

Introduction to R and R Studio

Session 1

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July 16, 2020

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July 16 2020	Session	Instructor
1:00 pm - 1:30 pm	Instructor Introductions, Introduction to technology	Amrom Obstfeld
1:30 pm - 2:15 pm	Introduction to R and RStudio	Joe Rudolf
2:30 pm - 3:15 pm	Reproducible Reporting	Patrick Mathias
3:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Data Visualization	Stephan Kadauke
July 17 2020		
1:00 pm - 2:30 pm	Data Transformation	Amrom Obstfeld
2:45 pm - 4:15 pm	Statistical Analysis	Dan Herman
4:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Advanced Reporting	Patrick Mathias

Lesson Goals

- 1. Get oriented to R and RStudio
- 2. Learn some fundamentals of coding

Lesson Objectives

- 1. Log in and tour RStudio Cloud
- 2. Execute code at the console
- 3. Define and use functions
- 4. Define and create objects in the environment
- 5. Load data into R and interact with a dataframe



Getting Oriented to R



What is R?

- •R is a statistical programming language.
- *Using R you can load, analyze, and visualize data.
- •R also provides an environment in which we can conduct reproducible data analysis.
 - Documented
 - Revisable
 - Shareable



RStudio: The Portal to R

RStudio is an integrated development environment (IDE)

 Using RStudio we can interact with the R programming language to:

- Write and execute code interactively
- View data
- Debug and fix errors
- Author our code



RStudio: In the Cloud... In Your Home

•RStudio Cloud: An online hosted version of RStudio that we will use for these course sessions

•RStudio Desktop: A locally installed version of RStudio that you will use when you get home to continue your learning

Note: Use Rstudio Cloud only for this course. Do not upload protected health information to the cloud!

Your Turn

Navigate to: https://bit.ly/api-r-cloud

Enter your log in credentials

Join Space

Make a copy of the Core Exercises for yourself

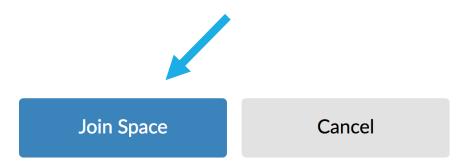


Join Space?

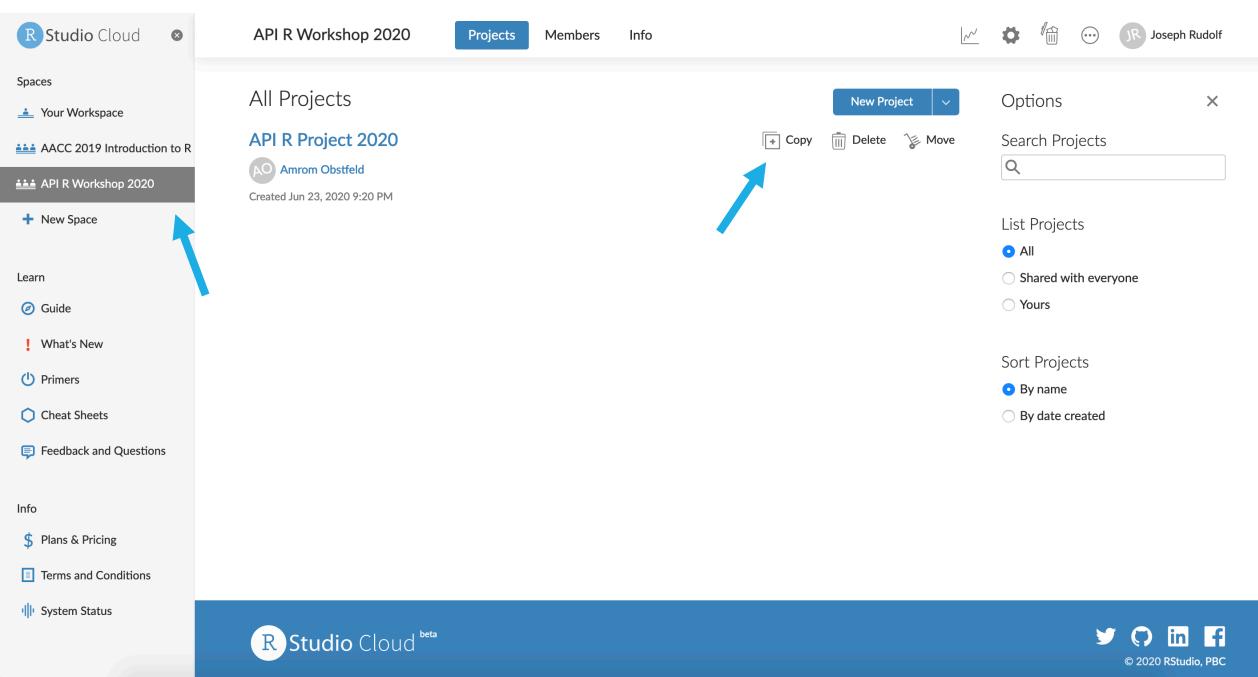
Joining a space gives you access to it and to its contents.

