Project1

Data Processing

```
library(dplyr)
Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 4.4.3
Attaching package: 'dplyr'
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
    filter, lag
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
    intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

library(tidyr)
Warning: package 'tidyr' was built under R version 4.4.3
```

```
# Read in data
first_data <- read.csv('EDU01a.csv')

# Select columns
selected_columns <- first_data |>
    select(area_name = Area_name, STCOU, ends_with("D"))
head(selected_columns, n = 5)
```

	area_na	ame	STCOU E	DU010187D	EDU010188D	EDU010189D	EDU010190D	EDU010191D
1	UNITED STAT	ΓES	0	40024299	39967624	40317775	40737600	41385442
2	ALAB <i>i</i>	AMA	1000	733735	728234	730048	728252	725541
3	Autauga,	\mathtt{AL}	1001	6829	6900	6920	6847	7008
4	Baldwin,	\mathtt{AL}	1003	16417	16465	16799	17054	17479
5	Barbour,	\mathtt{AL}	1005	5071	5098	5068	5156	5173
	EDU010192D	EDU	J010193E	EDU010194	D EDU01019	5D EDU010196	SD .	
1	42088151	4	12724710	4336991	.7 439934	59 4471573	37	
2	726150		728014	73050	9 72798	39 73682	25	
3	7137		7152	? 738	31 756	58 783	34	
4	17983		18735	1938	1996	51 2069	99	
5	5252		5135	5 511	.1 50:	17 509	53	

```
# Convert data into long format
pivoted_data <- selected_columns |>
    pivot_longer(cols=3:12,names_to="Enrollment", values_to ="Enrollment_Value") |>
    select(-STCOU)
head(pivoted_data, n = 5)
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 3
 area_name
              Enrollment Enrollment_Value
 <chr>
                <chr>
                                      <int>
1 UNITED STATES EDU010187D
                                   40024299
2 UNITED STATES EDU010188D
                                   39967624
3 UNITED STATES EDU010189D
                                   40317775
4 UNITED STATES EDU010190D
                                   40737600
5 UNITED STATES EDU010191D
                                   41385442
```

Step 3

```
# Separate enrollment variable
long_updated <- pivoted_data |>
   mutate(Survey = substr(Enrollment, 1,7), Year = as.numeric(substr(Enrollment, 8,9))) |>
  mutate(Year=ifelse(Year>80, 1900+Year,2000+Year)) |>
  select(area_name, Survey, Year, Enrollment_Value)
head(long\_updated, n = 5)
# A tibble: 5 x 4
  area_name
                Survey
                         Year Enrollment_Value
                <chr>
  <chr>
                        <dbl>
                                         <int>
1 UNITED STATES EDU0101 1987
                                      40024299
2 UNITED STATES EDU0101 1988
                                      39967624
3 UNITED STATES EDU0101 1989
                                      40317775
4 UNITED STATES EDUO101 1990
                                      40737600
5 UNITED STATES EDU0101 1991
                                      41385442
```

```
# Create two new data sets: county_tibble and state_tibble
county_tibble <- long_updated|>
  filter(grepl(",",area_name)) |>
  mutate(county=grep(pattern =", \\w\\w", area_name))

class(county_tibble) <- c("county", class(county_tibble))

head(county_tibble, n = 10)</pre>
```

```
# A tibble: 10 x 5
  area name Survey
                       Year Enrollment_Value county
  <chr>
              <chr>
                       <dbl>
                                       <int> <int>
1 Autauga, AL EDU0101 1987
                                        6829
                                                   1
2 Autauga, AL EDU0101 1988
                                        6900
                                                   2
3 Autauga, AL EDU0101 1989
                                        6920
                                                   3
4 Autauga, AL EDU0101 1990
                                        6847
                                                   4
5 Autauga, AL EDU0101 1991
                                        7008
                                                   5
6 Autauga, AL EDU0101 1992
                                        7137
                                                   6
```

```
8 Autauga, AL EDU0101 1994
 9 Autauga, AL EDU0101 1995
                                          7568
                                                    9
10 Autauga, AL EDU0101 1996
                                          7834
                                                   10
state_tibble <- long_updated|>
  filter(!grepl(",",area_name))
class(state_tibble) <- c("state", class(state_tibble))</pre>
head(state\_tibble, n = 10)
```

