Data Analytics
CS301
Chapter 2,
Intro to R, Workflows

Week 3: 7th September
Fall 2021

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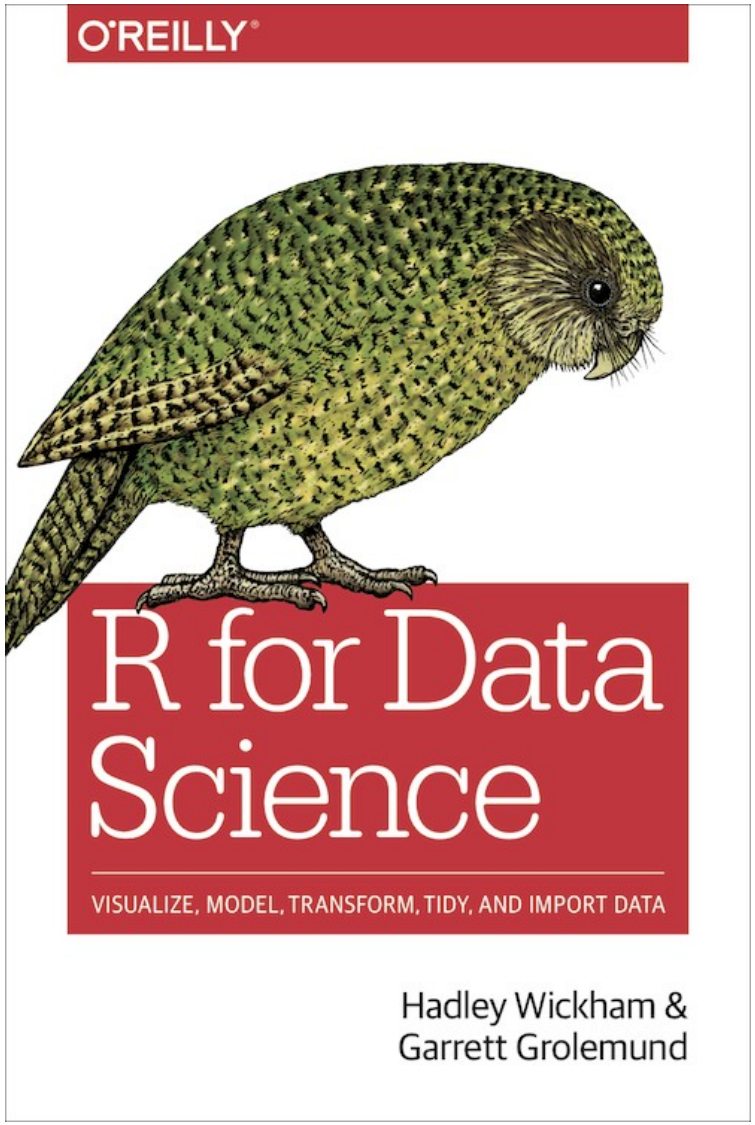
For Your Own Analysis?

- There exist tools to help you with analysis of data
- These tools were developed others for specific activities
- BUT! What if you need your own tools for your own specific investigations? (You may have to create your own software)

Develop Your Own Tools!!

