

Welcome to EAES 494!

Data Science & Statistics

Gavin McNicol





Dr. Gavin McNicol

McNicol Lab @ UIC



datasciencebox.o

Data science

- Data science is an exciting discipline that allows you to turn raw data into understanding, insight, and knowledge.
- We're going to learn to do this in a `tidy` way -- more on that later!
- This is a course on introduction to data science, with an emphasis on statistical thinking.

Course FAQ

Q - What data science background does this course assume?

A - None.

Q - Is this an intro stat course?

A - While statistics \neq data science, they are very closely related and have tremendous of overlap. Hence, this course is a great way to get started with statistics. However this course is *not* your typical high school statistics course.

Q - Will we be doing computing?

A - Yes.

Q - Will we be working with EaESy Data?

A - Yes!



Course FAQ

Q - Is this an intro CS course?

A - No, but many themes are shared.

Q - What computing language will we learn?

A - R.

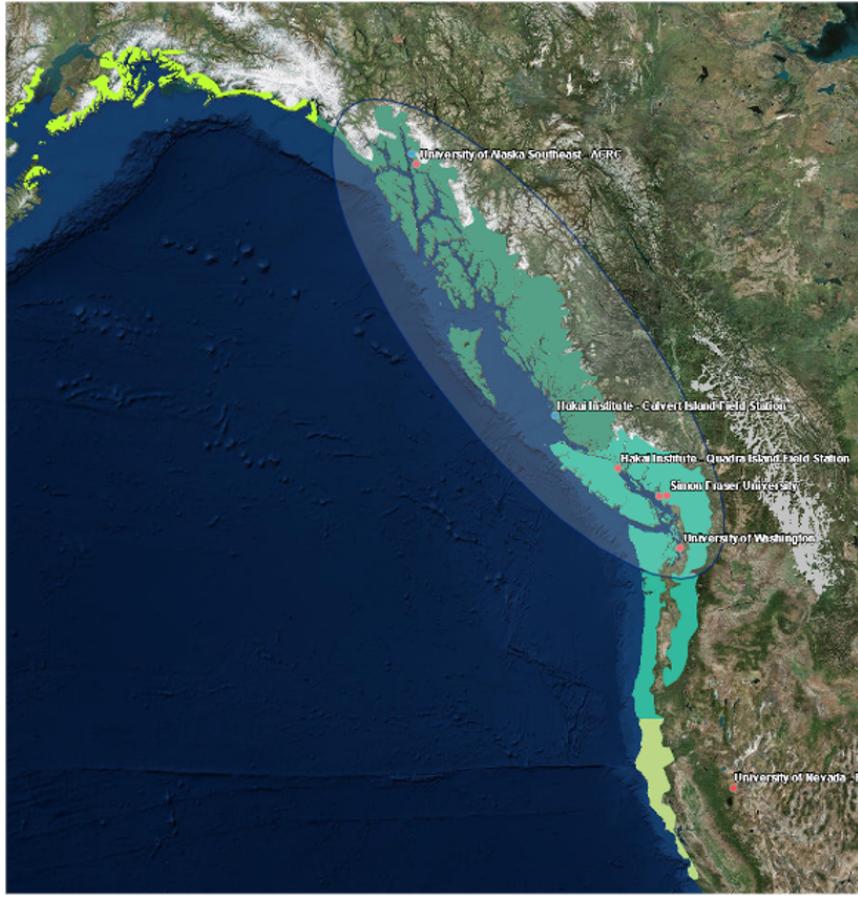
Q: Why not language X?

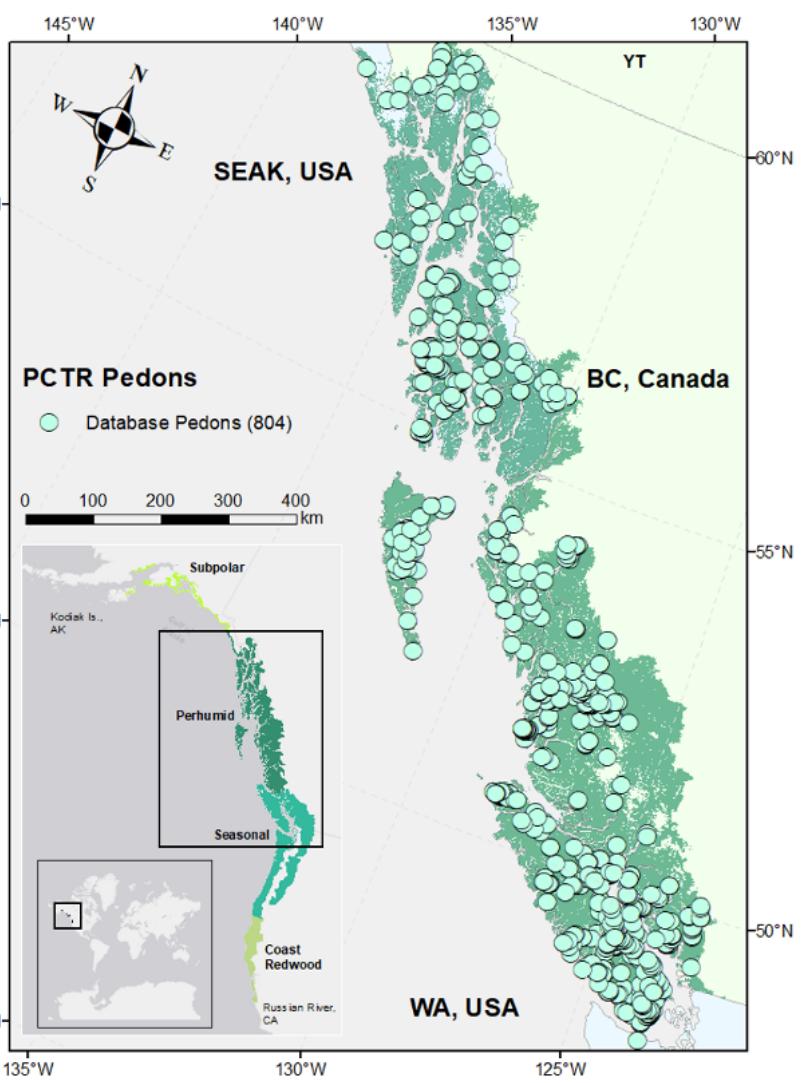
A: We can discuss that over ☕.



Software







AutoSave OFF Home Insert Draw Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Acrobat Tell me

Calibri (Body) 11 A A General Conditional Formatting Insert Sort & Filter Cell Styles Analyze Data

A30 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	SOURCE	ID	ORDER	LAT	LON	LATLON_Q	Elevation	Slope	Aspect	HORIZON	DEPTH2	DEPTH1	DEPTH	MINERAL_D	FF_D	TOTAL_D	BULK DENSITY	CF
2	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-04	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.07572	-131.686	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Lv/S	7	6	1	100	7	107	0.16	
3	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-04	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.07572	-131.686	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Fm	6	2	4				0.16	
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5	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-04	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.07572	-131.686	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Aeg	0	-3	3				1.48	
6	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-04	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.07572	-131.686	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Bmg	-3	-35	32				1.59	
7	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-04	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.07572	-131.686	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	BC	-35	-60	25				1.59	
8	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-04	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.07572	-131.686	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Cg	-60	-110	50				1.47	
9	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.982	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Lv	13	12	1	100	13	113	0.16	
10	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.982	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Fm	12	11	1				0.16	
11	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.982	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Hh	11	0	11				0.16	
12	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.982	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Ae	0	-7	7				1.32	
13	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.982	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Bm1	-7	-25	18				1.35	
14	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.982	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Bm2	-25	-55	30				1.55	
15	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.982	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	BC	-55	-85	30				1.51	
16	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.982	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Cg	-85	-135	50				1.55	
17	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-02	Placic Humic Podzol	54.02253	-131.976	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Lv	20	19	1	100	20	120	0.11	
18	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-02	Placic Humic Podzol	54.02253	-131.976	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Fm	19	15	4				0.11	
19	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-02	Placic Humic Podzol	54.02253	-131.976	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Hh	15	0	15				0.11	
20	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-02	Placic Humic Podzol	54.02253	-131.976	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Aeg	0	-9	9				0.93	
21	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-02	Placic Humic Podzol	54.02253	-131.976	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Bhcj	-9	-20	11				0.86	
22	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-02	Placic Humic Podzol	54.02253	-131.976	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Bhg	-20	-59	39				0.86	
23	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-02	Placic Humic Podzol	54.02253	-131.976	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Bg	-59	-62	3				0.86	
24	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-02	Placic Humic Podzol	54.02253	-131.976	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Bfc	-62	-65	3				1.17	
25	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-02	Placic Humic Podzol	54.02253	-131.976	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	BC	-65	-90	25				1.71	
26	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-02	Placic Humic Podzol	54.02253	-131.976	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Cg	-90	-135	45				1.74	
27	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-03	Placic Humic Podzol	54.07275	-131.689	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Lv/S	20	19	1	100	20	120	0.11	
28	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-03	Placic Humic Podzol	54.07275	-131.689	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Fm	19	15	4				0.11	
29	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-03	Placic Humic Podzol	54.07275	-131.689	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Hh	15	0	15				0.11	
30	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-03	Placic Humic Podzol	54.07275	-131.689	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Aeg	0	-12	12				0.61	
31	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-03	Placic Humic Podzol	54.07275	-131.689	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Bhc	-12	-72	60				1.40	
32	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-03	Placic Humic Podzol	54.07275	-131.689	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Bfc	-72	-75	3				1.44	
33	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-03	Placic Humic Podzol	54.07275	-131.689	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	BC	-75	-125	50				1.44	
34	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-03	Placic Humic Podzol	54.07275	-131.689	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Cg	-125	-150	25				1.54	
35	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-06	Placic Humic Podzol	54.022	-131.709	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Lv/S	40	39	1	100	40	140	0.11	
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37	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-06	Placic Humic Podzol	54.022	-131.709	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Hh1	35	23	12				0.11	
38	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-06	Placic Humic Podzol	54.022	-131.709	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Hh2	23	20	3				0.11	
39	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-06	Placic Humic Podzol	54.022	-131.709	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Hh3	20	10	10				0.11	
40	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-06	Placic Humic Podzol	54.022	-131.709	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Hh4	10	0	10				0.11	
41	SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-06	Placic Humic Podzol	54.022	-131.709	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Ae	0	-10	10				1.30	

