

Assignment 1

Scott White

March 14, 2019

```
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse
## v ggplot2 3.1.0      v purrr   0.3.0
## v tibble   2.0.1      v dplyr    0.8.0.1
## v tidyr    0.8.2      v stringr  1.4.0
## v readr    1.3.1      vforcats  0.4.0

## Warning: package 'tibble' was built under R version 3.5.2
## Warning: package 'readr' was built under R version 3.5.2
## Warning: package 'purrr' was built under R version 3.5.2
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 3.5.2
## Warning: package 'stringr' was built under R version 3.5.2
## Warning: package 'forcats' was built under R version 3.5.2

## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()   masks stats::lag()

library(gridExtra)

## Warning: package 'gridExtra' was built under R version 3.5.3
##
## Attaching package: 'gridExtra'

## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##   combine

t1 = read_csv("../data/table_1.csv")

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   rank = col_double(),
##   country = col_character(),
##   invasion_threat = col_double()
## )

t2 = read_csv("../data/table_2.csv")

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   country = col_character(),
##   invasion_cost = col_double(),
##   rank = col_double()
## )
```

```

t3 = read_csv("../data/table_3.csv")

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   country = col_character(),
##   invasion_cost = col_double(),
##   gdp_mean = col_double(),
##   gdp_proportion = col_double(),
##   rank = col_double()
## )

t4 = read_csv("../data/table_4.csv")

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   country = col_character(),
##   invasion_cost = col_double(),
##   rank = col_double()
## )

t6 = read_csv("../data/table_6.csv")

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   species = col_character(),
##   max_impact_percent = col_double(),
##   rank = col_double()
## )

t1;t2;t3;t4;t6

## # A tibble: 124 x 3
##       rank country      invasion_threat
##   <dbl> <chr>          <dbl>
## 1     1 Mongolia        0.992
## 2     2 Guinea-Bissau  0.990
## 3     3 Nepal           0.986
## 4     4 Bangladesh      0.980
## 5     5 Cambodia        0.969
## 6     6 Denmark          0.966
## 7     7 Albania          0.963
## 8     8 Chile            0.961
## 9     9 Mauritius       0.960
## 10    10 Vietnam         0.954
## # ... with 114 more rows

## # A tibble: 124 x 3
##   country invasion_cost   rank
##   <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 China      117290000000  1
## 2 USA        70381000000  2
## 3 Brazil     33760000000  3
## 4 India      33065000000  4
## 5 Japan      23490000000  5
## 6 Korea      14349000000  6
## 7 Turkey     13267000000  7
## 8 Argentina  13204000000  8

```

```

## 9 France      12532000000    9
## 10 Mexico     11277000000   10
## # ... with 114 more rows

## # A tibble: 124 x 5
##   country invasion_cost gdp_mean gdp_proportion rank
##   <chr>        <dbl>      <dbl>          <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Malawi      1071000000 30000000000 0.357    1
## 2 Burundi     3980000000 11210000000 0.355    2
## 3 Guinea      9780000000 33800000000 0.289    3
## 4 Guinea      1140000000 5130000000 0.223    4
## 5 Mozambique  1218000000 6423000000 0.190    5
## 6 Madagascar  1074000000 5842000000 0.184    6
## 7 Cambodia    1121000000 6487000000 0.173    7
## 8 Nepal       1411000000 8411000000 0.168    8
## 9 Laos        508000000 3134000000 0.162    9
## 10 Ethiopia   2312000000 14344000000 0.161   10
## # ... with 114 more rows

## # A tibble: 124 x 3
##   country invasion_cost rank
##   <chr>        <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 China      222590000000  1
## 2 USA        181730000000  2
## 3 Japan      120750000000  3
## 4 Germany    85864000000  4
## 5 Italy       44228000000  5
## 6 France     38159000000  6
## 7 Korea       37620000000  7
## 8 India       36913000000  8
## 9 Russian    34336000000  9
## 10 United    25670000000 10
## # ... with 114 more rows

## # A tibble: 140 x 3
##   species           max_impact_percent rank
##   <chr>                  <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Apiognomonia veneta            0     1
## 2 Atherigona miliaceae         0.3     2
## 3 Cryptophlebia illepida        4     3
## 4 Conogethes punctiferalis      5     4
## 5 Dysaphis plantaginea         5.2     5
## 6 Bathycocelia thalassina       9     6
## 7 Amrasca biguttula biguttula  9.2     7
## 8 Apiosporina morbosa          10     8
## 9 Argyrotaenia citrana         10     9
## 10 Ascochyta sorghi             10    10
## # ... with 130 more rows

```

Since tables 1, 2, and 3 deal with threatened countries, instead of dealing with three tibbles, lets rename some of the columns so we can combine them and keep the different rank information separate.

```

# t1 <- rename(t1, overall_rank = rank)
# t2 <- rename(t2, total_cost_rank = rank)
# t3 <- rename(t3, prop_gdp_rank = rank)

```

```

# threatened <- t1 %>% full_join(t2, by = "country") %>%
#   full_join(t3, by = "country")

# Save the combined data
# write_csv(threatened, path = "../threatened.csv")

threatened <- read_csv("../threatened.csv")

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   overall_rank = col_double(),
##   country = col_character(),
##   invasion_threat = col_double(),
##   invasion_cost.x = col_double(),
##   total_cost_rank = col_double(),
##   invasion_cost.y = col_double(),
##   gdp_mean = col_double(),
##   gdp_proportion = col_double(),
##   prop_gdp_rank = col_double()
## )

