

Intro to RStudio



Angela He
Stanford Software and Services for Data Science

What are R and RStudio?

- R is a programming language
- We will be using RStudio with R, which is a user interface for working with R



Why R and RStudio?

- Compared to Stata:
 - Free and open-source
 - Anyone can open and edit files you share
 - Vs. Stata: you need Stata to open and edit Stata files
 - Lots of cool packages that people create and share regularly
 - R can hold multiple datasets at a time
 - Steeper learning curve but used more widely than Stata and will help you learn other programming languages
- Compared to Python:
 - More gradual learning curve, good first introduction to programming
 - Easier to use for data analysis

Set-up Steps

1. Create a new project
2. Create a markdown file
3. Install/load the packages you need (you can add more later too)
4. Read in your dataset(s)
5. Now you can begin your data cleaning and analysis!

1. Create a new project

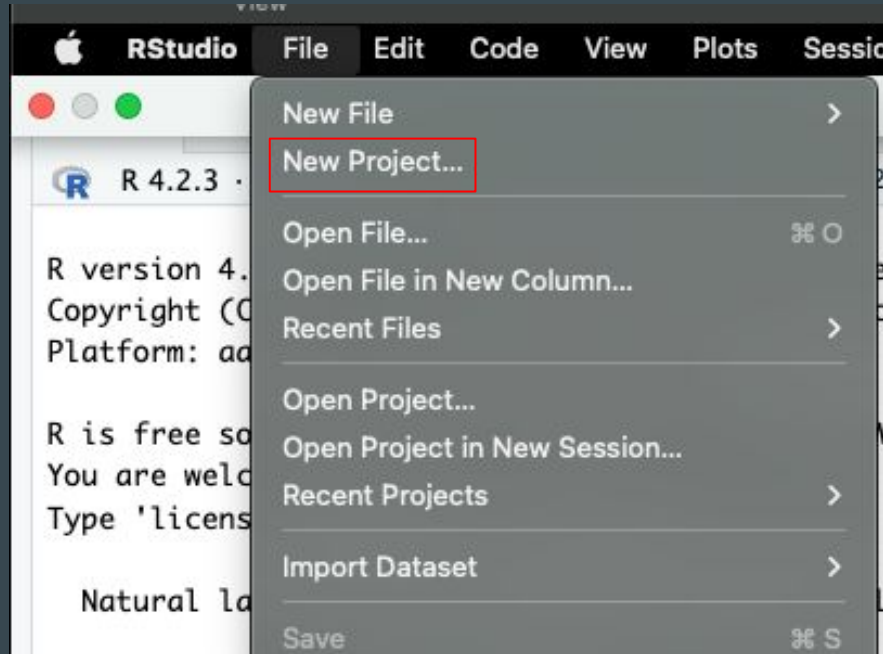


Why use a project file?

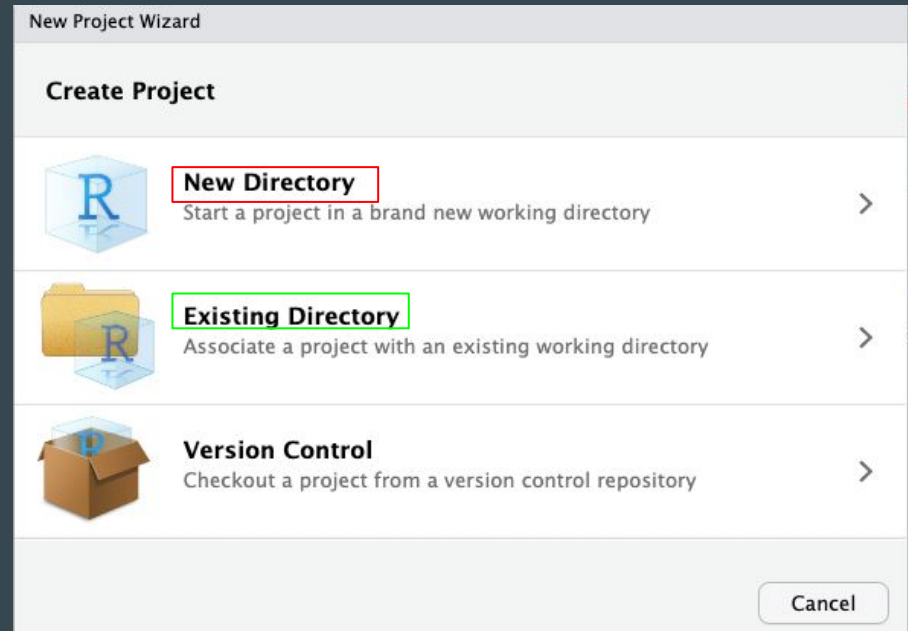
- All of your work associated with the project (e.g. data, scripts) are stored in the same portable folder
- You won't need to worry about configuring your working directory no matter which computer you are on (helps with reproducibility too!)

