

HW4

2024-09-25

Part a.

```
DatYr <- function(year) {
  paste0("https://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/view_text_file.php?filename=44013h", year, ".txt.gz&dir=data/historic")
}

###1: Inputting the 1985 data##
year1 <- "1985"
buoy <- read.table(DatYr(year1), na.strings = "MM", header = TRUE, fill = TRUE, sep = "")

header <- scan(DatYr(year1), what = 'character', nlines = 1)
colnames(buoy) <- header
buoy <- buoy %>%
  add_column(mm = NA, .after = "hh") %>%
  add_column(TIDE = NA, .after = "VIS")

###2: Inputting the years from 1986-2006##
YearAll <- 1986:2006
for (i in YearAll) {
  url <- DatYr(i)
  temp_data <- read.table(DatYr(i), header = TRUE, fill = TRUE, sep = "")
  temp_data <- temp_data %>%
    add_column(mm = NA, .after = "hh") %>%
    add_column(TIDE = NA, .after = "VIS")
  buoy <- bind_rows(buoy, temp_data)
}
buoy$YY<-na.omit(c(buoy$YY, buoy$YYYY))
buoy <- buoy %>%
  select(-YYYY, -TIDE.1, -mm.1)
colnames(buoy)[colnames(buoy) == "YY"] <- "YYYY"

###3: Inputting the years from 2007-2023##
YearAll<-2007:2023
for (i in YearAll) {
  url <- DatYr(i)
  temp_data <- (read.table(DatYr(i), header = FALSE, fill = TRUE, sep = "", skip = 1))
  header=scan(DatYr(i), what = 'character', nlines = 1)
  colnames(temp_data) <- header
  buoy <- bind_rows(buoy, temp_data)
}

###4: Remove all of the observations that contain missing data##
buoy$YYYY <- na.omit(c(buoy$YYYY, buoy$`#YY`))
```

```

buoy$BAR <- na.omit(c(buoy$BAR, buoy$PRES))
buoy <- buoy %>%
  select(-`#YY`, -PRES)

buoy$WD <- na.omit(c(buoy$WD, buoy$WDIR))
buoy <- buoy %>%
  select(-WDIR)

