STA130 Final Poster Project

The subtitle of my project

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mutate data request_type <- requests %>% mutate(type=ifelse(`Actor Id` %in% educatoraccounts\$Id,ed mutate(recipient_type=ifelse(`Recipient Id`%in% educatora mutate(`Day of Created At`=as.Date(`Day of Created At`, mutate(`Day of Updated At`=as.Date(`Day of Updated At`, mutate(`Day of Expired At`=as.Date(`Day of Expired At`, mutate(`Month of Created At`=substr(`Day of Created At`, filter(`Day of Created At`!='2018-04-12'&`Day of Created

request type

##

##

A tibble: 1,024 x 11

<chr> <chr>

2 293 1159

1 292 952

filter out 2018-4-12 & 2018-8-30 because of extreme data

Id Recipient Id Actor Id Requestable Mo~ Day

<chr>

project

project

<da¹

2018

2018

<chr>

18739

18740

```
difference in average request every day and hypothesis test
 # request each day
 num <- request_type %>%
   group_by(`Day of Created At`) %>%
   summarise(num=n())
 # discover an outlier at 2019-02-28
 num %>% ggplot(aes(x=`Day of Created At`,y=num)) +
   geom point() +
   geom_point(aes(x=as.Date('2019-02-28'),y=51),color="red"]
   labs(y='number of requests each day')
 er of requests each day
```

```
bootstrap sample
# bootstrap together
set.seed(130)
boot1 <- rep(NA, rep)
s <- num %>% summarise(n()) %>% as.numeric()
for (i in 1:rep)
{
  num2 <- num %>% sample_n(size=s,replace=TRUE)
  num_before2 <- num2 %>%
    filter(`Day of Created At`<'2018-11-21') %>%
    summarise(mean=mean(num)) %>%
    as.numeric()
  num after2 <- num2 %>%
    filter(`Day of Created At`>='2018-11-21') %>%
    summarise(mean=mean(num)) %>%
    as.numeric()
  boot1[i] <- num_after2-num_before2
}
```

A Section Heading on its own page

A heading that starts on a new page

This document shows a few basics on making slides with R markdown.

To produce the slides, Knit to HMTL (ioslides).

(You can also knit to PDF if you have LaTeX installed on your computer.)

Three dashes starts a new page when it is not started by a new header.

This is a heading that doesn't start a new page

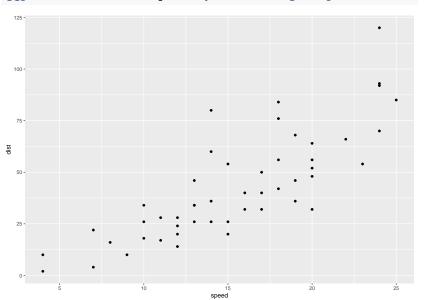
You can make text **bold** or in italics.

To make bullet points, start the points after a blank line:

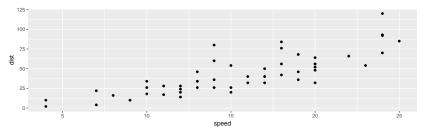
- point one
- another point

Include some R output

```
ggplot(cars, aes(x=speed, y=dist)) + geom_point()
```



Include the output without showing the code and R messages (which is what you want for your poster presentation). This R code chunk also changes the size of the plot.

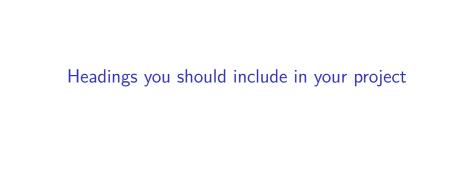


This plot shows that there is a positive relationship between distance and speed.

Read more

There is more information on R markdown on the course website at $https://ntaback.github.io/UofT_STA130/$ Rmarkdownforclassreports.html

For more on creating an ioslides presentation see https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/ioslides_presentation_format.html



Introduction

Include here a few sentences to introduce the problem and provide context. You might want to briefly summarize the data in words (what is the data and what is it used for). You can present the questions you are investigating here.



You can list the questions of interest in complete English sentences here to highlight them.

Data Summary (optional)

Here you can explain how you cleaned the data and created variables suitable for answering your questions. You can also include graphical displays that either motivated or address the questions.

Statistical Methods

Describe here what you have done to the data without presenting any results (output). If you want to indicate variables by symbols or variable names, define them here.

Results

Present the main results here, in order of importance, related to the questions asked. You might use tables or graphs, or other ways to summarize your results.

Conclusion

Give your main conclusions here. Follow the order of questions you presented.

Here you can also mention any additional considerations, concerns, or issues you might have. For example, if the results were unexpected, you can discuss this and perhaps offer possible explanations.

Acknowledgements (optional)

If you received any help from someone other than your team members you can acknowledge them. For example: The authors thank Wei for providing information on additional data resources. The authors would like to thank "TA name" for helpful suggestions and comments that improved the presentation of this poster.