



Introduction to “R”

Introduction to R and RStudio

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About the course

Managing Expectations

- ▶ R is a (programming) language.
- ▶ Just as you cannot learn Latin in 1 1/2 days, you will not be fluent in R after this workshop.

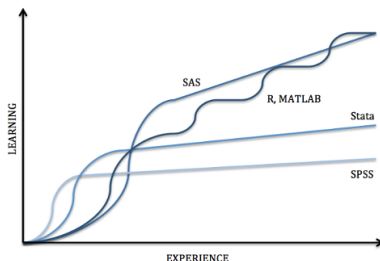


Figure 1: R Learning Curve,

<https://sites.google.com/a/nyu.edu/statistical-software-guide/summary>

- ▶ More on Why R is Hard to Learn

Course materials

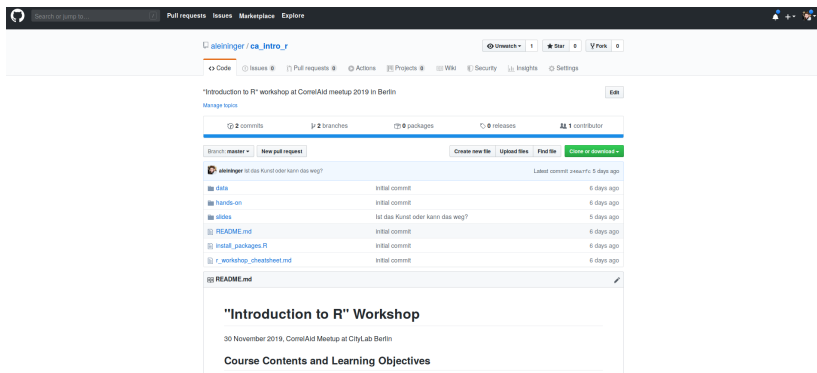


Figure 2: https://github.com/aleininger/ca_intro_r

https://github.com/aleininger/ca_intro_r

Course materials

- ▶ Slides, exercises and solutions here
 - ▶ https://github.com/aleininger/ca_intro_r
 - ▶ Based on: https://gitlab.com/arndtl/r_workshop
- ▶ Download the zip file
 - ▶ or clone the repository if you use Git
- ▶ Extract the zip file
- ▶ rename the folder to `r_workshop` if necessary