```

Part B.

```

##1: Remove TIDE column because it does not serve a purpose ##
buoy = buoy %>% select(-TIDE)

##2: Replace all of the numbers that are unavailable with NA ##
buoy$VIS <- ifelse(buoy$VIS == 99, NA, buoy$VIS)
buoy$DEWP <- ifelse(buoy$DEWP == 999, NA, buoy$DEWP)
buoy$MWD <- ifelse(buoy$MWD == 999, NA, buoy$MWD)
buoy$APD <- ifelse(buoy$APD == 99, NA, buoy$APD)
buoy$DPD <- ifelse(buoy$DPD == 99, NA, buoy$DPD)
buoy$WVHT <- ifelse(buoy$WVHT == 99, NA, buoy$WVHT)
buoy$BAR <- ifelse(buoy$BAR == 999, NA, buoy$BAR)
buoy$ATMP <- ifelse(buoy$ATMP == 999, NA, buoy$ATMP)
buoy$WTMP <- ifelse(buoy$WTMP == 999, NA, buoy$WTMP)
buoy$WSPD <- ifelse(buoy$WSPD == 99, NA, buoy$WSPD)
buoy$BAR <- ifelse(buoy$BAR == 9999, NA, buoy$BAR)

##3: Add a datetime column##
buoy$datetime <- ymd_h(paste(buoy$YYYY, buoy$MM, buoy$DD, buoy$hh, sep = "-"))

cat("It can be beneficial to convert missing or null data points to `NA` in R because many functions are

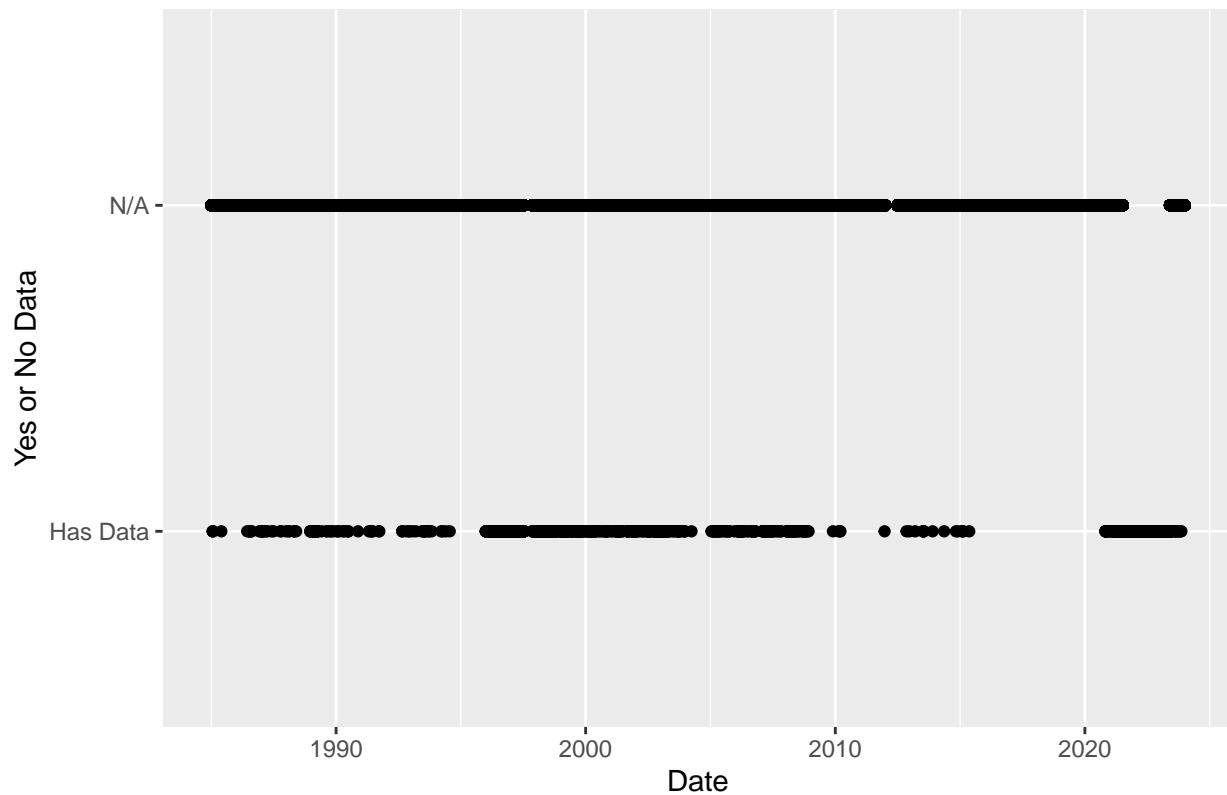
## It can be beneficial to convert missing or null data points to 'NA' in R because many functions are

VIScategory <- ifelse(is.na(buoy$ATMP), "Has Data", "N/A")

##4: Find the pattern (or patterns) of the NA's ##
ggplot(buoy, aes(x = datetime, y = VIScategory)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(x = "Date", y = "Yes or No Data", title = "Trend of NA's within Air Temperature")

