Part 1

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Read and clean data, recode sex to "male" and "female":

```
pups_data = read_csv("./FAS_pups.csv", col_types = "ciiiii") %>%
  clean_names() %>%
  mutate(sex = recode(sex, `1` = "male", `2` = "female"))
```

Convert data into long format by adding "pd_outcome" and "days" columns:

```
pups_data <- gather(pups_data, key = pd_outcome, value = days, pd_ears:pd_walk)</pre>
```

Rename outcome variable to remove "pd":

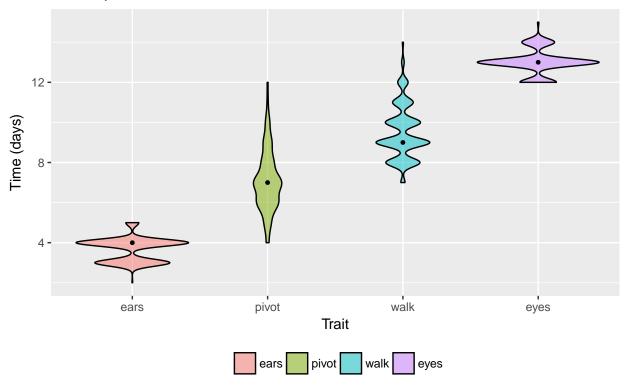
```
pups_data$pd_outcome[pups_data$pd_outcome == "pd_ears"] <- "ears"
pups_data$pd_outcome[pups_data$pd_outcome == "pd_eyes"] <- "eyes"
pups_data$pd_outcome[pups_data$pd_outcome == "pd_pivot"] <- "pivot"
pups_data$pd_outcome[pups_data$pd_outcome == "pd_walk"] <- "walk"</pre>
```

Create a plot showing the distribution of post-natal days for each developmental landmark:

Please note: the 44 rows removed did not have measurements recorded, therefore it is inconsequential to disclude them from the plot.

- ## Warning: Removed 44 rows containing non-finite values (stat_ydensity).
- ## Warning: Removed 44 rows containing non-finite values (stat_summary).

Development over time



Data showing the distribution of growth in the population over time.

The earliest trait to begin development in pups is the ears, which appears to start at postnatal day 2 and end on day 5, with most of the population completing development at day 4. Eye development also show a distribution of 3 days in the population, however they appear much later. The majority develop eyes on day 13 with a range being day 12 to 15. The longest range is seen in walk, with development appearing from day 7 to 14 with the median as day 9. Pivot development is not much shorter with a range of 8 days (day 4 to 12) and a median of day 7. We can surmise that ears and eyes must develop during a shorter window of time, whereas the pivot and walk of pups are not as crucial to complete development as quickly (as their window for development is wider).