File > New Project

-



- You can choose New Directory or Existing Directory
- Choose **New Directory** if you want to create a new folder to put your project in
- Choose **Existing Directory** if you have an existing folder you want to put your project in



New Project Wizard

Back

Create New Project



Directory name:

SSDS Intro to R Workshop Demo

Create project as subdirectory of:

/Users/angelahe/Library/CloudStorage/Dropbox

Browse...

- ☒ Create a git repository
- ☐ Use renv with this project

☒ Open in new session

Create Project

Cancel

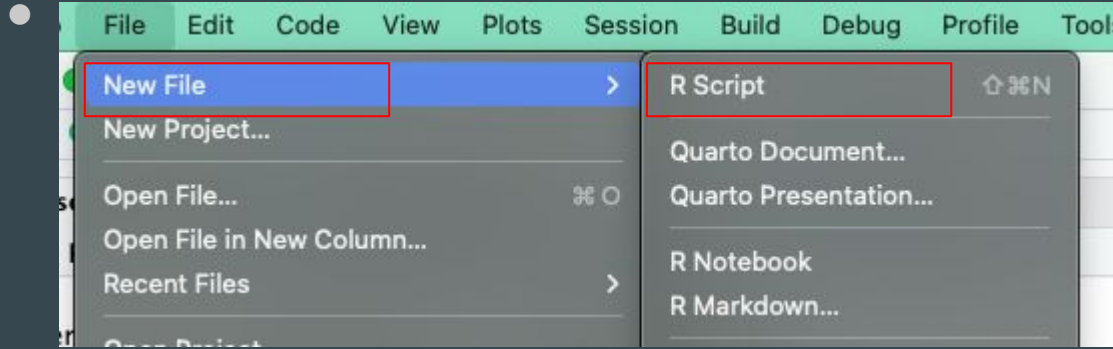
2. Create a new markdown file



Why use a project file?


- All of your work associated with the project (e.g. data, scripts) are stored in the same portable folder
- You won't need to worry about configuring your working directory no matter which computer you are on (helps with reproducibility too!)


File > New File > R Script





You can add a title and author to your markdown file

New R Markdown

 Document

 Presentation

 Shiny

 From Template

Title:

Author:

Date:

☒ Use current date when rendering document

Default Output Format:

☒ HTML
Recommended format for authoring (you can switch to PDF or Word output anytime).

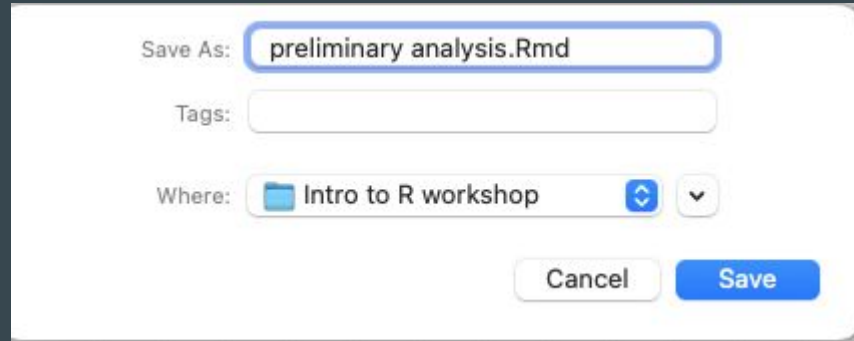
☐ PDF
PDF output requires TeX (MiKTeX on Windows, MacTeX 2013+ on OS X, TeX Live 2013+ on Linux).

☐ Word
Previewing Word documents requires an installation of MS Word (or Libre/Open Office on Linux).

