

R Lab I

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Roadmap

- R Markdown
- Seeing theory
- Exploring CEO salary dataset
- Problem set

R Markdown

- This is an R Markdown (<http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>) Notebook.
- Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents.
- R Markdown mainly consists of three parts: YAML header, texts, and `r` code chunk.
- R Markdown usually begins with a YAML header (optional) surrounded by `---`s, the header specifies meta information.
- You can write your texts with features like using header `#`, *italic*, **bold**, etc.
- When you run code within R Markdown, the results show below the chunk of code.
- You can set chunk global options that apply to every chunk in your file. This is done by calling `knitr::opts_chunk$set` in this code chunk. However, these global defaults can be overwritten in individual chunk headers.
- To understand more chunk options like `echo = TRUE`, `message = FALSE`, and `warning = FALSE`, check RMarkdown tips and tricks.
- Insert a new chunk: click the *Insert Chunk* button & using *Cmd+Option+I*.
- Execute chunk: click the *Run* button within the chunk or using *Cmd+Shift+Enter*.
- Click the **Knit** button to generate a document that includes both contents as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document.

Seeing Theory

“**Seeing Theory** is a project designed and created by Daniel Kunin with support from Brown University’s Royce Fellowship Program. The goal of the project is to make statistics more accessible to a wider range of students through interactive visualizations.”

Check this: <https://seeing-theory.brown.edu/basic-probability/index.html>

Importing dataset

Here are various ways of importing data:

```

# load packages
library(readr)
library(tidyverse)
library(haven)

# set working directory (set your own directory)
setwd("./")

# read RData (R)
load("UNpop.RData")

# read csv
UNpop <- read_csv("./UNpop.csv") # readr package

# read dta (Stata)
UNpop_stata_new <- read_dta("UNpop.dta") # haven package (new)

```

Read CEO data

```
ceo = read_dta("./CEOSAL2.DTA") # read CEO dataset
```

View Data

```

# View data
View(data)

```

Explore CEO data

```

class(ceo) # type of object

## [1] "tbl_df"      "tbl"        "data.frame"

names(ceo) # variable names (column)

## [1] "salary"  "age"      "college"  "grad"     "comten"   "ceoten"
## [7] "sales"   "profits"  "mktval"   "lsalary"  "lsales"   "lmktval"
## [13] "comtensq" "ceotensq" "profmarg"

nrow(ceo) # number of rows

## [1] 177

ncol(ceo) # number of columns

## [1] 15

summary(ceo) # summarize the dataset

##      salary      age      college      grad
##  Min.   : 100.0   Min.   :33.00   Min.    :0.0000   Min.    :0.0000
##  1st Qu.: 471.0   1st Qu.:52.00   1st Qu.:1.0000   1st Qu.:0.0000
##  Median : 707.0   Median :57.00   Median :1.0000   Median :1.0000
##  Mean   : 865.9   Mean    :56.43   Mean     :0.9718   Mean     :0.5311

