

Introduction to Statistical Software – R language

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Overview of R

- ▶ R is a programming language built upon the S-language developed at AT&T Bell Laboratories.
- ▶ It is a **free** software environment for statistical computing and graphics.
- ▶ To learn more about the history of R see:
 - ▶ R-project page: <https://www.r-project.org/about.html>
 - ▶ Wikipedia page:
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R_\(programming_language\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R_(programming_language))

Why R?

- ▶ Free, open-source, multi-platform
- ▶ Excellent community of users and developers
 - ▶ The number of things you can do with a single line of code is continuously growing through new packages (more on this later)
- ▶ Has an excellent integrated development environment (IDE):
Rstudio
 - ▶ Makes working with base-R and other add-ons more user friendly
- ▶ A **programming language** that can be used on a spectrum
 - ▶ Has tools to do almost point-and-click statistical analysis
 - ▶ Flexibility of writing your own code/functions/analysis

Installing base-R

- ▶ Available for multiple platforms
 - ▶ Windows (\geq Windows 7)
 - ▶ OS X (MAC)
 - ▶ Linux (ubuntu, debian, redhat, suse)
- ▶ Download required files from: <https://cran.r-project.org/>
 - ▶ For MAC, you need to download the .pkg file, open and follow instructions
 - ▶ For Windows, you need the .exe file, open and follow instructions

Base R console

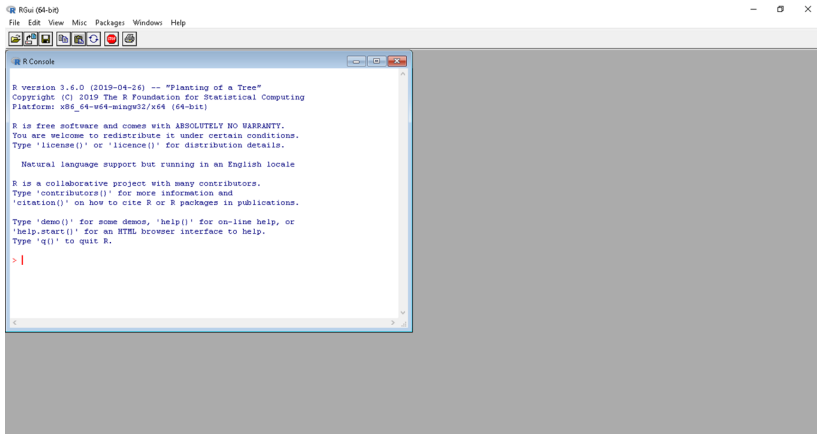


Figure 1: Base-R GUI

Installing RStudio

- ▶ RStudio is the free R integrated development environment (IDE) that is available from <https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/>
- ▶ It has useful features such as syntax highlighting and tab for suggested code auto-completion.
- ▶ It involves four-pane workspace, which better manages multiple R windows for typing commands, storing scripts, viewing command histories, viewing visualizations and more.
- ▶ We will work with Rstudio to do things in R for this course.

