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#Title: Basic Assignment
#Author: Taylor Miller Basic HW
#Date: 1/15/2019
#Output: Pdf

#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)

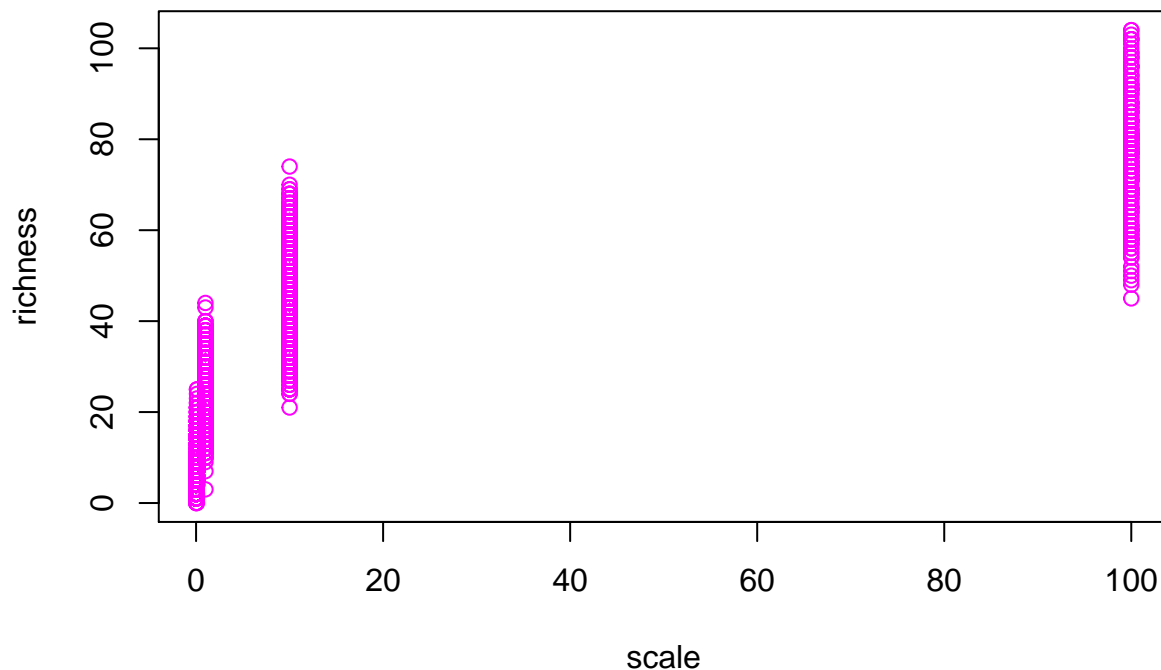
##      plot      year record_id      corner      scale richness easting northing
## "integer" "integer" "integer" "integer" "numeric" "integer" "integer" "integer"
##      slope      ph      yrsslb
## "integer" "numeric" "numeric"

#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)

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#What happens to your plot when you set the plot argument log equal to 'xy'

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plot(tgpp$scale,tgpp$richness, log='xy', xlab='scale', ylab='richness',col=10, main='scale and richness
```

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

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## logarithmic plot
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