

Midterm 1 W24

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Instructions

Answer the following questions and complete the exercises in RMarkdown. Please embed all of your code and push your final work to your repository. Your code must be organized, clean, and run free from errors. Remember, you must remove the `#` for any included code chunks to run. Be sure to add your name to the author header above.

Your code must knit in order to be considered. If you are stuck and cannot answer a question, then comment out your code and knit the document. You may use your notes, labs, and homework to help you complete this exam. Do not use any other resources- including AI assistance.

Don't forget to answer any questions that are asked in the prompt!

Be sure to push your completed midterm to your repository. This exam is worth 30 points.

Background

In the data folder, you will find data related to a study on wolf mortality collected by the National Park Service. You should start by reading the `README_NPSwolfdata.pdf` file. This will provide an abstract of the study and an explanation of variables.

The data are from: Cassidy, Kira et al. (2022). Gray wolf packs and human-caused wolf mortality. Dryad (<https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.mkkwh713f>).

Load the libraries.

```
library("tidyverse")
library("janitor")
library("skimr")
```

Load the wolves data

In these data, the authors used `NULL` to represent missing values. I am correcting this for you below and using `janitor` to clean the column names.

```
wolves <- read.csv("data/NPS_wolfmortalitydata.csv", na = c("NULL")) %>% clean_names()
```

Questions

Problem 1. (1 point) Let's start with some data exploration. What are the variable (column) names?

The variable (column names) are:

```
names(wolves)
```

```
## [1] "park"      "biolyr"    "pack"      "packcode"  "packsize_aug"
## [6] "mort_yn"   "mort_all"  "mort_lead" "mort_nonlead" "reprody1"
## [11] "persisty1"
```

Problem 2. (1 point) Use the function of your choice to summarize the data and get an idea of its structure.

```
glimpse(wolves) #using the glimpse() function to summarize the data and get an idea of its structure
```

```
## Rows: 864
## Columns: 11
## $ park      <chr> "DENA", "DENA", "DENA", "DENA", "DENA", "DENA", "DENA", "..."
## $ biolyr    <int> 1996, 1991, 2017, 1996, 1992, 1994, 2007, 2007, 1995, 200...
## $ pack      <chr> "McKinley River1", "Birch Creek N", "Eagle Gorge", "East ..."
## $ packcode  <int> 89, 58, 71, 72, 74, 77, 101, 108, 109, 53, 63, 66, 70, 72...
## $ packsize_aug <dbl> 12, 5, 8, 13, 7, 6, 10, NA, 9, 8, 7, 11, 0, 19, 15, 12, 1...
## $ mort_yn    <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
## $ mort_all   <int> 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
## $ mort_lead  <int> 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, ...
## $ mort_nonlead <int> 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, ...
## $ reprody1   <int> 0, 0, NA, 1, NA, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1...
## $ persisty1  <int> 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
```

Problem 3. (3 points) Which parks/reserves are represented in the data? Don't just use the abstract, pull this information from the data.

```
wolves$park <- as.factor(wolves$park)
is.factor(wolves$park)
```

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

```
levels(wolves$park)
```

```
## [1] "DENA" "GNTP" "VNP" "YNP" "YUCH"
```

Thus, the 5 parks/reserves represented in the data include “DENA” (Denali National Park and Preserve), “GNTP” (Grand Teton National Park), “VNP” (Voyageurs National Park), “YNP” (Yellowstone National Park), and “YUCH” (Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve).

Problem 4. (4 points) Which park has the largest number of wolf packs?

```
wolves %>%
  group_by(park) %>% #grouping by the variable park
  summarize(number_wolf_packs = n_distinct(pack)) %>% #finding the number of distinct wolf packs in each park
  arrange(desc(number_wolf_packs)) #arranging from the highest to the lowest for ease of viewing
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 2
##   park   number_wolf_packs
##   <fct>             <int>
## 1 DENA                69
## 2 YNP                 46
## 3 YUCH                36
## 4 VNP                 22
## 5 GNTP                12
```

Thus, “DENA”, Denali National Park and Preserve, has the largest distinct number of wolf packs (69 total).

