Why R? (CMP595 PPGC/INF/UFRGS)

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Why R?

R is a great language for data analysis and statistics

- Open-source and multi-platform
- Very expressive with high-level constructs
- Excellent graphics
- Widely used in academia and business
- Very active community
 - Documentation, FAQ on http://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/r
- Great integration with other tools

Why is such R a pain for computer scientists?

- ► R is not really a programming language
- Documentation is for statisticians
- ► Default plots are *cumbersome* (meaningful)
- Summaries are cryptic (precise)
- ► Steep learning curve even for us, computer scientists whereas we generally switch seamlessly from a language to another! That's frustrating!;)

Do's and dont's

R is high level, I'll do everything myself

- ► CTAN comprises 4,334 T_EX, L^AT_EX, and related packages and tools. Most of you do not use plain T_EX.
- Currently, the CRAN package repository features 4,030 available packages.
- How do you know which one to use??? Many of them are highly exotic (not to say useless to you).

l learnt with http://www.r-bloggers.com/

- ► Lots of introductions but not necessarily what you're looking for so I'll give you a short tour.
 - You should quickly realize though that you need proper training in statistics and data analysis if you do not want tell nonsense.
- Again, you should read Jain's book on The Art of Computer Systems Performance Analysis
- You may want to follow online courses:
 - https://www.coursera.org/course/compdata
 - ▶ https://www.coursera.org/course/repdata

Install and run R on debian

```
apt-cache search r
```

Err, that's not very useful :) It's the same when searching on google but once the filter bubble is set up, it gets better...

sudo apt-get install r-base

R

R version 3.2.0 (2015-04-16) -- "Full of Ingredients" Copyright (C) 2015 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions. Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

R is a collaborative project with many contributors. Type 'contributors()' for more information and 'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or 'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.

Type 'q()' to quit R.

Install a few cool packages

R has it's own package management mechanism so just run R and type the following commands:

```
ddply, reshape and ggplot2 by Hadley Wickham
  (http://had.co.nz/)
  install.packages("plyr")
    # or better: install.packages("dplyr")
    install.packages("reshape")
    # or better; install.packages("tidyr")
    install.packages("ggplot2")
knit8 by (Yihui Xia) http://wihui name/knits.
```

knitR by (Yihui Xie) http://yihui.name/knitr/ install.packages("knitr")

IDE

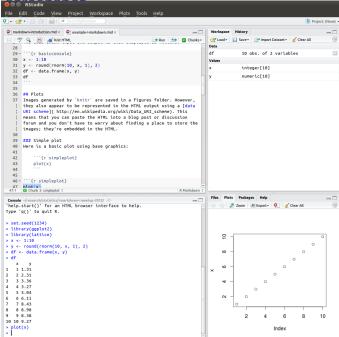
Using R interactively is nice but quickly becomes painful so at some point, you'll want an IDE.

Emacs is great but you'll need Emacs Speaks Statistics

sudo apt-get install ess

In this tutorial, I will briefly show you rstudio (https://www.rstudio.com/) and later how to use org-mode

Rstudio Rstudio



Reproducible analysis in Markdown + R

- Create a new R Markdown document (Rmd) in rstudio
- R chunks are interspersed with "'{r} and "'
- ▶ Inline R code: 'r sin(2+2)'
- You can knit the document and share it via rpubs
- ▶ R chunks can be sent to the top-level with Alt-Ctrl-c
- ► I usually work mostly with the current environment and only knit in the end
- ► Other engines can be used (use rstudio completion)

```
'''{r engine='sh'}
ls /tmp/
'''
```

- Makes reproducible analysis as simple as one click
- Great tool for quick analysis for self and colleagues, homeworks, . . .