

An Introduction to Data Analysis using R

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This is going to be a hands-on training course: all of the information that you need is included in the materials, rather than being split across the slides and the exercises.



R compared to software for Data Analysis

- R is a programming language, rather than just a piece of software.
- R has a central repository that holds packages that can expand what you are capable of doing with it.
- R is free.
- R has a very supportive and active community around it.
- R can do pretty much everything that any commercial software package can do, with a few very niche exceptions..

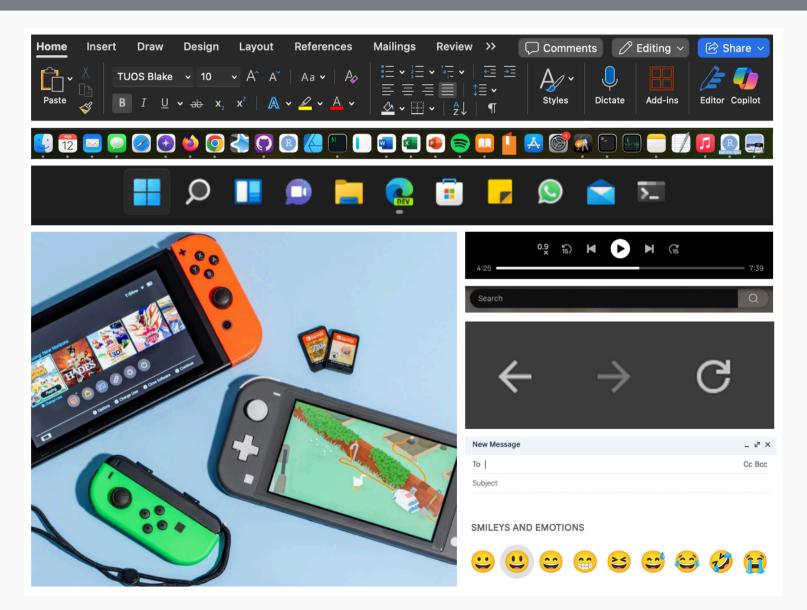


Artwork by Allison Horst



"But I'm not a programmer, I never studied computer science/mathematics/intro to programming before"







If you can use a computer, you can program.

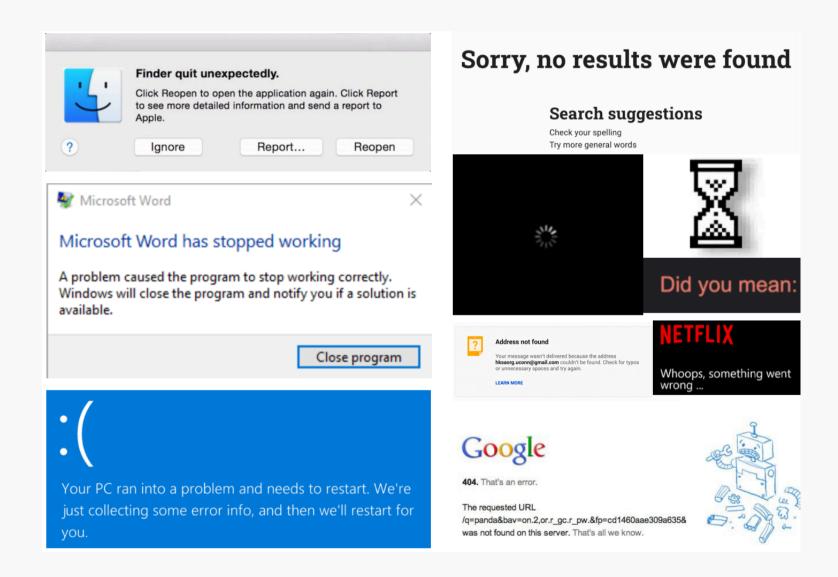
- It's not difficult, it's different. Getting used to something different takes time.
- Instead of clicking virtual or real buttons that apply functions (i.e. make things happen), we give commands by writing text.
- They are called **languages** for a reason they have their own rules, grammar, and syntax you have to practice them to get good at them.
- **But**, that doesn't mean you can't use phrasebooks, especially if you only use the language occasionally.

```
open.spotify()
search.playlists(search = "instrumental")
play.playlist(playlist = "Instrumental Studying Mix")
skip.track()
rewind.track(seconds = 20)
add.track.to.favourites()
stop()
quit.spotify()
```



```
> read.csv("testdat.csv")
Error in file(file, "rt") : cannot open the connection
In addition: Warning messages:
1: In prose_index(x) : Code fences are not balanced
2: In prose_index(x) : Code fences are not balanced
3: In file(file, "rt") :
  cannot open file 'testdat.csv': No such file or directory
```





We get errors all the time when using computers. The only difference between the errors you just saw and R errors is that the R errors are at least trying to tell you what went wrong.

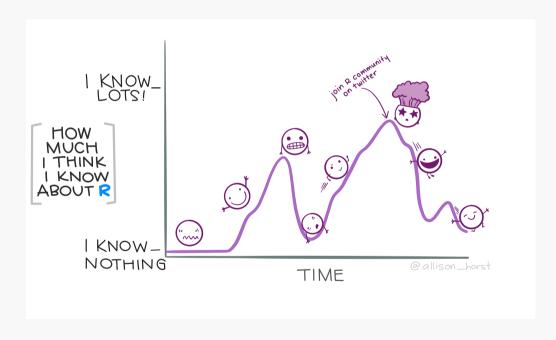
If you've ever used the "back" < or "undo" 5 button, change something, and then do it again to get the result you want — congratulations, you've corrected an error.



What we're going to cover today:

- A general rule for using code in R: things you have to change and things that stay the same.
- Basic univariate and bivariate descriptive statistics using Base R
- Basic data visualisations using base R
- Common bivariate inferential statistics using base R
- Installing additional packages
- Reading datasets into R, including SPSS datasets
- Descriptive statistics using **tidyverse** and **janitor** tools
- Data visualisations using ggplot2

This is your phrasebook to help you on your R learning journey.



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