

EV Power - Lab 4 Project Report

Example Solution 1

Part 0: libraries

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
— Attaching core tidyverse packages ————— tidyverse 2.0.0
—
✓ dplyr      1.1.4      ✓ readr      2.1.5
✓ forcats    1.0.1      ✓ stringr    1.5.2
✓ ggplot2    4.0.0      ✓ tibble     3.3.0
✓ lubridate  1.9.4      ✓ tidyr      1.3.1
✓ purrr      1.1.0
— Conflicts ————— tidyverse_conflicts()
—
* dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
* dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all
conflicts to become errors
```

```
library(sf)
```

```
Linking to GEOS 3.13.0, GDAL 3.8.5, PROJ 9.5.1; sf_use_s2() is TRUE
```

```
library(rnaturalearth)
library(lubridate)
library(stringr)
```

Part 1: Defining Research Question

Chosen Question: How has the share of renewable energy changed from 2021-2023 across states?

Part 2: Data Preparation and Cleaning

```
# Open each data file and rename them:
# Adding a new year column because eventually when I combine all these
different years into one dataset, I am able to recognize in each row which
year the observation belongs to.
renew_2021 <- read_csv("~/stat133/ev-power-leyana-liu/data/renew-use-2021.csv")
```

```
|>
  mutate(year = 2021)
```

Rows: 260 Columns: 3
— Column specification

Delimiter: ","
chr (3): State, Energy_Source, Renewable_Use_2021

i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.

```
renew_2022 <- read_csv("~/stat133/ev-power-leyna-liu/data/renew-use-2022.csv")
|>
  mutate(year = 2022)
```

Rows: 260 Columns: 3
— Column specification

Delimiter: ","
chr (3): State, Energy_Source, Renewable_Use_2022

i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.

```
renew_2023 <- read_csv("~/stat133/ev-power-leyna-liu/data/renew-use-2023.csv")
|>
  mutate(year = 2023)
```

Rows: 260 Columns: 3
— Column specification

Delimiter: ","
chr (3): State, Energy_Source, Renewable_Use_2023

i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.

```
total_2021 <- read_csv("~/stat133/ev-power-leyna-liu/data/total-use-2021.csv")
|>
  mutate(year = 2021)
```

Rows: 5 Columns: 53
— Column specification

Delimiter: ","
chr (1): Energy_Source
dbl (52): AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, FL, GA, HI, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS...

i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.

```
total_2022 <- read_csv("~/stat133/ev-power-leyna-liu/data/total-use-2022.csv")
|>
  mutate(year = 2022)
```

Rows: 5 Columns: 53
— Column specification

Delimiter: ","
chr (1): Energy_Source
dbl (52): AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, FL, GA, HI, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS...

i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.

```
total_2023 <- read_csv("~/stat133/ev-power-leyna-liu/data/total-use-2023.csv")
|>
  mutate(year = 2023)
```

Rows: 5 Columns: 53
— Column specification

Delimiter: ","
chr (1): Energy_Source
dbl (52): AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, FL, GA, HI, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS...

```
i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.  
i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this  
message.
```

```
# Now, I am going to Standardize the column names, or basically just make sure  
all the column names are the same/consistent throughout all datasets  
# So, I am going to make all column names lower case through all datasets  
# names(dataframe) -> outputs the names of all columns  
# tolower(names(dataframe)) -> makes all the column names lowercase  
# names(dataframe) <- tolower(names(dataframe)): then assigning the lower case  
column names back to the original column names to save it back into the  
dataframe  
names(renew_2021) <- tolower(names(renew_2021))  
names(renew_2022) <- tolower(names(renew_2022))  
names(renew_2023) <- tolower(names(renew_2023))  
names(total_2021) <- tolower(names(total_2021))  
names(total_2022) <- tolower(names(total_2022))  
names(total_2023) <- tolower(names(total_2023))
```

```
# Now that the column names are in lowercase, I will make sure all state names  
are in lower case too (in the State column), to make sure state names are  
consistent across all files  
renew_2021 <- renew_2021 |>  
  mutate(state = tolower(state))  
renew_2022 <- renew_2022 |>  
  mutate(state = tolower(state))  
renew_2023 <- renew_2023 |>  
  mutate(state = tolower(state))  
  
