Getting Started with R and RStudio

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Slides available at http://bit.ly/berd_r_intro

Pre-course installation

Install R

- Windows : Download from https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/base/
- Mac OS X: Download the latest .pkg file (currently R-3.5.2.pkg) from https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/macosx/

Install RStudio Desktop Open Source License

- Select download file corresponding to your operating system from https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/#download

Questions

- Who has used R?
- What other statistical software have you used?
- Has anyone used other programming languages (C, java, python, etc)?
- Why do you want to learn R?

Learning Objectives

- Basic operations in R/RStudio
- Understand data structures
- Be able to load in data
- Basic operations on data
- Be able to make a plot
- Know how to get help

Introduction

Rrrrrr?

What is R?

- A programming language
- Focus on statistical modeling and data analysis
  - import data, manipulate data, run statistics, make plots
- Useful for "Data Science"
- Great visualizations
- Also useful for most anything else you'd want to tell a computer to do
- Interfaces with other languages i.e. python, C++, bash

For the history and details: Wikipedia

- an interpreted language (run it through a command line)
- procedural programming with functions
- Why "R"?? Scheme (?) inspired S (invented at Bell Labs in 1976) which inspired R (**free and open source!** in 1993)

What is RStudio?

- R is like a car's engine
- RStudio is like a car's dashboard

R: Engine	RStudio: Dashboard
	

- R is a programming language
- RStudio is an integrated development environment (IDE) = an interface to use R (with perks!)

from Modern Dive; see also DataCamp's video discussion on the difference

Start RStudio

2.1.2 Using R via RStudio

Recall our car analogy from above. Much as we don't drive a car by interacting directly with the engine but rather by using elements on the car's dashboard, we won't be using R directly but rather we will use RStudio's interface. After you install R and RStudio on your computer, you'll have two new programs AKA applications you can open. We will always work in RStudio and not R. In other words:

R: Do not open this	RStudio: Open this
	

from Modern Dive

RStudio anatomy

BuzzR

RStudio anatomy

https://buzzrbeeline.blog/

Emma Rand

Script file

Write code here

To run code put your cursor on the line and click the run button

Edit to correct errors

⇒ record of commands that worked

Save scripts with the **.R** extension

⇒ syntax will be highlighted

⇒ good practice

<- is the assignment operator

⇒ puts what is on the right in to the object on the left

⇒ Assign results if you want to use them again

Console

When you click run, code is sent to the console and executed

> is the prompt

⇒ do not type it

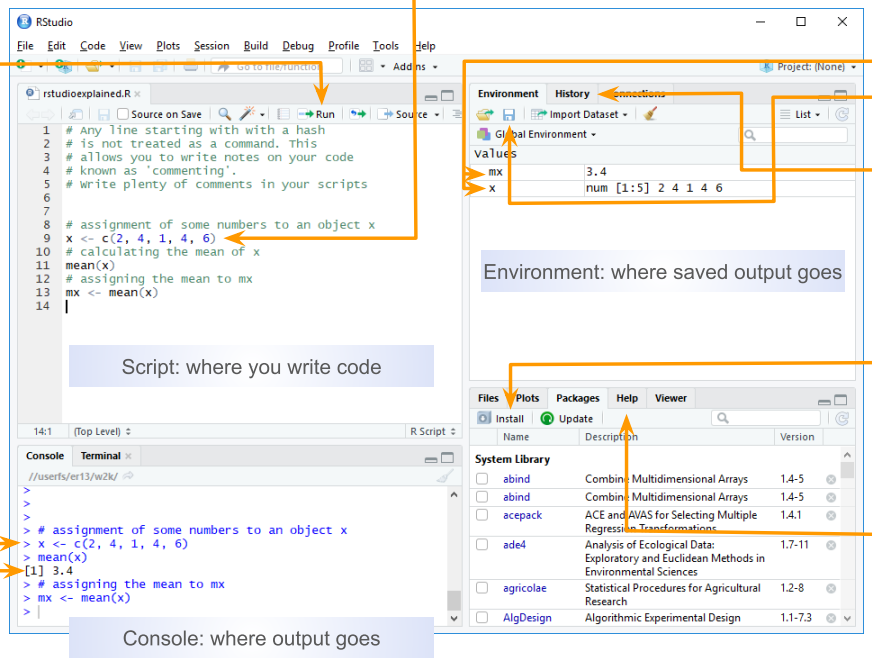
⇒ appears when R is ready for next command

Command output goes here by default

⇒ output is in a different colour

⇒ [1] indicates 3.4 is the first element of the output

⇒ many commands will not have output, the prompt just reappears



Environment

Name objects by assignment to use them again

All the objects you created in your session

Saving the environment saves all the objects, but not the code with a **.RData** extension

History

A history of every command you sent to the console, mistakes included.

File can be saved but usually you just need the script

Packages

Many functions come with R

A huge amount of extra functionality is available in packages

Packages can be installed by clicking the Install button

Help

Access to manual pages for all installed packages

Plots

Figure output appears here

Rstudio demo

Let's code!

Coding in the console

Typing and execting code in the console

- Type code in the console
- Press **return** to execute the code

Coding in the console is not advisable for most situations!

- We only recommend this for short pieces of code that you don't need to save

```
> 7
```

```
[1] 7
```

```
> 3 + 5
```

```
[1] 8
```

```
> "hello"
```

```
[1] "hello"
```

```
> # this is a comment, nothing happens
> # 5 - 8
```

We can do math

```
> 10^2
```

```
[1] 100
```

```
> 3 ^ 7
```

```
[1] 2187
```

```
> 6/9
```

```
[1] 0.6666667
```

```
> 9-43
```

```
[1] -34
```

We can do math

```
> 10^2
```

```
[1] 100
```

```
> 3 ^ 7
```

```
[1] 2187
```

```
> 6/9
```

```
[1] 0.6666667
```

```
> 9-43
```

```
[1] -34
```

R follows the rules for order of operations and ignores spaces between numbers (or objects)

```
> 4^3-2* 7+9 /2
```

```
[1] 54.5
```

