

COMPSCIX 415.2 Homework 5/Midterm

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Github location

My homework assignments can be found at <https://github.com/santumagic/compscix-415-2assignments.git>

RStudio and R Markdown

Question: 1

As part of this question, I have loaded the required packages and added instructions for table of contents etc in the YAML header.

```
# Load the required packages
library(tidyverse)
```

```
library(mdsr)
library(nycflights13)
```

The tidyverse packages

Question: 1

Plotting - **ggplot2**

Data munging/wrangling - **dplyr** Reshaping (speading and gathering) data - **tidyr**

Importing/exporting data - **readr**

Question: 2

Plotting - **ggplot()** and **aes()**

Data munging/wrangling - **select()** and **filter()**

Reshaping (speading and gathering) data - **separate()** and **extract()**

Importing/exporting data - **read_csv()** and **read_delim()**

R Basics

Question: 1

```
My_data.name___is.too00ooLong <- c( 1 , 2 , 3 )
My_data.name___is.too00ooLong
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3
```

Answer: Just with one change (removal of '!'), the code works.

Question: 2

```
# this is a charactor vector
my_string <- c('has', 'an', 'error', 'in', 'it')
my_string
```

```
## [1] "has"  "an"   "error" "in"   "it"
```

Question: 3

```
my_vector <- c(1, 2, '3', '4', 5)
my_vector
```

```
## [1] "1" "2" "3" "4" "5"
```

Answer: This is a numeric vector and with or without the single or double quotes, vector takes values.

Data import/export

Question: 1

```
# Download and import the file rail_trail.txt
rail_trail.txt <- read.delim("/Users/skanutal/Documents/Santosh/Learning/Berkeley/rail_trail.txt", sep=
#glimpse the data from txt file
glimpse(rail_trail.txt)

## Observations: 90
## Variables: 10
## $ hightemp <int> 83, 73, 74, 95, 44, 69, 66, 66, 80, 79, 78, 65, 41,...
## $ lowtemp <int> 50, 49, 52, 61, 52, 54, 39, 38, 55, 45, 55, 48, 49,...
## $ avgtemp <dbl> 66.5, 61.0, 63.0, 78.0, 48.0, 61.5, 52.5, 52.0, 67....
## $ spring <int> 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, ...
## $ summer <int> 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, ...
## $ fall <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, ...
## $ cloudcover <dbl> 7.6, 6.3, 7.5, 2.6, 10.0, 6.6, 2.4, 0.0, 3.8, 4.1, ...
## $ precip <dbl> 0.00, 0.29, 0.32, 0.00, 0.14, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00, 0.0...
## $ volume <int> 501, 419, 397, 385, 200, 375, 417, 629, 533, 547, 4...
## $ weekday <int> 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, ...
```

Question: 2

```
# Export the .txt file as csv into a different location
rail_trail_csv <- write_delim(
  rail_trail.txt, delim = '|', path = "/Users/skanutal/Documents/Santosh/Learning/Berkeley/3. Intro to D
)
# Load the newly created csv file
rail_trail_csv_final <- read.csv(
  "/Users/skanutal/Documents/Santosh/Learning/Berkeley/3. Intro to DS/Assignments/rail_trail.csv", sep=
)
# glimpse the data from the final csv file
glimpse(rail_trail_csv_final)

## Observations: 90
## Variables: 10
## $ hightemp <int> 83, 73, 74, 95, 44, 69, 66, 66, 80, 79, 78, 65, 41,...
## $ lowtemp <int> 50, 49, 52, 61, 52, 54, 39, 38, 55, 45, 55, 48, 49,...
## $ avgtemp <dbl> 66.5, 61.0, 63.0, 78.0, 48.0, 61.5, 52.5, 52.0, 67....
## $ spring <int> 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, ...
## $ summer <int> 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, ...
## $ fall <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, ...
## $ cloudcover <dbl> 7.6, 6.3, 7.5, 2.6, 10.0, 6.6, 2.4, 0.0, 3.8, 4.1, ...
## $ precip <dbl> 0.00, 0.29, 0.32, 0.00, 0.14, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00, 0.0...
## $ volume <int> 501, 419, 397, 385, 200, 375, 417, 629, 533, 547, 4...
## $ weekday <int> 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, ...
```

