

# Assignment 2

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## Exercise 1: Basic dplyr

### Exercise 1.2

Use the pipe operator %>% to select “country” and “gdpPerCap” from your filtered dataset in 1.1

```
gapminder %>%  
  filter(country == "Australia" | country == "Canada" | country == "Germany") %>%  
  filter(between(year, 1970, 1980))
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 6  
##   country continent year lifeExp      pop gdpPerCap  
##   <fct>      <fct>   <int>   <dbl>   <int>   <dbl>  
## 1 Australia Oceania   1972    71.9 13177000  16789.  
## 2 Australia Oceania   1977    73.5 14074100  18334.  
## 3 Canada     Americas   1972    72.9 22284500  18971.  
## 4 Canada     Americas   1977    74.2 23796400  22091.  
## 5 Germany    Europe     1972    71   78717088  18016.  
## 6 Germany    Europe     1977    72.5 78160773  20513.
```

### Exercise 1.3

Filter gapminder to all entries that have experienced a drop in life expectancy.

delta\_lifeExp is the change in life expectancy from 3 years prior to the value in the year column.

```
gapminder %>%  
  mutate(lifeExp, lag_lifeExp = lag(lifeExp)) %>%  
  mutate(lifeExp, delta_lifeExp = lifeExp - lag_lifeExp) %>%  
  select(country, year, delta_lifeExp) %>%  
  drop_na(delta_lifeExp)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1,703 x 3  
##   country      year delta_lifeExp  
##   <fct>      <int>         <dbl>  
## 1 Afghanistan 1957          1.53  
## 2 Afghanistan 1962          1.66  
## 3 Afghanistan 1967          2.02  
## 4 Afghanistan 1972          2.07  
## 5 Afghanistan 1977          2.35  
## 6 Afghanistan 1982          1.42  
## 7 Afghanistan 1987          0.968  
## 8 Afghanistan 1992          0.852  
## 9 Afghanistan 1997          0.0890  
## 10 Afghanistan 2002          0.366  
## # ... with 1,693 more rows
```

The data was then sorted to display the countries that experienced the largest drop in life expectancy from 2002 to 2007 at the top of the table.

```
gapminder %>%
  mutate(lifeExp, lag_lifeExp = lag(lifeExp)) %>%
  mutate(lifeExp, delta_lifeExp = lifeExp - lag_lifeExp) %>%
  filter(delta_lifeExp < 0) %>%
  arrange(-desc(delta_lifeExp)) %>%
  select(country, year, delta_lifeExp) %>%
  drop_na(delta_lifeExp)
```

```
## # A tibble: 221 x 3
##   country          year delta_lifeExp
##   <fct>          <int>         <dbl>
## 1 Central African Republic 1952        -45.2
## 2 Somalia          1952        -44.9
## 3 India            1952        -44.4
## 4 Sierra Leone     1952        -43.7
## 5 Gabon            1952        -43.7
## 6 Djibouti         1952        -43.5
## 7 Oman             1952        -42.6
## 8 Angola           1952        -42.3
## 9 Benin            1952        -41.2
## 10 Burkina Faso     1952        -41.0
## # ... with 211 more rows
```

```
gapminder %>%
  mutate(lifeExp, lag_lifeExp = lag(lifeExp)) %>%
  mutate(lifeExp, delta_lifeExp = lifeExp - lag_lifeExp) %>%
  filter(year == 2007) %>%
  arrange(-desc(delta_lifeExp)) %>%
  select(country, delta_lifeExp) %>%
  drop_na(delta_lifeExp) %>%
  rename(delta_lifeExp_2002_2007 = delta_lifeExp)
```

```
## # A tibble: 142 x 2
##   country          delta_lifeExp_2002_2007
##   <fct>          <dbl>
## 1 Swaziland        -4.26
## 2 South Africa     -4.03
## 3 Lesotho          -2.00
## 4 Mozambique       -1.94
## 5 Gabon            -0.026
## 6 Chad             0.126
## 7 Nigeria          0.251
## 8 Italy            0.306
## 9 Jamaica          0.520
## 10 Montenegro      0.562
## # ... with 132 more rows
```

## Exercise 1.4

Filter gapminder so that it shows the max GDP per capita experienced by each country.

