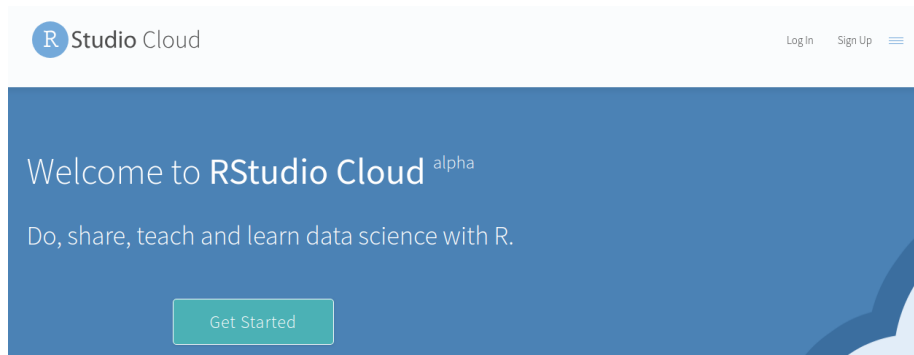


# Running R

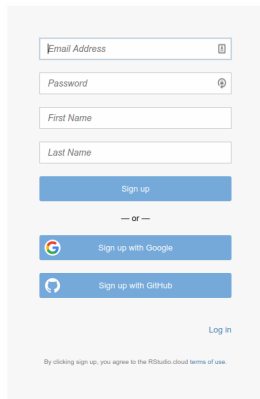
# Running R online

Go to [rstudio.cloud](https://rstudio.cloud).



- Click Get Started (or Sign Up top right).

# Signing up



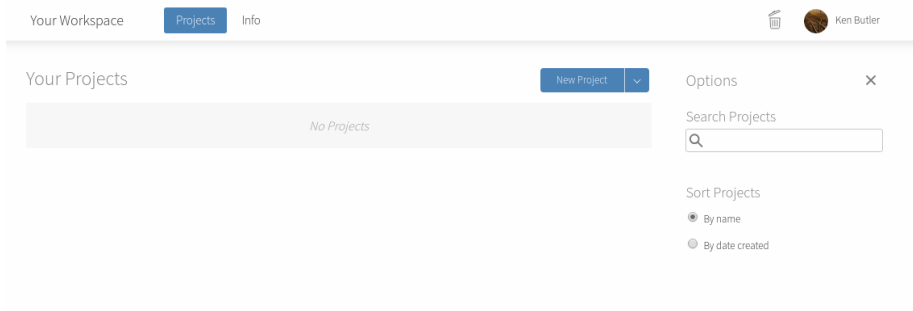
A screenshot of the RSudio cloud sign-up form. It features four input fields: 'Email Address' with a calendar icon, 'Password' with a key icon, 'First Name', and 'Last Name'. Below these is a blue 'Sign up' button. A separator '— or —' is followed by two social login buttons: 'Sign up with Google' (with the Google logo) and 'Sign up with Github' (with the Github logo). At the bottom, there is a 'Log in' link and a small text line: 'By clicking sign up, you agree to the RSudio.cloud terms of use.'

- Fill out the top 4 boxes and click Sign Up. Or, log in with your Google or Github accounts, if you have either of those. (If you have GMail, that's a Google account.)

# Logging in

- After you have signed up, you will be logged in.
- If you close the rstudio.cloud browser tab and open it up again, you will probably get automatically logged in.
- If not, you can click Log In on the opening screen, or click Get Started and pretend to sign up again, and you'll get logged in.
- You can explicitly log out, in which case you'll need to log in again.
- Use one of these ways to get back into R Studio Cloud next time.

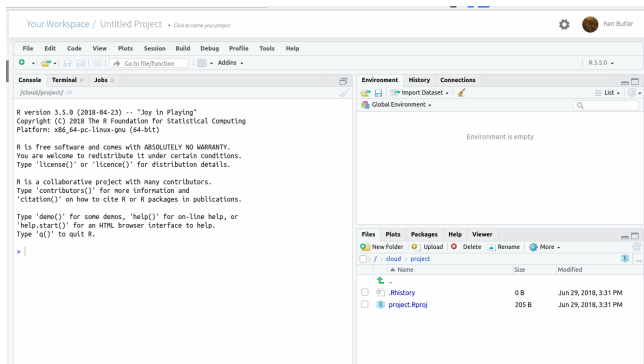
# R Studio Cloud



- Each user has a “workspace”, a place where all your work is stored.
- Within that workspace, you can have as many Projects as you like.
- To create a new Project, click on the blue New Project button.
- I recommend having one project per *course*.