We will be using the Book

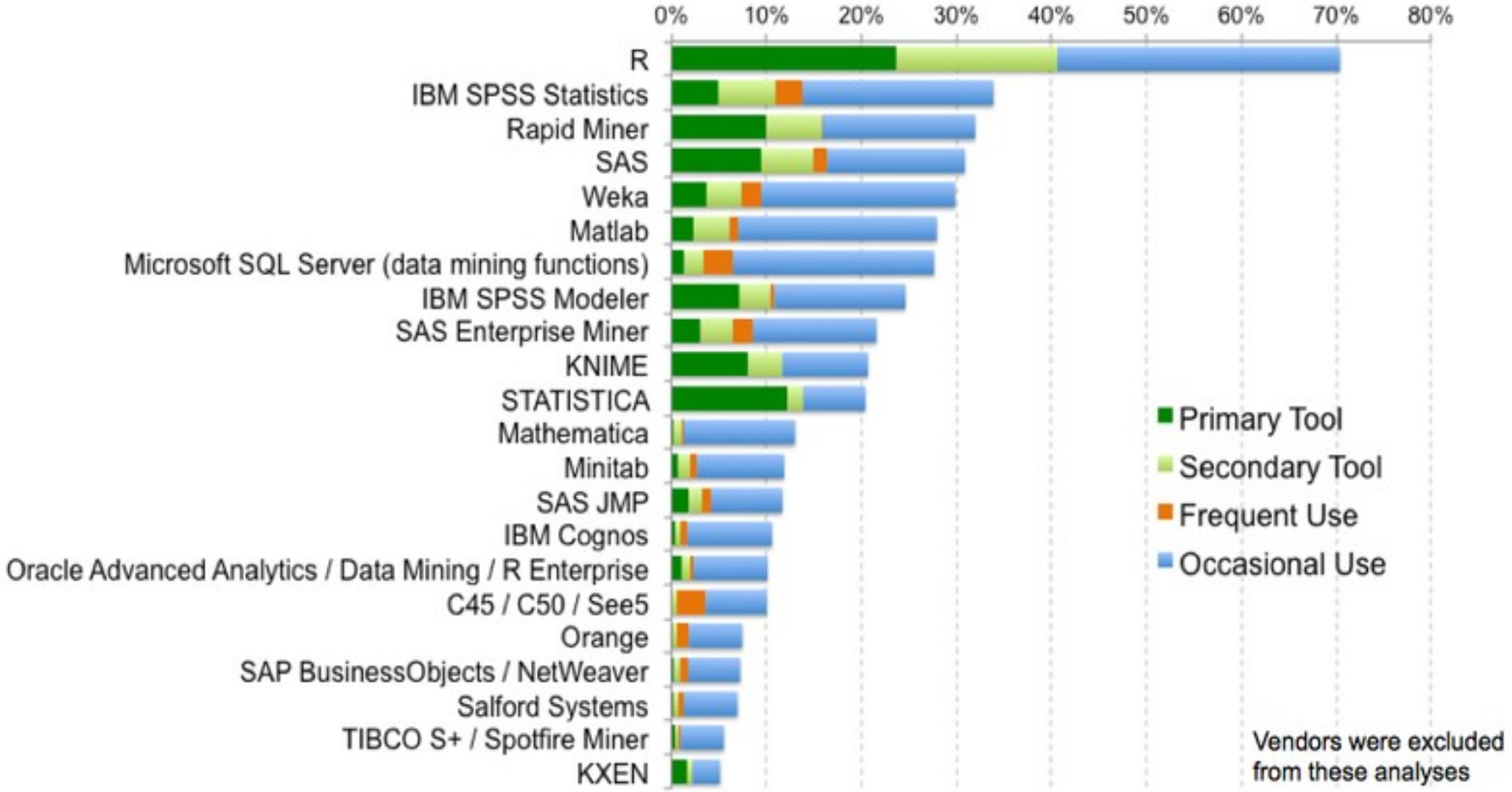


- Note the chapters between the book and the website are not numbered identically!
- Book:
  - Chap 1: Data Visualization with ggplot
  - **Chap 2: Workflow; Basics**
- On the web site:
  - http://r4ds.had.co.nz/
  - Chap 3: Data Visualization
  - **Chap 4: Workflow; Basics**

The R Programming Language

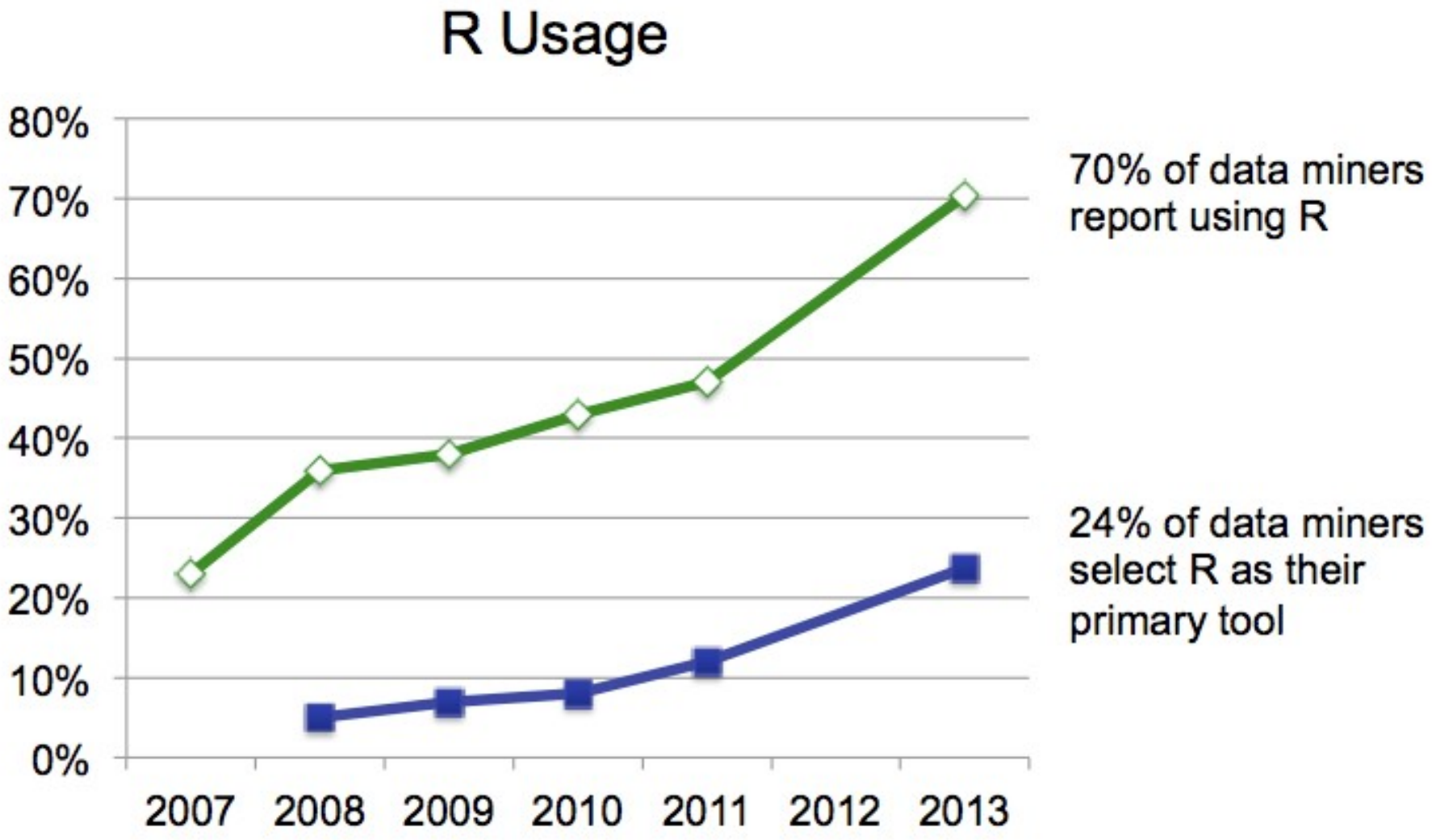
- https://www.r-project.org/
- What is the R language?
  - An open source, well-developed programming platform for work in statistics, mathematics and data analytics
  - Cross platform; runs on major OSs
  - Popular programming skill among Big Data analysts, and data scientists
- Community Blogs:
  - https://www.r-bloggers.com/
  - https://twitter.com/rstudiotips/
  - https://towardsdatascience.com/

