

#1

```
1 #1
2 #1.1
3 install.packages("tidyr")
4 install.packages("dplyr")
5 install.packages("ggplot2")
6 library(tidyr)
7 library(dplyr)
8 library(ggplot2)
9 signif <- read.csv("signif.txt", head = TRUE, sep = '\t')
10 Sig_Eqs <- as_tibble(signif)
11 #1.2
12 top_ten_death <- Sig_Eqs %>%
13   select(COUNTRY, YEAR, DEATHS) %>%
14   group_by(COUNTRY) %>%
15   summarise(death_number = sum(DEATHS)) %>%
16   arrange(desc(death_number))
17 top_ten_death[1:10,]
18 #1.3
19 Sig_Eqs %>%
20   select(YEAR, EQ_PRIMARY) %>%
21   group_by(YEAR) %>%
22   filter(EQ_PRIMARY > 6.0) %>%
23   summarise(large_EQ_number = n()) %>%
24   ggplot(aes(x=YEAR, y=large_EQ_number))+
25   geom_line()+
26   xlim(-2150,2150)
27 #1.4
28 Sig_Eqs_NA <- Sig_Eqs %>%
29   filter(EQ_PRIMARY != 'NA')
30 countEq_LargestEq <- function(country1){
31   Sig_Eqs_NA %>%
32     filter(COUNTRY == country1) %>%
33     mutate(dateEQ = paste(YEAR,MONTH,DAY,sep = '-')) %>%
34     select(dateEQ,EQ_PRIMARY) %>%
35     summarise(EQ_Num = n(), EQ_Max = dateEQ[which(EQ_PRIMARY == max(EQ_PRIMARY))])
36 }
37 i<-1
38 eqlist<-matrix(ncol = 3,nrow = length(unique(Sig_Eqs_NA$COUNTRY)))
39 for(countryName in unique(Sig_Eqs_NA$COUNTRY)){
40   eqlist[i,]<-c(as.character(countryName),
41               as.numeric(countEq_LargestEq(countryName)[1,1]),
42               as.character(countEq_LargestEq(countryName)[1,2]))
43   i=i+1
44 }
45 #Sort in descending order by earthquake numbers.
46 eqlist_order<-eqlist[order(as.numeric(eqlist[,2]),decreasing=T),]
47 eqlist_order
```

1.1 用 read.csv 读取 txt 格式的文件（这样都行？！），用 '\t' 分格。

1.2 用国家做分组，sum 计算各个国家因地震死亡数，再用 arrange desc 降序排序，得出前十国家

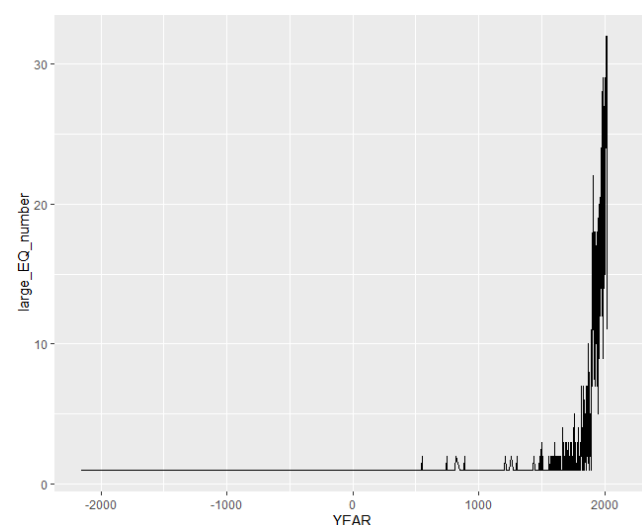
1.3 以年份做分组，用 filter 筛选出大于 6 级的地震，统计地震数，用 ggplot 画图。横轴为年份（时间），纵轴为地震发生次数。

