

# Lecture 15.5 Final Report Tips



UNIVERSITY OF  
SAN FRANCISCO

Abbie M Popa

BSDS 100 - Intro to Data Science with R



- Updates
- "New" Final Project
- Review of Control Flow Lab
- Functions



- Final Project is now a report (we will discuss this at length) **due December 7 at midnight**
- Nov 27 (today): Function Lecture
- Nov 29 (Thursday): Function Lab
- Dec 4 (Tuesday): Extra review, wrap-up, teaching evals



- Because project is now a report, no oral presentation
- If you would still like to see presentation tips, they are on github with final materials
- Can schedule an ungraded presentation if you are too sad



- Optional Assignment on Canvas
- "Due" Sunday December 2 at midnight



- Now due December 7 at midnight
- Now report
  - Introduction
  - Body
  - Conclusion
- Example report in canvas announcement



- What is the big overarching question or problem?
- Is there any background information we need to understand your data?
- What dataset are you using to answer the question?
- What analyses will you be completing to answer the question?



- For EACH analysis
  - What did you do?
  - Why did you do it?
  - Some code and output (graph, table, number, etc.)
  - What were your findings?





- Remind me what your big question or problem was
- Summarize the analyses you completed and what you found
- Relate these findings to your big question
- If applicable, what actions might someone take based on these conclusions?



- Formatting is 15/75 points, or 20% of the grade
- File must be a knit pdf or you will lose substantial points
- Please make use of headers, plain text, and code chunks (see example)
- Code should be neat and use the multi-line format where possible



Data located at:

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/abbiepopa/BSDS100/master/Data/titanic.csv>

`titanic.csv`

- 1 Using a `for()` loop and an `if()` conditional, recode the entries in the `Survived` variable with "Survived" and "Perished" into a new column `survived_text`
- 2 Using the `if()` command and loop, create a new variable of type `ordered factor` in the data frame called `ageClass`, and map `Age` to: "Minor" if less than 18 yrs; 18 yrs  $\leq$  "Adult"  $\leq$  65 yrs; and "Senior" if older than 65 yrs
- 3 Using a `switch()` statement, identify each passenger class, `Pclass`, as either "First Class", "Business Class" or "Economy", and print the results to the console