3. Worksheet: Basic R

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OVERVIEW

This worksheet introduces some of the basic features of the R computing environment (http://www.r-project.org). It is designed to be used along side the **3. RStudio** handout in your binder. You will not be able to complete the exercises without the corresponding handout.

Directions:

1. In the Markdown version of this document in your cloned repo, change "Student Name" on line 3 (above) with your name.
2. Complete as much of the worksheet as possible during class.
3. Use the handout as a guide; it contains a more complete description of data sets along with examples of proper scripting needed to carry out the exercises.
4. Answer questions in the worksheet. Space for your answers is provided in this document and is indicated by the ">" character. If you need a second paragraph be sure to start the first line with ">". You should notice that the answer is highlighted in green by RStudio (color may vary if you changed the editor theme).
5. Before you leave the classroom today, you must **push** this file to your GitHub repo, at whatever stage you are. This will enable you to pull your work onto your own computer.
6. When you have completed the worksheet, **Knit** the text and code into a single PDF file by pressing the `Knit` button in the RStudio scripting panel. This will save the PDF output in your '3.RStudio' folder.
7. After Knitting, please submit the worksheet by making a **push** to your GitHub repo and then create a **pull request** via GitHub. Your pull request should include this file (**3.RStudio_Worksheet.Rmd**) with all code blocks filled out and questions answered) and the PDF output of `Knitr` (**3.RStudio_Worksheet.pdf**).

The completed exercise is due on **Wednesday, January 22nd, 2025 before 12:00 PM (noon)**.

1) HOW WE WILL BE USING R AND OTHER TOOLS

You are working in an RMarkdown (.Rmd) file. This allows you to integrate text and R code into a single document. There are two major features to this document: 1) Markdown formatted text and 2) "chunks" of R code. Anything in an R code chunk will be interpreted by R when you *Knit* the document.

When you are done, you will *knit* your document together. However, if there are errors in the R code contained in your Markdown document, you will not be able to knit a PDF file. If this happens, you will need to review your code, locate the source of the error(s), and make the appropriate changes. Even if you are able to knit without issue, you should review the knitted document for correctness and completeness before you submit the Worksheet. Next to the `Knit` button in the RStudio scripting panel there is a spell checker button (`ABC`) button.

2) SETTING YOUR WORKING DIRECTORY

In the R code chunk below, please provide the code to: 1) clear your R environment, 2) print your current working directory, and 3) set your working directory to your '3.RStudio' folder. 3.RStudio

```
rm(list=ls())
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/cloud/project/QB2025_Park/Week1-RStudio"
```

```
#setwd("/cloud/project/QB2025_Park/Week1-RStudio")
setwd(getwd())
```

3) USING R AS A CALCULATOR

To follow up on the pre-class exercises, please calculate the following in the R code chunk below. Feel free to reference the **1. Introduction to version control and computing tools** handout.

1) the volume of a cube with length, l, = 5 (volume = l^3)
2) the area of a circle with radius, r, = 2 (area = pi * r^2).
3) the length of the opposite side of a right-triangle given that the angle, theta, = pi/4. (radians, a.k.a. 45°) and with hypotenuse length sqrt(2) (remember: sin(theta) = opposite/hypotenuse).
4) the log (base e) of your favorite number.

```
5^3
```

```
## [1] 125
```

```
pi*2^2
```

```
## [1] 12.56637
```

```
sin(pi/4)*sqrt(2)
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```
log(47)
```

```
## [1] 3.850148
```

4) WORKING WITH VECTORS

To follow up on the pre-class exercises, please perform the requested operations in the R-code chunks below.

Basic Features Of Vectors

In the R-code chunk below, do the following: 1) Create a vector `x` consisting of any five numbers. 2) Create a new vector `w` by multiplying `x` by 14 (i.e., "scalar"). 3) Add `x` and `w` and divide by 15.

```
x <- c(3, 7, 16, 28, 67)
w <- x*14
(x+w)/14
```

```
## [1]  3.214286  7.500000 17.142857 30.000000 71.785714
```

Now, do the following: 1) Create another vector (`k`) that is the same length as `w`. 2) Multiply `k` by `x`. 3) Use the combine function to create one more vector, `d` that consists of any three elements from `w` and any four elements of `k`.

```
k <- w
k<- k*x
d <- c(w[1], w[3], w[5], k[2], k[3], k[4], k[5])
```

Summary Statistics of Vectors

In the R-code chunk below, calculate the **summary statistics** (i.e., maximum, minimum, sum, mean, median, variance, standard deviation, and standard error of the mean) for the vector (v) provided.

```
v <- c(16.4, 16.0, 10.1, 16.8, 20.5, NA, 20.2, 13.1, 24.8, 20.2, 25.0, 20.5, 30.5, 31.4, 27.1)
max(na.omit(v))
```

```
## [1] 31.4
```

```
min(na.omit(v))
```

```
## [1] 10.1
```

```
sum(na.omit(v))
```

```
## [1] 292.6
```

```
mean(na.omit(v))
```

```
## [1] 20.9
```

```
median(na.omit(v))
```

```
## [1] 20.35
```

```
var(na.omit(v))
```

```
## [1] 39.44
```

```
sd(na.omit(v))
```

```
## [1] 6.280127
```

```
sem <- function(x){sd(na.omit(x))/sqrt(length(na.omit(x)))
}
sem(v)
```

```
## [1] 1.678435
```

5) WORKING WITH MATRICES

In the R-code chunk below, do the following: Using a mixture of Approach 1 and 2 from the **3. RStudio** handout, create a matrix with two columns and five rows. Both columns should consist of random numbers. Make the mean of the first column equal to 8 with a standard deviation of 2 and the mean of the second column equal to 25 with a standard deviation of 10.

```
vec1 <- c(rnorm (5, mean = 8, sd=2))
vec2 <- c(rnorm (5, mean=25, sd=10))
matrix <- matrix(vec1, vec2, nrow=5, ncol=2)
?rnorm
```

Question 1: What does the `rnorm` function do? What do the arguments in this function specify? Remember to use `help()` or type `?rnorm`.

