# R: A Hitchhikers Guide to Reproducible Research

- Message in a bottle

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#### Levels of help within RStudio

1. Let R help you write your code using Tab

```
library

library (base)

library.dynam {base}

library.dynam.unload {base}

library.dynam.unload {base}

ress F1 for additional help

library (package, help, pos = 2, lib.loc = NULL, character.only = FALSE, logical.return = FALSE, warn.conflicts = TRUE, quietly = FALSE, verbose = getOption("verbose"))

library and require load and attach add-on packages.

Press F1 for additional help
```

2. Hover over the error symbols to identify what the error is

```
counties <- c("cork", "dublin",)

missing argument to function call
```

```
> counties <- c("cork", "dublin",)
Error in c("cork", "dublin", ) : argument 3 is empty
> |
```

#### Levels of help within RStudio

3. Watch out for capitalisation and naming errors as the code might run, but all the arguments supplied may return "FALSE"

```
> counties <- c("cork", "dublin")</pre>
> cork_dublin_df <- house_reg_df %>%
                     filter(county %in% counties)
>
> ncol(cork_dublin_df)
[1] 3
> nrow(cork_dublin_df)
[1] 0
> unique(hse_df$county)
 [1] "Carlow" "Cavan"
                           "Clare"
                                                                '<mark>D</mark>ublin"
                                        "Cork"
                                                    "Donegal"
                                                                           "Galway"
 [8] "Kerry" "Kildare" "Kilkenny"
                                        "Laois"
                                                    "Leitrim"
                                                                "Limerick"
                                                                           "Lonaford"
[15] "Louth"
              "Mayo"
                            "Meath"
                                        "Monaghan"
                                                    "offaly"
                                                                "Roscommon" "Sligo"
[22] "Tipperary" "Waterford" "Westmeath" "Wexford"
                                                    "Wicklow"
> unique(hse_df$county) %in% counties
 [1] FALSE FALSE
[15] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

### Levels of help within RStudio

#### 4. > ?gather

- If you're unsure about a function, place the question mark before it to retrieve some help documentation
- describes the various arguments to the function
- provides useful examples to guide you through common operations

# Walkthrough

- 01\_correct\_the\_errors

## Package Cheatsheets

- Cheatsheets are available for commonly used packages c.f. last week we explored the baseR cheatsheet
- Useful for quick reference to the most commonly used functions for that package
  - https://www.rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/

- Open the ggplot2 tidyr cheatsheet

## Package Vignettes

- A vignette is a long-form guide to your package
- Before R 3.0.0, vignettes were standard pdfs
  - The development of RMarkdown has made vignette building and navigation more accessible
- A vignette should divide functions into useful categories, and demonstrate how to coordinate multiple functions to solve problems (but this may not always the case)
- You can see all the installed vignettes with; browseVignettes()

## Package Webpages

- Many packages are one offs;
  - developed by individuals/labs to solve specific problems
    - once funding expires, package development ends
      - may get released but never updated

- Many of the commonly used packages are updated regularly;
  - new versions released periodically
    - dedicated webpages
      - e.g. lets now explore http://ggplot2.tidyverse.org

# Navigating RStudio – some useful tips

- Open the script 02\_rstudio\_ide\_tricks.R