

SIOB 296 Introduction to Programming with R

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Answer all questions in a script (.R) file. Use comments (# or #').

1. Create the following list of state information (call it `states`) using the built-in data objects `state.abb`, `state.area`, `state.center`, `state.name`:

```
str(states)
```

List of 4

```
$ abb      : chr [1:50] "AL" "AK" "AZ" "AR" ...
$ area     : num [1:50] 51609 589757 113909 53104 158693 ...
$ center:List of 2
..$ x: num [1:50] -86.8 -127.2 -111.6 -92.3 -119.8 ...
..$ y: num [1:50] 32.6 49.2 34.2 34.7 36.5 ...
$ name     : chr [1:50] "Alabama" "Alaska" "Arizona" "Arkansas" ...
```

2. Add the `state.division` factor to the `states` list.

List of 5

```
$ abb      : chr [1:50] "AL" "AK" "AZ" "AR" ...
$ area     : num [1:50] 51609 589757 113909 53104 158693 ...
$ center   :List of 2
..$ x: num [1:50] -86.8 -127.2 -111.6 -92.3 -119.8 ...
..$ y: num [1:50] 32.6 49.2 34.2 34.7 36.5 ...
$ name     : chr [1:50] "Alabama" "Alaska" "Arizona" "Arkansas" ...
$ division: Factor w/ 9 levels "New England",...: 4 9 8 5 9 8 1 3 3 3 ...
```

3. Create a two-column data frame from the `abb` and `name` elements, and put them into an element called `abb.name`. Delete `abb` and `name`.

List of 4

```
$ area     : num [1:50] 51609 589757 113909 53104 158693 ...
$ center   :List of 2
..$ x: num [1:50] -86.8 -127.2 -111.6 -92.3 -119.8 ...
..$ y: num [1:50] 32.6 49.2 34.2 34.7 36.5 ...
$ division: Factor w/ 9 levels "New England",...: 4 9 8 5 9 8 1 3 3 3 ...
$ abb.name:'data.frame':  50 obs. of  2 variables:
..$ abb : chr [1:50] "AL" "AK" "AZ" "AR" ...
..$ name: chr [1:50] "Alabama" "Alaska" "Arizona" "Arkansas" ...
```

4. Add a list to the `states` list that summarizes the mean, median, standard deviation and range of state areas:

```
List of 5
 $ area      : num [1:50] 51609 589757 113909 53104 158693 ...
 $ center    :List of 2
  ..$ x: num [1:50] -86.8 -127.2 -111.6 -92.3 -119.8 ...
  ..$ y: num [1:50] 32.6 49.2 34.2 34.7 36.5 ...
 $ division  : Factor w/ 9 levels "New England",...: 4 9 8 5 9 8 1 3 3 3 ...
 $ abb.name  : 'data.frame': 50 obs. of 2 variables:
  ..$ abb : chr [1:50] "AL" "AK" "AZ" "AR" ...
  ..$ name: chr [1:50] "Alabama" "Alaska" "Arizona" "Arkansas" ...
 $ area.smry :List of 4
  ..$ mean  : num 72368
  ..$ median: num 56222
  ..$ sd    : num 88278
  ..$ range : num [1:2] 1214 589757
```

5. Extract the `abb.name` data frame and add the `division` element to it. Call the new data frame “`states.df`”:

```
'data.frame': 50 obs. of 3 variables:
 $ abb      : chr "AL" "AK" "AZ" "AR" ...
 $ name     : chr "Alabama" "Alaska" "Arizona" "Arkansas" ...
 $ division : Factor w/ 9 levels "New England",...: 4 9 8 5 9 8 1 3 3 3 ...
```

6. Use `states.df` to extract and create a character vector of the abbreviations of the New England states:

```
[1] "CT" "ME" "MA" "NH" "RI" "VT"
```

7. Using this vector and the `states` list, what is the mean area of New England states?

```
[1] 11101.33
```

8. Convert the built-in `state.x77` matrix to a data frame called `state77.df`

```
'data.frame': 50 obs. of 8 variables:
 $ Population: num 3615 365 2212 2110 21198 ...
 $ Income    : num 3624 6315 4530 3378 5114 ...
 $ Illiteracy: num 2.1 1.5 1.8 1.9 1.1 0.7 1.1 0.9 1.3 2 ...
 $ Life Exp  : num 69 69.3 70.5 70.7 71.7 ...
 $ Murder    : num 15.1 11.3 7.8 10.1 10.3 6.8 3.1 6.2 10.7 13.9 ...
 $ HS Grad   : num 41.3 66.7 58.1 39.9 62.6 63.9 56 54.6 52.6 40.6 ...
 $ Frost     : num 20 152 15 65 20 166 139 103 11 60 ...
 $ Area      : num 50708 566432 113417 51945 156361 ...
```

