

Tidyverse Problem Set

Dae Hyun Lee

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Problem 1

Load the gapminder data from the gapminder package.

How many continents are included in the data set?

```
## [1] "Africa" "Americas" "Asia" "Europe" "Oceania"
```

There are total 5 continents in the data set.

How many countrys are included? How many countries per continent?

```
## [1] Afghanistan Albania Algeria Angola Argentina Australia  
## 142 Levels: Afghanistan Albania Algeria Angola Argentina ... Zimbabwe
```

There are total 142 countrys are included in the data set.

Using the gapminder data, produce a report showing the continents in the dataset, total population per continent, and GDP per capita. Be sure that the table is properly labeled and suitable for inclusion in a printed report.

Table 1: Total population and per capita GDP of each continent in 2002

Continent	Total Population	GDP per Capita
Africa	659081517	2071.61
Americas	739274104	16566.92
Asia	3133292191	3234.40
Europe	558142797	18420.19
Oceania	20919651	22593.03

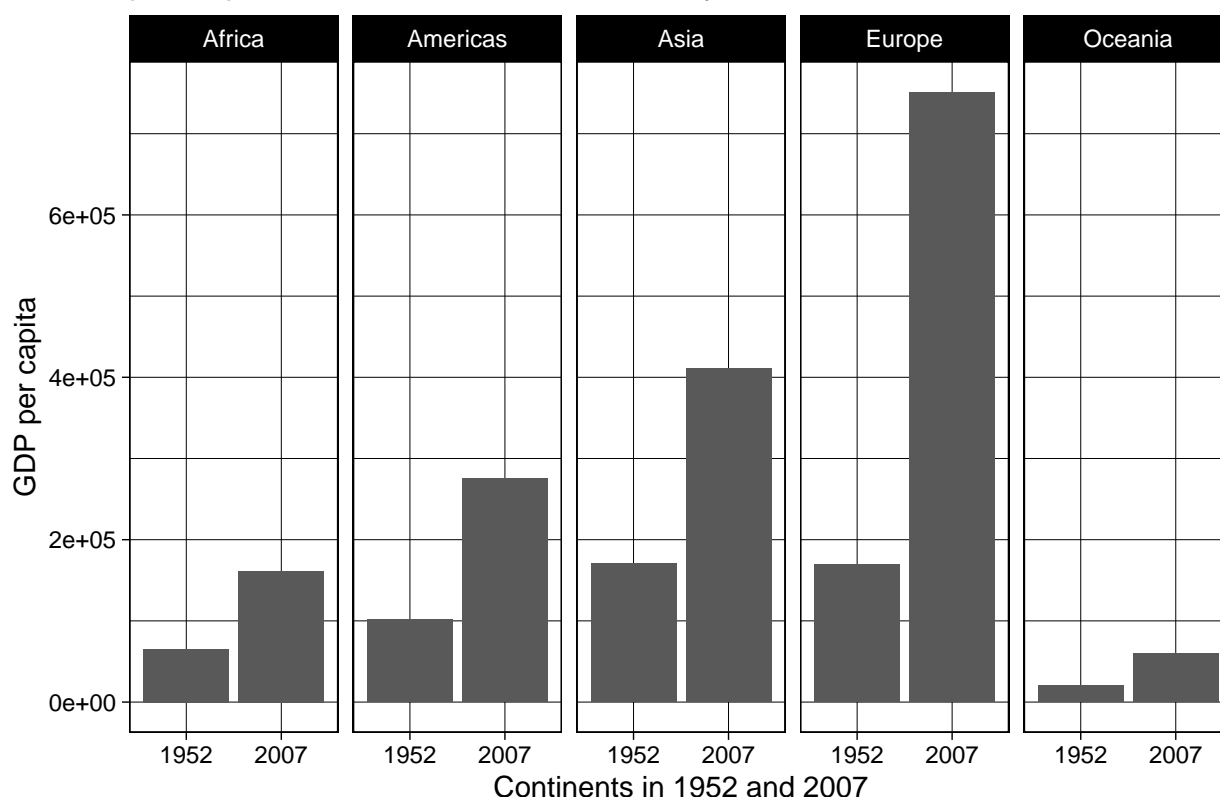
Produce a well-labeled table that summarizes GDP per capita for the countries in each continent, contrasting the years 1952 and 2007.

