

# Welcome to the fall rstats peer-led graduate seminar

1. Go to [https://ccbbatut.github.io/rstats\\_fall2016/](https://ccbbatut.github.io/rstats_fall2016/), and download the materials for week 1
2. Open up RStudio
3. Take our survey:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/RCCK76V>



spncrfx@gmail.com



@foxandtheflu

# Introduction to R, RStudio, and R Markdown

Spencer Fox  
09 September 2016

# Week 1 goals

# Week 1 goals

- Run code in R using RStudio and R Markdown

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- Run code in R using RStudio and R Markdown
- Install and use R packages

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- Play around with R variables

# Week 1 goals

- Run code in R using RStudio and R Markdown
- Install and use R packages
- Play around with R variables
- Read data in R

# Why program?

# Why program?

- Simulation



# Why program?

- Simulation
- Automation



# Why program?

- Simulation
- Automation
- Reproducibility



When not to use R (or when to  
integrate R with other languages)

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- Bioinformatics (though it's getting better)

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- Focus of Spring seminar

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- Bioinformatics (though it's getting better)
  - Focus of Spring seminar
  - String manipulation

# When not to use R (or when to integrate R with other languages)

- Bioinformatics (though it's getting better)
  - Focus of Spring seminar
  - String manipulation
  - Your code takes days to run (integrate with Rcpp)

# Why use R?

# Why use R?

- Free

# Why use R?

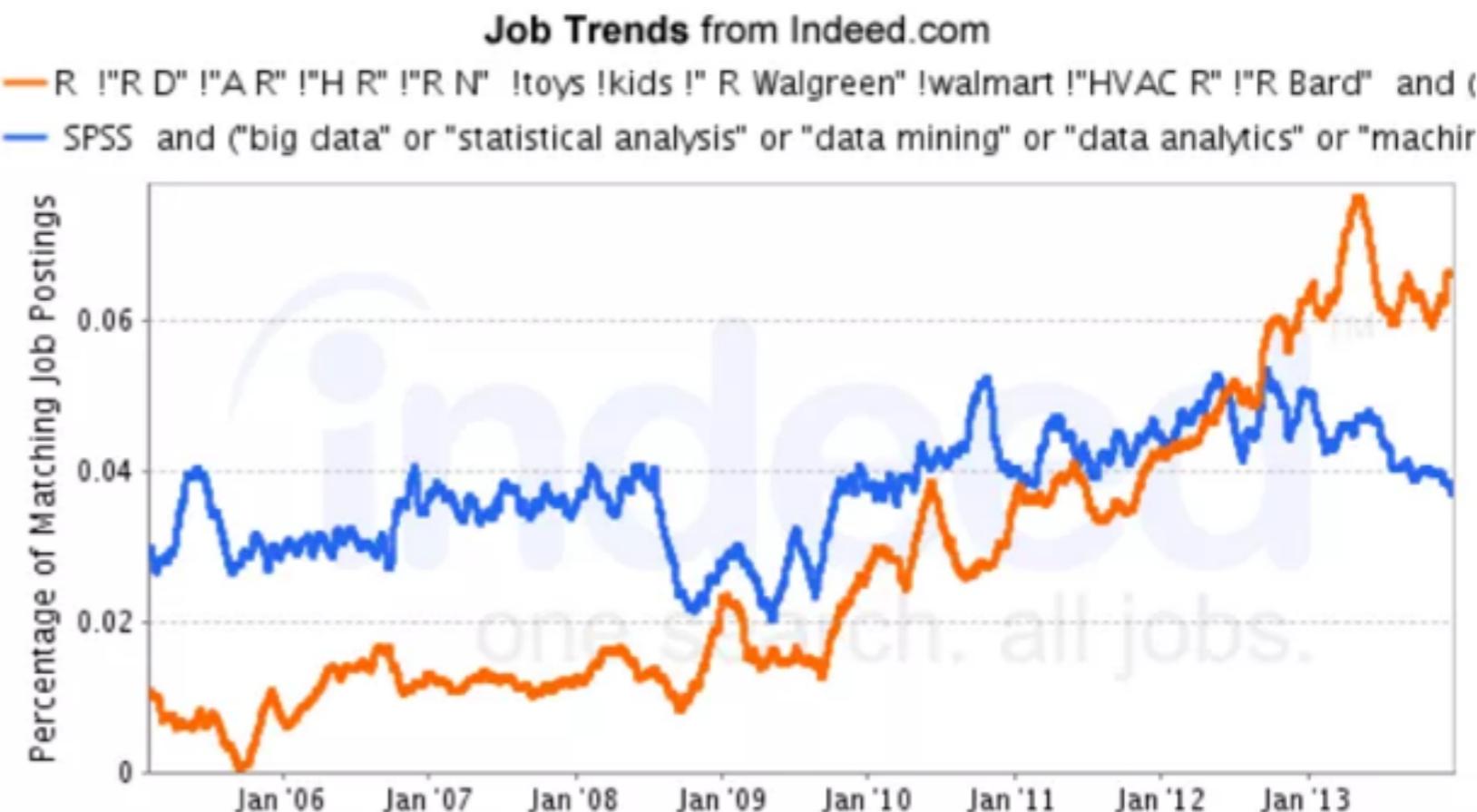
- Free
- Powerful Statistics

# Why use R?

- Free
- Powerful Statistics
- Packages!

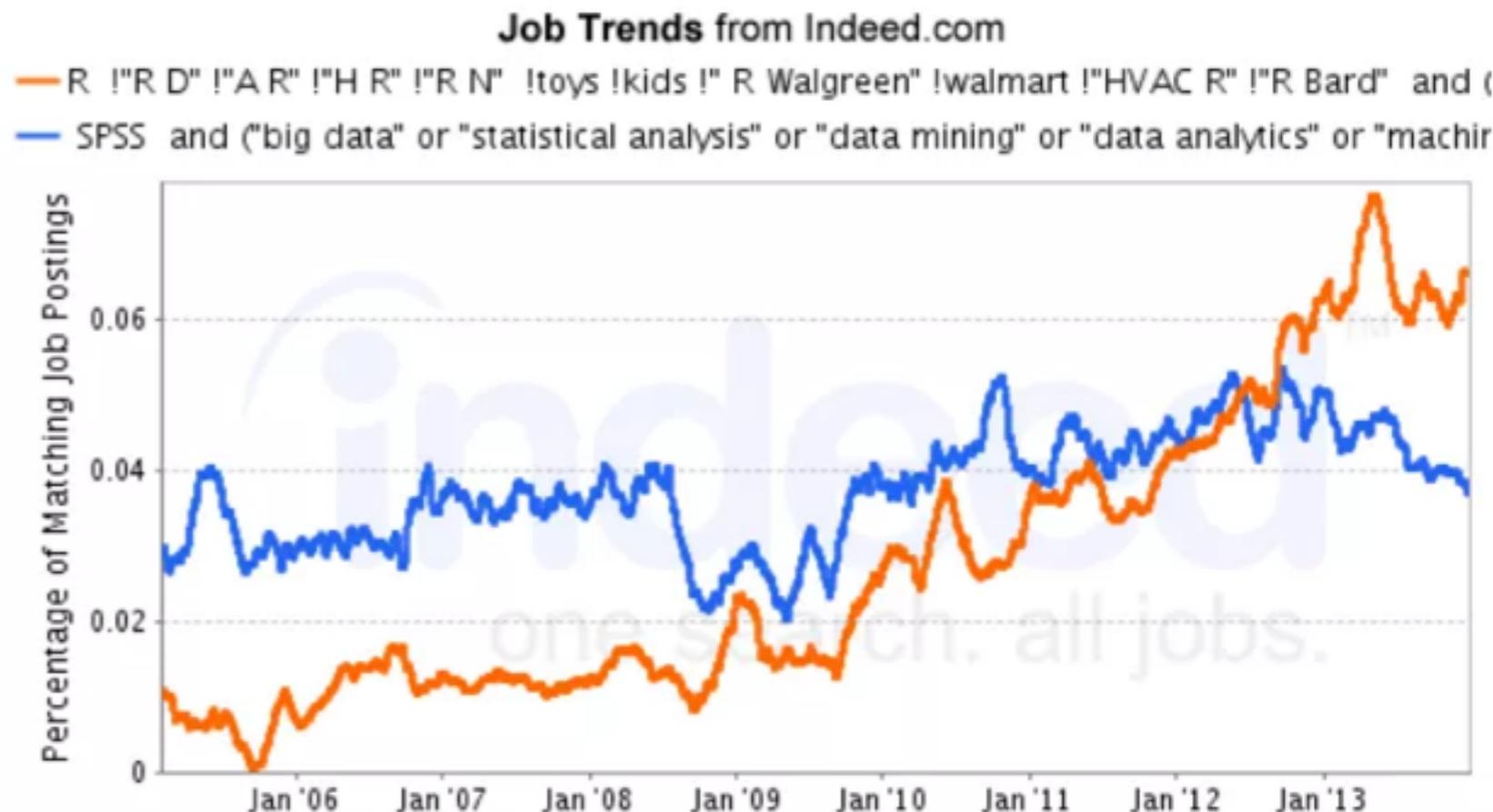
# Why use R?

- Free
- Powerful Statistics
- Packages!
- Increasingly popular



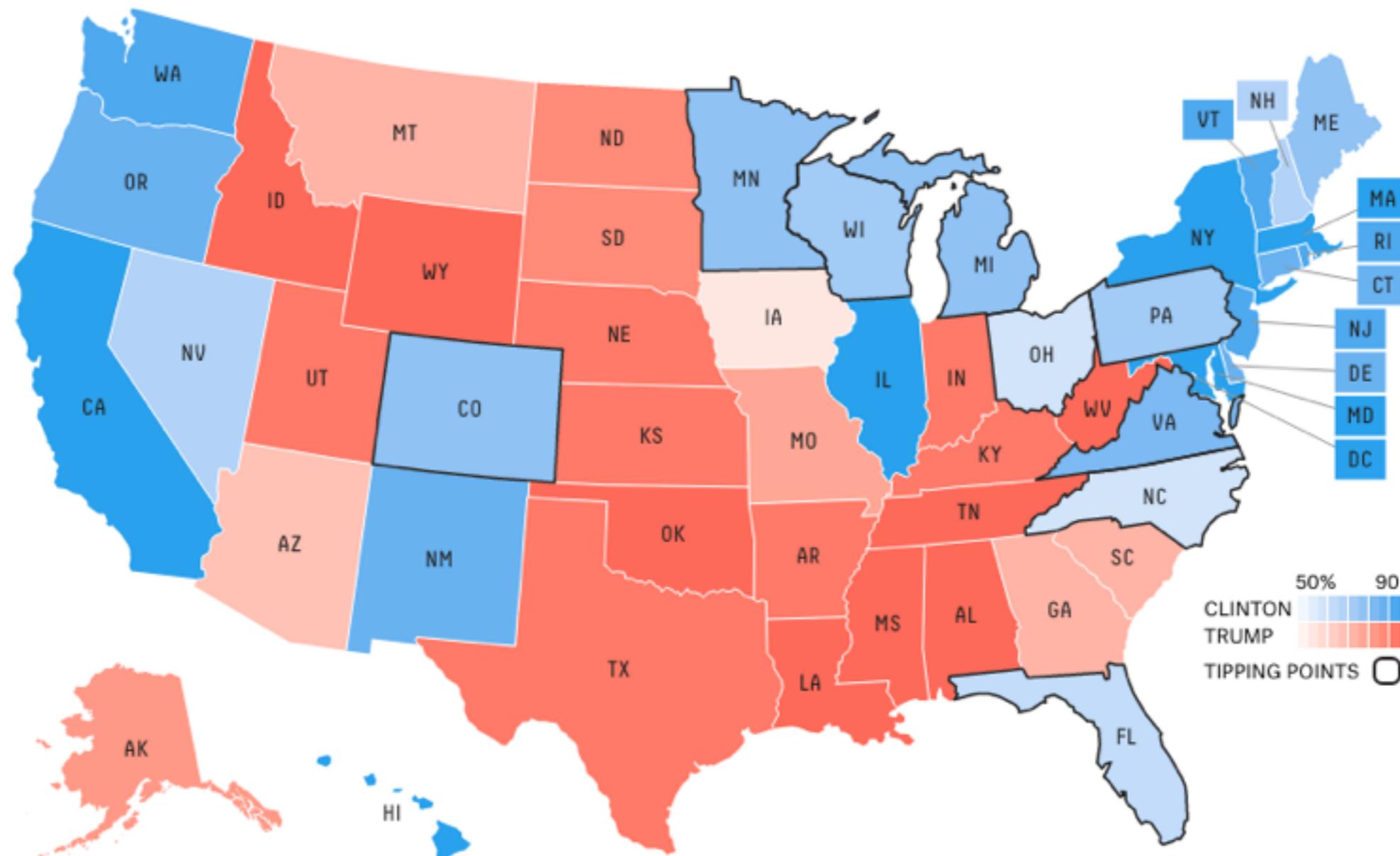
# Why use R?