Rstudio IDE

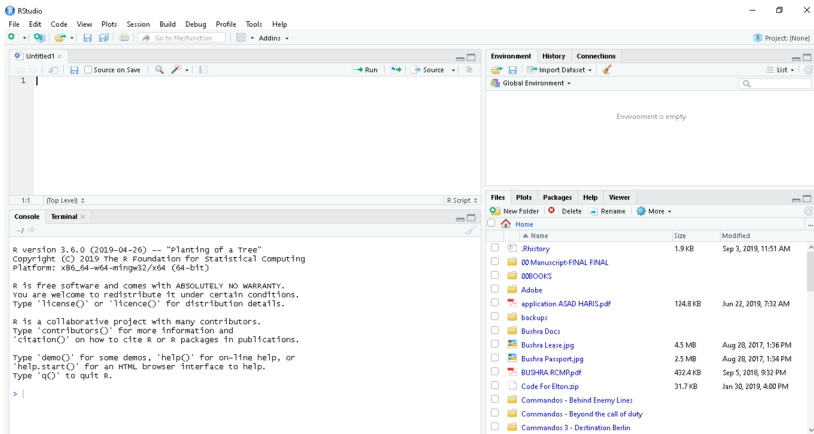


Figure 2: Rstudio IDE

Rstudio IDE

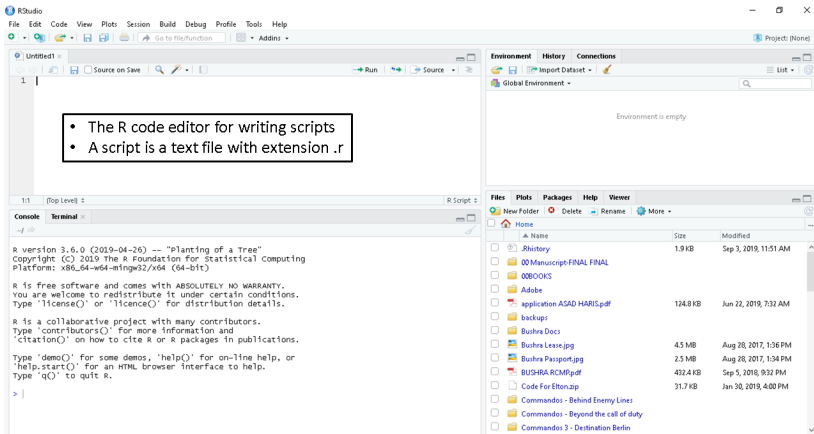


Figure 3: Editor window

Rstudio IDE

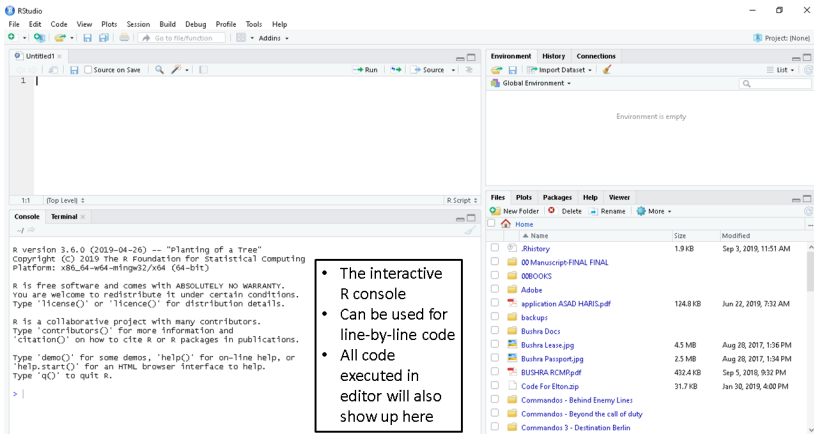


Figure 4: Console window

Rstudio IDE

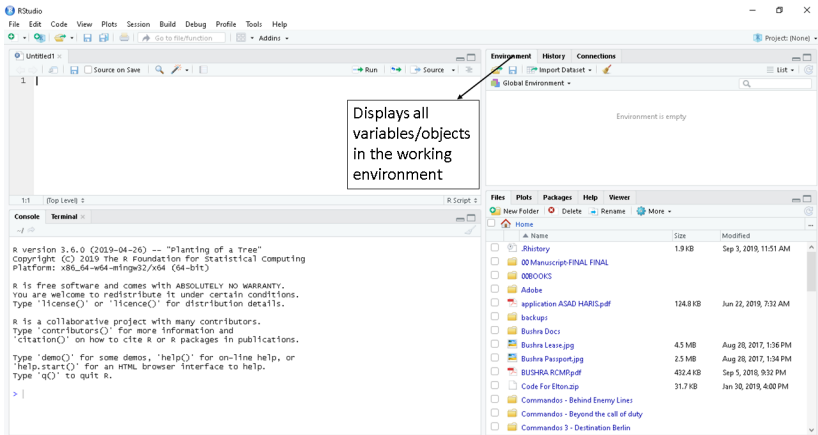


Figure 5: Environment

Rstudio IDE

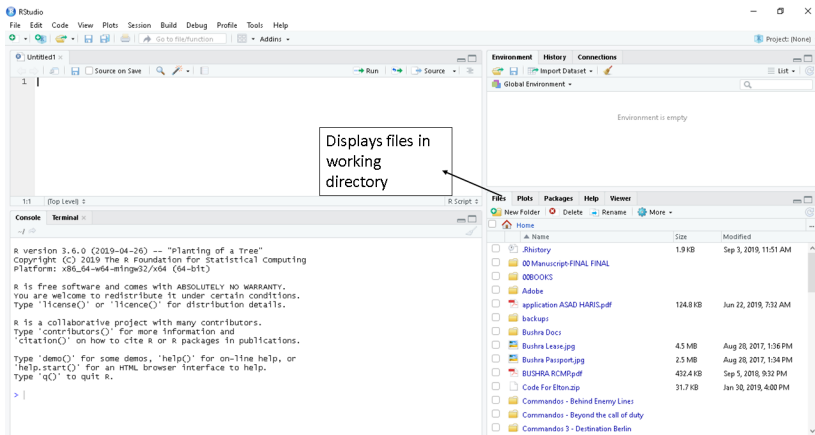


Figure 6: Files

Rstudio IDE

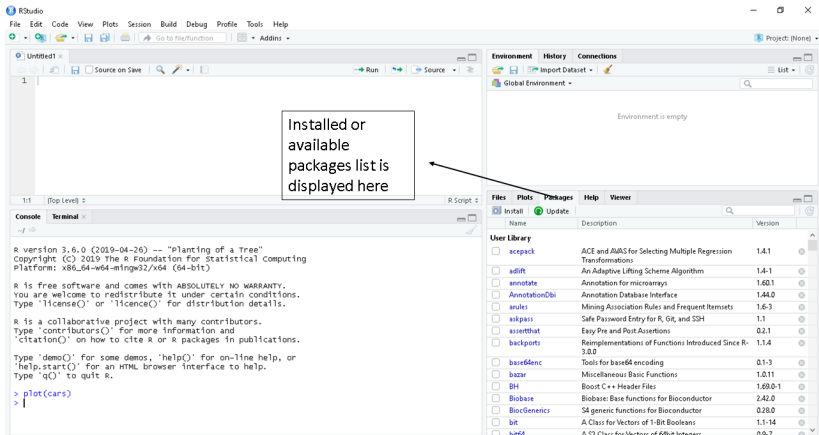


Figure 7: Package list

Rstudio IDE

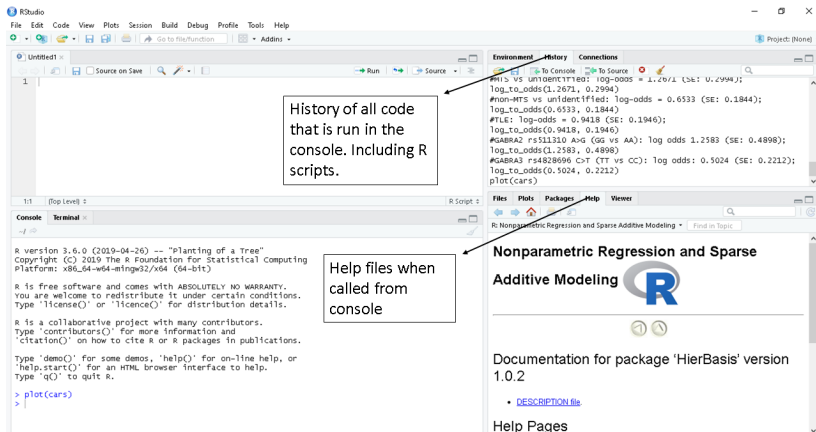


Figure 8: Help and History

Rstudio Shortcuts

- ▶ Keyboard shortcuts can make coding faster and efficient
- ▶ IDE displays list of shortcuts [tools-> Keyboard Shortcuts Help](#) or press [Alt+Shift+K](#) ([Option+Shift+K](#) on Mac)
- ▶ Some useful shortcuts to remember:
 - ▶ **tab** key for auto complete code. In console or editor start typing and press **tab** key to display list of suggestions.
 - ▶ **Ctrl+Enter** (**Command+Enter** on Mac) runs the current line of code. If multiple lines selected/highlighted all selected lines will run in the console.
 - ▶ **Ctrl+S** (**Command+S** on Mac) saves the file in editor, good to continuously save work incase R or Rstudio crashes (don't worry, it happens to everyone).