Visualization

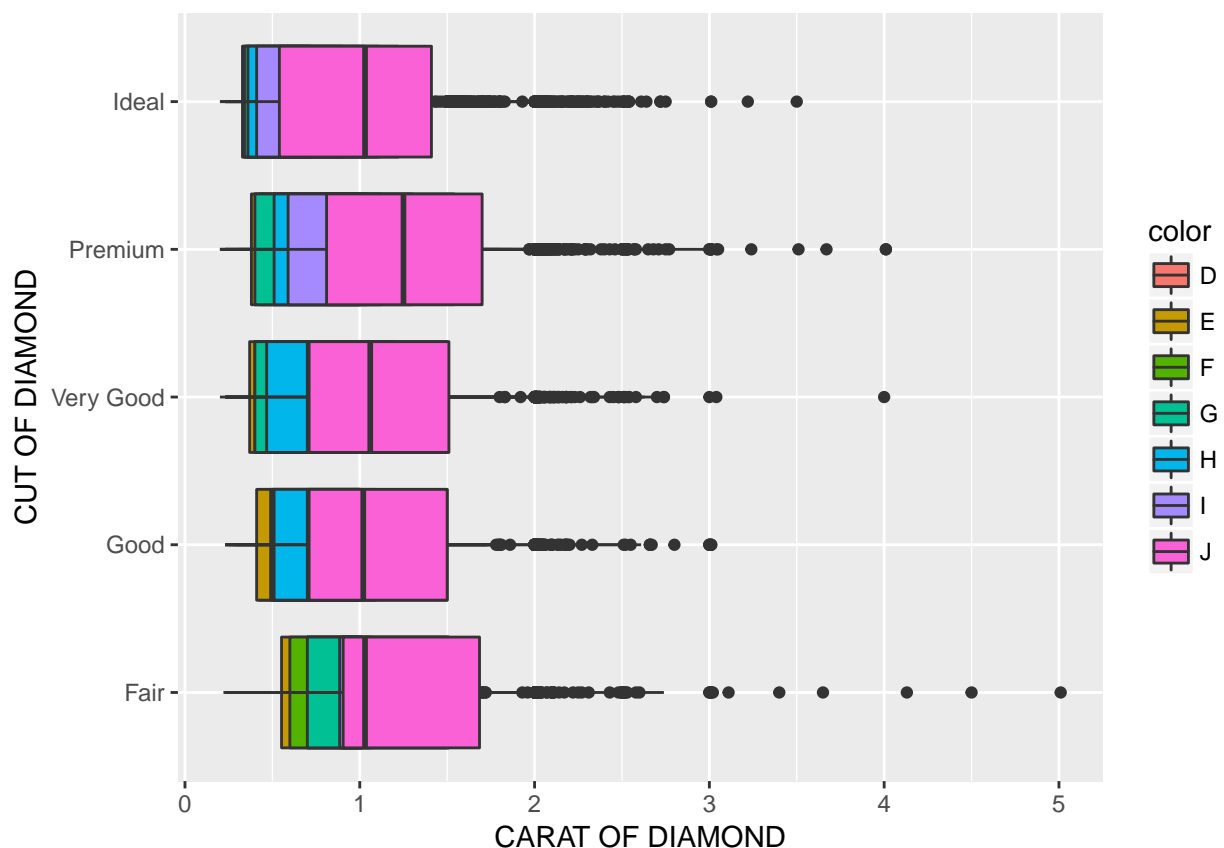
Question: 1

Answer:

1. Both the categories age group and gender are plotted on same axis, which is confusing at a first glance.
2. These are two separate charts, but they look like one. The first chart is a chart with three ranges (<45, 45 to 64, and >64), the second chart is a men vs women chart. This simple difference is not easily visible with how it is layed out currently.
3. With the way the data is currently layed out it is not clear that yes/no data points are proportions and the title should visually be represented.