Introducing RStudio

RStudio GUI

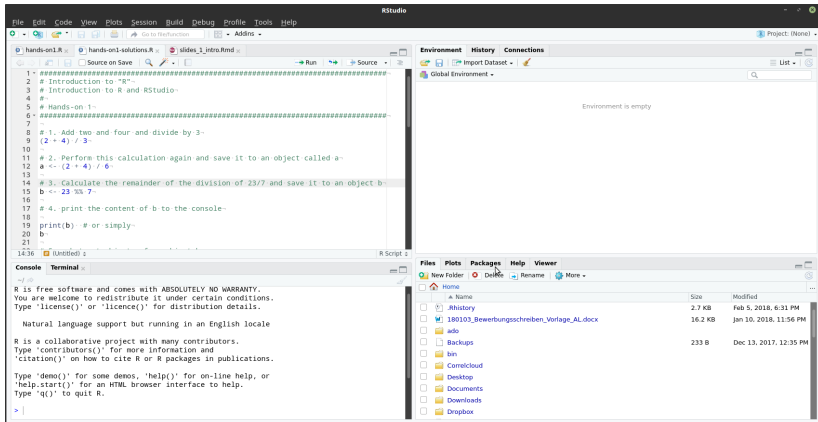


Figure 3: RStudio GUI

RStudio GUI

Options → Pane Layout

Option → Appearance

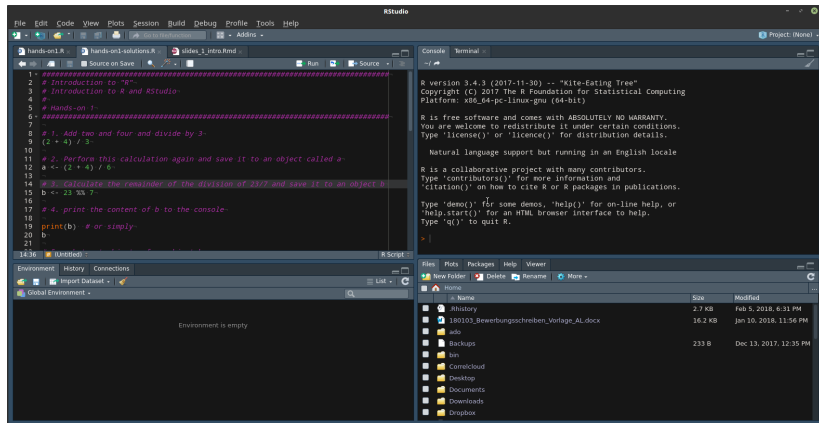


Figure 4: RStudio GUI

First steps in R

Coding in R



Figure 5: R console

- ▶ Mathematical expressions will be evaluated

Examples

```
1 + 2
## [1] 3
2^2
## [1] 4
9/3
## [1] 3
# R calculates the result and prints it to console
```

Coding in R

- ▶ Character input: R will check for functions and objects in its memory that match the input

```
randomtext
```

```
## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): object 'randomtext' not found  
# returns an error since there is no such object
```

If there is no assignment to an object output will be printed to the console.

The assignment operator

- ▶ Introducing R's assignment operator `<-`, `=` also works but is frowned upon
 - ▶ Inversely, `->` also works
- ▶ The shortcut `Alt`+`-` produces the assignment operator

```
1 + 3 # calculates the result and prints it to the console
## [1] 4
```

```
sum <- 1 + 3 # calculates the result and saves it to
# object 'sum' nothing is printed on the console
```

```
sum # prints 4 on the console
## [1] 4
# when you run an object name it is fed to the print()
# function by default
```

Quick hands-on

1. Save the text "Hello World" to an object called `obj`.
2. Austria became a member of the European Union in 1995.
Calculate how many years it's been since then.
3. Save the result of that calculation to `obj`.
4. Using `obj`, create another object called `months` that contains the number of months that Austria spends as a EU member (hint: they joined on January 1st).

<- vs. =

- ▶ the origins of the <- symbol come from old APL keyboards that actually had a single <- key on them
- ▶ however, there are subtle differences between <- and =

```
x <- y <- 5
```

```
x = y = 5
```

```
x = y <- 5
```

```
x
```

```
## [1] 5
```

```
y
```

```
## [1] 5
```

```
x <- y = 5
```

```
## Error in x <- y = 5: could not find function "<-<-"
```

```
median(a <- 1:10)
```

```
## [1] 5.5
```

```
median(a = 1:10)
```

```
## Error in is.factor(x): argument "x" is missing, with no default
```

<- vs. < -

```
x<-3
```

```
x
```

```
x < -3
```

<http://stat.ethz.ch/R-manual/R-patched/library/base/html/assignOps.html>

Understanding functions

- ▶ R functions are what in other programs are called commands, i.e. Stata. They take information we give to them, do something with the information, then output something.
- ▶ We pass information to functions with arguments.

```
print(x = 'Hello World!')  
## [1] "Hello World!"  
# x is the name of argument which is supplied with  
# the character vector 'Hello Wien' which is then  
# printed to the console  
  
print('Hello World!')  
## [1] "Hello World!"  
# you can omit argument names and R will use the order  
# of arguments to identify them
```

- ▶ The function `print()` is also called when you just enter the name of an object or text like "Hello World!"

Functions vs. Objects

```
print <- 'Hello World!'  # this is an object
print()  # this is a function
## Error in print.default(): argument "x" is missing, with no de
print(print)  # prints the object 'print'
## [1] "Hello World!"
```

Functions always have brackets even if there're no arguments.

```
Sys.Date()
## [1] "2019-11-30"
```