7152

7381

7

8

A tibble: 10 x 4

7 Autauga, AL EDU0101 1993

	area_na	ame	Survey	Year	<pre>Enrollment_Value</pre>
	<chr></chr>		<chr></chr>	<dbl></dbl>	<int></int>
1	UNITED	STATES	EDU0101	1987	40024299
2	UNITED	STATES	EDU0101	1988	39967624
3	UNITED	STATES	EDU0101	1989	40317775
4	UNITED	STATES	EDU0101	1990	40737600
5	UNITED	STATES	EDU0101	1991	41385442
6	UNITED	STATES	EDU0101	1992	42088151
7	UNITED	STATES	EDU0101	1993	42724710
8	UNITED	STATES	EDU0101	1994	43369917
9	UNITED	STATES	EDU0101	1995	43993459
10	UNITED	STATES	EDU0101	1996	44715737

Step 5

```
# Creating a new variable that describes which state one of these county measurements correspond to the county measurement of the county measurement
county_tibble <-county_tibble |>
                     mutate(state = substr(area_name, nchar(area_name)-2, nchar(area_name)))
```

```
# Creating a variable called division for non-county level tibble
state_tibble <- state_tibble |>
 mutate(division = case_when(
    area_name %in% c("CONNECTICUT", "MAINE", "MASSACHUSETTS", "NEW HAMPSHIRE", "RHODE ISLAND", "V
```

```
area_name %in% c("NEW JERSEY","NEW YORK","PENNSYLVANIA") ~ "Mid-Atlantic",
area_name %in% c("ILLINOIS","INDIANA","MICHIGAN","OHIO","WISCONSIN") ~ "East North Central
area_name %in% c("IOWA","KANSAS","MINNESOTA","MISSOURI","NEBRASKA","NORTH DAKOTA","SOUTH
area_name %in% c("DELAWARE","DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA","FLORIDA","GEORGIA","MARYLAND","NORTH
area_name %in% c("ALABAMA","KENTUCKY","MISSISSIPPI","TENNESSEE") ~ "East South Central",
area_name %in% c("ARKANSAS","LOUISIANA","OKLAHOMA","TEXAS") ~ "West South Central",
area_name %in% c("ARIZONA","COLORADO","IDAHO","MONTANA","NEVADA","NEW MEXICO","UTAH","WYO
area_name %in% c("ALASKA","CALIFORNIA","HAWAII","OREGON","WASHINGTON") ~ "Pacific",
TRUE ~ "ERROR"
)
)
```