Question: 2

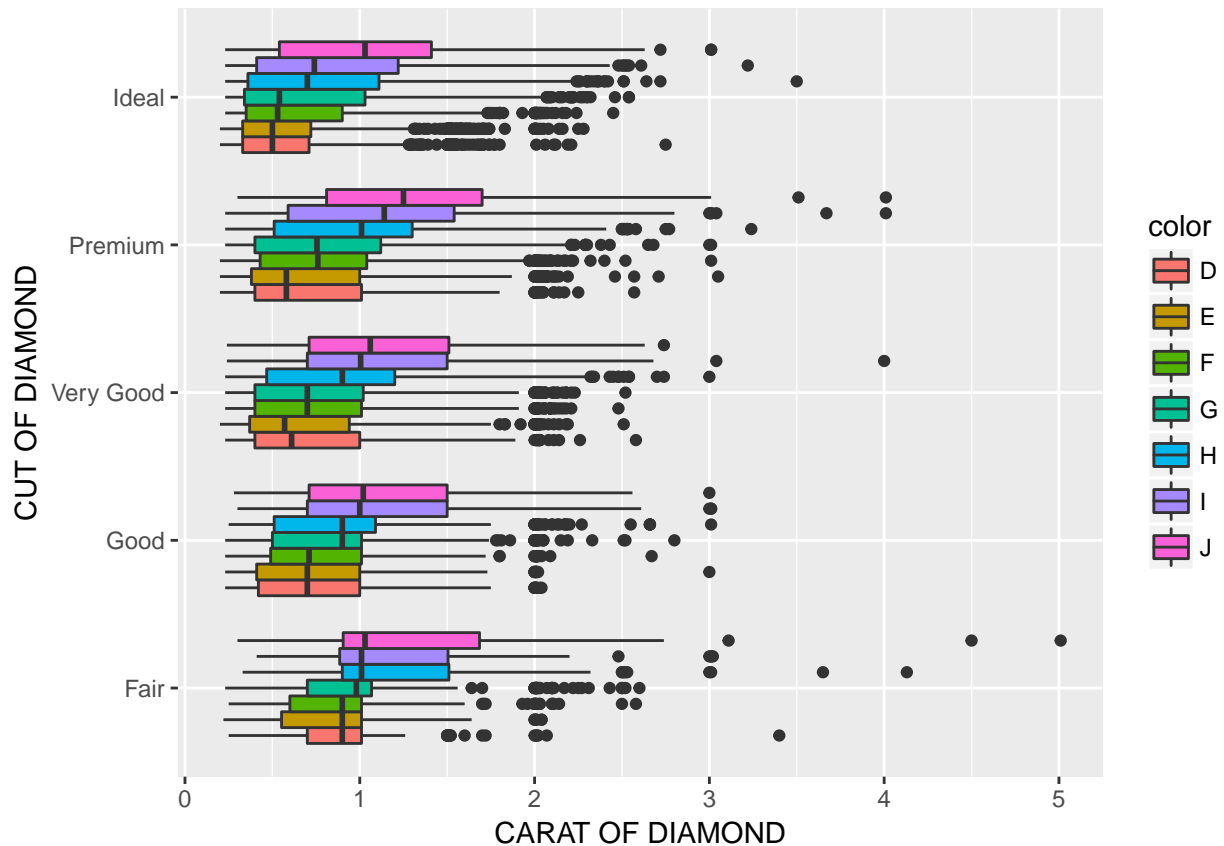
```
# Reproduce the given graph  
ggplot(data = diamonds, mapping = aes(x = cut, y = carat, fill = color)) +  
  geom_boxplot (position = "identity") +  
  coord_flip() +  
  labs(x = "CUT OF DIAMOND", y = "CARAT OF DIAMOND")
```



Question: 3

```
# Enhancing the graph by changing the position to "dodge"  
ggplot(data = diamonds, mapping = aes(x = cut, y = carat, fill = color)) +
```

```
geom_boxplot (position = "dodge") +
coord_flip() +
labs(x = "CUT OF DIAMOND", y = "CARAT OF DIAMOND")
```



Explanation: By using position = “dodge”, we can compare the individual values side by side.

