

Project1

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2025-06-17

Data Processing

Step 1

```
# Load libraries
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)

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

# Select only the following columns:
# Area_name (rename as area_name),
# STCOU, any column that ends in 'D'
selected_columns <- first_data |>
  select(area_name = Area_name, STCOU,
         ends_with("D"))

# Display the first 5 rows of the new
# data set
head(selected_columns, n = 5)
```

	area_name	STCOU	EDU010187D	EDU010188D	EDU010189D	EDU010190D	EDU010191D
1	UNITED STATES	0	40024299	39967624	40317775	40737600	41385442
2	ALABAMA	1000	733735	728234	730048	728252	725541
3	Autauga, AL	1001	6829	6900	6920	6847	7008
4	Baldwin, AL	1003	16417	16465	16799	17054	17479
5	Barbour, AL	1005	5071	5098	5068	5156	5173
	EDU010192D	EDU010193D	EDU010194D	EDU010195D	EDU010196D		

1	42088151	42724710	43369917	43993459	44715737
2	726150	728014	730509	727989	736825
3	7137	7152	7381	7568	7834
4	17983	18735	19384	19961	20699
5	5252	5135	5111	5017	5053

Step 2

```
# Convert data into long format Each
# row only has one enrollment value for
# that Area_name
pivoted_data <- selected_columns |>
  pivot_longer(cols = 3:12, names_to = "Enrollment",
               values_to = "Enrollment_Value") |>
  select(-STCOU) #drop the STCOU column since we aren't using it

# Display first 5 rows of the new data
# set
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), #pull measurement info
         Year = as.numeric(substr(Enrollment, 8,9))) |> #pull yr/make numeric
  mutate(Year=ifelse(Year>80, 1900+Year,2000+Year)) |> #format year to four digits
  select(area_name, Survey, Year, Enrollment_Value)
```

```
# Display first 5 rows of new data set
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 EDU0101  1990         40737600
5 UNITED STATES EDU0101  1991         41385442
```

Step 4

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

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

state_tibble <- long_updated |>
  filter(!grepl(",", area_name))

class(state_tibble) <- c("state", class(state_tibble))

# Print the first 10 rows of the county
# tibble
head(county_tibble, n = 10)
```

```
# 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
7	Autauga, AL	EDU0101	1993	7152	7
8	Autauga, AL	EDU0101	1994	7381	8
9	Autauga, AL	EDU0101	1995	7568	9
10	Autauga, AL	EDU0101	1996	7834	10

```
# Print the first 10 rows of the state
# tibble
head(state_tibble, n = 10)
```

```
# A tibble: 10 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 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 corresponds to
county_tibble <- county_tibble |>
  mutate(state = substr(area_name, nchar(area_name) -
    2, nchar(area_name)))
```

Step 6

```

# 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",
      "VERMONT") ~ "New England", 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 DAKOTA") ~ "West North Central",
    area_name %in% c("DELAWARE", "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA",
      "FLORIDA", "GEORGIA", "MARYLAND",
      "NORTH CAROLINA", "SOUTH CAROLINA",
      "VIRGINIA", "WEST VIRGINIA") ~
    "South Atlantic", 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", "WYOMING") ~
    "Mountain", area_name %in% c("ALASKA",
    "CALIFORNIA", "HAWAII", "OREGON",
    "WASHINGTON") ~ "Pacific", TRUE ~
    "ERROR"))

```

Data Processing Function Writing

Write one function that does steps 1 & 2 above

```

# Function for reading in code
read_csv_code <- function(filename, column_name) {
  library(dplyr)
  library(tidyr)
  first_data <- read.csv(filename)

```

```

    return(first_data)
}

# Function for steps 1 and 2
function_for_steps_1_2 <- function(first_data,
  column_name) {
  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)
}

```

Write a function that takes in the output of step 2 and does step 3 above

```

# Function taking in the output from
# step 2 and executing step 3
function_for_step_3 <- function(pivoted_data,
  column_name) {
  long_updated <- pivoted_data |>
    mutate(Survey = substr(pivoted_data[[column_name]],
      1, 7), Year = as.numeric(substr(pivoted_data[[column_name]],
      8, 9))) |>
    mutate(Year = ifelse(Year > 50, 1900 +
      Year, 2000 + Year)) |>
    select(area_name, Survey, Year, Enrollment_Value)
  return(long_updated)
}

