Assignment 1- Intro to R

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```
tgpp <- read.csv('tgpp.csv')
read.csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dmcglinn/quant_methods/gh-pages/d
ata/tgpp.csv', header = F)

colnames(tgpp)

## [1] "plot"      "year"      "record_id" "corner"    "scale"
## [6] "richness"  "easting"   "northing"  "slope"     "ph"
## [11] "yrsslb"
```

1. The names of the columns are "plot" "year" "record_id" "corner" "scale" "richness" "easting" "northing" "slope" "ph" and "yrsslb"

```
tgpp.mat <- as.matrix(tgpp)
NCOL(tgpp.mat)

## [1] 11

NROW(tgpp.mat)

## [1] 4080
```

2. There are 11 columns, 4080 rows

```
sapply(tgpp, class)

##       plot        year   record_id      corner       scale    richness     easting
## "integer"   "integer"   "integer"   "integer"   "numeric"   "integer"   "integer"
##   northing       slope          ph      yrsslb
## "integer"   "integer"   "numeric"   "numeric"
```

3. **Plot** has integers, **year** has integers, **record_id** has integers, **corner** has integers, **scale** has numeric, **richness** has integer, **easting** has integer, **northing** has integer, **slope** has integer, **pH** has numeric, and **yrsslb** has numeric.

```
tgpp <- read.csv('tgpp.csv')
tgpp.spec <- tgpp[c(1,5,8),c(3,7,10)]
tgpp.spec

##   record_id easting  ph
## 1       187  727000 6.9
## 5       191  727000 6.9
## 8       194  727000 6.9
```

4. The values for row 1 columns 3,7, and 10 are: 187, 727000, 6.9. The values for row 5 columns 3,7, and 10 are: 187, 727000, and 6.9. The values for row 8 and columns 3, 7, and 10 are 194, 727000, and 6.9.

```
plot(tgpp$richness~tgpp$scale, xlab = 'Scale', ylab = 'Richness', type= 'p',
col='blue3', main= 'Richness vs. Scale')
```
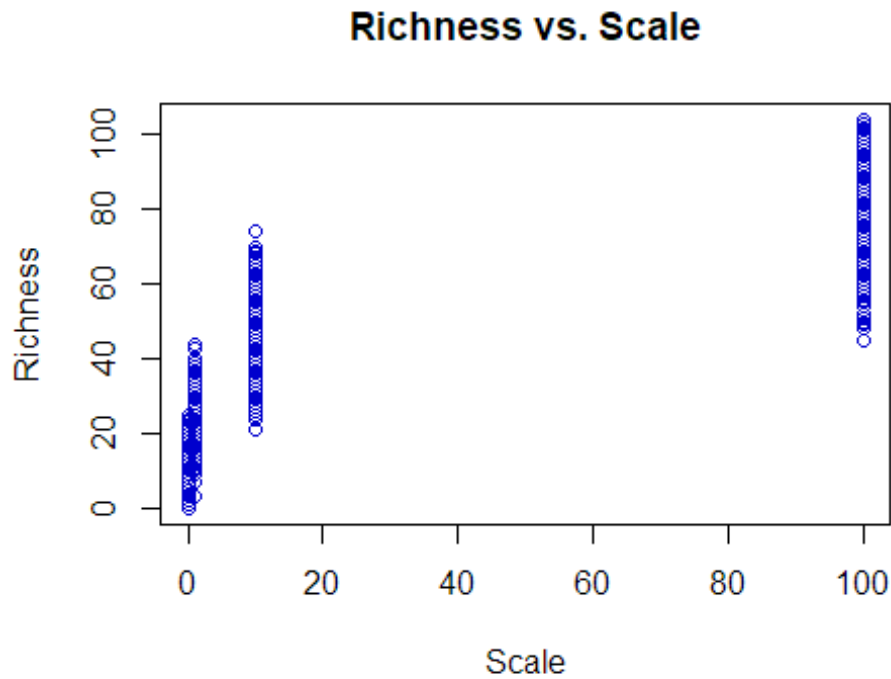
```
plot(tgpp$scale,tgpp$richness, xlab = 'Scale', ylab = 'Richness', main =
'Richnes vs. Scale', log = 'xy')
```


Richnes vs. Scale
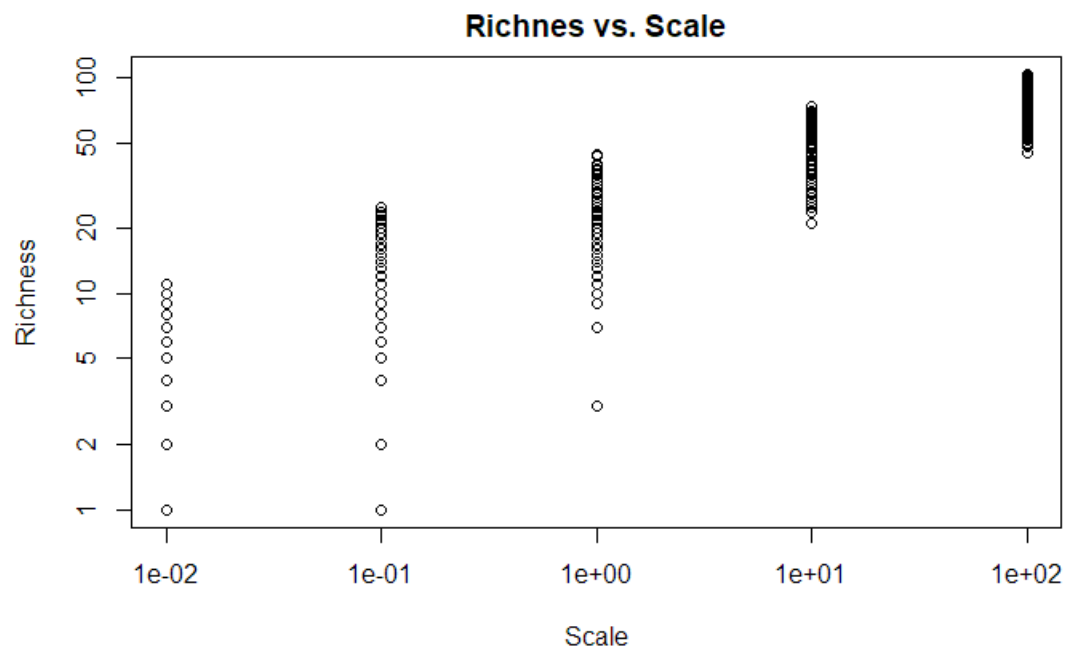
```
## Warning in xy.coords(x, y, xlabel, ylabel, log): 4 y values <= 0 omitted
## from logarithmic plot
```

5. When I added log('xy') to the plot it changed both the x and y scale