```
library(dplyr)

r-ladies_global %>%
  filter(city = 'Dublin')
```



TOUR OF R

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Introduction to R What - Why - Example: R for Data Science



What is R

- Language and environment for statistical computing and graphics
- Created by Ross Ihaka and Robert Gentleman University of Auckland, New Zealand (conceived 1992 - released 1995 - stable beta version 2000)
- Similar to the S language and environment Bell Laboratories by John Chambers and colleagues (Old S: ~1975, New S: ~1988)
- Open source project



Statistical computing in R

- Linear and nonlinear modelling
- Classical statistical tests
- Time-series analysis
- Classification
- Clustering
- Graphical techniques



Why R

- R is free
- Access to cutting-edge technologies
- Useful skill
- Well-developed
- Can be extended via packages
- Effective data handling and storage facility
- Graphical facilities for data analysis

Data Science Pipeline



Missing values, gather/separate columns (tidyr) operations(stringr)

Data

Preparation

Scaling,
Normalization,
auto-selection
(spatpca)

Features Extraction Reports (Rmarkdown)
Presentations(slidify)
Interactive
applications
(Shiny)

Communicate Results

Raw Data

Loading different sources (XLConnect, xlsx) **Explore Data**

Basic stats, trends, patterns (dplyr) plots (ggplot2) **Design Model**

Classification,
Clustering
(E1071,
randomForest)

Testing

Learn Model

Cross validation (cvTools)

Iterative & Incremental



Closer Look into R R foundation - CRAN - RStudio - Conferences - Useful materials



R Foundation - CRAN - RStudio

R Foundation

 Non profit organization that support R project, provide reference point for all community members

CRAN

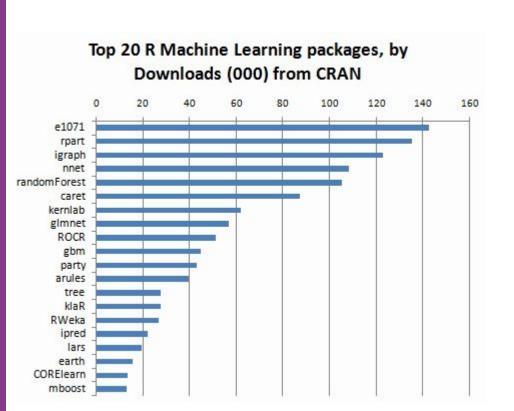
- Comprehensive R archive network to store identical, up-to-date, versions of code and documentation for R
- Download and Install R (Linux, Mac and Windows)
- CRAN package repository features 9,952 available packages

RStudio

IDE for R, code editor, debugging and visualisation tools

R Packages





To load data (RODBC, RMySQL, XLConnect)

To manipulate data (dplyr, tidyr, stringr)

To visualize data (ggplot2, ggvis)

To model data (car, randomForest, caret)

To report results (shiny, R markdown, xtable)

For Spatial data (sp, maptools)

For Time Series and Financial data (zoo, xts, quantmod)



R Conferences - useR!

- International R User Conference where R users and developers meet –
 June
- Invited talks: technical, computing issues, topics of current interest
- User-contributed presentations and posters: R-related topics



R Conferences - DSC

- Directions in Statistical Computing where developers and researchers in statistical software and computing meet
- Started in 1999 to 2009 open registration, calls for papers and peer-reviewed conference proceedings
- Restarted in 2014 as an annual conference coinciding with the General Assembly of the R Foundation but by invitation only
- Topics: big-data extensions, database interfaces, graphical subsystems, and user interfaces and scientific computing



R Useful Materials

- Manuals: an introduction to R, R Data Import/Export, Writing R Extensions, etc.
- R Journal: open access, short to medium length articles covering interesting topics
- R news: changes in R, CRAN, coming conferences and conference reports
- Books: Learning Base R, an Introduction to R for Quantitative Economics: Graphing, Simulating and Computing, empirical Research in Economics: Growing up with R, introduction to data science, elements of statistical learning, etc.
- Other: online courses (coursera), swirl package for interactive course, RStudio, Kaggle, UCI machine learning repository (360 data sets) dataCamp, etc.



3. My Experience using R

Contribution to UseR! 2015 – recommendation systems – auto completion text writing

E-governments Action Plans Clustering



Sonya Abbas and Adegboyega Ojo

Problem

- The pressure of evaluating and improving the government's actions plans
- The need to evaluate the progress of governments as basis for assistance from organizations such as world bank
- · The difficulties of learning experience from other countries
- . Challenges of discovering similarities between countries action plans







Methodology

Getting Data:

- . Text documents descriptions of action plans from OGF
- Different languages
- Different formats

Preparing Data:

- Unify documents format to txt
- Translate documents to english

Analysing Data.

- Remove spaces, punctuations, numbers and countries names
- · Create similarity matrix(40 000 features) using tri gram tokenizer
- Optimize features by removing ones appears in one document only output is optimized matrix with 647 features.
- Hierarchical clustering: construct distance matrix (hclust func)
- · Kmeans Clustering: contains matrix normalization, clustering with 5
- number of clusters fixed (kmeans func),
- /isualize Data:
- Kmeans Clustering output as plots

Interpret data:

- Egove experts interpret the relations between the countries action plans and the categoreis of the countries.
- . Compare the results to the clusters we get from OGP indicators



Approach

tep 1:

- · Hierarchical clustering based on OGP indicators
- For each category, we apply latent dirichlet allocation (LDA) for topic modeling: 1) topic extraction for action plans docs, 2) topic extraction for challenges, 3) topic extraction for commitments.
- Adjust parameters and Analyse results by eGov experts
- In parallel, we do qualitative data analysis for topic extraction over the action plans using

Step 2:

- Hierarchical clustering for all countries based on similarities distance matrix
- K-means clustering
- · Compare the results clusters from both methods
- . Visulize the results and show relations between terms, countries and terms countries

Implementation

- We use R in order to implement the work
- We visualize using different packages such as ade4, ggplot2, ellipse, HSAUR and flexclust

Results

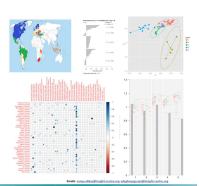
Countries clusters

Cluster O: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Israel, Netherlands, Norway South Korea, Sweden, UK, US.
Cluster 1: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia,
Kerwa, Moldova, Paraeuav, Philipoines, Tanzania, Ukraine.

Cluster 2: Chile, Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovak Republic, Spain, Uruguay.

Cluster 3: Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Montenegro, Romania, South Africa.

Cluster 4: Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Georgia, Jordan, Macedonia, Mexico, Peru, Turkey





Data

E-government action plans
World bank and OGP indicators

Analysis

Topic modeling
Hierarchical clustering - K-means
clustering
Regression models

Results

Give recommendation to governments based on experiences from other governments belong to same group.

R packages used

ade4, ggplot2, hsaur, flexclust, topicmodels







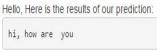






Auto Completion Text Writing





Data



Analysis

Probabilistic language model

Results

Auto completion text writing shiny app

R packages used

Stringr- topicmodels



Satisfaction Score with service Assura Reliabili UserFri Respon Perform Quality Cost nce of endless se time ance service Service 4 Service 3 Service 1 Service 2

Data

Synthetic data



Analysis

Multicriteria decision making approach

Results

Recommendations for users based on their preferences

R packages used

Pmr package (AHP), open cpu API for data analysis based on R



Thank You

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