Ready

Count: 3



R version 4.0.2 (2020-06-22) -- "Taking Off Again"
Copyright (C) 2020 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin17.0 (64-bit)

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Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
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[R.app GUI 1.72 (7847) x86_64-apple-darwin17.0]

[History restored from /Users/mine/.Rapp.history]

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rstudio-tutorial - RStudio

McNicoletal_2018_NPCTR_Pedon_S...

SOURCE	ID	ORDER	LAT	LON	LATLON_Q	Elevation	Slope	Aspect	HOR
1 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-04	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.07572	-131.6861	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Lvs
2 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-04	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.07572	-131.6861	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Fm
3 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-04	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.07572	-131.6861	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Hh
4 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-04	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.07572	-131.6861	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Aeg
5 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-04	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.07572	-131.6861	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Bmg
6 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-04	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.07572	-131.6861	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	BC
7 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-04	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.07572	-131.6861	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Cg
8 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.9822	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Lv
9 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.9822	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Fm
10 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.9822	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Hh
11 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.9822	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Ae
12 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.9822	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Bm1
13 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.9822	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Bm2
14 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.9822	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	BC
15 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-01	Gleyed Dystric Brunisol	54.02631	-131.9822	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Cg
16 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-02	Placic Humic Podzol	54.02253	-131.9756	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Lv
17 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-02	Placic Humic Podzol	54.02253	-131.9756	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Fm
18 SANBORN & MASSICOTTE 2010	BC09-02	Placic Humic Podzol	54.02253	-131.9756	HIGH	NA	NA	NA	Hh