# In a new project

- R Studio starts a new (untitled) project:

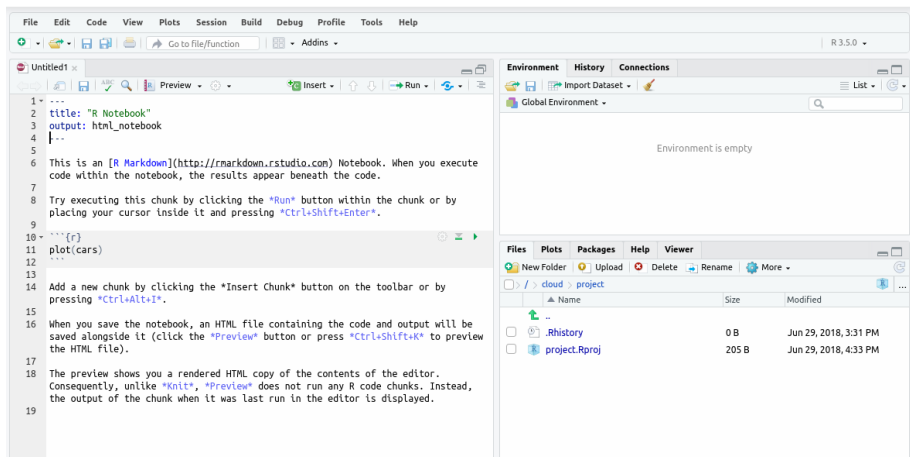


- In left-hand Console can type stuff and see output.
- Click on Console, type `install.packages("tidyverse")` and let it do what it will. (This takes a few minutes.)

# R Notebooks

- At left of previous view is Console, where you can enter R commands and see output.
- A better way to work is via “R Notebooks”. These allow you to combine narrative, code and output in one document.
- Data analysis is always a story: not only what you did, but why you did it, with the “why” being more important.
- To create a new notebook, select File, New File, R Notebook. This brings up an example notebook as over.
- The first time, you will probably be asked to “install some packages”. Click Yes to let it do that.

# The template R Notebook



The screenshot displays the RStudio interface with a template R Notebook open. The editor window shows R Markdown code for a notebook titled "R Notebook". The code includes a title, output format, and introductory text about R Markdown notebooks. It also contains a small R code chunk that plots the number of cars. The environment pane on the right indicates that the global environment is empty. The file explorer at the bottom shows the project files: .Rhistory and project.Rproj.

```
1 ---
2 title: "R Notebook"
3 output: html_notebook
4 |---
5
6 This is an [R Markdown](http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com) Notebook. When you execute
7 code within the notebook, the results appear beneath the code.
8
9 Try executing this chunk by clicking the "Run" button within the chunk or by
10 placing your cursor inside it and pressing "Ctrl+Shift+Enter".
11
12 ```{r}
13 plot(cars)
14 ```
15
16 Add a new chunk by clicking the "Insert Chunk" button on the toolbar or by
17 pressing "Ctrl+Alt+I".
18
19 When you save the notebook, an HTML file containing the code and output will be
20 saved alongside it (click the "Preview" button or press "Ctrl+Shift+K" to preview
21 the HTML file).

The preview shows you a rendered HTML copy of the contents of the editor. Consequently, unlike "Knit", "Preview" does not run any R code chunks. Instead, the output of the chunk when it was last run in the editor is displayed.



Environment: Global Environment (empty)



Files: .Rhistory (0 B, Jun 29, 2018, 3:31 PM), project.Rproj (205 B, Jun 29, 2018, 4:33 PM)