Problem 5. (4 points) Which park has the highest total number of human-caused mortalities `mort_all`?

```
wolves %>%
  group_by(park) %>% #grouping by the variable park
  summarize(human_caused_mortalities = sum(mort_all)) %>% #finding the total number of human-caused mort
  alities at each park
  arrange(desc(human_caused_mortalities)) #arranging from highest to lowest values for ease of viewing
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 2
##   park   human_caused_mortalities
##   <fct>                <int>
## 1 YUCH                  136
## 2 YNP                   72
## 3 DENA                   64
## 4 GNTP                   38
## 5 VNP                   11
```

Thus, the park has the highest total number of human-caused mortalities is “YUCH”, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, with 136 mortalities.

The wolves in Yellowstone National Park
(<https://www.nps.gov/yell/learn/nature/wolf-restoration.htm>)
are an incredible conservation success story. Let’s focus our attention on this park.

Problem 6. (2 points) Create a new object “ynp” that only includes the data from Yellowstone National Park.

```
ynp <- wolves %>% #creating the new object "ynp"
  filter(park == "YNP") #filtering the wolves data frame for only data from Yellowstone National Park
ynp #viewing object ynp for verification
```

##	park	biolyr	pack	packcode	packsize_aug	mort_yn	mort_all
## 1	YNP	2009	cottonwood	23	12	1	4
## 2	YNP	2016	8mile	11	20	1	3
## 3	YNP	2017	canyon	20	2	1	3
## 4	YNP	2012	junction	33	11	1	3
## 5	YNP	2016	junction	33	15	1	3
## 6	YNP	2011	642Fgroup	5	10	1	2
## 7	YNP	2012	8mile	11	15	1	2
## 8	YNP	2012	bechler	16	12	1	2
## 9	YNP	2012	lamar	34	13	1	2
## 10	YNP	2019	phantom	41	18	1	2
## 11	YNP	2020	phantom	41	16	1	2
## 12	YNP	2017	prospect	42	10	1	2
## 13	YNP	2020	wapiti	51	23	1	2
## 14	YNP	2018	1118Fgroup	2	5	1	1
## 15	YNP	2020	1155Mgroup	3	3	1	1
## 16	YNP	2014	8mile	11	27	1	1
## 17	YNP	2017	963Fgroup	13	4	1	1
## 18	YNP	2012	blacktail	18	10	1	1
## 19	YNP	2014	cougar	24	18	1	1
## 20	YNP	2017	cougar	24	7	1	1
## 21	YNP	2014	junction	33	13	1	1
## 22	YNP	2018	lamar	34	8	1	1
## 23	YNP	2012	mollies	38	6	1	1
## 24	YNP	2019	mollies	38	12	1	1
## 25	YNP	2018	phantom	41	5	1	1
## 26	YNP	2014	prospect	42	7	1	1
## 27	YNP	2012	snake	46	4	1	1
## 28	YNP	2017	snake	46	13	1	1
## 29	YNP	2007	yelldelta	52	22	1	3
## 30	YNP	1997	druid	26	5	1	2
## 31	YNP	2019	junction	33	21	1	2
## 32	YNP	2003	agate	15	13	1	1
## 33	YNP	2009	blacktail	18	13	1	1
## 34	YNP	2011	blacktail	18	16	1	1
## 35	YNP	2013	canyon	20	10	1	1
## 36	YNP	2015	cougar	24	7	1	1
## 37	YNP	2000	druid	26	27	1	1
## 38	YNP	2004	gibbon/mary	29	9	1	1
## 39	YNP	2009	gibbon/mary	29	26	1	1
## 40	YNP	2010	grayling	30	3	1	1
## 41	YNP	2007	mollies	38	15	1	1
## 42	YNP	2011	mollies	38	23	1	1
## 43	YNP	2013	mollies	38	8	1	1
## 44	YNP	1996	nezperce	39	9	1	1
## 45	YNP	1997	nezperce	39	7	1	1
## 46	YNP	2000	nezperce	39	22	1	1
## 47	YNP	1995	rose	44	9	1	1
## 48	YNP	1998	rose	44	23	1	1
## 49	YNP	2007	slough	45	22	1	1
## 50	YNP	2009	682Mgroup	6	NA	0	0
## 51	YNP	2010	682Mgroup	6	0	0	0
## 52	YNP	2009	694Fgroup	8	0	0	0
## 53	YNP	2013	755Mgroup	9	2	0	0
## 54	YNP	2011	8mile	11	17	0	0
## 55	YNP	2013	8mile	11	19	0	0
## 56	YNP	2015	8mile	11	13	0	0
## 57	YNP	2017	8mile	11	18	0	0
## 58	YNP	2018	8mile	11	13	0	0
## 59	YNP	2020	8mile	11	22	0	0
## 60	YNP	2002	agate	15	10	0	0