Showing 1 to 17 of 147 entries, 23 total columns

Console Terminal Jobs

~/Documents/Teaching/EAES 494/rstudio-tutorial/

```
R version 4.0.4 (2021-02-15) -- "Lost Library Book"
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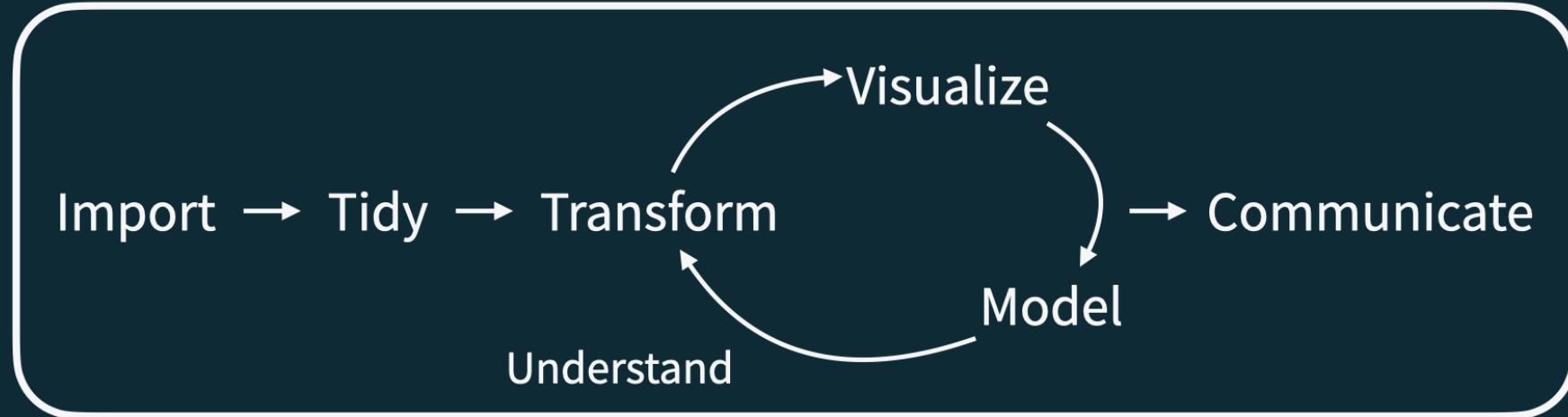
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Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
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```

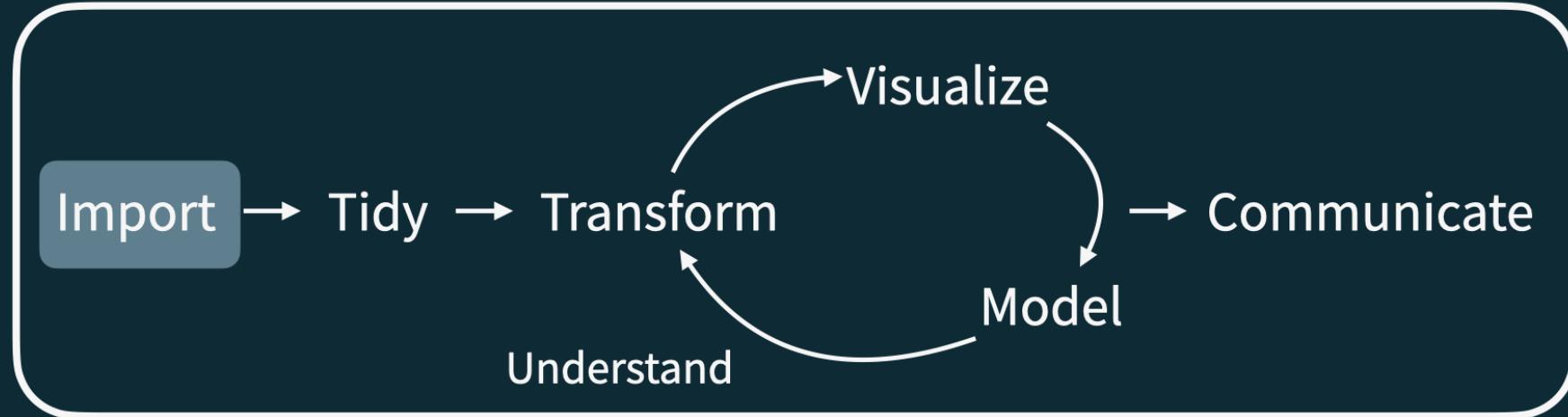


Data science life cycle

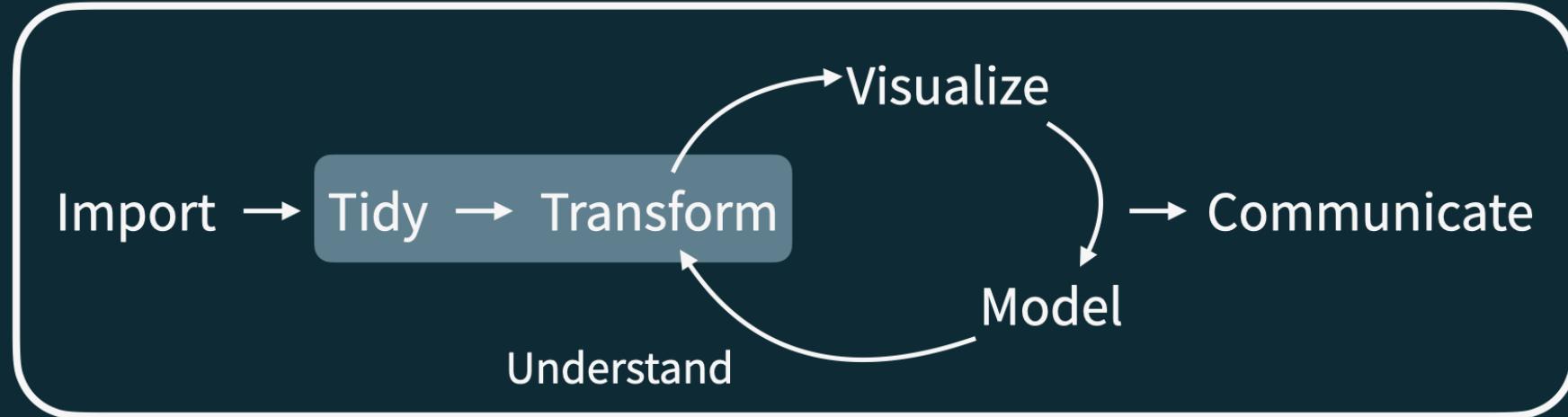




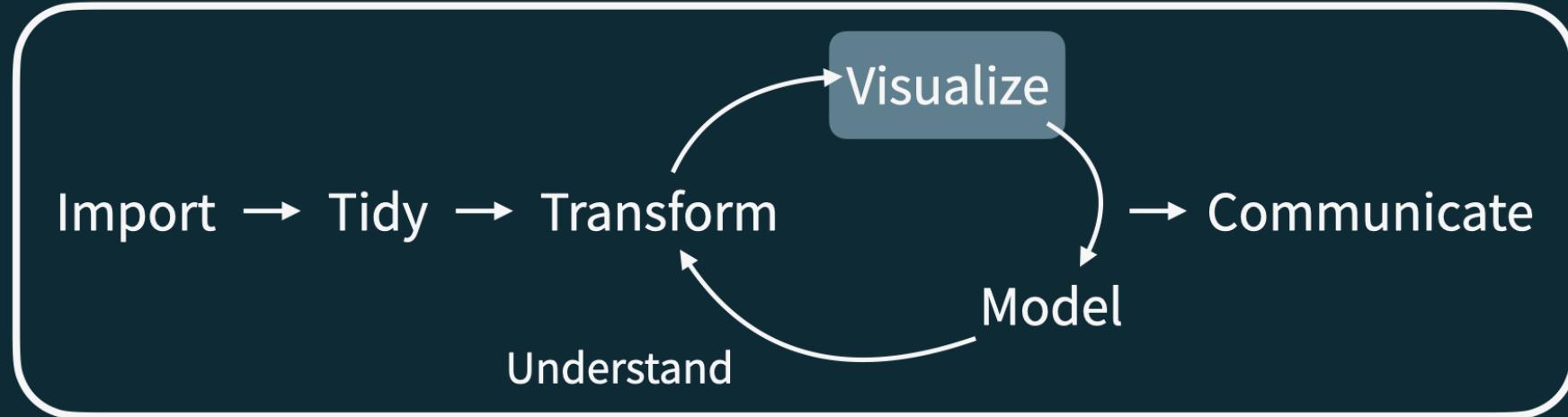
Program



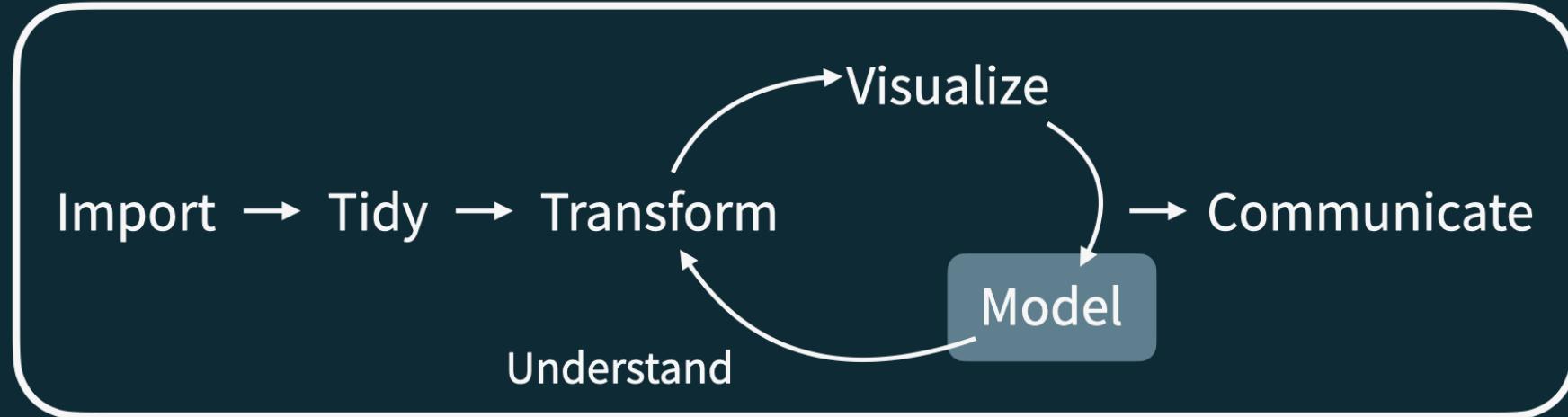
Program



Program

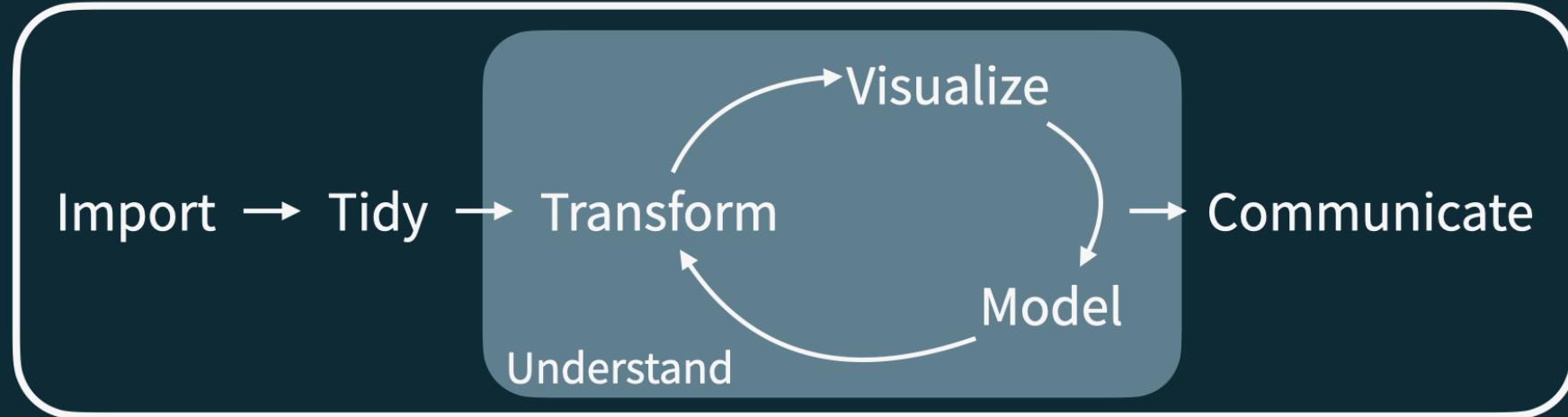


Program

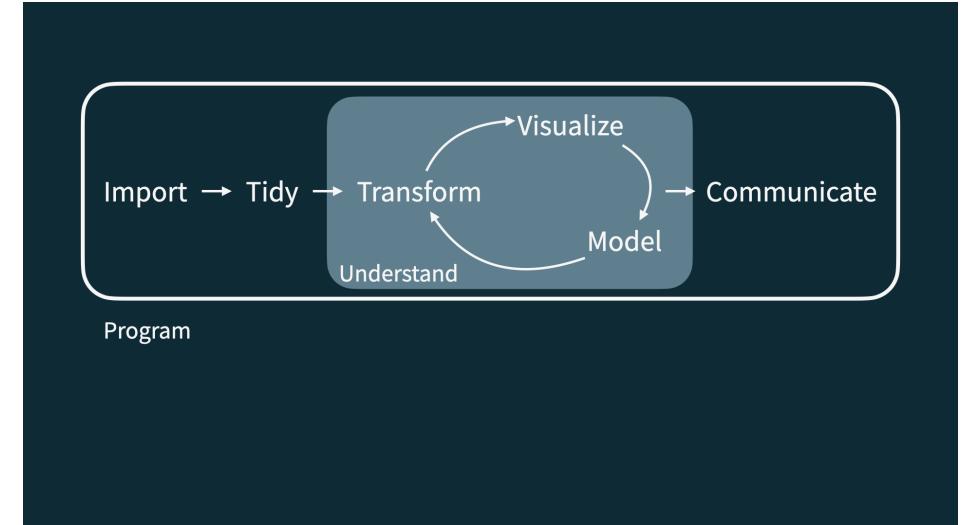
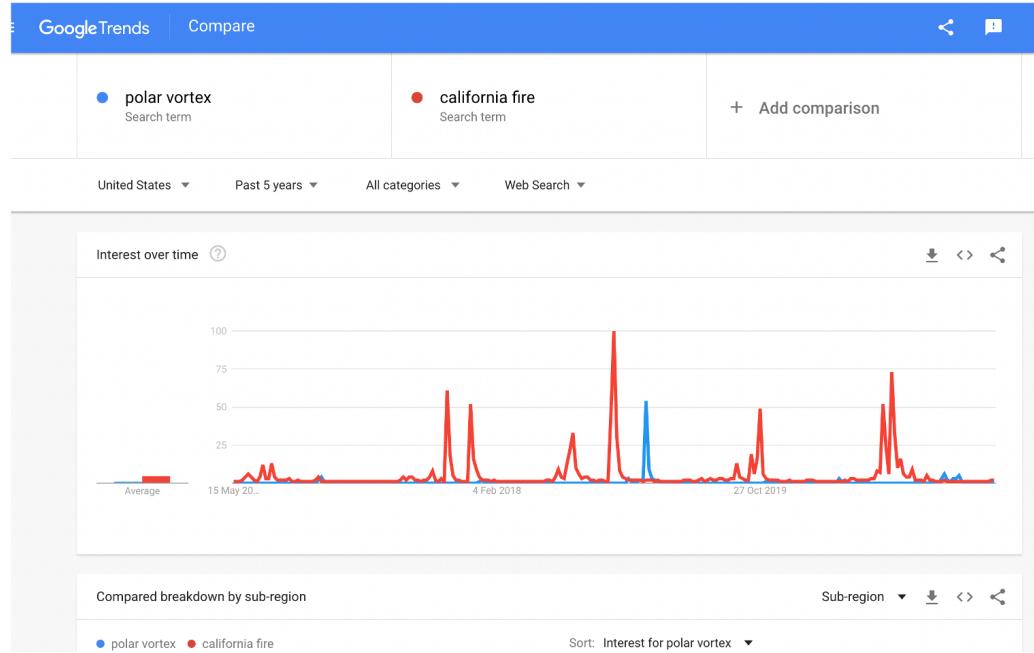


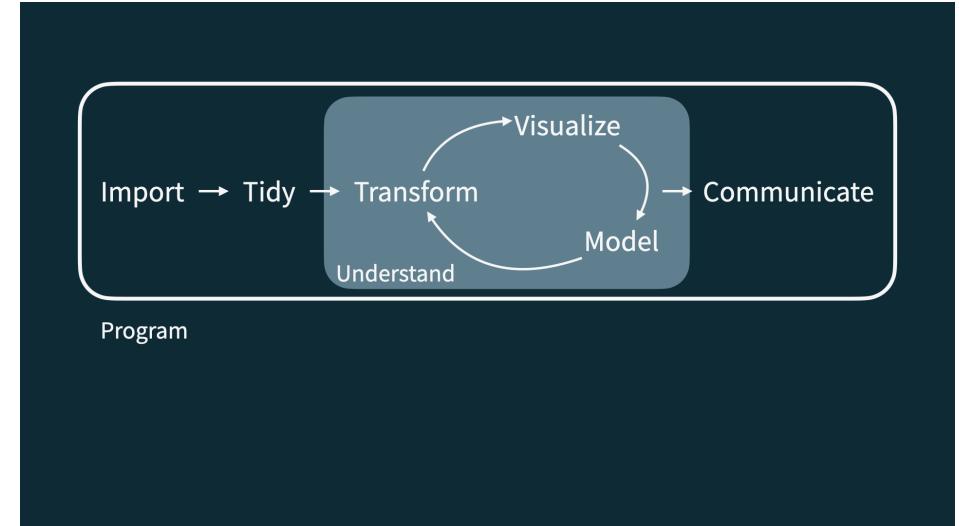
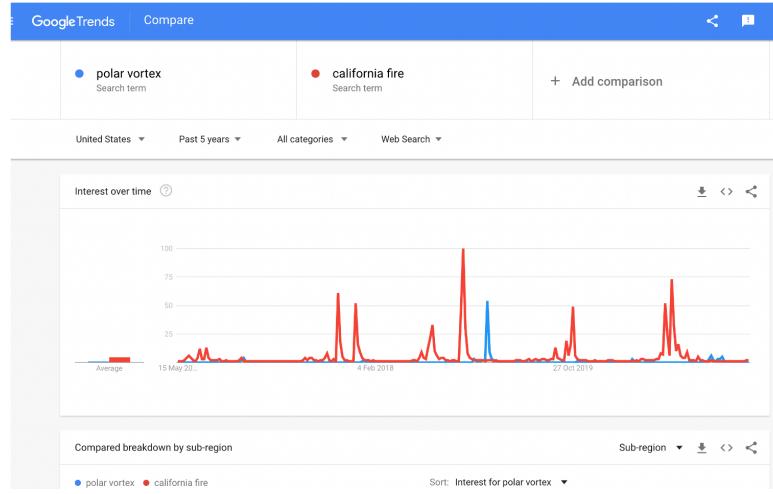
Program





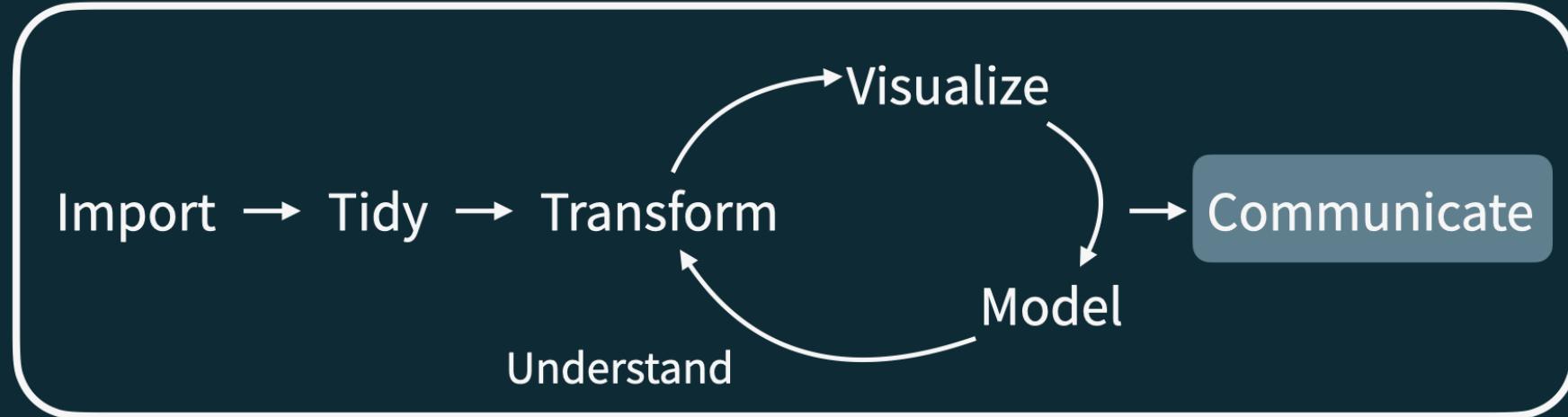
Program



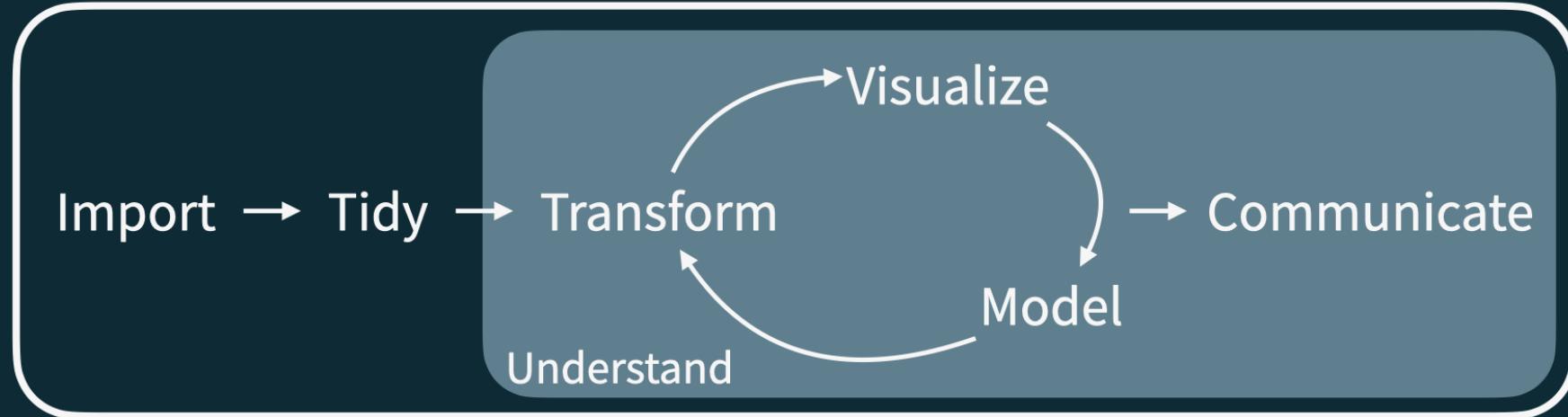


