

Homework 02

Kimberly Sharpe

Exercise 1: Basic dplyr

1.1 subsetting gapminder to three countries in the 1970s

```
gapminder %>%  
  filter(year > 1969 & year < 1980,  
         country == "Afghanistan" |  
         country == "Canada" |  
         country == "Denmark")
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 6  
##   country    continent  year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap  
##   <fct>      <fct>    <int>  <dbl>   <int>   <dbl>  
## 1 Afghanistan Asia      1972   36.1 13079460    740.  
## 2 Afghanistan Asia      1977   38.4 14880372    786.  
## 3 Canada     Americas  1972   72.9 22284500  18971.  
## 4 Canada     Americas  1977   74.2 23796400  22091.  
## 5 Denmark    Europe   1972   73.5  4991596   18866.  
## 6 Denmark    Europe   1977   74.7  5088419   20423.
```

1.2 using a pipe operator to select country & gdpPercap from filtered dataset

GDP per capita in the 1970s

```
gapminder %>%  
  filter(year > 1969 & year < 1980,  
         country == "Afghanistan" |  
         country == "Canada" |  
         country == "Denmark") %>%  
  select(country, gdpPercap, year)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3  
##   country    gdpPercap  year  
##   <fct>      <dbl> <int>  
## 1 Afghanistan    740.  1972  
## 2 Afghanistan    786.  1977  
## 3 Canada     18971.  1972  
## 4 Canada     22091.  1977  
## 5 Denmark     18866.  1972  
## 6 Denmark     20423.  1977
```

1.3 filtering gapminder to all entries that have experienced a drop in life expectancy

```
gapminder %>%
  arrange(year) %>%
  group_by(country) %>%
  mutate(diff_LifeExp = lifeExp - lag(lifeExp)) %>%
  filter(diff_LifeExp < 0) %>%
  arrange(diff_LifeExp)
```

```
## # A tibble: 102 x 7
## # Groups:   country [52]
##   country      continent year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap diff_LifeExp
##   <fct>         <fct>    <int>   <dbl>    <int>    <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 Rwanda        Africa    1992    23.6   7290203    737.      -20.4
## 2 Zimbabwe        Africa    1997    46.8  11404948    792.      -13.6
## 3 Lesotho         Africa    2002    44.6  2046772   1275.      -11.0
## 4 Swaziland        Africa    2002    43.9  1130269   4128.      -10.4
## 5 Botswana         Africa    1997    52.6  1536536   8647.      -10.2
## 6 Cambodia         Asia     1977    31.2   6978607    525.       -9.10
## 7 Namibia          Africa    2002    51.5   1972153   4072.       -7.43
## 8 South Africa     Africa    2002    53.4  44433622   7711.       -6.87
## 9 Zimbabwe        Africa    2002    40.0  11926563    672.       -6.82
## 10 China           Asia     1962    44.5  665770000   488.       -6.05
## # ... with 92 more rows
```