The equation above is computed as

$$4^3 - (2 \cdot 7) + \frac{9}{2}$$

Logarithms and exponentials

Logarithms: `log()` is base e

```
> log(10)
```

```
[1] 2.302585
```

```
> log10(10)
```

```
[1] 1
```

Logarithms and exponentials

Logarithms: `log()` is base e

```
> log(10)
```

```
[1] 2.302585
```

```
> log10(10)
```

```
[1] 1
```

Exponentials

```
> exp(1)
```

```
[1] 2.718282
```

```
> exp(0)
```

```
[1] 1
```

Logarithms and exponentials

Logarithms: `log()` is base e

```
> log(10)
```

```
[1] 2.302585
```

```
> log10(10)
```

```
[1] 1
```

Exponentials

```
> exp(1)
```

```
[1] 2.718282
```

```
> exp(0)
```

```
[1] 1
```

Check that `log()` is base e

```
> log(exp(1))
```

```
[1] 1
```

Variables

Data, information, everything is stored as a variable

- Can assign a variable using either `=` or `←`
  - Using `←` is preferable

Assigning just one value:

```
> x = 5
> x
```

```
[1] 5
```

```
> x ← 5
> x
```

```
[1] 5
```

Variables

Data, information, everything is stored as a variable

- Can assign a variable using either `=` or `←`
  - Using `←` is preferable

Assigning just one value:

```
> x = 5
> x
```

```
[1] 5
```

```
> x ← 5
> x
```

```
[1] 5
```

Assigning a **vector** of values

- Consecutive integers

```
> a ← 3:10
> a
```

```
[1]  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10
```

- **Concatenate** a string of numbers

```
> b ← c(5, 12, 2, 100, 8)
> b
```

```
[1]   5  12   2 100   8
```

We can do math with variables

Math on variables with just one value

```
> x ← 5
> x
```

```
[1] 5
```

```
> x + 3
```

```
[1] 8
```

```
> y ← x^2
> y
```

```
[1] 25
```

We can do math with variables

Math on variables with just one value

```
> x ← 5
> x
```

```
[1] 5
```

```
> x + 3
```

```
[1] 8
```

```
> y ← x^2
> y
```

```
[1] 25
```

Math on vectors of values: element-wise computation

```
> a ← 3:6
> a
```

```
[1] 3 4 5 6
```

```
> a+2
```

```
[1] 5 6 7 8
```

```
> a*3
```

```
[1]  9 12 15 18
```

```
> a*a
```

```
[1]  9 16 25 36
```

Variable can include text (characters)

```
> hi ← "hello"
> hi
```

```
[1] "hello"
```

```
> greetings ← c("Guten Tag", "Hola", hi)
> greetings
```

```
[1] "Guten Tag" "Hola"      "hello"
```

Common console errors

Incomplete commands

- When the console is waiting for a new command, the prompt line begins with `>`
  - If the console prompt is `+`, then a previous command is incomplete
  - You can finish typing the command in the console window

Example:

```
> 3 + (2*6
+ )
```

```
[1] 15
```

Common console errors

Incomplete commands

- When the console is waiting for a new command, the prompt line begins with `>`
  - If the console prompt is `+`, then a previous command is incomplete
  - You can finish typing the command in the console window

Example:

```
> 3 + (2*6
+ )
```

```
[1] 15
```

Obejct is not found

- This happens when text is entered for a non-existent variable (object)

Example:

```
> hello
```

```
Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): object 'hello' not found
```

R scripts (save your work!)

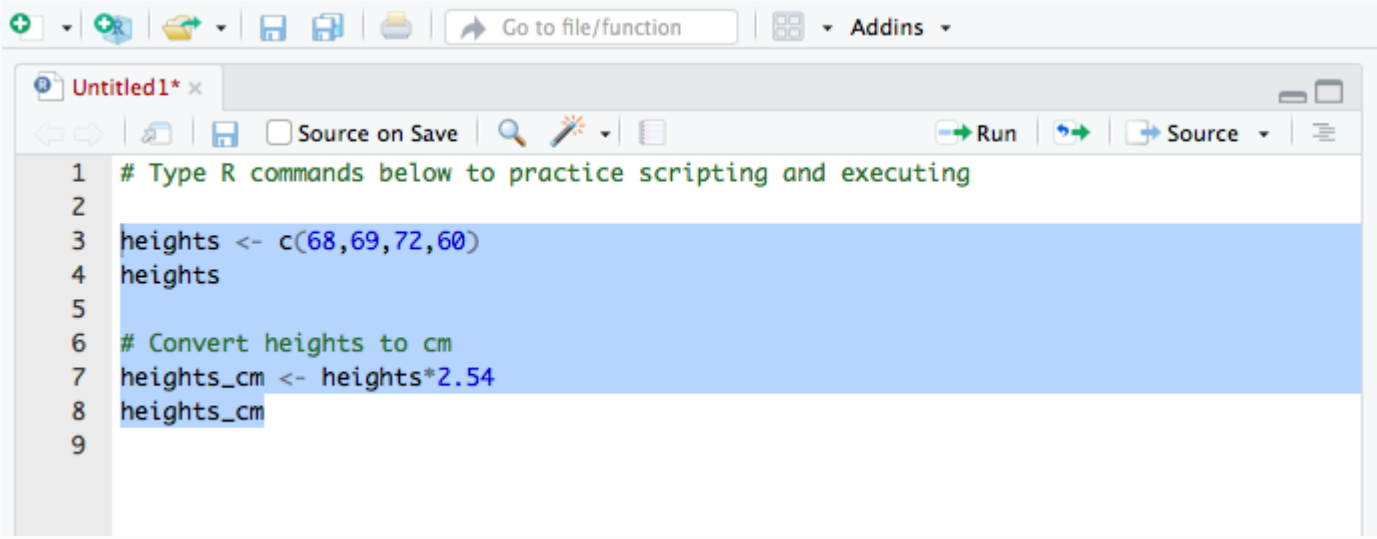
Coding in a script (1/3)

- **Create a new script** by
  - selecting `File → New File → R Script`,
  - or clicking on  (the left most button at the top of the scripting window), and then selecting the first option `R Script`
- **Type code** in the script
  - Type each R command on its own line
  - Use `#` to convert text to comments so that text doesn't accidentally get executed as an R command

