

Week 4 - Quiz 1

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1. The American Community Survey distributes downloadable data about United States communities. Download the 2006 microdata survey about housing for the state of Idaho using `download.file` from here: “<https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/getdata%2Fdata%2Fss06hid.csv>” and load the data into R. The code book, describing the variable names is here: “<https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/getdata%2Fdata%2FPUMSDDataDict06.pdf>”. Apply `strsplit()` to split all the names of the data frame on the characters “wgt”. What is the value of the 123 element of the resulting list?

```
fileURL <- "https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/getdata%2Fdata%2Fss06hid.csv"
download.file(fileURL, "./w4_q1.csv")

q1 <- read.csv("./w4_q1.csv", sep = ",")
strsplit(colnames(q1), "wgt")[123]
```

```
## [[1]]
## [1] ""    "15"

[ x ] “” “15”
[ ] “wgt” “15”
[ ] “15”
[ ] “w” “15”
```

2. Load the Gross Domestic Product data for the 190 ranked countries in this data set: “<https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/getdata%2Fdata%2FGDP.csv>”. Remove the commas from the GDP numbers in millions of dollars and average them. What is the average? Original data sources: “<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/GDP-ranking-table>”.

```
fileURL <- "https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/getdata%2Fdata%2FGDP.csv"
download.file(fileURL, "./w4_q2.csv")

q2 <- read.csv("./w4_q2.csv", nrow = 190, skip = 4)[, c(1, 2, 4, 5)]
colnames(q2) <- c("countryCode", "Rank", "countryNames", "Total")
q2$Total <- as.integer(gsub(",", "", q2$Total))
mean(q2$Total, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 377652.4

[ ] 381668.9
[ x ] 377652.4
[ ] 379596.5
[ ] 387854.4
```

3. In the data set from Question 2 what is a regular expression that would allow you to count the number of countries whose name begins with “United”? Assume that the variable with the country names in it is named countryNames. How many countries begin with United?

In the data set from Question 2 what is a regular expression that would allow you to count the number of countries whose name begins with “United”? Assume that the variable with the country names in it is named countryNames. How many countries begin with United?

```
length(as.character(q2$countryNames[grepl("United$", q2$countryNames)])) == 3
```

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

```
length(as.character(q2$countryNames[grepl("^United", q2$countryNames)])) == 3
```

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

```
length(as.character(q2$countryNames[grepl("^United", q2$countryNames)])) == 4
```

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

```
length(as.character(q2$countryNames[grepl("United", q2$countryNames)])) == 2
```

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

```
[ ] grepl("United$",countryNames), 3
```

```
[ ] grepl("^United",countryNames), 4
```

```
[ x ] grepl("^United",countryNames), 3
```

```
[ ] grepl("United",countryNames), 2
```

4. Load the Gross Domestic Product data for the 190 ranked countries in this data set: “<https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/getdata%2Fdata%2FGDP.csv>”. Load the educational data from this data set: “https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/getdata%2Fdata%2FEDSTATS_Country.csv”. Match the data based on the country shortcode. Of the countries for which the end of the fiscal year is available, how many end in June? Original data sources: “<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/GDP-ranking-table>”; “<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/ed-stats>”

```
fileURL <- "https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/getdata%2Fdata%2FGDP.csv"
```

```
download.file(fileURL, "./w4_q4_1.csv")
```

```
fileURL <- "https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/getdata%2Fdata%2FEDSTATS_Country.csv"
```

```
download.file(fileURL, "./w4_q4_2.csv")
```

```
q4_1 <- fread("./w4_q4_1.csv", skip = 5, nrow = 190, select = c(1, 2, 4, 5), col.names = c("CountryCode", "Rank", "Economy", "Total"))
```

```
q4_2 <- fread("./w4_q4_2.csv")
```

```
q4_merge <- merge(q4_1, q4_2, by = "CountryCode")
```

```
q4_merge
```

