

CURSO INTRODUÇÃO AO R

Aula 1

Conceitos iniciais sobre o R

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IESC - UFRJ
2011

Tópicos

- 1. Sobre o R.**
- 2. A interface gráfica do R.**
- 3. Preparando uma sessão de trabalho no R.**
- 4. Definições básicas no R.**
- 5. Operações básicas no R.**
- 6. Procurando ajuda no R.**
- 7. Pacotes.**
- 8. Operações básicas com números e vetores numéricos.**

Sobre o R

- R é um programa estatístico com as seguintes facilidades:
 - a. Gratuito de código aberto (Open Source).
 - b. Ambiente de programação baseado na linguagem R.
 - c. Ferramentas para gerar gráficos a nível de publicação.
 - d. Coleção de pacotes, constantemente atualizada, contendo implementações computacionais de métodos estatísticos aplicados em diversas áreas.
- Última versão: R- 2.13.1 (08/07/2011).
- Geralmente, duas atualizações por ano.

Sobre o R

- A curva de aprendizagem do R é “lenta” e a curva de esquecimento “rápida”.
- As primeiras interações da pessoa com o R podem ser desalentadoras.
- O processo “preparação dos dados - análises dos dados - resultados” no R é diferente em comparação com outros programas (SPSS, SAS, outros).
- Vale a pena usar o R?

Sobre o R

<http://www.r-project.org/>



About R

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Download, Packages

[CRAN](#)

R Project

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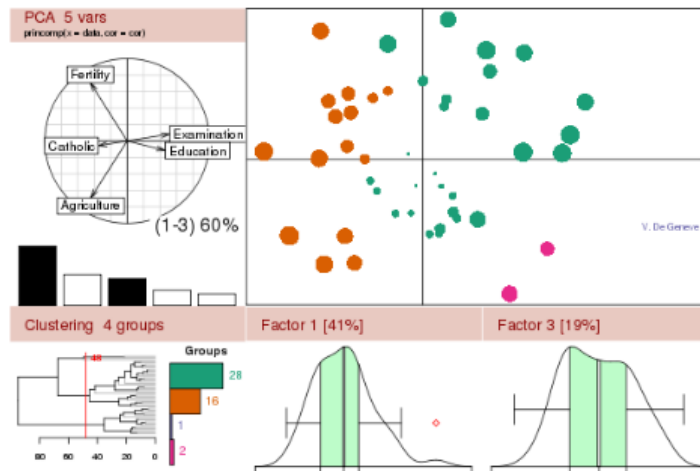
Documentation

[Manuals](#)
[FAQs](#)
[The R Journal](#)
[Wiki](#)
[Books](#)
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Misc

[Bioconductor](#)
[Related Projects](#)

The R Project for Statistical Computing



Getting Started:

- R is a free software environment for statistical computing and graphics. It compiles and runs on a wide variety of UNIX platforms, Windows and MacOS. To [download R](#), please choose your preferred [CRAN mirror](#).
- If you have questions about R like how to download and install the software, or what the license terms are, please read our [answers to frequently asked questions](#) before you send an email.

News:

R version 2.13.1 has been released on 2011-07-08. The source code is first available in this [directory](#), and eventually via all of CRAN. Binaries will arrive in due course (see download instructions above).

- [The R Journal Vol.3/1](#) is available
- The R Foundation has been awarded [fifteen slots for R projects](#) in the [Google Summer of Code 2011](#).
- [useR! 2011](#), will take place at the University of Warwick, Coventry, UK, August 16-18, 2011.

Sobre o R

Bits



Business ■ Innovation ■ Technology ■ Society

January 8, 2009, 1:52 PM

R You Ready for R?

By ASHLEE VANCE



Statistics professor Robert Gentleman who helped developed the R programming language. (Credit: Stuart Isett for The New York Times)

<http://bits.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/01/08/r-you-ready-for-r/>

Sobre o R

The New York Times

Business Computing

WORLD

U.S.

N.Y. / REGION

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TECHNOLOGY

SCIENCE

HEALTH

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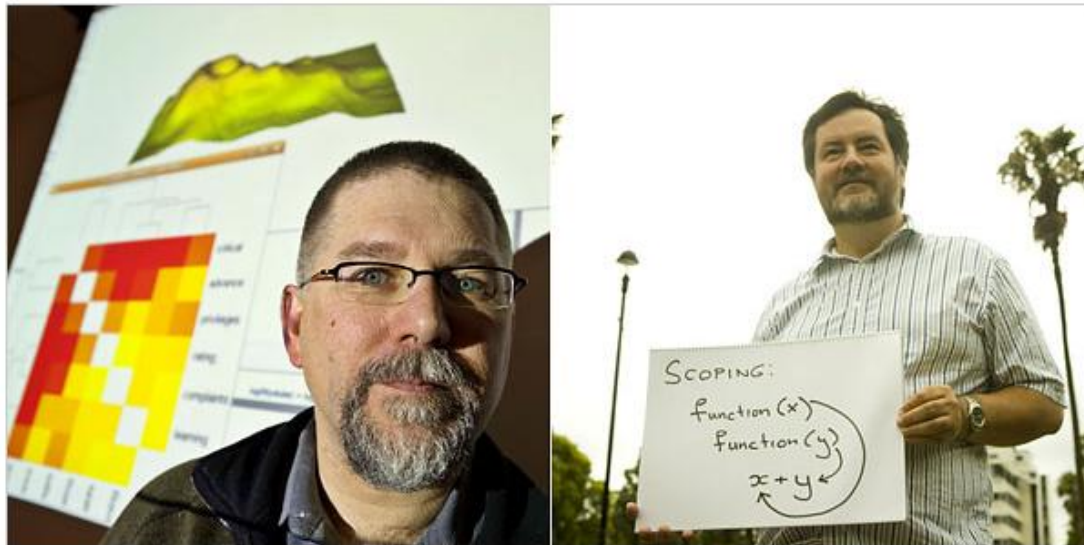
Internet

Start-Ups

Business Computing

Compar

Data Analysts Captivated by R's Power



Stuart Isett for The New York Times

R first appeared in 1996, when the statistics professors Robert Gentleman, left, and Ross Ihaka released the code as a free software package.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/01/07/technology/business-computing/07program.html>

Sobre o R

Quem usa R?

Google



Bank of America 

Sobre o R

Baixando o R do CRAN



CRAN Mirrors

The Comprehensive R Archive Network is available at the following URLs, please choose a location close to you. Some statistics on the status of the mirrors can be found here: [main page](#), [windows release](#), [windows old release](#).

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Argentina	http://mirror.fcaglp.unlp.edu.ar/CRAN/ http://r.mirror.mendoza-conicet.gob.ar/	Universidad Nacional de La Plata CONICET Mendoza
Australia	http://cran.csiro.au/ http://cran.ms.unimelb.edu.au/	CSIRO University of Melbourne
Austria	http://cran.at.r-project.org/	Wirtschaftsuniversitaet Wien
Belgium	http://www.freeststatistics.org/cran/	K.U.Leuven Association
Brazil	http://cran-r.c3sl.ufpr.br/ http://cran.fiocruz.br/ http://www.vps.fmvz.usp.br/CRAN/ http://brieger.esalq.usp.br/CRAN/	Universidade Federal do Parana Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Rio de Janeiro University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo University of Sao Paulo, Piracicaba

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Baixando o R do CRAN



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The Comprehensive R Archive Network

Download and Install R

Precompiled binary distributions of the base system and contributed packages, **Windows and Mac** users most likely want one of these versions of R:

- [Download R for Linux](#)
- [Download R for MacOS X](#)
- [Download R for Windows](#)

Source Code for all Platforms

Windows and Mac users most likely want to download the precompiled binaries listed in the upper box, not the source code. The sources have to be compiled before you can use them. If you do not know what this means, you probably do not want to do it!