Coding in a script (2/3)

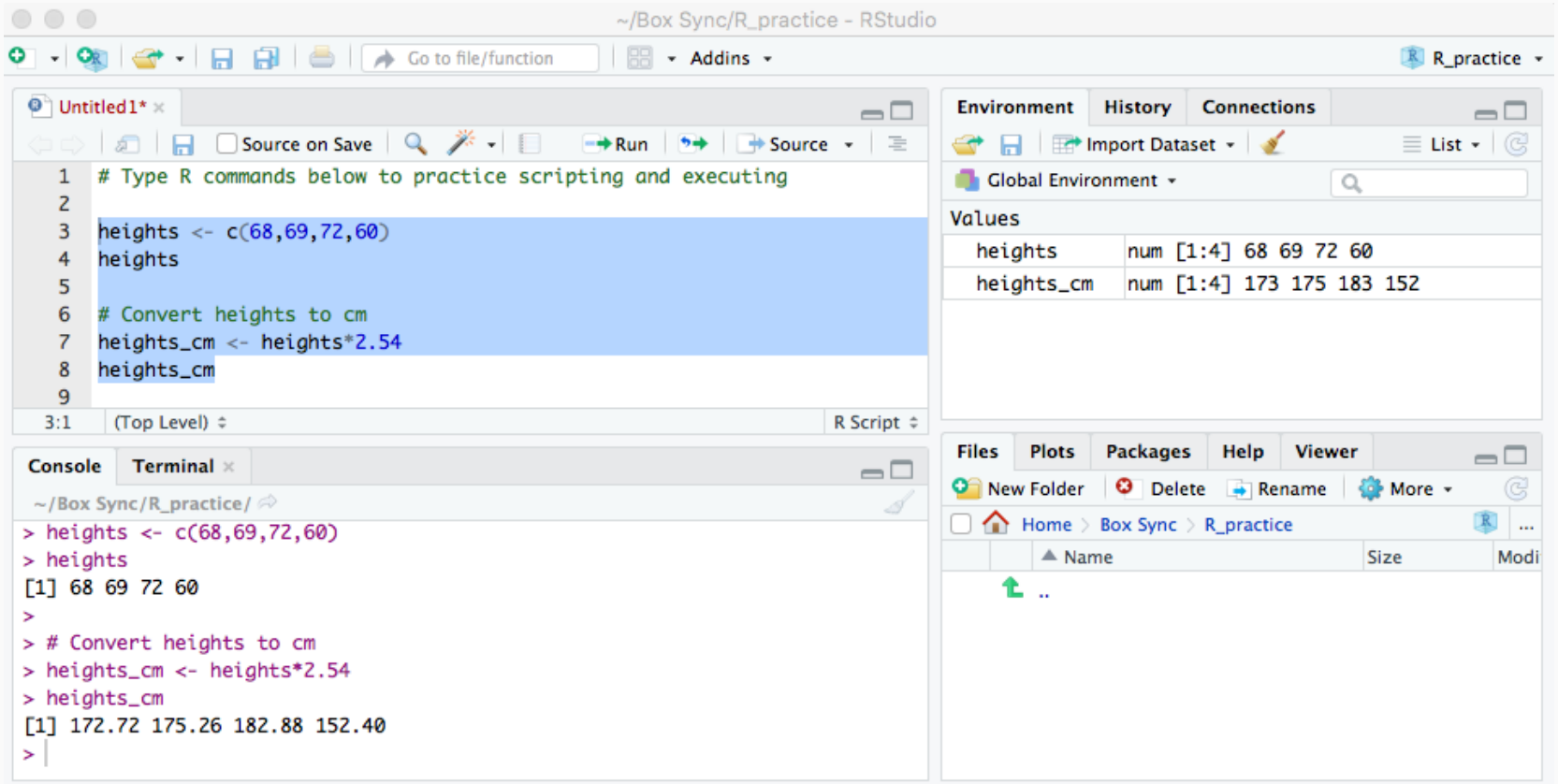
- **Select code** you want to execute, by
  - placing the cursor in the line of code you want to execute,
  - or highlighting the code you want to execute

- **Execute code** in the script, by
  - clicking on the Run button in the top right corner of the scripting window,
  - or typing one of the following key combinations to execute the code
    - **Windows**: **ctrl + r**
    - **Mac**: **command + return**



Coding in a script (3/3)

- The screenshot below shows code in the scripting window (top left window)
- The executed highlighted code and its output appear in the console window (bottom left window)



Saving a script

- **Save a script** by
  - selecting `File → Save`,
  - or clicking on  (towards the left above the scripting window)
- You will need to specify
  - a **filename** to save the script as
    - ALWAYS use **.R** as the filename extension for R scripts
  - the **folder** to save the script in

Practice time!

Practice questions

1. Create a vector of all integers from 4 to 10, and save it as `a1`.
2. Create a vector of *even* integers from 4 to 10, and save it as `a2`.
3. What is the sum of `a1` and `a2`?
4. What does the command `sum(a1)` do?
5. What does the command `length(a1)` do?
6. Use the commands to calculate the average of the values in `a1`.
7. The formula for the first n integers is $n(n+1)/2$. Compute the sum of all integers from 1 to 100 to verify that this formula holds for $n = 100$.
8. Compute the sum of the squares of all integers from 1 to 100.
9. Take a break!

Object types

Data frames

Vectors vs. **data frames**: a data frame is a collection (or array or table) of vectors

```
> df ← data.frame(IDs=1:3,
+                 gender=c("male", "female", "Male"),
+                 age=c(28, 35.5, 31),
+                 trt = c("control", "1", "1"),
+                 Veteran = c(FALSE, TRUE, TRUE))
> df
```

```
  IDs gender  age     trt Veteran
1   1   male 28.0 control   FALSE
2   2 female 35.5       1    TRUE
3   3   Male 31.0       1    TRUE
```

- A data frame allows different columns to be of different data types (i.e. numeric vs. text), and even allows both numeric and text within a column (stored together as text).
- Vectors and data frames are examples of *objects* in R.
    - There are other types of R objects to store data, such as matrices, lists, and tibbles.
    - These will be discussed in future R workshops.

