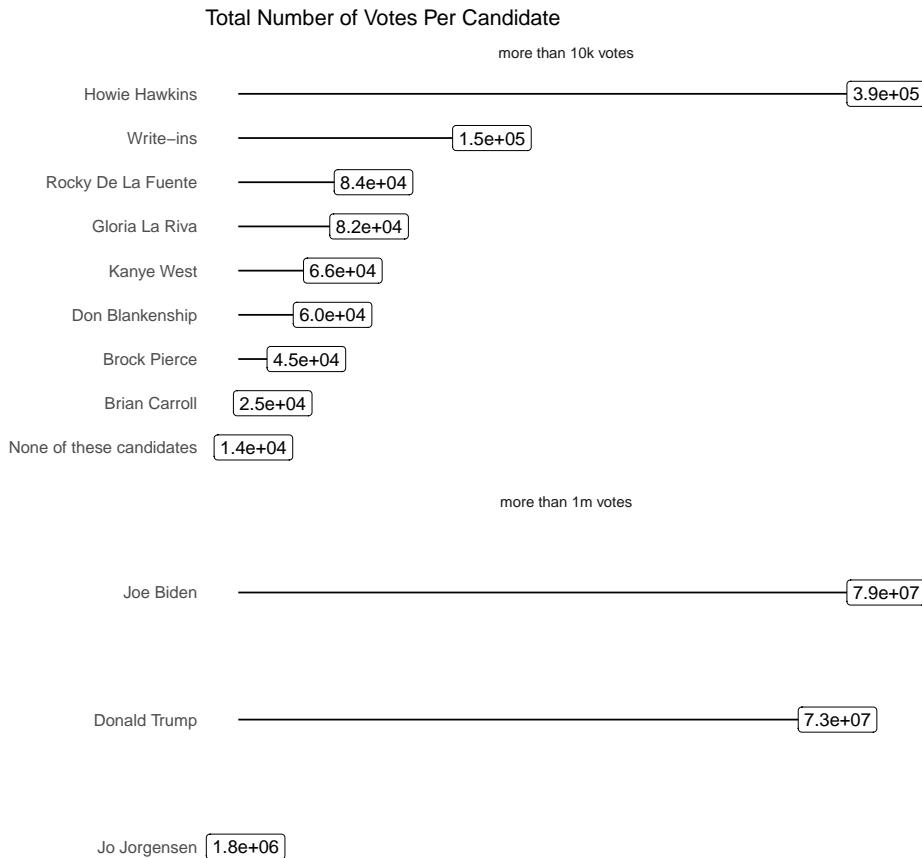
We need to apply the following steps:

1. Read data in R
2. Explore data
3. Add (with mutate) any other variables we find relevant

```
## Rows: 31,139
## Columns: 6
## $ state      <chr> "Delaware", "Delaware", "Delaware", "Delaware", "Delawa...
## $ county     <chr> "Kent County", "Kent County", "Kent County", "Kent Coun...
## $ candidate   <chr> "Joe Biden", "Donald Trump", "Jo Jorgensen", "Howie Haw...
```

```
## $ party      <chr> "DEM", "REP", "LIB", "GRN", "DEM", "REP", "LIB", "GRN",...
## $ total_votes <dbl> 44552, 41009, 1044, 420, 195034, 88364, 2953, 1282, 712...
## $ won        <lgl> TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, T...
```

How many votes total for each candidate?



