

Assignment 1 — Electric Vehicle Population Data

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Overview

This report completes the required tasks: 1. Import a web-sourced dataset with both quantitative and categorical variables

2. Print descriptive statistics (numeric & categorical)

3. Transform at least one variable

4. Create one univariate plot and one scatterplot

5. Include a link to the dataset source

Dataset: *Electric Vehicle Population Data (Washington State)*

Source: [_https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/electric-vehicle-population-data._](https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/electric-vehicle-population-data._)
(https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/electric-vehicle-population-data._)

```
# Packages
library(readr)
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(scales)
```

1) Import the dataset

Below we read the CSV file named `Electric_Vehicle_Population_Data.csv`.

If you keep the file in the same folder as this Rmd, the following line will work as-is.

```
# If your file is in a different folder, update the path below.
csv_path <- "Electric_Vehicle_Population_Data.csv"

# Read the data
df <- read_csv(csv_path, show_col_types = FALSE)

# Quick Look
dim(df)
```

```
## [1] 257635    17
```

```
colnames(df)
```

```
## [1] "VIN (1-10)"
## [2] "County"
## [3] "City"
## [4] "State"
## [5] "Postal Code"
## [6] "Model Year"
## [7] "Make"
## [8] "Model"
## [9] "Electric Vehicle Type"
## [10] "Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility"
## [11] "Electric Range"
## [12] "Base MSRP"
## [13] "Legislative District"
## [14] "DOL Vehicle ID"
## [15] "Vehicle Location"
## [16] "Electric Utility"
## [17] "2020 Census Tract"
```

```
head(df, 5)
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 17
##   `VIN (1-10)` County      City      State `Postal Code` `Model Year` Make  Model
##   <chr>         <chr>    <chr>    <chr> <chr>          <dbl> <chr> <chr>
## 1 5YJ3E1EB5K   Yakima   Yakima   WA    98901          2019 TESLA MODE...
## 2 1C4RJXU67R   Kitsap   Port Orch... WA    98367          2024 JEEP WRAN...
## 3 KNDCD3LD0N   Snohomish Lynnwood WA    98036          2022 KIA   NIRO
## 4 SUXKT0C37H   King     Auburn    WA    98001          2017 BMW   X5
## 5 1N4AZ0CP1D   Skagit   Mount Ver... WA    98273          2013 NISS... LEAF
## # i 9 more variables: `Electric Vehicle Type` <chr>,
## #   `Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility` <chr>,
## #   `Electric Range` <dbl>, `Base MSRP` <dbl>, `Legislative District` <dbl>,
## #   `DOL Vehicle ID` <dbl>, `Vehicle Location` <chr>, `Electric Utility` <chr>,
## #   `2020 Census Tract` <chr>
```

Columns (abbrev.) - Quantitative: Model Year , Electric Range , Base MSRP

- Categorical: Make , Model , Electric Vehicle Type , Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility , County , City

2) Descriptive statistics

Numeric summaries

```
# Choose numeric variables present in the dataset
numeric_vars <- c("Model Year", "Electric Range", "Base MSRP")

# Defensive: keep only columns that exist & are numeric
num_cols <- intersect(numeric_vars, names(df))

df %>%
  select(all_of(num_cols)) %>%
  summary()
```

```
##      Model Year      Electric Range      Base MSRP
## Min.   :2000      Min.   : 0.00      Min.   :    0.0
## 1st Qu.:2020      1st Qu.: 0.00      1st Qu.:    0.0
## Median :2023      Median : 0.00      Median :    0.0
## Mean   :2022      Mean   : 43.13      Mean   :   705.3
## 3rd Qu.:2024      3rd Qu.: 35.00      3rd Qu.:    0.0
## Max.   :2026      Max.   :337.00      Max.   :845000.0
##                      NA's      :3          NA's      :3
```

Note: In this dataset, Base MSRP can contain zeros that represent missing/unknown list prices.