- The latest release (2011-07-08): [R-2.13.1.tar.gz](#) (read [what's new](#) in the latest version).
- Sources of [R alpha and beta releases](#) (daily snapshots, created only in time periods before a planned release).
- Daily snapshots of current patched and development versions are [available here](#). Please read about [new features and bug fixes](#) before filing corresponding feature requests or bug reports.
- Source code of older versions of R is [available here](#).
- Contributed extension [packages](#)

Sobre o R

Baixando o R do CRAN



R for Windows

Subdirectories:

[base](#)

Binaries for base distribution (managed by Duncan Murdoch). This is what you want if you **install R for the first time.**

[contrib](#)

Binaries of contributed packages (managed by Uwe Ligges)

Please do not submit binaries to CRAN. Package developers might want to contact Duncan Murdoch or Uwe Ligges directly in case of questions / suggestions related to Windows binaries.

You may also want to read the [R FAQ](#) and [R for Windows FAQ](#).

Note: CRAN does some checks on these binaries for viruses, but cannot give guarantees. Use the normal precautions with downloaded executables.

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Sobre o R

Baixando o R do CRAN



R-2.13.1 for Windows (32/64 bit)

[Download R 2.13.1 for Windows](#) (39 megabytes, 32/64 bit)

[Installation and other instructions](#)

New features in this version: [Windows specific](#), [all platforms](#).

If you want to double-check that the package you have downloaded exactly matches the package distributed by R, you can compare the [md5sum](#) of the .exe to the [true fingerprint](#). You will need a version of md5sum for windows: both [graphical](#) and [command line versions](#) are available.

Frequently asked questions

- [How do I install R when using Windows Vista?](#)
- [How do I update packages in my previous version of R?](#)
- [Should I run 32-bit or 64-bit R?](#)

Please see the [R FAQ](#) for general information about R and the [R Windows FAQ](#) for Windows-specific information.

Other builds

- Patches to this release are incorporated in the [r-patched snapshot build](#).
- A build of the development version (which will eventually become the next major release of R) is available in the [r-devel snapshot build](#).
- [Previous releases](#)

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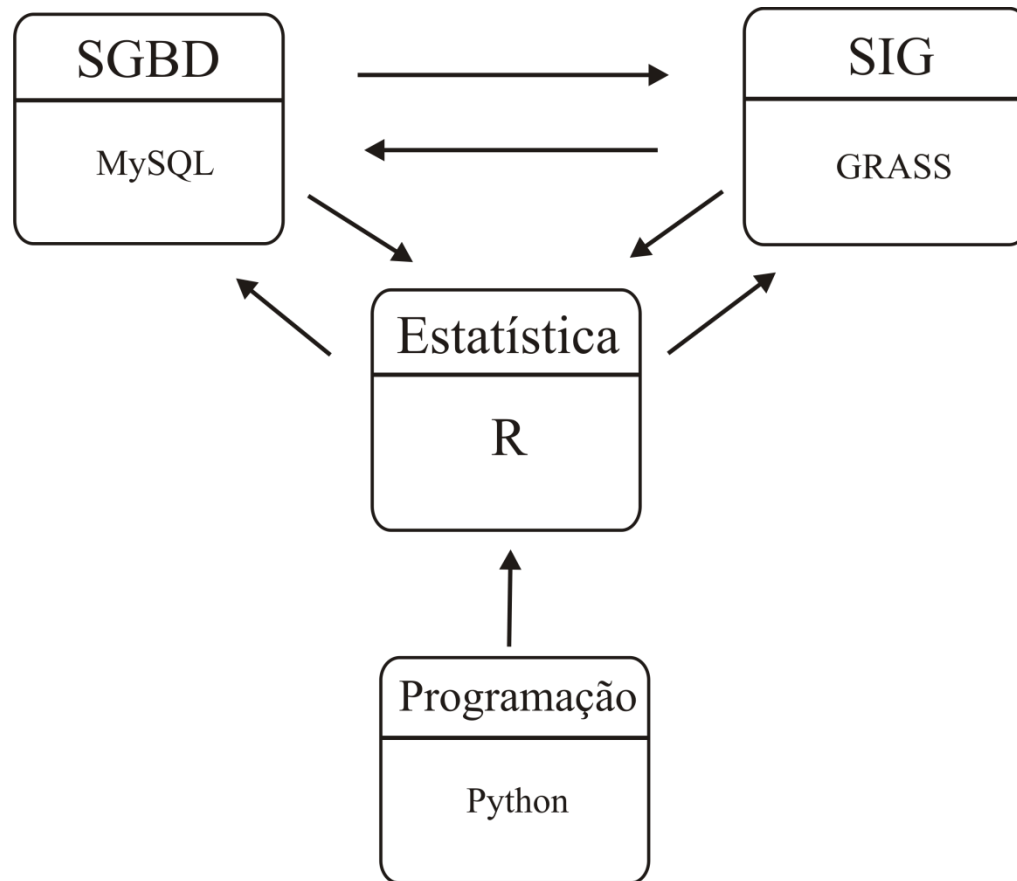
Documentation

[Manuals](#)

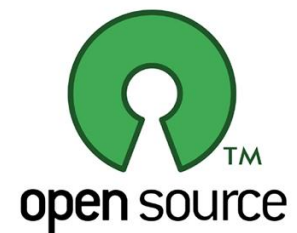
[FAQs](#)

[Contributed](#)