Understanding functions

```
# creates a vector of 100 random draws from a normal  
# distribution with mean 1 and standard deviation 2
```

```
rmnorm(n = 100, mean = 1, sd = 2)
```

```
##      [1] -0.707344879  0.727899185  1.918621483  0.258439422  4.  
##      [6]  0.397151774 -3.893500155  5.440002461  0.649397114  4.  
##     [11]  0.942541332 -0.953931124 -0.169408538 -3.137676621  0.  
##     [16] -0.909244099  3.357195076 -3.789542987  0.324946211  2.  
##     [21]  3.264130573  2.868485670  4.410816798  1.299895083  1.  
##     [26] -0.372693152 -0.252689172  3.664434643 -0.603908002  4.  
##     [31] -0.279225108  1.225974652  0.363343214  1.385382122 -0.  
##     [36]  0.053095021 -0.851303464  0.049885457  2.737777983 -2.  
##     [41]  3.402432201  1.232511620  0.077457832 -0.846792555  0.  
##     [46]  1.980387986  1.830261038  3.269633973  3.577006674 -3.  
##     [51]  0.760260254  1.243975237  0.763603120  4.066515647  1.  
##     [56]  2.242083657 -0.895299377  0.110240180  0.456215260  0.  
##     [61] -2.205282847 -0.227519134  1.418071528  2.307632949  5.  
##     [66]  3.682111093 -0.178927702  1.822191572 -0.340547732  0.  
##     [71]  2.479903359  2.949368148  4.265056353  0.372564362  2.  
##     [76]  2.082144201  0.219684553  2.304222931  2.136638959 -0.  
##     [81] -1.836921098  0.262967499 -0.007715346  2.263246120  1.  
##     [86]  1.232127222  1.241122722  2.555221127  2.121221222  2.  
##     [91]  1.232127222  1.241122722  2.555221127  2.121221222  2.  
##     [96]  1.232127222  1.241122722  2.555221127  2.121221222  2.
```

Understanding functions

```
rmnorm(100, 1, 2) # does the same
```

```
## [1] -0.98056021 -1.55611758 -2.49909187 -1.92152342 2.0826
## [6] 1.93576599 1.56232244 5.90416531 -0.90633413 1.7556
## [11] 1.51793540 0.33429831 0.30081082 3.82647904 -0.7317
## [16] 0.25688217 1.03657106 -0.01175756 0.03901799 -0.3222
## [21] 1.32056669 2.32711434 0.24726687 0.19404016 -0.1379
## [26] 2.29400128 0.51495972 0.35373969 -0.99231190 1.8237
## [31] 1.05163114 1.03569712 -2.00559252 2.24561696 -0.8348
## [36] 4.09007248 4.18996684 -1.27606811 0.73655098 3.8459
## [41] 1.65909812 -0.82735470 6.04408268 0.07984806 3.9382
## [46] -0.44244249 2.31461512 0.97975365 2.08750001 5.3584
## [51] 4.31666785 0.73012345 0.72089116 -0.33036295 1.8399
## [56] 1.04075804 1.13990214 2.99554077 0.95820985 -0.4696
## [61] -0.43200577 0.33053650 0.83331540 -0.86989307 2.3328
## [66] 1.67649715 4.92787844 -3.33225991 -0.74181376 -3.5437
## [71] 0.70283465 -1.13978773 -2.97021267 2.64203838 2.3346
## [76] 0.01394200 1.40467928 -0.29154057 2.50408381 2.8268
## [81] -1.09231370 0.81305931 0.65870670 0.66587899 4.2618
## [86] 1.83137155 1.48196914 3.11230765 0.48762924 0.3157
## [91] 0.82125204 -1.75860933 -0.45735483 -0.29379886 1.9154
```