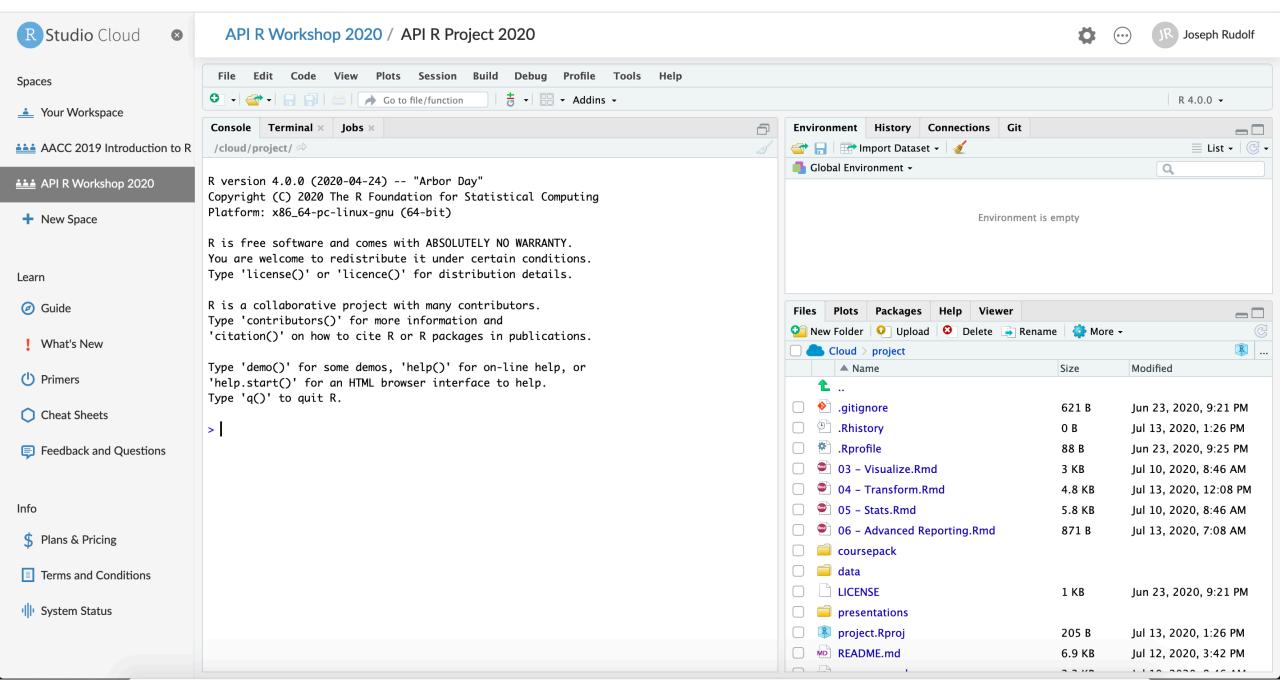
Once you join, admins will be able to see your email address.