```

After combining the data, it's noted that the invasion_cost variable is similar from two data sets (though not the same, why?). So we can remove one of these columns to simplify our tibble.

```

threatened <- threatened %>% select(-invasion_cost.y)

# Rename the column we keep
threatened <- threatened %>% rename(invasion_cost = invasion_cost.x)

```

The following shows that the original data does not contain only 124 countries, but many more than that.

```
setdiff(t1$country, t2$country)
```

```

## [1] "Guinea-Bissau"           "El Salvador"
## [3] "Czech Republic"         "Bosnia and Herzegovina"
## [5] "South Africa"            "Dominican Republic"
## [7] "Korea Republic of"       "United Kingdom"
## [9] "Burkina Faso"            "Sri Lanka"
## [11] "New Zealand"              "Georgia (Republic)"
## [13] "Congo (Republic of)"    "Cape Verde"
## [15] "Trinidad and Tobago"     "Equatorial Guinea"
## [17] "Saudi Arabia"             "Costa Rica"
## [19] "Russian Federation"

```

Question 1

Is there a consistent relationship between the three ranks?

```

r1 <- threatened %>% ggplot(aes(x = overall_rank, y = total_cost_rank)) +
  geom_point()

r2 <- threatened %>% ggplot(aes(x = overall_rank, y = prop_gdp_rank)) +
  geom_point()

r3 <- threatened %>% ggplot(aes(x = prop_gdp_rank, y = total_cost_rank)) +
  geom_point()

```

```

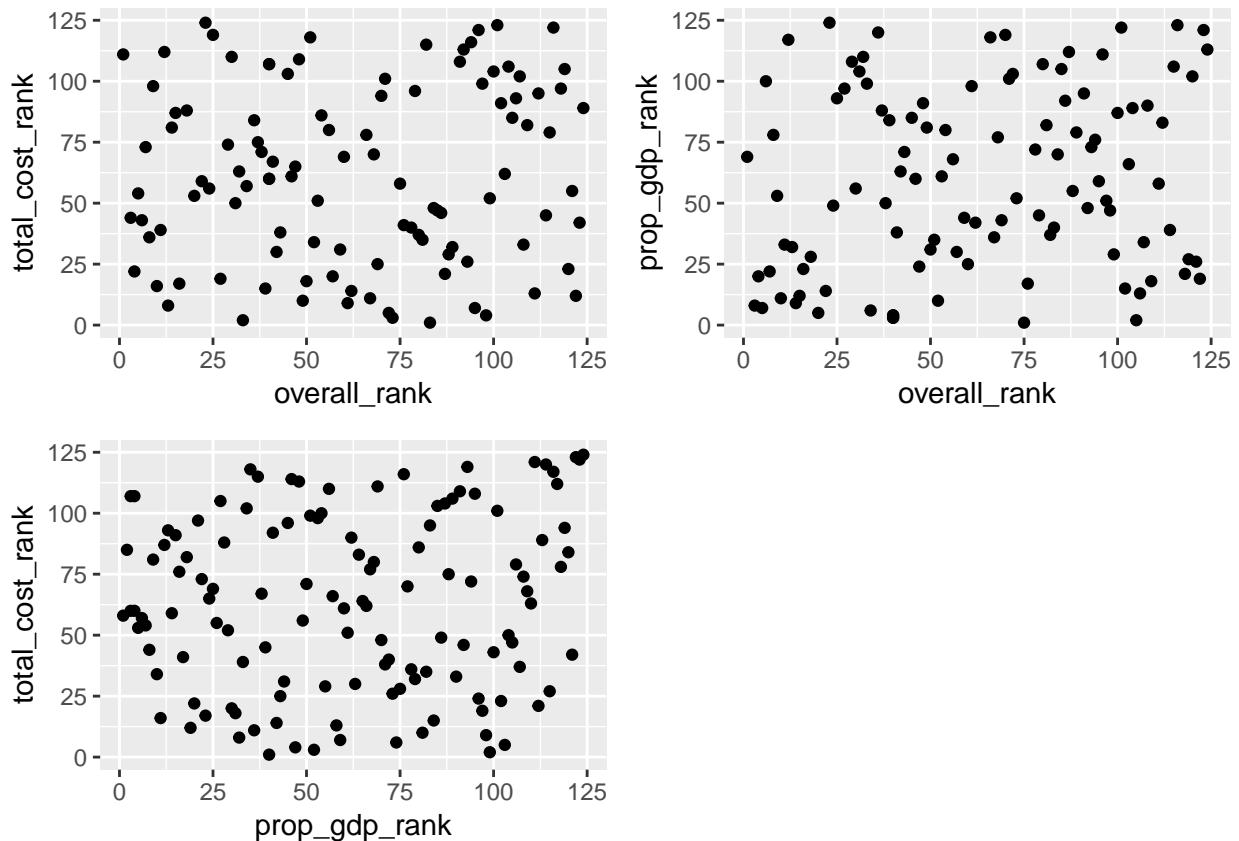
grid.arrange(r1, r2, r3, ncol = 2)

## Warning: Removed 37 rows containing missing values (geom_point).

## Warning: Removed 37 rows containing missing values (geom_point).

## Warning: Removed 19 rows containing missing values (geom_point).

