

## Hengst Chapter 2: B)

### 2019 and 2020 temperature ranges

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>.

When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

```
##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   site = col_character(),
##   Date_time = col_datetime(format = ""),
##   degf_avg = col_double(),
##   degf_lo = col_double(),
##   degf_hi = col_double(),
##   rh_avg = col_double()
## )

## # A tibble: 18,969 x 6
##   site      Date_time      degf_avg degf_lo degf_hi rh_avg
##   <chr>      <dtm>          <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 UKearney 2019-05-16 17:00:00    56.1    55.4    56.8  83.0
## 2 UKearney 2019-05-16 18:00:00    57.5    56.1    58.6  81.7
## 3 UKearney 2019-05-16 19:00:00    55.0    53.8    56.8  90.4
## 4 UKearney 2019-05-16 20:00:00    53.5    52.9    54.1  95.1
## 5 UKearney 2019-05-16 21:00:00    52.4    52      52.9  97.7
## 6 UKearney 2019-05-16 22:00:00    52.3    52      52.7  97.2
## 7 UKearney 2019-05-16 23:00:00    53.1    52.7    53.6  90.3
## 8 UKearney 2019-05-17 00:00:00    53.2    52.7    53.8  89.2
## 9 UKearney 2019-05-17 01:00:00    52.3    51.6    53.1  93.3
## 10 UKearney 2019-05-17 02:00:00    52.5    52.2    52.9  91.6
## # ... with 18,959 more rows
```

### 2019 <61F: Percent nights by month

```
alltemps19 %>% # 18969 to 798
  dplyr::mutate(mnth = lubridate::month(Date_time, label = TRUE, abbr = TRUE),
               day_of_mnth = lubridate::mday(Date_time)) %>%
  dplyr::group_by(site, mnth, day_of_mnth) %>%
  dplyr::summarise(degf_lo = min(degf_lo)) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(lt66 = ifelse(degf_lo < 66, 1, 0),
               lt52 = ifelse(degf_lo <= 52, 1, 0)) %>%
  dplyr::filter(!is.na(degf_lo)) %>%
  dplyr::group_by(site, mnth) %>%
  dplyr::summarise(lt66 = sum(lt66),
                  lt52 = sum(lt52),
                  nObs = dplyr::n(),
```

```

    pct_lt66 = 100*lt66/nObs,
    pct_lt52 = 100*lt52/nObs) %>%
dplyr::select(site,mnth,pct_lt66) %>%
tidyr::pivot_wider(id_cols = site,
                    names_from = mnth,
                    values_from = pct_lt66,
                    values_fill = 0) %>%
knitr::kable(., "latex")

```

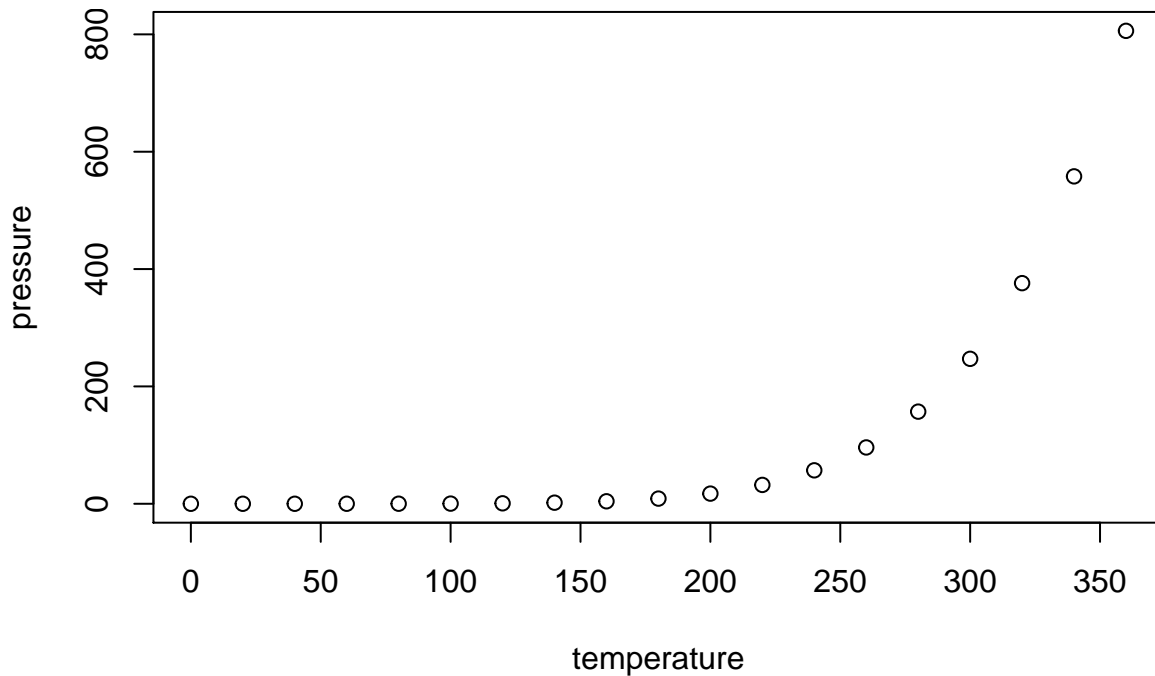
## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'site', 'mnth'. You can override using the `.groups` argument.

## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'site'. You can override using the `.groups` argument.

site	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	May	Nov
MWoolf_east	70.37037	74.19355	70.96774	96.66667	100	0	0
MWoolf_west	90.00000	83.87097	100.00000	96.66667	100	100	0
Perez	92.59259	96.77419	74.19355	93.33333	100	0	100
UCKearney	86.66667	80.64516	80.64516	96.66667	100	100	100
usda	76.66667	70.96774	74.19355	90.00000	100	100	0

## Including Plots

You can also embed plots, for example:



Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.