##	CountryCode	Rank	Economy	Total
## 1:	ABW	161	Aruba	2,584
## 2:	AFG	105	Afghanistan	20,497
## 3:	AGO	60	Angola	114,147
## 4:	ALB	125	Albania	12,648

```

## 5: ARE 32 United Arab Emirates 348,595
## ---
## 185: YEM 90 Yemen, Rep. 35,646
## 186: ZAF 28 South Africa 384,313
## 187: ZAR 112 Congo, Dem. Rep. 17,204
## 188: ZMB 104 Zambia 20,678
## 189: ZWE 134 Zimbabwe 9,802
##
## Long Name Income Group
## 1: Aruba High income: nonOECD
## 2: Islamic State of Afghanistan Low income
## 3: People's Republic of Angola Lower middle income
## 4: Republic of Albania Upper middle income
## 5: United Arab Emirates High income: nonOECD
## ---
## 185: Republic of Yemen Lower middle income
## 186: Republic of South Africa Upper middle income
## 187: Democratic Republic of the Congo Low income
## 188: Republic of Zambia Low income
## 189: Republic of Zimbabwe Low income
##
## Region Lending category Other groups
## 1: Latin America & Caribbean
## 2: South Asia IDA HIPC
## 3: Sub-Saharan Africa IDA
## 4: Europe & Central Asia IBRD
## 5: Middle East & North Africa
## ---
## 185: Middle East & North Africa IDA
## 186: Sub-Saharan Africa IBRD
## 187: Sub-Saharan Africa IDA HIPC
## 188: Sub-Saharan Africa IDA HIPC
## 189: Sub-Saharan Africa Blend
##
## Currency Unit Latest population census Latest household survey
## 1: Aruban florin 2000
## 2: Afghan afghani 1979 MICS, 2003
## 3: Angolan kwanza 1970 MICS, 2001, MIS, 2006/07
## 4: Albanian lek 2001 MICS, 2005
## 5: U.A.E. dirham 2005
## ---
## 185: Yemeni rial 2004 MICS, 2006
## 186: South African rand 2001 DHS, 2003
## 187: Congolese franc 1984 DHS 2007
## 188: Zambian kwacha 2000 DHS, 2007
## 189: Zimbabwe dollar 2002 DHS, 2005/06
##
## Special Notes
## 1:
## 2: Fiscal year end: March 20; reporting period for national accounts data: FY.
## 3:
## 4:
## 5:
## ---
## 185:
## 186: Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.
## 187:
## 188:

```

```

## 189: Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.
## National accounts base year National accounts reference year
## 1: 1995 NA
## 2: 2002/2003 NA
## 3: 1997 NA
## 4: 1996
## 5: 1995 NA
## ---
## 185: 1990 NA
## 186: 2000 NA
## 187: 1987 NA
## 188: 1994 NA
## 189: 1990 NA
## System of National Accounts SNA price valuation
## 1: NA
## 2: NA VAB
## 3: NA VAP
## 4: 1993 VAB
## 5: NA VAB
## ---
## 185: NA VAP
## 186: 1993 VAB
## 187: 1993 VAB
## 188: NA VAB
## 189: NA VAB
## Alternative conversion factor PPP survey year
## 1: NA
## 2: NA
## 3: 1991-96 2005
## 4: 2005
## 5: NA
## ---
## 185: 1990-96 2005
## 186: 2005
## 187: 1999-01 2005
## 188: 1990-92 2005
## 189: 1991, 1998 2005
## Balance of Payments Manual in use External debt Reporting status
## 1:
## 2: Actual
## 3: BPM5 Actual
## 4: BPM5 Actual
## 5: BPM4
## ---
## 185: BPM5 Actual
## 186: BPM5 Preliminary
## 187: BPM5 Estimate
## 188: BPM5 Preliminary
## 189: BPM5 Actual
## System of trade Government Accounting concept
## 1: Special
## 2: General Consolidated
## 3: Special
## 4: General Consolidated