```



Based on the rough plots above it's safe to say there isn't any relationship between the three different rankings.

Question 2

Are those countries that have a higher level of invasion threat more likely to have a higher or lower cost?

```

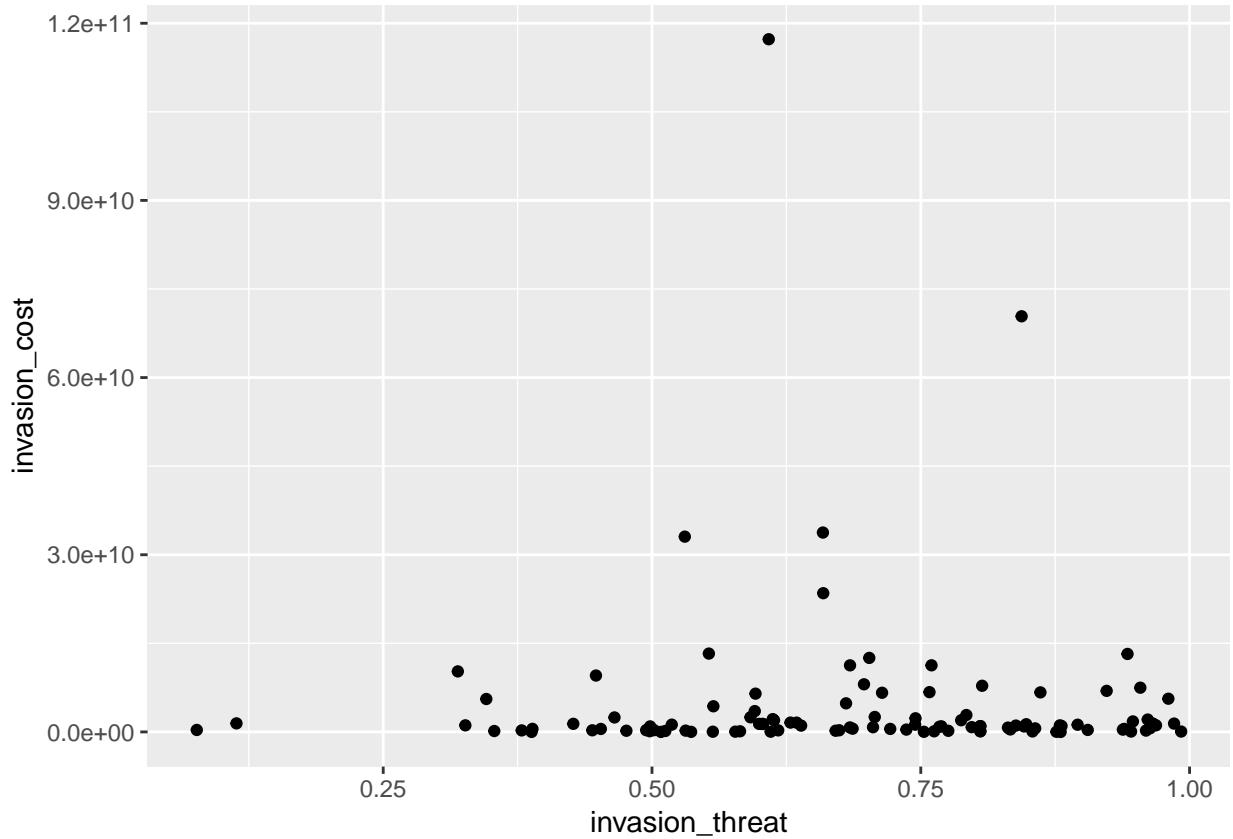
threatened %>% ggplot(aes(x = invasion_threat, y = invasion_cost)) +
  geom_point()

