



Using R for Data Analysis and Data Visualization

Instructor: Li, Han



- ❑ a calculator
- ❑ generate random variables/distributions, for example, normal distribution
- ❑ data visualization, that's, plot the data
- ❑ data analysis, for example, linear regression

Almost all the things related to data analysis!

Why it is named



R is named partly after the first names of the two authors who created it: Ross Ihaka and Robert Gentleman, at the University of Auckland, New Zealand, and partly as a play on the name of S language.

The project was conceived in 1992, with an initial version released in 1994 and a stable beta version in 2000.



-
- ❑ easy to install
 - ❑ easy to learn, very flexible
 - ❑ friendly graphical user interface (GUI)
 - ❑ many contributed packages
 - ❑ extremely popular
 - ❑ **It is free!**

Website for downloading R:

<https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/CRAN/>

There are different versions of R for different platforms, for example, windows/(Mac) OS X/linux.



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 \(Mac\) OS X](#)
- [Download R for Windows](#)

R is part of many Linux distributions, you should check with your Linux package management system in addition to the link above.

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!

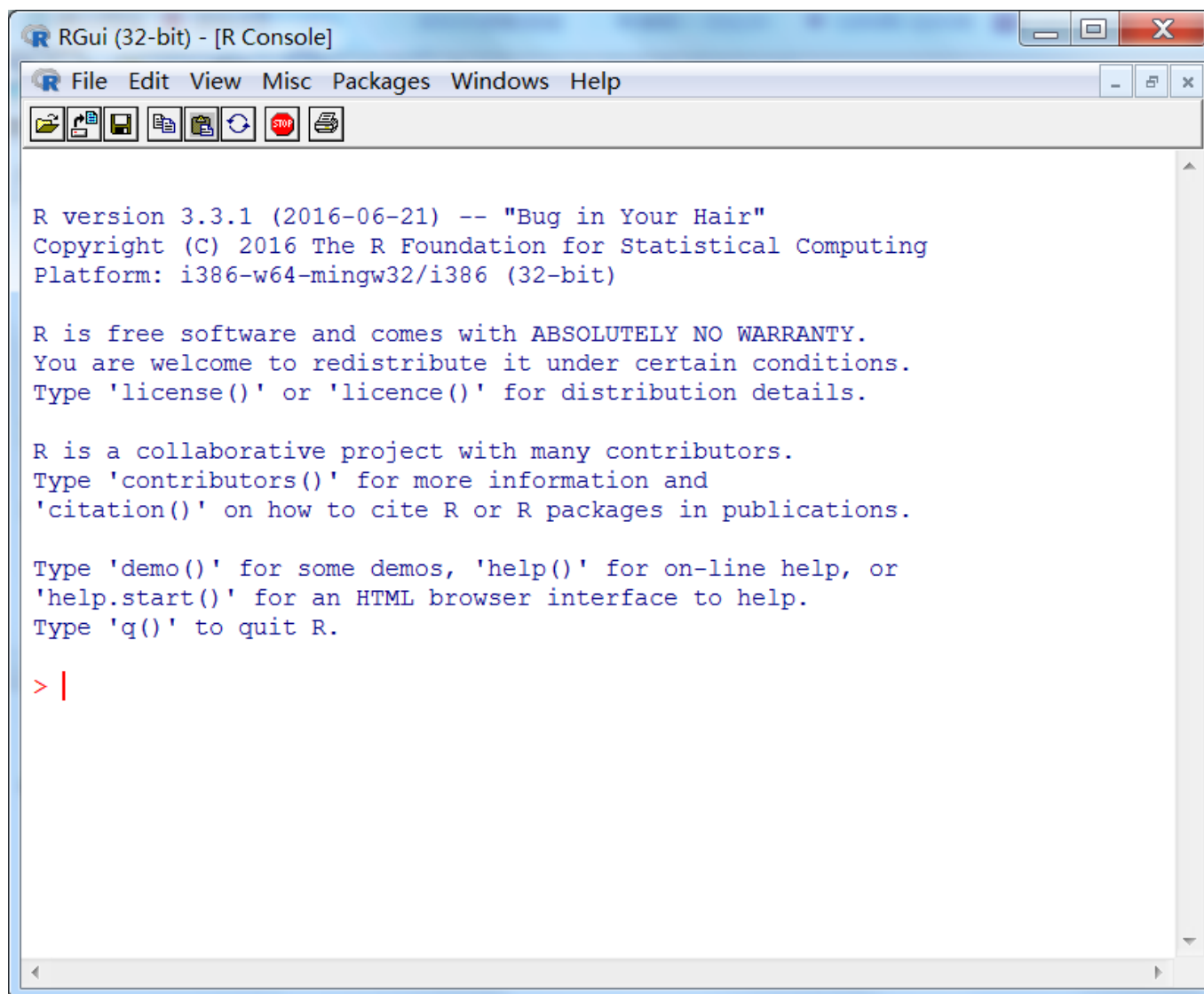
- The latest release (Tuesday 2016-06-21, Bug in Your Hair) [R-3.3.1.tar.gz](#), read [what's new](#) in the latest version.
- Sources of [R alpha and beta releases](#) (daily snapshots, created only in time periods before a planned release).
- Daily snapshots of current patched and development versions 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](#)