Data munging and wrangling

Question: 1

```
# Finding the dataset tidy or not
table2
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 4
##   country    year type      count
##   <chr>      <int> <chr>    <int>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999 cases      745
## 2 Afghanistan 1999 population 19987071
## 3 Afghanistan 2000 cases      2666
## 4 Afghanistan 2000 population 20595360
## 5 Brazil      1999 cases      37737
## 6 Brazil      1999 population 172006362
## 7 Brazil      2000 cases      80488
## 8 Brazil      2000 population 174504898
## 9 China       1999 cases      212258
## 10 China       1999 population 1272915272
```

```
## 11 China      2000 cases      213766
## 12 China      2000 population 1280428583
# It is not a tidy data, so below code makes it a tidy dataset
table2_tidy <- spread(table2, type, count)
# Display table2 in tidy way
table2_tidy
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   country    year cases population
##   <chr>      <int> <int>      <int>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999    745    19987071
## 2 Afghanistan 2000   2666   20595360
## 3 Brazil      1999  37737  172006362
## 4 Brazil      2000  80488  174504898
## 5 China       1999 212258 1272915272
## 6 China       2000 213766 1280428583
```

Answer: To make this data tidy, there needs to be one observation per row, which we can achieve with a “spread”.

Question: 2

```
# modify the diamonds dataset by adding an additional column
enhanced_diamonds <- diamonds %>% mutate(price_per_carat = price / carat)
```

Question: 3

```
# finding the number of diamonds with price > 10000 and carat < 1.5
diamond_target <- diamonds %>%
mutate (target_segment = (price > 10000 & carat < 1.5)) %>%
group_by(cut)
# finding the proportion
diamond_target %>%
  summarise(target_propotion = (sum(target_segment)/length(target_segment))*100,
target_count = sum(target_segment))
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 3
##   cut          target_propotion target_count
##   <ord>          <dbl>          <int>
## 1 Fair           0.248             4
## 2 Good           0.347            17
## 3 Very Good      1.28            155
## 4 Premium        1.25            173
## 5 Ideal          2.25            485
```

Answer:

As seen in the above dataset there are 485 ideal diamonds, and they comprise 2.25% of all ideal diamonds. This makes sense, since as the diamond is more ideal, small diamonds are more expensive. Similarly, most fair diamonds won't have the same price as any of the others. It is interesting that very-good and premium diamonds are the same. Which implies that we are missing some other parameter, likely clarity, colour or some such variable.

EDA

Question: 1

```
# Select year and month from the dataset with default sorting order
txhousing %>% select(year,month)
```

```
## # A tibble: 8,602 x 2
##   year month
##   <int> <int>
## 1  2000     1
## 2  2000     2
## 3  2000     3
## 4  2000     4
## 5  2000     5
## 6  2000     6
## 7  2000     7
## 8  2000     8
## 9  2000     9
## 10 2000    10
## # ... with 8,592 more rows
```

```
#Select year and month from the dataset and finding the maximum year and month
txhousing %>% select(year,month) %>% arrange(desc(year), desc(month))
```

```
## # A tibble: 8,602 x 2
##   year month
##   <int> <int>
## 1  2015     7
## 2  2015     7
## 3  2015     7
## 4  2015     7
## 5  2015     7
## 6  2015     7
## 7  2015     7
## 8  2015     7
## 9  2015     7
## 10 2015     7
## # ... with 8,592 more rows
```

Answer:

The data is from Jan 2000 to July 2015

Question: 2

```
# total number of cities in the dataset
total_cities <- txhousing %>% select(city) %>% unique()
count(total_cities)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 1
##       n
##   <int>
## 1    46
```

Answer:

There are 46 unique cities in the dataset.