```

```

## 5:          General          Consolidated
## ---
## 185:        General          Budgetary
## 186:        General          Consolidated
## 187:        Special          Consolidated
## 188:        General          Budgetary
## 189:        General          Consolidated
##      IMF data dissemination standard
## 1:
## 2:          GDDS
## 3:          GDDS
## 4:          GDDS
## 5:          GDDS
## ---
## 185:          GDDS
## 186:          SDDS
## 187:          GDDS
## 188:          GDDS
## 189:          GDDS
##      Source of most recent Income and expenditure data
## 1:
## 2:
## 3:          IHS, 2000
## 4:          LSMS, 2005
## 5:
## ---
## 185:          ES/BS, 2005
## 186:          ES/BS, 2000
## 187:          1-2-3, 2005-06
## 188:          IHS, 2004-05
## 189:
##      Vital registration complete Latest agricultural census
## 1:
## 2:
## 3:          1964-65
## 4:          Yes          1998
## 5:          1998
## ---
## 185:          2002
## 186:          2000
## 187:          1990
## 188:          1990
## 189:          1960
##      Latest industrial data Latest trade data Latest water withdrawal data
## 1:          NA          2008          NA
## 2:          NA          2008          2000
## 3:          NA          1991          2000
## 4:          2005          2008          2000
## 5:          NA          2008          2005
## ---
## 185:          2005          2008          2000
## 186:          2005          2008          2000
## 187:          NA          1986          2000
## 188:          NA          2008          2000

```

```
## 189:          1995          2008          2002
##      2-alpha code WB-2 code      Table Name      Short Name
## 1:          AW      AW      Aruba      Aruba
## 2:          AF      AF      Afghanistan      Afghanistan
## 3:          AO      AO      Angola      Angola
## 4:          AL      AL      Albania      Albania
## 5:          AE      AE United Arab Emirates United Arab Emirates
## ---
## 185:          YE      RY      Yemen, Rep.      Yemen
## 186:          ZA      ZA      South Africa      South Africa
## 187:          CD      ZR      Congo, Dem. Rep.      Dem. Rep. Congo
## 188:          ZM      ZM      Zambia      Zambia
## 189:          ZW      ZW      Zimbabwe      Zimbabwe
```

```
june <- grep("Fiscal year end: June", q4_merge$`Special Notes`)
NROW(june)
```

```
## [1] 13
[] 15
[ x ] 13
[] 16
[] 7
```

5. You can use the `quantmod` (<http://www.quantmod.com/>) package to get historical stock prices for publicly traded companies on the NASDAQ and NYSE. Use the following code to download data on Amazon's stock price and get the times the data was sampled. How many values were collected in 2012?

```
library(quantmod)

## Loading required package: xts
## Loading required package: zoo
##
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##      as.Date, as.Date.numeric
##
## Attaching package: 'xts'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:data.table':
##
##      first, last
## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##      first, last
## Loading required package: TTR
## Version 0.4-0 included new data defaults. See ?getSymbols.
```

```

amzn = getSymbols("AMZN",auto.assign=FALSE)

## 'getSymbols' currently uses auto.assign=TRUE by default, but will
## use auto.assign=FALSE in 0.5-0. You will still be able to use
## 'loadSymbols' to automatically load data. getOption("getSymbols.env")
## and getOption("getSymbols.auto.assign") will still be checked for
## alternate defaults.
##
## This message is shown once per session and may be disabled by setting
## options("getSymbols.warning4.0"=FALSE). See ?getSymbols for details.
sampleTimes = index(amzn)

```

How many values were collected on Mondays in 2012?

```

amzn2012 <- sampleTimes[grepl("^2012", sampleTimes)]
NROW(amzn2012)

## [1] 250
NROW(amzn2012[weekdays(amzn2012) == "Segunda Feira"])

## [1] 47
[ ] 250, 51
[ ] 252, 50
[ x ] 250, 47
[ ] 251, 47

```