

Data analysis and Exploration using

Dimensionality reduction

Introduction to R

Code Editor

R console Terminal

The screenshot displays the RStudio IDE interface. The top-left pane shows the script editor with the following R code:

```
1 library(FactoMineR)
2 library(Factoshiny)
3
4 data(decathlon)
5
6 res = Factoshiny(decathlon)
7
8
9
10
```

The top-right pane shows the Environment window, indicating the Global Environment contains 41 observations of 13 variables. The bottom-right pane shows the Console window with the following output:

```
R 4.3.3 ~ /
> library(Factoshiny)
> data(decathlon)
> res = Factoshiny(decathlon)

Listening on http://127.0.0.1:6422

Listening on http://127.0.0.1:6422
Warning: Computation failed in `stat_bin()`.
Caused by error in `bin_breaks_bins()`:
! `bins` must be a whole number, not the number 8.2.

>
```

Environment Variables History

Plots Help Files

R: Introduction

- Install and load library

```
> install.packages("ggplot2") # Install new library  
> library(ggplot2) # Load library
```

- Visualise documentation for a function or library

```
> ?mean # or help(mean)  
> help("PCA", package = "FactoMineR")  
> example(mean)
```

- Load preloaded datasets

```
> data(cars)  
> library(help = "datasets")  
> view(cars)
```

R: Data Frames

A data frame is a table of data in R:

- each row = one individual (or observation),
- each column = one variable (or attribute),
- columns can be of different types (numeric, text, factor, etc.).

```
> class(cars)  
> is.data.frame(cars)
```

```
> df = data.frame(  
  Nom = c("Alice", "Bob", "Clara"),  
  Age = c(23, 25, 22),  
  Sexe = c("F", "M", "F")  
)
```

R: Manipulate Data Frames

```
> head(cars)

> summary(cars)

> head(mtcars)

> names(mtcars) # Show column names

> mtcars$hp <- NULL # Delete a column

> mtcars <- mtcars[-2, ] # Delete a row

> mtcars$new_var <- 1:nrow(mtcars) # Add a column
```

R: Read csv

- Example of csv file

```
Name; City; Sallary; Year
Alpha; Paris; 22000; 2023
Beta; Lyon; 69500; 2023
Gamma; Marseille; 33400; 2023
Delta; Paris; 12000; 2024
```

- Read csv file

```
data <- read.csv("ventes.csv", sep = ";", dec = ".", header = TRUE, row.names = 1)
```

Delimiter
(eg. , or \t or ;)

Decimal
separator
(. or ,)

Whether the first
line is columns
names

Use first column
as index

1. Charger un dataset intégré
 1. Chargez le jeu de données **mtcars**.
 2. Visualiser les données sous forme de table.
 3. Affichez les 5 premières lignes et le résumé des variables.
2. Modifier le dataset
 1. Supprimez la colonne drat.
 2. Ajoutez une colonne prix avec des valeurs aléatoires entre 10000 et 40000.
 3. Supprimez la première ligne du tableau.
3. Ajouter une nouvelle ligne
 1. Créez une ligne avec vos propres valeurs et ajoutez-la à la fin.
4. Sauvegarder et réimporter
 1. Sauvegardez votre table CSV en utilisant write.csv (utiliser ?write.csv pour afficher l'aide.)
 2. Réimportez-la avec read.csv() et vérifiez les données.