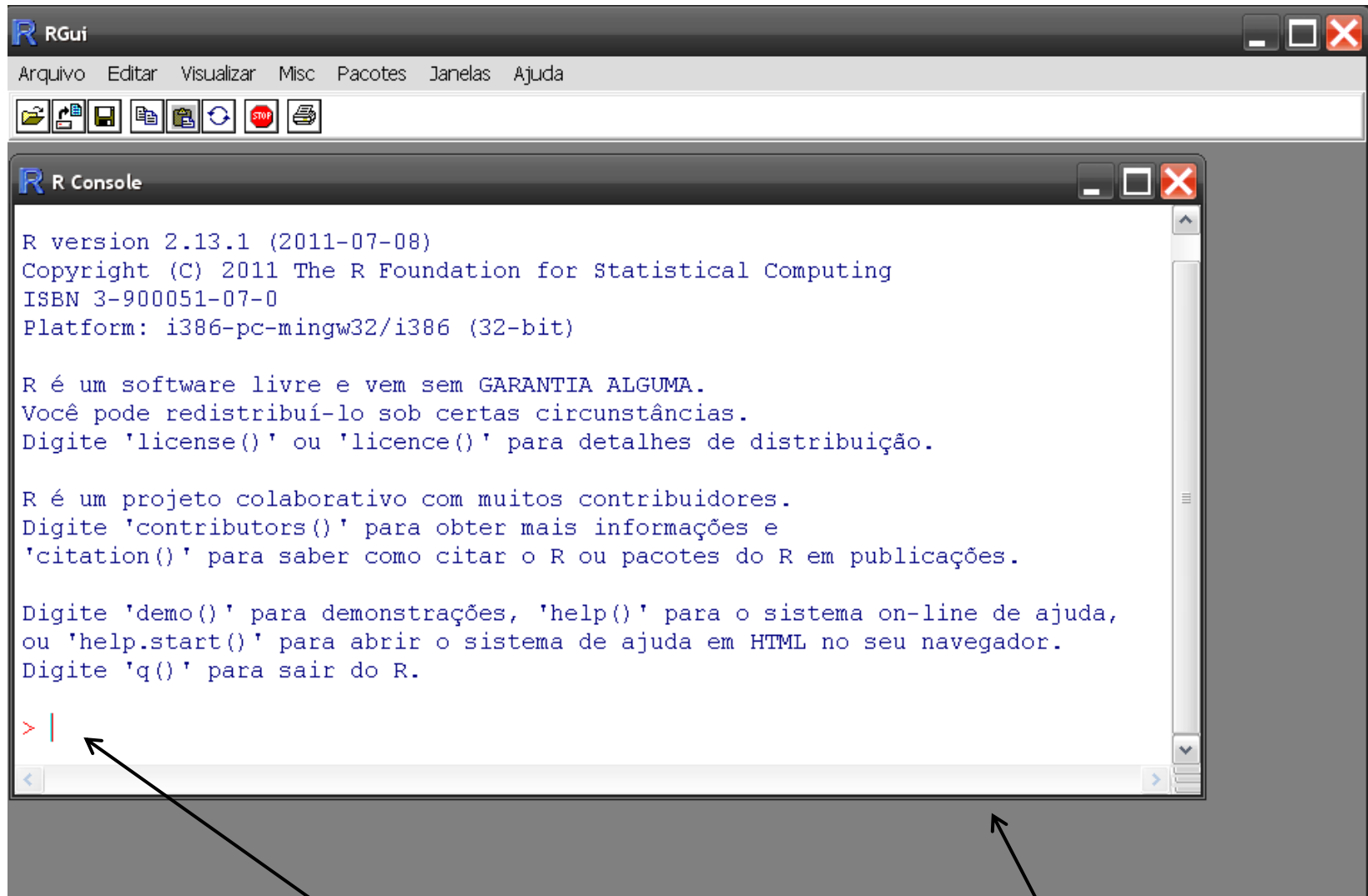
Sobre o R



Interoperabilidade do R: tendência Open Source



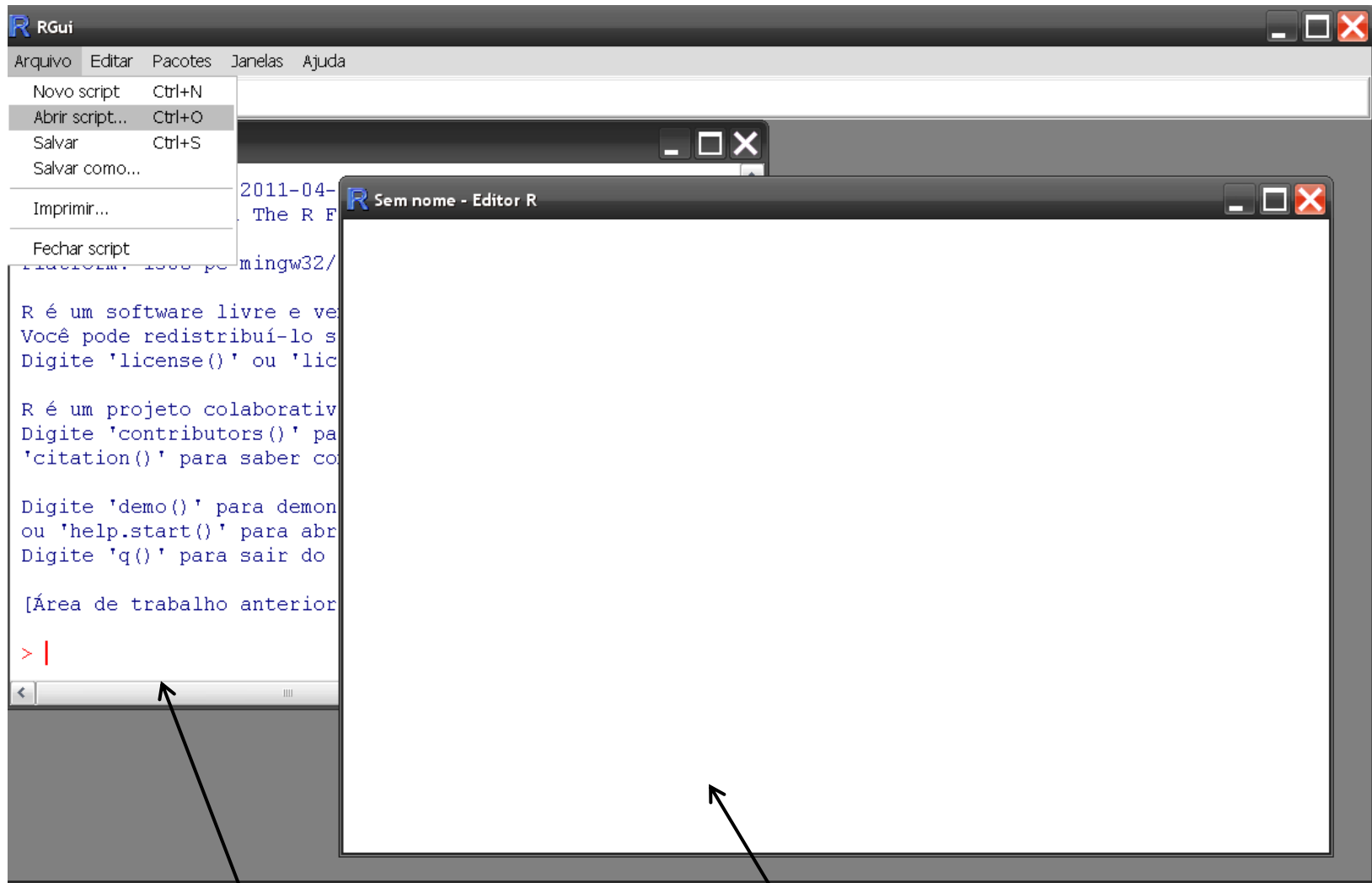
A interface gráfica do R



Linha de comandos

Janela de comandos

A interface gráfica do R



Janela de comandos

Janela do editor do R

A interface gráfica do R

Janela de Comandos

- Na linha de comandos, especificada pelo símbolo (*prompt*) **>**, são digitadas comandos e funções.
- Se ao digitar aparecer o símbolo **+** no lugar do *prompt*, significa que ainda esta faltando completar o texto do comando.
- Os resultados das operações e funções são mostradas na Janela de Comandos.

Janela do editor

- Serve para digitar uma lista de comandos que podem ser organizados para formar uma função ou *script*.

Preparando uma sessão de trabalho no R

Visualizando o diretório de trabalho: `getwd()`

```
> getwd()  
[1] "C:/Documents and Settings/Administrador/Meus documentos"
```

Criando o diretório de trabalho: `dir.create()`

```
> dir.create('C:/cursoR')
```

Definindo o diretório de trabalho: `setwd()`

```
> setwd('C:/cursoR')
```

```
> getwd()  
[1] "C:/cursoR"
```

Definições básicas no R

- Todas as entidades que são criadas e manipuladas no R são denominadas genericamente de Objetos.
- Objetos podem ser variáveis, vetores de números, cadeias de caracteres, funções, matrizes, entre outros.
- Objetos são criados a partir de um comando de atribuição ou assinalação.
- Comando para atribuição: <- ou =
- Exemplo de criação de um objeto denominado a com valor igual a 4.

```
> a <- 4
```

```
> a
```

```
[1] 4
```

Definições básicas no R

- R usa uma sintaxe *case-sensitive*.
- Por exemplo, A e a correspondem a objetos diferentes.

```
> A <- 2
```

```
> a <- 3
```

- Nomes de objetos não podem começar com número nem podem ser palavras reservadas.

