Knitr

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Contents

The three "back ticks" (') must be followed by curly brackets "{", and then "r" to tell the computer that you are using R code. This line is then closed off by another curly bracket "}".

Anything before three more back ticks "''" are then considered R code (a script).

If any code in the document has just a backtick ' then nothing, then another backtick, then that word is just printed as if it were code, such as `hey`.

I'm reading in the bike lanes here.

```
# readin is just a "label" for this code chunk
## code chunk is just a "chunk" of code, where this code usually
## does just one thing, aka a module
### comments are still # here
### you can do all your reading in there
### let's say we loaded some packages
library(stringr)
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
fname <- "http://www.aejaffe.com/summerR_2016/data/Bike_Lanes.csv"
bike = read.csv(fname, as.is = TRUE)
```

You can write your introduction here.

Introduction

Bike lanes are in Baltimore. People like them. Why are they so long?

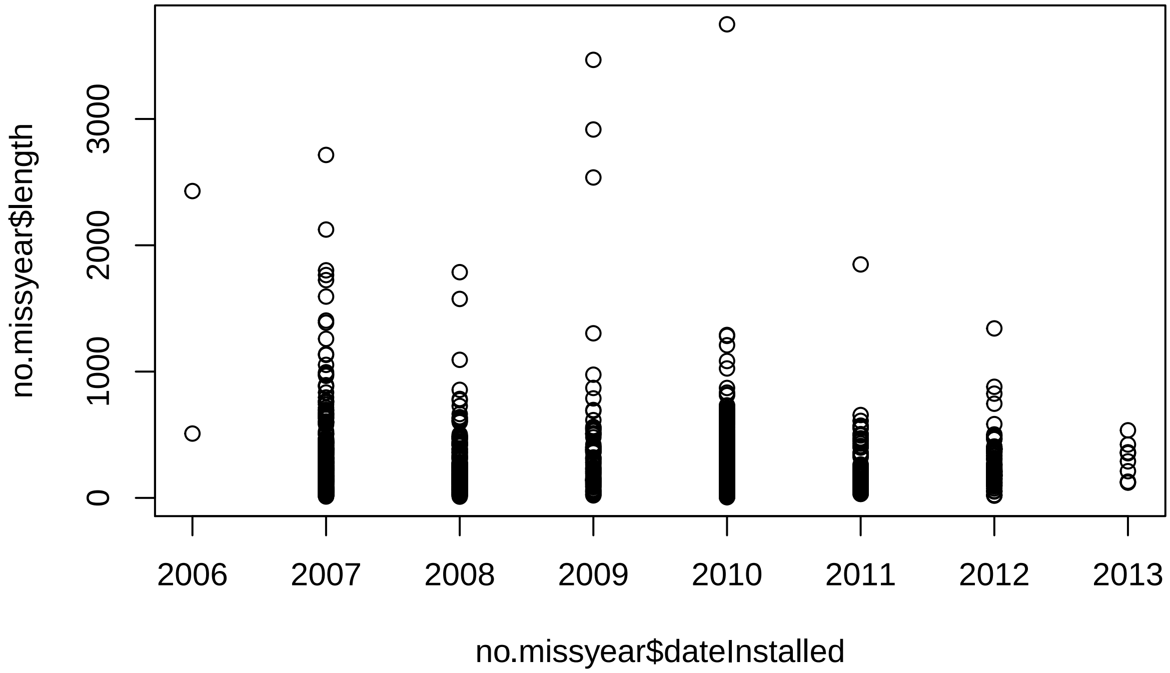
Exploratory Analysis

Let's look at some plots of bike length. Let's say we wanted to look at what affects bike length.

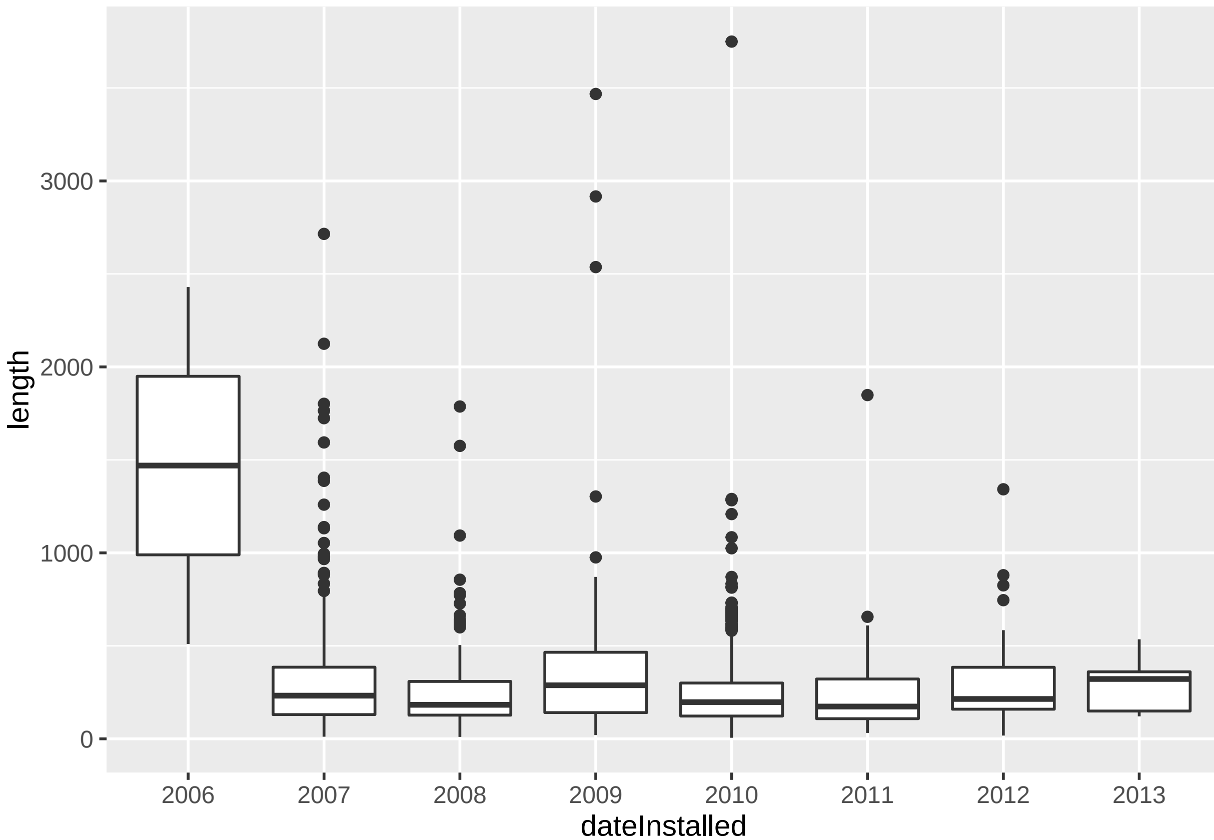
Plots of bike length

Note we made the subsection by using three "hashes" (pound signs): ###.

We can turn off R code output by using `echo = FALSE` on the knitr code chunks.



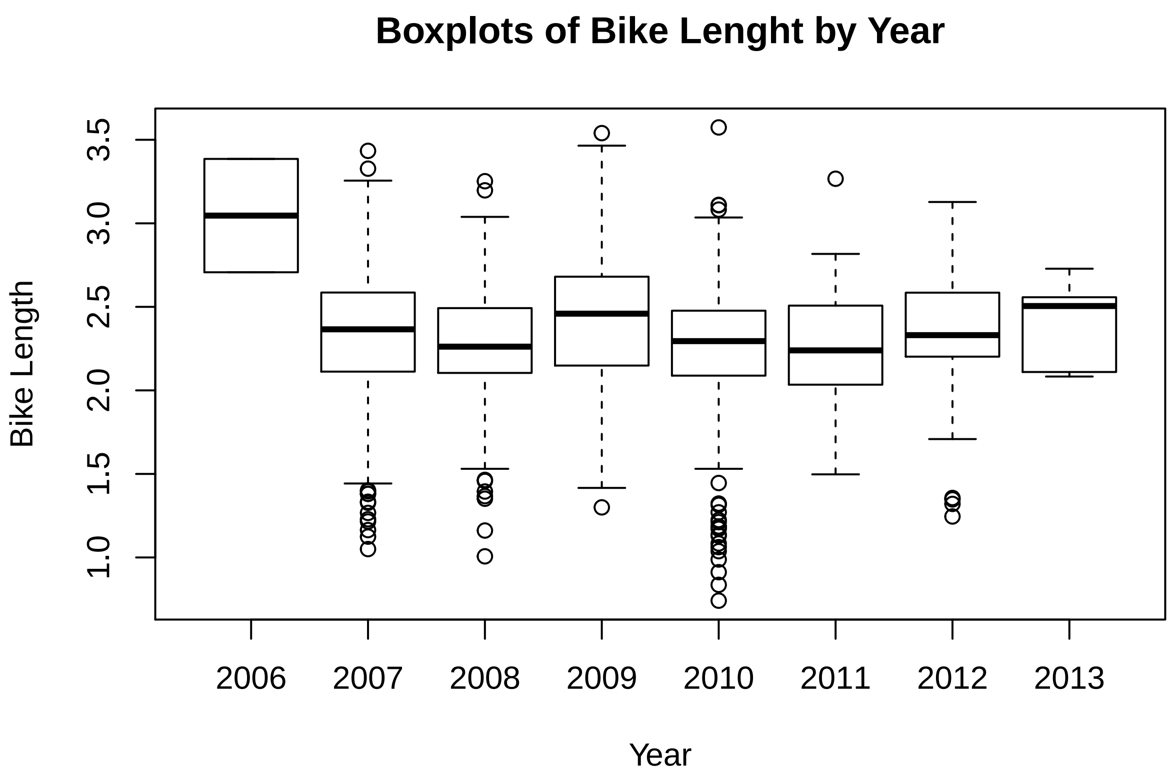

```
no.missyear = no.missyear %>%  mutate(dateInstalled = factor(dateInstalled))
library(ggplot2)
gbox = no.missyear %>% ggplot(aes(x = dateInstalled, y = length)) + geom_boxplot()
print(gbox)
```