1.4 构建一个函数，去除集合中的 NA 值。在函数中通过 filter 作为条件筛选，用 mutate 加上一行年月日的信息（采用 paste），用 which 寻找该国发生的最大地震。

构造一个 n*3 的空矩阵，用 unique 求得行数用 for 循环按国家以此输入数据信息，用 order 排序（得到

了李熹成同学在构造函数和 for 循环输入到矩阵的帮助）

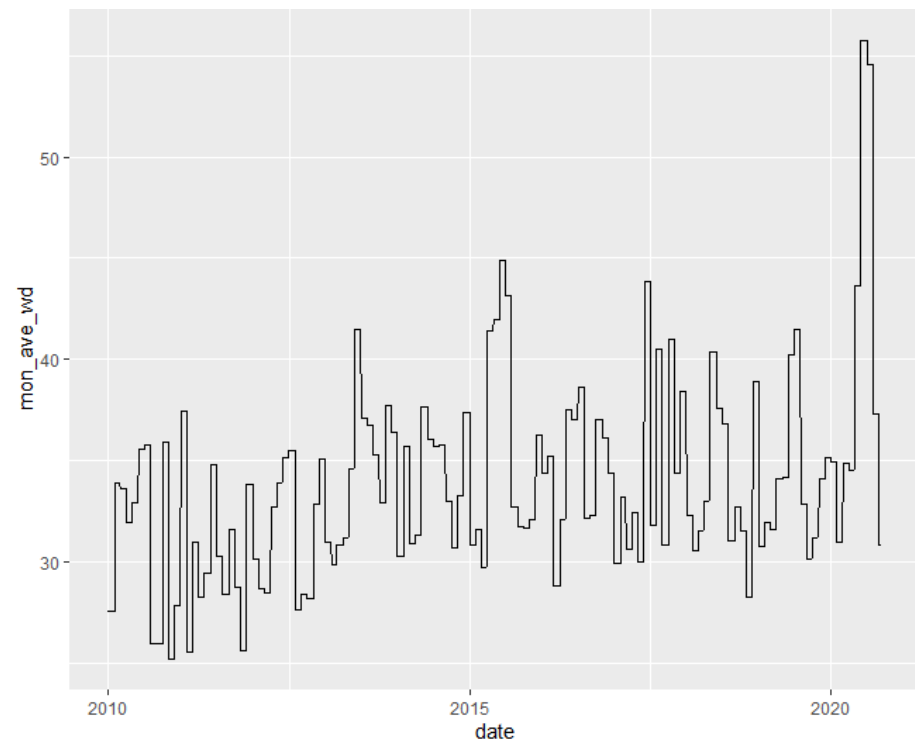
```
> top_ten_death[1:10,]
# A tibble: 10 x 2
  COUNTRY death_number
  <chr>      <int>
1 BARBADOS    3000
2 GUINEA      443
3 LIBYA       300
4 UGANDA      152
5 IRELAND     100
6 WALLIS AND FUTUNA (FRENCH TERRITORY) 5
7 BURUNDI      3
8 BELGIUM       2
9 CZECH REPUBLIC 2
10 DJIBOUTI     2
```



