Exercises with `dplyr` and `tidyr`

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Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

In this document you will find some exercises with the `tidyverse` R packages. They are mainly based on the `nycflights13` data, taken from the `nycflights13` package.

1.1 Introduction to `nycflights13` data

The `nycflights13` package contains information about all flights that departed from NYC (e.g. EWR, JFK and LGA) in 2013: 336,776 flights in total.

```
require(nycflights13)
ls(pos = "package:nycflights13")
```

```
## [1] "airlines" "airports" "flights"  "planes"   "weather"
```

To help understand what causes delays, it includes a number of useful datasets:

- `flights`: information about all flights that departed from NYC
- `weather`: hourly meterological data for each airport;
- `planes`: construction information about each plane;
- `airports`: airport names and locations;
- `airlines`: translation between two letter carrier codes and names.

1.1.1 `flights`

This dataset contains on-time data for all flights that departed from NYC (i.e. JFK, LGA or EWR) in 2013. The data frame has 16 variables and 336776 observations. The variables are organised as follow:

- Date of departure: `year`, `month`, `day`;
- Departure and arrival times (local tz): `dep_time`, `arr_time`;
- Departure and arrival delays, in minutes: `dep_delay`, `arr_delay` (negative times represent early departures/arrivals);
- Time of departure broken in to hour and minutes: `hour`, `minute`;
- Two letter carrier abbreviation: `carrier`;
- Plane tail number: `tailnum`;
- Flight number: `flight`;
- Origin and destination: `origin`, `dest`;
- Amount of time spent in the air: `air_time`;
- Distance flown: `distance`.

```
dim(flights)
```

```
## [1] 336776     16
```

```
head(flights)
```

```
##   year month day dep_time dep_delay arr_time arr_delay carrier tailnum flight
## 1 2013     1   1      517         2      830        11      UA  N14228   1545
## 2 2013     1   1      533         4      850        20      UA  N24211   1714
## 3 2013     1   1      542         2      923        33      AA  N619AA   1141
## 4 2013     1   1      544        -1     1004       -18      B6  N804JB    725
## 5 2013     1   1      554        -6      812       -25      DL  N668DN    461
## 6 2013     1   1      554        -4      740        12      UA  N39463   1696
##   origin dest air_time distance hour minute
## 1    EWR  IAH      227     1400    5     17
## 2    LGA  IAH      227     1416    5     33
## 3    JFK  MIA      160     1089    5     42
## 4    JFK  BQN      183     1576    5     44
## 5    LGA  ATL      116      762    5     54
## 6    EWR  ORD      150      719    5     54
```

```
str(flights)
```

```
## Classes 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame':    336776 obs. of  16 variables:
##  $ year     : int  2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 ...
##  $ month    : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ day      : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ dep_time : int  517 533 542 544 554 554 555 557 557 558 ...
## $ dep_delay: num  2 4 2 -1 -6 -4 -5 -3 -3 -2 ...
## $ arr_time : int  830 850 923 1004 812 740 913 709 838 753 ...
## $ arr_delay: num  11 20 33 -18 -25 12 19 -14 -8 8 ...
## $ carrier  : chr  "UA" "UA" "AA" "B6" ...
## $ tailnum  : chr  "N14228" "N24211" "N619AA" "N804JB" ...
## $ flight   : int  1545 1714 1141 725 461 1696 507 5708 79 301 ...
## $ origin   : chr  "EWR" "LGA" "JFK" "JFK" ...
## $ dest     : chr  "IAH" "IAH" "MIA" "BQN" ...
## $ air_time : num  227 227 160 183 116 150 158 53 140 138 ...
## $ distance : num  1400 1416 1089 1576 762 ...
## $ hour     : num  5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 ...
## $ minute   : num  17 33 42 44 54 54 55 57 57 58 ...
```

1.1.2 airlines

This dataset contains airlines names and their respective carrier codes, it has 2 variables and 16 observations. Data structure shows that both variables involved are categorical.

```
dim(airlines)
```

```
## [1] 16  2
```

```
head(airlines)
```

```
##   carrier                     name
## 1      9E        Endeavor Air Inc.
## 2      AA   American Airlines Inc.
## 3      AS     Alaska Airlines Inc.
## 4      B6          JetBlue Airways
## 5      DL     Delta Air Lines Inc.
## 6      EV ExpressJet Airlines Inc.
```

```
str(airlines)
```

```
## Classes 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame':    16 obs. of  2 variables:
## $ carrier: Factor w/ 1570 levels "02Q","04Q","05Q",..: 127 143 265 305 485 551 564...
## $ name   : Factor w/ 1571 levels "40-Mile Air",..: 604 268 236 837 554 635 678 229 751 606 ...
```

1.1.3 airports

This dataset contains useful metadata about airports, that is:

- FAA airport code: `faa`;
- Usual name of the aiport: `name`;
- Location of airport: `lat`, `lon`;
- Altitude (in feet): `alt`;
- Timezone offset from GMT: `tz`;
- Daylight savings time zone: `dst` A = Standard US DST: starts on the second Sunday of March, ends on the first Sunday of November U = unknown N = no dst

The data frame has 7 variables and 1397 observations.

```
dim(airports)
```

```
## [1] 1397    7
```

```
head(airports)
```

```
##   faa                           name      lat       lon  alt tz dst
## 1 04G              Lansdowne Airport 41.13047 -80.61958 1044 -5   A
## 2 06A  Moton Field Municipal Airport 32.46057 -85.68003  264 -5   A
## 3 06C            Schaumburg Regional 41.98934 -88.10124  801 -6   A
## 4 06N                Randall Airport 41.43191 -74.39156  523 -5   A
## 5 09J          Jekyll Island Airport 31.07447 -81.42778   11 -4   A
## 6 0A9 Elizabethton Municipal Airport 36.37122 -82.17342 1593 -4   A
```

```
str(airports)
```

```
## Classes 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame':    1397 obs. of  7 variables:
##  $ faa : chr  "04G" "06A" "06C" "06N" ...
## $ name: chr "Lansdowne Airport" "Moton Field Municipal Airport" "Schaumburg Regional" ...
##  $ lat : num  41.1 32.5 42 41.4 31.1 ...
##  $ lon : num  -80.6 -85.7 -88.1 -74.4 -81.4 ...
##  $ alt : int  1044 264 801 523 11 1593 730 492 1000 108 ...
##  $ tz  : num  -5 -5 -6 -5 -4 -4 -5 -5 -5 -8 ...
##  $ dst : chr  "A" "A" "A" "A" ...
```

1.1.4 planes

This dataset contains plane metadata for all plane tailnumbers found in the FAA aircraft registry (American Airways (AA) and Envoy Air (MQ) report fleet numbers rather than tail numbers). The data frame has 9 variables and 3322 observations. The variables are organised as follow:

- Tail number: `tailnum`;
- Year manufactured: `year`;
- Type of plane: `type`;
- Manufacturer and model: `manufacturer`, `model`;
- Number of engines and seats: `engines`, `seats`;
- Average cruising speed in mph: `speed`;
- Type of engine: `engine`.

```
dim(planes)
```

```
## [1] 3322    9
```

```
head(planes)
```

```
##   tailnum year                    type     manufacturer     model engines seats
## 1  N10156 2004 Fixed wing multi engine         EMBRAER EMB-145XR       2    55
## 2  N102UW 1998 Fixed wing multi engine AIRBUS INDUSTRIE  A320-214       2   182
## 3  N103US 1999 Fixed wing multi engine AIRBUS INDUSTRIE  A320-214       2   182
## 4  N104UW 1999 Fixed wing multi engine AIRBUS INDUSTRIE  A320-214       2   182
## 5  N10575 2002 Fixed wing multi engine         EMBRAER EMB-145LR       2    55
## 6  N105UW 1999 Fixed wing multi engine AIRBUS INDUSTRIE  A320-214       2   182
##   speed    engine
## 1    NA Turbo-fan
## 2    NA Turbo-fan
## 3    NA Turbo-fan
## 4    NA Turbo-fan
## 5    NA Turbo-fan
## 6    NA Turbo-fan
```

```
str(planes)
```

```
## Classes 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame':    3322 obs. of  9 variables:
##  $ tailnum     : chr  "N10156" "N102UW" "N103US" "N104UW" ...
##  $ year        : int  2004 1998 1999 1999 2002 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 ...
##  $ type        : chr  "Fixed wing multi engine" "Fixed wing multi engine"  ...
##  $ manufacturer: chr  "EMBRAER" "AIRBUS INDUSTRIE" "AIRBUS INDUSTRIE" "AIRBUS INDUSTRIE" ...
##  $ model       : chr  "EMB-145XR" "A320-214" "A320-214" "A320-214" ...
##  $ engines     : int  2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
##  $ seats       : int  55 182 182 182 55 182 182 182 182 182 ...
##  $ speed       : int  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ engine      : chr  "Turbo-fan" "Turbo-fan" "Turbo-fan" "Turbo-fan" ...
```

1.1.5 weather

This dataset is about hourly meterological data for LGA, JFK and EWR. The data frame has 14 variables and 8719 observations. The variables are organised as follow:

