# Week-3: Code-along

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### I. Code to edit and execute

To be submitted on canvas before attending the tutorial

#### Loading packages

```
# Load package tidyverse
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## — Attaching core tidyverse packages
                                                            - tidyverse 2.0.0 —
## ✓ dplyr 1.1.2

✓ readr
                                  2.1.4
## ✓ forcats 1.0.0
                                   1.5.0

✓ stringr

## ✓ ggplot2 3.4.3

✓ tibble

                                   3.2.1
## ✓ lubridate 1.9.2
                                   1.3.0

✓ tidyr

## ✓ purrr
           1.0.1
## — Conflicts —
                                                  —— tidyverse_conflicts() —
## * dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## * dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
## i Use the ]8;;http://conflicted.r-lib.org/conflicted package ]8;; to force all co
nflicts to become errors
```

#### Assigning values to variables

```
# Example a.: execute this example
x <- 'A'
x</pre>
```

```
## [1] "A"
```

```
# Complete the code for Example b and execute it
x <- 'Apple'
x</pre>
```

```
## [1] "Apple"
```

```
# Complete the code for Example c and execute it
x <- 'False'
x</pre>
```

```
## [1] "False"
```

```
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   # Complete the code for Example d and execute it
   х
   ## [1] 5
   # Complete the code for Example e and execute it
   x <- 5
   х
   ## [1] 5
   # Complete the code for Example f and execute it
   x <- 1i
   ## [1] 0+1i
  Checking the type of variables
   # Example a.: execute this example
   x <- 'A'
   typeof(x)
   # Complete the code for Example b and execute it
   x <- 'Apple'
   typeof(x)
   ## [1] "character"
   # Complete the code for Example c and execute it
   x <- FALSE
   typeof(x)
   ## [1] "logical"
   # Complete the code for Example d and execute it
   x <- 5L
```

# Complete the code for Example e and execute it

typeof(x)

x <- 5 typeof(x)

## [1] "integer"

```
## [1] "double"

# Complete the code for Example f and execute it
x <- 1i
typeof(x)

## [1] "complex"</pre>
```

### Need for data types

```
# import the cat-lovers data from the csv file you downloaded from canvas
cat_lovers <- read_csv("cat-lovers.csv")</pre>
```

```
## Rows: 60 Columns: 3
## — Column specification
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (3): name, number_of_cats, handedness
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
```

```
# Compute the mean of the number of cats: execute this command
mean(cat_lovers$number_of_cats)
```

```
## Warning in mean.default(cat_lovers$number_of_cats): argument is not numeric or
## logical: returning NA
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```
# Get more information about the mean() command using ? operator ?mean
```

```
# Convert the variable number_of_cats using as.integer()
mean(as.integer(cat_lovers$number_of_cats))
```

```
## Warning in mean(as.integer(cat_lovers$number_of_cats)): NAs introduced by
## coercion
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```
# Display the elements of the column number_of_cats
cat_lovers$number_of_cats
```

```
[1] "0"
##
   [2] "0"
##
   [3] "1"
##
##
   [4] "3"
   [5] "3"
##
##
   [6] "2"
##
   [7] "1"
   [8] "1"
##
   [9] "0"
## [10] "0"
## [11] "0"
## [12] "0"
## [13] "1"
## [14] "3"
## [15] "3"
## [16] "2"
## [17] "1"
## [18] "1"
## [19] "0"
## [20] "0"
## [21] "1"
## [22] "1"
## [23] "0"
## [24] "0"
## [25] "4"
## [26] "0"
## [27] "0"
## [28] "0"
## [29] "0"
## [30] "0"
## [31] "0"
## [32] "0"
## [33] "0"
## [34] "0"
## [35] "0"
## [36] "0"
## [37] "0"
## [38] "0"
## [39] "0"
## [40] "0"
## [41] "0"
## [42] "0"
## [43] "1"
## [44] "3"
## [45] "3"
## [46] "2"
## [47] "1"
## [48] "1.5 - honestly I think one of my cats is half human"
## [49] "0"
## [50] "0"
## [51] "1"
## [52] "0"
## [53] "1"
## [54] "three"
## [55] "1"
```

```
## [56] "1"
## [57] "1"
## [58] "0"
## [59] "0"
## [60] "2"
```