1.4 showing max GDP per capita experienced by each country

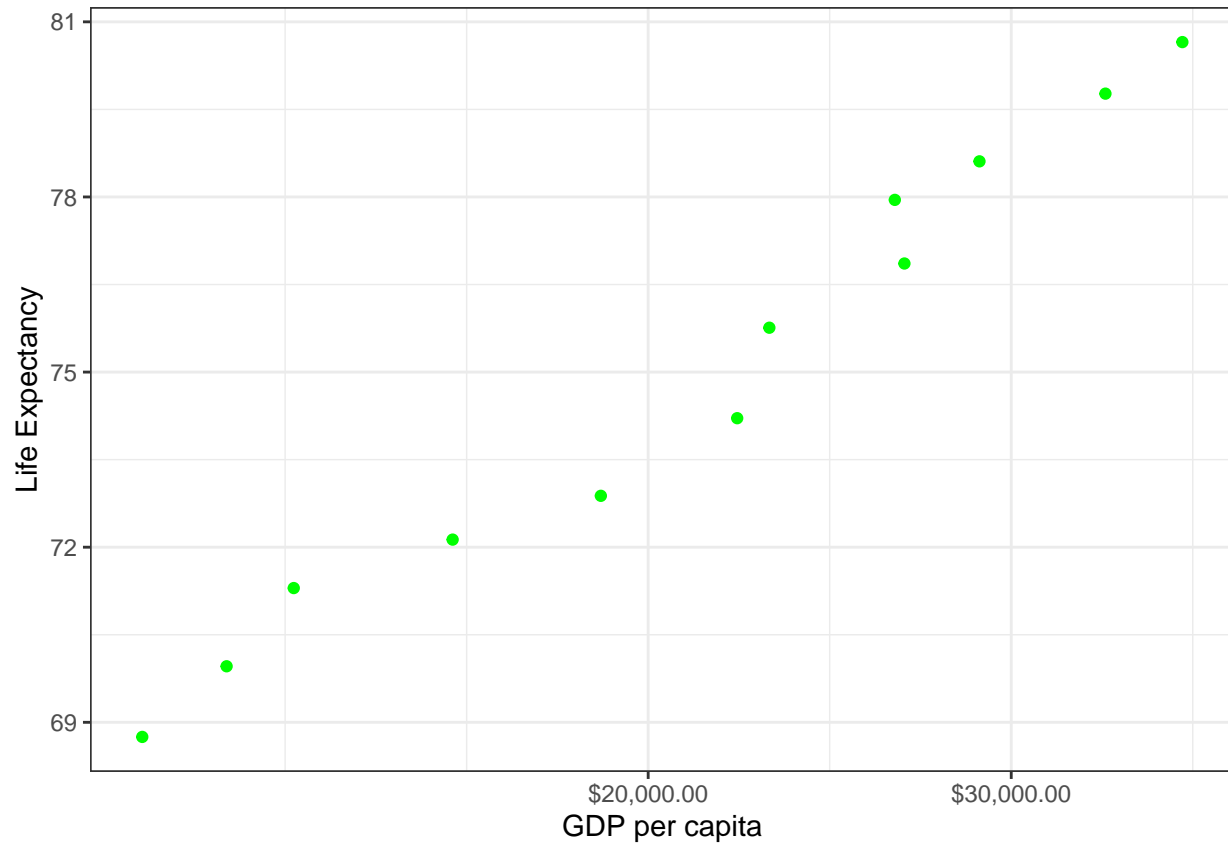
```
gapminder %>%
  select(country, year, gdpPercap) %>%
  group_by(country) %>%
  filter(gdpPercap == max(gdpPercap))
```

```
## # A tibble: 142 x 3
## # Groups:   country [142]
##   country      year 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
```

1.5 producing a scatterplot of Canada's life expectancy vs GDP

```
gapminder %>%
  filter(country == "Canada") %>%
  ggplot(aes(gdpPercap, lifeExp)) +
```

```
geom_point(color = "green") +
scale_x_log10("GDP per capita", labels = scales::dollar_format()) +
theme_bw() +
ylab("Life Expectancy")
```



Exercise 2: Explore individual variables with dplyr

Choose one categorical and one quantitative variable: Categorical variable: continent Quantitative variable: gdpPercap

What are the possible values of each variable?

Continent:

How many continents are in the dataset?

```
gapminder %>%
  select(continent) %>%
  summarize(n_unique = n_distinct(continent))
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 1
##   n_unique
##   <int>
## 1       5
```

What continents are included in the dataset?

```
gapminder %>%
  group_by(continent) %>%
  summarize(n_unique = n_distinct(country))
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
##   continent n_unique
##   <fct>      <int>
## 1 Africa          1
## 2 Americas         1
## 3 Asia            1
## 4 Europe           1
## 5 Oceania          1
```