> Answer 1: This function allows for random generation of numbers with a normal distribution. n= number of observations, mean=mean of the observations, sd=standard deviation of observations

In the R code chunk below, do the following: 1) Load `matrix.txt` from the **3.RStudio** data folder as matrix `m`. 2) Transpose this matrix. 3) Determine the dimensions of the transposed matrix.

```
m <- as.matrix(read.table("data/matrix.txt", sep = "\t", header = FALSE))
transposem <- t(m)
dim(transposem)
```

```
## [1]  5 10
```

Question 2: What are the dimensions of the matrix you just transposed?

Answer 2: 5 rows and 10 columns

###Indexing a Matrix

In the R code chunk below, do the following: 1) Index matrix `m` by selecting all but the third column. 2) Remove the last row of matrix `m`.

```
indexm <- m[1:9, c(1:2, 4:5)]
#or
indext <- transposem[1:4, c(1:2, 4:10)]
```

6) BASIC DATA VISUALIZATION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Load Zooplankton Data Set

In the R code chunk below, do the following: 1) Load the zooplankton data set from the **3.RStudio** data folder. 2) Display the structure of this data set.

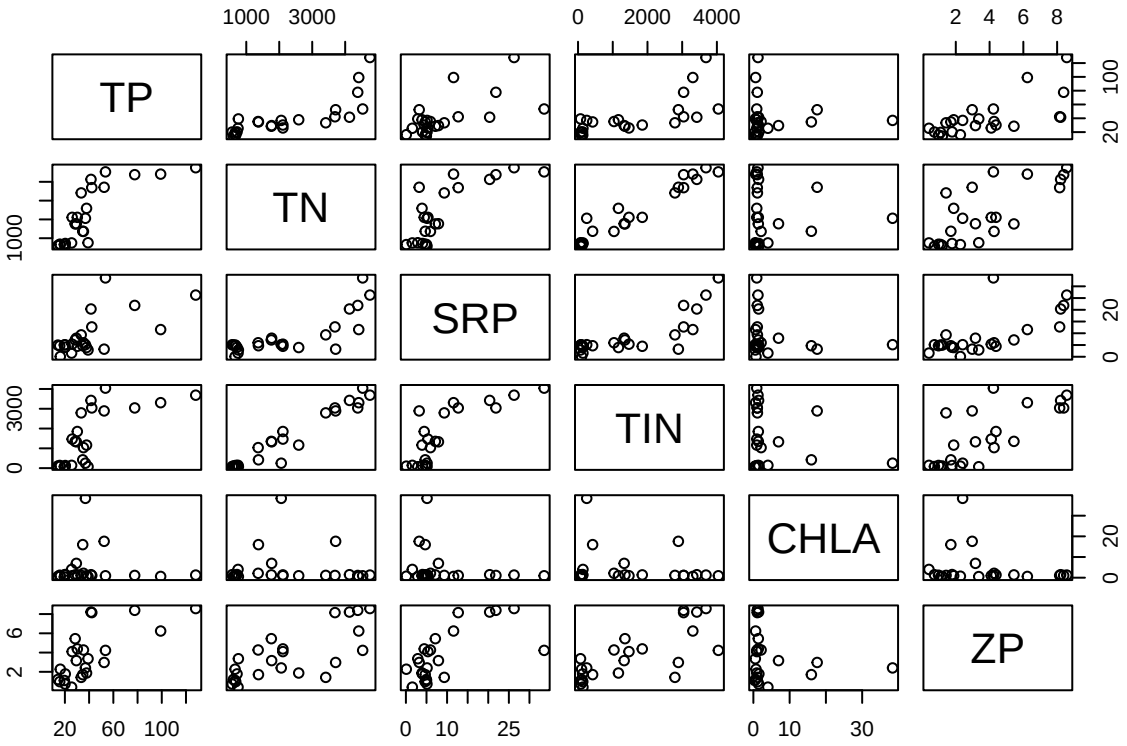
```
meso <- read.table("data/zoop_nuts.txt", sep = "\t", header= TRUE)
str(meso)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    24 obs. of  8 variables:
##  $ TANK: int  34 14 23 16 21 5 25 27 30 28 ...
##  $ NUTS: chr  "L" "L" "L" "L" ...
##  $ TP  : num  20.3 25.6 14.2 39.1 20.1 ...
##  $ TN  : num  720 750 610 761 570 ...
##  $ SRP : num  4.02 1.56 4.97 2.89 5.11 4.68 5 0.1 7.9 3.92 ...
##  $ TIN : num  131.6 141.1 107.7 71.3 80.4 ...
##  $ CHLA: num  1.52 4 0.61 0.53 1.44 1.19 0.37 0.72 6.93 0.94 ...
##  $ ZP  : num  1.781 0.409 1.201 3.36 0.733 ...
```

Correlation

In the R-code chunk below, do the following: 1) Create a matrix with the numerical data in the `meso` dataframe. 2) Visualize the pairwise **bi-plots** of the six numerical variables. 3) Conduct a simple **Pearson's correlation** analysis.

```
meso.num <- meso[,3:8]
pairs(meso.num)
```




```
cor1 <- cor(meso.num)
```

Question 3: Describe some of the general features based on the visualization and correlation analysis above?