```
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
##   date      season
##   <chr>     <chr>
## 1 23 January 2017 winter
## 2 4 March 2017 spring
## 3 14 June 2017 summer
## 4 1 September 2017 fall
## 5 ...
```

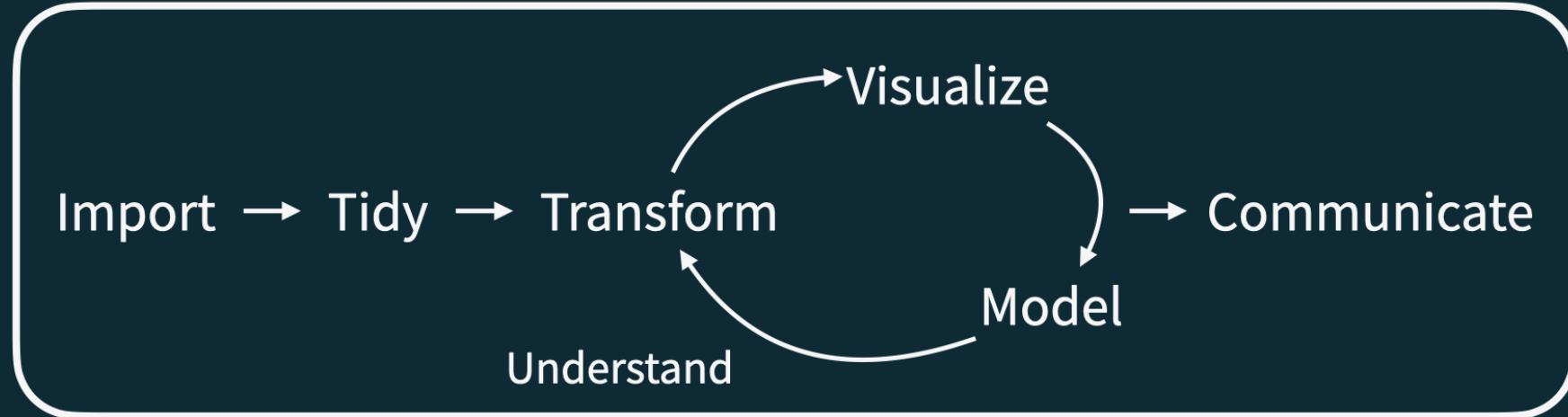




Program



Program



Program

course-materials - main - RStudio

course-materials — ~/Documents/Teaching/EAES 494

u1-d01-welcome.Rmd carbon-emissions.Rmd

Environment History Connections Git Tutorial

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer Publish

Global CO2 Emissions

Gavin McNicol

Introduction

How much carbon dioxide (CO2) do different countries emit, and how have their emissions changed over time?

Answering these questions (at a high level) is the focus of this analysis.

Packages

We will use the R **tidyverse**, **lubridate**, and **scales** packages for data wrangling and visualization, and the **DT** package for interactive display of tabular output, and the **unvotes** package for the data.

Packages are pre-assembled collections of functions and objects (often data)

