

# Class and Coding Expectations (CWRU, Pitt, UCF, UTRGV)

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### 4.2.2.1 Class Readings, Assignments, Syllabus Topics

#### 4.2.2.1.1 Reading, Lab Exercises, SemProjects

- Readings:
  - For today: R4DS 1-3
  - For next class: OIS5, (EDA 32-58)
- Laboratory Exercises:
  - LE2 : Due today at midnight
  - LE3 : Given out today
- Office Hours: (Class Canvas Calendar for Zoom Link)
  - Wednesday @ 4:00 PM to 5:00 PM, Will Oltjen
  - Saturday @ 3:00 PM to 4:00 PM, Kristen Hernandez

- **Office Hours are on Zoom, and recorded**
- Semester Projects
  - DSCI 451 Students Biweekly Update 2 due 9/23
  - DSCI 451 Students
    - \* Next **Report Out #1 is Due Friday September 30th**
  - All DSCI 351/351M/451 Students:
    - \* **Peer Grading of Report Out #1 is Due October 11th, 2022**
- Exams
  - \* MidTerm: Tuesday October 18th, in class or remote, 11:30 - 12:45 PM
  - \* Final: Monday December 19, 2022, 12:00PM - 3:00PM, Nord 356 or remote

#### 4.2.2.2 Introduction

- Lets go over some of our expectations regarding this course.

This document outlines general expectations moving forth.

Please read through this document carefully and

- if you have any questions,
- do message us on Slack.

#### 4.2.2.2.1 LE Grading Rubric, as an example Global Points

- -1 pts per day late

Question Points

- 1-1 Completion ( $\frac{1}{2}$  pt)
- 1-2 Structure Completion (1 pt)
  - Give the Class of Each Column ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) pts
  - Subset using versicolor ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) pts
  - Mean and Median ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) pts
  - `lm ()` & `plot` ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) pts
- 1-3 OIS Completion (1) pt
  - Cases ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) pts
  - Numerical Variables ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) pts
  - Categorical ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) pts
- 1-4 Distributions (1) pt
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts answer
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts for explanation
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts answer
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts for explanation
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts answer
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts for explanation
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts answer
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts for explanation
- 1-5 OIS 2.9 (1 pt)
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts answer
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts for explanation
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts answer
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts for explanation
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts answer
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts for explanation
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts answer
  - $\frac{1}{8}$  pts for explanation
- 1-6 For Loops ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) pt

- 1/4 pt Attempt
- 1/4 pt Success
- 1-7 Heart Transplants (2) pts
  - 1/3 pts Answer + Reason
  - 1/3 pts Answer + Reason
  - 1/3 pts Answer + Reason
  - 1 pts
    - \* 1/4 pts Answer
    - \* 1/4 pts Answer
    - \* 1/2 pts Answer + Reason

#### 4.2.2.3 General Expectations

- Please follow these points carefully as you work on your lab exercises.

The grading will be done based on these points.

To provide an overview of the points:-

- Remember that the knitted PDF/HTML shows the first 80 characters in the code
  - as the output and omits the rest.
- Make sure you format your code chunks properly.
  - Please verify this before submission.
- Since we'll be grading your work, be sure to comment your code.
  - Suppose you use a function that is not common (for example, `unite()`), explain what it does in a short comment and which package you used.
- It would also help us learn about new functions in the process.

There are multiple approaches to the same question.

- We'll take that into account while grading.

Please answer questions outside the code chunk

- (next to ANSWER -> or Answer).
- Suppose, the question asks you to compare trends,
  - don't type it as a comment in a code chunk.

Be creative while you work on plots.

- As you will learn along, ggplot2 package has amazing functionalities.
  - Spend some time formatting plots to make them more understandable.
- For example,
  - adding a plot title,
  - axes labels (specify units wherever required),
  - changing theme specifications will earn full points.

Include meaningful variable names.

- For a dataset containing billboard lyrics,
  - `billboard_lyrics` is too long and `bbl` is too short.
- Find a balance between the two extremes like 'songs'.

#### 4.2.2.4 Slack

- Please use Slack as your primary mode of communication with us,
  - especially for asking questions.
  - This way everyone can learn from the discussion

Before you ask a question,

- please verify if the question has already been asked
- by other students by scrolling up.

Don't forget to tag us by using @

- because it's highly probable that your messages
  - might get lost before the submission.

While asking questions,

- refer to the question number while typing your question
- and show a minimum working example (MWE)
  - (explain what you did and send a screenshot).

If you are facing an error

- or have difficulty in debugging or troubleshooting,
- please send us a screenshot.

It'll be really nice to ask questions within threads

- and post it on the main channel
- so that we won't miss them.

Our handles are -

- TAs:
  - @Will Oltjen (CWRU, TA)
  - @Kristen Hernandez (CWRU, TA)
  - @Mingxuan Li
- Professor:
  - @Roger French
  - @Paul Leu

Try your best to ask your questions in the class channel #dsci351-351m-451.

- This way others can also benefit and help with your answers.
- It'll be a win-win situation!

If something has to be privately discussed with the TAs or Prof. French,

- please DM directly on Slack.
  - or contact by email
- Please do not message LE questions by DMs.

While we will try our best to reply as soon as possible,

- please allow for some potential delays in our response rate.
- We cannot guarantee answering questions
  - 10 minutes before the submission deadline,
  - so make sure you ask questions earlier
  - in order to receive a response from us.

Please be aware that we are a large group of people

- and there are few TAs.
- Please feel free to form your own study groups
  - and discuss among yourselves.
- The TAs, cannot be your study buddies
  - and cannot organize personal Zoom sessions
  - unless it is crucial.

In the Slack channel,

- please don't wait for the TAs to respond to all the questions.
- If you browse through the Slack channel
  - and you know you can answer a question,
  - we encourage you to do that.

We won't be available late at night

- just before the submission deadline.
- Last-minute questions before the deadline
  - will probably not be answered until the next morning.

#### 4.2.2.5 Office Hours

- We have four office hours in the week:-
  - CWRU: Mondays and Wednesdays at 4:30-5:30 pm
  - UPitt: Mondays 11 am-12 pm and Tuesdays 1-2 pm

Please attend the office hours if you have questions and any other concerns.

- These sessions ARE recorded.

Because we have about 10-15 students attending the office hours

- and there are fewer TAs,
- please be patient and ask questions one by one.

Please make sure to give others the time to ask their questions.

- Some students ask several questions at once
  - without giving others time to ask questions.

#### 4.2.2.6 Submission Time

- Typically lab exercises are expected to be submitted by midnight
  - of the deadline day.

Requests made on the day of submission

- will probably not be accommodated.

Make sure you are able to knit your documents earlier before submission.

If you are facing any challenges or problems

- that prevent you from turning in the lab exercise on time,
  - please contact us with an explanation of why you need extra time
  - and we'll see if your request can be accommodated.

#### 4.2.2.7 Git Commands

- **NOTE: NOT FOLLOWING THE GIT COMMANDS COULD LEAD TO SEVERAL PROBLEMS.**

I cannot emphasize enough why this is important.

Sameera's personal story:

- 'when I was a DSCI student, I wasn't regular at git pushing and git pulling.
- At one point, I lost all of my files from the ODS Desktop computer
  - and thankfully, it was possible to retrieve
  - after spending a few hours from the CWRU Network.

- All of this happened just before the midterm exam!
  - It was definitely scary.
- Please don't land in such situations!

Git pushing and pulling regularly

- will save your work virtually
  - and in events of your computer crashing for no particular reason,
  - you can always clone your fork.
- And remember **every hard drive or usb stick will fail**.
  - You can rely on that

#### 4.2.2.8 OnDemand (Markov, RStudio Server-4.1.1) Versus Your Own Local Computer

- There are several reasons why we encourage you to use [ondemand.case.edu](https://ondemand.case.edu).
  - Not just because it is fancy to do virtual computing
    - \* but also because your session can be recovered
    - \* (given you input a longer duration).