Understanding functions

```
rmnorm(1, 2, 100)  # does this do the same?
```


Understanding functions

```
rmnorm(1, 2, 100) # does this do the same?  
## [1] -59.52945
```

```
d <- rmnorm(100, 1, 2) # the output of the function can of  
# course be assigned to an object
```

```
d # prints the object to the console  
## [1] -1.12223316 1.23576691 1.46813447 2.17204766 2.0712  
## [6] 3.89424491 0.25093104 -2.37979916 0.88302276 1.5284  
## [11] -0.81341596 0.42733343 2.28766626 1.73776331 -2.9127  
## [16] -2.60684672 -0.96654004 -1.63936442 0.80217490 -0.2506  
## [21] 0.65499491 -2.49487388 -0.80883236 0.61378627 3.7418  
## [26] 3.70488976 1.38433962 3.46548749 2.05874223 0.5640  
## [31] -0.70548441 1.07446648 2.14457177 0.85810856 -0.1800  
## [36] 1.19453528 0.60815483 1.35143330 5.43913239 3.1887  
## [41] 0.39299010 1.70490800 2.52949118 3.96936553 1.1573  
## [46] -0.72746364 2.69747352 1.31394570 3.00258934 3.1556  
## [51] 3.45155386 4.15318934 -2.18398450 -3.07968681 1.8207  
## [56] 0.68040153 -0.02505842 2.17457597 -0.24416019 2.1803  
## [61] -2.60669945 6.18675894 1.36343843 -1.36540162 -2.8299
```




Getting help

- ▶ When writing function calls hit  for autocomplete of function names, argument names and arguments
- ▶ Type `help()` and the name of the function within the brackets.
 - ▶ For example, `help(lm)` will take you to the `lm()` functions's manual
 - ▶ `?lm` is shorter and does the same

Reading a help file

1. *Description* what the command does
2. *Usage* Shows a call to the function with all arguments set to their default.
3. *Details* and *Values* Explanation of further particulars
4. *Examples* Code snippets
 - ▶ You don't always need to set a lot of arguments but you should pay attention to what the defaults are.
 - ▶ If you don't know the function you want to use, you will have try and describe your problem to a search engine of your choice.

Comments

- ▶ Commenting code is important. It enables others to understand your code (that includes your future self!)
- ▶ There is only one comment sign in R: #
- ▶ Everything on a line following the # is a comment
- ▶ For a multiline comment every line needs to start with a #
- ▶ The keyboard shortcut in RStudio for commenting out one or multiple lines is  +  + 
 - ▶ Use the same shortcut on a comment to 'uncomment'



- ▶ An example from `hands-on/01_intro/hands-on1.R`

```
# Introduction to "R"  
# Introduction to R and RStudio  
#  
# Hands-on 1  
  
# 1. Add two and four and divide by 3  
(2 + 4) / 3 # adds 2 and 4 together and then divides by 3  
## [1] 2
```


More on RStudio

Running code


... from the source editor

- ▶ **Ctrl** +  runs the code on a single line
 - ▶ Set “Ctrl + Enter” to “Current line” in Options → Code: If a function is not finished on a line R will wait for further input
 - ▶ You can run subparts of a line or multiple lines by highlighting the code you want to execute and then pressing **Ctrl** + 

... from the console

- ▶ Hit  to run a line of code

Use **Ctrl** + **1** and **Ctrl** + **2** to swith between editor and console.

Use  for autocomplete in both editor and console

Some mathematical expressions in R

```
2 + 2 # Addition
```

```
3 - 2 # Substraction
```

```
2 * 2 # Multiplication
```

```
10 / 3 # Division
```

```
a %*% b # Matrix multiplication
```

<https://stat.ethz.ch/R-manual/R-devel/library/grDevices/html/plotmath.html>

Hands-on 1

Hands-on 1

`hands-on/01_intro/hands-on1.R`

Working with data

Opening a file

- ▶ Reading a file is done through a function, here we'll use `read.csv()`
- ▶ This function is for reading comma-separated vector files, short CSV
- ▶ Here's an example

```
V1, V2, V3, V4  
1, 0, 2, male  
2, 2, 1, female
```

- ▶ Using `?read.csv` we learn that the function takes a file path as input
 - ▶ All other arguments have defaults and do not need to be specified

File paths

- ▶ File paths tell the computer where to read and write information.
- ▶ Separators between folder names differ between Windows (\) and Mac/Linux (/).
- ▶ However, in R, independent of the OS used, forward slashes (/) are used exclusively.