## 61	YNP	2004	agate	15	13	0	0
## 62	YNP	2005	agate	15	14	0	0
## 63	YNP	2006	agate	15	13	0	0
## 64	YNP	2007	agate	15	20	0	0
## 65	YNP	2008	agate	15	14	0	0
## 66	YNP	2009	agate	15	4	0	0
## 67	YNP	2010	agate	15	9	0	0
## 68	YNP	2011	agate	15	13	0	0
## 69	YNP	2012	agate	15	0	0	0
## 70	YNP	2002	bechler	16	4	0	0
## 71	YNP	2004	biscuit	17	11	0	0
## 72	YNP	2008	blacktail	18	NA	0	0
## 73	YNP	2010	blacktail	18	17	0	0
## 74	YNP	2002	buffalofork	19	4	0	0
## 75	YNP	2003	buffalofork	19	3	0	0
## 76	YNP	2008	canyon	20	6	0	0
## 77	YNP	2009	canyon	20	4	0	0
## 78	YNP	2010	canyon	20	6	0	0
## 79	YNP	2011	canyon	20	8	0	0
## 80	YNP	2012	canyon	20	9	0	0
## 81	YNP	2014	canyon	20	5	0	0
## 82	YNP	2015	canyon	20	6	0	0
## 83	YNP	2016	canyon	20	6	0	0
## 84	YNP	2021	carnelian	21	0	0	0
## 85	YNP	2016	cinnabar	22	3	0	0
## 86	YNP	2008	cottonwood	23	4	0	0
## 87	YNP	2001	cougar	24	6	0	0
## 88	YNP	2002	cougar	24	11	0	0
## 89	YNP	2003	cougar	24	14	0	0
## 90	YNP	2004	cougar	24	15	0	0
## 91	YNP	2005	cougar	24	14	0	0
## 92	YNP	2006	cougar	24	4	0	0
## 93	YNP	2007	cougar	24	7	0	0
## 94	YNP	2008	cougar	24	5	0	0
## 95	YNP	2009	cougar	24	6	0	0
## 96	YNP	2010	cougar	24	4	0	0
## 97	YNP	2011	cougar	24	7	0	0
## 98	YNP	2012	cougar	24	11	0	0
## 99	YNP	2013	cougar	24	14	0	0
## 100	YNP	2016	cougar	24	8	0	0
## 101	YNP	2018	cougar	24	10	0	0
## 102	YNP	2019	cougar	24	6	0	0
## 103	YNP	2020	cougar	24	6	0	0
## 104	YNP	2017	crevice	25	NA	0	0
## 105	YNP	1996	druid	26	5	0	0
## 106	YNP	1998	druid	26	8	0	0
## 107	YNP	1999	druid	26	9	0	0
## 108	YNP	2001	druid	26	37	0	0
## 109	YNP	2002	druid	26	16	0	0
## 110	YNP	2003	druid	26	18	0	0
## 111	YNP	2004	druid	26	13	0	0
## 112	YNP	2005	druid	26	5	0	0
## 113	YNP	2006	druid	26	15	0	0
## 114	YNP	2007	druid	26	18	0	0
## 115	YNP	2008	druid	26	21	0	0
## 116	YNP	2009	druid	26	12	0	0
## 117	YNP	2010	druid	26	0	0	0
## 118	YNP	2008	everts	27	9	0	0
## 119	YNP	2009	everts	27	12	0	0
## 120	YNP	2002	geode/hell	28	9	0	0
## 121	YNP	2003	geode/hell	28	9	0	0

