

Welcome to the Tidyverse



HELLO
my name is

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O'REILLY®



Hands-On Programming with R

WRITE YOUR OWN FUNCTIONS AND SIMULATIONS

Garrett Grolemund
Foreword by Hadley Wickham

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R for Data Science

VISUALIZE, MODEL, TRANSFORM, TIDY, AND IMPORT DATA

Hadley Wickham &
Garrett Grolemund

The R Series

R Markdown

The Definitive Guide



Yihui Xie
J. J. Allaire
Garrett Grolemund

CRC Press
Taylor & Francis Group
A CHAPMAN & HALL BOOK

Outline

Introduction and
Visualize Data

Transform Data

Model Data

Reproducible
Reporting

Pop Quiz

What does **IMRAD** stand for? Poll your neighbors.

Introduction

What hypothesis was tested and why?

Methods

How was the study done?

Results

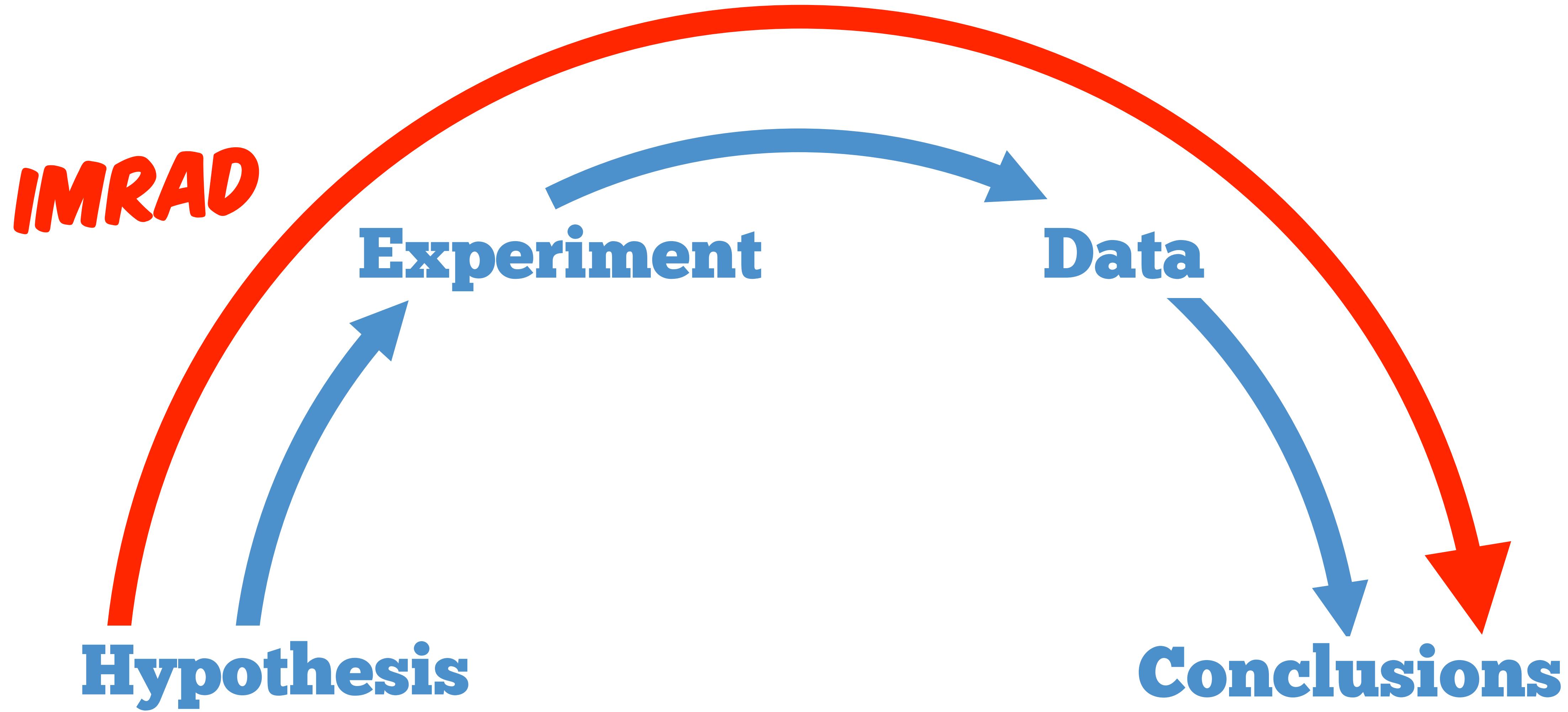
What answer was discovered?

And Discussion

What does the answer imply?



(Experimental) Science



Pop Quiz

What is **data science**? Poll your neighbors.

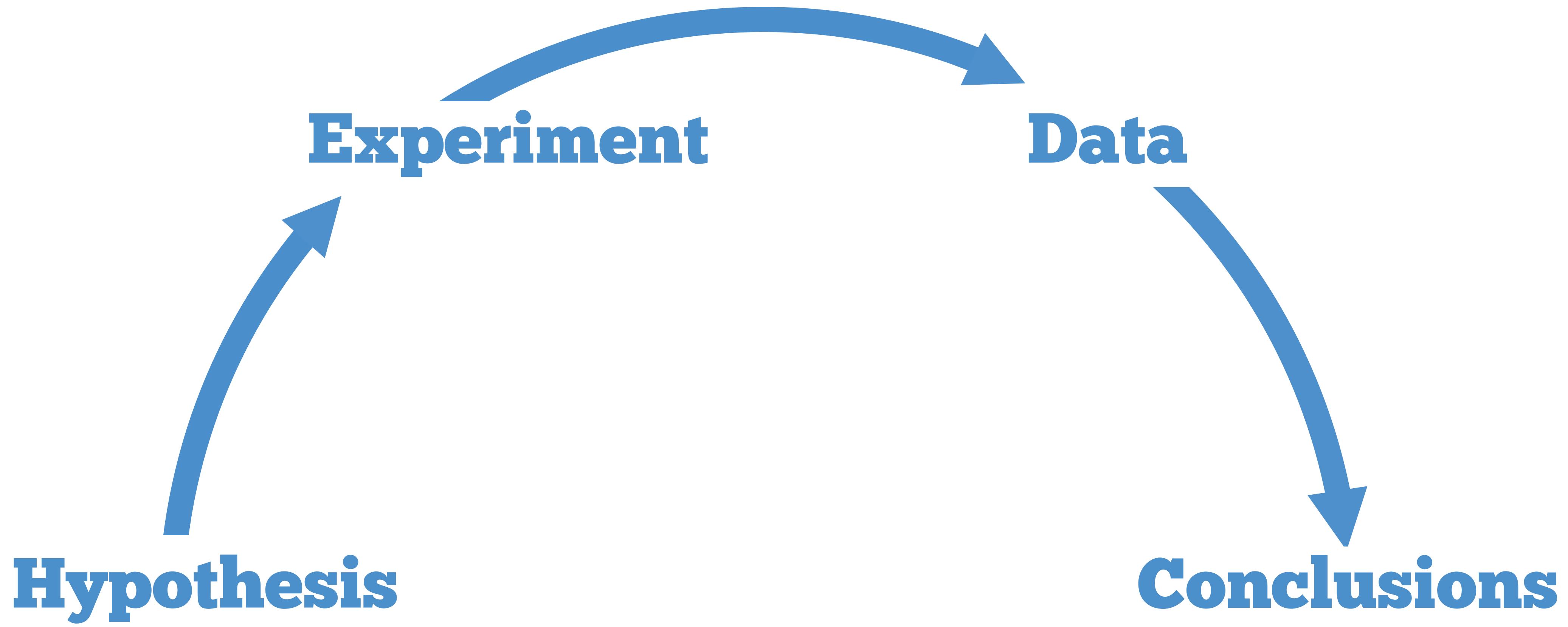


Pop Quiz

What is **data science**? Poll your neighbors.