O R não avisa quando um objeto muda de valor.

=> Criar os objetos: A = 2, a = 3, BB = 312, A1 = 12, e A2 = 100

Operações básicas no R

Lista objetos: ls() e objects()

```
> ls()
```

```
[1] "a" "A" "A1" "A2" "BB"
```

- Se desejamos listar unicamente os objetos que começam com a letra A.

```
> ls(pattern = 'A')
```

```
[1] "A" "A1" "A2"
```

Apaga objetos: rm() e remove()

```
> rm(a)
```

```
> rm(A, A1)
```

- Apagando um objeto não tem como recuperá-lo.

Operações básicas no R

Apaga todos os objetos da área de trabalho

```
> rm(list = ls())
```

```
> ls()
```

```
character(0)
```

=> Criar os objetos: A = 2, a = 3, BB = 312, A1 = 12, e A2 = 100

```
> A <- 2; a <- 3; BB <- 312; A1 <- 12; A2 <- 100
```

Definições básicas no R

Área de Trabalho (Workplace)

- Todos os objetos criados em uma sessão de trabalho são armazenados temporariamente na Área de Trabalho até o final da sessão de trabalho.
- No final de uma sessão de trabalho (sair do R), o R perguntará se deseja salvar a Área de Trabalho. Caso afirmativo, salva a Área de Trabalho no arquivo .Rdata.
- Quando o R é iniciado de novo, carrega a Área de Trabalho salvo no arquivo .Rdata anteriormente.

Salva os objetos da Área de Trabalho: `save.image()`

> `save.image("Aula1.RData")`

Definições básicas no R

Mostra os arquivos no diretório de trabalho: `dir()`

```
> dir()  
[1] "Aula1.RData"
```

=> Apague todos os objetos da Área de Trabalho.

Carrega uma Área de trabalho: `load()`

```
> load("Aula1.Rdata")  
> ls()  
[1] "a" "A" "A1" "A2" "BB"
```

Salva o histórico de comandos: `save.history()`

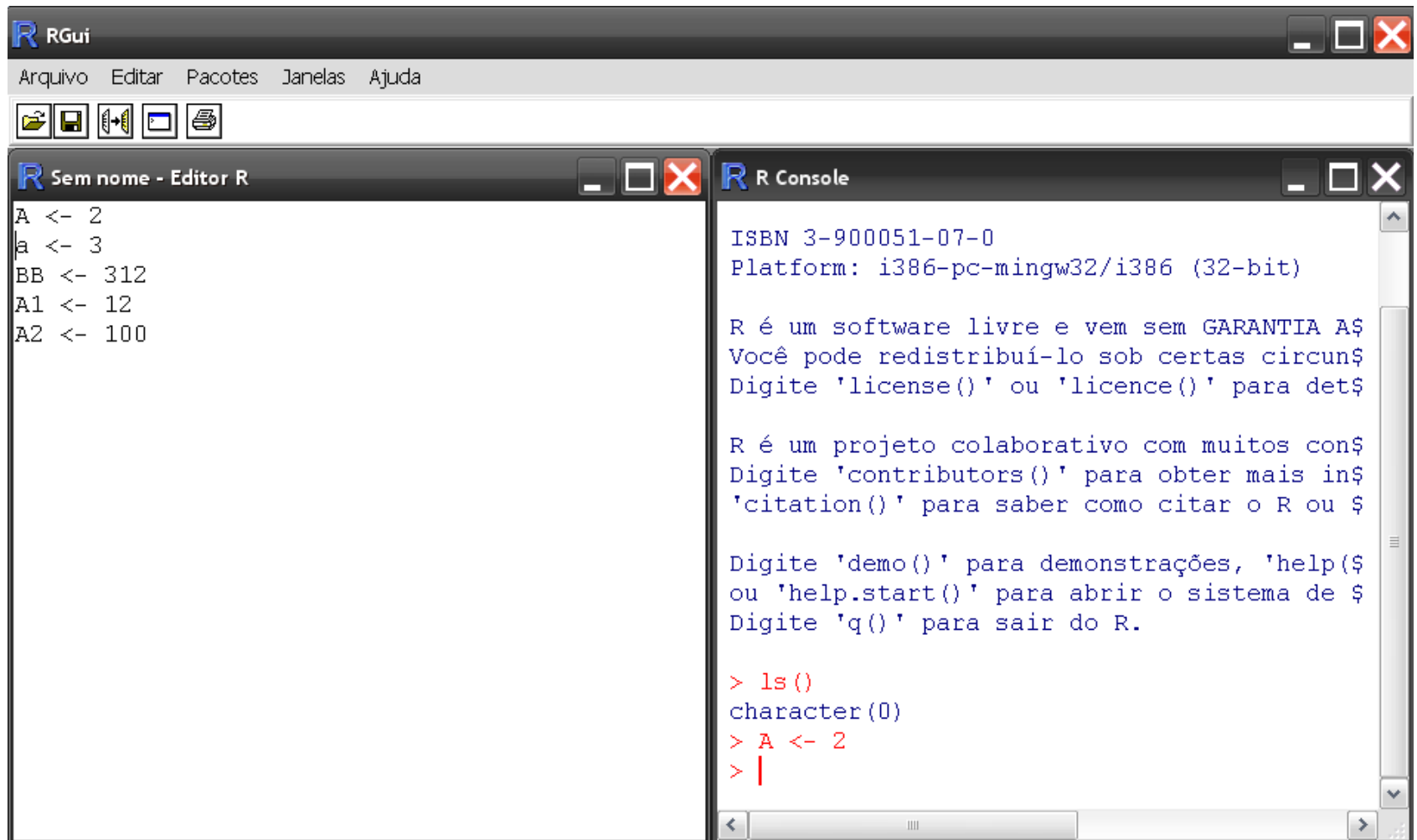
- O arquivo do histórico de comandos pode ser aberto pelo bloco de notas.

```
> savehistory("comandos.Rhistory")
```

Definições básicas no R

=> Abra o Editor do R e coloque os comandos:

A <- 2; a <- 3; BB <- 312; A1 <- 12; A2 <- 100



Definições básicas no R

Salva o conteúdo do Editor do R

- O conteúdo do Editor do R pode ser salvo utilizando o menu na opção Arquivo.
- A extensão do arquivo é *.R e pode ser aberto pelo Bloco de Notas.

