

Introduction to R

Bobbur Abhilash Chowdary IIM Calcutta

August 2018

Why R?

- It's open source!

Why R?

- It's open source!
- Need not run behind IT support to get the license renewed (SAS users?)

Why R?

- It's open source!
- Need not run behind IT support to get the license renewed (SAS users?)
- It's one of the fastest growing languages along with Python for Machine Learning and AI

Why R?

- It's open source!
- Need not run behind IT support to get the license renewed (SAS users?)
- It's one of the fastest growing languages along with Python for Machine Learning and AI
- Easy integration with GitHub and Latex

Why R?

- It's open source!
- Need not run behind IT support to get the license renewed (SAS users?)
- It's one of the fastest growing languages along with Python for Machine Learning and AI
- Easy integration with GitHub and Latex
- Reproducible research(?)

Why R?

- It's open source!
- Need not run behind IT support to get the license renewed (SAS users?)
- It's one of the fastest growing languages along with Python for Machine Learning and AI
- Easy integration with GitHub and Latex
- Reproducible research(?)
- Imagine with one click your code analyzes your data and generates all the required tables & graphs, and finally generates a nice pdf/word document which you can send it to a journal. This can be done in R.

Installing R

- Download and install R from <https://www.r-project.org/>
- User interface of just R is very bad. So we need to install R Studio. There are alternative to R-Studio like Emacs etc. You can also try them.
- Download and install R-Studio from <https://www.rstudio.com/>. Free version is good enough.
- R-studio runs on top of R. R-studio relies on R to execute all the commands. R-studio cannot function without R.
- Don't change the order of installation. First R and then R-Studio. Otherwise sometime it can create problems.
- Try this in console and check output to see if RStudio working

```
1+2
```

```
## [1] 3
```


Optional - Git -1

Have you ever been frustrated seeing files named Final_Version, New_Final_Version? Have you ever wondered what is the difference between Version_1 and Version_2?

Then what you need is a version control system. Git is a popular version control system. Luckily R-Studio has very good interface with Git and GitHub.

Once again Git is open source and free. One can download Git from <https://git-scm.com/>.

Git Clients : Git ~ RStudio : R. There several Git clients out there. You may use any of them (Sourcetree, GitUp, GitHub etc).

Rstudio does most of the basic stuff a Git clients does. Did I forget to say RStudio has good interface with Git?

Also create GitHub account so you can store your code online. For private repositories if you register with IIM Cal id its free

Optional - Git -2

Step 1 - Open Git Bash app and type the following commands

```
git config --global user.name 'abcd efgh'  
git config --global user.email 'abcdexy@email.iimcal.ac.in'  
git config --global --list
```

Step 2 - Go to GitHub.com and create a new repository. Choose default options. Open your repository to find readme.md file. Press “clone or download” button on top right corner and copy the url.

Step 3 - Open Rstudio >File >New Project >Version Control >Git . Paste the above url and choose the folder you want to install the project in. A new folder with repository name will be created.

Optional - Git -3

Step 4 - Open the readme.md file. Make some changes and save it. In your Git pane in Rstudio (beside Environment pane) select Readme.md and press commit. Type a commit message in new window and then press commit. Then press push (arrow up) to send the commit to GitHub. Open GitHub.com to find the changes reflected in Readme.md file there.

Use 'diff' in Git pane to see changes you have made since last commit. To revert to previous commits use the addin below the menu section in RStudio. Git is most useful when you are collaborating with your colleagues. You can copy the code from GitHub to your desktop

RStudio Basics

'Source' pane shows the scripts. For a new script : RStudio >File >New File >R Script

Script has .R extension. It is the place where you will write all your code. Select the code and press 'Run' option on top right corner to execute it. Shortcut: CTRL + ENTER

The 'Console' pane is where you will find the result of executing the code you have written in script. Always read the output in console especially if it is in **RED**

'Environment' pane is where you will find the datasets you have loaded into the memory.

'Files' pane contains the list of files in the current working directory

Intro to R

- Clear Console

```
cat("\014")
```

- Display current working directory and set current working directory

```
getwd()  
setwd("G:/My Drive/Thesis/BGs")
```

- Installing Packages and Loading Packages. Need to install a library only once per computer but have to load it everytime you restart.

```
install.packages("data.table")  
install.packages("tidyverse")  
library(data.table)  
library(tidyverse)
```

Variable names

- R is case sensitive. 'Data' is not same as 'data'.
- Names can have ' . ' (dot), ' _ ', letters and numbers.
- A good coding convention is to always start with a letter. Applies for SAS too.
- Press 'ALT + SHIFT + K' for list of Keyboard shortcuts
- whenever you find '+' in the console that implies R is waiting for you to complete your command.
- Always use '<-' for assigning. '=' also works but sometimes it won't.
- Missing values in R are called 'NA'. The only way to do conditional tests is "is.na".

```
x =3; y=4; x==y
x =NA; y=NA; x==y
x <- c(1,2,3,4,5,6,NA); x>3; x<4
```

