

Introduction to R Studio

```
1 setwd("C:/workspace")
2 sand <- read.csv("C:/workspace/sand_example.csv")
3
4
5
```

Source

Console C:/workspace/

R version 3.3.2 (2016-10-31) -- "Sincere Pumpkin Patch"
Copyright (C) 2016 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

R is a collaborative project. Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

>

Console

Environment History

Global Environment

Environment & History

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

New Folder Delete Rename More

C:\workspace

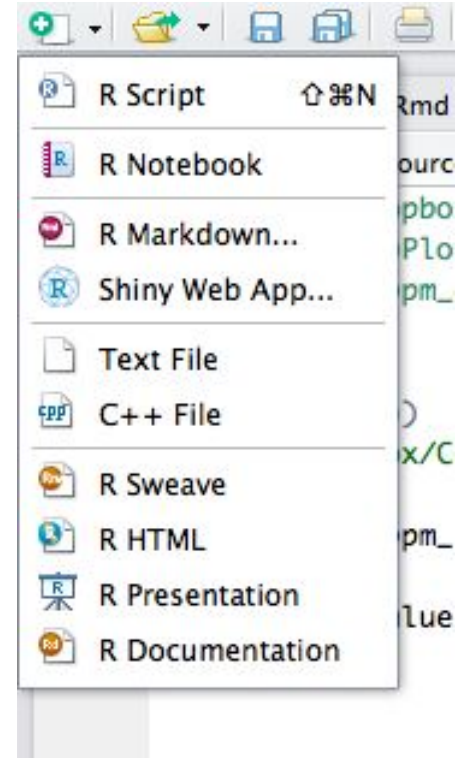
Name	Size	Modified
..		
ssa_dates.csv		2017, 3:14 PM
schema.ini		2015, 8:31 PM
sand_example.csv		2017, 9:23 PM
newhall		
neil_arcsie		
ned19_n37x25		
github		
frags_se.tif		2016, 2:47 PM
frags.tif		2016, 2:47 PM
frag_rf.tif		2016, 11:14 PM
ch7_data.Rdata		2016, 12:23 AM
ch2_sample.R		2016, 8:38 PM
ca794_pedons		2016, 1:35 PM
ca794.shx		2016, 7:59 PM
ca794.shp	4.1 MB	Feb 9, 2016, 7:59 PM

Files,
Plots,
Packages,
Help

Writing Scripts in R Studio

R Studio Allows you to Create Scripts and other documents, most notably for this workshop are the **R Scripts** and **R Markdown** documents.

All Scripts and R Documents will show up in the Source Panel.



Executing Code

The screenshot displays the RStudio IDE with several panels. The 'Source' panel on the left contains R code: `1 1 + 1`, `2 a = 1`, and `3 b = 2`. A blue arrow points from this code to the 'Console' panel at the bottom, which shows the execution output: `> 1 + 1`, `[1] 2`, `> a = 1`, and `> b = 2`. Another blue arrow points from the 'Source' panel to the 'Environment' panel on the right, which lists the variables `a` and `b` with their values `1` and `2` respectively. The 'Files' panel at the bottom right shows a list of installed R packages.

Code is written here in the "Source" document...

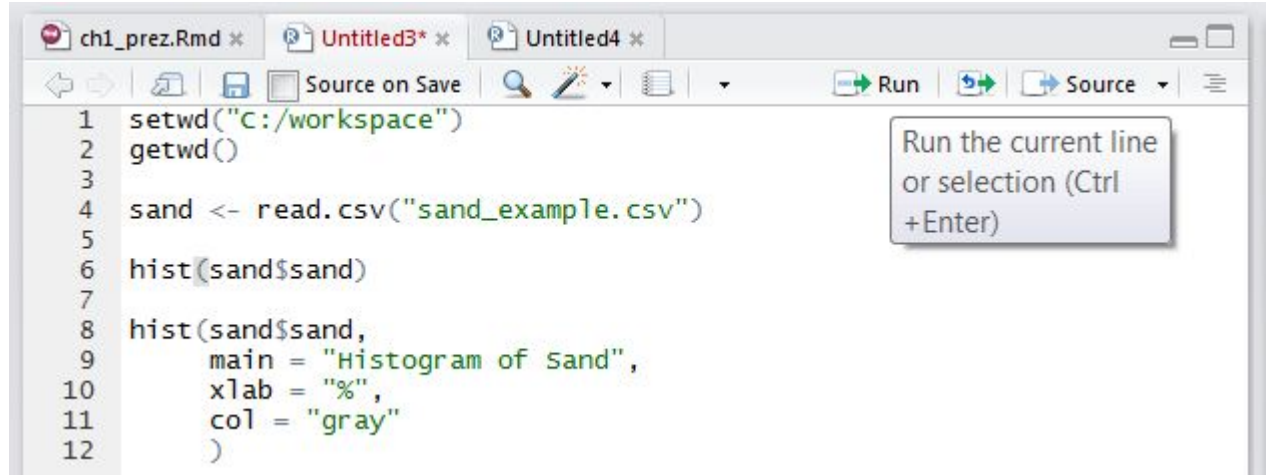
Any variables you create will be listed in the environment...

