````
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title: "Coursework 1"
author: '36071280'
date: "15/10/2021"
output:
  pdf_document: default
  html_document: default
  word_document: default
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## Leeds Accident data

Q1. Read the data into R, check the names of the variables match those in the
table, and print the dimensions
of the data frame.

```{r}

library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)

#Reading data from CSV file
accidentsData = read.csv("accidents2014.csv")

#Check column names -no need to print
#colnames(accidentsData)

#Get dimensions of the dataframe
dim(accidentsData)
```

Q2. Use select() to modify the data frame, dropping the following variables;
Accident.Date, Time..24hr,
Road.Surface, Lighting.Conditions, and Weather.Conditions and keeping the
others.

```{r}
accidentsData_select = select(accidentsData, -c("Accident.Date","Road.Surface",
                                                "Lighting.Conditions",
                                                "Weather.Conditions",
                                                "Time..24hr."))

```

Q. Use filter() to modify the data frame, so that the accidents we are studying
involve: a private car (vehicle
category 9) and are not on a motorway (class of road category 1).
Print the dimensions of your newly modified data frame.

```{r}

accidentsData_filtered = filter(accidentsData_select,
                                accidentsData_select$Type.of.Vehicle == 9,
                                accidentsData_select$X1st.Road.Class != 1)

dim(accidentsData_filtered)

```

Q3.The centre of Leeds has Easting-Northing coordinates, 429967, 434260. Add a
variable to the accident
````

data frame using mutate() to give the distance of the accident from the centre of Leeds in metres.

```{r}

#Defining leeds centre coordinates
x1 = 429967
y1 = 434260

#Defining function to calculate the distance from city centre
calc_distance <- function (x1, x2, y1, y2) {
  sqrt((x2-x1)^2 + (y2-y1)^2)
}

#Getting accidents data with distance column
accidentsData_withDistance = mutate(accidentsData_filtered,
                                    Distance.From.Centre = calc_distance
                                    (x1,
accidentsData_filtered$Grid.Ref..Easting,
                                    y1,
accidentsData_filtered$Grid.Ref..Northing))

```

Q. Using the modified data from question 2 and arrange() reorder the accidents in ascending order from the
centre of Leeds and print out the bottom few rows from this data frame.

```{r}
accidentsData_orderedbyDistance = arrange(accidentsData_withDistance,

accidentsData_withDistance$Distance.From.Centre)
tail(accidentsData_orderedbyDistance)
```

Q4. Continuing with the data modified in questions 2 and 3, using ggplot(), create a histogram of age of
casualties. Modify the binwidth into groups of 10 years. Set the axis labels to be “Casualty age” and
“No. of casualties”.

```{r}
# Creating histogram
ggplot(accidentsData_orderedbyDistance, aes(Age.of.Casualty)) +
geom_histogram(binwidth = 10, color="yellow",
               position = "identity", fill="red") + #param centre=5 for fixing 0
  labs(title="Histogram for Age", x="Casualty age", y="No. of Casualities")
```

*****

Coursework 1

36071280

15/10/2021

Leeds Accident data

Q1. Read the data into R, check the names of the variables match those in the table, and print the dimensions of the data frame.

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library(ggplot2)

#Reading data from CSV file
accidentsData = read.csv("accidents2014.csv")

#Check column names -no need to print
#colnames(accidentsData)

#Get dimensions of the dataframe
dim(accidentsData)
```

```
## [1] 2533   16
```

Q2. Use select() to modify the data frame, dropping the following variables; Accident.Date, Time..24hr, Road.Surface, Lighting.Conditions, and Weather.Conditions and keeping the others.

```
accidentsData_select = select(accidentsData, -c("Accident.Date","Road.Surface",
                                                "Lighting.Conditions",
                                                "Weather.Conditions",
                                                "Time..24hr."))
```

Q. Use filter() to modify the data frame, so that the accidents we are studying involve: a private car (vehicle category 9) and are not on a motorway (class of road category 1). Print the dimensions of your newly modified data frame.

```
accidentsData_filtered = filter(accidentsData_select,
                                accidentsData_select$Type.of.Vehicle == 9,
                                accidentsData_select$X1st.Road.Class != 1)
```

```
dim(accidentsData_filtered)
```

```
## [1] 1515   11
```

Q3.The centre of Leeds has Easting-Northing coordinates, 429967, 434260. Add a variable to the accident data frame using mutate() to give the distance of the accident from the centre of Leeds in metres.

```
#Defining leeds centre coordinates
x1 = 429967
y1 = 434260

#Defining function to calculate the distance from city centre
calc_distance <- function (x1, x2, y1, y2) {
  sqrt((x2-x1)^2 + (y2-y1)^2)
}

