# **EV Power - Lab 4 Project Report**

# **Example Solution 1**

### Part 0: libraries

```
library(readr)
library(dplyr)
```

```
Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
filter, lag
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library(stringr)
library(tidyr)
library(ggplot2)
# Try common data directories relative to the current working dir
candidates <- c(
  "data",
 "./data",
 "../data",
 "project4/ev-power-JreamIT/data",
  "./project4/ev-power-JreamIT/data"
data_dir <- NA_character_</pre>
for (p in candidates) {
 if (dir.exists(p) &&
     file.exists(file.path(p, "av-energy-price-2021-2023.csv")) &&
      file.exists(file.path(p, "ev-registrations-by-state-2023.csv"))) {
   data_dir <- p
   break
 }
```

```
if (is.na(data_dir)) stop("Could not locate data directory. Check where the
two CSVs live.")

price_file <- read_csv(file.path(data_dir, "av-energy-price-2021-2023.csv"),
show_col_types = FALSE)
ev_file <- read_csv(file.path(data_dir, "ev-registrations-by-
state-2023.csv"), show_col_types = FALSE)</pre>
```

```
New names:
• `` -> `...2`
```

```
head(price_file)
```

```
head(ev_file)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 \times 2
  `electric vehicle registrations_by_state (2023)` ...2
  <chr>
                                                      <chr>
1 <NA>
                                                      <NA>
2 STATE
                                                      Count-EVs
3 Alabama
                                                      #13047
4 Alaska
                                                      ~2697
5 Arizona
                                                      89798
                                                      7108 EVs
6 Arkansas
```

```
strip_price <- function(x){
    x |>
        str_replace_all("(?i)per\\s*MMBtu|USD|est\\.|about", "") |>
        str_replace_all("[^0-9.\\-]", "") |>
        readr::parse_number()
}
```

```
strip_count <- function(x){
    suppressWarnings(
        x |>
            str_replace_all("[^0-9.\\-]", "") |>
            readr::parse_number()
    )
}

state_lookup_full <- c(state.name, "District of Columbia")
state_lookup_abb <- c(state.abb, "DC")
to_full <- function(x){
    out <- ifelse(nchar(x) == 2, state_lookup_full[match(toupper(x), state_lookup_abb)], x)
    out
}</pre>
```

### Part 1: Defining Research Question

Chosen Question: How have average energy prices changed from 2021 to 2023, and which U.S. states lead in electric vehicle (EV) adoption?

### Part 2: Data Preparation and Cleaning

```
price clean <- price file |>
 rename with(tolower)
has_year_cols <- any(grepl("202[1-3]", names(price_clean)))</pre>
if (ncol(price_clean) > 1 && !("state" %in% names(price_clean))) {
  price_clean <- price_clean |> rename(state = 1)
}
if (ncol(price_clean) > 1) {
  price_clean <- price_clean |> mutate(across(-state, strip_price))
}
if (ncol(price clean) == 1 || !has year cols) {
  price_clean <- tibble(line = as.character(price_file[[1]])) |>
    filter(!is.na(line), nchar(trimws(line)) > 0) |>
    mutate(line = str_replace(line, '^"(.*)"$', "\\1")) |>
    separate(line,
             into = c("state", "price_2021", "price_2022", "price_2023"),
             sep = ",", fill = "right", extra = "merge") |>
    mutate(
      state
                = str trim(state),
      price_2021 = strip_price(price_2021),
      price 2022 = strip price(price 2022),
      price_2023 = strip_price(price_2023)
```

```
price_clean <- price_clean |>
    select(state, matches("202[1-3]"))

ev_clean <- ev_file |>
    rename_with(tolower) |>
    select(1, 2) |>
    rename(state = 1, ev_registrations = 2) |>
    mutate(
        state = str_trim(state),
        ev_registrations = strip_count(ev_registrations)
    ) |>
    filter(!is.na(ev_registrations))
```

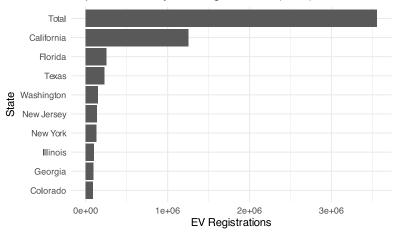
### Part 3: Joining / Pivoting Datasets for Analysis

```
year_cols <- grep("202[1-3]", names(price_clean), value = TRUE)</pre>
if (length(year cols) == 0) stop("No year columns found in price clean after
cleaning.")
price_long <- price_clean |>
 pivot longer(cols = dplyr::all of(year cols),
               names_to = "year",
               values_to = "price") |>
 mutate(year = readr::parse_integer(stringr::str_replace_all(year, "\\D",
"")))
price_2023 <- price_long |>
 filter(year == 2023) |>
 transmute(
    state_full = ifelse(nchar(state) == 2, to_full(state),
tools::toTitleCase(state)),
   price 2023 = price
 ) |>
  filter(!is.na(price_2023))
ev_ready <- ev_clean |>
 mutate(state_full = ifelse(nchar(state) == 2, to_full(state),
tools::toTitleCase(state))) |>
 select(state_full, ev_registrations)
compare 2023 <- ev ready |>
 inner_join(price_2023, by = "state_full")
```

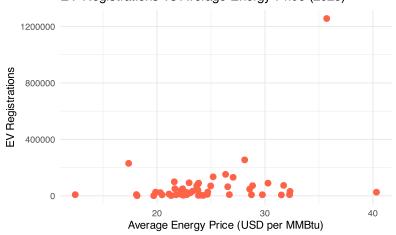
# Part 4: Mapping Visualization

# Average Energy Price (2021–2023) 64 2021.0 2021.5 2022.0 Year 2022.5 2023.0

Top 10 States by EV Registrations (2023)



### EV Registrations vs Average Energy Price (2023)



```
us_map <- ggplot2::map_data("state") |>
  mutate(state_full = tools::toTitleCase(region))

map_ev <- us_map |>
  left_join(ev_ready, by = "state_full")

p4 <- ggplot(map_ev, aes(long, lat, group = group, fill = ev_registrations)) +</pre>
```

```
geom_polygon(color = "white", linewidth = 0.2) +
scale_fill_gradient(low = "white", high = "steelblue", na.value = "grey90")
+
labs(title = "EV Registrations by State (2023)", fill = "EVs") +
theme_void()
print(p4)
```

# EV Registrations by State (2023)