Absolute and relative file paths on Windows

```
C:
+- Users
  +- Bill
    | +- Dropbox
    |   +- coolproject
    |     + code
    |     + data
    |       +- master.csv
  +- Melinda
```

- ▶ Absolute path to project folder:
C:/Users/Bill/Dropbox/coolproject
- ▶ Relative path to file master.csv: data/master.csv

Absolute and relative file paths on Mac OS

```
/
+- Users
  +- Steve
    | +- Dropbox
    |   +- coolproject
    |     + code
    |     + data
    |       +- master.csv
  +- Laurene
```

- ▶ Absolute path to folder coolproject:
/Users/Steve/project_w_bill_and_linus
- ▶ Relative path to file master.csv: data/master.csv

Absolute and relative file paths on Linux

```
/
+- home
  +- linus
    | +- Dropbox
    |   +- coolproject
    |     + code
    |     + data
    |       +- master.csv
  +- tove
```

- ▶ Absolute path to project folder: `/home/linus/coolproject`
- ▶ Relative path to file script.R: `data/master.csv`

Absolute vs. relative paths

- ▶ Ideally use an absolute path only for setting the working directory
- ▶ Everything else should be relative paths
- ▶ Absolute paths cause errors when you give a project folder to a coauthor/collaborator

```
setwd('C:/Users/Bill/project_w_steve_and_linus') # code for Bill  
setwd('/Users/Steve/project_w_bill_and_linus') # code for Steve  
setwd('/home/linus/project_w_bill_and_steve') # code for Linus  
  
df <- read.csv('data/master.csv') # same relative path for every
```

Opening a dataset

```
/
+- home
  +- arndt
    +- Git
      +- r_workshop
        +- data
          +- BundestagForecastReplicationData.csv
```

```
# 1. Set your working directory
setwd('/home/arndt/Git/r_workshop/')
```

```
# 2. open the file
# what happens if you run this line of code?
read.csv('data/BundestagForecastReplicationData.csv')
```

Data from Kayser, Mark A. and Arndt Leininger (2016) "A Predictive Test of Voters' Economic Benchmarking: The 2013 German Bundestag Election", *German Politics*, 25(1), pp. 106-130

Opening a dataset

```
# 2. open the file
# this happens
read.csv('data/BundestagForecastReplicationData.csv',
         stringsAsFactors = F)
```

##	X	wp	year	date	outgovcoa	chdate
## 1	1	1	1949	14.08.1949		15.09.1949
## 2	2	2	1953	06.09.1953	CDU/CSU, FDP and DP	15.09.1949
## 3	3	3	1957	15.09.1957	CDU/CSU, DP	15.09.1949
## 4	4	4	1961	17.09.1961	CDU/CSU	15.09.1949
## 5	5	5	1965	19.09.1965	CDU/CSU and FDP	16.10.1963
## 6	6	6	1969	28.09.1969	CDU/CSU and SPD	01.12.1966
## 7	7	7	1972	19.11.1972	SPD and FDP	21.10.1969
## 8	8	8	1976	03.10.1976	SPD and FDP	16.05.1974
## 9	9	9	1980	05.10.1980	SPD and FDP	16.05.1974
## 10	10	10	1983	06.03.1983	CDU/CSU and FDP	01.10.1982
## 11	11	11	1987	25.01.1987	CDU/CSU and FDP	01.10.1982
## 12	12	12	1990	02.12.1990	CDU/CSU and FDP	01.10.1982
## 13	13	13	1994	16.10.1994	CDU/CSU and FDP	01.10.1982
## 14	14	14	1998	27.09.1998	CDU/CSU and FDP	01.10.1982
## 15	15	15	2002	22.02.2002	SPD and FDP	27.10.1998

Opening a dataset

```
# 2. open the file and assign its content to an object  
df <- read.csv('data/BundestagForecastReplicationData.csv',  
               stringsAsFactors = F)
```

- ▶ The argument `stringsAsFactors = F` will be explained in a bit

getwd()

If you're unsure what your working directory is set to:

```
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/home/arndt/Git/r_workshop"
```

Quick hands-on

1. Set the working directory to the `r_workshop` folder using `(setwd())`.
2. Read the file `BundestagForecastReplicationData.csv` contained in the subfolder `data`. Assign the output of `read.csv()` to an object called `df`.
3. Have a look at the data set using the function `View()`. Check `?View` if you have difficulties.
4. Also check out `head()` and `tail()`.