```



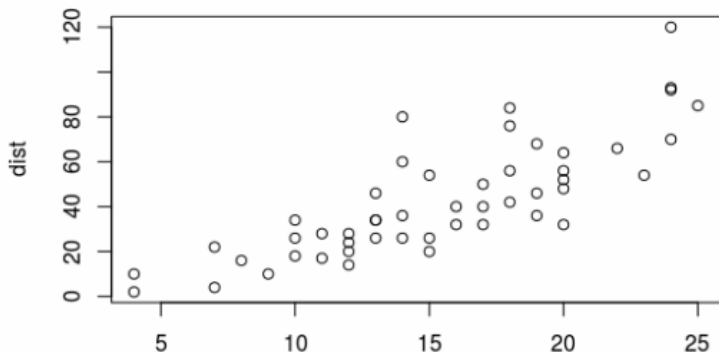
# About this notebook

- The notebook begins with a title (that you can change).
- Most of this notebook is text (narrative). The stuff with *\*asterisks\** around it will come out in italics in the final document.
- Pieces beginning with three “backticks” and `{r}`, in grey, are called code chunks. They contain R code. Three more backticks marks the end of a code chunk.
- Run code chunks by clicking on the green “play button” at the top right of the chunk. This one makes a scatterplot. If you click the play button, the plot is made and placed under the code, as over.

## After running the code chunk

8 Try executing this chunk by clicking the *\*Run\** button within the chunk or by  
9 placing your cursor inside it and pressing *\*Ctrl+Shift+Enter\**.

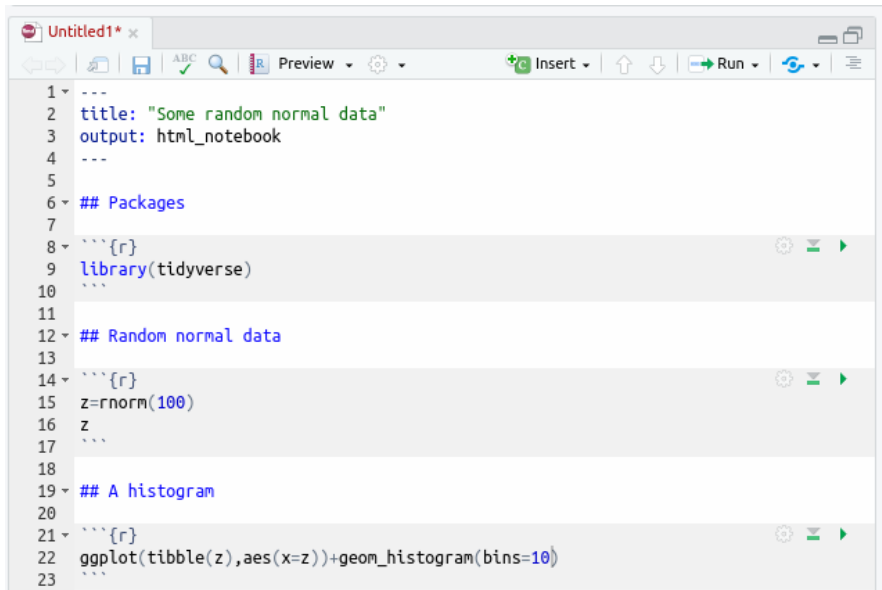
```
10 ```{r}  
11 plot(cars)  
12 ```
```



# Making our own notebook

- Create another new notebook. Delete the template text and change the title to “Some random normal data”.
- Type `## Packages` and go down a couple of lines.
- Make a new code chunk by clicking Insert (at the top of the notebook window) and selecting R. Inside that chunk, type `library(tidyverse)`.
- Below that, type `## Random normal data`.
- Make another new code chunk below that, and insert two lines of code: `z=rnorm(100)` and then `z`.
- Below that, type text `## A histogram` and a code chunk containing `ggplot(tibble(z),aes(x=z))+geom_histogram(bins=10)`.

