

Data Wrangling (1)

Haohan Chen

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Objectives of this Lecture

This lecture introduces data wrangling with R. Using V-Dem data as an example, we will learn how to use the wrangle data with a set of **tidyverse** functionality. Specifically, we will focus on functions...

1. to import and export data: `read_csv`, `write_csv` (with a brief introduction to other data import/export functions from `readr`).
2. to take a subset of *columns* in the existing data: `select`
3. to rename columns: `rename`
4. to take a subset of *rows* by some simple conditions: `slice_`
5. to take a subset of *rows* by some more complicated conditions: `filter`
6. to sort the rows based on the value of one or multiple columns: `arrange`
7. to perform (4) (5) (6) group by group: `group_by`, `ungroup`
8. to create new columns in the data: `group_by`, `mutate`, `ungroup`
9. to summarize the data: `group_by`, `summarise`, `ungroup`

Outline of In-Class Demo

To demonstrate the above functionality, we will use real-world political data from V-Dem. Specifically, we will use the above function to explore the state of global economic development from 1984 to 2022. Our effort will take the following step (with one-on-one mappings with the above tools).

1. Read a part of pre-processed V-Dem data into R: 1984-2022 “external” data in the V-Dem dataset.
2. Consulting the dataset’s codebook and take a **subset** of indicators of *economic development* (along with country-year identifiers).
 - See a list of country-year identifiers on p. 5 of the codebook (under “1.7 Identifier Variables in the V-Dem Datasets”).
 - See a list of development indicators on p. 23 of the codebook (under “9. Background Factors”).
3. Rename the column to name their names informative to readers.
4. Find the country-year with the *highest* and *lowest* level of economic development. In addition, create a dataset containing a random sample of country-year in the dataset.
5. Create a dataset focusing on the economic development of Asian countries and regions; Create a dataset that contains only countries/ regions whose development level pass certain threshold.
6. Create a dataset whose rows are sorted by the development level of country-year.
7. Create a dataset that contains the year of the highest development level for each country/ region respectively.
8. Add the following economic indicators to the data:
 1. Country-year development level with reference to that of 1984.
 2. Year-on-year economic growth.

9. Perform a data availability/ integrity check. Then aggregate the data into a new country-level dataset which contains the following indicators:
 1. Average development level from 1984 to 2022.
 2. Magnitude of growth from 1984 to 2022.

In-Class Exercise

The quality of education has a decisive effect on a country's future development. Applying the data wrangling tools we introduce in this lecture, perform the following task:

1. **Codebook lookup.** Look up the codebook, answer the following questions:
 1. What indicators regarding the quality of education are available in the V-Dem datasets?
 2. What are the data's coverage (i.e., for which countries and years do we have data?)
 3. What are their sources? Provide the link to least 1 source.
2. **Subset by columns**
 1. Create a dataset containing only the country-year identifiers and indicators of education quality.
 2. Rename the columns of education quality to make them informative.
3. **Subset by rows**
 1. List 5 countries-years that have the highest education level among its population.
 2. List 5 countries-years that suffer from the most severe inequality in education.
4. **Summarize the data**
 1. Check data availability: For which countries and years are the indicators of education quality available?
 2. Create two types of country-level indicators of education quality
 1. Average level of education quality from 1984 to 2022
 2. Change of education quality from 1984 to 2022
 3. Examine the data and *briefly* discuss: Which countries perform the best and the worst in terms of education quality in the past four decades?

Submission requirement: You will submit your outputs through Moodle. In your submission:

1. Attach a PDF document rendered by Rmarkdown
2. In the text field of your submission, include the link to the corresponding Rmarkdown file in your *DaSPPA portfolio* GitHub repo.

Due: October 6, 2023

Note: Please only use the functions we cover in this lecture for this exercise. There is absolutely no need to perform any data visualization for this exercise... We will get there in later lectures.

Further reading

- R for Data Science (2e) Chapters 4, 5, 8: <https://r4ds.hadley.nz/>
- **readr** documentation (note: read the “cheatsheet”): <https://readr.tidyverse.org/>
- **dplyr** documentation (note: read the “cheatsheet”): <https://dplyr.tidyverse.org/>
- V-Dem documentation: <https://v-dem.net/>

Demo

0. Load the tidyverse Packages

This section loads the packages we need in this lecture.

```
library(tidyverse)
```

1. Import and Export the V-Dem Data

This section loads the VDEM dataset and describe its basic information

```
d <- read_csv("_DataPublic_/vdem/1984_2022/vdem_1984_2022_external.csv")

## Rows: 6789 Columns: 211
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr   (3): country_name, country_text_id, histname
## dbl   (207): country_id, year, project, historical, codingstart, codingend, c...
## date   (1): historical_date
##
## 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.
```

