

si618hw1_report_jlwohlf

John W

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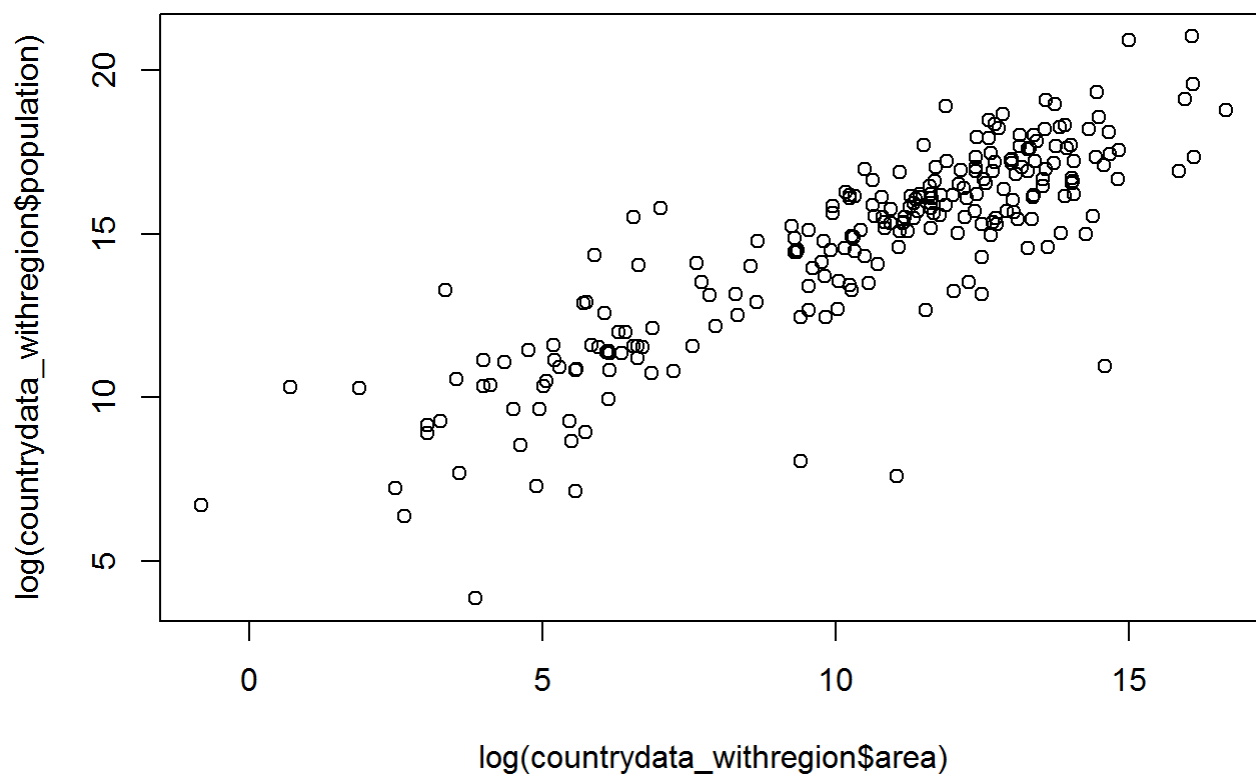
Step 1: Load data

First the provided TSV data file is loaded into R using the read.table() function. Here are the first 15 rows of the data frame:

##	country	region	area
## 1	AFGHANISTAN	Asia	652230.0
## 2	ALBANIA	Europe	28748.0
## 3	ALGERIA	Africa	2381741.0
## 4	AMERICAN SAMOA	Oceania	199.0
## 5	ANDORRA	Europe	468.0
## 6	ANGOLA	Africa	1246700.0
## 7	ANGUILLA	Central America & the Caribbean	91.0
## 8	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Central America & the Caribbean	442.6
## 9	ARGENTINA	South America	2780400.0
## 10	ARMENIA	Asia	29743.0
## 11	ARUBA	Central America & the Caribbean	180.0
## 12	AUSTRALIA	Oceania	7741220.0
## 13	AUSTRIA	Europe	83871.0
## 14	AZERBAIJAN	Asia	86600.0
## 15	BAHAMAS, THE	Central America & the Caribbean	13880.0
##	population		
## 1	30419928		
## 2	3002859		
## 3	37367226		
## 4	54947		
## 5	85082		
## 6	18056072		
## 7	15423		
## 8	89018		
## 9	42192494		
## 10	2970495		
## 11	107635		
## 12	22015576		
## 13	8219743		
## 14	9493600		
## 15	316182		

Step 2: Scatter plot of log transformed data

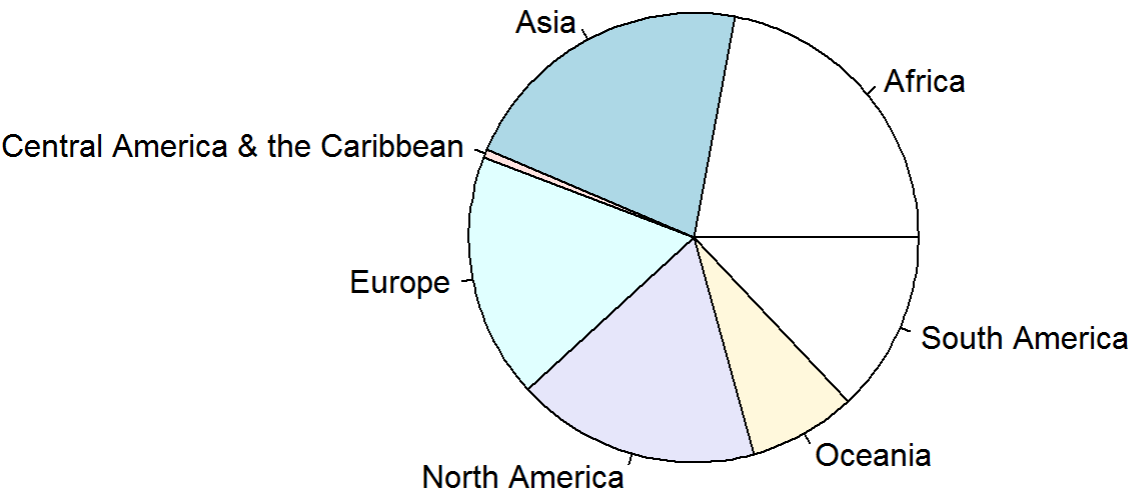
Natural logarithms of the area and the population of each country are computed and used to produce the following scatter plot using the plot() function.



