

What is R?

```
stocks <- na.omit(stocks)

if (stocks$close == 0) {
  status = "flat"
} else {
  status = "not flat"
}

stocks$close = ifelse(stocks$close == 0, "flat", stocks$close)

head(stocks)

table(stocks$status)

x <- sample(1:10, 100)
y <- sample(-1:1, 100)
all(x > 0)

any(x == y)
```

A large, stylized blue letter 'R' is centered on the slide, partially obscuring the R code in the background. The 'R' is a solid blue color with a thick stroke.

What is R?

Suite of statistical/graphics packages

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Object oriented

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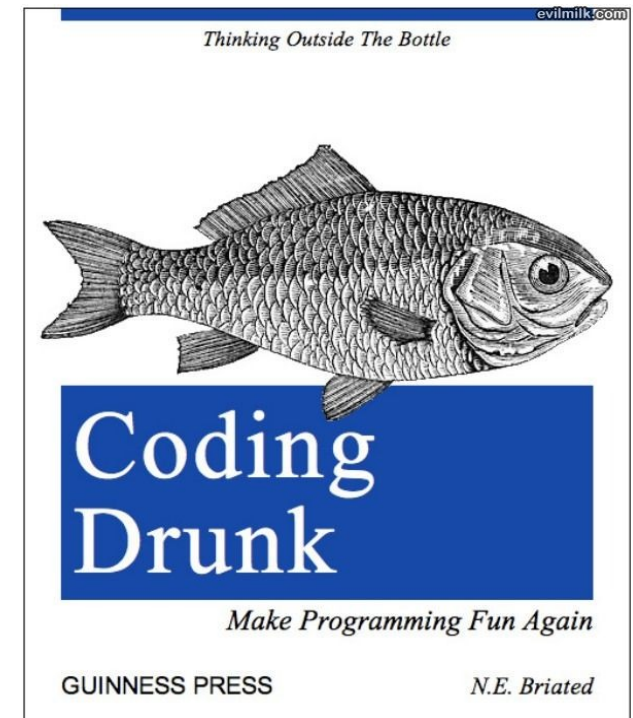
Suite of statistical/graphics packages