## 122	YNP	2004	geode/hell	28	12	0	0
## 123	YNP	2005	geode/hell	28	7	0	0
## 124	YNP	2003	gibbon/mary	29	NA	0	0
## 125	YNP	2005	gibbon/mary	29	10	0	0
## 126	YNP	2006	gibbon/mary	29	12	0	0
## 127	YNP	2007	gibbon/mary	29	18	0	0
## 128	YNP	2008	gibbon/mary	29	25	0	0
## 129	YNP	2010	gibbon/mary	29	8	0	0
## 130	YNP	2011	gibbon/mary	29	11	0	0
## 131	YNP	2012	gibbon/mary	29	0	0	0
## 132	YNP	2009	grayling	30	6	0	0
## 133	YNP	2004	hayden	31	4	0	0
## 134	YNP	2005	hayden	31	5	0	0
## 135	YNP	2006	hayden	31	7	0	0
## 136	YNP	2007	hayden	31	9	0	0
## 137	YNP	2019	heart	32	2	0	0
## 138	YNP	2020	heart	32	7	0	0
## 139	YNP	2015	junction	33	19	0	0
## 140	YNP	2017	junction	33	8	0	0
## 141	YNP	2018	junction	33	11	0	0
## 142	YNP	2020	junction	33	35	0	0
## 143	YNP	2010	lamar	34	7	0	0
## 144	YNP	2011	lamar	34	11	0	0
## 145	YNP	2014	lamar	34	8	0	0
## 146	YNP	2015	lamar	34	12	0	0
## 147	YNP	2016	lamar	34	4	0	0
## 148	YNP	2017	lamar	34	3	0	0
## 149	YNP	2008	lava	35	5	0	0
## 150	YNP	2009	lava	35	3	0	0
## 151	YNP	2010	lava	35	1	0	0
## 152	YNP	1996	leopold	36	5	0	0
## 153	YNP	1997	leopold	36	10	0	0
## 154	YNP	1998	leopold	36	12	0	0
## 155	YNP	1999	leopold	36	11	0	0
## 156	YNP	2000	leopold	36	15	0	0
## 157	YNP	2001	leopold	36	14	0	0
## 158	YNP	2002	leopold	36	16	0	0
## 159	YNP	2003	leopold	36	21	0	0
## 160	YNP	2004	leopold	36	28	0	0
## 161	YNP	2005	leopold	36	26	0	0
## 162	YNP	2006	leopold	36	20	0	0
## 163	YNP	2007	leopold	36	19	0	0
## 164	YNP	2008	leopold	36	7	0	0
## 165	YNP	1996	lonestar	37	0	0	0
## 166	YNP	1995	mollies	38	5	0	0
## 167	YNP	1996	mollies	38	2	0	0
## 168	YNP	1997	mollies	38	8	0	0
## 169	YNP	1998	mollies	38	16	0	0
## 170	YNP	1999	mollies	38	15	0	0
## 171	YNP	2000	mollies	38	5	0	0
## 172	YNP	2001	mollies	38	10	0	0
## 173	YNP	2002	mollies	38	13	0	0
## 174	YNP	2003	mollies	38	8	0	0
## 175	YNP	2004	mollies	38	9	0	0
## 176	YNP	2005	mollies	38	7	0	0
## 177	YNP	2006	mollies	38	11	0	0
## 178	YNP	2008	mollies	38	15	0	0
## 179	YNP	2009	mollies	38	17	0	0
## 180	YNP	2010	mollies	38	17	0	0
## 181	YNP	2014	mollies	38	12	0	0
## 182	YNP	2015	mollies	38	17	0	0