# Display the elements of the column number\_of\_cats after converting it using as.nume
ric()
as.integer(cat\_lovers\$number\_of\_cats)

```
## Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
```

#### Create an empty vector

```
# Empty vector
x<- vector()

# Type of the empty vector
typeof(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] "logical"
```

### Create vectors of type logical

```
# Method 1
x<-vector("logical",length=5)
# Display the contents of x
print(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

```
# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "logical"
```

```
# Method 2
x<-logical(5)
# Display the contents of x
print(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

```
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   \# Display the type of x
   print(typeof(x))
   ## [1] "logical"
   # Method 3
   x<-c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)
   \# Display the contents of x
   print(x)
   ## [1] TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE
   \# Display the type of x
   print(typeof(x))
   ## [1] "logical"
  Create vectors of type character
   # Method 1
   x<-vector("character",length=5)
   \# Display the contents of x
   print(x)
   ## [1] "" "" "" ""
   \# Display the type of x
   print(typeof(x))
   ## [1] "character"
   # Method 2
   x<-character(5)
   \# Display the contents of x
   print(x)
   ## [1] "" "" "" ""
   \# Display the type of x
   print(typeof(x))
```

## [1] "character"

```
# Method 3
x<-c('A','b','r','q')
# Display the contents of x
print(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] "A" "b" "r" "q"
```

```
# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

### Create vectors of type integer

```
# Method 1
x<-vector("integer",length=5)
# Display the contents of x
print(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
# Method 2
x<-integer(5)
# Display the contents of x
print(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
# Method 3
x<-c(1L,2L,3L,4L,5L)
# Display the contents of x
print(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5
```

```
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                                                     Week-3: Code-along
   \# Display the type of x
   print(typeof(x))
   ## [1] "integer"
    # Method 4
   x < -seq(from=1, to=5, by=1)
   \# Display the contents of x
   print(x)
   ## [1] 1 2 3 4 5
    # Display the type of x
   print(typeof(x))
   ## [1] "double"
    # Method 5
   x < -1:5
   \# Display the contents of x
   print(x)
   ## [1] 1 2 3 4 5
```

```
\# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

### Create vectors of type double

```
# Method 1
x<-vector("double",length=5)
\# Display the contents of x
print(x)
```

```
## [1] 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
\# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

```
# Method 2
x<-double(5)
# Display the contents of x
print(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

```
# Method 3
x<-c(1.787,0.63573,2.3890)
# Display the contents of x
print(x)
# Display the type of x
print(typeof(x))</pre>
```

### Implicit coercion

#### Example 1

```
# Create a vector
x<-c(1.8)
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

```
# Add a character to the vector
x<-c(x,'a')
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

#### Example 2

```
# Create a vector
x <-c(TRUE)
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] "logical"
```

```
# Add a number to the vector
x<-c(x,2)
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

#### Example 3

```
# Create a vector
x <-c('a')
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

```
# Add a logical value to the vector
x<-c(x,TRUE)
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

#### Example 4

```
# Create a vector
x<-c(1L)
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
# Add a number to the vector
x<-c(x,2)
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

### **Explicit coercion**

#### Example 1

```
# Create a vector
x<-c(1L)
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)</pre>
```

```
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                                                    Week-3: Code-along
   ## [1] "integer"
    # Convert the vector to type character
   x<-as.character(x)
   \# Check the type of x
   typeof(x)
   ## [1] "character"
  Example 2
    # Create a vector
   x<-c('A')
   # Check the type of x
   typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

```
# Convert the vector to type double
x<-as.numeric(x)
```

```
## Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
```

```
# Check the type of x
typeof(x)
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