Object oriented

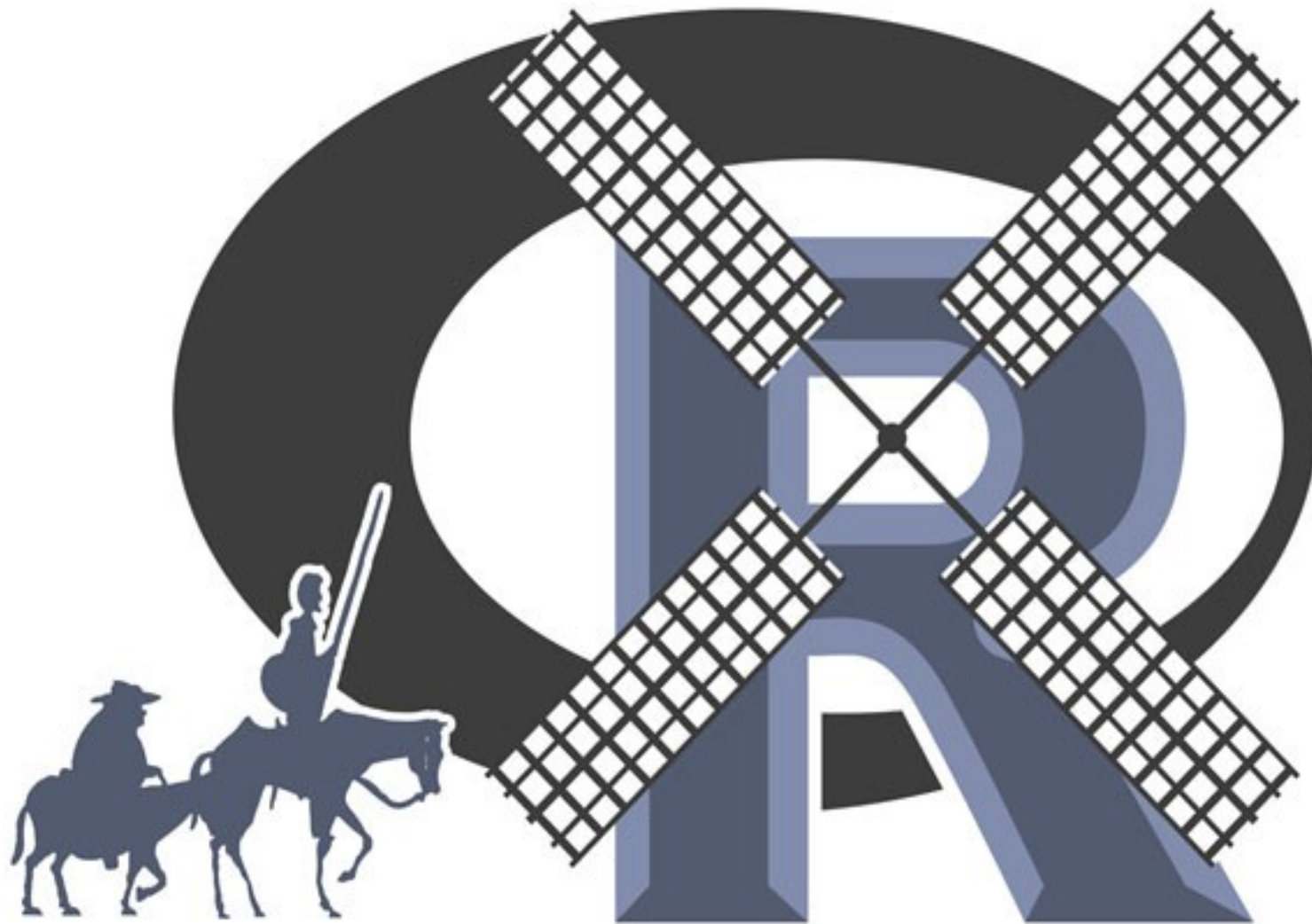
Steep learning curve for the uninitiated



Advice on how to
avoid breaking
your computer



Why R?



Why use R?

Free!!

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Flexible and open-source

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Active and supportive community