=> Salve o conteúdo do Editor do R com o nome aula1.R

Procurando ajuda no R

Ajuda para funções: ? ou help()

> ? hist

> help(mean)

Ajuda para caracteres especiais ou comandos da linguagem R : ? ou help()

> ? "\$"

> help("if")

> help("for")

Procurando ajuda no R

Acessa ajuda em html do R: `help.start()`

> **help.start()**

Statistical Data Analysis



Manuals

[An Introduction to R](#)
[Writing R Extensions](#)
[R Data Import/Export](#)

[The R Language Definition](#)
[R Installation and Administration](#)
[R Internals](#)

Reference

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Miscellaneous Material

[About R](#)
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[Authors](#)
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[NEWS](#)

[Resources](#)
[Thanks](#)

Material specific to the Windows port

[CHANGES](#)

[Windows FAQ](#)

Procurando ajuda no R

Procura por um termo: apropos()

```
> apropos("sum")
[1] "__C__summary.table"      "__C__summaryDefault"
[3] "__T__Summary:base"      "colSums"
[5] "contr.sum"              "cumsum"
[7] "print.summary.table"    "print.summaryDefault"
[9] "rowsum"                "rowsum.data.frame"
[11] "rowsum.default"        "rowSums"
[13] "sum"                   "summary"
[15] "Summary"              "summary.aov"
[17] "summary.aovlist"      "summary.connection"
[19] "summary.data.frame"   "Summary.data.frame"
[21] "summary.Date"        "Summary.Date"
[23] "summary.default"     "Summary.difftime"
[25] "summary.factor"      "Summary.factor"
[27] "summary.glm"         "summary.infl"
[29] "summary.lm"          "summary.manova"
[31] "summary.matrix"      "summary.mlm"
[33] "Summary.numeric_version" "Summary.ordered"
[35] "summary.POSIXct"     "Summary.POSIXct"
[37] "summary.POSIXlt"     "Summary.POSIXlt"
[39] "summary.srcfile"     "summary.srcref"
[41] "summary.stepfun"     "summary.table"
[43] "summaryRprof"
```

```
> help(summary.lm)
```

Procurando ajuda no R

Ajuda na Internet: <http://search.r-project.org/>

Help for R: A language and environment for statistical computing and graphics

Click here to search R functions (and mailing-list archives through 2010 only)

Packages

Full access to all help pages: [base](#), [graphics](#), [stats](#), [utils](#), [all CRAN packages](#)

Package sources: [CRAN at CMU](#), [Omegahat](#), [Bioconductor](#)

Other places to search

[R Graphical Manual](#) (all functions, and graphics)

[Rseek web-search](#) (gets some things that mine does not get, like code)

[Robert King's mail archives \(Australia\)](#) (updated continuously and searchable)

[R-help archive](#) (updated continuously)

[Mailing list ARChive](#) (updated continuously; R is under "Development")

[Lund University, R help](#) (packages, installation scripts, and more)

[Crantastic](#) (interesting interface for packages)

[CRANberries](#) (new and updated packages)

[R/S function finder](#)

R at gmane.org: [R-announce](#); [Bayesian networks](#); [Debian](#); [Developers](#); [R-help](#); [Geography](#); [Graphical models](#); [GUI](#); [Mac](#); [Finance](#).

Blogs: [R bloggers](#) (links to many blogs), [planet r](#), [Revolutions](#)

For Google search of examples (e.g., for "boxplot"), try `filetype:R boxplot -rebol`.

Search MarkMail:

Procurando ajuda no R

Ajuda na Internet: <http://search.r-project.org/>

R Site Search

Powered by [Namazu](#).
[Comments and criticisms welcome.](#)

This search will allow you to search the contents of the [R](#) functions, package vignettes, task views, and R-help mail archives.

The mail archives include R-help (including R-sig-geo through 2007), R-sig-mixed-models and R-devel through December 2010. To see a thread, you may have to click on "[thread]" at the bottom of a message. Notice that the mail archives are no longer included in the default search.

So far I have not had time to work on the mail archives for 2011. I think they are not needed anymore. There are other search engines for mail that are better. The functions, however, are necessary and I will try to continue maintaining them.

The functions, vignettes, and task views are complete up to August 29, 2011, for R version 2.13.1, including all the [CRAN](#) packages, the minimal default packages (and a few more) from [Bioconductor](#), and all of [Jim Lindsey's packages](#).

Query: [\[How to search\]](#)

Display: Description: Sort:

Target:

- ☒ Functions
- ☒ Vignettes
- ☐ R-help 2008-2009
- ☐ R-help 2010-
- ☒ Task views
- ☐ R-sig-mixed-models
- ☐ R-help 2002-2007
- ☐ R-help 1997-2001

Procurando ajuda no R

Ajuda na Internet: <http://search.r-project.org/>

R Site Search

Query: [\[How to search\]](#)

Display: Description: Sort:

Target:

- ☒ Functions
- ☐ Vignettes
- ☐ R-help 2008-2009
- ☒ R-help 2010-
- ☐ Task views
- ☐ R-sig-mixed-models
- ☐ R-help 2002-2007
- ☐ R-help 1997-2001
- ☐ R-devel

For problems WITH THIS PAGE (not with R) contact baron@psych.upenn.edu.

Results:

References:

- **Rhelp10**: [odds: 83] [ratio: 246] [TOTAL: 22]
- **functions**: [odds: 641] [ratio: 3314] [TOTAL: 380]

Total 402 documents matching your query.

1. [Converting Odds Ratio to Relative Risk with Partial Data Information](#) (score: 63)

Author: Zhu Wang

Date: Sat, 16 Jul 2011 15:50:11 -0500

Converting **Odds Ratio** to Relative Risk with Partial Data Information Zhu Wang Connecticut Children's Medical Center University of Connecticut School of Medicine Abstract In medical and epidemiology

Procurando ajuda no R

Listas de emails (Grupos de discussão)

<http://www.r-project.org/mail.html>

Special Interest Group (=: SIG) mailing lists

R-SIG-Mac	R Special Interest Group on Mac ports of R
R-sig-DB	R SIG on Database Interfaces
R-SIG-Debian	R Special Interest Group for Debian ports of R
R-sig-dynamic-models	Special Interest Group for Dynamic Simulation Models in R
R-sig-Epi	R for epidemiological data analysis
R-sig-ecology	Using R in ecological data analysis
R-SIG-Fedora	R Special Interest Group for Fedora and Redhat ports of R
R-SIG-Finance	Special Interest Group for 'R in Finance'
R-sig-Geo	R Special Interest Group on using Geographical data and Mapping
R-sig-gR	R SIG on gRaphical models
R-SIG-GUI	R Special Interest Group on GUI Development
R-SIG-HPC	R SIG on High-Performance Computing
R-sig-Jobs	R SIG List for Announcements of Jobs where R is used
R-sig-mixed-models	R SIG on Mixed Effect Models, notably lmer() related
R-sig-mediawiki	R SIG on the R Extension for Mediawiki
R-sig-networks	R SIG for users and developers of network- or graph-related software within R
R-sig-phylo	R SIG on phylogenetic and comparative methods and analyses
R-sig-QA	R SIG on Quality Assurance & Validation
R-sig-Robust	R SIG on Robust Statistics
R-sig-teaching	SIG on Teaching Statistics (and more) using R
R-sig-Wiki	SIG on the Development of an "R Wiki"