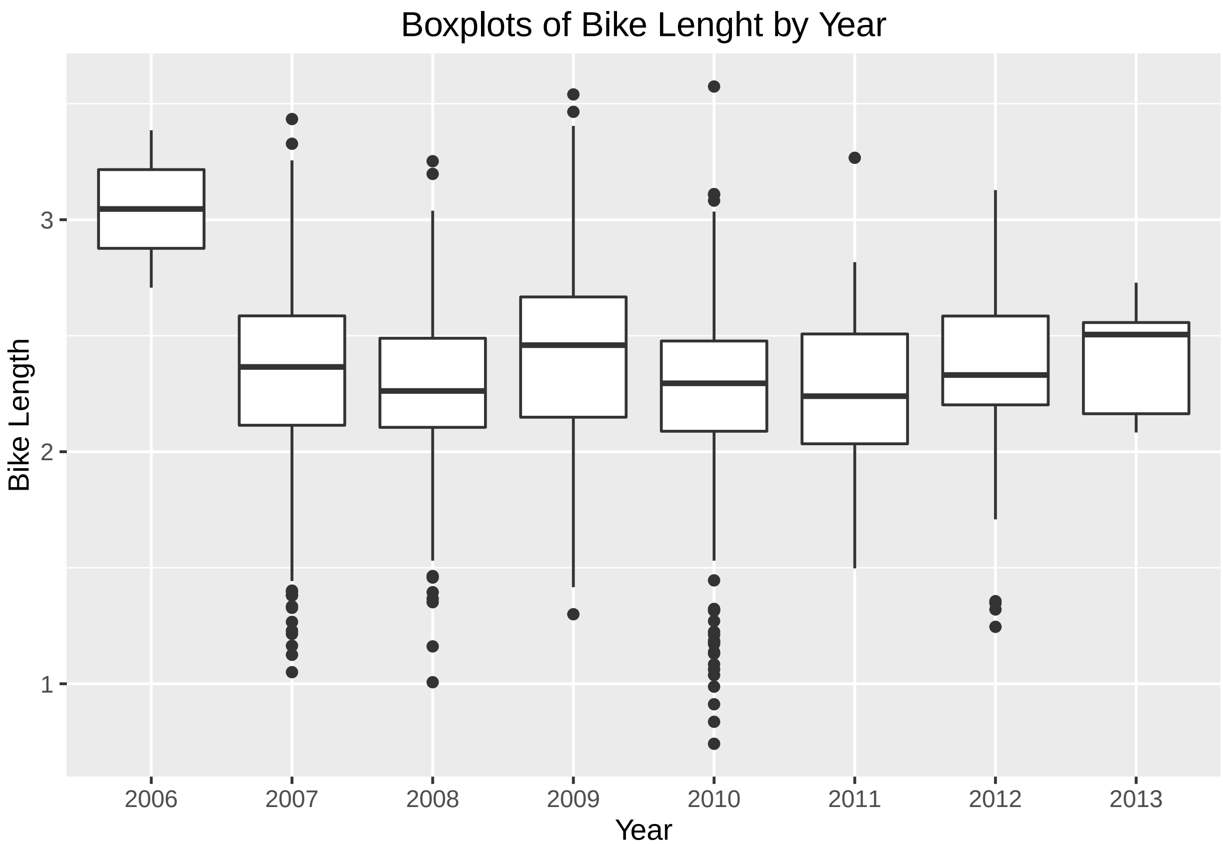
We have a total of 1505 rows.

What does it look like if we took the log (base 10) of the bike length:

```
no.missyear <- no.missyear %>% mutate(log.length = log10(length))
### see here that if you specify the data argument, you don't need to do the $
boxplot(log.length ~ dateInstalled, data = no.missyear,
        main = "Boxplots of Bike Lenght by Year",
        xlab="Year",
        ylab="Bike Length")
```

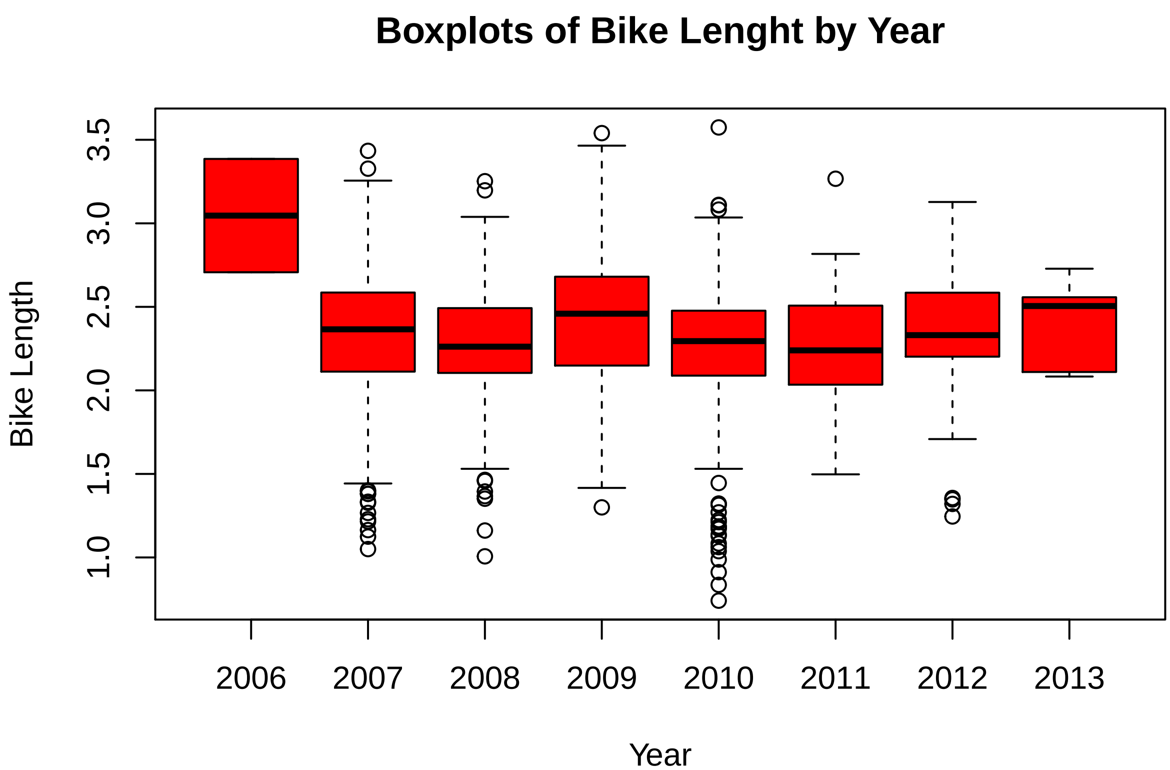



```
glogbox = no.missyear %>% ggplot(aes(x = dateInstalled, y = log.length)) + geom_boxplot() +
  ggtitle("Boxplots of Bike Lenght by Year") +
  xlab("Year") +
  ylab("Bike Length")
print(glogbox)
```