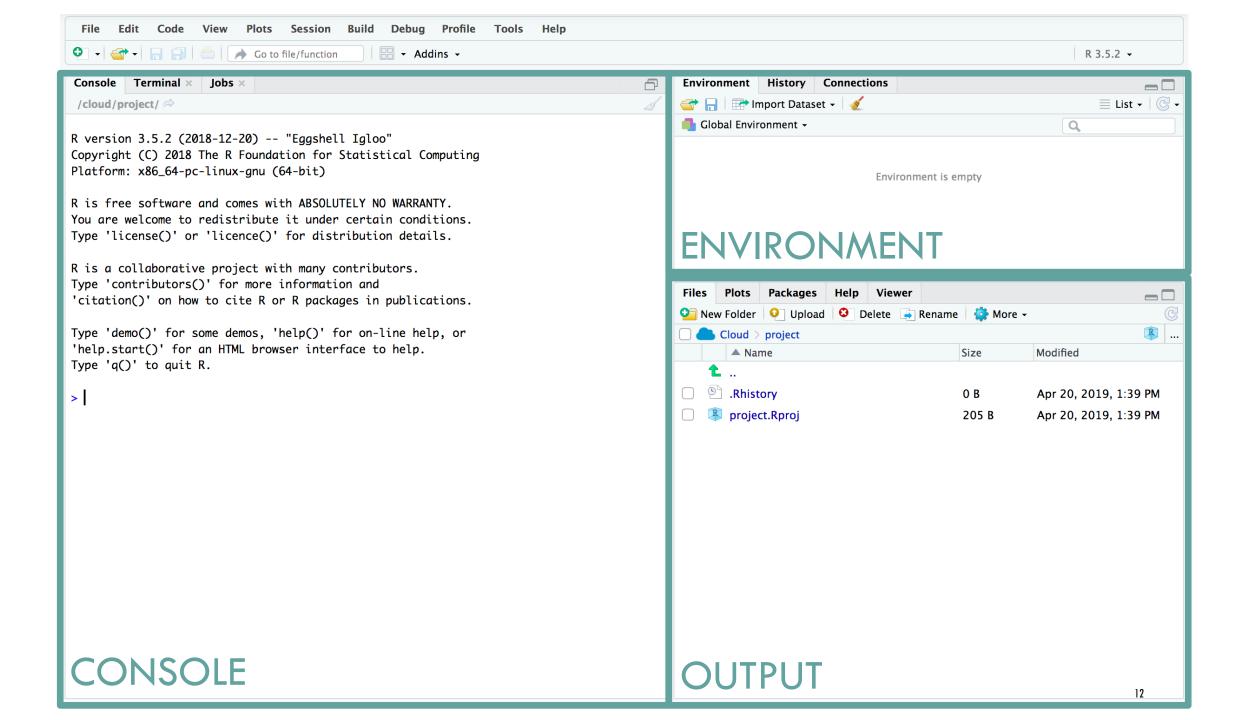
Would you like to join this space?



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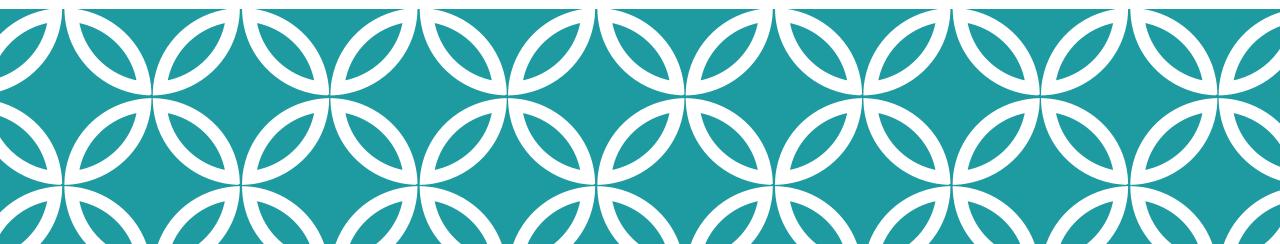