- Weather station: `origin` (named `origin` to faciliate merging with `flights` data);
- Time of recording: `year`, `month`, `day`, `hour`;
- Temperature and dewpoint in F: `temp`, `dewp`;
- Relative humidity: `humid`;
- Wind direction (in degrees), speed and gust speed (in mph): `wind_dir`, `wind_speed`, `wind_gust`;
- Preciptation, in inches: `precip`;
- Sea level pressure in millibars: `pressure`;
- Visibility in miles: `visib`.

```
dim(weather)
```

```
## [1] 8719   14
```

```
head(weather)
```

```
##   origin year month day hour  temp  dewp humid wind_dir wind_speed wind_gust
## 1    EWR 2013     1   1    0 37.04 21.92 53.97      230   10.35702  11.91865
## 2    EWR 2013     1   1    1 37.04 21.92 53.97      230   13.80936  15.89154
## 3    EWR 2013     1   1    2 37.94 21.92 52.09      230   12.65858  14.56724
## 4    EWR 2013     1   1    3 37.94 23.00 54.51      230   13.80936  15.89154
## 5    EWR 2013     1   1    4 37.94 24.08 57.04      240   14.96014  17.21583
## 6    EWR 2013     1   1    6 39.02 26.06 59.37      270   10.35702  11.91865
##   precip pressure visib
## 1      0   1013.9    10
## 2      0   1013.0    10
## 3      0   1012.6    10
## 4      0   1012.7    10
## 5      0   1012.8    10
## 6      0   1012.0    10
```

```
str(weather)
```

```
## Classes 'grouped_df', 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame':  8719 obs. of  14 variables:
##  $ origin    : chr  "EWR" "EWR" "EWR" "EWR" ...
##  $ year      : num  2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 ...
##  $ month     : num  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ day       : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ hour      : int  0 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 ...
##  $ temp      : num  37 37 37.9 37.9 37.9 ...
##  $ dewp      : num  21.9 21.9 21.9 23 24.1 ...
##  $ humid     : num  54 54 52.1 54.5 57 ...
##  $ wind_dir  : num  230 230 230 230 240 270 250 240 250 260 ...
##  $ wind_speed: num  10.4 13.8 12.7 13.8 15 ...
##  $ wind_gust : num  11.9 15.9 14.6 15.9 17.2 ...
##  $ precip    : num  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
##  $ pressure  : num  1014 1013 1013 1013 1013 ...
##  $ visib     : num  10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 ...
##  - attr(*, "vars")=List of 3
##   ..$ : symbol month
##   ..$ : symbol day
##   ..$ : symbol hour
##  - attr(*, "indices")=List of 8719
##   ..$ : int 0
##   ..$ : int 1
##   ..$ : int 2
##   ..$ : int 3
##   ..$ : int 4
##   ..$ : int 5
##   ..$ : int 6
##   ..$ : int 7
##   ..$ : int 8
##   ..$ : int 9
##   ..$ : int 10
##   ..$ : int 11
##   ..$ : int 12
##   ..$ : int 13
##   ..$ : int 14
##   ..$ : int 15
##   ..$ : int 16
##   ..$ : int 17
##   ..$ : int 18
##   ..$ : int 19
##   ..$ : int 20
##   ..$ : int 21
##   ..$ : int 22
##   ..$ : int 23
##   ..$ : int 24
##   ..$ : int 25
##   ..$ : int 26
##   ..$ : int 27
##   ..$ : int 28
##    ..$ : int 29
##    ..$ : int 30
##    ..$ : int 31
##    ..$ : int 32
##    ..$ : int 33
##    ..$ : int 34
##    ..$ : int 35
##    ..$ : int 36
##    ..$ : int 37
##    ..$ : int 38
##    ..$ : int 39
##    ..$ : int 40
##    ..$ : int 41
##    ..$ : int 42
##    ..$ : int 43
##    ..$ : int 44
##    ..$ : int 45
##    ..$ : int 46
##    ..$ : int 47
##    ..$ : int 48
##    ..$ : int 49
##    ..$ : int 50
##    ..$ : int 51
##    ..$ : int 52
##    ..$ : int 53
##    ..$ : int 54
##    ..$ : int 55
##    ..$ : int 56
##    ..$ : int 57
##    ..$ : int 58
##    ..$ : int 59
##    ..$ : int 60
##    ..$ : int 61
##    ..$ : int 62
##    ..$ : int 63
##    ..$ : int 64
##    ..$ : int 65
##    ..$ : int 66
##    ..$ : int 67
##    ..$ : int 68
##    ..$ : int 69
##    ..$ : int 70
##    ..$ : int 71
##    ..$ : int 72
##    ..$ : int 73
##    ..$ : int 74
##    ..$ : int 75
##    ..$ : int 76
##    ..$ : int 77
##   ..$ : int 78
##   ..$ : int 79
##   ..$ : int 80
##   ..$ : int 81
##   ..$ : int 82
##   ..$ : int 83
##   ..$ : int 84
##   ..$ : int 85
##   ..$ : int 86
##   ..$ : int 87
##   ..$ : int 88
##   ..$ : int 89
##   ..$ : int 90
##   ..$ : int 91
##   ..$ : int 92
##   ..$ : int 93
##   ..$ : int 94
##   ..$ : int 95
##   ..$ : int 96
##   ..$ : int 97
##   ..$ : int 98
##   .. [list output truncated]
##  - attr(*, "group_sizes")= int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  - attr(*, "biggest_group_size")= int 1
##  - attr(*, "labels")='data.frame':   8719 obs. of  3 variables:
##   ..$ month: num  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##   ..$ day  : int  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##   ..$ hour : int  0 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 ...
##   ..- attr(*, "vars")=List of 3
##   .. ..$ : symbol month
##   .. ..$ : symbol day
##   .. ..$ : symbol hour
```

Chapter 2

Verb functions

In this section you will find exercises on the basic verbs of data manipulating provided by `dplyr`:

1. `select()`;
2. `filter()`;
3. `arrange()`;
4. `mutate()`;
5. `summarise()`.

```
## Warning in .doLoadActions(where, attach): trying to execute load actions without
## 'methods' package
```

2.1 `select()` and its friends

Note: all the exercises of this section are based on the `flights` dataset.

```
require(tidyverse)
require(nycflights13)
```

```
## Loading required package: nycflights13
```

2.1.1 Exercise 1

Extract the following information about flights:

- month;

- day;
- air_time;
- distance.

```
# require(nycflights13)
data(flights)

flights %>% select(month, day, air_time, distance)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 4
##    month   day air_time distance
##    <int> <int>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1      1     1      227     1400
## 2      1     1      227     1416
## 3      1     1      160     1089
## 4      1     1      183     1576
## 5      1     1      116      762
## 6      1     1      150      719
## 7      1     1      158     1065
## 8      1     1       53      229
## 9      1     1      140      944
## 10     1     1      138      733
## # ... with 336,766 more rows
```

2.1.2 Exercise 2

Extract all information about flights except hour and minute.

```
flights %>% select(-hour, -minute)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 17
##    year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
## 1  2013     1     1      517            515         2      830            819
## 2  2013     1     1      533            529         4      850            830
## 3  2013     1     1      542            540         2      923            850
## 4  2013     1     1      544            545        -1     1004           1022
## 5  2013     1     1      554            600        -6      812            837
## 6  2013     1     1      554            558        -4      740            728
## 7  2013     1     1      555            600        -5      913            854
## 8  2013     1     1      557            600        -3      709            723
## 9  2013     1     1      557            600        -3      838            846
## 10 2013     1     1      558            600        -2      753            745
## # ... with 336,766 more rows, and 9 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>,
## #   carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>,
## #   air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
```

2.1.3 Exercise 3

Select all variables whose name ends in “time”.

```
flights %>% select(ends_with("time"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 5
##    dep_time sched_dep_time arr_time sched_arr_time air_time
##       <int>          <int>    <int>          <int>    <dbl>
## 1       517            515      830            819      227
## 2       533            529      850            830      227
## 3       542            540      923            850      160
## 4       544            545     1004           1022      183
## 5       554            600      812            837      116
## 6       554            558      740            728      150
## 7       555            600      913            854      158
## 8       557            600      709            723       53
## 9       557            600      838            846      140
## 10      558            600      753            745      138
## # ... with 336,766 more rows
```

2.1.4 Exercise 4

Select all variables whose name contains the word “delay”.

```
flights %>% select(matches("delay"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 2
##    dep_delay arr_delay
##        <dbl>     <dbl>
## 1          2        11
## 2          4        20
## 3          2        33
## 4         -1       -18
## 5         -6       -25
## 6         -4        12
## 7         -5        19
## 8         -3       -14
## 9         -3        -8
## 10        -2         8
## # ... with 336,766 more rows
```

2.1.5 Exercise 5

Select the `tailnum` variable and rename it into `tail_num`.

```
flights %>% select(tail_num = tailnum)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 1
##    tail_num
##      <chr>
## 1    N14228
## 2    N24211
## 3    N619AA
## 4    N804JB
## 5    N668DN
## 6    N39463
## 7    N516JB
## 8    N829AS
## 9    N593JB
## 10   N3ALAA
## # ... with 336,766 more rows
```