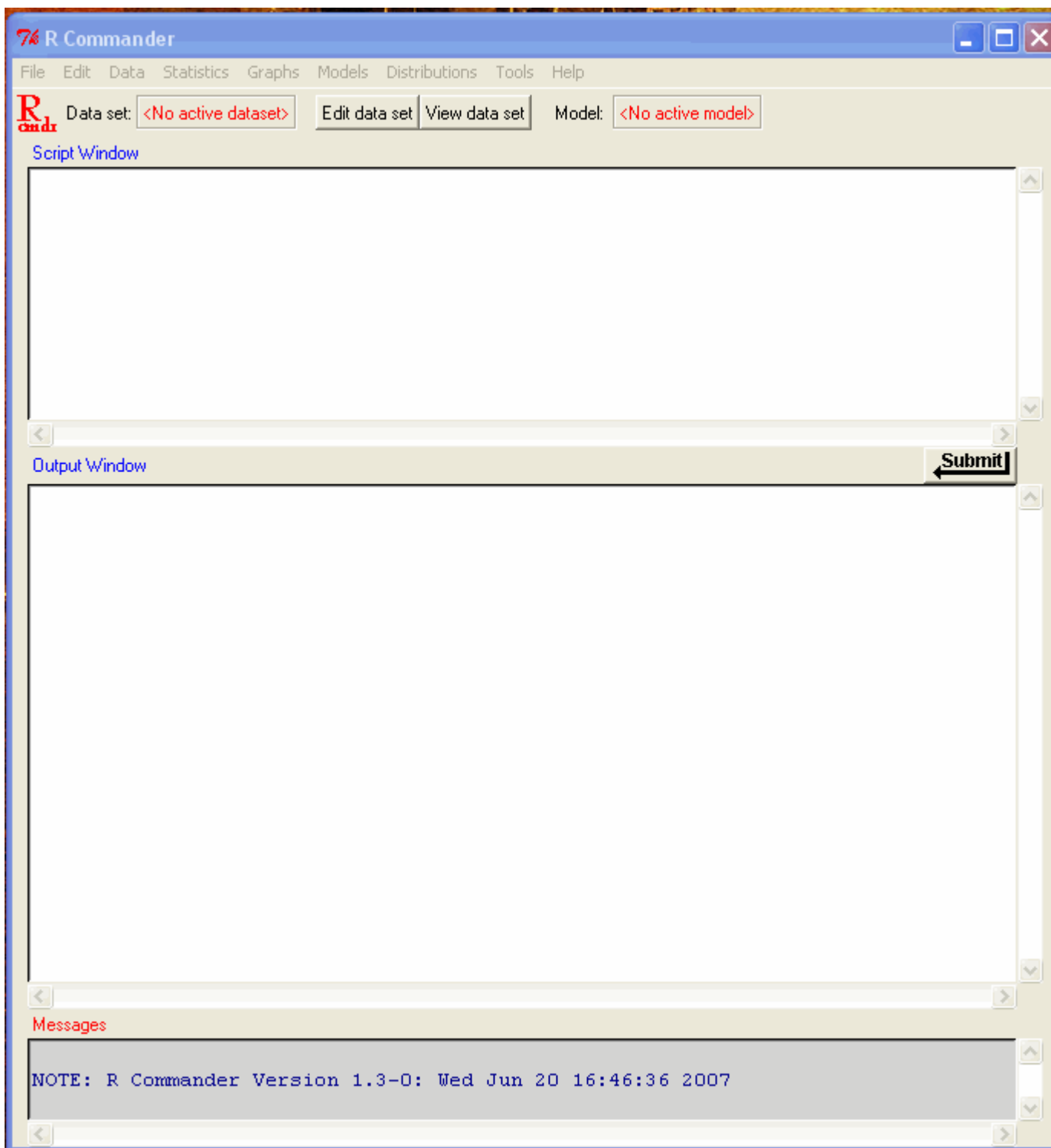
Running R \rightarrow Lots of options

The screenshot displays the RStudio environment with the following components:

- Source Editor:** Contains R code for a function `panel` that uses `panel.dotplot` and `grid.text` to create a plot panel. The code is as follows:

```
52     cex = 4,  
53     col = "black"  
54   )  
55   ) , xlab = "Probability of Negative Rating", key:  
56   panel = function(x, y, ...){  
57     panel.dotplot( x, y, ... )  
58     grid.text(  
59       unit( x, "native" ) , unit( y, "native" ) ,  
60       label = x, gp = gpar( cex = .7 ) )  
61   } )  
62
```
- Console:** Shows the R startup message, including the ISBN, platform information, and a list of useful commands like `license()`, `contributors()`, and `demo()`. It ends with the prompt `>`.

```
Computing  
ISBN 3-900051-07-0  
Platform: i386-pc-mingw32/i386 (32-bit)  
  
R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.  
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.  
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.  
  
Natural language support but running in an English locale  
  
R is a collaborative project with many contributors.  
Type 'contributors()' for more information and  
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.  
  
Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or  
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.  
Type 'q()' to quit R.  
  
[Workspace loaded from ~/.RData]
```
- Help Pane:** Displays the documentation for the `median` function. The title is "Median Value". The description states: "Compute the sample median." The usage is shown as `median(x, na.rm = FALSE)`. The arguments section lists `x` as an object or numeric vector and `na.rm` as a logical value for removing NA values. The details section explains that the function is generic and uses `sort` and `mean` from the `base` package. The value section notes that the result is a length-one object, possibly a double. The pane also includes a search bar and navigation icons.