Table 2: GDP per capita by continents in 1952 and in 2007

Continent	GDP per capita in 1952	GDP per capita in 2007
Africa	1311.22	2560.93
Europe	6096.66	25244.05
Asia	806.36	5432.37
Americas	8528.04	21602.75
Oceania	10136.10	32884.56

Product a plot that summarizes the same data as the table. There should be two plots per continent.

per capita GDP of each continents in year 1952 and 2007



Which countries in the dataset have had periods of negative population growth? Illustrate your answer with a table or plot.

```
## [1] 109
```

There are total 109 countries which have had periods of negative population growth.

Which countries in the dataset have had the highest rate of growth in per capita GDP? Illustrate your answer with a table or plot.

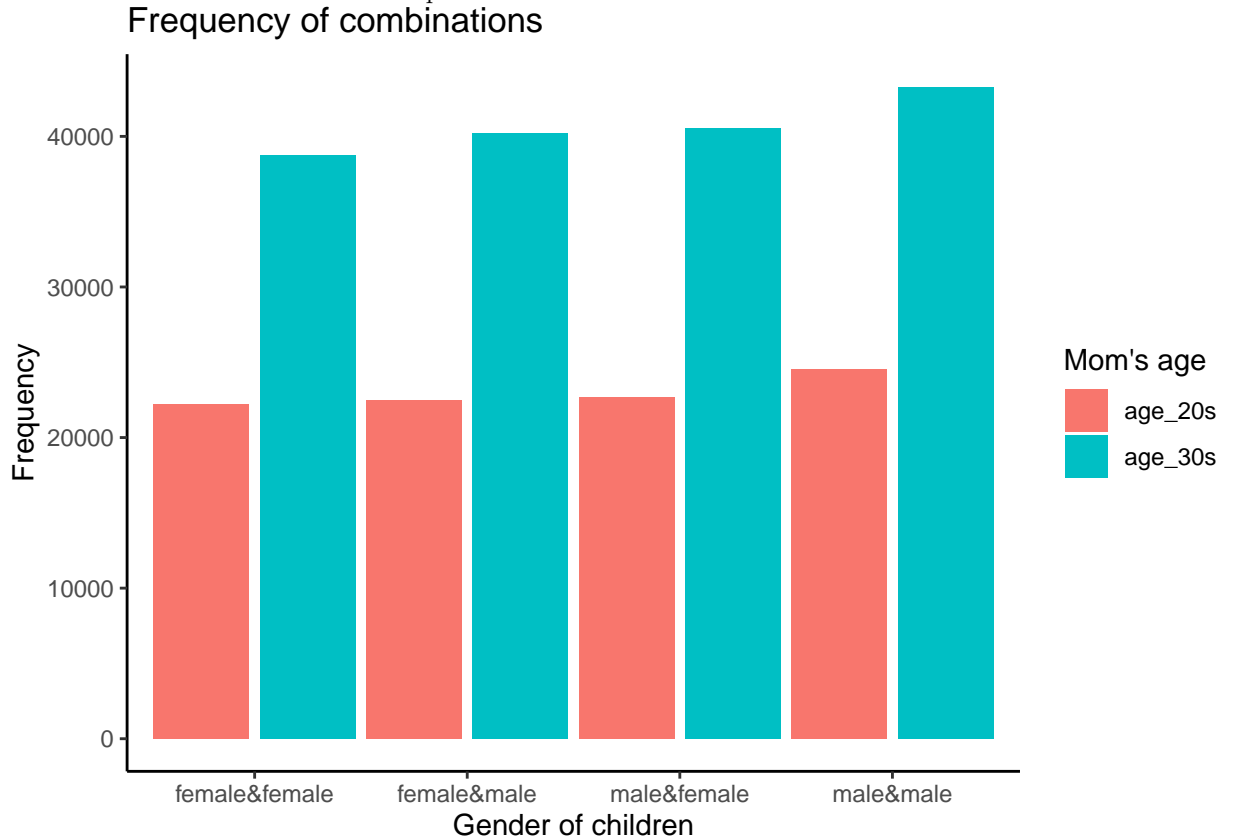
```
## # A tibble: 10 x 7
## # Groups:   country [7]
##   country    continent year lifeExp    pop gdpPercap gdpChange
##   <fct>      <fct>    <int>  <dbl>   <int>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 Kuwait     Asia      1977   69.3  1140357   59265.   50082.
## 2 Kuwait     Asia      1982   71.3  1497494   31354.   27911.
## 3 Kuwait     Asia      1962   60.5   358266   95458.   18065.
## 4 Kuwait     Asia      1967   64.6   575003   80895.   14563.
## 5 Saudi Arabia Asia      1987   66.3  14619745  21198.   12495.
## 6 Iraq       Asia      1992   59.5  17861905   3746.    7898.
## 7 Gabon      Africa    1982   56.6   753874   15113.   6632.
## 8 Serbia     Europe    1992   71.7   9826397   9325.    6546.
## 9 Libya      Africa    1987   66.2  3799845   11771.   5594.
## 10 Croatia   Europe    1992   72.5  4494013   8448.    5375.
```