```

```

## Warning: Removed 37 rows containing missing values (geom_point).

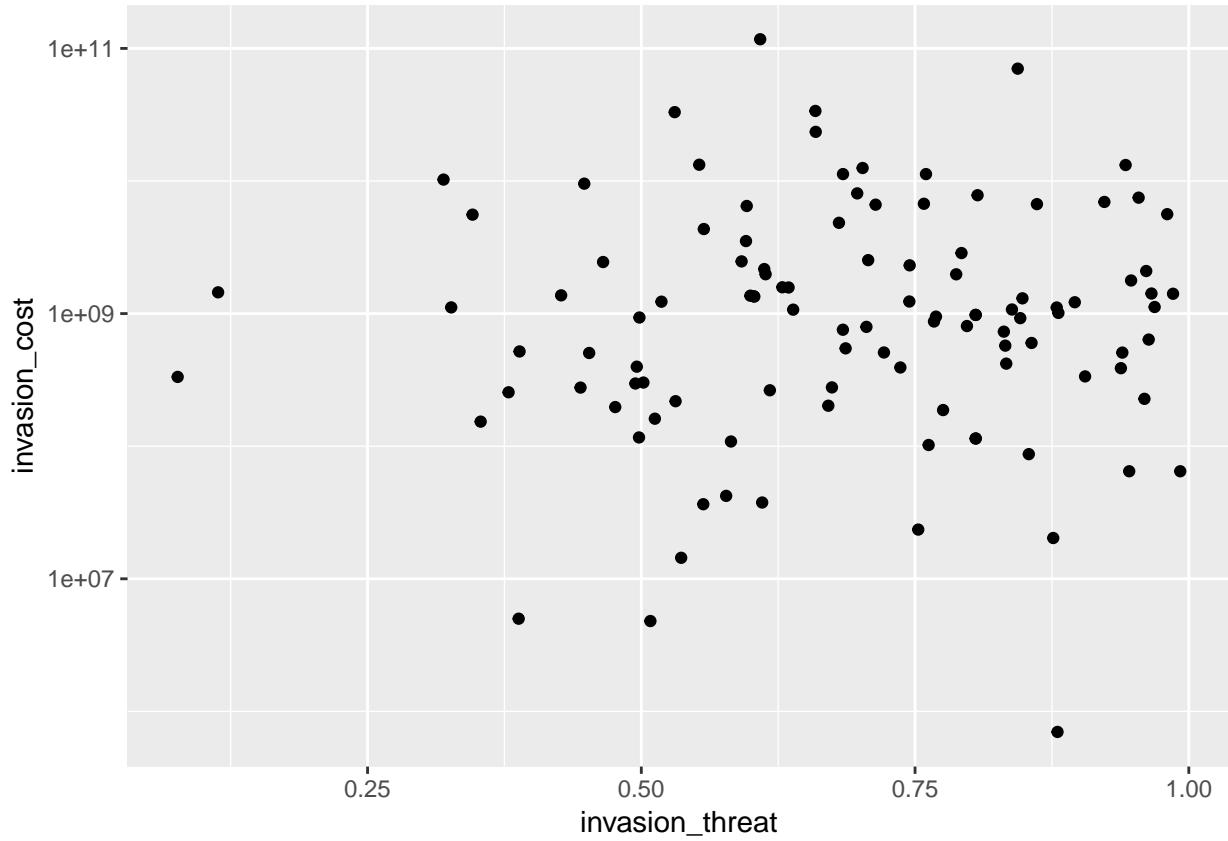
```



It doesn't appear as if there's a relationship on a linear scale. What about a log scale?

```
threatened %>% ggplot(aes(x = invasion_threat, y = invasion_cost)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_y_log10()
```

Warning: Removed 37 rows containing missing values (geom_point).



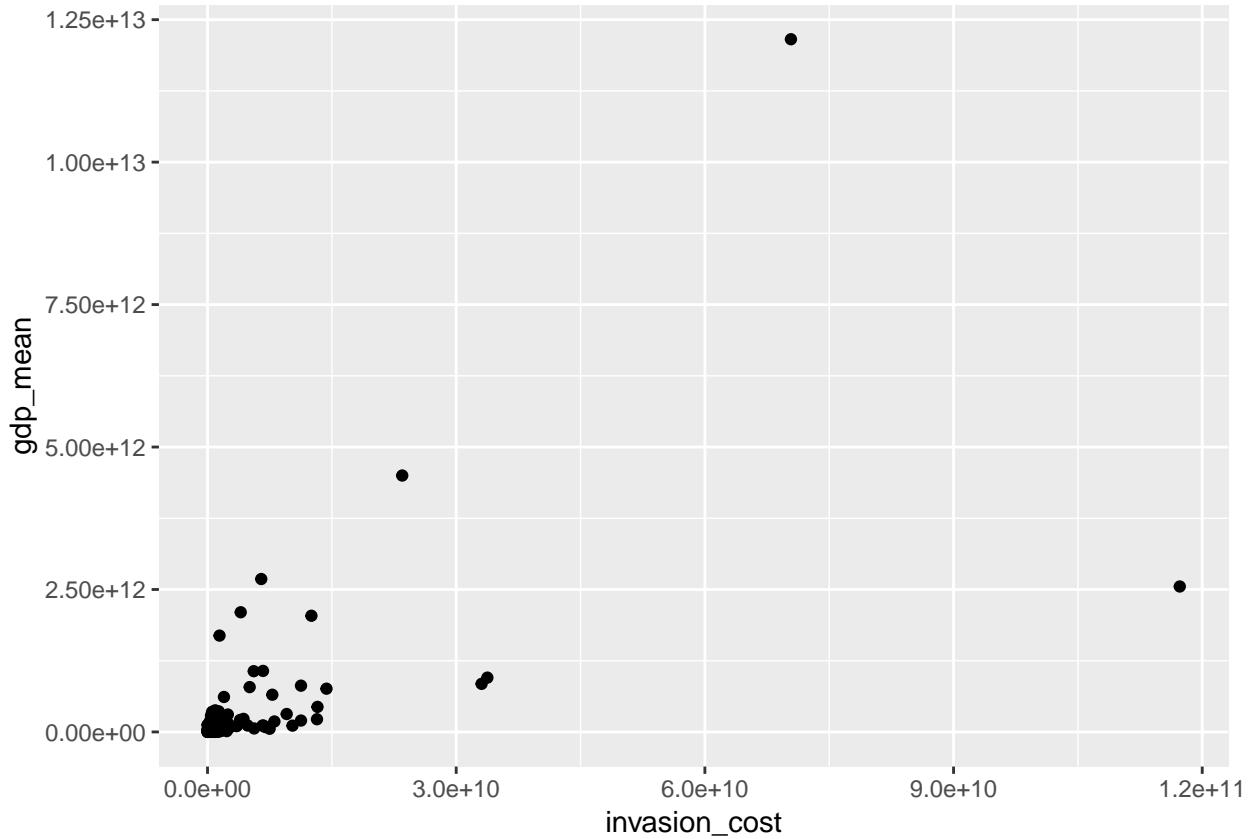
This doesn't appear to show much of a general pattern either, but it does give me a hint that log10 transformation may be quite useful to get points more appropriately spaced.

