**Executive Summary Report 2**

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**Introduction**

The data used in R script is primarily focused on BullTrout’s growth (Fish Species) in North America by North American Journal of Fisheries Management.

First and last record of the dataset BullTroutRML2

Text

Description automatically generated

Summary of BullTroutRML2

Descriptive statistics of the dataset that provides Mean, Median, Mode, and max(an overview of the dataset)

Table

Description automatically generated with low confidence

Displaying the only data where lake is Harrison(Data has 61 records but just showing 5 rows with four variables and structure of it.

Text

Description automatically generated

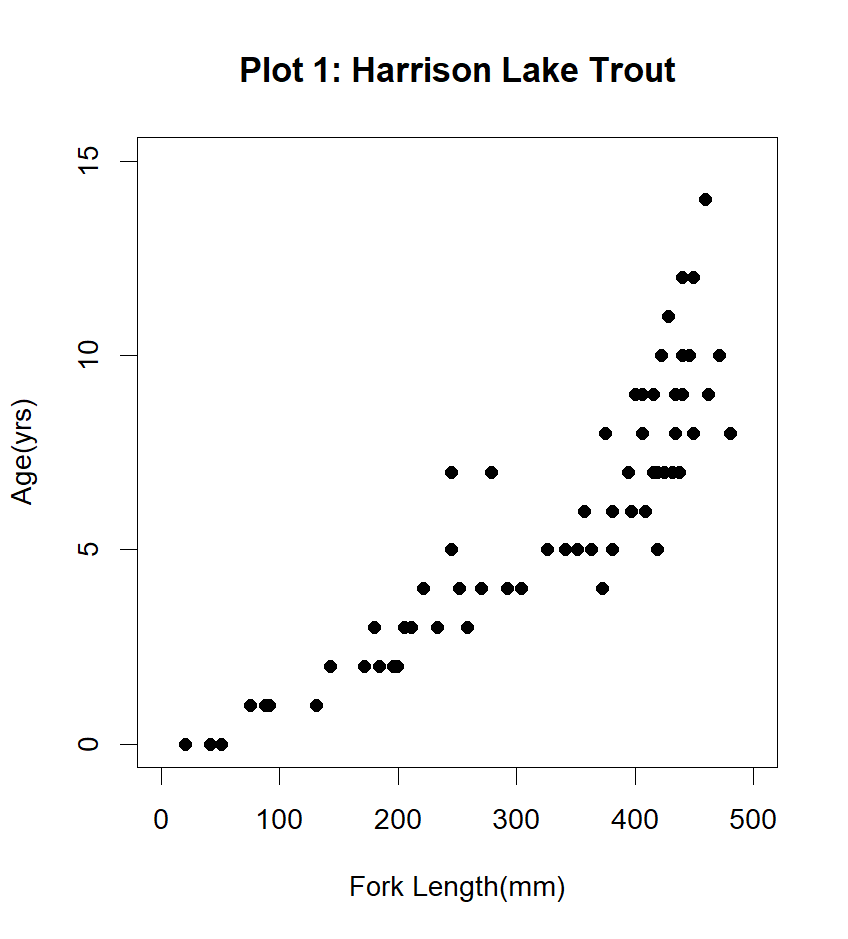
Text

Description automatically generated

**Methodology**

Data visualization in R with BullTroutRML2

The plots has linear relationship between Age and Fork Length. In addition, I can also create linear regression model that predicts Fork length according to Age.

Chart, histogram

Description automatically generatedChart, scatter chart

Description automatically generatedChart, scatter chart

Description automatically generated

Chart, scatter chart

Description automatically generatedChart, scatter chart

Description automatically generatedThe main aim of this dataset is to see the impact before and after implementing some restriction of sportfishing.

Before analysis, the dataset needed to be checked by ensuring the right structure, shape, missing values, and its variables. Then, the data was analysed and processed by R such as (Exploratory Data Analysis, plot, filteration and descriptive statistics.

**Key findings and conclusion**

The data is small that possesses critical information regarding fish species such as Age, Fork Length, Lake, and Year.

By summarizing the data, I acquired the information of Mean, Median, Mode, and Frequency.

Harrison lake has a high volume of data(61) as compared to lake Osprey that had only 30 observations.

The relationship between Age and Fork length is linear; therefore, the more they older, the more they have fork length.

From the age 0 to 10, analyzed frequency was the same, which was 12; however, the least frequency(less than 2) was noted by the species that lied in between 10 and 14(Age(yrs)).

BullTroutRML2 has a few outliers that needed to be fixed and the most of the data is concentrated on at the age of 5-8.