Science with non-trivial data?

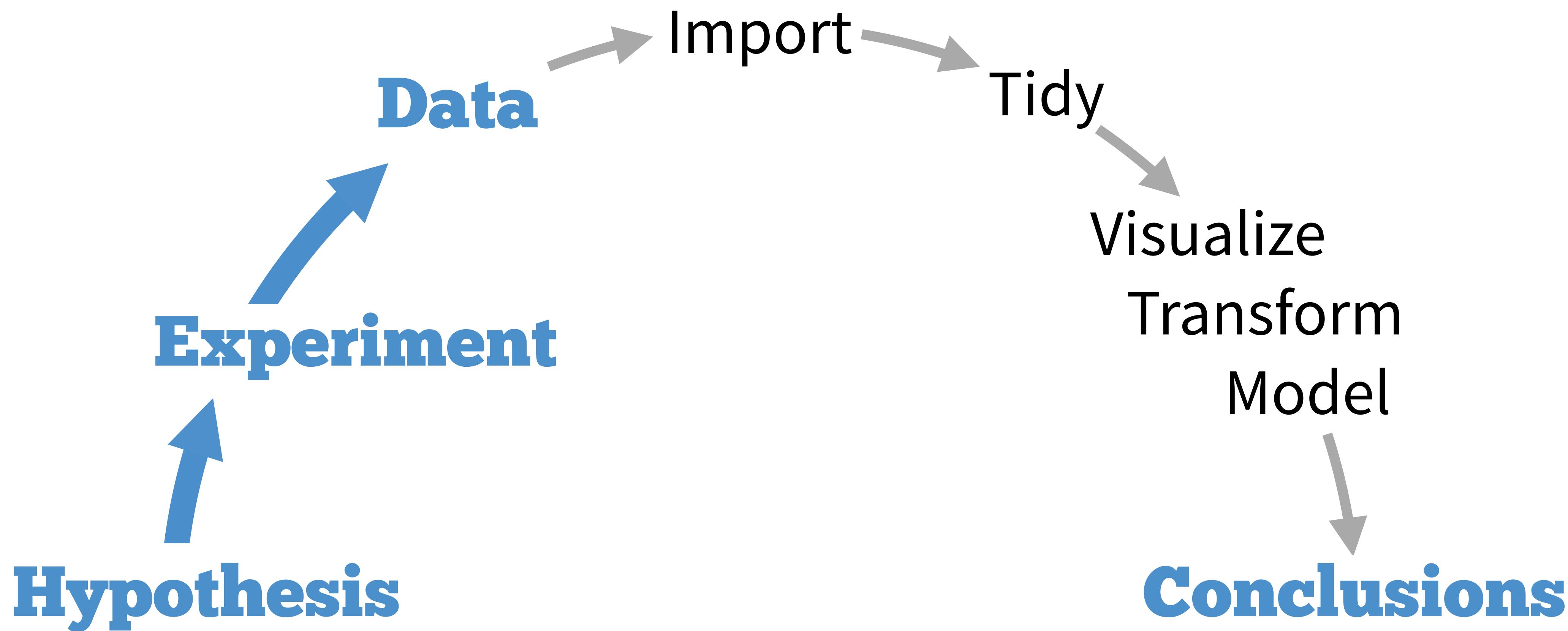
Data Science



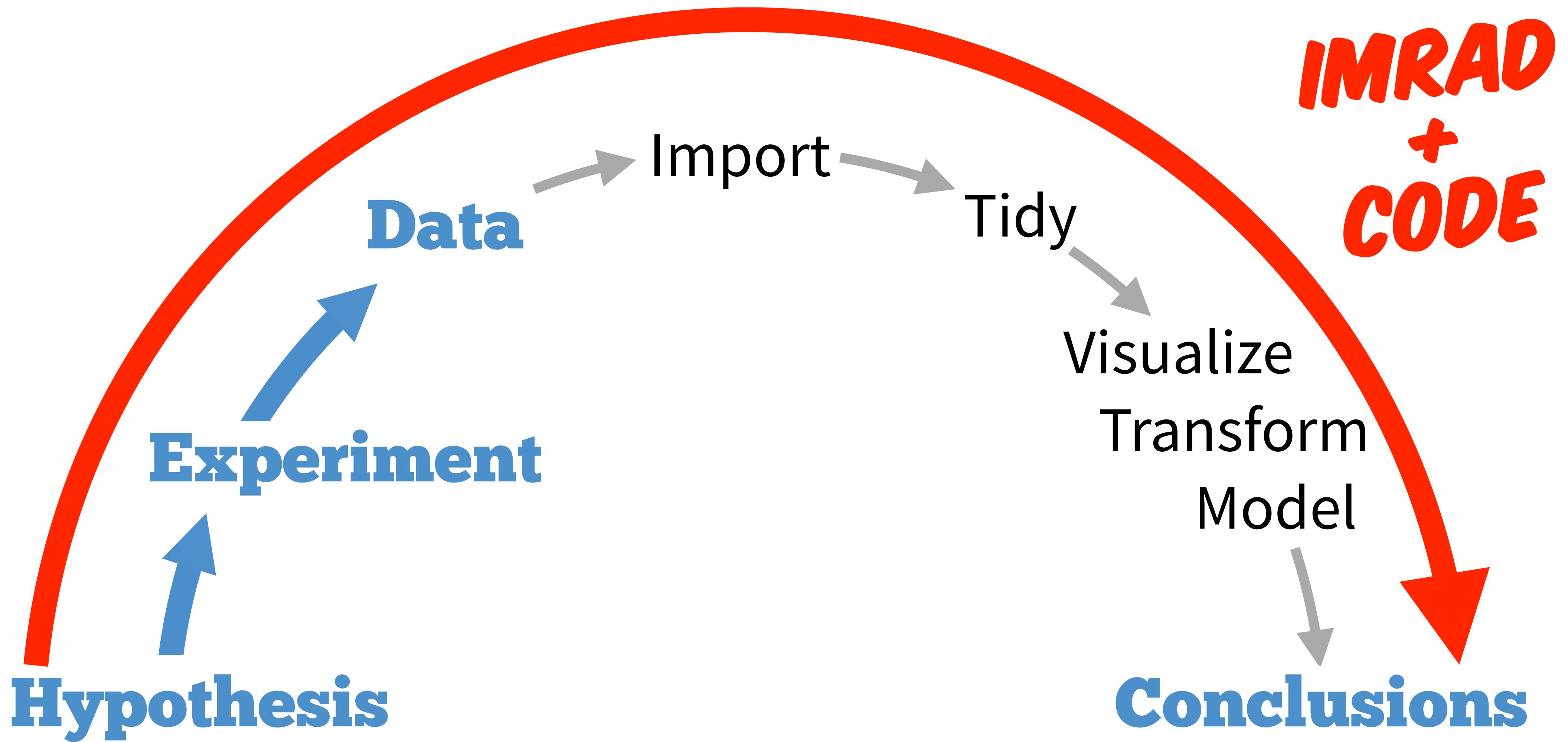
Data Science



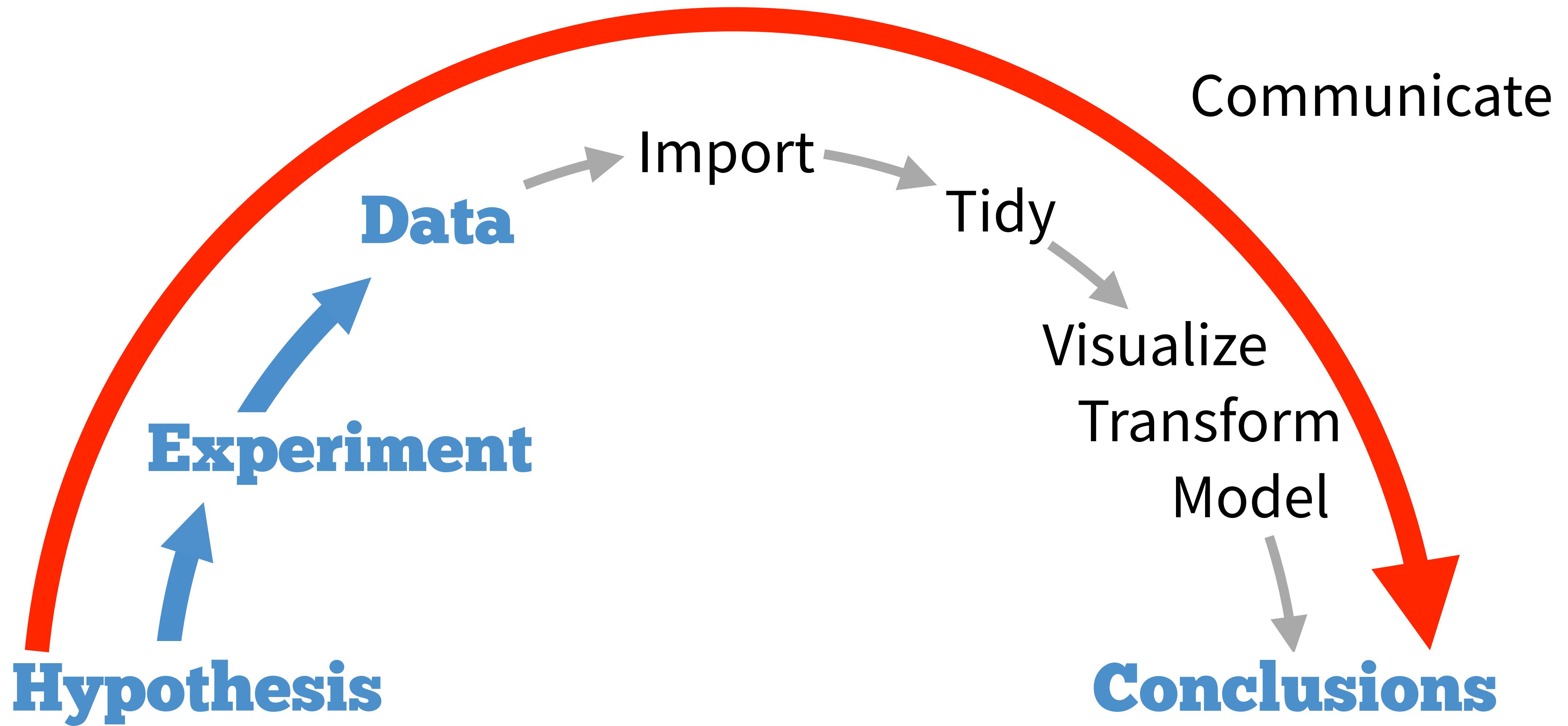
Data Science



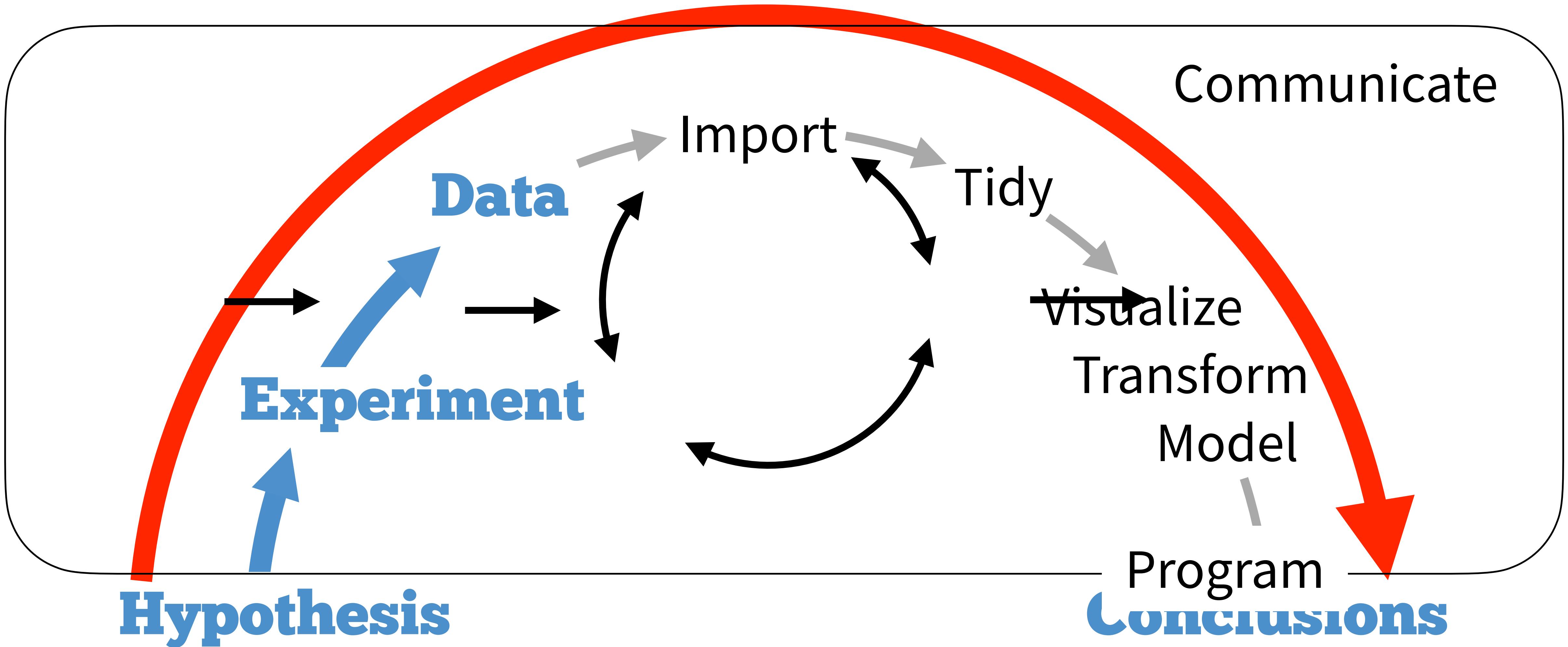
Data Science



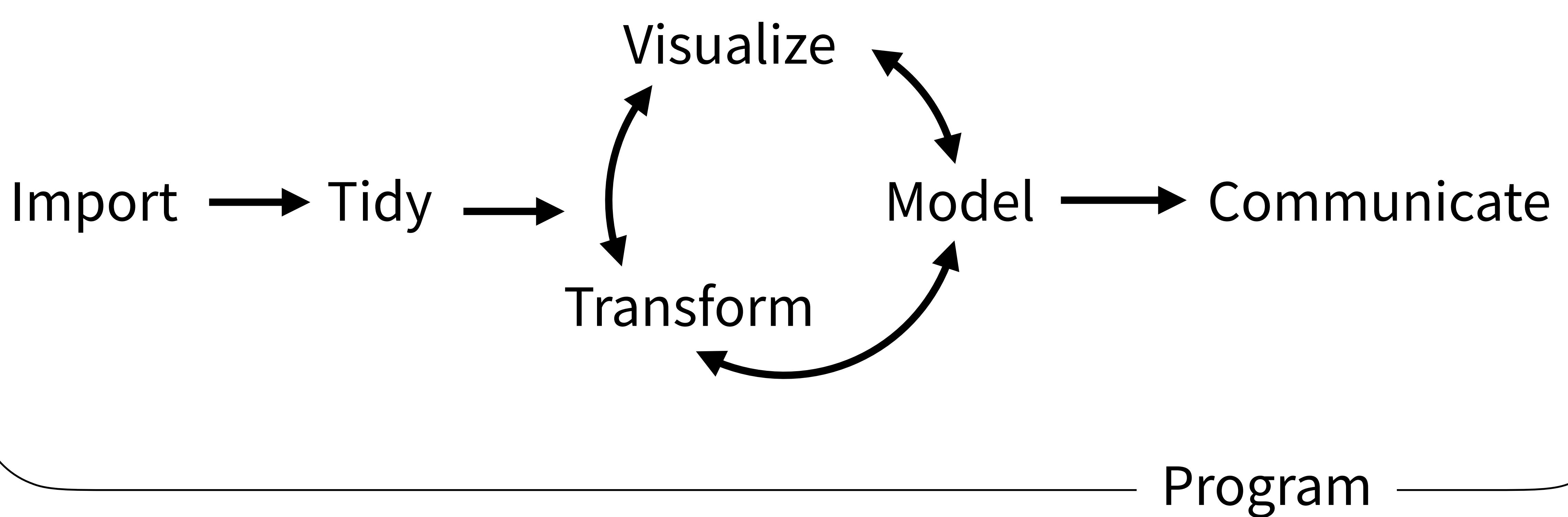
Data Science



Data Science



(Applied) Data Science







A language





A language



Writing software

Your Turn

Go here and log in for the class materials (XMS1ME270)

[https://madoc.univ-nantes.fr/course/
view.php?id=62089](https://madoc.univ-nantes.fr/course/view.php?id=62089)



