

```
tgpp <- read.csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dmccglinn/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"
```

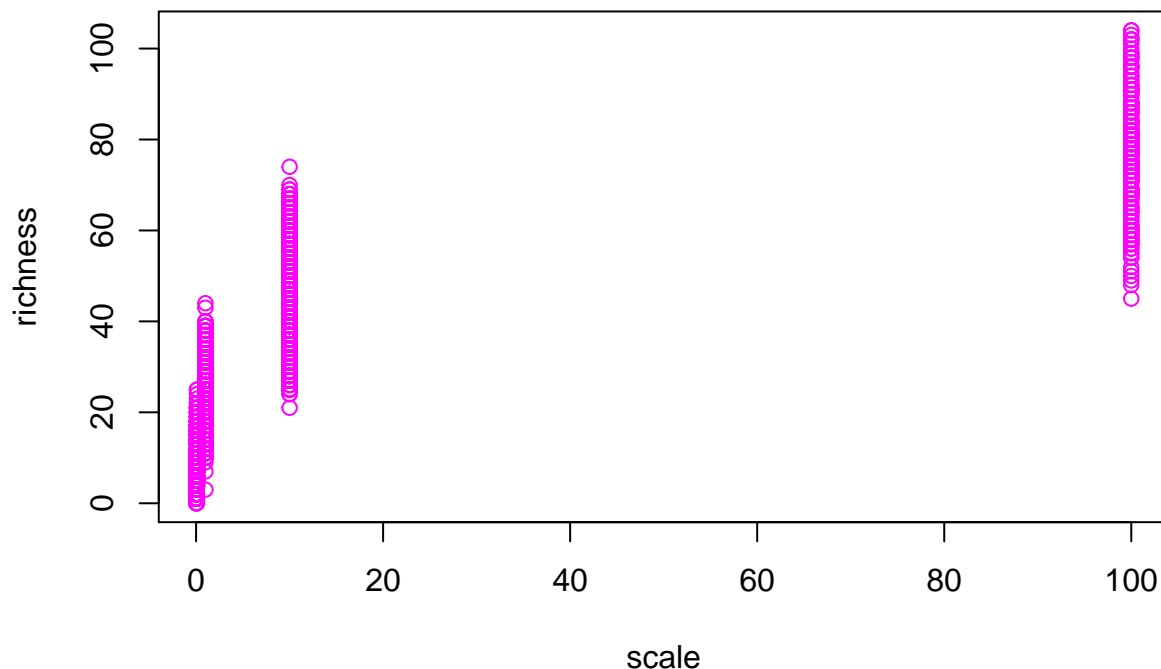
```
#What are the values of the the datafile for rows 1, 5, and 8 at columns 3, 7, and 10
```

```
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
```

