

UTAustinX: UT.7.10x Foundations of Data Analysis - Part 1

Reflect on the Question

course.



Important Pre-Course Survey

- Contact Us
- How To Navigate the Course
- Discussion Board
- Office Hours
- Week 1: Introduction to Data

Readings

Reading Check due Mar 15, 2016 at 18:00 UTC

Lecture Videos

Comprehension Check due Mar 15, 2016 at 18:00 UTC

R Tutorial Videos

due Mar 15, 2016 at 18:00 UTC

Pre-Lab

Pre-Lab due Mar 15, 2016 at 18:00 UTC

Lab

Lab due Mar 15, 2016 at 18:00 UTC

 Week 2: Univariate
 Descriptive
 Statistics Week 1: Introduction to Data > Lab > Reflect on the Question

Draw Conclusions

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Welcome! This week's lab is intended to be more guided compared to the following weeks as this is your first experience with the lab format for the

We will go over several skills that will be important for successfully working with R scripts and data sets for the remainder of the semester. Let's begin by revisiting some of the basic practices you will want to follow when you start each lab.

Lab 1: Cycling in Austin



In 2011, researchers at the Texas Transportation Institute and the Center for Transportation Research at UT Austin ran an advertising campaign aimed at recruiting Austin cyclists to join the South Congress Bike Mapping Project. As members of the project, cyclists downloaded and used *Cycle Tracks*, a smartphone app developed by the San Francisco County Transportation Authority to track where people are riding their bikes based on their GPS points. The goal was to gain new information about bike commuting patterns and this data set is based on the results of the study: 3600 trips tracked from 315 users over a 6 month period. Data includes distances traveled, speed of travel, and reasons for travel among other variables.

Directions:

- 1. Open R Studio
- 2. Click the "Import Dataset" button at the top of the workspace window. Choose "from text file."

- Week 3: Bivariate Distributions
- Week 4:
 Bivariate
 Distributions
 (Categorical
 Data)
- 3. Click on the Data folder.
- 4. Select the BikeData file. Make sure "Yes" is checked beside Header. Then click Upload.

(1/1 point)

When we first load a dataset, it is a good idea to immediately **rename** it something simple and familiar to you.

1. In this example, what is the new name for "BikeData?" bike<-BikeData

bike

Answer: bike

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

(1/1 point)

In many of our labs, we only want to work with a **subset** of the data.

2. In this example, which variable is being used to identify the cases that will be included in a new dataframe called "males?"

males <- bike [bike\$gender == 'M',]

gender

✓ Answer: gender

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

(1/1 point)

When we want to find an average, we will pull out a **vector** of the the variable and then take its **mean**.

3. In this example, a vector called "male_times" will include a string of values from which dataframe?

male times <- males\$time

males

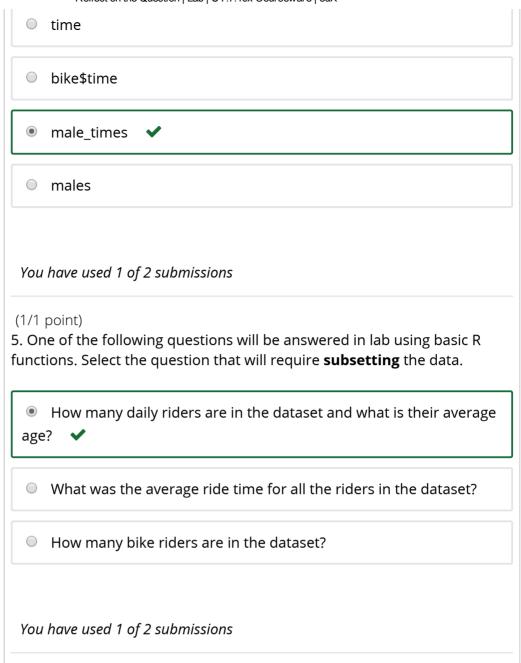
Answer: males

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

(1/1 point)

4. Assuming we have run the lines of code from the previous questions, if we want to find the mean ride time for the males, what should we place in the parentheses?

mean()



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