R the language

Values - 1, "Florida", "2010-01-25"

R the language

Values - 1, "Florida", "2010-01-25"

Objects - x <- 22/7

A name
without quotes

< followed by -
(it looks like an arrow)

A value,
object, or
function result

R the language

Values - 1, "Florida", "2010-01-25"

Objects - x <- c(22/7, 0.99, 3)

To put multiple values in an object,
combine the values with c()

R the language

Values - 1, "Florida", "2010-01-25"

Objects - x <- c(22/7, 0.99, 3)

Functions - round(x, digits = 3)

A name
without
quotes

followed by
() to run the
function

Arguments:
values, objects, or
function results

Warm Up

Which of these are numbers?

1

"1"

"one"

one

Warm Up

Which of these are numbers?

1

"1"

"one"

one

number

Warm Up

Which of these are numbers?

1

number

"1"

"one"

one

words (strings)

Warm Up

Which of these are numbers?

1

number

"1"

words (strings)

"one"

one

object

Warm Up

Which of these will work? Suppose `one <- 1.`

`log(1)` `log("1")` `log("one")` `log(one)`

Warm Up

Which of these will work? Suppose `one <- 1.`

log(1)

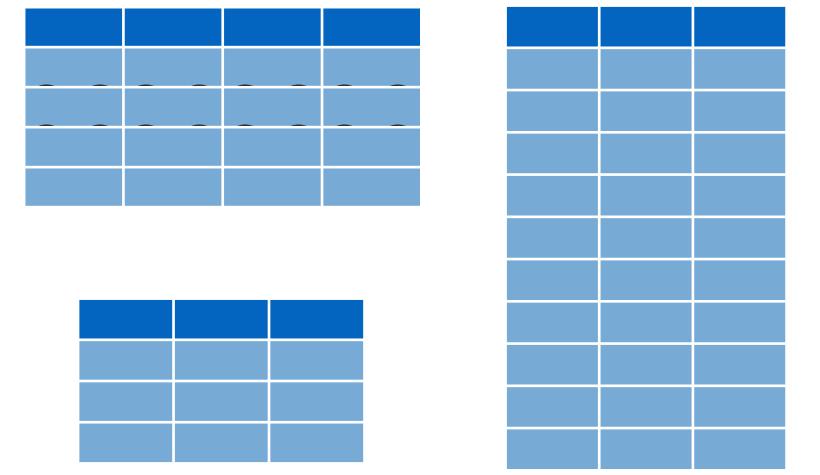
log("1")

log("one")

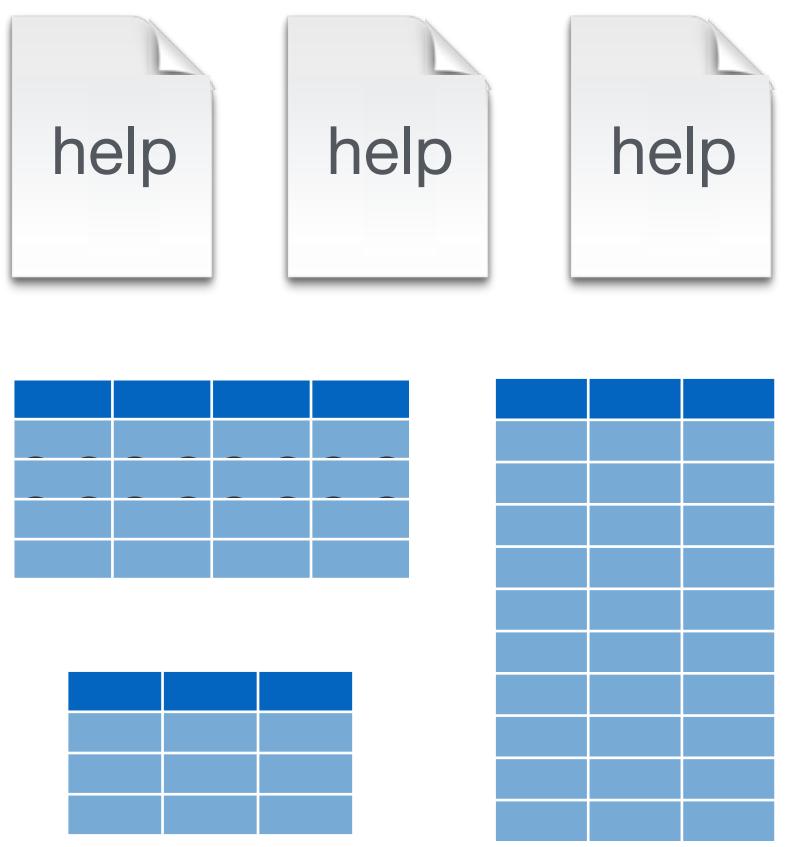
log(one)

