GEOG 4/5/7 9073: Environmental Analysis in R

Week 02.01: Data structures and programmatic thinking

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Today's schedule

- Open discussion
- Data structures
- Exercises

Anything to discuss? Questions?

Your homework for today

(setup your computing environment, review chapters 1-4 in *R for Data Science*, come to class with 2 questions about R, geospatial programming in general, or this course)

Find a *different* buddy

- Share:
  - How you found the setup process to go (e.g., did you run into any issues?)
  - What you thought of Chapters 1-4
  - Your questions

Report out (to the whiteboard!!!)

Bringing everyone along together

- One of our challenges in this kind of course
- Spatial analysis is not programming…
- …and programming is not spatial analysis

Catch up from last week (last's week's slides)

Some handy dandy operations on vectors

First, create a vector

```
x <- seq(1:20) # what does this do? How would you know?

# alterative method... seq is an "overloaded" function <- what does this mean?
x <- seq(1, 20, 1)
```

Operations

```
sum(x)
mean(x)
median(x)
sd(x)
length(x)
```

Data types

Table 2.1 Data type, tests and conversion functions

Type	Test	Conversion
character	`is.character`	`as.character`
complex	`is.complex`	`as.complex`
double	`is.double`	`as.double`
expression	`is.expression`	`as.expression`
integer	`is.integer`	`as.integer`
list	`is.list`	`as.list`
logical	`is.logical`	`as.logical`
numeric	`is.numeric`	`as.numeric`
single	`is.single`	`as.single`
raw	`is.raw`	`as.raw`

Factors can be a pain

- What's a "factor" according to your book?
- What are some key properties of factors?
  - Ordering
  - Levels

Interrogating types

the typeof() function

```
typeof(8675309)
typeof(integer(8675309))

typeof(TRUE)

typeof("banana")

typeof(rep(1, 10))

typeof(list(1, 3, 4, "orange"))
```

Let's look more closely at data frames and tibbles

From the course GitHub page, get "ne_counties.csv" (it's in the data folder)

(https://github.com/pjbitterman/KSU_spatial_data_sci_R)

```
library(tidyverse) #get the helper functions

# read the data
mydf <- read_csv("./data/oh_counties_DP2020.csv)

# look at it
mydf
```

What do you see?

The value of exploratory data analysis (EDA)

- When you first get new data, it's a good idea to look at it before starting work
- Many ways of doing so... like what?

```
summary(mydf) # what do you get?

# How many observations does your data have?
nrow(mydf)
# and attibutes?
ncol(mydf)

# an easier way to look at attributes
glimpse(mydf)

# access a single attribute
mydf$poptotal # Total population
summary(mydf$poptotal)
hist(mydf$poptotal)
```

Subsetting your data

- Often you need to filter your data such that only those observations meeting certain criteria are retained (or removed)

```
# requires dplyr/tidyverse
dplyr::filter(mydf, poptotal > 50000 & medianage < 40)
```

Another way to write that function

```
mydf %>% dplyr::filter(., poptotal > 50000 & medianage < 40)
```

What's the `%>%` and how does it work?

The pipe `(%>%)`

- from magrittr package
- essentially says "take what's on the left and pass it to the right"

- R assumes you want to pipe to the first argument of the right-hand function, but...
- you can explicitly place the output of the pipe using a `.` on the right-hand side

```
mydf %>% dplyr::filter(., poptotal > 50000 & medianage < 40)
```

But what's the point? (to the whiteboard!!!)

Writing your own function

syntax is a bit weird, so let's break it down

```
myfirstfunction <- function(x, y){
  x + y
}
```

then call the function (make sure it's in memory first)

```
myfirstfunction(4, 8)
```

If there's time...

- In small groups, figure out how you'd do the following:
- Write a function that takes two integers. If **both are even** or **both are odd**, the function returns **TRUE**. Otherwise, it returns **FALSE**

- Start with the algorithm, NOT the code
- Then try to write the function

A second exercise (pseudocode ONLY)

The problem:

- I've given you a raster file of Missisquoi Bay in Lake Champlain
- Each cell has a value corresponding to the concentration of cyanobacteria
- I want you to tell me the area of the Bay (in m^2) that correspond to the HIGH, MEDIUM, and LOW health risk categories from the World Health Organization

The big picture questions:

1. What do the algorithm(s) look like?
2. What other information do you need?

Bonus

- Algo. to measure distance from a harmful algal bloom (HAB) to an arbitrary location

Review and next class

- Any questions?
- This week’s readings/tasks:
    - Chapter 2 in textbook
    - Continue to review Hadley's book/site
    - Practice on your own