

# MSDS 6306 401 Case Study 1

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Introduction:

Import the required libraries needed for the gathering and analysis procedures

```
#require library(downloader), needed for gathering  
#require library(ggplot2), needed for plotting  
#require library(reshape2), needed for creating a quantile table
```

==Gather GDP and Educational data==

Directory set up and confirmation of files and location

```
#setwd("./Data") # set as data directory  
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "C:/Users/Yao/Documents/GitHub/DDS-HW8/Data"
```

```
list.files()
```

```
## [1] "EducationalWeb.csv"  
## [2] "EducationRaw.csv"  
## [3] "GDPData.csv"  
## [4] "GDPRaw.csv"  
## [5] "GDPWeb.csv"  
## [6] "HINonOECD.csv"  
## [7] "HIOECD.csv"  
## [8] "IncomeSub.csv"  
## [9] "LowerMiddleTop38.csv"  
## [10] "MergeData1.csv"  
## [11] "MergeData2.csv"  
## [12] "NegGDP.csv"  
## [13] "Quantiles.csv"  
## [14] "Yao Yao MSDS 6306 401 Case Study1 Makefile.txt"  
## [15] "Yao Yao MSDS 6306 401 Case Study1.R"  
## [16] "Yao Yao MSDS 6306 401 Case Study1.Rmd"  
## [17] "Yao_Yao_MSDS_6306_401_Case_Study1.Rmd"  
## [18] "Yao_Yao_MSDS_6306_401_Case_Study1_files"
```

Download files via internet, read files into csv into respective destination files

```
library(downloader)  
download('https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/getdata%2Fdata%2FGDP.csv', destfile='GDPWeb.csv')  
download('https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/getdata%2Fdata%2FEDSTATS_Country.csv', destfile='EducationalWeb.csv')  
list.files() #make sure the files are there
```

```
## [1] "EducationalWeb.csv"  
## [2] "EducationRaw.csv"  
## [3] "GDPData.csv"  
## [4] "GDPRaw.csv"  
## [5] "GDPWeb.csv"  
## [6] "HINonOECD.csv"
```

```
## [7] "HIOECD.csv"
## [8] "IncomeSub.csv"
## [9] "LowerMiddleTop38.csv"
## [10] "MergeData1.csv"
## [11] "MergeData2.csv"
## [12] "NegGDP.csv"
## [13] "Quantiles.csv"
## [14] "Yao Yao MSDS 6306 401 Case Study1 Makefile.txt"
## [15] "Yao Yao MSDS 6306 401 Case Study1.R"
## [16] "Yao Yao MSDS 6306 401 Case Study1.Rmd"
## [17] "Yao_Yao_MSDS_6306_401_Case_Study1.Rmd"
## [18] "Yao_Yao_MSDS_6306_401_Case_Study1_files"
```

==clean GDP Data==

Import csv into raw GDP file and examine attributes

```
GDPRaw <- read.csv('GDPWeb.csv',stringsAsFactors = FALSE, header = TRUE)
str(GDPRaw)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 330 obs. of 10 variables:
## $ X : chr "" "" "" "" ...
## $ Gross.domestic.product.2012: chr "" "" "Ranking" "" ...
## $ X.1 : logi NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ X.2 : chr "" "" "Economy" "" ...
## $ X.3 : chr "" "(millions of" "US dollars)" "" ...
## $ X.4 : chr "" "" "" "" ...
## $ X.5 : logi NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ X.6 : logi NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ X.7 : logi NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ X.8 : logi NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
```

Eliminate header rows, rows without GDP, and unused columns Reset column count and examine data

```
GDPData <- GDPRaw[5:194,1:5]
rownames(GDPData) <- seq(length=nrow(GDPData))
head(GDPData)
```

```
##      X Gross.domestic.product.2012 X.1      X.2      X.3
## 1 USA                1 NA United States 16,244,600
## 2 CHN                2 NA      China 8,227,103
## 3 JPN                3 NA      Japan 5,959,718
## 4 DEU                4 NA      Germany 3,428,131
## 5 FRA                5 NA      France 2,612,878
## 6 GBR                6 NA United Kingdom 2,471,784
```

```
tail(GDPData)
```

```
##      X Gross.domestic.product.2012 X.1      X.2      X.3
## 185 FSM                185 NA Micronesia, Fed. Sts. 326
## 186 STP                186 NA São Tomé and Príncipe 263
## 187 PLW                187 NA      Palau 228
## 188 MHL                188 NA      Marshall Islands 182
## 189 KIR                189 NA      Kiribati 175
## 190 TUV                190 NA      Tuvalu 40
```

Retitle columns and remove unused columns

```
colnames(GDPData) <- c("CountryCode","Ranking","x","Economy","US Dollars (millions)")
head(GDPData)
```

```
## CountryCode Ranking x Economy US Dollars (millions)
## 1 USA 1 NA United States 16,244,600
## 2 CHN 2 NA China 8,227,103
## 3 JPN 3 NA Japan 5,959,718
## 4 DEU 4 NA Germany 3,428,131
## 5 FRA 5 NA France 2,612,878
## 6 GBR 6 NA United Kingdom 2,471,784
```

```
GDPData <- GDPData[,c("CountryCode","Ranking","Economy","US Dollars (millions)")]
head(GDPData)
```

```
## CountryCode Ranking Economy US Dollars (millions)
## 1 USA 1 United States 16,244,600
## 2 CHN 2 China 8,227,103
## 3 JPN 3 Japan 5,959,718
## 4 DEU 4 Germany 3,428,131
## 5 FRA 5 France 2,612,878
## 6 GBR 6 United Kingdom 2,471,784
```

Set the ranking as integer and GDP as numeric for later analysis, recheck attributes

```
GDPData$Ranking <- as.integer(GDPData$Ranking)
GDPData$`US Dollars (millions)` <- as.numeric(gsub(",", "", GDPData$`US Dollars (millions)`))
str(GDPData)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 190 obs. of 4 variables:
## $ CountryCode : chr "USA" "CHN" "JPN" "DEU" ...
## $ Ranking : int 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
## $ Economy : chr "United States" "China" "Japan" "Germany" ...
## $ US Dollars (millions): num 16244600 8227103 5959718 3428131 2612878 ...
```

```
dim(GDPData)
```

```
## [1] 190 4
```