9. Add columns that are the per-capita income rate (Income/Population) and per-capita life expectancy rate (Life Exp/Population):

```
'data.frame': 50 obs. of 10 variables:
 $ Population : num 3615 365 2212 2110 21198 ...
 $ Income : num 3624 6315 4530 3378 5114 ...
 $ Illiteracy : num 2.1 1.5 1.8 1.9 1.1 0.7 1.1 0.9 1.3 2 ...
 $ Life Exp : num 69 69.3 70.5 70.7 71.7 ...
 $ Murder : num 15.1 11.3 7.8 10.1 10.3 6.8 3.1 6.2 10.7 13.9 ...
 $ HS Grad : num 41.3 66.7 58.1 39.9 62.6 63.9 56 54.6 52.6 40.6 ...
 $ Frost : num 20 152 15 65 20 166 139 103 11 60 ...
 $ Area : num 50708 566432 113417 51945 156361 ...
 $ pc.income : num 1.002 17.301 2.048 1.601 0.241 ...
 $ pc.life.exp: num 0.0191 0.18989 0.03189 0.03349 0.00338 ...
```

10. Which states have both per-capita income and life expectancy that are greater than the mean?

```
[1] "Alaska" "Delaware" "Hawaii" "Idaho"
[5] "Maine" "Montana" "Nebraska" "Nevada"
[9] "New Hampshire" "New Mexico" "North Dakota" "Rhode Island"
[13] "South Dakota" "Utah" "Vermont" "Wyoming"
```

11. Use the species code table “tblCodeSpecies.csv”. Create a data frame of Order, Suborder, and Family that has one row per unique family.

```
'data.frame': 26 obs. of 3 variables:
 $ ORDER : chr "CETACEA" "CETACEA" "CETACEA" "CETACEA" ...
 $ SUBORDER: chr "ODONTOCETI" "ODONTOCETI" "ODONTOCETI" "ODONTOCETI" ...
 $ FAMILY : chr "ZIPHIIDAE" "DELPHINIDAE" "PHOCOENIDAE" "MONODONTIDAE" ...

ORDER SUBORDER FAMILY
1 CETACEA ODONTOCETI ZIPHIIDAE
2 CETACEA ODONTOCETI DELPHINIDAE
9 CETACEA ODONTOCETI PHOCOENIDAE
45 CETACEA ODONTOCETI MONODONTIDAE
46 CETACEA ODONTOCETI PHYSETERIDAE
47 CETACEA ODONTOCETI KOGIIDAE
```

12. Add a column to the data frame from 1 with the number of entries in the species code table for each family.

```
'data.frame': 26 obs. of 4 variables:
 $ ORDER : chr "CETACEA" "CETACEA" "CETACEA" "CETACEA" ...
 $ SUBORDER: chr "ODONTOCETI" "ODONTOCETI" "ODONTOCETI" "ODONTOCETI" ...
 $ FAMILY : chr "ZIPHIIDAE" "DELPHINIDAE" "PHOCOENIDAE" "MONODONTIDAE" ...
 $ n : int 24 56 7 2 1 3 4 1 1 9 ...
```

13. Extract a data frame containing all entries of the families Monodontidae, Phocoenidae, and Delphinidae from the original species code table. How many genera are there in each family?

```
'data.frame': 65 obs. of 8 variables:
 $ SPCODE      : chr  "002" "003" "004" "005" ...
 $ ORDER       : chr  "CETACEA" "CETACEA" "CETACEA" "CETACEA" ...
 $ SUBORDER    : chr  "ODONTOCETI" "ODONTOCETI" "ODONTOCETI" "ODONTOCETI" ...
 $ FAMILY      : chr  "DELPHINIDAE" "DELPHINIDAE" "DELPHINIDAE" "DELPHINIDAE" ...
 $ FAMILY.NAMES: chr  "DOLPHINS" "DOLPHINS" "DOLPHINS" "DOLPHINS" ...
 $ GENUS       : chr  "Stenella" "Stenella" "Stenella" "Delphinus" ...
 $ SPECIES     : chr  "attenuata" "longirostris subsp." "clymene" "sp." ...
 $ COMMON.NAME : chr  "Pantropical spotted dolphin" "unidentified spinner dolphin" "Clymene dolphin" "U

DELPHINIDAE MONODONTIDAE PHOCOENIDAE
      20          2          5
```