Question 3

Is there a relationship between invasion cost and the mean gdp of a country? It would make sense that a country with a larger mean GDP would have more chance of succumbing to larger financial costs if an invasive species were to spread throughout it.

```
threatened %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = invasion_cost, y = gdp_mean)) +
  geom_point()
```

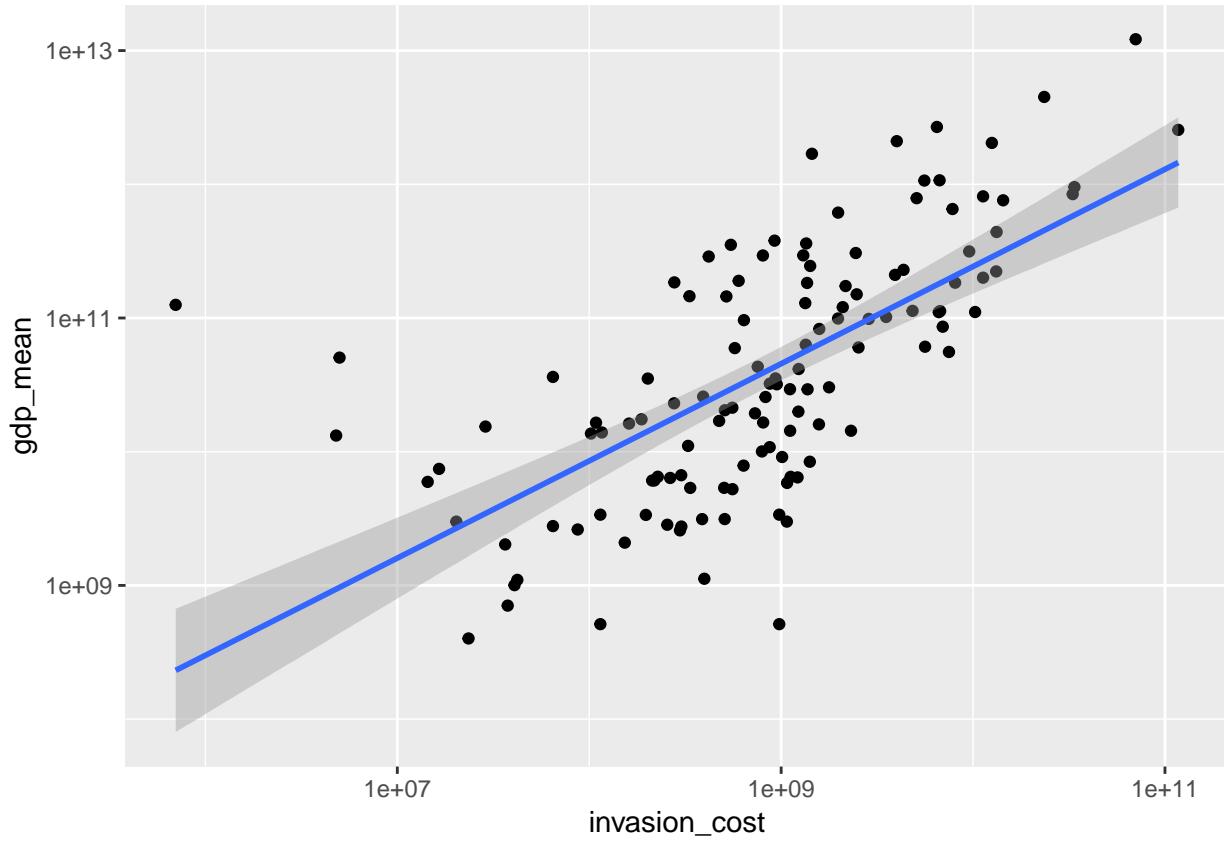
```
## Warning: Removed 19 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```



A few points are throwing interpretation of most points off, so lets change the scale.

```
threatened %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = invasion_cost, y = gdp_mean)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_log10() +
  scale_y_log10() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm")

## Warning: Removed 19 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).
## Warning: Removed 19 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```