R Packages

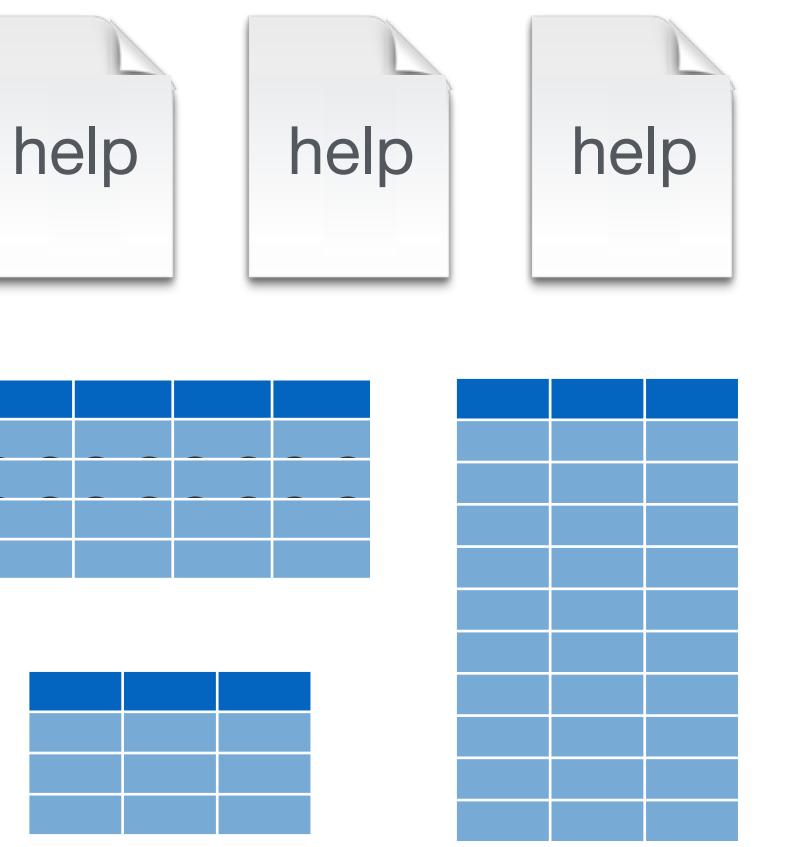




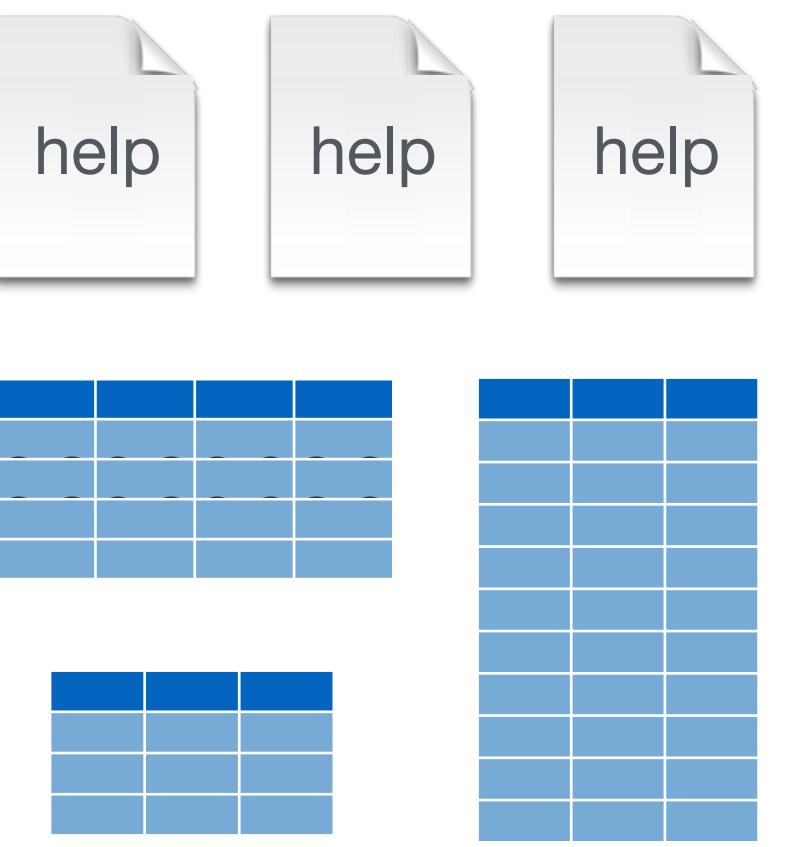
function1()
function2()
function3()
function4()



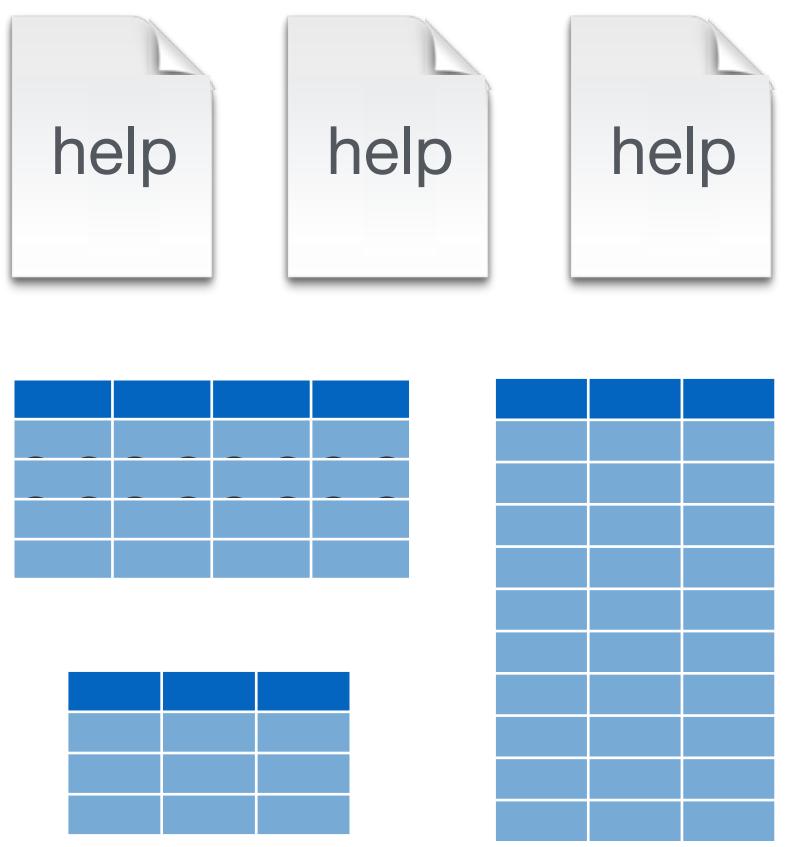
function1()
function2()
function3()
function4()



function5()
function6()
function7()
function8()