> Answer 3: From both the pairwise biplot and correlation analysis we can see that there are positive correlations between most of the categories except for chlorophyll a, which consistently shows little to no relationship with any of the other category. The biplot shows most variables display a linear relationship, with the pearson's correlation coefficient (PCC) analysis confirming the patterns. Total nitrogen concentration and total inorganic nutrient concentration has the strongest relationship with a PCC of 0.968, but the rest of the relationships have PCCs ranging from 0.65 to 0.80, indicating strong correlations. Some of these relationships display some dispersion, particularly between TP and SRP, TN and ZP, and TIN and ZP. These results inform that phosphorous, nitrogen, soluble reactive phosphorous, inorganic nutrient concentration, and zooplankton biomass are closely related.

In the R code chunk below, do the following: 1) Redo the correlation analysis using the `corr.test()` function in the `psych` package with the following options: method = "pearson", adjust = "BH". 2) Now, redo this correlation analysis using a non-parametric method. 3) Use the print command from the handout to see the results of each correlation analysis.

```
#install.packages("psych", repos="https://cran.rstudio.com/")
require("psych")
```

```
## Loading required package: psych
```

```
cor2 <- corr.test (meso.num, method= "pearson", adjust = "BH")
print(cor2, digits=3)
```

```
## Call:corr.test(x = meso.num, method = "pearson", adjust = "BH")
## Correlation matrix
##          TP     TN    SRP    TIN   CHLA     ZP
## TP    1.000  0.787  0.654  0.717 -0.017  0.697
## TN    0.787  1.000  0.784  0.969 -0.004  0.756
```

```
## SRP   0.654  0.784  1.000  0.801 -0.189  0.676
## TIN   0.717  0.969  0.801  1.000 -0.157  0.761
## CHLA -0.017 -0.004 -0.189 -0.157  1.000 -0.183
## ZP    0.697  0.756  0.676  0.761 -0.183  1.000
## Sample Size
## [1] 24
## Probability values (Entries above the diagonal are adjusted for multiple tests.)
##         TP    TN   SRP   TIN  CHLA    ZP
## TP   0.000 0.000 0.001 0.000 0.983 0.000
## TN   0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.983 0.000
## SRP  0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.491 0.000
## TIN  0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.536 0.000
## CHLA 0.938 0.983 0.376 0.464 0.000 0.491
## ZP   0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.393 0.000
##
##  To see confidence intervals of the correlations, print with the short=FALSE option
```

```
cor3 <- corr.test (meso.num, method= "kendall", adjust = "BH")
print(cor3, digits=3)
```

```
## Call:corr.test(x = meso.num, method = "kendall", adjust = "BH")
## Correlation matrix
##         TP    TN    SRP   TIN   CHLA     ZP
## TP   1.000 0.739  0.391 0.577  0.044  0.536
## TN   0.739 1.000  0.478 0.809  0.015  0.551
## SRP  0.391 0.478  1.000 0.563 -0.066  0.449
## TIN  0.577 0.809  0.563 1.000  0.044  0.548
## CHLA 0.044 0.015 -0.066 0.044  1.000 -0.051
## ZP   0.536 0.551  0.449 0.548 -0.051  1.000
## Sample Size
## [1] 24
## Probability values (Entries above the diagonal are adjusted for multiple tests.)
##         TP    TN   SRP   TIN  CHLA    ZP
## TP   0.000 0.000 0.088 0.014 0.899 0.015
## TN   0.000 0.000 0.034 0.000 0.946 0.014
## SRP  0.059 0.018 0.000 0.014 0.899 0.046
## TIN  0.003 0.000 0.004 0.000 0.899 0.014
## CHLA 0.839 0.946 0.760 0.839 0.000 0.899
## ZP   0.007 0.005 0.028 0.006 0.813 0.000
##
##  To see confidence intervals of the correlations, print with the short=FALSE option
```

Question 4: Describe what you learned from `corr.test`. Specifically, are the results sensitive to whether you use parametric (i.e., Pearson's) or non-parametric methods? When should one use non-parametric methods instead of parametric methods? With the Pearson's method, is there evidence for false discovery rate due to multiple comparisons? Why is false discovery rate important?

> Answer 4: The results are sensitive to parametric vs nonparametric methods. A specific example of this is the correlation between SRP and TN. We could see in the graph that though there was some sort of positive correlation, there was dispersal of data points. Parametric tests should be used when you have a normal distribution of data as it tests the linear relationship of the two data sets with the assumption that it is normal. Nonparamteric tests measure strength and direction of the relationship of the data sets without this assumption, so it's better for data that is not normally distributed. There is evidence for FDR in Pearson's method as the more statistical analyses you do, the more likely you can get significance based on chance. This is also true for nonparametric tests, but less so as they are generally more conservative. FDR is important to

consider because significant results can happen by chance, so it's important to compare significant data to expected significance based on chance to reduce false positives/type I errors.

