# What's up with Your Data?

**EDP 613** 

Week 2

# Looking at Data Like You're Used to

- We nearly always look at data by rows and columns!
- In Excel, that format is called a cell structure.
- In R, that format is called a data frame.

### **First Things First!**

#### Let's do the following:

- Create a folder with subfolders by class week (e.g. Week 2, Week 3, etc.) somewhere on your hard drive where you can stick all of the R stuff.
- Go back to RStudio.
- Use File > New File > R Script to create a new script.
- Save it with a name ending in .r or .R in the new folder or subfolder you created.
- Type in getwd() in the Console. If that doesn't look right, do this: Session > Set Working Directory > To Source File Location

### **Data Frames: A Very Basic Rundown**

- Shows data in rows and columns.
- Is really good for manipulating data.
- Closest thing to Excel.

### Get the Gapminder data and load it up

We will work with some of the data from the Gapminder project.

install.packages("gapminder")

library(gapminder)

#### Look at the variables inside a data frame

• To specify a single variable from a data frame, use the dollar sign \$.

```
head(gapminder$lifeExp)

## [1] 28.801 30.332 31.997 34.020 36.088 38.438

summary(gapminder$lifeExp)

## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 23.60 48.20 60.71 59.47 70.85 82.60
```

## **Plotting**

• We can visualize the data.

hist(gapminder\$lifeExp)

### Getting underlying information about our data

```
class(gapminder$continent)

## [1] "factor"

summary(gapminder$continent)

## Africa Americas Asia Europe Oceania
## 624 300 396 360 24
```

#### Levels

• **nlevels** tells you how many there are.

#### We can see the data about levels

table(gapminder\$continent)

```
##
## Africa Americas Asia Europe Oceania
## 624 300 396 360 24
```

# And we can even plot them!

barplot(table(gapminder\$continent))

# That's it for today!