

Problem set 1

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1 Question 2 (a)

Explanation: I first download the file with wget and unzip it. From the data I know that all the countries do not have the symbol "+", and regions have it. So I use grep to separate the data. Furthermore, I use awk to get all the 2005 in the forth column and grep the Area Harvested and get the top five. For the last part of the question, I perform a for loop, and within each loop, I perform the same thing described above, but change the year. The result shows that the ranking for the top 5 countries keeps changing, but most of them stay in the top five position constantly.

```
wget -O p2.csv "http://data.un.org/Handlers/
DownloadHandler.ashx?DataFilter=itemCode:526&
DataMartId=FAO&Format=csv&c=2,3,4,5,6,7&s=countryName:
asc,elementCode:asc,year:desc"
unzip p2.csv
#change the comma in the first column to underscore
sed -e 's/, /_/g' UNdata_Export_20170904_104711797.csv >
q1.csv
#create one file for countries, and the other for regions
grep + q1.csv > region.csv
grep -v + q1.csv > country.csv

#get the top 5 countries in year 2005
top5=$(awk -F',' ' $4 ~ "2005" country.csv | grep 'Area
Harvested' | sed 's/\\/\\/g' | sort -rn -t',' -k 6 | cut
-d',' -f1 | sed -n '1,5p' | sed -e 's/_/, /g')

echo $top5

#perform a for loop for each year
for i in $(seq 1965 10 2005)
do
```

```

        echo "${i}: $(awk -F',' ' $4 ~ '${i}' ' country.
        csv | grep 'Area Harvested' | sed 's/\"//g' |
        sort -rn -t',' -k 6 | cut -d',' -f1 | sed -n
        '1,5p' | sed -e 's/_/, /g')" >> output.txt
done

cat output.txt

## --2017-09-07 18:53:23-- http://data.un.org/Handlers/
DownloadHandler.ashx?DataFilter=itemCode:526&
DataMartId=FAO&Format=csv&c=2,3,4,5,6,7&s=countryName:
asc,elementCode:asc,year:desc
## Resolving data.un.org... 85.159.207.229
## Connecting to data.un.org|85.159.207.229|:80...
connected.
## HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
## Length: 68264 (67K) [application/zip]
## Saving to: p2.csv
##
##      0K .....
..... 75% 2.16M 0s
##      50K .....
100% 95.3K=0.2s
##
## 2017-09-07 18:53:25 (338 KB/s) - p2.csv saved
[68264/68264]
##
## Archive: p2.csv
## inflating: UNdata_Export_20170908_035324242.csv
## sed: UNdata_Export_20170904_104711797.csv: No such
file or directory
##
## 1965:
## 1975:
## 1985:
## 1995:
## 2005:

```

The result shows that the top 5 countries keeps changing, but most of them are relatively stable to be in top 5 for these years

2 Question 2 (b)

Explanation: If the number of argument is not one, then return invalid number of arguments; if the argument is "-h", return the usage; else, download the file and unzip it; if there is no data except title, then return the code is wrong; otherwise read the data.

```
{ function showCSV () { if [ $# != "1" ] ; then echo "
  invalid number of arguments"; elif [ $1 = "-h" ] ;
  then echo "usage: myfun [num]" ; else wget -O showCSV.
  csv 'http://data.un.org/Handlers/DownloadHandler.ashx?
  DataFilter=itemCode:'$1'&DataMartId=FA0&Format=csv&c
  =2,3,4,5,6,7&s=countryName:asc,elementCode:asc,year:
  desc'; unzip -p showCSV.csv > temp.csv; tail -n +2
  temp.csv > content.csv; check=$(cut -d',' -f1 content.
  csv | wc -l); if [ $check -eq "1" ] ; then echo "there
  is no csv file under the item code"; else less temp.
  csv; fi; fi; }; }
```

3 Question 3

Explanation: I first get all the txt file name in the URL, and adding the file name after the URL to get the URL for the txt file. I perform a for loop, and in each loop, I download a file and echo that I have downloaded the file.

```
havetxt=$(curl -s https://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/
  ghcn/daily/ | grep -o '\[.*.txt' | cut -c 26- | grep -
  o '.*"' | sed 's/"//g')

for i in $havetxt
do
    wget -O $i 'https://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/
    ghcn/daily/'$i''
    echo "Status: finished downloading '$i'"
done
```

4 Question 4 code

The code for section 4 is here:

```

#\let\oldsection\section

#\renewcommand\section{\clearpage\oldsection}

#\section{Question 4}

#The height of the water level in Lake Huron fluctuates
  over time. Here I analyze #the variation using R
  . I show a histogram of the lake levels

#for the period \Sexpr{start(LakeHuron)[1]} to \Sexpr{end
  (LakeHuron)[1]}.

#<<r-plot, fig.height = 3>>=

#hist(LakeHuron)

#lowHi <- c(which.min(LakeHuron), which.max(LakeHuron))

#earExtrema <- attributes(LakeHuron)$tsp[1]-1 + lowHi

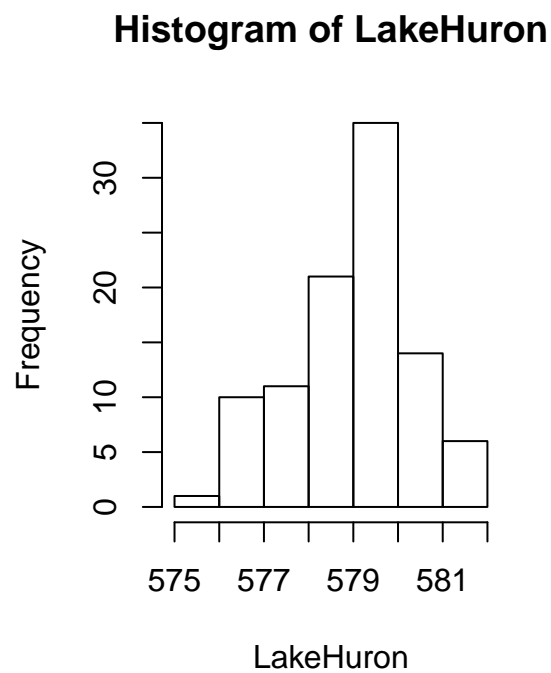
#@

```

5 Question 4

The height of the water level in Lake Huron fluctuates over time. Here I analyze the variation using R. I show a histogram of the lake levels for the period 1875 to 1972.

```
hist(LakeHuron)
```



```
lowHi <- c(which.min(LakeHuron), which.max(LakeHuron))  
yearExtrema <- attributes(LakeHuron)$tsp[1]-1 + lowHi
```