```

Write a function to do step 5

```

# Function for step 4 (need before step
# 5)
function_for_step_4 <- function(long_updated) {

```

```

county_tibble <- long_updated |>
  filter(grepl(",", area_name)) |>
  mutate(county = grep(pattern = ",", \\w\\w",
    area_name))
class(county_tibble) <- c("county", class(county_tibble))
state_tibble <- long_updated |>
  filter(!grepl(",", area_name))
class(state_tibble) <- c("state", class(state_tibble))
return(list = c(county_tibble, state_tibble))
}

# Function for step 5
function_for_step_5 <- function(county_tibble) {
  county_tibble <- county_tibble |>
    mutate(state = substr(area_name,
      nchar(area_name) - 2, nchar(area_name)))
  return(county_tibble)
}

```

Write a function to do step 6

```

# Function for step 6
function_for_step_6 <- function(state_tibble) {
  state_tibble <- state_tibble |>
    mutate(division = case_when(area_name %in%
      c("CONNECTICUT", "MAINE", "MASSACHUSETTS",
        "NEW HAMPSHIRE", "RHODE ISLAND",
        "VERMONT") ~ "New England",
      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 DAKOTA") ~
        "West North Central", area_name %in%
        c("DELAWARE", "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA",
          "FLORIDA", "GEORGIA", "MARYLAND",

```

```

      "NORTH CAROLINA", "SOUTH CAROLINA",
      "VIRGINIA", "WEST VIRGINIA") ~
      "South Atlantic", 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", "WYOMING") ~
      "Mountain", area_name %in%
      c("ALASKA", "CALIFORNIA",
        "HAWAII", "OREGON", "WASHINGTON") ~
      "Pacific", TRUE ~ "ERROR"))
  return(state_tibble)
}

```

Write a function that takes the output from step 3 and creates the two tibbles in step 4, calls the above two functions to perform steps 5 and 6, and returns two final tibbles

```

# Function for steps 4, 5, 6
function_for_steps_4_5_6 <- function(long_updated) {
  county_tibble <- long_updated |>
    filter(grepl(",", area_name)) |>
    mutate(county = grep(pattern = ",", "\\w\\w",
      area_name))
  class(county_tibble) <- c("county", class(county_tibble))
  state_tibble <- long_updated |>
    filter(!grepl(",", area_name))
  class(state_tibble) <- c("state", class(state_tibble))
  results5 <- function_for_step_5(county_tibble)
  results6 <- function_for_step_6(state_tibble)
  return(list = c(county_data = results5,
    state_data = results6))
}

```


Put the above functions into a wrapper function

```
# Wrapper function that takes in the
# URL of a .csv file and the optional
# argument for the variable name, calls
# the functions written above, and
# returns two tibbles
processing_wrapper <- function(url, column_name) {
  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)
}
```

Write Combining Function

```
# Combining Function with minimum 2 and
# maximum 4 input datasets
CombiningFunction <- function(data1, data2,
  data3 = NULL, data4 = NULL) {
  input <- list(data1, data2, data3, data4)
  county_data <- bind_rows(input[[1]][1:6],
    input[[2]][1:6], input[[3]][1:6],
    input[[4]][1:6])
  noncounty_data <- bind_rows(input[[1]][7:11],
    input[[2]][7:11], input[[3]][7:11],
    input[[4]][7:11])
  combined <- list(county_data = tibble(county_data),
    noncounty_data = tibble(noncounty_data))
  return(combined)
}
```

Writing a Generic Function for Summarizing

Plot Function for State Data

```
# Plot function for state data
library(ggplot2)
plot.state <- function(df, var_name = "state_data.Enrollment_Value") {
  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_line() + labs(y = "Average Enrollment",
    x = "Year", color = "Division")
}
```