# Since, in the total_2021, total_2022, total_2023 datasets the state names  
are across the columns I can't use the tolower() function across all columns  
that would be way too tedious, so I will deal with them in Part 3, where I can  
use pivots.
```

```
# I noticed how in the total_2021, total_2022, total_2023 datasets, the  
Energy_Source column's cells have different spellings for each energy source  
(ex. Coal vs. ), so to make it all the same I will use strings.
```

```
# Here, the str_replace() follows this format:  
# str_replace(dataset or column you want to change, what you want to change in  
that column or dataset, and what you want to change that word into)  
# In: "Natural Gas.*" -> the . is a wildcard meaning that it will output any  
character followed by gas, and the * means any amount, so together it means  
any amount of characters after gas  
total_2021 <- total_2021 |>
```

```

mutate(
  energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "Coal", "coal"),
  energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "Natural Gas.*", "natural
gas"),
  energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "Petroleum.*",
"petroleum"),
  energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "nuclear", "nuclear"),
  energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "total_renewable_energy",
"total_renewable_energy")
)
# Now, I will repeat this process with total_2022 and total_2023
total_2022 <- total_2022 |>
  mutate(
    energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "coal.*", "coal"),
    energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "Natural-Gas", "natural
gas"),
    energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "petroleum.*",
"petroleum"),
    energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "Nuclear.*", "nuclear"),
    energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "total_renewable.*",
"total_renewable_energy")
  )

total_2023 <- total_2023 |>
  mutate(
    energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "coal.*", "coal"),
    energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "Natural.*", "natural
gas"),
    energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "petroleum.*",
"petroleum"),
    energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "nuclear.*", "nuclear"),
    energy_source = str_replace(energy_source, "total renewable.*",
"total_renewable_energy")
  )

```

Part 3: Joining / Pivoting Datasets for Analysis

```

# Now, I will combine all the years into a single dataset. (The new year
column I created in Part 2 with each year listed in each row will come in
handy now to be able to distinguish what year the observations are from.)
total_years_joined <- total_2021 |>
  full_join(total_2022, by = "energy_source") |>
  full_join(total_2023, by = "energy_source")

# Since this is using the original total_2021, total_2022, total_2023
datasets, I need to pivot it, since the columns are each states.
total_years_pivoted <- pivot_longer(
  total_years_joined,

```

```

    cols = -c("energy_source"),
    names_to = "states.year",
    values_to = "count"
  )
view(total_years_pivoted)
# cols = -c("energy_source") -> because I want all the columns except
energy_source and it would be too tedious to write each of them out, so I just
"minus" energy_source
# Since the original datasets total_2021, total_2022, total_2023 all have the
same column names, when the columns of the same state names from the other
datasets are joined onto total_2021, R automatically gives the state names
different suffixes added to it.
# Therefore, ak.x = year 2021, ak.y = year 2022, ak = year 2023

```

```

# Now, I will also join renew datasets into one single renew dataset:
renew_joined <- renew_2021 |>
  full_join(renew_2022, by = c("state", "energy_source")) |>
  full_join(renew_2023, by = c("state", "energy_source"))
view(renew_joined)

# Here, it is crucial that I have joined by both "state" and "energy_source"
because both columns are matching keys in this case that are the same in all
renew datasets. If I just match by "state" then it will take every row from
2021 for a given state and try to match it with every row from 2022 with the
same state. (for ex. if there is 3 rows of ak in 2021 and 3 rows of ak in 2022
-> 3*3 = 9 rows after full_join)
# But if I match with both state and energy source it will look for a match of
the same state AND energy source for 2021 to 2022. (for ex. ak Biomass in 2021
matches with ak biomass in 2022)

```

The method I chose is to join the total-use datasets into a single total_years_joined datasets that combines all the years. I had to pivot it to make sure it was more legible. Then I did the same thing to the renew-use datasets. I combined all the years of renew-use into a single dataset. The reason I did this is so that later is it easier to make the map visualization, and I know I am trying to explore the question of renewable usage OVER TIME, so it would be to my advantage to group all the years together in a centralized dataset.