We can get electoral votes per state. The best table I found is from wikipedia

```
## Rows: 51
## Columns: 2
## $ state          <chr> "Alabama", "Alaska", "Arizona", "Arkansas", "Califo...
## $ electoral_votes <dbl> 9, 3, 11, 6, 55, 9, 7, 3, 3, 29, 16, 4, 4, 20, 11, ...
```

How many electoral votes for each candidate? First we need to calculate who won each state.

```
## Rows: 51
## Columns: 2
```

```

## $ state      <chr> "Alabama", "Alaska", "Arizona", "Arkansas", "California...
## $ total_votes <dbl> 2309900, 334789, 3384972, 1211793, 16822143, 3254844, 1...
## 
## Rows: 51
## Columns: 5
## Groups: state [51]
## $ state      <chr> "Alabama", "Alaska", "Arizona", "Arkansas", "California...
## $ candidate   <chr> "Donald Trump", "Donald Trump", "Joe Biden", "Donald ...
## $ popular_vote <dbl> 1434159, 179080, 1671491, 758183, 10734181, 1803419, ...
## $ total_votes  <dbl> 2309900, 334789, 3384972, 1211793, 16822143, 3254844, ...
## $ perc_pop_vote <dbl> 0.6208749, 0.5349041, 0.4937976, 0.6256704, 0.6380983...

```

Now we can add electoral votes to winner by state data.

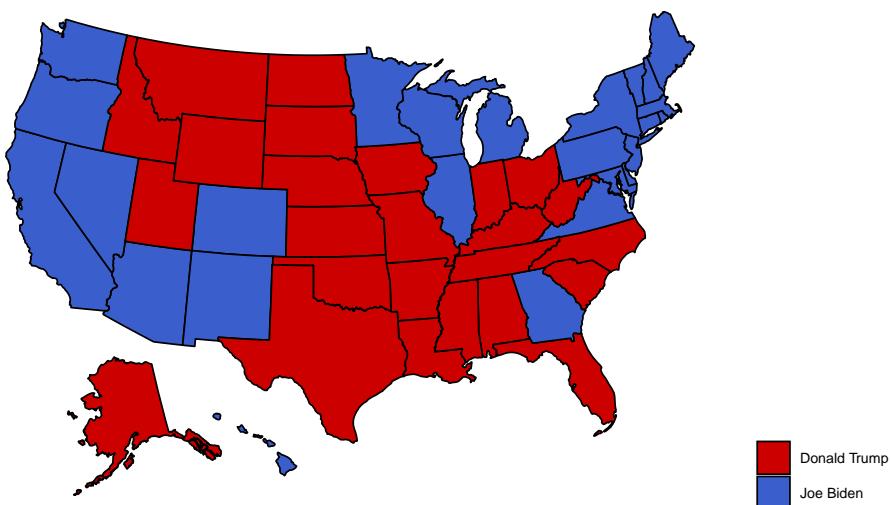
```

## Rows: 51
## Columns: 6
## Groups: state [51]
## $ state      <chr> "Alabama", "Alaska", "Arizona", "Arkansas", "Califo...
## $ candidate   <chr> "Donald Trump", "Donald Trump", "Joe Biden", "Donal...
## $ popular_vote <dbl> 1434159, 179080, 1671491, 758183, 10734181, 1803419...
## $ total_votes  <dbl> 2309900, 334789, 3384972, 1211793, 16822143, 325484...
## $ perc_pop_vote <dbl> 0.6208749, 0.5349041, 0.4937976, 0.6256704, 0.63809...
## $ electoral_votes <dbl> 9, 3, 11, 6, 55, 9, 7, 3, 3, 29, 16, 4, 4, 20, 11, ...

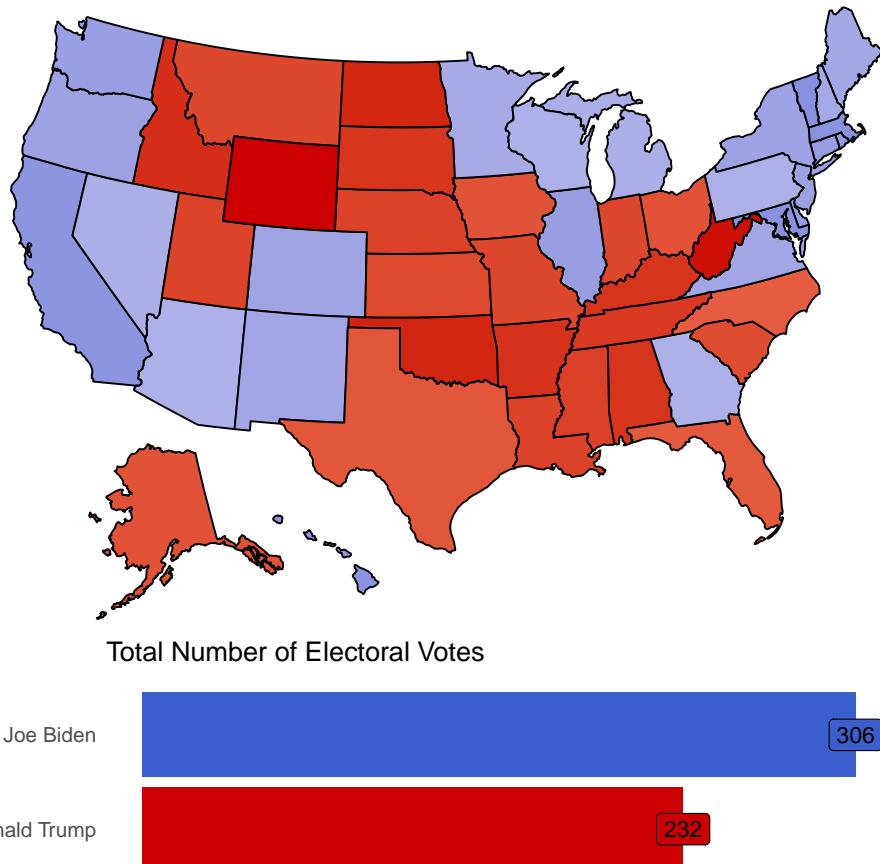
```