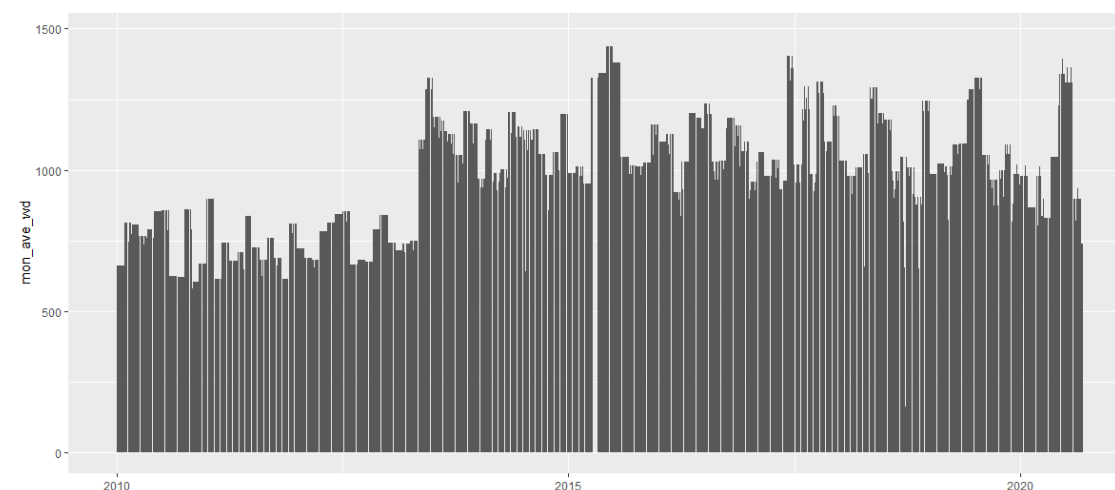
```
> eqlist_order
      [,1]      [,2] [,3]
[1,] "CHINA"    "575" "1668-7-25"
[2,] "JAPAN"    "344" "2011-3-11"
[3,] "INDONESIA" "314" "2004-12-26"
[4,] "IRAN"     "249" "856-12-22"
[5,] "USA"      "215" "1964-3-28"
[6,] "TURKEY"   "206" "1912-8-9"
[7,] "GREECE"  "152" "365-7-21"
[8,] "PERU"     "146" "1716-2-6"
[9,] "CHILE"    "145" "1960-5-22"
[10,] "RUSSIA"  "139" "1952-11-4"
[11,] "PHILIPPINES" "132" "1897-9-21"
[12,] "MEXICO"  "119" "1899-1-24"
[13,] "ITALY"   "96"  "1915-1-13"
[14,] "TAIWAN"  "93"  "1920-6-5"
[15,] "PAPUA NEW GUINEA" "89" "1919-5-6"
[16,] "INDIA"   "81"  "1950-8-15"
[17,] "NEW ZEALAND" "62" "1826-NA-NA"
[18,] "SOLOMON ISLANDS" "60" "1977-4-21"
[19,] "COLOMBIA" "55"  "1826-6-18"
[20,] "AFGHANISTAN" "53" "1909-7-7"
[21,] "ECUADOR" "53"  "1906-1-31"
[22,] "VANUATU" "48"  "1913-10-14"
[23,] "PAKISTAN" "43"  "1945-11-27"
[24,] "ALGERIA" "38"  "1980-10-10"
[25,] "ALBANIA" "34"  "1893-6-14"
[26,] "VENEZUELA" "30" "1900-10-29"
[27,] "GUATEMALA" "28" "1942-8-6"
[28,] "NICARAGUA" "27" "1898-4-29"
[29,] "COSTA RICA" "24" "1950-10-5"
[30,] "TAJIKISTAN" "24" "1907-10-21"
[31,] "MYANMAR (BURMA)" "24" "1912-5-23"
[32,] "USA TERRITORY" "22" "1902-9-22"
[33,] "EL SALVADOR" "21" "1915-9-7"
[34,] "AUSTRALIA" "21" "1989-5-23"
[35,] "NEW CALEDONIA" "20" "1875-3-28"
[36,] "PANAMA"   "20" "1882-9-7"
[37,] "SOUTH KOREA" "19" "1643-7-25"
[38,] "TONGA"    "18" "1919-4-30"
[39,] "KIRIBATI" "17" "1986-10-20"
[40,] "FIJI"     "17" "1919-1-1"
[41,] "AFGHANISTAN" "16" "1924-1-1"
```

