

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.

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.

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."