Question: 3

```
# arrange the volumes in descending order and find the top city
txhousing %>% arrange(desc(volume))
```

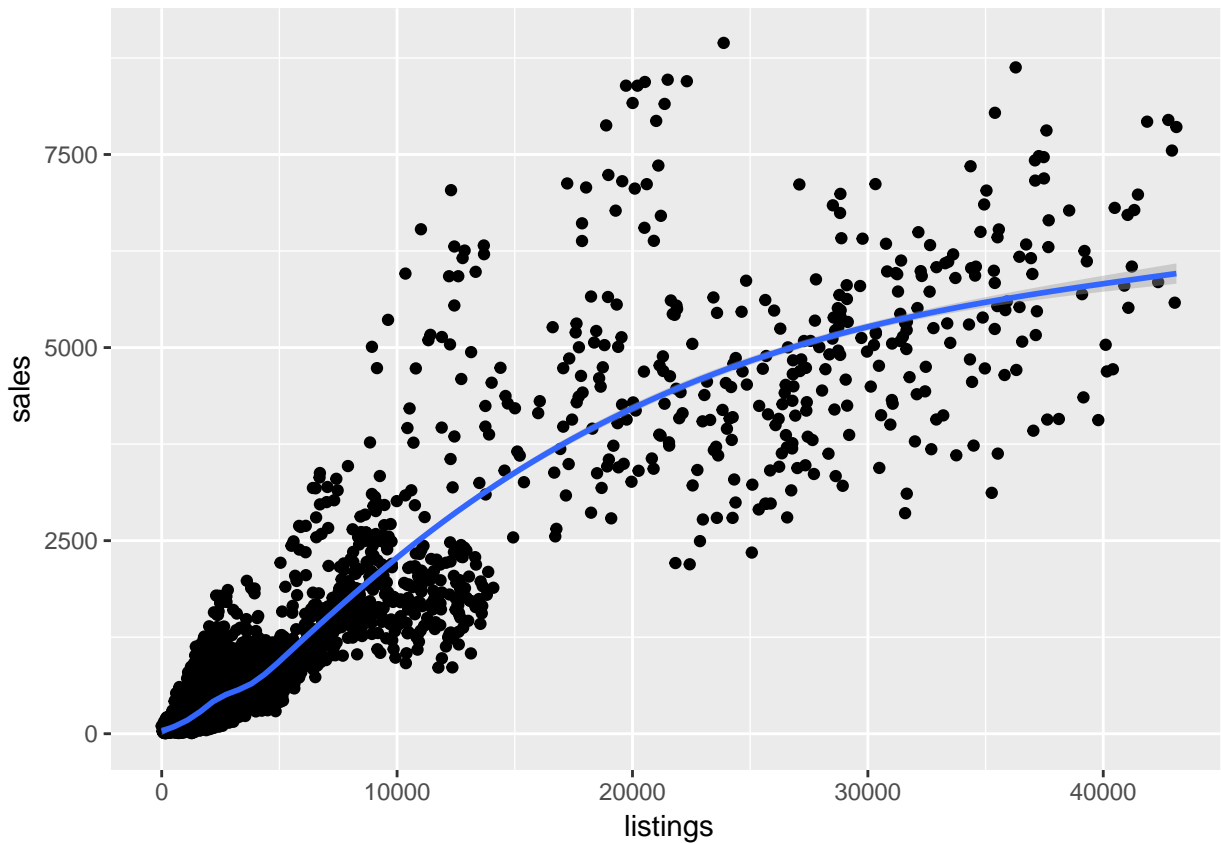
```
## # A tibble: 8,602 x 9
##   city      year month sales      volume median listings inventory date
##   <chr>   <int> <int> <dbl>      <dbl>   <dbl>    <dbl>      <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Houston  2015     7  8945 2568156780 217600    23875      3.4 2016.
## 2 Houston  2015     6  8449 2490238594 222400    22311      3.2 2015.
## 3 Houston  2014     6  8391 2342443127 211200    19725      2.9 2014.
## 4 Houston  2014     7  8391 2278932511 199700    20214       3 2014.
## 5 Houston  2014     8  8167 2195184825 202400    20007      2.9 2015.
## 6 Houston  2013     7  8468 2168720825 187800    21497      3.3 2014.
## 7 Houston  2014     5  7877 2154791886 199300    18883      2.8 2014.
## 8 Houston  2013     5  8439 2121508529 186100    20526      3.3 2013.
## 9 Houston  2015     5  7357 2097957518 220100    21101      3.1 2015.
## 10 Houston 2013     8  8155 2083377894 186700    21366      3.3 2014.
## # ... with 8,592 more rows
```