```

Trend of NA's within Air Temperature



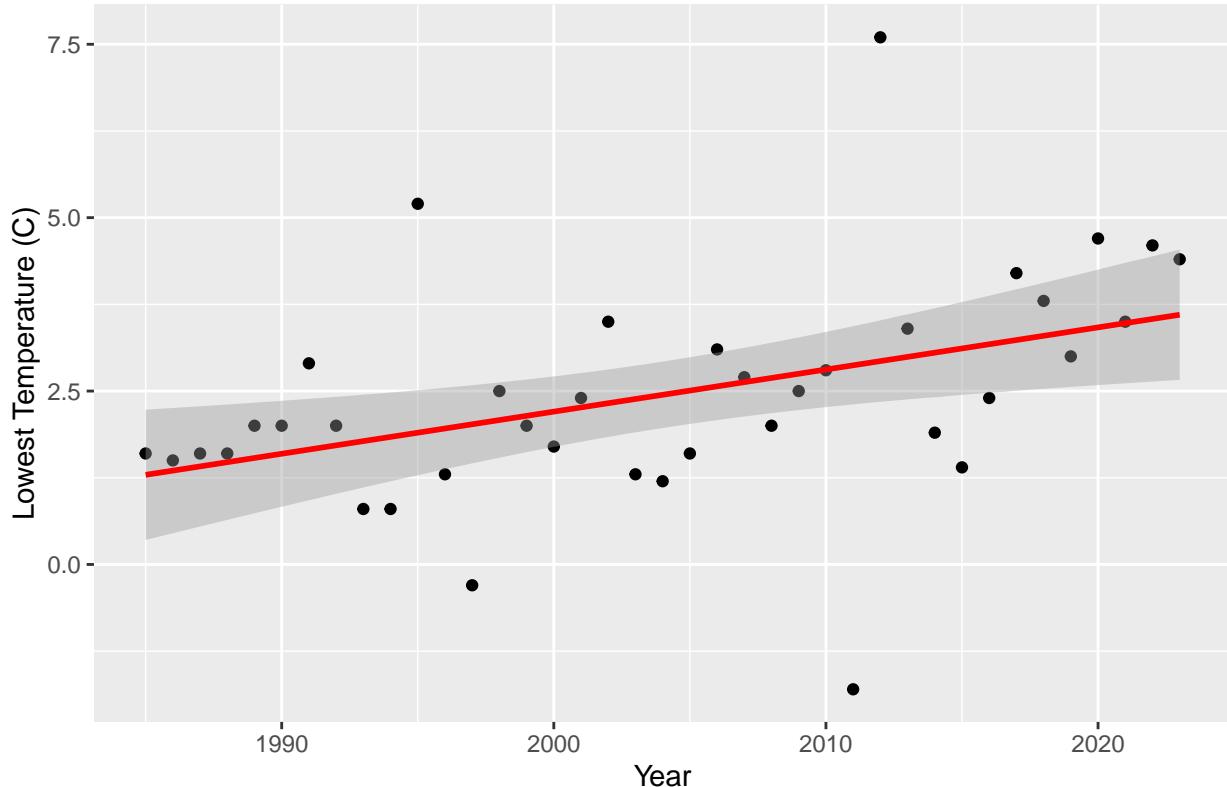
```
cat("\n\nThere appears to be a noticeable trend of increased available ATMP data in the Buoy dataset. Based on the current data, it seems that more buoys are providing temperature data over time, which is reflected in the increasing number of 'Has Data' points compared to 'N/A' points. This suggests that the dataset is becoming more comprehensive over time, although there may still be many locations where no data is available (N/A).")
```

```
##  
##  
## There appears to be a noticeable trend of increased available ATMP data in the Buoy dataset. Based on the current data, it seems that more buoys are providing temperature data over time, which is reflected in the increasing number of 'Has Data' points compared to 'N/A' points. This suggests that the dataset is becoming more comprehensive over time, although there may still be many locations where no data is available (N/A).
```

Part C.

```
## In this instance, the rise in temperature observed in the Buoy data was identified as a useful indicator of climate change.  
YrMin <- buoy %>%  
  group_by(year = year(datetime)) %>%  
  summarise(min = min(WTMP, na.rm = TRUE))  
  
## Set the axis and plot ##  
ggplot(YrMin, aes(x = year, y = min)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", col = "red") +  
  labs(title = "Change in Temperature from 1985-2023",  
       x = "Year",  
       y = "Lowest Temperature (C)")  
  
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

Change in Temperature from 1985–2023



