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#Taylor Miller Basic HW

#Read in file tgpp from class website
tgpp <- read.csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dmcglinn/quant_methods/gh-pages/data/tgpp.csv')
#What are the names of the columns in this dataset?
class(tgpp[,1])
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
#How many rows and columns does this data file have?
dim(tgpp)
```

```
## [1] 4080    11
```

```
#What kind of object is each data column? Hint: checkout the function sapply().
sapply(tgpp,class)
```

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

```
#What are the values of the the datafile for rows 1, 5, and 8 at columns 3, 7, and 10
tgpp[c(1,5,8), c(3,7,10)]
```
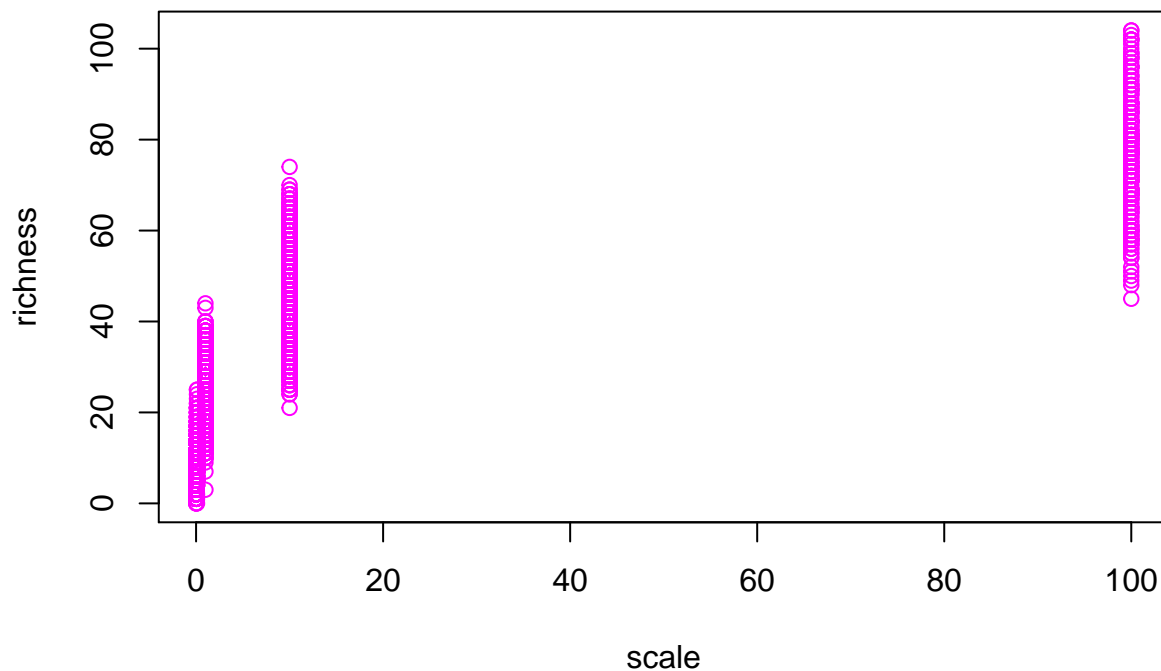
```
##   record_id easting  ph
## 1       187  727000 6.9
## 5       191  727000 6.9
## 8       194  727000 6.9
```

```
#Create a pdf of the relationship between the variables "scale" and "richness". Scale is the area in sq
plot(tgpp$scale,tgpp$richness, xlab='scale', ylab='richness', col=14)
```



```
#What happens to your plot when you set the plot argument log equal to 'xy'
plot(tgpp$scale,tgpp$richness, log='xy', xlab='scale', ylab='richness',col=10, main='scale and richness
```

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

scale and richness