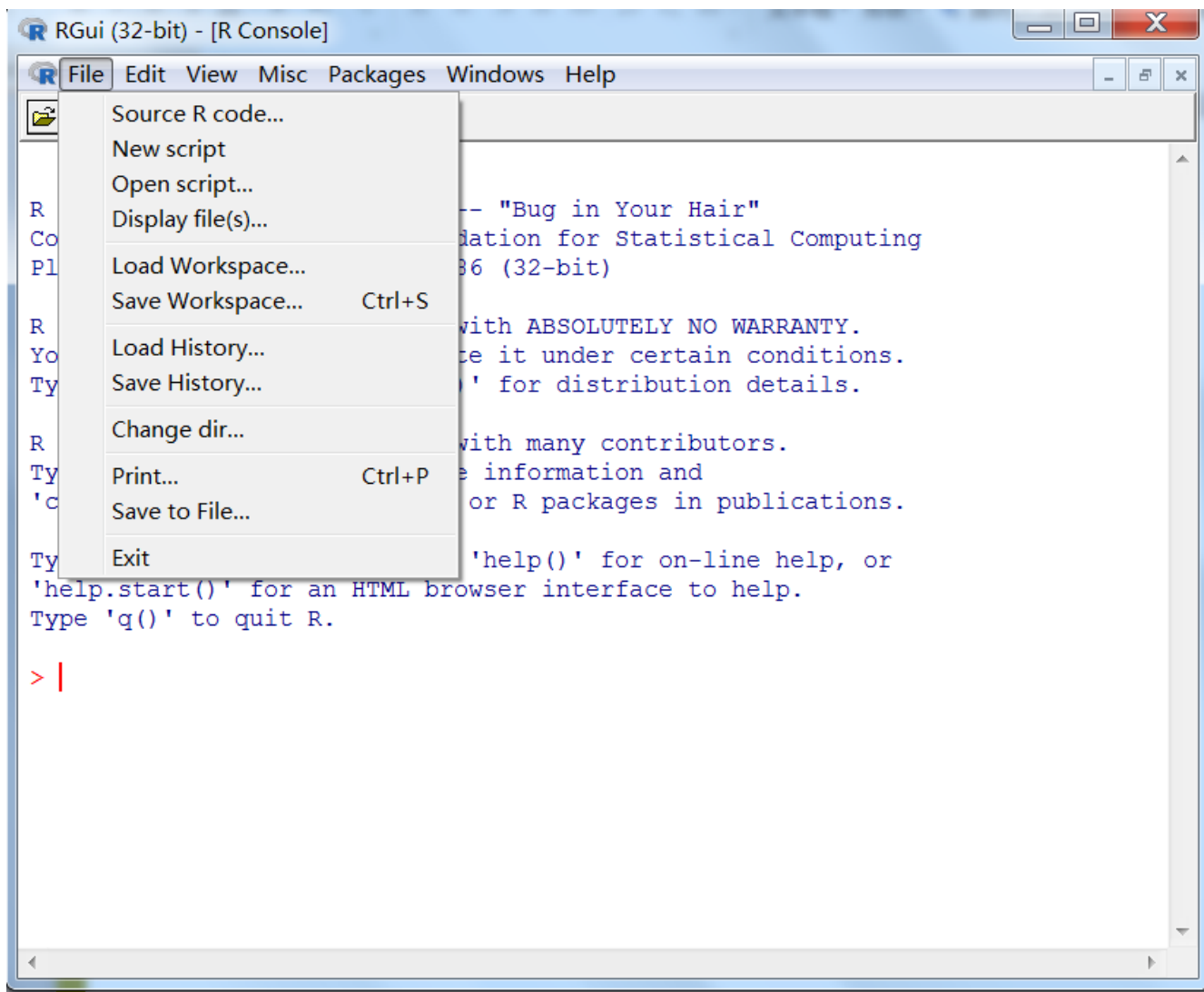
Questions About R

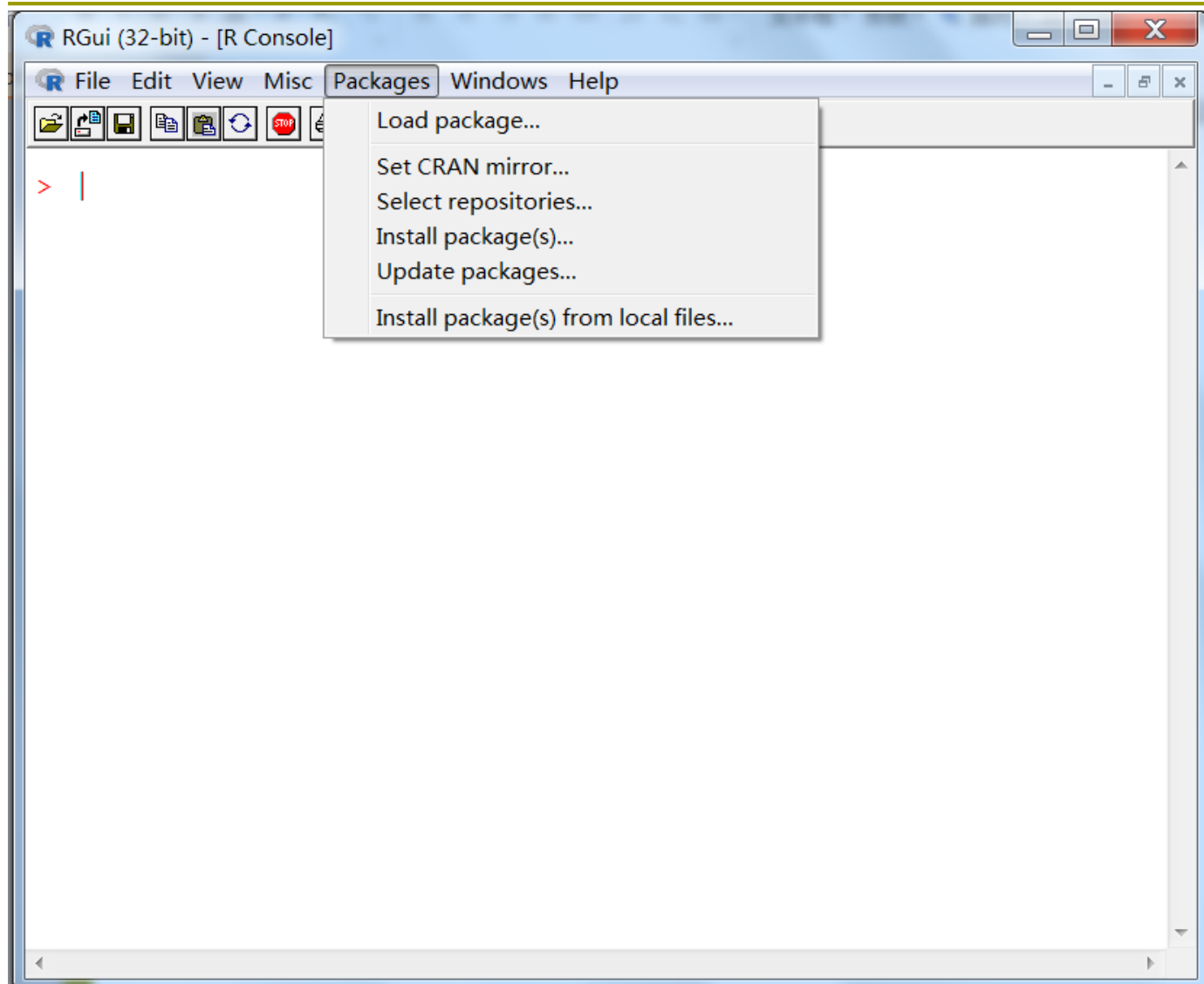
- If you have questions about R like how to download and install the software, or what the license terms are, please read our [answers to frequently asked questions](#) before you send an email.

What are R and CRAN?