- Free
- Powerful Statistics
- Packages!
- Increasingly popular
- Visualization



# Visualizing data

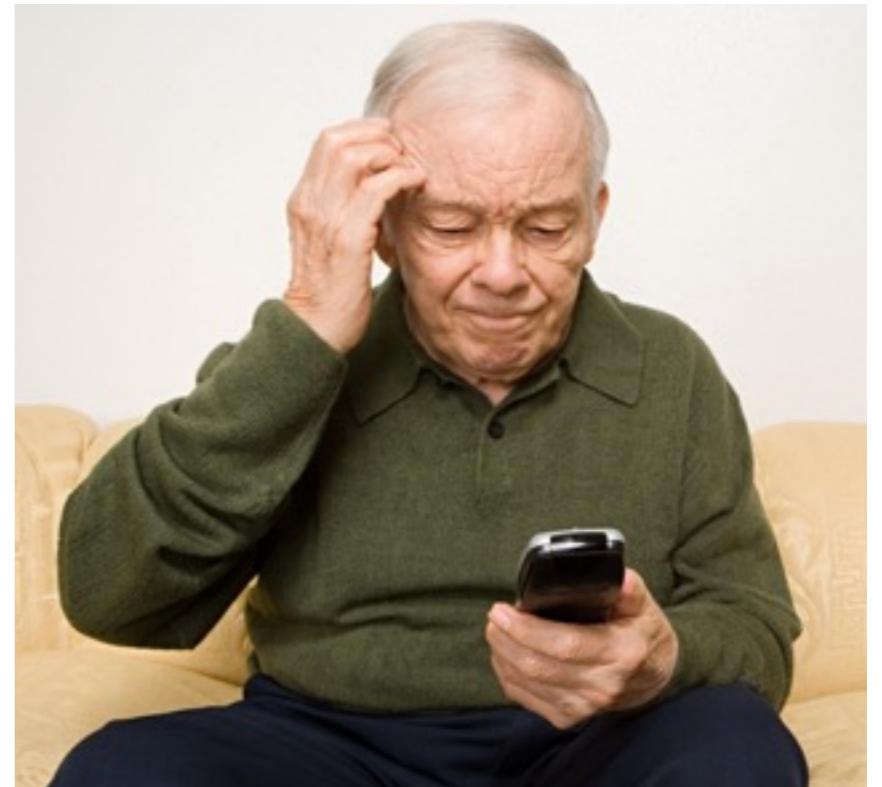
## Chance of winning



# Example R “Pipeline”

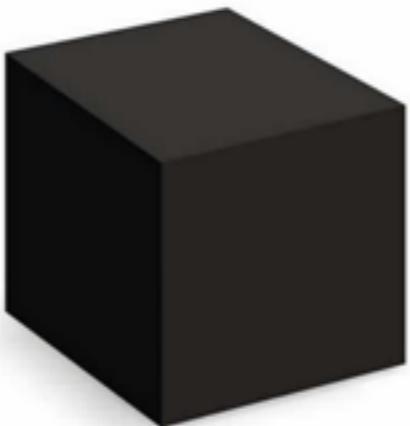
# Example R “Pipeline”