Variable types

- integer: integer-valued numbers
- numeric: numbers that are decimals
- factor: how categorical variables are stored
- character: text
- logical (TRUE, FALSE)

Each variable (column) in a data frame can be of a different type.

- View the **structure** of our data frame to see what the variable types are:

```
> str(df)
```

```
'data.frame':    3 obs. of  5 variables:
 $ IDs    : int  1 2 3
 $ gender : Factor w/ 3 levels "female","male",..: 2 1 3
 $ age    : num  28 35.5 31
 $ trt    : Factor w/ 2 levels "1","control": 2 1 1
 $ Veteran: logi  FALSE TRUE TRUE
```

Data frame cells, rows, or columns

Show whole data frame

```
> df
```

```
  IDs gender  age     trt Veteran
1   1   male 28.0 control   FALSE
2   2 female 35.5       1    TRUE
3   3   Male 31.0       1    TRUE
```

Specific cell value:

`DatSetName[row#, column#]`

```
> # Fourth row, Third column
> df[2, 3]
```

```
[1] 35.5
```

Entire column

```
> # Third column
> df[, 3]
```

```
[1] 28.0 35.5 31.0
```

Entire row

```
> # Second row
> df[2,]
```

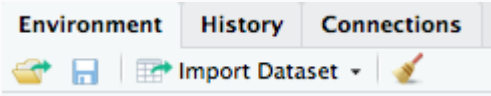
```
  IDs gender  age trt Veteran
2   2 female 35.5   1    TRUE
```

Getting the data into Rstudio

Load a data set

- Open csv file directly from the internet:

```
> mydata ← read.csv(url("http://bit.ly/berd_data_csv"))
```

- Or, download file and open saved file using Import Dataset button in Environment window: 

.
  - If you use this option, then copy and paste the code from the console importing the data to your script so that you have a record of from where and how you loaded the data set.

```
> View(mydata)
> # Can also view the data by clicking on its name in the Environment tab
```

About the data

Data from the CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

- complex survey data
- national school-based survey conducted by CDC and state, territorial, tribal, and local surveys conducted by state, territorial, and local education and health agencies and tribal governments
- monitors six categories of health-related behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death and disability among youth and adults (including alcohol & drug use, unhealthy & dangerous behaviors, sexuality, physical activity); see Questionnaires
- this data is a small subset (20 rows) of data in the R package `yrbss` which includes YRBSS from 1991-2013
- we will use the full R data set in a future workshop teaching data cleaning

Data set summary

```
> summary(mydata)
```

```
      id                                age        sex      grade
 Min.   : 335340   14 years old          :1   Female:12   10th:8
 1st Qu.: 925193   15 years old          :4   Male  : 8   11th:4
 Median :1207132   16 years old          :7               12th:4
 Mean   :1093150   17 years old          :7               9th :4
 3rd Qu.:1313188   18 years old or older:1
 Max.   :1316123
                        race4        bmi          weight_kg
 All other races           :5   Min.   :17.48   Min.   :43.09
 Black or African American:3   1st Qu.:20.36   1st Qu.:57.27
 Hispanic/Latino           :6   Median :22.23   Median :64.86
 White                     :4   Mean   :23.01   Mean   :64.09
 NA's                      :2   3rd Qu.:26.58   3rd Qu.:70.31
                                Max.   :29.35   Max.   :84.82
                     text_while_driving_30d smoked_ever bullied_past_12mo
 0 days                             : 5      No  :10     Mode :logical
 1 or 2 days                        : 2      Yes : 6     FALSE:11
 3 to 5 days                        : 1      NA's: 4     TRUE :7
 All 30 days                        : 1                  NA's :2
 I did not drive the past 30 days: 1
 NA's                               :10
```

Data set info

```
> dim(mydata)
```

```
[1] 20 10
```

```
> nrow(mydata)
```

```
[1] 20
```

```
> ncol(mydata)
```

```
[1] 10
```

```
> names(mydata)
```

```
 [1] "id"                    "age"
 [3] "sex"                   "grade"
 [5] "race4"                 "bmi"
 [7] "weight_kg"             "text_while_driving_30d"
 [9] "smoked_ever"           "bullied_past_12mo"
```

Data structure

- What are the different **variable types** in this data set?

```
> str(mydata)   # structure of data
```

```
'data.frame':    20 obs. of  10 variables:
 $ id                    : int  335340 638618 922382 923122 923963 925603 933724 93543
 $ age                   : Factor w/ 5 levels "14 years old",..: 4 3 1 2 2 3 3 4 2 4
 $ sex                   : Factor w/ 2 levels "Female","Male": 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 ...
 $ grade                 : Factor w/ 4 levels "10th","11th",..: 1 4 4 4 1 1 1 3 1 4 ..
 $ race4                 : Factor w/ 4 levels "All other races",..: 4 NA 4 4 2 1 1 1 1
 $ bmi                   : num  27.6 29.3 18.2 21.4 19.6 ...
 $ weight_kg             : num  66.2 84.8 57.6 60.3 63.5 ...
 $ text_while_driving_30d: Factor w/ 5 levels "0 days","1 or 2 days",..: NA NA NA NA N
 $ smoked_ever           : Factor w/ 2 levels "No","Yes": NA 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 NA 1 ...
 $ bullied_past_12mo     : logi  NA NA FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE ...
```

View the beginning of a data set

```
> head(mydata)
```

```
      id          age    sex grade                    race4     bmi
1 335340 17 years old Female  10th                    White 27.5671
2 638618 16 years old Female   9th                     <NA> 29.3495
3 922382 14 years old   Male   9th                    White 18.1827
4 923122 15 years old   Male   9th                    White 21.3754
5 923963 15 years old   Male  10th Black or African American 19.5988
6 925603 16 years old   Male  10th           All other races 22.1910
  weight_kg text_while_driving_30d smoked_ever bullied_past_12mo
1     66.23                   <NA>        <NA>               NA
2     84.82                   <NA>         Yes               NA
3     57.61                   <NA>         Yes            FALSE
4     60.33                   <NA>         Yes            FALSE
5     63.50                   <NA>          No             TRUE
6     70.31                   <NA>          No             TRUE
```

```
> head(mydata, 2)
```

```
      id          age    sex grade race4     bmi weight_kg
1 335340 17 years old Female  10th White 27.5671     66.23
2 638618 16 years old Female   9th  <NA> 29.3495     84.82
```

