Package 'mypackage'

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Title Demo Package as an Example
Version 0.0.1.0000
 Description This package is used as a demo for a simple package for the course MATH 3190 at Southern Utah University. It contains functions on adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing, as well as graphing a simple scatterplot. License MIT + file LICENSE
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Maintainer Rick Brown < richardbrown1@suu.edu> VignetteBuilder knitr R topics documented:
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2 brainbody

add

This is my addition function

Description

This is my addition function

Usage

```
add(x, y)
```

Arguments

x this is the first value to addy this is the second value to add

Value

This function returns the sum of x and y

Examples

```
## Start with something simple
add(1,1)
## Now something more difficult
add(49,60)
```

brainbody

Read in brainbody.txt and create a brainbody object

Description

This function reads in the brainbody.txt file and creates a brainbody object.

This data set contains information on brain weight, body weight, gestation length, and two additional variables for a sample of subjects.

Usage

```
brainbody()
brainbody
```

Format

A data frame with 5 variables: species, brain (grams), body (kilograms), gestation (days), and litter.

cranes 3

Examples

```
brainbody <- read_brainbody()
# Returns: A data frame containing brain and body weights</pre>
```

cranes

Cranes Data Set

Description

This data set contains information on the number of cranes at Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in Austwell, Texas by year from 1938 to 2016.

Usage

cranes

Format

A data frame with 2 variables: cranes and year.

divide

Divide two numbers with a check for division by zero

Description

This function takes two numbers and divides the first number by the second number. If the second number is 0, it outputs an error message.

Usage

```
divide(x, y)
```

Arguments

x The numeratory The denominator

Value

The result of x divided by y

Examples

```
divide(6, 2)
# Returns: 3

divide(4, 0)
# Outputs an error message: "You cannot divide by 0."
```

4 hello

ggraph Create a quick scatter plot in ggplot.

Description

This will graph two given vectors in a ggplot-style scatter plot with the x-axis labeled "x" and the y-axis labeled "y".

Usage

```
ggraph(x, y, point_color = "black", point_size = 1.5, point_shape = 19)
```

Arguments

This is the first vector to be plotted.

y This is the first vector to be plotted.

point_color This is the color of the points that will be plotted.

point_size This is the size of the points that will be plotted. The default is size 1.5.

point_shape This is the shape of the points that will be plotted. The default is 19: a filled circle.

Value

This function returns a ggplot scatter plot object.

Examples

```
## Create a scatter plot of y vs x.
x <- rnorm(100)
y <- x + rnorm(100, 0, 0.3)
ggraph(x, y)</pre>
```

hello

This is my hello function. There are no parameters.

Description

This is my hello function. There are no parameters.

Usage

```
hello()
```

Value

This function returns the message "hello world".

multiply 5

Examples

```
\#\# This is the only thing this function does. hello()
```

multiply

Multiply two numbers

Description

This function takes two numbers and returns their product.

Usage

```
multiply(x, y)
```

Arguments

x The first number

y The second number

Value

The product of x and y

Examples

```
multiply(2, 3)
# Returns: 6
```

runCor

Correlation App

Description

This function allows the correlation shiny app to run. The app is a little game where you are presented with a graph and you guess the correlation between the two variables. The true correlation will then be shown and the difference between your guess and the true correlation will be given

Usage

```
runCor()
```

6 subtract

subtract

This is my subtract function

Description

This is my subtract function

Usage

```
subtract(x, y)
```

Arguments

x this is the first value

y this is the second value to subtract

Value

This function returns the difference of \boldsymbol{x} and \boldsymbol{y}

Examples

```
## Start with something simple
subtract(1, 1)

## Now something more difficult
subtract(49, 60)
```

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