1. Generate data

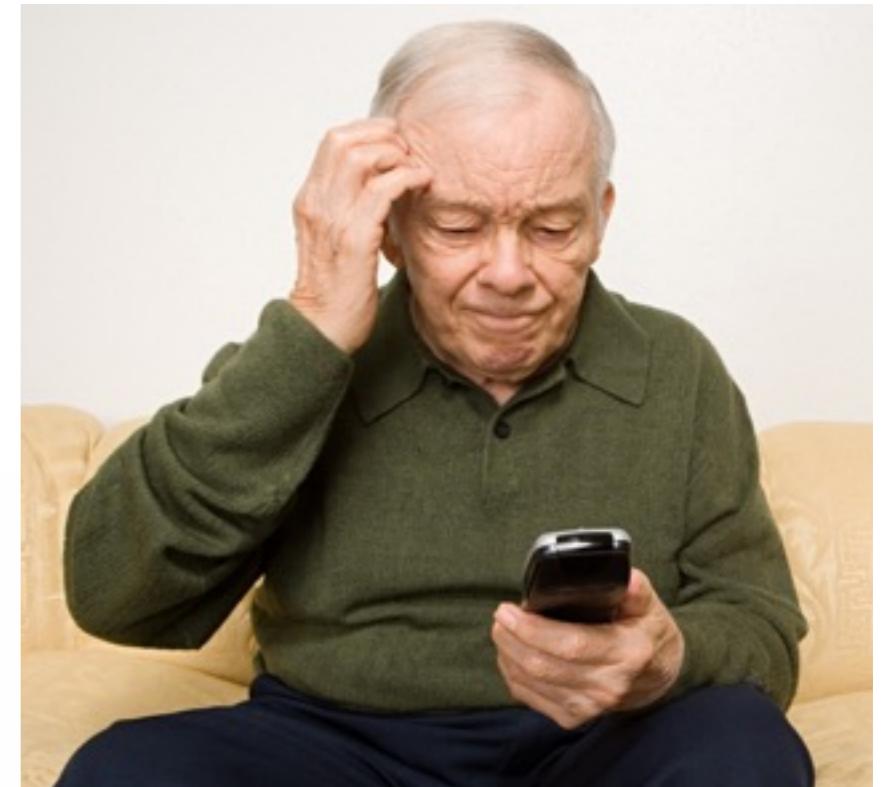


# Example R “Pipeline”

1. Generate data

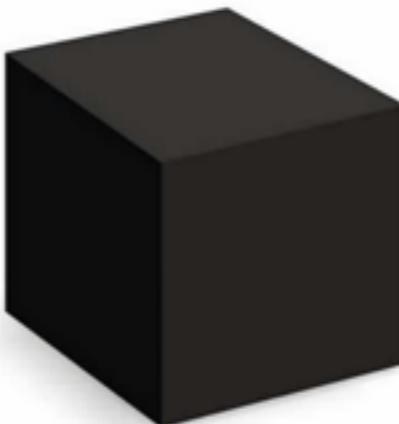


2. Analyze data



# Example R “Pipeline”

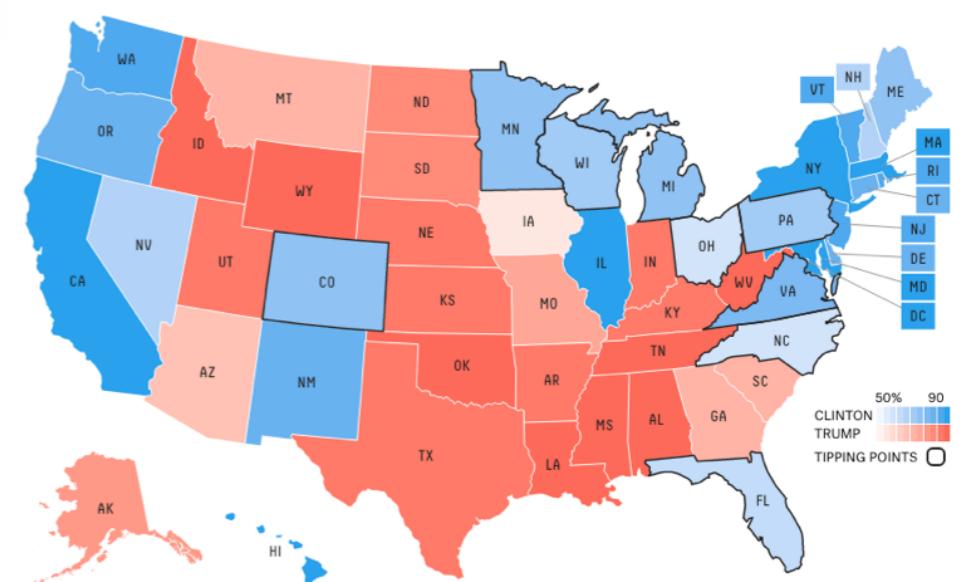
1. Generate data



2. Analyze data



3. Show analysis

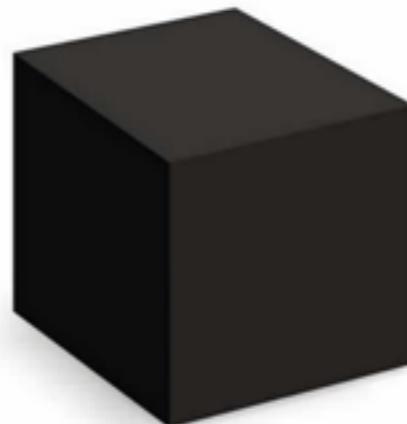


# Example R “Pipeline”

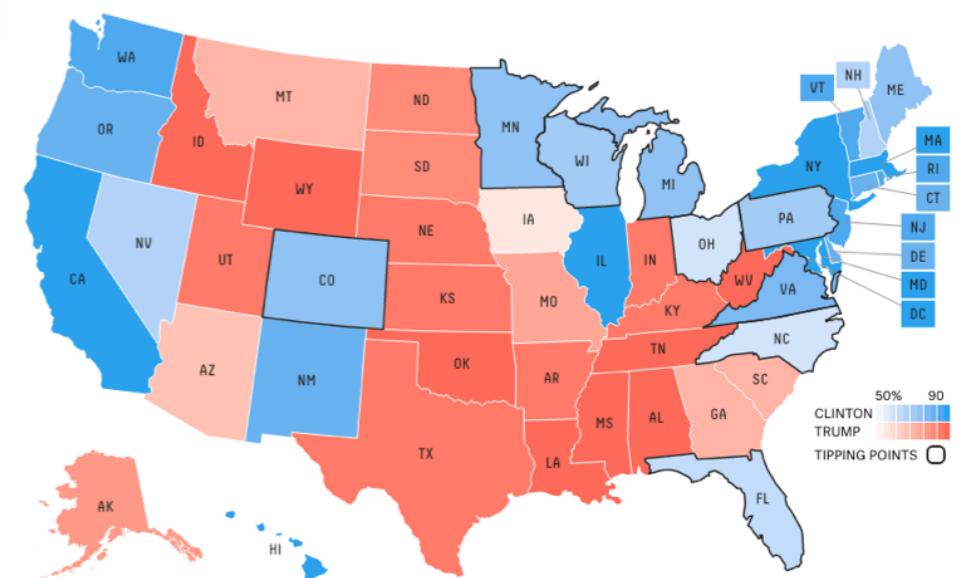
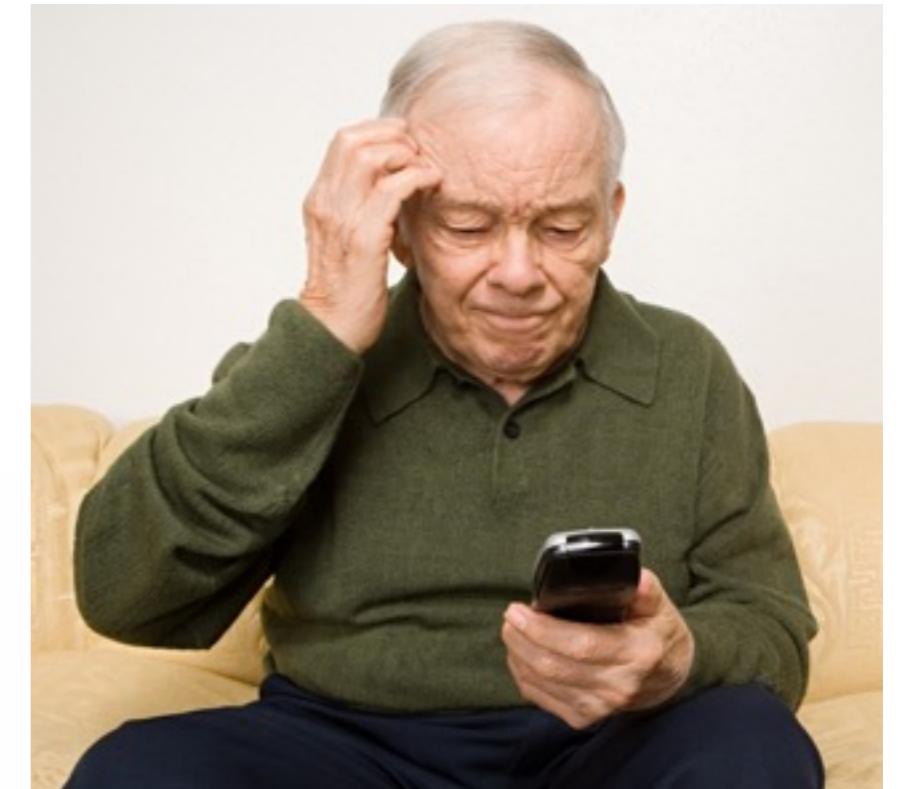
1. Generate data

in R

2. Analyze data



3. Show analysis



# Cooking a meal with R

# Cooking a meal with R

What is the desired end product?



# Cooking a meal with R

What is the desired end product?

What do we need to get it?

- Turkey
- Stuffing
- Green Beans
- Mashed Potatoes
- Gravy



# Every dish has a function



# Every dish has a function

Convert data to usable format



# Every dish has a function

Convert data to usable format



Run a statistical analysis

# Every dish has a function

Convert data to usable format



Run a statistical analysis

Run a 2nd stat analysis

# Every dish has a function

Convert data to usable format

Make a summary plot



Run a statistical analysis

Run a 2nd stat analysis

# Every function has a recipe



# Every function has a recipe

1. Ingredients
  1. Green beans
  2. Creamy mushroom soup
  3. French fried onions



# Every function has a recipe

1. Ingredients
  1. Green beans
  2. Creamy mushroom soup
  3. French fried onions
2. Instructions
  1. Heat oven to 350
  2. etc.



# Every function has a recipe

1. Ingredients
  1. Green beans
  2. Creamy mushroom soup
  3. French fried onions
2. Instructions
  1. Heat oven to 350
  2. etc.
3. Output
  1. Green bean casserole!



# I thought I was learning R!!!



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# Every function has a “recipe”: Calculating a mean

**MR. MEAN**  
*by Roger Hargreaves*



# Every function has a “recipe”: Calculating a mean

## 1. Ingredients

**MR. MEAN**  
*by Roger Hargreaves*

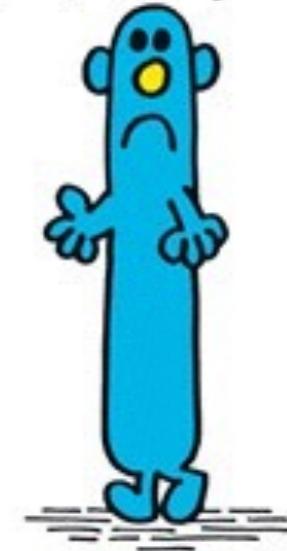


# Every function has a “recipe”: Calculating a mean

## 1. Ingredients

### 1. List of numbers

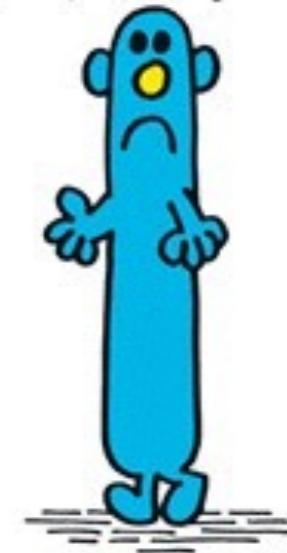
**MR. MEAN**  
*by Roger Hargreaves*



# Every function has a “recipe”: Calculating a mean

1. Ingredients
  1. List of numbers
2. Instructions

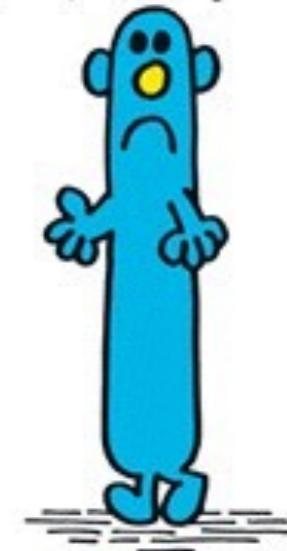
**MR. MEAN**  
*by Roger Hargreaves*



# Every function has a “recipe”: Calculating a mean

1. Ingredients
  1. List of numbers
2. Instructions
  1. Count numbers

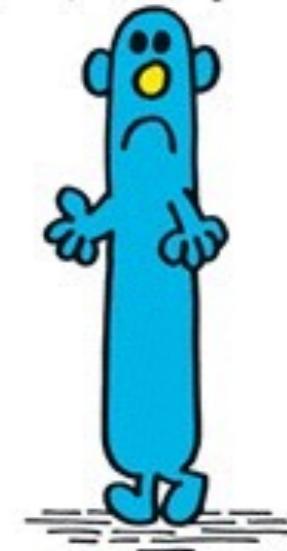
**MR. MEAN**  
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# Every function has a “recipe”: Calculating a mean

1. Ingredients
  1. List of numbers
2. Instructions
  1. Count numbers
  2. Sum all of the numbers

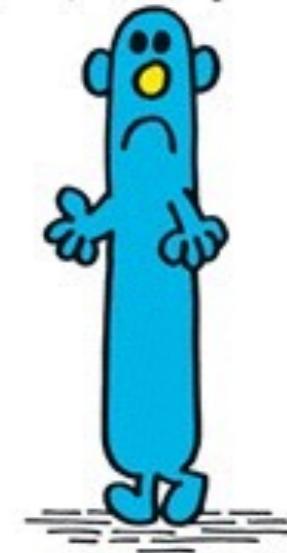
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# Every function has a “recipe”: Calculating a mean

1. Ingredients
  1. List of numbers
2. Instructions
  1. Count numbers
  2. Sum all of the numbers
3. Output

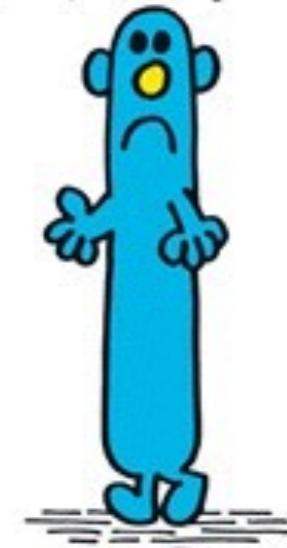
**MR. MEAN**  
*by Roger Hargreaves*



# Every function has a “recipe”: Calculating a mean

1. Ingredients
  1. List of numbers
2. Instructions
  1. Count numbers
  2. Sum all of the numbers
3. Output
  1. Return Sum/Count

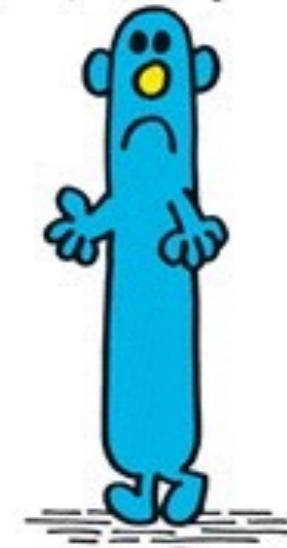
**MR. MEAN**  
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# Every function has a “recipe”: Calculating a mean

1. Ingredients
  1. List of numbers
2. Instructions
  1. Count numbers
  2. Sum all of the numbers
3. Output
  1. Return Sum/Count

