

TITLE OF YOUR PROJECT

Group 8

November 12th, 2024

List your group members, including their student numbers, here:

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You **must** be in a group in MyLS in order to see the DropBox used for submission. Even if you're alone, you must join a group by yourself.

You **must** be in a group with people from the same section as you. MyLS does not allow for groups including students from both Data100A and Data100B.

Instructions

You are encouraged to remove this instruction section prior to submission.

It is recommended that you follow the structure of this template. The text is all placeholder - you are free to change any/all wording as you please, but it is very helpful for the grading process if you keep the same structure. Anything in <> definitely needs to be changed, but you are free to change any/all sentences!

Note that all of the code is *hidden* by default. This file will be graded based on the insights, not the code.

You will only submit the PDF version of this document. To knit to PDF, you'll need to run `install.packages("tinytex")` in the console, followed by `tinytex::install_tinytex()` (DO NOT PUT THESE COMMANDS IN AN RMD FILE!!!). If you encounter errors in "Knit to PDF", you can "knit to html" and then print the html file to PDF using your operating system's PDF view (e.g. Adobe Acrobat). Only standalone PDF files will be accepted by MyLS.

Abstract

General context, very brief data descriptions, techniques used, and general conclusions, all contained within a single, concise paragraph.

Introduction

Climate change is something that has been studied. Here's some relevant information about the context of our study.

If needed, this paragraph is more information about the context.

In this report, we are going to explore some aspects climate change and the impact and/or perceptions of it by using exploratory techniques. We'll explore <> using <>.

By the end of this report, we will have shown ...

Data Description

«Data Set 1»

```
## # A tibble: 84,601 x 33
##   Basin Number NameYear Name      ObservYear Month MonthName   Day Hour Minute Identifier status lat
##   <chr>   <int>   <int> <chr>         <int> <int> <fct>      <int> <int> <int> <chr>      <chr> <chr>
##  1 AL             1    1851 UNNAMED      1851     6 Jun        25     0     0 <NA>      HU    28.
##  2 AL             1    1851 UNNAMED      1851     6 Jun        25     6     0 <NA>      HU    28.
##  3 AL             1    1851 UNNAMED      1851     6 Jun        25    12     0 <NA>      HU    28.
##  4 AL             1    1851 UNNAMED      1851     6 Jun        25    18     0 <NA>      HU    28.
##  5 AL             1    1851 UNNAMED      1851     6 Jun        25    21     0 L        HU    28.
##  6 AL             1    1851 UNNAMED      1851     6 Jun        26     0     0 <NA>      HU    28.
##  7 AL             1    1851 UNNAMED      1851     6 Jun        26     6     0 <NA>      TS    28.
##  8 AL             1    1851 UNNAMED      1851     6 Jun        26    12     0 <NA>      TS    28.
##  9 AL             1    1851 UNNAMED      1851     6 Jun        26    18     0 <NA>      TS    28.
## 10 AL             1    1851 UNNAMED      1851     6 Jun        27     0     0 <NA>      TS    29.
## # i 84,591 more rows
## # i 17 more variables: NE_extend_34 <dbl>, SE_extend_34 <dbl>, SW_extend_34 <dbl>, NW_extend_34 <dbl>,
## #   SE_extend_50 <dbl>, SW_extend_50 <dbl>, NW_extend_50 <dbl>, NE_extend_64 <dbl>, SE_extend_64 <dbl>,
## #   NW_extend_64 <dbl>, r_max_wind <dbl>, lat <dbl>, lon <dbl>, date <dtm>, category <ord>
```

The data come from <> and describe <>.

In order to clean the data, we «steps to clean the data, concise but precise enough that a reader could follow your steps without seeing your code».

«Data Set 2»

```
## # A tibble: 184 x 4
##   year region   name value
##   <int> <chr>   <chr> <dbl>
##  1 1978 Antarctic min    7.28
##  2 1978 Antarctic max   17.8
##  3 1978 Arctic    min   10.2
##  4 1978 Arctic    max   14.6
##  5 1979 Antarctic min    2.91
##  6 1979 Antarctic max   18.4
##  7 1979 Arctic    min    6.90
##  8 1979 Arctic    max   16.6
##  9 1980 Antarctic min    2.52
## 10 1980 Antarctic max   19.1
## # i 174 more rows
```

The data come from <> and detail <>.