14. Sort the species code table by genus, species, and species code. Put these three columns first.

```
'data.frame': 165 obs. of 8 variables:
 $ GENUS       : chr  "" "" "Arctocephalus" "Arctocephalus" ...
 $ SPECIES     : chr  "" "" "australis" "forsteri" ...
 $ SPCODE      : chr  "800" "801" "AA" "AF" ...
 $ ORDER       : chr  "" "" "CARNIVORA" "CARNIVORA" ...
 $ SUBORDER    : chr  "" "" "PINNIPEDIA" "PINNIPEDIA" ...
 $ FAMILY      : chr  "" "" "OTARIIDAE" "OTARIIDAE" ...
 $ FAMILY.NAMES: chr  "" "" "SEA LIONS & FUR SEALS" "SEA LIONS & FUR SEALS" ...
 $ COMMON.NAME : chr  "Woolly mammoth (in temporary use only, 9/20/2004)" "Bison species (in temporary use only, 9/20/2004)" ...

      GENUS      SPECIES SPCODE      ORDER      SUBORDER      FAMILY
120                                800
121                                801
122 Arctocephalus    australis    AA CARNIVORA PINNIPEDIA OTARIIDAE
123 Arctocephalus    forsteri    AF CARNIVORA PINNIPEDIA OTARIIDAE
124 Arctocephalus    galapagoensis    AG CARNIVORA PINNIPEDIA OTARIIDAE
126 Arctocephalus    gazella    AZ CARNIVORA PINNIPEDIA OTARIIDAE
      FAMILY.NAMES      COMMON.NAME
120      Woolly mammoth (in temporary use only, 9/20/2004)
121      Bison species (in temporary use only, 9/20/2004)
122 SEA LIONS & FUR SEALS      South American fur seal
123 SEA LIONS & FUR SEALS      New Zealand fur seal
124 SEA LIONS & FUR SEALS      Galapagos fur seal
126 SEA LIONS & FUR SEALS      Antarctic fur seal
```

15. Use the CTD cast data “ctd.csv”. Extract the full casts for 10 random dates from Station 1.

```
'data.frame': 600 obs. of 9 variables:
 $ station     : chr  "Station.1" "Station.1" "Station.1" "Station.1" ...
 $ sample_date : chr  "2011-01-05" "2012-03-06" "2012-03-06" "2011-01-05" ...
```

```

$ temp      : num  14.2 13.2 13.3 14.2 13.9 ...
$ salinity  : num  33.3 33.4 33.4 33.3 33.4 ...
$ dox       : num  7.91 7.19 7.45 7.93 8.17 6.96 8.13 7.97 7.9 6.95 ...
$ ph        : num  8.16 8.05 8.07 8.16 8.13 8.18 8.23 8.16 8.16 8.17 ...
$ pct_light : num  86.2 87.6 87 86.2 77.7 ...
$ density   : num  24.8 25.1 25.1 24.8 25 ...
$ depth     : int   3 11 9 4 6 17 4 7 1 30 ...

```

16. Sort the data frame from 5 by date and depth.

	station	sample_date	temp	salinity	dox	ph	pct_light	density	depth
1261	Station.1	2010-02-25	15.47	33.421	8.01	8.17	88.43	24.652	1
1624	Station.1	2010-02-25	15.50	33.420	8.01	8.17	88.85	24.644	2
1744	Station.1	2010-02-25	15.49	33.420	8.02	8.17	88.98	24.646	3
1013	Station.1	2010-02-25	15.49	33.420	8.03	8.17	89.00	24.646	4
1376	Station.1	2010-02-25	15.50	33.420	7.98	8.17	89.00	24.645	5
1616	Station.1	2010-02-25	15.43	33.420	8.01	8.17	88.95	24.660	6

	station	sample_date	temp	salinity	dox	ph	pct_light	density	depth
1492	Station.1	2015-11-09	15.76	33.414	6.52	8.04	88.83	24.582	55
1372	Station.1	2015-11-09	15.71	33.417	6.52	8.04	88.90	24.596	56
653	Station.1	2015-11-09	15.66	33.418	6.48	8.04	88.93	24.608	57
1016	Station.1	2015-11-09	15.54	33.419	6.41	8.04	88.90	24.634	58
1495	Station.1	2015-11-09	15.37	33.427	6.32	8.03	88.95	24.678	59
1493	Station.1	2015-11-09	15.27	33.438	6.29	8.02	88.82	24.709	60

17. Which date of these 10 casts has the smallest surface temperature?

	sample_date	temp
1261	2010-02-25	15.47
103	2011-01-05	14.20
3421	2011-04-05	16.47
868	2011-08-24	18.47
132	2012-03-06	14.49
2027	2012-07-10	18.58
2286	2013-05-08	17.27
2015	2013-12-06	16.44
2975	2014-11-17	19.52
634	2015-11-09	21.72

	station	sample_date	temp	salinity	dox	ph	pct_light	density	depth
103	Station.1	2011-01-05	14.2	33.279	7.9	8.16	84.04	24.817	1