Column names

Finding Column names, renaming all column names and changing just one column name

```
colnames(var1)
colnames(var1) <- c("mpg", "cyl", "disp", "hp", "drat",
                   "wt", "qsec", "vs", "am", "gear1", "carb")
setnames(var1, "gear1", "gear")
```

Removing data sets from memory

- Removing a specific data set

```
rm(var1, var2)
```

- Removing all data sets

```
rm(list = ls())
```


Reading and writing files

```
var0 <- mtcars
write.csv(var0, file = "Output/data.csv")
write.table(var0, file = "Output/data1.txt", sep = "|")
data <- read.csv(file = "Output/data.csv", row.names = 1)
data1 <- read.table("Output/data1.txt",
                    header = TRUE, sep = "|")
data2 <- read.csv(file = "Output/data.csv")
download.file("https://www.nseindia.com/content/
historical/EQUITIES/2018/JUL/cm30JUL2018bhav.csv.zip",
"NSE BhavCopy/cm30JUL2018bhav.csv.zip")
```

for better import functions refer 'readr' package. Use 'readxl' package for reading Excel data sheets. Use 'haven' & 'foreign' packages for SAS, STATA and SPSS files.

Basic data operations

Most operations in data cleaning process fall into these categories

filter - selecting observations/rows

arrange - ordering the observations

select - selecting columns

mutate - creating new variables from existing ones

summarize - summary

The above five are functions in 'dplyr' package. 'dplyr' and a couple of other packages together are called 'tidyverse' which we already loaded.

dplyr - filter

Use '==' when its a test/question. Use '=' for assigning/informing. We use '==' below because we want to ask "if gear = 4 then select" which is a test.

```
mtcars1 <- filter(mtcars, gear == 4, cyl == 6)
mtcars2 <- filter(mtcars, gear == 4 & cyl == 6) # =mtcars1
mtcars3 <- filter(mtcars, gear == 4 | cyl == 6) #OR operator
mtcars4 <- filter(mtcars, gear == 4 | gear == 6)
mtcars5 <- filter(mtcars, gear %in% c(4,6)) # =mtcars4
```

All 'dplyr operations dont affect the original dataset. mtcars still has 32 observations. Try 'mtcars' on the left side of the above equation. Common operators recognized in R - ">, <, >=, <=, != (not equal) and =="

dplyr - Arrange and select

Similar to `filter()`, first input to `arrange()` is dataset name followed by column names for sorting. use `desc()` for descing order.

```
arrange(mtcars, mpg, desc(cyl))
```

Selecting columns uses `select()` function which is similar to `arrange()` and `filter()` functions

```
select(mtcars, mpg, cyl)
select(mtcars, -mpg)
select(mtcars, vs, everything()) #rearranging
```

dplyr - creating variables

Similarly use 'mutate' for creating new variables

```
mutate(mtcars, mpg_per_hp = mpg/hp, mpg_per_wt = mpg/wt,  
       mpg_per_wt1 = mpg_per_hp*hp/wt)  
transmute(mtcars, mpg_per_hp = mpg/hp, mpg_per_wt = mpg/wt,  
          mpg_per_wt1 = mpg_per_hp*hp/wt)
```

You can use the following operators in mutate - '+, -, /, *, ^, %% (remainder $5\%2 = 1$), %/% ($5\%2 = 2$), sum(), cumsum(), prod()

dplyr - summarize() and Pipes

```
by_gear <- group_by(mtcars, gear, carb)
summarise(by_gear, mean_milage = mean(mpg))
```

Pipes are very useful to write good looking code. The most used Pipe is `%>%`. Pipes also reduce the need to save intermediaries.

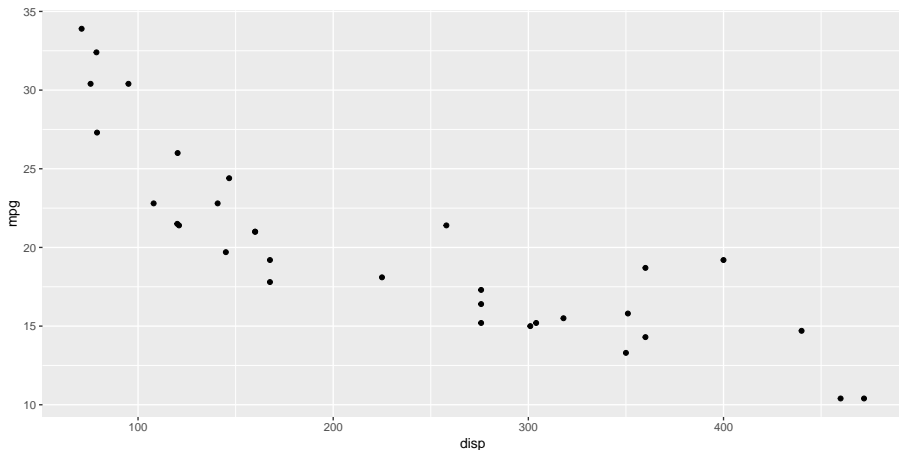
`x %>% f(y)` is equivalent to `f(x,y)`. Above example can be rewritten as...

```
mtcars %>% group_by(gear, carb) %>%
  summarise(mean_milage = mean(mpg))
```