```

# Now, I will create a new variable, which is percentage/ratio of renewable
energy source out of total energy by year
# First, I will pivot each year of total dataset
total_2021_pivoted <- pivot_longer(total_2021, cols = -c(energy_source, year),
names_to = "state", values_to = "count")

total_2022_pivoted <- pivot_longer(total_2022, cols = -c(energy_source, year),
names_to = "state", values_to = "count")

```

```

total_2023_pivoted <- pivot_longer(total_2023, cols = -c(energy_source, year),
names_to = "state", values_to = "count")

# Then, I will create the total energy for each year
total_energy_2021 <- total_2021_pivoted |>
  group_by(state) |>
  summarize(total_energy = sum(count))

total_energy_2022 <- total_2022_pivoted |>
  group_by(state) |>
  summarize(total_energy = sum(count))

total_energy_2023 <- total_2023_pivoted |>
  group_by(state) |>
  summarize(total_energy = sum(count))

# Then, I will create the renewable energy per state per year
# renewable_energy_count = count -> I renamed the count column to
renewable_energy_count specifically because later when I do the calculations
it will be easier and it would be confusing with two count columns (1 total
count, 1 renewable count)
renewable_2021 <- total_2021_pivoted |>
  filter(energy_source == "total_renewable_energy") |>
  select(state, renewable_energy_count = count)

renewable_2022 <- total_2022_pivoted |>
  filter(energy_source == "total_renewable_energy") |>
  select(state, renewable_energy_count = count)

renewable_2023 <- total_2023_pivoted |>
  filter(energy_source == "total_renewable_energy") |>
  select(state, renewable_energy_count = count)

# Finally, we can calculate the percentage
# Since we are looking for percentage of renewable energy out of total energy
I multiplied 100 to total_energy
percentage_2021 <- total_energy_2021 |>
  left_join(renewable_2021, by = "state") |>
  mutate(ratio_percent = renewable_energy_count / total_energy * 100)

percentage_2022 <- total_energy_2022 |>
  left_join(renewable_2022, by = "state") |>
  mutate(ratio_percent = renewable_energy_count / total_energy * 100)

percentage_2023 <- total_energy_2023 |>
  left_join(renewable_2023, by = "state") |>
  mutate(ratio_percent = renewable_energy_count / total_energy * 100)

```

```

view(percentage_2021)
view(percentage_2022)
view(percentage_2023)

```

Suprisingly, it seems like in 2021 South Dakota had the highest percentage of renewable energy usage at 34.87%. In 2022, again it is South Dakota with a percentage of 34.98%. In 2023, again South Dakota with 34.84%.

Part 4: Mapping Visualization