$2+3$

$100-15$

$5*9$

$3/4$

$7\%\%2$

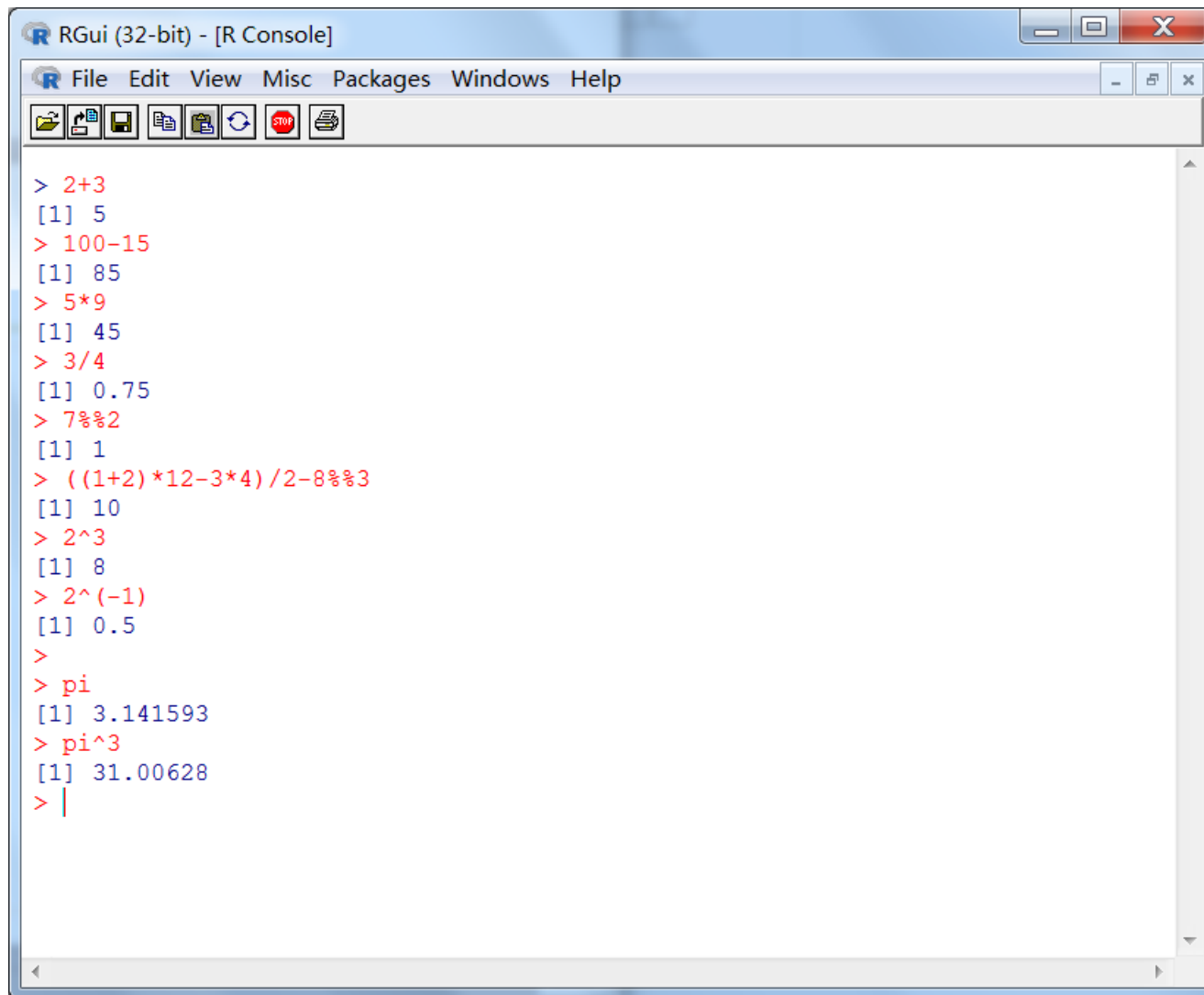
$((1+2)*12-3*4)/2-8\%\%3$

2^3

$2^{(-1)}$

π

π^3



The image shows a screenshot of the RGui (32-bit) - [R Console] window. The window has a standard Windows-style title bar with minimize, maximize, and close buttons. Below the title bar is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, View, Misc, Packages, Windows, and Help. Under the 'File' menu, there is a toolbar with icons for opening, saving, printing, and other file-related actions. The main area of the window is a text editor where R commands and their outputs are displayed. The commands are entered in red text, and the outputs are in blue text. The commands include basic arithmetic, division, modulo operations, exponentiation, and the use of the pi constant.

```
> 2+3
[1] 5
> 100-15
[1] 85
> 5*9
[1] 45
> 3/4
[1] 0.75
> 7%%2
[1] 1
> ((1+2)*12-3*4)/2-8%%3
[1] 10
> 2^3
[1] 8
> 2^(-1)
[1] 0.5
>
> pi
[1] 3.141593
> pi^3
[1] 31.00628
> |
```