2. Select economic development indicators

We start by examining the dataset. `name()` is almost always the first function I apply to a dataset. It gives us the names of all the columns

```
names(d)

##   [1] "country_name"           "country_text_id"
##   [3] "country_id"             "year"
##   [5] "historical_date"        "project"
##   [7] "historical"             "histname"
##   [9] "codingstart"            "codingend"
##  [11] "codingstart_contemp"    "codingend_contemp"
##  [13] "codingstart_hist"       "codingend_hist"
##  [15] "gapstart1"              "gapstart2"
##  [17] "gapstart3"              "gapend1"
##  [19] "gapend2"                "gapend3"
##  [21] "gap_index"              "COWcode"
##  [23] "e_v2x_api_3C"           "e_v2x_api_4C"
##  [25] "e_v2x_api_5C"           "e_v2x_civlib_3C"
##  [27] "e_v2x_civlib_4C"        "e_v2x_civlib_5C"
##  [29] "e_v2x_clphy_3C"         "e_v2x_clphy_4C"
##  [31] "e_v2x_clphy_5C"         "e_v2x_clpol_3C"
##  [33] "e_v2x_clpol_4C"         "e_v2x_clpol_5C"
##  [35] "e_v2x_clpriv_3C"        "e_v2x_clpriv_4C"
##  [37] "e_v2x_clpriv_5C"        "e_v2x_corr_3C"
##  [39] "e_v2x_corr_4C"          "e_v2x_corr_5C"
##  [41] "e_v2x_cspart_3C"        "e_v2x_cspart_4C"
##  [43] "e_v2x_cspart_5C"        "e_v2x_delibdem_3C"
##  [45] "e_v2x_delibdem_4C"      "e_v2x_delibdem_5C"
##  [47] "e_v2x_EDcomp_thick_3C"  "e_v2x_EDcomp_thick_4C"
##  [49] "e_v2x_EDcomp_thick_5C"  "e_v2x_egal_3C"
##  [51] "e_v2x_egal_4C"          "e_v2x_egal_5C"
##  [53] "e_v2x_egal_4C"          "e_v2x_egal_5C"
##  [55] "e_v2x_egal_4C"          "e_v2x_egal_5C"
##  [57] "e_v2x_egal_4C"          "e_v2x_egal_5C"
##  [59] "e_v2x_egal_4C"          "e_v2x_egal_5C"
##  [61] "e_v2x_egal_4C"          "e_v2x_egal_5C"
##  [63] "e_v2x_egal_4C"          "e_v2x_egal_5C"
##  [65] "e_v2x_egal_4C"          "e_v2x_egal_5C"
```

