# HW2 McGill Max

Due Monday September 11, 10 am

Max McGill

2017-09-11

# Problem 4

In the classroom, version control can assist in:

- updating and reverting code as necessary for assignments and projects
- maintaining and securing multiple versions of code for comparison, reversion, and conversion
- facilitating collaborative efforts for projects that require such methods

These functionalities benefit a classroom environment that makes heavy use of programming methods by providing the tools necessary to alter code, either alone or collaboratively, in such a way that facilitates an ease of maneuverability between versions of the code developed or used. In turn, this provides access to a host of options for the modification and sharing of code that simplify the classroom experience of tasks.

## Problem 5

#### Part A

```
## Warning: package 'bindrcpp' was built under R version 3.4.1
##
        Item
                           Person
                                                 value
                        Length: 150
##
    Length: 150
                                                    :0.700
                                             Min.
##
    Class : character
                        Class : character
                                             1st Qu.:3.025
                        Mode :character
##
    Mode :character
                                             Median :4.700
##
                                             Mean
                                                    :4.657
##
                                             3rd Qu.:6.000
##
                                             Max.
                                                    :9.400
```

## Part B

```
##
         Year
                      Long Jump
##
    Min.
            :1896
                            :249.8
                    Min.
    1st Qu.:1921
                    1st Qu.:295.4
                    Median :308.1
##
    Median:1950
##
    Mean
            :1945
                    Mean
                            :310.3
##
    3rd Qu.:1971
                    3rd Qu.:327.5
    Max.
            :1992
                    Max.
                            :350.5
```

#### Part C

```
## Brain Body
## Min. : 0.005 Min. : 0.10
```

```
## 1st Qu.: 0.600 1st Qu.: 4.25

## Median: 3.342 Median: 17.25

## Mean : 198.790 Mean : 283.13

## 3rd Qu.: 48.203 3rd Qu.: 166.00

## Max. :6654.000 Max. :5712.00
```

#### Part D

```
##
       Clone
                        Replicate
                                             value
##
   Length:18
                       Length:18
                                          Length:18
                       Class : character
                                          Class : character
  Class : character
## Mode :character
                       Mode :character
                                          Mode :character
     Variety
## Length:18
## Class :character
## Mode :character
```

#### Problem 6

# Problem 7

# Appendix 1: R Code

#### Problem 5

```
#Part A
urla<-"http://www2.isye.gatech.edu/~jeffwu/wuhamadabook/data/Sensory.dat"
sensoryraw<-read.table(urla, header=F, skip=1, fill=T, stringsAsFactors = F)</pre>
sensorytidy<-sensoryraw[-1,]</pre>
#The data is recorded in triplicate, resulting in missing sets of item values when read.
#This causes a shift of the values in rows with an integer and those without.
#Create two dataframes by filtering rows with integers in V1.
#Rename columns in the wone with integer values appropriatey.
sensorytidy a <-filter(.data = sensorytidy, V1 %in% 1:10) %>%
                rename(Item=V1,V1=V2,V2=V3,V3=V4,V4=V5,V5=V6)
#In the one without, create a column to represent missing item values.
sensorytidy_b<-filter(.data = sensorytidy,!(V1 %in% 1:10)) %>%
                mutate(Item=rep(as.character(1:10),each=2)) %>%
                mutate(V1=as.numeric(V1)) %>%
                select(c(Item, V1:V5))
#bind the dataframes and name their columns as relevant.
sensorytidy<-bind_rows(sensorytidy_a,sensorytidy_b)</pre>
colnames(sensorytidy)<-c("Item",paste("Person",1:5,sep="_"))</pre>
#Gather and mutate the person variable to create a numerically valued column.
#Arrange the data by item.
sensorytidy <- sensorytidy %>%
    gather(Person, value, Person 1:Person 5) %>%
    mutate(Person = gsub("Person_","",Person)) %>%
```

```
arrange(Item)
summary(sensorytidy)
#Part B
urlb<-"http://www2.isye.gatech.edu/~jeffwu/wuhamadabook/data/LongJumpData.dat"
goldraw<-read.table(urlb,header=T,fill=T,stringsAsFactors=F)</pre>
#The data are split among multiple columns that must be combined into coherence.
#Create new dataframes for each variable by selecting their resective columns.
#Then gather their columns into new data frames to create a singular column for each.
yeardf<-select(goldraw, "Year", "Jump", "Long.1", "Year.2")</pre>
yearvalue<-gather(yeardf, Year: Year.2)</pre>
longjumpdf<-select(goldraw, "Long", "Year.1", "Jump.1", "Long.2")</pre>
longjumpvalue<-gather(longjumpdf,Long:Long.2)</pre>
#Combine these combined columns to create a new dataframe.
goldna<-data.frame(yearvalue$value,longjumpvalue$value)</pre>
#Remove the nonexistent values to create the tidy data frame.
goldtidy<-drop_na(goldna)</pre>
#Set the variable names to appropriate values.
colnames(goldtidy)<-c("Year","Long Jump")</pre>
summary(goldtidy)
#Part C
urlc<-"http://www2.isye.gatech.edu/~jeffwu/wuhamadabook/data/BrainandBodyWeight.dat"
brainbodyraw<-read.table(urlc, header=F, skip=1, fill=T, stringsAsFactors = F)
#This data contains two variables spread across multiple columns.
#Rename the columns using repetiton to properly designate the variables.
colnames(brainbodyraw)<-rep(c("Brain", "Body"),3)</pre>
#Create a new dataframe by binding the individual pairs of columns.
brainbodytidy<-rbind(brainbodyraw[,1:2],brainbodyraw[,3:4],</pre>
                          brainbodyraw[,5:6])
#Remove nonexistent values.
brainbodytidy <- brainbodytidy %>%
    filter(!(is.na(Brain)))
summary(brainbodytidy)
urld<-"http://www2.isye.gatech.edu/~jeffwu/wuhamadabook/data/tomato.dat"
tomatoraw <- read.table (urld, header = F, skip = 2, fill = T, strings As Factors = F, comment.char =
#The data is listed in triplicate by commas, contains an extraneous comma in one variable,
#and contains a character hiding the first row of data.
tomatotidy<-tomatoraw %>%
#Separate each collection of observations into appropriate columns.
    separate(V2,into=paste("C10000",1:3,sep="_"),sep=",",remove=T, extra="merge") %>%
    separate(V3,into=paste("C20000",1:3,sep="_"),sep=",",remove=T, extra="merge") %>%
    separate(V4,into=paste("C30000",1:3,sep="_"),sep=",",remove=T, extra="merge") %>%
#Remove the extraneous comma.
    mutate(C10000_3=gsub(",","",C10000_3)) %>%
#Gather columns and rename the variables as appropriate.
    gather(Clone, value, C10000 1:C30000 3) %>%
    mutate(Variety=V1, Clone=gsub("C","",Clone)) %>%
    mutate(Variety=gsub("\\\\#"," ",Variety)) %>%
#Separate the clone column into variables clone and replicate.
    separate(Clone,into = c("Clone", "Replicate")) %>%
#Exclude the V1 column and arrange by variety.
```

```
select(-V1, Variety, Clone, value) %>%
arrange(Variety)
#All variables are still listed as characters.
summary(tomatotidy)
```

Problem 6

Problem 7