But executed in the console...

Name	Description	Version
<input type="checkbox"/> abind	Combine Multidimensional Arrays	1.4-5
<input type="checkbox"/> assertthat	Easy Pre and Post Assertions	0.2.0
<input type="checkbox"/> backports	Reimplementations of Functions Introduced Since R-3.0.0	1.1.1
<input type="checkbox"/> base64enc	Tools for base64 encoding	0.1-3
<input type="checkbox"/> bayesplot	Plotting for Bayesian Models	1.2.0
<input type="checkbox"/> BH	Boost C++ Header Files	1.66.0-1
<input type="checkbox"/> bindr	Parametrized Active Bindings	0.1
<input type="checkbox"/> bindrcpp	An 'Rcpp' Interface to Active Bindings	0.2
<input type="checkbox"/> bitops	Bitwise Operations	1.0-6
<input type="checkbox"/> boot	Bootstrap Functions (Originally by Angelo Canty for S)	1.3-19
<input type="checkbox"/> brew	Templating Framework for Report	1.0-6

Running Code...

You can run code from a script with the “run” button or by clicking command Enter on your keyboard.



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with three open files: 'ch1_prez.Rmd', 'Untitled3*', and 'Untitled4'. The active file is 'ch1_prez.Rmd', which contains the following R code:

```
1 setwd("C:/workspace")
2 getwd()
3
4 sand <- read.csv("sand_example.csv")
5
6 hist(sand$sand)
7
8 hist(sand$sand,
9     main = "Histogram of Sand",
10    xlab = "%",
11    col = "gray"
12 )
```

The 'Run' button (a green play icon) is visible in the toolbar. A tooltip is displayed over the 'Run' button, stating: "Run the current line or selection (Ctrl +Enter)".

https://ncss-tech.github.io/stats_for_soil_survey/chapters/1_introduction/1_introduction.html

Executing Code

Console ~/Desktop/GeoR/ ↗

```
> 1 + 1  
[1] 2  
> a = 1  
> b = 2  
> |
```

You can also write and execute code directly in the console...

BUT Note: this code will not be saved to a script!

Viewing Data

View data in R Studio using the “View()” function OR by simply clicking on the dataset in the Environment Panel...

The screenshot displays the RStudio interface. The main editor window shows a data frame with 13 rows and 6 columns: Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Petal.Length, Petal.Width, and Species. The Environment panel on the right shows the 'Data' section with 'iris' selected, indicating 150 entries. The Console at the bottom shows the execution of the following R code:

```
> 1 + 1
[1] 2
> a = 1
> b = 2
> data("iris")
> View(iris)
> |
```

The 'View(iris)' command is circled in red in the console. The Environment panel also shows the 'Data' section with 'iris' selected, and the 'Values' section showing the first two rows of the dataset.