## [67]	"e_v2x_frassoc_thick_5C"	"e_v2x_freexp_3C"
## [69]	"e_v2x_freexp_4C"	"e_v2x_freexp_5C"
## [71]	"e_v2x_freexp_altinf_3C"	"e_v2x_freexp_altinf_4C"
## [73]	"e_v2x_freexp_altinf_5C"	"e_v2x_genc1_3C"
## [75]	"e_v2x_genc1_4C"	"e_v2x_genc1_5C"
## [77]	"e_v2x_gencs_3C"	"e_v2x_gencs_4C"
## [79]	"e_v2x_gencs_5C"	"e_v2x_gender_3C"
## [81]	"e_v2x_gender_4C"	"e_v2x_gender_5C"
## [83]	"e_v2x_genpp_3C"	"e_v2x_genpp_4C"
## [85]	"e_v2x_genpp_5C"	"e_v2x_jucon_3C"
## [87]	"e_v2x_jucon_4C"	"e_v2x_jucon_5C"
## [89]	"e_v2x_libdem_3C"	"e_v2x_libdem_4C"
## [91]	"e_v2x_libdem_5C"	"e_v2x_liberal_3C"
## [93]	"e_v2x_liberal_4C"	"e_v2x_liberal_5C"
## [95]	"e_v2x_mpi_3C"	"e_v2x_mpi_4C"
## [97]	"e_v2x_mpi_5C"	"e_v2x_partip_3C"
## [99]	"e_v2x_partip_4C"	"e_v2x_partip_5C"
## [101]	"e_v2x_partipdem_3C"	"e_v2x_partipdem_4C"
## [103]	"e_v2x_partipdem_5C"	"e_v2x_polyarchy_3C"
## [105]	"e_v2x_polyarchy_4C"	"e_v2x_polyarchy_5C"
## [107]	"e_v2x_pubcorr_3C"	"e_v2x_pubcorr_4C"
## [109]	"e_v2x_pubcorr_5C"	"e_v2x_suffr_3C"
## [111]	"e_v2x_suffr_4C"	"e_v2x_suffr_5C"
## [113]	"e_v2xcl_rol_3C"	"e_v2xcl_rol_4C"
## [115]	"e_v2xcl_rol_5C"	"e_v2xcs_ccsi_3C"
## [117]	"e_v2xcs_ccsi_4C"	"e_v2xcs_ccsi_5C"
## [119]	"e_v2xdd_dd_3C"	"e_v2xdd_dd_4C"
## [121]	"e_v2xdd_dd_5C"	"e_v2xdl_delib_3C"
## [123]	"e_v2xdl_delib_4C"	"e_v2xdl_delib_5C"
## [125]	"e_v2xeg_eqdr_3C"	"e_v2xeg_eqdr_4C"
## [127]	"e_v2xeg_eqdr_5C"	"e_v2xeg_eqprotec_3C"
## [129]	"e_v2xeg_eqprotec_4C"	"e_v2xeg_eqprotec_5C"
## [131]	"e_v2xel_frefair_3C"	"e_v2xel_frefair_4C"
## [133]	"e_v2xel_frefair_5C"	"e_v2xel_locelec_3C"
## [135]	"e_v2xel_locelec_4C"	"e_v2xel_locelec_5C"
## [137]	"e_v2xel_regelec_3C"	"e_v2xel_regelec_4C"
## [139]	"e_v2xel_regelec_5C"	"e_v2xlg_legcon_3C"
## [141]	"e_v2xlg_legcon_4C"	"e_v2xlg_legcon_5C"
## [143]	"e_v2xme_altinf_3C"	"e_v2xme_altinf_4C"
## [145]	"e_v2xme_altinf_5C"	"e_v2xps_party_3C"
## [147]	"e_v2xps_party_4C"	"e_v2xps_party_5C"
## [149]	"e_boix_regime"	"e_democracy_breakdowns"
## [151]	"e_democracy_omitteddata"	"e_democracy_trans"
## [153]	"e_fh_cl"	"e_fh_pr"
## [155]	"e_fh_rol"	"e_fh_status"
## [157]	"e_wbgi_cce"	"e_wbgi_gee"
## [159]	"e_wbgi_pve"	"e_wbgi_rle"
## [161]	"e_wbgi_rqe"	"e_wbgi_vae"
## [163]	"e_lexical_index"	"e_uds_median"
## [165]	"e_uds_mean"	"e_uds_pct025"
## [167]	"e_uds_pct975"	"e_coups"
## [169]	"e_legparty"	"e_autoc"
## [171]	"e_democ"	"e_p_polity"
## [173]	"e_polcomp"	"e_polity2"

```
## [175] "e_bnr_dem"           "e_chga_demo"
## [177] "e_ti_cpi"            "e_vanhanen"
## [179] "e_peaveduc"          "e_peedgini"
## [181] "e_area"              "e_regiongeo"
## [183] "e_regionpol"         "e_regionpol_6C"
## [185] "e_cow_exports"       "e_cow_imports"
## [187] "e_gdp"               "e_gdp_sd"
## [189] "e_gdppc"             "e_gdppc_sd"
## [191] "e_miinfla"           "e_pop"
## [193] "e_pop_sd"            "e_total_fuel_income_pc"
## [195] "e_total_oil_income_pc" "e_total_resources_income_pc"
## [197] "e_radio_n"           "e_miferrat"
## [199] "e_mipopula"          "e_miurbani"
## [201] "e_miurbpop"          "e_pefeliex"
## [203] "e_peinfmtor"         "e_pelifeex"
## [205] "e_pematmor"          "e_wb_pop"
## [207] "e_civil_war"         "e_miinteco"
## [209] "e_miinterc"          "e_pt_coup"
## [211] "e_pt_coup_attempts"
```

