Lab-03

Write your name here

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Preface

The goal of this assignment is to help you gain more familiarity with using **dplyr** to transform data. In this lab we will continue providing some code snippets to serve as "scaffolding" to help guide you through each step. Over the course of the semester we will provide less scaffolding and more open-ended questions. As always, please come to office hours and reach out to your teaching staff if you have any questions.

Flights

We will work with the data table `flights` provided in the package **nycflights13**. The data table includes all domestic flights that departed NYC (i.e. JFK, LGA or EWR) in 2013. It has 19 variables. Details of the package **nycflights13** are available here.

```
flights
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 19
##     year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##    <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
##  1  2013     1     1      517            515         2      830            819
##  2  2013     1     1      533            529         4      850            830
##  3  2013     1     1      542            540         2      923            850
##  4  2013     1     1      544            545        -1     1004           1022
##  5  2013     1     1      554            600        -6      812            837
##  6  2013     1     1      554            558        -4      740            728
##  7  2013     1     1      555            600        -5      913            854
##  8  2013     1     1      557            600        -3      709            723
##  9  2013     1     1      557            600        -3      838            846
## 10  2013     1     1      558            600        -2      753            745
## # ... with 336,766 more rows, and 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>,
## #   carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>,
## #   air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
```

1. In this data set, `arr_delay` is a variable that records the arrival delays in minutes. Negative times represent early arrivals. Use dplyr::filter to find: (1) the flights that arrived more than two hours late, and (2) the flights that arrived earlier than scheduled. What is the proportion of flights that arrived more than two hours late? What is the proportion of flights that arrived earlier than scheduled time?

```
# Use dplyr::filter to find and count the flights that arrived more than two hours late
two_hour_late <- flights %>%
  filter(FALSE) %>%  # Replace FALSE with your code
```

```
  count()

# Use dplyr::filter to find and count the flights that arrived earlier than scheduled
early_arr <- flights %>%
  filter(FALSE) %>%   # Replace FALSE with your code
  count()

# Count the total number of flights
total <- count(flights)
```

A proportion of 0 of the flights arrived more than two hours late. A proportion of 0 of the flights arrived earlier than scheduled time.

2. How many flights have a missing `dep_time`? What other variables are missing? What might these rows represent?

```
flights %>%
  filter(FALSE) %>% # Replace FALSE with your code
  count()
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 1
##       n
##   <int>
## 1     0
```

These rows probably represent...

3. Use at least two ways to select variables of `dep_time`, `sched_dep_time`, `dep_delay`, `arr_time`, `sched_arr_time`, `arr_delay`. Put `arr_delay` in the first column.

```
# Method 1
# Your code goes here

# Method 2
# Your code goes here
```

4. Use dplyr::arrange to sort flights by arrival delays in descending order. How long was the worst arrival delay?

```
worst_delay <- flights %>%
  arrange(desc(FALSE)) %>% # sort flights by arrival delays in descending order
  filter(FALSE) %>% # choose the first row
  pull(arr_delay)
```

The worst arrival delay was `inline code` minutes.

5. Select `air_time` and `distance`. Generate a new varible `speed` that is calculated as `distance` divided by `air_time` (in miles/min). Then create a variable `mph` that contains speed in miles/hour.

```
flights %>%
  select() %>%  # select `air_time` and `distance` here
  mutate( # create a new variable `speed`
    )  # create a new variable `mph`
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 0
```

6. Select `dep_time`. Currently `dep_time` is convenient to look at, but hard to compute with because it is not really a continuous number. Convert it to a more convenient representation of number of minutes since midnight. Add a new column `dep_time_min` to store the converted values.

```
# Your code goes here
flights %>%
  select() %>%
  mutate(dep_hour = FALSE) %>% # split out the hour-digits
  mutate(dep_min = FALSE) %>% # split out the minute-digits
  mutate(dep_time_min = dep_hour * 60 + dep_min) # generate dep_time in the number of minutes since mid
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 3
##    dep_hour dep_min dep_time_min
##    <lgl>    <lgl>          <dbl>
##  1 FALSE    FALSE              0
##  2 FALSE    FALSE              0
##  3 FALSE    FALSE              0
##  4 FALSE    FALSE              0
##  5 FALSE    FALSE              0
##  6 FALSE    FALSE              0
##  7 FALSE    FALSE              0
##  8 FALSE    FALSE              0
##  9 FALSE    FALSE              0
## 10 FALSE    FALSE              0
## # ... with 336,766 more rows
```

7. Calculate the average arrival delay by carrier. Which carrier has the worst delays?

```
worst_delay_carrier <- flights %>%
  group_by() %>%
  summarise() %>%
  arrange() %>%
  filter()
```

Carrier `inline code` has the worst delays.

8. What time of day should you fly if you want to avoid delays as much as possible?

```
# Your code goes here
```

The best time to fly to avoid delays is...