

# **R FOR ABSOLUTE BEGINNERS**

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# LIFE IN A WORLD OF DATA

**Imagine yourself stranded in a world of data and you're looking for a better way to process them...**



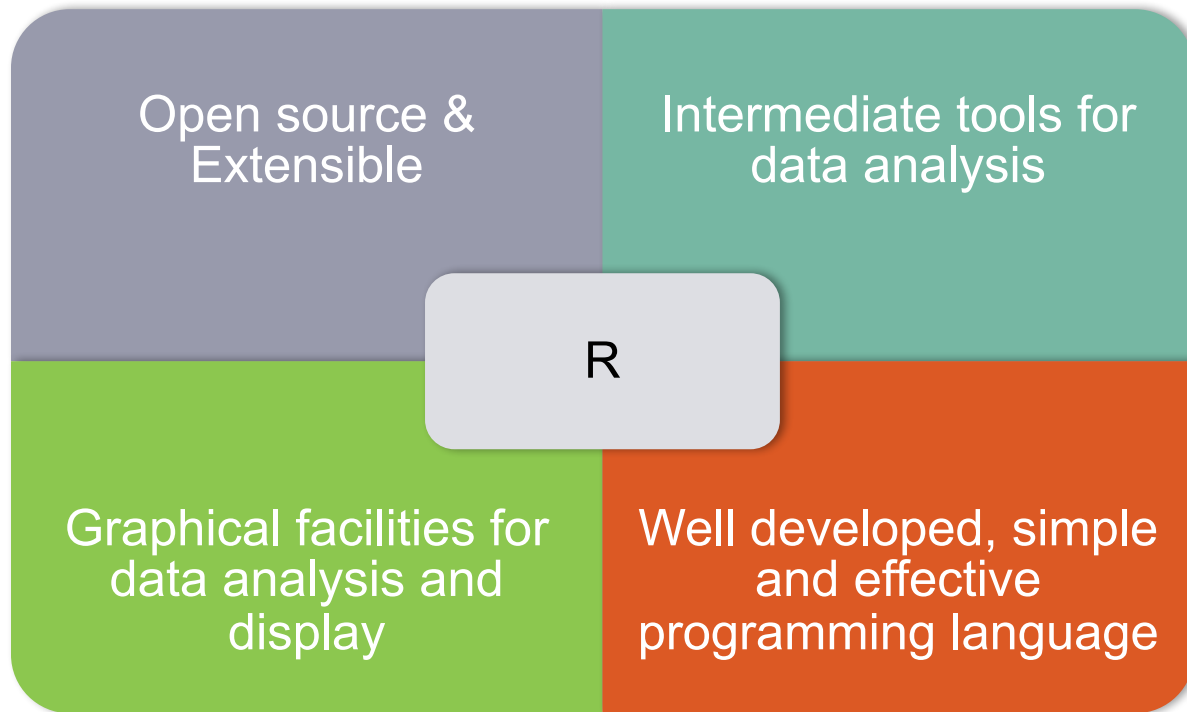
# R IS WHAT YOU NEED



**R programming language can be your friendly robot that can assist you to do everything with your data!**

# WHAT IS R?

**“Free software environment for statistical computing and graphics.” – R-Project [1]**



1. <https://www.r-project.org/>

# OTHER STATISTICAL PACKAGES

Some well-known statistical packages include –

- **MATLAB** – Programming language with statistical features
- **Mathematica** – A software package with statistical feature
- **SAS** – Comprehensive statistical package
- **SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences)** – Comprehensive statistical package

# WHY USE R?

- All the other software mentioned are proprietary
- Not only a package but also a programming language
- Powerful data handling and storage facility while simple, effective and flexible
- Can write your own package if necessary and make it available for others use