View the end of a data set

```
> tail(mydata)
```

```
        id                    age    sex grade                    race4
15 1313153          16 years old Female  11th          Hispanic/Latino
16 1313291          16 years old Female  11th                    White
17 1313477          16 years old Female  10th          All other races
18 1315121          17 years old Female  11th                     <NA>
19 1315850          17 years old Female  12th          Hispanic/Latino
20 1316123 18 years old or older Female  12th Black or African American
       bmi weight_kg           text_while_driving_30d smoked_ever
15 26.5781     68.04                          0 days          No
16 24.8047     63.50                     3 to 5 days          No
17 25.0318     76.66                          0 days          No
18 22.2687     54.89 I did not drive the past 30 days         Yes
19 19.4922     49.90                          0 days        <NA>
20 27.4894     74.84                     All 30 days         Yes
   bullied_past_12mo
15              TRUE
16             FALSE
17              TRUE
18             FALSE
19             FALSE
20             FALSE
```

Working with the data

The $

Suppose we want to single out the column of BMI values.

- How did we previously learn to do this?

The $

Suppose we want to single out the column of BMI values.

- How did we previously learn to do this?

```
> mydata[, 6]
```

```
 [1] 27.5671 29.3495 18.1827 21.3754 19.5988 22.1910 20.9913 17.4814
 [9] 22.4593 26.5781 21.1874 19.4637 20.6121 27.4648 26.5781 24.8047
[17] 25.0318 22.2687 19.4922 27.4894
```

The problem with this method, is that we need to know the column number which can change as we make changes to the data set.

The $

Suppose we want to single out the column of BMI values.

- How did we previously learn to do this?

```
> mydata[, 6]
```

```
 [1] 27.5671 29.3495 18.1827 21.3754 19.5988 22.1910 20.9913 17.4814
 [9] 22.4593 26.5781 21.1874 19.4637 20.6121 27.4648 26.5781 24.8047
[17] 25.0318 22.2687 19.4922 27.4894
```

The problem with this method, is that we need to know the column number which can change as we make changes to the data set.

- Use the `$` instead: `DatSetName$VariableName`

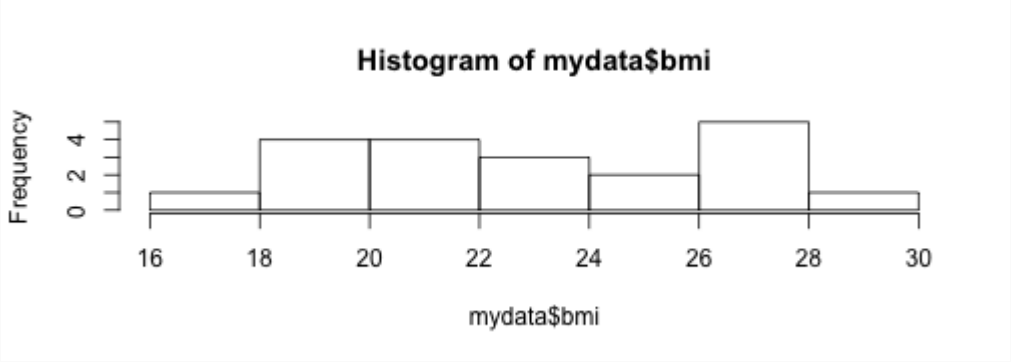
```
> mydata$bmi
```

```
 [1] 27.5671 29.3495 18.1827 21.3754 19.5988 22.1910 20.9913 17.4814
 [9] 22.4593 26.5781 21.1874 19.4637 20.6121 27.4648 26.5781 24.8047
[17] 25.0318 22.2687 19.4922 27.4894
```

Basic plots of numeric data (1/3)

Histogram

```
> hist(mydata$bmi)
```



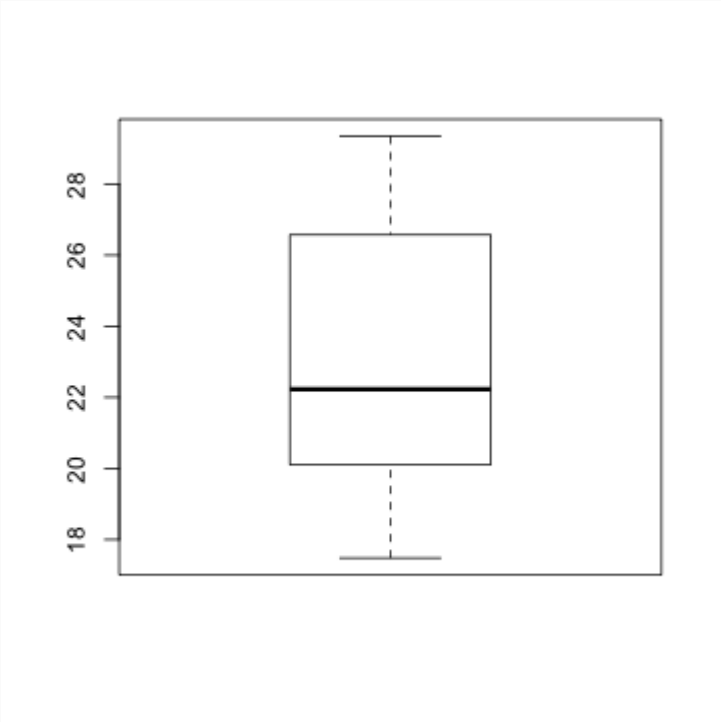
With extra features:

```
> hist(mydata$bmi, xlab = "BMI", main="BMI's of students")
```

Basic plots of numeric data (2/3)