Data Processing Function Writing

```
# Function for reading in code
read_csv_code <- function(filename,column_name){</pre>
  library(dplyr)
  library(tidyr)
  first_data <- read.csv(filename)</pre>
  return(first_data)
}
# Function for steps 1 and 2
function_for_steps_1_2 <- function(first_data, column_name){</pre>
  selected_columns <- first_data |>
    select(area_name = Area_name, STCOU, ends_with("D"))
  pivoted_data <- selected_columns |>
    pivot_longer(cols=3:12,names_to=column_name, values_to ="Enrollment_Value") |>
    select(-STCOU)
  print(pivoted_data)
  return(pivoted_data)
}
# Function taking in the output from step 2 and executing step 3
function_for_step_3 <- function(pivoted_data,column_name){</pre>
  long_updated <- pivoted_data |>
    mutate(Survey = substr(pivoted_data[[column_name]], 1,7), Year = as.numeric(substr(pivoted_data[]))
    mutate(Year=ifelse(Year>80, 1900+Year,2000+Year)) |>
    select(area_name, Survey, Year, Enrollment_Value)
  return(long_updated)
```

```
}
# Function for step 4
function_for_step_4 <- function(long_updated){</pre>
  county_tibble <- long_updated|>
    filter(grepl(",",area_name)) |>
    mutate(county=grep(pattern =", \\w\\w", area_name))
  class(county_tibble) <- c("county", class(county_tibble))</pre>
  state_tibble <- long_updated|>
    filter(!grepl(",",area_name))
  class(state_tibble) <- c("state", class(state_tibble))</pre>
  return(county_tibble, state_tibble)
}
# Function for step 5
function_for_step_5 <- function(county_tibble){</pre>
  county_tibble <-county_tibble |>
  mutate(state = substr(area_name, nchar(area_name)-2, nchar(area_name)))
  return(county_tibble)
}
# Function for step 6
function_for_step_6 <- function(state_tibble){</pre>
  state_tibble <- state_tibble |>
  mutate(division = case_when(
    area_name %in% c("CONNECTICUT", "MAINE", "MASSACHUSETTS", "NEW HAMPSHIRE", "RHODE ISLAND", "V
    area name %in% c("NEW JERSEY", "NEW YORK", "PENNSYLVANIA") ~ "Mid-Atlantic",
    area_name %in% c("ILLINOIS", "INDIANA", "MICHIGAN", "OHIO", "WISCONSIN") ~ "East North Central
    area_name %in% c("IOWA", "KANSAS", "MINNESOTA", "MISSOURI", "NEBRASKA", "NORTH DAKOTA", "SOUTH
    area_name %in% c("DELAWARE", "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA", "FLORIDA", "GEORGIA", "MARYLAND", "NORTH
    area_name %in% c("ALABAMA", "KENTUCKY", "MISSISSIPPI", "TENNESSEE") ~ "East South Central",
    area_name %in% c("ARKANSAS","LOUISIANA","OKLAHOMA","TEXAS") ~ "West South Central",
    area_name %in% c("ARIZONA","COLORADO","IDAHO","MONTANA","NEVADA","NEW MEXICO","UTAH","WY
    area_name %in% c("ALASKA", "CALIFORNIA", "HAWAII", "OREGON", "WASHINGTON") ~ "Pacific",
    TRUE ~ "ERROR"
    )
  return(state tibble)
# Function for steps 4, 5, 6
function_for_steps_4_5_6 <- function(long_updated){</pre>
```

```
county_tibble <- long_updated|>
    filter(grepl(",",area_name)) |>
    mutate(county=grep(pattern =", \\w\\w", area_name))
  class(county_tibble) <- c("county", class(county_tibble))</pre>
  state_tibble <- long_updated|>
    filter(!grepl(",",area_name))
  class(state_tibble) <- c("state", class(state_tibble))</pre>
  results5 <- function_for_step_5(county_tibble)
  results6 <- function_for_step_6(state_tibble)</pre>
  return(list=c(county_data =results5, state_data =results6))
}
# Wrapper function
processing_wrapper <- function(url,column_name){</pre>
  result <- read_csv_code(url) |>
    (\(data)function_for_steps_1_2(data,column_name))() |>
    (\(data)function_for_step_3(data,column_name))() |>
    function_for_steps_4_5_6()
  return(result)
}
# Test wrapper function on EDU01a and EDU01b data
results1 <- processing_wrapper("https://www4.stat.ncsu.edu/~online/datasets/EDU01b.csv", 'Enrolline'
# A tibble: 31,980 x 3
   area_name
                 Enrollment_Value
   <chr>
                 <chr>>
                                        <int>
 1 UNITED STATES EDU010197D
                                     44534459
 2 UNITED STATES EDU010198D
                                     46245814
 3 UNITED STATES EDU010199D
                                     46368903
```

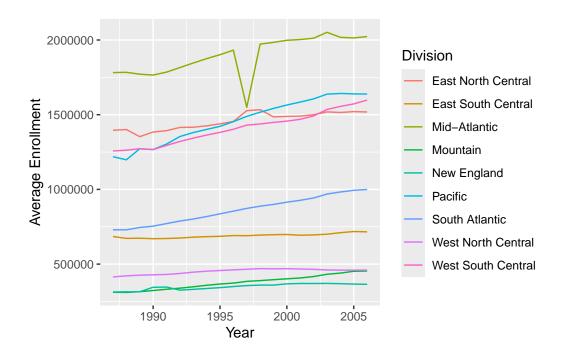
```
# A tibble: 31,980 x 3
   <chr>
                 <chr>
                                       <int>
 1 UNITED STATES EDU010187D
                                    40024299
 2 UNITED STATES EDU010188D
                                    39967624
3 UNITED STATES EDU010189D
                                    40317775
4 UNITED STATES EDU010190D
                                    40737600
5 UNITED STATES EDU010191D
                                    41385442
6 UNITED STATES EDU010192D
                                    42088151
7 UNITED STATES EDU010193D
                                    42724710
8 UNITED STATES EDU010194D
                                    43369917
9 UNITED STATES EDU010195D
                                    43993459
10 UNITED STATES EDU010196D
                                    44715737
# i 31,970 more rows
# Combining Function
CombiningFunction <- function(data1,data2){</pre>
  county_data <- bind_rows(data1[1:6],data2[1:6])</pre>
 noncounty_data <- bind_rows(data1[7:11],data2[7:11])</pre>
    combined <- list(county_data=tibble(county_data),</pre>
                     noncounty_data=tibble(noncounty_data))
 return(combined)
}
# Test Combining Function on EDU01a and EDU01b data processed above
Data_Combined<-CombiningFunction(results1,results2)</pre>
class(Data_Combined)
[1] "list"
class(Data_Combined$county_data)
[1] "tbl_df"
                 "tbl"
                              "data.frame"
```