We can treat 0 as missing for MSRP-related summaries/plots if needed.

```
df <- df %>% mutate(Base_MSRP_clean = ifelse(`Base MSRP` <= 0 | is.na(`Base MSRP`), NA_real_, `Base MSRP`))

summary(df$Base_MSRP_clean)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.     NA's
##   31950   39995   57800   57174   69900   845000   254457
```

Categorical summaries

```
cat_vars <- c("Make", "Model", "Electric Vehicle Type", "Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility")
```

```
# Show top categories for large-cardinality columns
lapply(cat_vars, function(v) {
  if (v %in% names(df)) {
    tab <- table(df[[v]], useNA = "ifany")
    sort(tab, decreasing = TRUE)[1:10] # top 10 levels
  } else {
    paste("Column not found:", v)
  }
})
```

##

##	TESLA	CHEVROLET	NISSAN	FORD	KIA	BMW	TOYOTA	HYUNDAI
##	107535	18602	16274	13750	12586	10656	10622	8638
##	RIVIAN	VOLVO						
##	7816	6673						

##

```
## [[2]]
```

##

##	MODEL Y	MODEL 3	LEAF	MODEL S	BOLT EV
##	53560	37807	13971	7911	7812
##	MODEL X	MUSTANG MACH-E	ID.4	IONIQ 5	WRANGLER
##	6713	5597	5338	4833	4831

##

```
## [[3]]
```

##

##	Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)
##	205095	52540
##	<NA>	<NA>
##		
##	<NA>	<NA>
##		
##	<NA>	<NA>
##		
##	<NA>	<NA>

##

##

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

##

Eligibility unknown as battery range has not been researched

```
## 157670
```

Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible

```
## 76157
```

```
## Not eligible due to low battery range
```

23808

<NA>

##

##

##

<NA>

##

<NA>

##

<NA>

##

<NA>

##

<NA>

##

3) Transform at least one variable

Here we add two example transformations (either one satisfies the requirement): - `is_Tesla` : converts `Make` to a binary indicator (1 if Tesla, else 0).

- `log1p_range` : log-transform of `Electric Range` to reduce right skew.

```
df <- df %>%
  mutate(
    is_Tesla = ifelse(Make == "TESLA" | Make == "Tesla", 1L, 0L),
    log1p_range = ifelse(is.na(`Electric Range`), NA_real_, log1p(`Electric Range`))
  )

# Quick check
df %>% select(Make, `Electric Range`, is_Tesla, log1p_range) %>% head(10)
```

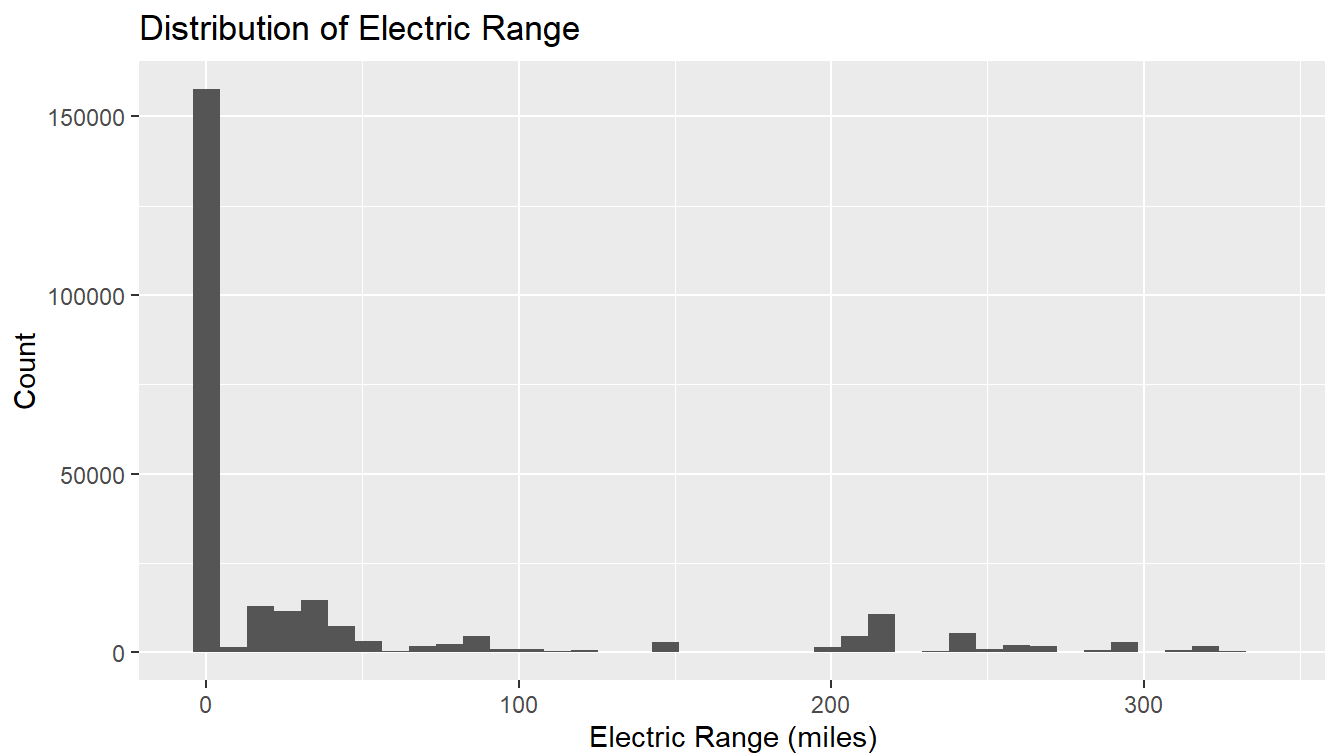
```
## # A tibble: 10 × 4
##   Make      `Electric Range` is_Tesla log1p_range
##   <chr>          <dbl>      <int>      <dbl>
## 1 TESLA           220         1         5.40
## 2 JEEP             21         0         3.09
## 3 KIA              26         0         3.30
## 4 BMW             14         0         2.71
## 5 NISSAN           75         0         4.33
## 6 NISSAN           84         0         4.44
## 7 TESLA          210         1         5.35
## 8 TESLA             0         1          0
## 9 NISSAN           84         0         4.44
## 10 PORSCHE         14         0         2.71
```