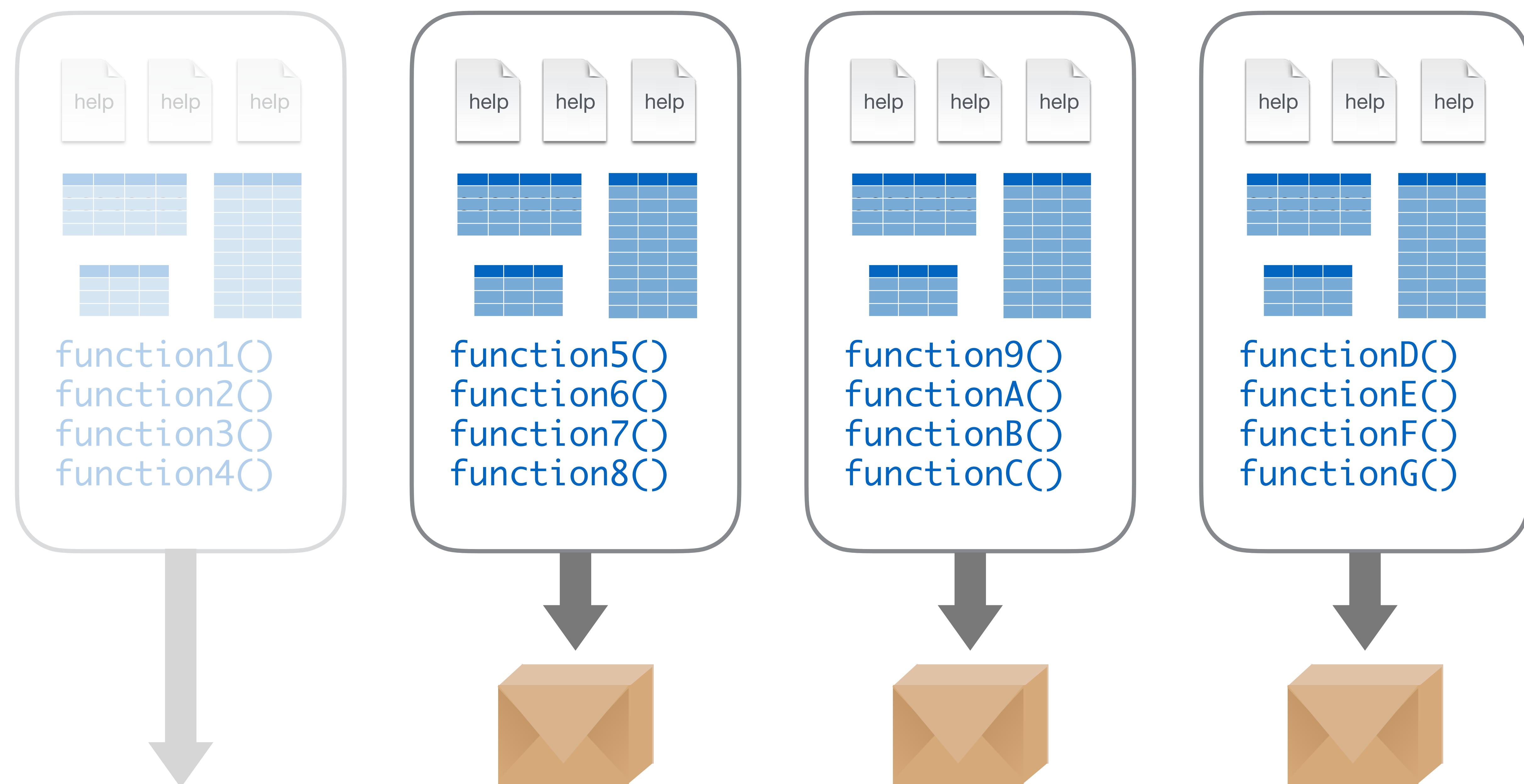


function9()
functionA()
functionB()
functionC()



functionD()
functionE()
functionF()
functionG()