Terminal

3:22 PM allison

```
gozer:/home/allison
[allison@gozer ~]
1$ R

R version 3.3.0 (2016-05-03) -- "Supposedly Educational"
Copyright (C) 2016 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)

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> |
```

15:22

Wednesday, June 15

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- ***Operator*** → symbol that indicates meaning or relationship among objects

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- ***Float*** → floating point number
 - e.g.: 1.0, 345.689, 4.21

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- ***Factor*** → categorical class

General Operators

< - or - >	#assignment operator
~	#relationship between objects
:	#sequence operator
\$	#component operator
" " or ' '	#string operator
#	#comment

General Math Operators

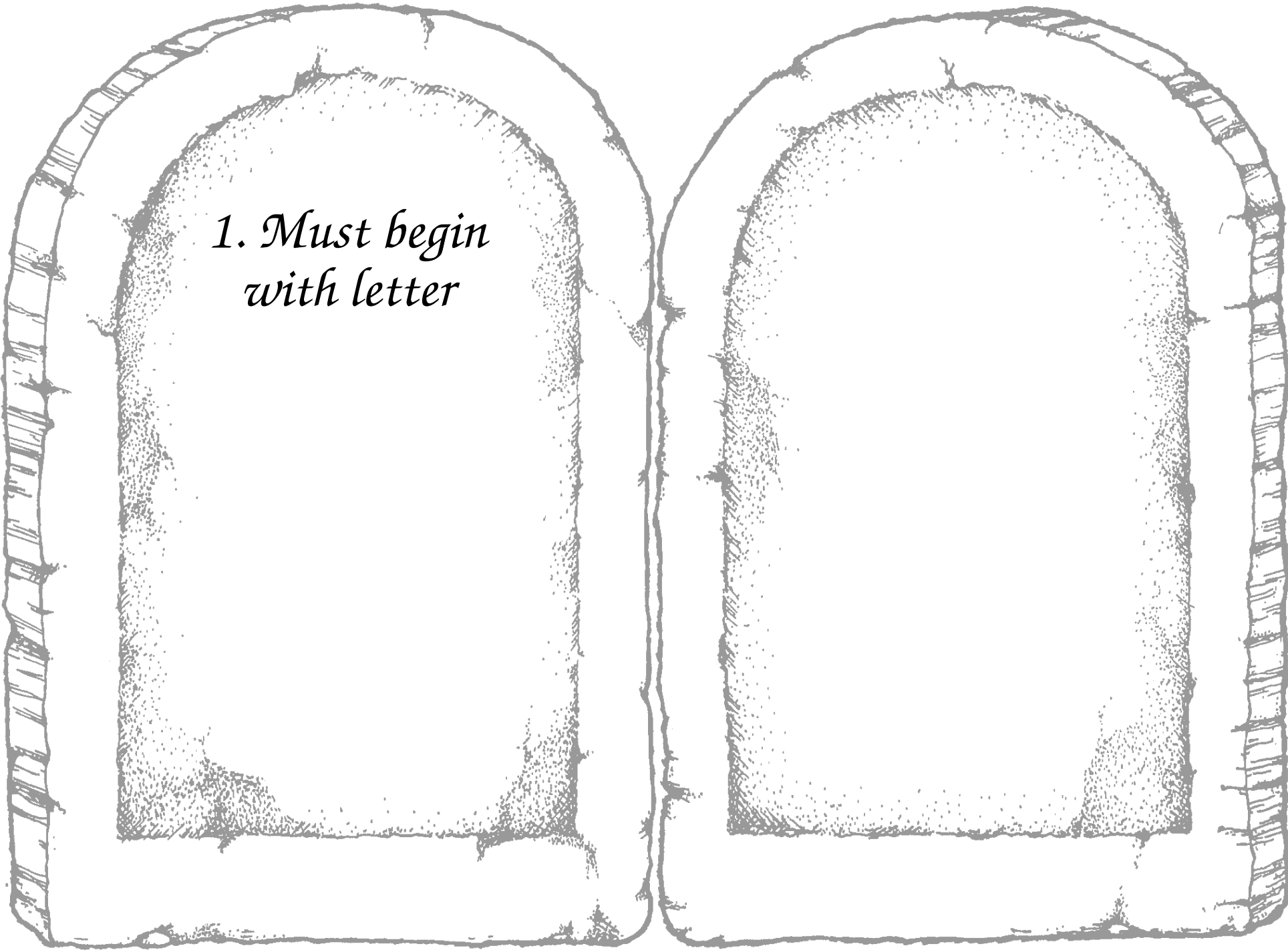
+	#addition
-	#subtraction
*	#multiplication
/	#division
^	#exponent
%%	#modulus