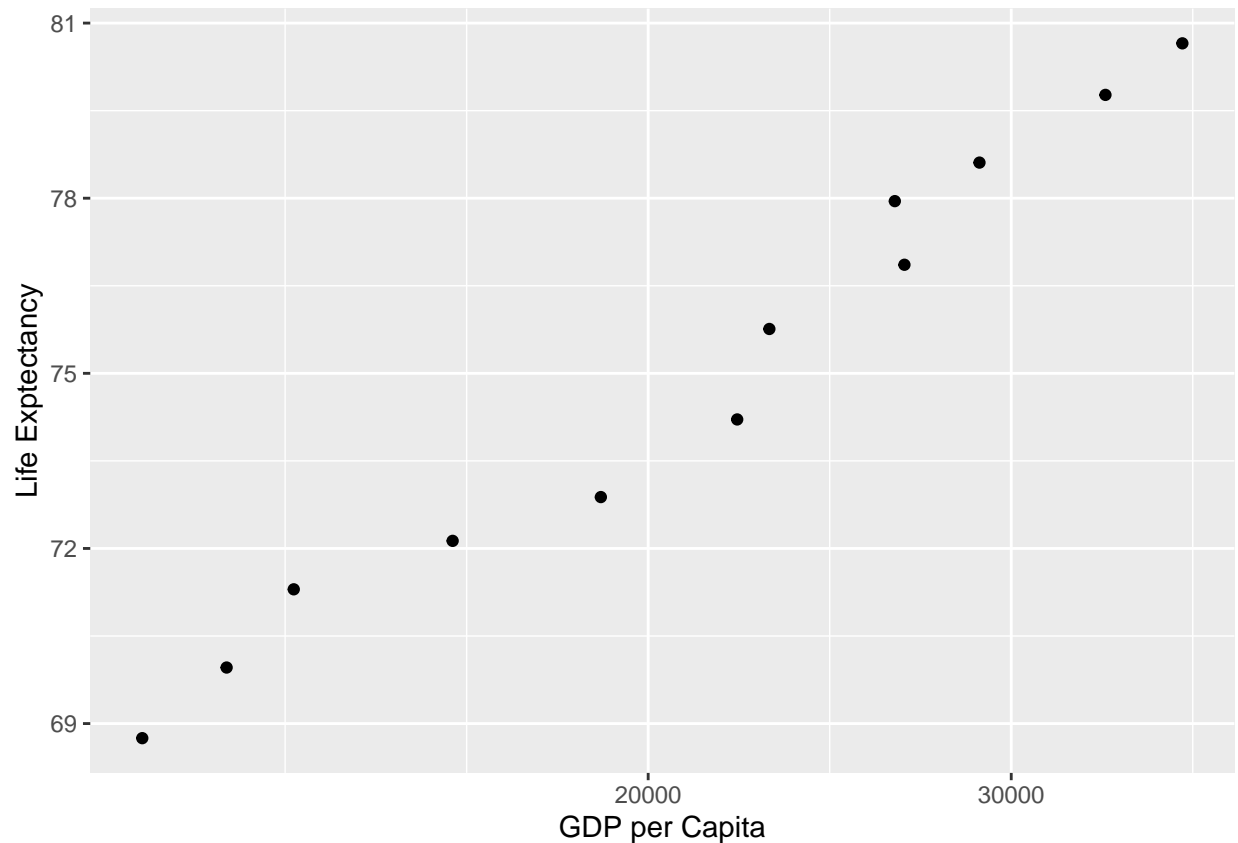
```
gapminder %>%
  group_by(country) %>%
  filter(gdpPercap == max(gdpPercap)) %>%
  select(country, year, gdpPercap) %>%
  rename(Max_GDPperCap = gdpPercap)
```

```
## # A tibble: 142 x 3
## # Groups:   country [142]
##   country      year Max_GDPperCap
##   <fct>      <int>      <dbl>
## 1 Afghanistan  1982          978.
## 2 Albania      2007         5937.
## 3 Algeria      2007         6223.
## 4 Angola       1967         5523.
## 5 Argentina    2007        12779.
## 6 Australia    2007        34435.
## 7 Austria      2007        36126.
## 8 Bahrain      2007        29796.
## 9 Bangladesh   2007         1391.
## 10 Belgium     2007        33693.
## # ... with 132 more rows
```