We may use some alternative functions that provides information about the dataset. The `str()` provides not only variable names, but also their data types and a few example data points.

```
str(d)
```

```
## spc_tbl_ [6,789 x 211] (S3: spec_tbl_df/tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
## $ country_name      : chr [1:6789] "Mexico" "Mexico" "Mexico" "Mexico" ...
## $ country_text_id   : chr [1:6789] "MEX" "MEX" "MEX" "MEX" ...
## $ country_id        : num [1:6789] 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 ...
## $ year              : num [1:6789] 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 ...
## $ historical_date    : Date[1:6789], format: "1984-12-31" "1985-12-31" ...
## $ project           : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ historical         : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ histname          : chr [1:6789] "United Mexican States" "United Mexican States" "United
## $ codingstart        : num [1:6789] 1789 1789 1789 1789 1789 ...
## $ codingend          : num [1:6789] 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 ...
## $ codingstart_contemp : num [1:6789] 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 ...
## $ codingend_contemp  : num [1:6789] 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 ...
## $ codingstart_hist   : num [1:6789] 1789 1789 1789 1789 1789 ...
## $ codingend_hist     : num [1:6789] 1920 1920 1920 1920 1920 1920 1920 1920 1920 1920 ...
## $ gapstart1          : num [1:6789] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ gapstart2          : num [1:6789] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ gapstart3          : num [1:6789] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ gapend1            : num [1:6789] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ gapend2            : num [1:6789] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ gapend3            : num [1:6789] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ gap_index          : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ COWcode            : num [1:6789] 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 ...
## $ e_v2x_api_3C       : num [1:6789] NA NA NA NA 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
## $ e_v2x_api_4C       : num [1:6789] 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 ...
## $ e_v2x_api_5C       : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 ...
## $ e_v2x_civlib_3C    : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_civlib_4C    : num [1:6789] 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 ...
## $ e_v2x_civlib_5C    : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 ...
## $ e_v2x_clphy_3C     : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 1 1 1 ...
```

```

## $ e_v2x_clphy_4C : num [1:6789] 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.667 0.667 0
## $ e_v2x_clphy_5C : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
## $ e_v2x_clpol_3C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_clpol_4C : num [1:6789] 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0
## $ e_v2x_clpol_5C : num [1:6789] 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 ...
## $ e_v2x_clpriv_3C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_clpriv_4C : num [1:6789] 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 1
## $ e_v2x_clpriv_5C : num [1:6789] 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 ...
## $ e_v2x_corr_3C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_corr_4C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_corr_5C : num [1:6789] 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 ...
## $ e_v2x_cspart_3C : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
## $ e_v2x_cspart_4C : num [1:6789] 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0
## $ e_v2x_cspart_5C : num [1:6789] 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.5 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 ...
## $ e_v2x_delibdem_3C : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
## $ e_v2x_delibdem_4C : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0 0 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 ...
## $ e_v2x_delibdem_5C : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 ...
## $ e_v2x_EDcomp_thick_3C : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
## $ e_v2x_EDcomp_thick_4C : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.667 0.667 0.667 ...
## $ e_v2x_EDcomp_thick_5C : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
## $ e_v2x_egal_3C : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
## $ e_v2x_egal_4C : num [1:6789] 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0
## $ e_v2x_egal_5C : num [1:6789] 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 ...
## $ e_v2x_egalDEM_3C : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ e_v2x_egalDEM_4C : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ e_v2x_egalDEM_5C : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.25 0.25 0.25 ...
## $ e_v2x_elecoff_3C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_elecoff_4C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_elecoff_5C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_execorr_3C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_execorr_4C : num [1:6789] 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0
## $ e_v2x_execorr_5C : num [1:6789] 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 ...
## $ e_v2x_feduni_3C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_feduni_4C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_feduni_5C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_frassoc_thick_3C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_frassoc_thick_4C : num [1:6789] 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0
## $ e_v2x_frassoc_thick_5C : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 ...
## $ e_v2x_freexp_3C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_freexp_4C : num [1:6789] 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0
## $ e_v2x_freexp_5C : num [1:6789] 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 ...
## $ e_v2x_freexp_altinf_3C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_freexp_altinf_4C : num [1:6789] 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0
## $ e_v2x_freexp_altinf_5C : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.75 0.75 0.75 ...
## $ e_v2x_gencl_3C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_gencl_4C : num [1:6789] 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0
## $ e_v2x_gencl_5C : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
## $ e_v2x_gencls_3C : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_gencls_4C : num [1:6789] 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0
## $ e_v2x_gencls_5C : num [1:6789] 0.25 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
## $ e_v2x_gender_3C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ e_v2x_gender_4C : num [1:6789] 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0
## $ e_v2x_gender_5C : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
## $ e_v2x_genpp_3C : num [1:6789] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...