Base R

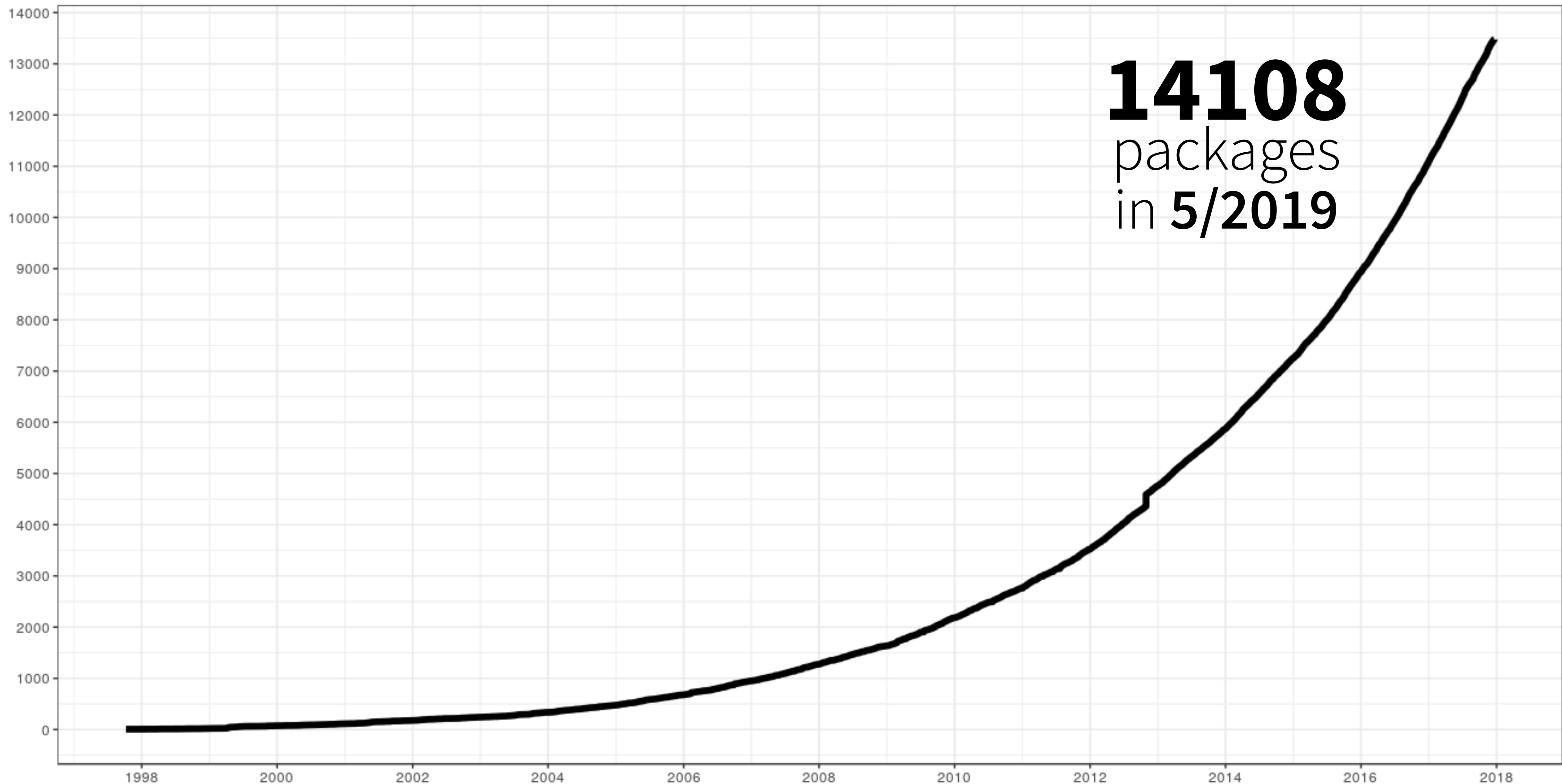


Base R

33

R Packages

Number of R packages ever published on CRAN



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "The Comprehensive R Archive". The address bar indicates a secure connection to "https://cran.r-project.org". The page content includes the CRAN logo, navigation links for mirrors, what's new, task views, search, about R, software, documentation, and contributed packages. A large section on the right lists available CRAN packages by name, with a link to the full list of packages from A to Z.



[CRAN
Mirrors](#)
[What's new?](#)
[Task Views](#)
[Search](#)

[About R](#)
[R Homepage](#)
[The R Journal](#)

[Software](#)
[R Sources](#)
[R Binaries](#)
[Packages](#)
[Other](#)

[Documentation](#)
[Manuals](#)
[FAQs](#)
[Contributed](#)

[A3](#)
[abyyR](#)
[abc](#)
[ABCAnalysis](#)
[abc.data](#)
[abcdeFBA](#)

[ABCOptim](#)
[ABCp2](#)
[ABC.RAP](#)
[abcrf](#)
[abctools](#)
[abd](#)
[abf2](#)
[ABHgenotypeR](#)
[abind](#)
[abjutils](#)
[abn](#)
[abodOutlier](#)

Available CRAN Packages By Name

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

[Accurate, Adaptable, and Accessible Error Metrics for Predictive Models](#)

[Access to Abbyy Optical Character Recognition \(OCR\) API](#)

[Tools for Approximate Bayesian Computation \(ABC\)](#)

[Computed ABC Analysis](#)

[Data Only: Tools for Approximate Bayesian Computation \(ABC\)](#)

[ABCDE_FBA: A-Biologist-Can-Do-Everything of Flux Balance Analysis with this package](#)

[Implementation of Artificial Bee Colony \(ABC\) Optimization](#)

[Approximate Bayesian Computational Model for Estimating P2](#)

[Array Based CpG Region Analysis Pipeline](#)

[Approximate Bayesian Computation via Random Forests](#)

[Tools for ABC Analyses](#)

[The Analysis of Biological Data](#)

[Load Gap-Free Axon ABF2 Files](#)

[Easy Visualization of ABH Genotypes](#)

[Combine Multidimensional Arrays](#)

[Useful Tools for Jurimetrical Analysis Used by the Brazilian Jurimetrics Association](#)

[Modelling Multivariate Data with Additive Bayesian Networks](#)

[Angle-Based Outlier Detection](#)

tidyverse.org

The screenshot shows the homepage of tidyverse.org. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Packages, Articles, Learn, Help, and Contribute. Below the navigation, there's a large heading "Tidyverse". To the right of the heading, there's a brief description: "R packages for data science. The tidyverse is an opinionated collection of R packages designed for data science. All packages share an underlying philosophy and common APIs." Below this text, there's a code block with the command "install.packages("tidyverse")". On the left side of the page, there's a graphic featuring six hexagonal icons representing different tidyverse packages: dplyr (orange, with a pliers icon), ggplot2 (grey, with a line plot icon), readr (blue, with a document icon), purrr (white with a cat icon), tibble (dark blue, with a grid icon), and tidyr (orange, with a circular arrow icon).

Tidyverse

Packages Articles Learn Help Contribute

R packages for data science

The tidyverse is an opinionated **collection of R packages** designed for data science. All packages share an underlying philosophy and common APIs.

Install the complete tidyverse with:

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

Using packages

1

```
install.packages("foo")
```

Downloads files to computer

1 x per computer

Pop Quiz!

The tidyverse contains the following packages.
What function would you use to install them?

ggplot2

dplyr

tidyr

readr

purrr

tibble

hms

stringr

lubridate

forcats

DBI

haven

httr

jsonlite

readxl

rvest

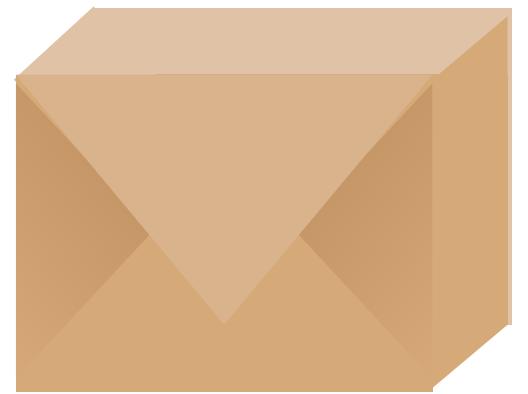
xml2

modelr

tidyverse

```
install.packages("ggplot2")
install.packages("dplyr")
install.packages("tidyr")
install.packages("readr")
install.packages("purrr")
install.packages("tibble")
install.packages("hms")
install.packages("stringr")
install.packages("lubridate")
install.packages("forcats")
install.packages("DBI")
install.packages("haven")
install.packages("httr")
install.packages("jsonlite")
install.packages("readxl")
install.packages("rvest")
install.packages("xml2")
install.packages("modelr")
install.packages("broom")
```

tidyverse



An R package that serves as a short cut for installing and loading the components of the tidyverse.

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

A shortcut!

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

does the equivalent of

```
install.packages("ggplot2")
install.packages("dplyr")
install.packages("tidyr")
install.packages("readr")
install.packages("purrr")
install.packages("tibble")
install.packages("hms")
install.packages("stringr")
install.packages("lubridate")
install.packages("forcats")
install.packages("DBI")
install.packages("haven")
install.packages("httr")
install.packages("jsonlite")
install.packages("readxl")
install.packages("rvest")
install.packages("xml2")
install.packages("modelr")
install.packages("broom")
```

I've already installed all of
the packages you need

Using packages

1

```
install.packages("foo")
```

Downloads files to computer

1 x per computer

2

```
library("foo")
```

Loads package

1 x per R Session

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

does the equivalent of

```
install.packages("ggplot2")
install.packages("dplyr")
install.packages("tidyr")
install.packages("readr")
install.packages("purrr")
install.packages("tibble")
install.packages("stringr")
install.packages("forcats")
install.packages("lubridate")
install.packages("hms")
install.packages("DBI")
install.packages("haven")
install.packages("httr")
install.packages("jsonlite")
install.packages("readxl")
install.packages("rvest")
install.packages("xml2")
install.packages("modelr")
install.packages("broom")
```

```
library("tidyverse")
```

does the equivalent of

```
library("ggplot2")
library("dplyr")
library("tidyr")
library("readr")
library("purrr")
library("tibble")
library("stringr")
library("forcats")
```

Quarto



Your Turn

Go to 01-Introduction.