Comparison Operators

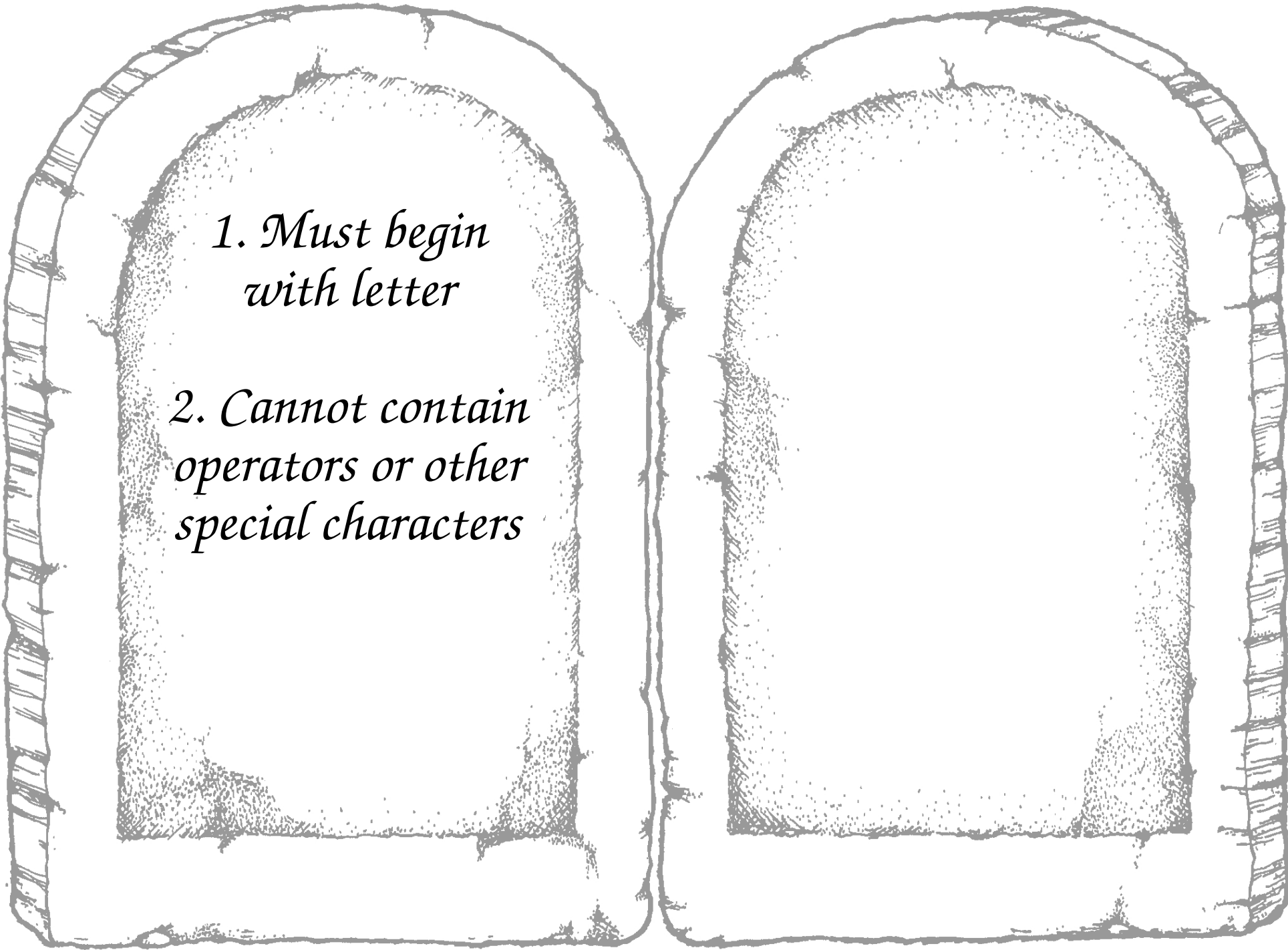
<	#less than
>	#greater than
>=	#greater than or equal to
<=	#less than or equal to
==	#equals
!=	#does not equal