In order to clean the data, we «steps to clean the data, concise but precise enough that a reader could follow your steps without seeing your code»

«Data Set 3»

```
## # A tibble: 110 x 7
##   country      aware_no aware_alittle aware_moderate aware_alot aware_refuse aware_base
##   <chr>          <dbl>         <dbl>          <dbl>      <dbl>        <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 Albania        9.99          43.0           33.1       10.6         3.25      329
## 2 Algeria       23.2          37.6           26.0       11.1         2.15     1066
## 3 Angola        19.1          43.0           23.5       11.1         3.29      727
## 4 Argentina      8.25          37.4           43.8        9.88        0.696    1257
## 5 Armenia        9.18          51.4           25.8       11.4         2.14      306
## 6 Asian.&.Pacific.Islands 13.3          40.1           24.8       19.5         2.26     1916
## 7 Australia       1.13          26.4           48.1       23.9         0.407    1012
## 8 Austria         1.34          16.4           48.6       32.7         0.985    1120
## 9 Azerbaijan      6.19          42.4           35.9       13.2         2.20      541
## 10 Bangladesh    24.5          36.2           16.2       18.9         4.22      910
## # i 100 more rows
```

The data come from <> and detail <>.

In order to clean the data, we «steps to clean the data, concise but precise enough that a reader could follow your steps without seeing your code»

«Data Set 4»

```
## # A tibble: 252 x 3
## # Groups:   country [252]
##   country      continent total_cases
##   <chr>        <chr>         <dbl>
## 1 Afghanistan Asia          8284992
## 2 Africa      <NA>         285057531
## 3 Albania     Europe         3444855
## 4 Algeria     Africa        10188569
## 5 American Samoa Oceania          0
## 6 Andorra     Europe         650844
## 7 Angola      Africa        1275899
## 8 Anguilla    North America    1005
## 9 Antigua and Barbuda North America    22209
## 10 Argentina  South America     NA
## # i 242 more rows
```

«Data Set 5»

```
## # A tibble: 165 x 11
## # Groups:   country [165]
##   country year life_ladder log_gdp_per_capita social_support healthy_life_expecta~1 freedom_to_mak
##   <chr>   <dbl>      <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 Afghan~ 2023        1.45           NA            0.368          55.2
## 2 Albania 2023        5.44           9.69          0.691          69.2
## 3 Algeria 2022        5.54           9.32          0.783          66.7
## 4 Angola  2014        3.79           9.01          0.755          53.1
## 5 Argent~ 2023        6.39           9.99          0.892          67.3
## 6 Armenia 2023        5.68           9.73          0.819          68.2
## 7 Austra~ 2023        7.02          10.8          0.896          71.2
```

```
## 8 Austria 2023 6.64 10.9 0.874 71.4
## 9 Azerba~ 2023 5.21 9.64 0.713 64.1
## 10 Bahrain 2023 5.96 10.9 0.817 65.6
## # i 155 more rows
## # i abbreviated names: 1: healthy_life_expectancy_at_birth, 2: freedom_to_make_life_choices, 3: perc
## # i 2 more variables: positive_affect <dbl>, negative_affect <dbl>
```

