1. **NROW(Data)** = 157849, **NCOL(Data)** = 11
2. Data represented in form of plain text(s): Character

Decimal values: Numeric

Numeric values without fractional component: Integer

Nominal data that take specific categorical values: Factor

1. First default argument feed the list of average temperature data on *site1* to the histogram model.

Second argument shows a PDF instead of the real counting of frequencies.

Third and fourth argument pass on strings for x and y -axis labels.

Fifth argument sets the fill color of the bars.

Sixth argument sets the border color of the bars.



The graph above shows the PDF for average temperature in Morrisville, NY. I believe it is not quite normally distributed as the graph skews to the left. I cannot possibly know the true reason behind such phenomenon, but since the data spans from 1930 to 2019, global warming might attribute to the increased average temperate recorded.

1. With the given data, the probabilities to observe occurrences of extremely high temperate would be 20.31656%.
2. Potentially looks like a beta distribution –

![A close up of a device

Description automatically generated]()

1. Please see “yearly\_prcp” variable in script.
2. As shown below, I think the PDF shown for both locations in yearly precipitation are relatively close to normal distribution.

![A close up of a map

Description automatically generated]()

1. > cat("WA: ", WA700p, " vs ", "ND: ", ND700p)

WA: 5.690109e-05 vs ND: 0.9969318