Plot Function for County Data

```
#Plot function for county data
plot.county <- function(df, var_name="county_data.Enrollment_Value",
  state = ' AL' , order='Top', n=5){
  plot_data <- df |>
    filter(county_data.state== state) |>
    group_by(county_data.area_name) |>
    summarize(y_axis=mean(get(var_name)))

  #if else for the top or bottom parameter
  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, group = 1)) +
  #divide y-axis values by 1000 so that the y-axis labels are more readable
  geom_point() + #create scatterplot
  labs(y="Average Enrollment (in thousands)", x="County") +
  scale_x_discrete(guide = guide_axis(n.dodge = 2)) +
  theme(axis.text.x =element_text(size=5.5))
#stagger x-axis labels so no overlap
}

```

Putting it Together

Running Original Enrollment Data

```

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

```

```

# A tibble: 31,980 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
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

```

```

EDU01b <- processing_wrapper("https://www4.stat.ncsu.edu/~online/datasets/EDU01b.csv",
  "Enrollment")

```

```

# A tibble: 31,980 x 3
  area_name      Enrollment Enrollment_Value
  <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 <- CombiningFunction(EDU01a, EDU01b)

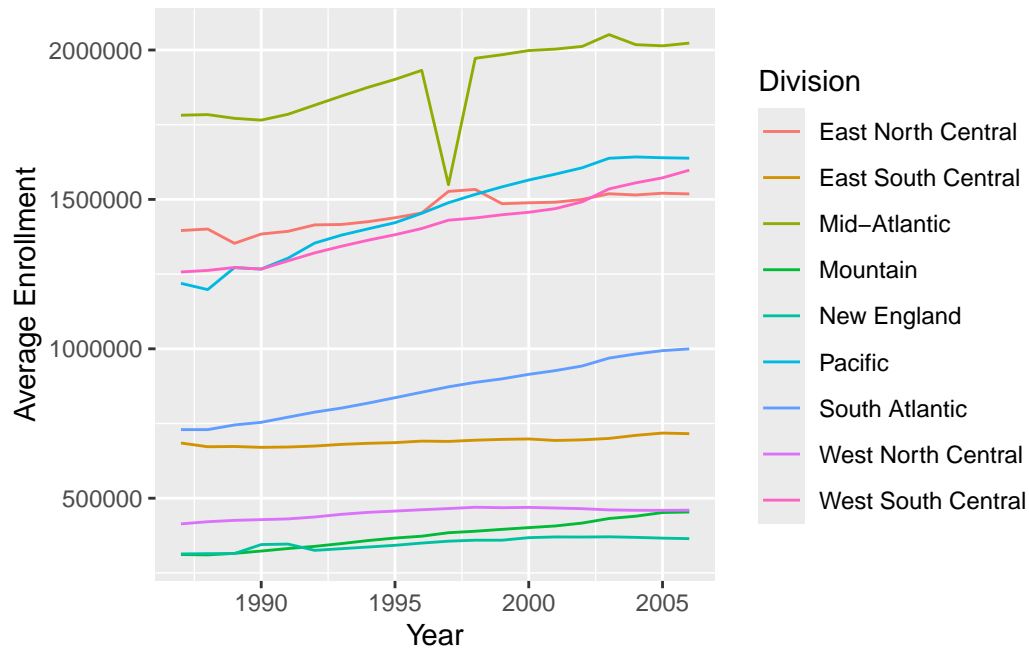
plot.state(EDU01ab[[2]])

