Activity 14

Cameryn Lockett

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Optional Installation

#install.packages("remotes")

#remotes::install_github("mdbeckman/dcData")

Armed Forces Data Wrangling Redux

Data Wrangling Code for US Armed Forces Dataset

Visualization for US Armed Forces Dataset

```
           E1     E2     E3     E4     E5     E6     E7    E8    E9
Female   2681   3603   7493  11855  16254   9580   3098   912   323
Male     9051  10969  23430  39241  57238  45749  18026  6500  2518
```

Narrative Text for US Armed Forces Dataset

The two-way frequency table shows the number of male and female enlisted personnel in the U.S. Navy across pay grades E1 through E9. Each row represents the total number of men or women serving at each rank level. The table demonstrates that men consistently outnumber women in every pay grade with an increasing gap at higher ranks. Therefore, sex and rank are not independent of each other among Navy enlisted personnel, as the number of female enlisted personnel steadily decreases with increasing rank.

Popularity of Baby Names

Code for the Popular Baby Names Project

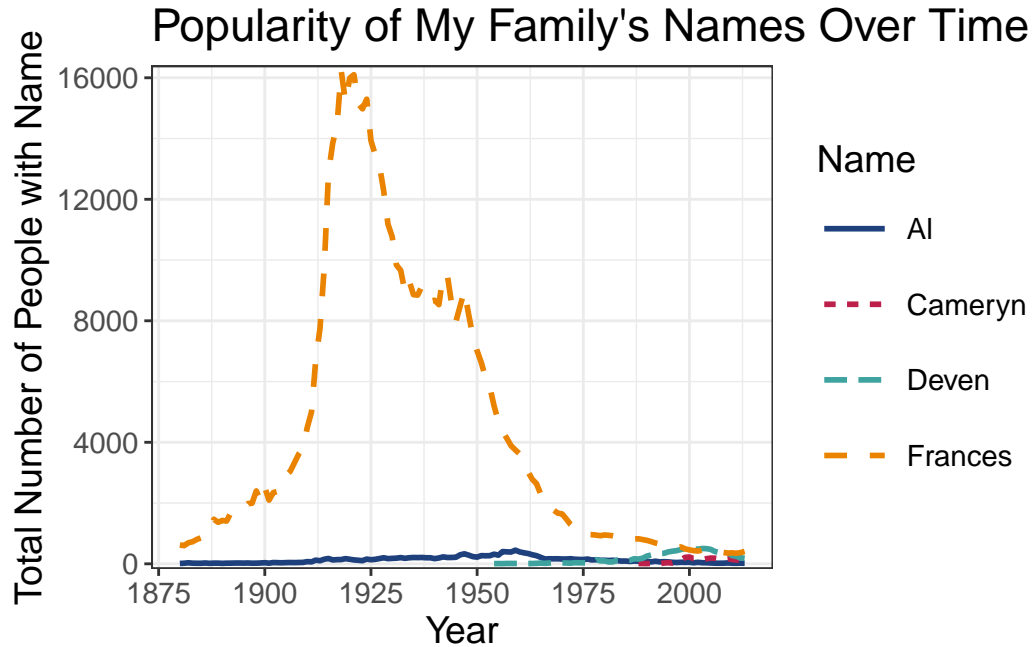### Popularity of My Family's Names Over Time

Figure 1: Figure 1. Popularity of selected baby names over time.

Narrative Text for Popular Baby Names Project

The image is a line graph titled "Popularity of My Family's Names Over Time." The x-axis represents the year, ranging from 1875 to 2013, and the y-axis indicates the total number of people with the name, ranging from 0 to 16,000. The graph features four colored lines representing different names: Al (solid blue line), Cameryn (dotted red line), Deven (dashed green line), and Frances (dashed orange line). Frances shows a significant peak around 1925, reaching just over 16,000 before gradually declining. Al, Cameryn, and Deven maintain a relatively stable and low popularity throughout the years. I chose these names because they are a part of my family which makes it more meaninful and interesting to me.

2

Plotting a Mathematical Function

Code for the Box Problem

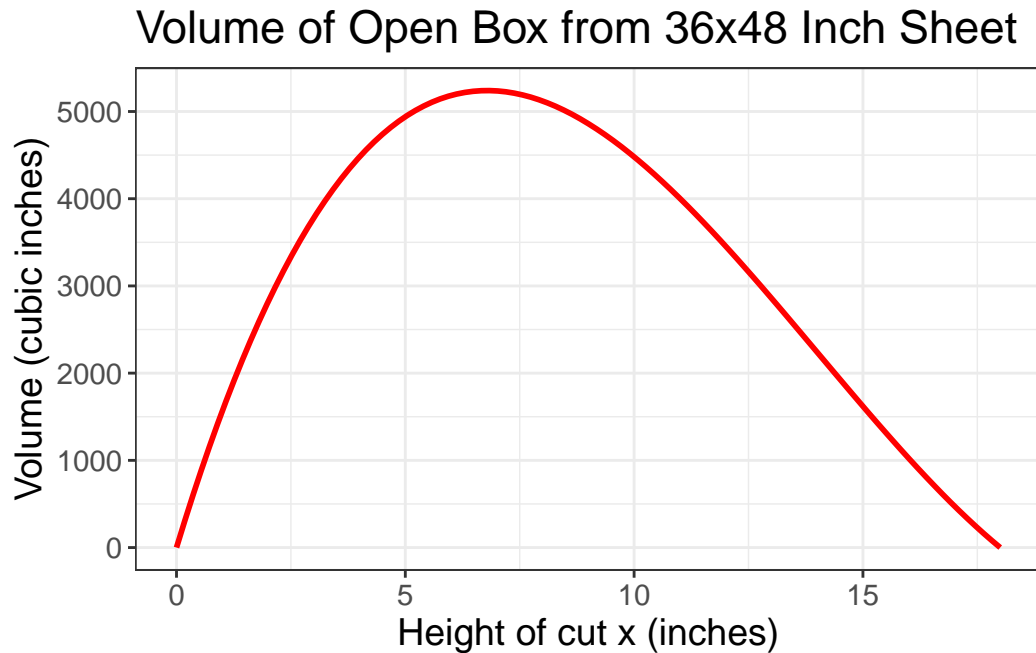## Volume of Open Box from 36x48 Inch Sheet

Figure 2: Figure 1. Volume of an open-top box from a 36x48 inch sheet of paper.

