Project title

Proposal

library(tidyverse)

Data 1

Introduction and data

- THe dataset 'lemur_data.csv' comes from Kaggle.com
- The dataset was originally collected from the 2019 data release from the Duke Lemur Center Database by Zehr, SM, Roach RG, Haring D, Taylor J, Cameron FH, Yoder AD.
- This dataset contains information on over 3,500 observations. Each observation represent a lemur, including lemur-information such as ancestry, reproduction, longevity, and body mass (in total 54 columns).

Research question

- What are the top 3 factors that influence the lifespan of lemurs?
- Through our preliminary investigation, we found that the death age of lemurs varies a lot ranging from 0 to 35. Thus, we are interested in researching on what are the determining factors of lemurs' lifespan. Our hypotheses is that taxon, sex, weight are the top 3 factors that would affect the lifespan of lemurs.
- There are both categorical and quantitative variables involved in our research questions since categorical variables such as taxon and quantitative variables such as weight can all play a role in their lifespan.

Glimpse of data

lemur <- read_csv("data/lemur_data.csv")</pre>

<chr> "OGG", "OGG", "OGG", "OGG", "OGG", "OGG", "O~ \$ Taxon \$ DLC_ID <chr> "0005", "0005", "0006", "0006", "0009", "000~ \$ Hybrid \$ Sex <chr> "KANGA", "KANGA", "ROO", "ROO", "POOH BEAR",~ \$ Name \$ Current_Resident \$ StudBook <date> 1961-08-25, 1961-08-25, 1961-03-17, 1961-03~ \$ DOB \$ Birth_Month <dbl> 8, 8, 3, 3, 9, 9, 9, 5, 5, 10, 10, 6, 6, 3, ~ \$ Estimated_DOB \$ Birth_Type \$ Birth_Institution <chr> "Duke Lemur Center", "Duke Lemur Center", "D~ \$ Litter_Size \$ Expected Gestation <date> 1961-04-18, 1961-04-18, 1960-11-08, 1960-11~ \$ Estimated_Concep \$ Concep Month <dbl> 4, 4, 11, 11, 5, 5, 5, 1, 1, 6, 6, 1, 1, 11,~ <chr> "0001", "0001", "0001", "0001", "0001", "000~ \$ Dam ID <chr> "WHITE-TAIL", "WHITE-TAIL", "WHITE-TAIL", "W~ \$ Dam_Name <chr> "OGG", "OGG", "OGG", "OGG", "OGG", "OGG", "O~ \$ Dam_Taxon <date> 1959-01-28, 1959-01-28, 1959-01-28, 1959-01~ \$ Dam_DOB <dbl> 2.22, 2.22, 1.78, 1.78, 4.32, 4.32, 4.32, 4.~ \$ Dam_AgeAtConcep_y <chr> "0002", "0002", "0002", "0002", "0007", "000~ \$ Sire_ID

\$ Sire_Name <chr> "BRUISER", "BRUISER", "BRUISER", "BRUISER", ~ <chr> "OGG", "OGG", "OGG", "OGG", "OGG", "OGG", "O~ \$ Sire_Taxon \$ Sire_DOB <date> 1959-01-28, 1959-01-28, 1959-01-28, 1959-01~ <dbl> 2.22, 2.22, 1.78, 1.78, 4.32, 4.32, 4.32, 4.~ \$ Sire_AgeAtConcep_y <date> 1977-02-07, 1977-02-07, 1974-10-15, 1974-10~ \$ DOD <dbl> 15.47, 15.47, 13.59, 13.59, 10.38, 10.38, 10~ \$ AgeAtDeath_y \$ AgeOfLiving y \$ AgeLastVerified_y <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, 14.16, 1~ \$ AgeMax_LiveOrDead_y <dbl> 15.47, 15.47, 13.59, 13.59, 10.38, 10.38, 10~ \$ N_known_offspring <dbl> 7, 7, 9, 9, 1, 1, 1, 7, 7, 5, 5, 4, 4, 1, 1,~ \$ DOB_Estimated <dbl> 1086, 1190, 947, 1174, 899, 917, 910, 1185, ~ \$ Weight_g <date> 1972-02-16, 1972-06-20, 1972-02-16, 1972-06~ \$ Weight_Date \$ MonthOfWeight <dbl> 2, 6, 2, 6, 2, 6, 2, 6, 2, 6, 2, 6, 2, 6, 2, 6,~ <dbl> 3827, 3952, 3988, 4119, 3061, 3074, 3188, 28~ \$ AgeAtWt_d <dbl> 546.71, 564.57, 569.71, 588.43, 437.29, 439.~ \$ AgeAtWt_wk \$ AgeAtWt_mo <dbl> 125.82, 129.93, 131.11, 135.42, 100.64, 101.~ \$ AgeAtWt_mo_NoDec <dbl> 125, 129, 131, 135, 100, 101, 104, 92, 97, 8~ <dbl> 10.48, 10.83, 10.93, 11.28, 8.39, 8.42, 8.73~ \$ AgeAtWt_y \$ Change Since PrevWt g <dbl> NA, 104, NA, 227, NA, 18, -7, NA, 51, NA, 71~ \$ Days_Since_PrevWt <dbl> NA, 125, NA, 131, NA, 13, 114, NA, 125, NA, ~ \$ Avg Daily WtChange g <dbl> NA, 0.83, NA, 1.73, NA, 1.38, -0.06, NA, 0.4~ \$ DaysBeforeDeath <dbl> 1818, 1693, 972, 841, 728, 715, 601, 2086, 1~ <dbl> 0.59, 0.59, 0.59, 0.59, 0.59, 0.59, 0.59, 0.~ \$ R_Min_Dam_AgeAtConcep_y \$ Age_Category <chr> "adult", "adult", "adult", "adult", "adult", " <chr> "NP", "NP", "NP", "NP", "NP", "NP", "NP", "NP", "N" \$ Preg_Status \$ Expected_Gestation_d \$ ConcepDate_IfPreg \$ InfantDOB_IfPreg \$ Pct_PregRemain_IfPreg \$ InfantLitSz_IfPreg