```
library(tidyverse)
library(lubridate)
library(scales)
library(DT)
```

Data

The data we're using originally came from the [\[2020 Global Carbon Budget\]](#) (<https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-12-3269-2020>) which is a product of the [Global Carbon Project](#). The data comes in an Excel file called `National_Carbon_Emissions_2020v1.0.xlsx` and has already been added to this exercise folder.

In the code chunk below:

- the first line reads in the data, selects the correct tab `Territorial Emissions`, and removes 11 header rows.
- the next line renames the first column `year`.
- the third line rearranges the country emission data for easier plotting.
- the final line converts the `emissions` data column to numerical values.

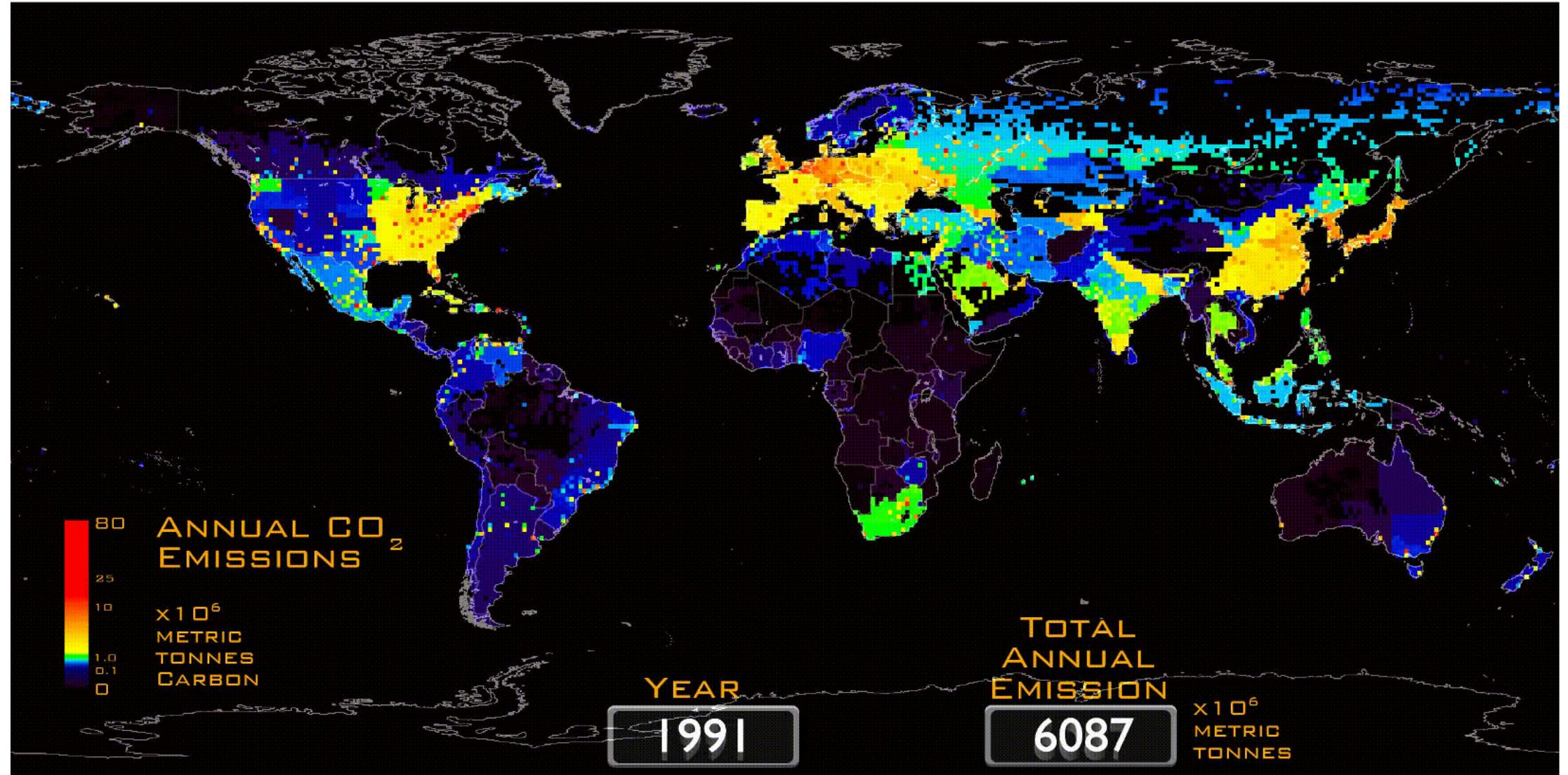
This will help you get started with the analysis.