First steps in R

- ▶ First we want to set a working directory.
- ▶ You can use the default (usually where R is installed or \$HOME) however the working directory is where any exported results/reports/tables/plots will be saved.
- ▶ Having raw data in the working directory also makes importing data easy.

```
setwd("C:/Users/Asad/Dropbox")  
setwd("~/")  
setwd("~/work")
```

- ▶ In Studio, we can also use [Session -> Set Working Directory](#)

Basic calculations in R

- To start, we can use R as a calculator. All simple operations:

$+$, $-$, $*$, $/$, $^$

```
4+2
```

```
## [1] 6
```

```
7-8*(2/3)
```

```
## [1] 1.666667
```

```
2^4
```

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

- R also comes with some built-in math functions

```
abs(-5)
```

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

```
sin(pi/2)
```

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

```
log2(10)
```

```
## [1] 3.321928
```


Functions and packages

- ▶ We have already used **functions** in R, i.e. `setwd()`, `abs()`, `log2()` are all examples of functions.
- ▶ A function in R (or any programming language) is like a function in math:
 - ▶ It is *something* which takes in certain **input**, performs some operations on this input and returns **output**
 - ▶ We have seen some built-in functions, but we can **define our own functions** or **use functions defined by others**.
 - ▶ Developers and users can write useful functions and share them as **R-packages**
- ▶ An R-package is a collection of functions, data and compiled code.
 - ▶ There are MANY R-packages out there!
 - ▶ It is extremely helpful for methods papers to have an accompanying package.
 - ▶ For any project/paper making an R-package helps *reproducibility*.

Installing and loading packages

- ▶ We have seen that Rstudio shows list of installed packages.
- ▶ We can install packages using the Rstudio GUI or in command line:

```
install.packages("the-package-name")
```

```
install.packages("ggformula")
```

```
install.packages("mosaic")
```

- ▶ Once installed we can need to *load* a package to use its functions:

```
load(the-package-name)
```

- ▶ Packages need to be re-loaded everytime we start a new session.

Rmarkdown: tools for reproducible research

- ▶ Markdown is a *markup language*, a system that can be used to create documents.
 - ▶ Purpose of this was to have a simple syntax markup language
 - ▶ Rmarkdown, builds upon that and allowing us to incorporate R (and even other programming languages!)
- ▶ Simple Rmarkdown can be used for creating simple documents. But it can do much more:
 - ▶ Create a variety of formatted documents in multiple formats (pdf, html, etc)
 - ▶ Allows users to easily insert tables, lists, math equations
 - ▶ Can be used to write papers for journals/conferences
 - ▶ Commonly used to write software manuals for R packages
 - ▶ Your EPIB 607 assignments
 - ▶ These slides were made in Rmarkdown!

Rmarkdown in action

- ▶ Easy quickstart: use the template in Rstudio
- ▶ Using the simple markdown syntax we can create documents
 - ▶ For a quick start:
https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/authoring_basics.html
 - ▶ In “Help -> Cheatsheets”, we have a reference guide and a cheatsheet.
- ▶ We can include *code chunks*
 - ▶ These literally have chunks of code which are executed when the document is *compiled*
 - ▶ We can add options various options for code chunks which leads to different results (both aesthetically and code output)
- ▶ A recent addition to Rstudio is **R Notebooks**
 - ▶ R Notebooks are rmarkdown documents but now the code is executed on-the-fly.
- ▶ A simple Rmarkdown document