2.1.6 Exercise 6

Select all the variables and rename the `tailnum` variable into `tail_num`.

```
flights %>% rename(tail_num = tailnum)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 19
##     year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##    <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
## 1   2013     1     1      517            515         2      830            819
## 2   2013     1     1      533            529         4      850            830
## 3   2013     1     1      542            540         2      923            850
## 4   2013     1     1      544            545        -1     1004           1022
## 5   2013     1     1      554            600        -6      812            837
## 6   2013     1     1      554            558        -4      740            728
## 7   2013     1     1      555            600        -5      913            854
## 8   2013     1     1      557            600        -3      709            723
## 9   2013     1     1      557            600        -3      838            846
## 10  2013     1     1      558            600        -2      753            745
## # ... with 336,766 more rows, and 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>,
## #   carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tail_num <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>,
## #   air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
```

```
## Warning in .doLoadActions(where, attach): trying to execute load actions without
## 'methods' package
```

2.2 `filter()` and its friends

Note: all the exercises of this section are based on the `flights` dataset.

```
require(tidyverse)
require(nycflights13)
```

```
## Loading required package: nycflights13
```

2.2.1 Exercise 1

Select all flights which delayed more than 1000 minutes at departure.

```
flights %>% filter(dep_delay > 1000)
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 19
##    year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
## 1  2013     1     9      641            900      1301     1242           1530
## 2  2013     1    10     1121           1635      1126     1239           1810
## 3  2013     6    15     1432           1935      1137     1607           2120
## 4  2013     7    22      845           1600      1005     1044           1815
## 5  2013     9    20     1139           1845      1014     1457           2210
## # ... with 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
```

2.2.2 Exercise 2

Select all flights which delayed more than 1000 minutes at departure or at arrival.

```
flights %>% filter(dep_delay > 1000 | arr_delay > 1000)
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 19
##    year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
## 1  2013     1     9      641            900      1301     1242           1530
## 2  2013     1    10     1121           1635      1126     1239           1810
## 3  2013     6    15     1432           1935      1137     1607           2120
## 4  2013     7    22      845           1600      1005     1044           1815
## 5  2013     9    20     1139           1845      1014     1457           2210
## # ... with 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
```

```
# alternatively
# flights %>% filter(dep_delay > 1000, arr_delay > 1000)
```

2.2.3 Exercise 3

Select all flights which took off from “EWR” and landed in “IAH” on Christmas Day.

```
flights %>% filter(origin == "EWR" & dest == "IAH" & month == 12 & day ==25)
```

```
## # A tibble: 8 × 19
##    year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
## 1  2013    12    25      524            515         9      805            814
## 2  2013    12    25      753            747         6     1038           1048
## 3  2013    12    25     1018           1015         3     1310           1316
## 4  2013    12    25     1442           1345        57     1730           1646
## 5  2013    12    25     1530           1529         1     1836           1826
## 6  2013    12    25     1628           1630        -2     1944           1925
## 7  2013    12    25     1843           1804        39     2141           2113
## 8  2013    12    25     2003           2006        -3     2304           2314
## # ... with 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
```

```
# altenatively
# flights %>% filter(origin == "EWR", dest == "IAH", month == 12, day ==25)
```

2.2.4 Exercise 4

Select the first five flights in this dataset.

```
flights %>% slice(1:5)
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 19
##    year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
## 1  2013     1     1      517            515         2      830            819
## 2  2013     1     1      533            529         4      850            830
## 3  2013     1     1      542            540         2      923            850
## 4  2013     1     1      544            545        -1     1004           1022
## 5  2013     1     1      554            600        -6      812            837
## # ... with 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
```

2.2.5 Exercise 5

Select the last ten flights in this dataset.

```
flights %>% slice((n()-9):n())
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 × 19
##     year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##    <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
## 1   2013     9    30     2240           2250       -10     2347              7
## 2   2013     9    30     2241           2246        -5     2345              1
## 3   2013     9    30     2307           2255        12     2359           2358
## 4   2013     9    30     2349           2359       -10      325            350
## 5   2013     9    30       NA           1842        NA       NA           2019
## 6   2013     9    30       NA           1455        NA       NA           1634
## 7   2013     9    30       NA           2200        NA       NA           2312
## 8   2013     9    30       NA           1210        NA       NA           1330
## 9   2013     9    30       NA           1159        NA       NA           1344
## 10  2013     9    30       NA            840        NA       NA           1020
## # ... with 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
```

2.2.6 Exercise 6

Extract information about distance for all flights which delayed more than 1000 minutes at departure.

```
flights %>%
  filter(dep_delay > 1000) %>%
  select(distance)
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 1
##   distance
##      <dbl>
## 1     4983
## 2      719
## 3      483
## 4      589
## 5     2586
```

```
## Warning in .doLoadActions(where, attach): trying to execute load actions without
## 'methods' package
```

2.3 arrange()

Note: all the exercises of this section are based on the `flights` dataset.

```
require(tidyverse)
require(nycflights13)
```

```
## Loading required package: nycflights13
```

2.3.1 Exercise 1

Sort the flights in chronological order.

```
flights %>% arrange(year, month, day)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 19
##     year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##    <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
## 1   2013     1     1      517            515         2      830            819
## 2   2013     1     1      533            529         4      850            830
## 3   2013     1     1      542            540         2      923            850
## 4   2013     1     1      544            545        -1     1004           1022
## 5   2013     1     1      554            600        -6      812            837
## 6   2013     1     1      554            558        -4      740            728
## 7   2013     1     1      555            600        -5      913            854
## 8   2013     1     1      557            600        -3      709            723
## 9   2013     1     1      557            600        -3      838            846
## 10  2013     1     1      558            600        -2      753            745
## # ... with 336,766 more rows, and 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>,
## #   carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>,
## #   air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
```

2.3.2 Exercise 2

Sort the flights by decreasing arrival delay.

```
flights %>% arrange(desc(arr_delay))
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 19
##     year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##    <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
## 1   2013     1     9      641            900      1301     1242           1530
## 2   2013     6    15     1432           1935      1137     1607           2120
## 3   2013     1    10     1121           1635      1126     1239           1810
## 4   2013     9    20     1139           1845      1014     1457           2210
## 5   2013     7    22      845           1600      1005     1044           1815
## 6   2013     4    10     1100           1900       960     1342           2211
## 7   2013     3    17     2321            810       911      135           1020
## 8   2013     7    22     2257            759       898      121           1026
## 9   2013    12     5      756           1700       896     1058           2020
## 10  2013     5     3     1133           2055       878     1250           2215
## # ... with 336,766 more rows, and 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>,
## #   carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>,
## #   air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
```

2.3.3 Exercise 3

Sort the flights by origin (in alphabetical order) and decreasing arrival delay.

```
flights %>% arrange(origin, desc(arr_delay))
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 19
##    year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
## 1   2013     1    10     1121           1635      1126     1239           1810
## 2   2013    12     5      756           1700       896     1058           2020
## 3   2013     5     3     1133           2055       878     1250           2215
## 4   2013    12    19      734           1725       849     1046           2039
## 5   2013    12    17      705           1700       845     1026           2020
## 6   2013    11     3      603           1645       798      829           1913
## 7   2013     2    24     1921            615       786     2135            842
## 8   2013    10    14     2042            900       702     2255           1127
## 9   2013     7    21     1555            615       580     1955            910
## 10  2013     7     7     2123           1030       653       17           1345
## # ... with 336,766 more rows, and 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>,
## #   carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>,
## #   air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
```

```
## Warning in .doLoadActions(where, attach): trying to execute load actions without
## 'methods' package
```

2.4 mutate() and its friends

Note: all the exercises of this section are based on the `flights` dataset.
Times are in minutes and distances are in miles.

```
require(tidyverse)
require(nycflights13)
```

```
## Loading required package: nycflights13
```

2.4.1 Exercise 1

Add the following new variables to the `flights` dataset:

- the gained time in minutes, defined as the difference between delay at departure and delay at arrival;
- the speed in miles per hour (`distance` / `air_time` * 60).