R: The Most Popular Data Mining Tool



http://blog.revolutionanalytics.com/2013/10/r-usage-skyrocketing-rexer-poll.html

R is Exploding in Growth



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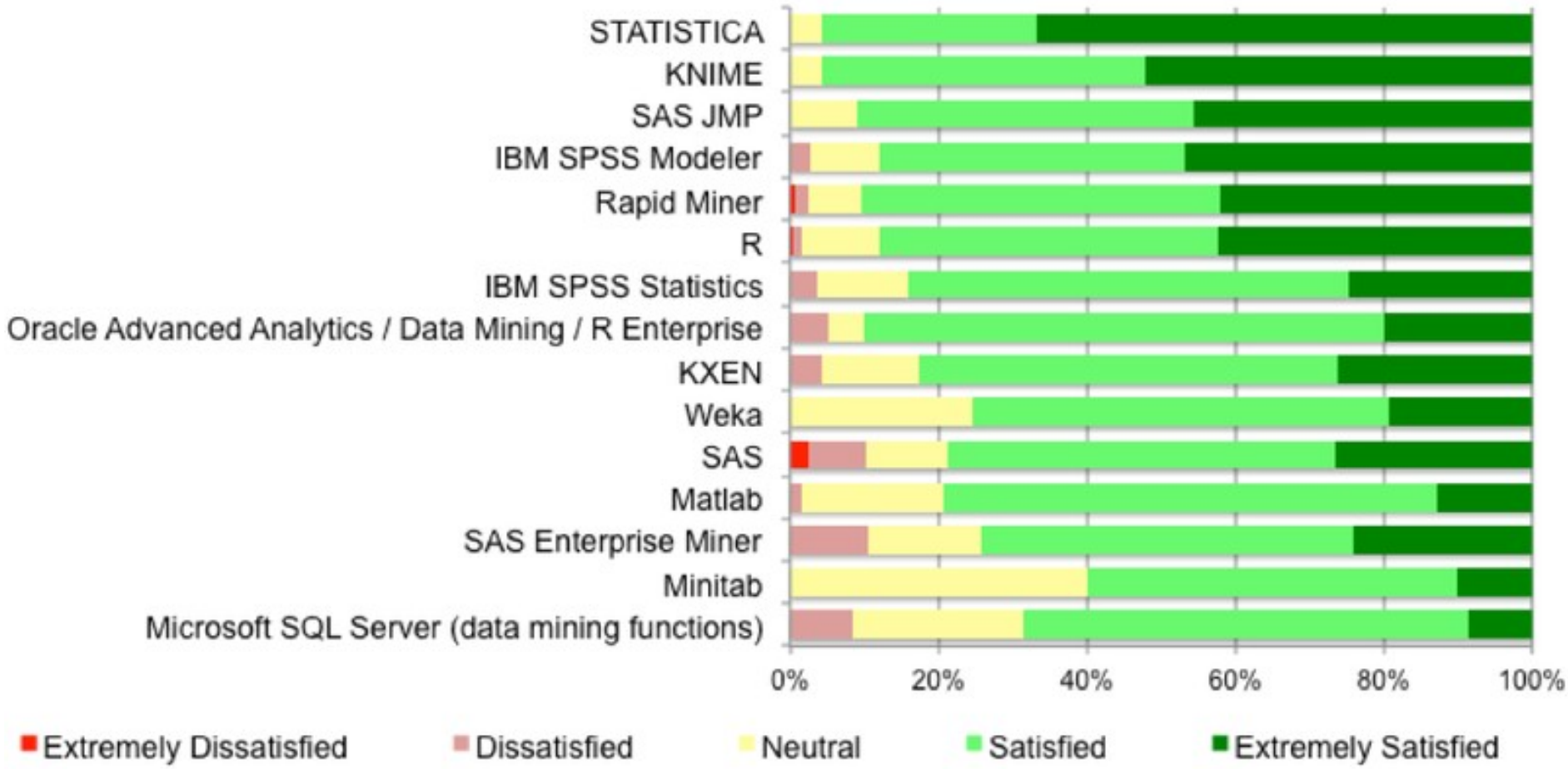
Most users are satisfied with R



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Ranking To Others: IEEE 2017

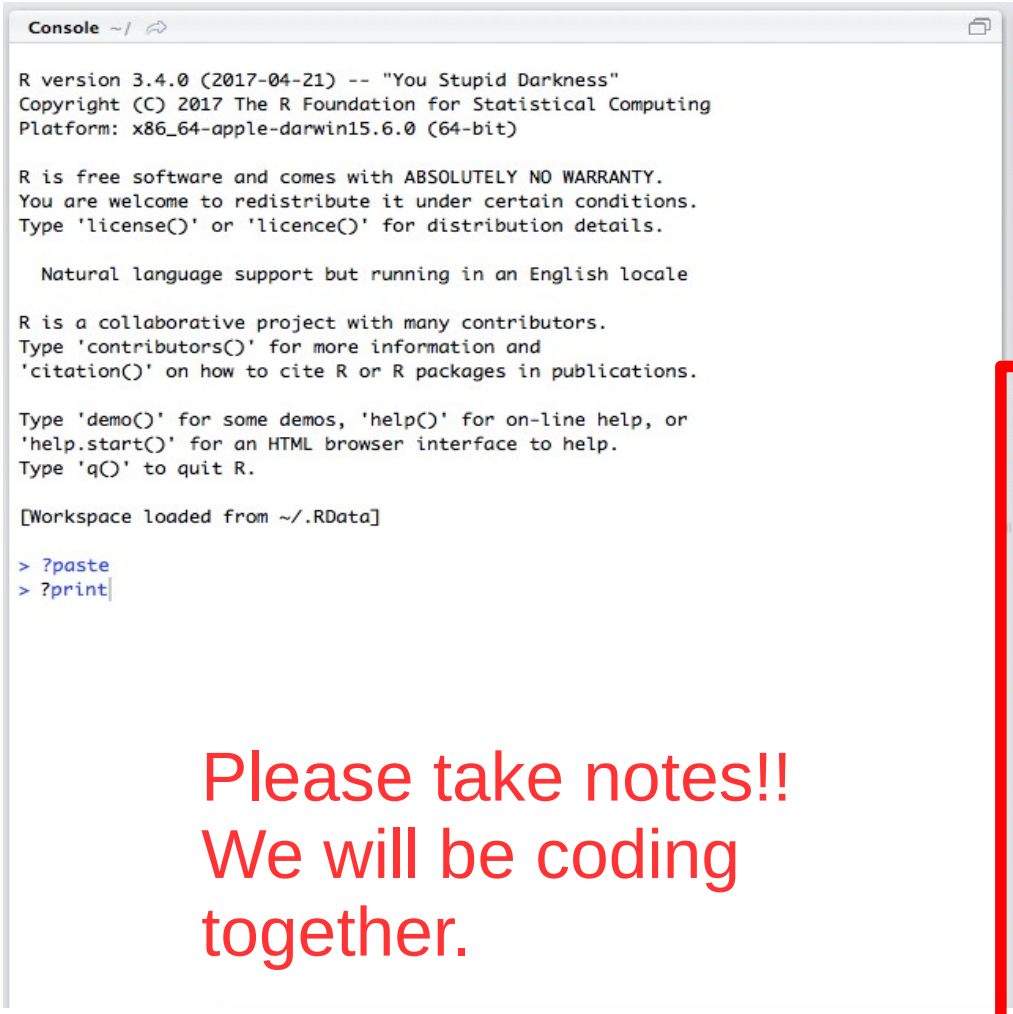
Language Rank	Types	Spectrum Ranking
1. Python		100.0
2. C		99.7
3. Java		99.4
4. C++		97.2
5. C#		88.6
6. R		88.1
7. JavaScript		85.5
8. PHP		81.4
9. Go		76.1
10. Swift		75.3