```

```
## 3rd Qu.:1119.0 3rd Qu.:62.00 3rd Qu.:1.0000 3rd Qu.:1.0000
## Max. :5299.0 Max. :86.00 Max. :1.0000 Max. :1.0000
## comten ceoten sales profits
## Min. : 2.0 Min. : 0.000 Min. : 29 Min. : -463.0
## 1st Qu.:12.0 1st Qu.: 3.000 1st Qu.: 561 1st Qu.: 34.0
## Median :23.0 Median : 6.000 Median : 1400 Median : 63.0
## Mean :22.5 Mean : 7.955 Mean : 3529 Mean : 207.8
## 3rd Qu.:33.0 3rd Qu.:11.000 3rd Qu.: 3500 3rd Qu.: 208.0
## Max. :58.0 Max. :37.000 Max. :51300 Max. :2700.0
## mktval lsalary lsales lmktval
## Min. : 387 Min. :4.605 Min. : 3.367 Min. : 5.958
## 1st Qu.: 644 1st Qu.:6.155 1st Qu.: 6.330 1st Qu.: 6.468
## Median : 1200 Median :6.561 Median : 7.244 Median : 7.090
## Mean : 3600 Mean :6.583 Mean : 7.231 Mean : 7.399
## 3rd Qu.: 3500 3rd Qu.:7.020 3rd Qu.: 8.161 3rd Qu.: 8.161
## Max. :45400 Max. :8.575 Max. :10.845 Max. :10.723
## comtensq ceotensq profmarg
## Min. : 4.0 Min. : 0.0 Min. : -203.077
## 1st Qu.: 144.0 1st Qu.: 9.0 1st Qu.: 4.231
## Median : 529.0 Median : 36.0 Median : 6.834
## Mean : 656.7 Mean : 114.1 Mean : 6.420
## 3rd Qu.:1089.0 3rd Qu.: 121.0 3rd Qu.: 10.947
## Max. :3364.0 Max. :1369.0 Max. : 47.458

summary(ceo$salary) # summarize the variable

## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 100.0 471.0 707.0 865.9 1119.0 5299.0

length(ceo) # length of a dataset means # of variables

## [1] 15

length(ceo$salary) # length of a variable means # of obs

## [1] 177

head(ceo) # show the first 5 rows of the dataset

## # A tibble: 6 x 15
## salary age college grad comten ceoten sales profits mktval lsalary
## <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 1161 49 1 1 9 2 6200 966 23200 7.06
## 2 600 43 1 1 10 10 283 48 1100 6.40
## 3 379 51 1 1 9 3 169 40 1100 5.94
## 4 651 55 1 0 22 22 1100 -54 1000 6.48
## 5 497 44 1 1 8 6 351 28 387 6.21
## 6 1067 64 1 1 7 7 19000 614 3900 6.97
## # ... with 5 more variables: lsales <dbl>, lmktval <dbl>, comtensq <dbl>,
## # ceotensq <dbl>, profmarg <dbl>

table(ceo$grad) # show the frequency of a categorical variable

##
## 0 1
## 83 94
```

```

ceo_grate <- ceo[ceo$grad == 1,] # filter by condition(s)

ceo_over_1kk <- ceo[ceo$salary > 1000,] # filter by conditionn(s)

ceo_1to5 <- ceo[c(1:5), ] # filter by index

ceo_1 <- ceo[,c("salary", "profmarg")] # select by variable name

ceo_var1to5 <- ceo[,c(1:5)] # select by index

# rename variable
names(ceo_1)

## [1] "salary"      "profmarg"
names(ceo_1)[2] <- "profit_margin"
names(ceo_1)

## [1] "salary"      "profit_margin"
rm(ceo_1) # remove dataset

```

Mean and Variance

population mean:

$$\mu = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

sample mean:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

```

m_salary <- sum(ceo$salary)/length(ceo$salary)
m_salary

```

```

## [1] 865.8644
mean(ceo$salary)

```

```
## [1] 865.8644
```

population variance:

$$\sigma^2 = E[(X - E[X])^2]$$

sample variance:

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}$$

```
sum( (ceo$salary - m_salary)^2 ) / (length(ceo$salary)-1)
```

```
## [1] 345261.2
```

```
var(ceo$salary) # R computes sample variance
```

```
## [1] 345261.2
```

Covariance & Correlation

population covariance:

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))]$$

sample covariance:

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n - 1}$$

We would like to look at the covariance and correlation between CEO's salary and firm performance measured by profit margins.

```
cov(ceo$salary, ceo$profmarg) # covariance
```

```
## [1] -303.6705
```

```
m_profmarg = sum(ceo$profmarg)/length(ceo$profmarg)
sum((ceo$salary - m_salary) * (ceo$profmarg - m_profmarg ))/(length(ceo$profmarg) - 1)
```

```
## [1] -303.6705
```

$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{E[(X - E(X))E(Y - E(Y))]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}}$$

```
cor(ceo$salary, ceo$profmarg) # correlation
```

```
## [1] -0.02893538
```