**MR. MEAN**  
*by Roger Hargreaves*



```
> mean(c(2,4,6,8,10))
```

```
[1] 6
```

# Why are packages so great?



# Why are packages so great?



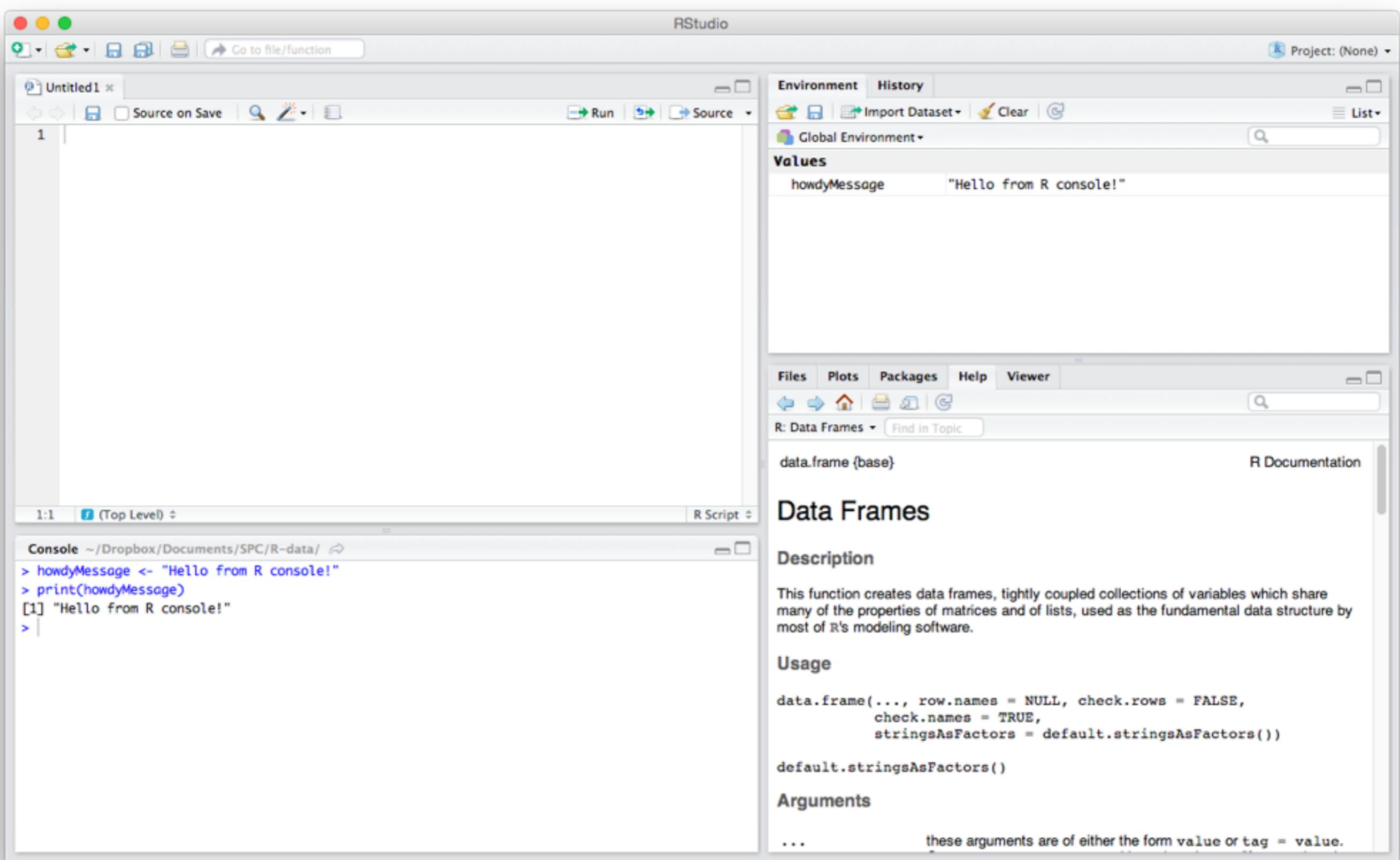
# Why are packages so great?



Just need to understand inputs and outputs, and the rest is done for you.



# Using R (RStudio)



# Using R (RStudio)

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Environment pane:** Shows the variable `howdyMessage` with the value `"Hello from R console!"`.
- Global Environment pane:** Shows the same variable `howdyMessage` with the same value.
- Data Frames documentation pane:** Displays the `data.frame` function documentation, including the description, usage, and arguments.
- Console pane:** Shows the R session history with the following commands:

```
Console ~/Dropbox/Documents/SPC/R-data/
> howdyMessage <- "Hello from R console!"
> print(howdyMessage)
[1] "Hello from R console!"
```
- Code editor pane:** Shows an untitled R script with the code `howdyMessage <- "Hello from R console!"` and `print(howdyMessage)`.

A large rectangular box highlights the word **Console** in the bottom-left corner of the interface.

## Console

**Description**  
This function creates data frames, tightly coupled collections of variables which share many of the properties of matrices and of lists, used as the fundamental data structure by most of R's modeling software.

**Usage**  
`data.frame(..., row.names = NULL, check.rows = FALSE,  
 check.names = TRUE,  
 stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors())  
  
default.stringsAsFactors()`

**Arguments**  
... these arguments are of either the form `value` or `tag = value`.

# Using R (RStudio)

The screenshot displays the RStudio IDE interface. On the left, a large white box highlights the **Editor** panel, which contains a single line of code: `howdyMessage <- "Hello from R console!"`. Below this is the **Console** panel, also highlighted in a white box, showing the output of the previous command: `[1] "Hello from R console!"`. The main workspace consists of several tabs: **Environment**, **History**, **Files**, **Plots**, **Packages**, **Help**, and **Viewer**. The **Environment** tab is active, showing a variable named `howdyMessage` with the value `"Hello from R console!"`. The **Help** tab is currently viewing the documentation for `data.frame` from the `base` package. The documentation page includes sections for **Description**, **Usage**, and **Arguments**. The **Usage** section shows the function signature: `data.frame(..., row.names = NULL, check.rows = FALSE, check.names = TRUE, stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors())`. The **Arguments** section notes that arguments are of the form `value` or `tag = value`.

Editor

```
1:1 (Top Level) ▾  
Console ~/Dropbox/Documents/SPC/R-data/ ▾  
> howdyMessage <- "Hello from R console!"  
> print(howdyMessage)  
[1] "Hello from R console!"  
>
```

Console

RStudio

Environment History

Global Environment

Values

howdyMessage "Hello from R console!"

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

R: Data Frames Find in Topic

data.frame {base} R Documentation

## Data Frames

### Description

This function creates data frames, tightly coupled collections of variables which share many of the properties of matrices and of lists, used as the fundamental data structure by most of R's modeling software.

### Usage

```
data.frame(..., row.names = NULL, check.rows = FALSE,  
          check.names = TRUE,  
          stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors())  
  
default.stringsAsFactors()
```

### Arguments

... these arguments are of either the form `value` or `tag = value`.

# Using R (RStudio)

The screenshot displays the RStudio interface with three main components highlighted by large black boxes:

- Editor**: The top-left pane, which is a code editor for writing R scripts. It shows a single file named "Untitled1" with the following content:

```
1:1  (Top Level)  R Script
Console ~/Dropbox/Documents/SPC/R-data/
> howdyMessage <- "Hello from R console!"
> print(howdyMessage)
[1] "Hello from R console!"
```
- Console**: The bottom-left pane, which is the R terminal window. It shows the command-line history and the output of the "print" command.
- Environment**: The right-hand pane, which contains the R environment viewer. It shows the global environment with a variable "howdyMessage" set to the value "Hello from R console!". Below this, there is a detailed documentation view for the "data.frame" function.

**Environment** Documentation View:

**Data Frames**

**Description**

This function creates data frames, tightly coupled collections of variables which share many of the properties of matrices and of lists, used as the fundamental data structure by most of R's modeling software.

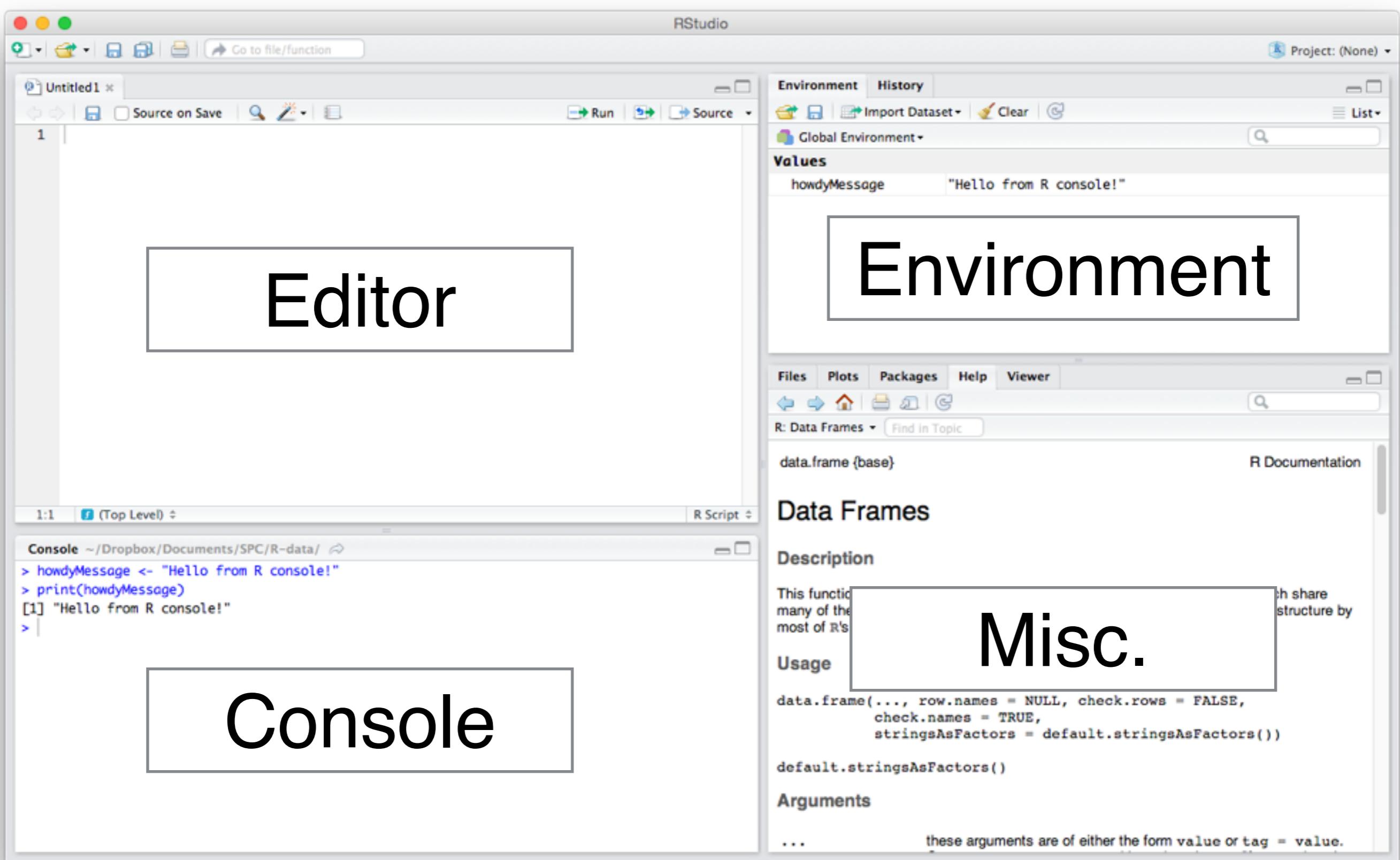
**Usage**

```
data.frame(..., row.names = NULL, check.rows = FALSE,
           check.names = TRUE,
           stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors())
default.stringsAsFactors()
```

**Arguments**

... these arguments are of either the form `value` or `tag = value`.

# Using R (RStudio)



# 1st Programming Exercise

1. open up intro\_rmd.Rmd in Rstudio
2. Start playing with code
  1. Do: **Ask Questions**, run code, change things and see what happens
  2. Don't: change code until it works and move on without understanding why

How to run code:

1. Move cursor to coding block
2. Highlight line(s) of code
3. Type, ctrl+enter (windows) or cmd+enter (mac)
4. See code running in console
5. View output/figures

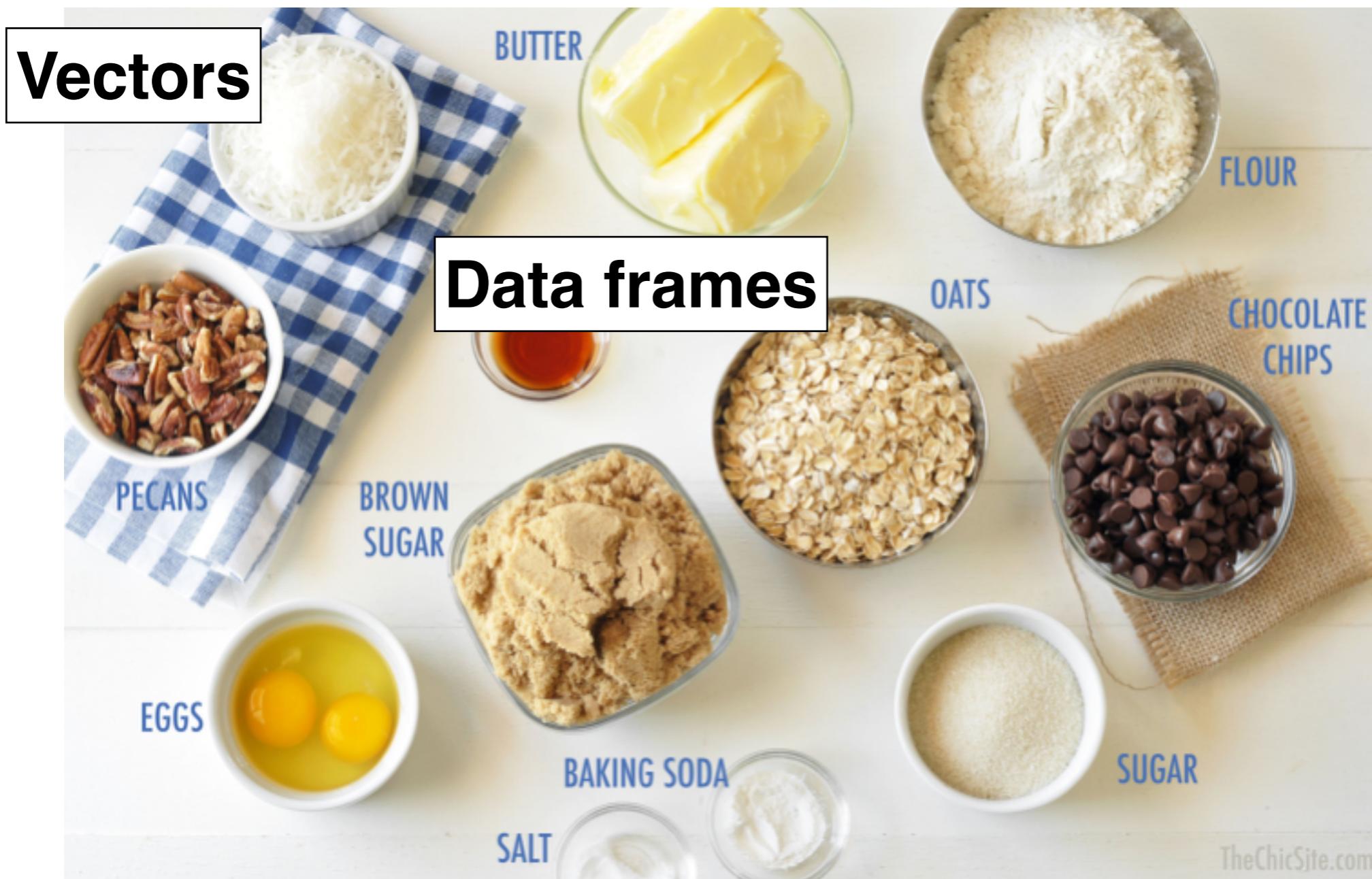
Now you can run code in R, so just need ingredients for your recipe



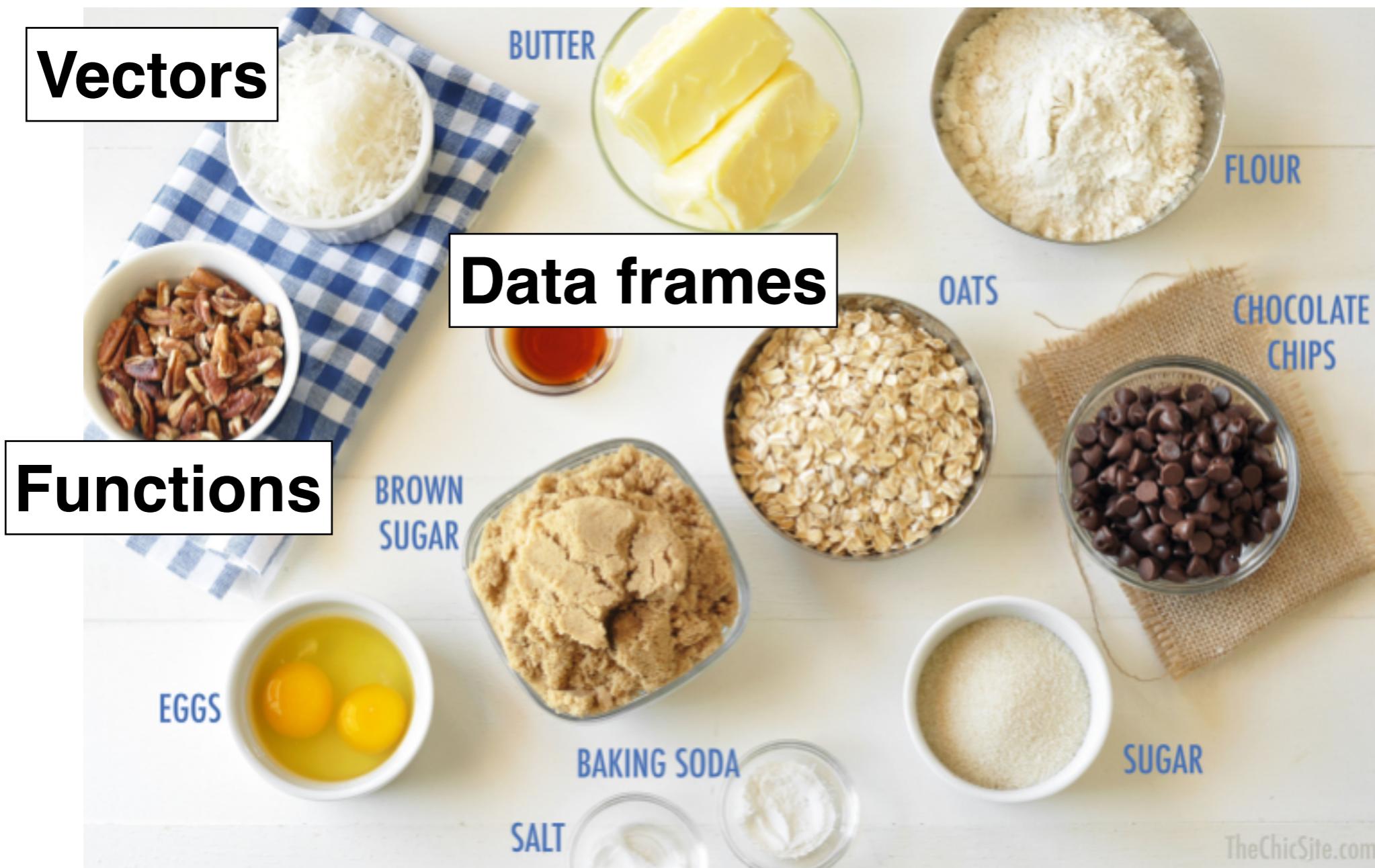
# Now you can run code in R, so just need ingredients for your recipe



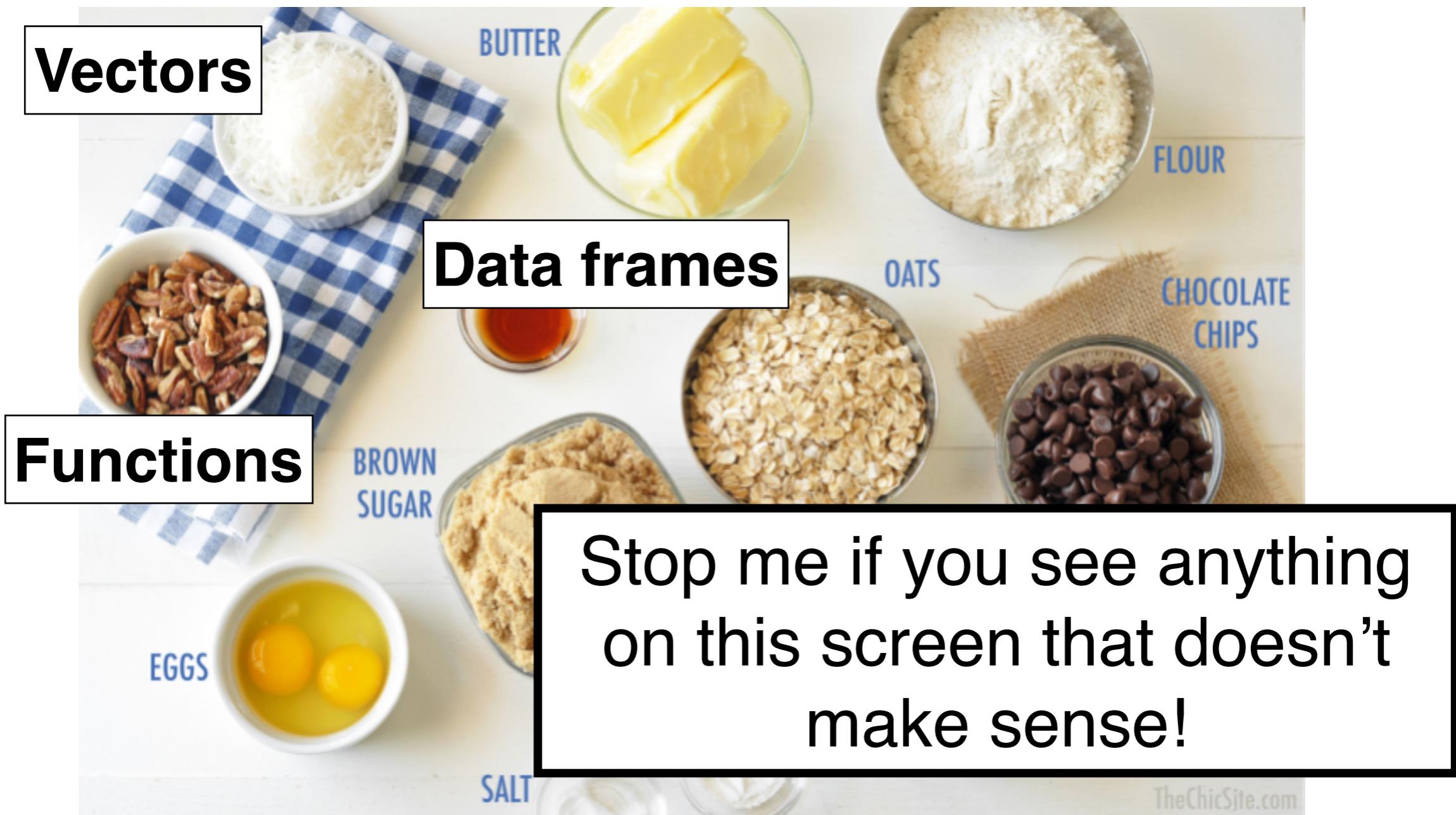
# Now you can run code in R, so just need ingredients for your recipe



# Now you can run code in R, so just need ingredients for your recipe



# Now you can run code in R, so just need ingredients for your recipe



# R building blocks

At a basic level, R is a calculator

```
> 5+5  
[1] 10  
> 7*3  
[1] 21
```

# R building blocks

At a basic level, R is a calculator

```
> 5+5  
[1] 10  
> 7*3  
[1] 21
```

But it's a smart calculator

```
> x = 5  
> y = 3  
> x*y  
[1] 15  
> x+y  
[1] 8
```

# R building blocks

At a basic level, R is a calculator

```
> 5+5  
[1] 10  
> 7*3  
[1] 21
```

But it's a smart calculator

> x = 5	> x <- 5
> y = 3	> y <- 3
> x*y	> x*y
[1] 15	[1] 15
> x+y	> x+y
[1] 8	[1] 8

# R building blocks

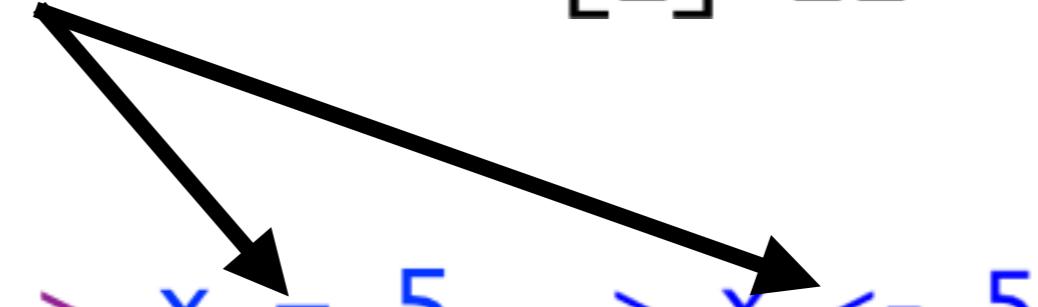
At a basic level, R is a calculator

```
> 5+5  
[1] 10  
> 7*3  
[1] 21
```

No difference!

But it's a smart calculator

```
> x = 5      > x <- 5  
> y = 3      > y <- 3  
> x*y       > x*y  
[1] 15        [1] 15  
> x+y       > x+y  
[1] 8         [1] 8
```



# R building blocks

A very smart calculator

```
> x = 1:10  
> x  
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
> z = x*3  
> z
```

# R building blocks

A very smart calculator

```
> x = 1:10  
> x  
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
> z = x^3  
> z  
[1] 1 8 27 64 125 216 343 512 729 1000
```

# R data structure flowchart

numeric

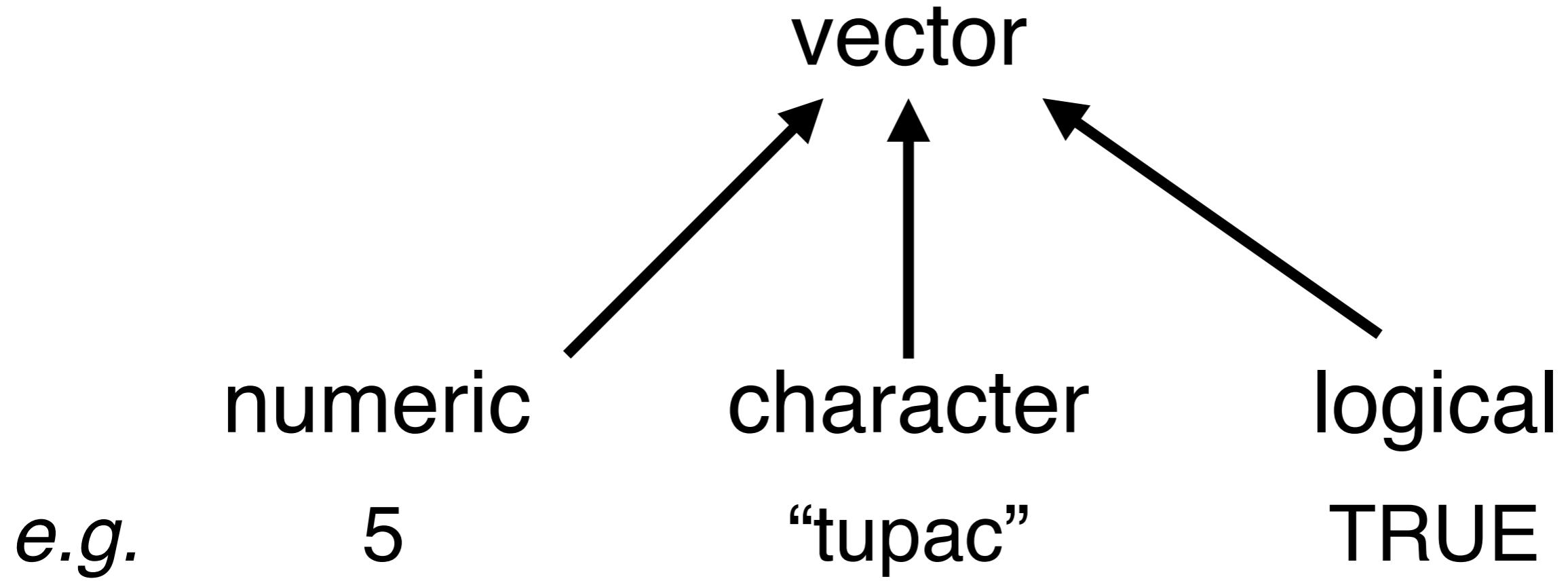
character

logical

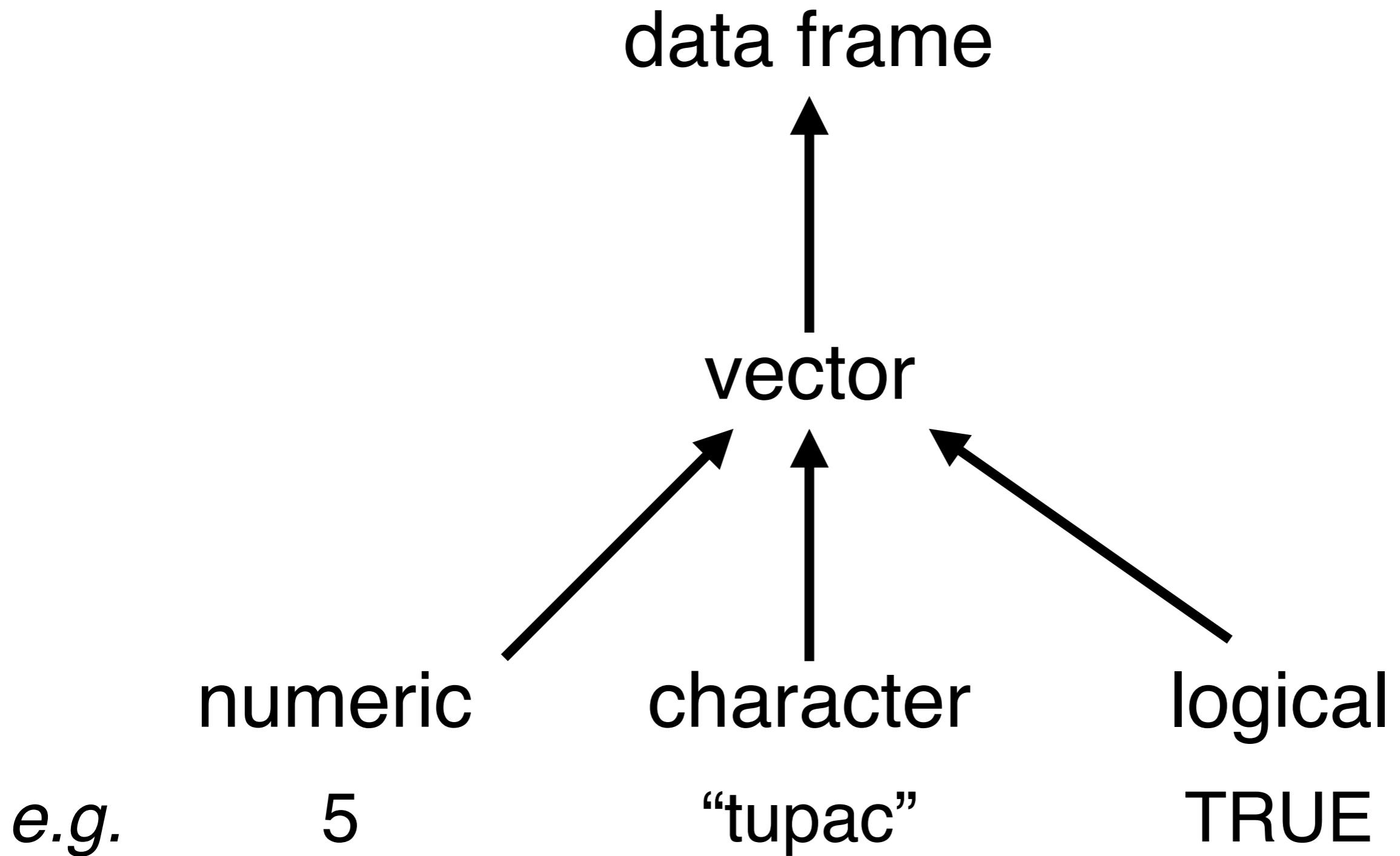
# R data structure flowchart

numeric	character	logical
e.g. 5	“tupac”	TRUE

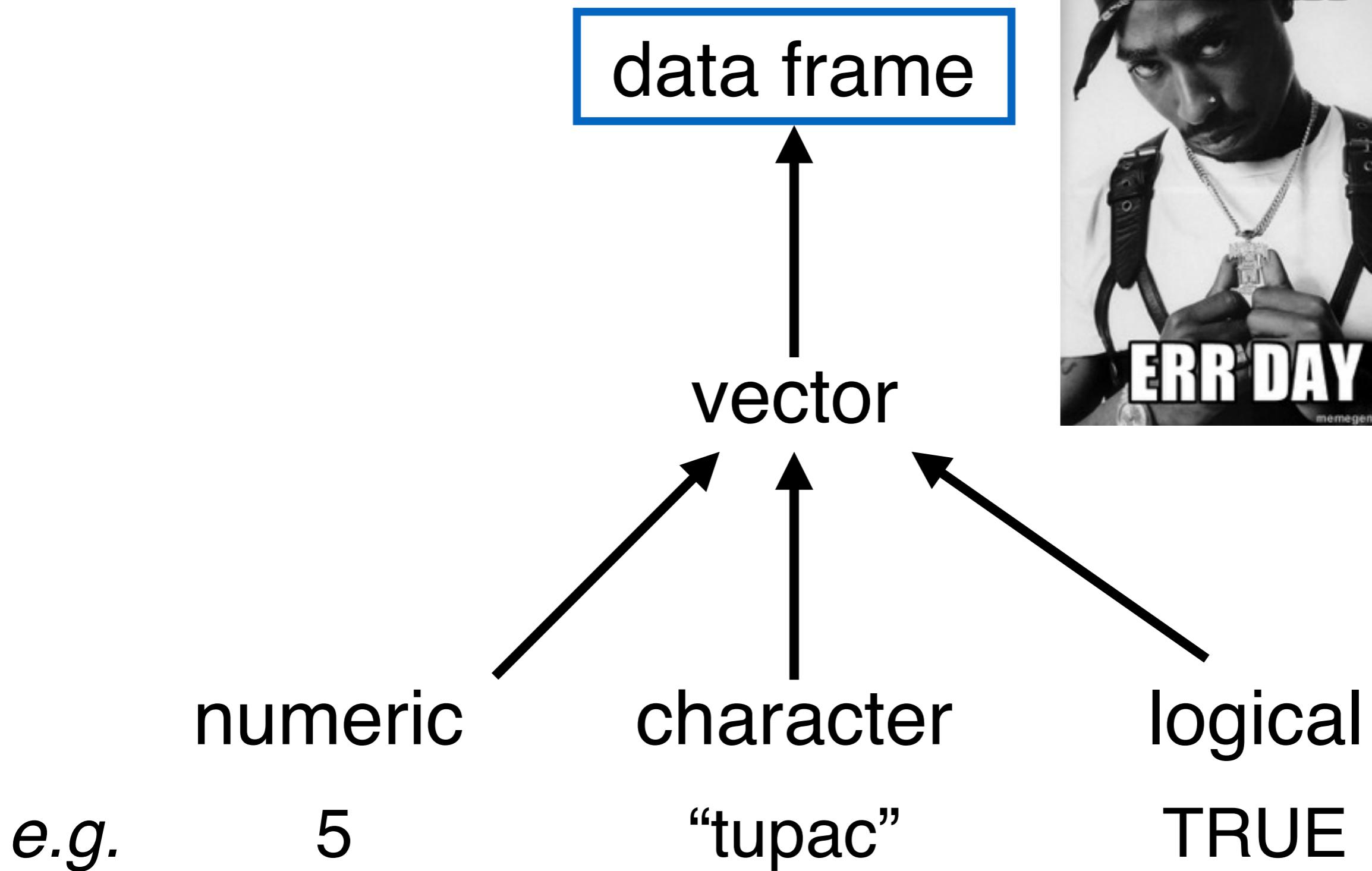
# R data structure flowchart



# R data structure flowchart



# R data structure flowchart



# R data structures

```
> vec <- c(5, 3, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8)
> vec
[1] 5 3 2 3 5 6 7 8
```

# R data structures

```
> vec <- c(5, 3, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8)
> vec
[1] 5 3 2 3 5 6 7 8

> df <- data.frame(col1=vec, col2=vec*2)
> df
  col1 col2
1     5   10
2     3    6
3     2    4
4     3    6
5     5   10
6     6   12
7     7   14
8     8   16
```

# R data structures

```
> vec <- c(5, 3, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8)
> vec
[1] 5 3 2 3 5 6 7 8
> vec[3]
[1] 2
```

# R data structures

```
> vec <- c(5, 3, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8)
> vec
[1] 5 3 2 3 5 6 7 8
> vec[3]
[1] 2
> vec > 4
[1] TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

# R data structures

```
> vec <- c(5, 3, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8)
> vec
[1] 5 3 2 3 5 6 7 8
> vec[3]
[1] 2
> vec > 4
[1] TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
> vec[vec > 4]
[1] 5 5 6 7 8
```

# Using functions

```
> vec <- c(5, 3, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8)  > df <- data.frame(col1=vec, col2=vec*2)
> vec
[1] 5 3 2 3 5 6 7 8
> df
   col1 col2
1     5   10
2     3    6
3     2    4
4     3    6
5     5   10
6     6   12
7     7   14
8     8   16
```

# Using functions

```
> vec <- c(5, 3, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8)    > df <- data.frame(col1=vec, col2=vec*2)
> vec
[1] 5 3 2 3 5 6 7 8
> mean(vec)
[1] 4.875
> mean(df$col1)
[1] 4.875
> df
  col1 col2
1     5   10
2     3    6
3     2    4
4     3    6
5     5   10
6     6   12
7     7   14
8     8   16
```

# Using functions

```
> vec <- c(5, 3, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8)    > df <- data.frame(col1=vec, col2=vec*2)
> vec
[1] 5 3 2 3 5 6 7 8
> mean(vec)
[1] 4.875
> mean(df$col1)
[1] 4.875
> mean(vec[vec>5])
[1] 7
> df
   col1 col2
1     5   10
2     3    6
3     2    4
4     3    6
5     5   10
6     6   12
7     7   14
8     8   16
```

# Using functions

```
> vec <- c(5, 3, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8)    > df <- data.frame(col1=vec, col2=vec*2)
> vec
[1] 5 3 2 3 5 6 7 8
> mean(vec)
[1] 4.875
> mean(df$col1)
[1] 4.875
> mean(vec[vec>5])
[1] 7
> summary(vec)
   Min. 1st Qu. Median     Mean 3rd Qu.     Max.
2.000   3.000   5.000   4.875   6.250   8.000
> df
  col1 col2
1     5    10
2     3     6
3     2     4
4     3     6
5     5    10
6     6    12
7     7    14
8     8    16
```

# Using functions

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> vec <- c(5, 3, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8)    > df <- data.frame(col1=vec, col2=vec*2)
> vec
[1] 5 3 2 3 5 6 7 8
> mean(vec)
[1] 4.875
> mean(df$col1)
[1] 4.875
> mean(vec[vec>5])
[1] 7
> summary(vec)
   Min. 1st Qu. Median     Mean 3rd Qu.     Max.
2.000   3.000   5.000   4.875   6.250   8.000
```

There are a million useful functions, Google is your friend: “How to find number of rows in data frame in R?”

# Using functions

```
> vec <- c(5, 3, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8)    > df <- data.frame(col1=vec, col2=vec*2)
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> summary(vec)
   Min. 1st Qu. Median     Mean 3rd Qu.     Max.
2.000   3.000   5.000   4.875   6.250   8.000
```

There are a million useful functions, Google is your friend: “How to find number of rows in data frame in R?”

`nrow()`

# Getting help with functions

## Input and output

```
> ?sum
```

# Getting help with functions

## Input and output

> ?sum

sum {base}

### Sum of Vector Elements

#### Description

sum returns the sum of all the values present in its arguments.

#### Usage

sum( . . . , na.rm = FALSE)

#### Arguments

... numeric or complex or logical vectors.

na.rm logical. Should missing values (including NaN) be removed?

# 2nd Programming Exercise

# The excel “black box” strikes

Mistaken Identifiers: Gene name errors can be introduced inadvertently when using Excel in bioinformatics

Barry R Zeeberg<sup>†</sup>, Joseph Riss<sup>†</sup>, David W Kane, Kimberly J Bussey, Edward Uchio,  
W Marston Linehan, J Carl Barrett and John N Weinstein 

<sup>†</sup> Contributed equally

*BMC Bioinformatics* 2004 5:80 | DOI: 10.1186/1471-2105-5-80

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Received: 05 March 2004 | Accepted: 23 June 2004 | Published: 23 June 2004

# The excel “black box” strikes

Gene name errors are widespread in the scientific literature

Mark Ziemann, Yotam Eren and Assam El-Osta 

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# The excel “black box” strikes

Gene name errors are widespread in the scientific literature

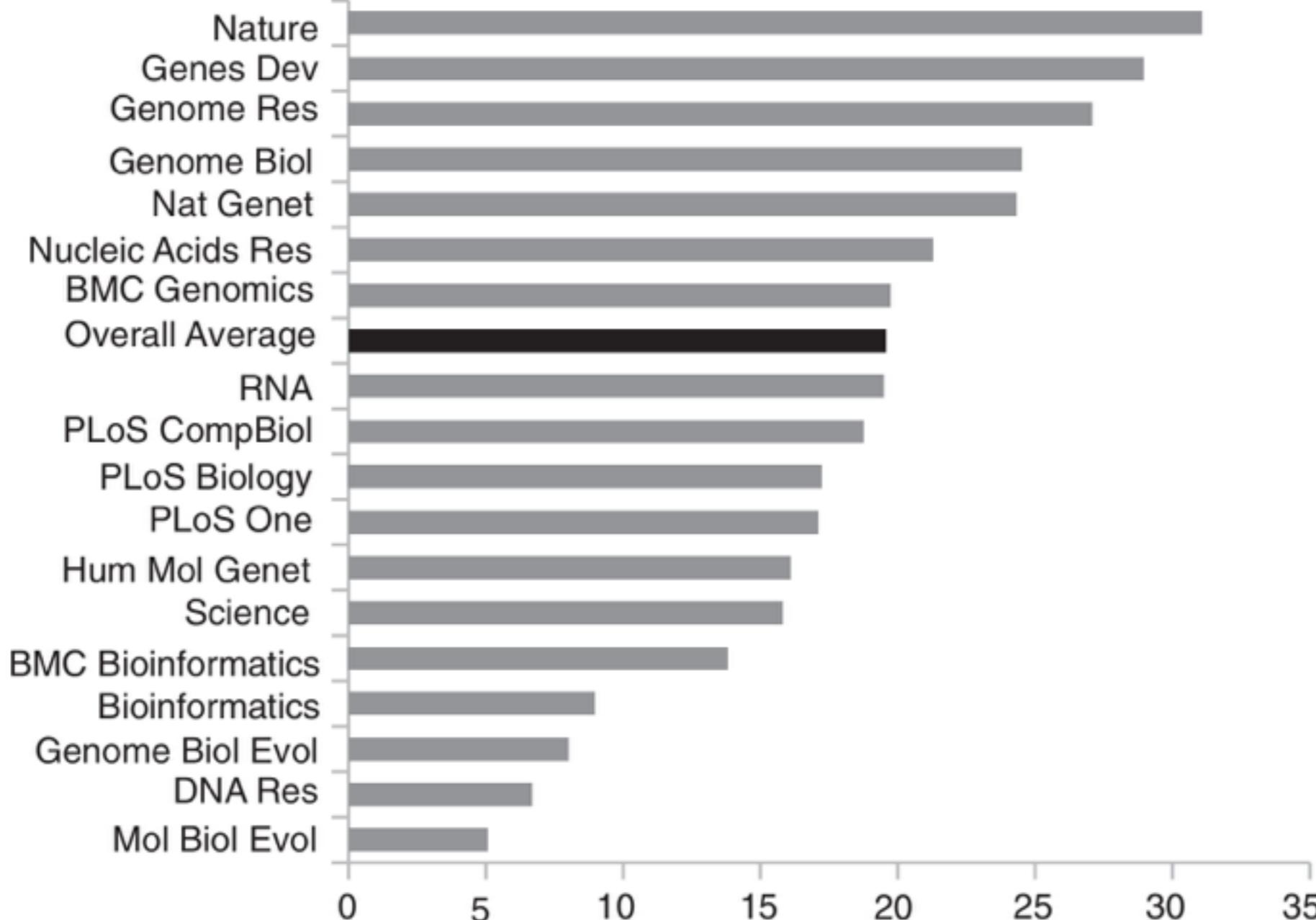
Mark Ziemann, Yotam Eren and Assam El-Osta [✉](#)

*Genome Biol.*

**a**

Percentage of papers with gene lists affected

Published:



# R has it's own problems

```
> bad_read <- read.csv("files/1_intro_r/ex1_calories.csv")
```

# R has it's own problems

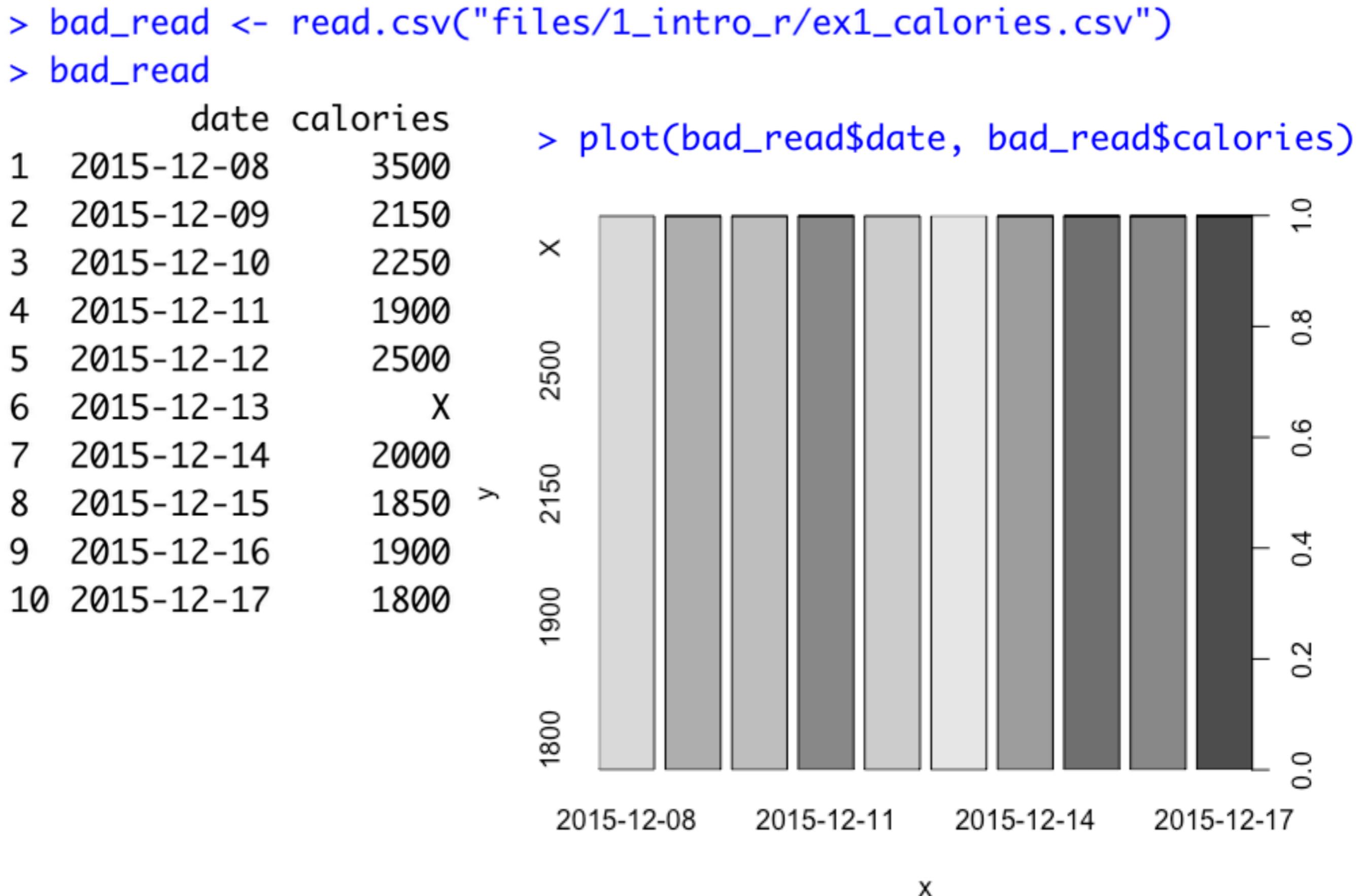
```
> bad_read <- read.csv("files/1_intro_r/ex1_calories.csv")
> bad_read
```

	date	calories
1	2015-12-08	3500
2	2015-12-09	2150
3	2015-12-10	2250
4	2015-12-11	1900
5	2015-12-12	2500
6	2015-12-13	X
7	2015-12-14	2000
8	2015-12-15	1850
9	2015-12-16	1900
10	2015-12-17	1800

# R has it's own problems

```
> bad_read <- read.csv("files/1_intro_r/ex1_calories.csv")
> bad_read
  date  calories      > plot(bad_read$date, bad_read$calories)
1 2015-12-08    3500
2 2015-12-09    2150
3 2015-12-10    2250
4 2015-12-11    1900
5 2015-12-12    2500
6 2015-12-13      X
7 2015-12-14    2000
8 2015-12-15    1850
9 2015-12-16    1900
10 2015-12-17   1800
```

# R has it's own problems



# R has it's own problems

# R has it's own problems

```
> bad_read$calories  
[1] 3500 2150 2250 1900 2500 X     2000 1850 1900 1800  
Levels: 1800 1850 1900 2000 2150 2250 2500 3500 X
```

# R has it's own problems

```
> bad_read$calories  
[1] 3500 2150 2250 1900 2500 X     2000 1850 1900 1800  
Levels: 1800 1850 1900 2000 2150 2250 2500 3500 X  
  
> class(bad_read$calories)  
[1] "factor"
```

# R has it's own problems

```
> bad_read$calories  
[1] 3500 2150 2250 1900 2500 X     2000 1850 1900 1800  
Levels: 1800 1850 1900 2000 2150 2250 2500 3500 X  
  
> class(bad_read$calories)  
[1] "factor"  
  
> as.numeric(bad_read$calories)  
[1] 8 5 6 3 7 9 4 2 3 1
```

# R has it's own problems

```
> bad_read$calories  
[1] 3500 2150 2250 1900 2500 X     2000 1850 1900 1800  
Levels: 1800 1850 1900 2000 2150 2250 2500 3500 X  
  
> class(bad_read$calories)  
[1] "factor"  
  
> as.numeric(bad_read$calories)  
[1] 8 5 6 3 7 9 4 2 3 1  
  
read.csv("files/1_intro_r/ex1_calories.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
```

# Hadley to the rescue

# Hadley to the rescue



# Hadley to the rescue



**Hadley Wickham**

@hadleywickham



Following

How do I hate thee stringsAsFactors = TRUE?  
Let me count the ways #rstats

RETWEETS

50

LIKES

97



5:43 PM - 23 Jul 2015



# The readr package

```
> library(readr)
```

# The readr package

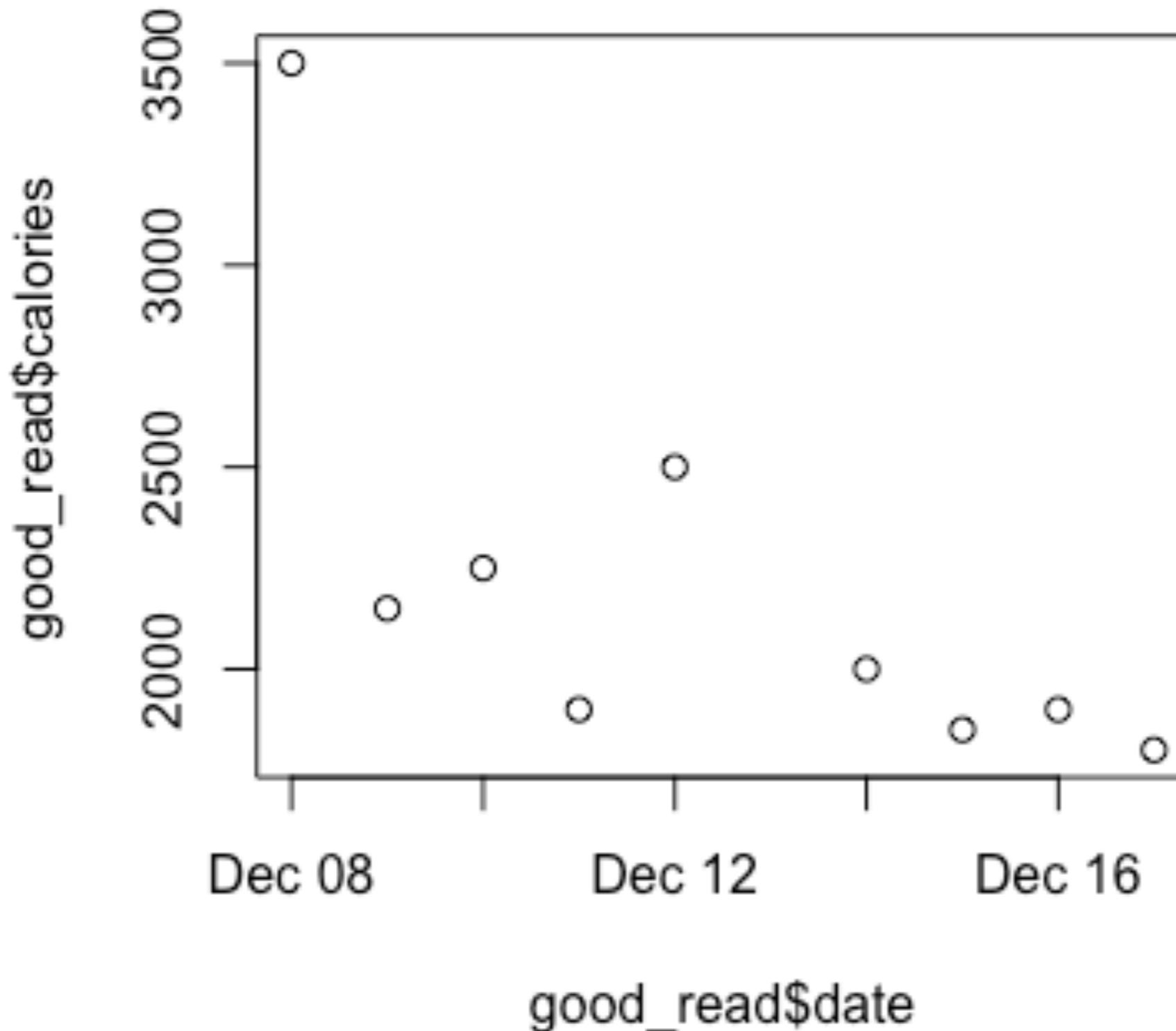
```
> library(readr)
> good_read <- read_csv("files/1_intro_r/ex1_calories.csv")
Parsed with column specification:
cols(
  date = col_date(format = ""),
  calories = col_character()
)
```

# The readr package

```
> library(readr)
> good_read <- read_csv("files/1_intro_r/ex1_calories.csv")
Parsed with column specification:
cols(
  date = col_date(format = ""),
  calories = col_character()
)
> good_read
# A tibble: 10 × 2
      date    calories
      <date>    <chr>
1 2015-12-08     3500
2 2015-12-09     2150
3 2015-12-10     2250
4 2015-12-11     1900
5 2015-12-12     2500
6 2015-12-13       X
7 2015-12-14     2000
8 2015-12-15     1850
9 2015-12-16     1900
10 2015-12-17    1800
```

# The readr package

```
> plot(good_read$date, good_read$calories)
```



# 3rd Programming Exercise

Tips for getting the file path of your data:

1. type: > getwd(), which gives you your current working directory; my output looks like this:  
[1] “/Users/spencerfox/projects/rstats\_fall2016”
2. type read.csv(“”), and then start typing the beginning of your wd path within the quotation marks, and hit tab to autocomplete folder names
3. Navigate folders to your data, and then select your .csv when you see it