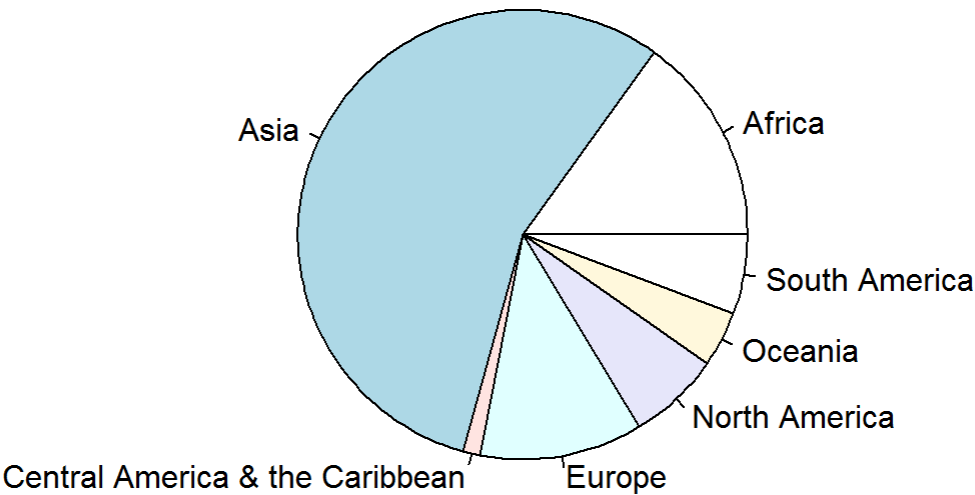
Step 3: Data aggregation by region

The areas and populations of all countries in a region are summed up using the `aggregate()` function, respectively. Then the following two pie charts are created using the `pie()` function.

Area of Regions



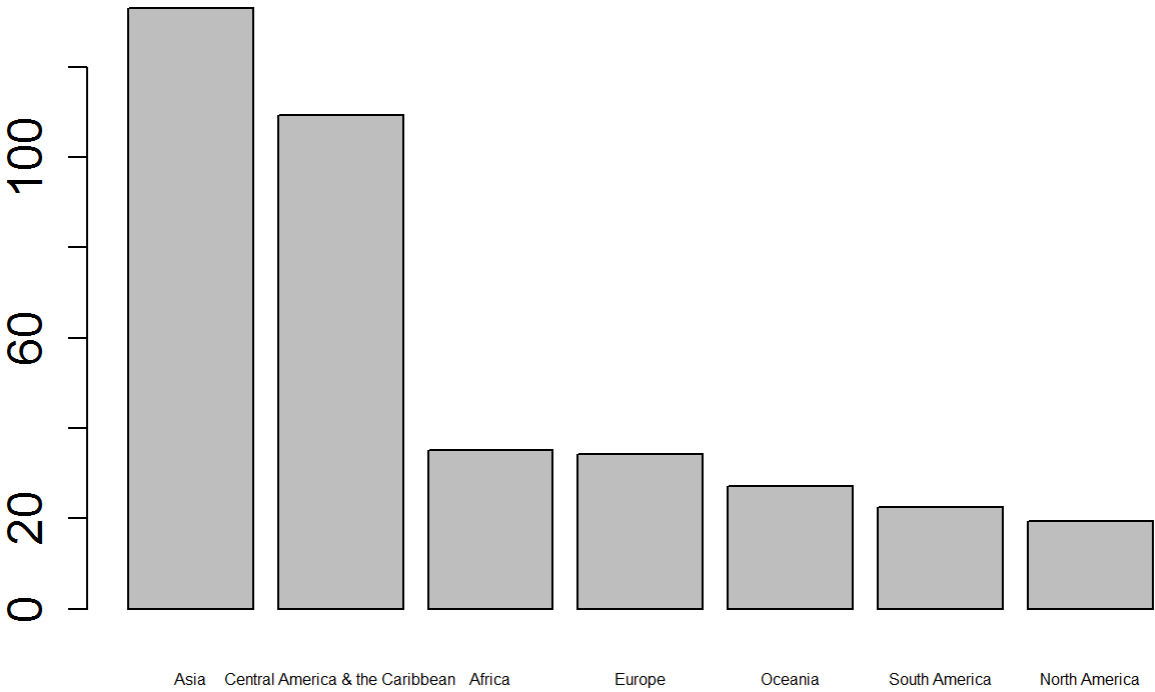
Population of Regions



Step 4:

Visualization of Population per sq km of Regions

A new data frame is created to contain the population per sq km of each region using the `data.frame()` function. The data frame is then sorted by population per sq km in decreasing order with the help of the `order()` function. Finally, the following bar plot is created using the `barplot()` function.



Population per sq km of Regions