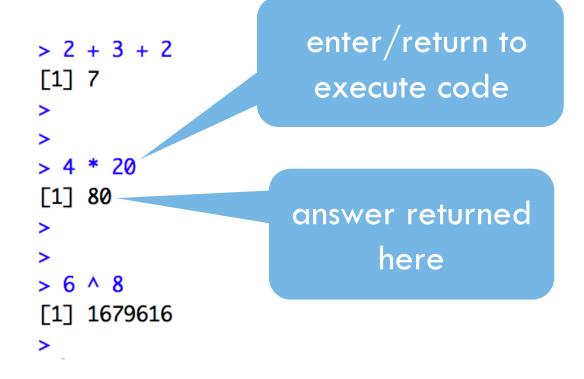


The Basics of Coding



The Basics of Coding: Calculation

•R is a calculator!



Your Turn 1

Place your cursor at the console and click to enter the console.

Complete the following calculation:

- -For the date 12-29-1974
- -Take the four digit year
- -Subtract the month then multiply by the day

What did you get?

•A four digit number? A five digit number?

```
> 1974 - 12 * 29
[1] 1626
>
> (1974 - 12) * 29
[1] 56898
```

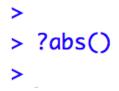
Order of operations matters!

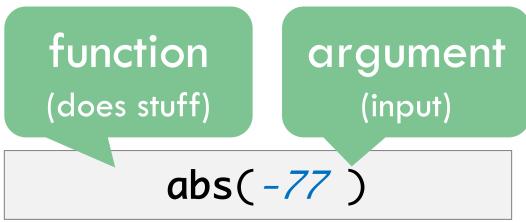
The Basics of Coding: Functions

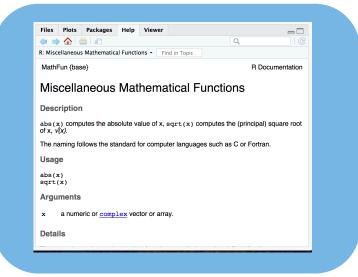
 Code that extends our reach beyond the basic operators

```
> abs(-77)
[1] 77
>
```

•What if I don't know what a function does?







When you need more help

•The Internet (Stack Overflow: https://stackoverflow.com/)

 Work Aids (RStudio Cheat Sheets: https://www.rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/)

A Good Book (R for Data Science: http://r4ds.had.co.nz/)

Putting Functions to Work

•We can use functions to do more than simple math, we can make things!

 We can create a series of integers (a vector) using the seq() function

```
> seq(from=5, to=150, by=10)
[1] 5 15 25 35 45 55 65 75 85 95 105 115 125 135 145
```

The Basics of Coding: Objects

Objects are the container for your output

object (stores output) function (does stuff) arguments (input)

sequence_of_10s <- seq(from=5, to=150, by=10)

Checking the Contents of an Object

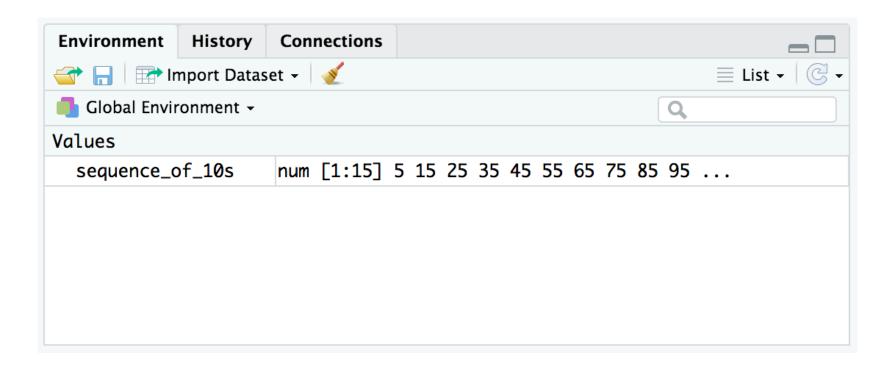
•Entering the object name at the console allows us to output the contents of an object.

```
> sequence_of_10s

[1] 5 15 25 35 45 55 65 75 85 95 105 115 125 135 145
```

Checking the contents of an object

•The environment tab shows us the objects we have created.



