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

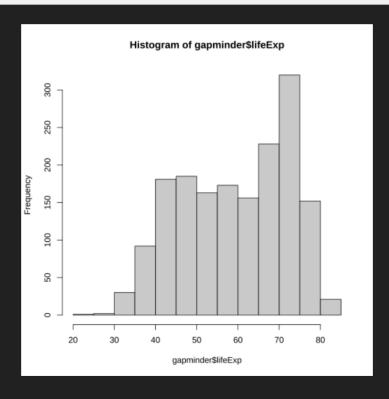
summary(gapminder$lifeExp)

## 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.

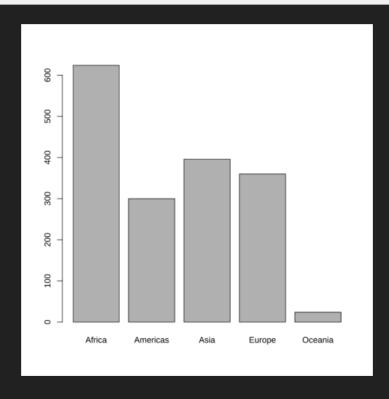
We can see the data about levels

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!