```

# This creates the data that goes into geom_sf() later:
united_states_map <- ne_states(country = "United States of America",
returnclass = "sf")
united_states_map

```

Simple feature collection with 51 features and 121 fields

Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON

Dimension: XY

Bounding box: xmin: -179.1435 ymin: 18.90612 xmax: 179.7809 ymax: 71.4125

Geodetic CRS: WGS 84

First 10 features:

	featurecla	scalerank	adml_code	diss_me	iso_3166_2
1236	Admin-1 states provinces lakes	2	USA-3519	3519	US-WA
1238	Admin-1 states provinces lakes	2	USA-3518	3518	US-ID
1239	Admin-1 states provinces lakes	2	USA-3515	3515	US-MT
1242	Admin-1 states provinces lakes	2	USA-3516	3516	US-ND
1244	Admin-1 states provinces lakes	2	USA-3514	3514	US-MN
1246	Admin-1 states provinces lakes	2	USA-3562	3562	US-MI
1247	Admin-1 states provinces lakes	2	USA-3550	3550	US-OH
1248	Admin-1 states provinces lakes	2	USA-3560	3560	US-PA
1249	Admin-1 states provinces lakes	2	USA-3559	3559	US-NY
1251	Admin-1 states provinces lakes	2	USA-3540	3540	US-VT

	wikipedia	iso_a2	adm0_sr
1236	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington_(state)	US	6
1238	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idaho	US	1
1239	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montana	US	1
1242	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Dakota	US	1
1244	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minnesota	US	1
1246	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michigan	US	1
1247	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ohio	US	1
1248	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pennsylvania	US	1
1249	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York	US	3
1251	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vermont	US	1

	name	name_alt	name_local	type	type_en
1236	Washington	WA Wash.	<NA>	State	State
1238	Idaho	ID Idaho	<NA>	State	State
1239	Montana	MT Mont.	<NA>	State	State

1242	North Dakota		ND N.D.	<NA>	State	State
1244	Minnesota		MN Minn.	<NA>	State	State
1246	Michigan		MI Mich.	<NA>	State	State
1247	Ohio		OH Ohio	<NA>	State	State
1248	Pennsylvania	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania PA		<NA>	State	State
1249	New York		NY N.Y.	<NA>	State	State
1251	Vermont		VT	<NA>	State	State
	code_local	code_hasc	note	hasc_maybe	region	region_cod provnum_ne
1236	US53	US.WA	<NA>	<NA>	West	<NA> 0
1238	US16	US.ID	<NA>	<NA>	West	<NA> 0
1239	US30	US.MT	<NA>	<NA>	West	<NA> 0
1242	US38	US.ND	<NA>	<NA>	Midwest	<NA> 0
1244	US27	US.MN	<NA>	<NA>	Midwest	<NA> 0
1246	US26	US.MI	<NA>	<NA>	Midwest	<NA> 0
1247	US39	US.OH	<NA>	<NA>	Midwest	<NA> 0
1248	US42	US.PA	<NA>	<NA>	Northeast	<NA> 0
1249	US36	US.NY	<NA>	<NA>	Northeast	<NA> 0
1251	US50	US.VT	<NA>	<NA>	Northeast	<NA> 0
	gadm_level	check_me	datarank	abbrev	postal	area_sqkm sameascity labelrank
1236	1	20	1	Wash.	WA	0 -99 0
1238	1	20	1	Idaho	ID	0 -99 0
1239	1	20	1	Mont.	MT	0 -99 0
1242	1	20	1	N.D.	ND	0 -99 0
1244	1	20	1	Minn.	MN	0 -99 0
1246	1	20	1	Mich.	MI	0 -99 0
1247	1	20	1	Ohio	OH	0 -99 0
1248	1	20	1	Pa.	PA	0 -99 0
1249	1	20	1	N.Y.	NY	0 -99 0
1251	1	20	1	Vt.	VT	0 -99 0
	name_len	mapcolor9	mapcolor13	fips	fips_alt	woe_id
1236	10	1	1	US53	<NA>	2347606
1238	5	1	1	US16	<NA>	2347571
1239	7	1	1	US30	<NA>	2347585
1242	12	1	1	US38	<NA>	2347593
1244	9	1	1	US27	<NA>	2347582
1246	8	1	1	US26	<NA>	2347581
1247	4	1	1	US39	<NA>	2347594