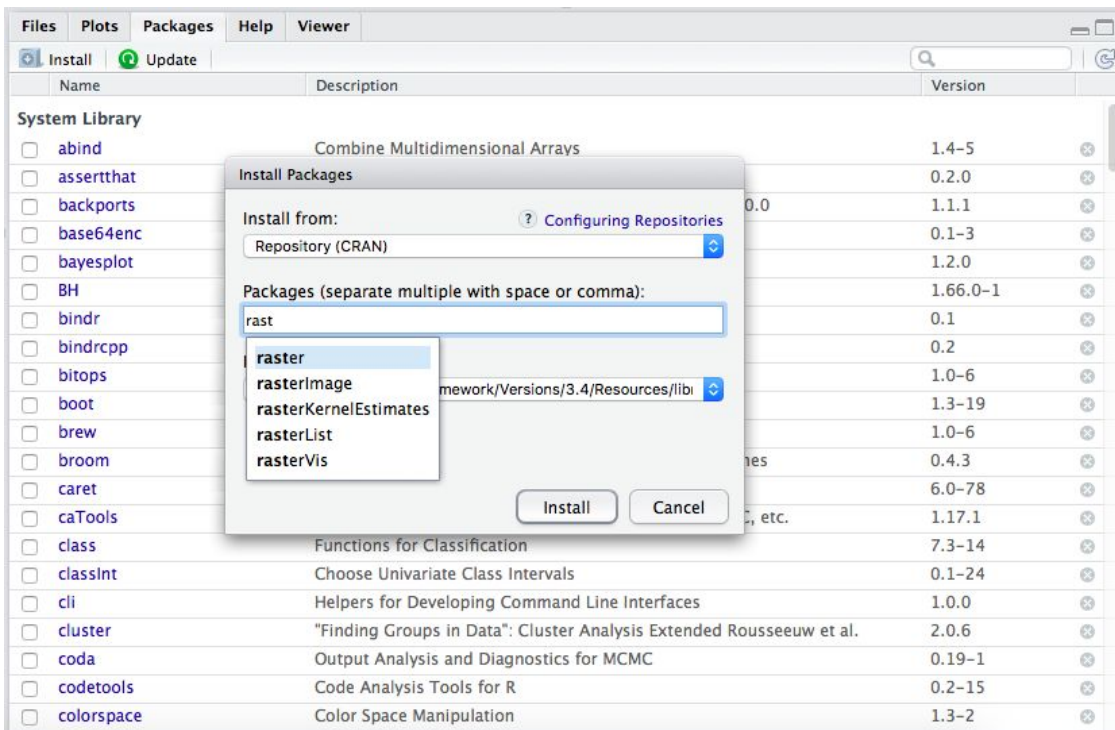
Values	
a	1
b	2

Installing Packages

Packages can be installed easily in R Studio under the “Packages” tab.



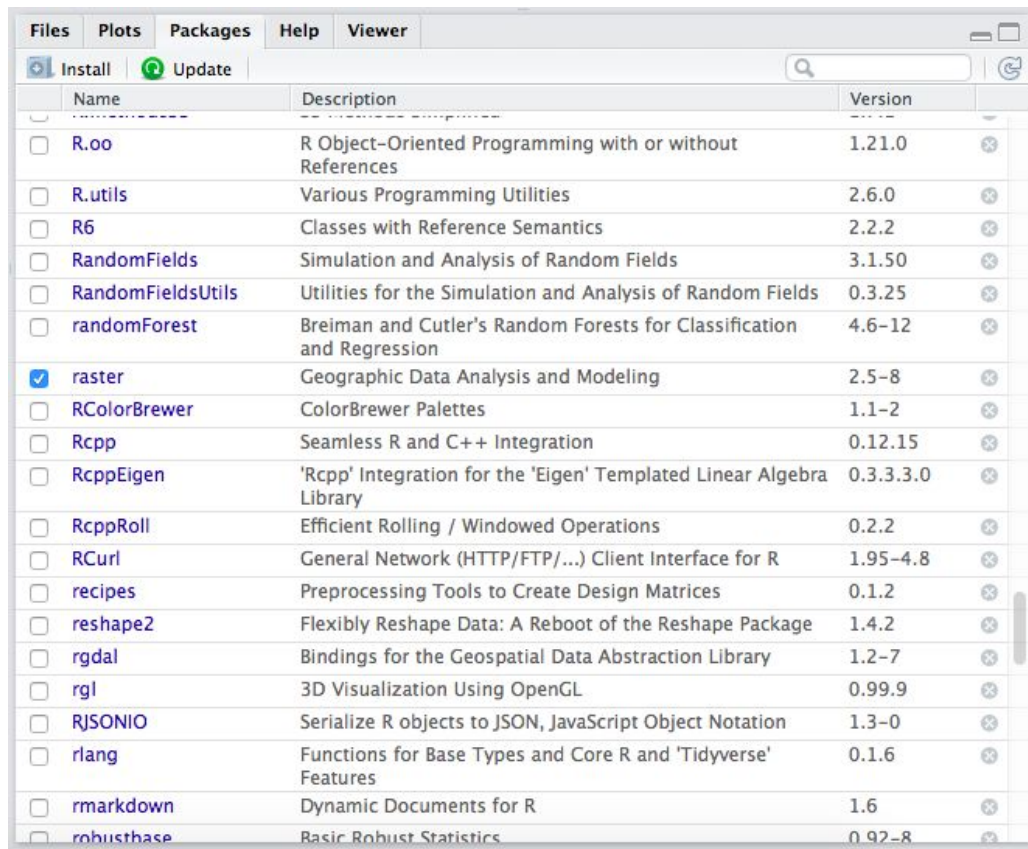
You can also manually install a package with the `install.packages()` function.