# APPLICATIONS OF R



## Application Methods

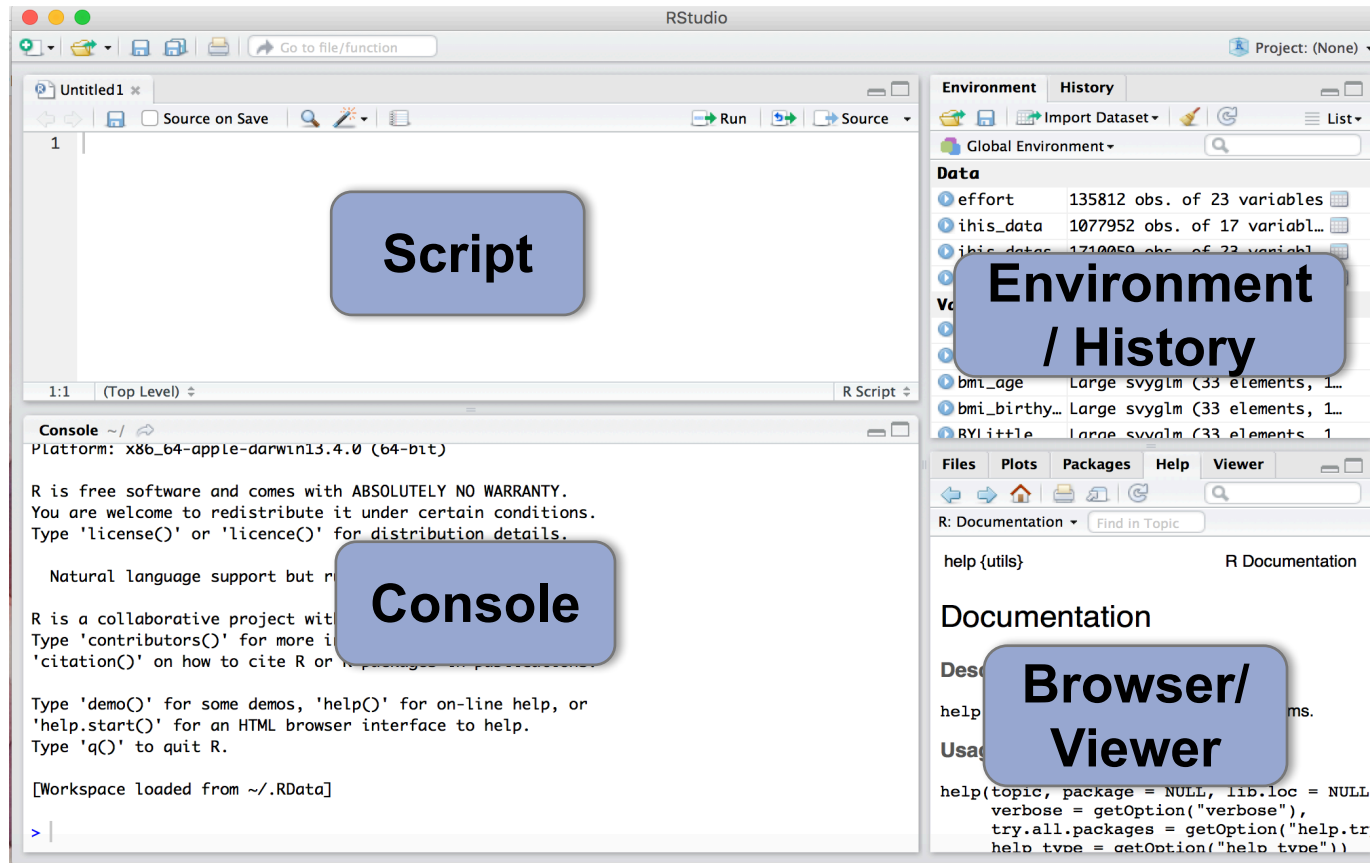






# ABOUT R-STUDIO

A powerful user interface for R that is free, open source and works in all platforms.



# WORKING DIRECTORY

**Working directory** – Directory of a hierarchical file system

In R Studio we can set our working directory to indicate where we want to get our data from and save our data to.

**Method 1** (From the menu) – Session > Set Working Directory > Choose Directory

**Method 2** (On console) – `setwd(directory_path)`

More on - [R Studio Support Page](#)

# VARIABLES AND FUNCTIONS IN R

## What is a variable?

In programming a variable is a value that can change based on the conditions. It can be useful in complex calculation by not having to repeat writing long code.

Example : `x <- c(1,2,5,7)` – here x is a variable that is holding the value of vector c

## What is a function?

A function can be defined as a sub program that can be used repeatedly to perform the same task where needed. In R users can write their own functions where necessary.

Example: `f1 <- function(x,y) {x+y}`. So, `f1(1,3)` will return 4.

# VARIABLES & FUNCTIONS (CONT'D)

The screenshot displays the RStudio environment with the following components:

- Source Editor:** Shows the file `R_Workshop.R` with a list of data sets in the `'datasets'` package.
- Environment:** Displays the `Global Environment` with variables `i` (value 10) and `j` (value 30), and a function `my_function` defined as `function(x, y)`.
- Console:** Shows the execution of the following R code:

```
> i <- 10
> j <- 30
> my_function <- function(x,y) {x+y}
> my_function(i,j)
[1] 40
>
```
- Files Panel:** Shows the file explorer with a list of files and folders, including `.RData` (2.5 KB, Oct 28, 2016, 11:51 PM) and `.Rhistory` (1.6 KB, Nov 12, 2016, 1:26 PM).

**NCSU LIBRARIES**

# WORKING WITH DATA

- Create your own dataframe by joining multiple vectors (sequence of data elements of the same basic type).
- Load your own datasets
- Work with the sample datasets that comes with R to learn and test
  - To view the list of available datasets run this command in console – `data()`
  - View and download any available dataset from this page - <https://stat.ethz.ch/R-manual/R-devel/library/datasets/html/00Index.html>
- For this workshop we will use `airquality` and `mtcars` datasets provided by R

# VISUALIZATION WITH R

Migration to the United States by Source Region (1820 - 2006)

Visualization is made pretty easy with R, where most basic ones can be done with the **plot** command.

Types of visualization supported –

## Basic Visualization

- Histogram
- Bar/ Line Chart
- Box Plot
- Scatter Plot

## Advanced Visualization

- Heat Map
- Mosaic Map
- Map Visualization
- 3D Graphs
- Correlogram

To learn more about visualization with R refer to:

**Chang, W. (2012). R graphics cookbook. " O'Reilly Media, Inc." \***

\* E-book is accessible from NCSU library, but only one person at a time.

# GET R & R-STUDIO ON YOUR MACHINE

- Open the terminal in your machine and type 'which r'. If R is already installed then it will show the path where it is located. Follow the link below to download R if it is not included.
- R can be downloaded from any of the CRAN mirrors - <https://cran.r-project.org/mirrors.html>. It is available for all types of OS – Windows, Linux and Mac.
- After downloading R, open the package and install it following the installation instructions.
- R Studio can be downloaded from the website - <https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download3/>
- Install R Studio following the instruction and R can be launched from the console within.

# OTHER RESOURCES

- Impatient R – Quick tutorial of R basics for the beginners. Link: <http://www.burns-stat.com/documents/tutorials/impatient-r/>
- R – bloggers – A compiled resource useful articles on R from about 580 blogs. Link: <https://www.r-bloggers.com/>
- A short list of the most useful R commands - <http://www.personality-project.org/r/r.commands.html>
- Learn more advanced topics in depth from this book (freely available) - Wickham, H. (2014). [Advanced R](#). CRC Press.