

Introduction to R

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SEEEMS LEGIT



PART I. INTRODUCTION

Part 1 Topics

- Overview
- IDEs and GUIs
- Syntax
- Workspace
- Help
- Interactive and Batch
- Packages
- Getting Unstuck

What is R

A language and environment for statistical computing and graphics

 Based on the "S" Language developed at Bell Labs

 R was first created by Ross Ihaka and Robert Gentleman at the Univ. of Auckland in 1993

Why use R?

- Free
- Open source
- State-of-the-art graphics and data analysis
- Platform for programming new methods
- Runs on Windows, Linux, Mac OS X
- Enormous user base

Statistical Methods

Descriptive Statistics

Experimental Design

Linear, Generalized, Nonlinear,

and Hierarchical Models

Analysis of Categorical Data

Nonparametric Analysis

Survival Analysis

Latent Variable Models

Bayesian Models

Missing Values Analysis

Cluster Analysis

Decision Trees

Data Mining

Classical Test Theory

Item Response Theory

Correspondence Analysis

Multidimensional Scaling

Meta Analysis

Structural Equation Modeling

Complex Survey Design

Time Series Analysis

Longitudinal Analysis

Social Network Analysis

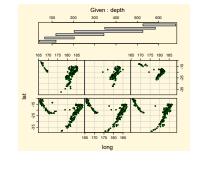
Study of Mediation and Moderation

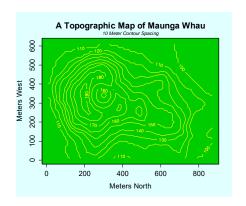
Power Analysis

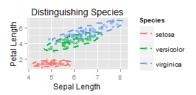
Clinical Trials

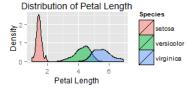
and ...

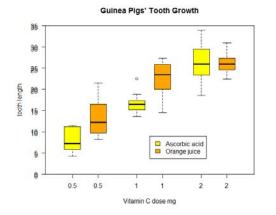
Graphs!

