

Pre-Class Assignment

(5%)

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1 Setting your R interface

For this class you will need both R and R Studio (an interface to R).

Exercise 1

1. Install R. The file can be downloaded at: <http://cran.r-project.org>. /2
2. Install R Studio. The file can be downloaded at: <http://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download>. /2

2 Getting the packages necessary for the class

You can install R packages through R Studio. Click on the ‘Packages’ tab on the right, then ‘install’, then type the name of the package, then click ‘Install’. You can also do it easily using the command line. For example to install the package `sp`, write in the console: `install.packages("sp")`.

You can find more info at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u1r5XTqrCTQ>

Exercise 2

1. Install the following R packages:
 - `sp` /1
 - `raster` /1
 - `maps` /1
 - `maptools` /1

Exercise 3

1. Install two ‘potentially hard’ R packages. This should be straightforward for most students. However, for some operating systems (e.g., Mac Mavericks), this can be quite challenging (see below for information on how to handle potential problems).

- Install `rgeos` /2
- Install `rgdal` /2

2.1 What to do if you have problems installing `rgeos` and `rgdal`

If you can't install `rgeos` and `rgdal` easily you'll need to install the package from source. Before doing so, you'll need to install three required libraries.

2.1.1 How to install the `geos`, `gdal`, `proj.4` libraries

If you're lucky, you'll be able to install the packages just like the two packages in exercise 2. However, if you are using an unsupported operating system by `rgeos` and `rgdal`, you'll need to download the `geos` library for `rgeos` and the `gdal` and `proj.4` libraries for `rgdal`. The three libraries can be found: <http://www.kyngchaos.com/software/frameworks>

You can also download and find info on each library at:

- <http://trac.osgeo.org/geos>
- <http://trac.osgeo.org/gdal>
- <http://www.gdal.org>
- <http://trac.osgeo.org/proj>

2.1.2 Options for Mac users.

Option 1: Using homebrew. I sometime use homebrew to install libraries and packages that are hard to handle with Mac. First, you need to install Xcode (free from the app store). Second, you need to install homebrew, see: <http://brew.sh>. Third, you need to install `gdal`, `geos`, `proj.4` using homebrew. See: <https://github.com/Homebrew/homebrew>.

A good starting point (after you got the Xcode app) is: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G6r460hNlqw>. You can also find more info at: <http://matthewcarriere.com/2013/08/05/how-to-install-and-use-homebrew>.

Option 2-3. Using `osgeos` files or using MacPorts. You can find info on how to install `rgeos` and `rgdal` for Mac OS Mavericks directly from website at: http://tlocoh.r-forge.r-project.org/mac_rgeos_rgdal.html.

Note that MacPorts and homebrew are similar, see: <http://stackoverflow.com/a/21375589/2870670>. You might need to uninstall homebrew to install MacPorts and vice versa.

2.2 How to install an R package from source

Once the three libraries are installed, you can install packages from source using the R command line. For example, you can install `rgeos` by writing in the console: `install.packages("rgeos", type = "source")`

If you are a windows user, you'll first need to install R tools. See: <http://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/R-admin.html#The-Windows-toolset>

3 Tutorials and R info for those that have never used R

Please familiarise yourself with R before the module. R online tutorials (where you code R online):

- <http://tryr.codeschool.com>
- <https://www.datacamp.com>

Tutorial that is done from R directly:

- <http://swirlstats.com>

Webpage with R info:

- <http://www.computerworld.com/article/2497143/business-intelligence-beginner-s-guide-to-r.html>
- <http://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/R-intro.pdf>
- <http://www.statmethods.net/>

Exercise 4

It is extremely important that you have some basic knowledge of R prior to class. Here are a few tests of your R skills.

1. Create a `data.frame` with the following columns:

/5

- ID: A,B,C,D,E,F.
- NumVal: 1,3,5,7,9,11.
- FactorVal: I, II, III, IV, V, VI.

Make sure to use the function `seq` for the column NumVal, make sure the columns have the name ID, NumVal, and FactorVal, and make sure the columns FactorVal is a factor.