MA615 HW#2

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Problem 1

Load the gapminder data from the gapminder package.

How many continents are included in the data set?

There are 5 continents included in the dataset.

How many countrys are included? How many countries per continent?

There are 142 countries in the dataset, so it is 28.4 countries per continent on average. Using the gapminder data, produce a report showing the continents in the dataset, total population per continent, and GDP per capita. Be sure that the table is properly labeled and suitable for inclusion in a printed report.

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 4
## # Groups:
               year [1]
                          ttl_pop GDPperCap
      year continent
##
##
     <dbl> <fct>
                            <dbl>
                                      <dbl>
## 1 2007 Africa
                      6187585961
                                   1368903.
     2007 Americas
                      7351438499
                                   2140833.
      2007 Asia
## 3
                      30507333901
                                   3129252.
## 4
     2007 Europe
                       6181115304
                                   5209011.
## 5 2007 Oceania
                        212992136
                                    446919.
```

Since the data contains data from different years, it would be reasonbale to summarize the entries by years. Since there are too many years to show, we only show the data from the latest year, 2007. Produce a well-labeled table that summarizes GDP per capita for the countries in each continent, contrasting the years 1952 and 2007.

Product a plot that summarizes the same data as the table. There should be two plots per continent. GDP in

Table 1: GDP per Capital in 1952

continent	GDPperCap
Africa	65133.77
Americas	101976.56
Asia	171450.97
Europe	169831.72
Oceania	20596.17

Table 2: GDP per Capital in 2007

continent	GDPperCap
Africa	160629.70
Americas	275075.79
Asia	411609.89
Europe	751634.45
Oceania	59620.38

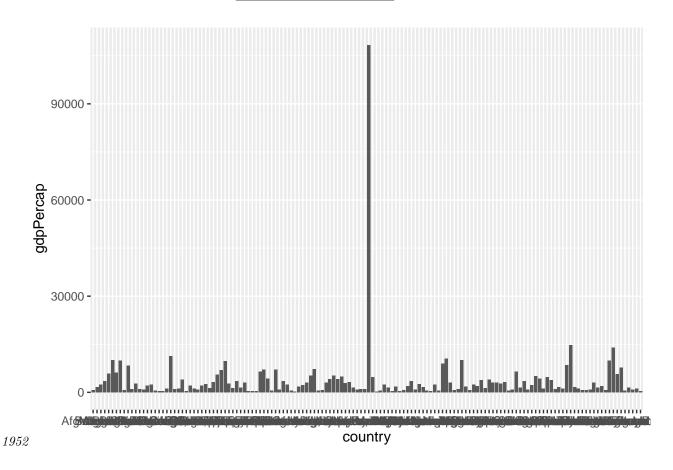
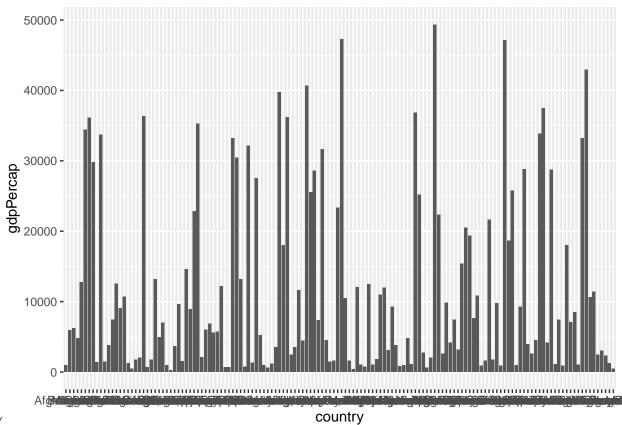


Table 3: Countries with negative growth in GDP

Table 9. Countries with negative growth in GB1			
continent	country	growth	
Africa	Central African Republic	-365.29418	
Africa	Comoros	-116.84306	
Africa	Congo, Dem. Rep.	-502.99047	
Africa	Djibouti	-587.04791	
Africa	Liberia	-161.06565	
Africa	Madagascar	-398.24159	
Africa	Niger	-142.20248	
Africa	Sierra Leone	-17.24698	
Africa	Somalia	-209.60877	
Americas	Haiti	-638.72978	
Americas	Nicaragua	-363.04298	
Asia	Kuwait	-61075.36312	



GDP in 2007

