

# *Introduction to R for Data Management and Analysis*

Marcel Ramos

Thursday, June 2nd, 2016

Welcome!

# *Introductions*

- Name
- Program/Concentration
- Expectations/Familiarity with R
- Fun fact?

# *Class structure*

- Lecture and short exercises: 90 minutes
- Break: 10-15 minutes
- Exercise: 60 minutes
- Discussion: 15 minutes

# Grading

- Attendance: 15%
- Quizzes: 20%
- Exercises: 65%

# Course Outline

Date	Topics	Assessment
Thurs. June 2	Introductions About this class Features of the R language Getting help and troubleshooting	Exercise
Tues. June 7	Classes and data types data.frame Import/Export subsets	Exercise and quiz

# *Today's class*

- R and the RStudio interface
- Basic features of the language
- Getting started
- Tips
- Getting help and troubleshooting
- R as a calculator
- External resources

# What is R?

- R is a programming language and environment for statistical computing and data visualization.
- “Base R” refers to the standalone suite of pre-packaged functions that allow R to function as a language.
- Extensions of the R language are what are called “packages”.
- A **package** is a container of functions that give R additional flexibility.



# *What is RStudio?*

- IDE Interactive Development Environment
- Console + Help + Figures + Project Management
- Let's have a look at it!

## *How do I get started?*

- First download the latest R version from [r-project.org](http://r-project.org)
- Install R with all the default settings
- Download RStudio from [RStudio.com](http://RStudio.com)
- RStudio allow you to select the R version installed in your system.

## *General tips for learning R*

- Learning R will be frustrating
- Learning a language
- Practice promotes familiarity

## *R Housekeeping tips*

- Maintain a clean R “global” environment
- Save your scripts rather than outputs
- Use object names that are descriptive
- Improve readability with clean formatting

## *Recommendations for RStudio setup*

- Tools > Global Options
- Don't restore .RData into workspace
- Never save workspace to .RData on exit

# *Features of the R Language*

- case sensitive
- Spaces are ignored (except in names)
- works with functions
- vectorized operations
- objects
- help pages
- ?reserved

## Structure of a function

- a name followed by parentheses `help()`
- arguments (e.g., `functionname(argument1 = "default")`)
- input / output

## Useful tips for learning R

Pseudo code	Example code
<code>install.packages(packagename)</code>	<code>install.packages("dplyr")</code>
<code>?functionname</code>	<code>?select</code>
<code>?package::functionname</code>	<code>?dplyr::select</code>
<code>? 'Reserved keyword or symbol' (or backticks)</code>	<code>? '%&gt;%'</code>
<code>??searchforpossiblyexistingfunctionandortopic</code>	<code>??simulate</code>
<code>help(package = "loadedpackage")</code>	<code>help("dplyr")</code>
<code>browseVignettes("packagename")</code>	<code>browseVignettes("dplyr")</code>



# *First contact with R*

- R as a calculator exercise

## *Getting help and troubleshooting*

- Critically important
- “Debugging” your script
- Step by step, line by line process

## *External Resources*

- Coursera
- edX
- RStudio
- Quick-R - Mostly for basic and base functions
- RStudio Cheatsheets