Loading Packages

Simply check the box for the package you want to load. This will automatically call the `library()` function to load in that package.

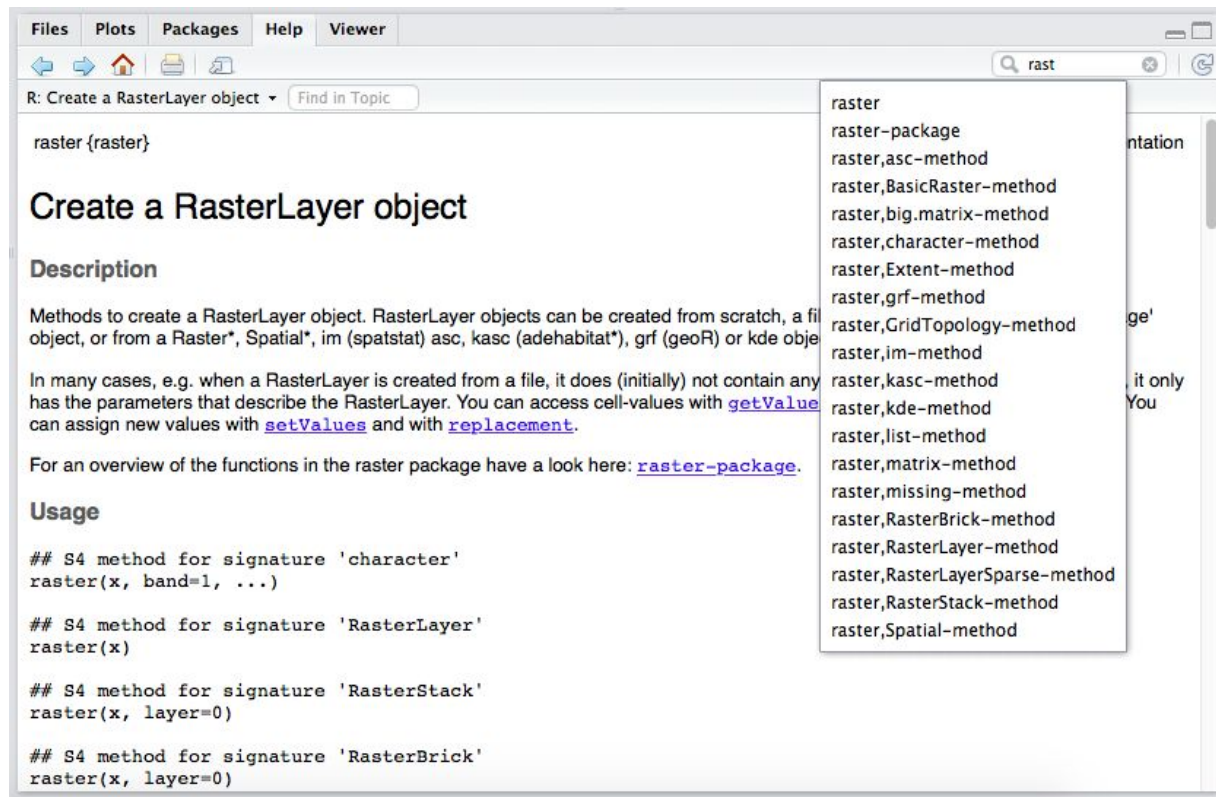
You can also simply use the `library()` or `require()` function in your script or directly in the console.



Getting Help

Help is just a few clicks away in R Studio. You can either type the function or package into the search bar, or use the “?” function...

I.e. `?raster`



The screenshot shows the R Studio Help window with the 'raster' package documentation. The search bar at the top right contains the text 'raster'. The main content area displays the title 'Create a RasterLayer object' and a 'Description' section. The 'Usage' section lists four S4 methods for the 'raster' function. A dropdown menu is open on the right side of the window, listing various methods and packages associated with 'raster'.

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

R: Create a RasterLayer object Find in Topic

`raster {raster}`

Create a RasterLayer object

Description

Methods to create a RasterLayer object. RasterLayer objects can be created from scratch, a file object, or from a Raster*, Spatial*, im (spatstat) asc, kasc (adehabitat*), grf (geoR) or kde object.

