# Assignment 1

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```
# Load packages
library(dplyr)
library(purrr)
library(magrittr)
library(tidyr)
library(stringr)
library(reshape2)

# Read data
jss <- read.csv("datjss.csv", header=T, sep=",")
sss <- read.csv("datsss.csv", header=T, sep=",")
stu <- read.csv("datstu.csv", header=T, sep=",", na.strings=c(""," ","NA"))
# Note that there are empty cells in stu, we replace them with NAs first.</pre>
```

### Exercise 1

• Number of students: 340823

```
length(unique(stu$X))
```

#### ## [1] 340823

• Number of schools: 898

```
length(unique(sss$schoolcode))
```

```
## [1] 898
```

```
# clean sss
ss <- sss %>%
select(-X) %>%
mutate(schoolname = str_remove_all(schoolname, "\\d")) %>% # clean school names
mutate(schoolname = str_remove_all(schoolname, "\\W")) %>%
distinct(schoolcode, .keep_all = T) # Note that some school names do not match their
# school code, I will only use school codes as id variable.
length(unique(ss$schoolcode))
```

#### ## [1] 898

• Number of programs: 32

```
pgm <- stu %>%
  select(starts_with("choice")) %>% # get a subset of stu (choicepgm1 ~ 6)
  map(., function(x) unique(x)) %>% # find the number of programs in each "choicepgm"
  unlist %>%
  unique() %>% # join all the unique programs in 6 choices and find the unique value.
  length()
pgm
```

#### ## [1] 33

Note that there's NAs in choicepgm, so the number of programs is: 33 - 1 = 32

• Number of choices (school, program):

```
school <- stu %>%
  select(X:schoolcode6) %>%
  gather(key = 'school', 'schoolcode', -c(X:male)) %>%
  mutate(choice = str match(school, "[1-6]") %>% as.numeric())
pgm <- stu %>%
  select(X, choicepgm1:rankplace) %>%
  gather(key = 'program', 'choicepgm', -c(X, jssdistrict, rankplace))
                                                                         %>%
    mutate(choice = str_match(program, "[1-6]") %>% as.numeric())
stu1 <- left_join(school, pgm, by = c("X", "choice")) %>%
   drop_na(., c(schoolcode,choicepgm)) %>%
   mutate(choice_sp = paste(schoolcode, choicepgm, sep = ","))
# number of all choices of school and program:
length(stu1$choice_sp)
## [1] 2006470
# number of unique choices of school and program
length(unique(stu1$choice sp))
## [1] 2773
  • Missing test score: 179887 (number of NAs in "score" in datstu)
  • Apply to the same school (different programs)
stu2 <- stu1 %>%
  group_by(schoolcode) %>%
  summarise(count= n())
# The table presents the number of students apply to the same school (dif programs)
stu2
## # A tibble: 640 x 2
##
      schoolcode count
##
           <int> <int>
           10101 5891
## 1
## 2
           10102 1958
## 3
           10103 8419
## 4
           10104 2474
## 5
           10105 1496
           10106 4015
## 6
## 7
           10107 4075
           10108 4181
## 8
## 9
           10109 8995
## 10
           10110 3017
## # ... with 630 more rows
  • Apply to less than 6 choices: 20988
# rule out NAs in choicepgm, leaving us students who apply 6 choices
stu3 <- drop_na(stu, starts_with("choice"))</pre>
# then students who apply less than 6 choices should be total number of students minus
```

## Excercise 2

The school level dataset is given by stu5

```
df <- stu1 %>%
    select(X, choice_sp, schoolcode, score, rankplace)

# merge ss with df,
stu4 <- left_join(df, ss, by = "schoolcode")

admin <- stu4 %>%
    filter(!is.na(rankplace)) %>%
    filter(rankplace < 7) %>% # get a subset of admitted students
    group_by(choice_sp) %>%
    summarise(cutoff = min(score), quality = mean(score), size = n())

stu5 <- left_join(stu4, admin, by = "choice_sp") %>%
    select(choice_sp, sssdistrict:size) %>%
    distinct()
```

#### Excercise 3 Distance

Exercise 4

The distance between junior high schools and senior high schools is given by the variable  $dis\_sss\_jsss$  in the distance dataset.