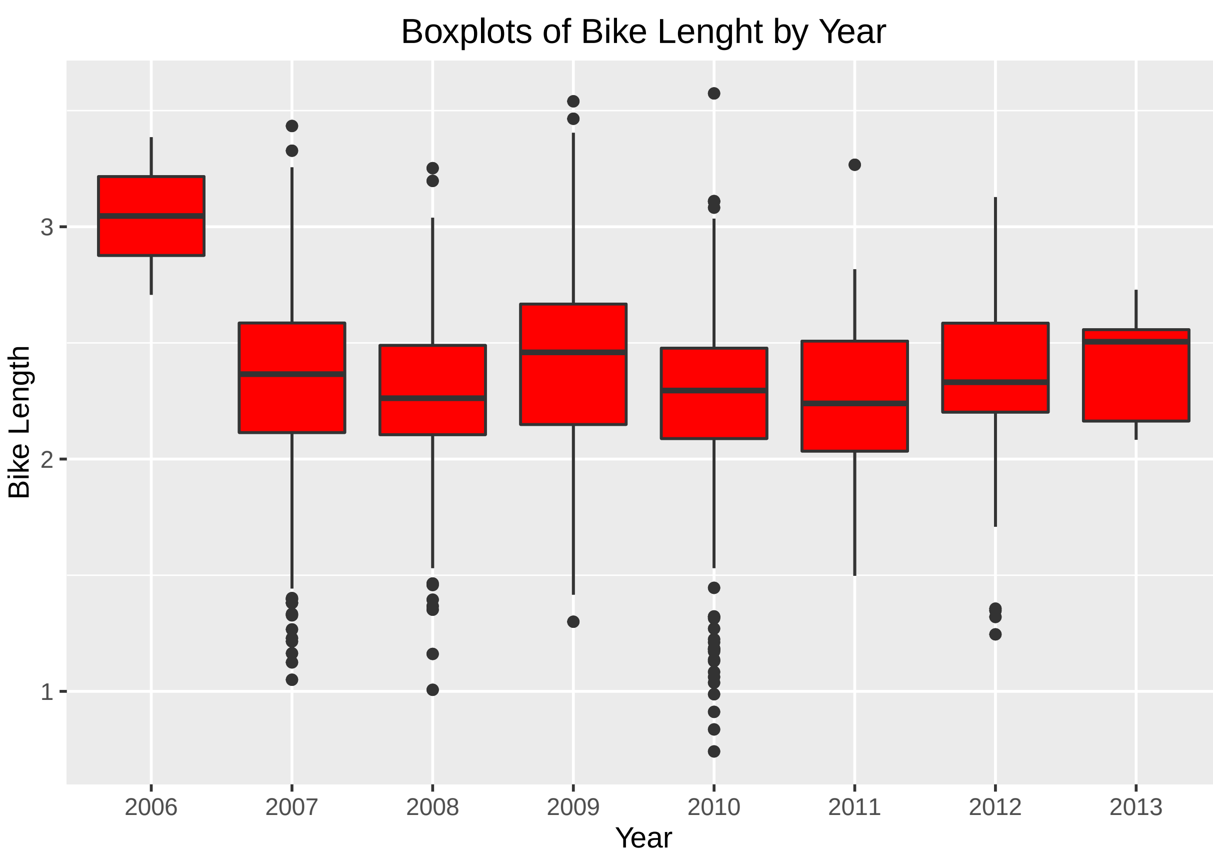


I want my boxplots colored, so I set the `col` argument.

```
boxplot(log.length ~ dateInstalled,
        data=no.missyear,
        main="Boxplots of Bike Lenght by Year",
        xlab="Year",
        ylab="Bike Length",
        col="red")
```

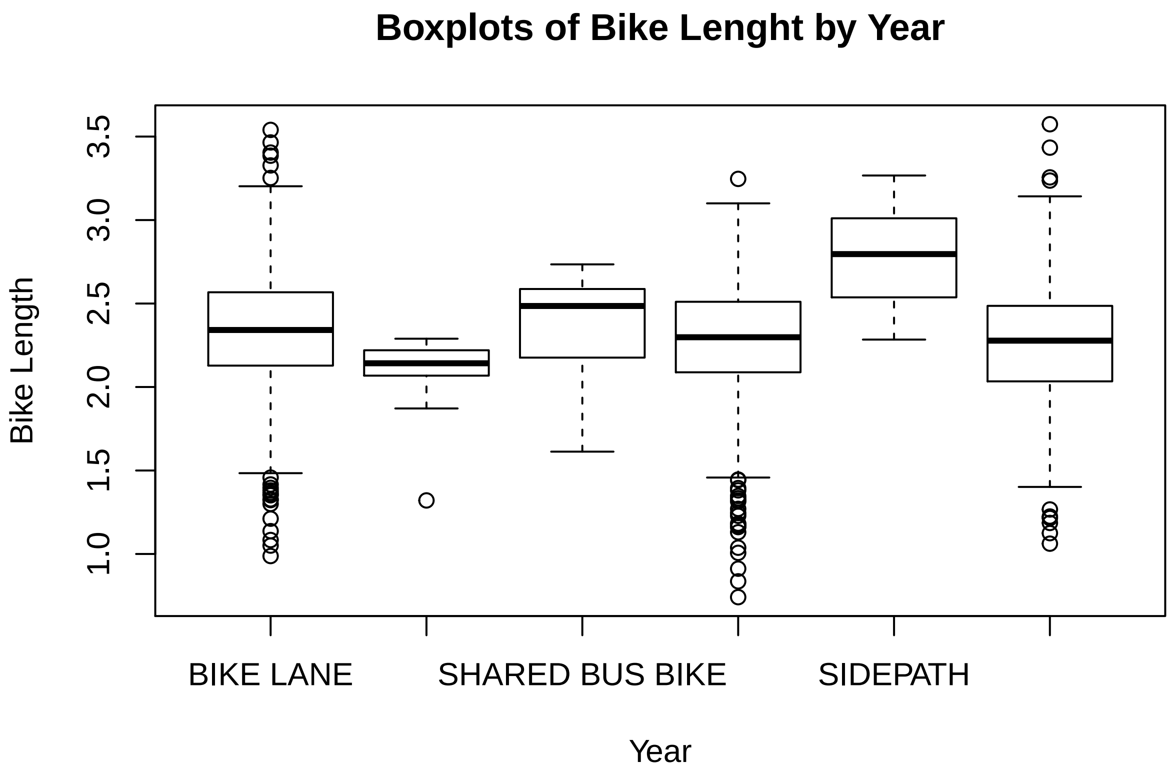



```
glogbox + geom_boxplot(fill = "red")
```



As we can see, 2006 had a much higher bike length. What about for the type of bike path?

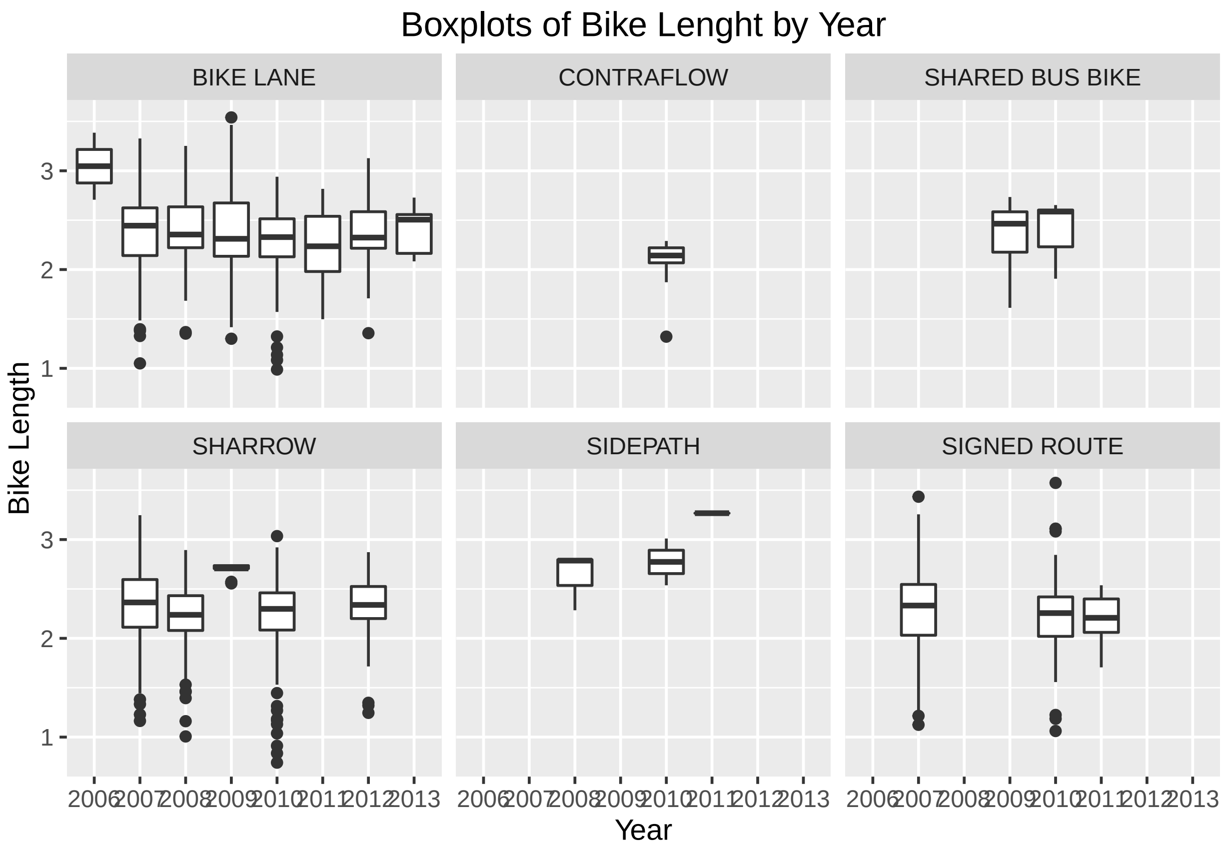
```r
### type is a character, but when R sees a "character" in a "formula", then it automatically converts i
### a formula is something that has a y ~ x, which says I want to plot y against x
### or if it were a model you would do y ~ x, which meant regress against y
boxplot(log.length ~ type, data=no.missyear, main="Boxplots of Bike Lenght by Year", xlab="Year", ylab=
```