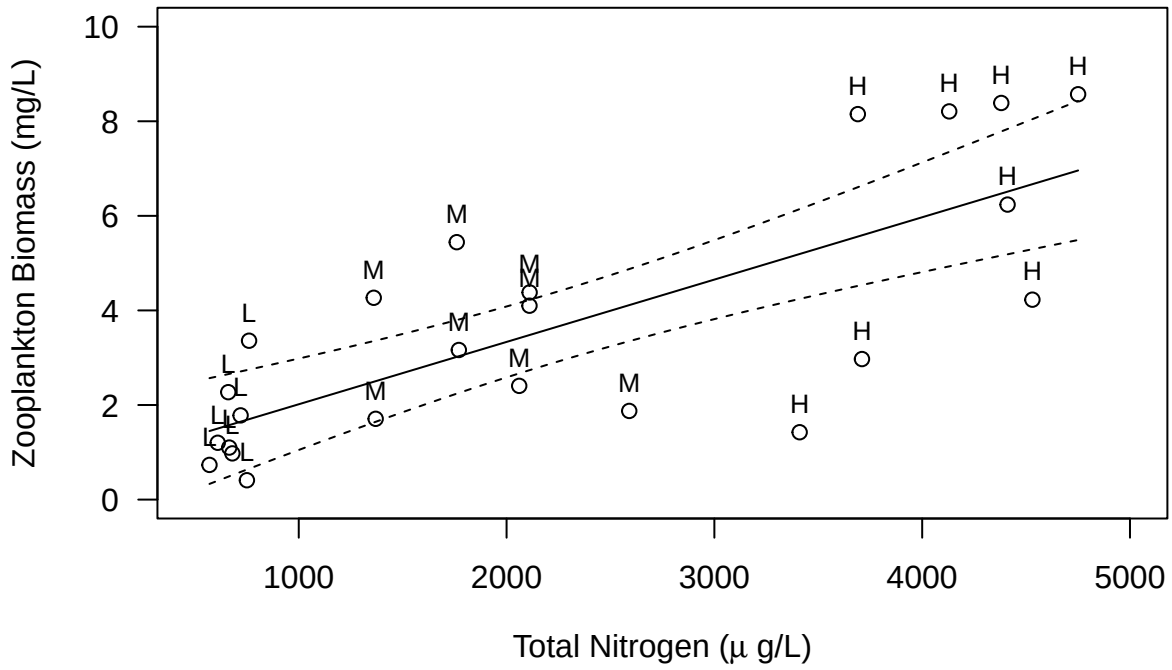
Linear Regression

In the R code chunk below, do the following: 1) Conduct a linear regression analysis to test the relationship between total nitrogen (TN) and zooplankton biomass (ZP). 2) Examine the output of the regression analysis. 3) Produce a plot of this regression analysis including the following: categorically labeled points, the predicted regression line with 95% confidence intervals, and the appropriate axis labels.

```
linreg <- lm(ZP~TN, data = meso)
summary(linreg)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = ZP ~ TN, data = meso)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -3.7690 -0.8491 -0.0709  1.6238  2.5888
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 0.6977712  0.6496312   1.074    0.294
## TN          0.0013181  0.0002431   5.421 1.91e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.75 on 22 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.5719, Adjusted R-squared:  0.5525
## F-statistic: 29.39 on 1 and 22 DF,  p-value: 1.911e-05
```

```
plot(meso$TN, meso$ZP, ylim=c(0,10), xlim=c(500, 5000),
     xlab=expression(paste("Total Nitrogen (", mu, " g/L)")),
     ylab="Zooplankton Biomass (mg/L)", las=1)
text(meso$TN, meso$ZP, meso$NUTS, pos=3, cex=0.8)
newTN<-seq(min(meso$TN), max(meso$TN), 10)
regline<-predict(linreg, newdata=data.frame(TN=newTN))
lines(newTN, regline)
conf95<-predict(linreg, newdata=data.frame(TN=newTN),
                interval=c("confidence"), level=0.95, type="response")
matlines(newTN, conf95[, c("lwr", "upr")], type="l", lty=2, lwd=1, col="black")
```



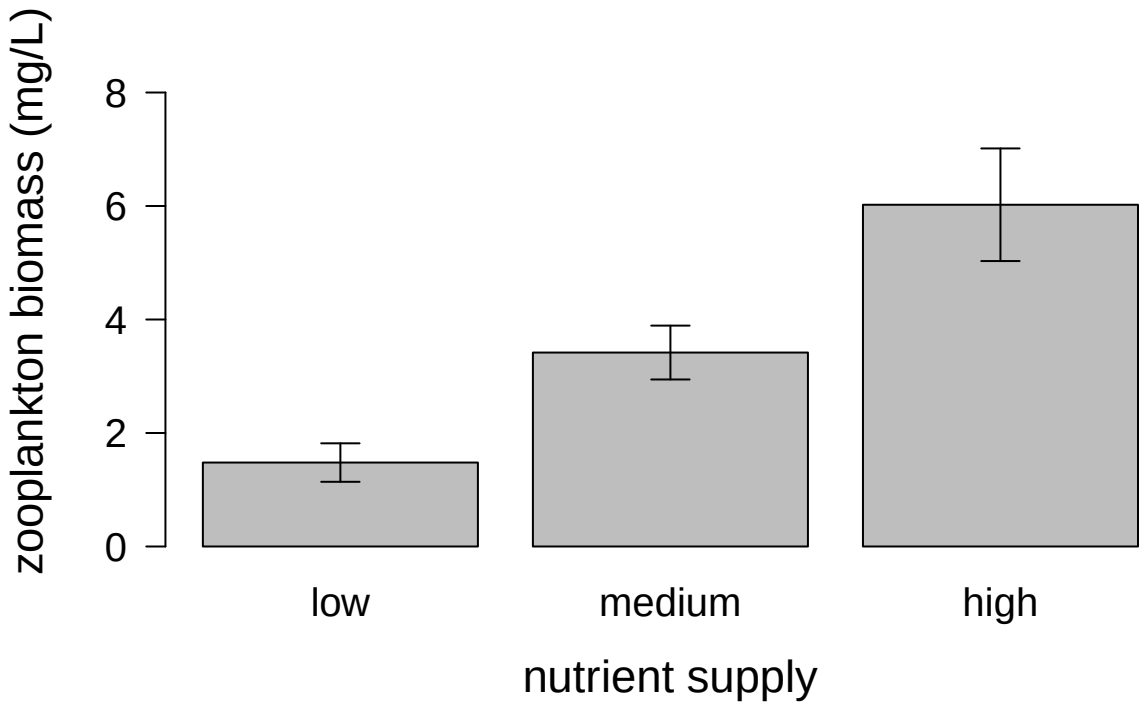
Question 5: Interpret the results from the regression model