Data in R

- ▶ Data sets in R are most often saved as objects of type `data.frame`.
- ▶ A `data.frame` is just another object and so you can have multiple objects of type `data.frame` in your memory at the same time.

```
df2 <- df
```

- ▶ An understanding that a `data.frame` is a matrix is an important basis for competent usage of R.
- ▶ As usual: columns are variables and rows are observations.

Variables

- ▶ Variables in a data.frame can be accessed via a simple method in R

```
# Our data.frame contains many variables
# To get a list of the variable names and the variable names only
names(df)
## [1] "X"          "wp"          "year"        "date"
## [6] "chdate"     "chancellor"  "opcandidate" "outgovshare"
## [11] "logterms"   "gergrow"     "benchgrow"   "pid"

# Say we're interested in the variable 'outgovshare'
df$outgovshare
## [1] NA 58.0 53.6 45.4 57.1 46.1 54.2 50.5 53.5 55.8 53.4 5
## [15] 47.1 42.3 33.8 NA
```

Finding out about the type of a variable

- ▶ `class()` returns the type of a variable or in fact any object in R

```
class(df$wp)
## [1] "integer"
class(df$outgovcoa)
## [1] "character"
class(df)
## [1] "data.frame"
```

Quick quiz

Which of the code snippets are complete statements that R will run without error? What's wrong with the others?

1. `print("Hello World!')`
2. `B <- 2/3`
3. `setwd('C:\Users\Arndt\Documents')`
4. `getwd`
5. `rnorm(n = 10, mean = 0, sd = 2 # sd is short for standard deviation)`

Interlude: the concatenate function `c()`

- ▶ `c()` is short for concatenate
- ▶ It assembles multiple individual values into a vector
- ▶ E.g.

```
c(1, 2, 4, 5)  
## [1] 1 2 4 5
```

```
c(1, 2, TRUE, "Hallo")  
## [1] "1"      "2"      "TRUE"   "Hallo"
```

- ▶ If different types of values are passed on to `c()` the function will force them to be of type character

Variables

There are basically four types of variables in R.

1. Numeric
2. Character
3. Factor
4. Logical

(Yes, there's also a `datetime` type.)

Numeric vector

- ▶ A numeric vector contains numbers
- ▶ With `as.numeric()` you can turn numbers saved as characters into numbers

```
'3' / 3  
## Error in "3"/3: non-numeric argument to binary operator  
  
as.numeric('3') / 3  
## [1] 1
```

Character vector

- ▶ Character vectors contain text just as string variables in Stata
- ▶ With `as.character()` you can turn objects into character objects
- ▶ Both " and ' can be used

```
# Example
```

```
four <- '4'
```

```
four
```

```
## [1] "4"
```

```
four * 4
```

```
## Error in four * 4: non-numeric argument to binary operator
```

```
as.numeric(four) * 4
```

```
## [1] 16
```

Factor variables

- ▶ Factors are used to save categorical (nominal or ordinal) variables
- ▶ With `as.factor()` you can turn objects into factor objects
- ▶ By default, when reading datasets with `read.csv()`, R will turn character variables into factors unless you set `stringsAsFactors = FALSE`

```
fac <- factor(c("Democrat", "Republican", "Independent"))
fac
## [1] Democrat      Republican      Independent
## Levels: Democrat Independent Republican
```

Factor variables

- ▶ Ordered factors can be created by setting the argument `ordered=T`

```
data_analysis_software <- c('Excel', 'SPSS', 'Stata', 'R')
data_analysis_software <-
  factor(data_analysis_software,
         levels = data_analysis_software, ordered = T)
data_analysis_software
## [1] Excel SPSS Stata R
## Levels: Excel < SPSS < Stata < R
# ;-)
```

Logical

- ▶ Logical is a boolean factor that takes on the values TRUE (also abbreviated as T) and FALSE (F)
- ▶ Logical vectors can be used in mathematical operations: TRUE is treated as 1 and FALSE as 0

```
truefalse <- c(TRUE, FALSE, T, F)
truefalse
## [1] TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE
```

```
example <- 2 > 1
example
## [1] TRUE
```