Multiple Facets

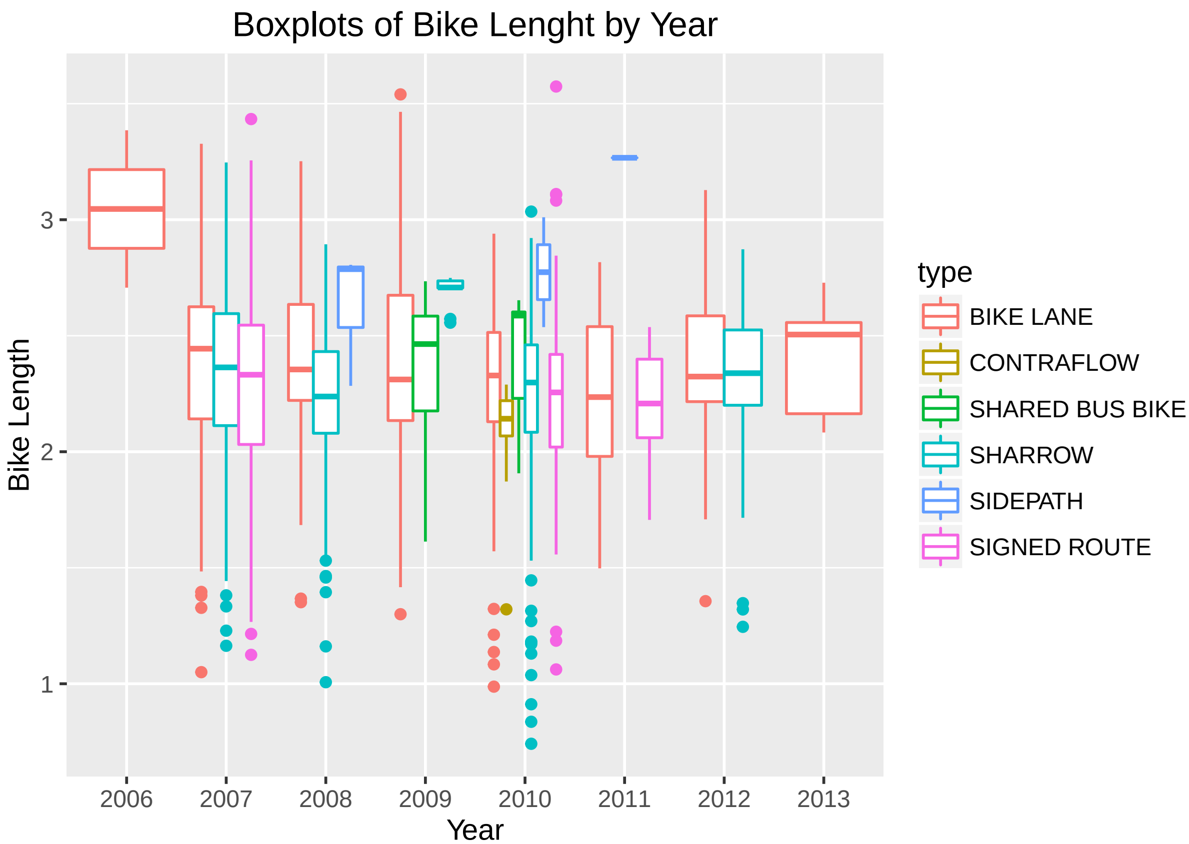
We can do the plot with different panels for each type.

```r
glogbox + facet_wrap(~ type)
```



NOTE, this is different than if we colored on type:

```
glogbox + aes(colour = type)
```



Means by type

What if we want to extract means by each type?

Let's show a few ways:

```
no.missyear %>% group_by(type) %>%
  dplyr::summarise(mean = mean(log.length))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [6 x 2]
##
##              type     mean
##             (chr)    (dbl)
## 1       BIKE LANE 2.330611
## 2      CONTRAFLOW 2.087246
## 3 SHARED BUS BIKE 2.363005
## 4         SHARROW 2.256425
## 5        SIDEPATH 2.781829
## 6    SIGNED ROUTE 2.263746
```

Let's show a what if we wanted to go over `type` and `dateInstalled`:

```
no.missyear %>% group_by(type, dateInstalled) %>%
  dplyr::summarise(mean = mean(log.length),
      median = median(log.length),
      Std.Dev = sd(log.length))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [22 x 5]
## Groups: type [?]
##
##               type dateInstalled     mean   median   Std.Dev
##              (chr)        (fctr)    (dbl)    (dbl)     (dbl)
## 1        BIKE LANE          2006 3.046261 3.046261 0.4797354
## 2        BIKE LANE          2007 2.351256 2.444042 0.4066225
## 3        BIKE LANE          2008 2.365728 2.354641 0.3891624
## 4        BIKE LANE          2009 2.381418 2.311393 0.4944744
## 5        BIKE LANE          2010 2.306994 2.328486 0.3207591
## 6        BIKE LANE          2011 2.242132 2.235462 0.3339777
## 7        BIKE LANE          2012 2.361510 2.323863 0.2852810
## 8        BIKE LANE          2013 2.408306 2.505012 0.2404060
## 9       CONTRAFLOW          2010 2.087246 2.142250 0.2565511
## 10 SHARED BUS BIKE          2009 2.350759 2.463997 0.3060951
## ..             ...           ...      ...      ...       ...
```

Linear Models

OK let's do some linear model

```
### type is a character, but when R sees a "character" in a "formula", then it automatically converts i
### a formula is something that has a y ~ x, which says I want to plot y against x
### or if it were a model you would do y ~ x, which meant regress against y
mod.type = lm(log.length ~ type, data = no.missyear)
mod.yr = lm(log.length ~ factor(dateInstalled), data = no.missyear)
mod.yrtype = lm(log.length ~ type + factor(dateInstalled), data = no.missyear)
summary(mod.type)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = log.length ~ type, data = no.missyear)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.51498 -0.19062  0.02915  0.23220  1.31021
##
## Coefficients:
##                     Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)          2.33061    0.01487 156.703  < 2e-16 ***
## typeCONTRAFLOW      -0.24337    0.10288  -2.366 0.018127 *
## typeSHARED BUS BIKE  0.03239    0.06062   0.534 0.593194
## typeSHARROW         -0.07419    0.02129  -3.484 0.000509 ***
## typeSIDEPATH         0.45122    0.15058   2.997 0.002775 **
## typeSIGNED ROUTE    -0.06687    0.02726  -2.453 0.014300 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.367 on 1499 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.01956,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.01629
## F-statistic:  5.98 on 5 and 1499 DF,  p-value: 1.74e-05
```

That's rather UGLY, so let's use a package called `pander` and then make this model into an `pander` object and then print it out nicely.

Grabbing coefficients

We can use the `coef` function on a summary, or do `smod$coef` to get the coefficients. But they are in a `matrix`:

```
smod = summary(mod.type)
coef(smod)
```

```
##                        Estimate Std. Error     t value     Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)          2.33061129 0.01487281 156.7027729 0.0000000000
## typeCONTRAFLOW      -0.24336564 0.10287662  -2.3656069 0.0181272020
## typeSHARED BUS BIKE  0.03239334 0.06062453   0.5343274 0.5931943055
## typeSHARROW         -0.07418617 0.02129463  -3.4837969 0.0005085795
## typeSIDEPATH         0.45121749 0.15057577   2.9966142 0.0027748128
## typeSIGNED ROUTE    -0.06686556 0.02726421  -2.4525034 0.0142999055
```

```
class(coef(smod))
```

```
## [1] "matrix"
```

Broom package

The `broom` package can "tidy" up the output to actually put the terms into a column of a data.frame that you can grab values from:

```
library(broom)
smod2 = tidy(mod.type)
class(smod2)
```

```
## [1] "data.frame"
```

```
better = smod2 %>% mutate(term = str_replace(term, "^type", ""))
better
```

```
##              term    estimate  std.error   statistic      p.value
## 1     (Intercept)  2.33061129 0.01487281 156.7027729 0.0000000000
## 2      CONTRAFLOW -0.24336564 0.10287662  -2.3656069 0.0181272020
## 3 SHARED BUS BIKE  0.03239334 0.06062453   0.5343274 0.5931943055
## 4         SHARROW -0.07418617 0.02129463  -3.4837969 0.0005085795
## 5        SIDEPATH  0.45121749 0.15057577   2.9966142 0.0027748128
## 6    SIGNED ROUTE -0.06686556 0.02726421  -2.4525034 0.0142999055
```

```
better %>% filter(term == "SIDEPATH")
```

```
##       term  estimate std.error statistic     p.value
## 1 SIDEPATH 0.4512175 0.1505758  2.996614 0.002774813
```

```
write.csv(better, file = "Best_Model_Coefficients.csv")
```

BUT I NEEEEEED an XLSX! The `xlsx` package can do it, but I still tend to use CSVs.

```r
library(xlsx)
```

```
## Loading required package: rJava
```

```
## Loading required package: xlsxjars
```

```r
write.xlsx(better, file = "Best_Model_Coefficients.xlsx")
```

Testing Nested Models

The `anova` command will test nested models and give you a table of results:

```r
my_lrtest = anova(mod.yrtype, mod.yr)
print(my_lrtest)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: log.length ~ type + factor(dateInstalled)
## Model 2: log.length ~ factor(dateInstalled)
##   Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq     F   Pr(>F)
## 1   1492 199.10
## 2   1497 202.47 -5   -3.3681 5.048 0.000136 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
print(tidy(my_lrtest))
```

```
##   res.df      rss df     sumsq statistic      p.value
## 1   1492 199.0977 NA        NA        NA           NA
## 2   1497 202.4658 -5 -3.368136  5.048034 0.0001360178
```

Similarly with year:

```r
my_lrtest = anova(mod.yrtype, mod.type)
print(tidy(my_lrtest))
```

```
##   res.df      rss df     sumsq statistic     p.value
## 1   1492 199.0977 NA        NA        NA          NA
## 2   1499 201.9321 -7 -2.834384  3.034333 0.003588298
```

ASIDE: the `aov` function fits what you think of when you think ANOVA.