==Clean Educational Data==

Import raw education data from csv and examine attributes

```
EducationRaw <- read.csv('EducationalWeb.csv',stringsAsFactors = FALSE, header = TRUE)
str(EducationRaw)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 234 obs. of 31 variables:
## $ CountryCode : chr "ABW" "ADO" "AFG" "AGO" ...
## $ Long.Name : chr "Aruba" "Principality of Andorra" "Islamic Republic of Afghanistan" ...
## $ Income.Group : chr "High income: nonOECD" "High income: nonOECD" ...
## $ Region : chr "Latin America & Caribbean" "Europe & Central Asia" ...
## $ Lending.category : chr "" "" "IDA" "IDA" ...
## $ Other.groups : chr "" "" "HIPC" "" ...
## $ Currency.Unit : chr "Aruban florin" "Euro" "Afghan afghani" "Afghan afghani" ...
## $ Latest.population.census : chr "2000" "Register based" "1979" "1970" ...
## $ Latest.household.survey : chr "" "" "MICS, 2003" "MICS, 2001, MIS, 2006" ...
## $ Special.Notes : chr "" "" "Fiscal year end: March 20; reporting period: March 20" ...
## $ National.accounts.base.year : chr "1995" "" "2002/2003" "1997" ...
## $ National.accounts.reference.year : int NA NA NA NA 1996 NA NA 1996 NA NA ...
## $ System.of.National.Accounts : int NA NA NA NA 1993 NA 1993 1993 NA NA ...
```

```
## $ SNA.price.valuation : chr "" "" "VAB" "VAP" ...
## $ Alternative.conversion.factor : chr "" "" "" "1991-96" ...
## $ PPP.survey.year : int NA NA NA 2005 2005 NA 2005 2005 NA NA ...
## $ Balance.of.Payments.Manual.in.use : chr "" "" "" "BPM5" ...
## $ External.debt.Reporting.status : chr "" "" "Actual" "Actual" ...
## $ System.of.trade : chr "Special" "General" "General" "Special" ...
## $ Government.Accounting.concept : chr "" "" "Consolidated" "" ...
## $ IMF.data.dissemination.standard : chr "" "" "GDDS" "GDDS" ...
## $ Source.of.most.recent.Income.and.expenditure.data : chr "" "" "" "IHS, 2000" ...
## $ Vital.registration.complete : chr "" "Yes" "" "" ...
## $ Latest.agricultural.census : chr "" "" "" "1964-65" ...
## $ Latest.industrial.data : int NA NA NA NA 2005 NA 2001 NA NA NA ...
## $ Latest.trade.data : int 2008 2006 2008 1991 2008 2008 2008 2008 NA ...
## $ Latest.water.withdrawal.data : int NA NA 2000 2000 2000 2005 2000 2000 NA 1991 ...
## $ X2.alpha.code : chr "AW" "AD" "AF" "AO" ...
## $ WB.2.code : chr "AW" "AD" "AF" "AO" ...
## $ Table.Name : chr "Aruba" "Andorra" "Afghanistan" "Angola" ...
## $ Short.Name : chr "Aruba" "Andorra" "Afghanistan" "Angola"
```

```
dim(EducationRaw)
```

```
## [1] 234 31
```

```
==Merge Education and GDP data==
```

Merge all columns from raw GDP data and Education based by country code Save into raw merge file and examine attributes

```
MergeData1 <- merge(x = GDPData, y = EducationRaw, by = 'CountryCode', all=TRUE)
head(MergeData1)
```

```
## CountryCode Ranking Economy US Dollars (millions)
## 1 ABW 161 Aruba 2584
## 2 ADO NA <NA> NA
## 3 AFG 105 Afghanistan 20497
## 4 AGO 60 Angola 114147
## 5 ALB 125 Albania 12648
## 6 ARE 32 United Arab Emirates 348595
## Long.Name Income.Group
## 1 Aruba High income: nonOECD
## 2 Principality of Andorra High income: nonOECD
## 3 Islamic State of Afghanistan Low income
## 4 People's Republic of Angola Lower middle income
## 5 Republic of Albania Upper middle income
## 6 United Arab Emirates High income: nonOECD
## Region Lending.category Other.groups Currency.Unit
## 1 Latin America & Caribbean Aruban florin
## 2 Europe & Central Asia Euro
## 3 South Asia IDA HIPC Afghan afghani
## 4 Sub-Saharan Africa IDA Angolan kwanza
## 5 Europe & Central Asia IBRD Albanian lek
## 6 Middle East & North Africa U.A.E. dirham
## Latest.population.census Latest.household.survey
## 1 2000
## 2 Register based
## 3 1979 MICS, 2003
```

## 4	1970 MICS, 2001, MIS, 2006/07	
## 5	2001	MICS, 2005
## 6	2005	
##		Special.Notes
## 1		
## 2		
## 3	Fiscal year end: March 20; reporting period for national accounts data: FY.	
## 4		
## 5		
## 6		
##	National.accounts.base.year	National.accounts.reference.year
## 1	1995	NA
## 2		NA
## 3	2002/2003	NA
## 4	1997	NA
## 5		1996
## 6	1995	NA
##	System.of.National.Accounts	SNA.price.valuation
## 1	NA	
## 2	NA	
## 3	NA	VAB
## 4	NA	VAP
## 5	1993	VAB
## 6	NA	VAB
##	Alternative.conversion.factor	PPP.survey.year
## 1		NA
## 2		NA
## 3		NA
## 4	1991-96	2005
## 5		2005
## 6		NA
##	Balance.of.Payments.Manual.in.use	External.debt.Reporting.status
## 1		
## 2		
## 3		Actual
## 4	BPM5	Actual
## 5	BPM5	Actual
## 6	BPM4	
##	System.of.trade	Government.Accounting.concept
## 1	Special	
## 2	General	
## 3	General	Consolidated
## 4	Special	
## 5	General	Consolidated
## 6	General	Consolidated
##	IMF.data.dissemination.standard	
## 1		
## 2		
## 3	GDDS	
## 4	GDDS	
## 5	GDDS	
## 6	GDDS	
##	Source.of.most.recent.Income.and.expenditure.data	
## 1		

```

## 2
## 3
## 4 IHS, 2000
## 5 LSMS, 2005
## 6
## Vital.registration.complete Latest.agricultural.census
## 1
## 2 Yes
## 3
## 4 1964-65
## 5 Yes 1998
## 6 1998
## Latest.industrial.data Latest.trade.data Latest.water.withdrawal.data
## 1 NA 2008 NA
## 2 NA 2006 NA
## 3 NA 2008 2000
## 4 NA 1991 2000
## 5 2005 2008 2000
## 6 NA 2008 2005
## X2.alpha.code WB.2.code Table.Name Short.Name
## 1 AW AW Aruba Aruba
## 2 AD AD Andorra Andorra
## 3 AF AF Afghanistan Afghanistan
## 4 AO AO Angola Angola
## 5 AL AL Albania Albania
## 6 AE AE United Arab Emirates United Arab Emirates