Combining the Data

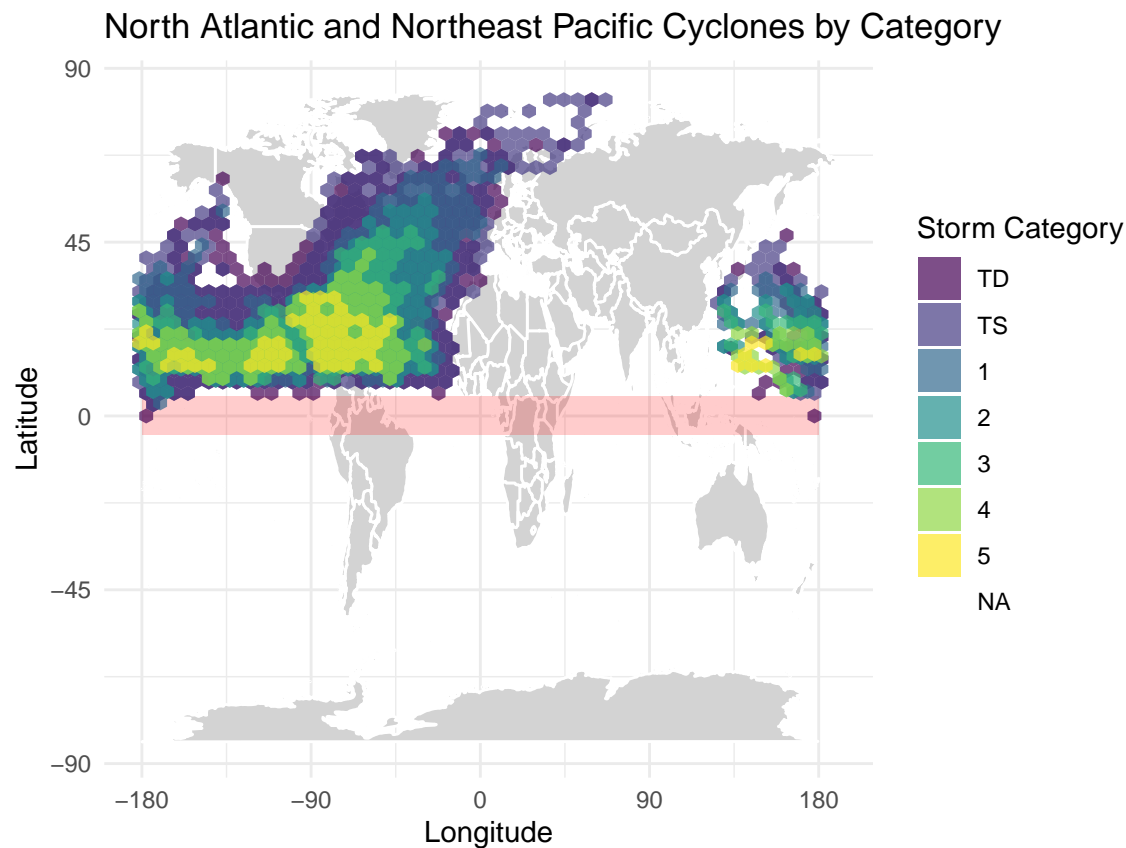
Explain how any combinations of data were performed. Explain what kind of join was needed, whether columns had to be modified (for example, matching “country” names.)

Exploratory Data Analysis

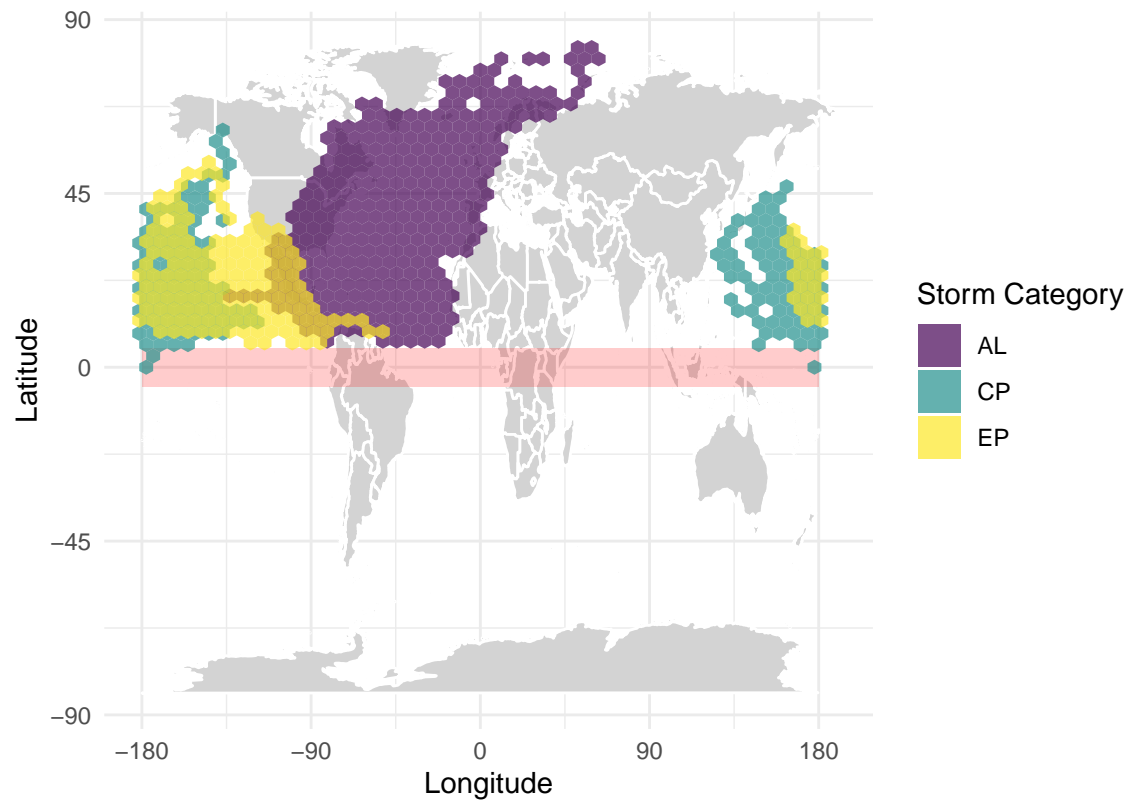
To achieve our goals, we explored the data by...

