

## Session 4: Data Transformation II — Pen-and-Paper Pair Exercise

### PSY 410 | Data Science for Psychology

*No laptop today? No problem. This handout lets you practice the same skills on paper. Work with a partner who has a laptop and compare your work at the end.*

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#### The data: flights

Here are 12 rows from the `flights` dataset, showing just `carrier` and `dep_delay`:

carrier	dep_delay
AA	8
AA	-2
AA	14
DL	-3
DL	5
DL	-1
F9	25
F9	38
F9	-4
UA	11
UA	-6
UA	22

**Key:** Negative delays mean the flight departed early. Delays are in minutes.

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#### The task (same as the slide exercise)

1. Calculate the **average departure delay** for each carrier
2. Which airline has the **worst** average delay?
3. **Bonus:** Also calculate the number of flights per carrier. Does the worst airline just have fewer flights?

### Your pen-and-paper version

**Step 1: Group the data.** Draw a line between each group of rows by carrier. (They're already sorted for you in the table above.)

**Step 2: Summarize each group.** Calculate the mean `dep_delay` for each carrier. Show your work:

carrier	dep_delay values	sum	n	mean (sum / n)
AA				
DL				
F9				
UA				

Which carrier has the worst (highest) average delay? \_\_\_\_\_

Does that carrier just have fewer flights? \_\_\_\_\_

**Step 3: Write the code.** Fill in the blanks to produce this summary:

```
flights |>
  _____(carrier) |>
  _____(
    avg_delay = _____(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE),
    n_flights = ____()
  ) |>
  arrange(_____(avg_delay))
```

**Step 4: Think about it.** Why do we need `na.rm = TRUE` inside `mean()`?

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Check your work

Compare your summary table and code with your partner's screen.

**Hand calculations from the sample:**

carrier	dep_delay values	sum	n	mean
AA	8, -2, 14	20	3	6.67
DL	-3, 5, -1	1	3	0.33
F9	25, 38, -4	59	3	19.67
UA	11, -6, 22	27	3	9.00

**Worst carrier in the sample:** F9 (19.67 min average delay)

**From the full dataset:** F9 is also the worst overall (20.2 min avg delay), but with only 685 flights. EV is close behind (20.0 min) with 54,173 flights — so high delay isn’t always just a small-sample problem.

**Expected code:**

```
flights |>
  group_by(carrier) |>
  summarize(
    avg_delay = mean(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE),
    n_flights = n()
  ) |>
  arrange(desc(avg_delay))
```

**Why `na.rm = TRUE`?** Some flights have missing (NA) departure delay values. If we don’t tell `mean()` to remove them, the whole average becomes NA. The `na.rm = TRUE` argument says “ignore the missing values and compute the mean from the rest.”