## 183	YNP	2016	mollies	38	18	0	0
## 184	YNP	2017	mollies	38	15	0	0
## 185	YNP	2018	mollies	38	10	0	0
## 186	YNP	2020	mollies	38	8	0	0
## 187	YNP	2006	nezperce	39	0	0	0
## 188	YNP	1998	nezperce	39	7	0	0
## 189	YNP	1999	nezperce	39	12	0	0
## 190	YNP	2001	nezperce	39	19	0	0
## 191	YNP	2002	nezperce	39	18	0	0
## 192	YNP	2003	nezperce	39	18	0	0
## 193	YNP	2004	nezperce	39	14	0	0
## 194	YNP	2005	nezperce	39	11	0	0
## 195	YNP	2006	oxbow	40	12	0	0
## 196	YNP	2007	oxbow	40	24	0	0
## 197	YNP	2008	oxbow	40	20	0	0
## 198	YNP	2015	prospect	42	13	0	0
## 199	YNP	2016	prospect	42	12	0	0
## 200	YNP	2007	quadrant	43	NA	0	0
## 201	YNP	2008	quadrant	43	4	0	0
## 202	YNP	2009	quadrant	43	7	0	0
## 203	YNP	2010	quadrant	43	7	0	0
## 204	YNP	1996	rose	44	11	0	0
## 205	YNP	1997	rose	44	16	0	0
## 206	YNP	1999	rose	44	22	0	0
## 207	YNP	2000	rose	44	21	0	0
## 208	YNP	2001	rose	44	10	0	0
## 209	YNP	2002	rose	44	11	0	0
## 210	YNP	2003	slough	45	10	0	0
## 211	YNP	2004	slough	45	21	0	0
## 212	YNP	2005	slough	45	15	0	0
## 213	YNP	2006	slough	45	9	0	0
## 214	YNP	2004	specimen/silver	47	5	0	0
## 215	YNP	2010	specimen/silver	47	8	0	0
## 216	YNP	2000	swan	48	7	0	0
## 217	YNP	2001	swan	48	9	0	0
## 218	YNP	2002	swan	48	18	0	0
## 219	YNP	2003	swan	48	20	0	0
## 220	YNP	2004	swan	48	10	0	0
## 221	YNP	2005	swan	48	3	0	0
## 222	YNP	1996	thorofare	49	2	0	0
## 223	YNP	1997	thorofare	49	8	0	0
## 224	YNP	1998	thorofare	49	0	0	0
## 225	YNP	2001	tower	50	4	0	0
## 226	YNP	2002	tower	50	2	0	0
## 227	YNP	2014	wapiti	51	2	0	0
## 228	YNP	2016	wapiti	51	9	0	0
## 229	YNP	2017	wapiti	51	21	0	0
## 230	YNP	2018	wapiti	51	18	0	0
## 231	YNP	2019	wapiti	51	19	0	0
## 232	YNP	1995	yelldelta	52	6	0	0
## 233	YNP	1996	yelldelta	52	5	0	0
## 234	YNP	1997	yelldelta	52	8	0	0
## 235	YNP	1998	yelldelta	52	8	0	0
## 236	YNP	1999	yelldelta	52	6	0	0
## 237	YNP	2000	yelldelta	52	15	0	0
## 238	YNP	2001	yelldelta	52	18	0	0
## 239	YNP	2002	yelldelta	52	17	0	0
## 240	YNP	2003	yelldelta	52	17	0	0
## 241	YNP	2004	yelldelta	52	19	0	0
## 242	YNP	2005	yelldelta	52	19	0	0
## 243	YNP	2006	yelldelta	52	15	0	0