#2

```
49 #2
50 library(tidyr)
51 library(dplyr)
52 library(ggplot2)
53 Shenzhen_data <- read.csv("2281305.csv", head = TRUE)
54 Shenzhen_data %>%
55   select(DATE,WND) %>%
56   mutate(YM = substr(DATE,1,7), WD = as.numeric(substr(WND,9,12))) %>%
57   filter(WD != 9999) %>%
58   group_by(YM) %>%
59   summarise(date = as.Date(DATE), mon_ave_wd = sum(WD)/n()) %>%
60   ggplot(aes(x=date, y=mon_ave_wd))+
61   geom_line()
```



Or use column



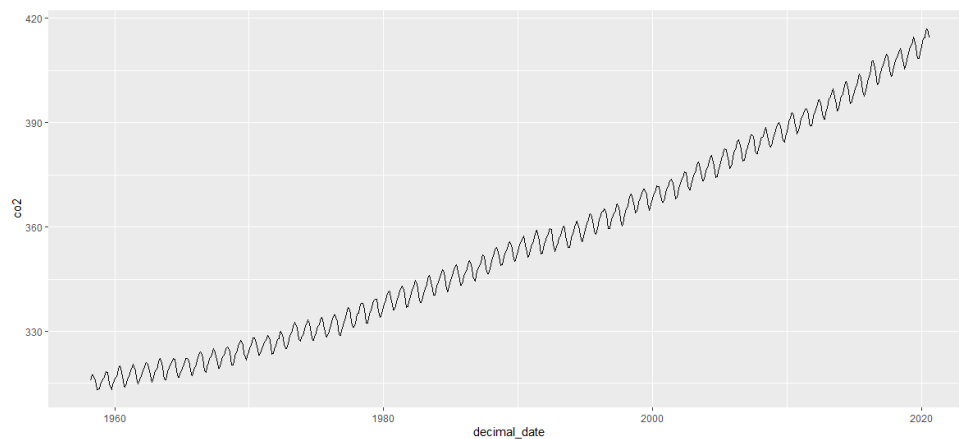
WND 为风的数据（找了好久，不是很懂 user guild 里面的指引）。选出时间和风的数据用 substr 新建年-月和风速 (as.numeric 变换格式便于计算)；去除缺失的数据后按年-月 (YM) 分组计算月平均值，画图。没有明显的月变化趋势，但风速变大了。

（发现没有用 as_tibble 转换，但发现结果没变，这里差别在哪里呢）

#3

(没找到合适的数据包就用了之前 CO₂ 的)

```
65 #3
66 library(tidyr)
67 library(dplyr)
68 library(ggplot2)
69 co2_data <- read.csv("co2_mm_mlo.csv", head = T)
70 co2_tib <- as_tibble(co2_data)
71 co2_tib %>%
72   filter(quality != 0) %>%
73   ggplot(aes(x=decimal_date, y=co2))+
74   geom_line()
75 co2_tib %>%
76   select(month, co2, quality) %>%
77   filter(quality != 0) %>%
78   group_by(month) %>%
79   summarise(maxCO2 = max(co2), minCO2 = min(co2)) %>%
80   arrange(desc(maxCO2))
81 co2_tib %>%
82   filter(quality != 0) %>%
83   group_by(year) %>%
84   summarise(maxCO2 = max(co2), minCO2 = min(co2)) %>%
85   arrange(desc(maxCO2))
```



month	maxCO2	minCO2	year	maxCO2	minCO2
<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<int>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1 May	417.	318.	1 2020	417.	413.
2 June	416.	318.	2 2019	415.	409.
3 April	416.	317.	3 2018	411.	406.
4 March	415.	316.	4 2017	410.	403.
5 July	414.	316.	5 2016	408.	401.
6 February	414.	316.	6 2015	404.	398.
7 January	413.	316.	7 2014	402.	395.
8 December	412.	315.	8 2013	400.	393.
9 November	410.	313.	9 2012	397.	391.
10 August	410.	315.	10 2011	394.	389.
11 September	409.	313.	# ... with 53 more rows		
12 October	409.	313.	>		