4) Plots

A) Univariate plot (Histogram of Electric Range)

```
ggplot(df, aes(x = `Electric Range`)) +
  geom_histogram(bins = 40) +
  labs(
    title = "Distribution of Electric Range",
    x = "Electric Range (miles)",
    y = "Count"
  )
```

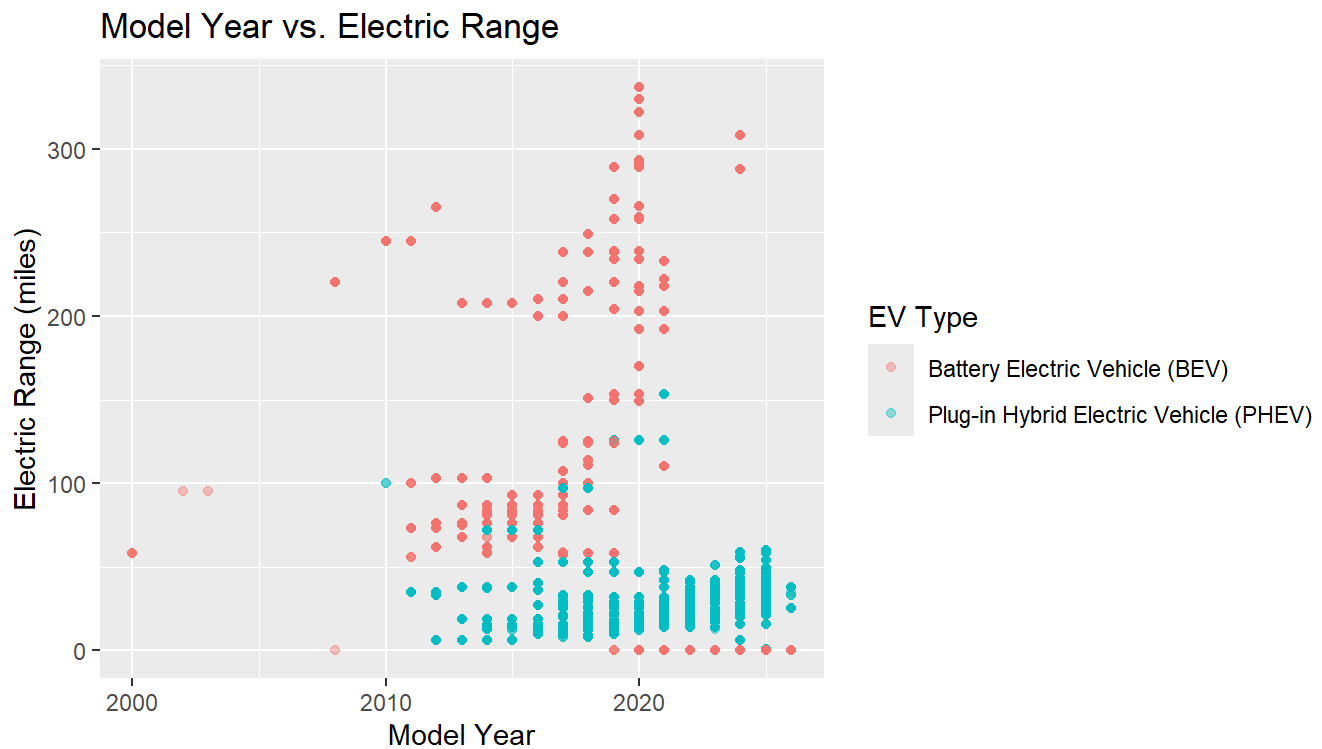
```
## Warning: Removed 3 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range
## (`stat_bin()`).
```