Answer:

From the above dataset, Houston, in July/2015 had sales volume of \$ 2.568 B.

Question: 4

```
# plotting the relation between listings and sales
ggplot(data = txhousing, mapping = aes(x=listings, y = sales)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth()
```

Answer:

From the above plot, we can assume that the sales are increasing along with the number of listings.

Question: 5

```
# finding the cities with valid sales
valid_cities <- txhousing %>%
mutate(valid_sales = !is.na(sales)) %>%
group_by(city)
valid_cities # show valid cities
```

```
## # A tibble: 8,602 x 10
## # Groups:   city [46]
##   city    year month sales  volume median listings inventory date
##   <chr>   <int> <int> <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Abilene  2000     1    72 5380000  71400     701     6.3 2000
## 2 Abilene  2000     2    98 6505000  58700     746     6.6 2000.
## 3 Abilene  2000     3   130 9285000  58100     784     6.8 2000.
## 4 Abilene  2000     4    98 9730000  68600     785     6.9 2000.
## 5 Abilene  2000     5   141 10590000 67300     794     6.8 2000.
## 6 Abilene  2000     6   156 13910000 66900     780     6.6 2000.
## 7 Abilene  2000     7   152 12635000 73500     742     6.2 2000.
## 8 Abilene  2000     8   131 10710000 75000     765     6.4 2001.
## 9 Abilene  2000     9   104  7615000 64500     771     6.5 2001.
## 10 Abilene 2000    10   101  7040000 59300     764     6.6 2001.
## # ... with 8,592 more rows, and 1 more variable: valid_sales <lgl>
```

```
# finding the proportions
proportions_cities <- valid_cities %>%
  summarize(proportion = round(1 - sum(valid_sales)/length(valid_sales),4)) %>%
  arrange(desc(proportion))
proportions_cities # city proportions
```