```

```
tail(MergeData1)
```

```

## CountryCode Ranking Economy US Dollars (millions)
## 230 WSM 181 Samoa 684
## 231 YEM 90 Yemen, Rep. 35646
## 232 ZAF 28 South Africa 384313
## 233 ZAR 112 Congo, Dem. Rep. 17204
## 234 ZMB 104 Zambia 20678
## 235 ZWE 134 Zimbabwe 9802
## Long.Name Income.Group
## 230 Samoa Lower middle income
## 231 Republic of Yemen Lower middle income
## 232 Republic of South Africa Upper middle income
## 233 Democratic Republic of the Congo Low income
## 234 Republic of Zambia Low income
## 235 Republic of Zimbabwe Low income
## Region Lending.category Other.groups
## 230 East Asia & Pacific IDA
## 231 Middle East & North Africa IDA
## 232 Sub-Saharan Africa IBRD
## 233 Sub-Saharan Africa IDA HIPC
## 234 Sub-Saharan Africa IDA HIPC
## 235 Sub-Saharan Africa Blend
## Currency.Unit Latest.population.census Latest.household.survey
## 230 Samoan tala 2006
## 231 Yemeni rial 2004 MICS, 2006
## 232 South African rand 2001 DHS, 2003
## 233 Congolese franc 1984 DHS 2007

```

## 234	Zambian kwacha	2000	DHS, 2007
## 235	Zimbabwe dollar	2002	DHS, 2005/06
##			Special.Notes
## 230			
## 231			
## 232	Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.		
## 233			
## 234			
## 235	Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.		
##	National.accounts.base.year	National.accounts.reference.year	
## 230	2002		NA
## 231	1990		NA
## 232	2000		NA
## 233	1987		NA
## 234	1994		NA
## 235	1990		NA
##	System.of.National.Accounts	SNA.price.valuation	
## 230	NA	VAB	
## 231	NA	VAP	
## 232	1993	VAB	
## 233	1993	VAB	
## 234	NA	VAB	
## 235	NA	VAB	
##	Alternative.conversion.factor	PPP.survey.year	
## 230		NA	
## 231	1990-96	2005	
## 232		2005	
## 233	1999-01	2005	
## 234	1990-92	2005	
## 235	1991, 1998	2005	
##	Balance.of.Payments.Manual.in.use	External.debt.Reporting.status	
## 230	BPM5	Preliminary	
## 231	BPM5	Actual	
## 232	BPM5	Preliminary	
## 233	BPM5	Estimate	
## 234	BPM5	Preliminary	
## 235	BPM5	Actual	
##	System.of.trade	Government.Accounting.concept	
## 230	General		
## 231	General	Budgetary	
## 232	General	Consolidated	
## 233	Special	Consolidated	
## 234	General	Budgetary	
## 235	General	Consolidated	
##	IMF.data.dissemination.standard		
## 230			
## 231	GDDS		
## 232	SDDS		
## 233	GDDS		
## 234	GDDS		
## 235	GDDS		
##	Source.of.most.recent.Income.and.expenditure.data		
## 230			
## 231		ES/BS, 2005	

```

## 232                      ES/BS, 2000
## 233                      1-2-3, 2005-06
## 234                      IHS, 2004-05
## 235
## Vital.registration.complete Latest.agricultural.census
## 230                      1999
## 231                      2002
## 232                      2000
## 233                      1990
## 234                      1990
## 235                      1960
## Latest.industrial.data Latest.trade.data Latest.water.withdrawal.data
## 230                      NA                2008                NA
## 231                      2005                2008                2000
## 232                      2005                2008                2000
## 233                      NA                1986                2000
## 234                      NA                2008                2000
## 235                      1995                2008                2002
## X2.alpha.code WB.2.code Table.Name Short.Name
## 230          WS      WS      Samoa      Samoa
## 231          YE      RY      Yemen, Rep.      Yemen
## 232          ZA      ZA      South Africa      South Africa
## 233          CD      ZR      Congo, Dem. Rep.      Dem. Rep. Congo
## 234          ZM      ZM      Zambia      Zambia
## 235          ZW      ZW      Zimbabwe      Zimbabwe

```

```
dim(MergeData1)
```

```
## [1] 235 34
```

Remove merged columns based on lack of value in GDP, country, GDP ranking, or income group Examine attributes and reset column count based on country code

```

MergeData2<-MergeData1[rowSums(is.na(MergeData1[,2:5]))==FALSE,]
head(MergeData2)

```

```

## CountryCode Ranking Economy US Dollars (millions)
## 1 ABW 161 Aruba 2584
## 3 AFG 105 Afghanistan 20497
## 4 AGO 60 Angola 114147
## 5 ALB 125 Albania 12648
## 6 ARE 32 United Arab Emirates 348595
## 7 ARG 26 Argentina 475502
## Long.Name Income.Group
## 1 Aruba High income: nonOECD
## 3 Islamic State of Afghanistan Low income
## 4 People's Republic of Angola Lower middle income
## 5 Republic of Albania Upper middle income
## 6 United Arab Emirates High income: nonOECD
## 7 Argentine Republic Upper middle income
## Region Lending.category Other.groups Currency.Unit
## 1 Latin America & Caribbean Aruban florin
## 3 South Asia IDA HIPC Afghan afghani
## 4 Sub-Saharan Africa IDA Angolan kwanza
## 5 Europe & Central Asia IBRD Albanian lek
## 6 Middle East & North Africa U.A.E. dirham

```



## 7	Latin America & Caribbean	IBRD	Argentine peso
##	Latest.population.census	Latest.household.survey	
## 1	2000		
## 3	1979	MICS, 2003	
## 4	1970	MICS, 2001, MIS, 2006/07	
## 5	2001	MICS, 2005	
## 6	2005		
## 7	2001		
##			Special.Notes
## 1			
## 3	Fiscal year end: March 20; reporting period for national accounts data: FY.		
## 4			
## 5			
## 6			
## 7			
##	National.accounts.base.year	National.accounts.reference.year	
## 1	1995		NA
## 3	2002/2003		NA
## 4	1997		NA
## 5			1996
## 6	1995		NA
## 7	1993		NA
##	System.of.National.Accounts	SNA.price.valuation	
## 1	NA		
## 3	NA	VAB	
## 4	NA	VAP	
## 5	1993	VAB	
## 6	NA	VAB	
## 7	1993	VAB	
##	Alternative.conversion.factor	PPP.survey.year	
## 1		NA	
## 3		NA	
## 4	1991-96	2005	
## 5		2005	
## 6		NA	
## 7	1971-84	2005	
##	Balance.of.Payments.Manual.in.use	External.debt.Reporting.status	
## 1			
## 3			Actual
## 4	BPM5		Actual
## 5	BPM5		Actual
## 6	BPM4		
## 7	BPM5		Actual
##	System.of.trade	Government.Accounting.concept	
## 1	Special		
## 3	General	Consolidated	
## 4	Special		
## 5	General	Consolidated	
## 6	General	Consolidated	
## 7	Special	Consolidated	
##	IMF.data.dissemination.standard		
## 1			
## 3	GDDS		
## 4	GDDS		

```

## 5          GDDS
## 6          GDDS
## 7          SDDS
## Source.of.most.recent.Income.and.expenditure.data
## 1
## 3
## 4          IHS, 2000
## 5          LSMS, 2005
## 6
## 7          IHS, 2006
## Vital.registration.complete Latest.agricultural.census
## 1
## 3
## 4          1964-65
## 5          Yes          1998
## 6          1998
## 7          Yes          2002
## Latest.industrial.data Latest.trade.data Latest.water.withdrawal.data
## 1          NA          2008          NA
## 3          NA          2008          2000
## 4          NA          1991          2000
## 5          2005          2008          2000
## 6          NA          2008          2005
## 7          2001          2008          2000
## X2.alpha.code WB.2.code Table.Name Short.Name
## 1          AW          AW          Aruba          Aruba
## 3          AF          AF          Afghanistan    Afghanistan
## 4          AO          AO          Angola          Angola
## 5          AL          AL          Albania          Albania
## 6          AE          AE United Arab Emirates United Arab Emirates
## 7          AR          AR          Argentina        Argentina