Show only the following variables: delay at departure, delay at arrival, distance, air time and the two new variables (gained time and speed).

```
flights %>% mutate(gained_time = arr_delay - dep_delay, speed = distance/air_time*60)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 21
##     year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##    <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
## 1   2013     1     1      517            515         2      830            819
## 2   2013     1     1      533            529         4      850            830
## 3   2013     1     1      542            540         2      923            850
## 4   2013     1     1      544            545        -1     1004           1022
## 5   2013     1     1      554            600        -6      812            837
## 6   2013     1     1      554            558        -4      740            728
## 7   2013     1     1      555            600        -5      913            854
## 8   2013     1     1      557            600        -3      709            723
## 9   2013     1     1      557            600        -3      838            846
## 10  2013     1     1      558            600        -2      753            745
## # ... with 336,766 more rows, and 13 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>,
## #   carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>,
## #   air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>,
## #   gained_time <dbl>, speed <dbl>
```

2.4.2 Exercise 2

Redo the previous calculations keeping only the new variables.

```
flights %>%
  transmute(gained_time = arr_delay - dep_delay, speed = distance/air_time*60)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 2
##    gained_time    speed
##          <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1              9 370.0441
## 2             16 374.2731
## 3             31 408.3750
## 4            -17 516.7213
## 5            -19 394.1379
## 6             16 287.6000
## 7             24 404.4304
## 8            -11 259.2453
## 9             -5 404.5714
## 10            10 318.6957
## # ... with 336,766 more rows
```

2.4.3 Exercise 3

After sorting flights in chronological order, for each flight calculate the difference between its delay at arrival and the delay at arrival of the immediately previous flight. Have R to show only the delay variables (delay at departure, delay at arrival and the new variable).

```
flights %>%
  arrange(year, month, day) %>%
  mutate(lead_arr_delay = lead(arr_delay), delta_delay = lead_arr_delay - arr_delay) %>%
  select(dep_delay, arr_delay, delta_delay)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 3
##    dep_delay arr_delay delta_delay
##        <dbl>     <dbl>       <dbl>
## 1          2        11           9
## 2          4        20          13
## 3          2        33         -51
## 4         -1       -18          -7
## 5         -6       -25          37
## 6         -4        12           7
## 7         -5        19         -33
## 8         -3       -14           6
## 9         -3        -8          16
## 10        -2         8         -10
## # ... with 336,766 more rows
```

2.4.4 Exercise 4

For each flight calculate the ‘min ranking’ in terms of delay at arrival.

```
flights %>%
  mutate(min_rank_arr_delay = min_rank(arr_delay))
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 20
##     year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##    <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
## 1   2013     1     1      517            515         2      830            819
## 2   2013     1     1      533            529         4      850            830
## 3   2013     1     1      542            540         2      923            850
## 4   2013     1     1      544            545        -1     1004           1022
## 5   2013     1     1      554            600        -6      812            837
## 6   2013     1     1      554            558        -4      740            728
## 7   2013     1     1      555            600        -5      913            854
## 8   2013     1     1      557            600        -3      709            723
## 9   2013     1     1      557            600        -3      838            846
## 10  2013     1     1      558            600        -2      753            745
## # ... with 336,766 more rows, and 12 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>,
## #   carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>,
## #   air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>,
## #   min_rank_arr_delay <int>
```

2.4.5 Exercise 5

For each flight calculate the ‘first ranking’ in terms of delay at arrival.

```
flights %>%
  mutate(first_rank_arr_delay = row_number(arr_delay))
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 20
##     year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##    <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
## 1   2013     1     1      517            515         2      830            819
## 2   2013     1     1      533            529         4      850            830
## 3   2013     1     1      542            540         2      923            850
## 4   2013     1     1      544            545        -1     1004           1022
## 5   2013     1     1      554            600        -6      812            837
## 6   2013     1     1      554            558        -4      740            728
## 7   2013     1     1      555            600        -5      913            854
## 8   2013     1     1      557            600        -3      709            723
## 9   2013     1     1      557            600        -3      838            846
## 10  2013     1     1      558            600        -2      753            745
## # ... with 336,766 more rows, and 12 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>,
## #   carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>,
## #   air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>,
## #   first_rank_arr_delay <int>
```

2.4.6 Exercise 6

Create a variable which indicates if a flight took off on time, i.e. departure delay is more than -4 and less than 4 minutes late.

```
flights %>%
  filter (arr_delay > -4 & arr_delay <4) %>%
  mutate(dep_on_time = 1)
```

```
## # A tibble: 37,061 × 20
##    year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
## 1  2013     1     1      558            600        -2      849            851
## 2  2013     1     1      558            600        -2      853            856
## 3  2013     1     1      622            630        -8     1017           1014
## 4  2013     1     1      623            627        -4      933            932
## 5  2013     1     1      627            630        -3     1018           1018
## 6  2013     1     1      628            630        -2     1137           1140
## 7  2013     1     1      658            700        -2     1027           1025
## 8  2013     1     1      659            700        -1     1008           1007
## 9  2013     1     1      728            732        -4     1041           1038
## 10 2013     1     1      732            735        -3      857            858
## # ... with 37,051 more rows, and 12 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>,
## #   carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>,
## #   air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>,
## #   dep_on_time <dbl>
```

```
## Warning in .doLoadActions(where, attach): trying to execute load actions without
## 'methods' package
```

2.5 summarise()

Note: all the exercises of this section are based on the `flights` dataset.

```
require(tidyverse)
require(nycflights13)
```

```
## Loading required package: nycflights13
```

2.5.1 Exercise 1

Calculate minimum, mean and maximum delay at arrival.

```
flights %>% summarise(min_arr_delay = min(arr_delay, na.rm = T),
                      mean_arr_delay = mean(arr_delay, na.rm = T),
                      max_arr_delay = max(arr_delay, na.rm = T))
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 × 3
##   min_arr_delay mean_arr_delay max_arr_delay
##           <dbl>          <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1           -86       6.895377          1272
```

2.5.2 Exercise 2

Calculate minimum, mean and maximum delay at arrival for flights in January.

```
flights %>%
  filter(month == 1) %>%
  summarise(min_arr_delay = min(arr_delay, na.rm = T),
                      mean_arr_delay = mean(arr_delay, na.rm = T),
                      max_arr_delay = max(arr_delay, na.rm = T))
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 × 3
##   min_arr_delay mean_arr_delay max_arr_delay
##           <dbl>          <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1           -70       6.129972          1272
```

2.5.3 Exercise 3

Calculate the number of flights are contained in the dataset

```
flights %>%
  summarise(n_flights = n())
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 × 1
##   n_flights
##       <int>
## 1    336776
```

```
## Warning in .doLoadActions(where, attach): trying to execute load actions without
## 'methods' package
```

Chapter 3

Grouping data

3.1 group_by()

Note: all the exercises of this section are based on the `flights` dataset.

```
library(tidyverse)
library(nycflights13)
```

3.1.1 Exercise 1

Calculate number of flights, minimum, mean and maximum delay at arrival for flights by month.

```
flights %>%
  group_by(month) %>%
  summarise(n_flights = n(),
    min_arr_delay = min(arr_delay, na.rm = T),
    mean_arr_delay = mean(arr_delay, na.rm = T),
    max_arr_delay = max(arr_delay, na.rm = T))
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 × 5
##    month n_flights min_arr_delay mean_arr_delay max_arr_delay
##    <int>     <int>         <dbl>          <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1      1     27004           -70      6.1299720          1272
## 2      2     24951           -70      5.6130194           834
## 3      3     28834           -68      5.8075765           915
## 4      4     28330           -68     11.1760630           931
## 5      5     28796           -86      3.5215088           875
## 6      6     28243           -64     16.4813296          1127
## 7      7     29425           -66     16.7113067           989
## 8      8     29327           -68      6.0406524           490
## 9      9     27574           -68     -4.0183636          1007
## 10    10     28889           -61     -0.1670627           688
## 11    11      27268            -67      0.4613474            796
## 12    12      28135            -68     14.8703553            878
```

3.1.2 Exercise 2

Calculate number of flights, mean delay at departure and arrival for flights by origin.

```
flights %>%
  group_by(origin) %>%
  summarise(n_flights = n(),
    min_arr_delay = min(arr_delay, na.rm = T),
    mean_arr_delay = mean(arr_delay, na.rm = T),
    max_arr_delay = max(arr_delay, na.rm = T))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 5
##   origin n_flights min_arr_delay mean_arr_delay max_arr_delay
##    <chr>     <int>         <dbl>          <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1    EWR    120835           -86       9.107055          1109
## 2    JFK    111279           -79       5.551481          1272
## 3    LGA    104662           -68       5.783488           915
```

3.1.3 Exercise 3

Calculate the number of flights that go to each possible destination.

```
flights %>%
  group_by(dest) %>%
  summarise(n_flights = n())
```

```
## # A tibble: 105 × 2
##     dest n_flights
##    <chr>     <int>
## 1    ABQ       254
## 2    ACK       265
## 3    ALB       439
## 4    ANC         8
## 5    ATL     17215
## 6    AUS      2439
## 7    AVL       275
## 8    BDL       443
## 9    BGR       375
## 10   BHM       297
## # ... with 95 more rows
```

3.1.4 Exercise 4

Calculate the number of flights for each day. Save the result in a data frame called `per_day`.

```
per_day <- flights %>%
  group_by(year, day, month) %>%
  summarise(n_flights = n())
```

3.1.5 Exercise 5

By exploiting `per_day`, calculate the number of flights for each month. Save the result in a data frame called `per_month`.

```
per_month <- flights %>%
  group_by(month) %>%
  summarise(n_flights = n())
```

3.1.6 Exercise 6

Calculate the mean daily number of flights per month.

```
per_month %>%
  group_by(month) %>%
  summarise(mean_n_flights = mean(n_flights))
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 × 2
##    month mean_n_flights
##    <int>          <dbl>
## 1      1          27004
## 2      2          24951
## 3      3          28834
## 4      4          28330
## 5      5          28796
## 6      6          28243
## 7      7          29425
## 8      8          29327
## 9      9          27574
## 10    10          28889
## 11    11          27268
## 12    12          28135
```

```
## Warning in .doLoadActions(where, attach): trying to execute load actions without
## 'methods' package
```