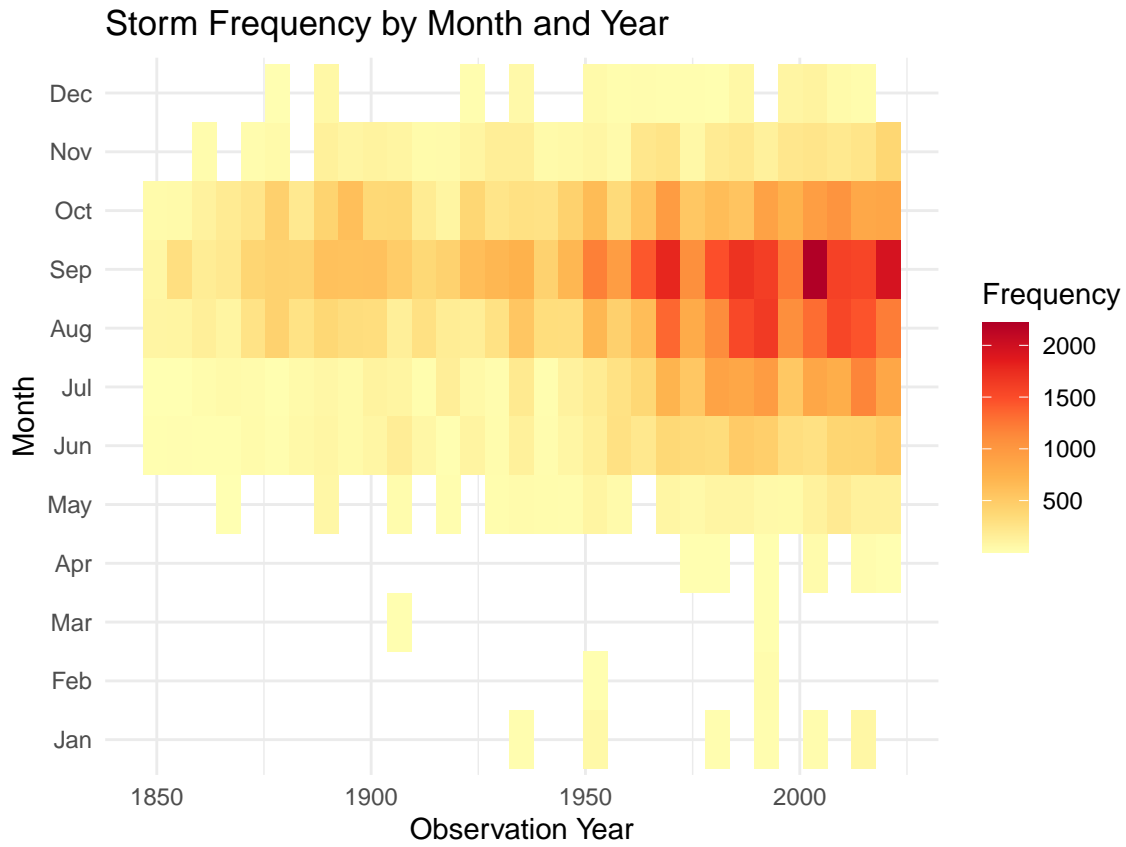
We explored many aspects of the data, but will demonstrate three. These are «insight 1», «insight 2», and <>