> Answer 5: As total nitrogen increases, so does zooplankton biomass. This potentially means as total nitrogen concentrations increase, zooplankton is able to reach higher mass. This regression shows there is a signfiicant relationship between both categories.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Using the R code chunk below, do the following: 1) Order the nutrient treatments from low to high (see handout). 2) Produce a barplot to visualize zooplankton biomass in each nutrient treatment. 3) Include error bars (+/- 1 sem) on your plot and label the axes appropriately. 4) Use a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) to test the null hypothesis that zooplankton biomass is affected by the nutrient treatment.

```
NUTS <- factor(meso$NUTS, levels = c('L', 'M', 'H'))
zp.means <- tapply(meso$ZP, NUTS, mean)
sem <- function(x){sd(na.omit(x))/sqrt(length(na.omit(x)))}
zp.sem <- tapply(meso$ZP, NUTS, sem)
NUTSbp <- barplot(zp.means, ylim =c(0, round(max(meso$ZP), digits = 0)),
              pch = 15, cex = 1.25, las = 1, cex.lab = 1.4, cex.axis = 1.25,
              xlab = "nutrient supply",
              ylab = "zooplankton biomass (mg/L)",
              names.arg = c("low", "medium", "high"))
arrows(x0 = NUTSbp, y0 = zp.means, y1 = zp.means - zp.sem, angle = 90,
       length = 0.1, lwd = 1)
arrows(x0 = NUTSbp, y0 = zp.means, y1 = zp.means + zp.sem, angle = 90,
       length = 0.1, lwd = 1)
```




```
anova <- aov(ZP ~ NUTS, data = meso)
summary(anova)
```

```
##             Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value   Pr(>F)
## NUTS         2  83.15   41.58   11.77 0.000372 ***
## Residuals   21  74.16    3.53
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

SYNTHESIS: SITE-BY-SPECIES MATRIX

In the R code chunk below, load the zoops.txt data set in your **3.RStudio** data folder. Create a site-by-species matrix (or dataframe) that does *not* include TANK or NUTS. The remaining columns of data refer to the biomass (µg/L) of different zooplankton taxa:

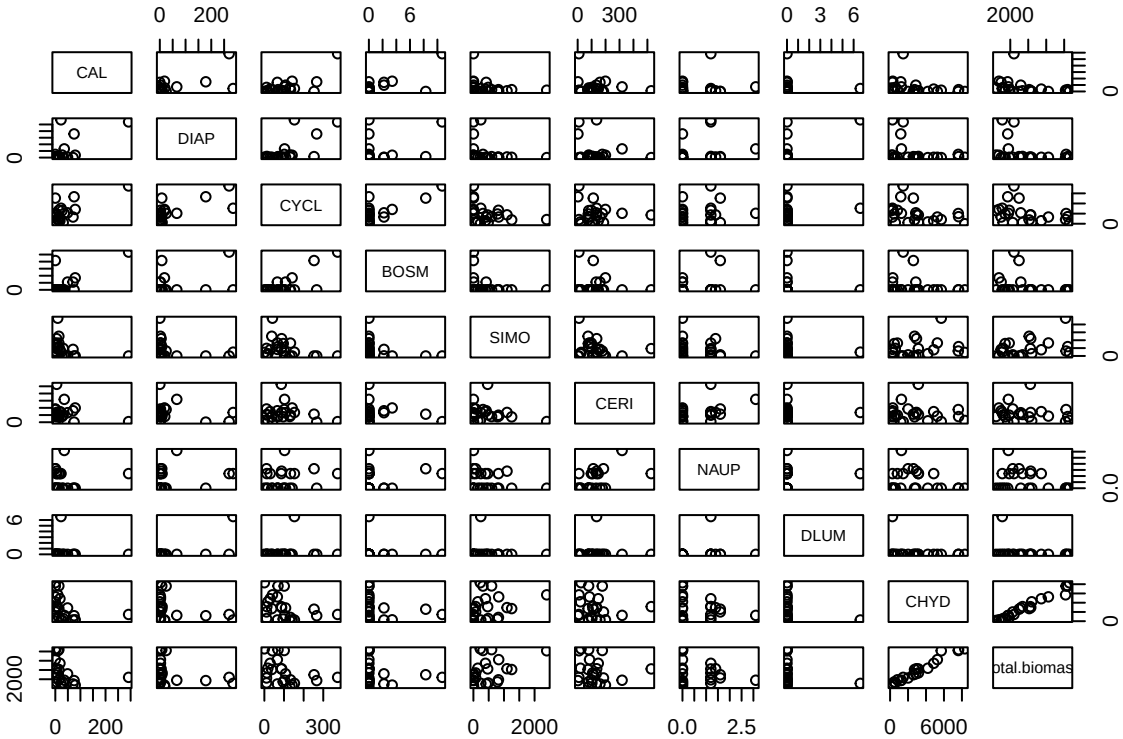
- CAL = calanoid copepods
- DIAP = *Diaphanasoma* sp.
- CYL = cyclopoid copepods
- BOSM = *Bosmina* sp.
- SIMO = *Simocephallus* sp.
- CERI = *Ceriodaphnia* sp.
- NAUP = naupuli (immature copepod)
- DLUM = *Daphnia lumholtzi*
- CHYD = *Chydorus* sp.

Question 6: With the visualization and statistical tools that we learned about in the **3. RStudio** handout, use the site-by-species matrix to assess whether and how different zooplankton taxa were responsible for the total biomass (ZP) response to nutrient enrichment. Describe what you learned below in the "Answer" section and include appropriate code in the R chunk.