#Getting accidents data with distance column
accidentsData_withDistance = mutate(accidentsData_filtered,
                                    Distance.From.Centre = calc_distance
                                    (x1, accidentsData_filtered$Grid.Ref..Easting,
                                    y1, accidentsData_filtered$Grid.Ref..Northing))
```

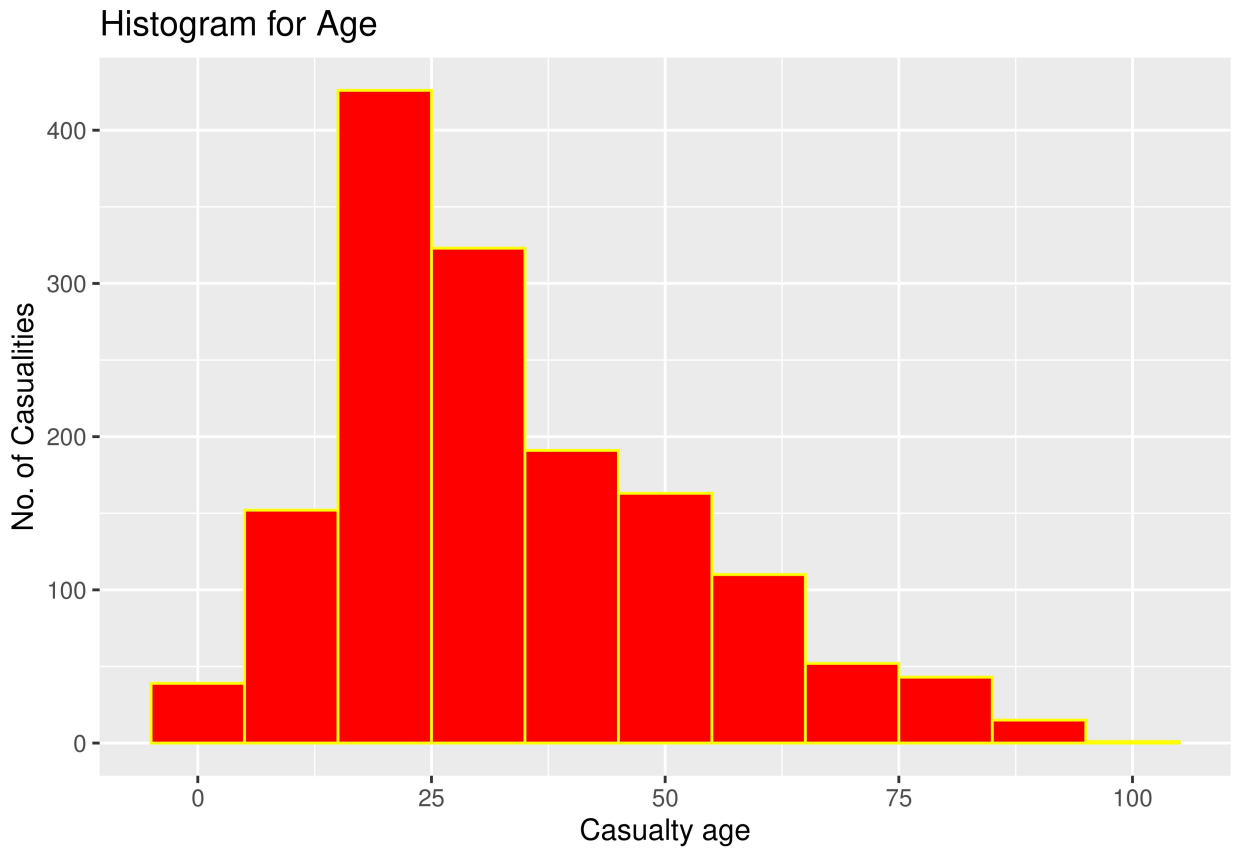
Q. Using the modified data from question 2 and arrange() reorder the accidents in ascending order from the centre of Leeds and print out the bottom few rows from this data frame.

```
accidentsData_orderedbyDistance = arrange(accidentsData_withDistance,
                                          accidentsData_withDistance$Distance.From.Centre)
tail(accidentsData_orderedbyDistance)
```

```
##      Reference.Number Grid.Ref..Easting Grid.Ref..Northing Number.of.Vehicles
## 1510          1BU1133            440547             448561                  3
## 1511          1BU1133            440547             448561                  3
## 1512          1BU1133            440547             448561                  3
## 1513          17V0436            439873             449526                  1
## 1514          13L0235            440411             449270                  1
## 1515          1AH0546            441101             449222                  2
##      Number.of.Casualties X1st.Road.Class Casualty.Class Casualty.Severity
## 1510                    3              4              1                 3
## 1511                    3              4              1                 3
## 1512                    3              4              2                 3
## 1513                    1              6              3                 3
## 1514                    1              4              3                 3
## 1515                    1              2              1                 3
##      Sex.of.Casualty Age.of.Casualty Type.of.Vehicle Distance.From.Centre
## 1510               1              91               9             17789.18
## 1511               1              65               9             17789.18
## 1512               2              63               9             17789.18
## 1513               1              42               9             18198.34
## 1514               1              14               9             18285.98
## 1515               1              56               9             18650.13
```

Q4. Continuing with the data modified in questions 2 and 3, using ggplot(), create a histogram of age of casualties. Modify the binwidth into groups of 10 years. Set the axis labels to be “Casualty age” and “No. of casualties”.

```
# Creating histogram
ggplot(accidentsData_orderedbyDistance, aes(Age.of.Casualty)) +
geom_histogram(binwidth = 10, color="yellow",
               position = "identity", fill="red") + #param centre=5 for fixing 0
  labs(title="Histogram for Age", x="Casualty age", y="No. of Casualities")
```



Feedback comments

Q1 (2 out of 2 marks):

Q2 (2 out of 2 marks):

Q3 (4 out of 4 marks):

Q4 (2 out of 2 marks):

General: Good. Be consistent with the use of assignment operator.