```

```
tail(MergeData2)
```

```

## CountryCode Ranking Economy US Dollars (millions)
## 230 WSM 181 Samoa 684
## 231 YEM 90 Yemen, Rep. 35646
## 232 ZAF 28 South Africa 384313
## 233 ZAR 112 Congo, Dem. Rep. 17204
## 234 ZMB 104 Zambia 20678
## 235 ZWE 134 Zimbabwe 9802
## Long.Name Income.Group
## 230 Samoa Lower middle income
## 231 Republic of Yemen Lower middle income
## 232 Republic of South Africa Upper middle income
## 233 Democratic Republic of the Congo Low income
## 234 Republic of Zambia Low income
## 235 Republic of Zimbabwe Low income
## Region Lending.category Other.groups
## 230 East Asia & Pacific IDA
## 231 Middle East & North Africa IDA
## 232 Sub-Saharan Africa IBRD
## 233 Sub-Saharan Africa IDA HIPC
## 234 Sub-Saharan Africa IDA HIPC
## 235 Sub-Saharan Africa Blend

```

##	Currency.Unit	Latest.population.census	Latest.household.survey
## 230	Samoan tala	2006	
## 231	Yemeni rial	2004	MICS, 2006
## 232	South African rand	2001	DHS, 2003
## 233	Congolese franc	1984	DHS 2007
## 234	Zambian kwacha	2000	DHS, 2007
## 235	Zimbabwe dollar	2002	DHS, 2005/06
##			Special.Notes
## 230			
## 231			
## 232	Fiscal year end: March 31; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.		
## 233			
## 234			
## 235	Fiscal year end: June 30; reporting period for national accounts data: CY.		
##	National.accounts.base.year	National.accounts.reference.year	
## 230		2002	NA
## 231		1990	NA
## 232		2000	NA
## 233		1987	NA
## 234		1994	NA
## 235		1990	NA
##	System.of.National.Accounts	SNA.price.valuation	
## 230		NA	VAB
## 231		NA	VAP
## 232		1993	VAB
## 233		1993	VAB
## 234		NA	VAB
## 235		NA	VAB
##	Alternative.conversion.factor	PPP.survey.year	
## 230			NA
## 231		1990-96	2005
## 232			2005
## 233		1999-01	2005
## 234		1990-92	2005
## 235		1991, 1998	2005
##	Balance.of.Payments.Manual.in.use	External.debt.Reporting.status	
## 230		BPM5	Preliminary
## 231		BPM5	Actual
## 232		BPM5	Preliminary
## 233		BPM5	Estimate
## 234		BPM5	Preliminary
## 235		BPM5	Actual
##	System.of.trade	Government.Accounting.concept	
## 230	General		
## 231	General	Budgetary	
## 232	General	Consolidated	
## 233	Special	Consolidated	
## 234	General	Budgetary	
## 235	General	Consolidated	
##	IMF.data.dissemination.standard		
## 230			
## 231		GDDS	
## 232		SDDS	
## 233		GDDS	

```

## 234          GDDS
## 235          GDDS
##      Source.of.most.recent.Income.and.expenditure.data
## 230
## 231          ES/BS, 2005
## 232          ES/BS, 2000
## 233          1-2-3, 2005-06
## 234          IHS, 2004-05
## 235
##      Vital.registration.complete Latest.agricultural.census
## 230          1999
## 231          2002
## 232          2000
## 233          1990
## 234          1990
## 235          1960
##      Latest.industrial.data Latest.trade.data Latest.water.withdrawal.data
## 230          NA          2008          NA
## 231          2005          2008          2000
## 232          2005          2008          2000
## 233          NA          1986          2000
## 234          NA          2008          2000
## 235          1995          2008          2002
##      X2.alpha.code WB.2.code      Table.Name      Short.Name
## 230          WS      WS      Samoa      Samoa
## 231          YE      RY      Yemen, Rep.      Yemen
## 232          ZA      ZA      South Africa      South Africa
## 233          CD      ZR      Congo, Dem. Rep.      Dem. Rep. Congo
## 234          ZM      ZM      Zambia      Zambia
## 235          ZW      ZW      Zimbabwe      Zimbabwe

```

```
dim(MergeData2)
```

```
## [1] 189 34
```

```
rownames(MergeData2) <- seq(length=nrow(MergeData2))
```

Export data frames into csv file in the data directory to keep track of edits and merges

```

write.csv(MergeData1, "MergeData1.csv")
write.csv(MergeData2, "MergeData2.csv")
write.csv(GDPRaw, "GDPRaw.csv")
write.csv(GDPData, "GDPData.csv")
write.csv(EducationRaw, "EducationRaw.csv")
write.csv(GDPData, "GDPData.csv")

```

==Analysis to answer questions==

Extract the number of rows from original merged raw data, Track the number of cumulative matched rows, number of N/A values in Rankings, Economies, GDP, Income groups, and cumulative unmatched rows

```
print(paste0("Total Number of Rows in Merged Data: ", nrow(MergeData1)))
```

```
## [1] "Total Number of Rows in Merged Data: 235"
```

```

Matches<-sum(is.na(MergeData1$`US Dollars (millions)`) == FALSE & is.na(MergeData1$Income.Group) == FALSE)
print(paste0("Number of Matched Rows: ", Matches))