Pander

Pander can output tables (as well as other things such as models), so let's print this using the `pander` command from the `pander` package. So `pander` is really good when you are trying to print out a table (in html, otherwise make the table and use `write.csv` to get it in Excel and then format) really quickly and in a report.

```r
# devtools::install_github('Rapporter/pander') # need this version!
library(pander)
pander(mod.yr)
```

Table 1: Fitting linear model: log.length ~ factor(dateInstalled)

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)	3.046	0.26	11.71	2.181e-30
factor(dateInstalled)2007	-0.7332	0.2608	-2.812	0.004987
factor(dateInstalled)2008	-0.7808	0.2613	-2.988	0.002852
factor(dateInstalled)2009	-0.6394	0.2631	-2.431	0.01518
factor(dateInstalled)2010	-0.7791	0.2605	-2.991	0.002825
factor(dateInstalled)2011	-0.8022	0.2626	-3.055	0.002292
factor(dateInstalled)2012	-0.7152	0.2625	-2.725	0.006509
factor(dateInstalled)2013	-0.638	0.2849	-2.239	0.02527

It is the same if we write out the summary, but more information is in the **footer**.

```r
pander(summary(mod.yr))
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)	3.046	0.26	11.71	2.181e-30
factor(dateInstalled)2007	-0.7332	0.2608	-2.812	0.004987
factor(dateInstalled)2008	-0.7808	0.2613	-2.988	0.002852
factor(dateInstalled)2009	-0.6394	0.2631	-2.431	0.01518
factor(dateInstalled)2010	-0.7791	0.2605	-2.991	0.002825
factor(dateInstalled)2011	-0.8022	0.2626	-3.055	0.002292
factor(dateInstalled)2012	-0.7152	0.2625	-2.725	0.006509
factor(dateInstalled)2013	-0.638	0.2849	-2.239	0.02527

Table 3: Fitting linear model: log.length ~ factor(dateInstalled)

Observations	Residual Std. Error	R^2	Adjusted R^2
1505	0.3678	0.01697	0.01237

Formatting

Let's format the rows and the column names a bit better:

Changing the terms

```r
ptable = tidy(mod.yr)
ptable$term = ptable$term %>%
  str_replace(fixed("factor(dateInstalled)"), "") %>%
  str_replace(fixed("(Intercept)"), "Intercept")
```

Column Names

Now we can reset the column names if we didn't like them before:

```
colnames(ptable) = c("Variable", "Beta", "SE", "tstatistic", "p.value")
pander(ptable)
```

Variable	Beta	SE	tstatistic	p.value
Intercept	3.046	0.26	11.71	2.181e-30
2007	-0.7332	0.2608	-2.812	0.004987
2008	-0.7808	0.2613	-2.988	0.002852
2009	-0.6394	0.2631	-2.431	0.01518
2010	-0.7791	0.2605	-2.991	0.002825
2011	-0.8022	0.2626	-3.055	0.002292
2012	-0.7152	0.2625	-2.725	0.006509
2013	-0.638	0.2849	-2.239	0.02527

Confidence Intervals

Let's say we want the beta, the 95% CI. We can use `confint` on the model, `merge` it to `ptable` and then paste the columns together (after rounding) with a comma and bound them in parentheses.

```
cint = confint(mod.yr)
print(cint)
```

```
##                                2.5 %      97.5 %
## (Intercept)                 2.536168  3.55635353
## factor(dateInstalled)2007 -1.244725 -0.22177042
## factor(dateInstalled)2008 -1.293400 -0.26827336
## factor(dateInstalled)2009 -1.155435 -0.12345504
## factor(dateInstalled)2010 -1.289978 -0.26816090
## factor(dateInstalled)2011 -1.317344 -0.28710724
## factor(dateInstalled)2012 -1.229999 -0.20032262
## factor(dateInstalled)2013 -1.196733 -0.07917559
```

```
print(class(cint))
```

```
## [1] "matrix"
```

Tidying it up

```
cint = tidy(cint)
colnames(cint) = c("Variable", "lower", "upper")
cint$Variable = cint$Variable %>%
  str_replace(fixed("factor(dateInstalled)"), "") %>%
  str_replace(fixed("(Intercept)"), "Intercept")
ptable = left_join(ptable, cint, by = "Variable")
ptable = ptable %>% mutate(lower = round(lower, 2),
                           upper = round(lower, 2),
                           Beta = round(Beta, 2),
```

```r
                              p.value = ifelse(p.value < 0.01, "< 0.01",
                                               round(p.value,2)))
ptable = ptable %>% mutate(ci = paste0("(", lower, ", ", upper, ")"))
ptable = dplyr::select(ptable, Beta, ci, p.value)
pander(ptable)
```

Beta	ci	p.value
3.05	(2.54, 2.54)	< 0.01
-0.73	(-1.24, -1.24)	< 0.01
-0.78	(-1.29, -1.29)	< 0.01
-0.64	(-1.16, -1.16)	0.02
-0.78	(-1.29, -1.29)	< 0.01
-0.8	(-1.32, -1.32)	< 0.01
-0.72	(-1.23, -1.23)	< 0.01
-0.64	(-1.2, -1.2)	0.03

Multiple Models

OK, that's pretty good, but let's say we have all three models. You can't put doesn't work so well with *many* models together.

```r
# pander(mod.yr, mod.yrtype) does not work
# pander(list(mod.yr, mod.yrtype)) # will give 2 separate tables
```

If we use the `memisc` package, we can combine the models:

```r
library(memisc)
mtab_all <- mtable("Model Year" = mod.yr,
                   "Model Type" = mod.type,
                   "Model Both" = mod.yrtype,
                   summary.stats = c("sigma","R-squared","F","p","N"))
print(mtab_all)
```

```
##
## Calls:
## Model Year: lm(formula = log.length ~ factor(dateInstalled), data = no.missyear)
## Model Type: lm(formula = log.length ~ type, data = no.missyear)
## Model Both: lm(formula = log.length ~ type + factor(dateInstalled), data = no.missyear)
##
## ========================================================================
##                                     Model Year  Model Type  Model Both
## ------------------------------------------------------------------------
##   (Intercept)                        3.046***    2.331***    3.046***
##                                     (0.260)     (0.015)     (0.258)
##   factor(dateInstalled): 2007/2006  -0.733**                -0.690**
##                                     (0.261)                 (0.259)
##   factor(dateInstalled): 2008/2006  -0.781**                -0.742**
##                                     (0.261)                 (0.260)
##   factor(dateInstalled): 2009/2006  -0.639*                 -0.619*
##                                     (0.263)                 (0.262)
```

```
##   factor(dateInstalled): 2010/2006  -0.779**                 -0.736**
##                                     (0.260)                  (0.259)
##   factor(dateInstalled): 2011/2006  -0.802**                 -0.790**
##                                     (0.263)                  (0.261)
##   factor(dateInstalled): 2012/2006  -0.715**                 -0.700**
##                                     (0.262)                  (0.261)
##   factor(dateInstalled): 2013/2006  -0.638*                  -0.638*
##                                     (0.285)                  (0.283)
##   type: CONTRAFLOW/BIKE LANE                    -0.243*      -0.224*
##                                                 (0.103)      (0.103)
##   type: SHARED BUS BIKE/BIKE LANE                0.032       -0.037
##                                                 (0.061)      (0.069)
##   type: SHARROW/BIKE LANE                       -0.074***    -0.064**
##                                                 (0.021)      (0.023)
##   type: SIDEPATH/BIKE LANE                       0.451**      0.483**
##                                                 (0.151)      (0.150)
##   type: SIGNED ROUTE/BIKE LANE                  -0.067*      -0.067*
##                                                 (0.027)      (0.029)
## ------------------------------------------------------------------------
##   sigma                                 0.4          0.4          0.4
##   R-squared                             0.0          0.0          0.0
##   F                                     3.7          6.0          4.3
##   p                                     0.0          0.0          0.0
##   N                                  1505         1505         1505
## ========================================================================
```

If you want to write it out (for Excel), it is tab delimited:

```
write.mtable(mtab_all, file = "my_tab.txt")
```

```
pander(mtab_all)
```

	Model Year	Model Type	Model Both
(Intercept)	3.046***	2.331***	3.046***
	(0.260)	(0.015)	(0.258)
factor(dateInstalled): 2007/2006	-0.733**		-0.690**
	(0.261)		(0.259)
factor(dateInstalled): 2008/2006	-0.781**		-0.742**
	(0.261)		(0.260)
factor(dateInstalled): 2009/2006	-0.639*		-0.619*
	(0.263)		(0.262)
factor(dateInstalled): 2010/2006	-0.779**		-0.736**
	(0.260)		(0.259)
factor(dateInstalled): 2011/2006	-0.802**		-0.790**
	(0.263)		(0.261)
factor(dateInstalled): 2012/2006	-0.715**		-0.700**
	(0.262)		(0.261)
factor(dateInstalled): 2013/2006	-0.638*		-0.638*
	(0.285)		(0.283)
type: CONTRAFLOW/BIKE LANE		-0.243*	-0.224*
		(0.103)	(0.103)
type: SHARED BUS BIKE/BIKE LANE		0.032	-0.037
		(0.061)	(0.069)

	Model Year	Model Type	Model Both
type: SHARROW/BIKE LANE		-0.074***	-0.064**
		(0.021)	(0.023)
type: SIDEPATH/BIKE LANE		0.451**	0.483**
		(0.151)	(0.150)
type: SIGNED ROUTE/BIKE LANE		-0.067*	-0.067*
		(0.027)	(0.029)
sigma	0.4	0.4	0.4
R-squared	0.0	0.0	0.0
F	3.7	6.0	4.3
p	0.0	0.0	0.0
N	1505	1505	1505

Not covered - making `mtable` better:

```
renamer = function(model) {
  names(model$coefficients) = names(model$coefficients) %>%
  str_replace(fixed("factor(dateInstalled)"), "") %>%
  str_replace(fixed("(Intercept)"), "Intercept")
  names(model$contrasts) = names(model$contrasts) %>%
  str_replace(fixed("factor(dateInstalled)"), "") %>%
  str_replace(fixed("(Intercept)"), "Intercept")
  return(model)
}
mod.yr = renamer(mod.yr)
mod.yrtype = renamer(mod.yrtype)
mod.type = renamer(mod.type)

mtab_all_better <- mtable("Model Year" = mod.yr,
                   "Model Type" = mod.type,
                   "Model Both" = mod.yrtype,
                   summary.stats = c("sigma","R-squared","F","p","N"))
pander(mtab_all_better)
```

	Model Year	Model Type	Model Both
Intercept	3.046***	2.331***	3.046***
	(0.260)	(0.015)	(0.258)
2007	-0.733**		-0.690**
	(0.261)		(0.259)
2008	-0.781**		-0.742**
	(0.261)		(0.260)
2009	-0.639*		-0.619*
	(0.263)		(0.262)
2010	-0.779**		-0.736**
	(0.260)		(0.259)
2011	-0.802**		-0.790**
	(0.263)		(0.261)
2012	-0.715**		-0.700**
	(0.262)		(0.261)
2013	-0.638*		-0.638*
	(0.285)		(0.283)

	Model Year	Model Type	Model Both
type: CONTRAFLOW/BIKE LANE		-0.243*	-0.224*
		(0.103)	(0.103)
type: SHARED BUS BIKE/BIKE LANE		0.032	-0.037
		(0.061)	(0.069)
type: SHARROW/BIKE LANE		-0.074***	-0.064**
		(0.021)	(0.023)
type: SIDEPATH/BIKE LANE		0.451**	0.483**
		(0.151)	(0.150)
type: SIGNED ROUTE/BIKE LANE		-0.067*	-0.067*
		(0.027)	(0.029)
sigma	0.4	0.4	0.4
R-squared	0.0	0.0	0.0
F	3.7	6.0	4.3
p	0.0	0.0	0.0
N	1505	1505	1505

Another package called `stargazer` can put models together easily and print them out. So let's use stargazer. Again, you need to use `install.packages("stargazer")` if you don't have function.

```r
require(stargazer)
```

```
## Loading required package: stargazer
```

```
##
## Please cite as:
```

```
##  Hlavac, Marek (2015). stargazer: Well-Formatted Regression and Summary Statistics Tables.
```

```
##  R package version 5.2. http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=stargazer
```

OK, so what's the difference here? First off, we said results are "markup", so that it will not try to reformat the output. Also, I didn't want those # for comments, so I just made comment an empty string "".

```r
stargazer(mod.yr, mod.type, mod.yrtype, type = "text")
```

```

===========================================================================================
                                             Dependent variable:
                    -----------------------------------------------------------------------
                                                log.length
                              (1)                     (2)                     (3)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
2007                       -0.733***                                       -0.690***
                            (0.261)                                         (0.259)

2008                       -0.781***                                       -0.742***
                            (0.261)                                         (0.260)

2009                       -0.639**                                         -0.619**
```

```
                       (0.263)                                   (0.262)

2010                  -0.779***                                 -0.736***
                       (0.260)                                   (0.259)

2011                  -0.802***                                 -0.790***
                       (0.263)                                   (0.261)

2012                  -0.715***                                 -0.700***
                       (0.262)                                   (0.261)

2013                  -0.638**                                   -0.638**
                       (0.285)                                   (0.283)

typeCONTRAFLOW                               -0.243**            -0.224**
                                              (0.103)             (0.103)

typeSHARED BUS BIKE                           0.032               -0.037
                                              (0.061)             (0.069)

typeSHARROW                                  -0.074***           -0.064***
                                              (0.021)             (0.023)

typeSIDEPATH                                 0.451***            0.483***
                                              (0.151)             (0.150)

typeSIGNED ROUTE                             -0.067**            -0.067**
                                              (0.027)             (0.029)

Constant              3.046***               2.331***            3.046***
                       (0.260)                (0.015)             (0.258)

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Observations            1,505                  1,505               1,505
R2                      0.017                  0.020               0.033
Adjusted R2             0.012                  0.016               0.026
Residual Std. Error    0.368 (df = 1497)      0.367 (df = 1499)     0.365 (df = 1492)
F Statistic         3.691*** (df = 7; 1497) 5.980*** (df = 5; 1499) 4.285*** (df = 12; 1492)
=============================================================================================
Note:                                                          *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01
```

If we use

```r
stargazer(mod.yr, mod.type, mod.yrtype, type="html")
```

Dependent variable:

log.length

(1)

(2)

(3)

2007

-0.733***

-0.690***

(0.261)

(0.259)

2008

-0.781***

-0.742***

(0.261)

(0.260)

2009

-0.639**

-0.619**

(0.263)

(0.262)

2010

-0.779***

-0.736***

(0.260)

(0.259)

2011

-0.802***

-0.790***

(0.263)

(0.261)

2012

-0.715***

-0.700***

(0.262)

(0.261)

2013

-0.638**

-0.638**

(0.285)

(0.283)

typeCONTRAFLOW

-0.243**

-0.224**

(0.103)

(0.103)

typeSHARED BUS BIKE

0.032

-0.037

(0.061)

(0.069)

typeSHARROW

-0.074***

-0.064***

(0.021)

(0.023)

typeSIDEPATH

0.451***

0.483***

(0.151)

(0.150)

typeSIGNED ROUTE

-0.067**

-0.067**

(0.027)

(0.029)

Constant

3.046***

2.331***

3.046***

(0.260)

(0.015)

(0.258)

Observations

1,505

1,505

1,505

R2

0.017

0.020

0.033

Adjusted R2

0.012

0.016

0.026

Residual Std. Error

0.368 (df = 1497)

0.367 (df = 1499)

0.365 (df = 1492)

F Statistic

3.691*** (df = 7; 1497)

5.980*** (df = 5; 1499)

4.285*** (df = 12; 1492)

Note:

p<0.1; ***p<0.05;*** p<0.01

Data Extraction

Let's say I want to get data INTO my text. Like there are N number of bike lanes with a date installed that isn't zero. There are 1505 bike lanes with a date installed after 2006. So you use one backtick ' and then you say "r" to tell that it's R code. And then you run R code that gets evaualted and then returns the value. Let's say you want to compute a bunch of things:

```
### let's get number of bike lanes installed by year
n.lanes = no.missyear %>% group_by(dateInstalled) %>% dplyr::summarize(n())
class(n.lanes)
```

```
## [1] "tbl_df"     "tbl"        "data.frame"
```

```
print(n.lanes)
```

```
## Source: local data frame [8 x 2]
##
##   dateInstalled   n()
##          (fctr) (int)
## 1          2006     2
## 2          2007   368
## 3          2008   206
## 4          2009    86
## 5          2010   625
## 6          2011   101
## 7          2012   107
## 8          2013    10
```

```r
n.lanes = as.data.frame(n.lanes)
print(n.lanes)
```

```
##   dateInstalled n()
## 1          2006   2
## 2          2007 368
## 3          2008 206
## 4          2009  86
## 5          2010 625
## 6          2011 101
## 7          2012 107
## 8          2013  10
```

```r
colnames(n.lanes) <- c("date", "nlanes")
n2009 <- filter(n.lanes, date == 2009)
n2010 <- filter(n.lanes, date == 2010)
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/Users/johnmuschelli/Dropbox/Classes/summerR_2016/Knitr/lecture"
```

Now I can just say there are 2009, 86 lanes in 2009 and 2010, 625 in 2010.