1248	12	1	1	US42	<NA>	2347597
1249	8	1	1	US36	<NA>	2347591
1251	7	1	1	US50	<NA>	2347604
		woe_label		woe_name	latitude	longitude sov_a3
1236		Washington, US, United States		Washington	47.4865	-120.3610 US1
1238		Idaho, US, United States		Idaho	43.7825	-114.1330 US1
1239		Montana, US, United States		Montana	46.9965	-110.0440 US1
1242		North Dakota, US, United States		North Dakota	47.4675	-100.3020 US1
1244		Minnesota, US, United States		Minnesota	46.0592	-93.3640 US1
1246		Michigan, US, United States		Michigan	43.4343	-84.9479 US1
1247		Ohio, US, United States		Ohio	40.0924	-82.6719 US1

1248	Pennsylvania, US, United States	Pennsylvania	40.8601	-77.6094	US1		
1249	New York, US, United States	New York	43.1988	-75.3242	US1		
1251	Vermont, US, United States	Vermont	44.0886	-72.7317	US1		
	adm0_a3 adm0_label	admin		geonunit			
gu_a3							
1236	USA	2 United States of America	United States of America				
1238	USA	2 United States of America	United States of America				
1239	USA	2 United States of America	United States of America				
1242	USA	2 United States of America	United States of America				
1244	USA	2 United States of America	United States of America				
1246	USA	2 United States of America	United States of America				
1247	USA	2 United States of America	United States of America				
1248	USA	2 United States of America	United States of America				
1249	USA	2 United States of America	United States of America				
1251	USA	2 United States of America	United States of America				
	gn_id	gn_name	gns_id	gns_name	gn_level	gn_region	gn_al_code
1236	5815135	Washington	-1	<NA>	1	<NA>	US.WA
1238	5596512	Idaho	-1	<NA>	1	<NA>	US.ID
1239	5667009	Montana	-1	<NA>	1	<NA>	US.MT
1242	5690763	North Dakota	-1	<NA>	1	<NA>	US.ND
1244	5037779	Minnesota	-1	<NA>	1	<NA>	US.MN
1246	5001836	Michigan	-1	<NA>	1	<NA>	US.MI
1247	5165418	Ohio	-1	<NA>	1	<NA>	US.OH
1248	6254927	Pennsylvania	-1	<NA>	1	<NA>	US.PA
1249	5128638	New York	-1	<NA>	1	<NA>	US.NY
1251	5242283	Vermont	-1	<NA>	1	<NA>	US.VT
	region_sub	sub_code	gns_level	gns_lang	gns_adm1	gns_region	
1236	Pacific	<NA>	-1	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	
1238	Mountain	<NA>	-1	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	
1239	Mountain	<NA>	-1	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	
1242	West North Central	<NA>	-1	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	
1244	West North Central	<NA>	-1	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	
1246	East North Central	<NA>	-1	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	
1247	East North Central	<NA>	-1	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	
1248	Middle Atlantic	<NA>	-1	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	
1249	Middle Atlantic	<NA>	-1	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	
1251	New England	<NA>	-1	<NA>	<NA>	<NA>	
	min_label	max_label	min_zoom	wikidataid	name_ar	name_bn	

1236	3.5	7.5	2	Q1223	واشنطن	ওয়াশিংটন
1238	3.5	7.5	2	Q1221	أيداهو	আইডাহো
1239	3.5	7.5	2	Q1212	مونتانا	মন্টানা
1242	3.5	7.5	2	Q1207	داكوتا الشمالية	নর্থ ডাকোটা
1244	3.5	7.5	2	Q1527	مينيسوتا	মিনেসোটা
1246	3.5	7.5	2	Q1166	ميشيغان	মিশিগান
1247	3.5	7.5	2	Q1397	أوهايو	ওহাইও
1248	3.5	7.5	2	Q1400	بنسلفانيا	পেনসিলভেনিয়া
1249	3.5	7.5	2	Q1384	نيويورك	নিউ ইয়র্ক
1251	3.5	7.5	2	Q16551	فيرمونت	ভার্মন্ট
name_de name_en name_es name_fr						
name_el						
