

# Week 4 – Thursday – PREPARATION

*Please try on your own before looking at recommended solutions!*

*Quantitative Reasoning 2020*

## Original data source

PM2.5 is an important air quality index (AQI): <http://airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=aqibasics.aqi>. The data for each city can be found here: <https://www.airnow.gov/?city=New%20Delhi&country=IND>

## Air quality in five cities in India

This data set contains hourly PM2.5 measurements for the month of June, 2016, in 4 cities in India. PM2.5 is very small (“fine”) particulate matter – see <https://blissair.com/what-is-pm-2-5.htm>, one of several common measurements used in studies of air quality.

## BEFORE YOU START!

A good workflow with R is essential. Create a new folder or project (if you choose to use projects) just for this India Air Quality example. Put the CSV into that folder. Make a script in that folder for your work. Make sure you can do a `read.csv()` with the directory set properly (see earlier materials on this or ask someone for help if there is a problem).

## Now begin:

```
x <- read.csv("India_AirQuality.csv")
```

```
dim(x)
```

```
## [1] 720 7
```

```
head(x)
```

```
##      DateTime Chennai Delhi Hyderabad Kolkata hour date
## 1 1/6/16 1:00      20    34          32      41     1    1
## 2 1/6/16 2:00      32    43          40      33     2    1
## 3 1/6/16 3:00      36    74          39      28     3    1
## 4 1/6/16 4:00      27    52          33      18     4    1
## 5 1/6/16 5:00      31    46          35      22     5    1
## 6 1/6/16 6:00      33    38          35      23     6    1
```

```
tail(x)
```

```
##      DateTime Chennai Delhi Hyderabad Kolkata hour date
## 715 30/6/16 19:00      35    41          -15     24    19    30
## 716 30/6/16 20:00      43    45           NA     18    20    30
## 717 30/6/16 21:00      27    39           NA     25    21    30
## 718 30/6/16 22:00      33    45           NA     29    22    30
## 719 30/6/16 23:00      32    44           NA     15    23    30
## 720 30/6/16 23:59      28    39           NA     17    24    30
```

```
str(x)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 720 obs. of 7 variables:
```

```
## $ DateTime : Factor w/ 720 levels "1/6/16 1:00",...: 1 12 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 2 ...
```

```
## $ Chennai : int 20 32 36 27 31 33 27 28 31 27 ...
## $ Delhi   : int 34 43 74 52 46 38 46 38 48 52 ...
## $ Hyderabad: int 32 40 39 33 35 35 30 42 43 34 ...
## $ Kolkata  : int 41 33 28 18 22 23 30 27 24 22 ...
## $ hour     : int 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
## $ date     : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
```

**Challenge 1:** Consider Delhi. Calculate the following: the minimum, maximum, mean, median, and standard deviation of the Delhi PM2.5 measurements. This involves using functions: `min`, `max`, `mean`, `median`, and `sd`.

```
# YOUR WORK HERE
```

**Challenge 2:** Now consider one of the other cities. Are there any missing PM2.5 measurements for this city? If so, how many?

```
# YOUR WORK HERE
```

**Challenge 3:** Use `boxplot()` to explore with a graphic the PM2.5 measurements of Delhi. You might have to refer to the help page for `boxplot` by typing `?boxplot` in the console.

```
# YOUR WORK HERE
```

**Challenge 4:** Use `hist()` to explore with a graphic the PM2.5 measurements of Delhi. You might have to refer to the help page for `hist` by typing `?hist` in the console.

```
# YOUR WORK HERE
```

**Challenge 5:** Are any of Delhi's PM2.5 measurements below 0? In theory, the measurement should not contain any negative value.

```
# YOUR WORK HERE
```