Bending objects to your will

- •Once we have created an object we can start to interact with it.
- •This includes passing our objects to other functions... Whoa!

```
> min(sequence_of_10s)
[1] 5
> max(sequence_of_10s)
[1] 145
>
```

Your Turn 2

Generate a sequence, store it to an object, and ply your object

Type the following code to create a sequence from 0 to 500 in increments of 25 called sequence_of_25s:

sequence_of_25s <- seq(from=0, to=500, by=25)

Calculate the median value of this series using the median() function

The Basics of Coding: Packages

•A package is a collection of functions.

 Packages extend the capabilities of the base R programming language.



•The **tidyverse** includes functions for reading data into the R environment, cleaning and manipulating data, and plotting our results.

Installing and Loading Packages

Installing a package

function (does stuff) arguments (input)

install.packages("tidyverse")

Loading into your environment

library(tidyverse)



Importing Data and Working with Dataframes (aka Useful Data)

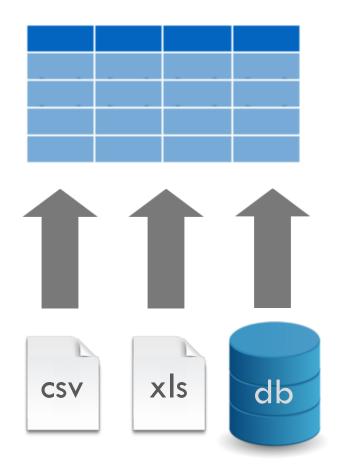


Dataframes: Beyond the Vector

Dataframe is the term for a table

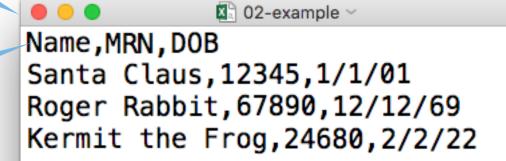
Dataframes are composed: Columns (Variables) Rows (Observations)

 Dataframes are objects and can be acted on like other objects



plain text ("flat") file

header row



rectangular structure

Loading Data to Create a Dataframe

data_frame <- read_csv("file_name")</pre>

Your Turn 3

Configure environment and load the Covid Testing CSV:

Load the tidyverse library using library(tidyverse)

Use the read_csv() function to load the data

-File_name argument: "data/covid_testing.csv"

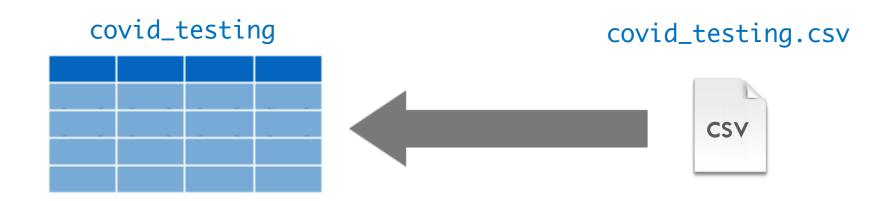
-Object name: covid_testing

read_csv()

data frame to read data into

name of CSV file

covid_testing <- read_csv("data/covid_testing.csv")</pre>



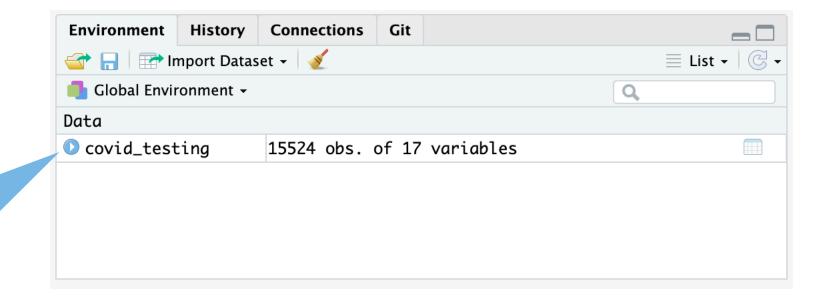
What's in a name?

Capitalization matters

• Strive for names that are concise and meaningful (not easy!)