```

```

# 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.
2 East North Central    1988 1400830.
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.
# i 170 more rows

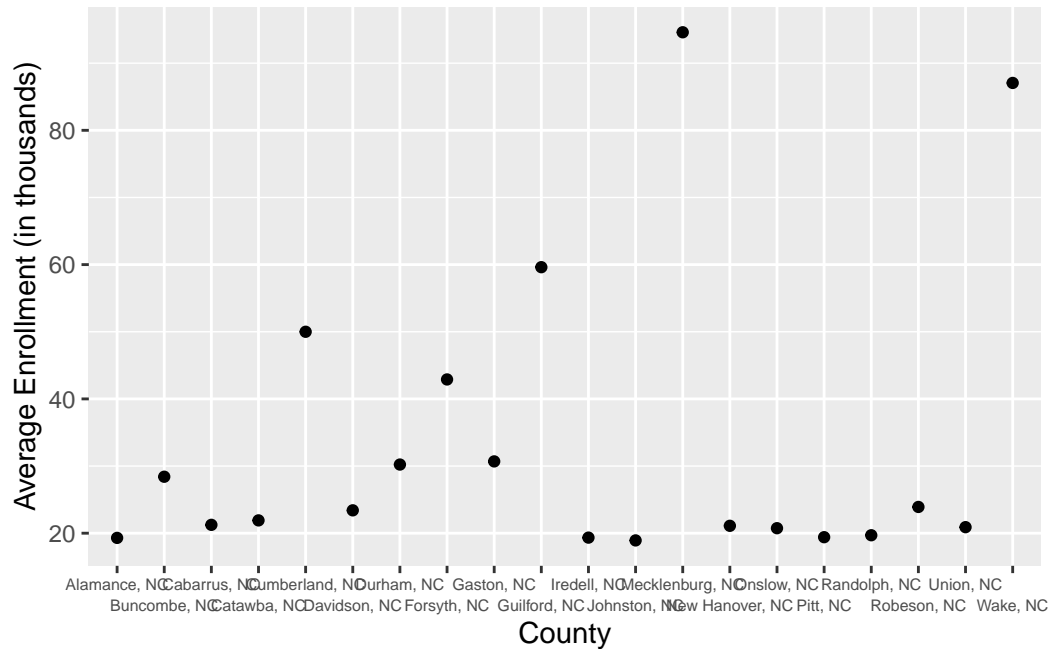
```