Boolean (True/False) Operators

!	#not
&	#and
& &	#and if
	#or
	#or if

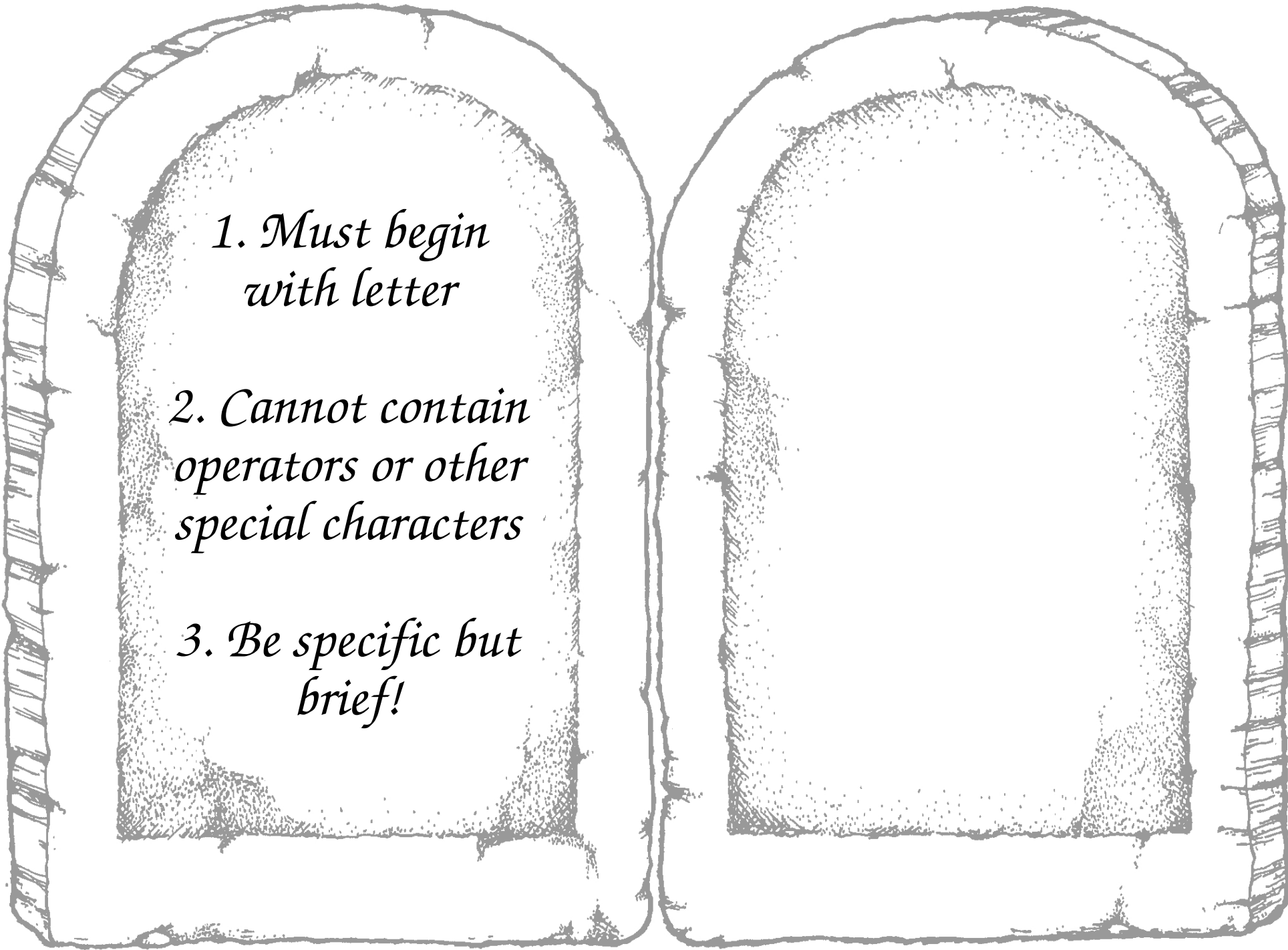


*1. Must begin
with letter*

An open book with a textured, parchment-like appearance. The left page contains a list of two rules in a cursive font. The right page is blank. The book has a simple binding in the center.