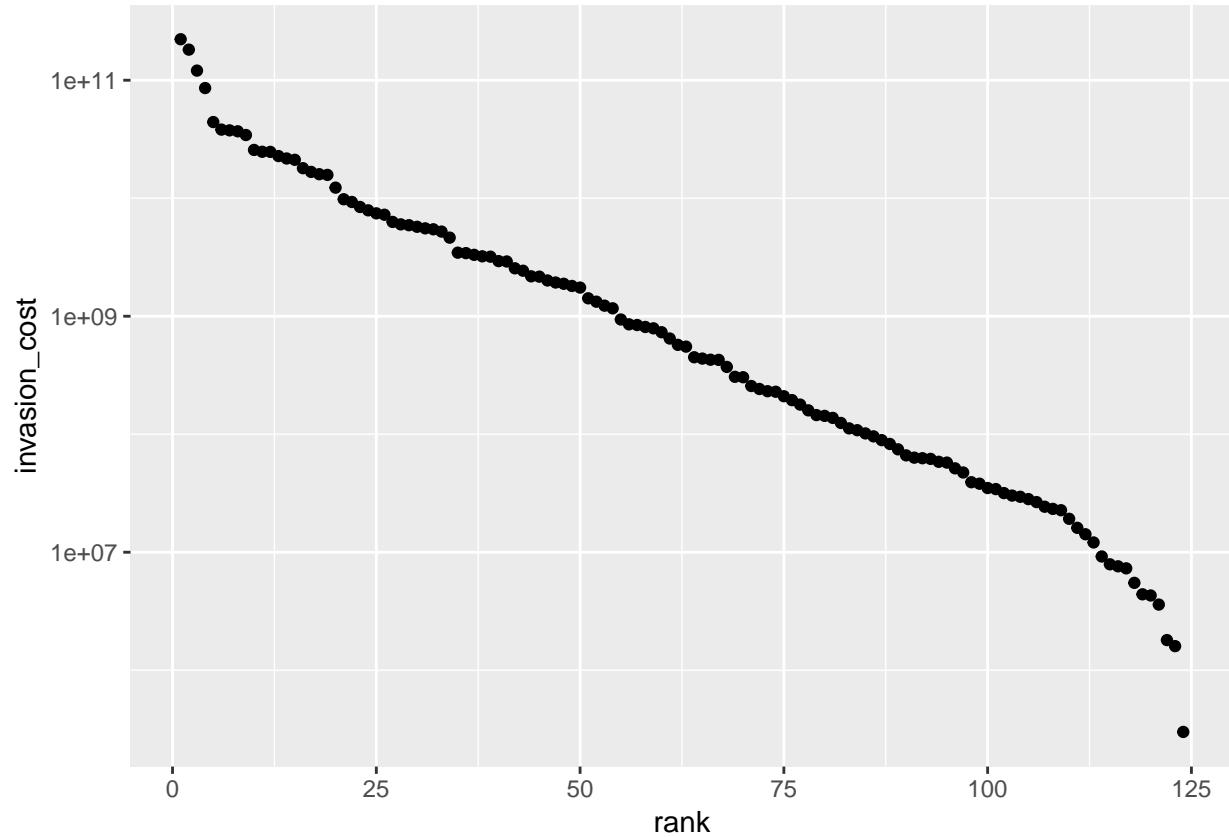


It appears there is a bit of a relationship between invasion cost and mean GDP when both are compared on a log10 scale. This could be something to be investigated a bit more later.

Question

Investigating the source country data set

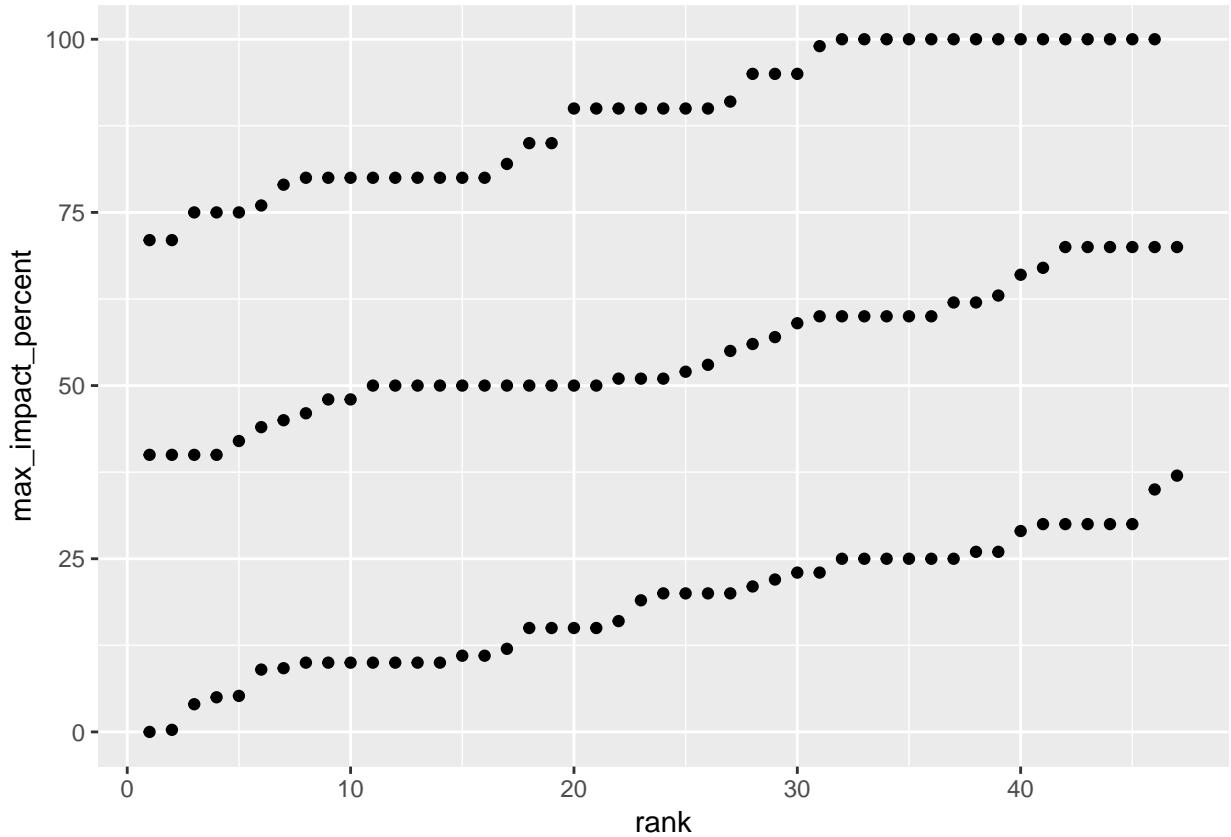
```
t4 %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = rank, y = invasion_cost)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_y_log10()
```