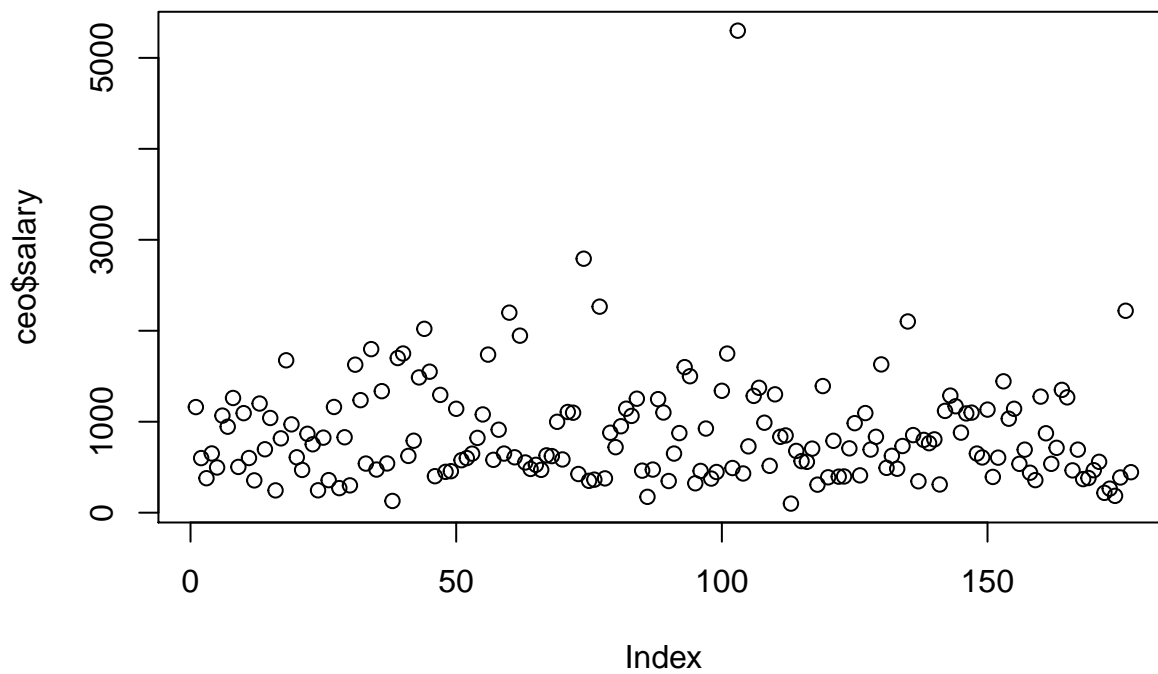
```
# How to compute manually?
```

```
# Show it in the problem set, it should be the same as the result from cor()
```