### Exercise 1.5

Produce a scatterplot of Canada's life expectancy vs. GDP per capita using ggplot()

```
gapminder %>%
  filter(country == "Canada") %>%
  ggplot(aes(gdpPercap, lifeExp)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_log10() +
  xlab("GDP per Capita") +
  ylab("Life Exptectancy")
```



```
# theme_bw was not working!
# wanted to add labels corresponding to the year for each point
```

## Exercise 2

### Categorical Variable Exploration

Exploring the GDP per capita (gdpPercap) for the countries in Asia for the year 2007. The GDP per capita is stated in USD.

#### Maximum GDP Per Capita

```
Maxgdp <- gapminder %>% # was, trying to show the highest and the lowest gdpPercap in 1 table, realize
  filter(continent == 'Asia') %>%
  filter(year == 2007) %>%
  summarize(max_gdpPercap = max(gdpPercap), country = country[gdpPercap == max_gdpPercap]) %>%
  select(country, max_gdpPercap) %>%
  top_n(1)
```

```
## Selecting by max_gdpPercap
```

#### Minimum GDP Per Capita

```
Mingdp <- gapminder %>% # was, trying to show the highest and the lowest gdppercap
  select(country, continent, year, gdpPercap) %>%
  filter(continent == 'Asia') %>%
  filter(year == 2007) %>%
  summarize(min_gdpPercap = min(gdpPercap), country = country[gdpPercap == min_gdpPercap]) %>%
  select(country, min_gdpPercap) %>%
  top_n(-1)
```

## Selecting by min\_gdpPercap

### Minimum and Maximum GDP per capita in 2007 in Asia

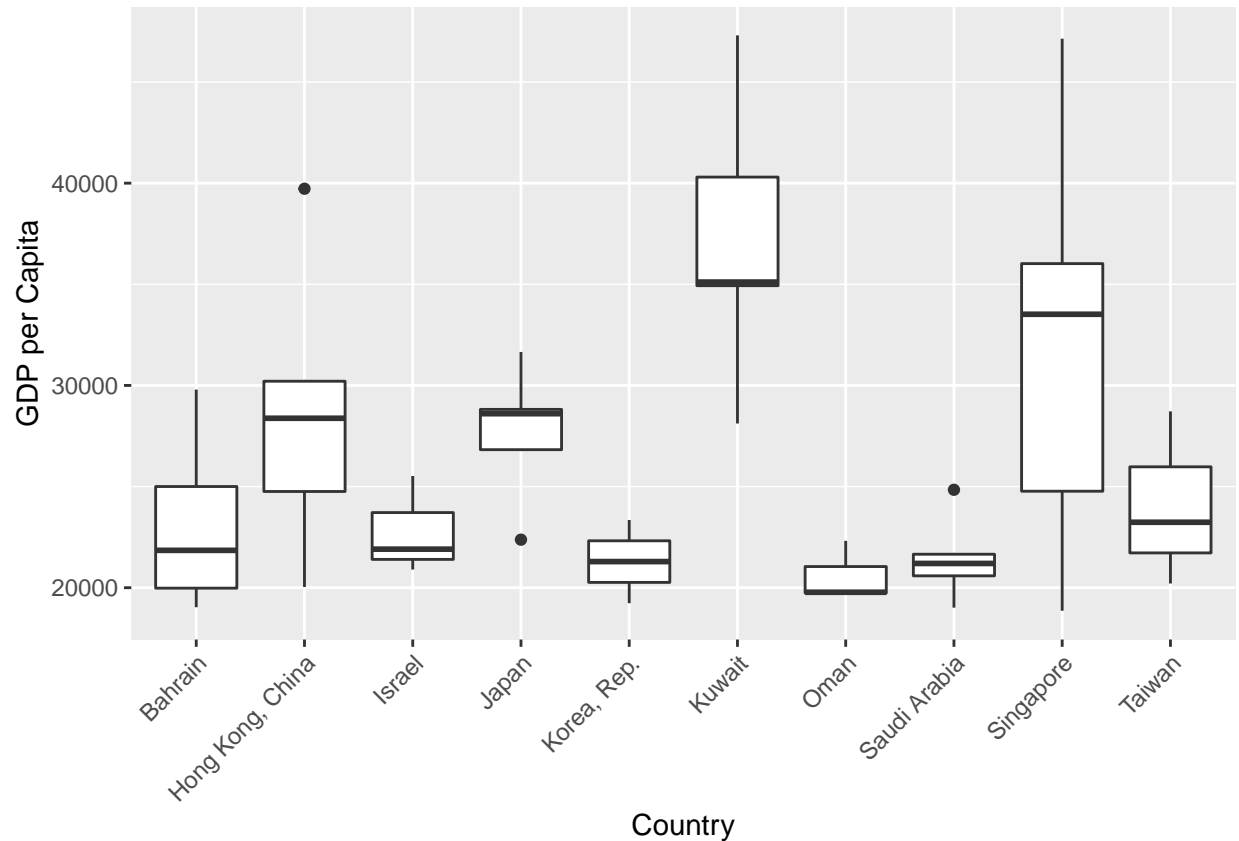
Minimum GDP per capitat in 2007 was **Myanmar** at \$ 944 USD and the maximum GDP per capita was **Kuwait** with \$ 47307.