```
zoops <- read.table("data/zoops.txt", sep = "\t", header=TRUE)
str(zoops)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    24 obs. of  11 variables:
##  $ TANK: int  5 14 16 21 23 25 27 34 12 15 ...
##  $ NUTS: chr  "L" "L" "L" "L" ...
##  $ CAL : num  70.5 27.1 5.3 79.2 31.4 22.7 0 35.7 74.8 5.3 ...
##  $ DIAP: num  0 19.2 8.8 17.9 0 ...
##  $ CYCL: num  66.1 129.6 12.7 141.3 11 ...
##  $ BOSM: num  2.2 0 0 3.4 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
##  $ SIMO: num  417.8 0 73.1 0 482 ...
##  $ CERI: num  159.8 79.4 107.5 199 101.9 ...
##  $ NAUP: num  0 0 1.2 0 0 1.2 1.6 3.1 0 1.4 ...
##  $ DLUM: num  0 0 0 0 0 6.6 0 0 0 0 ...
##  $ CHYD: num  267 159 3158 298 580 ...
```

```
zoops.num <- zoops[,3:11]


#update matrix with total biomass
total.biomass <- numeric(nrow(zoops.num))
for (i in 1:nrow(zoops.num))
  {total.biomass[i] <- sum(zoops.num[i, ])}
zoopscomp <- data.frame(zoops.num)
zoopscomp$Total.biomass <- total.biomass

#corr
pairs(zoopscomp)
```




```
cor4 <- cor(zoopscomp)
install.packages("corrplot", repos= "http://cran.rstudio.com/")
```

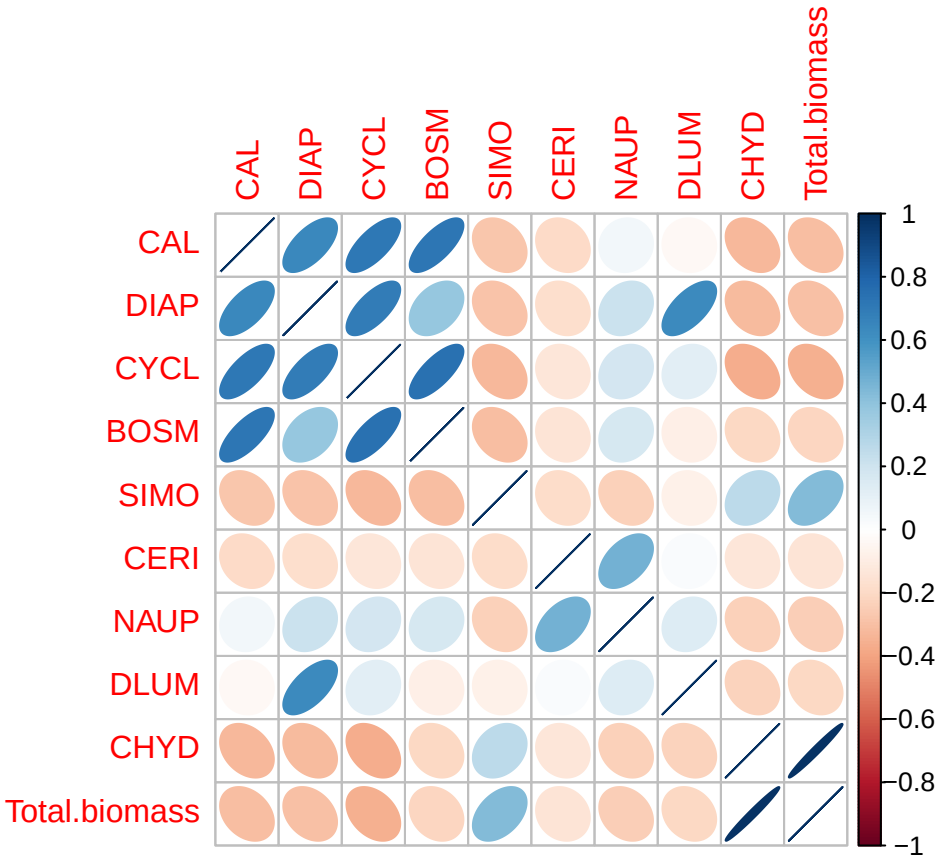
```
## Installing package into '/cloud/lib/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.4'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)
```

```
require("corrplot")
```

```
## Loading required package: corrplot
```

```
## corrplot 0.95 loaded
```

```
corrplot(cor4, method="ellipse")
```

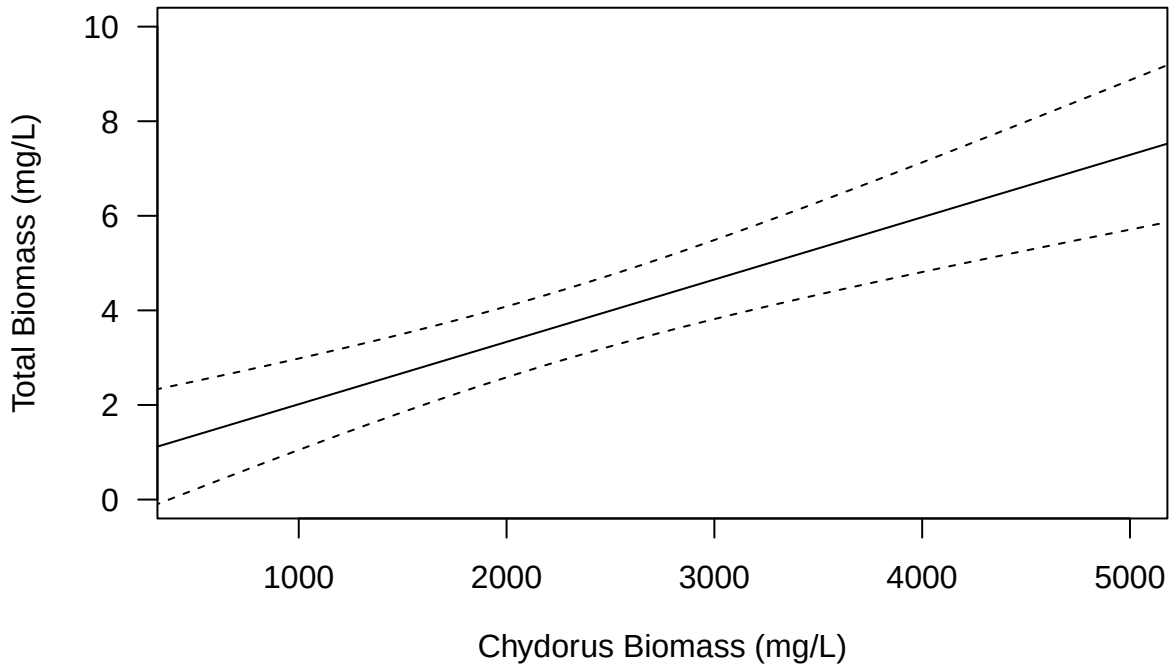