Procurando ajuda no R

Lista de email brasileira

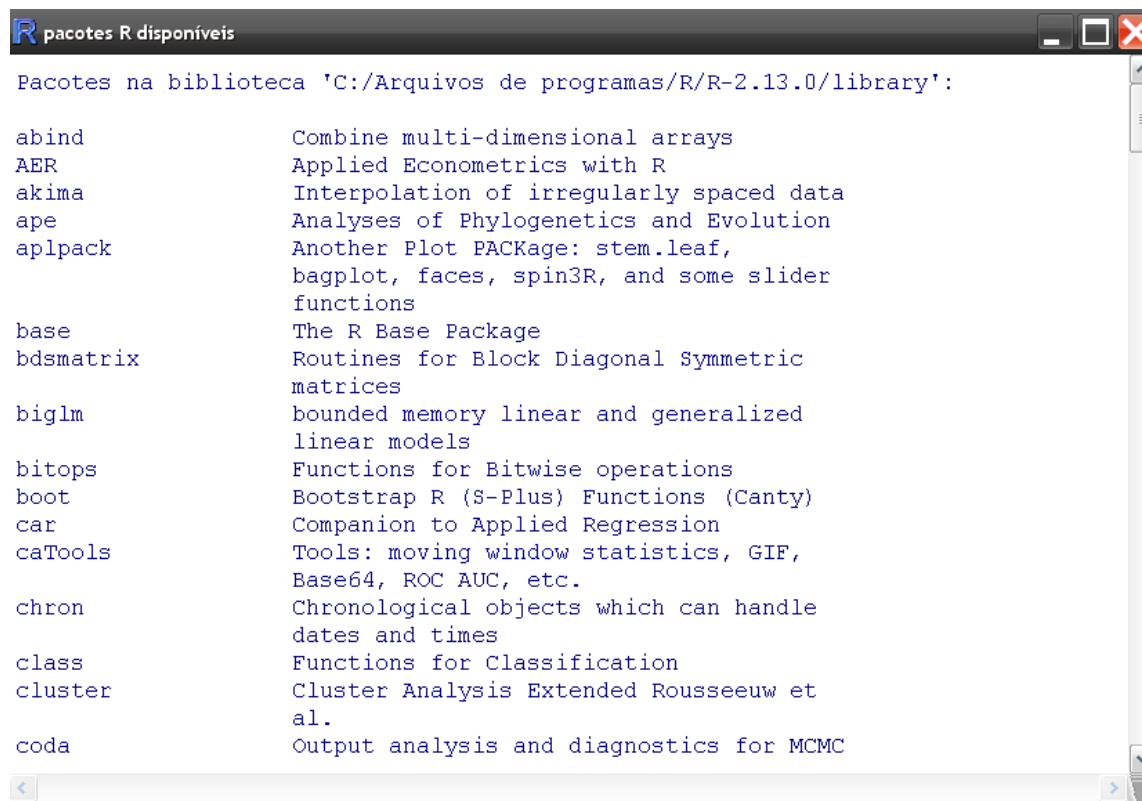
<https://listas.inf.ufpr.br/cgi-bin/mailman/listinfo/r-br>

Pacotes

- Pacotes são arquivos contendo funções, dados e manuais.
- O programa R vem com alguns pacotes instalados.

Lista pacotes instalados no R: library()

> library()



```
R pacotes R disponíveis

Pacotes na biblioteca 'C:/Arquivos de programas/R/R-2.13.0/library':

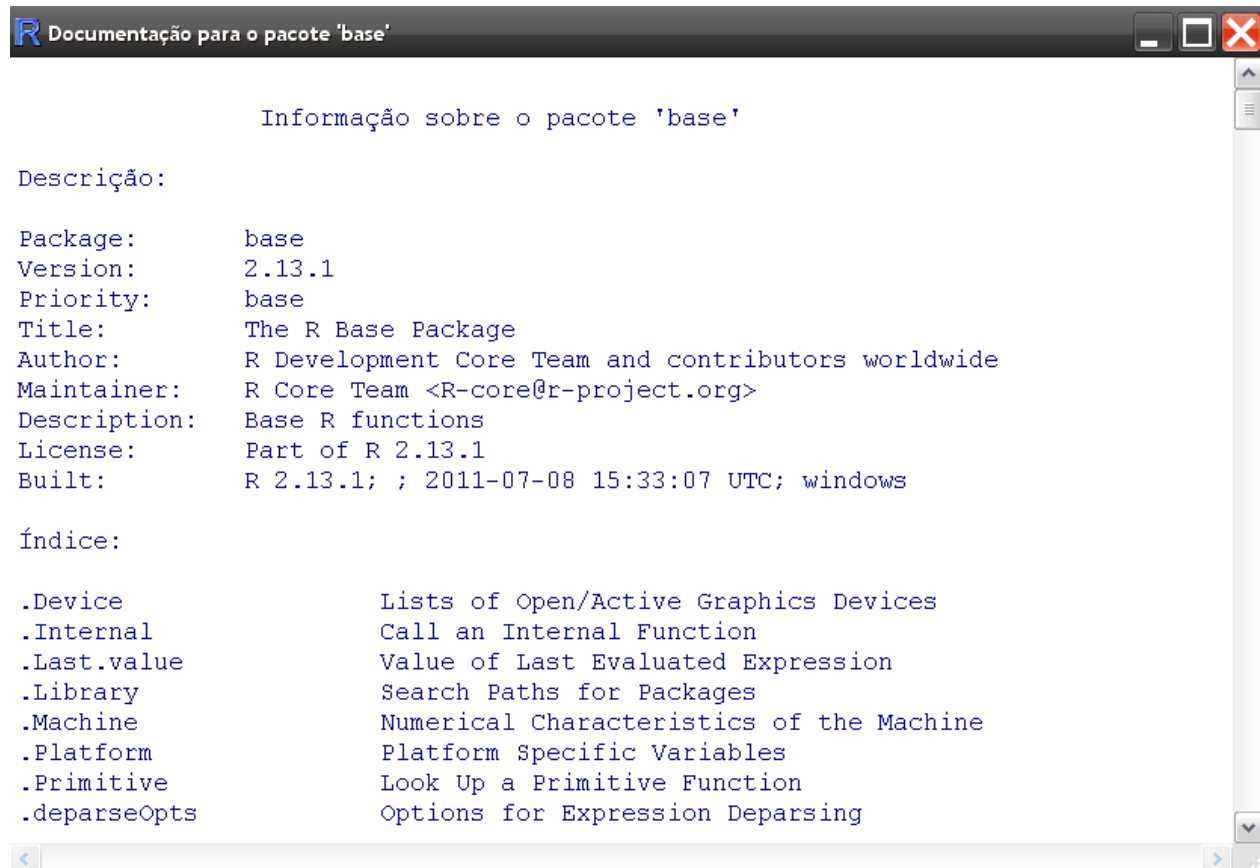
abind          Combine multi-dimensional arrays
AER            Applied Econometrics with R
akima          Interpolation of irregularly spaced data
ape            Analyses of Phylogenetics and Evolution
aplpack        Another Plot PACKage: stem.leaf,
               bagplot, faces, spin3R, and some slider
               functions
base           The R Base Package
bdsmatrix      Routines for Block Diagonal Symmetric
               matrices
biglm          bounded memory linear and generalized
               linear models
bitops         Functions for Bitwise operations
boot           Bootstrap R (S-Plus) Functions (Canty)
car            Companion to Applied Regression
caTools        Tools: moving window statistics, GIF,
               Base64, ROC AUC, etc.
chron          Chronological objects which can handle
               dates and times
class          Functions for Classification
cluster        Cluster Analysis Extended Rousseeuw et
               al.
coda           Output analysis and diagnostics for MCMC
```

Pacotes

- O pacote principal do R é o base.