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with letter*

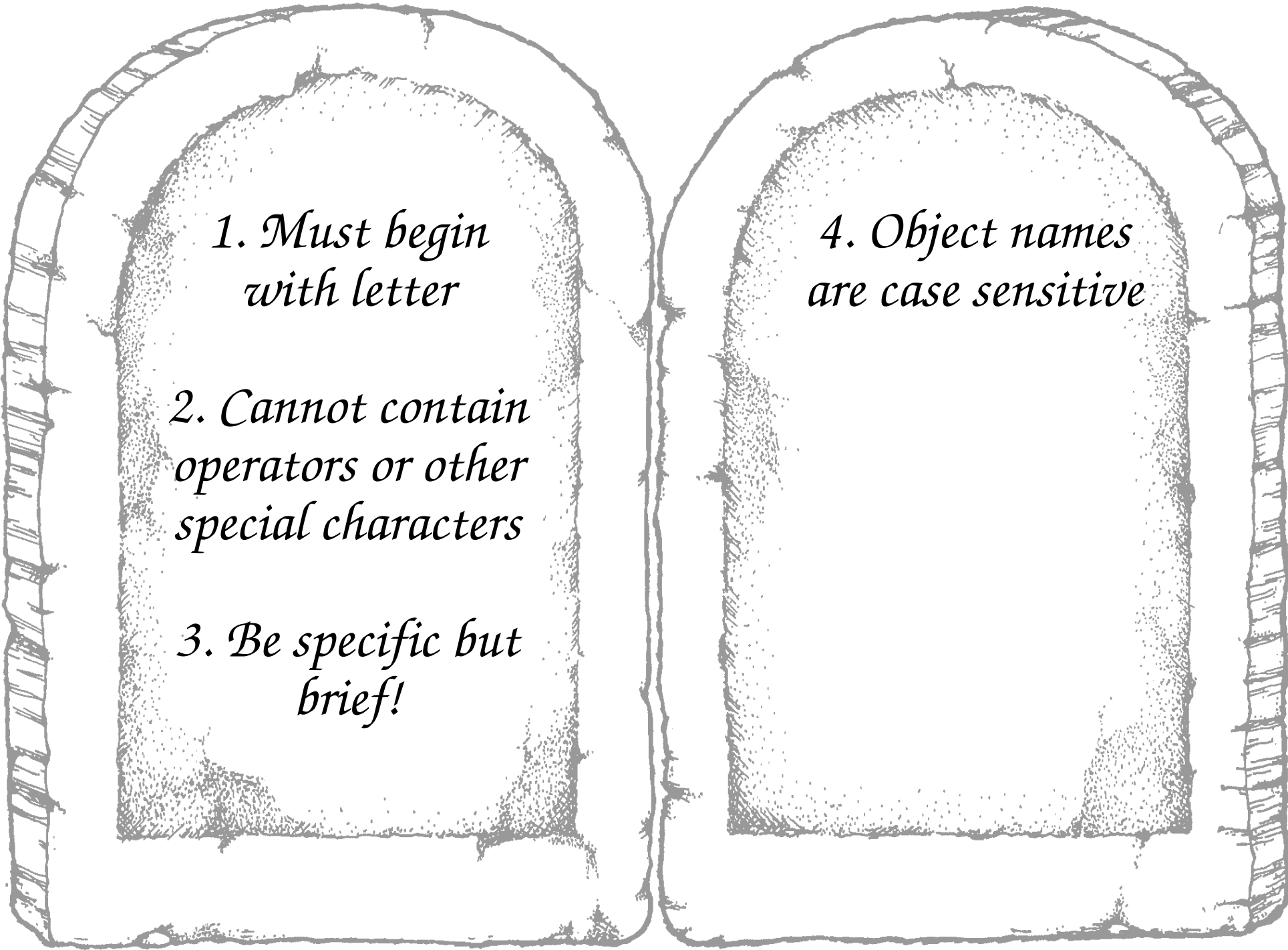
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*3. Be specific but
brief!*