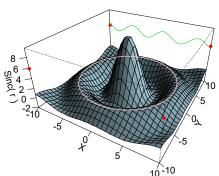


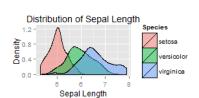


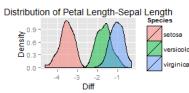


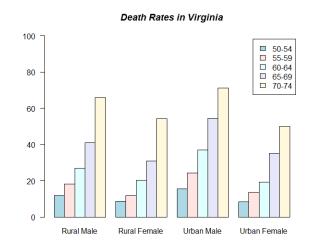


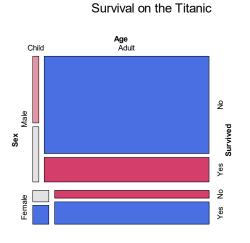


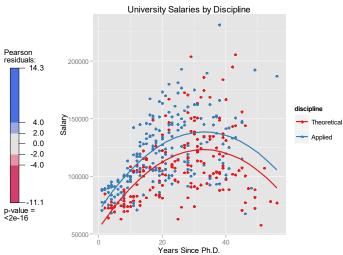












Obtaining R

- R Homepage http://www.r-project.org/
- CRAN Mirrors http://cran.r-project.org/



Download and Install R

CRAN
Mirrors
What's new?
Task Views

Search

About R
R Homepage
The R Journal

Software R Sources R Binaries

R Binarie
Packages
Other

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

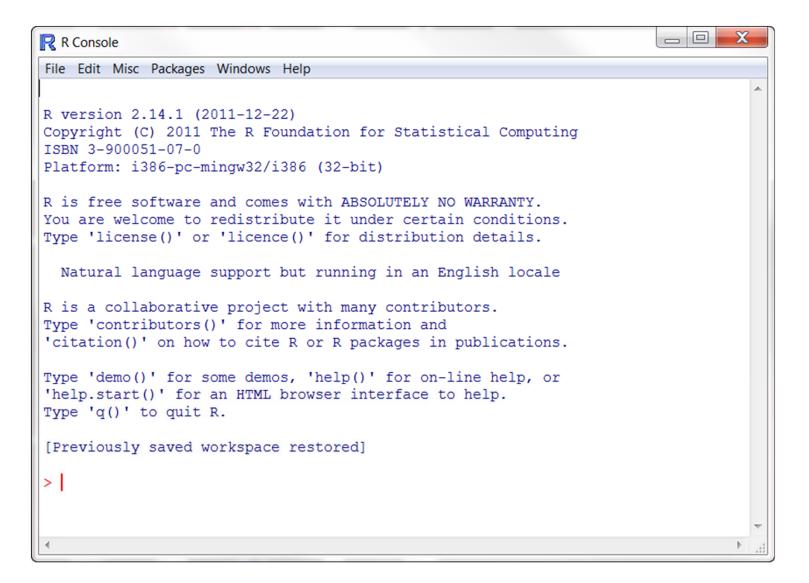
The Comprehensive R Archive
Network

- Download R for Linux
- · Download R for MacOS X
- · Download R for Windows

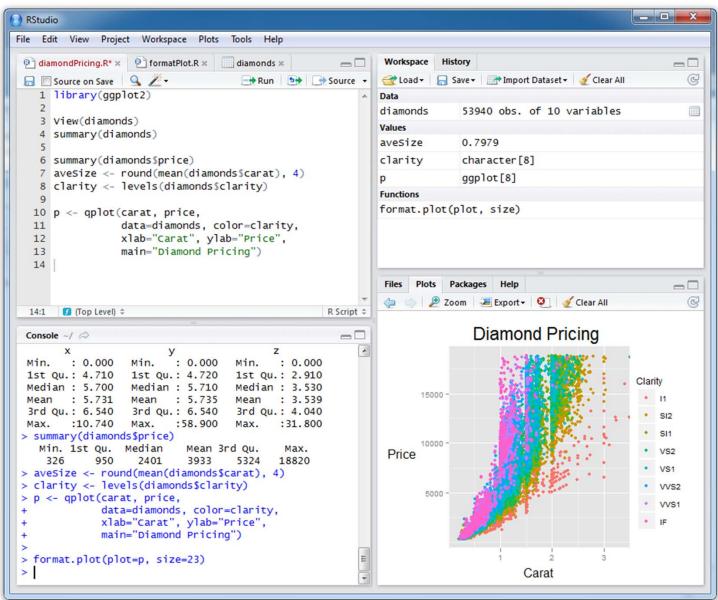
Source Code for all Platforms

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!

Default Console



Rstudio (http://rstudio.org/)



Working with R

- Case-sensitive interpreted language
- Enter commands at prompt (>) or in batch
- Statements consist of functions and assignments
- Comments are preceded by #
- semi-colon separates statements on a line

```
x <- c(4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 2, 9)
length(x); mean(x)
plot(x) # plot the vector</pre>
```

Some definitions

- An object is anything that can be assigned to a variable.
 - Includes constants, data structures, functions, and even graphs
- Objects have a mode how the object is stored.
- Objects have a class which tells generic functions like print() how to handle it.

R Workspace

- Your current R working environment
- Includes any user-defined objects (vectors, matrices, functions, data frames, lists)
- At end of session you can save image of the workspace and it will be automatically loaded next time R starts

Functions for managing workspace

Function	Action
getwd()	List current working directory
setwd("mydirectory")	Change the current working directory to mydirectory
rm(object)	Delete object
<pre>save(objectlist, file="myfile") load("myfile")</pre>	Save specific objects to a file Load a workspace into the current session (default = .RData)





Getting Help

Function	Action
help("foo")	Help on function foo (the quotation
?foo	marks are optional)
help.search("foo") ??foo	Search the help system for instances of the string foo
help(package="foo")	Help on package foo
example("foo")	Examples of function foo (the quotation marks are optional)
data()	List all available datasets for currently loaded packages

Packages

- Collections of R functions, data, and compiled code in well-defined format
- Massively extend the functionality of R
- Thousands of user written packages on CRAN http://cran.r-project.or/web/packages

Working with Packages

- install.packages("packagename")
- update.packages()
- library(packagename)
- help(package="packagename")

Sample session

```
install.packages("vcd")
help(package="vcd")
library(vcd)
help(Arthritis)
Arthritis
example(Arthritis)
```

Common Mistakes

- Using the wrong case.
 help(), Help(), and HELP() are three different functions (only the first will work).
- Forgetting to use quote marks when they are needed. install.packages("gclus") will work, while install.packages(gclus) will generate an error.
- Forgetting to include the parentheses in a function call. help() rather than help.
 Even if there are no options, you still need the ().

Common Mistakes (2)

- Using the \ in a path name on Windows.
 R sees the backslash character as an escape character.
 setwd("c:\mydata") will generate an error. Use
 setwd("c:/mydata") or setwd("c:\\mydata") instead.
- Using a function from a package that is not loaded.
 The function order.clusters() is contained in the gclus package.
 If you try to use it before loading the package, you will get an error.