Writing a Generic Function for Summarizing

Plot Function for State Data

i 170 more rows

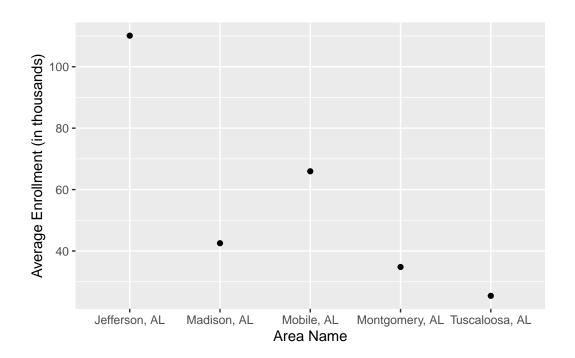
```
#Plot function for state data
library(ggplot2)
Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.4.3
plot.state <- function(df,var_name="state_data.Enrollment_Value"){</pre>
  plot_data <- df|> group_by(state_data.division, state_data.Year)|>
    summarize(y_axis=mean(get(var_name))) |>
    filter(state_data.division != 'ERROR')
 print(plot_data)
  ggplot(data=plot_data, aes(x=state_data.Year,y= y_axis,color=state_data.division)) + geom_i
    labs(y="Average Enrollment", x="Year", color="Division")
plot.state(Data_Combined[[2]],)
`summarise()` has grouped output by 'state_data.division'. You can override
using the `.groups` argument.
# A tibble: 180 x 3
# Groups: state_data.division [9]
   state_data.division state_data.Year
                                         y_axis
   <chr>
                                 <dbl>
                                          <dbl>
 1 East North Central
                                  1987 1395868.
                                  1988 1400830.
 2 East North Central
 3 East North Central
                                  1989 1352998.
 4 East North Central
                                  1990 1384188.
 5 East North Central
                                 1991 1393162.
 6 East North Central
                                  1992 1414759.
 7 East North Central
                                  1993 1416112.
 8 East North Central
                                  1994 1425489
9 East North Central
                                 1995 1438632
10 East North Central
                                  1996 1454695.
```



Plot Function for County Data

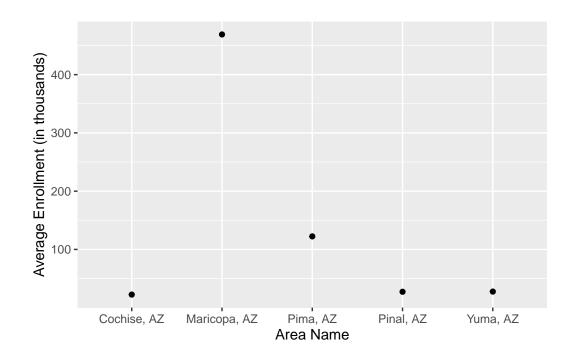
```
#Plot function for county data
plot.county <- function(df, var_name="county_data.Enrollment_Value", state = ' AL' ,order='Tog</pre>
  plot_data <- df |>
    filter(county_data.state== state) |>
    group_by(county_data.area_name) |>
    summarize(y_axis=mean(get(var_name)))
  if(order=='Top'){
    plot_data2 <- plot_data |>
      arrange(desc(y_axis)) |>
      slice_head(n= n)
  }
  else {
    plot_data2 <- plot_data |>
      arrange(y_axis)|>
      slice_head(n= n)
  }
  print(plot_data2)
```

```
ggplot(data=plot_data2, aes(x=county_data.area_name,y= y_axis/1000)) + geom_point() + labs
)
plot.county(Data_Combined[[1]])
```