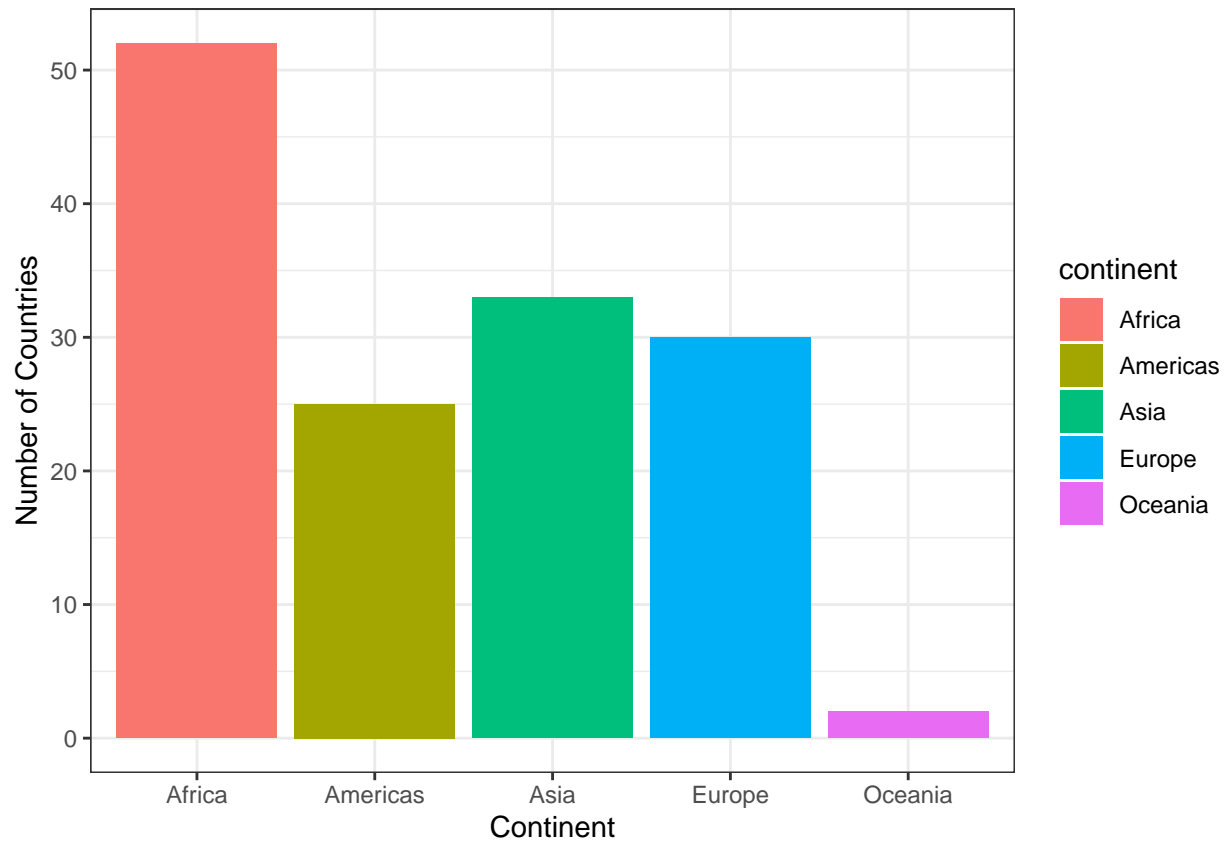
How many countries are in each continent?

```
gapminder %>%
  group_by(continent) %>%
  count(n_distinct(country))
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 3
## # Groups:   continent [5]
##   continent `n_distinct(country)`      n
##   <fct>          <int> <int>
## 1 Africa          52   624
## 2 Americas         25   300
## 3 Asia            33   396
## 4 Europe           30   360
## 5 Oceania          2    24
```

Can I visualize this in a graph? Note: divide by 12 because there are 12 time points per country

```
ggplot(gapminder) +
  geom_bar(aes(continent, ..count../12, fill=continent)) +
  xlab("Continent") +
  ylab("Number of Countries") +
  theme_bw()
```



GDP per capita

Let's get run summary to find the range, median and mean for GDP per capita

```
gapminder %>%
  select(gdpPercap) %>%
  summary()
```

```
##      gdpPercap
##  Min.   : 241.2
## 1st Qu.: 1202.1
##  Median : 3531.8
##   Mean  : 7215.3
## 3rd Qu.: 9325.5
##   Max.  :113523.1
```

Which country had the lowest GDP per capita and which country had the highest GDP per capita in this dataset?

```
gapminder %>%
  select(country, year, gdpPercap) %>%
  filter(gdpPercap == min(gdpPercap) | gdpPercap == max(gdpPercap)) %>%
  group_by(country)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 3
## # Groups:   country [2]
##   country      year gdpPercap
##   <fct>      <int>    <dbl>
## 1 Congo, Dem. Rep. 2002      241.
## 2 Kuwait          1957    113523.
```

The Democratic Republic of Congo (in 2002) had the lowest GDP per capita. Kuwait (in 1957) had the highest GDP per capita.

What other countries had the lowest GDP per capita?

```
gapminder %>%
  group_by(continent, year) %>%
  summarize(min_GDP = min(gdpPercap),
            country = country[gdpPercap == min_GDP]) %>%
  arrange(min_GDP)
```

```
## # A tibble: 60 x 4
## # Groups:   continent [5]
##   continent  year min_GDP country
##   <fct>    <int>    <dbl> <fct>
## 1 Africa    2002      241. Congo, Dem. Rep.
## 2 Africa    2007      278. Congo, Dem. Rep.
## 3 Africa    1952      299. Lesotho
## 4 Africa    1997      312. Congo, Dem. Rep.
## 5 Asia      1952      331. Myanmar
## 6 Africa    1957      336. Lesotho
## 7 Asia      1992      347. Myanmar
## 8 Asia      1967      349. Myanmar
## 9 Asia      1957      350. Myanmar
## 10 Africa   1962      355. Burundi
## # ... with 50 more rows
```

We can also see when each country had their lowest verses their highest GDP per capita

```
gapminder %>%
  select(country, year, gdpPercap) %>%
  group_by(country) %>%
  filter(gdpPercap == min(gdpPercap) | gdpPercap == max(gdpPercap))
```