# My R notebook



The screenshot shows an R notebook window titled "Untitled1\* x". The interface includes a toolbar with icons for navigation, saving, and running code. The script content is as follows:

```
1 ---  
2 title: "Some random normal data"  
3 output: html_notebook  
4 ---  
5  
6 ## Packages  
7  
8 ```{r}  
9 library(tidyverse)  
10 ```  
11  
12 ## Random normal data  
13  
14 ```{r}  
15 z=rnorm(100)  
16 z  
17 ```  
18  
19 ## A histogram  
20  
21 ```{r}  
22 ggplot(tibble(z),aes(x=z))+geom_histogram(bins=10)  
23 ```
```

# Run the chunks

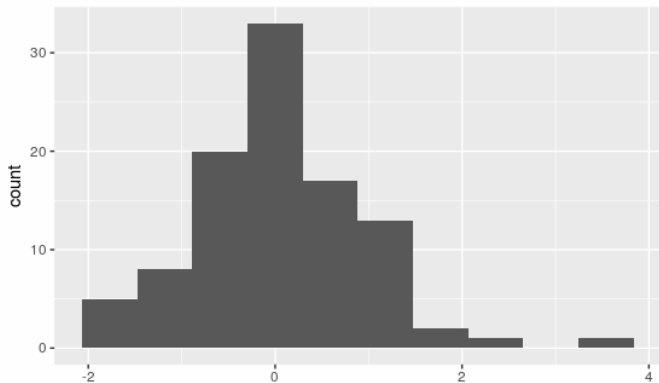
- Now run each of the three chunks in order. You'll see output below each one, including a histogram below the last one.
- When it works, add some narrative text before the code chunks explaining what is going to be done, and some text after describing what you see.
- Save the notebook (File, Save As). You don't need a file extension.
- Click Preview. This makes an HTML-formatted report. (The first may be gibberish: ignore that). Note what happened to the text.
- If you want to edit anything, go back to the R Notebook, change it, save it, and run Preview again.

# The end of my (formatted) report

## A histogram

To see whether we got a rough bell shape, we can draw a histogram:

```
ggplot(tibble(z),aes(x=z))+geom_histogram(bins=10)
```



# Installing R on your own computer

- Free, open-source. Download and run on own computer.
- Two things: R itself (install first) and R Studio (front end).
- Go to <https://www.r-project.org/>:

## The R Project for Statistical Computing

### Getting Started

R is a free software environment for statistical computing and graphics. It compiles and runs on a wide variety of UNIX platforms, Windows and MacOS. To **download R**, please choose your preferred **CRAN mirror**.

# Click on Download

- R is stored on numerous “mirrors”, sites around the world. The top one, “0-Cloud”, picks one for you. Or you can choose one close to you (might be faster), eg. U of T:

## CRAN Mirrors

The Comprehensive R Archive Network is available at the following URLs, please choose a location close to you. Some statistics on the status of the mirrors can be found here: [main page](#), [windows release](#), [windows old release](#).

If you want to host a new mirror at your institution, please have a look at the [CRAN Mirror HOWTO](#).

0-Cloud

<https://cloud.r-project.org/>

<http://cloud.r-project.org/>

Automatic redirection to servers worldwide, currently sponsored by Rstudio

Automatic redirection to servers worldwide, currently sponsored by Rstudio

Algeria

...

Bulgaria

<http://ftp.uni-sofia.bg/CRAN/>

Sofia University

Canada

<http://cran.stat.sfu.ca/>

Simon Fraser University, Burnaby

<http://mirror.its.dal.ca/cran/>

Dalhousie University, Halifax

<http://cran.utstat.utoronto.ca/>

University of Toronto

Chile

<https://dirichlet.mat.nuc.cl/>

Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile Santiago



# Click your mirror

- Click 0-Cloud or U of T (or other mirror), get:

## Download and Install R

Precompiled binary distributions of the base system and contributed packages, **Windows**

- [Download R for Linux](#)
  - [Download R for \(Mac\) OS X](#)
  - [Download R for Windows](#)
- Click on your operating system, eg. Windows.

# Click on Base

## R for Windows

### Subdirectories:

<a href="#"><u>base</u></a>	Binaries for base distribution (managed by Duncan Murdoch). This is what you want to <b><u>install R for the first time</u></b> .
<a href="#"><u>contrib</u></a>	Binaries of contributed CRAN packages (for R $\geq$ 2.11.x; managed by Uwe Ligges). There is also information on <a href="#"><u>third party software</u></a> available for CRAN Windows services and corresponding environment and make variables.
<a href="#"><u>old contrib</u></a>	Binaries of contributed CRAN packages for outdated versions of R (for R $<$ 2.11.x; managed by Uwe Ligges).
<a href="#"><u>Rtools</u></a>	Tools to build R and R packages (managed by Duncan Murdoch). This is what you want to build your own packages on Windows, or to build R itself.

