

How many are there? - Part one

100xp

Let's have a look at the number of BSc, MSc & PhD holders in the US.

To do this you need to calculate the number of observations for the `SCHL` codes 21, 22 and 24.

The `dplyr` function `summarize()` is used together with aggregate functions that return a single number based on a vector of values. For example, you could use

```
summarize(AC_Survey_Subset_Cleaned, avg_wage = mean(PINCP))
```

Because `AC_Survey_Subset_Cleaned` was already grouped by `SCHL`, you will get the average wage for each `SCHL` code (try it yourself in the console!).

Instructions

- Make use of `summarize()` and the `dplyr`-specific aggregate function `n()` (without arguments) to calculate the number of BSc, MSc & PhD holders in the dataset. Name this column in the summary table `count`. Assign the resulting data frame to `degree_holders`.
- Do an `inner_join()` of `degree_holders` with the provided variable `degree_codes`. `degree_codes` is a small data frame that maps the codes of the school level to the proper names of the degrees. Assign the result of the join to `degree_holders_2`.

Take Hint (-30xp)