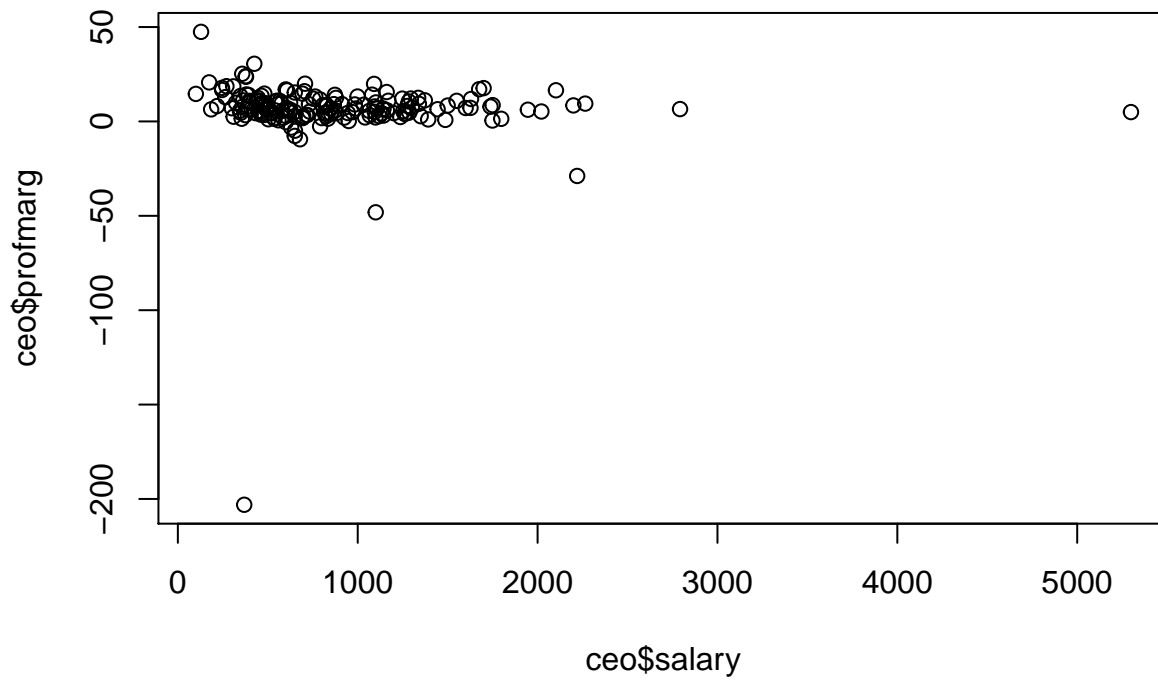
CDF and PDF of Normal Distribution

R basic graph

```
plot(ceo$salary) # one-way scatterplot
```

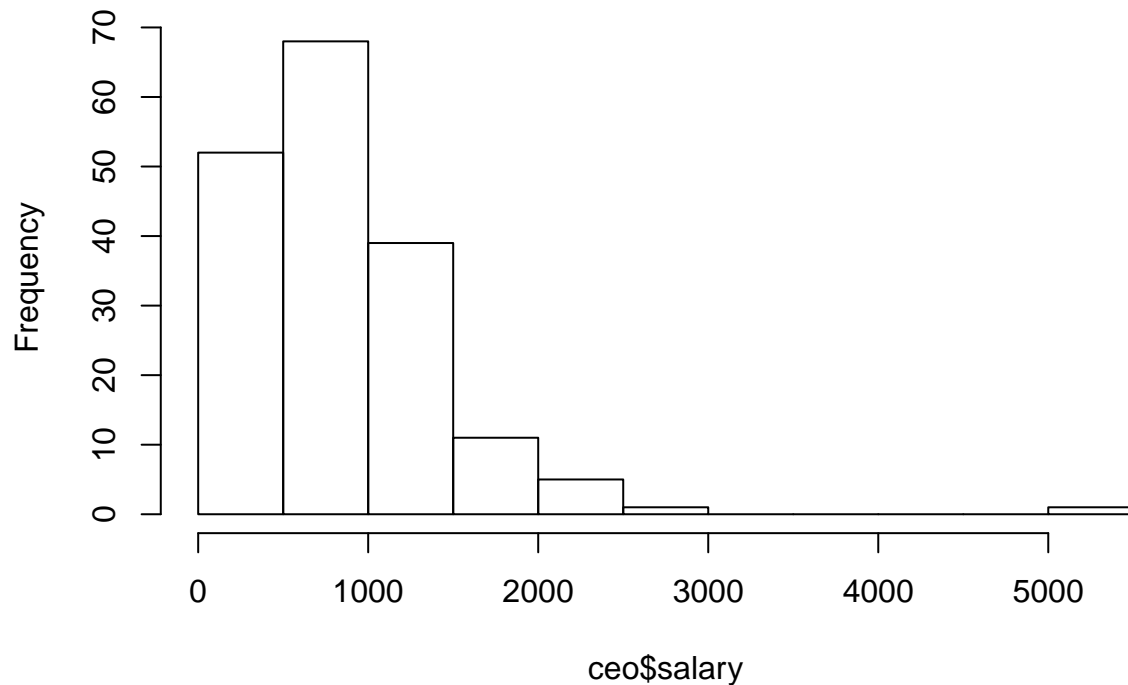


```
plot(ceo$salary, ceo$profmarg) # two-way scatterplot
```



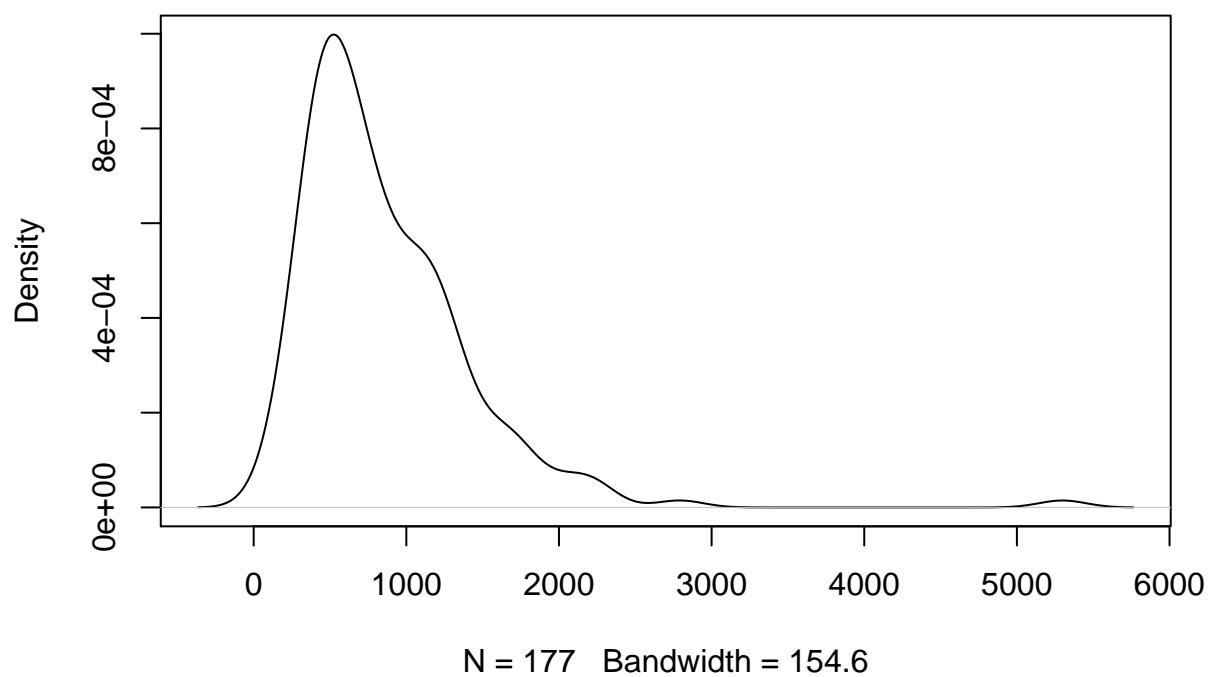
```
hist(ceo$salary, main = "Histogram of CEO's salary") # histogram
```