The packages would be updated from time to time

- and it's easier to reach out to [help@case.edu](mailto:help@case.edu) about the problems.

In fact, we can try diagnosing the issues from our end too.

- We understand that because of spotty internet connection,
  - it's can be hard to use virtual computing.
  - But the Rstudio Server's cache keystrokes, which helps
- In such cases, make sure you have the Git Bash app set up
  - and do git pushing/pulling regularly.

If you ever face any issue, please contact us.

Additionally, you can send a ticket to:-

- ODS Desktop problems: [help@case.edu](mailto:help@case.edu)
- Markov problems: [hpcsupport@case.edu](mailto:hpcsupport@case.edu)

#### 4.2.2.9 Coding Style

- Code styling is important!
  - As data scientists, part of our job is
    - \* to effectively communicating our process
    - \* and results to a broader audience.
  - Martin Fowler: “Any fool can write code that a computer can understand.
    - \* Good programmers write code that humans can understand.”
  - Good coding style helps you find bugs and will save you time in the long run.
  - You may collaborate with others on coding.
    - \* It is important that others can understand your code.
  - **YOU MUST BE ACTIVELY MAKING YOUR CODE READABLE.**
    - \* As you are coding, use the below practices to make your code easy to understand.
  - After your code is functional,
    - \* do several passes over your code to clean up the code,
    - \* simplify it, and ensure it is something another programmer can understand.

We expect your code to be

- compact, well-commented and effectively answers
  - the question you are trying to solve.

There needs to be a whitespace between symbols and characters.

- `hits %>% filter(Artist=="madonna")` is not the ideal style
- `hits %>% dplyr::filter(Artist == "madonna")` is!

There are multiple methods to solve a question

- and new approaches to solving a question would always be appreciated.

If you are using a new function that is not regularly used,

- please use `package::function` approach
  - and say what it does.
- It can be a comment in a code chunk.

Going forward, increasing scrutiny will be placed on the following things

- (including the general expectations)
  - and points will be deducted accordingly.

## NOTE

When looking at the .Rmd file you can notice something interesting.

Every sentence I write is ended by a **PERIOD** a **SPACE** and a **ENTER** key.

Although it creates a new line of code,

- when it is knitted they will all be in one block of text.

### 4.2.2.9.1 General

- Use RStudio Diagnostics. Diagnostics can be enabled and set within the **Global Options -> Code -> Diagnostics editing pane**:

Do not use magic numbers.

- [Magic numbers]([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magic\\_number\\_\(programming\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magic_number_(programming))) are numbers that appear directly in computations.
- The use of magic numbers
  - obscures the designer's intent in choosing that number,
  - increases possibilities for error,
  - and makes it more difficult to extend and adapt code in the future.
- Magic numbers should be replaced with constants or variables
  - to make the program easier to maintain, understand, and read.
- Use `students_per_group <- 4`
  - `num_groups <- 15`
  - `students <- students_per_group * num_groups`
- Avoid `students <- 4 * 15`

Eliminate code duplication.

- Any block of code appearing in more than one m-file
  - should be considered for packaging as a function.
- It is much easier to manage changes and debug if code appears in only one file.
- Do not copy and paste blocks of code.
  - If you find yourself cutting and pasting code,

- consider how you can create a new function or subfunction of this block of code.

Make your code versatile.

- Consider how your code could be applied to different scenarios
- Make sure there are error checks
- Test your code (see below)
- Use parentheses. Parentheses help clarify operator precedence.
- Be careful of floating point comparisons

Here is an example.

- You can use the `round` or `eps` function in R
  - to deal with these issues.

```
# This is true
short_side <- 3
long_side <- 5
other_side <- 4
long_side ** 2 == (short_side ** 2 + other_side ** 2)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
# But this is false
scale_factor <- 0.01
(scale_factor * long_side) ** 2 == ((scale_factor * short_side)
                                   ** 2 + (scale_factor * other_side) ** 2)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

Write a test script for every function.

- Use the prefix `test_` for your test function
  - and make use of the `assert` function.
- Write a test script for every function.
  - This practice will improve the quality of the initial version
  - and the reliability of changed versions.
- Consider that any function too difficult to test is probably too difficult to write.

Boris Beizer: “More than the act of testing,

- the act of designing tests is one of the best bug preventers known.”
- For example, to test the function `fibonacci`,
  - you should write `TestFibonacci()`

Functions should be kept short

- (guideline of under 30 lines of code).

Modularize

- Modularization enhances readability, understanding and testing
  - by reducing the amount of text which must be read
  - to see what the code is doing.
- Code longer than two editor screens is a candidate for partitioning.
  - Small well designed functions are more likely
  - to be usable in other applications.
- Use existing functions.



- It may be quicker or surer to find an existing function
  - that provides some or all of the required functionality.

Vectorize

- If you can program the same operations without the use of a `for` loop,
  - then the code should run a lot faster.
- Make use of `lapply()`, `sapply()`, and `tapply()`
- Or better yet, use the Tidyverse

#### 4.2.2.9.2 Naming

- Consistency is very important in naming.
  - The style of a name immediately indicates what the entity is:
    - \* a function, variable, etc...

Use as descriptive a name as possible.

- Variables should be nouns,
  - while functions should be “command” verbs.

Do not try to save horizontal space,

- as it is far more important to make your code
  - immediately understandable to a reader.
- Use `num_errors` or `num_completed_connections`
- Avoid `n` or `'nerr`
- Function names should be imperative (that is they should be commands).
- Use `OpenFile()`

Names of dimensioned variables and constants

- should usually have a units suffix.
- Adding a unit suffix helps to avoid confusion
- Use `incident_angle_radians` not `incident_angle`

NASA lost its \$125 million Mars Climate Orbiter

- because of issues with units in their data

Make sure there are no abbreviations in names

- Use whole words to reduce ambiguity
- Use `ComputeArrivalTime()`
  - Avoid `ComputeArr()`
- Specific phrases that are naturally known through abbreviations
  - should be kept abbreviated (e.g., cm).
- Even these cases might benefit from a defining comment
  - at their first appearance.

Names should be pronounceable

- Pronounceable names are easier to remember

#### 4.2.2.9.3 Functions

- CamelCase is preferred for function names.

The prefix `Is` should be used for boolean functions

- `IsOverpriced()`
- There are a few alternatives to the `Is` prefix
  - that fit better in some situations.
- These include the `Has`, `Can`, and `Should` prefixes:
  - `HasLicense()`, `CanEvaluate()`, `ShouldSort()`

Functions should have meaningful names

- Make your filenames very specific.
  - For example, use `http_sever_logs` rather than `logs`
- Use `ComputeTotalWidth()` not `CompWid()`
- An exception is the use of abbreviations or acronyms widely used.
  - Functions with such abbreviations or acronyms
  - should have the complete word in the first header line for clarity
- Functions with a single output can be named for the output
  - Examples are `Mean()`, `StandardError()`
- Functions with no output should be named for what they do
  - An example is `Plot()`

The prefix `Find` can be used in methods where something is looked up.

- Examples are `FindOldestRecord()`; `FindHeaviestElement()`
- Complement names should be used for complement operations
  - Get/Set,
  - Add/Remove/Create/Destroy,
  - Start/Stop,
  - Insert/Delete,
  - Increment/Decrement,
  - Old/New,
  - Begin/End,
  - First/Last,
  - Up/Down,
  - Min/Max,
  - Next/Previous,
  - Open/Close,
  - Show/Hide,
  - Suspend/Resume,
  - etc...

Use explicit `return`

- Use
  - `AddValues <- function(x, y) {`
  - `return(x+y)`
  - `}`
- Not
  - `AddValues <- function(x, y) {`
  - `x+y`
  - `}`

#### 4.2.2.9.4 Variable Names

- The names of variables should document their meaning or use.

The prefix `num` should be used

- for variables representing the number of objects.
  - `num_files`, `num_segments`

The suffix `array` should be used

- for the pluralization of a variable
  - `point_array`

Variables representing a single entity number

- can be suffixed by `Number`.
  - `table_number`, `employeee_number`

Iterator variables should be named or prefixed with `i`, `j`, `k` etc.

- `for (i_file in Mylist) {}`

Avoid negated Boolean operators

- Use `is_found` not `is_not_found`

#### 4.2.2.10 Comments in your actual code blocks

- Comments are good and should be used.
  - But they can sometimes be used to cover up for badly written code.
  - Many times, heavily commented code is being used
    - \* only because it is compensating for bad style.
  - If you write your code properly,
    - \* code comments are might actually superfluous.
  - Before commenting your code,
    - \* see if you can write your code in a way
    - \* so that the comments aren't even needed.

Example:

- The following code uses magic numbers,
  - and then explains what the magic numbers are through comments:

```
solar_decom <- lapply(time_series, stlplus, s.window = "periodic", n.p = 24*4)
# The season for the data is one day because the cycle repeats over the course
# of 24 hours. Therefore, the frequency would be 24 hours * 4 measurements
# per hour for a total of 96 measurements in a day.
```

Instead, the following code

- is more readable
  - and reduces the need for comments:

```
hours_per_day <- 24
measurements_per_hour <- 4 # every 15 minutes
solar_decom <- lapply(time_series, stlplus, s.window = "periodic", n.p = hours_per_day*measurements_per.
```

#### 4.2.2.11 Comments

- In order for us to better understand our own work
  - and to better to be able to share knowledge with your “customer”
  - is it important to comment your code!

Even with the most stringent of commenting,

- we have returned to scripts with confusion and frustration.

As we like to say it: be kind to your future self!

Therefore, from now on **YOU MUST BE ACTIVELY COMMENTING YOUR CODE.**

We will also be checking your adherence to the 80 character line limit.

A comment is not helpful if it gets cut off halfway through explaining your work.

**NOTE: DO NOT WRITE THE TEXT-BASED ANSWER AS A COMMENT!**

#### 4.2.2.12 Questions and Answering Style

- One word answers will now not receive full credit.
  - But, you do not need to write an excessive amount for each question.
  - Your comments and visuals should help us understand what you have done
    - \* to solve the problem
  - and the text portion is for you
    - \* to explain the results / reasoning from the analysis.

To make your life easier,

- we have included ‘ANSWER ->’ in places where
  - we expect you to type your reasoning.

We want you to fully explain your reasoning

- and how the data/analysis leads you to these conclusions.

If you feel like you need an additional ‘ANSWER ->’

- feel free to add an additional space
- for your explanations! Be thorough!

This will enable us to give partial credit where possible.

Make sure to show the relative code outputs to the questions asked.

Ask yourself if your submission can be read by anyone!

**NOTE: DO NOT WRITE A PARAGRAPH FOR AN ANSWER.**

It would be easier if you have a text answer right below the question/sub-question.

If you decide to answer everything in one place,

- make sure you are referring to the correct sub-question.

We have observed that some students

- are not able to identify the sub-questions to be answers
- because they are lost in between the description of the question.

Please double check before you submit

- and use **Ctrl+ Shift+ 0**
- to view all the important sections and sub-sections.

#### **NOTE**

The code blocks and comments in the assignment R Markdown files

- are merely a suggestion of what you can do.

The comments are there to guide your process.

However, there are many approaches to problems as mentioned before

- so your method may not always match and that's okay!

#### 4.2.2.13 Plots

- Data visualization is one of the key components of data science and
  - it is critical that you use proper graphical representation of your analysis.

While this is a topic that will be dealt with in the next few weeks,

- it is a good idea to refer back to this section at a later stage.

While you can use base functions in R like `plot()`,

- for quick and dirty EDA plots for your personal use
- we want you to be creative and
  - customize professional-looking plots in your submissions.

You won't get full credit

- for the base output of the `ggplot2::ggplot()` function either.

Experiment with different aspects of the `ggplot2` package

- and make your plots more colorful and easy to follow.

The expectations of a good plot include:

- adding a plot title,
- axes labels (with units, if any),
- changing theme specifications,
- adding a meaningful axes scale
- and using good color schemes with appropriate legends.

An example of a professional plot is included below.

#### NOTE

We do not mean to make you think

- that the more complicated your plot is,
  - the better.

Some things we will be looking for are

- axis labels,
- units,
- titles,
- legends, etc.

Visuals should be purposeful.

If your visuals are too complicated

- they can become distracting.

In fact, you can start collecting useful code snippets

- as either, `.R` scripts
- or better yet, R Markdown `.Rmd` files.

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
#using penguins dataset
```

```
peng_df <- palmerpenguins::penguins
```

```

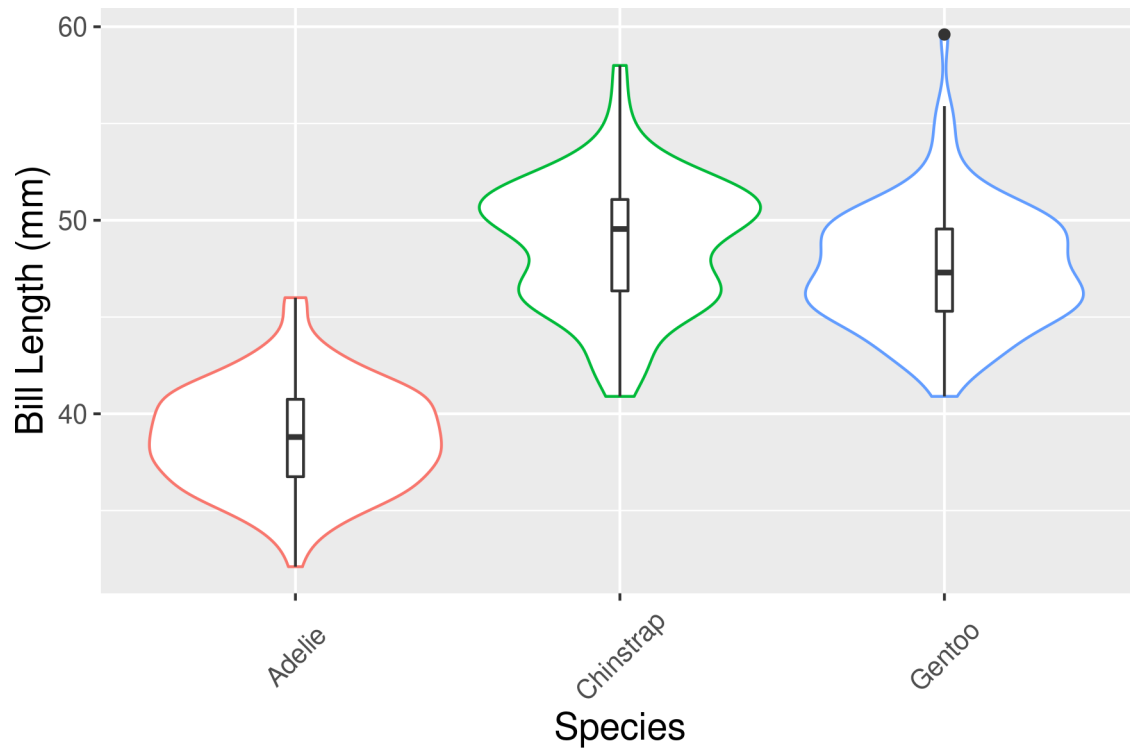
mytheme <- theme(
  text = element_text(size = rel(3.5)),
  strip.text.y = element_text(size = rel(3.5)),
  strip.text.x = element_text(size = rel(3.5))
)
#sets a relative size for all labels
#Strip text is used when plots are faceted

mytheme2 <-
  theme(
    axis.text.x = element_text(
      size = 10,
      angle = 45,

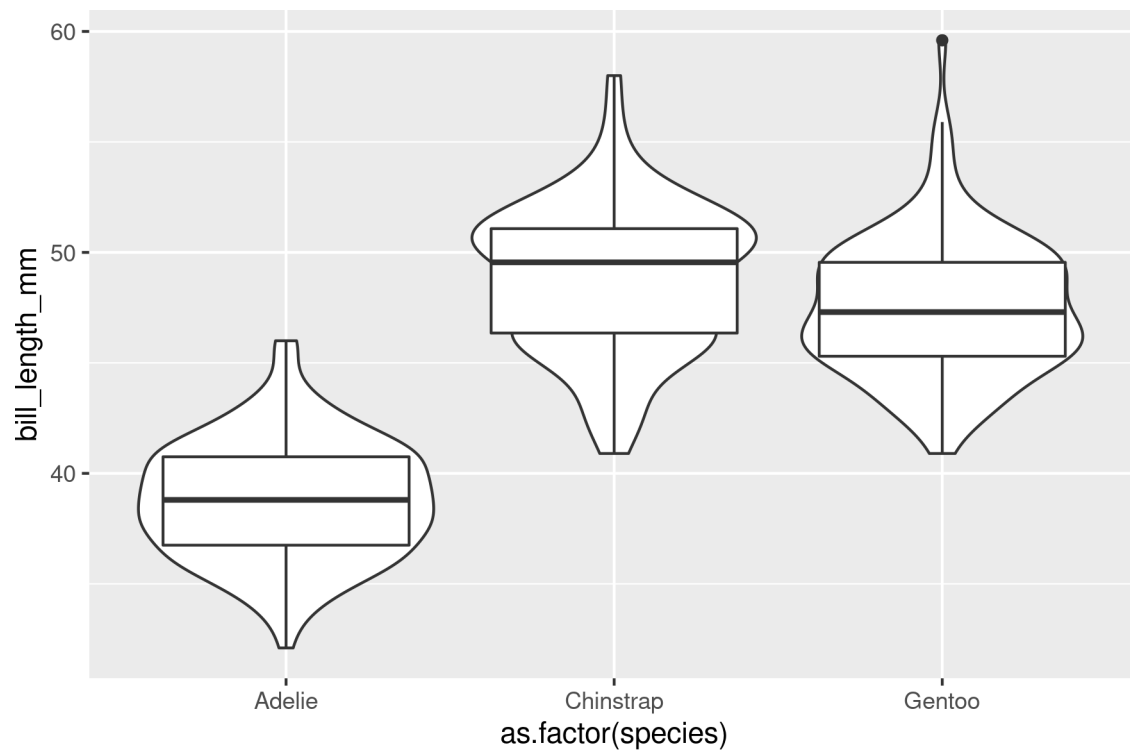
      vjust = 0.5
    ),
    axis.text.y = element_text(size = 10),
    axis.title.x = element_text(size = 14),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 14)
  )
#sets individual sizes
#ngle determines the angle of the text

ggplot(peng_df) + #calls df
  geom_violin(aes(
    x = as.factor(species),
    y = bill_length_mm,
    color = as.factor(species)
  )) +
  #creates vioplot
  geom_boxplot(aes(x = as.factor(species),
    y = bill_length_mm,
    width = .05) +
  #Notice I did not add a color here
  #I think it looks bad
  #creates boxplot narrow
  labs(x = 'Species',
    y = 'Bill Length (mm)') + #x & y labs
  mytheme2 +
  #12pt 45degree x .5vjust x
  theme(legend.position = 'none')

