# Package 'mypackage'

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Title Demo Package as an Example
Version 0.0.1.0000
<b>Description</b> This package is used as a demo for a simple package for the course MATH 3190 at Southern Utah University. It contains functions on adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing, and graphing a simple scatterplot.
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add

This is my addition function

## Description

This is my addition function

## Usage

```
add(x, y)
```

# Arguments

```
x this is the first value to addy this is the second value to add
```

## Value

This function returns the sum of x and y

## **Examples**

```
## Start with something simple
add(1,1)
## Now something more difficult
add(49,60)
```

brainbody

Brainbody Data Set

## Description

This data set contains information regarding the mass/size of an animal versus the mass/size of its' brain. It also contains information regarding the gestation time and litter size of the species.

## Usage

brainbody

### **Format**

A data frame with 2 variables:  $\mbox{species}$  ,  $\mbox{brain}$  ,  $\mbox{body}$  ,  $\mbox{gestation}$  , and  $\mbox{litter}$  .

cranes 3

cranes Cranes Data Set

## Description

This data set contains information on the number of cranes at Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in Austwell, Texas by year from 1938 to 2016.

# Usage

cranes

#### **Format**

A data frame with 2 variables: cranes and year.

divide

This is my division function

# Description

This is my division function

## Usage

```
divide(x, y)
```

#### **Arguments**

x this is the first value to be divided by

y this is the second value you will divide by

## Value

This function returns the quotient of  $\boldsymbol{x}$  and  $\boldsymbol{y}$ 

# **Examples**

```
## Start with something simple
divide(1,1)

## Now something more difficult
divide(49,60)
```

4 hello

ggraph Create a quick scatter plot in ggplot.
---

#### **Description**

This will graph two given vectors in a ggplot-style scatter plot with the x-axis labeled "x" and the y-axis labeled "y".

#### Usage

```
ggraph(x, y, point_color = "black", point_size = 1.5, point_shape = 19)
```

#### **Arguments**

This is the first vector to be plotted.

y This is the first vector to be plotted.

point\_color This is the color of the points that will be plotted.

point\_size This is the size of the points that will be plotted. The default is size 1.5.

point\_shape This is the shape of the points that will be plotted. The default is 19: a filled circle.

#### Value

This function returns a ggplot scatter plot object.

#### **Examples**

```
## Create a scatter plot of y vs x.
x <- rnorm(100)
y <- x + rnorm(100, 0, 0.3)
ggraph(x, y)</pre>
```

hello

This is my hello function. There are no parameters.

#### **Description**

This is my hello function. There are no parameters.

## Usage

```
hello()
```

#### Value

This function returns the message "hello world".

multiply 5

#### **Examples**

```
\#\# This is the only thing this function does. hello()
```

multiply

This is my multiplication function

#### **Description**

This is my multiplication function

#### Usage

```
multiply(x, y)
```

## **Arguments**

x this is the first value to multiplyy this is the second value to multiply

#### Value

This function returns the product of x and y

#### **Examples**

```
## Start with something simple
multiply(1,1)

## Now something more difficult
multiply(49,60)
```

runCor

Correlation App

## Description

This function allows the correlation shiny app to run. The app is a little game where you are presented with a graph and you guess the correlation between the two variables. The true correlation will then be shown and the difference between your guess and the true correlation will be given

#### Usage

```
runCor()
```

6 subtract

subtract

This is my subtract function

# Description

This is my subtract function

## Usage

```
subtract(x, y)
```

## **Arguments**

x this is the first value

y this is the second value to subtract

# Value

This function returns the difference of  $\boldsymbol{x}$  and  $\boldsymbol{y}$ 

# **Examples**

```
## Start with something simple
subtract(1, 1)

## Now something more difficult
subtract(49, 60)
```

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