**Bibliography**

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2. Adepoju, F., Mwaura, W., & Markan, Z. (2020, November 24). *Pushing a project to GitHub*. CircleCI. https://circleci.com/blog/pushing-a-project-to-github/?utm\_source=google&utm\_medium=sem&utm\_campaign=sem-google-dg--uscan-en-dsa-maxConv-auth-nb&utm\_term=g\_-\_c\_\_dsa\_&utm\_content=&gclid=Cj0KCQiAosmPBhCPARIsAHOen-NcW6TMyHrEbl3cxDYIk9YE3TH6atUVFWZoB20kLFkp7v4H\_vEKHk4aAhWNEALw\_wcB
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4. Introduction to Plotting in R. (2012, November 22). YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SjcUlHh3UJg
5. Plot a legend outside of the plotting area in base graphics? (2010, October 14). Stack Overflow. https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3932038/plot-a-legend-outside-of-the-plotting-area-in-base-graphics

**Appendix**

#1 plotting last name that includes "Plotting Basics : Lastname"

print("Plotting Basics: Raj Tank")

#2 installing some neccesary libraries

install.packages("FSA")

install.packages("FSAdata")

install.packages("magrittr")

install.packages("dplyr")

install.packages("plotrix")

install.packages("ggplot2")

install.packages("moments")

library(FSA)

library(FSAdata)

library(magrittr)

library(dplyr)

library(plotrix)

library(ggplot2)

library(moments)

#3 loading BullTroutRML2 dataset

data("BullTroutRML2")

#4 printing the first and last 3 records from BullTroutRML2 dataset

first\_last\_data=headtail(BullTroutRML2,n = 3)

print(first\_last\_data)

#5 removing all the records except Harrison Lake

filtered\_data=filter(BullTroutRML2,lake=="Harrison")

print(filtered\_data)

#6 displaying the first and last recors from filteres data of BullTroutRML5

records=headtail(filtered\_data,n=5)

print(records)

#7 displaying the sturcture of filtered BullTroutRML2

str(filtered\_data)

#8 displaying the summary of BullTroutRML2

summary(BullTroutRML2)

#9 ploting scatterplot accordig to the provided details

plot(age~fl,data=filtered\_data,xlim=c(0,500),ylim=c(0,15),

main="Plot 1: Harrison Lake Trout",ylab="Age(yrs)",

xlab="Fork Length(mm)",pch=16)

#10 plotting histogram of age

hist(filtered\_data$age,ylab="Frequency",xlab="Age(yrs)",

main = "Plot 2:Harrison Fish Age Distribution",

col="cadetblue",col.main="cadetblue")

#11 plotting overdense plot

age\_species =filtered\_data$age/mean(filtered\_data$age)

ggplot(data=filtered\_data, aes(y=age)) +geom\_density()+

geom\_point(data=filtered\_data, aes(y=age, x=fl,size=age\_species),alpha =age\_species,

color="green") +lims(x = c(0,500),y=c(0,15))+

labs(title = "Plot 3: Harrison Density Shaded by Era"

,x = "Fork Length(mm)",y = "Age(yrs)")

#12 creating object "tmp" stores first and last records of BullTroutRML2

tmp<-headtail(filtered\_data,n = 3)

print(tmp)

#13 dislaying Era column in new tmp object

tmp$era

#14 creating pchs vector with argument values for + and x

pchs<-c(3,4)

#15 creating vector with two element "red" and "gray60"

cols<-c("red","gray60")

#16 converting tmp era values to numeric

num=as.numeric(tmp$era)

print(num)

#17 intializing the col vector with tmp era values

cols[tmp$era]

#18 creating plot between age and fork lengh

plot(age~fl,data=filtered\_data,main="Plot 4: Symbol & color by Era",

xlim=c(0,500),ylim=c(0,15),ylab="Age(yrs)",

xlab="Fork Length(mm)",pch=pchs,col=cols)

#19 plotting a regression line ovea the plot 4

plot(age~fl,data=filtered\_data,main="Plot 5: Regression Overlay",

xlim=c(0,500),ylim=c(0,15),ylab="Age(yrs)",

xlab="Fork Length(mm)",pch=pchs,col=cols)

regression\_line=lm(age~fl,data=filtered\_data)

abline(regression\_line,lty=2,lwd=2)

#20 placing a legend on plot 5

plot(age~fl,data=filtered\_data,main="Plot 6: Legend Overlay",

xlim=c(0,500),ylim=c(0,15),ylab="Age(yrs)",

xlab="Fork Length(mm)",pch=pchs,col=cols)

regression\_line=lm(age~fl,data=filtered\_data)

abline(regression\_line,lty=2,lwd=2)

#placing legend at the top of the graph

legend("topleft", inset=c(0.05), legend=levels(filtered\_data$era), pch=pchs,

col=cols,bty="n",title="Era",cex = 0.70)