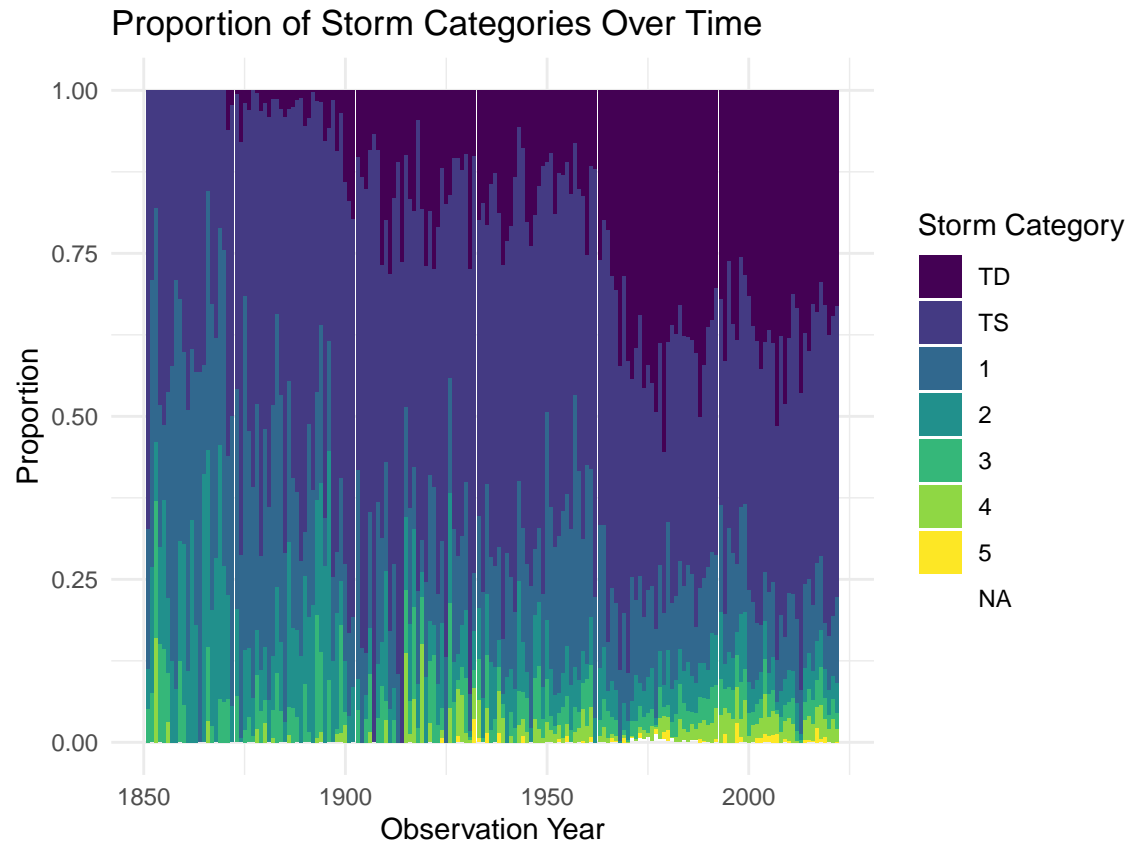
The first aspect that we found interesting is shown in @ref(fig:insight1). The insight should be specific to the data shown, not a general statement beyond the data (leave that for the conclusion).



North Atlantic and Northeast Pacific Cyclones by Basin







This insight is supported by the summary statistics in table @ref(tab:summary_stats)

The next insight that we found is shown in @ref(fig:insight2).

Finally, @ref(fig:insight3) shows ...

Conclusion and Future Work

Overall, we found <>.

A second paragraph about our findings.

The next steps in this analysis are...

The limitations of this analysis are as follows. (Do not simply list potential issues with sampling, but relate them to your analysis and how they affect your conclusions. An honest and complete acknowledgement of the limitations makes the analysis more trustworthy.)

References

I am not strict about MLA or APA style or anything like that. For this report, I would much rather have your citations be easy to match to your insights.

The easiest way is to use Rmd's footnote syntax. This will put a number beside the word where the footnote appears, and the full text of the footnote at the bottom of the page (pdf) or end of the document (html).

The syntax is:¹, where I suggest that you put in something like this² to make references for this assignment. Alternatively, you could make a list of citations with their main arguments and why they're relevant to your insights, methods, etc.

The link above also references "bibtex" files. These are also extremely convenient, but have a steep learning curve and they make it difficult to tie them to an insight. If you use bibtex, then make sure that you provide a sentence to describe the source and it's relevance when you cite it - don't just add citations to the end of a sentence (this is common practice in academia, but I want to know that your citations are directly relevant for this assignment).

¹See the source view to see this footnote

²The relevance to the insight is From <>, published on <>, url: <>