## 244	YNP	2009	yelldelta	52	4	0	0
## 245	YNP	2010	yelldelta	52	9	0	0
## 246	YNP	2011	yelldelta	52	13	0	0
## 247	YNP	2012	yelldelta	52	11	0	0
## 248	YNP	2013	yelldelta	52	17	0	0
##	mort_lead	mort_nonlead	reprody1	persisty1			
## 1	1	3	0	0			
## 2	0	3	1	1			
## 3	3	0	0	0			
## 4	0	3	1	1			
## 5	0	3	1	1			
## 6	1	1	0	0			
## 7	0	2	1	1			
## 8	0	2	1	1			
## 9	1	1	1	1			
## 10	0	2	1	1			
## 11	0	2	1	1			
## 12	1	1	0	0			
## 13	0	2	1	1			
## 14	0	1	0	0			
## 15	1	0	0	0			
## 16	0	1	1	1			
## 17	1	0	0	0			
## 18	0	1	0	1			
## 19	1	0	1	1			
## 20	0	1	1	1			
## 21	0	1	1	1			
## 22	0	1	1	1			
## 23	0	1	1	1			
## 24	0	1	1	1			
## 25	1	0	1	1			
## 26	0	1	1	1			
## 27	1	0	1	1			
## 28	NA	NA	0	1			
## 29	0	3	1	1			
## 30	1	1	1	1			
## 31	0	2	1	1			
## 32	0	1	1	1			
## 33	0	1	1	1			
## 34	0	1	1	1			
## 35	0	1	0	1			
## 36	1	0	1	1			
## 37	0	1	1	1			
## 38	0	1	1	1			
## 39	0	1	1	1			
## 40	1	0	NA	0			
## 41	0	1	1	1			
## 42	0	1	0	1			
## 43	0	1	1	1			
## 44	0	1	1	1			
## 45	0	1	1	1			
## 46	0	1	1	1			
## 47	0	1	1	1			
## 48	0	1	1	1			
## 49	1	0	1	1			
## 50	0	0	NA	1			
## 51	0	0	NA	0			
## 52	0	0	0	0			
## 53	0	0	1	0			
## 54	0	0	1	1			
## 55	0	0	1	1			

## 56	0	0	1	1
## 57	0	0	1	1
## 58	0	0	1	1
## 59	0	0	1	1
## 60	0	0	1	1
## 61	0	0	1	1
## 62	0	0	1	1
## 63	0	0	1	1
## 64	0	0	1	1
## 65	0	0	1	1
## 66	0	0	1	1
## 67	0	0	1	1
## 68	0	0	1	1
## 69	0	0	0	0
## 70	0	0	1	1
## 71	0	0	0	1
## 72	0	0	1	1
## 73	0	0	1	1
## 74	0	0	1	1
## 75	0	0	0	0
## 76	0	0	1	1
## 77	0	0	1	1
## 78	0	0	1	1
## 79	0	0	1	1
## 80	0	0	1	1
## 81	0	0	1	1
## 82	0	0	1	1
## 83	0	0	1	1
## 84	0	0	0	0
## 85	0	0	1	1
## 86	0	0	1	1
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## 101	0	0	1	1
## 102	0	0	1	1
## 103	0	0	1	1
## 104	0	0	1	1
## 105	0	0	1	1
## 106	0	0	1	1
## 107	0	0	1	1
## 108	0	0	1	1
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## 112	0	0	1	1
## 113	0	0	1	1
## 114	0	0	1	1
## 115	0	0	1	1
## 116	0	0	0	0