`exp(0)`

`exp(1)`

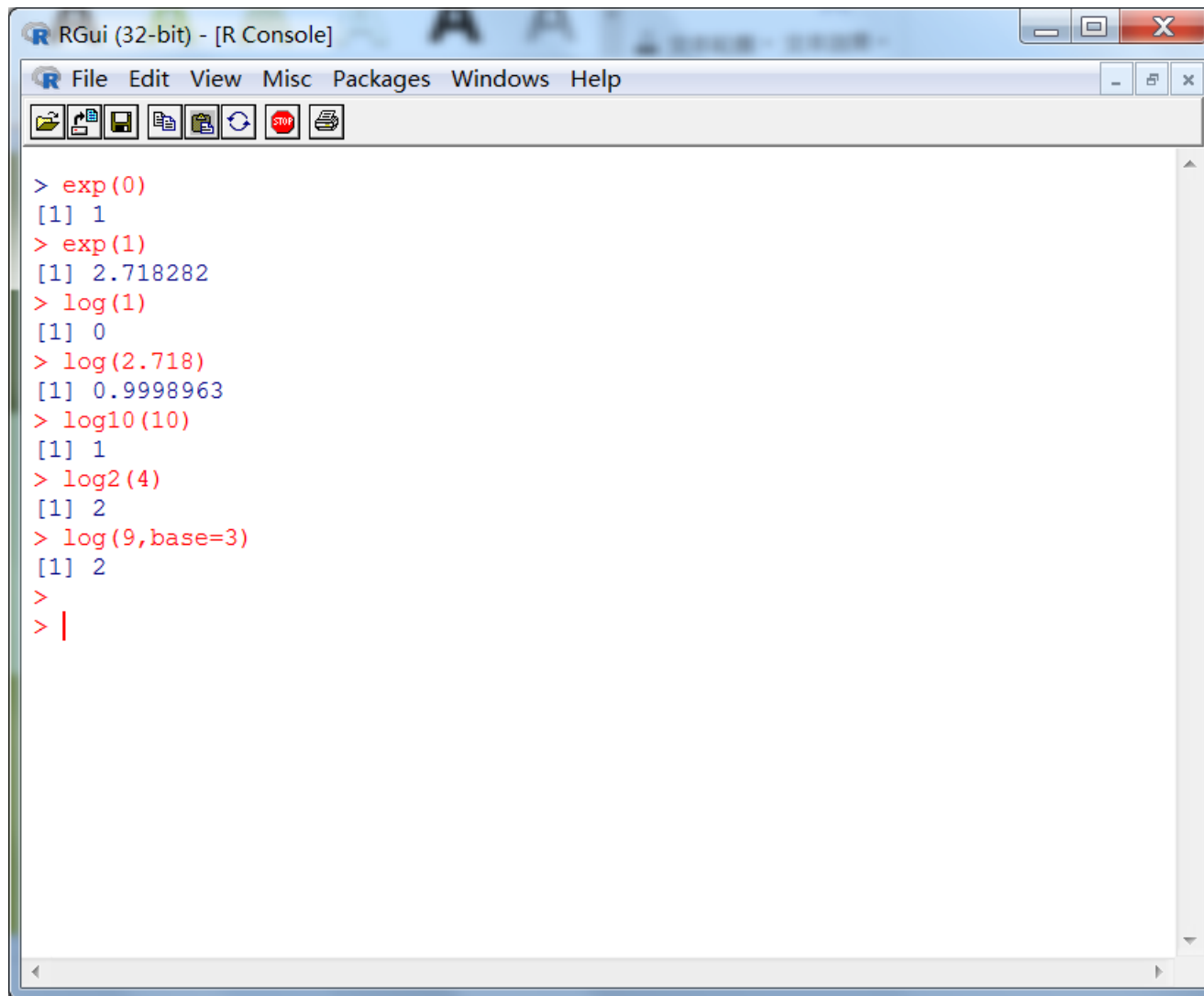
`log(1)`

`log(2.718)`

`log10(10)`

`log2(4)`

`log(9,base=3)`



The image shows a screenshot of the RGui (32-bit) - [R Console] window. The window has a standard Windows-style title bar with minimize, maximize, and close buttons. Below the title bar is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, View, Misc, Packages, Windows, and Help. Under the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for file operations (open, save, print, etc.) and a stop button. The main area of the window is a text editor displaying the following R commands and their outputs:

```
> exp(0)
[1] 1
> exp(1)
[1] 2.718282
> log(1)
[1] 0
> log(2.718)
[1] 0.9998963
> log10(10)
[1] 1
> log2(4)
[1] 2
> log(9,base=3)
[1] 2
>
> |
```