Chapter 4

Do

4.1 do

Note: all the exercises of this section are based on the `flights` dataset.

```
library(dplyr)
library(nycflights13)
```

4.1.1 Exercise 1

Calculate quartiles (25-, 50- and 75-percentiles) of delay at arrival per origin. Put all three quartiles in a unique column.

```
flights  %>% group_by(origin) %>%
  do(data.frame(p = (1:3)/4,
                quantile = quantile(.$arr_delay, probs = (1:3)/4, na.rm = TRUE)))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [9 x 3]
## Groups: origin [3]
##
##   origin     p quantile
##    <chr> <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1    EWR  0.25      -16
## 2    EWR  0.50       -4
## 3    EWR  0.75       16
## 4    JFK  0.25      -18
## 5    JFK  0.50       -6
## 6    JFK  0.75       13
## 7    LGA  0.25      -17
## 8    LGA  0.50       -5
## 9    LGA  0.75       12
```

4.1.2 Exercise 2

Redo the previous exercise putting the three quartiles in three different columns (hint: use `summarise()`).

```
flights  %>% group_by(origin) %>%
  do(data.frame(p1 = quantile(.$arr_delay, probs = 1/4, na.rm = TRUE),
     p2 = quantile(.$arr_delay, probs = 2/4, na.rm = TRUE),
p3 = quantile(.$arr_delay, probs = 3/4, na.rm = TRUE)))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [3 x 4]
## Groups: origin [3]
##
##   origin    p1    p2    p3
##    <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1    EWR   -16    -4    16
## 2    JFK   -18    -6    13
## 3    LGA   -17    -5    12
```

4.1.3 Exercise 3

Calculate mean and standard deviation of delay at arrival per origin. Put both statistics in a unique column.

```
fun <- function(x, ...)  c(mean = mean(x, ...), sd = sd(x, ...))

flights %>% group_by(origin) %>%
  do(data.frame(stats = c("mean", "sd") ,
                value = fun(.$arr_delay, na.rm = TRUE)))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [6 x 3]
## Groups: origin [3]
##
##   origin  stats     value
##    <chr> <fctr>     <dbl>
## 1    EWR   mean  9.107055
## 2    EWR     sd 45.529183
## 3    JFK   mean  5.551481
## 4    JFK     sd 44.277448
## 5    LGA   mean  5.783488
## 6    LGA     sd 43.862273
```

4.1.4 Exercise 4

Redo the previous exercise putting mean and standard deviation in two different columns (hint: use `summarise()`).

```
flights %>% group_by(origin) %>%
  do(data.frame(arr_delay_mean = mean(.$arr_delay, na.rm = TRUE),
                arr_delay_sd = sd(.$arr_delay, na.rm = TRUE)))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [3 x 3]
## Groups: origin [3]
##
##   origin arr_delay_mean arr_delay_sd
##    <chr>          <dbl>        <dbl>
## 1    EWR       9.107055     45.52918
## 2    JFK       5.551481     44.27745
## 3    LGA       5.783488     43.86227
```

```
## Warning in .doLoadActions(where, attach): trying to execute load actions without
## 'methods' package
```

Chapter 5

Combining data

5.1 Joins: `inner_join()`, `left_join()`, `right_join()`, etc.

Note: all the exercises of this section are based on `flights`, `airlines`, `airports` or `planes` datasets.

```
library(dplyr)
library(nycflights13)
```

5.1.1 Exercise 1

Keep only the following variables of the `flights` dataset: month, day, hour, origin, destination and carrier. Save this dataset in a data frame and call it `flights_red`. Through a proper join command, add the carrier name to `flights_red` (this piece of information is available in `airlines`).

```
flights_red <- flights %>%
  select(month, day, hour, origin, dest, carrier)

right_join(flights_red, airlines)
```

```
## Joining, by = "carrier"
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 7
##    month   day  hour origin  dest carrier              name
##    <int> <int> <dbl>  <chr> <chr>   <chr>             <chr>
## 1      1     1     8    JFK   MSP      9E Endeavor Air Inc.
## 2      1     1    15    JFK   IAD      9E Endeavor Air Inc.
## 3      1     1    14    JFK   BUF      9E Endeavor Air Inc.
## 4      1     1    15    JFK   SYR      9E Endeavor Air Inc.
## 5       1     1    15    JFK   ROC      9E Endeavor Air Inc.
## 6       1     1    15    JFK   BWI      9E Endeavor Air Inc.
## 7       1     1    15    JFK   ORD      9E Endeavor Air Inc.
## 8       1     1    15    JFK   IND      9E Endeavor Air Inc.
## 9       1     1    16    JFK   BNA      9E Endeavor Air Inc.
## 10      1     1    16    JFK   BOS      9E Endeavor Air Inc.
## # ... with 336,766 more rows
```

5.1.2 Exercise 2

Through a proper join command, add name, latitude, longitude and altitude of the origin airport to `flights_red` (these pieces of information are available in `airports`). Do the same also for the destination airport. (If you are able to, try to keep variables about both origin and destination airports in the same final dataset).

```
flights_red %>% left_join(airports, c("origin" = "faa"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 13
##    month   day  hour origin  dest carrier                name      lat
##    <int> <int> <dbl>  <chr> <chr>   <chr>               <chr>    <dbl>
## 1      1     1     5    EWR   IAH      UA Newark Liberty Intl 40.69250
## 2      1     1     5    LGA   IAH      UA          La Guardia 40.77725
## 3      1     1     5    JFK   MIA      AA John F Kennedy Intl 40.63975
## 4      1     1     5    JFK   BQN      B6 John F Kennedy Intl 40.63975
## 5      1     1     6    LGA   ATL      DL          La Guardia 40.77725
## 6      1     1     5    EWR   ORD      UA Newark Liberty Intl 40.69250
## 7      1     1     6    EWR   FLL      B6 Newark Liberty Intl 40.69250
## 8      1     1     6    LGA   IAD      EV          La Guardia 40.77725
## 9      1     1     6    JFK   MCO      B6 John F Kennedy Intl 40.63975
## 10     1     1     6    LGA   ORD      AA          La Guardia 40.77725
## # ... with 336,766 more rows, and 5 more variables: lon <dbl>, alt <int>,
## #   tz <dbl>, dst <chr>, tzone <chr>
```

```
flights_red %>% left_join(airports, c("dest" = "faa"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 13
##    month   day  hour origin  dest carrier                               name
##    <int> <int> <dbl>  <chr> <chr>   <chr>                              <chr>
## 1      1     1     5    EWR   IAH      UA    George Bush Intercontinental
## 2      1     1     5    LGA   IAH      UA    George Bush Intercontinental
## 3      1     1     5    JFK   MIA      AA                      Miami Intl
## 4      1     1     5    JFK   BQN      B6                            <NA>
## 5      1     1     6    LGA   ATL      DL Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta Intl
## 6      1     1     5    EWR   ORD      UA                Chicago Ohare Intl
## 7      1     1     6    EWR   FLL      B6  Fort Lauderdale Hollywood Intl
## 8       1     1     6    LGA   IAD      EV         Washington Dulles Intl
## 9       1     1     6    JFK   MCO      B6                   Orlando Intl
## 10      1     1     6    LGA   ORD      AA               Chicago Ohare Intl
## # ... with 336,766 more rows, and 6 more variables: lat <dbl>, lon <dbl>,
## #   alt <int>, tz <dbl>, dst <chr>, tzone <chr>
```

5.1.3 Exercise 3

Through the `inner_join()` function, redo the same for the destination airport but keep only the flights whose information is available in both datasets (`flights` and `airports`).

```
flights_red %>% inner_join(airports, c("dest" = "faa"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 329,174 × 13
##    month   day  hour origin  dest carrier                           name
##    <int> <int> <dbl>  <chr> <chr>   <chr>                          <chr>
## 1      1     1     5    EWR   IAH      UA    George Bush Intercontinental
## 2      1     1     5    LGA   IAH      UA    George Bush Intercontinental
## 3      1     1     5    JFK   MIA      AA                      Miami Intl
## 4      1     1     6    LGA   ATL      DL Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta Intl
## 5      1     1     5    EWR   ORD      UA              Chicago Ohare Intl
## 6      1     1     6    EWR   FLL      B6  Fort Lauderdale Hollywood Intl
## 7      1     1     6    LGA   IAD      EV          Washington Dulles Intl
## 8      1     1     6    JFK   MCO      B6                    Orlando Intl
## 9      1     1     6    LGA   ORD      AA              Chicago Ohare Intl
## 10     1     1     6    JFK   PBI      B6                 Palm Beach Intl
## # ... with 329,164 more rows, and 6 more variables: lat <dbl>, lon <dbl>,
## #   alt <int>, tz <dbl>, dst <chr>, tzone <chr>
```

