# Week 4 Review

### Learning Objectives

After completing this tutorial, you will be able to:

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### What you need

You will need a computer with internet access to complete this less on and the data for week 4 of the course. Download Week 4 Data ( $\sim 500$  MB) {:data-proofer-ignore=" .btn }

### **Exploring Data**

Is there a visual change in the data over time that may not be related to changes in precipitation?

```
library(ggplot2)
# bonus lesson
precip_file <- "data/week2/precipitation/805333-precip-daily-1948-2013.csv"</pre>
# import precip data into R data.frame
precip.boulder <- read.csv(precip_file,</pre>
                           header = TRUE,
                           na.strings = 999.99)
# convert to date/time and retain as a new field
precip.boulder$DATE <- as.POSIXct(precip.boulder$DATE,</pre>
                                  format="%Y%m%d %H:%M")
                                   # date in the format: YearMonthDay Hour:Minute
# double check structure
str(precip.boulder$DATE)
## POSIXct[1:14476], format: "1948-08-01 01:00:00" "1948-08-02 15:00:00" ...
# plot the data using gqplot2
precPlot_hourly <- ggplot(precip.boulder, aes(DATE, HPCP)) + # the variables of interest</pre>
      geom_point(stat="identity") + # create a bar graph
      xlab("Date") + ylab("Precipitation (Inches)") + # label the x & y axes
      ggtitle("Hourly Precipitation - Boulder Station\n 1948-2013") # add a title
precPlot hourly
## Warning: Removed 401 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```

## interactive plotting

Note - don't run this in ggplot

# Hourly Precipitation – Boulder Station 1948–2013

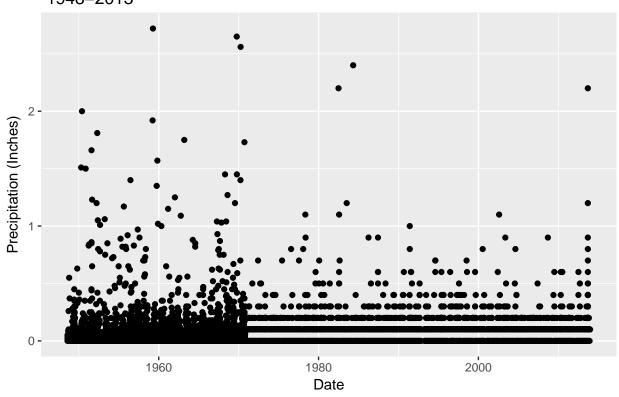


Figure 1:

# Hourly Precipitation – Boulder Station 1948–2013

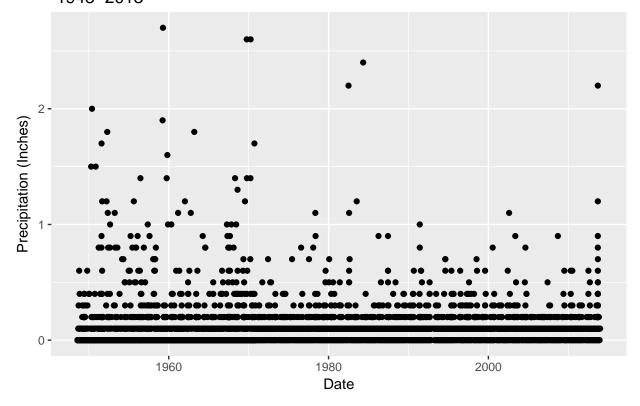


Figure 2:

```
library(plotly)
ggplotly(precPlot_hourly)
```

### talk about adding arguments to code chunks

### Time series - Dygraph

```
# create a basic interactive element
dygraph(discharge_timeSeries) %>% dyRangeSelector()
```

### **Factors**