Which countries in the dataset have had periods of negative population growth? Illustrate your answer with a table or plot.

The countries listed above had negative growth in the period.

Which countries in the dataset have had the highest rate of growth in per capita GDP? Illustrate your answer with a table or plot.

According to the table, Singapore, Asia has the highest growth in GDP from 1952 to 2007.

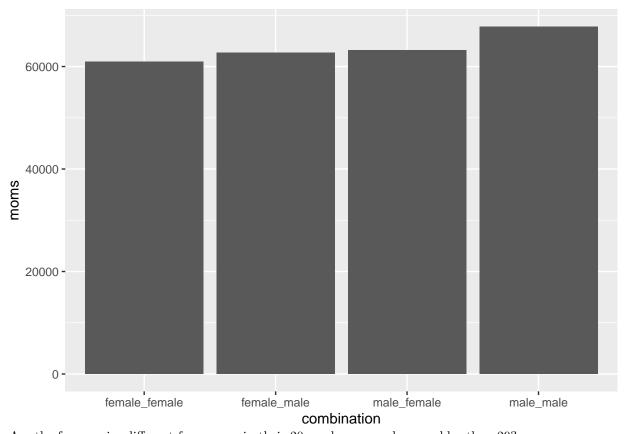
Problem 2 The data for Problem 2 is the Fertility data in the AER package. This data is from the 1980 US Census and is comprised of date on married women aged 21-35 with two or more children. The data report the gender of each woman's first and second child, the woman's race, age, number of weeks worked in 1979, and whether the woman had more than two children.

Table 4: 5 Countries with the highest growth in GDP

		0
continent	country	growth
Europe	Austria	29989.42
Europe	Ireland	35465.72
Asia	Hong Kong, China	36670.56
Europe	Norway	39261.77
Asia	Singapore	44828.04

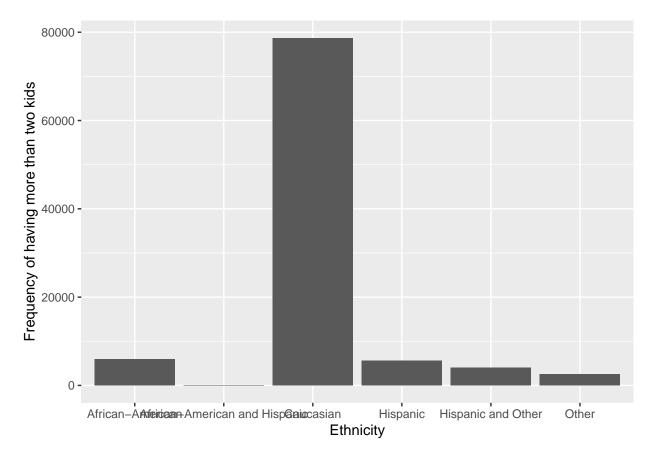
There are four possible gender combinations for the first two Children. Product a plot the contracts the frequency of these four combinations.

combination	moms
female_female	60946
female_male	62724
male_female	63185
male_male	67799



Are the frequencies different for women in their 20s and wemen who are older than 29?

From the bar chart we can tell that the frequencies of the four combinations of moms under 29 are obviously less the the frequencies of those above 29. However, the rough relationship of the four combinations does not vary too much. The frequencies of having two males children are leading in both groupds. Produce a plot that contrasts the frequency of having more than two children by race and ethnicity.



Problem 3

Use the mtcars and mpg datasets.

How many times does the letter "e" occur in mtcars rownames?

There are 25 times that letter "e" occurs in mtcars rownames.

How many cars in mtcars have the brand Merc?

There are 7 cars from Mercedes.

How many cars in mpg have the brand("manufacturer" in mpg) Merc?

There are 4 cars in mpg have the brand Mercedes.

Contrast the mileage data for Merc cars as reported in mtcars and mpg. Use tables, plots, and a short explaination. Is it referring to mpg by mileage?

Problem 4

Install the babynames package.

Draw a sample of 500,000 rows from the babynames data

Produce a tabble that displays the five most popular boy names and girl names in the years 1880,1920, 1960, 2000.

	ı								
year	sex	name		n		prop			
1880	M	William		9532		0.0805068			
1880	M	Henry					0.0206419		
1880	М	Robert					.0203970		
1880	M	Edward		2364			.0199662		
1880	M	Walter		1755 (0	.0148226		
year	sex	name		n			prop		
1920	M	June		73 6.6			63e-05		