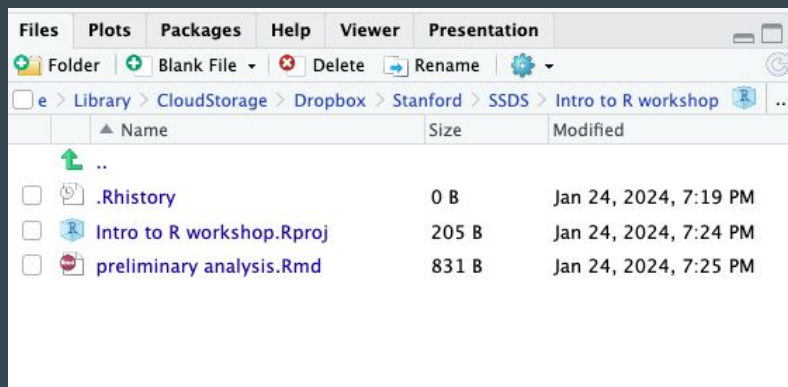
Create Empty Document

OK Cancel

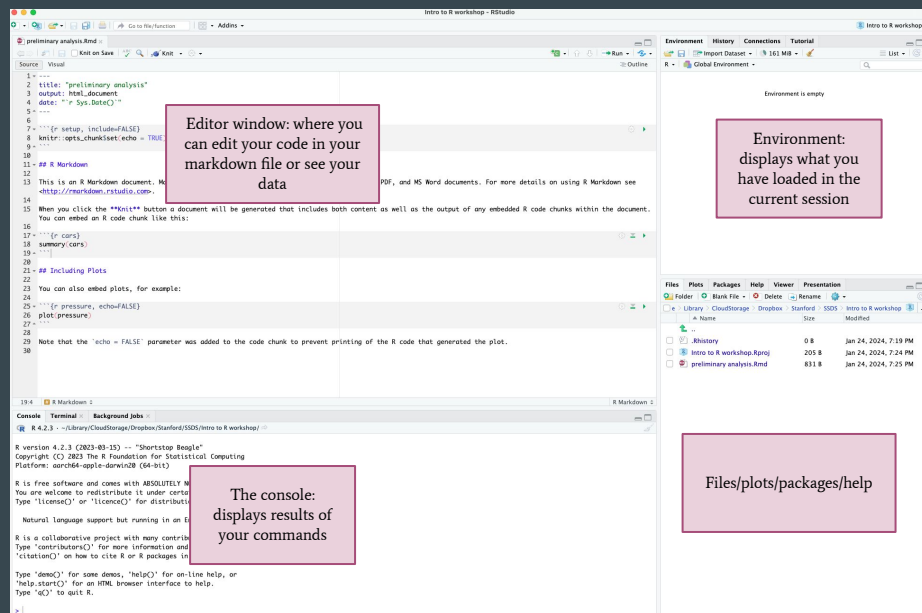
After the new markdown file is created, make sure you press ctrl + s to save the file to your project folder



You should now see your markdown file in the bottom right quadrant

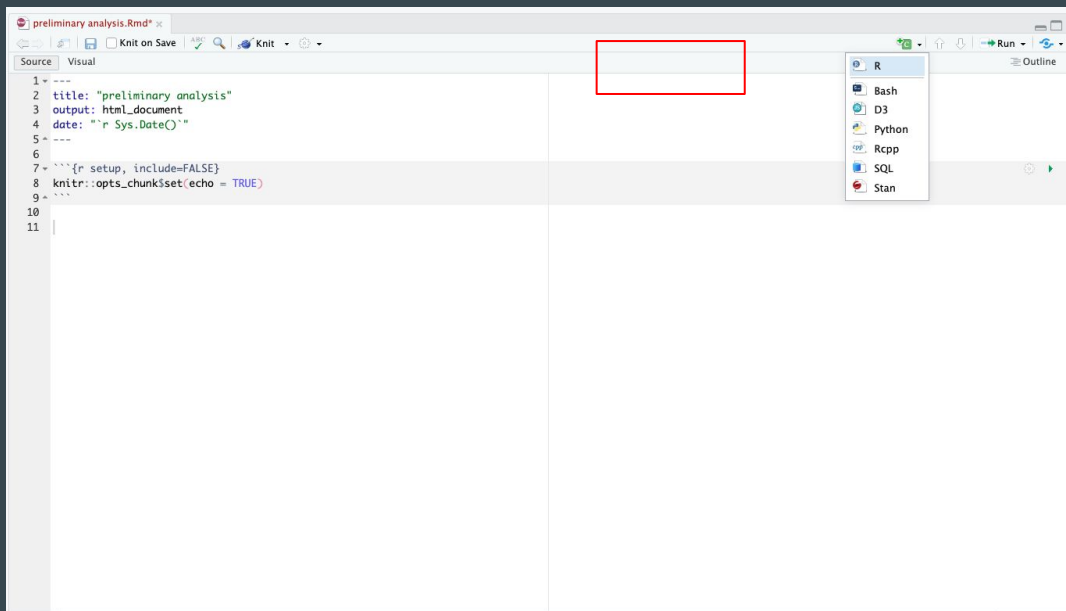


The four quadrants in RStudio



How to write code in your markdown file

- You can organize your code into “chunks”
- To create a new chunk:

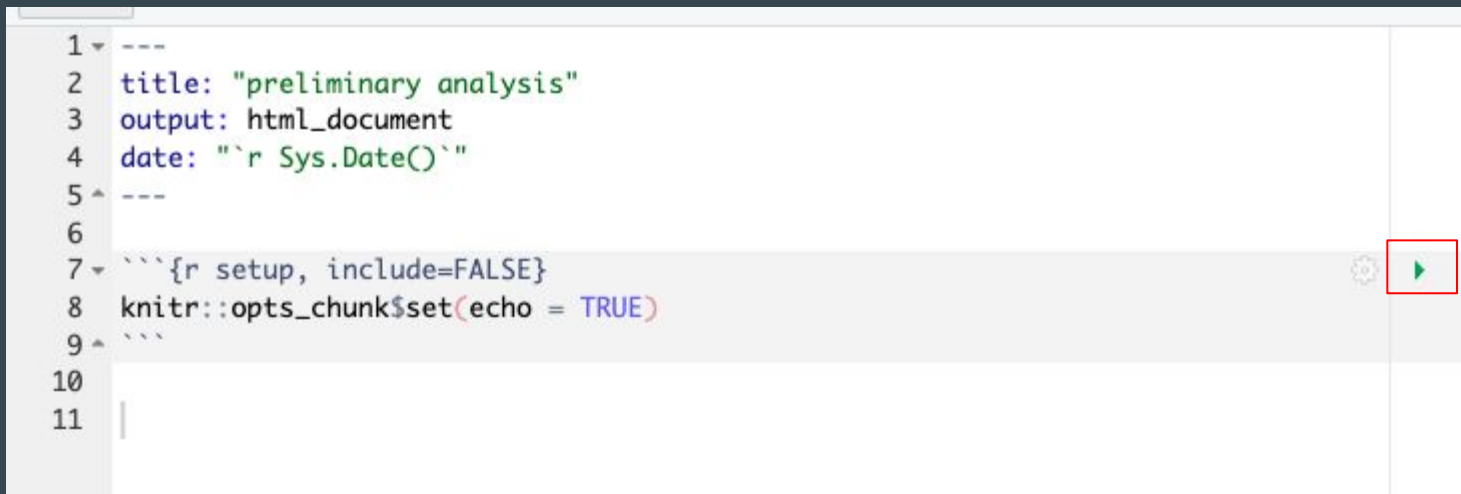


How to run code

- Press the green play button

OR

- Highlight code and “ctrl + enter” to run that line of code



```
1 ---  
2 title: "preliminary analysis"  
3 output: html_document  
4 date: "`r Sys.Date()`"  
5 ---  
6  
7 ```{r setup, include=FALSE}  
8 knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)  
9 ```  
10  
11 |
```

The screenshot shows a code editor with a light gray background. The code is written in a monospaced font. Lines 1 through 11 are visible. Line 7 is highlighted with a light gray background. To the right of the code, there is a vertical toolbar. A red rectangle highlights a green play button icon (a right-pointing triangle) in this toolbar. The play button is located to the right of line 7.

How to write comments

- Put a **#** before your comment → will make that text green
- Anything outside the chunks will be treated as text too

```
```{r}
#load libraries
library(tidyverse)
library(janitor)
```
```

3. Install/load packages you need

...

Why use a project file?

- All of your work associated with the project (e.g. data, scripts) are stored in the same portable folder
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Packages

- Packages are essentially extensions (think of Chrome extensions) you can add to your RStudio
 - Make your life easier: you don't need to write code yourself for tasks like predictive modeling (carat) or cleaning variable names (janitor)
- To install a package:
 - Type and run `install.packages("packagename")` either into your console or R markdown file
 - You just need to do this once, which is when you first download the package onto your computer
- To load the package:
 - Type `library(packagename)`
 - No quotes!
 - Do this every time you want to use a specific package for your project

Some packages I (almost) always use

- tidyverse
 - “A coherent system of packages for data manipulation, exploration, and visualization that share a common design philosophy”
 - Includes the following packages: dplyr (data manipulation), ggplot2, (data visualization), ...
- janitor
 - Cleans variable names
- Stargazer
 - Pretty(ish) regression tables

4. Read in your dataset(s)

...

There are many different types of files you can read in. I like to read in csv files because they are universal.

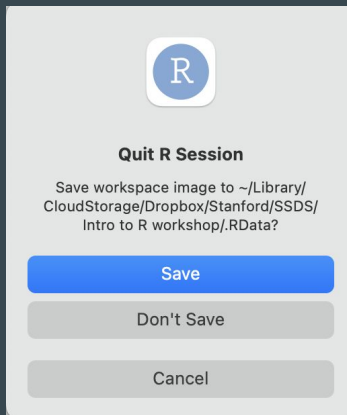
Let's switch to the R markdown file now to dive into the code!

...

Download the .zip file here: <http://tinyurl.com/ssds-intro-to-r>

Helpful Tips and Tricks

- Enable rainbow parentheses to improve readability
- To export your file to share with someone else
- Click “don’t save” when R asks you if you want to save your workspace image when you exit out of R.



Resources

- [The ultimate guide](#)
- Help files! (? or ??)
- [Book an appointment with SSDS](#)