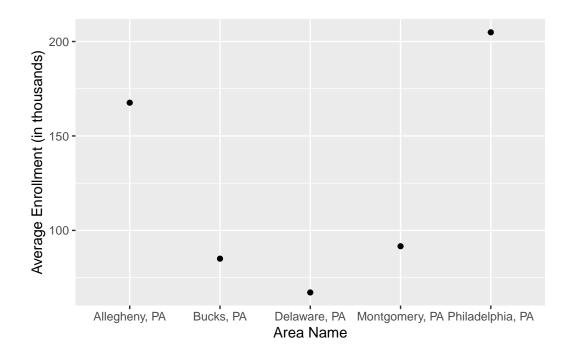


plot.county(Data_Combined[[1]], state = ' AZ')

2	Pima, AZ	122384.
3	Yuma, AZ	27648.
4	Pinal, AZ	27310.
5	Cochise, AZ	22491.



plot.county(Data_Combined[[1]],state = ' PA')



Putting it Together

Running Original Enrollment Data

EDU01a <- processing_wrapper("https://www4.stat.ncsu.edu/~online/datasets/EDU01a.csv", 'Enrol'

A tibble: 31,980 x 3 Enrollment_Value area_name <chr> <chr>> <int> 40024299 1 UNITED STATES EDU010187D 2 UNITED STATES EDU010188D 39967624 3 UNITED STATES EDU010189D 40317775 4 UNITED STATES EDU010190D 40737600 5 UNITED STATES EDU010191D 41385442 6 UNITED STATES EDU010192D 42088151 7 UNITED STATES EDU010193D 42724710 8 UNITED STATES EDU010194D 43369917 9 UNITED STATES EDU010195D 43993459 10 UNITED STATES EDU010196D 44715737 # i 31,970 more rows

13

```
# A tibble: 31,980 x 3
   <chr>
                <chr>
                                      <int>
 1 UNITED STATES EDU010197D
                                   44534459
 2 UNITED STATES EDU010198D
                                   46245814
 3 UNITED STATES EDU010199D
                                   46368903
 4 UNITED STATES EDU010200D
                                   46818690
 5 UNITED STATES EDU010201D
                                   47127066
 6 UNITED STATES EDU010202D
                                   47606570
 7 UNITED STATES EDU015203D
                                   48506317
 8 UNITED STATES EDU015204D
                                   48693287
 9 UNITED STATES EDU015205D
                                   48978555
10 UNITED STATES EDU015206D
                                   49140702
# i 31,970 more rows
EDU01ab <- Combining Function (EDU01a, EDU01b)
plot.state(EDU01ab[[2]])
`summarise()` has grouped output by 'state_data.division'. You can override
using the `.groups` argument.
# A tibble: 180 x 3
           state_data.division [9]
# Groups:
   state_data.division state_data.Year
                                        y_axis
   <chr>
                                <dbl>
                                        <dbl>
 1 East North Central
                                 1987 1395868.
 2 East North Central
                                 1988 1400830.
 3 East North Central
                                 1989 1352998.
 4 East North Central
                                 1990 1384188.
```

1991 1393162.

1992 1414759.

1993 1416112.

1994 1425489

1995 1438632

1996 1454695.

5 East North Central

6 East North Central

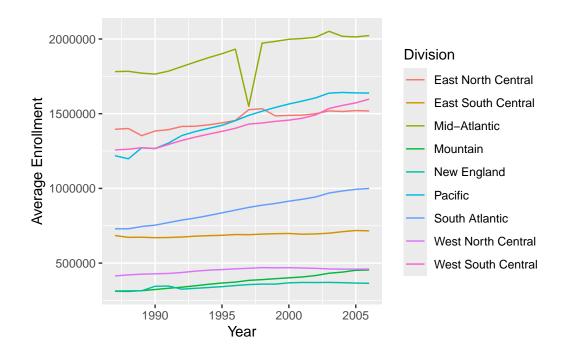
7 East North Central

8 East North Central

9 East North Central

10 East North Central

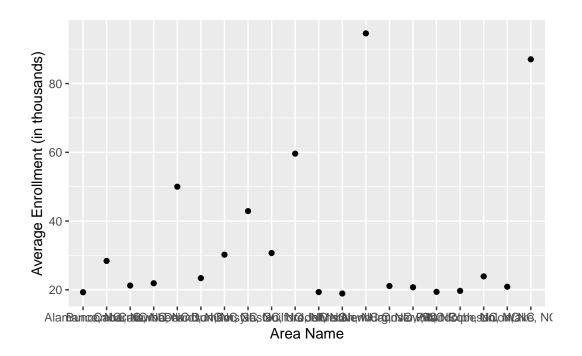
i 170 more rows



plot.county(EDU01ab[[1]], state =' NC', order = 'Top', n = 20)