Boxplot

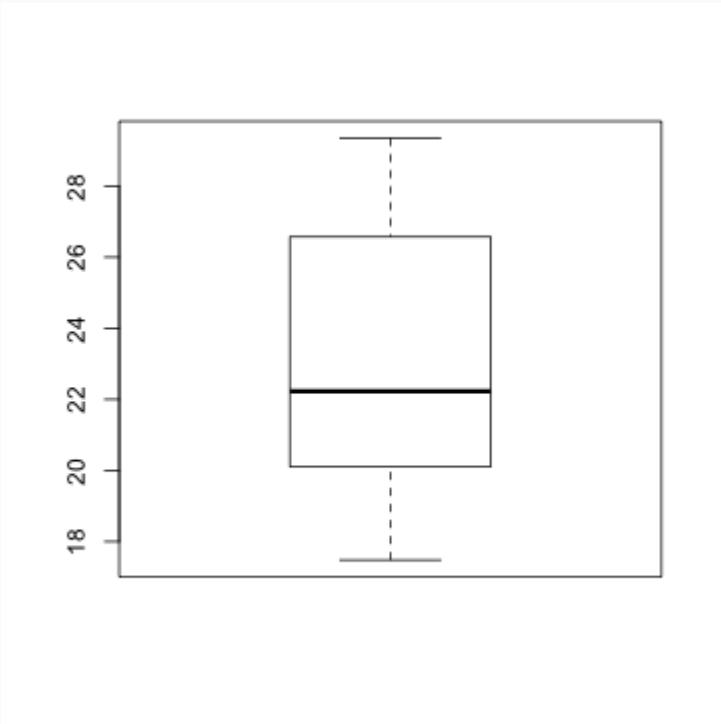
```
> boxplot(mydata$bmi)
```



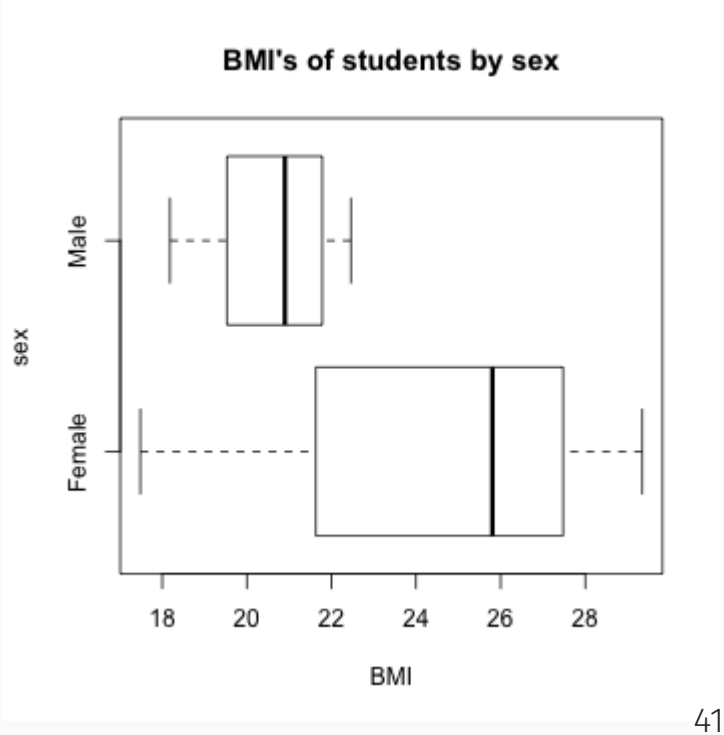
Basic plots of numeric data (2/3)

Boxplot

```
> boxplot(mydata$bmi)
```



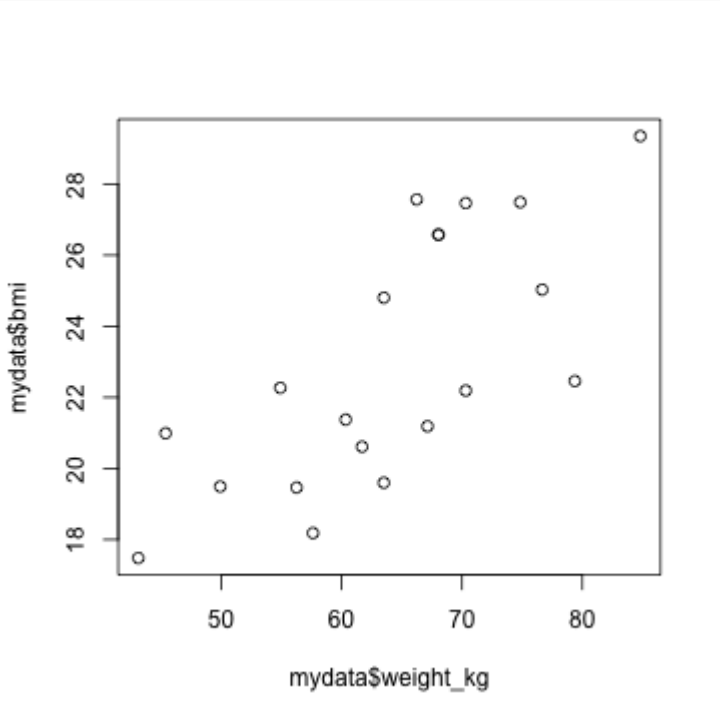

```
> boxplot(mydata$bmi ~ mydata$sex,
+   horizontal = TRUE,
+   xlab = "BMI", ylab = "sex",
+   main = "BMI's of students by sex")
```



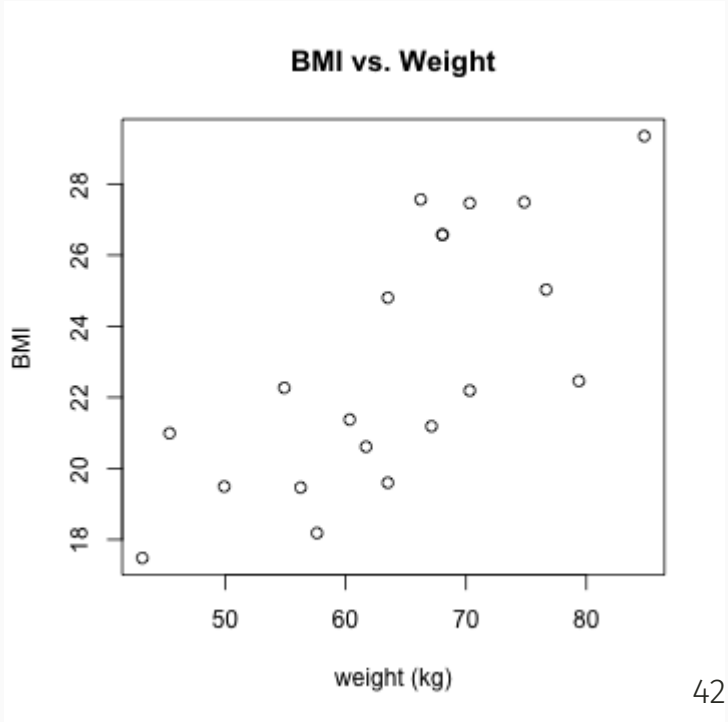
Basic plots of numeric data (3/3)