1920	M	Gentle		7 6.4			10e-06		
1920	M	Arron		9 8.2			0e-06		
1920	M	Perfecto		8			60e-06		
1920	M	Franz		17	1.	5	4e-05		
year	sex	name	Τ		n	Ī	prop		
1960	Μ	Jeffrey	†	288	28831		0.0133126		
1960	M	Kevin	Ť	283	88	t	0.0131080		
1960	M	Gary	Ť	216	84	Ť	0.0100125		
1960	M	Anthony	†	194	98	t	0.0090031		
1960	M	Stephen	Ť	162	59	T	0.0075075		
year	sex	name	Ī		n	1	prop		
2000	M	Nicholas	_	240	352	+	0.0118100		
2000	M	Daniel	_		312	1	0.0106889		
2000	M	David	\dashv		767	\dashv	0.0094697		
$\frac{2000}{2000}$	M	James	-			+	0.0086141		
$\frac{2000}{2000}$	M		\dashv	17981		\dashv			
	IVI	Christian 16056 0.0076919			0.0070919				
year	sex	name			n		prop		
1880	F	Mary		7065			0.0723836		
1880	F	Elizabeth		1939			0.0198658		
1880	F	Annie		1258			0.0128887		
1880	F	Laura	Laura		1012		0.0103683		
1880	F	Nellie		995			0.0101942		
year	sex	name		n		<u> </u>	prop		
1920	F	Betty		14017		7	0.0112673		
1920	F	Marie			12743		0.0102432		
1920	F	Alice			11596		0.0093212		
1920	F	Irene		10073			0.0080970		
1920	F	Catherine		8878			0.0071364		
	20**								
<u>year</u>	sex	name	-		n 4	-	prop		
$\frac{1960}{1060}$	F F						0.0247490		
$\frac{1960}{1060}$	F						0.0188476		
1960		Lisa					0.0162041		
1960	F						0.0106224		
1960	F	Sharon 20424 0.0098200		0.0098200					
year	sex	name		n			prop		
2000	F	Elizabeth	Elizabeth		15094		0.0075664		
2000	F	Kayla		13312			0.0066731		
2000	F	Victoria		10923			0.0054755		
2000	F	Sydney		10242			0.0051341		
2000	F	Destiny			9850		0.0049376		

What names overlap boys and girls?

name	overlaps
Aaden	2
Aadyn	2
Aalijah	2
Aaliyah	2
Aaliyan	2
Aamari	2
Aaren	2
Aarian	2
Aarin	2
Aarion	2

Here are 10 illustrations.

What names were used in the 19th century but have not been used in the 21sth century? 20th century?

```
"Harriet"
                                "Hollis"
                                            "Nona"
                                                        "Jim"
                                                                    "Adda"
    [1] "Rosanna"
        "Basil"
                    "Cleve"
                                "Johnie"
                                            "Jenny"
                                                        "Al"
                                                                    "Honora"
##
    [7]
                                "Roderick" "Isabelle" "Melvina"
##
  [13] "William"
                    "Cynthia"
                                                                    "Landon"
## [19] "Tina"
                    "Irena"
```

Here are 20 illustrations.

Produce a chart that shows the relative frequency of the names "Donald", "Hilary", "Hillary", "Joe", "Barrack", over the years 1880 through 2017.