Ideally, would have plotted these into a bar graph or something

### Exercise 3: Explore various plot type

Instead of focusing on the year 2007, the GDP per capita in the countries of Asia will be analyzed from 1987 to 2007 For the countries with the top 10 GDP

```
gapminder %>%
  filter(continent == 'Asia') %>%
  filter(between(year,1987,2007)) %>%
  group_by(country) %>%
  group_by(gdpPercap) %>%
  arrange(desc(gdpPercap)) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  slice(1:40) %>% # trying to narrow down to the countries with the top 10 highest GDP per Capita
  ggplot(aes(country, gdpPercap)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  xlab("Country") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1)) +
  # theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))
  ylab("GDP per Capita")
```



# not pretty...

## Exploring a Different dataset

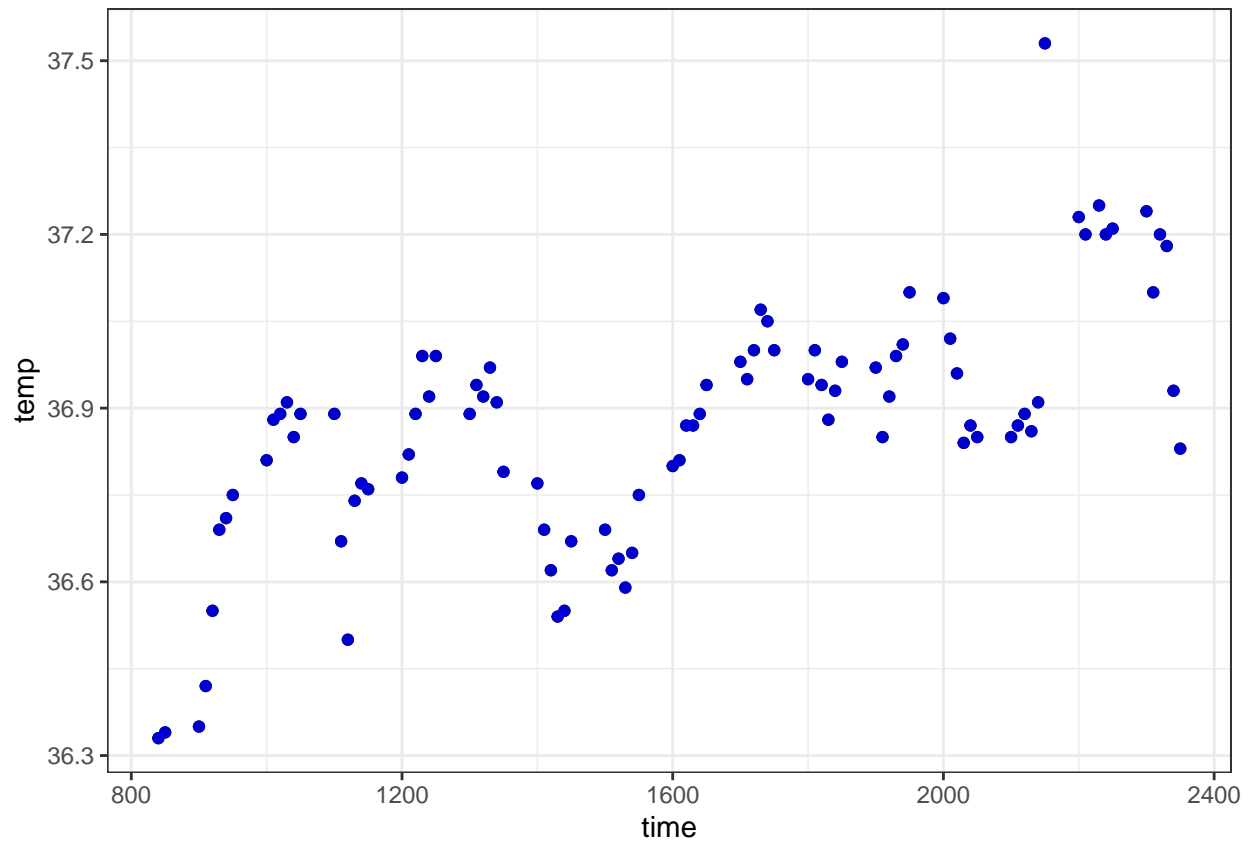
Source for description of data: <https://stat.ethz.ch/R-manual/R-devel/library/datasets/html/beavers.html>