In many cases, e.g. when a RasterLayer is created from a file, it does (initially) not contain any parameters that describe the RasterLayer. You can access cell-values with [getValue](#) and assign new values with [setValues](#) and with [replacement](#).

For an overview of the functions in the raster package have a look here: [raster-package](#).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'character'
raster(x, band=1, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'RasterLayer'
raster(x)

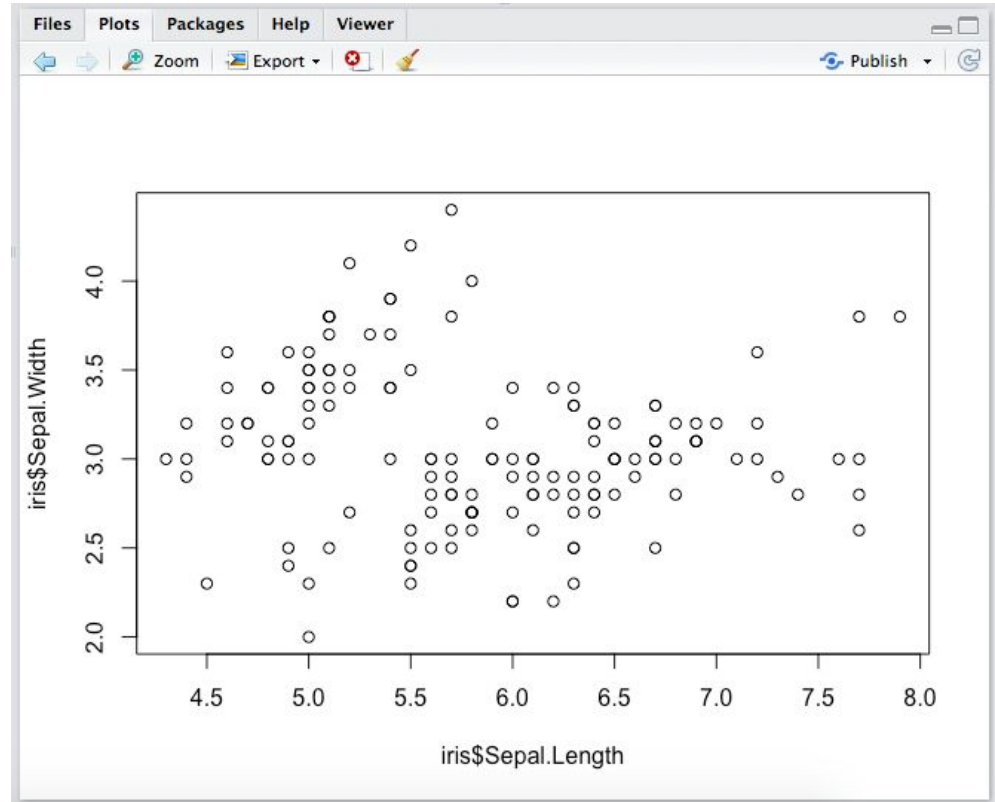
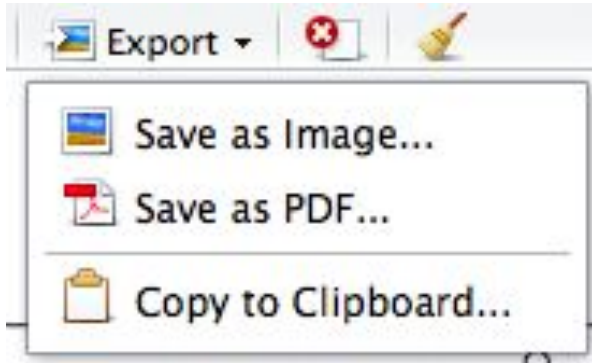
## S4 method for signature 'RasterStack'
raster(x, layer=0)

## S4 method for signature 'RasterBrick'
raster(x, layer=0)
```

raster
raster-package
raster,asc-method
raster,BasicRaster-method
raster,big.matrix-method
raster,character-method
raster,Extent-method
raster,grf-method
raster,GridTopology-method
raster,im-method
raster,kasc-method
raster,kde-method
raster,list-method
raster,matrix-method
raster,missing-method
raster,RasterBrick-method
raster,RasterLayer-method
raster,RasterLayerSparse-method
raster,RasterStack-method
raster,Spatial-method

Viewing Plots in R Studio

Use the plot window to view and save plots in RStudio.



Demo Time!

Let's play with some data.