Narrative Text for the Box Problem

The figure shows a line plot of the volume of an open-top box as a function of the height of the cut, x, for a 36x48 inch sheet of paper. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 18 inches and represents the height of the square cut at each corner. The y-axis represents the resulting volume of the box in cubic inches. The plot rises sharply as x increases from 0, reaches a clear maximum, and then gradually declines toward 0. The maximum volume of 5,240 cubic inches occurs when the height of the cut is approximately 6.79 inches. The plot clearly demonstrates how box volume changes with cut size.

What I've Learned So Far

Throughout this course I have learned the necessary skills for data wrangling, visualization, and analysis. I have gained experience using ggplot2 to create effective visualization such as line plots and frequency tables. I have learned how to clean and polish my code in order to

create reproducible code containing comments and proper variable names. I have also learned how to interpret data visualizations.

Code Appendix

===

1. U.S. Armed Forces

```
gs4_deauth() # ensures public Google Sheets can be read
# Read headers (first 3 rows of the sheet)
forcesHeaders <- read_sheet(
ss = "https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1cn4i0-ymB1ZytWXCwsJiq6fZ9PhGLUvbMBHlzqG4bwo/edit?u
col_names = FALSE, n_max = 3
)
# Read main data (rows 4-31, dropping footer rows)
rawForces <- read_sheet(
ss = "https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1cn4i0-ymB1ZytWXCwsJiq6fZ9PhGLUvbMBHlzqG4bwo/edit?u
col_names = FALSE,
skip = 3,
n_max = 28,
col_types = "c"
)
# Wrangle Armed Forces Data —-
branchNames <- rep(c("Army","Navy","Marine Corps","Air Force","Space Force","Total"),
each=3)
tempHeaders <- paste(c(" ", branchNames), forcesHeaders[3, ], sep =".")  names(rawForces)
<- tempHeaders
# Clean and reshape data
cleanForces <- rawForces %>%
```

```
rename(Pay.Grade = .Pay Grade) %>%
dplyr::select(!contains("Total")) %>% # remove total columns
filter( # remove total rows
Pay.Grade != "Total Enlisted",
Pay.Grade != "Total Warrant Officers",
Pay.Grade != "Total Officers",
Pay.Grade != "Total"
) %>%
pivot_longer( # reshape into tidy format
cols = !Pay.Grade,
names_to = "Branch.Sex",
values_to = "Frequency"
) %>%
separate_wider_delim( # separate branch and sex
cols = Branch.Sex,
delim = ".",
names = c("Branch","Sex")
) %>%
mutate(
Frequency = na_if(Frequency, "N/A*"), # convert N/A* to NA
Frequency = parse_number(Frequency) # convert counts to numbers
)
#Case = group of soldiers
forces_group <- cleanForces
#Case = individual soldier
forces_individual <- cleanForces %>%
#Filter to include navy enlisted only
filter(!is.na(Frequency)) %>%
uncount(weights = Frequency)
```

```
#Create two-way frequency table

navy_enlisted <- forces_individual %>%

filter(Branch == "Navy", grepl("^E", Pay.Grade))

navy_enlisted_table <- table(navy_enlisted$Sex, navy_enlisted$Pay.Grade)
```

2. Popular Baby Names

```
#Wrangle the BabyNames

family <- c("Cameryn","Deven","Frances","Al")

subsetNames <- BabyNames %>%

filter(name %in% family) %>%

group_by(name, year) %>%

summarize(total = sum(count), .groups = "drop")

psuPalette <- c("#1E407C","#BC204B","#3EA39E","#E98300", "#999999","#AC8DCE","#F2665E","#99C

babyNamesPlot <- ggplot(subsetNames, aes(x=year, y=total, color=name, linetype=name))
+

geom_line(linewidth=1) + #thicker lines

labs(title="Popularity of My Family's Names Over Time",

x="Year",

y="Total Number of People with Name",

color="Name",

linetype="Name"

)+

scale_y_continuous(expand=expansion(mult=0.01)) + #sets the expansion to 1% of the
range

scale_color_manual(values=psuPalette)+

theme_bw() +

theme(text=element_text(size=14),

legend.key.size=unit(1,"cm"))
```

3. Box Problem

volume.box <- function(x) { vol_box <- (36 - 2*x*)(48 - 2*x*)(x) }

#Plot the volume as a function of x using ggplot2

ggplot(data = data.frame(x = c(0, 36/2)), aes(x=x)) +

stat_function(fun = volume.box, color = "red", size = 1) +

labs(

title = "Volume of Open Box from 36x48 Inch Sheet",

x = "Height of cut x (inches)", #horizontal axis label

y = "Volume (cubic inches)") + #vertical axis label

theme_bw() +

theme(text = element_text(size = 14)

)

max_result <- optimize(f = volume.box, interval = c(0, 36/2), maximum = TRUE)

max_x <- max_result$maximum

max_volume <- max_result$objective

max_x

max_volume