- Click on “base” here.

# The actual download

- The version number, here 3.5.3, will be different for you.
- Click something like the top link below:

[Download R 3.5.3 for Windows](#) (79 megabytes, 32/64 bit)

[Installation and other instructions](#)

[New features in this version](#)

If you want to double-check that the package you have downloaded matches the package distributed b windows: both [graphical](#) and [command line versions](#) are available.

- Then install usual way.
- Or, for Mac, download and install R-3-5-1.pkg.
- Or, for Linux, click your distribution (eg. Ubuntu), then one of the cran35 links according to your version, then eg. r-base-core\_3.5.1-1bionic\_amd64.deb.

# Now, R Studio

- Go [here](#). (The word “here” is clickable link.)
- Find this, and click Download:



## RStudio

RStudio makes R easier to use. It includes a code editor, debugging & visualization tools.

 [Download](#)  [Learn More](#)

# Scroll down...

- to this:

RStudio Desktop  
Open Source License

FREE

DOWNLOAD

RStudio Desktop  
Commercial License

\$995 per year

BUY

RStudio Server  
Open Source License

FREE

DOWNLOAD

RStudio Server Pro  
Commercial License

\$9,995 per year

DOWNLOAD

RStudio Server Pro +  
RStudio Connect  
Commercial License

\$29,995 per  
year

TALK

- Click left-side Download.

# Find the one for you

- Scroll down, and click the installer for your machine (Windows, Mac, several flavours of Linux). Install as usual.

RStudio requires R 2.11.1 (or higher). If you don't already have R, you can download it [here](#).

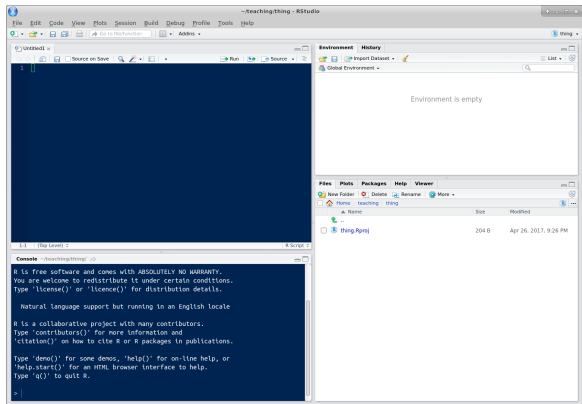
## Installers for Supported Platforms

Installers	Size	Date	
RStudio 0.99.902 - Windows Vista/7/8/10	77.1 MB	2016-05-14	1
RStudio 0.99.902 - Mac OS X 10.6+ (64-bit)	60 MB	2016-05-14	1
RStudio 0.99.902 - Ubuntu 12.04+/Debian 8+ (32-bit)	81.6 MB	2016-05-14	1
RStudio 0.99.902 - Ubuntu 12.04+/Debian 8+ (64-bit)	88.3 MB	2016-05-14	1
RStudio 0.99.902 - Fedora 19+/RedHat 7+/openSUSE 13.1+ (32-bit)	81 MB	2016-05-14	1
RStudio 0.99.902 - Fedora 19+/RedHat 7+/openSUSE 13.1+ (64-bit)	81.9 MB	2016-05-14	1

# Running R

- All of above only done once.
- To run R, run R Studio, which itself runs R.

# How R Studio looks when you run it



- First time you run R Studio, click on Console window, and, next to the `>`, type `install.packages("tidyverse")`. Let it do what it needs to.



# Projects

- A project is a “container” for code and data that belong together.
- Goes with a folder on some computer.
- File, New Project. You have option to create the new project in a new folder, or in a folder that already exists.
- Use a project for a collection of work that belongs together, eg. data files and notebooks for assignments. Putting everything in a project folder makes it easier to find.
- Example: use a project for (all) assignments, a different notebook within that project for each one.