```
#linreg based on corrplot
linreg2 <- lm(CHYD~Total.biomass, data = zoopscomp)
summary(linreg2)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = CHYD ~ Total.biomass, data = zoopscomp)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -1463.1  -293.2   107.4   334.4   766.6
##
## Coefficients:
##                 Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   -532.15333  176.62922  -3.013   0.0064 **
## Total.biomass    0.94326    0.03965  23.789   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

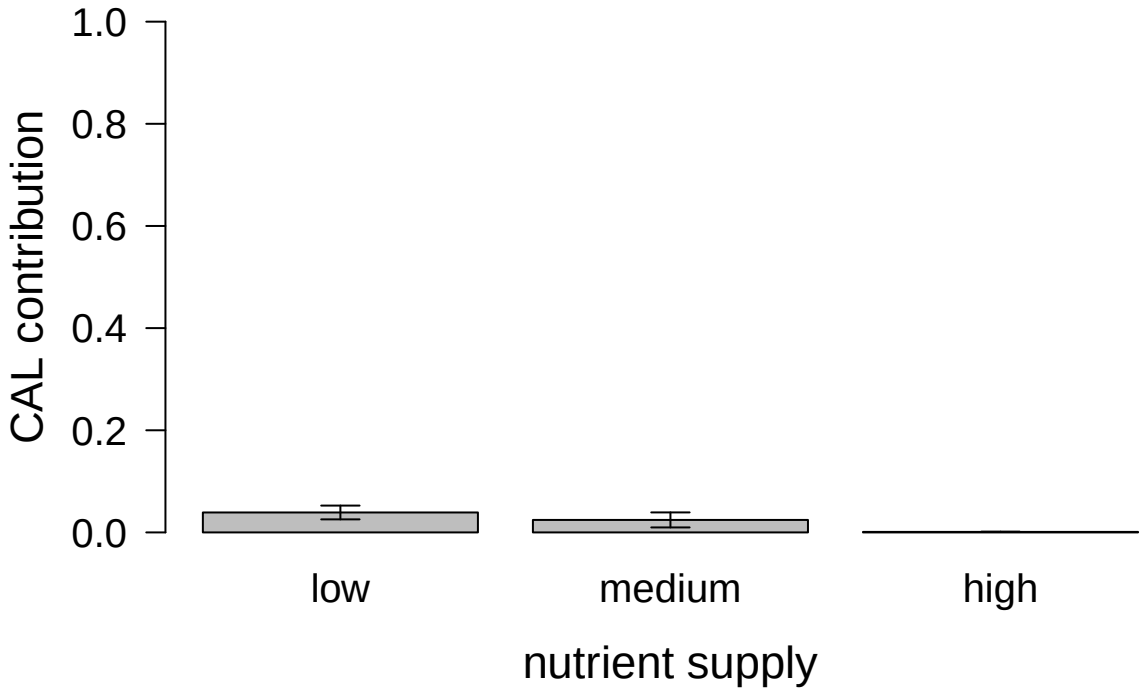
```
##
## Residual standard error: 497.3 on 22 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.9626, Adjusted R-squared:  0.9609
## F-statistic: 565.9 on 1 and 22 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```
plot(zoopscomp$CHYD, zoopscomp$Total.biomass, ylim=c(0,10), xlim=c(500, 5000),
     xlab=expression(paste("Chydorus Biomass (mg/L)")),
     ylab="Total Biomass (mg/L)", las=1)
text(zoopscomp$CHYD, zoopscomp$Total.biomass, zoops$NUTS, pos=3, cex=0.8)
newTN<-seq(min(zoopscomp$CHYD), max(zoopscomp$CHYD), 10)
regline<-predict(linreg, newdata=data.frame(TN=newTN))
lines(newTN, regline)
conf95<-predict(linreg, newdata=data.frame(TN=newTN),
                interval=c("confidence"), level=0.95, type="response")
matlines(newTN, conf95[, c("lwr", "upr")], type="l", lty=2, lwd=1, col="black")
```