Scatterplot

```
> plot(mydata$weight_kg, mydata$bmi)
```




```
> plot(mydata$weight_kg, mydata$bmi,
+      xlab = "weight (kg)", ylab = "BMI
+      main =
+        "BMI vs. Weight")
```



Summary stats of numeric data (1/2)

Standard R `summary` command

```
> summary(mydata$bmi)
```

```
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
  17.48   20.36   22.23   23.01   26.58   29.35
```

Mean and standard deviation

```
> mean(mydata$bmi)
```

```
[1] 23.00838
```

```
> sd(mydata$bmi)
```

```
[1] 3.56471
```

Summary stats of numeric data (2/2)

Min, max, & median

```
> min(mydata$bmi)
```

```
[1] 17.4814
```

```
> max(mydata$bmi)
```

```
[1] 29.3495
```

```
> median(mydata$bmi)
```

```
[1] 22.22985
```

Quantiles

```
> quantile(mydata$bmi, prob=c(0, .25, .5, .75, 1))
```

```
      0%      25%      50%      75%     100%
17.48140 20.35878 22.22985 26.57810 29.34950
```

Add height column to data frame

Since $\text{BMI} = \frac{kg}{m^2}$, we have $\text{height}(m) = \sqrt{\frac{\text{weight}(kg)}{\text{BMI}}}$

```
> mydata$height_m ← sqrt( mydata$weight_kg / mydata$bmi)
> mydata$height_m
```

```
 [1] 1.550000 1.699999 1.779999 1.680001 1.799998 1.780000 1.469998
 [8] 1.570002 1.879998 1.600001 1.779998 1.699999 1.730001 1.600001
[15] 1.600001 1.600000 1.750001 1.569998 1.599999 1.650001
```

```
> dim(mydata); names(mydata)
```

```
[1] 20 11
```

```
 [1] "id"                    "age"
 [3] "sex"                   "grade"
 [5] "race4"                 "bmi"
 [7] "weight_kg"             "text_while_driving_30d"
 [9] "smoked_ever"           "bullied_past_12mo"
[11] "height_m"
```

Access specific columns in data set

Previously we used `DatSetName[, column#]`

```
> mydata[, c(2, 6)]   # sixth column
```

```
                    age     bmi
1            17 years old 27.5671
2            16 years old 29.3495
3            14 years old 18.1827
4            15 years old 21.3754
5            15 years old 19.5988
6            16 years old 22.1910
7            16 years old 20.9913
8            17 years old 17.4814
9            15 years old 22.4593
10           17 years old 26.5781
11           16 years old 21.1874
12           17 years old 19.4637
13           17 years old 20.6121
14           15 years old 27.4648
15           16 years old 26.5781
16           16 years old 24.8047
17           16 years old 25.0318
```

The code below uses *column names* instead of numbers.

```
> mydata[, c("age", "bmi")]
```

```
                    age     bmi
1            17 years old 27.5671
2            16 years old 29.3495
3            14 years old 18.1827
4            15 years old 21.3754
5            15 years old 19.5988
6            16 years old 22.1910
7            16 years old 20.9913
8            17 years old 17.4814
9            15 years old 22.4593
10           17 years old 26.5781
11           16 years old 21.1874
12           17 years old 19.4637
13           17 years old 20.6121
14           15 years old 27.4648
15           16 years old 26.5781
16           16 years old 24.8047
```

Access specific rows in data set

- Rows for 14 year olds only

```
> mydata[mydata$age == "14 years old",]
```

```
      id          age  sex grade race4     bmi weight_kg
3 922382 14 years old Male   9th White 18.1827     57.61
  text_while_driving_30d smoked_ever bullied_past_12mo height_m
3                   <NA>         Yes             FALSE 1.779999
```

In this case the output is only one row since there is only one 14 year old.

- Rows for teens with BMI less than 19

```
> mydata[mydata$bmi < 19,]
```

```
      id          age    sex grade           race4     bmi weight_kg
3 922382 14 years old   Male   9th           White 18.1827     57.61
8 935435 17 years old Female  12th All other races 17.4814     43.09
  text_while_driving_30d smoked_ever bullied_past_12mo height_m
3                   <NA>         Yes             FALSE 1.779999
8                   <NA>          No             FALSE 1.570002
```

Access specific values in data set

- Grade and race for 15 year olds only

```
> mydata[mydata$age == "15 years old", c("grade", "race4")]
```

```
   grade                    race4
4    9th                    White
5   10th Black or African American
9   10th           All other races
14  10th           Hispanic/Latino
```

- Age, sex, and BMI for students with BMI less than 19

```
> mydata[mydata$bmi < 19, c("age", "sex", "bmi")]
```

```
           age    sex     bmi
3 14 years old   Male 18.1827
8 17 years old Female 17.4814
```

Practice

1. Create data frames for males and females separately.
2. Do males and females have similar BMI's? Weights? Compares means, standard deviations, range, and boxplots.
3. Plot BMI vs. weight for each gender separately. Do they have similar relationships?
4. Are males or females more likely to be bullied in the past 12 months? Calculate the percentage bullied for each gender.
5. Are students that were bullied in the past year more likely to have smoked in the past? Does this vary by gender?