```



```
## Versus
ggplot(peng_df) +
  geom_violin(aes(x = as.factor(species),
                  y = bill_length_mm)) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(x = as.factor(species),
                   y = bill_length_mm))
```



#### 4.2.2.14 Grading

- With this information in mind,
  - we would go through each and every code block
  - and read through your comments as well as your answers.

Please be aware that you submit the right set of files

- as mentioned on Canvas submission page.

We find it difficult to follow up individually

- about individual submissions
  - and tracking re-submissions.
- Please avoid such situations.

We would be following an absolute grading system

- in which we grade solely on the answers
- of what a person has included in their submission.

Your score is reflective of your performance on the lab exercise.

Please be mindful that the grading is done on a curve,

- given the diversity of this course.

That way, an A does not mean 90+ points on the course!

#### 4.2.2.15 Shortcuts in RStudio

- To view the document outline
  - and what all questions to answer (as mentioned earlier):
    - \* `Ctrl + Shift + 0`

To reformat code:

- `Ctrl + Shift + A`

Please make sure you use these shortcuts each time you work on the code.

#### 4.2.2.16 Problems with Virtual Computing

- As mentioned earlier,
  - please send a ticket explaining your problem
    - \* and the class details
    - \* (that you are a student of DSCI353/353M/453) to:-
    - \* [help@case.edu](mailto:help@case.edu): if you are facing issues with the ODS VDI

[hpcsupport@case.edu](mailto:hpcsupport@case.edu):

- if you are facing issues with Markov/RStudio Server

#### 4.2.2.17 Final Thoughts

- The best way to learn this course
  - is not only by learning on your own
    - \* but also by talking to your peers
    - \* and communicating with the professor as well as the TAs.

While discussing ideas with your peers is highly encouraged,



- plagiarism will not be tolerated.

We want you to make the best use of this course

- by working sincerely
- and being open to learning new concepts.

As data science concepts can be applied to any industry you can think of,

- please make sure you are paying attention to the coursework
- and learning as much as you can.

Please contact us if you face any difficulty in the course

- and we'd be more than happy to help you out
  - (this encompasses a range of problems
  - from course difficulty to RStudio issues).

Even if you think your questions are silly and not worth asking, please ask.

- We'll try our best to answer them!

We will be on Slack most of the times and have regular office hours.

We'll try and be around on weekends if you have questions.

Before you go, here's the last section you'd want to pay attention to

- (caution: there will be some scrolling
  - but you'll see why it can be annoying
  - to have the entire dataset printed).

#### 4.2.2.18 Code Chunks

- We will first be more closely looking at the outputs of code chunks.

Let's take a look at the following.

```
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.2 --
## v tibble 3.1.8      v dplyr 1.0.10
## v tidyr 1.2.1      v stringr 1.4.1
## v readr 2.1.2      v forcats 0.5.2
## v purrr 0.3.4
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()

library(palmerpenguins)

df <- palmerpenguins::penguins

as.data.frame(df)

##      species    island bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm
## 1   Adelie Torgersen      39.1           18.7             181
## 2   Adelie Torgersen      39.5           17.4             186
## 3   Adelie Torgersen      40.3           18.0             195
## 4   Adelie Torgersen       NA              NA              NA
## 5   Adelie Torgersen      36.7           19.3             193
## 6   Adelie Torgersen      39.3           20.6             190
```