Open 01-Quarto-Exercises.qmd. Read through the file and do everything it tells you to do.



Quarto

An authoring format for Data Science.

The screenshot shows the Quarto R Notebook interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with an 'R' icon and tabs for 'File', 'Edit', and 'Code'. The main area displays an R Notebook file named 'R-Notebook.Rmd'. The code is organized into chunks:

```
1 ---  
2 title: "R Notebook"  
3 output: html_notebook  
4 ---  
5  
6 Text written in **markdown**  
7  
8 ```{r}  
9 # code written in R  
10 (x <- rnorm(7))  
11 ````  
12  
13 Text written in _markdown_  
14  
15 ```{r}  
16 # code written in R  
17 hist(x)  
18 ````  
19  
20 (Top Level) ⇤  
Console
```

Annotations with arrows point to specific parts of the interface:

- A callout bubble points to the code chunk starting at line 8 with the text "Code goes in a chunk".
- A callout bubble points to the green play button icon at the end of the code chunk starting at line 8 with the text "Click to run code in chunk".
- A callout bubble points to the output console below the code chunks with the text "Code result".

The output console shows the result of running the R code:

```
[1] -1.2 1.0 -0.5 0.9 -0.6 -1.1 -1.5
```

Code chunks

Insert a chunk of R code with

```
```{r}  
some code
```
```

 + Opt + i (Mac)

Ctrl + Alt + i (PC)



Setup

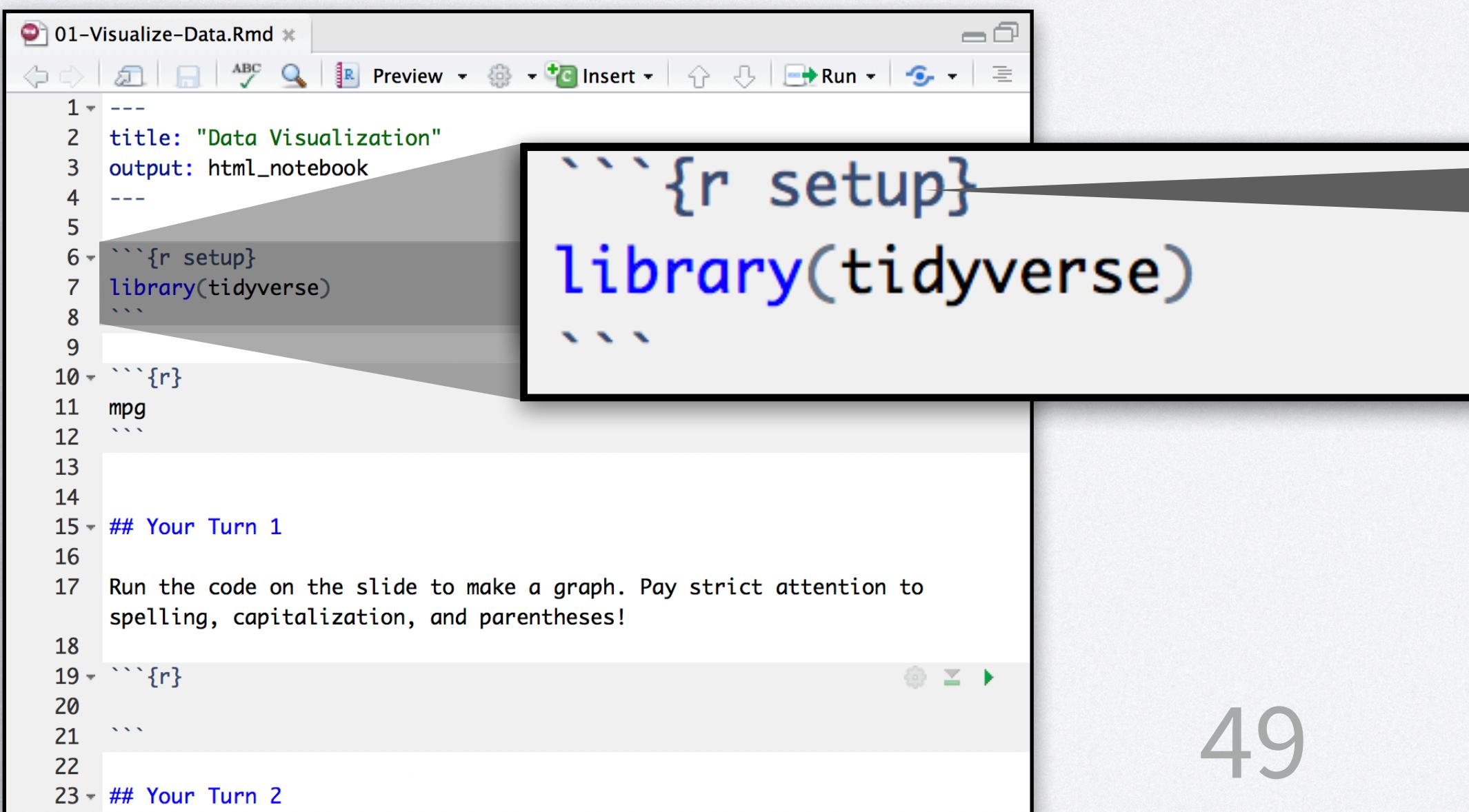
The setup chunk is always run once before anything else

```
1 ---  
2 title: "Data Visualization"  
3 output: html_notebook  
4 ---  
5  
6 ```{r setup}  
7 library(tidyverse)  
8 ```  
9  
10 ```{r}  
11 mpg  
12  
13  
14  
15 ## Your Turn 1  
16  
17 Run the code on the slide to make a graph. Pay strict attention to  
spelling, capitalization, and parentheses!  
18  
19 ```{r}  
20  
21  
22  
23 ## Your Turn 2  
24  
25 Add `color`, `size`, `alpha`, and `shape` aesthetics to your graph.  
Experiment.  
26  
27 ```{r}  
28 ggplot(data = mpg) +  
29   geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy))  
30  
31  
32 ## Your Turn 3  
33  
34 Replace this scatterplot with one that draws boxplots. Use the cheatsheet.  
Try your best guess.  
35  
36 ```{r}  
37 ggplot(mpg) + geom_point(aes(class, hwy))  
38  
87:1 [green] Chunk 11 [blue] R Markdown
```

chunk labels are optional,
the setup label is special

Your Turn

Add a setup chunk to the top of `01-Quarto-Exercises.qmd`. Use it to load the tidyverse package, then uncomment and run the ggplot2 chunk at the bottom of your file.



```
1 ---  
2 title: "Data Visualization"  
3 output: html_notebook  
4 ---  
5  
6 ```{r setup}  
7 library(tidyverse)  
8 ```  
9  
10 ```{r}  
11 mpg  
12 ```  
13  
14  
15 ## Your Turn 1  
16  
17 Run the code on the slide to make a graph. Pay strict attention to  
spelling, capitalization, and parentheses!  
18  
19 ```{r}  
20 ```  
21  
22  
23 ## Your Turn 2
```

chunk labels are optional,
the setup label is special



Your Turn 0

Navigate up to the **02-Visualize** folder.

Open **02-Visualize-Exercises.qmd**

Add a setup chunk that loads the tidyverse packages.