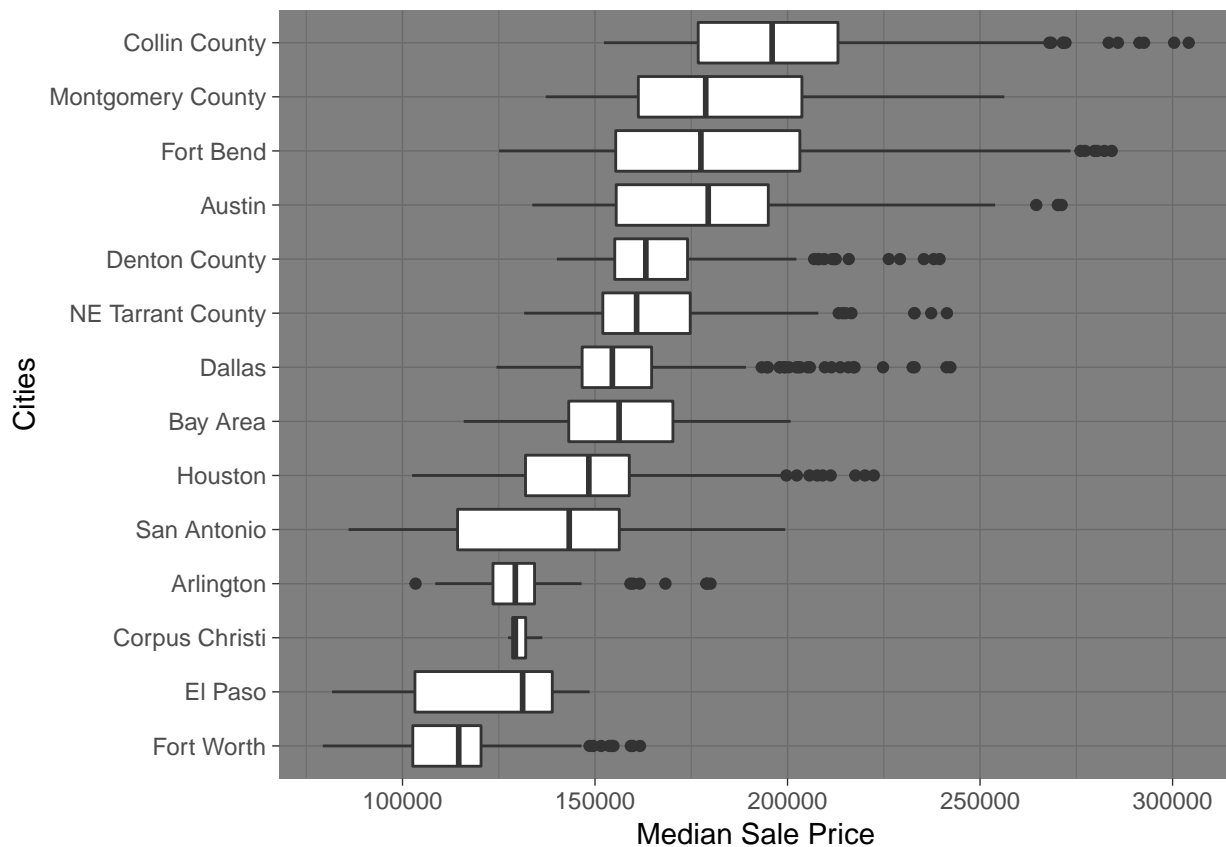
```
## # A tibble: 46 x 2
##   city          proportion
##   <chr>          <dbl>
## 1 South Padre Island    0.620
## 2 Kerrville            0.556
## 3 Midland              0.401
## 4 Odessa               0.385
## 5 San Marcos           0.246
## 6 Laredo               0.192
## 7 Harlingen            0.134
## 8 Waco                 0.102
## 9 Texarkana            0.0909
## 10 Brazoria County     0.0749
## # ... with 36 more rows
```

Question: 6

```
# cities above 500 summarise by volume
txhousing %>% group_by(sales > 500)
```

```
## # A tibble: 8,602 x 10
## # Groups:   sales > 500 [3]
##   city    year month sales  volume median listings inventory date
##   <chr>  <int> <int> <dbl>    <dbl> <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Abilene 2000     1    72 5380000 71400    701      6.3 2000
## 2 Abilene 2000     2    98 6505000 58700    746      6.6 2000.
## 3 Abilene 2000     3   130 9285000 58100    784      6.8 2000.
## 4 Abilene 2000     4    98 9730000 68600    785      6.9 2000.
## 5 Abilene 2000     5   141 10590000 67300    794      6.8 2000.
## 6 Abilene 2000     6   156 13910000 66900    780      6.6 2000.
## 7 Abilene 2000     7   152 12635000 73500    742      6.2 2000.
## 8 Abilene 2000     8   131 10710000 75000    765      6.4 2001.
## 9 Abilene 2000     9   104 7615000 64500    771      6.5 2001.
## 10 Abilene 2000    10   101 7040000 59300    764      6.6 2001.
## # ... with 8,592 more rows, and 1 more variable: `sales > 500` <lgl>
```

```
# cities above 500 distributions
cities_above500 <- txhousing %>% filter(sales > 500)
ggplot(data = cities_above500, mapping = aes(x = reorder(city,median,mean), y = median)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(x = 'Cities', y = 'Median Sale Price') +
  coord_flip() +
  theme_dark()
```