```

```
## [1] "Number of Matched Rows: 189"
NARanking<-sum(is.na(MergeData1$Ranking) == TRUE)
print(paste0("Number of N/A Rankings: ", NARanking))

## [1] "Number of N/A Rankings: 45"
NAEconomy<-sum(is.na(MergeData1$Economy) == TRUE)
print(paste0("Number of N/A Economies: ", NAEconomy))

## [1] "Number of N/A Economies: 45"
NAGDP<-sum(is.na(MergeData1$`US Dollars (millions)` ) == TRUE)
print(paste0("Number of N/A GDPs: ", NAGDP))

## [1] "Number of N/A GDPs: 45"
NAIncomeGroup<-sum(is.na(MergeData1$Income.Group) == TRUE)
print(paste0("Number of N/A Income Groups: ", NAIncomeGroup))

## [1] "Number of N/A Income Groups: 1"
NATotal<-sum(is.na(MergeData1$Ranking) == TRUE | is.na(MergeData1$Economy) == TRUE | MergeData1$`US Dollars (millions)` == TRUE)
print(paste0("Total Number of Unmatched Rows: ", NATotal))

## [1] "Total Number of Unmatched Rows: 46"
print(paste0("Number of Rows in Merged Data without N/A values: ", nrow(MergeData2)))

## [1] "Number of Rows in Merged Data without N/A values: 189"
```

Question 0) Include code to count the number of missing values for each variable used in the analysis:

For each of the variables utilized in the analysis, there are 45 N/A values for rankings, economies, and GDP. There is one country with a N/A value for income groups and is also eliminated, which results in a total of 46 unmatched rows

Question 1) Merge the data based on the country shortcode. How many of the IDs match?

After merging the data by country shortcode and eliminating pertinent rows with N/A values, 189 countries has GDP, educational, and ranking values matching with income group.

Rank the merged data by ascending GDP ranking, examine attributes and export dataset

```
NegGDP <- MergeData2[order(MergeData2$`US Dollars (millions)`),]
head(NegGDP)
```

```
##      CountryCode Ranking      Economy US Dollars (millions)
## 173      TUV      190      Tuvalu      40
## 92      KIR      189      Kiribati      175
## 113     MHL      188      Marshall Islands      182
## 137     PLW      187      Palau      228
## 155     STP      186 São Tomé and Príncipe      263
## 59      FSM      185 Micronesia, Fed. Sts.      326
##                                     Long.Name      Income.Group
## 173                                     Tuvalu Lower middle income
## 92                                     Republic of Kiribati Lower middle income
## 113      Republic of the Marshall Islands Lower middle income
## 137                                     Republic of Palau Upper middle income
## 155 Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe Lower middle income
## 59      Federated States of Micronesia Lower middle income
##                                     Region Lending.category Other.groups
```

## 173	East Asia & Pacific		
## 92	East Asia & Pacific	IDA	
## 113	East Asia & Pacific	IBRD	
## 137	East Asia & Pacific	IBRD	
## 155	Sub-Saharan Africa	IDA	HIPC
## 59	East Asia & Pacific	IBRD	
##	Currency.Unit	Latest.population.census	
## 173	Australian dollar		
## 92	Australian dollar		2005
## 113	U.S. dollar		1999
## 137	U.S. dollar		2005
## 155	São Tomé and Príncipe dobra		2001
## 59	U.S. dollar		2000
##	Latest.household.survey		
## 173			
## 92			
## 113			
## 137			
## 155			
## 59			
##			Special.Notes
## 173			
## 92	The government statistical office has revised national accounts data for 1970-2008.		
## 113			
## 137			
## 155			
## 59	The government statistical office has revised national accounts data for 1995-2008.		
##	National.accounts.base.year	National.accounts.reference.year	
## 173			NA
## 92	1991		NA
## 113	1991		NA
## 137	1995		NA
## 155	2001		NA
## 59	1998		NA
##	System.of.National.Accounts	SNA.price.valuation	
## 173		NA	
## 92		NA	VAB
## 113		NA	VAB
## 137		NA	VAB
## 155		NA	VAP
## 59		NA	VAB
##	Alternative.conversion.factor	PPP.survey.year	
## 173			NA
## 92			NA
## 113			NA
## 137			NA
## 155			2005
## 59			NA
##	Balance.of.Payments.Manual.in.use	External.debt.Reporting.status	
## 173			
## 92			
## 113			
## 137			
## 155			Preliminary

```

## 59
##      System.of.trade Government.Accounting.concept
## 173
## 92          General
## 113
## 137
## 155          Special
## 59
##      IMF.data.dissemination.standard
## 173
## 92                      GDDS
## 113
## 137
## 155                      GDDS
## 59
##      Source.of.most.recent.Income.and.expenditure.data
## 173
## 92
## 113
## 137
## 155                      PS 2000-01
## 59
##      Vital.registration.complete Latest.agricultural.census
## 173
## 92
## 113
## 137                      Yes
## 155
## 59
##      Latest.industrial.data Latest.trade.data Latest.water.withdrawal.data
## 173                      NA                      NA                      NA
## 92                      NA                      2005                      NA
## 113                      NA                      NA                      NA
## 137                      NA                      NA                      NA
## 155                      NA                      2008                      NA
## 59                      NA                      NA                      NA
##      X2.alpha.code WB.2.code      Table.Name      Short.Name
## 173          TV      TV      Tuvalu      Tuvalu
## 92          KI      KI      Kiribati      Kiribati
## 113          MH      MH      Marshall Islands      Marshall Islands
## 137          PW      PW      Palau      Palau
## 155          ST      ST São Tomé and Príncipe São Tomé and Príncipe
## 59          FM      FM Micronesia, Fed. Sts.      Micronesia
str(NegGDP)

## 'data.frame':   189 obs. of  34 variables:
##  $ CountryCode      : chr  "TUV" "KIR" "MHL" "PLW" ...
##  $ Ranking           : int  190 189 188 187 186 185 184 183 182 181 .
##  $ Economy           : chr  "Tuvalu" "Kiribati" "Marshall Islands" "P
##  $ US Dollars (millions) : num  40 175 182 228 263 326 472 480 596 684 ..
##  $ Long.Name         : chr  "Tuvalu" "Republic of Kiribati" "Republic
##  $ Income.Group      : chr  "Lower middle income" "Lower middle incom
##  $ Region            : chr  "East Asia & Pacific" "East Asia & Pacifi
##  $ Lending.category  : chr  "" "IDA" "IBRD" "IBRD" ...