Question

Investigating the species data set.

```
t6 %>% ggplot(aes(x = rank, y = max_impact_percent)) +  
  geom_point()
```



The above plot is very interesting for the fact that the ranks are from 1-47, and all but 47 are repeated three times. This shows that the ranking of the species needs a bit more investigating.

Combining source and threatened data

```
# source_threatened <- t4 %>% rename(source_invasion_cost = invasion_cost,
#                                         source_rank = rank) %>% full_join(threatened, by = "country")

#write_csv(source_threatened, path = "../source_threatened.csv")

source_threatened <- read_csv("../source_threatened.csv")

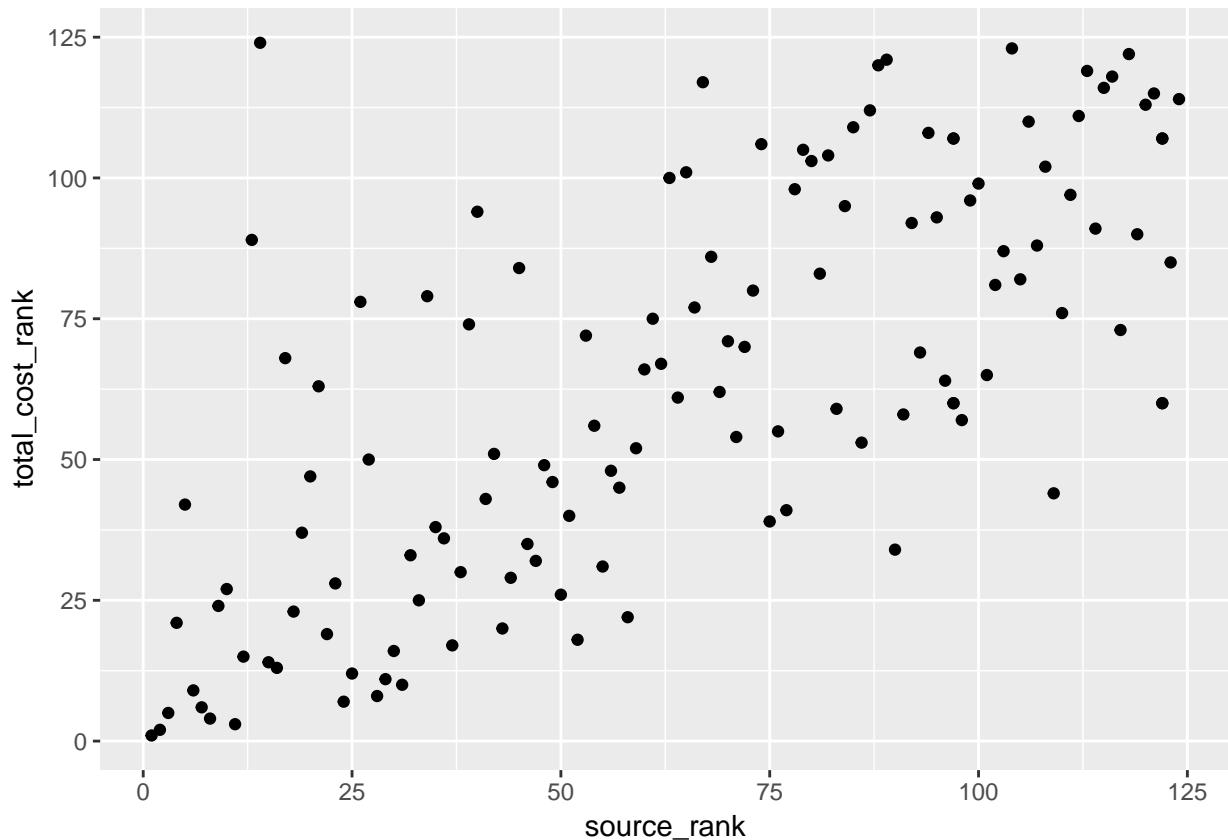
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   country = col_character(),
##   source_invasion_cost = col_double(),
##   source_rank = col_double(),
##   overall_rank = col_double(),
##   invasion_threat = col_double(),
##   invasion_cost = col_double(),
##   total_cost_rank = col_double(),
##   gdp_mean = col_double(),
##   gdp_proportion = col_double(),
##   prop_gdp_rank = col_double()
## )
```

Question

Is there a relationship between the source rank and the total cost rank (should be similar as the previous graph I believe)

```
source_threatened %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = source_rank, y = total_cost_rank)) +
  geom_point()
```

Warning: Removed 19 rows containing missing values (geom_point).



