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# DESCRIPTIVE TITLE FOR SCRIPT
# FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME
# Date in YYYY-MM-DD format

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## 0. Intro ----
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# This assignment tests that you can:
# - read in data with `read_csv()`
# - create frequency tables with `janitor::tabyl()` and save those with `write_csv()`
# - create simple plots with `esquisse::esquisser()` and save those plots
# - work well in a group

# Your final grade will be the average of all the work done in your pod.
# So if you finish ahead of time, try to help out your pod members!
# If a pod member is missing from class, you can ignore that script. No need to cover fo
r them.
# You have about 1 hour to complete the task.
# But you can continue to work on it later on. The final deadline is next Tuesday, Oct 2
5, 23:59 pm CET.
# See section 5 below for details on submission

##~~~~~
## 1. Load packages ----
##~~~~~
if(!require(pacman)) install.packages("pacman")
pacman::p_load(tidyverse, janitor, here)

##~~~~~
## 2. Import data ----
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# INSTRUCTION: Here, use `read_csv()` to load in your dataset from the "data" folder in
the "week_02" folder
# Which dataset? The dataset you need should have the same name as your script. Again, i
t is in the "data" subfolder of the "week_02" folder in your pod's RStudio project
# You can find more information about this dataset here:
# https://tinyurl.com/sex-attitudes-survey-uk (The variable dictionary is here: https://tinyurl.com/sex-attitudes-survey-uk-dict)

##~~~~~
## 3. Create and export a frequency table ----
##~~~~~
# INSTRUCTION: Using the `tabyl()` function from the {janitor} package,
# make a frequency table of the `rnssecgp_6` variable, which stands for the respondent's
National Statistics Socio-economic classification code
# Then use `write_csv()` to save this table in your "outputs" folder with a descriptive

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name

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## 4. Visualize the data to illustrate two key points, then export your plots with code  
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##~~~~~  
# INSTRUCTION: Use {esquisse} to generate two {ggplot2} figures that demonstrate each of  
the POINTS listed below (If you know how to work with ggplot directly, you can skip esqui  
sse)  
# Then use the `ggsave()` function to save your plots in the "outputs" folder with descr  
iptive names  
  
# POINT A: The majority of respondents are in the 25-34 age group (`agrp` variable)  
# POINT B: Among respondents aged 65-74, a large proportion consider religion to be "Fai  
rly important" (`religimp` variable)  
  
# HINT: The techniques needed above were covered in the "Data dive" and "RStudio Projec  
t" lessons.  
# With one exception: for POINT B, where you may need to filter the dataset that you are  
plotting  
# Do this by clicking on the Data tab of your esquisse window (bottom right).  
# You should see some sliders or variable selectors you can use to filter  
  
##~~~~~  
## 5. Export the week_02 folder ----  
##~~~~~  
# INSTRUCTION: The final step is to export the `week_02` folder from Rstudio cloud.  
# Here is an image explaining how to do this: https://imgur.com/a/kbLeIqV  
# Then upload the zipped folder as a workshop assignment  
# You should only do this AFTER all pod members present in class have finished their own  
tasks.  
# Your final grade will be the average of all the work done in your pod.  
# The final deadline is next Tuesday, Oct 25, 23:59 pm CET.  
  
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## 6. Present ----  
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# INSTRUCTION: Someone from your group will be approached by an instructor and asked to  
present their work.
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# (You will have some time to prepare)
# The selected person will be expected to share their screen, and in about 2 minutes:
# - Say what the given dataset is about. (Show the dataset in your viewer, explain the key variables)
# - Share one of their figures and explain what it is supposed to show
# - (Optional) Explain their answer to the BONUS question below

##~~~~~
## BONUS (optional ungraded work): Describing data wrangling steps in words ----
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# For your assigned dataset, try to describe in words the data manipulation steps you would use to achieve the DATA REQUEST below.
# Of course, you don't yet know how to data wrangle in R, so how can you do this?
# You can describe how you would achieve the task:
# - Completely manually (with a printed-out spreadsheet, pen, paper and calculator)
# - With a spreadsheet software like Excel
# - With another data tool that you know (STATA, SPSS)
# - With some combination of the above

# If you have time, try to see if you can actually figure out the answer!

# During the presentation session, a GRAPH instructor will demo how to do this in R
# The goal here is simply to start to get you familiar with some data lingo and concepts

# DATA REQUEST: Among the "agree with opinion" questions (the variables starting with `sn`, from `snpres` to `snearly`) which have the largest differences between male and female respondents?

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