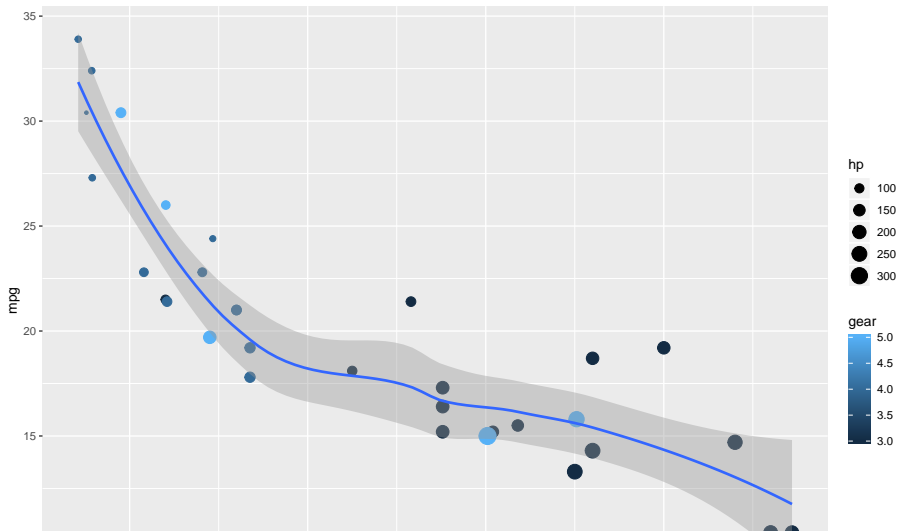
```
ungroup(mtcars)
```

ggplot

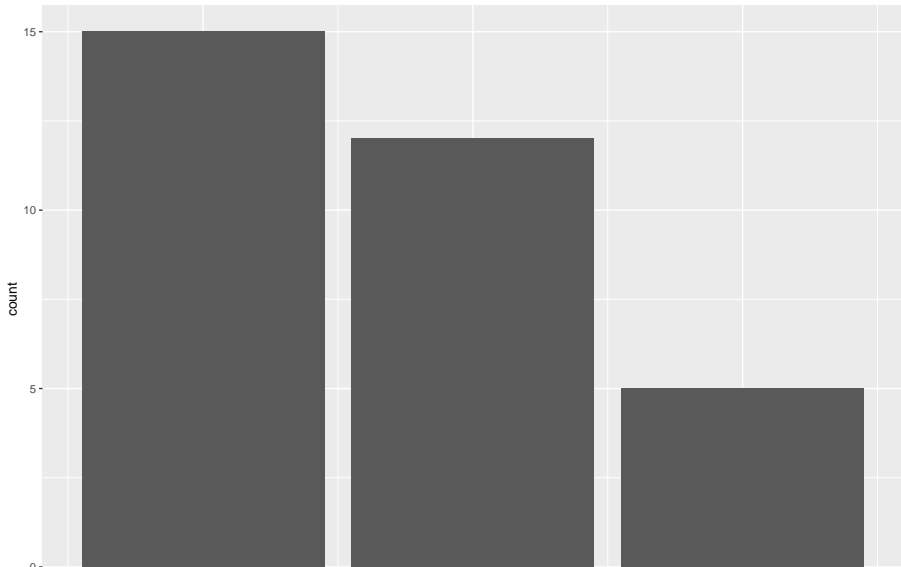
```
ggplot(mtcars ) + geom_point(aes(x= disp, y = mpg))
```