```r
fname <- "http://www.aejaffe.com/summerR_2016/data/Charm_City_Circulator_Ridership.csv"
## file.path takes a directory and makes a full name with a full file path
charm = read.csv(fname, as.is=TRUE)

library(chron)
days = levels(weekdays(1, abbreviate=FALSE))
charm$day <- factor(charm$day, levels=days)
charm$date <- as.Date(charm$date, format="%m/%d/%Y")
cn <- colnames(charm)
daily <- charm[, c("day", "date", "daily")]
```

```r
charm$daily <- NULL
require(reshape)
```

```
## Loading required package: reshape

##
## Attaching package: 'reshape'

## The following object is masked from 'package:memisc':
##
##     rename

## The following object is masked from 'package:tidyr':
##
##     expand

## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##     rename
```

```r
long.charm <- melt(charm, id.vars = c("day", "date"))
long.charm$type <- "Boardings"
long.charm$type[ grepl("Alightings", long.charm$variable)] <- "Alightings"
long.charm$type[ grepl("Average", long.charm$variable)] <- "Average"

long.charm$line <- "orange"
long.charm$line[ grepl("purple", long.charm$variable)] <- "purple"
long.charm$line[ grepl("green", long.charm$variable)] <- "green"
long.charm$line[ grepl("banner", long.charm$variable)] <- "banner"
long.charm$variable <- NULL

long.charm$line <-factor(long.charm$line, levels=c("orange", "purple",
                                                    "green", "banner"))

head(long.charm)
```

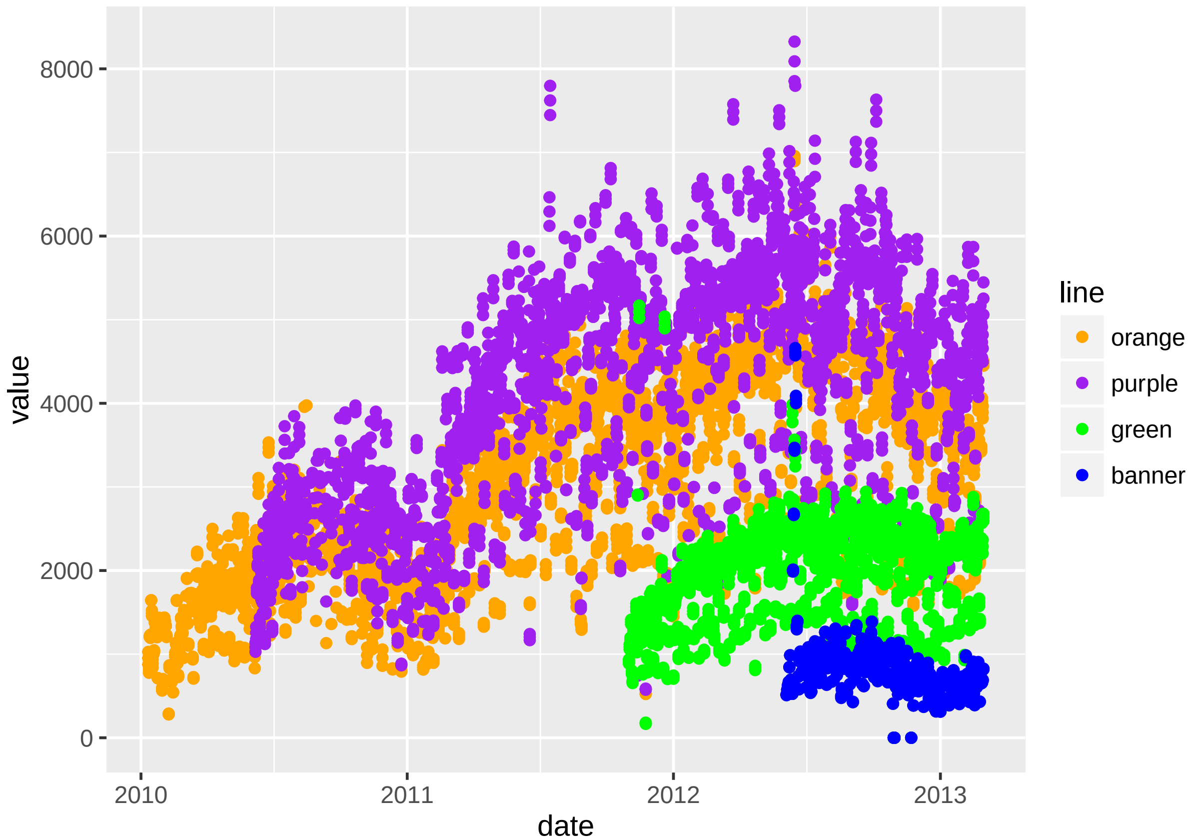
```
##         day       date value      type   line
## 1    Monday 2010-01-11   877 Boardings orange
## 2   Tuesday 2010-01-12   777 Boardings orange
## 3 Wednesday 2010-01-13  1203 Boardings orange
## 4  Thursday 2010-01-14  1194 Boardings orange
## 5    Friday 2010-01-15  1645 Boardings orange
## 6  Saturday 2010-01-16  1457 Boardings orange
```

```r
### NOW R has a column of day, the date, a "value", the type of value and the
### circulator line that corresponds to it
### value is now either the Alightings, Boardings, or Average from the charm dataset
```

Let's do some plotting now!

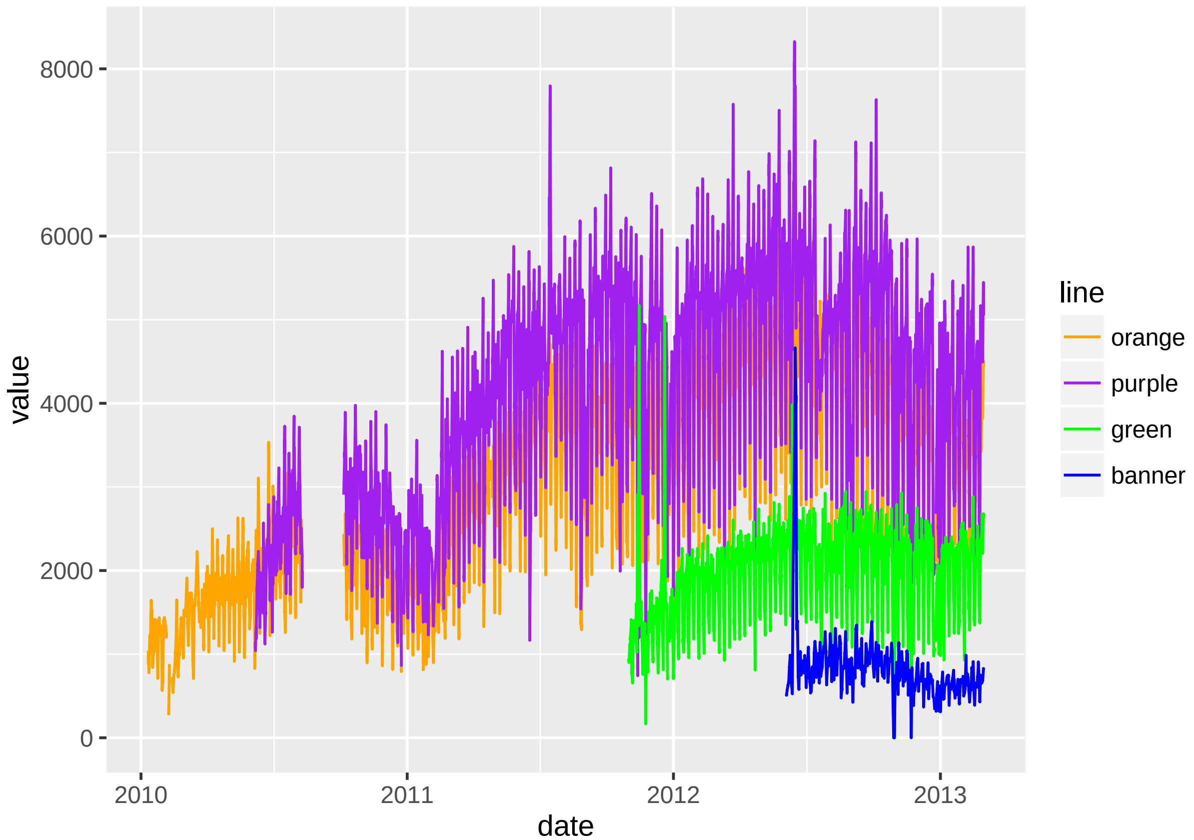
```r
require(ggplot2)
### let's make a "ggplot"
### the format is ggplot(dataframe, aes(x=COLNAME, y=COLNAME))
### where COLNAME are colnames of the dataframe
### you can also set color to a different factor
### other options in AES (fill, alpha level -which is the "transparency" of points)
g <- ggplot(long.charm, aes(x=date, y=value, color=line))
### let's change the colors to what we want- doing this manually, not letting it choose
### for me
g <- g + scale_color_manual(values=c("orange", "purple", "green", "blue"))
### plotting points
g + geom_point()
```