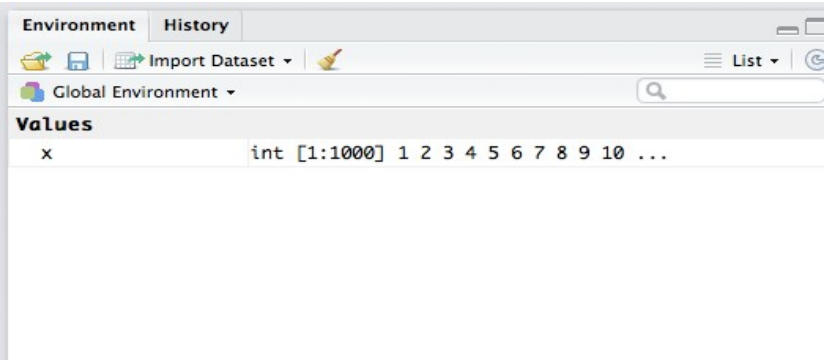
Find more amazing studies about R:

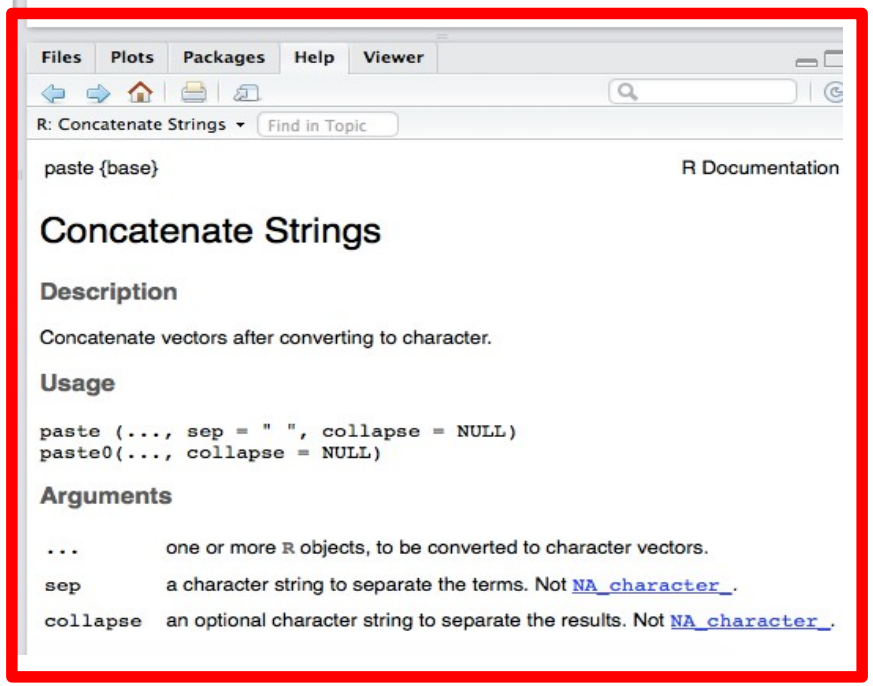
http://blog.revolutionanalytics.com/2018/06/pypl-programming-language-trends.html

Getting Help in R

- Online help: place a “?” in front of a keyword
  - Ex: ?print



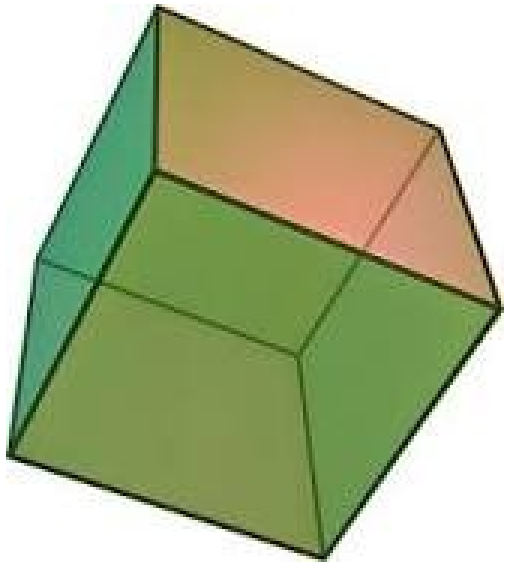




Please take notes!!
We will be coding together.

