

Exercise: R basics

Workshop – Introduction to R

SOLUTION

1 First look at R and RStudio

a) Open RStudio and create a new R-Script. Save this script in a directory of your choice on your computer.

b) Try to run some commands in R. You can either type the commands directly into the console and run them with “Enter” or you can type them into the script and execute them in the console using the “Run” button (or keyboard shortcut “Ctrl + Enter”):

- Use R as a calculator and execute some calculations.

```
1 + 1
## [1] 2

1 - 1
## [1] 0

1 * 1
## [1] 1

1 / 1
## [1] 1
```

- Create a vector with the name `myvector` with the the four elements 1, 10, 100 and 1000.

```
myvector <- c(1, 10, 100, 1000)
myvector
## [1] 1 10 100 1000
```

- Create a vector with the name `myvector2` containing the whole numbers counting from 50 up to 60.

```
myvector2 <- 50:60
myvector2
## [1] 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
```

- Add the value 10 to all elements of `myvector2` and store the resulting vector under the name `myvector3`.

```
myvector3 <- myvector2 + 10
myvector3
## [1] 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70
```

- Change the second element of `myvector3` to the value 8.

```
myvector3[2] <- 8
myvector3
## [1] 60 8 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70
```

- Create a character vector containing the elements "a", "bb" and "ccc", give it a name of your choice.

```
charvec <- c("a", "bb", "ccc")
charvec
## [1] "a" "bb" "ccc"
```

- **Extra:** Try to add the number of 10 to all elements of the created character vector and see what happens.

```
charvec + 10
## Error in charvec + 10: non-numeric argument to binary operator
```

- **Extra:** Create a vector which contains some numeric elements and some character elements. Look at the resulting object, what do you think happened?

```
c(1, 2, 3, 'a', 'b', 'c')
## [1] "1" "2" "3" "a" "b" "c"
```

Since numeric elements cannot be combined with character elements in the same vector the numbers are turned into text.

2 Creating a data frame

Since we have not yet discussed how to read in data to R, we will create a small data frame manually for this exercise. Copy the commands below and execute them in R to create the `dat` data frame.

```
id <- paste0('S', 1:10)
age10 <- c(3, 4, 4, 6, 5, 5, 6, 5, 4, 8)
age1 <- c(4, 2, 1, 0, 8, 7, 2, 3, 5, 1)
status <- c('paraplegic', 'tetraplegic')
score <- c(80.3, 77.9, 89.1, 94.2, 69, 73.8, 81.3, 89, 51, 200)
dat <- data.frame(id, age10, age1, status, score)
```

3 Inspecting the data

a) There are many ways to inspect a data frame in R. The simplest way is to print it directly in the console by typing its name. Look again at the above created `dat` object by typing its name and executing it.

```
dat

##      id age10 age1      status score
## 1  S1      3    4 paraplegic  80.3
## 2  S2      4    2 tetraplegic  77.9
## 3  S3      4    1 paraplegic  89.1
## 4  S4      6    0 tetraplegic  94.2
## 5  S5      5    8 paraplegic  69.0
## 6  S6      5    7 tetraplegic  73.8
## 7  S7      6    2 paraplegic  81.3
## 8  S8      5    3 tetraplegic  89.0
## 9  S9      4    5 paraplegic  51.0
## 10 S10     8    1 tetraplegic 200.0
```

b) Additionally, there are many functions available to help with data inspection. For example, to get a quick overview of a large data frame, it often helps to only print the first couple of rows to save space. The `head` function accomplishes this task and can be applied to our object in the following fashion:

```
head(dat)
```

Run this command and look at the output.

```
head(dat)

##      id age10 age1      status score
## 1  S1      3    4 paraplegic  80.3
## 2  S2      4    2 tetraplegic  77.9
## 3  S3      4    1 paraplegic  89.1
## 4  S4      6    0 tetraplegic  94.2
## 5  S5      5    8 paraplegic  69.0
## 6  S6      5    7 tetraplegic  73.8
```

As we can see, the `head` function prints the first six rows of a data frame.

c) In the following list you see a couple of further useful functions which can be applied to data frames in the same fashion as the `head` function. Try them out and try to understand what their respective output is.

- `dim` function

```
dim(dat)

## [1] 10  5
```

The `dim` function shows the dimensions of a data frame, i.e. its number of rows and columns (represented in a vector).

- `View` function

```
View(dat)
```

The View function opens a viewer in RStudio in which the data frame is shown.

- `summary` function

```
summary(dat)
```

```
##      id          age10      age1      status
## Length:10      Min.   :3.00   Min.   :0.00   Length:10
## Class :character 1st Qu.:4.00   1st Qu.:1.25   Class :character
## Mode  :character Median :5.00   Median :2.50   Mode  :character
##                  Mean  :5.00   Mean  :3.30
##                  3rd Qu.:5.75   3rd Qu.:4.75
##                  Max.   :8.00   Max.   :8.00
##
##      score
## Min.   : 51.00
## 1st Qu.: 74.83
## Median : 80.80
## Mean   : 90.56
## 3rd Qu.: 89.08
## Max.   :200.00
```

The summary function returns summary statistics for each column.