$\sin(0)$

$\sin(\pi/2)$

$\sin(\pi)$

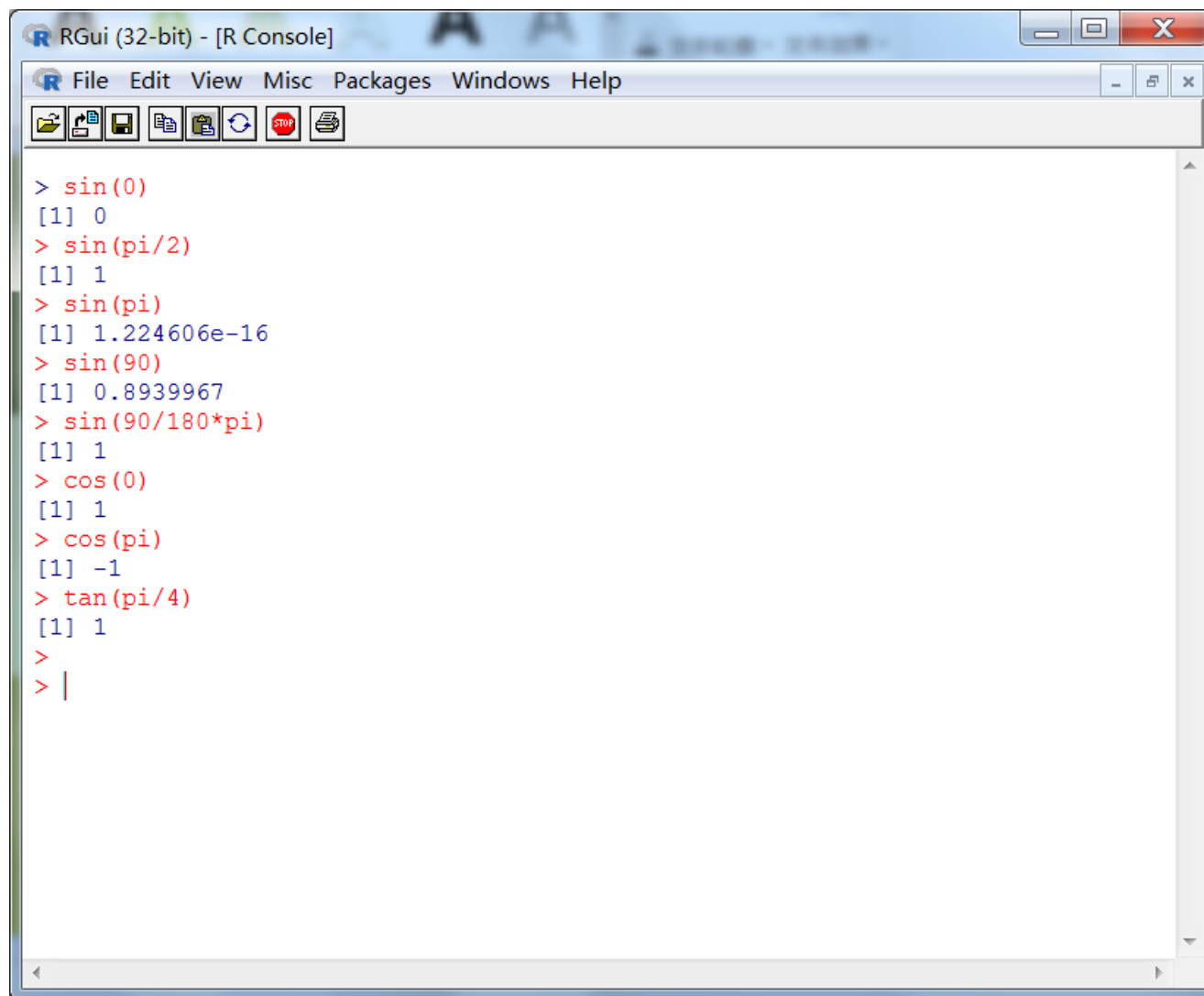
$\sin(90)$

$\sin(90/180*\pi)$

$\cos(0)$

$\cos(\pi)$

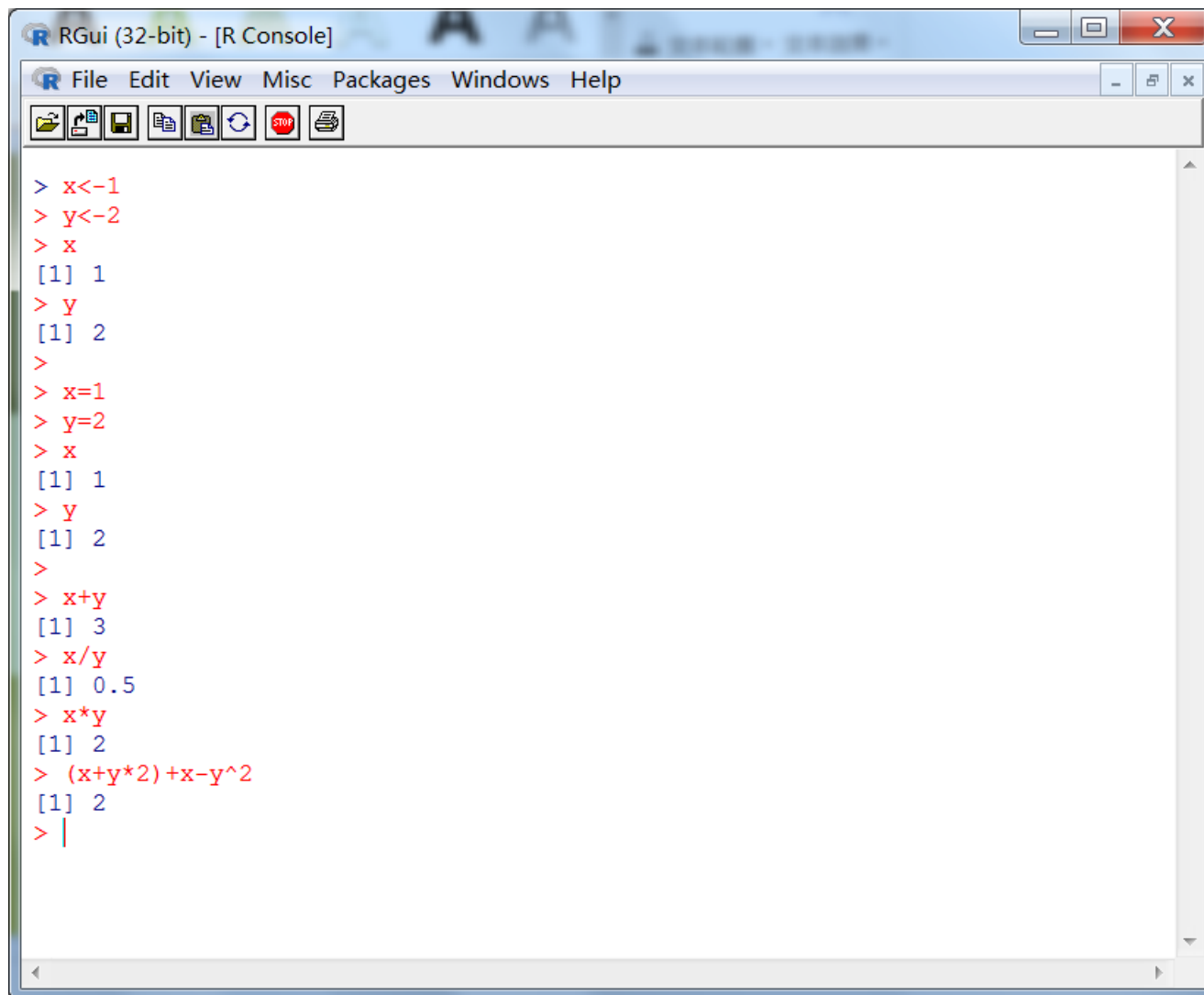
$\tan(\pi/4)$



The image shows a screenshot of the RGui (32-bit) - [R Console] window. The window has a standard menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Misc', 'Packages', 'Windows', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for file operations and execution. The console area displays the following R commands and their outputs:

```
> sin(0)
[1] 0
> sin(pi/2)
[1] 1
> sin(pi)
[1] 1.224606e-16
> sin(90)
[1] 0.8939967
> sin(90/180*pi)
[1] 1
> cos(0)
[1] 1
> cos(pi)
[1] -1
> tan(pi/4)
[1] 1
> 
> |
```





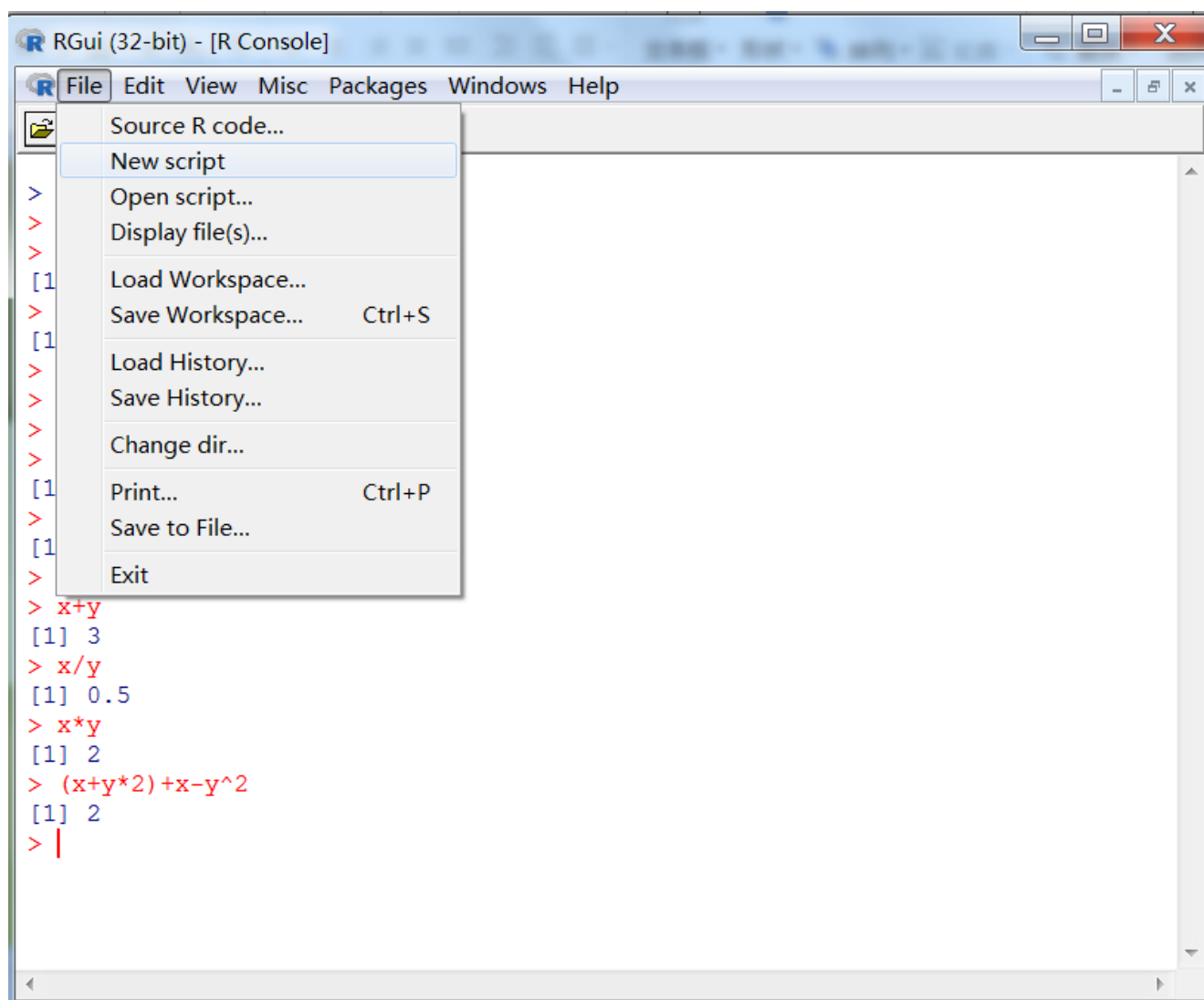
The image shows a screenshot of the RGui (32-bit) - [R Console] window. The window has a standard menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Misc', 'Packages', 'Windows', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for file operations (open, save, print, etc.) and a 'STOP' button. The main area of the window is a text editor displaying R code and its output. The code is as follows:

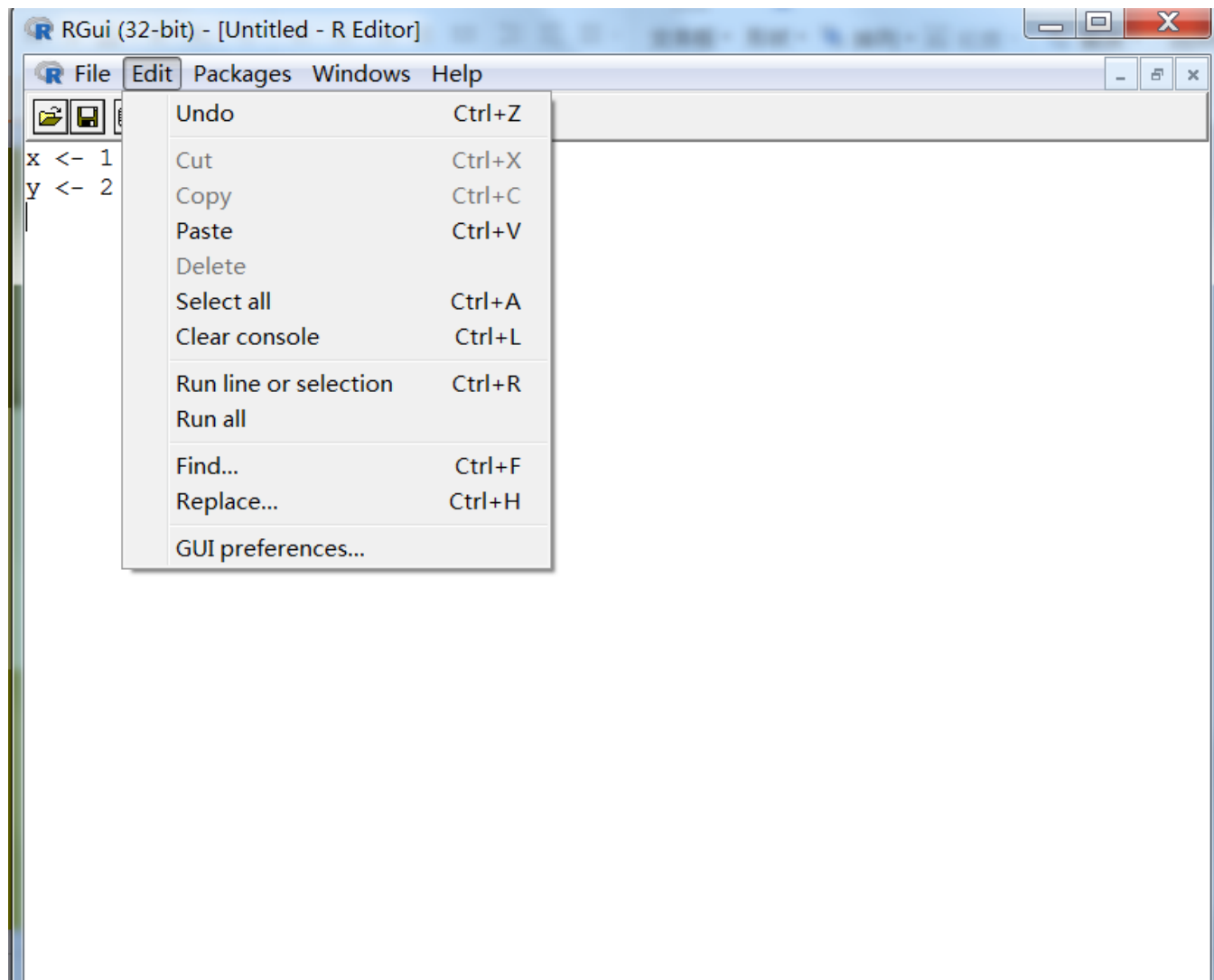
```
> x<-1
> y<-2
> x
[1] 1
> y
[1] 2
>
> x=1
> y=2
> x
[1] 1
> y
[1] 2
>
> x+y
[1] 3
> x/y
[1] 0.5
> x*y
[1] 2
> (x+y*2)+x-y^2
[1] 2
> |
```

The output shows the values of variables x and y, and the results of arithmetic operations on them. The final line shows a partial command starting with a vertical bar.

Script- a file ends with .R

- ❑ A script is a file that saves the codes to run.
- ❑ It could be a few lines, or a very large text file.
- ❑ It could be edited like a text file, for example, copy, paste, delete
- ❑ When running the R script, the console will run the codes line by line.





RGui (32-bit) - [Untitled - R Editor]

File Edit Packages Windows Help



```
x <- 1  
y <- 2
```

Save script as



上课2016第一学期 R ppt

搜索 R ppt

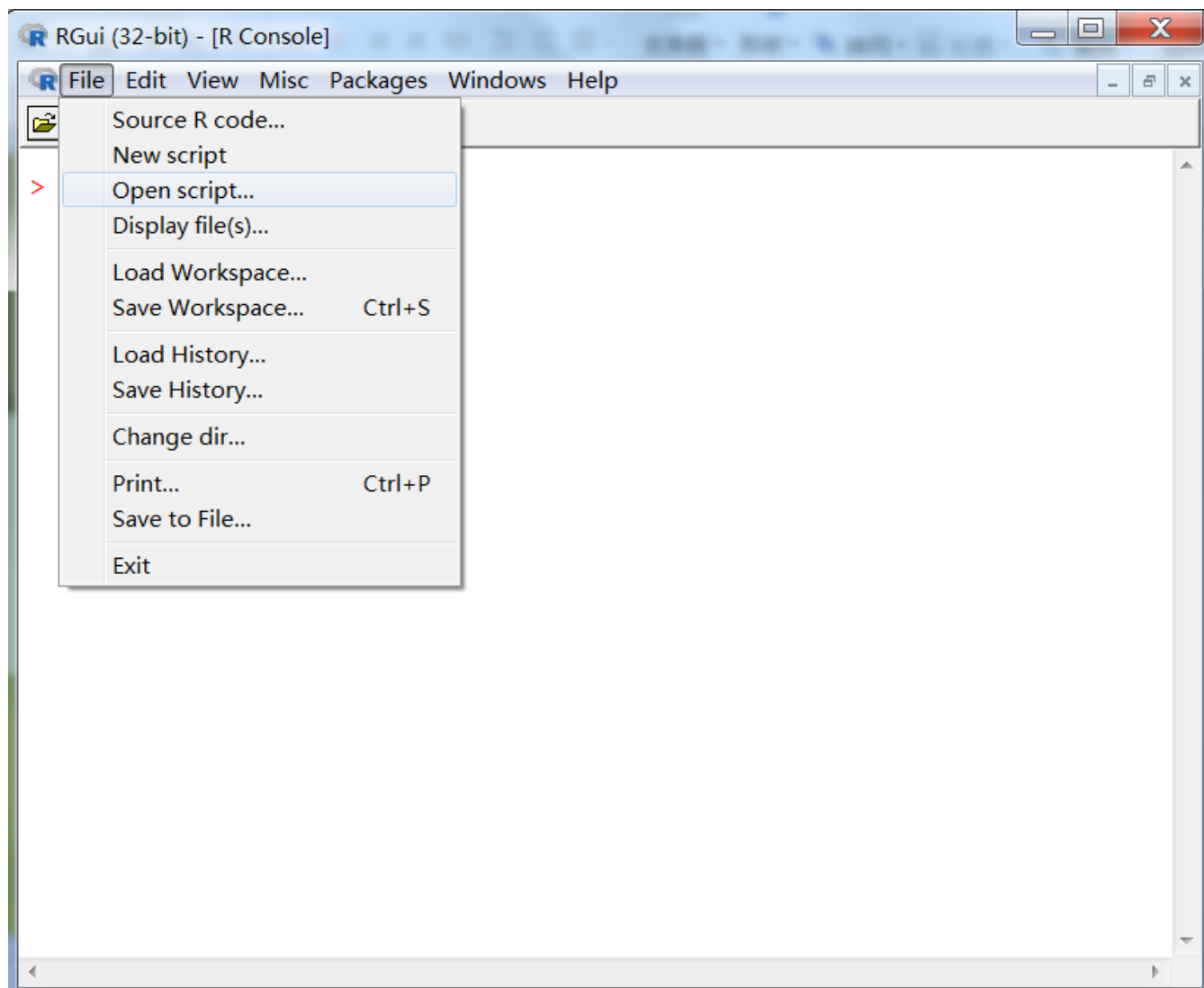
文件名(N):