Variable Names

- Variable Names:
  - Begin with a letter, and can only include letters, numbers, periods and hyphens.
  - Hyphens: “-”
  - Periods: “.”
- SnakeCase (recommended by book)
  - val_of_height,
  - val_of_length,
  - val_of_width



Basic Math

- Mathematics
  - Addition: 1 + 1
  - Subtraction: 1 - 1
  - Multiplication: 3 * 7
  - Division: 1 / 4
- More complicated math, var assignments:
  - 4*(7+3)/10+1 Note: watch the order of operations!
  - Parameter of circle ($C = 2 * pi * r$)
    - *R* <- 4, Note the "<-" means *equal* in R.
    - *C* <- 2 * pi * R = 2 * 3.1415 * 4
    - *C* is 25.13274

Variable Names

- CamalCase:
  - valOfHeight,
  - valOfLength,
  - valOfWidth
- Period.Case
  - Val.of.height,
  - Val.of.length,
  - Val.of.width
- What-EVER.Case
  - Val.ofHEIGHT,
  - Val.Of_Length,
  - Val.oF.Width

Assigning Variables

- Assign a variable
  - *x* = 1, or
  - *x* <- 1
  - *y* = 3
  - *y* <- 3
  - Run:

    x + y

```
> x <- 1
> y <- 3
> x + y
[1] 4
```

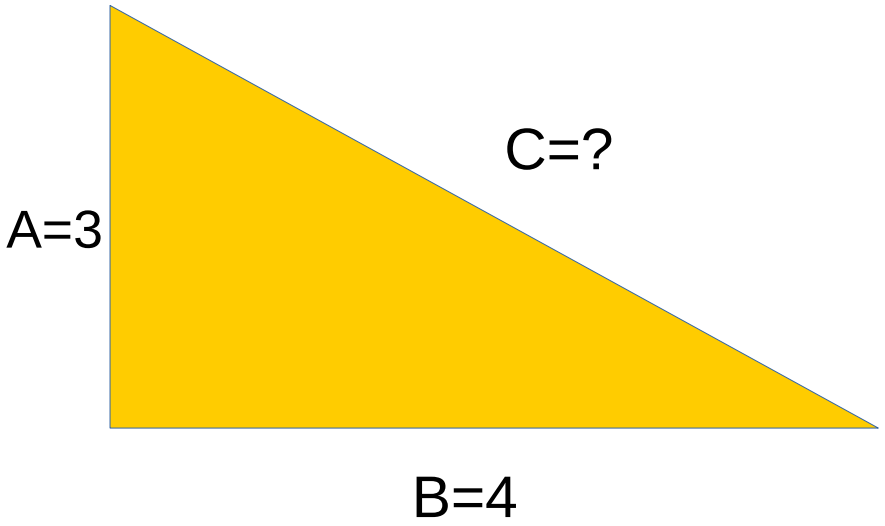
  - *myNum <- -2*
  - *myOtherNum <- -4*
  - Run:

    myNum + myOtherNum

```
> myNum <- -2
> myOtherNum <- -4
> myNum + myOtherNum
[1] -6
```

Variables and Assignments

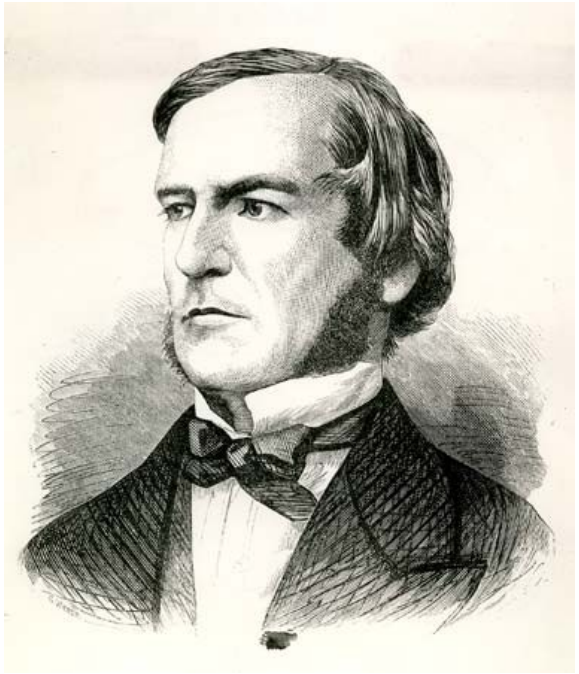
- *A* <- 3
- You could also use "*A*=3" (but this is not traditional programming in R)
- Hypotenuse (*C*) defined by *sqrt(A^2 + B^2)*
- A <- 3
- B <- 4
- C <- sqrt(A^2 + B^2)
- C is ??

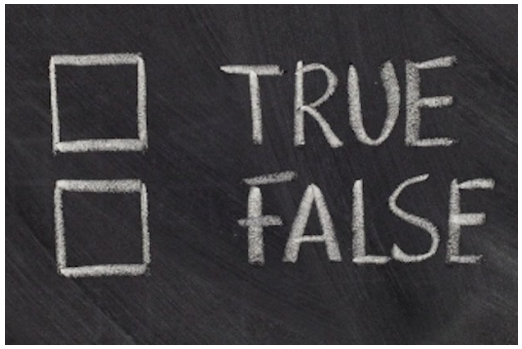


Logical Operations

- Booleans: Returning True or False:

```
3 > 4, 3 < 4,
2 + 4 == 6,
2 + 3 == 4 + 1
T == TRUE
F == FALSE
3 + 4 != 5
3 + 4 == 7
5 * 2 != 11
```





Try some of These in R!