```

```
## $ Other.groups : chr "" "" "" "" ...
## $ Currency.Unit : chr "Australian dollar" "Australian dollar" "
## $ Latest.population.census : chr "" "2005" "1999" "2005" ...
## $ Latest.household.survey : chr "" "" "" "" ...
## $ Special.Notes : chr "" "The government statistical office has
## $ National.accounts.base.year : chr "" "1991" "1991" "1995" ...
## $ National.accounts.reference.year : int NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ System.of.National.Accounts : int NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 1993 NA NA ...
## $ SNA.price.valuation : chr "" "VAB" "VAB" "VAB" ...
## $ Alternative.conversion.factor : chr "" "" "" "" ...
## $ PPP.survey.year : int NA NA NA NA 2005 NA NA NA 2005 NA ...
## $ Balance.of.Payments.Manual.in.use : chr "" "" "" "" ...
## $ External.debt.Reporting.status : chr "" "" "" "" ...
## $ System.of.trade : chr "" "General" "" "" ...
## $ Government.Accounting.concept : chr "" "" "" "" ...
## $ IMF.data.dissemination.standard : chr "" "GDDS" "" "" ...
## $ Source.of.most.recent.Income.and.expenditure.data : chr "" "" "" "" ...
## $ Vital.registration.complete : chr "" "" "" "Yes" ...
## $ Latest.agricultural.census : chr "" "" "" "" ...
## $ Latest.industrial.data : int NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ Latest.trade.data : int NA 2005 NA NA 2008 NA 2007 2008 2007 2008
## $ Latest.water.withdrawal.data : int NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ X2.alpha.code : chr "TV" "KI" "MH" "PW" ...
## $ WB.2.code : chr "TV" "KI" "MH" "PW" ...
## $ Table.Name : chr "Tuvalu" "Kiribati" "Marshall Islands" "P
## $ Short.Name : chr "Tuvalu" "Kiribati" "Marshall Islands" "P
```

```
write.csv(NegGDP, "NegGDP.csv")
```

Code to find 13th country with the ascending GDP. More code to show that there is a tie between St. Kitts and Grenada at 12th place, which results the alphabetical order to dictate St. Kitts at 13th place in ranking.

```
country13NegGDP<-NegGDP[13,3]
print(paste0("The 13th country in ascending order by GDP is: ", country13NegGDP))
```

```
## [1] "The 13th country in ascending order by GDP is: St. Kitts and Nevis"
```

```
NegGDP[12:13,c(2, 3, 4, 6)]
```

```
##      Ranking      Economy US Dollars (millions)      Income.Group
## 69      178      Grenada      767 Upper middle income
## 93      178 St. Kitts and Nevis      767 Upper middle income
```

Question 2) Sort the data frame in ascending order by GDP (so United States is last). What is the 13th country in the resulting data frame?

From ascending GDP, country #13 is St. Kitts and Nevis in the resulting data frame NegGDP. Technically, St. Kitts and Grenada are tied at 12th in ascending GDP and further ascending alphabetical sorting makes St. Kitts appear at 13th and Grenada at 12th place.

Assign a subset of High Income OECD countries from income group and find the mean of their GDP rank

```
HIOECD <- MergeData2[ which(MergeData2$Income.Group=='High income: OECD'), ]
head(HIOECD)
```

```
##      CountryCode Ranking      Economy US Dollars (millions)
## 9      AUS      12      Australia      1532408
## 10     AUT      27      Austria      394708
```



```

## 13      BEL      25      Belgium      483262
## 31      CAN      11      Canada      1821424
## 32      CHE      20      Switzerland      631173
## 44      CZE      51      Czech Republic      196446
##          Long.Name      Income.Group      Region
## 9  Commonwealth of Australia High income: OECD  East Asia & Pacific
## 10      Republic of Austria High income: OECD  Europe & Central Asia
## 13      Kingdom of Belgium High income: OECD  Europe & Central Asia
## 31      Canada High income: OECD      North America
## 32      Switzerland High income: OECD  Europe & Central Asia
## 44      Czech Republic High income: OECD  Europe & Central Asia
##  Lending.category Other.groups      Currency.Unit
## 9          Australian dollar
## 10          Euro area      Euro
## 13          Euro area      Euro
## 31          Canadian dollar
## 32          Swiss franc
## 44          Czech koruna
##  Latest.population.census Latest.household.survey
## 9          2006
## 10         2001
## 13         2001
## 31         2006
## 32         2000
## 44         2001      RHS, 1993
##
## 9
## 10 A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The follow
## 13      A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The
## 31
## 32
## 44
##  National.accounts.base.year National.accounts.reference.year
## 9          2007
## 10         2000      NA
## 13         2000      NA
## 31         2000      NA
## 32         2000      NA
## 44         2000      1995
##  System.of.National.Accounts SNA.price.valuation
## 9          1993      VAB
## 10         1993      VAB
## 13         1993      VAB
## 31         1993      VAB
## 32          NA      VAB
## 44         1993      VAB
##  Alternative.conversion.factor PPP.survey.year
## 9          2005
## 10         2005
## 13         2005
## 31         2005
## 32         2005
## 44         2005
##  Balance.of.Payments.Manual.in.use External.debt.Reporting.status

```

```

## 9          BPM5
## 10         BPM5
## 13         BPM5
## 31         BPM5
## 32         BPM5
## 44         BPM5
##   System.of.trade Government.Accounting.concept
## 9      General Consolidated
## 10     Special Consolidated
## 13     Special Consolidated
## 31     General Consolidated
## 32     Special Consolidated
## 44     General Consolidated
##   IMF.data.dissemination.standard
## 9          SDDS
## 10         SDDS
## 13         SDDS
## 31         SDDS
## 32         SDDS
## 44         SDDS
##   Source.of.most.recent.Income.and.expenditure.data
## 9          ES/BS, 1994
## 10         IS 2000
## 13         IHS, 2000
## 31         LFS, 2000
## 32         ES/BS, 2000
## 44         IS 1996
##   Vital.registration.complete Latest.agricultural.census
## 9          Yes 2001
## 10         Yes 1999-2000
## 13         Yes 1999-2000 (conducted annually)
## 31         Yes 1996/2001
## 32         Yes 2000
## 44         Yes 2000
##   Latest.industrial.data Latest.trade.data Latest.water.withdrawal.data
## 9          2004 2008 2000
## 10         2004 2008 2000
## 13         2004 2008 NA
## 31         2001 2008 2000
## 32         NA 2008 2000
## 44         2005 2008 2000
##   X2.alpha.code WB.2.code Table.Name Short.Name
## 9      AU AU Australia Australia
## 10     AT AT Austria Austria
## 13     BE BE Belgium Belgium
## 31     CA CA Canada Canada
## 32     CH CH Switzerland Switzerland
## 44     CZ CZ Czech Republic Czech Republic

write.csv(HIOECD, "HIOECD.csv")
HAvgGDPRank<- mean(HIOECD$Ranking)
print(paste0("The average GDP ranking of high income, OECD countries is: ", round(HAvgGDPRank, digits =

## [1] "The average GDP ranking of high income, OECD countries is: 32.97"

```

Assign a subset of High Income nonOECD countries from income group and find the mean of their GDP rank

```
HINonOECD <- MergeData2[ which(MergeData2$Income.Group=='High income: nonOECD'), ]
head(HINonOECD)
```