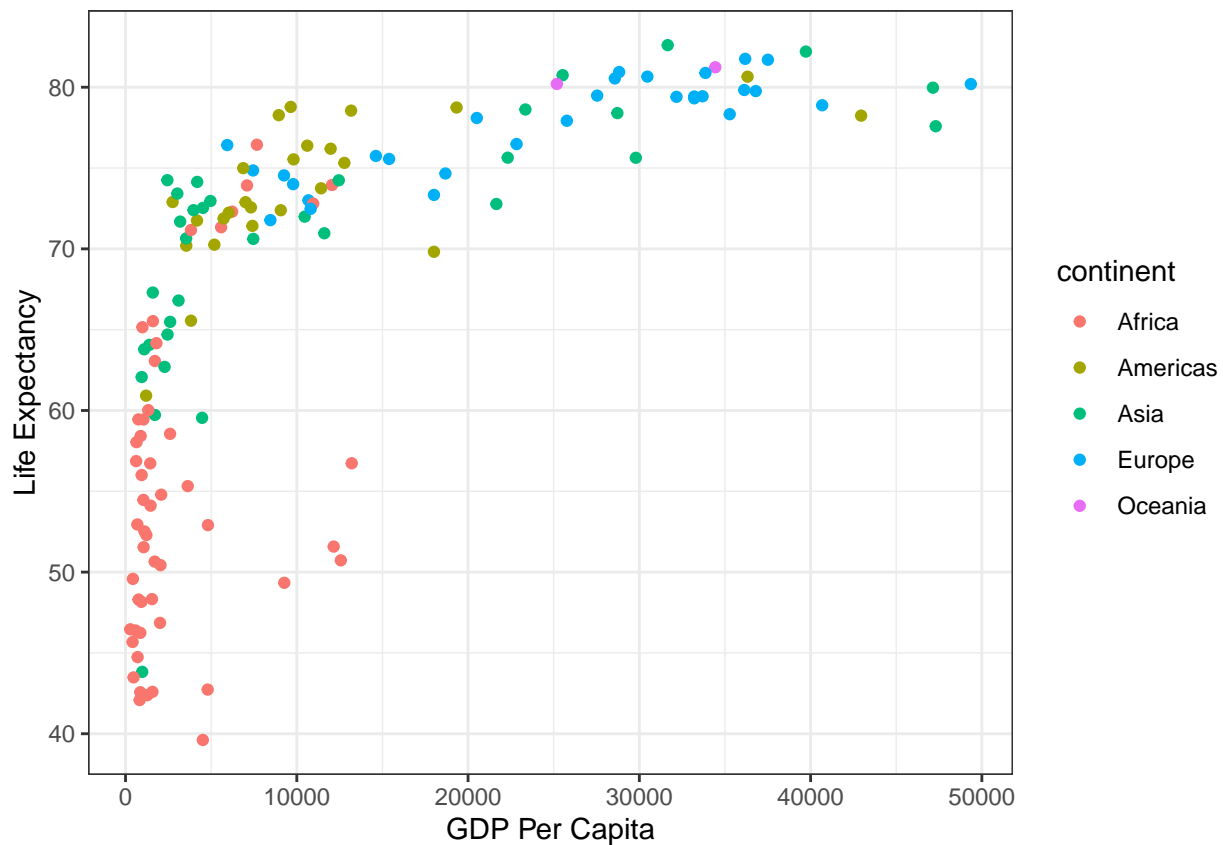
```
## # A tibble: 284 x 3
## # Groups:   country [142]
##   country      year gdpPercap
##   <fct>      <int>    <dbl>
## 1 Afghanistan 1982      978.
## 2 Afghanistan 1997      635.
## 3 Albania      1952    1601.
## 4 Albania      2007   5937.
## 5 Algeria      1952   2449.
## 6 Algeria      2007   6223.
## 7 Angola       1967   5523.
## 8 Angola       1997   2277.
```

```
## 9 Argentina      1952      5911.
## 10 Argentina     2007     12779.
## # ... with 274 more rows
```

Exercise #3: Explore various plot types

GDP by life expectancy in 2007

```
gapminder %>%
  filter(year == 2007) %>%
  ggplot(aes(gdpPercap, lifeExp)) +
  geom_point(aes(color=continent)) +
  theme_bw() +
  labs(x="GDP Per Capita", y="Life Expectancy")
```



Median GDP per capita by continent over time

```
gapminder %>%
  group_by(year, continent) %>%
  summarize(median_GDP = median(gdpPercap)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=year, y=median_GDP, colour=continent)) +
  geom_line() +
  theme_bw() +
  labs(x="Year", y="Median GDP Per Capita")
```