- Logical **AND**
- (&&)

```
F && F is F
F && T is F
T && F is F
T && T is T
```

- Logical **OR**
- (||)

```
F || F is F
F || T is T
T || F is T
T || T is T
```

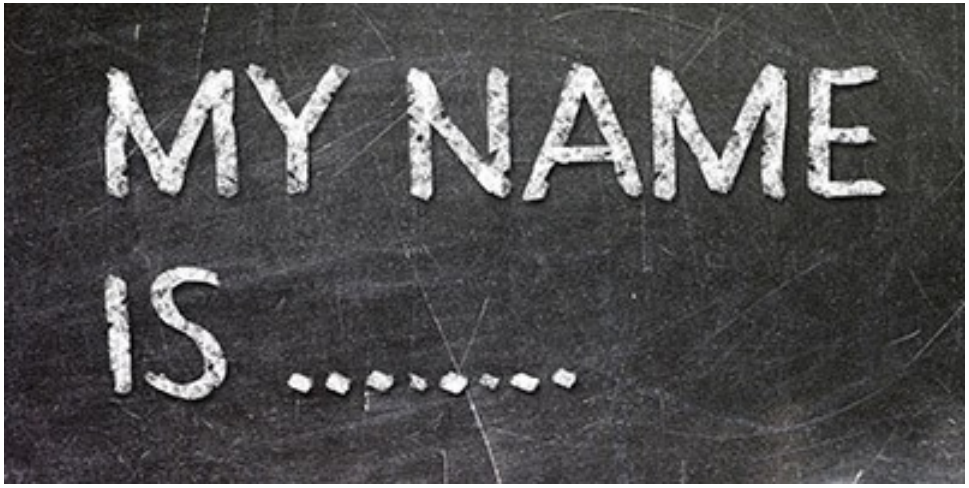
- Logical **NOT**
- (!)

```
!F is T
!T is F
```

Truth Tables:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truth_table
De Morgan's Laws:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_Morgan%27s_laws

Simple Strings

- Strings
  - “Hello World”
- Concatenation of strings
  - H <- “Hello”
  - W <- “world”
  - paste(H,W, sep = “ ”)
    - What is the result here??



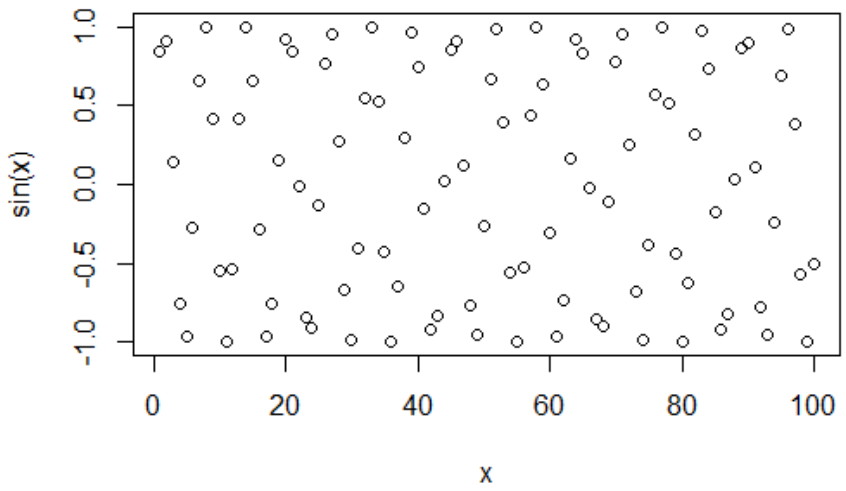
- You try: print your full name!
  - *first* <- "Sherlock"
  - *last* <- "Holmes"
  - paste(*first*,*last*, sep =" ")

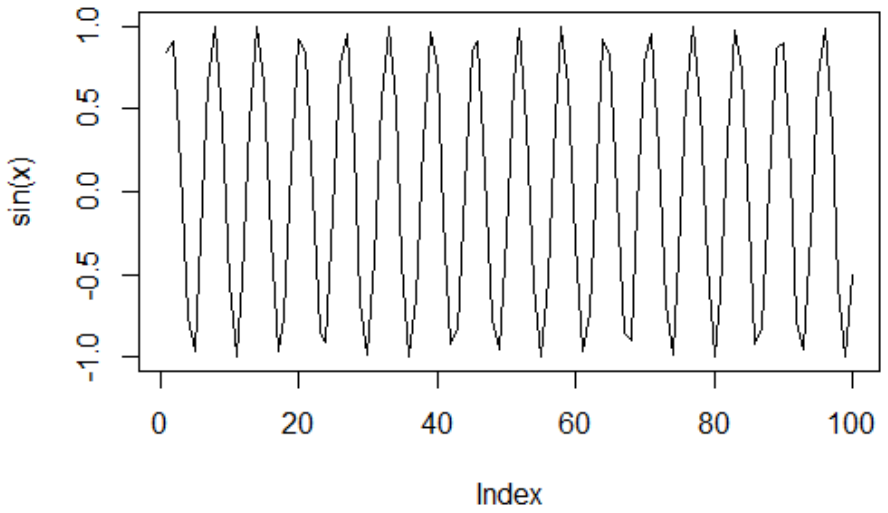
Built-in Functions

- R has a large collection of built-in functions:
  - function_name(arg1 = val1, arg2 = val2, …)
  - `seq(from, to), ex: seq(0,10)`
  - Gives a sequence, *S* ={0,…,10}
  - What happens when you press TAB after typing, “seq”?
- Use the `sum( )` function to add two numbers
  - sum(1,10)
  - Adds 1 and 10
- Add all elements in a vector, *v*
  - v <- 0:10
  - sum(v)
  - Adds: 0 + 1 + … + 9 + 10 = 55

Simple Plots

- x<- seq(1,100) # assign *x* to the sequence 1 to 100
- plot(x) # plot this sequence
- plot(sin(x)) or plot(x,sin(x)) # see left plot below
- plot(sin(x)) or plot(x,sin(x), type = “l”) # see right plot below





Now, You Try

- Use R to write a command that...
  - Finds the **sum** of all numbers, 0 through 100
  - Finds the **sum** of all numbers, 0 through 10000