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

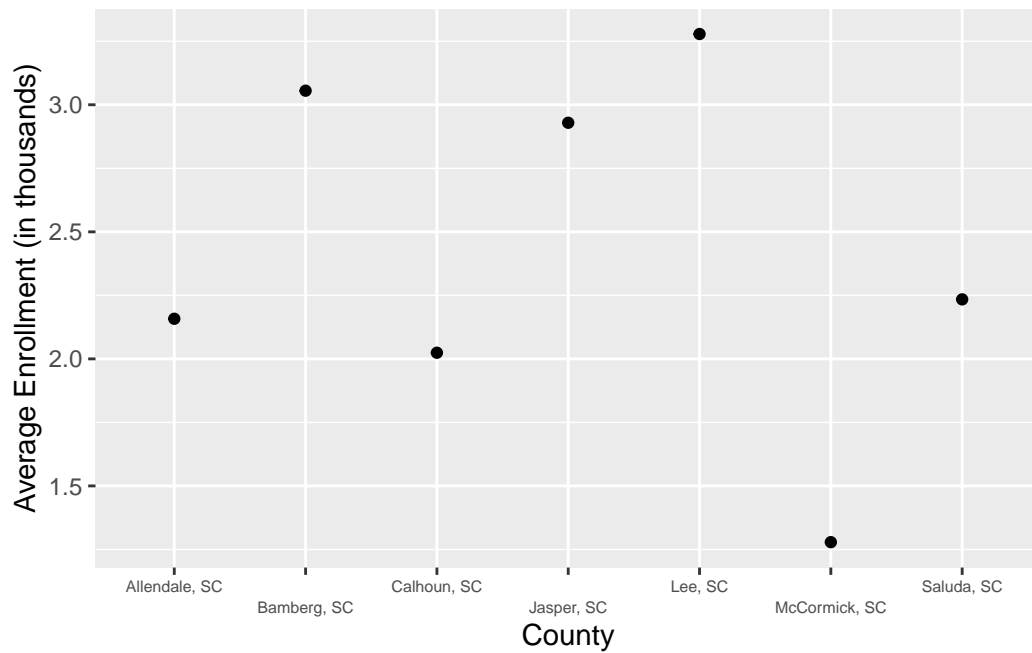
```
# A tibble: 20 x 2
  county_data.area_name y_axis
  <chr>                <dbl>
1 Mecklenburg, NC      94598.
2 Wake, NC             87053.
3 Guilford, NC         59615.
4 Cumberland, NC        49999.
5 Forsyth, NC          42897.
6 Gaston, NC           30694.
7 Durham, NC           30223.
8 Buncombe, 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.



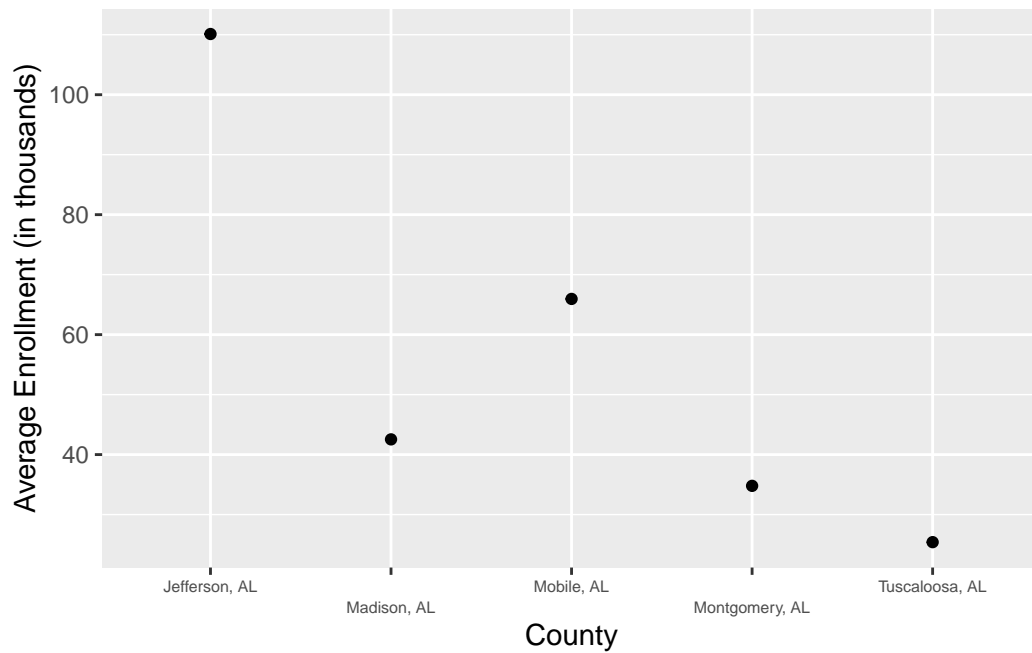
```
plot.county(EDU01ab[[1]], state = " SC",
             order = "Bottom", n = 7)
```

```
# 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.
```



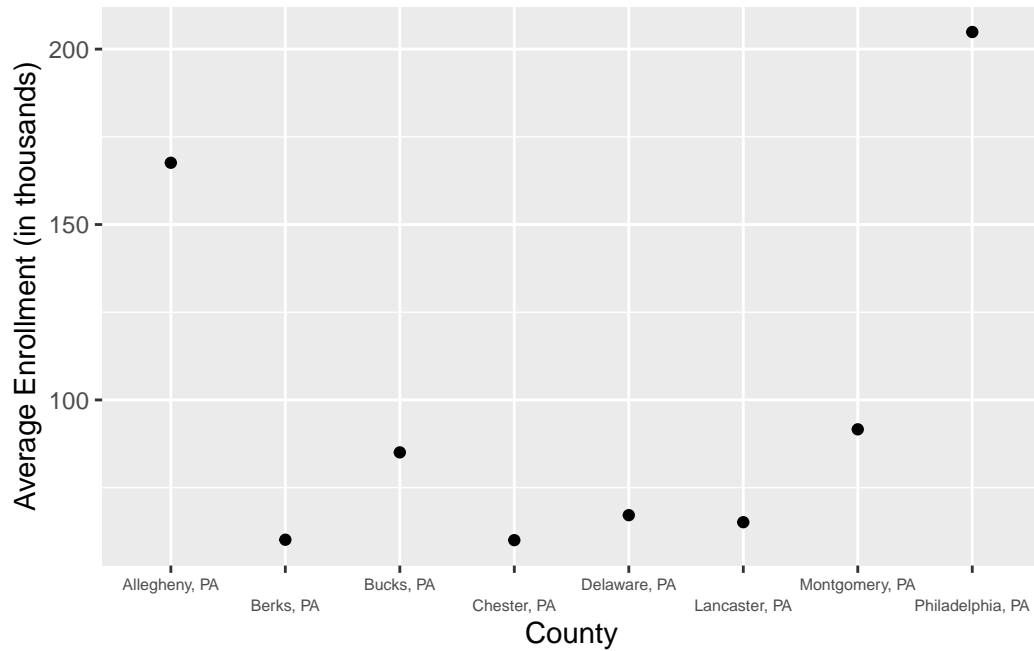
```
plot.county(EDU01ab[[1]])
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 2
  county_data.area_name y_axis
  <chr>                <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",
  "Enrollment")
```