Plot it!

States by Candidate with the Most Popular Votes



States by Percent Vote to Candidate



15.3 DATA CHALLENGE 09

Accept data challenge 09 assignment

Chapter 16

Analysis Reporting

16.1 R Markdown

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>.

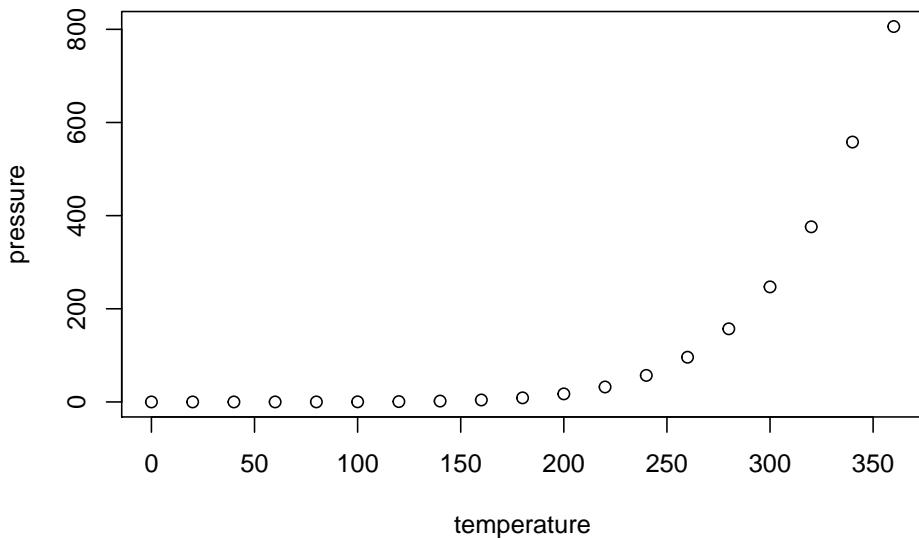
When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

```
summary(cars)
```

```
##      speed         dist
## Min.   : 4.0   Min.   :  2.00
## 1st Qu.:12.0   1st Qu.: 26.00
## Median :15.0   Median : 36.00
## Mean   :15.4   Mean   : 42.98
## 3rd Qu.:19.0   3rd Qu.: 56.00
## Max.   :25.0   Max.   :120.00
```

16.2 Including Plots

You can also embed plots, for example:



Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.

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