Obtém informação sobre um pacote: `library(help="nomedopacote")`

> `library(help="base")`



```
Documentação para o pacote 'base'
```

Informação sobre o pacote 'base'

Descrição:

Package: base
Version: 2.13.1
Priority: base
Title: The R Base Package
Author: R Development Core Team and contributors worldwide
Maintainer: R Core Team <R-core@r-project.org>
Description: Base R functions
License: Part of R 2.13.1
Built: R 2.13.1; ; 2011-07-08 15:33:07 UTC; windows

Índice:

.Device	Lists of Open/Active Graphics Devices
.Internal	Call an Internal Function
.Last.value	Value of Last Evaluated Expression
.Library	Search Paths for Packages
.Machine	Numerical Characteristics of the Machine
.Platform	Platform Specific Variables
.Primitive	Look Up a Primitive Function
.deparseOpts	Options for Expression Deparsing

Pacotes

- O R não carrega todos os pacotes ao iniciar (economiza memória).

Lista os pacotes carregados numa sessão de trabalho: `(.packages())`

```
> (.packages())  
[1] "stats"    "graphics" "grDevices" "utils"    "datasets" "methods"  
[7] "base"
```

Carrega um pacote no R: `library(nomedopacote)`

```
> library(MASS)  
> (.packages())  
[1] "MASS"     "stats"    "graphics" "grDevices" "utils"    "datasets"  
[7] "methods"  "base"
```

- Um pacote só pode ser carregado se estiver instalado.

Pacotes

Descarrega um pacote no R: `detach("package:nomedopacote")`

```
> detach("package:MASS")  
> (.packages())  
[1] "stats"    "graphics" "grDevices" "utils"    "datasets" "methods"  
[7] "base"
```

Checa se um pacote esta instalado no R: `find.package("nomedopacote")`

```
> find.package("utils")  
[1] "C:/ARQUIV~1/R/R-213~1.0/library/utils"
```

```
> find.package("DMwR")  
Erro em find.package("DMwR") : não há nenhum pacote chamado 'DMwR'
```

Pacotes

Instala um pacote no R: `install.packages("nomedopacote")`

> `install.packages('Rcmdr')`
also installing the dependency 'car'

tentando a URL 'http://cran-r.c3sl.ufpr.br/bin/windows/contrib/2.13/car_2.0-11.zip'
Content type 'application/zip' length 760733 bytes (742 Kb)
URL aberta
downloaded 742 Kb

tentando a URL 'http://cran-r.c3sl.ufpr.br/bin/windows/contrib/2.13/Rcmdr_1.7-0.zip'
Content type 'application/zip' length 2954744 bytes (2.8 Mb)
URL aberta
downloaded 2.8 Mb

package 'car' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked
package 'Rcmdr' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked

The downloaded packages are in
C:\Temp\Rtmpq32JwZ\downloaded_packages

Pacotes

- Existem atualmente 3236 pacotes no site do CRAN do R.
- Para utilizar um pacote na sessão de trabalho é preciso de duas etapas: instalar o pacote e carregar o pacote no R.
- Alguns pacotes dependem de outros na hora de instalar e/ou funcionar.
- A etapa de instalação pode ser efetuada diretamente pelo Menu na aba Pacote opção Instalar pacote(s)... . Esta opção requer ter conexão à Internet.
- Pode se optar por pegar o arquivo .ZIP (localizado na página do CRAN) do pacote, mas pode-se precisar dos arquivos .ZIP de outros pacotes dependentes.
- Quando se instala ou carrega um pacote, a lista do help se atualiza com os novos comandos.

Pacotes

<http://cran-r.c3sl.ufpr.br/index.html>



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Available CRAN Packages By Date of Publication

Date	Package	Title
2011-08-22	LaplacesDemon	Software for Bayesian Inference
2011-08-22	LearnBayes	Functions for Learning Bayesian Inference
2011-08-22	exams	Automatic Generation of Standardized Exams for Large-Lecture Courses
2011-08-22	last.call	Utility for returning previous commands as unevaluated calls and the full context of function calls
2011-08-22	pragma	Provides a pragma / directive / keyword syntax for R
2011-08-22	smatr	(Standardised) Major Axis Estimation and Testing Routines
2011-08-22	zoo	S3 Infrastructure for Regular and Irregular Time Series (Z's ordered observations)
2011-08-21	GrapheR	A multiplatform GUI for drawing customizable graphs in R
2011-08-21	RTextTools	Automatic Text Classification via Supervised Learning
2011-08-21	chron	Chronological objects which can handle dates and times
2011-08-21	clue	Cluster ensembles
2011-08-21	hergm	Hierarchical Exponential-Family Random Graph Models
2011-08-21	mediation	R Package for Causal Mediation Analysis
2011-08-21	optimx	A Replacement and Extension of the optim() Function
2011-08-20	QuACN	This package offers a set of topological network measures to analyze complex Networks structurally
2011-08-20	RNetLogo	Provides an interface to the agent-based modelling platform NetLogo

Pacotes

<http://cran-r.c3sl.ufpr.br/index.html>



DMwR: Functions and data for "Data Mining with R"

This package includes functions and data accompanying the book "Data Mining with R, learning with case studies" by Luis Torgo, CRC Press 2010.

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Version: 0.2.1

Depends: R (≥ 2.10), methods, graphics, [xts](#) ($\geq 0.6-7$), [quantmod](#) ($\geq 0.3-8$), [ROCR](#) ($\geq 1.0-2$), [class](#) ($\geq 7.3-1$), [rpart](#) ($\geq 3.1-46$), [abind](#) ($\geq 1.1-0$), [cluster](#) ($\geq 1.12.1$), [lattice](#) ($\geq 0.18-3$), [grid](#) ($\geq 2.10.1$), [zoo](#) ($\geq 1.6-4$)

Published: 2011-04-15

Author: Luis Torgo

Maintainer: Luis Torgo <ltorgo at dcc.fc.up.pt>

License: [GPL \(\$\geq 2\$ \)](#)

Citation: [DMwR citation info](#)

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checks: [DMwR results](#)

Downloads:

Package source: [DMwR_0.2.1.tar.gz](#)

MacOS X binary: [DMwR_0.2.1.tgz](#)

Windows binary: [DMwR_0.2.1.zip](#)

Reference manual: [DMwR.pdf](#)

Old sources: [DMwR archive](#)

Pacotes

Lista arquivos de dados do pacote datasets: data()

> data()

```
R R data sets
Data sets in package 'datasets':

AirPassengers      Monthly Airline Passenger Numbers 1949-1960
BJsales            Sales Data with Leading Indicator
BJsales.lead (BJsales) Sales Data with Leading Indicator
BOD                Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CO2                Carbon Dioxide Uptake in Grass Plants
ChickWeight        Weight versus age of chicks on different diets
DNase              Elisa assay of DNase
EuStockMarkets     Daily Closing Prices of Major European Stock
                  Indices, 1991-1998
Formaldehyde       Determination of Formaldehyde
HairEyeColor       Hair and Eye Color of Statistics Students
Harman23.cor       Harman Example 2.3
Harman74.cor       Harman Example 7.4
Indometh           Pharmacokinetics of Indomethacin
InsectSprays       Effectiveness of Insect Sprays
JohnsonJohnson    Quarterly Earnings per Johnson & Johnson Share
LakeHuron          Level of Lake Huron 1875-1972
LifeCycleSavings   Intercountry Life-Cycle Savings Data
Loblolly           Growth of Loblolly pine trees
Nile               Flow of the River Nile
Orange             Growth of Orange Trees
OrchardSprays      Potency of Orchard Sprays
```

Pacotes

Acessa um arquivo de dados disponível num pacote: `data(nomedopacote)`

- Acessa um arquivo de dados de um pacote previamente carregado.

```
> (.packages())
```

```
[1] "stats"    "graphics" "grDevices" "utils"    "datasets" "methods"
[7] "base "
```

```
> data(CO2)
```

```
> CO2
```

	Plant	Type	Treatment	conc	uptake
1	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	95	16.0
2	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	175	30.4
3	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	250	34.8
4	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	350	37.2
5	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	500	35.3
6	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	675	39.2
7	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	1000	39.7

Pacotes

Informação sobre um arquivo de dados de um pacote: `help(nomedoarquivo)`

> **help(CO2)**

CO2 {datasets}

R Documentation

Carbon Dioxide Uptake in Grass Plants

Description

The `co2` data frame has 84 rows and 5 columns of data from an experiment on the cold tolerance of the grass species *Echinochloa crus-galli*.