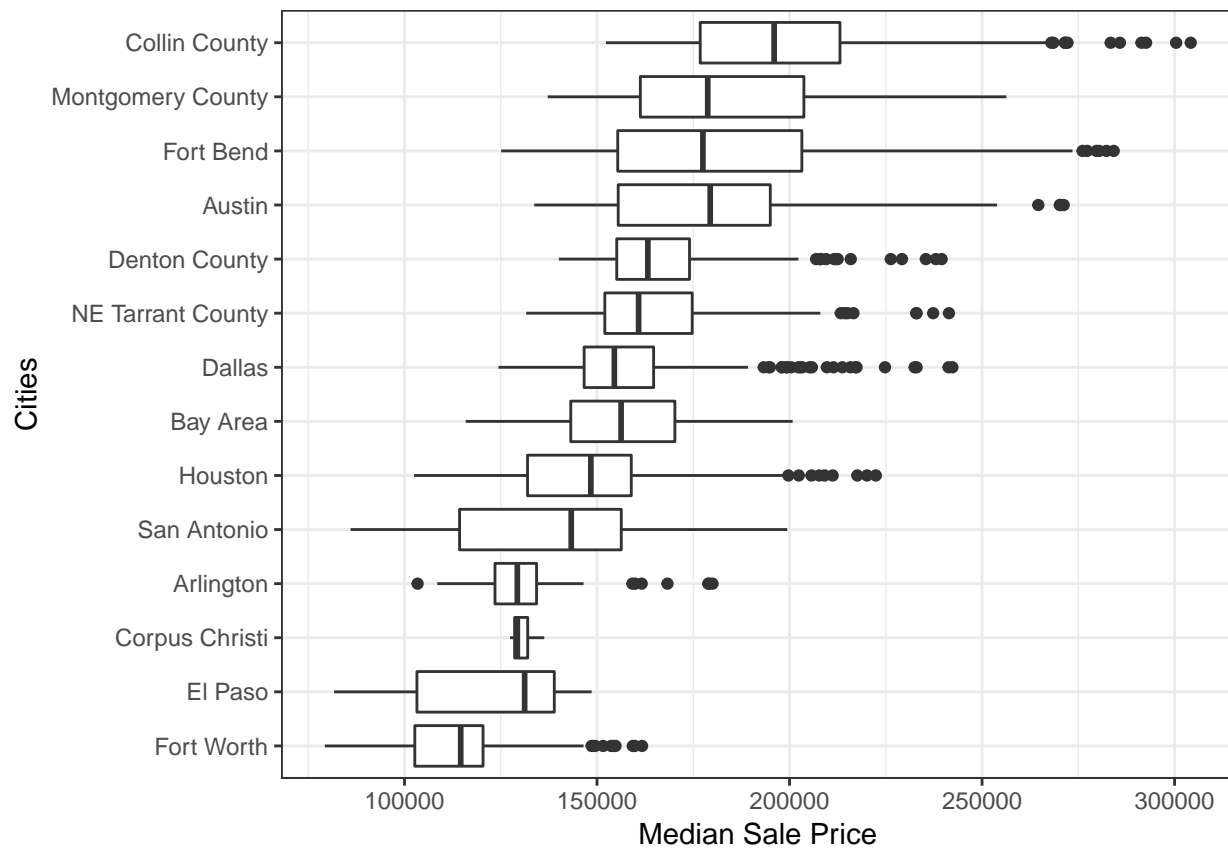
Answer: From the graph above interestingly we can observe that the median price is higher compared to other cities

San Antonio

El Paso

Austin

```
cities_above500_outliers <- txhousing %>% filter(sales > 500)
ggplot(data = cities_above500, mapping = aes(x = reorder(city,median,mean), y = median)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(x = 'Cities', y = 'Median Sale Price') +
  coord_flip() +
  theme_bw()
```



Answer: By the above plot we can conclude that the following cities with lots of outliers needs to be investigated.

Denton County

Dallas

Houston

Git and Github