## 7	Adelie Torgersen	38.9	17.8	181
## 8	Adelie Torgersen	39.2	19.6	195
## 9	Adelie Torgersen	34.1	18.1	193
## 10	Adelie Torgersen	42.0	20.2	190
## 11	Adelie Torgersen	37.8	17.1	186
## 12	Adelie Torgersen	37.8	17.3	180
## 13	Adelie Torgersen	41.1	17.6	182
## 14	Adelie Torgersen	38.6	21.2	191
## 15	Adelie Torgersen	34.6	21.1	198
## 16	Adelie Torgersen	36.6	17.8	185
## 17	Adelie Torgersen	38.7	19.0	195
## 18	Adelie Torgersen	42.5	20.7	197
## 19	Adelie Torgersen	34.4	18.4	184
## 20	Adelie Torgersen	46.0	21.5	194
## 21	Adelie Biscoe	37.8	18.3	174
## 22	Adelie Biscoe	37.7	18.7	180
## 23	Adelie Biscoe	35.9	19.2	189
## 24	Adelie Biscoe	38.2	18.1	185
## 25	Adelie Biscoe	38.8	17.2	180
## 26	Adelie Biscoe	35.3	18.9	187
## 27	Adelie Biscoe	40.6	18.6	183
## 28	Adelie Biscoe	40.5	17.9	187
## 29	Adelie Biscoe	37.9	18.6	172
## 30	Adelie Biscoe	40.5	18.9	180
## 31	Adelie Dream	39.5	16.7	178
## 32	Adelie Dream	37.2	18.1	178
## 33	Adelie Dream	39.5	17.8	188
## 34	Adelie Dream	40.9	18.9	184
## 35	Adelie Dream	36.4	17.0	195
## 36	Adelie Dream	39.2	21.1	196
## 37	Adelie Dream	38.8	20.0	190
## 38	Adelie Dream	42.2	18.5	180
## 39	Adelie Dream	37.6	19.3	181
## 40	Adelie Dream	39.8	19.1	184
## 41	Adelie Dream	36.5	18.0	182
## 42	Adelie Dream	40.8	18.4	195
## 43	Adelie Dream	36.0	18.5	186
## 44	Adelie Dream	44.1	19.7	196
## 45	Adelie Dream	37.0	16.9	185
## 46	Adelie Dream	39.6	18.8	190
## 47	Adelie Dream	41.1	19.0	182
## 48	Adelie Dream	37.5	18.9	179
## 49	Adelie Dream	36.0	17.9	190
## 50	Adelie Dream	42.3	21.2	191
## 51	Adelie Biscoe	39.6	17.7	186
## 52	Adelie Biscoe	40.1	18.9	188
## 53	Adelie Biscoe	35.0	17.9	190
## 54	Adelie Biscoe	42.0	19.5	200
## 55	Adelie Biscoe	34.5	18.1	187
## 56	Adelie Biscoe	41.4	18.6	191
## 57	Adelie Biscoe	39.0	17.5	186
## 58	Adelie Biscoe	40.6	18.8	193
## 59	Adelie Biscoe	36.5	16.6	181
## 60	Adelie Biscoe	37.6	19.1	194

## 61	Adelie	Biscoe	35.7	16.9	185
## 62	Adelie	Biscoe	41.3	21.1	195
## 63	Adelie	Biscoe	37.6	17.0	185
## 64	Adelie	Biscoe	41.1	18.2	192
## 65	Adelie	Biscoe	36.4	17.1	184
## 66	Adelie	Biscoe	41.6	18.0	192
## 67	Adelie	Biscoe	35.5	16.2	195
## 68	Adelie	Biscoe	41.1	19.1	188
## 69	Adelie	Torgersen	35.9	16.6	190
## 70	Adelie	Torgersen	41.8	19.4	198
## 71	Adelie	Torgersen	33.5	19.0	190
## 72	Adelie	Torgersen	39.7	18.4	190
## 73	Adelie	Torgersen	39.6	17.2	196
## 74	Adelie	Torgersen	45.8	18.9	197
## 75	Adelie	Torgersen	35.5	17.5	190
## 76	Adelie	Torgersen	42.8	18.5	195
## 77	Adelie	Torgersen	40.9	16.8	191
## 78	Adelie	Torgersen	37.2	19.4	184
## 79	Adelie	Torgersen	36.2	16.1	187
## 80	Adelie	Torgersen	42.1	19.1	195
## 81	Adelie	Torgersen	34.6	17.2	189
## 82	Adelie	Torgersen	42.9	17.6	196
## 83	Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	18.8	187
## 84	Adelie	Torgersen	35.1	19.4	193
## 85	Adelie	Dream	37.3	17.8	191
## 86	Adelie	Dream	41.3	20.3	194
## 87	Adelie	Dream	36.3	19.5	190
## 88	Adelie	Dream	36.9	18.6	189
## 89	Adelie	Dream	38.3	19.2	189
## 90	Adelie	Dream	38.9	18.8	190
## 91	Adelie	Dream	35.7	18.0	202
## 92	Adelie	Dream	41.1	18.1	205
## 93	Adelie	Dream	34.0	17.1	185
## 94	Adelie	Dream	39.6	18.1	186
## 95	Adelie	Dream	36.2	17.3	187
## 96	Adelie	Dream	40.8	18.9	208
## 97	Adelie	Dream	38.1	18.6	190
## 98	Adelie	Dream	40.3	18.5	196
## 99	Adelie	Dream	33.1	16.1	178
## 100	Adelie	Dream	43.2	18.5	192
## 101	Adelie	Biscoe	35.0	17.9	192
## 102	Adelie	Biscoe	41.0	20.0	203
## 103	Adelie	Biscoe	37.7	16.0	183
## 104	Adelie	Biscoe	37.8	20.0	190
## 105	Adelie	Biscoe	37.9	18.6	193
## 106	Adelie	Biscoe	39.7	18.9	184
## 107	Adelie	Biscoe	38.6	17.2	199
## 108	Adelie	Biscoe	38.2	20.0	190
## 109	Adelie	Biscoe	38.1	17.0	181
## 110	Adelie	Biscoe	43.2	19.0	197
## 111	Adelie	Biscoe	38.1	16.5	198
## 112	Adelie	Biscoe	45.6	20.3	191
## 113	Adelie	Biscoe	39.7	17.7	193
## 114	Adelie	Biscoe	42.2	19.5	197

## 115	Adelie	Biscoe	39.6	20.7	191
## 116	Adelie	Biscoe	42.7	18.3	196
## 117	Adelie	Torgersen	38.6	17.0	188
## 118	Adelie	Torgersen	37.3	20.5	199
## 119	Adelie	Torgersen	35.7	17.0	189
## 120	Adelie	Torgersen	41.1	18.6	189
## 121	Adelie	Torgersen	36.2	17.2	187
## 122	Adelie	Torgersen	37.7	19.8	198
## 123	Adelie	Torgersen	40.2	17.0	176
## 124	Adelie	Torgersen	41.4	18.5	202
## 125	Adelie	Torgersen	35.2	15.9	186
## 126	Adelie	Torgersen	40.6	19.0	199
## 127	Adelie	Torgersen	38.8	17.6	191
## 128	Adelie	Torgersen	41.5	18.3	195
## 129	Adelie	Torgersen	39.0	17.1	191
## 130	Adelie	Torgersen	44.1	18.0	210
## 131	Adelie	Torgersen	38.5	17.9	190
## 132	Adelie	Torgersen	43.1	19.2	197
## 133	Adelie	Dream	36.8	18.5	193
## 134	Adelie	Dream	37.5	18.5	199
## 135	Adelie	Dream	38.1	17.6	187
## 136	Adelie	Dream	41.1	17.5	190
## 137	Adelie	Dream	35.6	17.5	191
## 138	Adelie	Dream	40.2	20.1	200
## 139	Adelie	Dream	37.0	16.5	185
## 140	Adelie	Dream	39.7	17.9	193
## 141	Adelie	Dream	40.2	17.1	193
## 142	Adelie	Dream	40.6	17.2	187
## 143	Adelie	Dream	32.1	15.5	188
## 144	Adelie	Dream	40.7	17.0	190
## 145	Adelie	Dream	37.3	16.8	192
## 146	Adelie	Dream	39.0	18.7	185
## 147	Adelie	Dream	39.2	18.6	190
## 148	Adelie	Dream	36.6	18.4	184
## 149	Adelie	Dream	36.0	17.8	195
## 150	Adelie	Dream	37.8	18.1	193
## 151	Adelie	Dream	36.0	17.1	187
## 152	Adelie	Dream	41.5	18.5	201
## 153	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.1	13.2	211
## 154	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.0	16.3	230
## 155	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.7	14.1	210
## 156	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.0	15.2	218
## 157	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.6	14.5	215
## 158	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.5	13.5	210
## 159	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.4	14.6	211
## 160	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.7	15.3	219
## 161	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.3	13.4	209
## 162	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.8	15.4	215
## 163	Gentoo	Biscoe	40.9	13.7	214
## 164	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.0	16.1	216
## 165	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.5	13.7	214
## 166	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.4	14.6	213
## 167	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.8	14.6	210
## 168	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.3	15.7	217