```
emissions <- readxl::read_excel("National_Carbon_Emissions_2020v1.0.xlsx", sheet = "Territorial Emissions", skip = 11) %>%
  rename("year" = `...1`) %>%
  gather(key = "territory", value = "emissions", 2:234) %>%
  mutate(emissions = as.numeric(emissions))
```

Territory CO2 Emissions

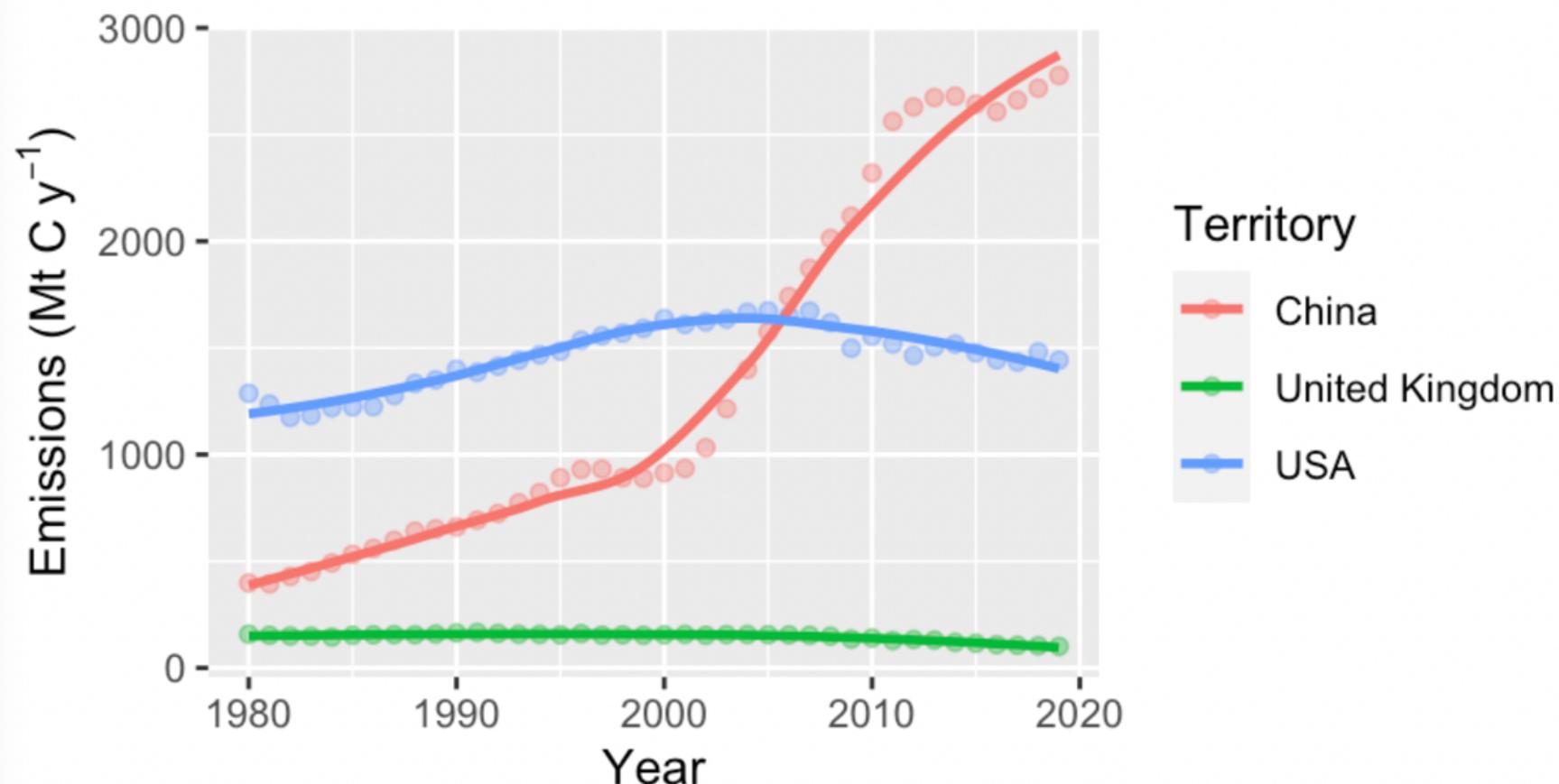
Let's dive in!





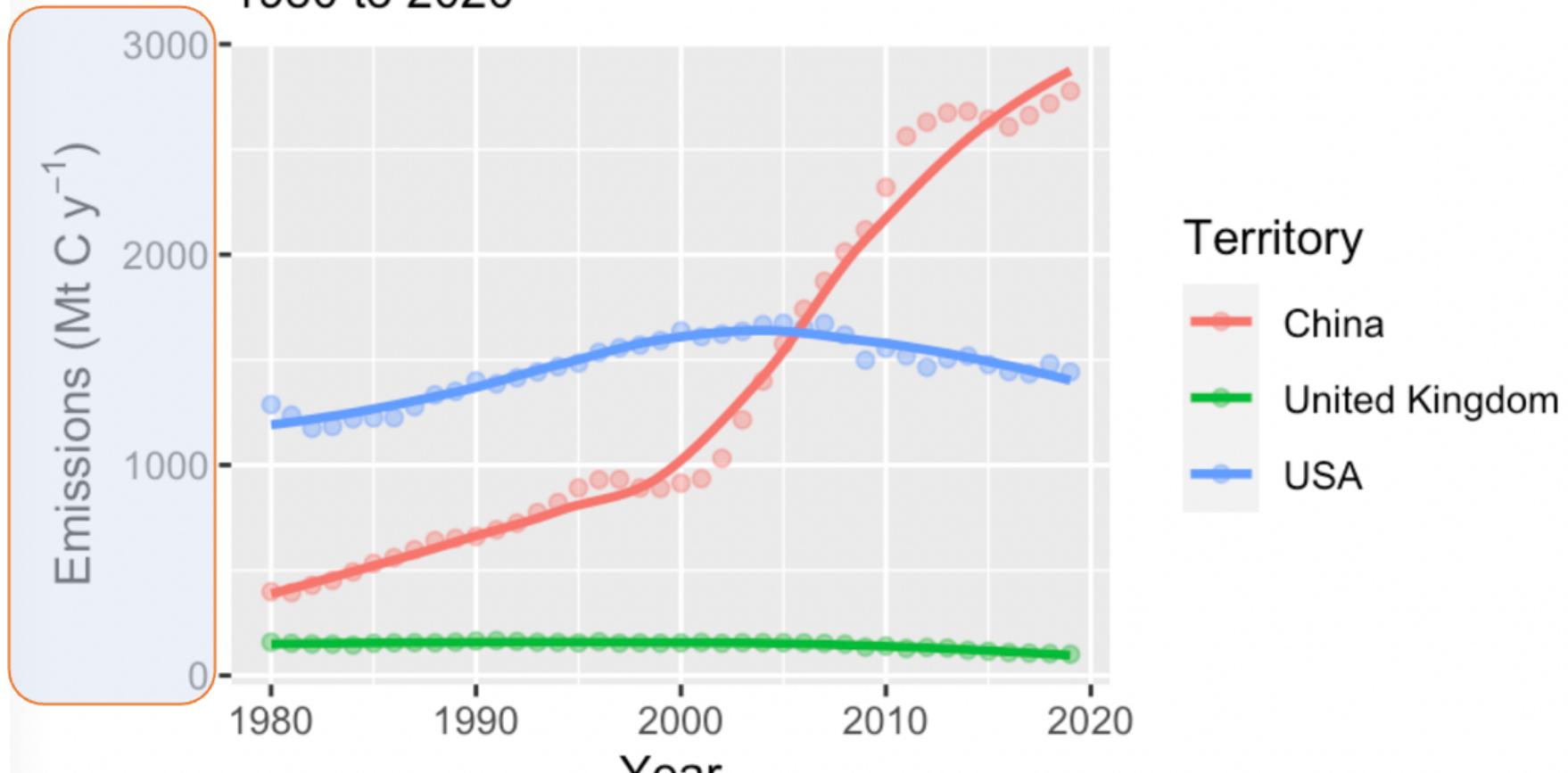
Emissions of Carbon Dioxide by Territory

1980 to 2020



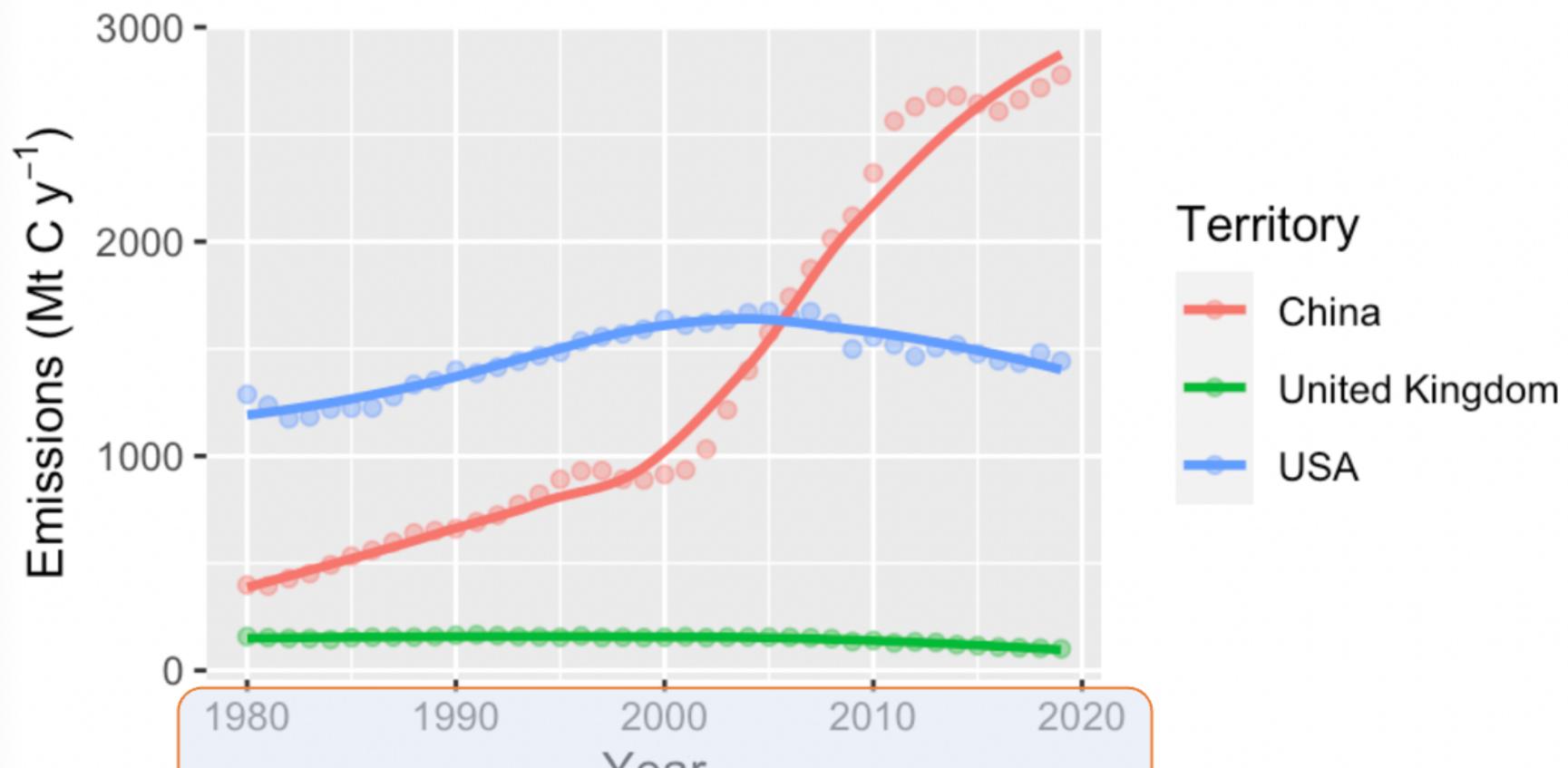
Emissions of Carbon Dioxide by Territory

1980 to 2020



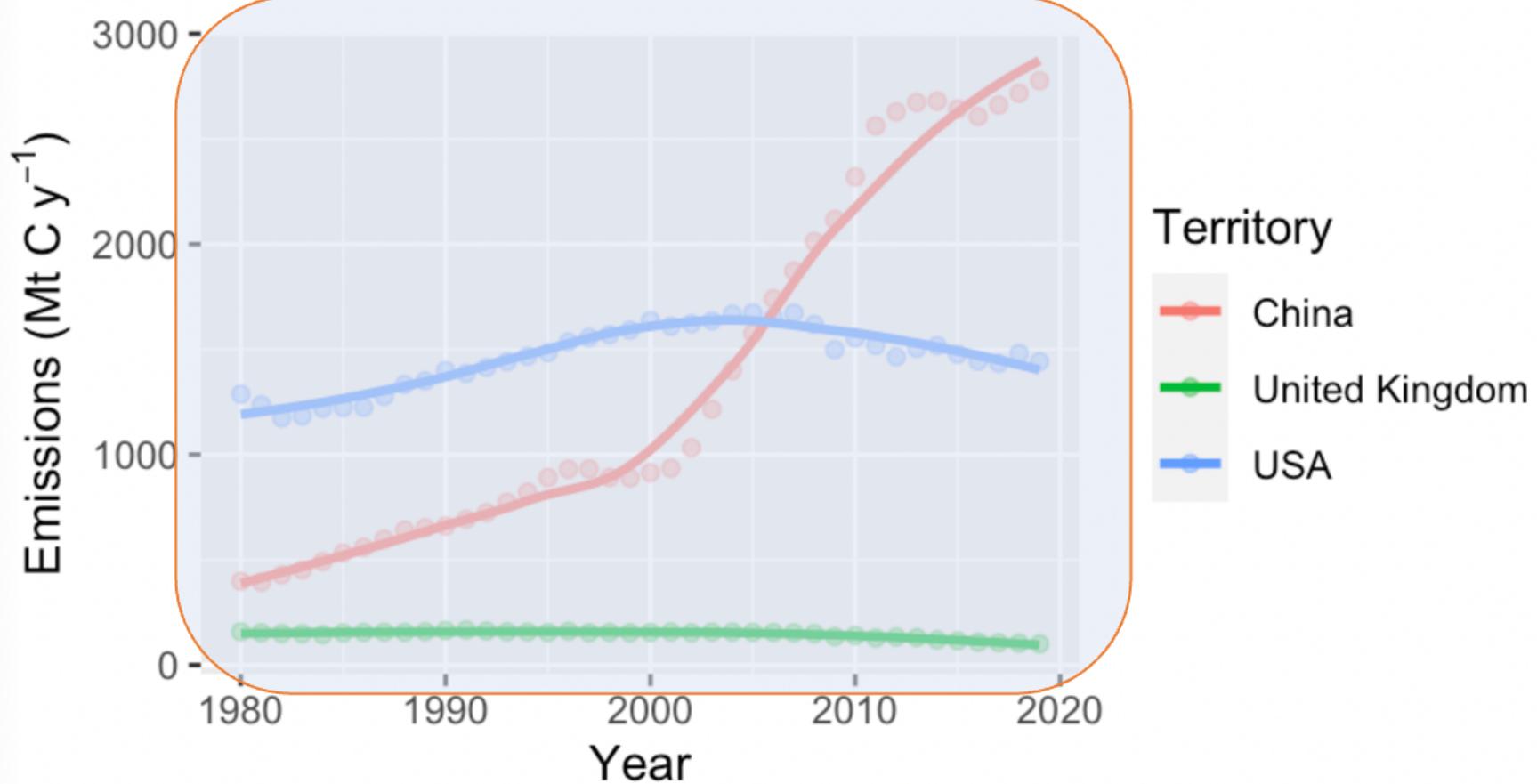
Emissions of Carbon Dioxide by Territory

1980 to 2020



Emissions of Carbon Dioxide by Territory

1980 to 2020



emissions x

Filter

	year	territory	emissions
1	1959	Afghanistan	0.1049594
2	1960	Afghanistan	0.1129598
3	1961	Afghanistan	0.1339513
4	1962	Afghanistan	0.1879351
5	1963	Afghanistan	0.1928865
6	1964	Afghanistan	0.2288621
7	1965	Afghanistan	0.2748135
8	1966	Afghanistan	0.2978054
9	1967	Afghanistan	0.3498540
10	1968	Afghanistan	0.3338949
11	1969	Afghanistan	0.2568865
12	1970	Afghanistan	0.4558943
13	1971	Afghanistan	0.5168072
14	1972	Afghanistan	0.4176876
15	1973	Afghanistan	0.4463936
16	1974	Afghanistan	0.5221996
17	1975	Afghanistan	0.5790436
18	1976	Afghanistan	0.5407152
19	1977	Afghanistan	0.6507874
20	1978	Afghanistan	0.5877777
21	1979	Afghanistan	0.6094850
22	1980	Afghanistan	0.4793848
23	1981	Afghanistan	0.5400434
24	1982	Afghanistan	0.5717566
25	1983	Afghanistan	0.6877769
26	1984	Afghanistan	0.7702047

Showing 1 to 26 of 14,213 entries, 3 total columns



```
carbon-emissions.Rmd x | Knit | Run | R Markdown |
```

44 ````

45

46 ## Territory CO2 Emissions

47

48 Let's create a data visualization that displays how the CO2 emissions of the USA changed over time on a variety of issues, and compares it to three other countries: the United Kingdom, China, and Venezuela.

49

50 We can easily change which countries are being plotted by changing which countries the code above `filter`'s for.

51 Note that the country name should be spelled and capitalized exactly the same way as it appears in the data.

52

53 See the [\[Appendix\]](#)(#appendix) for a list of the countries in the data.

54

55 Next, let's make the plot:

56

57 ````{r plot-yearly-co2-emissions, fig.width=5, fig.height=3, message=FALSE}

58 emissions %>%

59 filter(territory %in% c("USA", "United Kingdom", "China") &

60 year > 1979) %>%

61 ggplot(mapping = aes(x = year, y = emissions, color = territory)) +

62 geom_point(alpha = 0.4) +

63 geom_smooth(method = "loess", se = FALSE) +

64 labs(

65 title = "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide by Territory",

66 subtitle = "1980 to 2020",

67 y = expression("Emissions (Mt C y"^-1*")"),

68 x = "Year",

69 color = "Territory"

70)

71 ````

72

73 ## Exercises

74

75 Edit the code in the chunk above to:

76



```
carbon-emissions.Rmd x | Knit | Run | A
44 ``
45
46 ## Territory CO2 Emissions
47
48 Let's create a data visualization that displays how the CO2 emissions of the USA changed over
time on a variety of issues, and compares it to three other countries: the United Kingdom,
China, and Venezuela.
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50 We can easily change which countries are being plotted by changing which countries the code
above `filter`'s for.
51 Note that the country name should be spelled and capitalized exactly the same way as it appears
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52
53 See the \[Appendix\](#appendix) for a list of the countries in the data.
54
55 Next, let's make the plot:
56
57 ```{r plot_yearly-co2-emissions, fig.width=5, fig.height=3, message=FALSE}
58 emissions %>%
59   filter(territory %in% c("USA", "United Kingdom", "China") &
60         year > 1979) %>%
61   ggplot(mapping = aes(x = year, y = emissions, color = territory)) +
62   geom_point(alpha = 0.4) +
63   geom_smooth(method = "loess", se = FALSE) +
64   labs(
65     title = "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide by Territory",
66     subtitle = "1980 to 2020",
67     y = expression("Emissions (Mt C y"^-1*")"),
68     x = "Year",
69     color = "Territory"
70   )
71 ```

72
73 ## Exercises
74
75 Edit the code in the chunk above to:
76``
```



```
carbon-emissions.Rmd x | Knit | Run | R Markdown |
44 ``
45 
46 ## Territory CO2 Emissions
47 
48 Let's create a data visualization that displays how the CO2 emissions of the USA changed over time on a variety of issues, and compares it to three other countries: the United Kingdom, China, and Venezuela.
49 
50 We can easily change which countries are being plotted by changing which countries the code above `filter`'s for.
51 Note that the country name should be spelled and capitalized exactly the same way as it appears in the data.
52 
53 See the \[Appendix\](#appendix) for a list of the countries in the data.
54 
55 Next, let's make the plot:
56 
57 ````{r plot-yearly-co2-emissions, fig.width=5, fig.height=3, message=FALSE}
58 emissions %>%
59   filter(territory %in% c("USA", "United Kingdom", "China") &
60         year > 1979) %>%
61   ggplot(mapping = aes(x = year, y = emissions, color = territory)) +
62   geom_point(alpha = 0.4) +
63   geom_smooth(method = "loess", se = FALSE) +
64   labs(
65     title = "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide by Territory",
66     subtitle = "1980 to 2020",
67     y = expression("Emissions (Mt C y"^-1*")"),
68     x = "Year",
69     color = "Territory"
70   )
71 ````