### Description of Dataframe

Reynolds (1994) describes a small part of a study of the long-term temperature dynamics of beaver *Castor canadensis* in north-central Wisconsin. Body temperature was measured by telemetry every 10 minutes for females. The data used corresponds to 1 day in December, starting at 8:40 am (840) to 23:50 (2350). Temperatures are in degree celsius.

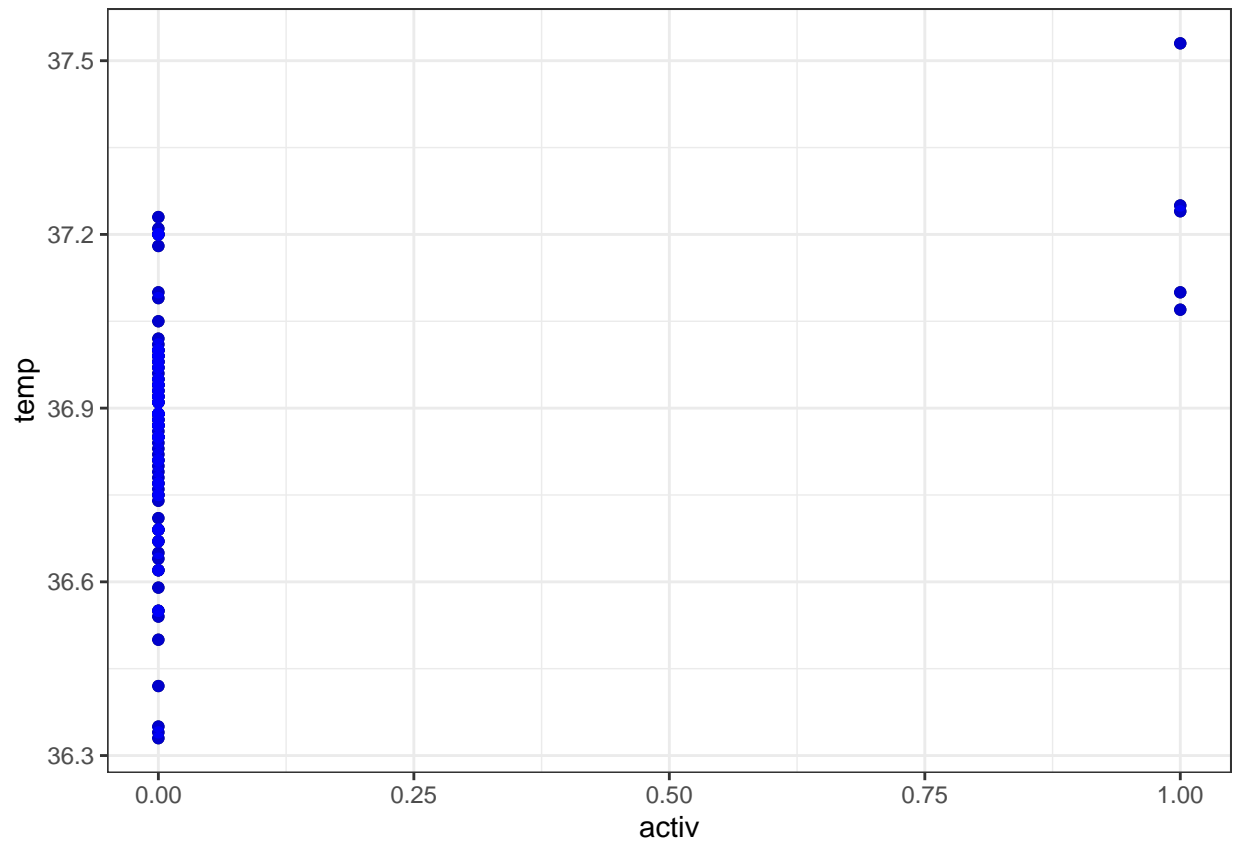
```
beaverday <- data.frame(beaver1) %>%
  slice(1:91)
```

```
ggplot(beaverday, aes(time, temp)) +
  geom_point(aes(time, temp)) +
  geom_point(colour = "blue", alpha = 0.8) +
  theme_bw()
```