1236	Washington	Washington	Washington	Washington		
1238	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho		
1239	Montana	Montana	Montana	Montana		
1242	North Dakota	North Dakota	Dakota del Norte	Dakota du Nord	Βόρεια	
1244	Minnesota	Minnesota	Minnesota	Minnesota		
1246	Michigan	Michigan	Míchigan	Michigan		
1247	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio		
1248	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pensilvania	Pennsylvanie		
1249	New York	New York	Nueva York	État de New York	Νέα	
1251	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont		
name_hi name_hu name_id name_it name_ja						
1236	वॉशिंगटन राज्य	Washington	Washington	Washington	ワシントン州	
1238	आयडाहो	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	アイダホ州	
1239	मोन्टाना	Montana	Montana	Montana	モンタナ州	
1242	उत्तर डेकोटा	Észak-Dakota	Dakota Utara	Dakota del Nord	ノースダコタ州	
1244	मिनेसोटा	Minnesota	Minnesota	Minnesota	ミネソタ州	
1246	मिशिगन	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	ミシガン州	
1247	ओहायो	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	オハイオ州	
1248	पेन्सिलवेनिया	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	ペンシルベニア州	
1249	न्यूयॉर्क	New York	New York	New York	ニューヨーク州	
1251	वर्मांट	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	バーモント州	
name_ko name_nl name_pl name_pt name_ru						
1236	워싱턴	Washington	Waszyngton	Washington	Вашингтон	
1238	아이다호	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Айдахо	
1239	몬테나	Montana	Montana	Montana	Монтана	
1242	노스다코타	Noord-Dakota	Dakota Północna	Dakota do Norte	Северная Дакота	

1244	미네소타	Minnesota	Minnesota	Minnesota	Миннесота		
1246	미시간	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Мичиган		
1247	오하이오	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	Огайо		
1248	펜실베이니아	Pennsylvania	Pensylwania	Pensilvânia	Пенсильвания		
1249	뉴욕	New York	Nowy Jork	Nova Iorque	Нью-Йорк		
1251	버몬트	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	Вермонт		
	name_sv	name_tr	name_vi	name_zh	ne_id		
1236	Washington	Vashington	Washington	华盛顿州	1159309547		
1238	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	爱达荷州	1159315339		
1239	Montana	Montana	Montana	蒙大拿州	1159315333		
1242	North Dakota	Kuzey Dakota	Băc Dakota	北达科他州	1159315337		
1244	Minnesota	Minnesota	Minnesota	明尼苏达州	1159315297		
1246	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	密歇根州	1159314665		
1247	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	俄亥俄州	1159315315		
1248	Pennsylvania	Pensilvanya	Pennsylvania	宾夕法尼亚州	1159315331		
1249	New York	New York	New York	纽约州	1159312155		
1251	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	佛蒙特州	1159315305		
	name_he	name_uk	name_ur	name_fa	name_zht		
1236	וואשינגטון	Вашингтон	ریاست واشنگتن ایالت واشینگتن	華盛頓州			
1238	אידהו	Айдахо	آيداهو	愛達荷州			
1239	מונטנה	Монтана	مونٹانا ایالت مونٹانا	蒙大拿州			
1242	דקוטה הצפונית	Північна Дакота	شمالی ڈاکوٹا	北達科他州			
1244	מינסוטה	Міннесота	مینیسوٹا	明尼蘇達州			
1246	מישיגן	Мічиган	میشیگان	密歇根州			
1247	אוהיו	Огайо	اوہا یو	俄亥俄州			
1248	פנסילבניה	Пенсильванія	پنسلوانیا	賓夕法尼亞州			
1249	ניו יורק	штат Нью-Йорк	نیو یورک	紐約州			
1251	ורמונט	Вермонт	ورمونٹ	佛蒙特州			
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1246	MULTIPOLYGON (((-84.4913 46...						
1247	MULTIPOLYGON (((-80.52023 4...						
1248	MULTIPOLYGON (((-79.76301 4...						
1249	MULTIPOLYGON (((-79.06523 4...						
1251	MULTIPOLYGON (((-73.35134 4...						