## 169	Gentoo	Biscoe	42.0	13.5	210
## 170	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.2	15.2	221
## 171	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.2	14.5	209
## 172	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.7	15.1	222
## 173	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.2	14.3	218
## 174	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.1	14.5	215
## 175	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.5	14.5	213
## 176	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.3	15.8	215
## 177	Gentoo	Biscoe	42.9	13.1	215
## 178	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.1	15.1	215
## 179	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.5	14.3	216
## 180	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.8	15.0	215
## 181	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.2	14.3	210
## 182	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.0	15.3	220
## 183	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.3	15.3	222
## 184	Gentoo	Biscoe	42.8	14.2	209
## 185	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.1	14.5	207
## 186	Gentoo	Biscoe	59.6	17.0	230
## 187	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.1	14.8	220
## 188	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.4	16.3	220
## 189	Gentoo	Biscoe	42.6	13.7	213
## 190	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.4	17.3	219
## 191	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.0	13.6	208
## 192	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.7	15.7	208
## 193	Gentoo	Biscoe	42.7	13.7	208
## 194	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.6	16.0	225
## 195	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.3	13.7	210
## 196	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.6	15.0	216
## 197	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.5	15.9	222
## 198	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.6	13.9	217
## 199	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.5	13.9	210
## 200	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.5	15.9	225
## 201	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.9	13.3	213
## 202	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.2	15.8	215
## 203	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.6	14.2	210
## 204	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.5	14.1	220
## 205	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.1	14.4	210
## 206	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.1	15.0	225
## 207	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.5	14.4	217
## 208	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.0	15.4	220
## 209	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.8	13.9	208
## 210	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.5	15.0	220
## 211	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.2	14.5	208
## 212	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.4	15.3	224
## 213	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.3	13.8	208
## 214	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.2	14.9	221
## 215	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.7	13.9	214
## 216	Gentoo	Biscoe	54.3	15.7	231
## 217	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.8	14.2	219
## 218	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.8	16.8	230
## 219	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.2	14.4	214
## 220	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.5	16.2	229
## 221	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.5	14.2	220
## 222	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.7	15.0	223

## 223	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.7	15.0	216
## 224	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.4	15.6	221
## 225	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.2	15.6	221
## 226	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.5	14.8	217
## 227	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.4	15.0	216
## 228	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.6	16.0	230
## 229	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.5	14.2	209
## 230	Gentoo	Biscoe	51.1	16.3	220
## 231	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.2	13.8	215
## 232	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.2	16.4	223
## 233	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.1	14.5	212
## 234	Gentoo	Biscoe	52.5	15.6	221
## 235	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.4	14.6	212
## 236	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.0	15.9	224
## 237	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.9	13.8	212
## 238	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.8	17.3	228
## 239	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.4	14.4	218
## 240	Gentoo	Biscoe	51.3	14.2	218
## 241	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.5	14.0	212
## 242	Gentoo	Biscoe	52.1	17.0	230
## 243	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.5	15.0	218
## 244	Gentoo	Biscoe	52.2	17.1	228
## 245	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.5	14.5	212
## 246	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.5	16.1	224
## 247	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.5	14.7	214
## 248	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.8	15.7	226
## 249	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.4	15.8	216
## 250	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.9	14.6	222
## 251	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.4	14.4	203
## 252	Gentoo	Biscoe	51.1	16.5	225
## 253	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.5	15.0	219
## 254	Gentoo	Biscoe	55.9	17.0	228
## 255	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.2	15.5	215
## 256	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.1	15.0	228
## 257	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.3	13.8	216
## 258	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.8	16.1	215
## 259	Gentoo	Biscoe	41.7	14.7	210
## 260	Gentoo	Biscoe	53.4	15.8	219
## 261	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.3	14.0	208
## 262	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.1	15.1	209
## 263	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.5	15.2	216
## 264	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.8	15.9	229
## 265	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.5	15.2	213
## 266	Gentoo	Biscoe	51.5	16.3	230
## 267	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.2	14.1	217
## 268	Gentoo	Biscoe	55.1	16.0	230
## 269	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.5	15.7	217
## 270	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.8	16.2	222
## 271	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.2	13.7	214
## 272	Gentoo	Biscoe	NA	NA	NA
## 273	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.8	14.3	215
## 274	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.4	15.7	222
## 275	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.2	14.8	212
## 276	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.9	16.1	213

## 277	Chinstrap	Dream	46.5	17.9	192
## 278	Chinstrap	Dream	50.0	19.5	196
## 279	Chinstrap	Dream	51.3	19.2	193
## 280	Chinstrap	Dream	45.4	18.7	188
## 281	Chinstrap	Dream	52.7	19.8	197
## 282	Chinstrap	Dream	45.2	17.8	198
## 283	Chinstrap	Dream	46.1	18.2	178
## 284	Chinstrap	Dream	51.3	18.2	197
## 285	Chinstrap	Dream	46.0	18.9	195
## 286	Chinstrap	Dream	51.3	19.9	198
## 287	Chinstrap	Dream	46.6	17.8	193
## 288	Chinstrap	Dream	51.7	20.3	194
## 289	Chinstrap	Dream	47.0	17.3	185
## 290	Chinstrap	Dream	52.0	18.1	201
## 291	Chinstrap	Dream	45.9	17.1	190
## 292	Chinstrap	Dream	50.5	19.6	201
## 293	Chinstrap	Dream	50.3	20.0	197
## 294	Chinstrap	Dream	58.0	17.8	181
## 295	Chinstrap	Dream	46.4	18.6	190
## 296	Chinstrap	Dream	49.2	18.2	195
## 297	Chinstrap	Dream	42.4	17.3	181
## 298	Chinstrap	Dream	48.5	17.5	191
## 299	Chinstrap	Dream	43.2	16.6	187
## 300	Chinstrap	Dream	50.6	19.4	193
## 301	Chinstrap	Dream	46.7	17.9	195
## 302	Chinstrap	Dream	52.0	19.0	197
## 303	Chinstrap	Dream	50.5	18.4	200
## 304	Chinstrap	Dream	49.5	19.0	200
## 305	Chinstrap	Dream	46.4	17.8	191
## 306	Chinstrap	Dream	52.8	20.0	205
## 307	Chinstrap	Dream	40.9	16.6	187
## 308	Chinstrap	Dream	54.2	20.8	201
## 309	Chinstrap	Dream	42.5	16.7	187
## 310	Chinstrap	Dream	51.0	18.8	203
## 311	Chinstrap	Dream	49.7	18.6	195
## 312	Chinstrap	Dream	47.5	16.8	199
## 313	Chinstrap	Dream	47.6	18.3	195
## 314	Chinstrap	Dream	52.0	20.7	210
## 315	Chinstrap	Dream	46.9	16.6	192
## 316	Chinstrap	Dream	53.5	19.9	205
## 317	Chinstrap	Dream	49.0	19.5	210
## 318	Chinstrap	Dream	46.2	17.5	187
## 319	Chinstrap	Dream	50.9	19.1	196
## 320	Chinstrap	Dream	45.5	17.0	196
## 321	Chinstrap	Dream	50.9	17.9	196
## 322	Chinstrap	Dream	50.8	18.5	201
## 323	Chinstrap	Dream	50.1	17.9	190
## 324	Chinstrap	Dream	49.0	19.6	212
## 325	Chinstrap	Dream	51.5	18.7	187
## 326	Chinstrap	Dream	49.8	17.3	198
## 327	Chinstrap	Dream	48.1	16.4	199
## 328	Chinstrap	Dream	51.4	19.0	201
## 329	Chinstrap	Dream	45.7	17.3	193
## 330	Chinstrap	Dream	50.7	19.7	203