Kuwait have had the highest rate of growth in per capita GDP in 1977.

Problem 2

The data for Problem 2 is the Fertility data in the AER package. This data is from the 1980 US Census and is comprised of data on married women aged 21-35 with two or more children. The data report the gender of each woman's first and second child, the woman's race, age, number of weeks worked in 1979, and whether the woman had more than two children.

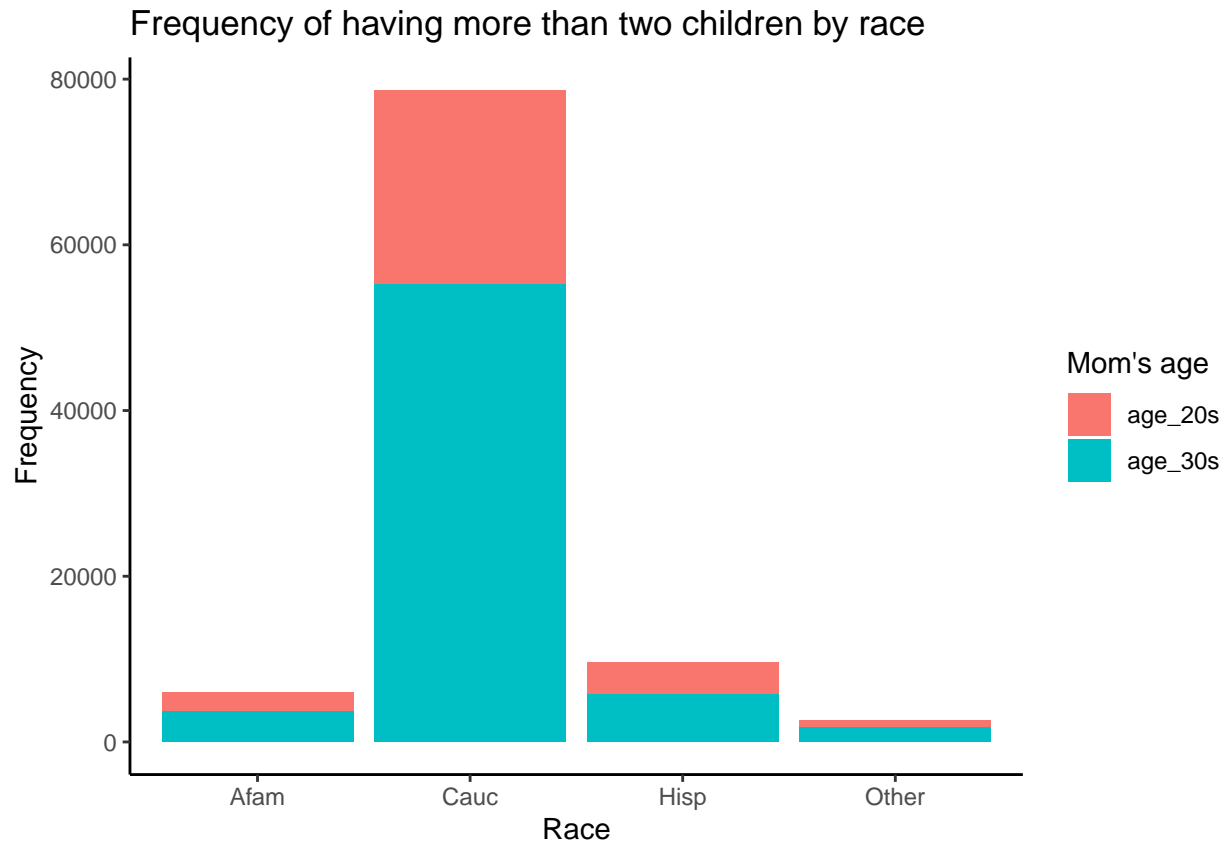
There are four possible gender combinations for the first two Children. Product a plot the contrasts the frequency of these four combinations. Are the frequencies different for women in their 20s and women who are older



than 29?