Save data frame

- Save **.RData** file: the standard R format, which is recommended if saving data for future use in R

```
> save(mydata, file = "mydata.RData")
```

You can load .RData files using the load() command:

```
> load("mydata.RData")
```

- Save **csv** file: comma-separated values

```
> write.csv(mydata, file = "mydata.csv", col.names = TRUE, row.names = FALSE)
```

The more you know

Installing and using packages

(Packages are to R/Rstudio like apps are to your phone/OS)

CRAN = package mothership

Comprehensive R Archive Network

Also can use the "Packages" tab in the Files/Plots/Packages/Help/Viewer window

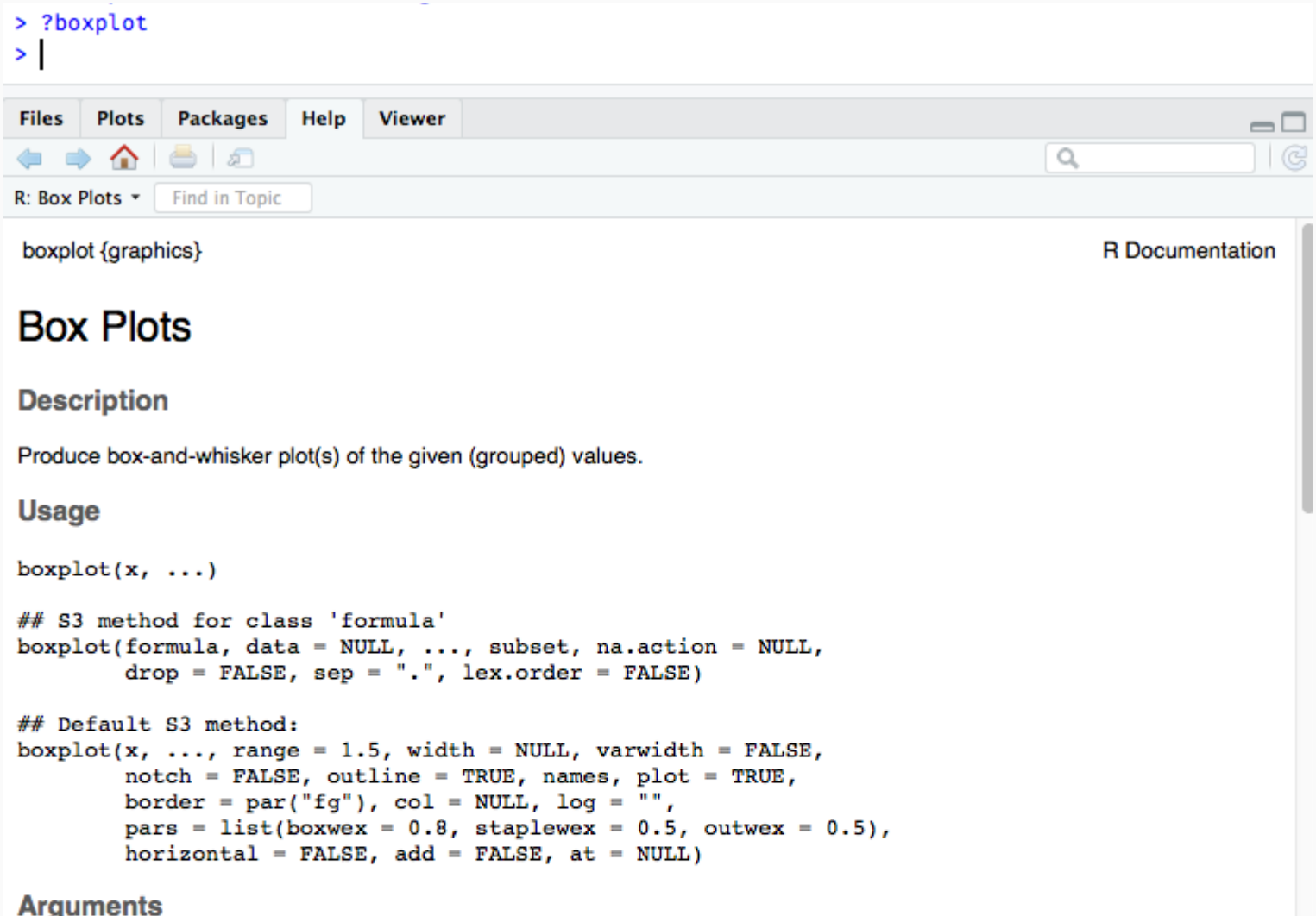
```
> # Install a package from CRAN (main package repository)
> install.packages("tidyverse")
> # Load the package
> library(tidyverse)
```

Other places (i.e. github) = wild west

```
> install.packages("devtools")
> library(devtools)
> # Install a package from github (often in development, no testing)
> # https://github.com/hadley/yrbss
> install_github("hadley/yrbss")
> library(yrbss)
```

How to get help (1/2)

Use `?` in front of function name in console. Try this:



How to get help (2/2)

- Use `??` (i.e `??dplyr` or `??read_csv`) for searching all documentation in installed packages (including unloaded packages)
- search Stack Overflow #r tag
- google your question + rcran or + r (i.e. "make a boxplot rcran" "make a boxplot r")
- google the error in quotes (i.e. "Evaluation error: invalid type (closure) for variable '*'")
- search github for your function name (to see examples) or error
- Rstudio community
- twitter #rstats

Resources

- RStudio IDE Cheatsheet
- Install R/RStudio help video
- Basic Basics

Interactive lessons

- DataCamp
  - Introduction to R (free course)
  - Introduction to the Tidyverse
  - Intermediate R

Some of this is drawn from materials in online books/lessons:

- Intro to R/RStudio by Emma Rand
- Modern Dive - An Introduction to Statistical and Data Sciences via R by Chester Ismay & Albert Kim
- Cookbook for R by Winston Chang

Local resources

- OHSU's BioData club
- Portland's R user meetup group
- R-ladies PDX meetup group
- in June in Portland, the WNAR Annual meeting (biostats conference) will have R related workshops
- in June in Redmond, the Cascadia R conference will have presentations

Possible Future Workshop Topics?

- data wrangling with the tidyverse
- reproducible reports in R
- tables
- ggplot2 visualization
- advanced tidyverse: functions, purrr
- statistical modeling in R

Code for these slides on github: jminnier/berd_r_courses