RESOURCES

Look it up on Google

- "summary statistics in r"
- "specifying colors in a barchart in r"
- "rotating labels in ggplot2"
- Error messages

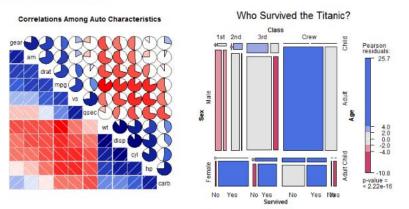


www.statmethods.net





About Quick-R



R is an elegant and comprehensive statistical and graphical programming language. Unfortunately, it can also have a <u>steep learning curve</u>. I created this website for both current R users, and experienced users of other statistical packages (e.g., SAS, SPSS, Stata) who would like to transition to R. My goal is to help you quickly access this language in your work.

I assume that you are already familiar with the <u>statistical methods</u> covered and instead provide you with a roadmap and the code necessary to get started quickly, and orient yourself for future learning. I designed this web site to be an easily accessible reference. Look at the sitemap to get an overview.

Find the functions you need

CRAN Task Views

Bayesian Inference

 ChemPhys
 Chemometrics and Computational Physics

 ClinicalTrials
 Clinical Trial Design, Monitoring, and Analysis

 Cluster
 Cluster Analysis & Finite Mixture Models

 DifferentialEquations
 Differential Equations

 Distributions
 Probability Distributions

 Econometrics
 Computational Econometrics

Environmetrics Analysis of Ecological and Environmental Data

Experimental Design Design of Experiments (DoE) & Analysis of Experimental Data

Finance Empirical Finance
Genetics Statistical Genetics

Graphics Graphic Displays & Dynamic Graphics & Graphic Devices & Visualization

<u>HighPerformanceComputing</u> High-Performance and Parallel Computing with R

Machine Learning & Statistical Learning

 Medical Imaging
 Medical Image Analysis

 Multivariate
 Multivariate Statistics

 NaturalLanguageProcessing
 Natural Language Processing

<u>OfficialStatistics</u> Official Statistics & Survey Methodology <u>Optimization</u> Optimization and Mathematical Programming

<u>Pharmacokinetics</u> Analysis of Pharmacokinetic Data

<u>Phylogenetics</u> Phylogenetics, Especially Comparative Methods

<u>Psychometrics</u> Psychometric Models and Methods

 ReproducibleResearch
 Reproducible Research

 Robust
 Robust Statistical Methods

 SocialSciences
 Statistics for the Social Sciences

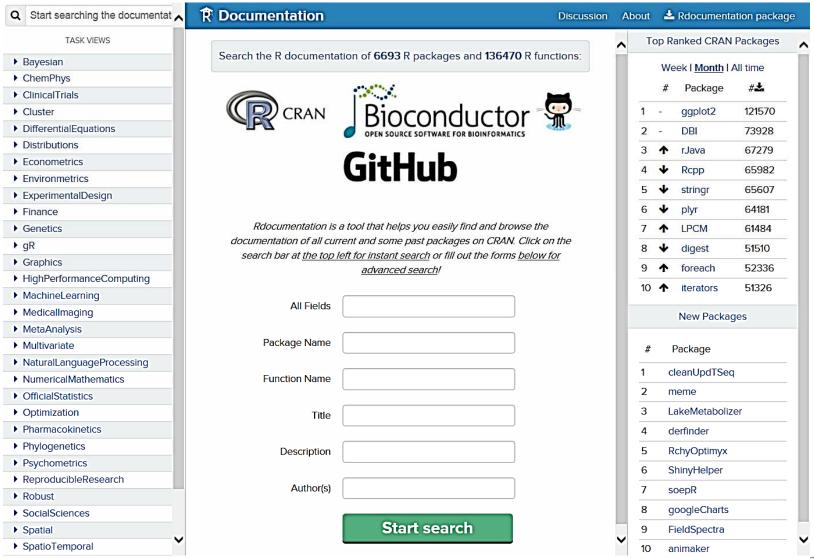
Spatial Analysis of Spatial Data

<u>SpatioTemporal</u> Handling and Analyzing Spatio-Temporal Data

<u>Survival</u> Survival Analysis
<u>TimeSeries</u> Time Series Analysis



Finding Functions: http://www.rdocumentation.org





I STILL DON'T SEE IT

When you're really stuck

 Stack Overflow http://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/r