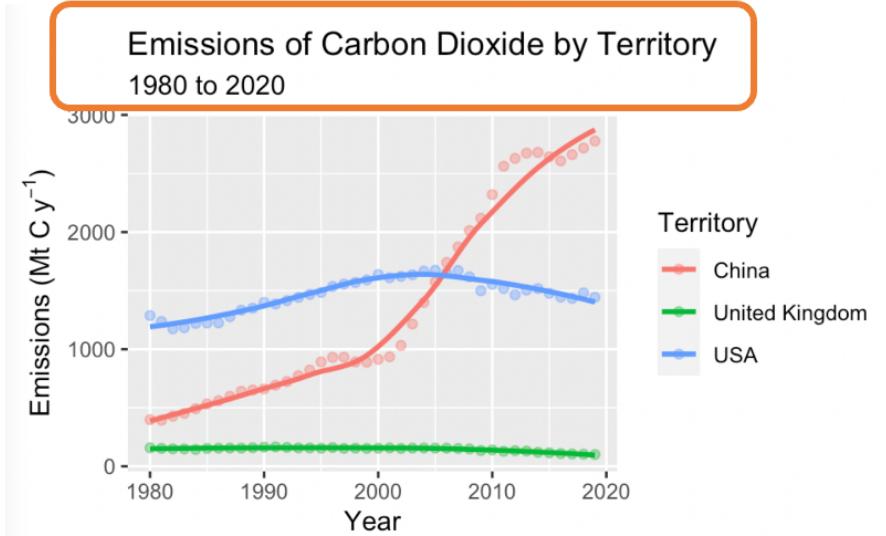
72 
73 ## Exercises
74 
75 Edit the code in the chunk above to:
76
```



```
carbon-emissions.Rmd x | Knit | Run | A
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71     y = expression("Emissions (Mt C y^{-1})"),
72     x = "Year",
73     color = "Territory"
74   )
75
76 ## Exercises
77
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79
```



rstudio-tutorial - RStudio

carbon-emissions.Rmd

```

1 ---  

2 title: "Global CO2 Emissions"  

3 author: "Gavin McNicol"  

4 output: html_document  

5 |  

6 ---  

7  

8 ## Introduction  

9 How much carbon dioxide (CO2) do different countries emit, and how have their emissions changed over time?  

11 Answering these questions (at a high level) is the focus of this analysis.  

12  

13 ## Packages  

14  

15 We will use the R **tidyverse**, **lubridate**, and **scales** packages for data wrangling and visualization, and the **DT** package for interactive display of tabular output, and the **unvotes** package for the data.  

16  

17 *Packages are pre-assembled collections of functions and objects (often data)*  

18  

19 ~~~{r load-packages, warning=FALSE, message=FALSE}  

20 library(tidyverse)  

21 library(lubridate)  

22 library(scales)  

23 library(DT)  

24 ````  

25  

26 ## Data  

27  

28 The data we're using originally came from the [2020 Global Carbon Budget](https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-12-3269-2020) which is a product of the [Global Carbon Project](https://doi.org/10.18160/gcp-2020).  

29 The data comes in an Excel file called `National_Carbon_Emissions_2020v1.0.xlsx` and has already been added to this exercise folder.  

30  

31 In the code chunk below:  

32  

33 1) %>%  

+   rename("year" = `...1`) %>%  

+   gather(key = "territory", value = "emissions", 2:234) %>%  

+   mutate(emissions = as.numeric(emissions))  

New names:  

* `..` > ...1  

> View(emissions)

```

Environment History Connections Tutorial

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

Global CO2 Emissions

Gavin McNicol

Introduction

How much carbon dioxide (CO2) do different countries emit, and how have their emissions changed over time?
Answering these questions (at a high level) is the focus of this analysis.

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We will use the R **tidyverse**, **lubridate**, and **scales** packages for data wrangling and visualization, and the **DT** package for interactive display of tabular output, and the **unvotes** package for the data.

Packages are pre-assembled collections of functions and objects (often data)

```

library(tidyverse)
library(lubridate)
library(scales)
library(DT)

```

Data

The data we're using originally came from the **2020 Global Carbon Budget** which is a product of the **Global Carbon Project**. The data comes in an Excel file called **National_Carbon_Emissions_2020v1.0.xlsx** and has already been added to this exercise folder.

In the code chunk below:

- the first line reads in the data, selects the correct tab **Territorial Emissions**, and removes 11 header rows.
- the next line renames the first column **year**.
- the third line rearranges the country emission data for easier plotting.
- the final line converts the **emissions** data column to numerical values.

This will help you get started with the analysis.

```

emissions <- readxl::read_excel("National_Carbon_Emissions_2020v1.0.xlsx", sheet = "Territorial Emissions", skip = 11) %>%
  rename("year" = `...1`) %>%
  gather(key = "territory", value = "emissions", 2:234) %>%
  mutate(emissions = as.numeric(emissions))

```



rstudio-tutorial - RStudio

carbon-emissions.Rmd

```
1 ---  
2 title: "Global CO2 Emissions"  
3 author: "Gavin McNicol"  
4 output: html_document  
5  
6  
7  
8 ## Introduction  
9  
10 How much carbon dioxide (CO2) do different countries emit, and how have their emissions changed over time?  
11 Answering these questions (at a high level) is the focus of this analysis.  
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19 ```{r load-packages, warning=FALSE, message=FALSE}  
20 library(tidyverse)  
21 library(lubridate)  
22 library(scales)  
23 library(DT)  
24 ````  
25  
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```

Global CO2 Emissions

Gavin McNicol

Introduction

How much carbon dioxide (CO2) do different countries emit, and how have their emissions changed over time? Answering these questions (at a high level) is the focus of this analysis.

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We will use the R **tidyverse**, **lubridate**, and **scales** packages for data wrangling and visualization, and the **DT** package for interactive display of tabular output, and the **unvotes** package for the data.

Packages are pre-assembled collections of functions and objects (often data)

```
library(tidyverse)  
library(lubridate)  
library(scales)  
library(DT)
```

Data

The data we're using originally came from the [2020 Global Carbon Budget](#) which is a product of the [Global Carbon Project](#). The data comes in an Excel file called `National_Carbon_Emissions_2020v1.0.xlsx` and has already been added to this exercise folder.

In the code chunk below:

- the first line reads in the data, selects the correct tab `Territorial Emissions`, and removes 11 header rows.
- the next line renames the first column `year`.
- the third line rearranges the country emission data for easier plotting.
- the final line converts the `emissions` data column to numerical values.

This will help you get started with the analysis.

```
emissions <- readxl::read_excel("National_Carbon_Emissions_2020v1.0.xlsx", sheet = "Territorial Emissions", skip = 11) %>%  
  rename("year" = `...1`) %>%  
  gather(key = "territory", value = "emissions", 2:234) %>%  
  mutate(emissions = as.numeric(emissions))
```



Now, your turn!

Open the **exercise-01 carbon emissions** project in RStudio Cloud!

The screenshot shows the RStudio Cloud interface with the 'carbon-emissions.Rmd' file open in the left pane. The code is an R Markdown document with the following content:

```
1 ---  
2 title: "Global CO2 Emissions"  
3 author: "Gavin McNicol"  
4 output: html_document  
5 |  
6 ---  
7  
8 ## Introduction  
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29 The data comes in an Excel file called `National_Carbon_Emissions_2020v1.0.xlsx` and has already been added to this exercise folder.  
30  
31 In the code chunk below:  
32
```

In the right pane, the rendered output is displayed under the heading "Global CO2 Emissions" by "Gavin McNicol". The introduction and packages sections are identical to the code. The data section includes a note about the source and a code chunk with the following R code:

```
library(tidyverse)  
library(lubridate)  
library(scales)  
library(DT)
```

The "Data" section notes that the data comes from the 2020 Global Carbon Budget and provides a link to the source. It also includes a note about the code chunk and a list of bullet points explaining the steps:

- the first line reads in the data, selects the correct tab `Territorial Emissions`, and removes 11 header rows.
- the next line renames the first column `year`.
- the third line rearranges the country emission data for easier plotting.
- the final line converts the `emissions` data column to numerical values.

The "Console" tab at the bottom shows the R code being run:

```
1) %>%  
+   rename("year" = '...1') %>%  
+   gather(key = "territory", value = "emissions", 2:234) %>%  
+   mutate(emissions = as.numeric(emissions))  
New names:  
* `...1` > ...1  
> View(emissions)  
>
```

The "Output" tab shows the rendered R code:

```
emissions <- readxl::read_excel("National_Carbon_Emissions_2020v1.0.xlsx", sheet = "Territorial Emissions", skip = 11) %>%  
  rename("year" = '...1') %>%  
  gather(key = "territory", value = "emissions", 2:234) %>%  
  mutate(emissions = as.numeric(emissions))
```