保存类型(T): R files (*.R)

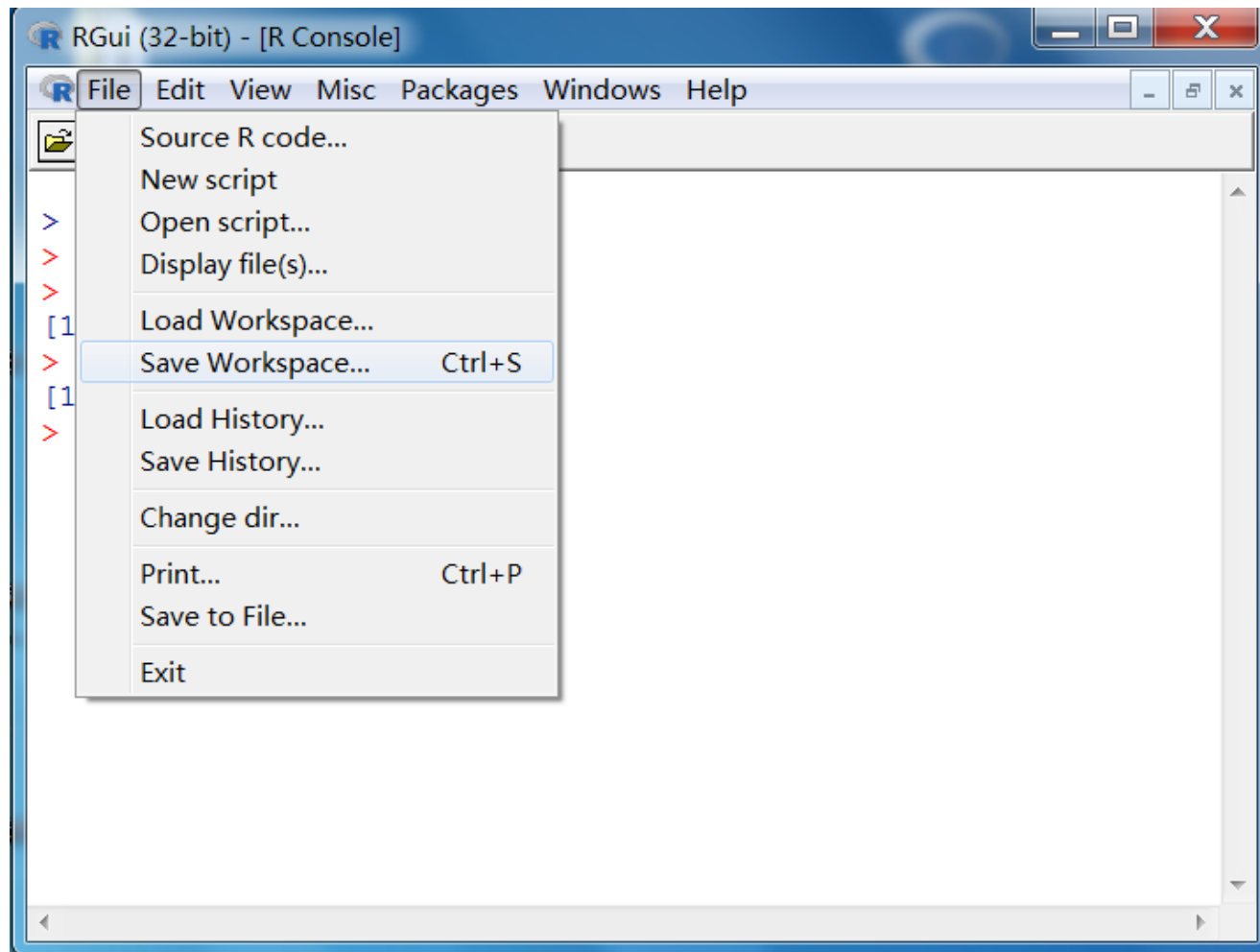
浏览文件夹(B)

保存(S)