B) Scatterplot: Model Year vs Electric Range, colored by Electric Vehicle Type

```
# Keep rows with both Model Year and Electric Range available
plot_df <- df %>%
  filter(!is.na(`Model Year`), !is.na(`Electric Range`))

ggplot(plot_df, aes(x = `Model Year`, y = `Electric Range`, color = `Electric Vehicle Type`)) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.4) +
  labs(
    title = "Model Year vs. Electric Range",
    x = "Model Year",
    y = "Electric Range (miles)",
    color = "EV Type"
  )
```



5) Notes & Interpretation (brief)

- **Electric Range** histogram shows the typical driving range distribution for vehicles in the dataset.
- **Model Year vs Range:** newer model years generally trend toward higher ranges; BEVs typically offer higher range than PHEVs.
- **Transformations:** `log1p_range` can help normalize the distribution for modeling; `is_Tesla` can be used to compare Tesla vs non-Tesla vehicles on summary stats or plots.

Appendix

```
sessionInfo()
```



```

## R version 4.3.2 (2023-10-31 ucrt)
## Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
## Running under: Windows 11 x64 (build 26100)
##
## Matrix products: default
##
##
## locale:
## [1] LC_COLLATE=English_United States.utf8
## [2] LC_CTYPE=English_United States.utf8
## [3] LC_MONETARY=English_United States.utf8
## [4] LC_NUMERIC=C
## [5] LC_TIME=English_United States.utf8
##
## time zone: America/New_York
## tzcode source: internal
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats      graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets  methods   base
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] scales_1.3.0  ggplot2_3.5.0 dplyr_1.1.4  readr_2.1.5
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] bit_4.0.5      gtable_0.3.4    jsonlite_1.8.8  highr_0.10
## [5] crayon_1.5.2   compiler_4.3.2  tidyselect_1.2.0 parallel_4.3.2
## [9] jquerylib_0.1.4 yaml_2.3.8      fastmap_1.1.1   R6_2.5.1
## [13] labeling_0.4.3 generics_0.1.3  knitr_1.45      tibble_3.2.1
## [17] munsell_0.5.0  bslib_0.6.1     pillar_1.9.0    tzdb_0.4.0
## [21] rlang_1.1.3    utf8_1.2.4      cachem_1.0.8    xfun_0.41
## [25] sass_0.4.8     bit64_4.0.5     cli_3.6.2       withr_3.0.0
## [29] magrittr_2.0.3 digest_0.6.34    grid_4.3.2      vroom_1.6.5
## [33] rstudioapi_0.15.0 hms_1.1.3       lifecycle_1.0.4 vctrs_0.6.5
## [37] evaluate_0.23  glue_1.7.0      farver_2.1.1    fansi_1.0.6
## [41] colorspace_2.1-0 rmarkdown_2.25  tools_4.3.2     pkgconfig_2.0.3
## [45] htmltools_0.5.7

```