### Accessing elements of the vector

```
# Create a vector
x < c(1,10,9,8,1,3,5)
```

```
# Access one element with index 3
x[3]
```

```
## [1] 9
```

```
# Access elements with consecutive indices, 2 to 4: 2,3,4
x[2:4]
```

```
## [1] 10 9 8
```

```
# Access elements with non-consecutive indices, 1,3,5
x[c(1,3,5)]
```

```
## [1] 1 9 1

# Access elements using logical vector
x[c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)]
```

```
## [1] 1 8 5
```

```
# Access elements using the conditional operator <
x[x<10]</pre>
```

```
## [1] 1 9 8 1 3 5
```

## **Examining vectors**

```
# Display the length of the vector
print(length(x))
```

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

```
# Display the type of the vector
print(typeof(x))
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

```
# Display the structure of the vector
print(str(x))
```

```
## num [1:7] 1 10 9 8 1 3 5
## NULL
```

#### Lists

```
# Initialise a named list
my_pie = list(type="key lime", diameter=7, is.vegetarian=TRUE)
# display the list
my_pie
```

```
## $type
## [1] "key lime"
##
## $diameter
## [1] 7
##
## $is.vegetarian
## [1] TRUE
```

```
# Print the names of the list
 names(my_pie)
 ## [1] "type"
                        "diameter"
                                         "is.vegetarian"
 # Retrieve the element named type
 my_pie["type"]
 ## $type
 ## [1] "key lime"
 # Retrieve a truncated list
 my_pie$type
 ## [1] "key lime"
 # Retrieve the element named type
 my_pie["type"]
 ## $type
 ## [1] "key lime"
Exploring data-sets
 # Install package
 install.packages("openintro", repos="http://cran.us.r-project.org")
 ##
 ## The downloaded binary packages are in
 ## /var/folders/tg/vrzh2dq501702nqkyy26fm7cljgc9f/T//RtmpBOy4hh/downloaded_packages
 # Load the package
 library(openintro)
 ## Loading required package: airports
 ## Loading required package: cherryblossom
 ## Loading required package: usdata
 # Load package
 library(tidyverse)
 # Catch a glimpse of the data-set: see how the rows are stacked one below another
 glimpse(loans_full_schema)
```