Usage

`co2`

Format

This object of class `c("nfnGroupedData", "nfGroupedData", "groupedData", "data.frame")` containing the following columns:

Plant

an ordered factor with levels `Qn1 < Qn2 < Qn3 < ... < Mc1` giving a unique identifier for each plant.

Type

a factor with levels `Quebec Mississippi` giving the origin of the plant

Treatment

a factor with levels `nonchilled chilled`

conc

a numeric vector of ambient carbon dioxide concentrations (mL/L).

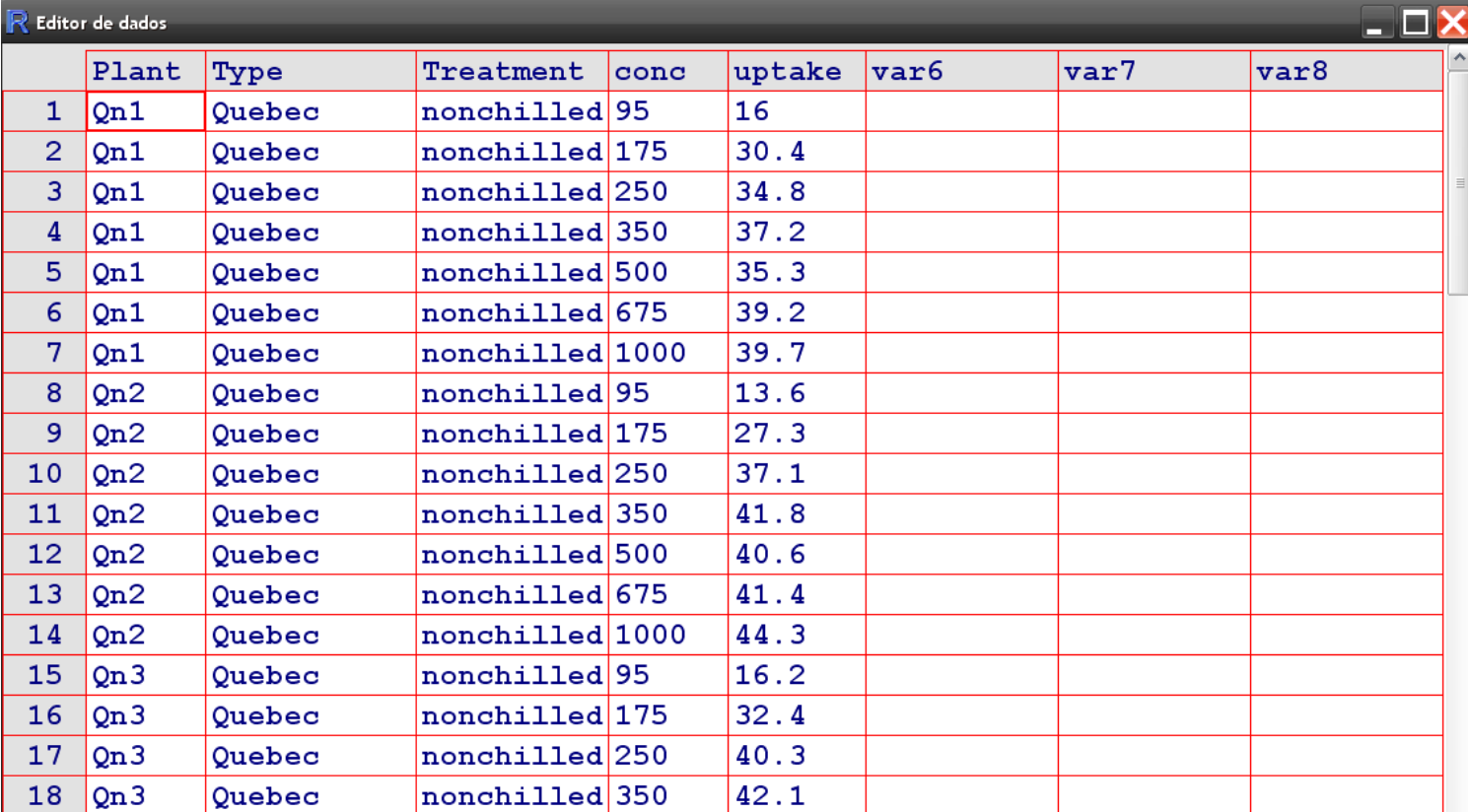
uptake

a numeric vector of carbon dioxide uptake rates ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2 \text{ sec}$).

Pacotes

Visualiza um arquivo de dados: data(nomedoarquivo)

> edit(CO2)



The image shows a screenshot of the R 'Editor de dados' (Data Editor) window. The window title is 'R Editor de dados'. It displays a data table with 18 rows and 9 columns. The columns are labeled: 'Plant', 'Type', 'Treatment', 'conc', 'uptake', 'var6', 'var7', and 'var8'. The rows are numbered 1 through 18. The data is organized by 'Plant' (Qn1, Qn2, Qn3) and 'Type' (Quebec). The 'Treatment' for all rows is 'nonchilled'. The 'conc' values range from 95 to 1000. The 'uptake' values range from 13.6 to 44.3. The 'var6', 'var7', and 'var8' columns are empty.

	Plant	Type	Treatment	conc	uptake	var6	var7	var8
1	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	95	16			
2	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	175	30.4			
3	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	250	34.8			
4	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	350	37.2			
5	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	500	35.3			
6	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	675	39.2			
7	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	1000	39.7			
8	Qn2	Quebec	nonchilled	95	13.6			
9	Qn2	Quebec	nonchilled	175	27.3			
10	Qn2	Quebec	nonchilled	250	37.1			
11	Qn2	Quebec	nonchilled	350	41.8			
12	Qn2	Quebec	nonchilled	500	40.6			
13	Qn2	Quebec	nonchilled	675	41.4			
14	Qn2	Quebec	nonchilled	1000	44.3			
15	Qn3	Quebec	nonchilled	95	16.2			
16	Qn3	Quebec	nonchilled	175	32.4			
17	Qn3	Quebec	nonchilled	250	40.3			
18	Qn3	Quebec	nonchilled	350	42.1			

Sumario de funções

Função	Função
<code>getwd()</code>	<code>library(help="nomedopacote")</code>
<code>dir.create()</code>	<code>(.packages())</code>
<code>setwd()</code>	<code>library(nomedopacote)</code>
<code>ls()</code>	<code>detach("package:nomedopacote")</code>
<code>rm()</code>	<code>find.package("nomedopacote")</code>
<code>rm(list = ls())</code>	<code>install.packages("nomedopacote")</code>
<code>save.image()</code>	<code>data()</code>
<code>dir()</code>	<code>edit()</code>
<code>load()</code>	
<code>savehistory()</code>	
<code>help()</code>	
<code>help.start()</code>	
<code>apropos()</code>	
<code>library()</code>	