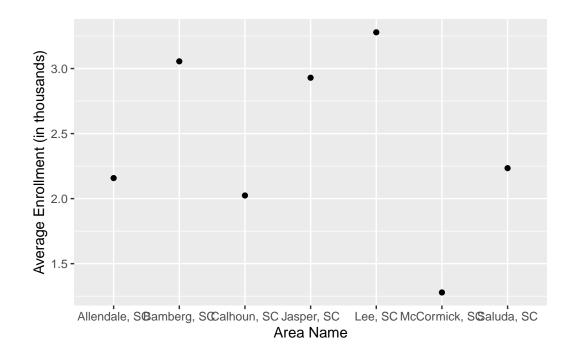
A tibble: 20 x 2 county_data.area_name y_axis <chr> <dbl> 1 Mecklenburg, NC 94598. 2 Wake, NC 87053. 3 Guilford, NC 59615. 4 Cumberland, NC 49999. 5 Forsyth, NC 42897. 6 Gaston, NC 30694. 7 Durham, NC 30223. 8 Buncombe, NC 28411. 9 Robeson, NC 23909. 10 Davidson, NC 23405. 11 Catawba, NC 21907. 12 Cabarrus, NC 21244. 13 New Hanover, NC 21103. 14 Union, NC 20900. 15 Onslow, NC 20744. 16 Randolph, NC 19697. 17 Pitt, NC 19407.

```
18 Iredell, NC 19341.
19 Alamance, NC 19303.
20 Johnston, NC 18926.
```



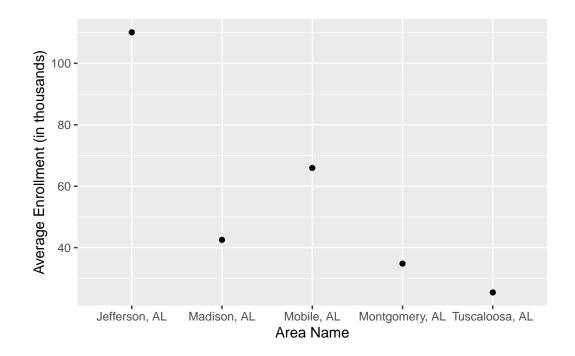
plot.county(EDU01ab[[1]], state = 'SC', order = 'Bottom', n = 7)

```
# A tibble: 7 x 2
  county_data.area_name y_axis
  <chr>
                          <dbl>
1 McCormick, SC
                          1279.
2 Calhoun, SC
                          2024.
3 Allendale, SC
                          2158.
4 Saluda, SC
                          2234.
5 Jasper, SC
                          2929.
6 Bamberg, SC
                          3055.
7 Lee, SC
                          3278.
```



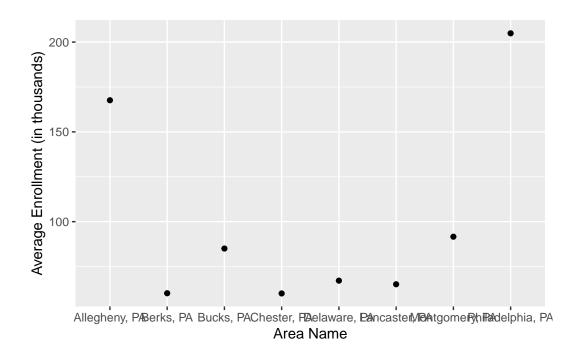
plot.county(EDU01ab[[1]])

#	A tibble: 5 x 2	
	${\tt county_data.area_name}$	y_axis
	<chr></chr>	<dbl></dbl>
1	Jefferson, AL	110119.
2	Mobile, AL	65952.
3	Madison, AL	42537.
4	Montgomery, AL	34789.
5	Tuscaloosa, AL	25402



plot.county(EDU01ab[[1]], state = ' PA', order = 'Top', n = 8)

```
# A tibble: 8 x 2
  county_data.area_name y_axis
  <chr>
                           <dbl>
1 Philadelphia, PA
                         204874.
2 Allegheny, PA
                         167602.
3 Montgomery, PA
                          91621.
4 Bucks, PA
                          85044.
5 Delaware, PA
                          67154.
6 Lancaster, PA
                          65147.
7 Berks, PA
                          60150.
8 Chester, PA
                          60029
```