It is clear that there are differences in frequency between two age groups.

Produce a plot that contrasts the frequency of having more than two children by race and ethnicity.



Problem 3

Use the mtcars and mpg datasets.

How many times does the letter “e” occur in mtcars rownames?

```
## [1] 25
```

The letter “e” occurs 25 times in mtcars rownames

How many cars in mtcars have the brand Merc?

```
## [1] 7
```

7 cars in mtcars have the brand Merc

How many cars in mpg have the brand(“manufacturer” in mpg) Merc?

```
## [1] 4
```

There are no such cars that uses the brand Merc in mpg. Instead, there are 4 cars that have brand name mercury

Contrast the mileage data for Merc cars as reported in mtcars and mpg. Use tables, plots, and a short explanation.

Table 3: Mileage data for Merc in mpg

Manufacturer	Model	City miles per gallown	Highways miles per gallon
mercury	mountaineer 4wd	14	17
mercury	mountaineer 4wd	13	19
mercury	mountaineer 4wd	13	19
mercury	mountaineer 4wd	13	17

Table 4: Mileage data for Merc in mtcars

Model	Miles/(US)gallon
Merc 240D	24.4
Merc 230	22.8
Merc 280	19.2
Merc 280C	17.8
Merc 450SE	16.4
Merc 450SL	17.3
Merc 450SLC	15.2

Problem 4

Install the babynames package.

Draw a sample of 500,000 rows from the babynames data

```
## # A tibble: 500,000 x 5
##   year sex  name      n      prop
##   <dbl> <chr> <chr>   <int>   <dbl>
## 1 1999 F    Lyana     13 0.00000668
## 2 1996 M    Blayden    5 0.0000025
## 3 1993 F    Nikola    10 0.00000507
## 4 1997 F    Matisse   15 0.00000786
## 5 1926 M    Jobe      9 0.00000786
## 6 1994 F    Quantisha 14 0.00000718
## 7 1992 F    Jalon      6 0.00000299
## 8 1933 F    Leathia    7 0.00000669
## 9 1935 F    Delsie    19 0.0000175
##10 1979 M    Kc        21 0.0000117
## # ... with 499,990 more rows
```

Produce a table that displays the five most popular boy names and girl names in the years 1880,1920, 1960, 2000.

Table 5: The five most popular boy names and girl names

Rank	1880	1920	1960	2000
#1	John	Mary	David	Jacob
#2	William	John	Michael	Michael
#3	Mary	William	James	Matthew
#4	James	Robert	John	Joshua
#5	Charles	James	Robert	Emily

What names overlap boys and girls?

```
## [1] 10663
```

There are total 10663 overlapping names between boys and girls

What names were used in the 19th century but have not been used in the 21st century?

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 6
##   year sex  name      n    prop only
##   <dbl> <chr> <chr>   <int>  <dbl> <lgl>
## 1  1880 F    Nannie   248 0.00254 TRUE
## 2  1880 F    Hulda    60 0.000615 TRUE
## 3  1880 F    Gussie   54 0.000553 TRUE
## 4  1880 F    Mittie   53 0.000543 TRUE
## 5  1880 F    Myrtie   45 0.000461 TRUE
## 6  1880 F    Virgie   41 0.000420 TRUE
```

Produce a chart that shows the relative frequency of the names “Donald”, “Hilary”, “Hillary”, “Joe”, “Barrack”, over the years 1880 through 2017.

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 4
##   Name      x    prop proportion
##   <chr>   <int> <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 Donald 181369 0.714    71.4
## 2 Hilary  4425 0.0174    1.74
## 3 Hillary 3356 0.0132    1.32
## 4 Joe    65027 0.256    25.6
```

Percentage of the names Donald, Hilary, Hillary, Joe