5.1.4 Exercise 4

Redo the exercise 3 by using `full_join()` instead of `inner_join()`. What is the difference in the result?

```
flights_red %>% full_join(airports, c("dest" = "faa"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 338,133 × 13
##    month   day  hour origin  dest carrier                           name
##    <int> <int> <dbl>  <chr> <chr>   <chr>                          <chr>
## 1      1     1     5    EWR   IAH      UA    George Bush Intercontinental
## 2      1     1     5    LGA   IAH      UA    George Bush Intercontinental
## 3      1     1     5    JFK   MIA      AA                      Miami Intl
## 4      1     1     5    JFK   BQN      B6                            <NA>
## 5      1     1     6    LGA   ATL      DL Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta Intl
## 6       1     1     5   EWR   ORD     UA             Chicago Ohare Intl
## 7       1     1     6   EWR   FLL     B6  Fort Lauderdale Hollywood Intl
## 8       1     1     6   LGA   IAD     EV          Washington Dulles Intl
## 9       1     1     6   JFK   MCO     B6                    Orlando Intl
## 10      1     1     6   LGA   ORD     AA             Chicago Ohare Intl
## # ... with 338,123 more rows, and 6 more variables: lat <dbl>, lon <dbl>,
## #   alt <int>, tz <dbl>, dst <chr>, tzone <chr>
```

```
# there are a few more rows due to the fact that full_join keeps all
# rows even those with no matches
```

5.1.5 Exercise 5

Through the `anti_join()` function, extract all the flights from `flights` whose information about destination airport is not available in `airports`.

```
flights_red %>% anti_join(airports, c("dest" = "faa"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 7,602 × 6
##    month   day  hour origin  dest carrier
##    <int> <int> <dbl>  <chr> <chr>   <chr>
## 1      1     1    23    JFK   PSE      B6
## 2      1     2    23    JFK   PSE      B6
## 3      1     3    23    JFK   PSE      B6
## 4      1     4    23    JFK   PSE      B6
## 5      1     5    23    JFK   PSE      B6
## 6      1     6    23    JFK   PSE      B6
## 7      1     7    23    JFK   PSE      B6
## 8      1     8    23    JFK   PSE      B6
## 9      1     9    23    JFK   PSE      B6
## 10     1    10    23    JFK   PSE      B6
## # ... with 7,592 more rows
```

5.1.6 Exercise 6

Sort the `planes` dataset by increasing year. Then create two datasets: the first will deal with planes older than 2000; the second will deal with planes of 2000 or newer. Finally create a unique dataset where the first rows will deal with the newest planes, whereas the last rows will deal with the oldest planes.

```
planes_old <- planes %>%
  arrange(year) %>%
  slice(year <= 2000)
```

```
planes_young <- planes %>%
  arrange(year) %>%
  slice(year > 2000)

planes_old %>% bind_rows(planes_young)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3,252 × 9
##    tailnum  year                    type manufacturer  model engines seats
##      <chr> <int>                   <chr>        <chr>  <chr>   <int> <int>
## 1   N381AA  1956 Fixed wing multi engine      DOUGLAS DC-7BF       4   102
## 2   N381AA  1956 Fixed wing multi engine      DOUGLAS DC-7BF       4   102
## 3   N381AA  1956 Fixed wing multi engine      DOUGLAS DC-7BF       4   102
## 4   N381AA  1956 Fixed wing multi engine      DOUGLAS DC-7BF       4   102
## 5   N381AA  1956 Fixed wing multi engine      DOUGLAS DC-7BF       4   102
## 6   N381AA  1956 Fixed wing multi engine      DOUGLAS DC-7BF       4   102
## 7   N381AA  1956 Fixed wing multi engine      DOUGLAS DC-7BF       4   102
## 8   N381AA  1956 Fixed wing multi engine      DOUGLAS DC-7BF       4   102
## 9   N381AA  1956 Fixed wing multi engine      DOUGLAS DC-7BF       4   102
## 10  N381AA  1956 Fixed wing multi engine      DOUGLAS DC-7BF       4   102
## # ... with 3,242 more rows, and 2 more variables: speed <int>, engine <chr>
```

```
## Warning in .doLoadActions(where, attach): trying to execute load actions without
## 'methods' package
```

Chapter 6

Tidy data with tidyr

6.1 tidyr

```
library(tidyverse)
```

6.1.1 Exercise 1

Consider the following dataset:

```
heartrate_wide <- data.frame(
  name = c("Aldo", "Giovanni", "Giacomo"),
  surname = c("Baglio", "Storti", "Poretti"),
  morning = c(67, 80, 64),
  afternoon = c(56, 90, 50)
)
heartrate_wide
```

```
##       name surname morning afternoon
## 1     Aldo  Baglio      67        56
## 2 Giovanni  Storti      80        90
## 3  Giacomo Poretti      64        50
```

It represents the heart rate measured on three patients in the morning and in the afternoon. The dataset is in the wide format: change it to the long format through a proper `tidyr` function. Save the result in a data frame and call it `heartrate_long`.

```
heartrate_long <- gather(heartrate_wide, key = "when", value = "value" , 3:4)
```

6.1.2 Exercise 2

Starting from `heartrate_long`, come back to a dataset in a wide format through a proper `tidyr` function. The result should be obviously equal to `heartrate_wide`.

```
spread(heartrate_long, key = when, value = "value")
```

```
##       name surname afternoon morning
## 1     Aldo  Baglio        56      67
## 2  Giacomo Poretti        50      64
## 3 Giovanni  Storti        90      80
```

6.1.3 Exercise 3

Consider the dataset `heartrate_wide` and unite name and surname of the patients in a unique column through a proper `tidyr` function. Save the result in a new data frame called `heartrate_united`.

```
heartrate_united <- heartrate_wide %>%
  unite(name_surname, name, surname)
```

6.1.4 Exercise 4

Starting from `heartrate_united`, come back to a dataset where name and surname are in two different columns through a proper `tidyr` function. The result should be obviously equal to `heartrate_wide`.

```
heartrate_united %>%
  separate(name_surname, c("name", "surname"))
```

```
##       name surname morning afternoon
## 1     Aldo  Baglio      67        56
## 2 Giovanni  Storti      80        90
## 3  Giacomo Poretti      64        50
```

```
## Warning in .doLoadActions(where, attach): trying to execute load actions without
## 'methods' package
```

Chapter 7

Handling Missing values

7.1 Data import: set working directory

Some of the data that will be used in this exercises are contained in the data folder. Hence you should set your working directory in the *data* folder, using `setwd()` function, like in this example:

```
setwd("C:/Users/Emanuela/Documents/datamanage/exercises/data)
```

You will work inside this folder.

```
library(tidyverse)
```

7.1.1 Exercise 1

Consider the following dataset:

```
heartrate <- data.frame(
  name = c("Aldo", "Giovanni", "Giacomo", "Aldo", "Giovanni", "Giacomo",
           "Giovanni", "Giacomo"),
  surname = c("Baglio", "Storti", "Poretti", "Baglio", "Storti", "Poretti",
              "Storti", "Poretti"),
  when = c("morning", "morning", "morning", "afternoon", "afternoon", "afternoon",
           "evening", "evening"),
  heartrate = c(67, 80, 64, 56, 90, 50, 60, 85)
)
```

It represents the heart rate measured on three patients in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. Make explicit any implicit missing value. How many missing values do you see?

```
heartrate %>% complete(surname, when, fill=list(name="Aldo"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 9 × 4
##    surname      when     name heartrate
##     <fctr>    <fctr>   <fctr>     <dbl>
## 1  Baglio afternoon     Aldo        56
## 2  Baglio   evening     Aldo        NA
## 3  Baglio   morning     Aldo        67
## 4 Poretti afternoon  Giacomo        50
## 5 Poretti   evening  Giacomo        85
## 6 Poretti   morning  Giacomo        64
## 7  Storti afternoon Giovanni        90
## 8  Storti   evening Giovanni        60
## 9  Storti   morning Giovanni        80
```

```
# one missing value

# alternatively:
# heartrate %>%
#  complete(surname, when) %>%
#  fill(name)
```

7.1.2 Exercise 2

Import data in the file `marks.Rdta`. Missing values have been recorded as ".". What's the percentage of missing values in the data? Replace them with `NA` and drop them.

```
load("marks.Rdata")

marks_NA <- na_if(marks, ".")
marks_NA %>%
  filter(is.na(marks)) %>%
  summarise(n())/30
```

```
##          n()
## 1 0.06666667
```

```
# 6.7% of missing values

marks_NA %>% drop_na()
```

```
## # A tibble: 28 × 1
##    marks
##    <chr>
## 1     25
## 2     21
## 3     26
## 4      23
## 5      23
## 6      24
## 7      22
## 8      24
## 9      23
## 10     26
## # ... with 18 more rows
```