##	CountryCode	Ranking	Economy	US Dollars (millions)
## 1	ABW	161	Aruba	2584
## 5	ARE	32	United Arab Emirates	348595
## 18	BHR	93	Bahrain	29044
## 19	BHS	138	Bahamas, The	8149
## 23	BMU	149	Bermuda	5474
## 26	BRB	153	Barbados	4225
##	Long.Name	Income.Group		
## 1	Aruba	High income: nonOECD		
## 5	United Arab Emirates	High income: nonOECD		
## 18	Kingdom of Bahrain	High income: nonOECD		
## 19	Commonwealth of The Bahamas	High income: nonOECD		
## 23	The Bermudas	High income: nonOECD		
## 26	Barbados	High income: nonOECD		
##	Region	Lending.category	Other.groups	
## 1	Latin America & Caribbean			
## 5	Middle East & North Africa			
## 18	Middle East & North Africa			
## 19	Latin America & Caribbean			
## 23	North America			
## 26	Latin America & Caribbean			
##	Currency.Unit	Latest.population.census	Latest.household.survey	
## 1	Aruban florin	2000		
## 5	U.A.E. dirham	2005		
## 18	Bahraini dinar	2001		
## 19	Bahamian dollar	2000		
## 23	Bermuda dollar	2000		
## 26	Barbados dollar	2000		
##				Special.Notes
## 1				
## 5				
## 18				
## 19	The government has revised national accounts data for 1997-2007. The new base year is 2006.			
## 23	The Statistical Office has revised national accounts data for 1996-2007.			
## 26				
##	National.accounts.base.year	National.accounts.reference.year		
## 1	1995	NA		
## 5	1995	NA		
## 18	1985	NA		
## 19	2006	NA		
## 23	1996	NA		
## 26	1974	NA		
##	System.of.National.Accounts	SNA.price.valuation		
## 1	NA			
## 5	NA	VAB		
## 18	NA	VAP		
## 19	1993	VAB		
## 23	NA	VAB		
## 26	NA	VAB		
##	Alternative.conversion.factor	PPP.survey.year		

## 1			NA
## 5			NA
## 18			2005
## 19			NA
## 23			NA
## 26			NA
##	Balance.of.Payments.Manual.in.use External.debt.Reporting.status		
## 1			
## 5		BPM4	
## 18		BPM5	
## 19		BPM5	
## 23			
## 26		BPM5	
##	System.of.trade Government.Accounting.concept		
## 1	Special		
## 5	General	Consolidated	
## 18	General	Consolidated	
## 19	General	Budgetary	
## 23			
## 26	General	Consolidated	
##	IMF.data.dissemination.standard		
## 1			
## 5		GDDS	
## 18		GDDS	
## 19		GDDS	
## 23			
## 26		GDDS	
##	Source.of.most.recent.Income.and.expenditure.data		
## 1			
## 5			
## 18			
## 19			
## 23			
## 26			
##	Vital.registration.complete Latest.agricultural.census		
## 1			
## 5			1998
## 18		Yes	
## 19			
## 23		Yes	
## 26		Yes	
##	Latest.industrial.data Latest.trade.data Latest.water.withdrawal.data		
## 1	NA	2008	NA
## 5	NA	2008	2005
## 18	NA	2007	2003
## 19	1997	2008	NA
## 23	NA	2008	NA
## 26	NA	2008	2000
##	X2.alpha.code	WB.2.code	Table.Name Short.Name
## 1	AW	AW	Aruba Aruba
## 5	AE	AE	United Arab Emirates United Arab Emirates
## 18	BH	BH	Bahrain Bahrain
## 19	BS	BS	Bahamas, The The Bahamas
## 23	BM	BM	Bermuda Bermuda

## 26

BB

BB

Barbados

Barbados

```
write.csv(HINonOECD, "HINonOECD.csv")
NAvgGDPRank<- mean(HINonOECD$Ranking)
print(paste0("The average GDP ranking of high income, nonOECD countries is: ", round(NAvgGDPRank, digit
```

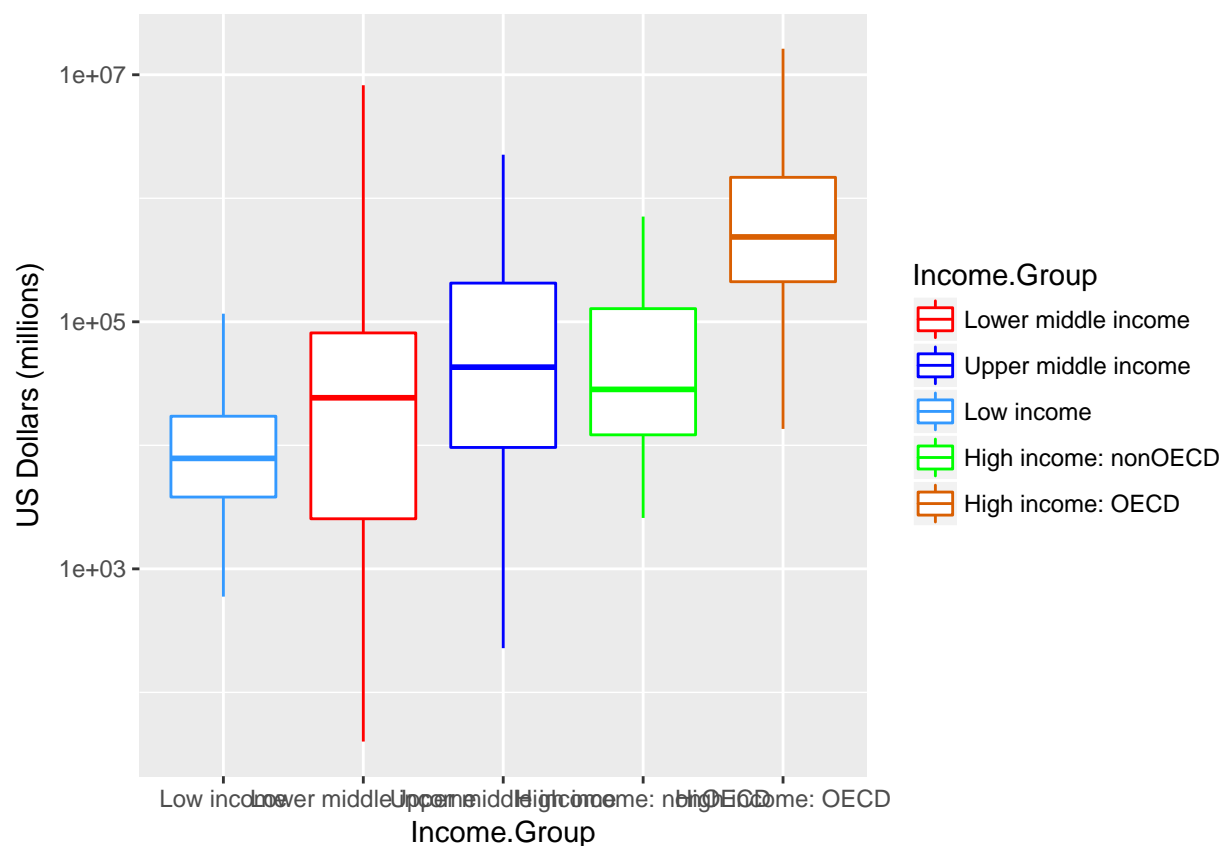
```
## [1] "The average GDP ranking of high income, nonOECD countries is: 91.91"
```

Question 3) What are the average GDP rankings for the “High income: OECD” and “High income: nonOECD” groups?