Run Data Processing Function on Four Other Data Sets

PST01a <- processing_wrapper("https://www4.stat.ncsu.edu/~online/datasets/PST01a.csv", 'Enrol'

```
# A tibble: 31,980 x 3
                 Enrollment Enrollment_Value
  area_name
                 <chr>
  <chr>>
                                        <int>
1 UNITED STATES PST015171D
                                    206827028
2 UNITED STATES PST015172D
                                    209283904
3 UNITED STATES PST015173D
                                    211357490
4 UNITED STATES PST015174D
                                    213341552
5 UNITED STATES PST015175D
                                    215465246
6 UNITED STATES PST015176D
                                    217562728
7 UNITED STATES PST015177D
                                    219759860
8 UNITED STATES PST015178D
                                    222095080
9 UNITED STATES PST015179D
                                    224567234
10 UNITED STATES PST025181D
                                    229466391
# i 31,970 more rows
```

```
# A tibble: 31,980 x 3
             Enrollment Enrollment_Value
  area_name
  <chr>
                <chr>
                                       <int>
1 UNITED STATES PST025182D
                                   231665106
2 UNITED STATES PST025183D
                                  233792697
3 UNITED STATES PST025184D
                                  235825544
4 UNITED STATES PST025185D
                                  237924311
5 UNITED STATES PST025186D
                                  240133472
6 UNITED STATES PST025187D
                                  242289738
7 UNITED STATES PST025188D
                                  244499776
8 UNITED STATES PST025189D
                                  246819839
9 UNITED STATES PST030190D
                                  248790925
10 UNITED STATES PST035190D
                                   249622814
# i 31,970 more rows
```

PST01c <- processing_wrapper("https://www4.stat.ncsu.edu/~online/datasets/PST01c.csv", 'Enrol'

```
# A tibble: 31,980 x 3
```

	area_na	ame	Enrollment	Enrollment_Value	
	<chr></chr>		<chr></chr>	<int></int>	
1	UNITED	STATES	PST035191D	252980941	
2	UNITED	STATES	PST035192D	256514224	
3	UNITED	STATES	PST035193D	259918588	
4	UNITED	STATES	PST035194D	263125821	
5	UNITED	STATES	PST035195D	266278393	
6	UNITED	STATES	PST035196D	269394284	
7	UNITED	STATES	PST035197D	272646925	
8	UNITED	STATES	PST035198D	275854104	
9	UNITED	STATES	PST035199D	279040168	
10	UNITED	STATES	PST040200D	281424602	
# :	# i 31,970 more rows				

PST01d <- processing_wrapper("https://www4.stat.ncsu.edu/~online/datasets/PST01d.csv", 'Enrol'

```
# A tibble: 31,980 x 3
```

```
285081556
2 UNITED STATES PST045201D
3 UNITED STATES PST045202D
                                   287803914
4 UNITED STATES PST045203D
                                   290326418
5 UNITED STATES PST045204D
                                   293045739
6 UNITED STATES PST045205D
                                   295753151
7 UNITED STATES PST045206D
                                   298593212
8 UNITED STATES PST045207D
                                   301579895
9 UNITED STATES PST045208D
                                   304374846
10 UNITED STATES PST045209D
                                   307006550
# i 31,970 more rows
```

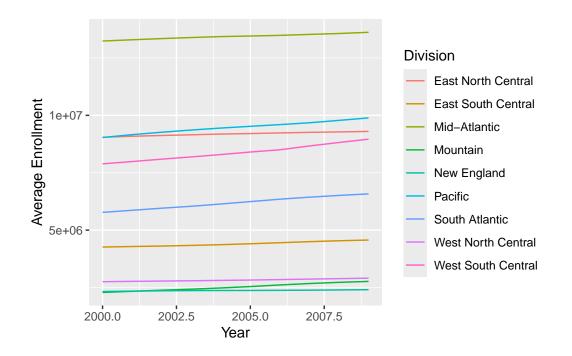
```
PST01ab <- CombiningFunction(PST01a, PST01b)
PST01abc <- CombiningFunction(PST01ab, PST01c)
PST01abcd <- CombiningFunction(PST01abc, PST01d)
```