```
cat("A useful statistic to enhance my plot would be to calculate the average temperature over the entire
```

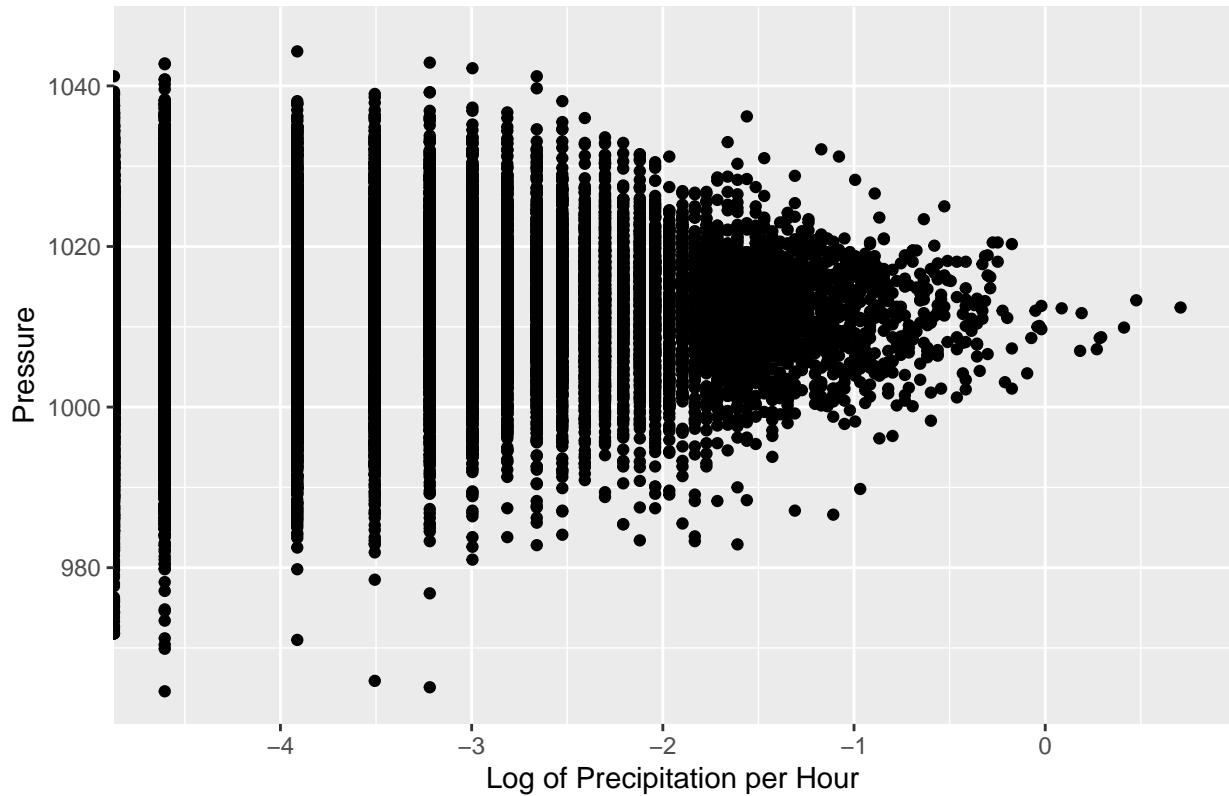
```
## A useful statistic to enhance my plot would be to calculate the average temperature over the entire
```

Part D.

