Table of dataset columns and summary

Aurora

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```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages --------------------------------------- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
```

```
## v ggplot2 3.3.5     v purrr   0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.6     v dplyr   1.0.7
## v tidyr   1.1.4     v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   2.1.2     v forcats 0.5.1
```

```
## -- Conflicts ------------------------------------------ tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

```
library(lubridate)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

```
library(knitr)

quick<-read.csv("/Users/rorymccollum/Desktop/Rdata/McCollum_Schoenecker_ENV872_EDA_FinalProject/Data/Pr
colnames(quick)
```

```
##  [1] "X"                          "COMMON.NAME"
##  [3] "OBSERVATION.COUNT"          "COUNTY"
##  [5] "LOCALITY"                   "LOCALITY.ID"
##  [7] "LOCALITY.TYPE"              "LATITUDE"
##  [9] "LONGITUDE"                  "OBSERVATION.DATE"
## [11] "TIME.OBSERVATIONS.STARTED" "OBSERVER.ID"
## [13] "SAMPLING.EVENT.IDENTIFIER"
```

Column Name	Summary
X	Row number
COMMON.NAME	Primary English common name of the bird identified.
OBSERVATION.COUNT	The number of individuals at the time of observation. An 'X' is used when no count was made, to indicate presence.

Column Name	Summary
COUNTY	What county the observation was made in (Durham, Orange, or Wake).
LOCALITY	The location name for the observation. These can be chosen from a list or the observer can name the location.
LOCALITY.ID	Unique alphanumeric code for a location.
LOCALITY.TYPE	Since location names can be confusing, this code defines the type of location: plot specific locations on a map (P), choose existing locations from a map (H), or choose to submit data for a town (T), postal code (PC), county (C), or state (S). Abbreviations: State (S), County (C), Postal/Zip Code (PC), Town (T), Hotspot (H), Personal (P).
LATITUDE	Latitude of the observation in decimal degrees.
LONGITUDE	Longitude of the observation in decimal degrees.
OBSERVATION.DATE	Date of observation
TIME.OBSERVATIONS.STARTED	What time did the observer start their sampling event (24 hour time)
OBSERVER.ID	The unique identification number given to a citizen observer.
SAMPLING.EVENT.IDENTIFIER	The unique number associated with the sampling event; a combination of location, date, observer, and start time.