7.1.3 Exercise 3

Import the data `heartrate_NA.Rdta` . Consider all the missing values you find and replace them using the function `fill()` when possible.

```
load("heartrate_NA.Rdata")
```

```
heartrate_NA %>%
  na_if( "") %>%
  fill(name, surname)
```

```
## # A tibble: 9 × 4
##        name surname      when heartrate
##       <chr>   <chr>     <chr>     <dbl>
## 1      Aldo  Baglio   morning        67
## 2      Aldo  Baglio afternoon        56
## 3      Aldo  Baglio   evening        67
## 4 Giovanni  Storti   morning        80
## 5 Giovanni  Storti afternoon        90
## 6 Giovanni  Storti   evening        60
## 7  Giacomo Poretti   morning        64
## 8  Giacomo Poretti afternoon        50
## 9  Giacomo Poretti   evening        85
```

```
## Warning in .doLoadActions(where, attach): trying to execute load actions without
## 'methods' package
```

Chapter 8

Dates with lubridate

8.1 lubridate

Note: all the exercises of this section are based on the `flights` dataset.

```
require(tidyverse)
require(lubridate)
```

```
## Loading required package: lubridate
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##     date
```

```
require(nycflights13)
```

```
## Loading required package: nycflights13
```

8.1.1 Exercise 1

Using the flights data, build the variable `dep_date` based on the variables `year`, `month` and `day`. First use the function `unite()` and then the parsing function `ydm()`. Select only the new variable and save the new data frame called `flights_date`.

```
flights_date <- flights %>%
    unite(date, year, month, day) %>%
    mutate(date = ymd(date)) %>%
    select(date)
```

8.1.2 Exercise 2

Using the dataset, shift all flights by two months. Save it in a separate data frame called `flights_date_2`.

```
flights_date_2 <- flights_date %>% mutate(date2 = date + months(2))
```

8.1.3 Exercise 3

Take the new date (2 months ahead) and substruct the orginal variable `date`. `flights_date_2`.

```
flights_date_2 %>% mutate(date2-date)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 × 3
##          date      date2 `date2 - date`
##        <date>     <date>         <time>
## 1  2013-01-01 2013-03-01        59 days
## 2  2013-01-01 2013-03-01        59 days
## 3  2013-01-01 2013-03-01        59 days
## 4  2013-01-01 2013-03-01        59 days
## 5  2013-01-01 2013-03-01        59 days
## 6  2013-01-01 2013-03-01        59 days
## 7  2013-01-01 2013-03-01        59 days
## 8  2013-01-01 2013-03-01        59 days
## 9  2013-01-01 2013-03-01        59 days
## 10 2013-01-01 2013-03-01        59 days
## # ... with 336,766 more rows
```

```
## Warning in .doLoadActions(where, attach): trying to execute load actions without
## 'methods' package
```

Chapter 9

Manipulating strings with `stringr`

9.1 Data import: set working directory

In this section you will work with data are contained in the data folder. Hence you should set your working directory in the *data* folder, using `setwd()` function, like in this example:

```
setwd("C:/Users/Emanuela/Documents/datamanage/exercises/data)
```

You will work inside this folder.

```
library(tidyverse)
library(stringr)
```

9.1.1 Exercise 1

Import the data `aire_milano_strings.txt` which is a tab delimited file. Find how China has been codified (notice that the file is in Italian) and manipulate that string as you find more confortable for you. Save the results in a new tibble.

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   Residenza = col_character(),
##   MotivoIscrizioneEstero = col_character(),
##   Num = col_integer()
## )
```

```
aire %>% filter(str_detect(Residenza, c("Cina"))) # not recorded as Cina
```

```
## # A tibble: 0 × 3
## # ... with 3 variables: Residenza <chr>, MotivoIscrizioneEstero <chr>,
## #   Num <int>
```

```
aire %>% filter(str_detect(Residenza, c("cina"))) # not recorded as cina
```

```
## # A tibble: 0 × 3
## # ... with 3 variables: Residenza <chr>, MotivoIscrizioneEstero <chr>,
## #   Num <int>
```

```
aire %>% filter(str_detect(Residenza, c("Cin")))
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 3
##               Residenza    MotivoIscrizioneEstero   Num
##                   <chr>                     <chr> <int>
## 1 Cinese, Rep. Popolare           all'emigrazione   535
## 2 Cinese, Rep. Popolare per acquisto cittadinanza    14
## 3 Cinese, Rep. Popolare               per nascita   119
## 4 Cinese, Rep. Popolare  per residenza all'estero    26
## 5 Cinese, Rep. Popolare     trasferimento da AIRE    10
```

```
aire_clean <- aire %>% mutate(Residenza,
                              Residenza = str_replace(Residenza, c("Cinese, Rep. Popolare")
                                                      "Cina"))
```

9.1.2 Exercise 2

Using the data modified in exercise 1, find all the countries whose names contain non-alphanumeric characters. Identify what kind of characters they contain.

```
str_extract(aire_clean$Residenza, "[[:punct:]]")
```

9.1.3 Exercise 3

Consider now the column with information on the reason for migrating. Count how many different reasons there are and notice that citizenship was recorded in two slightly different ways: “acquisto cittadinanza” and “per acquisto cittadinanza”. Replace one of them so that they are the same.

```
# find all distinct reasons
aire_clean %>% distinct(MotivoIscrizioneEstero)
```

```
## # A tibble: 8 × 1
##     MotivoIscrizioneEstero
##                      <chr>
## 1          all'emigrazione
## 2              per nascita
## 3 per residenza all'estero
## 4     acquisto cittadinanza
## 5            per matrimonio
## 6     trasferimento da AIRE
## 7 per acquisto cittadinanza
## 8              per sentenza
```

```
aire_clean <- aire_clean %>%
  mutate(MotivoIscrizioneEstero = str_replace(MotivoIscrizioneEstero,
                                              c("^acquisto cittadinanza"), "per acquisto cittadina


# now you only have 7 different levels
aire_clean %>% distinct(MotivoIscrizioneEstero)
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 × 1
##      MotivoIscrizioneEstero
##                       <chr>
## 1           all'emigrazione
## 2               per nascita
## 3  per residenza all'estero
## 4 per acquisto cittadinanza
## 5            per matrimonio
## 6     trasferimento da AIRE
## 7              per sentenza
```

```
## Warning in .doLoadActions(where, attach): trying to execute load actions without
## 'methods' package
```

Chapter 10

Case study

10.1 Recap exercise

In this section you will work on a real data set. Using all the tools provided throughout the course, you will manipulate data for better analysing it. In the data folder you find the following three files:

1. rating_final.csv
2. chefmezcuisine.csv
3. userprofile.csv

These are the files you will work on in this chapter.

Before starting th exercise, you should set your working directory in the *data* folder, using `setwd()` function, like in this example:

```
setwd("C:/Users/Emanuela/Documents/datamanage/exercises/data)
```

You will work in this folder.

10.1.1 Exercise 1

1. First of all you need to import the three files into `R` using the correct `readr` function. In order to find the correct function and to set the right options, you'd better explore the files by opening them in csv (check which is the separator, if there are column names, etc).

```
require(tidyverse)
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/home/emanuela/dev/qtraining/050-dplyr-datamanage/exercises/data"
```

```
# chefmozcuisine
chefmozcuisine <- read_delim("chefmozcuisine.csv", delim = ",", col_names = T)

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   placeID = col_integer(),
##   Rcuisine = col_character()
## )


# userprofile
userprofile <-
  read_delim("userprofile.csv", delim = ",", col_names = T)

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   userID = col_character(),
##   latitude = col_double(),
##   longitude = col_double(),
##   smoker = col_character(),
##   drink_level = col_character(),
##   dress_preference = col_character(),
##   ambience = col_character(),
##   transport = col_character(),
##   marital_status = col_character(),
##   hijos = col_character(),
##   birth_year = col_integer(),
##   interest = col_character(),
##   personality = col_character(),
##   religion = col_character(),
##   activity = col_character(),
##   color = col_character(),
##   weight = col_integer(),
##   budget = col_character(),
##   height = col_double()
## )


# rating_final
rating_final <-
  read_delim("rating_final.csv",
                             delim = ",", col_names = T)

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   userID = col_character(),
##   placeID = col_integer(),
##   rating = col_integer(),
##   food_rating = col_integer(),
##   service_rating = col_integer()
## )
```

2. In order to understand what you are working on, check how many columns and rows each data frame is composed of, and check what type of variables you are working with. If the variables type has not correctly been parsed, parse it manually. If you find many variables, focus on those that you think may be interesting for understanding different people's tastes (for example age of the users, job, etc).