```

# after doing view(united_states_map) you can see the state names under postal
column AND the state names are in UPPER CASE
# therefore, we have to alter our percentage_2021 to have state names in upper
case too
# then join the new percentage_2021 data with upper case states to the map
with key "state" which corresponds to woe_name in the map
percentage_2021 <- percentage_2021 |>
  mutate(state = toupper(state))
map_joined <- united_states_map |>
  left_join(percentages_2021, by = c("postal" = "state"))

# Now I will repeat this for every year
percentage_2022 <- percentages_2022 |>
  mutate(state = toupper(state))
map_joined2 <- united_states_map |>
  left_join(percentages_2022, by = c("postal" = "state"))

percentage_2023 <- percentages_2023 |>
  mutate(state = toupper(state))
map_joined3 <- united_states_map |>
  left_join(percentages_2023, by = c("postal" = "state"))

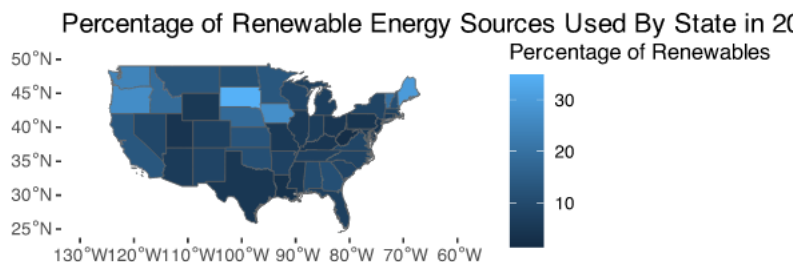
```

```

# now finally to create the map for 2021:
map2021 <- ggplot() + geom_sf(data = united_states_map) + geom_sf(data =
map_joined, aes(fill = ratio_percent)) + coord_sf(xlim = c(-130, -60), ylim =
c(25, 50)) + labs(title = "Percentage of Renewable Energy Sources Used By
State in 2021", fill = "Percentage of Renewables") + theme(panel.background =
element_blank())

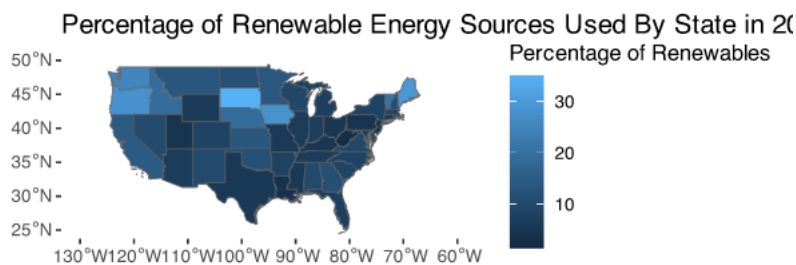
map2021

```



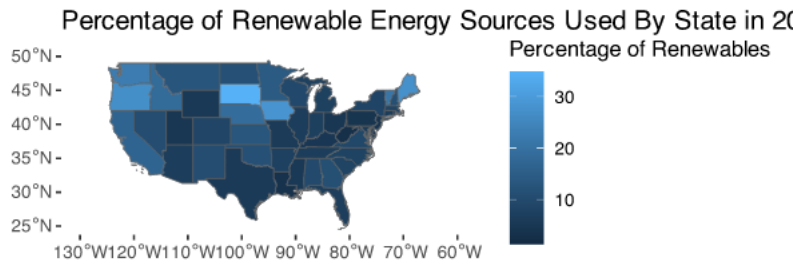
```
# map for 2022:
map2022 <- ggplot() + geom_sf(data = united_states_map) + geom_sf(data =
map_joined2, aes(fill = ratio_percent)) + coord_sf(xlim = c(-130, -60), ylim =
c(25, 50)) + labs(title = "Percentage of Renewable Energy Sources Used By
State in 2022", fill = "Percentage of Renewables") + theme(panel.background =
element_blank())

map2022
```



```
# map for 2023:
map2023 <- ggplot() + geom_sf(data = united_states_map) + geom_sf(data =
map_joined3, aes(fill = ratio_percent)) + coord_sf(xlim = c(-130, -60), ylim =
c(25, 50)) + labs(title = "Percentage of Renewable Energy Sources Used By
State in 2023", fill = "Percentage of Renewables") + theme(panel.background =
element_blank())

map2023
```



Part 5: Final Deliverable

Analysis

The patterns I notice is that over time there seems to be a slight increase in Renewable Energy usage throughout the United States. However, the increase is so minimal it is almost non-existent. South Dakota does seem to have the highest percentage of Renewable Energy sources used. I expected California to be higher in Renewable Energy Usage, but it seems that California seems to have average percentages of Renewables over the years 2021 to 2023. My maps help to answer the main research question of: How has the share of renewable energy changed from 2021-2023 across states? This is because through the three separate maps by years 2021, 2022, and 2023 one can see distinctly the differences in percentages of Renewables used across the states. From the map, it is evident that there is not drastic enough changes to be able to see the color gradients change that much.