## 117	0	0	0	NA
## 118	0	0	1	1
## 119	0	0	0	0
## 120	0	0	1	1
## 121	0	0	1	1
## 122	0	0	1	1
## 123	0	0	1	1
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## 126	0	0	1	1
## 127	0	0	1	1
## 128	0	0	1	1
## 129	0	0	1	1
## 130	0	0	1	1
## 131	0	0	0	0
## 132	0	0	NA	1
## 133	0	0	1	1
## 134	0	0	1	1
## 135	0	0	1	1
## 136	0	0	NA	0
## 137	0	0	1	1
## 138	0	0	1	1
## 139	0	0	1	1
## 140	0	0	1	1
## 141	0	0	1	1
## 142	0	0	1	1
## 143	0	0	1	1
## 144	0	0	1	1
## 145	0	0	1	1
## 146	0	0	1	1
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## 158	0	0	1	1
## 159	0	0	1	1
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## 166	0	0	1	1
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## 182	0	0	1	1
## 183	0	0	1	1
## 184	0	0	1	1
## 185	0	0	1	1
## 186	0	0	1	1
## 187	0	0	0	NA
## 188	0	0	1	1
## 189	0	0	1	1
## 190	0	0	1	1
## 191	0	0	1	1
## 192	0	0	1	1
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## 204	0	0	1	1
## 205	0	0	1	1
## 206	0	0	1	1
## 207	0	0	1	1
## 208	0	0	1	1
## 209	0	0	1	1
## 210	0	0	1	1
## 211	0	0	1	1
## 212	0	0	1	1
## 213	0	0	1	1
## 214	0	0	NA	1
## 215	0	0	0	0
## 216	0	0	1	1
## 217	0	0	1	1
## 218	0	0	1	1
## 219	0	0	1	1
## 220	0	0	1	1
## 221	0	0	1	1
## 222	0	0	1	1
## 223	0	0	0	0
## 224	0	0	NA	NA
## 225	0	0	1	1
## 226	0	0	0	0
## 227	0	0	1	1
## 228	0	0	1	1
## 229	0	0	1	1
## 230	0	0	1	1
## 231	0	0	1	1
## 232	0	0	1	1
## 233	0	0	1	1
## 234	0	0	0	1
## 235	0	0	0	1
## 236	0	0	1	1
## 237	0	0	1	1
## 238	0	0	1	1

```
## 239      0      0      1      1
## 240      0      0      1      1
## 241      0      0      1      1
## 242      0      0      1      1
## 243      0      0      1      1
## 244      0      0      1      1
## 245      0      0      1      1
## 246      0      0      0      1
## 247      0      0      1      1
## 248      0      0      1      1
```

Problem 7. (3 points) Among the Yellowstone wolf packs, the Druid Peak Pack (<https://www.pbs.org/wnet/nature/in-the-valley-of-the-wolves-the-druid-wolf-pack-story/209/>) is one of most famous. What was the average pack size of this pack for the years represented in the data?

```
ynp %>%
  filter(pack == "druid") %>% #filtering for only the Yellowstone Druid Peak Pack
  group_by(pack) %>% #grouping by the variable pack
  summarize(average_pack_size = mean(packsize_aug, na.rm = T)) #finding the average pack size for the Dr
uid Peak Pack
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 × 2
##   pack average_pack_size
##   <chr>           <dbl>
## 1 druid           13.9
```

Thus, the average pack size of the Druid Peak pack during the time frame represented in this data is 13.93 individuals (slightly under 14).

Problem 8. (4 points) Pack dynamics can be hard to predict - even for strong packs like the Druid Peak pack. At which year did the Druid Peak pack have the largest pack size? What do you think happened in 2010?

```
ynp %>%
  filter(pack == "druid") %>% #filtering for only the Yellowstone Druid Peak Pack
  group_by(pack) %>% #grouping by the variable pack
  summarize(max_pack_size = max(packsize_aug)) #finding the largest Druid Peak pack size
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 × 2
##   pack max_pack_size
##   <chr>           <dbl>
## 1 druid           37
```

The maximum pack size for the Druid Peak pack was 37 individuals.

```
ynp %>%
  filter(pack == "druid", packsize_aug == 37) %>% #finding the year with the largest pack size
  select(biolyr, packsize_aug) #selecting variables for ease of viewing
```

```
##   biolyr packsize_aug
## 1   2001           37
```

Thus, the year with the largest pack size for the Druid Peak pack was 2001 with 37 individuals.