Scatter plot to show the relationship between inactivity (0) and activity (1).

```
ggplot(beaverday, aes(activ, temp)) +  
  geom_point(aes(activ, temp)) +  
  geom_point(colour = "blue", alpha = 0.8) +  
  theme_bw()
```



## Bonus

Original code:

```
filter(gapminder, country == c("Rwanda", "Afghanistan"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 6
##   country    continent  year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap
##   <fct>      <fct>    <int>  <dbl>    <int>    <dbl>
## 1 Afghanistan Asia      1957   30.3  9240934    821.
## 2 Afghanistan Asia      1967   34.0 11537966    836.
## 3 Afghanistan Asia      1977   38.4 14880372    786.
## 4 Afghanistan Asia      1987   40.8 13867957    852.
## 5 Afghanistan Asia      1997   41.8 22227415    635.
## 6 Afghanistan Asia      2007   43.8 31889923    975.
## 7 Rwanda     Africa     1952   40    2534927    493.
## 8 Rwanda     Africa     1962   43    3051242    597.
## 9 Rwanda     Africa     1972   44.6  3992121    591.
## 10 Rwanda     Africa     1982   46.2  5507565    882.
## 11 Rwanda     Africa     1992   23.6  7290203    737.
## 12 Rwanda     Africa     2002   43.4  7852401    786.
```

Presumably the analyst's intent was to get the data for Rwanda and Afghanistan however it appears that there are some rows missing.



```
gapminder %>%
  filter(country == "Afghanistan" | country == "Rwanda")
```

```
## # A tibble: 24 x 6
##   country      continent  year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap
##   <fct>        <fct>    <int>  <dbl>    <int>    <dbl>
## 1 Afghanistan Asia      1952   28.8  8425333    779.
## 2 Afghanistan Asia      1957   30.3  9240934    821.
## 3 Afghanistan Asia      1962   32.0 10267083    853.
## 4 Afghanistan Asia      1967   34.0 11537966    836.
## 5 Afghanistan Asia      1972   36.1 13079460    740.
## 6 Afghanistan Asia      1977   38.4 14880372    786.
## 7 Afghanistan Asia      1982   39.9 12881816    978.
## 8 Afghanistan Asia      1987   40.8 13867957    852.
## 9 Afghanistan Asia      1992   41.7 16317921    649.
## 10 Afghanistan Asia      1997   41.8 22227415    635.
## # ... with 14 more rows
```