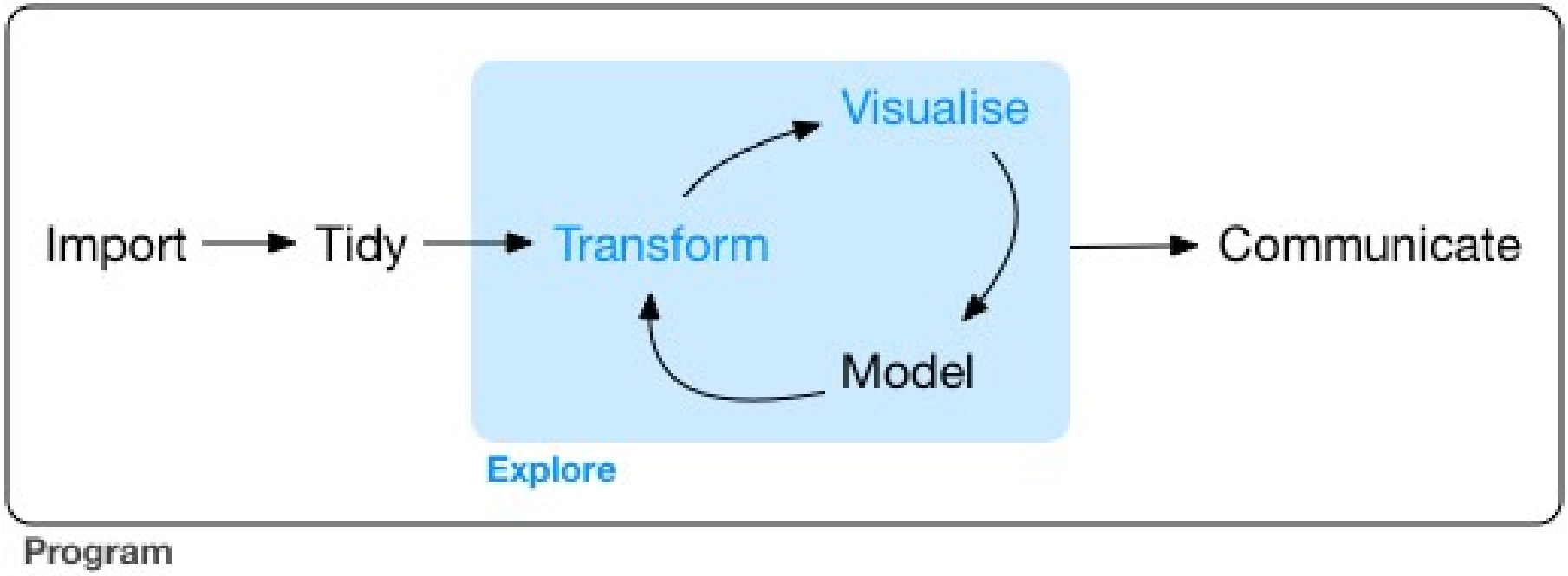
    (now, set a variable equal to the sequence first)
- Using the plot function, **plot(x,y,type = "l")** to plot a line of the function, f(*x*) = sin(*x*) for *x* in {0, …, 30}
  - x <- 0:10
  - plot(x, sin(x), type = "l")

Now try `cos()` and `tan()`!

Exiting R:
q()

Explore the Data Of Your World

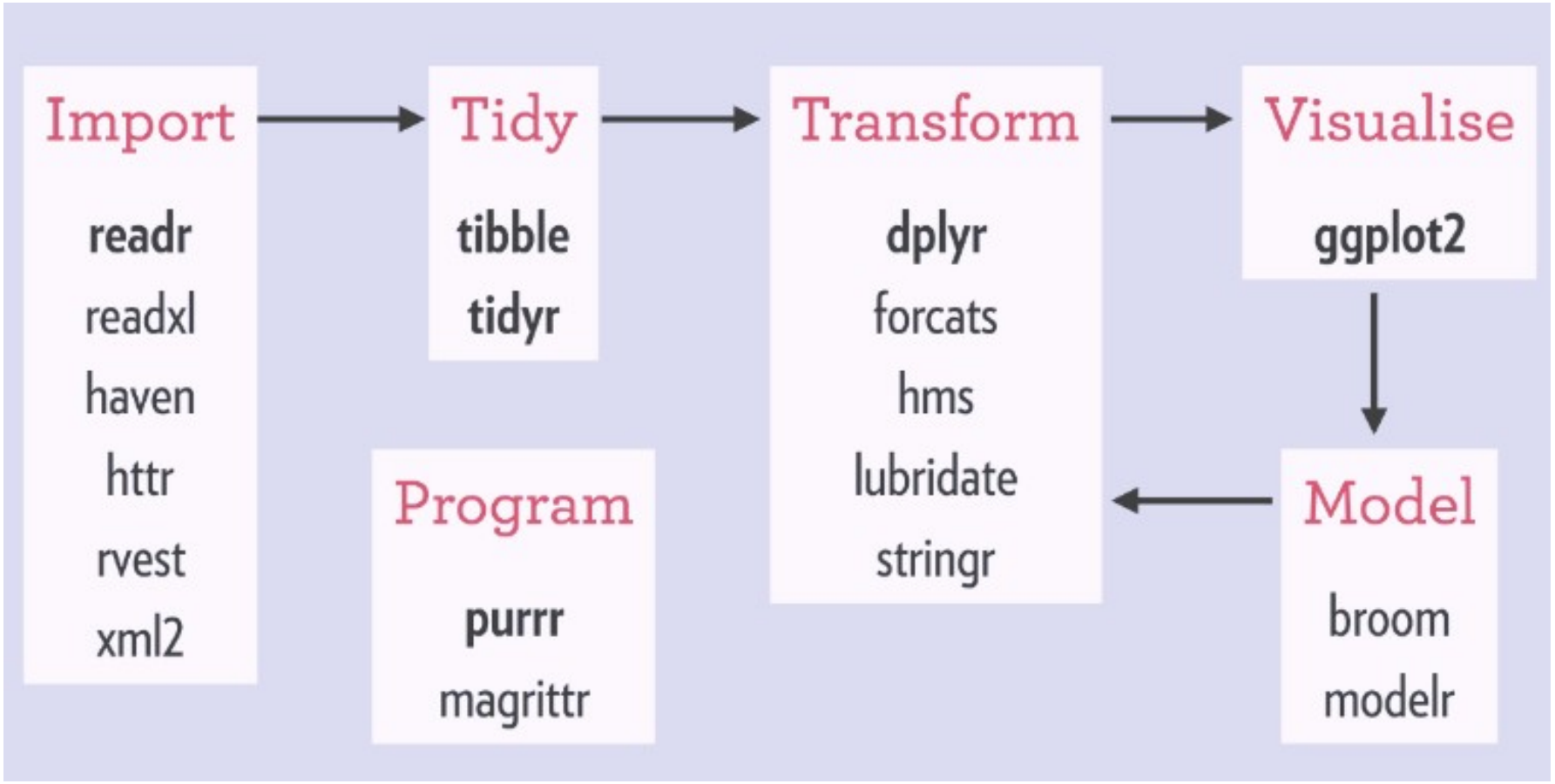
"Data exploration is the art of looking at your data, rapidly generating hypotheses, testing them, then repeating again and again..."