```
# The goal is to merge the two datasets into a single `NewDat` dataset by aligning them based on similar
rainfall <- read.csv("Rainfall.csv")
rainfall$datetime <- ymd_hm(rainfall$DATE)
rainfall_subset <- rainfall[, c("datetime", "HPCP")]
NewDat <- merge(buoy, rainfall_subset, by = "datetime", all = TRUE)

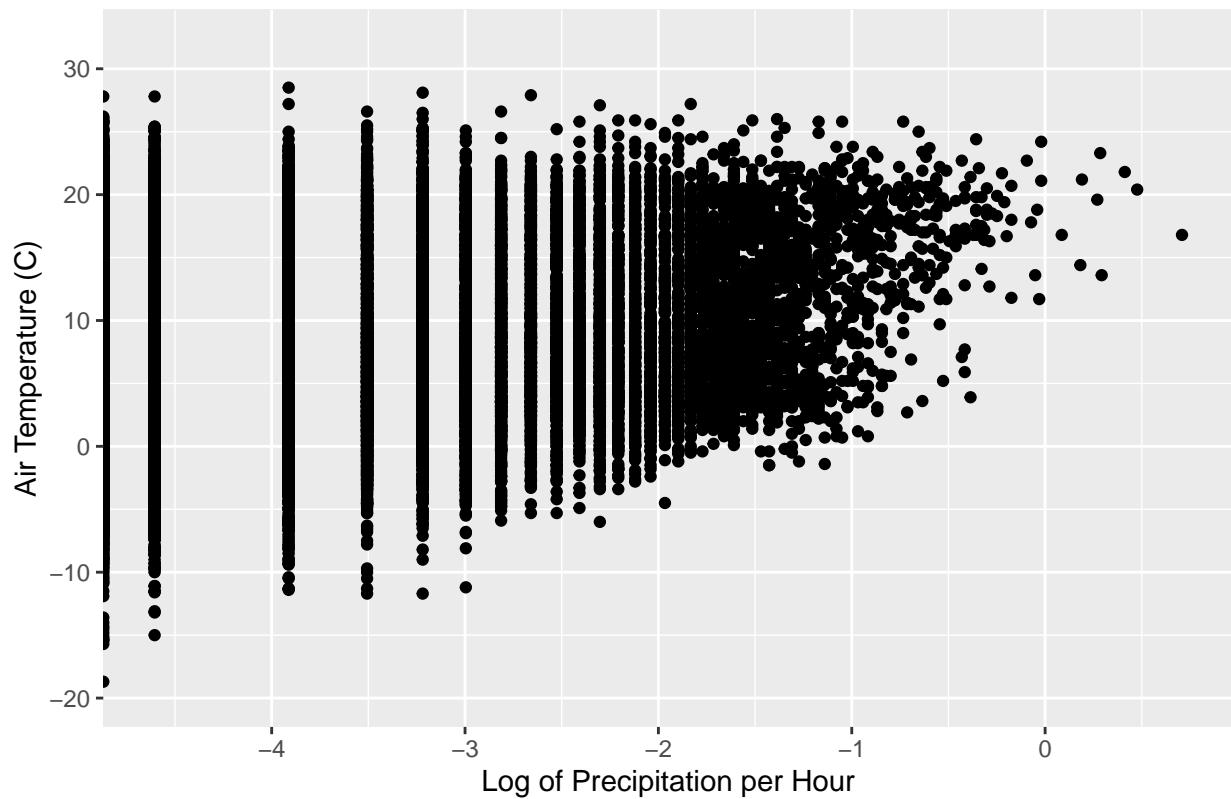
ggplot(NewDat, aes(x = log(HPCP), y = BAR), pch = 20) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(x = "Log of Precipitation per Hour",
       y = "Pressure",
       title = "log(HPCP) vs Pressure")
```

log(HPCP) vs Pressure



```
ggplot(NewDat, aes(x = log(HPCP), y = ATMP), pch = 20) +  
  geom_point() +  
  labs(x = "Log of Precipitation per Hour",  
       y = "Air Temperature (C)",  
       title = "log(HPCP) vs ATMP")
```

log(HPCP) vs ATMP



```
## I have selected these two graphs because they provide the best visualization of trends in HPCP along  
cat("I find it difficult to sympathize with TV meteorologists, given their access to vast amounts of wea
```

```
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```