

Analysis 2: Joining Cholesterol with Crimes and Web Scraping Wikipedia

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Instructions

Overview: For each question, show your R code that you used to answer each question in the provided chunks. When a written response is required, be sure to answer the entire question in complete sentences outside the code chunks. When figures are required, be sure to follow all requirements to receive full credit. Point values are assigned for every part of this analysis.

Helpful: Make sure you knit the document as you go through the assignment. Check all your results in the created PDF file.

Submission: Submit via an electronic document on Gradescope. Must be submitted as an PDF file generated in RStudio.

Introduction

Does high cholesterol lead to high crime rates? Probably not, but web scraping will definitely lead to lower crime rates. This data analysis assignment is separated into three parts which cover material from the lectures on tidy data, joins, and webscraping. In Part 1, you will demonstrate the basic concept of joins by connecting relational data involving a cholesterol study. For this segment, `pivot_longer` and `pivot_wider` will be utilized to create a single tidy dataset ready for analysis. In Part 2, we will join all 5 datasets from the lecture series on web scraping. Part 3 will require an understanding of web scraping to import a table found on Wikipedia directly into R. The following R code reads in all datasets required for this assignment.

```
# Data for Part 1
CHOL1=read_csv("Cholesterol.csv")
CHOL2=read_csv("Cholesterol2.csv")

# Data for Part 2
VIOLENT=read_csv("FINAL_VIOLENT.csv")
ZIP=read_csv("FINAL_ZIP.csv")
STATE_ABBREV=read_csv("FINAL_STATE_ABBREV.csv")
CENSUS=read_csv("FINAL_CENSUS.csv")
S_VS_D=read_csv("FINAL_SAFE_VS_DANGEROUS.CSV")
```

Assignment

Part 1: Cholesterol Experiment

The data frame `CHOL1` contains experimental results from randomly assigning 18 people to one of two competing margarine brands “A” and “B”. The cholesterol of these patients was measured once before using the margarine brand, once after 4 weeks with the margarine brand, and then again after 8 weeks with the margarine brand. Researchers want to see if there is benefit of these brands of margarine on reducing an individual’s cholesterol and want to determine if there is a statistically significant difference between the two competing brands.

Q1 (3 Points)

Start by examining the tables `CHOL1` and `CHOL2` and answering the following questions with *Yes* or *No* responses.

Is the variable `ID` in `CHOL1` a primary key?

Answer (1 Point): Yes

Is the variable, `Margarine` in `CHOL1` a primary key?

Answer (1 Point): No

Is the variable, `Brand` in `CHOL2` a primary key?

Answer (1 Point): No

Q2 (2 Points)

In a new data frame called `CHOL1a` based on `CHOL1`, rename the variables `After4weeks` and `After8weeks` to nonsynctactic variable names 4 and 8, respectively. Use `names(CHOL1a)` to display this modification.

```
CHOL1a = rename(CHOL1, '4' = After4weeks, '8' = After8weeks)
names(CHOL1a)
```

```
## [1] "ID"          "Before"      "4"          "8"          "Margarine"
```

Q3 (4 Points)

Use the `pivot_longer()` function or `gather()` function on `CHOL1a` to create a new numeric variable called `Week` that contains numeric values 4 or 8 and a new numeric variable called `Response` that contains the Cholesterol after the corresponding number of weeks. Create a new data frame called `CHOL1b` with these modifications and use `str(CHOL1b)` to show that both variables have been created correctly and are indeed numeric (an integer variable is a specific type of numeric variable).

```
CHOL1b <- CHOL1a %>%
  gather("4", "8", key = "Response", value = "Chloesterol", convert = TRUE)
str(CHOL1b)
```

```
## tibble [36 x 5] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
## $ ID      : num [1:36] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
## $ Before   : num [1:36] 6.42 6.76 6.56 4.8 8.43 7.49 8.05 5.05 5.77 3.91 ...
## $ Margarine : chr [1:36] "B" "A" "B" "A" ...
## $ Response  : int [1:36] 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 ...
## $ Chloesterol: num [1:36] 5.83 6.2 5.83 4.27 7.71 7.12 7.25 4.63 5.31 3.7 ...
```

Q4 (4 Points)

Now working with CHOL2, we want to spread the variable **Statistic** across multiple columns. Do this in a new data frame called CHOL2a and use `print(CHOL2a)` to display the modified complete table.

```
CHOL2a <- CHOL2 %>%
  spread(key = Statistic, value = Value)

print(CHOL2a)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 6
##   Brand Calories   Fat SatFat Serving Sodium
##   <chr>    <dbl> <dbl>  <dbl>   <dbl>  <dbl>
## 1 A         70     7    2.5     14    130
## 2 B         50     6    1.5     14     NA
```

Q5 (3 Points)

Start by examining the tables CHOL1b and CHOL2a and answering the following questions with *Yes* or *No* responses.