```
## Warning: Removed 5328 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```




```
### Let's make Lines!
g + geom_line()
```

```
## Warning: Removed 5043 rows containing missing values (geom_path).
```




```
### let's make a new plot of poitns
gpoint <- g + geom_point()
### let's plot the value by the type of value - boardings/average, etc
gpoint + facet_wrap(~ type)
```

```
## Warning: Removed 5328 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```

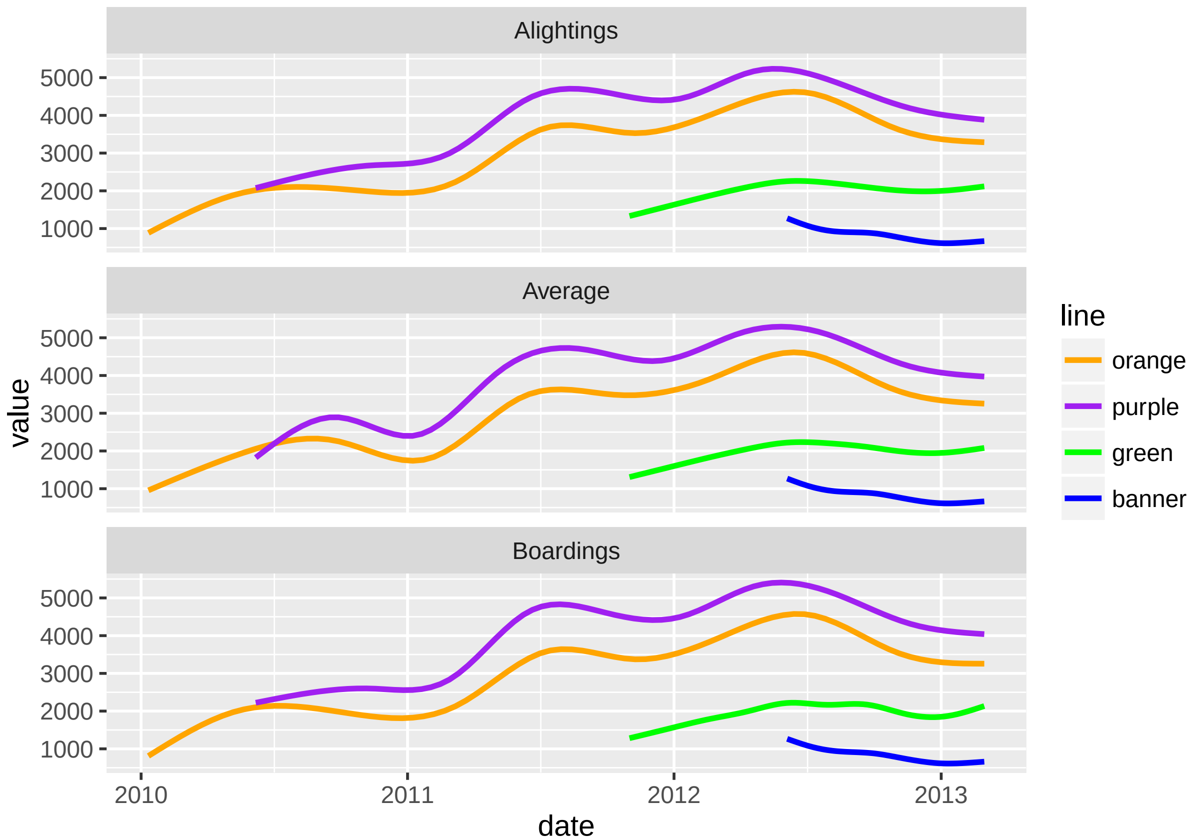
OK let's turn off some warnings - making `warning=FALSE` (in knitr) as an option.

```
## let's compare vertically
gpoint + facet_wrap(~ type, ncol=1)
```

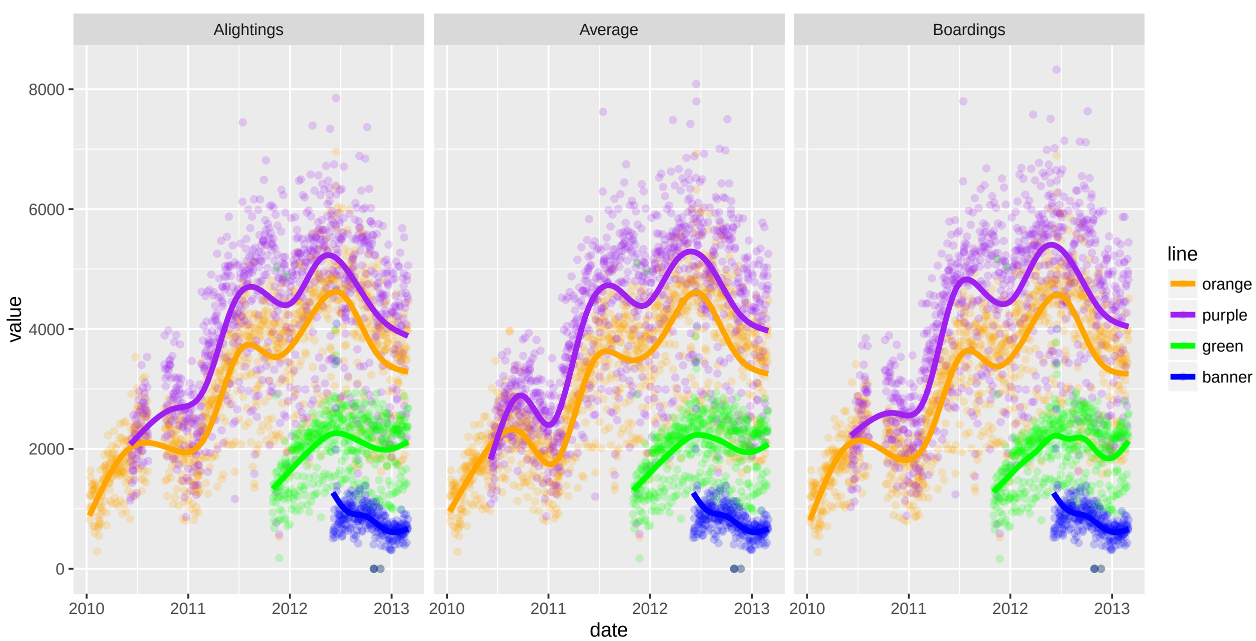

```
gfacet = g + facet_wrap(~ type, ncol=1)
```

We can also smooth the data to give us a overall idea of how the average changes over time. I don't want to do a standard error (se).

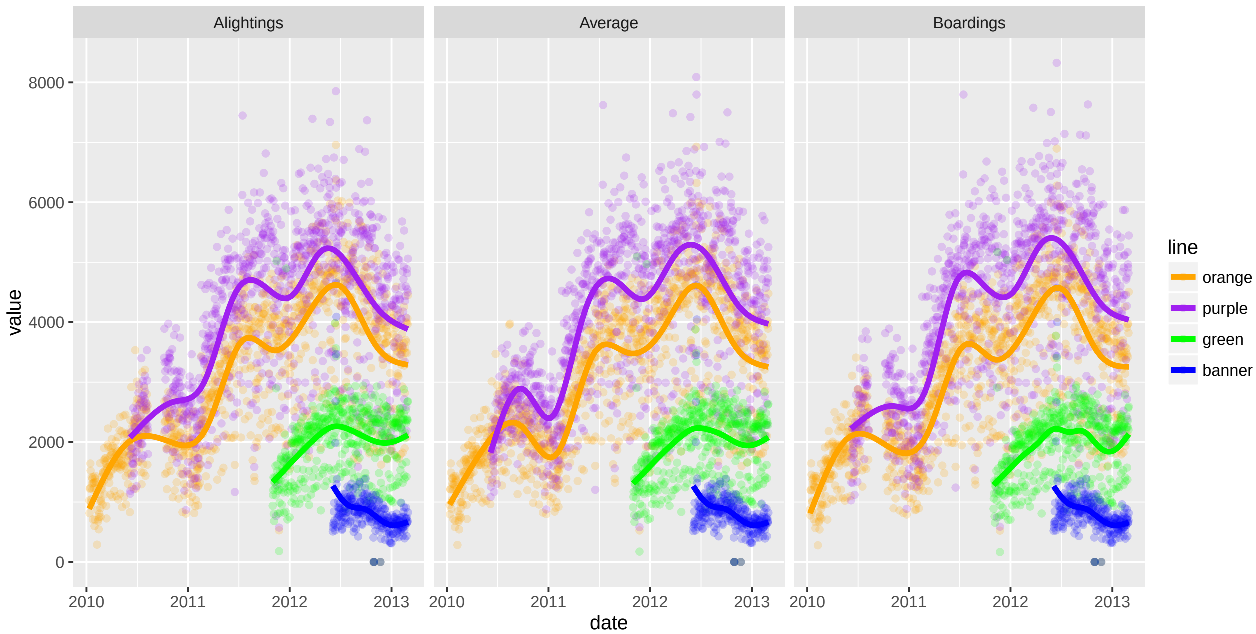
```
## let's smooth this - get a rough estimate of what's going on
gfacet + geom_smooth(se=FALSE)
```



OK, I've seen enough code, let's turn that off, using `echo=FALSE`.



There are still messages, but we can turn these off with `message = FALSE`



Alightings
Average
Boardings
value
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
2010
2011
2012
2013
date
line
orange
purple
green
banner