```

```

## $ e_v2x_genpp_4C      : num [1:6789] 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0.667 0
## $ e_v2x_genpp_5C      : num [1:6789] 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
## $ e_v2x_jucon_3C      : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
## $ e_v2x_jucon_4C      : num [1:6789] 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0
## $ e_v2x_jucon_5C      : num [1:6789] 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 ...
## $ e_v2x_libdem_3C     : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ e_v2x_libdem_4C     : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ e_v2x_libdem_5C     : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.25 0.25 0.25 ...
## $ e_v2x_liberal_3C    : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
## $ e_v2x_liberal_4C    : num [1:6789] 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0
## $ e_v2x_liberal_5C    : num [1:6789] 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 ...
## $ e_v2x_mpi_3C        : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ e_v2x_mpi_4C        : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ e_v2x_mpi_5C        : num [1:6789] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.25 ...
## $ e_v2x_partip_3C     : num [1:6789] 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 ...
## $ e_v2x_partip_4C     : num [1:6789] 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0
## [list output truncated]
## - attr(*, "spec")=
## .. cols(
## ..   country_name = col_character(),
## ..   country_text_id = col_character(),
## ..   country_id = col_double(),
## ..   year = col_double(),
## ..   historical_date = col_date(format = ""),
## ..   project = col_double(),
## ..   historical = col_double(),
## ..   histname = col_character(),
## ..   codingstart = col_double(),
## ..   codingend = col_double(),
## ..   codingstart_contemp = col_double(),
## ..   codingend_contemp = col_double(),
## ..   codingstart_hist = col_double(),
## ..   codingend_hist = col_double(),
## ..   gapstart1 = col_double(),
## ..   gapstart2 = col_double(),
## ..   gapstart3 = col_double(),
## ..   gapend1 = col_double(),
## ..   gapend2 = col_double(),
## ..   gapend3 = col_double(),
## ..   gap_index = col_double(),
## ..   COWcode = col_double(),
## ..   e_v2x_api_3C = col_double(),
## ..   e_v2x_api_4C = col_double(),
## ..   e_v2x_api_5C = col_double(),
## ..   e_v2x_civlib_3C = col_double(),
## ..   e_v2x_civlib_4C = col_double(),
## ..   e_v2x_civlib_5C = col_double(),
## ..   e_v2x_clphy_3C = col_double(),
## ..   e_v2x_clphy_4C = col_double(),
## ..   e_v2x_clphy_5C = col_double(),
## ..   e_v2x_clpol_3C = col_double(),
## ..   e_v2x_clpol_4C = col_double(),
## ..   e_v2x_clpol_5C = col_double(),
## ..   e_v2x_clpriv_3C = col_double(),

```

```

## .. e_v2x_clpriv_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_clpriv_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_corr_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_corr_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_corr_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_cspart_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_cspart_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_cspart_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_delibdem_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_delibdem_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_delibdem_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_EDcomp_thick_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_EDcomp_thick_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_EDcomp_thick_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_egal_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_egal_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_egal_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_egaldem_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_egaldem_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_egaldem_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_elecoff_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_elecoff_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_elecoff_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_execorr_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_execorr_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_execorr_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_feduni_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_feduni_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_feduni_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_frassoc_thick_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_frassoc_thick_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_frassoc_thick_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_freexp_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_freexp_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_freexp_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_freexp_altinf_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_freexp_altinf_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_freexp_altinf_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_genc1_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_genc1_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_genc1_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_gencs_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_gencs_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_gencs_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_gender_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_gender_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_gender_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_genpp_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_genpp_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_genpp_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_jucon_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_jucon_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_jucon_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_libdem_3C = col_double(),

```



```

## .. e_v2x_libdem_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_libdem_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_liberal_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_liberal_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_liberal_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_mpi_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_mpi_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_mpi_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_partip_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_partip_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_partip_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_partipdem_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_partipdem_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_partipdem_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_polyarchy_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_polyarchy_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_polyarchy_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_pubcorr_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_pubcorr_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_pubcorr_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_suffr_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_suffr_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2x_suffr_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xcl_rol_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xcl_rol_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xcl_rol_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xcs_ccsi_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xcs_ccsi_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xcs_ccsi_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xdd_dd_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xdd_dd_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xdd_dd_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xdl_delib_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xdl_delib_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xdl_delib_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xeg_eqdr_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xeg_eqdr_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xeg_eqdr_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xeg_eqprotec_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xeg_eqprotec_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xeg_eqprotec_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xel_frefair_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xel_frefair_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xel_frefair_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xel_locelec_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xel_locelec_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xel_locelec_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xel_regelec_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xel_regelec_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xel_regelec_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xlg_legcon_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xlg_legcon_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xlg_legcon_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xme_altinf_3C = col_double(),

```

```

## .. e_v2xme_altinf_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xme_altinf_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xps_party_3C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xps_party_4C = col_double(),
## .. e_v2xps_party_5C = col_double(),
## .. e_boix_regime = col_double(),
## .. e_democracy_breakdowns = col_double(),
## .. e_democracy_omitteddata = col_double(),
## .. e_democracy_trans = col_double(),
## .. e_fh_cl = col_double(),
## .. e_fh_pr = col_double(),
## .. e_fh_rol = col_double(),
## .. e_fh_status = col_double(),
## .. e_wbgi_cce = col_double(),
## .. e_wbgi_gee = col_double(),
## .. e_wbgi_pve = col_double(),
## .. e_wbgi_rle = col_double(),
## .. e_wbgi_rqe = col_double(),
## .. e_wbgi_vae = col_double(),
## .. e_lexical_index = col_double(),
## .. e_uds_median = col_double(),
## .. e_uds_mean = col_double(),
## .. e_uds_pct025 = col_double(),
## .. e_uds_pct975 = col_double(),
## .. e_coups = col_double(),
## .. e_legparty = col_double(),
## .. e_autoc = col_double(),
## .. e_democ = col_double(),
## .. e_p_polity = col_double(),
## .. e_polcomp = col_double(),
## .. e_polity2 = col_double(),
## .. e_bnr_dem = col_double(),
## .. e_chga_demo = col_double(),
## .. e_ti_cpi = col_double(),
## .. e_vanhanen = col_double(),
## .. e_peaveduc = col_double(),
## .. e_peedgini = col_double(),
## .. e_area = col_double(),
## .. e_regiongeo = col_double(),
## .. e_regionpol = col_double(),
## .. e_regionpol_6C = col_double(),
## .. e_cow_exports = col_double(),
## .. e_cow_imports = col_double(),
## .. e_gdp = col_double(),
## .. e_gdp_sd = col_double(),
## .. e_gdppc = col_double(),
## .. e_gdppc_sd = col_double(),
## .. e_miinfla = col_double(),
## .. e_pop = col_double(),
## .. e_pop_sd = col_double(),
## .. e_total_fuel_income_pc = col_double(),
## .. e_total_oil_income_pc = col_double(),
## .. e_total_resources_income_pc = col_double(),
## .. e_radio_n = col_double(),