## 331	Chinstrap	Dream	42.5	17.3	187
## 332	Chinstrap	Dream	52.2	18.8	197
## 333	Chinstrap	Dream	45.2	16.6	191
## 334	Chinstrap	Dream	49.3	19.9	203
## 335	Chinstrap	Dream	50.2	18.8	202
## 336	Chinstrap	Dream	45.6	19.4	194
## 337	Chinstrap	Dream	51.9	19.5	206
## 338	Chinstrap	Dream	46.8	16.5	189
## 339	Chinstrap	Dream	45.7	17.0	195
## 340	Chinstrap	Dream	55.8	19.8	207
## 341	Chinstrap	Dream	43.5	18.1	202
## 342	Chinstrap	Dream	49.6	18.2	193
## 343	Chinstrap	Dream	50.8	19.0	210
## 344	Chinstrap	Dream	50.2	18.7	198
##	body_mass_g	sex year			
## 1	3750	male 2007			
## 2	3800	female 2007			
## 3	3250	female 2007			
## 4	NA	<NA> 2007			
## 5	3450	female 2007			
## 6	3650	male 2007			
## 7	3625	female 2007			
## 8	4675	male 2007			
## 9	3475	<NA> 2007			
## 10	4250	<NA> 2007			
## 11	3300	<NA> 2007			
## 12	3700	<NA> 2007			
## 13	3200	female 2007			
## 14	3800	male 2007			
## 15	4400	male 2007			
## 16	3700	female 2007			
## 17	3450	female 2007			
## 18	4500	male 2007			
## 19	3325	female 2007			
## 20	4200	male 2007			
## 21	3400	female 2007			
## 22	3600	male 2007			
## 23	3800	female 2007			
## 24	3950	male 2007			
## 25	3800	male 2007			
## 26	3800	female 2007			
## 27	3550	male 2007			
## 28	3200	female 2007			
## 29	3150	female 2007			
## 30	3950	male 2007			
## 31	3250	female 2007			
## 32	3900	male 2007			
## 33	3300	female 2007			
## 34	3900	male 2007			
## 35	3325	female 2007			
## 36	4150	male 2007			
## 37	3950	male 2007			
## 38	3550	female 2007			
## 39	3300	female 2007			



## 40	4650	male	2007
## 41	3150	female	2007
## 42	3900	male	2007
## 43	3100	female	2007
## 44	4400	male	2007
## 45	3000	female	2007
## 46	4600	male	2007
## 47	3425	male	2007
## 48	2975	<NA>	2007
## 49	3450	female	2007
## 50	4150	male	2007
## 51	3500	female	2008
## 52	4300	male	2008
## 53	3450	female	2008
## 54	4050	male	2008
## 55	2900	female	2008
## 56	3700	male	2008
## 57	3550	female	2008
## 58	3800	male	2008
## 59	2850	female	2008
## 60	3750	male	2008
## 61	3150	female	2008
## 62	4400	male	2008
## 63	3600	female	2008
## 64	4050	male	2008
## 65	2850	female	2008
## 66	3950	male	2008
## 67	3350	female	2008
## 68	4100	male	2008
## 69	3050	female	2008
## 70	4450	male	2008
## 71	3600	female	2008
## 72	3900	male	2008
## 73	3550	female	2008
## 74	4150	male	2008
## 75	3700	female	2008
## 76	4250	male	2008
## 77	3700	female	2008
## 78	3900	male	2008
## 79	3550	female	2008
## 80	4000	male	2008
## 81	3200	female	2008
## 82	4700	male	2008
## 83	3800	female	2008
## 84	4200	male	2008
## 85	3350	female	2008
## 86	3550	male	2008
## 87	3800	male	2008
## 88	3500	female	2008
## 89	3950	male	2008
## 90	3600	female	2008
## 91	3550	female	2008
## 92	4300	male	2008
## 93	3400	female	2008

## 94	4450	male	2008
## 95	3300	female	2008
## 96	4300	male	2008
## 97	3700	female	2008
## 98	4350	male	2008
## 99	2900	female	2008
## 100	4100	male	2008
## 101	3725	female	2009
## 102	4725	male	2009
## 103	3075	female	2009
## 104	4250	male	2009
## 105	2925	female	2009
## 106	3550	male	2009
## 107	3750	female	2009
## 108	3900	male	2009
## 109	3175	female	2009
## 110	4775	male	2009
## 111	3825	female	2009
## 112	4600	male	2009
## 113	3200	female	2009
## 114	4275	male	2009
## 115	3900	female	2009
## 116	4075	male	2009
## 117	2900	female	2009
## 118	3775	male	2009
## 119	3350	female	2009
## 120	3325	male	2009
## 121	3150	female	2009
## 122	3500	male	2009
## 123	3450	female	2009
## 124	3875	male	2009
## 125	3050	female	2009
## 126	4000	male	2009
## 127	3275	female	2009
## 128	4300	male	2009
## 129	3050	female	2009
## 130	4000	male	2009
## 131	3325	female	2009
## 132	3500	male	2009
## 133	3500	female	2009
## 134	4475	male	2009
## 135	3425	female	2009
## 136	3900	male	2009
## 137	3175	female	2009
## 138	3975	male	2009
## 139	3400	female	2009
## 140	4250	male	2009
## 141	3400	female	2009
## 142	3475	male	2009
## 143	3050	female	2009
## 144	3725	male	2009
## 145	3000	female	2009
## 146	3650	male	2009
## 147	4250	male	2009

## 148	3475	female	2009
## 149	3450	female	2009
## 150	3750	male	2009
## 151	3700	female	2009
## 152	4000	male	2009
## 153	4500	female	2007
## 154	5700	male	2007
## 155	4450	female	2007
## 156	5700	male	2007
## 157	5400	male	2007
## 158	4550	female	2007
## 159	4800	female	2007
## 160	5200	male	2007
## 161	4400	female	2007
## 162	5150	male	2007
## 163	4650	female	2007
## 164	5550	male	2007
## 165	4650	female	2007
## 166	5850	male	2007
## 167	4200	female	2007
## 168	5850	male	2007
## 169	4150	female	2007
## 170	6300	male	2007
## 171	4800	female	2007
## 172	5350	male	2007
## 173	5700	male	2007
## 174	5000	female	2007
## 175	4400	female	2007
## 176	5050	male	2007
## 177	5000	female	2007
## 178	5100	male	2007
## 179	4100	<NA>	2007
## 180	5650	male	2007
## 181	4600	female	2007
## 182	5550	male	2007
## 183	5250	male	2007
## 184	4700	female	2007
## 185	5050	female	2007
## 186	6050	male	2007
## 187	5150	female	2008
## 188	5400	male	2008
## 189	4950	female	2008
## 190	5250	male	2008
## 191	4350	female	2008
## 192	5350	male	2008
## 193	3950	female	2008
## 194	5700	male	2008
## 195	4300	female	2008
## 196	4750	male	2008
## 197	5550	male	2008
## 198	4900	female	2008
## 199	4200	female	2008
## 200	5400	male	2008
## 201	5100	female	2008