```
# A tibble: 31,980 x 3
  area_name      Enrollment Enrollment_Value
  <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
```

```
PST01b <- processing_wrapper("https://www4.stat.ncsu.edu/~online/datasets/PST01b.csv",
  "Enrollment")
```

```
# A tibble: 31,980 x 3
  area_name      Enrollment Enrollment_Value
  <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",
  "Enrollment")
```

```
# A tibble: 31,980 x 3
  area_name      Enrollment Enrollment_Value
  <chr>          <chr>          <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",
  "Enrollment")
```

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

```

      area_name      Enrollment Enrollment_Value
      <chr>          <chr>                <int>
1 UNITED STATES PST045200D          282171957
2 UNITED STATES PST045201D          285081556
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

```

```

PST01abcd <- CombiningFunction(PST01a, PST01b,
                                PST01c, PST01d)

```

Plot Other Data Sets with Plot Function

```

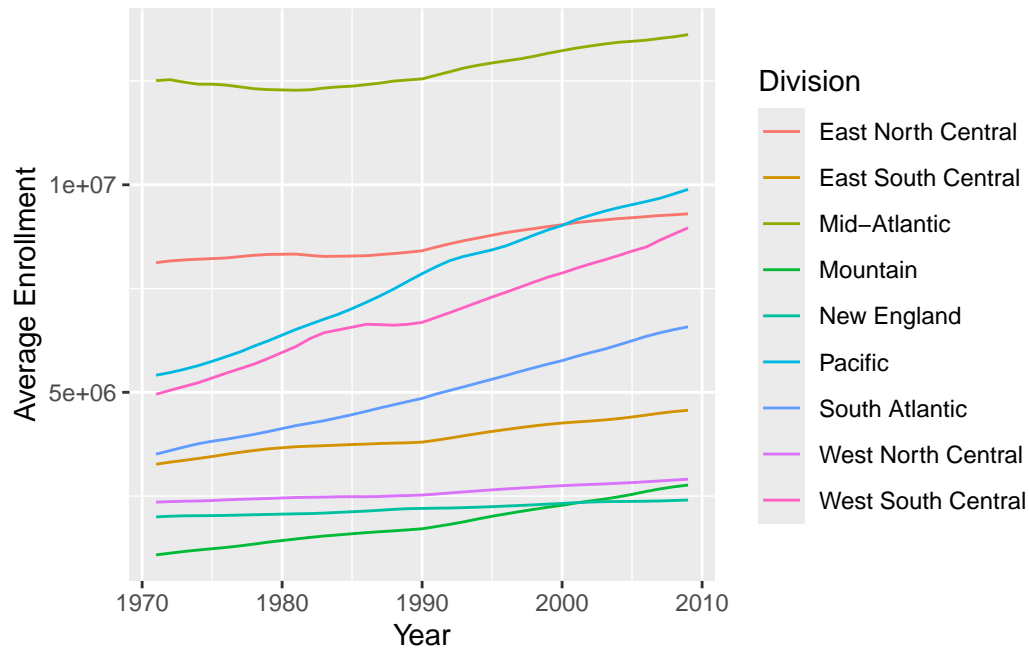
plot.state(PST01abcd[[2]])

```

```

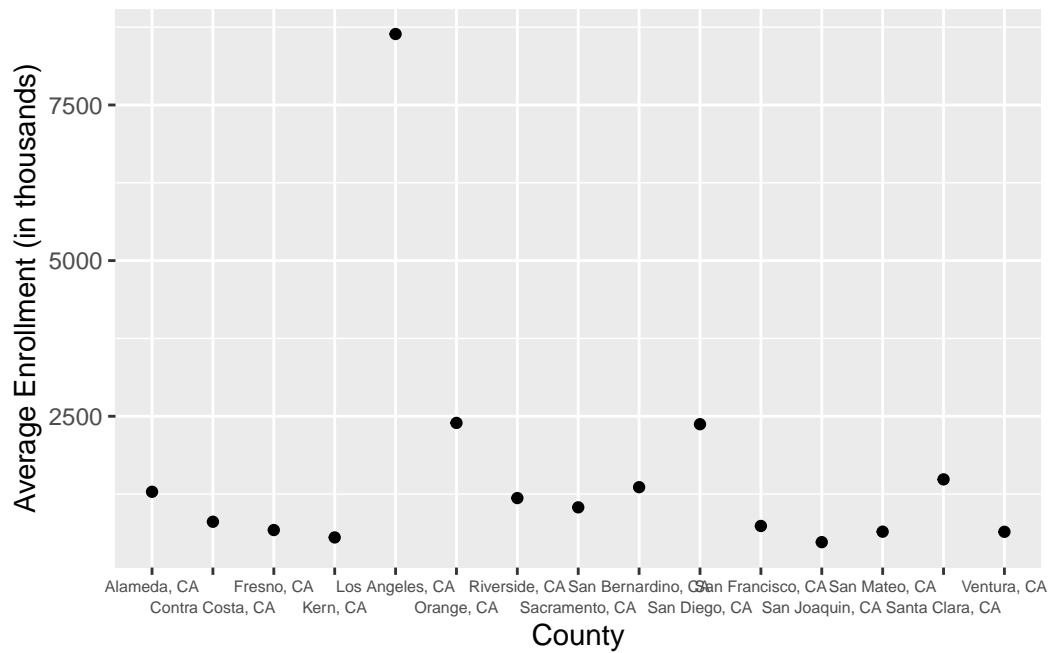
# A tibble: 342 x 3
# Groups:   state_data.division [9]
      state_data.division state_data.Year   y_axis
      <chr>                <dbl>     <dbl>
1 East North Central      1971 8124464.
2 East North Central      1972 8164855.
3 East North Central      1973 8189360
4 East North Central      1974 8207358.
5 East North Central      1975 8221077
6 East North Central      1976 8237345.
7 East North Central      1977 8270633
8 East North Central      1978 8301830.
9 East North Central      1979 8322196.
10 East North Central     1981 8329600.
# i 332 more rows

```



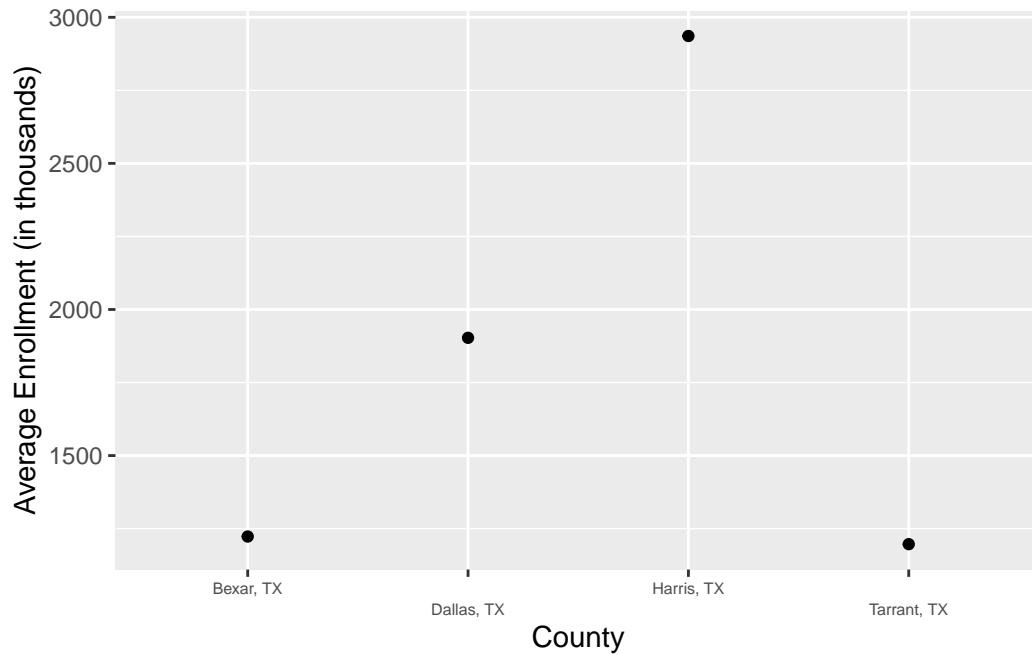
```
plot.county(PST01abcd[[1]], state = " CA",
            order = "Top", n = 15)
```