By income group, the average GDP rankings for High income: OECD countries is 32.97 and for High income: nonOECD countries is 91.91. High income OECD countries have higher GDP than that of High income nonOECD countries. Higher GDP ranking suggests that high income countries that are open to free world trade and development are more prosperous.

Using ggplot2, individual countries with matching rows in GDP are logarithmically plotted by separately colored income group box plots to show quantile distribution.

```
library(ggplot2)
NegGDP$Income.Group <- factor(NegGDP$Income.Group, levels=c("Low income", "Lower middle income", "Upper middle income", "High income: nonOECD", "High income: OECD"))
color.codes<-as.character(c("#3399FF", "#FF0000", "#0000FF", "#00FF00", "#D95F02"))
ggplot(data = NegGDP, aes(y = `US Dollars (millions)`, x = Income.Group, colour = Income.Group))+
  geom_boxplot() + scale_y_log10() +
  scale_colour_manual(breaks = NegGDP$Income.Group, values = unique(as.character(color.codes)))
```



Question 4) Show the distribution of GDP value for all the countries and color plots by income group. Use ggplot2 to create your plot.

Graphically by boxplot log distribution, it was expected that the median GDP of countries grouped by income

group rose from low income to lower middle income to upper middle income. For high income countries, there is a discrepancy between OECD and nonOECD countries. If the country is high income but does not allow free global trade and development, they have a median GDP lower than that of upper middle income countries and about equivalent to that of lower middle income countries. Otherwise, if the high income country is an OECD member, they continue the trend of GDP prosperity. In addition, the giant range of countries that fall into the lower middle income category suggests that the distinction of countries by income groups is not solely based on GDP qualities alone.

GDP summary statistics of countries based on income groups

```
tapply(NegGDP$`US Dollars (millions)`, NegGDP$Income.Group, summary)
```

```
## $`Low income`
##   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##   596   3814   7843   14410   17200   116400
##
## $`Lower middle income`
##   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##    40   2549   24270   256700   81450   8227000
##
## $`Upper middle income`
##   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##   228   9613   42940   231800   205800   2253000
##
## $`High income: nonOECD`
##   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##   2584   12840   28370   104300   131200   711000
##
## $`High income: OECD`
##   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##   13580   211100   486500   1484000   1480000   16240000
```

Question 5) Provide summary statistics of GDP by income groups.

From the boxplot log distribution of countries' GDP separated by income groups, the quantile distributions were plotted by range, interquantile range, and medians. The summary statistics show that the mean GDP per income group is very different than that of the median, with the mean being 0.8x, 9.5x, 4.3x, 2.6x, and 2x greater than that of the median for their respective income groups by ascending classification.

The range overlap in country GDP further suggests that countries separated by income group was not solely based on GDP. The order of mean GDP by income group is low income, high income: nonOECD, upper middle income, lower middle income, and high income: OECD, which means that there are more factors that dictate how a country is classified into income groups than GDP alone.

Breaks the GDP rankings into 5 separate quantile groups, with increment of 20%, and writes the quantiles into csv. Negdata is used because factors and levels are defined previously

```
Quantiles<-cut(NegGDP$Ranking, breaks=quantile(NegGDP$Ranking,seq(0, 1, 0.2)))
head(Quantiles)
```

```
## [1] (152,190] (152,190] (152,190] (152,190] (152,190] (152,190]
## Levels: (1,38.6] (38.6,76.2] (76.2,114] (114,152] (152,190]
```

```
write.csv(Quantiles, "Quantiles.csv")
```

Using reshape2, a table shows the number of countries per income group that falls inside their respective 20% quantile groups based on individual GDP ranking

```
library(reshape2)
table(NegGDP$Income.Group, Quantiles)
```

```
##              Quantiles
##              (1,38.6] (38.6,76.2] (76.2,114] (114,152] (152,190]
## Low income           0           1           9          16          11
## Lower middle income   5          13          11           9          16
## Upper middle income  11           9           8           8           9
## High income: nonOECD   4           5           8           4           2
## High income: OECD     17          10           1           1           0
```

Question 6a) Cut the GDP ranking into 5 separate quantile groups. Make a table versus Income.Group.

It was expected that low income has more countries that fall inside the higher quantile GDP rankings while that of the higher income: OECD has more that fall inside the lower GDP quantile rankings. Lower middle income has a concentration of counties that fall inside ther higher GDP rankings with some of its countries in the lower quantile GDP rankings. Upper middle income countries has an even distribution of countries in each quantile category while that of high income: nonOECD countries have countries falling in the middle GDP quantile rankings.

Create a subset featuring GDP ranking, country, and Income group and examine attributes

```
IncomeSub <- MergeData2[c(2,3,6)]
IncomeSub<-IncomeSub[order(IncomeSub$Ranking),]
rownames(IncomeSub) <- seq(length=nrow(IncomeSub))
head(IncomeSub)
```

```
## Ranking      Economy      Income.Group
## 1         1 United States High income: OECD
## 2         2      China Lower middle income
## 3         3      Japan High income: OECD
## 4         4      Germany High income: OECD
## 5         5      France High income: OECD
## 6         6 United Kingdom High income: OECD
```

```
write.csv(IncomeSub, "IncomeSub.csv")
```

Find the subset and number of countries that are lower middle in income group and top 38 in GDP ranking. Export new dataset as LowerMiddleTop38.

```
LowerMiddleTop38 <- IncomeSub[which(IncomeSub$Ranking <= 38 & IncomeSub$Income.Group == "Lower middle income"),]
rownames(LowerMiddleTop38) <- seq(length=nrow(LowerMiddleTop38))
LowerMiddleTop38
```

```
## Ranking      Economy      Income.Group
## 1         2      China Lower middle income
## 2        10      India Lower middle income
## 3        16 Indonesia Lower middle income
## 4        31  Thailand Lower middle income
## 5        38 Egypt, Arab Rep. Lower middle income
```

```
write.csv(LowerMiddleTop38, "LowerMiddleTop38.csv")
```

```
print(paste0("The number of lower income countries that are in the top 38 for GDP ranking is: ", nrow(LowerMiddleTop38)))
```

```
## [1] "The number of lower income countries that are in the top 38 for GDP ranking is: 5"
```

Question 6b) How many countries are Lower middle income but among the 38 nations with highest GDP?

The table shows there are 5 lower income countries that are in the top 38 for GDP ranking.

Conclusion: