

GW Libraries/STEMWorks

Introduction to R for Data Analysis

Part 0: Setup

- Install R from: r-project.org
- Install RStudio from: rstudio.com

If you already have R and RStudio installed, please reinstall using the latest versions.

We're also going to install the 'tidyverse' set of packages. Open RStudio. In the Console pane (left side), enter:

```
install.packages('tidyverse')
```

We also have to load the newly installed packages:

```
library('tidyverse')
```

Part 1: Tour of R Studio

Part 2: Variables

Assign using <-

For example: `x <- 5.4`

Simply type the name of the variable to evaluate it.

Try creating some variables with values like:

- `"This is some text"`
- `TRUE`
- `FALSE`
- `6.5`
- `5+3i`

Use `class()` to inspect the type of a variable. For example, what's the result of:

```
x <- "abc"  
class(x)
```

Watch the Environment pane as you create variables!

Part 3: Logical Expressions

Working in R, you'll also need to build logical expressions. Logical expressions resolve to either **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

Some of the basic logical operators include: `==`, `<`, `>`, `!` (not), `&` (and), `|` (or), etc..

For example, verify that if you evaluate:

```
x <- 10
4 < y & y < 12
the result should be TRUE.
```

Part 4: Vectors

Combine into a vector using `c()`

(Note: There are also lists, which you can make with `list()`)

Try:

Creating vectors with mixed types. For example, what's the result of:

```
vec <- c(1, 2, "a", "b")
vec
```

Accessing elements of vectors:

```
vec[1]
vec[2:3]
vec[0]
vec[-2]
```

Reassign elements of vectors:

```
vec[3] <- 'g'
```

Applying functions to vectors:

```
primes <- c(2, 3, 5, 7, 11)
primes*2
sqrt(primes)
mean(primes)
```

Operations on two vectors:

```
primes <- c(2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13)
```

```
twos <- c(2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12)
primes + twos
primes / twos
```

What happens if the vectors are of unequal length?

What does `4:10` create?

What do you get when you try something like:

```
primes > 6
```

How might you get back a subset of the primes vector, with only the elements whose values are `> 6` ?

Part 5: Data Frames

Data frames are very central to the way R is used. Data frames contain rectangular data, with rows and columns. Rows correspond to observations, and columns correspond to variables.

Let's create a test `data.frame` (Later we will use tibbles instead, but you should get used to also seeing `data.frames`):

```
obs_time <- c(1, 3, 4, 9, 11, 20)
distance <- c(0, 0.5, 0.6, 1, 1.1, 1.2, 1.5)
snailrace_data <- data.frame(obs_time, distance)
```

Clicking on the `snailrace_data` variable in the Environment pane, you can look at the contents of `snailrace_data`.

Soon, we'll be doing more with data frames (and tibbles).

Part 6: Setting up an RStudio Project

In the menu bar: File → New Project

In the Files pane, use the New Folder button to create new folders called "data" and "output"

Create a new R script file, and give it a name by saving it.

Part 7: Reading in Data

Download the data set from

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gwu-libraries/gwlibraries-workshops/master/r-for-data-analysis/gapminder.csv>

and save it to your R project's "data" folder. Let us know if you need assistance accomplishing this.

Basic R: `read.csv()` -- gives you a `data.frame`

Improved: `read_csv()` -- gives you a `tibble` (part of the `readr` package, included in `tidyverse`)

```
gapminder <- read_csv('data/gapminder.csv')
```

Part 8: Exploring Data

Try using these and see if you can figure out what they do:

```
head(gapminder)
tail(gapminder)
dim(gapminder)
colnames(gapminder)
gapminder[0]
gapminder[1]
gapminder[2:5]
gapminder[2:5, 3:4]
gapminder[, 3:4]
gapminder[3:6, c('country', 'year', 'pop')]
gapminder$country
```

Remember above how we retrieved only the vector elements that met a particular logical criterion (for example, `primes[primes > 6]`)?

In a very similar way, we can get back only the rows from a data frame that meet a criterion. Try these:

```
gapminder[gapminder$country == 'France', c('year', 'lifeExp')]
gapminder[gapminder$country == 'France' & gapminder$year > 1970, ]
```

How would you get back only rows where the population is greater than 100,000,000 but the country is *not* located in Asia?

Part 9: Data Wrangling

A brief bit on Data Cleaning:

Let's create a test `data.frame` (We could make this as a tibble, but you should get used to also seeing `data.frames`):

```
x1 <- c(1, 5, 7, 99, 8, 10, 99)
x2 <- c(0, 0.5, 0.6, 1, NA, 1.2, 1.5)
data <- data.frame(x1, x2)
```

Try computing `mean(data$x2)`

Now try but add a second argument of `na.rm = TRUE`

Now, let's say that for the 'x1' variable, observations of '99' are actually invalid and we want to recast them as NAs. Try this and see what `data` looks like afterwards:

```
data$x1[x1 == 99] <- NA
```

Notice that `NA` is a special value in R for 'not available'. There's also `NaN` (not a number), and `Inf` (infinite).

There's much more one can do to clean data in R. This is just an introduction!

Data Filtering:

Let's go back to our `gapminder` tibble and use the `dplyr` package. We have a number of handy functions at our disposal, including: `filter()`, `arrange()`, `select()`, `rename()`, `mutate()`, `summarize()`, `group_by()`

We can use `select()` to get back just certain columns (with or without renaming). Let's use `rename()` to keep all columns, but rename the "pop" column to "population".

```
rename(gapminder, population = pop)
```

If we look at the `gapminder` tibble (in RStudio, by clicking on it in the Environment tab), nothing changed. Why do you think that is, and how can you accomplish renaming it in `gapminder`?

Now let's say that we want to create a subset of this data that only looks at 2007 observations. We can use `filter` for that. We're also going to use something called a "pipe", denoted by `%>%` that sends the output of one function as input into the next.

```
gapminder_2007 <- gapminder %>%  
  filter(year == 2007)
```

Let's say we also want to reorder the rows in order to life expectancy. Try adding another pipe and use `arrange()` to reorder the rows.

Data Tidying/Reshaping:

Now we're going to tidy some data that, like much data in the real world, is not so tidy. The data set is located here - but don't download it just yet:

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gwu-libraries/gwlibraries-workshops/master/r-for-data-analysis/education.xlsx>

There's a nice way to do this in R which doesn't involve your browser. You can use `download.file`, like this:

```
download.file("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gwu-libraries/gwlib  
raries-workshops/master/r-for-data-analysis/education.xlsx",  
"data/education.xlsx")
```

The first argument is the URL of the file; the second argument is where you want to save it to.

Next, this is an Excel file, so you'll need to enable the 'readxl' library in RStudio.

Read in the data set using the `read_excel` function:

```
education <- read_excel("data/education.xlsx")
```

This gets us back a tibble. Great!

First, let's fix the name of the country column. That's what column 1 actually is.

```
colnames(education)[1] <- 'country'
```

Now, let's use `gather()` to move the years as column names into a 'year' variable:

```
education_tidy <- education %>%  
  gather(colnames(education)[2:ncol(education)],  
        key = 'year',
```

```

      value = 'expenditure per student')

countries_continents <- gapminder %>%
  +   select(country, continent) %>% distinct()

education_with_continents <- left_join(education_tidy,
countries_continents)

```

Another common situation is where you have one variable that is a mashup that contains two (or more) pieces of information that you'd like to treat separately.

Let's construct a data.frame like this:

```

subject <- c('DA-01', 'DA-10', 'DA-05', 'DX-08', 'DX-11')
vaccine <- c('PL', 'AX', 'AX', 'PL', 'None')
trialdata <- data.frame(subject, vaccine)

```

Take a look at trialdata.

Now let's try using `separate()` to break up the 'subject' variable into two variables: cohort, and subjnum

```

trialdata <- trialdata %>% separate(subject, into=c('cohort',
'subjnum'))

```

Check out what happened with trialdata.

Part 10: Data Visualization

We can do a quick plot using R's base graphics package:

```
plot(data = gapminder, y = lifeExp, x = gdpPercap)
```

But we can also use the newer `ggplot2` package (included in tidyverse)...

If we do this:

```
ggplot(data = gapminder, aes(x = gdpPercap, y = lifeExp))
```

We get axes and a grid - a canvas - but where are the points?

With ggplot, we need to add (using +) layers for points, lines, etc.:

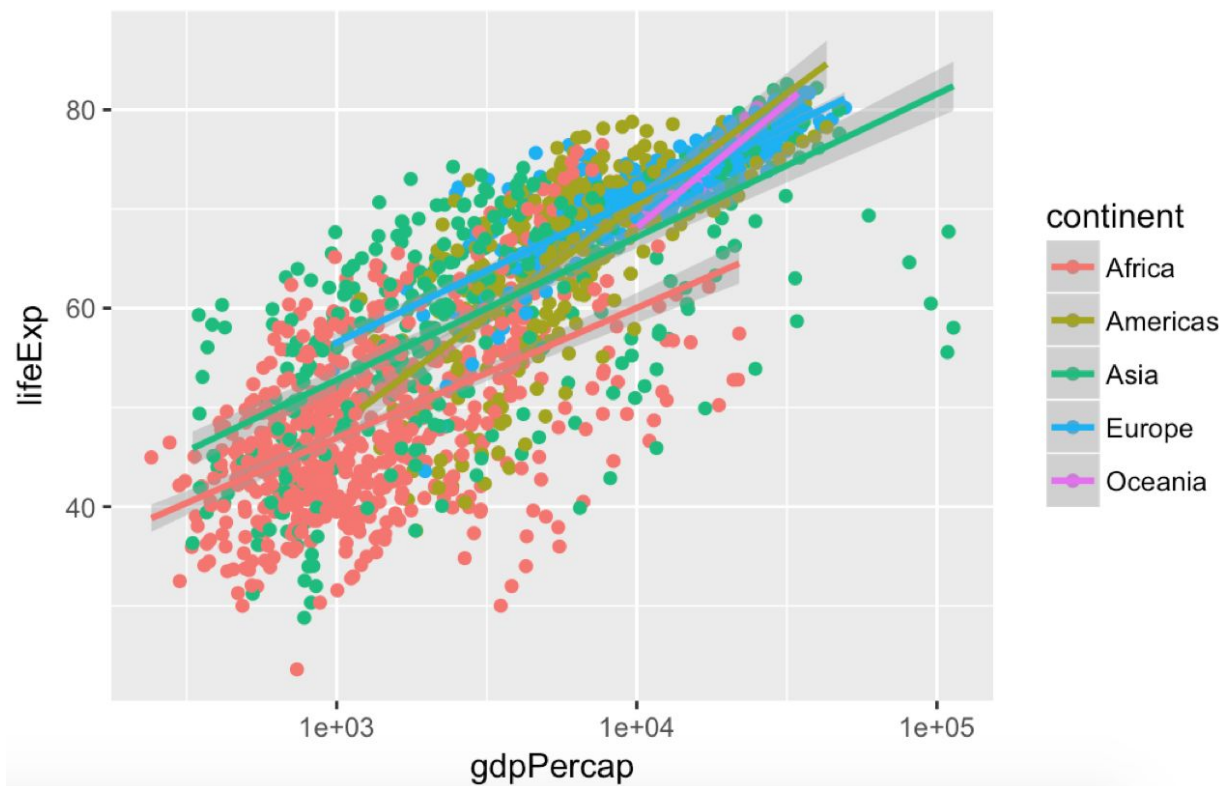
```
ggplot(data = gapminder, aes(x = gdpPercap, y = lifeExp)) +  
  geom_point()
```

Let's color code the points by continent:

```
ggplot(data = gapminder, aes(x = gdpPercap, y = lifeExp, color =  
  continent)) + geom_point()
```

Now add `scale_x_log10()` to change the x scale to log base 10.

Last but not least, we'll do some linear regression line fitting; try adding `geom_smooth(method="lm")`



Part 11: Data Analysis

Let's do a bit of linear regression.

For this section, we're going to use R's `lm()` function designed for fitting linear models to data.

First, let's do some data wrangling where our goal is to get a global average of life expectancy by year.

We can use `group_by()` and `summarize()` to accomplish this.

```
lifeexp_by_year <- gapminder %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarize(weighted_avg_lifeExp = sum(pop*lifeExp)/sum(pop))
```

Let's look at what we have now:

	year	weighted_avg_lifeExp
	<int>	<dbl>
1	1952	48.94424
2	1957	52.12189
3	1962	52.32438
4	1967	56.98431
5	1972	59.51478
6	1977	61.23726
7	1982	62.88176
8	1987	64.41635
9	1992	65.64590
10	1997	66.84934
11	2002	67.83904
12	2007	68.91909

We can use R's `lm()` to fit linear models. The basic form for specifying the relationship is with the tilde (`~`) symbol:
`y ~ x`

```
lifeexp.lm <- lm(data = lifeexp_by_year, weighted_avg_lifeExp ~ year)
```

Now let's check out the slope and intercept that R calculated:

```
coefficients(lifeexp.lm)
```

In fact, we can get *lots* of detail about the model:

```
summary(lifeexp.lm)
```

You can also inspect all the internal contents of `lifeexp.lm` by clicking on it in the Environment pane!

Let's make a very simple scatterplot of the data:

```
plot(y = lifeexp_by_year$weighted_avg_lifeExp, x =  
lifeexp_by_year$year)
```

and then add the line from our regression model:

```
abline(lifeexp.lm)
```

Part 12: Creating Functions

We've been using functions, like `class()`, `sqrt()`, `summary()`, `read_csv()`, etc., and these all came with either base R or with installed packages. But often, you'll want to create your very own functions, especially when you have something you want to do or calculate many times. Let's try that.

A function can be stored in a variable, and is defined using `function`.

Let's say you needed to write a function to convert from degrees Fahrenheit to degrees Celsius.

First we need to pick a name for the function. Let's call it `fahr_to_celsius`.

Our function will take just one value (degrees Fahrenheit), but functions can have multiple arguments (as well as options).

```
fahr_to_celsius <- function(temp_f) {  
  temp_c <- function(f) {  
    return((f-32)*9/5)  
  }  
}
```

Challenge: Can you write a function, `curve.grades`, that takes a vector of test grades, and "curves" them, i.e. scales them based on the highest grade in the class -- and rounds the result to the nearest 0.1 ?

It should work like this:

```
> grades.midterm <- c(51, 70, 65, 88, 72)  
> curve.grades(grades.midterm)  
[1] 58.0 79.5 73.9 100.0 81.8
```