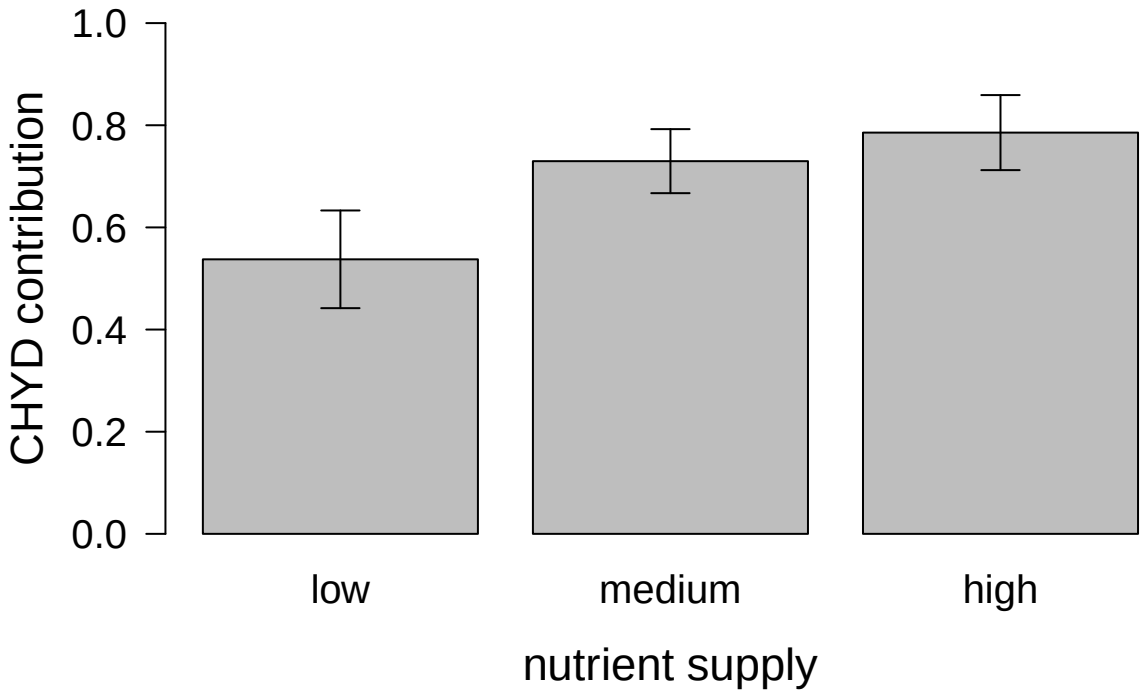



```
#Honestly I don't really know where to go from here, so I want to make an anova for each taxa
zoopscomp$NUTS <- zoops$NUTS

zoopscomp$CAL_proportion <- zoopscomp$CAL / zoopscomp$Total.biomass
zoopscomp$DIAP_proportion <- zoopscomp$DIAP / zoopscomp$Total.biomass
zoopscomp$CYCL_proportion <- zoopscomp$CYCL / zoopscomp$Total.biomass
zoopscomp$BOSM_proportion <- zoopscomp$BOSM / zoopscomp$Total.biomass
zoopscomp$SIMO_proportion <- zoopscomp$SIMO / zoopscomp$Total.biomass
zoopscomp$CERI_proportion <- zoopscomp$CERI / zoopscomp$Total.biomass
zoopscomp$NAUP_proportion <- zoopscomp$NAUP / zoopscomp$Total.biomass
zoopscomp$DLUM_proportion <- zoopscomp$DLUM / zoopscomp$Total.biomass
zoopscomp$CHYD_proportion <- zoopscomp$CHYD / zoopscomp$Total.biomass

NUTS2 <- factor(zoopscomp$NUTS, levels = c('L', 'M', 'H'))
ZPC1.means <- tapply(zoopscomp$CAL_proportion, NUTS, mean)
sem <- function(x){sd(na.omit(x))/sqrt(length(na.omit(x)))}
ZPC1.sem <- tapply(zoopscomp$CAL_proportion, NUTS, sem)
```

```
NUTSbp2 <- barplot(ZPC1.means, ylim =c(0, 1),
              pch = 15, cex = 1.25, las = 1, cex.lab = 1.4, cex.axis = 1.25,
              xlab = "nutrient supply",
              ylab = "CAL contribution",
              names.arg = c("low", "medium", "high"))
arrows(x0 = NUTSbp2, y0 = ZPC1.means, y1 = ZPC1.means - ZPC1.sem, angle = 90,
       length = 0.1, lwd = 1)
arrows(x0 = NUTSbp2, y0 = ZPC1.means, y1 = ZPC1.means + ZPC1.sem, angle = 90,
       length = 0.1, lwd = 1)
```




```
anova2 <- aov(CAL_proportion~NUTS, data = zoopscomp)

NUTS2 <- factor(zoopscomp$NUTS, levels = c('L', 'M', 'H'))
ZPC2.means <- tapply(zoopscomp$CHYD_proportion, NUTS, mean)
sem <- function(x){sd(na.omit(x))/sqrt(length(na.omit(x)))}
ZPC2.sem <- tapply(zoopscomp$CHYD_proportion, NUTS, sem)
NUTSbp3 <- barplot(ZPC2.means, ylim =c(0, 1),
              pch = 15, cex = 1.25, las = 1, cex.lab = 1.4, cex.axis = 1.25,
              xlab = "nutrient supply",
              ylab = "CHYD contribution",
              names.arg = c("low", "medium", "high"))
arrows(x0 = NUTSbp3, y0 = ZPC2.means, y1 = ZPC2.means - ZPC2.sem, angle = 90,
       length = 0.1, lwd = 1)
arrows(x0 = NUTSbp3, y0 = ZPC2.means, y1 = ZPC2.means + ZPC2.sem, angle = 90,
       length = 0.1, lwd = 1)
```




```
anova3 <- aov(CHYD_proportion~NUTS, data = zoopscomp)

summary(anova2)
```

```
##             Df   Sum Sq  Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## NUTS         2 0.005901 0.002951   2.777 0.0851 .
## Residuals   21 0.022314 0.001063
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
summary(anova3)
```

```
##             Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## NUTS         2  0.271 0.13551   2.751 0.0869 .
## Residuals   21  1.034 0.04926
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

This would repeat for the others, but I chose two to show the comparisons for now. This data shows that CAL contribution decreases as nutrients increase, but it is generally low to begin with, so there is no statistical significance for the effect of nutrients on CAL populations. Similarly, there is somewhat of a trend showing CHYD populations increasing as biomass increases like we see in the linear regression results, but there is also no statistical significance to confirm this trend.

SUBMITTING YOUR WORKSHEET

Use Knitr to create a PDF of your completed **3.RStudio_Worksheet.Rmd** document, push the repo to GitHub, and create a pull request. Please make sure your updated repo include both the PDF and RMarkdown files.

This assignment is due on **Wednesday, January 22nd, 2025 at 12:00 PM (noon)**.