```
## Rows: 10,000
## Columns: 55
## $ emp_title
                                       <chr> "global config engineer ", "warehouse...
                                       <dbl> 3, 10, 3, 1, 10, NA, 10, 10, 10, 3, 1...
## $ emp_length
                                       <fct> NJ, HI, WI, PA, CA, KY, MI, AZ, NV, I...
## $ state
## $ homeownership
                                       <fct> MORTGAGE, RENT, RENT, RENT, RENT, OWN...
## $ annual income
                                       <dbl> 90000, 40000, 40000, 30000, 35000, 34...
## $ verified income
                                       <fct> Verified, Not Verified, Source Verifi...
## $ debt_to_income
                                       <dbl> 18.01, 5.04, 21.15, 10.16, 57.96, 6.4...
## $ annual_income_joint
                                       <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, 57000, NA, 155000, NA...
## $ verification income joint
                                       <fct> , , , Verified, , Not Verified, , ,...
## $ debt_to_income_joint
                                       <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, 37.66, NA, 13.12, NA,...
## $ delinq_2y
                                       <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0...
                                       <int> 38, NA, 28, NA, NA, 3, NA, 19, 18, NA...
## $ months_since_last_deling
                                       <dbl> 2001, 1996, 2006, 2007, 2008, 1990, 2...
## $ earliest_credit_line
                                       <int> 6, 1, 4, 0, 7, 6, 1, 1, 3, 0, 4, 4, 8...
## $ inquiries_last_12m
## $ total_credit_lines
                                       <int> 28, 30, 31, 4, 22, 32, 12, 30, 35, 9,...
                                       <int> 10, 14, 10, 4, 16, 12, 10, 15, 21, 6,...
## $ open_credit_lines
                                       <int> 70795, 28800, 24193, 25400, 69839, 42...
## $ total credit limit
## $ total_credit_utilized
                                       <int> 38767, 4321, 16000, 4997, 52722, 3898...
                                       <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0...
## $ num_collections_last_12m
## $ num_historical_failed_to_pay
                                       <int> 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0...
                                       <int> 38, NA, 28, NA, NA, 60, NA, 71, 18, N...
## $ months_since_90d_late
## $ current_accounts_deling
                                       <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0...
## $ total_collection_amount_ever
                                       <int> 1250, 0, 432, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
## $ current_installment_accounts
                                       <int> 2, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 2, 2, 6, 1, 2, 1, 2...
## $ accounts_opened_24m
                                       <int> 5, 11, 13, 1, 6, 2, 1, 4, 10, 5, 6, 7...
## $ months_since_last_credit_inquiry <int> 5, 8, 7, 15, 4, 5, 9, 7, 4, 17, 3, 4,...
                                       <int> 10, 14, 10, 4, 16, 12, 10, 15, 21, 6,...
## $ num_satisfactory_accounts
## $ num accounts 120d past due
                                       <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, NA, 0, 0, 0, ...
## $ num_accounts_30d_past_due
                                       <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0...
## $ num_active_debit_accounts
                                       <int> 2, 3, 3, 2, 10, 1, 3, 5, 11, 3, 2, 2,...
                                       <int> 11100, 16500, 4300, 19400, 32700, 272...
## $ total debit limit
## $ num_total_cc_accounts
                                       <int> 14, 24, 14, 3, 20, 27, 8, 16, 19, 7, ...
## $ num_open_cc_accounts
                                       <int> 8, 14, 8, 3, 15, 12, 7, 12, 14, 5, 8,...
## $ num_cc_carrying_balance
                                       <int> 6, 4, 6, 2, 13, 5, 6, 10, 14, 3, 5, 3...
                                       <int> 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 2, 7, 2, 0, 2, 3, 3...
## $ num mort accounts
## $ account_never_delinq_percent
                                       <dbl> 92.9, 100.0, 93.5, 100.0, 100.0, 78.1...
                                       <int> 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0...
## $ tax_liens
## $ public_record_bankrupt
                                       <int> 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0...
                                       <fct> moving, debt_consolidation, other, de...
## $ loan_purpose
                                       <fct> individual, individual, imdividual, i...
## $ application_type
                                       <int> 28000, 5000, 2000, 21600, 23000, 5000...
## $ loan_amount
## $ term
                                       <dbl> 60, 36, 36, 36, 36, 36, 60, 60, 36, 3...
## $ interest_rate
                                       <dbl> 14.07, 12.61, 17.09, 6.72, 14.07, 6.7...
                                       <dbl> 652.53, 167.54, 71.40, 664.19, 786.87...
## $ installment
## $ grade
                                       <fct> C, C, D, A, C, A, C, B, C, A, C, B, C...
## $ sub_grade
                                       <fct> C3, C1, D1, A3, C3, A3, C2, B5, C2, A...
                                       <fct> Mar-2018, Feb-2018, Feb-2018, Jan-201...
## $ issue_month
## $ loan_status
                                       <fct> Current, Current, Current, C...
                                       <fct> whole, whole, fractional, whole, whol...
## $ initial_listing_status
## $ disbursement method
                                       <fct> Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, C...
## $ balance
                                       <dbl> 27015.86, 4651.37, 1824.63, 18853.26,...
## $ paid_total
                                       <dbl> 1999.330, 499.120, 281.800, 3312.890,...
## $ paid principal
                                       <dbl> 984.14, 348.63, 175.37, 2746.74, 1569...
```

```
# Selecting categoric variables
loans <- loans_full_schema %>%
   select(grade, state, homeownership, disbursement_method ) # type the chosen columns
as in the lecture slide
# View the columns stacked one below another
glimpse(loans)
```