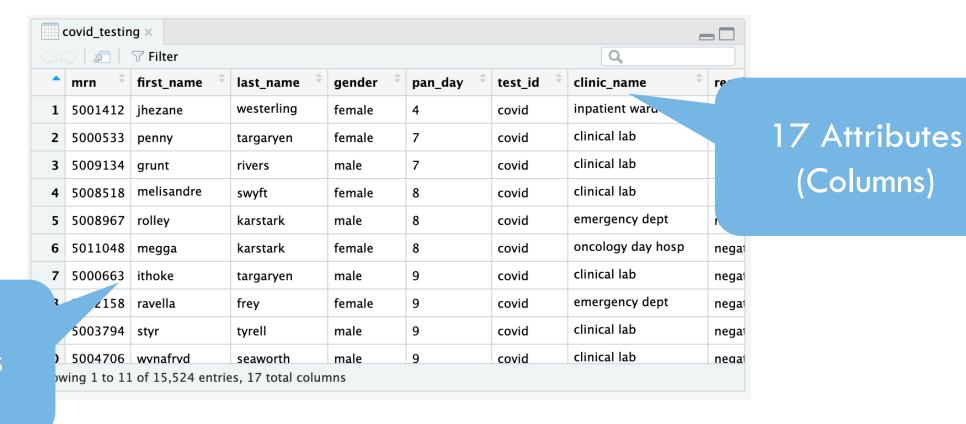
Bad Still not great Good
p name patient_name

Viewing the Contents of a Dataframe



single click to explore the data

Viewing the Contents of a Dataframe



15,524 Observations (Rows)

35

(Columns)

Working with Dataframes at the Console

 The head() function is helpful for displaying a snippet of your dataframe

head(object_name, n=number of rows to view)

Sample of Data in Your Object

```
Console Terminal × Jobs ×
                                                                                  /cloud/project/ 🖈
> head(covid_testing, n=5)
# A tibble: 5 x 17
    mrn first_name last_name gender pan_day test_id clinic_name result demo_group
                             <chr>
                                      <db1> <chr>
   <dbl> <chr>
                    <chr>
                                                    <chr>
                                                                <chr> <chr>
1 5.00e6 jhezane
                   westerli... female
                                          4 covid inpatient ... negat... patient
2 5.00e6 penny
                   targaryen female
                                      7 covid clinical l... negat... patient
                             male 7 covid clinical l... negat... patient
3 5.01e6 grunt
                   rivers
                             female 8 covid clinical l... negat... patient
4 5.01e6 melisandre swyft
5 5.01e6 rolley
                   karstark male
                                          8 covid
                                                    emergency ... negat... patient
# ... with 8 more variables: age <dbl>, drive_thru_ind <dbl>, ct_value <dbl>,
   orderset <dbl>, payor_group <chr>, patient_class <chr>, col_rec_tat <dbl>,
    rec_ver_tat <dbl>
```

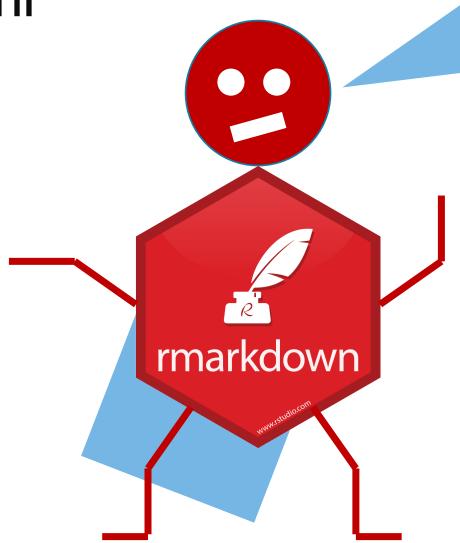
Your Turn 4

Understanding Object Contents

Use the tail() function to view the last 10 rows of our object covid_testing.

-What is the ratio of female to male patients in this subset of data?

A Hero is Born



Hi! My name is
Mark Down and I
am here to save
earth from nonreproducible
reporting.

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