

# Bing-Je\_Wu\_HW3

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## #Step 1. Create a function (readStates) to read a CSV file into R

```
urlRemote <- "https://www2.census.gov/"
path <- "programs-surveys/popest/tables/2010-2011/state/totals/"
fileName <- "nst-est2011-01.csv"
urlToRead <- paste0(urlRemote, path, fileName)
```

```
readStates <- function(inputURL) {
  library(RCurl)
  Temp <- getURL(inputURL)
  return(read.csv(text = Temp))
}
```

```
mytable <- readStates(urlToRead)
```

## #Step 2. Clean the dataframe

Remove empty columns:

```
mytable <- mytable[, 1:5]
```

Remove top 8 rows:

```
mytable <- mytable[-1:-8, ]
rownames(mytable) <- NULL
```

Remove bottom 6 rows:

```
mytable <- mytable[-52:-58, ]
```

Rename column, remove the old column, and normoalize it:

```
mytable$stateName <- mytable[, 1]
mytable <- mytable[, -1]
mytable$stateName <- gsub("\\\\.", "", mytable$stateName)
```

Normalize X,X.1,X.2,X.3 variables:

```
mytable$base2010 <- gsub("\\\\.", "", mytable$X)
mytable$base2010 <- as.numeric(mytable$base2010)
```

```
mytable$base2011 <- gsub("\\\\.", "", mytable$X.1)
mytable$base2011 <- as.numeric(mytable$base2011)
```

```
mytable$Jul2010 <- gsub("\\\\.", "", mytable$X.2)
mytable$Jul2010 <- as.numeric(mytable$Jul2010)
```

```
mytable$Jul2011 <- gsub("\\\\.", "", mytable$X.3)
mytable$Jul2011 <- as.numeric(mytable$Jul2011)
```

Remove old X, X.1, X.2, X.3 columns:

```
mytable <- mytable[, -1:-4]
```

Analyze the dataset:

```
summary(mytable)
```

```
##   stateName      base2010      base2011
## Length:51      Min.   : 563626      Min.   : 563626
## Class :character 1st Qu.: 1696962      1st Qu.: 1696962
## Mode  :character Median : 4339367      Median : 4339362
##              Mean  : 6053834      Mean  : 6053834
##              3rd Qu.: 6636084      3rd Qu.: 6636084
##              Max.   :37253956      Max.   :37253956
##      Jul2010      Jul2011
## Min.   : 564554      Min.   : 568158
## 1st Qu.: 1700622      1st Qu.: 1713813
## Median : 4347223      Median : 4369356
## Mean   : 6065298      Mean   : 6109645
## 3rd Qu.: 6649208      3rd Qu.: 6708787
## Max.   :37338198      Max.   :37691912
```

```
str(mytable)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 51 obs. of 5 variables:
## $ stateName: chr "Alabama" "Alaska" "Arizona" "Arkansas" ...
## $ base2010 : num 4779736 710231 6392017 2915918 37253956 ...
## $ base2011 : num 4779735 710231 6392013 2915921 37253956 ...
## $ Jul2010 : num 4785401 714146 6413158 2921588 37338198 ...
## $ Jul2011 : num 4802740 722718 6482505 2937979 37691912 ...
```

### #Step 3. Store and explore the dataset

Store the dataset as dfStates:

```
dfStates <- mytable
```

Calculate the mean for the July2011 data:

```
mean(dfStates$Jul2011)
```

```
## [1] 6109645
```

### #Step 4: Find the state with the Highest Population

```
dfStates[which.max(dfStates$Jul2011), ]
```

```
##   stateName base2010 base2011 Jul2010 Jul2011
## 5 California 37253956 37253956 37338198 37691912
```

Based on the July2011 data, California is the state that has the highest population.

```
dfStates[order(dfStates$Jul2011, decreasing = FALSE), ]
```

```
##           stateName base2010 base2011 Jul2010 Jul2011
## 51           Wyoming  563626  563626  564554  568158
```

## 9	District of Columbia	601723	601723	604912	617996
## 46	Vermont	625741	625741	625909	626431
## 35	North Dakota	672591	672591	674629	683932
## 2	Alaska	710231	710231	714146	722718
## 42	South Dakota	814180	814180	816598	824082
## 8	Delaware	897934	897934	899792	907135
## 27	Montana	989415	989415	990958	998199
## 40	Rhode Island	1052567	1052567	1052528	1051302
## 30	New Hampshire	1316470	1316472	1316807	1318194
## 20	Maine	1328361	1328361	1327379	1328188
## 12	Hawaii	1360301	1360301	1363359	1374810
## 13	Idaho	1567582	1567582	1571102	1584985
## 28	Nebraska	1826341	1826341	1830141	1842641
## 49	West Virginia	1852994	1852996	1854368	1855364
## 32	New Mexico	2059179	2059180	2065913	2082224
## 29	Nevada	2700551	2700551	2704283	2723322
## 45	Utah	2763885	2763885	2775479	2817222
## 17	Kansas	2853118	2853118	2859143	2871238
## 4	Arkansas	2915918	2915921	2921588	2937979
## 25	Mississippi	2967297	2967297	2970072	2978512
## 16	Iowa	3046355	3046350	3050202	3062309
## 7	Connecticut	3574097	3574097	3575498	3580709
## 37	Oklahoma	3751351	3751354	3760184	3791508
## 38	Oregon	3831074	3831074	3838332	3871859
## 18	Kentucky	4339367	4339362	4347223	4369356
## 19	Louisiana	4533372	4533372	4545343	4574836
## 41	South Carolina	4625364	4625364	4637106	4679230
## 1	Alabama	4779736	4779735	4785401	4802740
## 6	Colorado	5029196	5029196	5047692	5116796
## 24	Minnesota	5303925	5303925	5310658	5344861
## 50	Wisconsin	5686986	5686986	5691659	5711767
## 21	Maryland	5773552	5773552	5785681	5828289
## 26	Missouri	5988927	5988927	5995715	6010688
## 43	Tennessee	6346105	6346110	6357436	6403353
## 3	Arizona	6392017	6392013	6413158	6482505
## 15	Indiana	6483802	6483800	6490622	6516922
## 22	Massachusetts	6547629	6547629	6555466	6587536
## 48	Washington	6724540	6724540	6742950	6830038
## 47	Virginia	8001024	8001030	8023953	8096604
## 31	New Jersey	8791894	8791894	8799593	8821155
## 34	North Carolina	9535483	9535475	9560234	9656401
## 11	Georgia	9687653	9687660	9712157	9815210
## 23	Michigan	9883640	9883635	9877143	9876187
## 36	Ohio	11536504	11536502	11537968	11544951
## 39	Pennsylvania	12702379	12702379	12717722	12742886
## 14	Illinois	12830632	12830632	12841980	12869257
## 10	Florida	18801310	18801311	18838613	19057542
## 33	New York	19378102	19378104	19395206	19465197
## 44	Texas	25145561	25145561	25253466	25674681
## 5	California	37253956	37253956	37338198	37691912

## #Step 5: Explore the distribution of the states

Write a function:

```
below_percentage <- function(inputvector, inputnumber) {  
  Total_number <- length(inputvector)  
  Number_below <- length(inputvector[inputvector < inputnumber])  
  return(Number_below/Total_number)  
}
```

Test the function:

```
A = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)  
a = 2  
below_percentage(A, a)
```

```
## [1] 0.2
```

Test vector 'dfStatesJul2011Num' and the mean of dfStatesJul2011Num':

```
below_percentage(dfStates$Jul2011, mean(dfStates$Jul2011))
```

```
## [1] 0.6666667
```