Histogram of CEO's salary



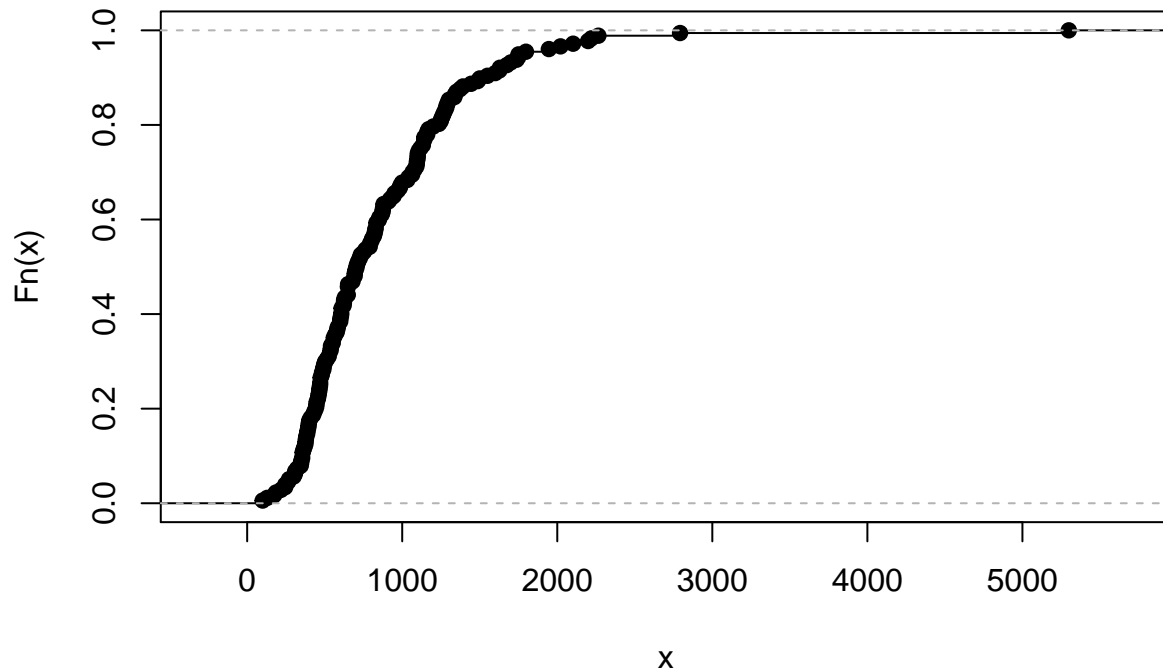
```
plot(density(ceo$salary), main = "Density estimate of CEO's salary") # pdf
```

Density estimate of CEO's salary



```
plot(ecdf(ceo$salary), main = "Empirical cumulative distribution function") # cdf
```

Empirical cumulative distribution function



Other resources

Installing RMarkdown: <https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown/>

Frequently asked questions: <https://yihui.name/knitr/faq/>

RMarkdown cheatsheet: <https://www.rstudio.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/rmarkdown-cheatsheet.pdf>

R Style: <http://adv-r.had.co.nz/Style.html>