```
# chefmozcuisine
# how many rows? how many variables?
chefmozcuisine
```

```
## # A tibble: 916 × 2
##    placeID          Rcuisine
##      <int>             <chr>
## 1   135110           Spanish
## 2   135109           Italian
## 3   135107    Latin_American
## 4   135106           Mexican
## 5   135105         Fast_Food
## 6   135104           Mexican
## 7   135103           Burgers
## 8   135103 Dessert-Ice_Cream
## 9   135103         Fast_Food
## 10  135103          Hot_Dogs
## # ... with 906 more rows
```

```
# how many different types of cuisine?
chefmozcuisine %>% distinct(Rcuisine)
```

```
## # A tibble: 59 × 1
##             Rcuisine
##                <chr>
## 1            Spanish
## 2            Italian
## 3     Latin_American
## 4            Mexican
## 5          Fast_Food
## 6            Burgers
## 7  Dessert-Ice_Cream
## 8           Hot_Dogs
## 9             Steaks
## 10             Asian
## # ... with 49 more rows
```

```r
# userprofile
# how many rows? how many variables?
userprofile

## # A tibble: 138 × 19
##    userID latitude longitude smoker   drink_level dress_preference ambience
##     <chr>    <dbl>     <dbl>  <chr>         <chr>            <chr>    <chr>
## 1   U1001 22.14000 -100.9788  false    abstemious         informal   family
## 2   U1002 22.15009 -100.9833  false    abstemious         informal   family
## 3   U1003 22.11985 -100.9465  false social drinker          formal   family
## 4   U1004 18.86700  -99.1830  false    abstemious         informal   family
## 5   U1005 22.18348 -100.9599  false    abstemious    no preference   family
## 6   U1006 22.15000 -100.9830   true social drinker   no preference  friends
## 7   U1007 22.11846 -100.9383  false casual drinker        informal solitary
## 8   U1008 22.12299 -100.9238  false social drinker          formal solitary
## 9   U1009 22.15943 -100.9904  false    abstemious           formal   family
## 10  U1010 22.19089 -100.9987  false social drinker   no preference  friends
## # ... with 128 more rows, and 12 more variables: transport <chr>,
## #   marital_status <chr>, hijos <chr>, birth_year <int>, interest <chr>,
## #   personality <chr>, religion <chr>, activity <chr>, color <chr>,
## #   weight <int>, budget <chr>, height <dbl>


# let us explore some interesting variables that may be interesting in future analysis
userprofile %>% distinct(activity)

## # A tibble: 5 × 1
##         activity
##            <chr>
## 1        student
## 2   professional
## 3              ?
## 4     unemployed
## 5 working-class


userprofile %>% distinct(ambience)

## # A tibble: 4 × 1
##   ambience
##      <chr>
## 1   family
## 2  friends
## 3 solitary
## 4        ?


userprofile %>% distinct(smoker)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 1
##   smoker
##    <chr>
## 1  false
## 2   true
## 3      ?
```

```
# rating_final
# how many rows?
rating_final
```

```
## # A tibble: 1,161 × 5
##    userID placeID rating food_rating service_rating
##     <chr>   <int>  <int>       <int>          <int>
## 1   U1077  135085      2           2              2
## 2   U1077  135038      2           2              1
## 3   U1077  132825      2           2              2
## 4   U1077  135060      1           2              2
## 5   U1068  135104      1           1              2
## 6   U1068  132740      0           0              0
## 7   U1068  132663      1           1              1
## 8   U1068  132732      0           0              0
## 9   U1068  132630      1           1              1
## 10  U1067  132584      2           2              2
## # ... with 1,151 more rows
```

```
rating_final %>% distinct(rating)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 1
##   rating
##    <int>
## 1      2
## 2      1
## 3      0
```

```
rating_final %>% distinct(food_rating)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 1
##   food_rating
##         <int>
## 1           2
## 2           1
## 3           0
```

```
rating_final %>% distinct(service_rating)

## # A tibble: 3 × 1
##   service_rating
##            <int>
## 1              2
## 2              1
## 3              0


# ratings are either 0, 1 or 2

# notice that placeID is an integer value. However, it is the ID hence you will
# calculate no statistics on it. You may as well force it to a character vector.

rating_final <- rating_final %>%
  mutate(placeID = as.character(placeID))

chefmozcuisine <- chefmozcuisine %>%
  mutate(placeID = as.character(placeID))
```

3. Based on the userprofile data frame, create a new data frame with only relevant variables. Among these, keep the variables: userID, birth_year, budget, marital_status, personality, smoker and activty. If you think there are other relevant variables, you may include them in the new data frame as well. Call the new data frame "userprofile_reduced".

```
userprofile_reduced <- userprofile %>%
  select(userID, birth_year, budget, marital_status, personality, smoker, activity)

userprofile_reduced

## # A tibble: 138 × 7
##    userID birth_year budget marital_status         personality smoker
##     <chr>      <int>  <chr>          <chr>               <chr>  <chr>
## 1   U1001       1989 medium         single   thrifty-protector  false
## 2   U1002       1990    low         single hunter-ostentatious  false
## 3   U1003       1989    low         single         hard-worker  false
## 4   U1004       1940 medium         single         hard-worker  false
## 5   U1005       1992 medium         single   thrifty-protector  false
## 6   U1006       1989 medium         single         hard-worker   true
## 7   U1007       1989    low         single   thrifty-protector  false
## 8   U1008       1989    low         single         hard-worker  false
## 9   U1009       1991 medium         single   thrifty-protector  false
## 10  U1010       1987 medium        married         hard-worker  false
## # ... with 128 more rows, and 1 more variables: activity <chr>
```

4. Focus on the data frame userprofile_reduced. By exploring the different values recorded for `budget`, you may notice there are missing values. What are they recorded by? Replace all missing values with `NA`. Do the same for all the variables in userprofile_reduced.

```
userprofile_reduced %>%
  distinct(budget)
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 × 1
##   budget
##    <chr>
## 1 medium
## 2    low
## 3      ?
## 4   high
```

```
# "?" is for missing values

userprofile_final <- userprofile_reduced %>% na_if("?")
```

5. Note that for all users we have the year of birth but we do not have the age. Replce the year of birth with a variable called age.

```
require(lubridate)
```

```
## Loading required package: lubridate
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##     date
```

```
userprofile_final <- userprofile_final %>%
  mutate(age = year(today())-birth_year) %>%
  select(-birth_year)
```

6. All three data frames are now ready to use. Merge the three data frames so that you keep all rows and columns of rating and you add all the variables of chefmezcuisine.csv and userprofile.csv. Call the new data frame rating_all.

```
rating_all <- rating_final %>%
  left_join(userprofile_final) %>%
  left_join(chefmozcuisine)
```

```
## Joining, by = "userID"
## Joining, by = "placeID"
```

7. Find the mean of all rating variables. Group data by placeID and then sort the tibble so that places with the highest average rating are at the top. Show id of such places and type of cuisine.

```
rating_all %>%
  group_by(placeID) %>%
  summarise_at(vars(rating_mean = rating, food_rating_mean = food_rating,
                    service_rating_mean = service_rating),
               funs(mean)) %>%
  arrange(desc(rating_mean), desc(food_rating_mean), desc(service_rating_mean)) %>%
  left_join(chefmozcuisine) %>%
  select(c(placeID, rating_mean, food_rating_mean, service_rating_mean, Rcuisine))
```

```
## Joining, by = "placeID"
```

```
## # A tibble: 147 × 5
##    placeID rating_mean food_rating_mean service_rating_mean        Rcuisine
##      <chr>       <dbl>            <dbl>               <dbl>            <chr>
## 1   134986    2.000000             2.00            2.000000   International
## 2   135034    2.000000             2.00            1.600000        Japanese
## 3   132955    2.000000             1.80            1.800000 Bar_Pub_Brewery
## 4   132922    1.833333             1.50            1.833333       Cafeteria
## 5   132755    1.800000             2.00            1.600000         Mexican
## 6   135013    1.750000             2.00            1.750000            <NA>
## 7   135074    1.750000             1.75            1.750000    Contemporary
## 8   134976    1.750000             1.75            1.000000         Mexican
## 9   134976    1.750000             1.75            1.000000   Mediterranean
## 10  134976    1.750000             1.75            1.000000         Burgers
## # ... with 137 more rows
```

8. Find mean and standard deviation of all rating variables. Do you notice differences with regards to ratings of students as compared to people that are employed? Do you find differences in smokers and non smokers? Do you notice large differences in any other group of users?

```
rating_all %>%
  group_by(activity) %>%
  summarise_at(vars(rating, food_rating, service_rating),
               funs(n(), mean, sd))
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 10
##         activity rating_n food_rating_n service_rating_n rating_mean
##            <chr>    <int>         <int>            <int>       <dbl>
## 1  professional      135           135              135    1.385185
## 2       student     1114          1114             1114    1.188510
## 3    unemployed       15            15               15    0.000000
## 4 working-class        4             4                4    1.500000
## 5          <NA>       63            63               63    1.365079
## # ... with 5 more variables: food_rating_mean <dbl>, service_rating_mean <dbl>,
## #   rating_sd <dbl>, food_rating_sd <dbl>, service_rating_sd <dbl>
```

```
rating_all %>%
  group_by(smoker) %>%
  summarise_at(vars(rating, food_rating, service_rating),
               funs(n(), mean, sd))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 10
##   smoker rating_n food_rating_n service_rating_n rating_mean food_rating_mean
##    <chr>    <int>         <int>            <int>       <dbl>            <dbl>
## 1  false     1034          1034             1034    1.210832         1.223404
## 2   true      259           259              259    1.150579         1.108108
## 3   <NA>       38            38               38    1.394737         1.315789
## # ... with 4 more variables: service_rating_mean <dbl>, rating_sd <dbl>,
## #   food_rating_sd <dbl>, service_rating_sd <dbl>
```