Plot Other Data Sets with Plot Function

```
plot.state(PST01abcd[[2]])
```

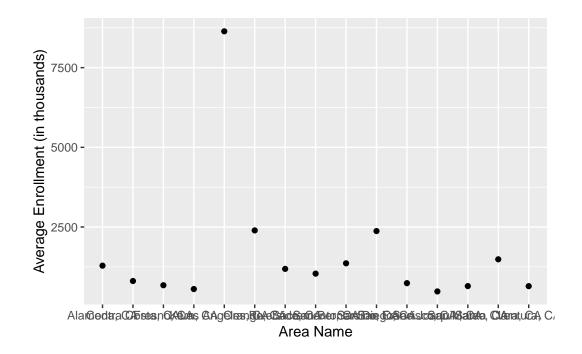
`summarise()` has grouped output by 'state_data.division'. You can override using the `.groups` argument.

```
# A tibble: 90 x 3
# Groups:
            state_data.division [9]
   {\tt state\_data.division\ state\_data.Year}
                                          y_axis
   <chr>
                                  <dbl>
                                           <dbl>
                                   2000 9044540
1 East North Central
2 East North Central
                                   2001 9088907.
3 East North Central
                                   2002 9122750
4 East North Central
                                   2003 9153619.
5 East North Central
                                   2004 9185006.
6 East North Central
                                   2005 9206966.
7 East North Central
                                   2006 9233265.
8 East North Central
                                   2007 9259753.
9 East North Central
                                   2008 9277886.
10 East North Central
                                   2009 9300134.
# i 80 more rows
```

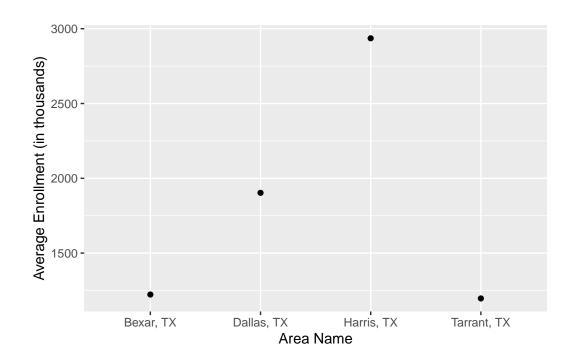


plot.county(PST01abcd[[1]], state = 'CA', order = 'Top', n = 15)

A tibble: 15 x 2 county_data.area_name y_axis <chr> <dbl> 1 Los Angeles, CA 8639795. 2 Orange, CA 2393272. 3 San Diego, CA 2372674. 4 Santa Clara, CA 1486544. 5 San Bernardino, CA 1360795. 6 Alameda, CA 1287280. 7 Riverside, CA 1186328. 8 Sacramento, CA 1037222. 9 Contra Costa, CA 805928. 10 San Francisco, CA 738149. 11 Fresno, CA 672464. 12 San Mateo, CA 646729. 13 Ventura, CA 644290. 14 Kern, CA 553970. 15 San Joaquin, CA 478151.

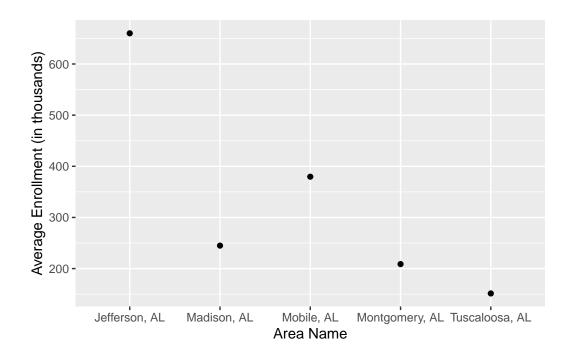


plot.county(PST01abcd[[1]], state = 'TX', order = 'Top', n = 4)



plot.county(PST01abcd[[1]])

#	A tibble: 5 x 2	
	<pre>county_data.area_name</pre>	y_axis
	<chr></chr>	<dbl></dbl>
1	Jefferson, AL	660014.
2	Mobile, AL	379642
3	Madison, AL	244899.
4	Montgomery, AL	208781.
5	Tuscaloosa, AL	151387.



plot.county(PST01abcd[[1]], state = ' NY', order = 'Top', n = 10)

# 1	A tibble: 10 x 2	
	<pre>county_data.area_name</pre>	y_axis
	<chr></chr>	<dbl></dbl>
1	Kings, NY	2526834.
2	Queens, NY	2009665.
3	New York, NY	1474154.
4	Suffolk, NY	1351148.
5	Nassau, NY	1331286.
6	Bronx, NY	1258213.
7	Erie, NY	984911.
8	Westchester, NY	898835.
9	Monroe, NY	720902.
10	Onondaga, NY	463793.