```
# 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.
```



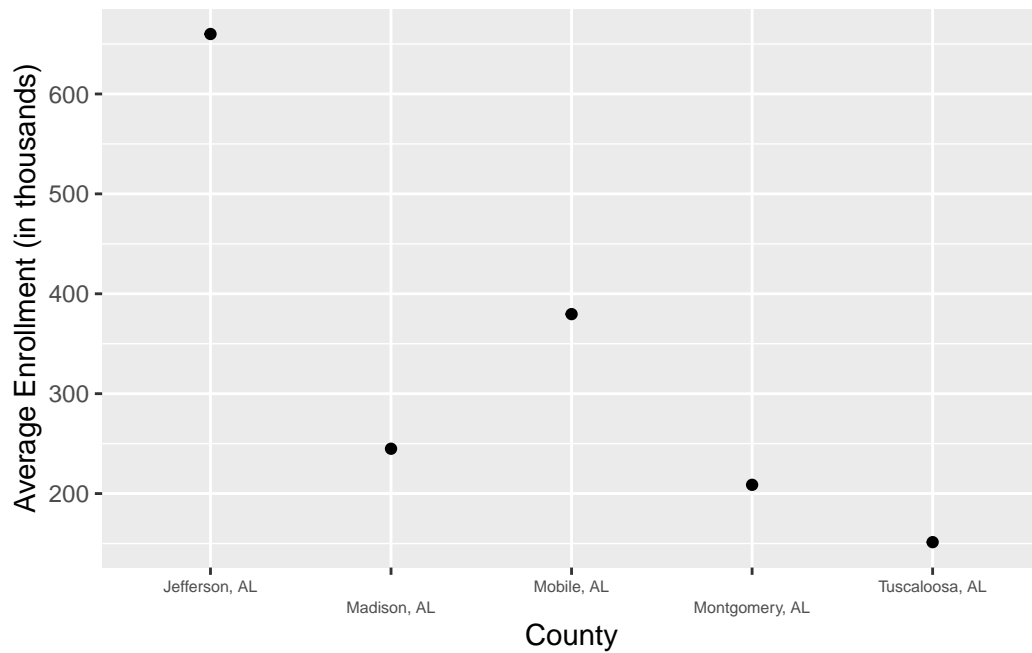
```
plot.county(PST01abcd[[1]], state = "TX",
            order = "Top", n = 4)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 2
  county_data.area_name y_axis
  <chr>                <dbl>
1 Harris, TX           2935994.
2 Dallas, TX           1903013.
3 Bexar, TX            1222903.
4 Tarrant, TX          1196789.
```



```
plot.county(PST01abcd[[1]])
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 2
  county_data.area_name y_axis
  <chr>                <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)
```

```
# A tibble: 10 x 2
  county_data.area_name y_axis
  <chr>                <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.
```