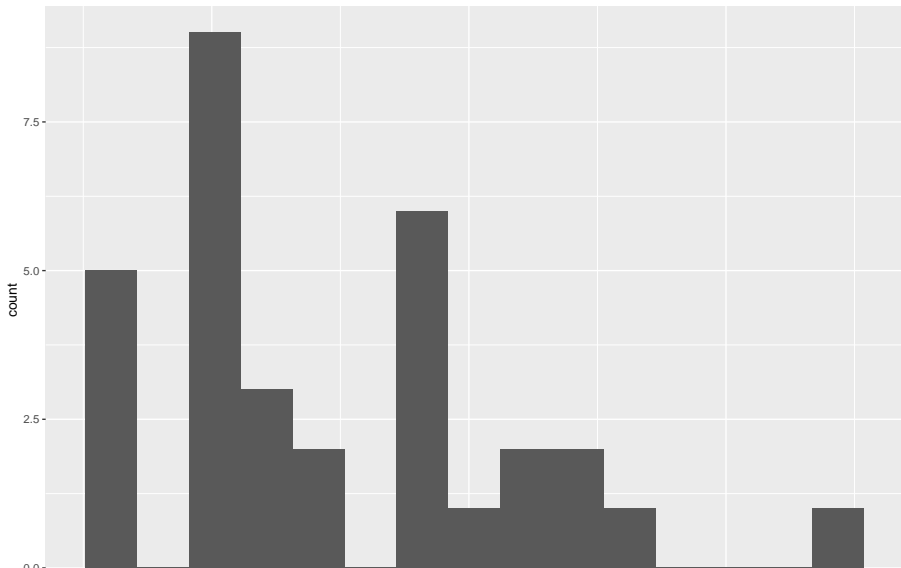
```
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x= disp, y = mpg))+geom_point(aes(
  size = hp,color = gear)) + geom_smooth()
```




```
ggplot(mtcars) + geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = gear))
```



```
ggplot(mtcars) + geom_histogram(mapping=aes(x=hp), bins=15)
```



Transforming data (tidyr package) - creating dataset

```
data <- data.frame(alpha = rep(LETTERS[1:3], 2),  
name = sort(rep(c("bobbur", "abhi"), 3)), year=2011:2016)
```

```
##   alpha   name year  
## 1     A   abhi 2011  
## 2     B   abhi 2012  
## 3     C   abhi 2013  
## 4     A bobbur 2014  
## 5     B bobbur 2015  
## 6     C bobbur 2016
```

Transforming data - spread()

```
spread(data, key = name, value = year)
```

```
##      alpha abhi bobbur  
## 1      A 2011   2014  
## 2      B 2012   2015  
## 3      C 2013   2016
```

Transforming data - gather()

```
gather(data, abhi, bobbur, key = name, value = year)
```

```
##   alpha  name year
## 1     A  abhi 2011
## 2     B  abhi 2012
## 3     C  abhi 2013
## 4     A bobbur 2014
## 5     B bobbur 2015
## 6     C bobbur 2016
```

Others - Joining datasets

```
data1 <- data
data1$year <- data1$year + 1000
data2 <- rbind(data, data1)
head(data2,8)
```

```
##   alpha  name year
## 1     A  abhi 2011
## 2     B  abhi 2012
## 3     C  abhi 2013
## 4     A bobbur 2014
## 5     B bobbur 2015
## 6     C bobbur 2016
## 7     A  abhi 3011
## 8     B  abhi 3012
```

```
library(data.table)
setnames(data1, "year", "year1")
merge(data, data1, by = c("alpha", "name"))
```

```
##    alpha    name year1.x year1.y
## 1      A    abhi    2011    3011
## 2      A bobbur    2014    3014
## 3      B    abhi    2012    3012
## 4      B bobbur    2015    3015
## 5      C    abhi    2013    3013
## 6      C bobbur    2016    3016
```

IF ELSE, IFELSE and for loops

```
x=2
if(x==1){print("hello World")} else if(x==2)
  {print("hello!")} else {print("!")}
```

```
## [1] "hello!"
```

```
data1$dummy <- ifelse(data1$year1>3012, 1, 0)
for (i in 1:nrow(data1)){data1$dummy1[i] <-
  data1$dummy[i]+1 }
data1$name <- NULL
```

```
##   alpha year1 dummy dummy1
## 1     A  3011     0       1
## 2     B  3012     0       1
## 3     C  3013     1       2
```


Row Selection

```
data4 <- data.frame(alpha = rep(LETTERS[1:3], 2), num = 1:6)
elim <- c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)
data4[elim,]
data4[num > 3,]
data4[data4$num > 3,]
```

```
##      alpha num beta
## 1      A    1    b
## 3      C    3    b
## 4      A    4    a
```

```
##      alpha num beta
## 4      A    4    a
## 5      B    5    a
## 6      C    6    a
```

duplicates

```
data4[duplicated(data4$alpha),]
```

```
##      alpha num beta
## 4      A    4    a
## 5      B    5    a
## 6      C    6    a
```

```
data4[c(1,2,2,2),]
```

```
##      alpha num beta
## 1      A    1    b
## 2      B    2    b
## 2.1    B    2    b
## 2.2    B    2    b
```

```
##order
```

```
data4[order(data4$alpha),]
```

Thankyou!