## 202	5300	male	2008
## 203	4850	female	2008
## 204	5300	male	2008
## 205	4400	female	2008
## 206	5000	male	2008
## 207	4900	female	2008
## 208	5050	male	2008
## 209	4300	female	2008
## 210	5000	male	2008
## 211	4450	female	2008
## 212	5550	male	2008
## 213	4200	female	2008
## 214	5300	male	2008
## 215	4400	female	2008
## 216	5650	male	2008
## 217	4700	female	2008
## 218	5700	male	2008
## 219	4650	<NA>	2008
## 220	5800	male	2008
## 221	4700	female	2008
## 222	5550	male	2008
## 223	4750	female	2008
## 224	5000	male	2008
## 225	5100	male	2008
## 226	5200	female	2008
## 227	4700	female	2008
## 228	5800	male	2008
## 229	4600	female	2008
## 230	6000	male	2008
## 231	4750	female	2008
## 232	5950	male	2008
## 233	4625	female	2009
## 234	5450	male	2009
## 235	4725	female	2009
## 236	5350	male	2009
## 237	4750	female	2009
## 238	5600	male	2009
## 239	4600	female	2009
## 240	5300	male	2009
## 241	4875	female	2009
## 242	5550	male	2009
## 243	4950	female	2009
## 244	5400	male	2009
## 245	4750	female	2009
## 246	5650	male	2009
## 247	4850	female	2009
## 248	5200	male	2009
## 249	4925	male	2009
## 250	4875	female	2009
## 251	4625	female	2009
## 252	5250	male	2009
## 253	4850	female	2009
## 254	5600	male	2009
## 255	4975	female	2009

## 256	5500	male	2009
## 257	4725	<NA>	2009
## 258	5500	male	2009
## 259	4700	female	2009
## 260	5500	male	2009
## 261	4575	female	2009
## 262	5500	male	2009
## 263	5000	female	2009
## 264	5950	male	2009
## 265	4650	female	2009
## 266	5500	male	2009
## 267	4375	female	2009
## 268	5850	male	2009
## 269	4875	<NA>	2009
## 270	6000	male	2009
## 271	4925	female	2009
## 272	NA	<NA>	2009
## 273	4850	female	2009
## 274	5750	male	2009
## 275	5200	female	2009
## 276	5400	male	2009
## 277	3500	female	2007
## 278	3900	male	2007
## 279	3650	male	2007
## 280	3525	female	2007
## 281	3725	male	2007
## 282	3950	female	2007
## 283	3250	female	2007
## 284	3750	male	2007
## 285	4150	female	2007
## 286	3700	male	2007
## 287	3800	female	2007
## 288	3775	male	2007
## 289	3700	female	2007
## 290	4050	male	2007
## 291	3575	female	2007
## 292	4050	male	2007
## 293	3300	male	2007
## 294	3700	female	2007
## 295	3450	female	2007
## 296	4400	male	2007
## 297	3600	female	2007
## 298	3400	male	2007
## 299	2900	female	2007
## 300	3800	male	2007
## 301	3300	female	2007
## 302	4150	male	2007
## 303	3400	female	2008
## 304	3800	male	2008
## 305	3700	female	2008
## 306	4550	male	2008
## 307	3200	female	2008
## 308	4300	male	2008
## 309	3350	female	2008

```
## 310      4100    male 2008
## 311      3600    male 2008
## 312      3900 female 2008
## 313      3850 female 2008
## 314      4800    male 2008
## 315      2700 female 2008
## 316      4500    male 2008
## 317      3950    male 2008
## 318      3650 female 2008
## 319      3550    male 2008
## 320      3500 female 2008
## 321      3675 female 2009
## 322      4450    male 2009
## 323      3400 female 2009
## 324      4300    male 2009
## 325      3250    male 2009
## 326      3675 female 2009
## 327      3325 female 2009
## 328      3950    male 2009
## 329      3600 female 2009
## 330      4050    male 2009
## 331      3350 female 2009
## 332      3450    male 2009
## 333      3250 female 2009
## 334      4050    male 2009
## 335      3800    male 2009
## 336      3525 female 2009
## 337      3950    male 2009
## 338      3650 female 2009
## 339      3650 female 2009
## 340      4000    male 2009
## 341      3400 female 2009
## 342      3775    male 2009
## 343      4100    male 2009
## 344      3775 female 2009
```

Here, we have forced the knitted file to express the entire dataset, a full 79 pages!

Additionally when tidyverse was used in R

- it expressed a bunch of stuff
  - we don't want in our final report!

We do not want to see either of these examples in a submitted assignment anymore!

If you need to print a data frame or value

- make sure that it does not take up pages.

We suggest you use `dplyr::glimpse()` or `dplyr::tibble()`

- which both natively suppress `base::print()` statements
  - to just a few rows.

Notice that we are declaring the namespace when we code.

- There are thousands of packages,
- so it is often necessary what package's function you are using!

We can suppress WARNINGS and MESSAGES in our finished report

- by adding it to the beginning of our code blocks like so:-

```
library(tidyverse)
library(palmerpenguins)
df <- palmerpenguins::penguins
```

```
df %>%
  dplyr::group_by(year) %>%
  dplyr::tally()
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
##   year     n
##   <int> <int>
## 1  2007   110
## 2  2008   114
## 3  2009   120
```

*##Print Statements should go at the end of a code block*

```
dplyr::tibble(df)
```

```
## # A tibble: 344 x 8
##   species island   bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_~1 body_~2 sex   year
##   <fct>   <fct>         <dbl>         <dbl>         <int>   <int> <fct> <int>
## 1 Adelie Torgersen     39.1          18.7          181    3750 male   2007
## 2 Adelie Torgersen     39.5          17.4          186    3800 fema~ 2007
## 3 Adelie Torgersen     40.3           18          195    3250 fema~ 2007
## 4 Adelie Torgersen      NA           NA           NA      NA <NA>   2007
## 5 Adelie Torgersen     36.7          19.3          193    3450 fema~ 2007
## 6 Adelie Torgersen     39.3          20.6          190    3650 male   2007
## 7 Adelie Torgersen     38.9          17.8          181    3625 fema~ 2007
## 8 Adelie Torgersen     39.2          19.6          195    4675 male   2007
## 9 Adelie Torgersen     34.1          18.1          193    3475 <NA>   2007
## 10 Adelie Torgersen     42           20.2          190    4250 <NA>   2007
## # ... with 334 more rows, and abbreviated variable names 1: flipper_length_mm,
## # 2: body_mass_g
```

```
dplyr::glimpse(df)
```

```
## Rows: 344
## Columns: 8
## $ species      <fct> Adelie, Adelie, Adelie, Adelie, Adelie, Adelie, Adel~
## $ island       <fct> Torgersen, Torgersen, Torgersen, Torgersen, Torgerse~
## $ bill_length_mm <dbl> 39.1, 39.5, 40.3, NA, 36.7, 39.3, 38.9, 39.2, 34.1, ~
## $ bill_depth_mm <dbl> 18.7, 17.4, 18.0, NA, 19.3, 20.6, 17.8, 19.6, 18.1, ~
## $ flipper_length_mm <int> 181, 186, 195, NA, 193, 190, 181, 195, 193, 190, 186~
## $ body_mass_g   <int> 3750, 3800, 3250, NA, 3450, 3650, 3625, 4675, 3475, ~
## $ sex          <fct> male, female, female, NA, female, male, female, male~
## $ year         <int> 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007~
```

That's it! Hope this gives you a better idea of our expectations early on.

Happy learning and hope you all do well!