```

```
## .. e_miferrat = col_double(),
## .. e_mipopula = col_double(),
## .. e_miurbani = col_double(),
## .. e_miurbpop = col_double(),
## .. e_pefeliex = col_double(),
## .. e_peinfmor = col_double(),
## .. e_pelifeex = col_double(),
## .. e_pematmor = col_double(),
## .. e_wb_pop = col_double(),
## .. e_civil_war = col_double(),
## .. e_miinteco = col_double(),
## .. e_miinterc = col_double(),
## .. e_pt_coup = col_double(),
## .. e_pt_coup_attempts = col_double()
## .. )
## - attr(*, "problems")=<externalptr>
```

Usually, the second step of my data inquiry is having an overview of the *identifiers* of data points. In our case, the identifiers are country names, country IDs, and years. Using the `distinct()` function can effectively identify the distinct levels of *identifiers*

```
d |> select(country_name, country_id, year) |> distinct()
```

```
## # A tibble: 6,789 x 3
##   country_name country_id year
##   <chr>          <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Mexico          3  1984
## 2 Mexico          3  1985
## 3 Mexico          3  1986
## 4 Mexico          3  1987
## 5 Mexico          3  1988
## 6 Mexico          3  1989
## 7 Mexico          3  1990
## 8 Mexico          3  1991
## 9 Mexico          3  1992
## 10 Mexico         3  1993
## # i 6,779 more rows
```

```
# Which countries are in this dataset
```

```
d |> select(country_name) |> distinct()
```

```
## # A tibble: 181 x 1
##   country_name
##   <chr>
## 1 Mexico
## 2 Suriname
## 3 Sweden
## 4 Switzerland
## 5 Ghana
## 6 South Africa
## 7 Japan
## 8 Burma/Myanmar
## 9 Russia
## 10 Albania
## # i 171 more rows
```

```
d |> select(year) |> distinct()
```

```
## # A tibble: 39 x 1
##   year
##   <dbl>
## 1  1984
## 2  1985
## 3  1986
## 4  1987
## 5  1988
## 6  1989
## 7  1990
## 8  1991
## 9  1992
## 10 1993
## # i 29 more rows
```

Select both the country identifiers, GDP, and GDP per capita.

```
d_gdp <- d |>
  select(country_name, country_id, year, e_gdp, e_gdppc)
```

```
d_gdp
```

```
## # A tibble: 6,789 x 5
##   country_name country_id year   e_gdp e_gdppc
##   <chr>         <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 Mexico             3  1984  93563.   11.7
## 2 Mexico             3  1985  94259.   11.5
## 3 Mexico             3  1986  92750.   11.1
## 4 Mexico             3  1987  93220.   10.9
## 5 Mexico             3  1988  94687.   10.8
## 6 Mexico             3  1989  98145.   11.0
## 7 Mexico             3  1990 103254.   11.4
## 8 Mexico             3  1991 107374.   11.6
## 9 Mexico             3  1992 111533.   11.9
## 10 Mexico            3  1993 114611.   12.0
## # i 6,779 more rows
```

3. Rename Columns to Make Names Informative

```
d_gdp <- d_gdp |>
  rename("GDP" = "e_gdp", "GDP_per_capita" = "e_gdppc",
         "Country" = "country_name", "ID" = "country_id",
         "Year" = "year")
```

```
d_gdp
```

```
## # A tibble: 6,789 x 5
##   Country   ID Year   GDP GDP_per_capita
##   <chr>   <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1 Mexico     3  1984  93563.         11.7
## 2 Mexico     3  1985  94259.         11.5
## 3 Mexico     3  1986  92750.         11.1
## 4 Mexico     3  1987  93220.         10.9
```

```
## 5 Mexico      3 1988 94687.      10.8
## 6 Mexico      3 1989 98145.      11.0
## 7 Mexico      3 1990 103254.     11.4
## 8 Mexico      3 1991 107374.     11.6
## 9 Mexico      3 1992 111533.     11.9
## 10 Mexico     3 1993 114611.     12.0
## # i 6,779 more rows
```

4. Subset Rows of the Data Using `slice_`

The set of `slice_` functions will become handy when you want to take a subset of rows based on some simple rules.