Is the variable ID in CHOL1b a primary key?

Answer (1 Point): No

Is the variable, **Margarine** in CHOL1b a primary key?

Answer (1 Point): No

Is the variable, **Brand** in CHOL2a a primary key?

Answer (1 Point): Yes

Q6 (4 Points)

Get the nutritional facts of the different margarine brands in CHOL2a into the experimental results found in CHOL1b using a join. Create a new data frame named CHOL.COMBINED and display the table using `head(CHOL.COMBINED)`. This final data frame should contain 36 observations and 10 variables.

```
CHOL.COMBINED <- CHOL1b %>%
  inner_join(CHOL2a, by = c("Margarine" = "Brand"))

head(CHOL.COMBINED)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 10
##   ID Before Margarine Response Chloesterol Calories   Fat SatFat Serving
##   <dbl> <dbl> <chr>         <int>         <dbl>    <dbl> <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>
## 1     1  6.42 B             4         5.83     50     6    1.5    14
## 2     2  6.76 A             4         6.2      70     7    2.5    14
## 3     3  6.56 B             4         5.83     50     6    1.5    14
## 4     4  4.8  A             4         4.27     70     7    2.5    14
## 5     5  8.43 B             4         7.71     50     6    1.5    14
## 6     6  7.49 A             4         7.12     70     7    2.5    14
## # ... with 1 more variable: Sodium <dbl>
```

Part 2: Linking Important Information to 2017 Violent Crimes Data

In the zipped folder, there are 5 CSV files. In this section, we are going to merge all of that data into one object called `FINAL.VIOLENT`.

Q1 (2 Points)

The dataset `S_VS_D` contains a variable `CLASS` where “S=Safe” and “D=Dangerous” according to the article *These Are the 2018 Safest and Most Dangerous States in the U.S* by Steve Karantzoulidis. We seek to compare the violent crime statistics for states not in this list. Use a filtering join to create a new data frame called `VIOLENT2` that only contains violent crime statistics from the states not represented in the data frame `S_VS_D`. Use `str(VIOLENT2)` to display the variables and the dimensions of `VIOLENT2`.

```
VIOLENT2 = anti_join(VIOLENT, S_VS_D, by = c("State" = "STATE"))

str(VIOLENT2)
```

```
## tibble [68 x 8] (S3: spec_tbl_df/tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
## $ State      : chr [1:68] "Arizona" "Arizona" "Arizona" "Arizona" ...
## $ City       : chr [1:68] "Chandler" "Gilbert" "Glendale" "Mesa" ...
## $ Population: num [1:68] 249355 242090 249273 492268 1644177 ...
## $ Total      : num [1:68] 259.5 85.5 488.2 415.8 760.9 ...
## $ Murder     : num [1:68] 2.01 2.07 4.81 4.67 9.55 ...
## $ Rape       : num [1:68] 52.1 16.1 38.9 51.2 69.5 ...
## $ Robbery    : num [1:68] 57 21.1 193 92.2 200.3 ...
## $ Assault    : num [1:68] 148.4 46.3 251.5 267.7 481.6 ...
## - attr(*, "spec")=
## .. cols(
## ..   State = col_character(),
## ..   City = col_character(),
## ..   Population = col_double(),
## ..   Total = col_double(),
## ..   Murder = col_double(),
## ..   Rape = col_double(),
## ..   Robbery = col_double(),
## ..   Assault = col_double()
## .. )
```

Q2 (4 Points)

Start by creating a new data set called `VIOLENT3` based on `VIOLENT2` that fixes some problems in the variable `City`. Specifically, we would like to change “Louisville Metro” to “Louisville”.

Next, create a new data frame named `VIOLENT4` that connects the population change and density measures from 2019 contained in `CENSUS` to the cities and states in `VIOLENT3`. Use `head(VIOLENT4)` to give a preview of the new merged dataset.

Finally, in a complete sentence, identify any location(s) (Cities and States) missing violent crime information.

Code and Output (2 Points):

```
VIOLENT3 <- VIOLENT2 %>%
  mutate(City=ifelse(City=="Louisville Metro", "Louisville", City))
```

```
VIOLENT4 <- VIOLENT3 %>%
  left_join(CENSUS, by = c("City" = "Name", "State" = "State"))
head(VIOLENT4)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 10
##   State City      Population Total Murder Rape Robbery Assault Change Density
##   <chr> <chr>      <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Arizona Chandler      249355 259.    2.01 52.1    57.0 148.    5.55 1554
## 2 Arizona Gilbert      242090 85.5    2.07 16.1    21.1  46.3    7.21 1443
## 3 Arizona Glendale      249273 488.    4.81 38.9   193.   252.    2.58 1648
## 4 Arizona Mesa          492268 416.    4.67 51.2    92.2  268.    6.87 1450
## 5 Arizona Phoenix      1644177 761.    9.55 69.5   200.   482.    4.49 1254
## 6 Arizona Scottsda~      251840 157.    1.99 40.9    39.7   74.6    4.6   542
```

```
which(is.na(VIOLENT4$Total))
```

```
## [1] 52 53 54 58
```

```
VIOLENT4
```

```
## # A tibble: 68 x 10
##   State City      Population Total Murder Rape Robbery Assault Change Density
##   <chr> <chr>      <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Arizona Chandl~      249355 259.    2.01 52.1    57.0 148.    5.55 1554
## 2 Arizona Gilbert      242090 85.5    2.07 16.1    21.1  46.3    7.21 1443
## 3 Arizona Glenda~      249273 488.    4.81 38.9   193.   252.    2.58 1648
## 4 Arizona Mesa          492268 416.    4.67 51.2    92.2  268.    6.87 1450
## 5 Arizona Phoenix      1644177 761.    9.55 69.5   200.   482.    4.49 1254
## 6 Arizona Scotts~      251840 157.    1.99 40.9    39.7   74.6    4.6   542
## 7 Arizona Tucson       532323 802.    8.64 93.6   269.   431.    3.25  917
## 8 Califor~ Anaheim      353400 355.    2.83 32.5   136.   183.   -0.2  2706
## 9 Califor~ Bakers~      381154 479.   10.8 24.1   198.   247.    2.13  997
## 10 Califor~ Chula ~      271109 298.    0.74 22.9   112.   162.    2.7  2136
## # ... with 58 more rows
```

Answer (2 Points): The cities missing violent crime information are those that match rows 52, 53, 54, and 58, which are Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, and Toledo.

Q3 (6 Points)

Either ambitiously using one step or less-ambitiously using multiple steps add the longitude and latitude information provided in ZIP to the cities and states in VIOLENT4. You will need to use STATE_ABBREV data to link these two data frames. Your final data frame named FINAL.VIOLENT should contain all of the information in VIOLENT4 along with the variables lat and lon from ZIP. There should be **no** state abbreviations in FINAL.VIOLENT since this information is redundant. Use str(FINAL.VIOLENT) to demonstrate that everything worked as planned.

In FINAL.VIOLENT identify what cities are missing latitude and longitude. Closely, inspect both the ZIP and VIOLENT4 data frames. Report the location(s) missing geographical information and explain in complete sentences why this happened.

Finally, challenge yourself and attempt to fix this problem in a new data frame called `FINAL.VIOLENT.FIX`. Use a combination of `str()` and `filter()` to only display the data in `FINAL.VIOLENT.FIX` for the location(s) that `FINAL.VIOLENT` was missing latitude and longitude. Do this in the second code chunk below.

Code and Output (4 Points):

```
x = left_join(VIOLENT4, STATE_ABBREV, by = "State")
FINAL.VIOLENT = left_join(x, ZIP, by = c("City" = "city", "state" = "state")) %>%
  select(-state)

str(FINAL.VIOLENT)
```

```
## tibble [68 x 12] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
## $ State      : chr [1:68] "Arizona" "Arizona" "Arizona" "Arizona" ...
## $ City       : chr [1:68] "Chandler" "Gilbert" "Glendale" "Mesa" ...
## $ Population: num [1:68] 249355 242090 249273 492268 1644177 ...
## $ Total      : num [1:68] 259.5 85.5 488.2 415.8 760.9 ...
## $ Murder     : num [1:68] 2.01 2.07 4.81 4.67 9.55 ...
## $ Rape       : num [1:68] 52.1 16.1 38.9 51.2 69.5 ...
## $ Robbery    : num [1:68] 57 21.1 193 92.2 200.3 ...
## $ Assault    : num [1:68] 148.4 46.3 251.5 267.7 481.6 ...
## $ Change     : num [1:68] 5.55 7.21 2.58 6.87 4.49 4.6 3.25 -0.2 2.13 2.7 ...
## $ Density    : num [1:68] 1554 1443 1648 1450 1254 ...
## $ lat        : num [1:68] 33.3 33.3 33.5 33.4 33.4 ...
## $ lon        : num [1:68] -112 -112 -112 -112 -112 ...
```

FINAL.VIOLENT

```
## # A tibble: 68 x 12
##   State City Population Total Murder Rape Robbery Assault Change Density
##   <chr> <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 Ariz~ Chan~    249355 259.    2.01  52.1    57.0    148.    5.55    1554
## 2 Ariz~ Gilb~    242090 85.5    2.07  16.1    21.1    46.3    7.21    1443
## 3 Ariz~ Glen~    249273 488.    4.81  38.9    193.    252.    2.58    1648
## 4 Ariz~ Mesa~    492268 416.    4.67  51.2    92.2    268.    6.87    1450
## 5 Ariz~ Phoe~   1644177 761.    9.55  69.5    200.    482.    4.49    1254
## 6 Ariz~ Scot~    251840 157.    1.99  40.9    39.7    74.6    4.6     542
## 7 Ariz~ Tucs~    532323 802.    8.64  93.6    269.    431.    3.25    917
## 8 Cali~ Anah~    353400 355.    2.83  32.5    136.    183.   -0.2    2706
## 9 Cali~ Bake~    381154 479.    10.8  24.1    198.    247.    2.13    997
## 10 Cali~ Chul~    271109 298.    0.74  22.9    112.    162.    2.7     2136
## # ... with 58 more rows, and 2 more variables: lat <dbl>, lon <dbl>
```

Answer (1 Points): Washington D.C. lacks the values for latitude and longitude; I think it is because its state is the District of Columbia but D.C. part in the name created an error when using the ZIP data.

Code and Output (1 Point):

```
y = x %>%
  mutate(City = ifelse(City == "Washington DC", "Washington", City)) %>%
  mutate(state = ifelse(is.na(state), "DC", state))

z = left_join(y, ZIP, by = c("City" = "city", "state"))
```

```
FINAL.VIOLENT.FIX = filter(z, City %in% "Washington")

str(FINAL.VIOLENT.FIX)
```

```
## tibble [1 x 13] (S3: spec_tbl_df/tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
## $ State      : chr "District of Columbia"
## $ City       : chr "Washington"
## $ Population: num 693972
## $ Total      : num 949
## $ Murder     : num 16.7
## $ Rape       : num 63.8
## $ Robbery    : num 339
## $ Assault    : num 529
## $ Change     : num 3.65
## $ Density    : num 4461
## $ state      : chr "DC"
## $ lat        : num 38.9
## $ lon        : num -77
## - attr(*, "spec")=
## .. cols(
## ..   State = col_character(),
## ..   City = col_character(),
## ..   Population = col_double(),
## ..   Total = col_double(),
## ..   Murder = col_double(),
## ..   Rape = col_double(),
## ..   Robbery = col_double(),
## ..   Assault = col_double()
## .. )
```

Part 3: Web Scraping a Table From Wikipedia

Wikipedia contains a rough estimate of a billion tables. Search through Wikipedia pages and identify an article, completely unrelated to crimes data, that contains an HTML table that has at least 5 rows and 3 columns. You will be required to web scrape the table into a data frame or tibble into R. This portion will require a minor knowledge of the `rvest` package. Utilize information from the web scraping lectures and tutorials to assist you with this.

Q1 (4 Points)

What is the URL of the Wikipedia page you plan on webscraping (Knit the Document and Check the Hyperlink)?

Answer (2 Points): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Crayola_crayon_colors

In 2 to 5 sentences, Identify and describe the specific table you plan on web scraping. State the variables in 1 of the sentences.

Answer (2 Points): The table I plan to web scrape is the standard list of colors for crayola crayon colors. It shows a table with the following columns: photo showing the color, name of the color, its hexadecimal code, years in production, any notes, and whether they are in the 16-box, 24-box, and/or the 64-box.

Q2 (4 Points)

Utilize the functions `read_html()` and `html_table()` to web scrape the specific table you described above. Internet access will be required for these functions to work. Create an R data frame named `DATA` which contains the information from the Wikipedia table. All code should be contained in the R code chunk below. Finally, use the `print()` function to display the table to demonstrate that everything worked as planned. The variable names and the content should match the table on the Wikipedia page you chose exactly. You are not required to perform any cleaning of this data. As long as the content of the table you describe matches `DATA`, then you are good. Don't worry if the table bleeds over multiple pages.

```
URL.DATA = "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Crayola_crayon_colors"
DATA = URL.DATA %>%
  read_html() %>%
  html_table(fill=T) %>%
  .[[2]]

print(DATA)
```

##	Color	Name	Hexadecimal in their website depiction[b]
## 1	NA	Red	#ED0A3F[1]
## 2	NA	Maroon	#C32148[1]
## 3	NA	Scarlet	#FD0E35[1]
## 4	NA	Brick Red	#C62D42[1]
## 5	NA	English Vermilion	
## 6	NA	Madder Lake	
## 7	NA	Permanent Geranium Lake	
## 8	NA	Maximum Red	
## 9	NA	Chestnut	#B94E48[1]
## 10	NA	Orange-Red	#FF5349[1]
## 11	NA	Sunset Orange	#FE4C40[1]
## 12	NA	Bittersweet	#FE6F5E[1]
## 13	NA	Dark Venetian Red	
## 14	NA	Venetian Red	
## 15	NA	Light Venetian Red	
## 16	NA	Vivid Tangerine	#FF9980[1]
## 17	NA	Middle Red	
## 18	NA	Burnt Orange	#FF7034[1]
## 19	NA	Red-Orange	#FF681F[1]
## 20	NA	Orange	#FF8833[1]
## 21	NA	Macaroni and Cheese	#FFB97B[1]
## 22	NA	Middle Yellow Red	
## 23	NA	Mango Tango	#E77200[1]
## 24	NA	Yellow-Orange	#FFAE42[1]
## 25	NA	Maximum Yellow Red	
## 26	NA	Banana Mania	#FBE7B2[1]
## 27	NA	Maize	
## 28	NA	Orange-Yellow	#F8D568[1]
## 29	NA	Goldenrod	#FCD667[1]
## 30	NA	Dandelion	#FED85D[1]
## 31	NA	Yellow	#FBE870[1]
## 32	NA	Green-Yellow	#F1E788[1]
## 33	NA	Middle Yellow	
## 34	NA	Olive Green	#B5B35C[1]
## 35	NA	Spring Green	#ECEBBD[1]

## 36	NA	Maximum Yellow	
## 37	NA	Canary	#FFFF99[1]
## 38	NA	Lemon Yellow	
## 39	NA	Maximum Green Yellow	
## 40	NA	Middle Green Yellow	
## 41	NA	Inchworm	#AFE313[1]
## 42	NA	Light Chrome Green	
## 43	NA	Yellow-Green	#C5E17A[1]
## 44	NA	Maximum Green	
## 45	NA	Asparagus	#7BA05B[1]
## 46	NA	Granny Smith Apple	#9DE093[1]
## 47	NA	Fern	#63B76C[1]
## 48	NA	Middle Green	
## 49	NA	Green	#01A638[1]
## 50	NA	Medium Chrome Green	
## 51	NA	Forest Green	#5FA777[1]
## 52	NA	Sea Green	#93DFB8[1]
## 53	NA	Shamrock	#33CC99[1]
## 54	NA	Mountain Meadow	#1AB385[1]
## 55	NA	Jungle Green	#29AB87[1]
## 56	NA	Caribbean Green	#00CC99[1]
## 57	NA	Tropical Rain Forest	#00755E[1]
## 58	NA	Middle Blue Green	
## 59	NA	Pine Green	#01786F[1]
## 60	NA	Maximum Blue Green	
## 61	NA	Robin's Egg Blue	#00CCCC[1]
## 62	NA	Teal Blue	#008080[1]
## 63	NA	Light Blue	#8FD8D8[1]
## 64	NA	Aquamarine	
## 65	NA	Turquoise Blue	#6CDAE7[1]
## 66	NA	Outer Space	#2D383A[1]
## 67	NA	Sky Blue	#76D7EA[1]
## 68	NA	Middle Blue	
## 69	NA	Blue-Green	#0095B7[1]
## 70	NA	Pacific Blue	#009DC4[1]
## 71	NA	Cerulean	#02A4D3[1]
## 72	NA	Maximum Blue	
## 73	NA	Blue (I)	
## 74	NA	Cerulean Blue	
## 75	NA	Cornflower	#93CCEA[1]
## 76	NA	Green-Blue	
## 77	NA	Midnight Blue	#003366[1]
## 78	NA	Navy Blue	#0066CC[1]
## 79	NA	Denim	#1560BD[1]
## 80	NA	Blue (III)	#0066FF[1]
## 81	NA	Cadet Blue	#A9B2C3[1]
## 82	NA	Periwinkle	#C3CDE6[1]
## 83	NA	Blue (II)	
## 84	NA	Bluetiful	
## 85	NA	Wild Blue Yonder	#7A89B8[1]
## 86	NA	Indigo	#4F69C6[1]
## 87	NA	Manatee	#8D90A1[1]
## 88	NA	Cobalt Blue	
## 89	NA	Celestial Blue	

## 90	NA	Blue Bell	#9999CC[1]
## 91	NA	Maximum Blue Purple	
## 92	NA	Violet-Blue	
## 93	NA	Blue-Violet	#6456B7[1]
## 94	NA	Ultramarine Blue	
## 95	NA	Middle Blue Purple	
## 96	NA	Purple Heart	#652DC1[1]
## 97	NA	Royal Purple	#6B3FA0[1]
## 98	NA	Violet (II)	#8359A3[1]
## 99	NA	Medium Violet	
## 100	NA	Wisteria	#C9A0DC[1]
## 101	NA	Lavender (I)	
## 102	NA	Vivid Violet	#803790[1]
## 103	NA	Maximum Purple	
## 104	NA	Purple Mountains' Majesty	#D6AEDD[1]
## 105	NA	Fuchsia	#C154C1[1]
## 106	NA	Pink Flamingo	#FC74FD[1]
## 107	NA	Violet (I)	
## 108	NA	Brilliant Rose	
## 109	NA	Orchid	#E29CD2[1]
## 110	NA	Plum	#8E3179[1]
## 111	NA	Medium Rose	
## 112	NA	Thistle	#D8BFD8[1]
## 113	NA	Mulberry	
## 114	NA	Red-Violet	#BB3385[1]
## 115	NA	Middle Purple	
## 116	NA	Maximum Red Purple	
## 117	NA	Jazzberry Jam	#A50B5E[1]
## 118	NA	Eggplant	#614051[1]
## 119	NA	Magenta	#F653A6[1]
## 120	NA	Cerise	#DA3287[1]
## 121	NA	Wild Strawberry	#FF3399[1]
## 122	NA	Lavender (II)	#FBAED2[1]
## 123	NA	Cotton Candy	#FFB7D5[1]
## 124	NA	Carnation Pink	#FFA6C9[1]
## 125	NA	Violet-Red	#F7468A[1]
## 126	NA	Razzmatazz	#E30B5C[1]
## 127	NA	Piggy Pink	#FDD7E4[1]
## 128	NA	Carmin	
## 129	NA	Blush	#DB5079[1]
## 130	NA	Tickle Me Pink	#FC80A5[1]
## 131	NA	Mauvelous	#F091A9[1]
## 132	NA	Salmon	#FF91A4[1]
## 133	NA	Middle Red Purple	
## 134	NA	Mahogany	#CA3435[1]
## 135	NA	Melon	#FEBAAD[1]
## 136	NA	Pink Sherbert	#F7A38E[1]
## 137	NA	Burnt Sienna	#E97451[1]
## 138	NA	Brown	#AF593E[1]
## 139	NA	Sepia	#9E5B40[1]
## 140	NA	Fuzzy Wuzzy	#87421F[1]
## 141	NA	Beaver	#926F5B[1]
## 142	NA	Tumbleweed	#DEA681[1]
## 143	NA	Raw Sienna	#D27D46[1]

## 144	NA	Van Dyke Brown	
## 145	NA	Tan	
## 146	NA	Desert Sand	#EDC9AF [1]
## 147	NA	Peach	#FFCBA4 [1]
## 148	NA	Burnt Umber	
## 149	NA	Apricot	#FDD5B1 [1]
## 150	NA	Almond	#EED9C4 [1]
## 151	NA	Raw Umber	
## 152	NA	Shadow	#837050 [1]
## 153	NA	Raw Sienna (I)	
## 154	NA	Timberwolf	#D9D6CF [1]
## 155	NA	Gold (I)	
## 156	NA	Gold (II)	#E6BE8A [1]
## 157	NA	Silver	#C9C0BB [1]
## 158	NA	Copper	#DA8A67 [1]
## 159	NA	Antique Brass	#C88A65 [1]
## 160	NA	Black	#000000 [1]
## 161	NA	Charcoal Gray	
## 162	NA	Gray	#8B8680 [1]
## 163	NA	Blue-Gray	#C8C8CD [1]
## 164	NA	White	#FFFFFF [1]
##	Years in production[2]		
## 1	1903-present		
## 2	1949-present		
## 3	1998-present		
## 4	1958-present		
## 5	1903-1935		
## 6	1903-1935		
## 7	1903-circa 1910		
## 8	1926-1944		
## 9	1903-present		
## 10	1958-1990		
## 11	1997-present		
## 12	1958-present		
## 13	1903-circa 1910		
## 14	1903-1944		
## 15	1903-circa 1910		
## 16	1990-present		
## 17	1926-1944		
## 18	1958-present		
## 19	1930-present		
## 20	1903-present		
## 21	1993-present		
## 22	1926-1944, 1949-1958		
## 23	2003-present		
## 24	1930-present		
## 25	1926-1944		
## 26	1998-present		
## 27	1903-1990		
## 28	1958-1990		
## 29	1903-present		
## 30	1990-2017 [2] [3] [4]		
## 31	1903-present		
## 32	1958-present		

## 33	1926-1944
## 34	1903-present
## 35	1958-present
## 36	1926-1944
## 37	1998-present
## 38	1903-1990
## 39	1926-1944
## 40	1926-1944
## 41	2003-present
## 42	1903-1935
## 43	1930-present
## 44	1926-1944
## 45	1993-present
## 46	1993-present
## 47	1998-present
## 48	1926-1944
## 49	1903-present
## 50	1903-1939
## 51	1949-present
## 52	1949-present
## 53	1993-present
## 54	1998-present
## 55	1990-present
## 56	1997-present
## 57	1993-present
## 58	1926-1944
## 59	1903-1949, 1958-present
## 60	1926-1944
## 61	1993-present
## 62	1990-2003
## 63	1958
## 64	1949-present
## 65	1935-present
## 66	1998-present
## 67	1958-present
## 68	1926-1944
## 69	1949-present
## 70	1993-present
## 71	1990-present
## 72	1926-1958
## 73	1903-1958
## 74	1949-1958
## 75	1958-present
## 76	1958-1990
## 77	1903-present
## 78	1958-present
## 79	1993-present
## 80	1949-present
## 81	1958-present
## 82	1958-present
## 83	1935-1958
## 84	2017-present [5]
## 85	2003-present
## 86	1999-present

## 87	1998-present
## 88	1903-1958
## 89	1903-circa 1910
## 90	1998-present
## 91	1926-1944
## 92	1903-circa 1910
## 93	1949-present
## 94	1903-1944
## 95	1926-1944
## 96	1998-present
## 97	1990-present
## 98	1930-1949, 1958-present
## 99	1949-1958
## 100	1993-present
## 101	1949-1958
## 102	1997-present
## 103	1926-1944
## 104	1993-present
## 105	1990-present
## 106	1997-present
## 107	1903-1930
## 108	1949-1958
## 109	1949-present
## 110	1958-present
## 111	1949-1958
## 112	1949-1999
## 113	1958-2003
## 114	1930-present
## 115	1926-1944
## 116	1926-1944
## 117	2003-present
## 118	1998-present
## 119	1903-present
## 120	1993-present
## 121	1990-present
## 122	1958-present
## 123	1998-present
## 124	1903-present
## 125	1958-present
## 126	1993-present
## 127	1998-present
## 128	1935-1958
## 129	1998-present
## 130	1993-present
## 131	1993-present
## 132	1949-present
## 133	1926-1944
## 134	1949-present
## 135	1958-present
## 136	1998-present
## 137	1903-present
## 138	1935-present
## 139	1935-1944, 1958-present
## 140	1998-present

## 141	1998-present
## 142	1993-present
## 143	1958-present
## 144	1903-1935
## 145	1958-present
## 146	1998-present
## 147	1903-present
## 148	1903-1944
## 149	1958-present
## 150	1998-present
## 151	1903-1990
## 152	1998-present
## 153	1903-circa 1910
## 154	1993-present
## 155	1903-1944
## 156	1953-present
## 157	1903-present
## 158	1903-1915, 1958-present
## 159	1998-present
## 160	1903-present
## 161	1903-1910
## 162	1926-present
## 163	1958-1990
## 164	1903-present

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Also found as
Part of the Munsell line, 1926-1944

Known as "Gold Ochre

Known as "Medium Chrome Yellow

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Also known as "Light Chrome Yellow" (on labels "Chrome Yellow, Light") or "Light Yellow",

"Chrome Green, Light" on labels.

"Chrome Green, Medium" on labels. Produced 1903-1939

Known as "Dark Chrome Green" ("Chrome Green, Dark")

Part of the Munsell line, 1926-
Known as "Celestial Blue"

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Also found as "Purple Mountain"

Known as "Rocky Mountain"


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## 138
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## 146
## 147 Known as "Flesh Tint" (1903-1949), "Flesh" (1949-195
## 148
## 149
## 150
## 151
## 152
## 153
## 154
## 155 Metallic; swatch represents nominal
## 156 Metallic; swatch represents nominal
## 157 Metallic; swatch represents nominal
## 158 M
## 159 M
## 160
## 161
## 162 As "Middle Grey", part of the Munsell line, 1926-1944. Spelled "Grey" on labels, but "Gray" on b
## 163
## 164
##      16-Box 24-Box 64-Box
## 1    yes    yes    yes
## 2     no     no     no
## 3     no    yes    yes
## 4     no     no    yes
## 5
## 6
## 7
## 8
## 9     no     no    yes
## 10
## 11    no     no     no
## 12    no     no    yes
## 13
## 14
## 15
## 16    no     no     no
## 17
## 18    no     no    yes
## 19    yes    yes    yes
## 20    yes    yes    yes
## 21    no     no    yes
## 22
## 23    no     no     no
## 24    yes    yes    yes
## 25
## 26    no     no     no

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## 27			
## 28			
## 29	no	no	yes
## 30	no	* yes	* yes
## 31	yes	yes	yes
## 32	no	yes	yes
## 33			
## 34	no	no	yes
## 35	no	no	yes
## 36			
## 37	no	no	no
## 38			
## 39			
## 40			
## 41	no	no	no
## 42			
## 43	yes	yes	yes
## 44			
## 45	no	no	yes
## 46	no	no	yes
## 47	no	no	no
## 48			
## 49	yes	yes	yes
## 50			
## 51	no	no	yes
## 52	no	no	yes
## 53	no	no	no
## 54	no	no	no
## 55	no	no	no
## 56	no	no	no
## 57	no	no	no
## 58			
## 59	no	no	no
## 60			
## 61	no	no	yes
## 62			
## 63			
## 64	no	no	no
## 65	no	no	yes
## 66	no	no	no
## 67	no	no	yes
## 68			
## 69	yes	yes	yes
## 70	no	no	yes
## 71	no	yes	yes
## 72			
## 73			
## 74			
## 75	no	no	yes
## 76			
## 77	no	no	no
## 78	no	no	no
## 79	no	no	no
## 80	yes	yes	yes

## 81	no	no	yes
## 82	no	no	yes
## 83			
## 84	no	yes *	yes *
## 85	no	no	no
## 86	no	yes	yes
## 87	no	no	no
## 88			
## 89			
## 90	no	no	no
## 91			
## 92			
## 93	yes	yes	yes
## 94			
## 95			
## 96	no	no	no
## 97	no	no	no
## 98	yes	yes	yes
## 99			
## 100	no	no	yes
## 101			
## 102	no	no	no
## 103			
## 104	no	no	yes
## 105	no	no	no
## 106	no	no	no
## 107			
## 108			
## 109	no	no	yes
## 110	no	no	yes
## 111			
## 112			
## 113			
## 114	yes	yes	yes
## 115			
## 116			
## 117	no	no	no
## 118	no	no	no
## 119	no	no	yes
## 120	no	no	no
## 121	no	no	yes
## 122	no	no	yes
## 123	no	no	no
## 124	yes	yes	yes
## 125	no	yes	yes
## 126	no	no	no
## 127	no	no	no
## 128			
## 129	no	no	no
## 130	no	no	yes
## 131	no	no	yes
## 132	no	no	yes
## 133			
## 134	no	no	yes

## 135	no	no	yes
## 136	no	no	no
## 137	no	no	yes
## 138	yes	yes	yes
## 139	no	no	yes
## 140	no	no	no
## 141	no	no	no
## 142	no	no	yes
## 143	no	no	yes
## 144			
## 145	no	no	yes
## 146	no	no	no
## 147	no	no	yes
## 148			
## 149	no	yes	yes
## 150	no	no	no
## 151			
## 152	no	no	no
## 153			
## 154	no	no	yes
## 155			
## 156	no	no	yes
## 157	no	no	yes
## 158	no	no	no
## 159	no	no	no
## 160	yes	yes	yes
## 161			
## 162	no	yes	yes
## 163			
## 164	yes	yes	yes