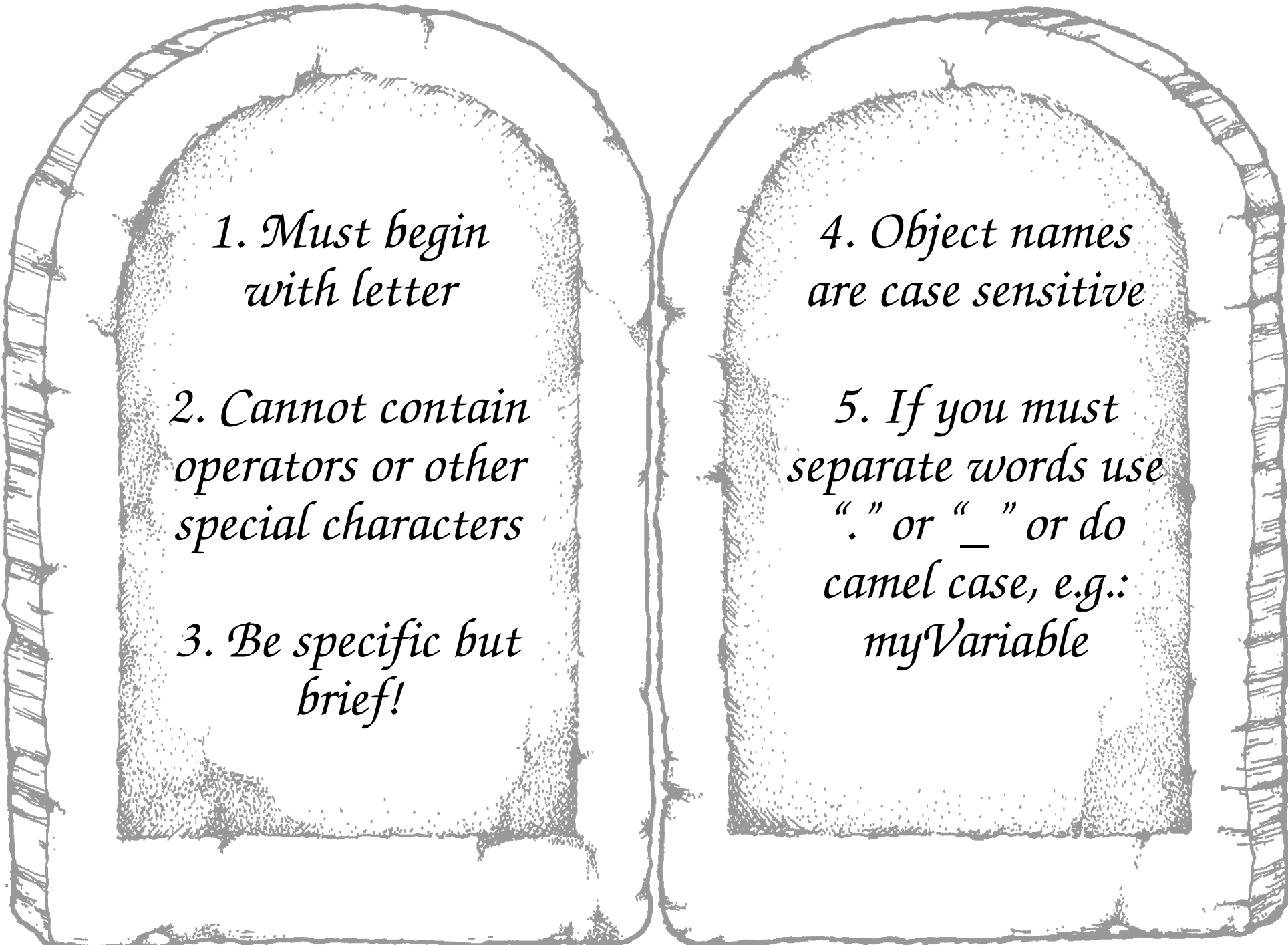


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*5. If you must
separate words use
"." or "_" or do
camel case, e.g.:
myVariable*