Data 2

Introduction and data

- The data comes from CORGIS (Collection of Really Great, Interesting, Situated Datasets) website.
- The earthquake data was originally collected on 6/7/2016 from the United States Geological Survey by Ryan Whitcomb.

• Each observation contains a unique earthquake and all the information surrounding the circumstances of the earthquake, including but not limited to: coordinates of where the earthquake occurred, its magnitude, time of earthquake, and the depth of the earthquake.

Research question

- Are earthquakes stronger in places where they occur most often? Does the frequency of an earthquake's location have any correlation to its strength and magnitude?
- A rough look at the first 50 observations showed that a lot of earthquakes happened in Alaska and California. This made us wonder why this was the case and to see if those patterns are consistent throughout the rest of the data. Furthermore, because earthquakes happen more often in those states, we wonder if they are often stronger than earthquakes that only occur once at a certain location. Our hypothesis is that location and magnitude have a positive correlation.
- Our research question focuses on two things: location and magnitude. For location, we can consider the categorical variable "location.name" which gives us the state/country in which the earthquake occurred. We can also consider "location.longitude" and "location.latitude" which gives us the exact coordinates of an earthquake's location, which would be a quantitative variable. "Impact.magnitude" displays the magnitude of an earthquake which is a quantitative variable.

Glimpse of data

```
earthquakes <- read.csv("data/earthquakes.csv")
glimpse(earthquakes)</pre>
```

```
Rows: 8,394
Columns: 18
$ id
                     <chr> "nc72666881", "us20006i0y", "nc72666891", "nc72666~
                     <dbl> 122.00000, 30.00000, 249.00000, 122.00000, 113.610~
$ impact.gap
$ impact.magnitude
                     <dbl> 1.43, 4.90, 0.06, 0.40, 0.30, 1.80, 1.00, 2.00, 1.~
$ impact.significance <int> 31, 371, 0, 2, 1, 50, 15, 62, 22, 43, 4, 12, 4, 4,~
                     <dbl> 15.120, 97.070, 4.390, 1.090, 7.600, 1.300, 2.452,~
$ location.depth
$ location.distance
                     <dbl> 0.10340000, 1.43900000, 0.02743000, 0.02699000, 0.~
$ location.full
                     <chr> "13km E of Livermore, California", "58km WNW of Pa~
$ location.latitude
                     <dbl> 37.67233, 21.51460, 37.57650, 37.59583, 39.37750, ~
$ location.longitude
                     <dbl> -121.6190, 94.5721, -118.8592, -118.9948, -119.845~
$ location.name
                     <chr> "California", "Burma", "California", "California",~
$ time.day
```

Data 3

Introduction and data

- Identify the source of the data.
- State when and how it was originally collected (by the original data curator, not necessarily how you found the data).
- Write a brief description of the observations.

Research question

- A well formulated research question. (You may include more than one research question if you want to receive feedback on different ideas for your project. However, one per data set is required.)
- A description of the research topic along with a concise statement of your hypotheses on this topic.
- Identify the types of variables in your research question. Categorical? Quantitative?

Glimpse of data

add code here