- `str` function

```
str(dat)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 10 obs. of 5 variables:
## $ id : chr "S1" "S2" "S3" "S4" ...
## $ age10 : num 3 4 4 6 5 5 6 5 4 8
## $ age1 : num 4 2 1 0 8 7 2 3 5 1
## $ status: chr "paraplegic" "tetraplegic" "paraplegic" "tetraplegic" ...
## $ score : num 80.3 77.9 89.1 94.2 69 73.8 81.3 89 51 200
```

The str function shows the structure of an R object. For data frames it lists all columns and gives some information about the type of each column.

4 Preprocessing the data

a) We continue working with the `dat` object. When we look at the data frame we can see that there are two age columns, one called `age10` and one `age1`. For some reason the data has been collected in a format where the age of people has been divided into two columns. A person with the value `age10 = 4` and the value `age1 = 5` actually has the age 45. Try to add a new `age` column to the data frame which contains the calculated age for every person.

```
dat$age <- 10*dat$age10 + dat$age1
dat
```

```
##      id age10 age1      status score age
## 1   S1      3     4 paraplegic  80.3  34
## 2   S2      4     2 tetraplegic  77.9  42
## 3   S3      4     1 paraplegic  89.1  41
## 4   S4      6     0 tetraplegic  94.2  60
```

```
## 5   S5      5      8 paraplegic 69.0 58
## 6   S6      5      7 tetraplegic 73.8 57
## 7   S7      6      2 paraplegic 81.3 62
## 8   S8      5      3 tetraplegic 89.0 53
## 9   S9      4      5 paraplegic 51.0 45
## 10 S10     8      1 tetraplegic 200.0 81
```

b) Since we do not need the `age10` and `age1` columns anymore, remove them from the data frame.

```
dat$age10 <- NULL
dat$age1 <- NULL
dat

##      id      status score age
## 1   S1 paraplegic 80.3 34
## 2   S2 tetraplegic 77.9 42
## 3   S3 paraplegic 89.1 41
## 4   S4 tetraplegic 94.2 60
## 5   S5 paraplegic 69.0 58
## 6   S6 tetraplegic 73.8 57
## 7   S7 paraplegic 81.3 62
## 8   S8 tetraplegic 89.0 53
## 9   S9 paraplegic 51.0 45
## 10 S10 tetraplegic 200.0 81
```

c) **Extra:** The data frame contains the `score` variable which expresses the performance in a task. These scores can only range from 0 to 100. However, in the data there is an erroneous entry with a value that is impossibly large. Since we do not know what the correct value for this person was, we want to set this element to “missing”. In R, the value `NA` (no quotes, just `NA`) is especially reserved for missing values. Try to assign the value `NA` to the erroneous entry in the `score` column.

```
dat[dat$score > 100, "score"] <- NA
dat

##      id      status score age
## 1   S1 paraplegic 80.3 34
## 2   S2 tetraplegic 77.9 42
## 3   S3 paraplegic 89.1 41
## 4   S4 tetraplegic 94.2 60
## 5   S5 paraplegic 69.0 58
## 6   S6 tetraplegic 73.8 57
## 7   S7 paraplegic 81.3 62
## 8   S8 tetraplegic 89.0 53
## 9   S9 paraplegic 51.0 45
## 10 S10 tetraplegic  NA  81
```

5 Selection of elements

Try to perform the following selections in the `dat` data frame.

a) Only show the rows (and all columns) of people with an age higher than 60.

```
dat[dat$age > 60, ]

##      id      status score age
## 7   S7 paraplegic  81.3  62
## 10 S10 tetraplegic    NA  81
```

b) Only show the rows (and all columns) of tetraplegic patients.

```
dat[dat$status == 'tetraplegic', ]

##      id      status score age
## 2   S2 tetraplegic  77.9  42
## 4   S4 tetraplegic  94.2  60
## 6   S6 tetraplegic  73.8  57
## 8   S8 tetraplegic  89.0  53
## 10 S10 tetraplegic    NA  81
```

c) **Extra:** Show all rows but only the columns id, status and age

```
dat[, c("id", "status", "age")] # Selection with names in vector is also possible

##      id      status age
## 1   S1 paraplegic  34
## 2   S2 tetraplegic  42
## 3   S3 paraplegic  41
## 4   S4 tetraplegic  60
## 5   S5 paraplegic  58
## 6   S6 tetraplegic  57
## 7   S7 paraplegic  62
## 8   S8 tetraplegic  53
## 9   S9 paraplegic  45
## 10 S10 tetraplegic  81
```

6 R cheatsheets

We have added to the github page (<https://github.com/Swiss-Paraplegic-Research/Workshop/RCheatsheets>) a couple of different R cheatsheets which contain a lot of information about the use of R. Take a look at the file “baseR_cheatsheet.pdf”.