If you would like to get 10 observations (countries-years) with the maximum GDP, use `slice_max`:

```
# Want countries-years with highest GDP
d_gdp |>
  slice_max(order_by = GDP, n = 10)
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 x 5
##   Country                ID Year   GDP GDP_per_capita
##   <chr>                <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 China                110 2019 2279809.        15.4
## 2 China                110 2018 2205730.        14.9
## 3 China                110 2017 2136176.        14.5
## 4 United States of America 20 2019 2118706.        60.6
## 5 United States of America 20 2018 2077898.        59.6
## 6 China                110 2016 2039529.        13.9
## 7 United States of America 20 2017 2023242.        58.5
## 8 United States of America 20 2016 1980809.        57.6
## 9 China                110 2015 1953127.        13.3
## 10 United States of America 20 2015 1942092.        56.7
```

Similarly, if you want a subset of countries-years with minimal GDP, use `slice_min`:

```
# Get countries-years with the lowest GDP
d_gdp |> slice_min(order_by = GDP, n = 10)
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 x 5
##   Country                ID Year   GDP GDP_per_capita
##   <chr>                <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 Sao Tome and Principe 196 1988 24.0         2.04
## 2 Sao Tome and Principe 196 1987 24.0         2.08
## 3 Sao Tome and Principe 196 1986 24.4         2.17
## 4 Sao Tome and Principe 196 1984 24.7         2.29
## 5 Sao Tome and Principe 196 1985 24.9         2.26
## 6 Sao Tome and Principe 196 1989 25.0         2.06
## 7 Sao Tome and Principe 196 1990 25.2         2.03
## 8 Sao Tome and Principe 196 1992 25.2         1.95
## 9 Sao Tome and Principe 196 1991 25.3         1.99
## 10 Sao Tome and Principe 196 1993 25.5         1.93
```

Finally, if you wish to take a random sample of observations in the data, use `slice_sample`. Note that you may tell R the exact sample size you want:

```
set.seed(52)
d_gdp |> slice_sample(n = 10) # Sample 10 observations
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 x 5
##   Country      ID  Year      GDP GDP_per_capita
##   <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 Cape Verde    70  1988    76.5      2.18
## 2 Oman          187  1991   2955.     14.7
## 3 Romania       190  2010  30202.     14.0
## 4 South Korea   42  2001 124701.    24.6
## 5 Mozambique    57  2012   3589.     1.41
## 6 Bulgaria     152  1992   8739.     9.53
## 7 Morocco      90  2001  15549.     5.03
## 8 Vietnam      34  1990  10537.     1.47
## 9 Canada       66  1985  83713.    30.4
## 10 Serbia      198  1987  17430.     7.64
```

Or you may define the sample size as a poroportion of the original data size:

```
set.seed(52)
d_gdp |> slice_sample(prop = 0.1)
```

```
## # A tibble: 678 x 5
##   Country      ID  Year      GDP GDP_per_capita
##   <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 Cape Verde    70  1988    76.5      2.18
## 2 Oman          187  1991   2955.     14.7
## 3 Romania       190  2010  30202.     14.0
## 4 South Korea   42  2001 124701.    24.6
## 5 Mozambique    57  2012   3589.     1.41
## 6 Bulgaria     152  1992   8739.     9.53
## 7 Morocco      90  2001  15549.     5.03
## 8 Vietnam      34  1990  10537.     1.47
## 9 Canada       66  1985  83713.    30.4
## 10 Serbia      198  1987  17430.     7.64
## # i 668 more rows
```

The `set.seed` function specify a random seed with which the system uses to generate the “random sample.” Long story short, “random” stuff generated by a machine are never really random. Instead, the random outputs (in our case, a random subset of the data) are results of the computer input some “random seed” to some complicated formula. When you define a random seed, you can guarantee that you obtain the same random sample every time you run the program – this makes your data science research reproducible. As we have discussed, reproducibility is a desired feature of a data science project. So I would strongly recommend setting a random seed every time.