What happened in 2010:

```
ynp %>%
  filter(pack == "druid", biolyr == "2010") #filtering for the year 2010
```

```
##   park biolyr  pack packcode packsize_aug mort_yn mort_all mort_lead
## 1  YNP    2010 druid      26          0      0      0          0
##   mort_nonlead reprody1 persisty1
## 1             0          0      NA
```

It appears, based on this data, that there were no individuals in the Druid Peak pack in 2010. This could indicate that there were no wolves in this pack in that year or that there was an issue with the measurements taken (no measurements taken that year). When searching up pack events from this year, it seems that this pack was scavenging carcasses from other packs, leading to a high mortality rate because of violence between wolves. The result of this had a clear deleterious effect on pack numbers, given that this is the last year with data provided for this pack - Druid Peak Pack Yellowstone (https://www.yellowstonewolf.org/yellowstones_wolves.php?pack_id=10#:~:text=In%20early%202010%20the%20pack,legacy%20of%20this%20famous%20pack.)).

Problem 9. (5 points) Among the YNP wolf packs, which one has had the highest overall persistence `persisty1` for the years represented in the data? Look this pack up online and tell me what is unique about its behavior- specifically, what prey animals does this pack specialize on?

```
ynp %>%
  select(pack, persisty1) %>% #selecting for variables of interest
  group_by(pack) %>% #grouping by the variable pack
  summarize(overall_mean_persistence = mean(persisty1),
            overall_total_persistence = sum(persisty1)) %>% #finding the total overall persistence
  arrange(desc(overall_total_persistence)) #arranging for ease of viewing
```

```
## # A tibble: 46 × 3
##   pack          overall_mean_persistence overall_total_persistence
##   <chr>                <dbl>                <int>
## 1 mollies              1                26
## 2 cougar              1                20
## 3 yelldelta           1                18
## 4 leopold             0.923            12
## 5 agate               0.909            10
## 6 8mile               1                 9
## 7 canyon             0.9                 9
## 8 gibbon/mary         0.9                 9
## 9 junction           1                 8
## 10 lamar              1                 8
## # i 36 more rows
```

Among the YNP wolf packs, it appears that the pack with the largest overall persistence was the “Mollies” pack. It appears, according to Mollie Yellowstone Wolves (https://www.yellowstonewolf.org/yellowstones_wolves.php?pack_id=6), that the behavior of this pack is unusual in that they hunt bison (their primary prey due to a limited number of more typical prey, such as elk, as the result of a previous relocation) and have regular interactions with bears.

Problem 10. (3 points) Perform one analysis or exploration of your choice on the wolves data. Your answer needs to include at least two lines of

code and not be a summary function.

I am interested in finding out which year was the “bloodiest” - in which pack year there was the largest number of human-caused mortalities:

```
wolves %>%  
  select(pack, biolyr, mort_all) %>% #selecting only for the columns of interest  
  group_by(biolyr) %>% #grouping by the variable biolyr  
  summarize(total_mortalities = sum(mort_all, na.rm = T)) %>% #adding up the mortalities for each year  
  arrange(desc(total_mortalities)) #arranging for ease of viewing
```

```
## # A tibble: 36 × 2  
##   biolyr total_mortalities  
##   <int>         <int>  
## 1  2012             57  
## 2  2014             20  
## 3  2005             19  
## 4  2013             18  
## 5  2017             17  
## 6  2000             15  
## 7  2007             15  
## 8  2009             15  
## 9  2011             13  
## 10 2016             13  
## # i 26 more rows
```

Thus, the “bloodiest” year in this data frame, with the largest number of mortalities, was 2012 with 57 deaths.