There does appear to be a pattern, though not a strong one.

Question

Is there a relationship between the total cost of a source country and its cost as a threatened country?

```
# Make more fonts accessible
# library(extrafont)
# font_import()
# loadfonts(device = "win")
library(scales)

##
## Attaching package: 'scales'
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
```

```

##      discard
## The following object is masked from 'package:readr':
##      col_factor

# For some reason I can generate the ggplot shown below, but not in an rmarkdown document. So I have to

# source_threatened %>% ggplot(aes(x = source_invasion_cost, y = invasion_cost)) +
#   geom_point(color = "#3399FF") +
#   scale_y_log10(breaks = trans_breaks("log10", function(x) 10^x),
#                  labels = trans_format("log10", math_format(10^.x))) +
#   scale_x_log10(breaks = trans_breaks("log10", function(x) 10^x),
#                  labels = trans_format("log10", math_format(10^.x))) +
#   labs(title = "Relationship between the cost of invasive species in a country \n and the cost of inva
#   xlab("Cost of invasive species on source country \n(log10 scale)") +
#   ylab("Cost of invasive species on threatened country \n(log10 scale)") +
#   theme(text = element_text(size = 14, family = "Times New Roman"),
#         panel.background = element_blank(),
#         panel.grid.major = element_line(linetype = "solid", color = "gray")) +
#   geom_smooth(method = "lm")

# ggsave("final_graph.png")

```

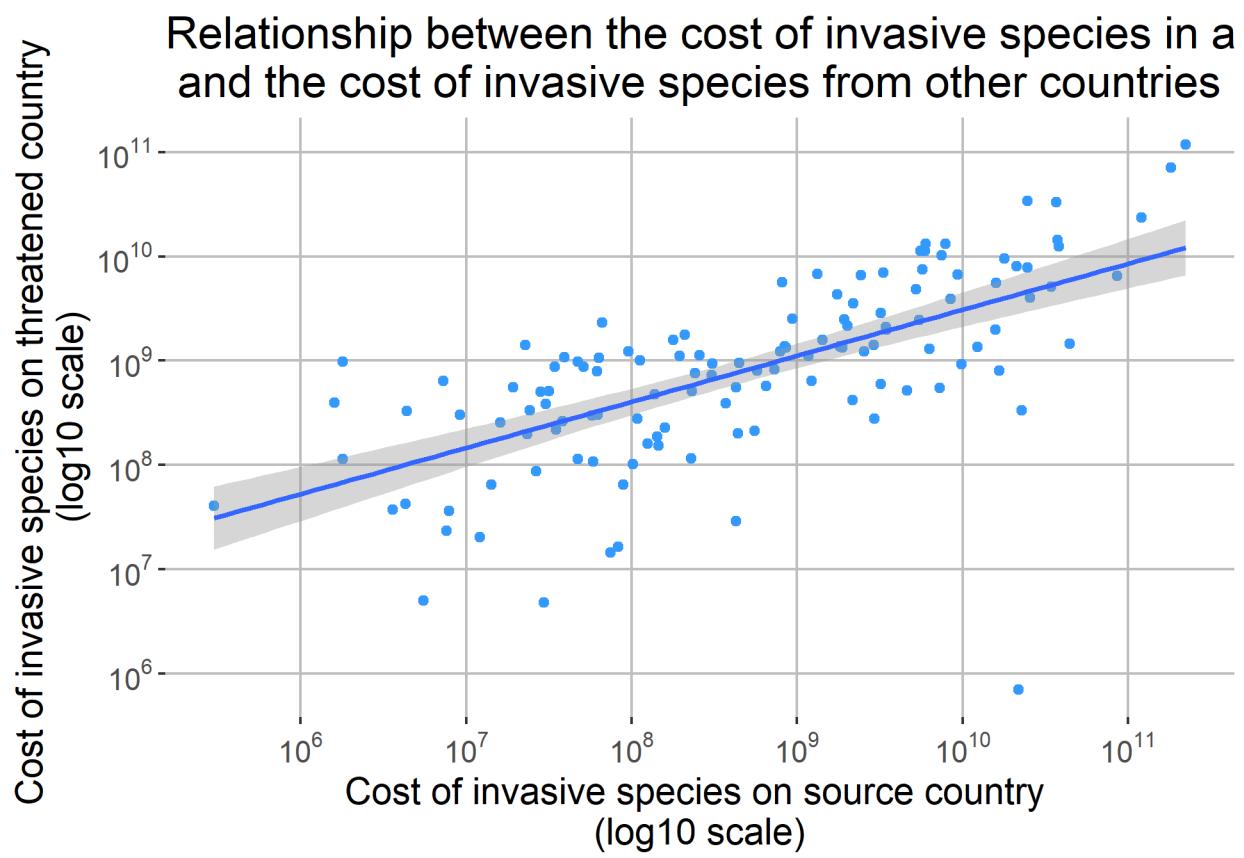


Figure 1: Relationship between the cost of invasive species in a country and the cost of invasive species from other countries