5. Subset Rows of the Data Using `filter`

For example, we may take the observations whose `Year` variable ranges from 2000 to 2005.

```
# Want: 2000-2005 data
d_gdp |> filter(Year >= 2000 & Year <= 2005)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1,062 x 5
##   Country      ID  Year      GDP GDP_per_capita
##   <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 Mexico      3  2000  145206.    13.7
## 2 Mexico      3  2001  146993.    13.6
## 3 Mexico      3  2002  148549.    13.6
## 4 Mexico      3  2003  151035.    13.7
## 5 Mexico      3  2004  156578.    14.1
```

```
## 6 Mexico      3 2005 162094.      14.3
## 7 Suriname    4 2000   383.        7.67
## 8 Suriname    4 2001   402.        7.93
## 9 Suriname    4 2002   423.        8.25
## 10 Suriname   4 2003   451.        8.67
## # i 1,052 more rows
```

We may subset observations whose Country variable, a character variable, equals to the text "China".

```
d_gdp |> filter(Country == "China")
```

```
## # A tibble: 39 x 5
##   Country    ID Year      GDP GDP_per_capita
##   <chr>    <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1 China    110 1984 243976.         2.21
## 2 China    110 1985 265805.         2.36
## 3 China    110 1986 285707.         2.50
## 4 China    110 1987 308227.         2.65
## 5 China    110 1988 322596.         2.73
## 6 China    110 1989 327739.         2.74
## 7 China    110 1990 315683.         2.63
## 8 China    110 1991 329836.         2.71
## 9 China    110 1992 359817.         2.90
## 10 China   110 1993 393449.         3.15
## # i 29 more rows
```

We may also stack multiple filter functions. For example, you may do the following if you want to look at a subset of the data whose Year ranges from 2000 to 2005 and Country equals to "China":

```
# Want: 2000 - 2005 from China
d_gdp |>
  filter(Year >= 2000 & Year <= 2005) |>
  filter(Country == "China")
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 5
##   Country    ID Year      GDP GDP_per_capita
##   <chr>    <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1 China    110 2000 633740.         4.74
## 2 China    110 2001 682141.         5.05
## 3 China    110 2002 738393.         5.43
## 4 China    110 2003 798702.         5.83
## 5 China    110 2004 871314.         6.31
## 6 China    110 2005 956102.         6.89
```

6. Sort the Data based on Values of Rows using arrange

Now we will try to sort the dataset d_gdp by the value of GDP per capita using the arrange. We may have country-year with small values of GDP_per_capita appearing first and those with larger values of GDP_per_capita coming after them.

```
# Want: sort the row by GDP per capita
d_gdp |> arrange(GDP_per_capita)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6,789 x 5
##   Country    ID Year      GDP GDP_per_capita
##   <chr>    <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1 Liberia    86 1995   62.3         0.286
## 2 Liberia    86 1994   65.5         0.307
```

```
## 3 Liberia 86 1996 70.6 0.309
## 4 Liberia 86 1993 81.5 0.383
## 5 Liberia 86 1997 107. 0.429
## 6 Liberia 86 1992 113. 0.53
## 7 Democratic Republic of the Congo 111 2002 2966. 0.538
## 8 Democratic Republic of the Congo 111 2001 2890. 0.54
## 9 Liberia 86 1998 147. 0.543
## 10 Democratic Republic of the Congo 111 2003 3141. 0.552
## # i 6,779 more rows
```

Want the countries-years with larger values of `GDP_per_capita` appear first? Simply reverse the value using `-GDP_per_capita`. Alternatively, you may replace `desc(GDP_per_capita)`.

```
d_gdp |> arrange(-GDP_per_capita)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6,789 x 5
##   Country      ID Year   GDP GDP_per_capita
##   <chr>      <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 United Arab Emirates 207 1984 16817. 115.
## 2 United Arab Emirates 207 1985 15946. 103.
## 3 Qatar           94 2012 23055. 101.
## 4 Qatar           94 2011 21273. 100.
## 5 Qatar           94 2013 24074. 98.9
## 6 United Arab Emirates 207 1991 20567. 96.5
## 7 United Arab Emirates 207 1992 21506. 95.7
## 8 Qatar           94 2014 24194. 95.3
## 9 Qatar           94 2010 18107. 94.4
## 10 United Arab Emirates 207 2000 31871. 93.3
## # i 6,779 more rows
```

7. Perform (4) (5) (6) group by group: `group_by`, `ungroup`

Task: Create a dataset that contains the year of the highest development level for each country/ region respectively.

1. Perform a data availability/ integrity check. Then aggregate the data into a new country-level dataset which contains the following indicators:
 1. Average development level from 1984 to 2022.
 2. Magnitude of growth from 1984 to 2022.

```
# INSERT CODE HERE
```

8. Create new columns in the data: `group_by`, `mutate`, `ungroup`

Task: Add the following economic indicators to the data:

1. Country-year development level with reference to that of 1984.
2. Year-on-year economic growth.

```
# INSERT CODE HERE
```

9. Summarize the data: `group_by`, `summarise`, `ungroup`

Task: Perform a data availability/ integrity check. Then aggregate the data into a new country-level dataset which contains the following indicators:

1. Average development level from 1984 to 2022.
2. Magnitude of growth from 1984 to 2022.

INSERT CODE HERE