Quick hands-on

1. Create a vector called `boolean` which contains two elements, the values `TRUE` and `FALSE`, by using the concatenate function `c()`
2. Create a vector called `number` containing the values 2 and 3
3. Multiply the vectors `boolean` and `number`
4. Save the result in a vector called `result`
5. Print the vector `result` to the console
6. Check the type of the vector `result` using `class()`
7. Turn vector `result` into a vector of type `character`

Creating a new variable

- ▶ Creating a new variable is done by assigning a value to a previously undefined variable

```
df$newvar <- df$outgovshare / 100
# express vote share in fraction instead of percentages
df$newvar
## [1] NA 0.580 0.536 0.454 0.571 0.461 0.542 0.505 0.535 0.
## [12] 0.548 0.484 0.413 0.471 0.423 0.338 NA
```

Replacing the content of a variable

```
df$outgovshare <- df$newvar
```

the content of the variable is replaced without any warning!

Deleting a variable

```
ncol(df)
## [1] 15
df$newvar <- NULL
ncol(df)
## [1] 14
```

Deleting an object

```
# but  
a <- NULL  
a  
## NULL  
rm(a)  # deletes object a from R's memory
```

- ▶ NULL is the logical representation of a statement that is neither TRUE nor FALSE
- ▶ <https://www.r-bloggers.com/r-na-vs-null/>

Calculating the mean

```
mean(df$outgovshare)
## [1] NA
```

Missing values

```
df$outgovshare
```

```
## [1] NA 58.0 53.6 45.4 57.1 46.1 54.2 50.5 53.5 55.8 53.4 5  
## [15] 47.1 42.3 33.8 NA
```

- ▶ Missing values in R are denoted by NA
- ▶ NA can appear in numeric, factor and character variables
- ▶ NAs are not automatically disregarded by all functions

Calculating the mean

```
mean(df$outgovshare, na.rm = T)  
## [1] 49.70625
```

Demeaning a variable

```
df$demeaned <- df$outgovshare - mean(df$outgovshare,  
                                     na.rm = T)
```

Saving data

- ▶ `write.csv()` writes a `data.frame` object to a CSV-file
- ▶ It takes an object and file path as input
- ▶ Hint: set `row.names = F` otherwise R will write a first column of row names (most of the times simply a running count of the lines) into the file. The first row of this first column will be empty which can cause problems with other programs when trying to open the file

```
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/home/arndt/Git/ca_intro_r/"
```

```
write.csv(df, 'data/newdata.csv', row.names = F)
```

```
row.names = T
```

```
write.csv(df, 'data/newdata.csv', row.names = F)  
write.csv(df, 'data/newdata.csv')
```

Resulting file:

```
"X","wp","year","date","outgovcoa", ...  
"1", 1,1,1949,"14.08.1949","", "15.09.1949","", ...  
"2", 2,2,1953,"06.09.1953","CDU/CSU, FDP and DP", ...  
"3", 4,4,1961,"17.09.1961","CDU/CSU", "15.09.1949", ...  
...
```



```
row.names = F
```

```
write.csv(df, 'data/newdata.csv', row.names = F)
```

Resulting file:

```
"X","wp","year","date","outgovcoa", ...  
1,1,1949,"14.08.1949","", "15.09.1949","", ...  
2,2,1953,"06.09.1953","CDU/CSU, FDP and DP", ...  
4,4,1961,"17.09.1961","CDU/CSU","15.09.1949", ...  
...
```

Hands-on 2

Hands-on 2





















`hands-on/01_intro/hands-on2.R`

Appendix

Some commonly used functions in R

<http://www.statmethods.net/management/functions.html>

Keyboard shortcuts

- ▶  for autocomplete
- ▶  +  produces the assignment operator <-
- ▶  +  +  for comments, toggle on/off
- ▶  +  runs from the script
- ▶  and 
- ▶ In console  +  as well as  and  to toggle input
- ▶ Switch to source:  + 
- ▶ Switch to console:  + 
- ▶  +  produces a clear screen

Cheat sheets

Base R

RStudio IDE

Data Visualization with ggplot2

Data Transformation with dplyr

Colors in R

R Reference Card

Built-in Functions

Model formulas in R

Some cheat sheets can also be found through RStudio: Help > Cheatsheets.

Find more at rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/