取消

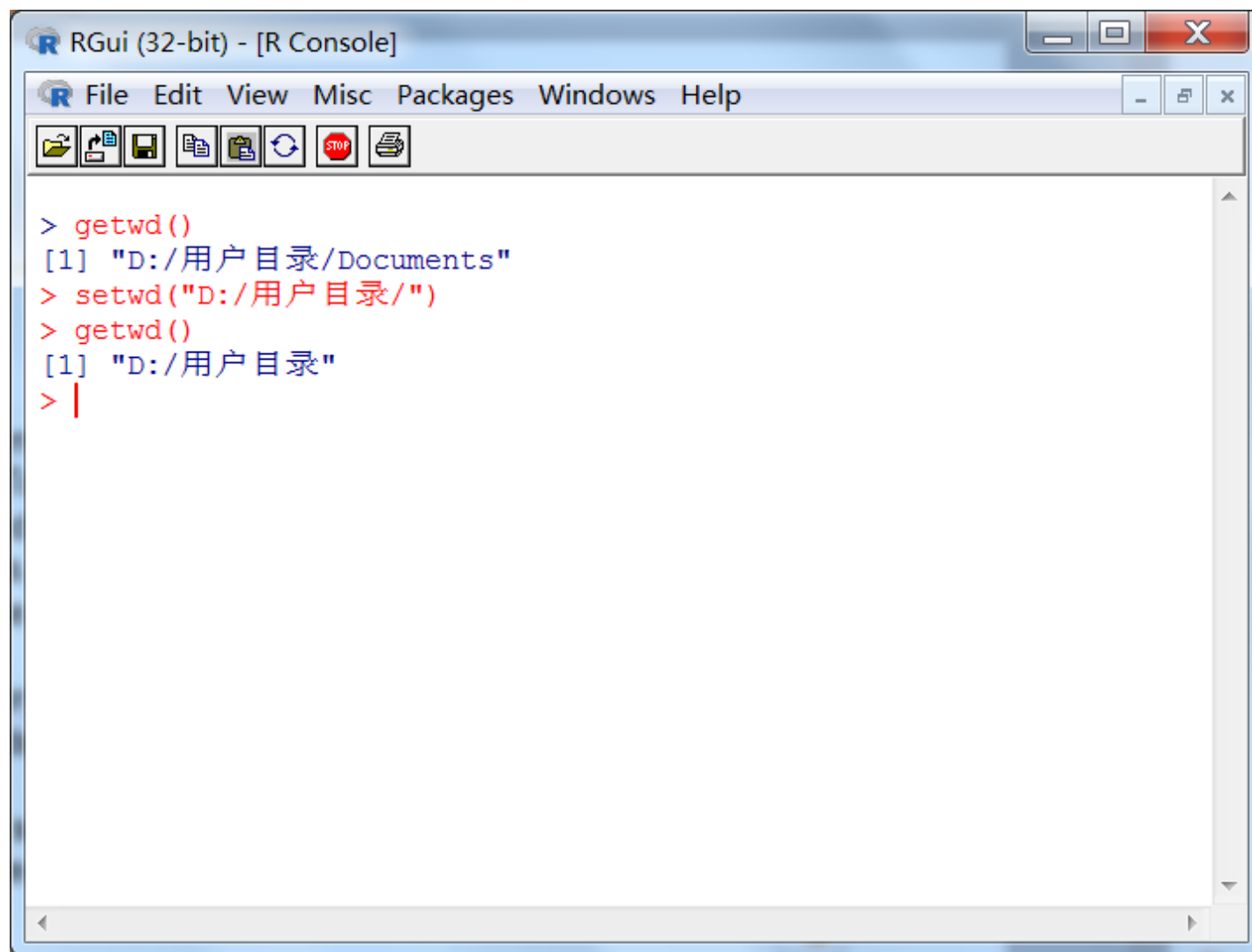






Working directory is the current environment where R works, saves and reads variables or data by default.

Use `getwd()` to see the working directory, `setwd()` to change the working directory.



History

- ❑ `history()` will show all the codes that were run in the console.
- ❑ Click “File - Save History”, then save the codes that were run in a file end with “.RHistory”.
- ❑ Click “File - Load History”, then load a R history file.

We can also save the history codes as a text file.

- Use “history()” to see all the codes in the R history window.
- Under the R history window, click “File - Save to File”, then save the codes as a file ended with “.txt”.

Package

R comes with extensive capabilities right out of the box, but you can also install optional modules that you can download and install. There are over 2,500 user-contributed modules called packages that you can download from

<http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages>

To see the packages already installed in R, use

- ▣ `library()` or `installed.packages()`

To see the packages already loaded in R, use

- ▣ `search()`

How to install a package

How to install a package called “gclus”? There are two ways.

- Use the code directly as follows.

```
install.packages("gclus")
```

- Manually by clicking “Packages - install package(s)”, then choose the package “gclus” to install.

How to load a package

After installing the “gclus” package, if you want to use it, you need to use

❑ `library(“gclus”)`

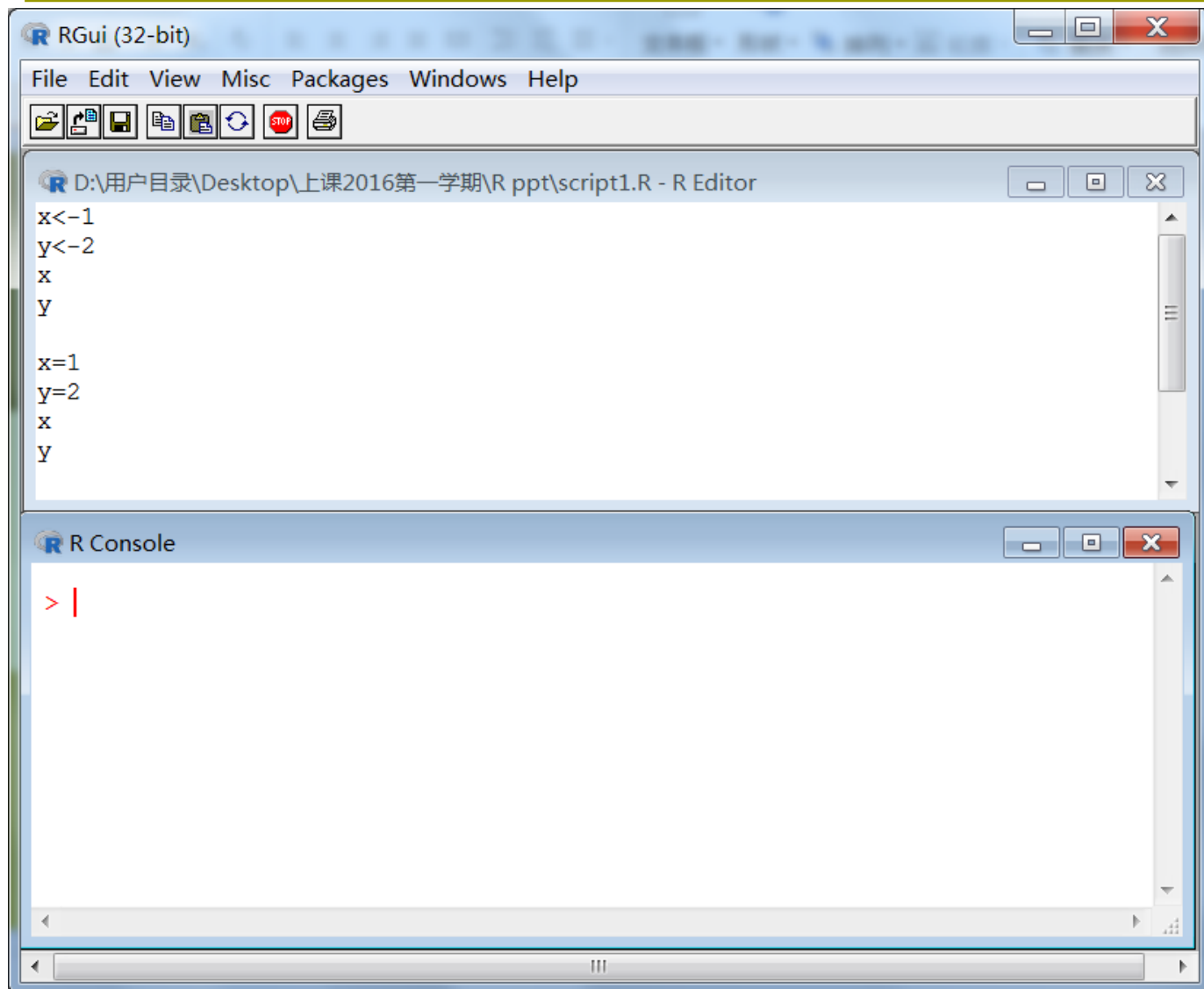
Then package “gclus” is loaded in the current environment, and you can access its data and functions now.

help()

If you want to see the details of a R function, for example, “mean”, use

▣ `help(mean)` or `?mean`

-
- ❑ Ctrl+L= clear the console
 - ❑ Ctrl+C=copy
 - ❑ Ctrl+V=paste
 - ❑ ls()=show all the existing variables
 - ❑ rm(x)= delete the variable x
 - ❑ rm(x,y)= delete the variable x and y



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- ❑ how to install R
 - ❑ R's advantages
 - ❑ R's GUI environment
 - ❑ Use R to do calculation
 - ❑ build, open and save R's script/workspace/history
 - ❑ install/load a R package
 - ❑ use `help()`
 - ❑ some tips

Begin the journey to explore R. Have fun!