Import : Bringing in the raw data to work on it
Tidy: Cleaning it up so that numbers are numbers and etc.
Transform: Converting the data into something more *convenient* to use
Visualize: Finding general trends in data
Model: Testing phases, learning how to predict from the data.
Communicate: Publish and change the world!

Tidyverse's Packages

The steps of the Tidyverse canonical data science workflow, as well as, the individual packages that the steps involve.



Data and Plotting

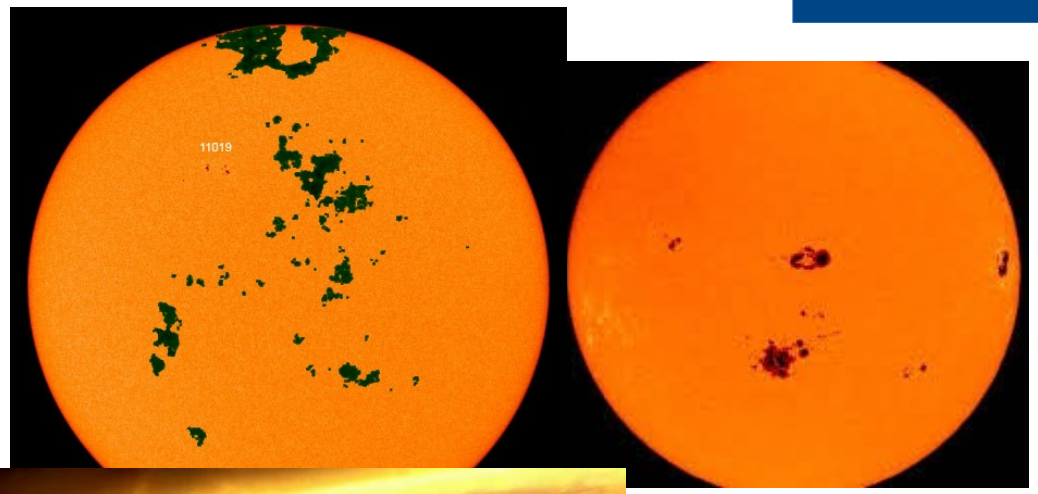
The Tidyverse library in R: a coherent system
of packages for data manipulation, exploration and visualization

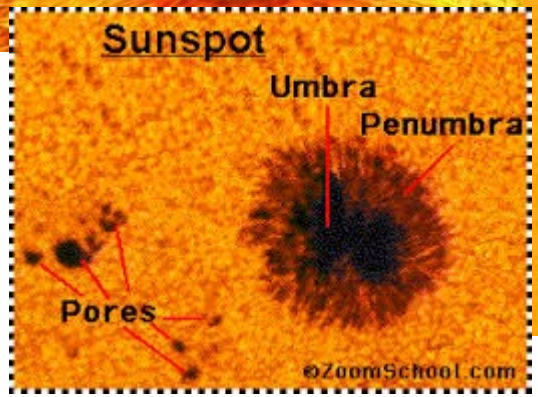
Data and Plotting

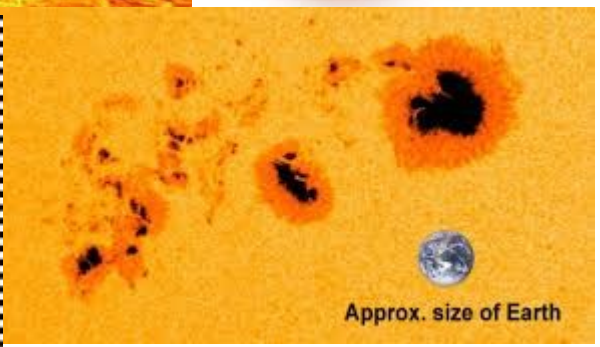
- For the first use, you need to **install** the library to your computer with,
  - *Install.packages(tidyverse)*
- Once installed, you only need to **call** (or **load**) the library with,
  - *library(tidyverse)*

Exploring Sun-Spot Data

- Sunspots – magnetic disturbances on the sun that can be observed from Earth
- Spots cycles are noted to repeatedly increase and then decrease over time







Articulating the Research Question

- Is there something predictable about the sunspot data?
- Can we collect come evidence of a pattern in the data?
- Could we use this pattern to predict?
- What does a pattern look like in the data?

Load and Plot Sunspot Data

```
#Load library
library(tidyverse)

# find your sandbox file
sunData <- read.table(file.choose(), header =
TRUE, sep = ",")

# See what the data looks like
View(sunData)
```

```
# Plot the data:
ggplot(data = sunData) +  geom_point(mapping = aes(x =
fracOfYear, y = sunspotNum))

# Save a file to the Desktop/ (or wherever) if you
want...
ggsave("~/Desktop/myplot.png")
```

file: sandbox/sunspots.r

Code for a Simple GGPlot

- **install.packages("tidyverse") # install as necessary**
- **library(tidyverse) # call installed library**
- **ggplot(data = mpg) + geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy))**

- Establish the *canvas* (where the plot is shown)
- **ggplot()**

- Link to the data (set is called, 'mpg')
  - **ggplot(data = mpg)**

- Compute the geometery of point placement on canvas
  - **geom_point(mapping = …)**

- Compute the aesthetics of the plot (titles, color, point type, etc)
  - **aes(x = displ, y = hwy)**